1991 Cultural Resources Survey Of The
Hiawatha National Forest

Contract Number  53-54BO-1-005558

Submitted To:

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Lake States Contracting Zone
Escanaba Unit
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Submitted By:

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Cover Photograph

John Erskine Pine was a mail carrier on the Mackinac Trail for many years.

(Photograph courtesy of Mrs. Ina Pine, Garden River Indian Reserve, Canada)
Abstract

During 1991, an archaeological survey was made by Heritage Discoveries Inc. of 22,522 acres of land in the Hiawatha National Forest. Phase I investigations included thirty-three separate project areas which varied in size from 120 acres to 2705 acres. A total of 55 cultural resource sites, (53 historic sites and 2 prehistoric sites), were evaluated. The archaeological field work was supplemented with oral history research allowing the identification of many historic sites. While very little information was gained from the limited prehistoric sites, the varied historic era logging camps, homesteads, historic trail, and cemeteries added new dimensions to an understanding of Euro-American and Native American land use within the Hiawatha National Forest. Each site is examined in detail with an evaluation of its heritage significance. Recommendations area also given for the management of these cultural resources by the United States Forest Service.
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Chapter 1 Introduction

During 1991, Heritage Discoveries Inc. (HDI) was awarded a contract to complete an archaeological survey of selected areas within the Hiawatha National Forest. The findings, results, and recommendations for this cultural resource survey work are described in this report. The field work was done under the terms and conditions contained in Contract No. 53-54BO-1-005558 and subsequent contract modifications. The Forest Service identified various tracts of land in the Hiawatha National Forest which required basic heritage resource survey and evaluations prior to proposed land management activities such as timber sales, wildlife habitat improvement, and recreational developments. The 1991 survey systematically inspected each parcel of land to discover, record, document, and evaluate for significance all archaeological sites and related heritage resources. The field work covered 22,522 acres in total with three items in the western unit and thirty items in the eastern unit of the Hiawatha National Forest (Figures 1 & 2). The survey complied to technical specifications established by the Forest Service as well as the intent of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Executive Order 11593, and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974.

The pre-field background research took place on July 25 and 26, 1991 at the Forest Service office in Escanaba, with an additional review of background information for items in the western unit of the Hiawatha National Forest on October 15, 1991. Other pertinent sources became available during the field work and were incorporated as received. Archaeological field work began on July 29, 1991 and reached completion on November 1, 1991. Thor A. Conway worked as the overall project manager and field director for the archaeological survey. He also analyzed the artifacts and wrote the final report. Michael O'Connor served as crew chief. Richard Lueger and David Mason worked as field crew members. Julie Conway was responsible for production of the final maps and artifact illustrations.

In the Hiawatha National Forest, surveys for cultural resources have become standardized due to the large amount of the forest previously assessed. The 1991
project followed contract specifications and the methodologies of earlier studies to: 1) conduct a cultural resources survey of the items scheduled for timber sales, wildlife improvements, and other U.S.F.S. land management activities; and 2) evaluate each of the cultural resources through basic archaeological recording, supplemented by other sources such as oral history and archival information when available, in order to develop cultural resource management recommendations. Specific terms for the cultural resource management work are outlined in 36 CFR 800.

The majority of the Heritage Discoveries Inc. field work took place at separated parcels of land in the Sault Ste Marie and St. Ignace Ranger Districts of the Hiawatha National Forest. Fifteen items were situated in each district for a total of thirty items in the eastern unit of the forest. An additional, more limited archaeological survey was done in the Manistique Ranger District of the western unit of the Hiawatha National Forest where three items were investigated. A total of 33 specific parcels of land, known as "items" were surveyed under the contract. The tracts of land ranged in size from 120 acres (Item 4M, Bear Creek Sale) to large parcels such as the 2705 acres in Item 5D (Ozark Creek Timber Sale).

The heritage resource investigations in the Hiawatha National Forest are examples of applied archaeology where combined site survey, oral history, and archival research are used to provide the background data upon which management recommendations are generated. The same heritage document can also provide a basis for interpretative programs within the National Forest and contribute to a more detailed understanding of the history and prehistory of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. In this project, sites were evaluated for significance using criteria such as their inherent research potential and their ability to represent specific heritage themes. Recommendations for management purposes are built on careful site assessment and basic research. In regions like the Hiawatha National Forest, the process is accumulative, built on the results of previous investigations (CCRG, 1989, 1990; GCI, 1987, 1988). The 1991 cultural resource survey balanced management requirements with the goals of scientific research, and provided some direction for future thematic studies and regional research topics (Franzen, 1986 & 1987).
The Hiawatha National Forest’s rich cultural heritage provides an opportunity for preservation, investigation, and interpretation of all types of sites resulting from past land use. Unlike the more selective scope of academic research in the upper Great Lakes area, which has tended to emphasize large prehistoric sites in coastal settings rather than systematic surveys that include all phases of historic settlement, the archaeological work in the federal forests has maintained an equal emphasis on the recovery and identification of all cultural resources regardless of their size, location, or historical themes. As a result, the past cultural resource surveys within the Hiawatha National Forest have generated the most thorough understanding of the heritage landscape in the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.
Figure 1 Survey items in the Western Unit, Hiawatha National Forest.
Figure 2  Survey items in the Eastern Unit, Hiawatha National Forest.
Chapter 2 Historical And Environmental Settings In The Study Area

The lands and forests of the Hiawatha National Forest have been shaped by a combination of environmental and historical forces. By gaining an understanding of past events, whether geological or historical, the present landforms, forest cover, extent of various settlement patterns can be understood. Changes in lake levels affected the distribution of prehistoric sites in the Archaic period. The glacial influences on terrain within the National Forest created vast level tracts in some areas which later provided ideal conditions for railroad based logging. Similarly, a lack of topographic relief strongly influenced less aboriginal land use in areas of vast swamps and wetlands. Changes in technology, such as the switch from river drives to sleigh hauling of logs to large lakes, opened up previously inaccessible pine stands. This complex interaction between geology, geography, and cultural forces often holds the key for understanding historical events.

Environmental Background

The geological setting of the Hiawatha National Forest is characterized by sandstones, dolomites, and limestone formations that are extensions of the Niagara Escarpment (Hough, 1958). The Cambrian period sandstones are concentrated in the northern part of the Hiawatha National Forest near Lake Superior, while the mixture of Ordovician period limestones and shales can be found in the southern part of the forest (Door & Eschman, 1970; Hamblin, 1958). The dolomites from the Silurian age include chert bearing layers which appear to have been utilized by some prehistoric groups (Ehlers & Kesling, 1957; Luedtke, 1976). A similar situation occurs across Manitoulin Island in northern Lake Huron and along the Bruce Peninsula of southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam, 1984).

The Upper Peninsula received its final influences on topography from the long period of glacial advances and retreats known as the Quaternary period which lasted for 2.5 million years. Glacial tills and lacustrine deposits from remnant lake beds cover much of the eastern unit of the Hiawatha National Forest. The environmental history of the Hiawatha National Forest follows a series of climatic and lake level changes from 9,800 years ago. A series of relic
shorelines, the Nipissing, Algoma, and Sault phases, can be found in various sections of the National Forest. As glacial ice retreated north, the Upper Peninsula climate and its associated tree species also made a series of transitions from a glacial tundra setting to the arrival of jack pine and later white pine and finally hardwood species (Davis, 1967; Saarnisto, 1974).

The Upper Peninsula falls into the Canadian biotic province which contains northern and southern species in a transition between the Great Lakes and Boreal provinces. Ecological conditions can be affected by historic land use; and the Hiawatha National Forest has experienced major changes in vegetation due to extensive logging and associated major forest fires in the 19th and 20th centuries. The old growth white pine forest survived into the middle 1800’s when intensive logging caused large-scale removal of these trees. Present forest cover is divided into hardwood stands and pines growing on better drained, upland areas and dense concentrations of conifers in wetter areas. Maple, beech, and birch are the most common hardwood species. The wetland conifer species include cedar, tamarack, black spruce and some hemlock.

Soils in the Hiawatha National Forest can be characterized as low fertility sands and loams (Whiteside et al., 1968). More recent soil classifications are based on the content and development of soil types, such as spodosols, histosols, inceptisols, and entisols, which occur in the study areas (U.S.D.A., 1975).

Cultural Background

Most of the long occupation of the upper Great Lakes by cultural groups falls into the realm of prehistory. Because written observations about life in the area only start in the 1600’s, archaeological research is the primary source for recovering information about pre-contact, aboriginal life ways. Although archaeological research began as early as the 1870’s near the Hiawatha National Forest (Gillman, 1874)), more detailed studies and intensive site surveys have become common only in the past two decades (GCI, 1986, 1987, 1988; CCRG, 1989, 1990, 1991). Numerous site surveys, test excavations, large-scale excavations, and salvage digs have provided data for a broader synthesis of prehistory in northern Michigan (Fitting, 1975; Mason, 1981). Intensive regional studies and excavation of informative sites in areas such as St. Ignace (Branstner, 1987; Fitting, 1974), the
St. Marys River valley (Conway, 1979), and the northern shoreline of Lake Michigan (Brose, 1970; Fitting, 1968) and the south shore of Lake Superior (Cremin, 1980) continue to uncover new directions in the prehistory of the Upper Peninsula.

The cultural chronology of the Upper Peninsula covers 10,000 years of Native American settlement followed by four centuries of direct and indirect Euro-American presence. During the historic era, Native American residential groups continued to occupy the same lands used by their ancestors in prehistory. However, the pace of cultural change for the indigenous aboriginal populations was unprecedented. Major changes can be documented in material culture and settlement patterns, although a strong current of continuity is found amid the changes.

Prehistorical Background

The upper Great Lakes area is generally divided into three broad periods of prehistory: the Palaeo-Indian period, the Archaic period, and the Woodland period. As research continues, the three divisions of prehistory sometimes have been sub-divided into smaller units.

The Palaeo-Indian period covers approximately four thousand years of initial aboriginal presence in the upper Great Lakes (Lee, 1954). Because of their age and location on relic landforms, Palaeo-Indian sites have not been discovered frequently in or near the Hiawatha National Forest, although a few archaeological examples of this early time period indicate the potential for future discovery of more Palaeo-Indian camps and burials (Mason and Irwin, 1960).

Across the Great Lakes and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, the receding water levels of the ancestral Great Lakes, combined with isostatic rebound, created a step-like series of beach ridges used as site locations by Indians in the Archaic period. Late Archaic sites occur in direct association with the raised shorelines in the St. Ignace area (Fitting, 1974), on Grand Island (Benchley et al., 1988), and along the St. Marys River valley (Conway, 1979). In the Hiawatha National Forest, a number of prehistoric archaeological sites containing
concentrations of stone tool production by-products appear to represent inland segments of a Late Archaic seasonal settlement pattern (Franzen, 1987).

The Woodland period covers a time of intensive, adaptive changes between circa 300 B.C. and 1600 A.D. In the upper Great Lakes, there appears to be a transition from an extended Late Archaic period to the Middle Woodland period (Wright, 1967). Certain Early Woodland influences, in the form of Meadowwood projectile point analogs, do have a sporadic distribution across northeastern Ontario (Conway, 1981). The Middle Woodland period is well documented through a series of excavations of seasonal fishing sites (Brose, 1970; Janzen, 1968), satellite camps (Fitting, 1974), and a ritual site (Fitting, 1968).

Large coastal villages from the Late Woodland era contain abundant settlement data which relates to the early historic economic pursuits of the Ojibwa / Chippewa of northern Michigan and northern Ontario (Bertulli, 1981; Janzen, 1968; McPherron, 1967; Wright, 1966). While archaeological models have been proposed based upon ethno-historical sources (Fitting, 1969; Fitting & Cleland, 1969), continued ethno-historic research has shown that attempted correlations between archaeological materials and specific Algonkian groups are complicated by events taking place in the early historic era and by differential use of aboriginal group names by European observers (Greenberg & Morrison, 1982).

**Historical Background**

The earliest effects of the arrival of Europeans occurred in the proto-historic era (1550–1600 A.D.) when trade goods, slight changes in aboriginal economy, and diseases swept across eastern North America. Champlain arrived in the Lake Huron basin in 1615 as the second documented representative of the French expansion into the Great Lakes. His aide, Etienne Brule, who appears to have reached the Sault Ste Marie area, preceded Champlain. Following Champlain, the French presence quickly accelerated as the combined military, economic and religious influences grew. Two strategic locations near the eastern unit of the Hiawatha National Forest, Sault Ste Marie and St. Ignace, developed into centers of French commerce and influence.
Many of the activities of Europeans in the Great Lakes reflected broader historical events taking place in Europe throughout the 18th century. By 1760, British influence grew as overt French influence waned. However, the cultural influences of these major European groups should be regarded as accumulative rather than sequential. As generations passed, the French became resident French-Canadians who inter-married with the resident aboriginal populations.

Although politically and nationally part of the United States from 1796 to the present, the Upper Peninsula experienced the effects of British and Montreal merchants and their supplies which continued to form the basis of commerce during the first half of the 19th century. After the War of 1812, aboriginal groups in northern Michigan tended to remain in the locations their descendants occupy today. Segments of the northern Michigan Algonkian population, fearing removal from their ancestral heartland, moved to Canada and received land grants for their support of British interests in the War of 1812.

The next wave of economic change had the most profound effect on the lands that eventually became the Hiawatha National Forest. By the end of the Civil War, as pine supplies started to become exhausted in lower Michigan, an intense period of white pine logging for the square timber trade (1840–1900) quickly spread across the Upper Peninsula. Previous to the white pine era, much of the Euro-American presence in and near the future National Forest had been concentrated on shoreline areas. Now logging camps opened the interior lands. First the use of rivers for springtime logging drives influenced the logging camp settlement pattern (Karamanski, 1984). Then sleigh haul camps were established in the vast tracts of forest well removed from navigable waterways.

Changes in the landscape included sleigh hauling trails, clearings made for the logging camps, dams on the rivers, and the immense ecological changes caused by removing a virgin white pine forest in its entirety.

Sawmills appeared very early in the Upper Peninsula and straits of Mackinac area (Karamanski, 1984: 26–27). By the 1840’s, Pendill’s mill was operating at the north end of the eastern unit of the Hiawatha National Forest.
Hardwood logging followed the decline of the white pine industry. From 1900 to the late 1930’s, railroads covered many sections of the National Forest. In addition to providing access to timber far from the logging camps, the railroads created a major, and sometimes lasting, change in settlement with the growth of towns such as Trout Lake, Dick, Strongs and others.

In the 20th century, the era of railroad logging added another change to the character of the forest and landscape. The vast network of main lines and spur lines, favorably influenced by frequent level plains, spread across the Upper Peninsula. Vast areas were cleared. Secondary industries, such as commercial blueberry harvesting, appeared on the sand plains scorched by forest fires. By contrast, the railroad era never became well established in the rugged pre-Cambrian Shield country of Ontario, Canada just thirty miles north of the Hiawatha National Forest.

The outline of logging history has been significantly supplemented by systematic archaeological surveys in the Hiawatha National Forest (CCRG, 1989, 1990, 1991). Thematic studies demonstrate the value of this basic cultural resource documentation for a better understanding of historic era life ways and for interpretation of the National Forest’s history (Karamanski, 1984; Franzen, 1990)

After the mid-1930’s, four factors changed the nature of logging in the Upper Peninsula—the economic effects of the Great Depression, the availability of trucks, a new pulpwood market, and manpower shortages due to World War 2. The railroad era ended, leaving behind lands and forests in need of rehabilitation. Hiawatha National Forest was founded in those years; and an idle work force hit by the Great Depression became a part of an opportunity to work on federal lands through the Civilian Conservation Corps. Numerous C.C.C. camps operated on federal and state forests where workers not only planted trees, but began to develop recreational facilities and wildlife habitat improvements.
Residential settlement, other than the continued use of Native American villages and isolated family cabins, within the interior areas of the Upper Peninsula started to grow in the late 19th century as transportation systems built for logging also provided access to formerly isolated sections of land. Records of patented lands, coupled with the archaeological remains of farms and homesteads, document a period of farms and homesteads. Many of these ventures survived for a few decades until the Great Depression and soil depletion caused their decline.

Some of the initial family settlement declined in the first quarter of the 20th century due to a variety of factors including exhaustion of the layer of organic soil, devastating forest fires, and growing economic troubles leading to the Great Depression. As the inland settlers met failure, their lands reverted in increasing numbers to the state due to unpaid taxes. Eventually this land formed the basis for the existing state forests and national forest land in Michigan. The final chapters in the more recent history of the Hiawatha National Forest tell the story of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Also, in the eastern unit of the Hiawatha National Forest, the Brady Rifle Range, an adjunct of the U.S. Army's Fort Brady presence in Sault Ste Marie, gradually evolved into a World War 1 era military field camp. The nearby Raco Airfield eventually developed into an Air Force base characteristic of the 1960's; while construction of U.S. 2 opened up the southern part of the eastern unit of the forest.
Chapter 3  Cultural Resource Survey Methodology

All attempts at locating cultural resources are based upon methods which enhance the recovery of archaeological sites and respond to conditions within the survey area (King, 1978). The 1991 cultural resource survey completed by Heritage Discoveries Inc. assessed 22,522 acres of the Hiawatha National Forest divided into thirty-three items. Total coverage of such large areas is not cost effective nor desired since previous archaeological surveys have demonstrated that certain pre-field research materials combined with known correlations between site locations and physiographic features effectively reduces the amount of area with moderate to high potential for cultural resources (Kohler & Parker, 1986). Survey methods were designed with slightly different procedures for recognition of prehistoric sites versus historic sites. Special, non-intrusive techniques were also selected for the discovery of a reported Native American cemetery.

Most of the cultural resource survey was accomplished by surface evaluations of historic transportation routes such as railroad grades, all roads, trails, and other parts of the items with soil exposure. In areas with navigable streams or lakes, systematic sub-surface testing was done by shovel and screen. Relic shorelines were also shovel tested regardless of their current proximity to water. Specific survey coverage is given for each item in Appendix D. The archaeological sites assessed during the 1991 cultural resources survey are shown for each item in Appendix E.

For prehistoric sites, survey strategies centered around examining soil exposures. Two track roads, dunes, erosional areas, stream banks, tree falls, and road cuts were checked whenever possible. Previous surveys in the National Forest determined that shovel testing is required in areas with moderate to high potential for prehistoric sites. A very high percentage of prehistoric sites were situated within 100 meters of past or present waterways (Franzen, 1983, 1987). Analysis of the surface and the results of systematic test pits on prehistoric sites have shown sites to occur parallel to the adjacent waterways, a testing strategy was developed to incorporate this information (Krakker et al., 1983). Shovel testing was done at fifteen meter intervals. Usually three rows of test pits were
dug unless local conditions constrained this goal. Test pits averaged 25 cm in
diameter and all were dug to a depth of 25 cm or more. The soil from each
shovel test pit was screened using 1/4 inch mesh metal screening, then the pit
was refilled. In the few instances where prehistoric materials were encountered,
a grid of additional test pits was placed at intervals between three and ten meters
to determine the extent of the site. Other factors, such as minor changes in the
landscape, drainage, or changes in soil conditions, were also used to redefine the
more intensive testing strategy. All materials recovered during shovel testing
were systematically marked and bagged in order to preserve settlement data and
site boundary information.

Pre-field research was used to assemble all available information located in
the Forest Service files about historic sites. The previously collected site leads,
often taken from timber type maps and older series aerial photographs, proved to
be very useful during the survey work. In addition, Forest Service cultural para-
professionals had collected reports of logging camps and other historic sites from
local residents. A third source of potential historic sites comes from the patented
lands records which often dated to the late 19th century. These records had a
lower correlation with actual sites, probably due to the practice of patenting land
but not building on the location.

The methodology employed for the discovery of historic era sites involves a
completely different set of variables. Separate classes of historic sites require
appropriate strategies. For example, cartographic evidence of aboriginal trails
within two items altered the approach to these areas. Additional, surface survey
transects were made at five meter intervals in an attempt to find traces of the
trails. A strong correlation between transportation systems and historic era sites
has been demonstrated in the Hiawatha National Forest (CCRG, 1991: 18–19). As
a result, all past and present roads, trails, railroad grades, and waterways were
systematically examined through surface surveys for potential historic sites.
Other landscape changes, such as clearings, were included in the site survey
strategy, since most open areas were the result of historic land use. The 1939
series of aerial photographs aided the identification of historic transportation
routes. Recent infra-red aerial photographs facilitated the discovery of clearings
and also aided more exact plotting of sites.
Areas with site leads were often field checked with cross-country surface transects made at thirty meter intervals well away from historic roads and trails. If the reported sites was not located, the transect coverage was expanded for one-half kilometer. Some portions of individual survey project items were inaccessible due to large swamps, but much of the study area was available for assessment under the stated methodology.

All historic sites were sketch mapped and their boundaries were determined through intensive surface transects. Representative historic artifacts were examined on-site and in some instances collected. The curated artifacts were diagnostic pieces useful for dating the occupation of the site. Three photographs were taken at each site to show its setting and condition. Information gained from artifacts is reported in Chapter 8.

In one 1991 project area, Item 50, a Native American cemetery had been reported, but the location was only generally known. Since the cemetery had been used well into the 20th century but was not marked, it was necessary to develop a series of non-intrusive field methods to locate the graves. Oral history testimony suggested that wooden crosses and a wire fence had once been present, so a systematic metal detector survey was made to discover surface indications now buried under leaves.

Oral history was employed as a major part of the historic site survey methods. Previous experience with locating 19th and 20th century sites of all types suggested that even minimal oral history research, in the form of informal interviews made with local residents, greatly increased site identifications (Conway, Pollock, & Morrison, 1990). During the 1991 survey, oral history accounts revealed the company affiliation of several logging camps, the identity of families at homestead sites, the functions of several surface features, and general dates of site use. Two formal taped oral history interviews were completed. These greatly expanded an understanding of historic sites along the lower Pine River in the eastern unit of the National Forest and provided a cultural background for the former Native American occupation of the Pointe Aux Chenes area (HDI, 1992a & b). The combined results of archaeological
survey, oral history collection, and archival research into the 19th and 20th century Native American community at Pointe Aux Chenes are presented in Chapter 7.

Survey Information

The results of the cultural resources survey are divided into three chapters which provide detailed descriptions of each item, specific survey coverage, and the cultural resources assessed in 1991. Each item is described according to its geographic location by sections and townships. Its acreage, the physical setting, presence of waterways, and forest cover are reported as well as the identity of the survey crew and the dates of the field work. The Survey Coverage section for each item contains a listing of methods used to assess its heritage potential. The Cultural Resources section provides all available information about each site including the results of the archaeological investigation, archival documentation when available, and oral history information. A recommendation is presented regarding the National Register status for each assessed site.

Chapter 4 contains information about the limited work done in the Manistique Ranger District in the western unit of the Hiawatha National Forest. The results of work in the Sault Ste Marie and St. Ignace Ranger Districts are give in Chapters 5 and 6.

All field work was done between July 29, 1991 and November 1, 1991. The field crews were Crew 1 Thor Conway and Mike O'Connor; Crew 2 Thor Conway, Mike O'Connor and Richard Lueger; Crew 3 Mike O'Connor and Richard Lueger; Crew 4 Mike O'Connor and David Mason; Crew 5 Thor Conway, Mike O'Connor, and David Mason; and Crew 6 Thor Conway and David Mason.
Chapter 4  Manistique Ranger District Survey Coverage & Results

Three items located in the Manistique Ranger District of the western unit of the Hiawatha National Forest were examined between October 14 and 19, 1991.

**Item 2T Lorraine Sale**  
Sections 1, 6, 13 & 18  T43N R17W & T43N R18W

This 422 acre, three part item was completed on October 18 and 19, 1991 by Crew 4 for a total of three person days. The item is characterized by small lakes, upland terrain, and generally well drained tracts. Some parts of the item show very hilly conditions. Forty Pond was situated within the item; and portions of Foote Lake, Leg Lake, and No Name Lake also entered the item. Item 2T is an area of natural pine stands, pine plantations, hemlocks and mixed hardwood forests.

**Survey Coverage**

Surface transects included Forest Roads 2089, 2259, 2438, 2719, 2873, 2719, and the frequent unmapped trails and two track roads. Shovel testing was done with one to three transects along the south end of Foote Lake, around Forty Pond, on the west side of Lorraine Lake, both sides of the outlet of No Name Lake, and on part of the east side of Leg Lake and along its outlet. Coverage for this item was good.

**Cultural Resources**

Two archaeological sites (02-23 and 02-243) had been recorded previously in the vicinity of Item 2T. Both sites were verified during the 1991 survey.

Site 09-10-02-23 is the CYR Van Camp Logging Camp, which appears on a 1938 Michigan Department of Conservation map as a recreational camp called Camp Norway Lake, was previously recorded by MARC in 1982. During the survey, this site was verified in the NE SE SW quarter of Section 7, Township 43 North, Range 17 West just west of Highway 437 The Thunder Lake Road and fifty-six meters north of Forest Road 2697. A single bermed building (9.8 x 7 m), an oval pit (3 x 2 m), and an extensive surface solder dot can dump north and northwest of the structure were observed. No diagnostic artifacts were found. There are
indications that previous logging activities have disturbed part of this site. The area had been recently cut and planted with red pine. It is not possible to evaluate the site's National Register status at this time.

Site 09-10-02-243 reported as Turan's Recreation Camp by MARC in 1982 was found outside the item further south than reported in the regional site files. The site, which appears on the 1938 Michigan Department of Conservation Map of Schoolcraft County, occurs in NE SE SW quarter of Section 6, Township 43 North, Range 17 West northeast of Lorraine Lake. A large can and bottle midden were noted about 300 meters south of the intersection of the Thunder Lake Road and Forest Road 2873, but the site requires further field survey, verification and mapping. The National Register status can not be determined at present.

Item 2U Nugget Sale
Sections 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22 and 27  T43N R17W

The 1225 acres in this item were surveyed on October 15, 16, and 17, 1991 by Crew 4 for a total of six person days. The item is composed of low areas along Little Murphy Creek, well drained terraces parallel to the creek, extensive sand plains, and Muleshoe Lake and an adjacent unnamed lake. The terrain varies from creek bottoms to more rugged, elevated areas with red pine, white pine, and hemlock forest. In the northern part of the item, tree cover was a mixture of oak, pine, poplar, and maple.

Survey Coverage
The numerous roads and trails offered very good coverage in Item 2U. Surface surveys were made along Forest Roads 2435, 2802, 2403, 2634, 2133, 2875, 2134, and several unnumbered roads. Shovel test transects were done on the end of a ridge west of the Indian River in Section 14, completely around Muleshoe Lake, and along the south end of the unnamed lake immediately north of Muleshoe Lake, as well as the upper terrace on both sides of Little Murphy Creek. A lower terrace on Little Murphy Creek proved to be too wet for shovel testing.
Cultural Resources

Although no site leads were available for Item 2U, several sites had been recorded near the item. Two previously unrecorded archaeological sites (02-452 and 02-453) were discovered during the 1991 survey.

Site 09-10-02-452 is an isolated find situated on the upper terrace near the northwest shore of Muleshoe Lake in the NW SW SE quarter of Section 9, Township 43 North, Range 17 West. The find location overlooks a now dry channel that once connected Muleshoe Lake with the unnamed lake immediately to the north. The site occurs in a mixed hardwood forest setting; and it was discovered during systematic shovel testing of the terraces around Muleshoe Lake. There are no surface indications of an archaeological site. Several sherds from an undecorated ironstone plate and one piece of melted, clear glass were recovered from a single test pit at a depth of fifteen centimeters below the surface. These artifacts are not very diagnostic. The site could date within a broad period between 1870 and 1930. No artifacts were found in additional test pits. It is possible that a cultural feature is present. Until an archaeological test excavation is completed, the site’s National Register status is unevaluated.

Site 09-10-02-453 was discovered near the east shore of Muleshoe Lake in the SW SE SE quarter of Section 9, Township 43 North, Range 17 West. It consisted of a single bermed building (9 x 16 m) with a round pit (1.5 x 1.5 m) inside the walls. There is a depression which may be a root cellar. The site, which occurs on the first raised terrace east of Muleshoe Lake, appears to be undisturbed. It may be a pine era logging camp. No artifacts were observed on the surface. Without further archaeological work and archival research, the site’s National Register status can not be evaluated.

Item 2V Junction Sale
Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 23 T41N R19W

This 390 acre item is located north of Little Lake. Crew 4 examined Item 2V on October 14 and 19, 1991 for a total of three person days. The item is an area of steep sand dunes and flat sandy terrain with red pines. The dunes border an
extensive cedar swamp found just outside the item. There are no water features within the item.

Survey Coverage

Coverage was very good with surface surveys along a pipeline and Forest Roads 2053, 2738, 2738A, 2231, 2756, 2054, 2226, as well as several unnumbered roads. All level areas on the tops or sides of the sand dunes were shovel tested. No archaeological sites had been reported previously for the lands in Item 2V; and no new cultural resources were discovered.
Chapter 5  Sault Ste Marie District Survey Coverage & Results

The fifteen items studied in the Sault Ste Marie Ranger District were examined between August 1 and October 12, 1991.

Item 4A Arbutus Lake
Sections 3 & 10  T45N R5W
This 255 acre item was examined on August 25, 1991 by Crew 6. It required 0.5 person-day to complete. The main landscape feature is Arbutus Lake, a small body of water lacking drainage. Item 4A was level land with sandy soil. Jack pine, spruce, maple, poplar, and red pine stands covered much of the parcel. Survey coverage was good.

Survey Coverage
Surface survey coverage included the Arbutus Lake Trail and Forest Road 3356. Shovel testing was completed around the perimeter of Arbutus Lake. No sites had been recorded previously in Item 4A; and none were found during the survey.

Item 4B Rare Sale
Section 1  T44N R4W
The 160 acres of Item 4B were surveyed for cultural resources on September 21, 1991. Crew 4 needed 1.5 person days to complete the field work. Minor water features, a series of beaver ponds and vast swamps, are part of the Pine River drainage. Access was difficult except for the northeastern third of the item.

Survey Coverage
Item 4B is a lowland area. Surface surveys were made along a limited potion of Forest Road 3137. A series of surface transects were made along the sides of the seasonal streams and beaver ponds in the eastern end of the item. Coverage was adequate. No cultural resource sites were previously recorded for this area; and no new sites were found.
Item 4C Raco Plains Seeding
Sections 19, 20, 27, 28, & 29 T46N R4W
The five parcels of land that form the 1385 acres of Item 4C are situated on both sides of Highway M-28 in the vicinity of the Raco Airfield. Field work by Crew 5 took place from October 2, 3, and 4, 1991 requiring 4.5 person-days for completion. The Raco Plains lack surface water features.

Survey Coverage
Item 4C was surveyed with surface transects of Forest Roads 3157, 3536, 3536A, 3536AA, 3536AB, 3536AC, 3223, 3224, 3224A, 3044, 3019, M-28, several unnumbered two track roads, both sides of the airfield runways and several plowed fields beside the runways. Several cross-country surface surveys were also done in the parts of Item 4C north of M-28 to provide better coverage and to search for Depression era blueberry harvest camps.

Cultural Resources
Two archaeological sites were recorded in Item 4C. Additional sections of a previously recorded and partially surface surveyed large airfield (04-238) were examined. One previously unknown small cemetery (04-341) was discovered through the assistance of Forest Service cultural para-professionals.

The extensive Raco Airfield, site 09-10-04-238, covers almost all of Section 28 south of M-28, the NE and SE quarters of Section 29, and part of the NW quarter of Section 33, Township 46 North, Range 4 West. The Raco Airfield expanded from the smaller, circular Raco Landing Field, built in the central part of Section 28 and shown on the 1936 Forest Inventory map, to a full scale, 1960's air base with missile facilities. After the base was decommissioned, the Forest Service acquired the property. The airfield and subsequent Air Force base were associated with the adjoining Brady Rifle Range and military field camp which was first established around World War 1 (Johnson, 1991). The extensive Raco Airfield site 04-238 is a well known and obvious site. It was initially recorded by MARC in 1982 and partially assessed in 1985 (GCI, 1986). The property has had a long series of federal government ownership since 1895 (U.S.D.A., n.d.).
At the Raco Airfield site, runways, large pits, foundations, and concrete pads are the remaining cultural features. Russell Johnson of Strongs, Michigan identified the existence of a sawmill once located east of the eastern runway prior to the expansion of the original airfield into a larger Air Force base. He stated that the Groves and Son sawmill, where he worked for a season as a millwright and watchman, was completely dismantled and removed. No traces of this sawmill were observed during an examination of its reported location. Virtually no artifacts are present across the large airfield property. The Raco Airfield site appears to have low research potential due to through dismantling of buildings and removal of associated materials. The National Register status remains unevaluated until historical research is completed.

Site 09-10-04-341, the McKenna Grave, was reported by cultural para-professional Joe Carrick during the field work. The site is located east of the eastern Raco Airfield runway in the NE SW SE quarter of Section 28, Township 46 North, Range 4 West. Joe Carrick took a member of the survey crew to the site and identified it as a burial associated with a local family named McKenna. A small wooden cross marks a broad, low oval mound of earth on top of a forested ridge. The ridge is oriented on a northeast to southwest axis, and the grave is located at the northern end of the elevated sand formation. The area supports an open forest with maples, aspens, and a few pine trees. In addition to the protection that all cemeteries and isolated burials merit, the McKenna Grave represents use of the prior to the expansion of the Raco Airfield into a military establishment. The exact age of this cemetery is not known although it is recent; and the McKenna site is not eligible for National Register status because the site does not have archaeological importance. Further oral history research is recommended to determine the background to this small cemetery, its size, and the location of the associated homesteads.

Item 4D 92 Lottery
Sections 2, 3 & 10 T46N R5W
The 240 acres in Item 4D were surveyed by Crew 1 on August 9, 15, 19, 20, and September 7 and 11, 1991 for a total of 3.75 person-days. The terrain varies from level to hilly with mainly hardwood forest cover.
Survey Coverage

Item 4D required several cross-country surface transects in order to examine the numerous clearings indicated on the aerial photographs. Surface surveys were also completed along Forest Roads 3161, 3161A, 3159, and several unnumbered two track roads, railroad grades, and the North Country Trail and other foot trails. Coverage for the item was very good.

Cultural Resource

Site 09-10-04-42, the White's Lumber Company Camp, is located in the SW SE SW quarter of Section 2, Township 46 North, Range 5 West at the eastern end of Forest Road 3161A, 0.8km east of Forest Road 3161. The site's existence was originally reported by cultural para-professional Justin Carrick based on a first-hand identification by Russell Johnson. The location information originally listed in the Forest Service archaeological site files describes the site as situated in Section 2 or Section 3, 1/8 mile east of Forest Road 3161, where foundations, garbage pits, and an earth and cement loading dock are present. This location and the features do not correspond with the verified site location.

During the 1991 cultural resources survey, Russell Johnson was taken to Item 4D after the parcel was investigated and the White's Lumber Company Camp could not be located. Russell Johnson identified, with less than complete certainty, a small clearing at the east end of Forest Road 3161A, a former railroad grade / two track road as the site of White's Camp. The site may have been destroyed by subsequent logging operations and more recent road improvements. There was good surface exposure in the clearing; but no artifacts could be located. Two vegetation anomalies were mapped as well as a probable rectangular pit (2 x 1 m) northwest of the clearing. A rectangular patch of golden thread appears anomalous at the southeast edge of the clearing. There is a possible berm on the west side of the possible building outline. A row of balsams has grown out of the possible berm. At the southwest side of the clearing, there is a large area of young trees which corresponds to the location of a barn according to Russell Johnson. The clearing is a junction for four old railroad grades.

According to land title abstracts compiled for the property, Henry Gage and later the Gage Land Improvement Company held the deed to the land from circa
1881 to 1907. It is believed that White's Lumber operated during this era. From 1907 to 1923, the Richardson and Avery Company had the land. The Cadillac-Soo Lumber Company received the parcel in 1923 when they bought out the Richardson-Avery holdings.

Russell Johnson provided additional oral history information about the White’s Lumber Company Camp. He had worked with an uncle who logged in this area in the 1930’s and had observed the ruins of White’s Camp several times. He stated that his uncle built a barn for the logging horses at the same location. Site 09-10-04-42, the White’s Lumber Company Camp, is not eligible for National Register status due to the apparent loss of site integrity.

**Item 4E Hall Sale**

**Sections 23, 25, & 26 T46N R6W & Section 30 T46N R5W**

This 735 acre parcel was examined on August 1, 2, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1991 by Crew 2, Crew 3, and Crew 4 for a total of 9.5 person-days. The landscape generally displays rolling terrain with good drainage. Much of Item 4E has sandy soils except for muck in the swampy areas in parts of Section 23. Vegetation varies from pine plantations in the southern part of the item, to beech and maple forests in the western area nearer to M-123. Swamps with cedar and spruce trees are also present. Clearings exist along the side of M-28. The only water feature is the East Branch of the Tahquamenon River which forms the northern boundary of Item 4E.

**Survey Coverage**

Item 4E presented several different survey requirements. Surface surveys were done intensively in the clearings and forest edge along M-28. Gravel pits and ground disturbances associated with highway construction removed any possible heritage resources from the highway corridor. Surface surveys were also done on Forest Roads 3423, 3423A, 3027, the Soo Line railroad grade, Highway 123, unmapped trails, unnumbered two track roads, and in several remote clearings. Shovel testing was attempted along the Tahquamenon River bottoms, but most of that area proved too wet. Two to three rows of shovel test pits were placed near the top edge of the bluffs above the Tahquamenon River valley. This testing was sporadic due to numerous sloped areas and gullies. Attempts to
locate an Indian trail marked on an early land surveyor's were not successful. Coverage varied from good to adequate.

Cultural Resources

Three archaeological sites were examined in Item 4E. Each site (04-224, 04-311, and 04-317) had been reported previously. No new sites were found during the 1991 survey.

Site 09-10-04-224, the Calico Railroad Siding, occurs at the junction of the east–west Soo Line and Forest Road 3667 in the SW NE SE quarter of Section 23, Township 46 North, Range 6 West. According to the 1926 Michigan Department of Conservation Land Economic Survey map, this siding was used by the Cadillac–Soo Lumber Company around 1927–1928. Previous surveys noted an absence of archaeological materials except for the railroad grade (CCRG, 1990: 92). The 1991 cultural resources survey re-examined the area with identical results. During a conversation, Russell Johnson confirmed that the site was Calico and that it once operated as a busy siding. Due to a lack of site integrity and low research potential, the Calico Siding site is classified as not eligible for National Register status.

Site 09-10-04-311, the Keelen Lumber Camp, is located in the NW SW NW quarter of Section 30, Township 46 North, Range 5 West in an upland setting near the bluffs of the East Branch of the Tahquamenon River. The site occurs in and around a clearing with access by an unnumbered two track road that follows the line between Sections 25 and 30. The clearing is situated 1.1 km north of M–28. The Keelen Lumber Camp was first recorded in 1988 (CCRG, 1989: 86). During the 1991 field work, the site was re-mapped; and oral history was collected from Russell Johnson of Strongs, Michigan. There are three berm ed buildings (6.7 x 9.2 m, 7.4 x 13.5 m, and 8 x 13.4 m) with associated borrow pits, a level platform (5 x 7 m), a privy (0.5 x 2.5 m), several pits, and an extensive midden. Building #1 lies on the west side of the road. It is oriented on a NW-SE axis unlike the other two berm ed buildings and platform on the east side of the clearing. Those ruins are oriented northeast to southwest. Building #1 also has traces of a dividing wall in the center of the berm outline. The can and bottle dump for the Keelen Lumber Camp is situated behind buildings #2 and #3 near the privy.
Diagnostic artifacts, such as Owens Glass Company bottles (1911-1929), A FRENCH'S jar manufactured by the Illinois Glass Company has a patent date FEB 23, 18 (1916-1929), and SOO BOTTLING WORKS and SOO BREWING CO bottles with Owens Illinois Glass Company logo indicate an occupation after 1929 (Toulouse, 1971: 403). Open top and solder dot cans are also present with window glass, an iron frying pan. None of the bottles bear the lettering “Federal Law Forbids”, so the camp predates 1933.

Oral history was collected which identified site 09-10-04-311 as the Keelen Lumber Camp (Johnson, 1991). According to a resident of nearby Strongs who was personally familiar with the camp, Carl Keelen built his logging camp at the location because of the presence of a good, bubbling spring. The spring has not been noted by survey teams. Site 09-10-04-311 is a well preserved example of a logging camp from the pre-Depression era. It offers good research potential. Further archival and oral history research is recommended to provide additional details about the camp. Until the follow-up studies are done, the National Register status remains unevaluated.

Site 09-10-04-317, the Kiel Site, is located in the SW SW NW of Section 30, Township 46 North, Range 5 West on an unnumbered two track road which follows the line between Sections 25 and 30. The site is situated around a fork in the road. It is due south of site 09-10-04-311. The Kiel site was first recorded in 1988 (CCRG, 1989: 86-87). The site includes a bermed building (6.7 x 7.25 m) with a borrow pit behind the north wall, an entrance facing south, and a central pit / square depression. A root cellar (5 x 5 m) was dug on the east side of the intersection; and two extensive middens are located on the northeast fork of the road. The range of artifacts includes numerous solder dot cans, some open top cans, rectangular meat containers, and several diagnostic bottles. One marked aqua bottle with a cork stopper is a FLETCHER'S CASTORIA (Ibid: 55, Plate 2C). Owens-Illinois Glass Company bottles, dating between 1929 and 1954, are present with a Fairmont Glass Company bottle (1945 to 1960), and a Hazel Atlas Glass Company bottle dated 1902 to 1964 (Toulouse, 1971: 270). The 1988 survey also recorded a bottle base marked GLASS MFG CO / PAT AUG 13 1915, an embossed porcelain plate sherd, and graniteware.
Site 09-10-04-317 was identified during the 1991 cultural resources survey as the home of Fred Kiel, a German uncle of Russell Johnson of Strongs, Michigan. Kiel moved in to the area after the Keelen Camp was finished. Kiel used logs from the Keelen Logging Camp for his log house where he lived with his wife and two sons. Members of the family are still available for future oral history research. The Kiel family resided there for about ten years in the 1930's (Johnson, 1991).

The Kiel site is a fairly well preserved private residence probably from the Depression era. It is associated with rural, domestic settlement in the vicinity of Strongs; and the site appears to be a very representative archaeological example of this historic theme with good research potential. Detailed oral history and archival research are needed before determining the Kiel site's National Register status. Until then, the site remains unevaluated.

**Item 4F Donna Sale**
**Sections 21 and 22 T47N R5W**

The 760 acres of Item 4F were surveyed on Sept. 23, 24, 25 and October 3, 5, 11, and 12, 1991 by Crew 4. A total of 9.75 person-days were required to complete the systematic, thirty meter interval walkovers. The landscape changes from well drained hardwood forest areas in the south to wetland conditions at the north end. The only notable water features are Mill Creek and West Branch Creek which drain northeast to Lake Superior.

**Survey Coverage**

Item 4F included all of Section 21 and slightly less than one-fourth of Section 22 located within a mile or less of the south shore of Lake Superior. Lakeshore Drive, also known as Forest Road 3150 cuts diagonally through Section 21 providing good access for the systematic walkovers which were done at 30 meter intervals across the item. Coverage was good throughout the item except for the very northeast corner of Section 21 which was swampy and filled with dense vegetation.
Cultural Resources

Two site leads, an Indian cemetery (04-03) and a 20th century logging camp (04-321), were documented in the Forest Service regional site atlas for Item 4F. The reported logging camp was verified; but the Native American cemetery was not found within the item. A previously unknown logging camp (04-340) was discovered during the 1991 field survey.

Site 09-10-04-03 is a historic cemetery site lead vaguely reported on Hinsdale’s 1931 map. The available location information places the site in Section 21 or Section 22. No evidence was found for this reported 19th century Chippewa cemetery during the field survey. The site may lie outside the item. Oral history research with elders of the Bay Mills and Soo Tribe Chippewa communities is recommended as a means of locating the cemetery.

Site 09-10-04-321 is the Knowlton Lumber Company Camp located in the SE SE SW quarter of Section 21, Township 47 North, Range 5 West. Few readily identifiable surface features remain at the site which is a clearing covered with grasses and sawdust. Three pits (2 x 1 m, 3 x 2 m, & 9 x 3.5 m) were mapped in the opening. Knowlton's Camp is shown on the 1926 Michigan Department of Conservation Land Economic Survey Map of Chippewa County in Township 47 North, Range 6 West in Section 7. A Certificate Of Adverse Possession in the Hiawatha National Forest Lands files includes a contract between the Weston family and Arthur Knowlton (Weston, 1934). The length of the contract, March, 1934 to May, 1936, may indicate the later dates for the site. Additional information was provided by Russell Johnson of Strongs, Michigan who visited the site with the survey team.

Mr. Johnson quickly pointed out locations from memory. He had worked at this camp for two weeks removing bark from ties that were slabbed on two sides at $0.05 per tie. Mr. Johnson and his brother stayed in a shack at the clearing edge. No surface indications remain of this structure. Because of Depression era hardships, they often ate rabbits caught in the nearby swamp. He said that a large pile of cedar logs was left stacked in the swamp, and never hauled out. The sawmill at Knowlton’s Camp was powered by the steam engine now on public
display in Strongs. When Knowlton was through cutting the forty acres nearest to the site, his crews drove the steam engine over to the next forty acres in the vicinity of Forest Road 3640. The loggers still stayed in this camp and went back and forth each day with their horses to work the more distant forty acres. After the final cutting was completed, the steam engine used to power the sawmill was driven to Strongs in two hours (Johnson, 1991).

Site plans for the Knowlton Lumber Camp could be reconstructed through interviews and on-site documentation with former employees. National Register status can not be determined until further background information is gathered.

Site 09-10-04-340 is a previously unrecorded logging camp located in the SE NE NW quarter of Section 21, Township 47 North, Range 5 West. Most surface remains were discovered south and west of the clearing. Building #1 is a bermed structure (9 x 8 m) with extensive midden outside the west wall. The second bermed structure appears to be a dingle building (18 x 7 m). There is a surface midden at the northeast corner of building #2 and a larger midden south of the ruin. A well preserved root cellar (6.3 x 6 m) lies just west of building #2. A small pit (1 x 0.7 m) was found in the forest just northwest of the clearing. Artifacts recovered from this logging camp include a rectangular HINKLEY'S BONE LINIMENT bottle dating to the 1880's. A better understanding of the site's age, identity, and economic role may be available from archival and oral history research. The National Register status remains unevaluated.

**Item 4G Big Dave Sale**

Sections 17, 19 and 20  T47N R5W

This 490 acre tract was surveyed on September 2, 3, 4, 5, and 11, 1991 by Crew 1 and Crew 4 using a total of 7 person-days to complete the coverage. The parcel covers much of Section 20, less than one-fourth of Section 17, and a tiny part of Section 19. The item is mainly level terrain with a hummocked surface and numerous seasonal stream ravines dissecting the upland area.
Survey Coverage

Item 4G displayed extensive fallen trees throughout the hardwood forest making the systematic surface transects difficult. A few low areas were present with hemlocks and cedar trees. The only notable water features are the man-made Naomikong Pond just outside the north end of the item and small springs. The entire item was assessed for cultural resources using 30 meter interval surface transects.

Cultural Resources

No archaeological sites had been previously recorded for Item 4G. A previously unrecorded logging camp (04-339) was discovered during the systematic walkovers made in the item.

Site 09-10-04-339, the South Naomikong Logging Camp, was discovered in the SW SW SE quarter of Section 17, Township 47 North, Range 5 West. The site is associated with a permanent spring at the head of a ravine which flows west to the edge of a bluff. Two bermed buildings (7 x 6 m and 7 x 8 m), a sub-surface midden, a pit and a well (1.5 x 1.5 m) were located. The well is cribbed with square timbers and four vertical corner posts. Except for the well and pit, the surface features are difficult to observe. No traces of original roads or trails could be found in the site area. A single test pit revealed an extensive, sub-surface midden outside the southeast corner of building #1. Artifacts from the site include a coarse earthenware jug with brown and cream glazes, barrel hoops, fragments of clear glass bottles. One clear glass bottle has a finished, applied lip. The presence of clear glass bottles and an applied bottle lip suggests a general age for the site between 1880 and 1910.

Because of the age of this site, it is expected that more sub-surface features area present. Therefore, a 30 meter buffer zone is recommended to protect areas of the site that are not recognizable from the surface. This presumed pine era logging camp is well preserved and offers good research potential. Further archaeological testing and archival research is warranted. Without additional work, the National Register status can not be evaluated.
Item 4H  Cedar Sale
Section 34  T44N R4W

The 160 acres in this item were surveyed on August 22, 23, 27 and 28, 1991 by Crew 5. A total of 2.5 person-days was needed to complete the coverage. Item 4H has four distinctive landforms—an extensive cedar swamp, an area of forest covered relic dunes, a hardwood forest area with limestone and natural chert talus, and a coniferous forest along the swamp margin. Each of these biotic/geographic areas was covered during the survey.

Survey Coverage

Survey methods included surface transects along Forest Roads 3119 and 3119G as well as both sides of a power line which runs north to south near the east end of the item. Several unmarked roads provided further access into the north and central portions of the item. A large sand pit, which cuts into forest covered dunes was examined, and surface transects were made along a trail leading from the pit into the large swamp. Transects were done in parts of the cedar, tamarack, and poplar filled swamp and across several natural openings near the north edge of the swamp. Survey coverage for Item 4H was very good.

Cultural Resource

One site (04-259) had been recorded in Item 4H. No new archaeological sites were discovered in 1991.

Site 09-10-04-259, the Ryersee Logging Camp, is located NW NE SW quarter of Section 34, Township 44 North, Range 4 West. During pre-field research, the site was found documented from a 1936 timber type map which showed one structure in the southwest quarter of Section 34. Following this lead, the site was found and recorded in 1991. The site is organized in reference to a now faint road, leading east from the East Lake Road, which was identified as the Palm Station Road (Rhiness, 1991). Building #1 (6.6 x 5 m) is a bermed outline on the north side of the road across from three bermed buildings (5 x 5 m, 4.7 x 8 m, & 5 x 5 m) on the south side. One structure, building #2, has an internal rectangular pit. Two rectangular pits with cribbing (1.3 x 1.3 m by 2.7 m deep & .9 x .6 m by 1 m deep), probable wells, are situated west of the buildings on the north side of the road. A round pit (1.5 x 1.5 m) was discovered opposite the wells south of the road.
road. Parts from early model cars and trucks are concentrated near building #1 on the north side of the road. This structure may have been a garage.

During an on-site interview, Jack Rhiness stated that the Palm Station Road pre-dated the Ryersee Logging Camp. He said that in his youth, the Palm Station Road was an east to west mail route for the eastern Upper Peninsula. In the greater East Lake area, the road does not now appear on topographic maps. He also located intact sections of the heavily overgrown road east of the Ryersee Logging Camp where the corduroy road bed was preserved. Apparently the Palm Station Road ran through wetlands for much of its route.

Mr. Rhiness positively identified site 09-10-04-259 as the Ryersee Logging Camp. His father worked there during the Depression years in the early 1930’s. James Ryersee owned the logging camp and the swamp across the southwest quarter of Section 34 and the southeast quarter of Section 33 is known to local residents today as the Ryersee Swamp. Descendants of the Ryersee family live in St. Ignace. The logging camp operated later than other logging camps in the East Lake area. Trucks were used to haul the logs out; and Jack Rhiness said that numerous small sawmills were present in the nearby area.

The Ryersee Logging Camp is a pristine archaeological site left undisturbed due to slightly difficult access. The site has very good research potential and appears to be a significant representation of a Depression era, logging camp using truck transportation. There are several individuals with first-hand and credible secondary accounts of life and activities at this site. Archival research and oral history interviews would greatly supplement the archaeological record in an evaluation of this site for National Register status. Until further documentation is completed, the Ryersee Logging Camp remains unevaluated.

**Item 41 Rolling Jack II**

Sections 4, 5, 8 & 9 T46N R4W

The 320 acres of Item 41 were examined on September 26 by Crew 4 for a total of one person-day. The item has rolling terrain covered in jack pine stands. No water features are found in or near Item 41.
Survey Coverage

Survey coverage was good due to access by Forest Roads 3366, 3157, 3044, and 3622 and a power line corridor which were walked as surface transects. No archaeological sites had been reported within Item 4J; and none were discovered during the 1991 field work.

Item 4J—West Lake Sale
Sections 1  T45N R6W

This 160 acre parcel was surveyed on August 25 and 27 and October 12, 1991 by Crew 6. It required 2.0 person-days to complete. This item is centered around West Lake, a small, spring-fed kettle lake less than thirty acres in size. The land is characterized by an upland setting with well drained sandy soils supporting pine plantations and a few pockets of hardwoods. Except for the springs on the perimeter of West Lake, no other water is found within the item.

Survey Coverage

Coverage was good throughout the item. Surface survey transects were completed along Forest Roads 3418 and 3441. Three rows of shovel test pits were dug at fifteen meter intervals immediately behind the dry margin around West Lake with an additional concentration of shovel tests placed in the vicinity of the West Lake Site 09-10-04-338 to determine its size. A ridge located near the southern and southeastern end of the lake was also shovel tested. Coverage was good.

Cultural Resource

No archaeological sites had been reported for Item 4J. One historic site (04-338) was discovered during the 1991 survey.

Site 09-10-04-338, the West Lake site, is a previously unknown archaeological site discovered on the west shore of West Lake 42 meters south of Forest Road 3418. The site, which extends from a clearing into the edge of a pine plantation, is located in the SW SW SE quarter of Section 1, Township 45 North, Range 6 West. The site area includes the edge of a pine plantation with dense fern covering, a clearing covered with ferns and grasses, and a stand of poplars which are filling in part of the site clearing. Pre-field research did not reveal any site
leads or historic land use within Item 4J. Examination of modern infra-red aerial photographs and the 1939 black and white aerial photographs also did not show isolated clearings or potential archaeological sites with the exception of a probable culturally introduced break in the pine forest edge of West Lake. The planted pine forest closely follows the wet soil margin of West Lake except at the west-northwest side. There, a cleared area corresponds to the archaeological site discovered during systematic sub-surface testing of the land around West Lake. A grove of aspens found at the very northwest side of West Lake also marks former cleared land. The entire site has been scarified.

The West Lake Site now consists of a root cellar (4 x 3.8 m) dug into the slope of a hill, three mainly sub-surface midden areas which were labelled as Middens A, B and C, and a clearing. The root house faces northeast toward West Lake which is eighty meters away. Despite deep scarification for the pine plantation, the building remains recognizable. Pine stumps found within the building are 35 or more years old. Test pits placed within the root cellar and immediately around the structure did not reveal artifacts. Midden A, located between the root house and Forest Road 3418, was located by systematic shovel testing. The entire perimeter of West Lake, including the site area, was shovel tested with three rows of test pits placed 15 meters apart as part of the survey methodology. Midden A is an apparently sparse, sub-surface feature had a melted amber glass sherd in the original shovel test and a possible can opening tab recovered from one positive test pit out of four additional shovel tests placed around the original, sub-surface find. The other middens were surface finds of barrel hoops and wire. A small surface exposure of burnt bone was also noted mid-way between the root cellar and the lake.

Judging from the limited artifacts observed at the West Lake Site, this site probably dates to the first half of the 20th century. Additional buildings may have once been present in the clearing, but no evidence remains of these structures. No can dumps were found in association with this site. Despite extensive scarification of the site area, there are sub-surface and above ground concentrations of early 20th century artifacts representing middens. Scarified archaeological sites often do retain some archaeological integrity in the unplowed strips of soil between the furrows. Further archival and oral history
research is needed to identify the function of the West Lake site. Until more background information is assembled, the National Register status remains unevaluated although the results of the shovel testing suggest that the site has low research potential.

**Item 4K Hard Jack**

**Sections 3 and 10 T46N R5W**

The 165 acres in this parcel were surveyed on August 15, 1991 by Crew 1 for one-half person day. The hilly item is covered with a mixture of hardwood forest and scarified areas with extensive spruce trees.

**Survey Coverage**

Survey coverage in Item 4K included surface transects on Forest Roads 3161 and 3159 and numerous trails within the item. Several clearings which appeared on aerial photographs were also examined. No archaeological sites had been documented previously in the item; and none were found during the survey in Item 4K.

**Item 4L Supe Road**

**Sections 29 and 30 T47N R5W and Sections 7 and 8 T46N R5W**

The 384 acres in Item 4L were examined on August 2, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, and September 7, 1991 by Crew 2 and Crew 5 for 12.25 person days. Item 4L is divided into two parcels located two miles apart. The northern parcel is situated mainly in Section 30 of T47N R5W although a small portion extends into Section 29. Supe Road forms the eastern border of this parcel. It is a hilly area without notable water features. The southern parcel, which covers parts of Sections 7 and 8 in T46N R5W, is centered around Peck & Rye Lake. The landscape changes from slightly rolling ground to generally level areas. Hardwood forests cover much of the item adjacent to Peck & Rye Lake except for a wetland area. Peck & Rye Lake is the only water feature in the southern parcel.

**Survey Coverage**

In the southern part of Item 4L, survey methodology included surface survey of Forest Roads 3648, 3024, 3159, several unmapped railroad grades, and two track roads. Peck & Rye Lake is a kettle lake lacking drainage. The lake is surrounded
by a margin of wet vegetation below a distinct elevated shoreline indicated by hardwood forest cover. The survey strategy included digging three rows of shovel test pits completely around Peck & Rye Lake. The rows were spaced at fifteen meter intervals.

In the northern portion of Item 4L, survey coverage included surface surveys of Forest Road 3160, Supe Road, and several unnumbered two track roads and unmapped railroad beds.

Cultural Resources

The Forest Service regional site files contained leads for two logging camp sites (04-43 and 04-91) in the southern parcel of Item 4L and one logging camp (04-297) in the northern parcel. Each of these sites was located and inventoried in 1991. No new sites were discovered.

Site 09-10-04-43, the Peck & Rye Logging Camp, is situated NE NW SW quarter of Section 8, Township 46 North, Range 5 West. The Peck & Rye Logging Camp was located at the south edge of Peck & Rye Lake. The site area includes a small clearing located at the end of an unnumbered, two track access road to Peck & Rye Lake and the forested area west and southwest of the clearing. A root cellar (5 x 4 m) faces northwest. Two faint bermed buildings (6 x 6 m & 7 x 5 m) were located with the assistance of Russell Johnson who recalled their location from observations made over fifty years ago when the ruins were better preserved. He also identified the location of a blacksmith shop at the southeast end of the now nearly overgrown clearing. There are no surface indications of the blacksmith shop today; but several years ago, tools and other remains associated with a smithy were visible. Russell Johnson also stated that the remains of a barn were once visible at the site. The Peck & Rye site has been picked clean of surface artifacts which were once common (Johnson, 1991).

In order to validate the presence of sub-surface remains, a limited series of shovel test pits were dug at site 09-10-04-43 at five meter intervals in two lines extending north from the datum and north from a point five meters west of the datum. A rifle shell casing marked WRA Co. was found at 2W20N, and a piece of clear melted glass and a triangular tine with twisted wire attached, possibly from
a farm implement, was found at 2W25N. Half of an oval shattered amethyst glass bottle with a stopper appeared in the middle of the north end of the access road. A basal fragment of the bottle has part of a raised letter or number. Amethyst glass dates between 1880 and 1916 (Rock, 1980: 16); but the presence of a machined lip and two piece mold suggests a date for this bottle between 1903 and 1916. Half of a base from a coarse earthenware crock with a cream exterior and a brown interior was noted on the surface just northeast of the root cellar. There is the possibility that some artifacts from site 09-10-04-43 may post-date the Peck & Rye Camp because the clearing has been used as an access point for the lake for many years.

Additional interpretative details are available for the Peck & Rye Logging Camp. During an interview and on-site tour, Russell Johnson recalled the stories about local logging history he learned from Frank Ward who was a long term area resident. Ward arrived in the Strongs area in 1880, and said the Peck & Rye Logging Camp had been abandoned by 1870, before the town of Strongs was founded in 1880. From Ward and other early loggers, Russell Johnson stated that Peck & Rye Lake took its name from the logging camp. Peck and Rye were either the owners or operators of this pine era camp. Site 09-10-04-43 was a winter, sleigh hauling camp for cutting the original pine forest. Hardwood was not cut in that era. Russell Johnson also spoke about the 24” square timbers taken by sleigh from the Peck & Rye Logging Camp and loaded on boats at Lake Superior. The wood went to Europe. He also said that local people once found horseshoes, axes and all sorts of items at the site. Mr. Johnson, who is a blacksmith, described the horseshoes as being cut a different way than normally found. Marty Mann, another logger who worked in the pine era camps, told Russell Johnson that he had built sleighs at the Peck & Rye Camp. Mann passed away around 1928 or 1930.

This representation of a Pine era winter camp serves as an informative model, since the site is mainly a sub-surface archaeological resource. The bermed buildings can barely be seen and their identification would have been questionable without the presence of a root house. The site’s rich oral history, which could be augmented by more detailed interviews, makes the Peck & Rye Logging Camp a candidate for inclusion on the National Register. The site is
listed having high potential requiring evaluation for National Register status. Further sub-surface testing is needed to determine the full extent and quality of the archaeological remains. While part of the site has been disturbed by a narrow two track road and surface relic collecting has occurred, significant portions of the site remain intact and undisturbed. Of the numerous pine era logging camp archaeological sites in the eastern section of the Hiawatha National Forest, none have retained living traditions in the form or oral history comparable to the Peck & Rye Logging Camp.

Site 09-10-04-91, the Cadillac-Soo #7 Logging Camp, has been documented from archival, oral history and previous field survey sources. It is a larger, railroad era lumber camp located west of Peck & Rye Lake. The Cadillac-Soo Camp #7 appears on two maps—the 1931 Marquette National Forest Lake and Stream survey map and the 1938 Michigan Department of Conservation map showing Chippewa County. Local residents also reported and identified this site (Johnson, 1991). The archaeological site was verified during a 1989 survey (CCRG, 1990: 88); but initial sketch mapping and identification was accomplished during the 1991 cultural resource project.

The archaeological site covers a clearing and surrounding forest in the SW NW quarter of Section 8 and the SE SE NE quarter of Section 7, Township 46 North, Range 5 West. Cultural features can be found in the forest and clearing from the east side of Forest Road 3648 to Peck & Rye Lake. The railroad camp includes a deep siding depression with mounded earth where the cook car and sleeping quarters railroad cars were parked, several railroad grades, pits, building depressions, wells, a vegetation anomaly which shows the location of a barn, an apple tree, and several extensive can dumps.

The largest feature at the Cadillac-Soo #7 Railroad Logging Camp is the excavated trench and mounded earth (4 x 72 m) along a dead-end siding where the railroad cars were parked. A berm and small borrow pit occur at the east end of the trench, as well as a small can dump. A root cellar (4.5 x 4.5 m) is situated on the north side of this siding near the west end. It may have been built adjacent to the cook car. Building #1 is a faint bermed outline located south of Forest Road at the south end of the clearing. A patch of cinders found at the end
of a spur railroad grade immediately southwest of building #1 was identified by Russell Johnson as the location of a roundhouse. Building #2 is a rectangular raspberry patch (10 x 6 m) located south of the unnumbered two track road that runs east to west across the site clearing covers the ruins of a barn. Three pits, features #1 to #3, (1 x 1 m, 2 x 2 m, & 1.5 x 1.5 m) were noted near the south edge of the clearing. Two very deep pits (1 m and 2 m diameters) have been dug on the north side of the road dividing the opening. Features #4 and #6 may have been wells. A shallow pit, feature #5, is situated just south of feature #4. A rectangular pit, possibly a privy (2 x 1.5 m) is Feature #7 located at the southwest edge of the clearing. Large can middens, apparently picked clean of bottles by relic collectors, occur in the forest at the northwest end of the clearing (Midden A) and immediately southeast of the junction of Forest Road 3648 and the road into the clearing. A second larger can dump is located further into the hardwood forest southwest and south of the clearing (Midden B). A small group of cans and a home-made stove chimney form Midden C at the northeast edge of the clearing. Since the clearing was heavily covered with ferns during the field work, more surface features may be present.

A rich source of oral history still exists for the Cadillac-Soo #7 Logging Camp. Russell Johnson of Strongs worked at this camp part-time, in the summers during the Depression years of 1934–1937. The walking boss told Russell Johnson that he was too young to cut logs, but he could work as a swamper cutting trails and helping the camp blacksmith. During an informal interview on-site, Russell Johnson recalled that the names of several individuals who worked at the camp. The camp foreman was Jim Elliot. Zeke Killary was the bull cook; and Ozzie Lafave was another cook who came from Canada. James Warner was the barn boss and George Euell from Dafter was the blacksmith. Bob LaRock was the walking boss. Camp #7 had a night watchman, Russell Gooderman, who patrolled through the camp all night. The watchman kept the stoves full of wood in the winter months and loaded coal into the locomotives. Workers at Camp #7 rose at 5 A.M. when a whistle blew.

Russell Johnson also described the railroad cars used for the camp quarters. These cars were parked on the siding which has been excavated and banked up
on the west end of the clearing. He recalled at least five box cars or “cabs” at the site—a cook’s car, a dining car, an office car, and the men’s quarters cars.

Russell Johnson identified building #1 as the blacksmith shop. A large patch of cinders nearby was the site of the roundhouse which was capable of holding two locomotives. One of the side railroad spurs at the site was used to take locomotives near Peck & Rye Lake to get water. Water for locomotives was also obtained from either of the two wells in the clearing. Rod engines were used in the locomotives operating at Camp #7. Other buildings at the Cadillac–Soo #7 Logging Camp included a filing shack, two barns, a hay shed, and a root cellar. The roundhouse, both barns and the blacksmith shop were painted black. The railroad camp cars were painted red.

During the operation of Camp #7, the mill in Sault Ste Marie went on strike. The men in Camp #7 showed sympathy for the strike by unloading the logs onto the ground. This camp experienced the transition from the use of “Big Wheels" to haul logs to the start of truck hauling. Russell Johnson recalled that the “Big Wheels” were constructed at the camp in the summer. He participated in putting the metal rims on the wheels, a task that required ten men and the blacksmith using tongs. The metal rims were applied when the iron was heated to a high temperature. Rocks held the rim above the ground. When the “Big Wheels” were abandoned, the devices were left in the forest at the southeast edge of the site clearing. This area was inspected with Mr. Johnson, but not traces of the “Big Wheels” could be located. Russell Johnson, who later became a skilled blacksmith after his teen years working with the Camp #7 blacksmith, stated that the blacksmith did maintenance and preparatory work all summer. The blacksmith also made hubs for the “Big Wheels” and made spikes. During the winter logging months, the blacksmith was on call day and night, especially if a locomotive broke down. Individuals who worked at Camp #7 still speak of the ringing of the blacksmiths hammer and anvil in the late hours of night.

A road building and track repair crew was kept working at the camp in the summer months. Ten men worked on cutting new logging roads, while between fifteen and twenty men constructed railroad grades all summer. Camp #7 was connected by rail to the Cadillac–Soo Camp #31 which ran during the same years.
When Camp #7 was closed in 1937, everything was moved to Camp #31. Russell Johnson believes that Camp #31 was the last railroad logging camp in the state of Michigan. The boxcars used as quarters at Camp #7 were taken to a gravel pit and burned when the camps closed for good.

Although the clearing receives some impact from casual recreational use, site 09-10-04-91 is a well preserved archaeological resource with excellent research potential. Diagnostic artifacts are not numerous, but some artifacts, such as Owens Glass Company bottles dated between 1911 and 1929, have been described from the site (CCRG, 1990: 88). The Cadillac-Soo Lumber Company ran a series of railroad era, hardwood logging camps in Chippewa County from 1923 to 1956. A program of oral history documentation, detailed site mapping, and archival research are recommended. Until this background work is completed, the Cadillac-Soo #7 Logging Camp is assigned high potential requiring evaluation for its National Register status.

Site 09-10-04-297, Avery's Last Camp, is located in a clearing split by Supe Road. The clearing is situated 0.75 mile south of the intersection of Forest Road 3150 and Supe Road. Most of the site's middens extend into the nearby forest in SW NE SE quarter of Section 30, Township 47 North, Range 5 West. A previous archaeological survey recorded and mapped the site in 1985 (GCI, 1986: 76). Five bermed buildings, numerous can dumps, and inter-secting railroad grades occur across the site. The bermed buildings appear mainly on the east side of the clearing. The west side of the clearing appears to have been partially disturbed subsequent to the first use by the Avery Company. Only a raised mound of earth, probably a loading platform, is intact. Artifacts at Avery's Last Camp include uncommonly large amounts of cone-top and flat-top beer cans in some middens, a 1940 license plate, crown-top bottles, equal amounts of solder dot cans and open top cans, and an enameled metal stove patented in 1924.

Midden A is a dump area found just north of the site clearing on the west side of Supe Road. It lies north of some mounds of pushed up soil at the edge of the forest. Midden A contains solder dot cans, a can marked KC BAKING POWDER REG U.S. PAT OFF, a piece of melted glass, and sherds from a floral decalomania decorated ceramic bowl, some beer cans, a barrel hoop, and other
cans. Middens B and C are can dumps located just within the hardwoods southwest of the site clearing.

Midden D lies in a triangle of land in the forest north of the clearing formed by Supe Road and an unnumbered two track road leading west. The midden is a can dump with a galvanized wash tub, solder dot cans, other cans which have been opened with a rotary can opener, circa 1960's era beer cans, older style tapered beer cans, and a possible baking pan. Midden E is situated directly north of Midden D on the north perimeter of an unnumbered east-west two track road. It holds solder dot cans, mid-sized cans, tapered beer cans, a Prince Albert tobacco tin, a one pound size coffee can, and 1960's era beer cans. A section of stove pipe was also noted. There is an isolated can dump, Midden F, which is situated 120 meters south of the logging camp. This dump, composed of solder dot cans and mid-sized cans, is associated with a short railroad spur.

There may have been a later, re-use of site 09-10-04-297 judging from the different contents of the surface dumps. Some items, such as the large quantities of beer cans, do not belong with the Avery Lumber Company component which would date to 1925-1926. Site 09-10-04-297 was identified by Russell Johnson of Strongs as Avery's Last Camp. According to him, it was a logging camp operating when the Cadillac-Soo Lumber Company bought the Richardson-Avery Company.

As a heritage resource, Avery's Last Camp is an apparently well preserved representation of a circa 1920's to 1940's logging camp. More archaeological testing is needed to determine whether the later use of this site altered its research potential. Oral history and archival research are needed to determine its National Register status which now remains unevaluated. It is one of the few identified logging camps which was operating and continued to operate when the large Cadillac-Soo Lumber Company acquired it. The site may merit inclusion into a future thematic nomination for the Cadillac-Soo Lumber Company heritage theme within the Hiawatha National Forest.
Item 4M  Bear Creek
Section 28  T44N R4W

The 120 acres in this parcel were completed on September 22, 1991 by Crew 6 for a total of 1 person-day. Item 4M covers land typical of outwash, lake plains with sandy soil. Most of the item has red pine plantation cover. Some marginal hardwoods are also present. Bear Creek, which is a non-navigable stream, flows close to the item. The sides of Bear Creek were not tested due to its small size and flow.

Survey Coverage
Good coverage of Item 4M was possible because of easy accessibility in the pine plantations and the presence of several roads and a power line. Surface surveys were completed on Forest Road 3119, Highway 40, the edges of a power line right-of-way, and several unnumbered roads in the pine plantation. Coverage for Item 4M was good.

Cultural Resource
A single residential site (04-256) had been recorded in Item 4M. Although the site was not located during the 1991 survey, oral history research provided an identification of the family and a general date that the house was abandoned.

Site 09-10-04-256, a family residence, was recorded based on a 1936 timber type map showing a building in the NE NE quarter of Section 28, Township 44 North, Range 4 West. This site was not found during the surface survey of Item 4M. During the 1991 survey, local residents were contacted for additional background information regarding the site. Jack Rhiness of East Lake confirmed the general location south of H-40 about one-half mile east of the East Lake Road intersection. This land is now scarified and covered with a pine plantation. Jack Rhiness, who lived at the nearby Trout Pond, identified the site lead as the Kaylor House. He recalled that the home was destroyed by fire in the mid-1930's.

Item 4N  Wildlife Projects
Section 18  T46N R5W and Section 13  T46N R6W

The 680 acres in Item 4N were surveyed on August 7 and 8, 1991 by Crew 2 for 1.75 person-days. The item is covered by an extensive sand plain with gently
rolling terrain in the southern portion. Pine plantations cover much of the item; but hardwood forests appear in the eastern area. The parcel lacks streams and lakes.

**Survey Coverage**

Item 4N was surveyed using surface transects along Forest Roads 3065, 3030, 3063, Ibo Road, and several unnumbered two track roads. Coverage was good.

**Cultural Resources**

Two archaeological sites (04-101 and 04-184) had been recorded in Item 4N based on map references. One site was located; and the other site's location remains undocumented.

Site 09-10-04-101 is the Michigan Forest Products School House which was recorded from a 1932 Marquette National Forest map and a 1982 interview with Mac McIver. The site's location was given as the SW NW SW quarter of Section 18, Township 46 North, Range 5 West on Forest Road 3029 1/8 mile northwest of its intersection with Forest Road 3546. No cultural remains were found in the heavily scarified and replanted area. The Michigan Forest Products Company worked in the Strongs area in the 1920's. Russell Johnson of Strongs stated that he can identify the exact location of the school house, and that at least one person who attended the school lives in the Strongs area. Further oral history and archival research are needed to document this site.

Site 09-10-04-184 was first recorded in 1982 from a 1926 Michigan Department of Conservation Land Economic Survey Soil map. In 1991, the well preserved logging camp was verified in the NE SW SW quarter of Section 18, Township 46 North, Range 5 West. The main part of the site is situated at the junction of Forest Roads 3646 and 3065. Five buildings were discovered in the clearing and forest edge east of Forest Road 3646 and south of Forest Road 3065. A root cellar (6 x 5 m), an indistinct possible bermed building (8 m), and three distinct bermed buildings (10.6 m x 5.7 m, 7.7 m x 5.6 m, & 6.7 x 5.8 m) with interior pits and exterior borrow pits were sketch mapped. The Forest Road 3065 road bed was littered with numerous fragments of plain ironstone ceramic sherds and milk glass sherds near its junction with Forest Road 3646. The road had been graded or
slightly widened recently, apparently cutting through either a now destroyed building or a kitchen dump. Two fragments of milk glass lids are marked. One has the letters FOR M...; the other has ...UINE (B)OYD... which come from a BOYD MASON fruit jar dating circa 1910. Other artifacts include window glass, amethyst glass fragments which date from 1880 to 1915, mottled blue and white enameled tableware, a fork with a wheat sheaf motif, and porcelain sherds. An aqua tint, circular bottle base is marked A.B.Co. 9 which is an American Bottling Company product of Chicago dating to a period between 1905 and 1916 (Toulouse, 1971). An ironstone sherd had CHINA 26N in a blue–green transfer print.

The heavily vegetated clearing west of Forest Road 3646 held at least two cultural features, a round pit (2.5 m diameter & 1.8 m deep) with bricks at the bottom and a long, oval depression. Site 09-10-04-184 extends north to the junction of Forest Roads 3646 and 3063. A third clearing, now filled with raspberry bushes, lies east of the junction. Numerous artifacts, such as window glass and bottle glass fragments, were noted in the road bed at this junction. No cultural features could be seen in the third clearing due to deep plant cover. However, the presence of artifacts at the northern end of the site suggests that more buildings or dumps exist there.

The site was dated and identified through interviews with Russell Johnson of Strongs, Michigan as Camp #1 which ceased operation around 1914 or 1920. The logging camp furnished logs to the Strongs sawmill. Camp 1 was operated by either the Richardson–Avery Company or the Michigan Forest Products Company. The rich oral history relating to this site and its economic connection to Strongs area lumber industry should be collected in the near future. Archival research also would provide more background information about this site. Currently, the National Register status for Camp #1 is unevaluated.

Item 40 Nodoway
Section 17 T47N R3W
The 160 acres of Item 40 were surveyed on October 11 by Crew 4 for one person–day. It is a well drained, sandy soil area varying from level to partially rolling terrain without water features.
Survey Coverage

Item 40 required complete systematic surface transect coverage done at thirty meter intervals. No site had been reported previously; and no archaeological sites were found in Item 40.
Chapter 6 St. Ignace District Survey Coverage & Results

Fifteen items were surveyed for cultural resources in the St. Ignace Ranger District in 1991.

Item 5A Brevoort River Spawn
Sections 10 & 11 T41N R5W
The 204 acres of land along the upper Brevoort River were examined on August 4, 6, 7, and 19, and October 8, 12, and 30, 1991 by Crew 1, Crew 3, and Crew 4 for 5.5 person-days of field work. Item 5A is divided into two parcels. Forest cover was mixed along the Brevoort River with maple, birch, spruce, cedar, hemlock and pine trees growing on stabilized sand dunes and floodplains.

Survey Coverage
Shovel testing was required along the Brevoort River. In the western and eastern parcels of Item 5A, three rows of test pits were dug at fifteen meter intervals on both sides of the river. Conditions for test pits varied from high terraces amid forested sand dunes above the Brevoort River to lower, floodplain areas. Surface surveys were made along Forest Roads 3303, 3105, 3105E, unnumbered two track roads, the North Country Trail, unmapped trails and H-57. Coverage for Item 5A was good.

Cultural Resources
One previously recorded site (05-106) was located and a newly discovered logging camp (05-342) was also found in Item 5A.

Site 09-10-05-106, the Brevoort River Bridge, was discovered in the SE NW SW quarter of Section 11, Township 41 North, Range 5 West. This bridge was originally recorded in 1980 based on information in the St. Ignace Ranger District files. Although plotted in the SE quarter of the SW quarter of Section 11 in the site atlas, it is located just outside the item south-southwest of the junction of H-57 the Brevoort Lake Road and Forest Road 3105, the Round Lake Road. Layers of large, hewn logs are visible on both sides of the river embedded in the banks. The Brevoort River has a flood plain on the south side and a sloping bank on the north side at the bridge site. Traces of the road leading to the bridge are also
visible, suggesting that the site is a bridge rather than a dam. The site is located on private property just outside National Forest lands. Since the bridge is poorly preserved and shows little research potential, the site is considered not eligible for National Register status.

Site 09-10-05-342, the Brevort Ridge Site, is located between Forest Road 3303 and the Brevort River in the NE NW NE quarter of Section 10, Township 41 North, Range 5 West. The newly discovered site was built on a high terrace above the Brevort River 0.9 km. west of H–57 and five meters south of Forest Road 3303. This well preserved site includes a root cellar (8 x 6.5 m), a large bermed building (12.5 x 8.5 m), a rectangular pit (2.5 x 1.5 m) which may be a privy, and four small round pits (1 x 1 m, .5 x .4 m, 1 x 1 m, & 1 x 0.7 m). No artifacts were observed on the surface of the site. This site has unevaluated National Register status based on a lack of surface artifacts to date the probable logging camp and a need for Phase II testing and archival research.

Item 5B FY 91 Wildlife Open
Sections 13, 22, 23, & 24 T42N R2W

This 1281 acre item was tested on October 13, 28, and 29, 1991 by Crew 4 for a total of 3.75 person–days. Three hilly areas of well drained land with raised terraces and relic beaches are surrounded by large swamps. The test pits revealed considerable variation in soil conditions from sandy to silty. The item has no notable water features, but St. Martin Bay, Lake Huron lies just outside the southwestern boundary of Item 5B.

Survey Coverage

Item 5B is a vast swampy area. Surface surveys were made on Forest Roads 3436, 3436B, 3797, 3433, 3433B, and Highway 134. Shovel testing was done at three locations which are the only elevated landforms within the item. Three rows of fifteen meter interval shovel test pits were completed along raised beach lines in three locations. Although well defined, the post-glacial beach ridges in Item 5B were not especially conducive for prehistoric settlement due to the presence of glacial erotics and rocky conditions. Survey coverage was adequate; although large areas were inaccessible due to vast swamps. No archaeological sites had been previously recorded in the area and no new sites were found.
Item 5C Bradley Timber Sale  
Sections 29 & 30 T43N R5W  
This 202 acre parcel was surveyed on August 3, 4, 7, 12, 26, and September 5, 1991 by Crew 2 and Crew 5 for a total of 5.75 person-days. The area is a level upland with forest cover ranging from cedars in the wetter areas to hardwood forests throughout the greater portion of the item. Some parts of the items were areas with surface limestone outcrops and erratics. Swampy conditions occurred near the North Branch of the Carp River which is the only significant waterway in the item. Sandy soils were found in the well drained areas; but the bottom lands in the southwest portion of Item 5C had silt soils.

Survey Coverage  
Surface surveys were made along Forest Roads 3112, 3750, 3750A, a gas pipeline, the North Country Trail, and several unmapped trails and two track roads. The North Branch of the Carp River runs past a small part of the item. The shoreline was shovel tested. Coverage for Item 5C was good.

Cultural Resources  
A previously recorded and partially field investigated logging camp (05-292) was further documented and an unknown prehistoric site (05-338) was discovered during shovel testing in Item 5C.

Site 09-10-05-292 is a logging camp located in portions of the southwest and southeast quarters of the SE SE quarter of Section 19, and portions of the northeast and northwest quarters of the NE NE quarter of Section 30, Township 43 North, Range 5 West. The site occurs 0.8 mile west of the pipeline crossing of Forest Road 3122 around the intersection of Forest Roads 3747 and 3122 where extensive clearings remain. The site has been examined previously (GCI, 1986: 88). In 1991, the field work was oriented to the south half of the large logging camp. Buildings at this extensive site were assigned sequential numbers using the next free number from the 1985 survey. Can and bottle dumps and similar surface concentrations of artifacts were given letter designations. Three middens, “P” to “R”, were newly recorded in 1991.
The following building and midden descriptions refer to features situated in and near the clearing south of Forest Road 3122 at site 09-10-05-292. Building #6 is a faint bermed structure (12 x 8 m) located beside Forest Road 3122. A deep cellar depression with surrounding berms (7 x 6 m), building #7, may be attached to the west side of building #6. A small cement foundation with four bolts is present 3.7 meters west of building #6. Building #8 is a bermed outline (6 x 4 m) beside the road. Building #9 is a similar bermed building (4 x 4 m) situated along the former railroad grade / road. Building #10 is a depression with bermed walls (6 x 5 m) resembling a root cellar. A bermed depression (6 x 5 m) with a vegetation anomaly on its eastern wall was recorded as building #11. Building #12 at site 09-10-05-292 is a large, grassy vegetation anomaly (21 x 17.5 m) surrounded by berms with and oriented north-south. Building #12 may have been a barn.

A can dump defines the very southeastern corner of the logging camp site. Midden “P” lies mainly in the forest near the edge of the clearing. Large numbers of solder dot cans and several undecorated ironstone sherds were noted in Midden “P”. Midden “Q” is located in the hardwoods just south of a cluster of young spruce at the edge of the clearing. It has numerous cans including solder dot cans, a tar bucket, part of a crock with a metallic blueish / brown glaze on both surfaces, and a ketchup style bottle with a twist lip, eight sides and “O” inside a square and the number “32” on the base. Tobacco tins and heavy gauge wire are also present. Midden “R” lies between the south edge of the field and building #12. Midden “R” has numerous cans, mottled grey tinware, a plain very thick ironstone cup without markings on the base, pieces of iron strapping, and a screw top jar marked IT'S FRENCH'S with fluted sides and a missing base.

In the 1985 survey, diagnostic artifacts, such as a clear fruit jar base embossed with KERR GLASS MFG CO / PAT AUG 31 1913, amethyst glass (1880–1915), and tobacco tins (after 1913) suggested a date for use of this site between 1910 and 1925 (GCI, 1986: 88). The middens recorded in 1991 contained a few diagnostic artifacts. A glass jar fragment marked ...SON on the side, a clear glass rectangular bottle had B 17 on the base, and a clear glass bottle fragment was marked SLOAN’S LINIMENT. Enamelware plates and containers at this site are mottled blue and white. National Register status for this large, railroad era logging camp is listed as
high potential requiring evaluation. The loss of site integrity at a similar, probably related large, railroad era logging camp (site 09-10-05-66) also adds to the significance of site 09-10-05-292. Whenever the data base is reduced for a specific heritage theme or theme segment, the remaining representative cultural resources increase in significance.

Site 09-10-05-338, the North Branch Prehistoric site, is a small isolated lithic occurrence situated on the east side of the North Branch of the Carp River 1.0 km south of Forest Road 3122 in the SW NW SE quarter of Section 30, Township 43 North, Range 4 West. The small site was discovered during shovel testing of a knoll of dry land on the east side of the Carp River North Branch. The minimal site does correspond to a raised, well drained area covered with hardwoods and some cedar in contrast to the wet forest and swamp conditions surrounding it. A test pit placed fifteen meters east of the stream and fifteen meters north of the edge of the pipeline corridor yielded one chert fragment. Eight additional test pits held a total of six pieces of chert ranging from shatter flakes and a bipolar core fragment to two biface thinning flakes (Figure 3). A small piece of quartz, possibly a flake, was also found in one test pit. One utilized flake with use retouch along one edge was also recovered (Figure 3). Small pebbles of a limestone-chert also occur naturally in the soil in the site area, but the cultural material is distinguished by its better silicious quality and sharp edges as by products of deliberate flaking.

Test pits were dug at two meter and four meter and ten meter intervals in the cardinal directions from the original find which was used as a 0 North/0 West reference point and marked as a datum with a spike. Additional test pits were excavated along the east side of the North Branch of the Carp River and northwest of the original positive shovel test pit. The site appears to cover an area 20 by 20 meters. Only one piece of a possible hearth stone was found during testing; but the presence of a chipped stone industry and one stone tool confirm aboriginal use in the past. Since no diagnostic tools were discovered, the North Branch Prehistoric site cannot be dated. Because of the low incidence of recorded prehistoric sites in the interior rivers of the eastern unit of the Hiawatha National Forest, and some research potential, the site may be eligible for
inclusion on the National Register. At present, it remains unevaluated until further testing or sampling excavations are done.

**Item 5D Ozark Creek Timber Sale**

**Sections 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28 & 29 T43N R5W**

The 2705 acres of Item 5D were surveyed on July 29, 30 and 31, August 1, 7, 9, and 16, 1991 by Crew 2 and Crew 3 for a total of 8.5 person-days. Mud Creek and seasonal ponds provide drainage from the north end of the item to Ozark Creek at the west side of Item 5D.

**Survey Coverage**

Surface survey transects were made on Forest Roads 3754, 3754A, 3753, 3332, 3332A, 3757, Highway 123, County Road 620, several unnumbered two track roads, and the Soo Line railroad grade. Surface transects were also made across parts of Sections 18 and 20 to reach clearings noted on aerial photographs and to check waterways. Shovel testing was attempted along Ozark Creek; but the alder thickets, windfalls, and beaver dams eventually made testing impossible.

**Cultural Resources**

Two logging camps were located in Item 5D. One site (05-135) had been previously recorded; but the other logging camp (05-336) was not known prior to the 1991 survey.

Site 09-10-05-135 is a logging camp first documented from a 1936 timber type map. The site was found in and around a faint clearing at the start of Forest Road 3754 west of Highway 123 in the SW NE NE quarter of Section 20, Township 43 North, Range 5 West. Four bermed buildings were discovered at the site associated with several shallow pits (1 x 1 m, 1 x 1 m, 0.9 x 1 m, 1 x 1 m, & 0.8 x 0.8 m), and small surface middens. Building #1 (7 x 8 m) was placed on top of a forested sand dune or ridge above an extensive forested swamp at the north edge of the site, north of Forest Road 3754. Building #2 (6.2 x 4.5 m) and building #3 (7 x 6.6 m) are located below the ridge, while building #4 (7.5 x 7.7 m) lies further east near a modern power line right-of-way. A few surface artifacts were found in a midden west of building #2. Hole-in-top-cans were present, as well as part of a coarse earthenware crock with cream glazes on both surfaces. Hole-in-top-cans
generally date from the last quarter of the 19th century to circa 1920. The site is generally intact and appears to offer good research potential. The National Register status is unevaluated. Background research is required.

Site 09-10-05-336 is a previously unrecorded logging camp located in the SE NW NE quarter of Section 20, Township 43 North, Range 5 West. Four bermed buildings were found in a clearing. Building #1 (7 x 6 m) and building #2 (8 x 5 m) are separate structures; but building #3 (6 x 8 m) and building #4 (6.3 x 7 m) may be part of a single dingle structure. Borrow pits are located beside each of the bermed buildings. A rectangular interior pit is present inside building #3. This well preserved site has scattered surface artifacts such as barrel hoops, faunal remains, melted glass, nails, and part of a HINKLEY’S BONE LINIMENT rectangular amethyst glass bottle. The logging camp, dated circa 1880 to 1916 by amethyst glass, presents good research potential. Until further archaeological testing and archival research is completed, the site’s National Register status remains unevaluated.

Item 5E Red Creek Timber Sale
Sections 23 & 24 T42N R4W

This 482 acre item was surveyed on October 22 and 28, 1991 by Crew 1 for 1.5 person-days. Item 5E includes significant areas of cedar swamp except for the elevated land in the north-central part of the item where the forest changes to hardwoods.

Survey Coverage
Item 5E contains extensive cedar swamps and few roads or trails which made access difficult except for the margins of the Red Creek Road Forest Road 3118. Surface transects were made along Forest Road 3118 which does cut through a large section of the item. Forest Road 3770 and the unnumbered road south of it could not be located.

Cultural Resource
A single, previously recorded site (05-209) was located during the 1991 survey of Item 5E.
Site 09-10-05-209, the Red Creek Road Site, was first documented from a 1936 timber type map which showed a vacant building. The site is located on Forest Road 3118 at 1.75 kilometers northwest of the junction of Forest Roads 3118 and 3147 in the NW SW NE quarter of Section 23, Township 42 North, Range 4 West. The forest covered site occurs on and below a ridge of elevated, well drained land bisected by Forest Road 3118. On the southwest side of the Forest Road, a series of pits (1.5 x 2 m, 1.2 x 1.8 m, & 1.7 x 1 m) a possible building depression (4.5 x 2.7 m), a can and bottle dump, and a hillside root cellar (4.7 x 3.5 m) are clustered together. Another part of the site was discovered on the opposite side of Forest Road 3118 forty meters southeast. A bermed building (6.5 x 5 m) with an interior pit was discovered on top of the ridge. A round pit is present just outside the bermed structure and another pit has been dug partially down slope.

Older style hole-in-top cans are mixed with solder dot cans in the dump found beside the possible building depression. This transition between types of sanitary cans suggests an occupation between 1913 when solder dot cans became common and 1920 when hole-in-top cans were phased out. An aqua glass, multi-panelled jar with PATENTED marked on the base was found at the site. A round, aqua glass jar with a screw top is marked MELLIN’S FOOD CO. BOSTON U.S. with the words LARGE SIZE in smaller lettering. The National Register status is unevaluated; but the site does appear to have good research potential. More complete archival documentation and oral history are needed to fully assess this cultural resource.

Item 5F Koski Road Timber Sale
Sections 8, 15, 16, 17, 21 & 28 T43N R5W

The 1160 acres of Item 5F were examined on July 30 and 31, and August 7, 1991 by Crew 3. The work required 2.5 person-days to complete. The terrain changes from level areas covered by hardwoods and fields in the north to a mixture of hardwoods, hemlocks, and balsams in the north-central part, to a wetter coniferous forest at the south end of the item.

Survey Coverage

Surface transects were completed along Forest Roads 3330, 3330A, 3330AA, 3148, 3332A, 3252, County Road 531, and the Soo Line railroad grade, as well as
Several unnumbered two track roads in Item 5F. The extensive fields in the north part of Section 16 were also checked for cultural resources. Coverage was good.

Cultural Resources

The two homestead sites (05-133 and 05-258) previously recorded in Item 5F were the only cultural resources located in the parcel during the 1991 survey.

Site 09-10-05-133, the Koski Road Site, was first recorded in 1978 by James Evers of the St. Ignace Ranger District office. The homestead is situated 100 meters south of Koski Pond Road, in the NE SW NE quarter of Section 16, Township 43 North, Range 5 West on the west side of a meadow and pine plantation. The site includes a rock pile, a long stone wall (50 m long), a small concrete foundation (1.5 x 1.5 m) southwest of the house, a cobble stone lined well (1m internal diameter), and a house cellar with a stone and mortar foundation (9.7 x 4.5 m). A large maple and a clump of young aspens are growing northwest of the foundations. A rectangular area of mounded soil (4.5 x 7.5 m) surrounded by a ditch occurs in the small grove of trees. West of the site, there is a spruce plantation. Few artifacts were observed on the surface of the site other than some scrap metal. Lacking archival and oral history research, the site is unevaluated for its National Register status.

Site 09-10-05-258 is a homestead site situated immediately south of Highway 531 in the NW SE NW quarter of Section 16, Township 43 North, Range 5 West. A 1936 timber type map indicates the presence of two buildings in the field south of Koski Pond Road. Analysis of the 1939 series of aerial photographs shows the nine tree apple orchard which is still present. The site was first recorded by James Evers based on the map and historic aerial photograph data and an on-site inspection. The site area lies west of a young red pine plantation. Most of the poorly defined site area is open grassland with scattered spruce trees. A small orchard of nine apple trees marks the northwest corner of the site. A recent red pine plantation area has been scarified and planted just eight meters east of the orchard. An examination of the 1939 aerial photographs with a stereoscope did not provide additional information about structures. The only surface features located are a depression (2 m x 1.5 m) with stones just northeast of the apple trees.
near the road and a probable dry stone fence line among the spruce to the west. A second dry stone fence lies parallel to the county road north of the orchard. A few rose bushes were noted south of the apple trees. A pile of stones farther southeast of the orchard may be another cultural feature. The site area appears to be very disturbed by past scarification and land use. No artifacts were noted on the site even though the ground cover was light to moderate and visibility was good. Due to the low research potential and loss of site integrity, the site is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

**Item 5G  Akrigg Pit Timber Sale**

**Sections 15, 16, 17, 21 and 22  T43N R3W**

The 683 acres of this parcel were surveyed on August 22 and September 20, 1991 by Crew 5 for 2.5 person-days. Forest cover was a mixture of hemlocks, maple, beech, and a few large white pines in an upland terrain.

**Survey Coverage**

Survey methodology included surface transects on Forest Roads 3118, 3118C, 3116, 3116J, 3116L, 3116M, 3116N, 3113, 3113L, and a few unnumbered railroad grades which provided good coverage for Item 5G. Only the north-central portion of Section 21 was not accessible. No sites had been recorded within the item and no new archaeological sites were discovered during the 1991 survey.

**Item 5H  FY 92 Wildlife Opening**

**Sections 17 and 20  T41N R4W**

This 269 acre item was surveyed on August 6, 7, 20, and 21, 1991 by Crew 3 and Crew 4 requiring 4.5 person-days. The item, which is bordered by Forest Roads 3105 and 3104, lacks water features. Prominent sand dunes and a portion of the North Country Trail occur with hemlock stands at the south end of the item. The remaining area is characterized by thick re-growth of balsam, poplar and maples from recent logging.

**Survey Coverage**

Item 5H was selected for intensive coverage with surface survey transects made at thirty meter intervals. No archaeological sites had been recorded previously in the item and no new sites were discovered during the 1991 survey.
Item 51 Duck Blind Timber Sale
Sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 16 and 17 T43N R4W

The 1974 acres of Item 51 were tested on September 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, and 18, 1991 by Crew 4. A total of 16.5 person-days were needed to complete the coverage. This level item is an extensive lake plain and slight upland outwash plain with poor drainage except for the occasional rises in elevation. Soils varied from sandy to silty. The dominant vegetation was alder, spruce, birch, poplar, and cedar with sedges nearer to East Lake. Shovel testing was done intermittently along the west shore of East Lake and along the south side of the North Branch of the Carp River.

Survey Coverage

Much of Item 51 was difficult to access. Surface surveys were made along Forest Roads 3327 as well as several unnumbered two track roads west of East Lake. Three rows of shovel test pits were attempted at fifteen meter intervals along the west shore of East Lake and the south side of the North Branch of the Carp River. Test pit coverage was as thorough as the often wetland conditions allowed. A canoe survey was made along the wet west shore of East Lake and up the unnamed stream entering the north end of East Lake. Coverage was adequate, but the vast swamp in the northern and northeastern end of the item was not entered.

Cultural Resource

No cultural resources were located within Item 51; but the existence and location of a previously reported site (05-249) was confirmed through an oral history interview.

Site 09-10-05-249, the Beaver Pond Cabin, appears as a single building on a 1936 timber type map and a 1939 Marquette National Forest map. Although the site area in the NE NE NE quarter of Section 9, Township 43 North, Range 4 West was surveyed in 1991, the land in the suspected location of this building was flooded by a beaver pond. Difficult access prevented a previous survey from reaching the suspected site area (GCI, 1987: 57). The pond is part of the unnamed stream which flows south into East Lake. A surface search for the reported
building lead to an extensively flooded area behind beaver dams along the
stream. The site appears to be covered by shallow waters. Attempts to locate the
site by reference to vegetative patterns were not successful. The site could not be
found on a return visit by canoe during the 1991 survey.

The 1936 map and a local resident place the building on the west side of this
stream. During an interview about the locations and identities of East Lake area
archaeological sites, Jack Rhiness of East Lake confirmed the location of site 09-
10-05-249. He had observed one bermed building outline while hunting there in
the 1960's. Jack Rhiness did not know the identity of the site's former
inhabitants. The age of this site is not known. Since the site may become
accessible in the future when the beaver pond is drained, the area should be
monitored. The National Register status remains unevaluated pending future
field work and archival research.

Item 5J Aspen Garden Timber Sale
Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 34 and 35  T43N R3W and
Sections 2 and 3  T42N R3W

The 1931 acres of this parcel along the Pine River were tested on October 7, 8,
9, 10, 13, 28 and 31, 1991 by Crew 4 and Crew 5 for a total of 11.75 person–days.
Forest cover includes balsam and cedars in the Pine River floodplain. Large
white pines and hemlocks are found close to the river, with maple and beech
hardwood forest further inland. The higher river terraces and elevated areas
inland in Sections 34, 35, and 26 have clay soils which causes poor drainage.

Survey Coverage

Item 5J was examined by walkovers and systematic shovel testing. Surface
surveys were completed on Forest Roads 3425, 3425A, 3425B, 3425C, 3425D, 3425E,
3425F, 3425G, 3809, 3808A, 3484, and the north side of Highway 134. Several
unnumbered two track roads and foot trails were also walked as well as all
recognizable portions of the historic Mackinac Trail. Almost all of Section 3 was a
dense cedar swamp, but six roads allowed good access across the area. Shovel
testing was done along both sides of the Pine River within the item. Testing
conditions varied with intermittent coverage due to extreme slope, wetlands,
and the width of the river terrace. Between one and three rows of sub-surface test
pits were dug at fifteen meter intervals. Test pit intervals were reduced at higher site potential areas such as the creek mouths. Coverage for Item 5J was very good. Because of the apparent density of historic sites within the item, the survey methodology included visits to long-term local residents to collect background information and identifications for sites within and near the item.

**Cultural Resources**

In Item 5J, three previously recorded sites (05-49, 05-129, and 05-280) were located and assessed, one previously recorded site lead (05-281) could not be found, and five previously unknown archaeological sites (05-343, 05-344, 05-345, 05-352, and 05-355) were discovered. Several of the archaeological sites recorded in Item 5J were associated with the historic Mackinac Trail. Background information, relating to site identity and history, was collected through oral history research for six out of nine archaeological sites in the item. The logging era sites varied in age and use.

Site 09-10-05-49, the Pine River Farm, is a clearing situated on the east side of the Pine River. Aerial photographs show the site straddling the line between Sections 26 and 35. The greatest part of the clearing occurs in the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 43 North, Range 3 West. The site was recorded in 1980 by cultural resource para-professional James Evers based on information in the St. Ignace Ranger District files. According to the archaeological site form, Bert Simmons originally identified the site in an interview in 1982. The site is a clearing now overgrown with bushes and small trees. According to local residents, the field was used by the Mackinac Lumber Company, which existed between 1881 and 1892, as a summer pasture for the logging camp horses (Karamanski, 1983: 31; HDI, 1992a). After the Mackinac Lumber Company ceased operations, the field was used by Simmons area farmers. Much of the site occurs on private property. Presently the site's National Register status can not be evaluated.

Site 09-10-05-129, the Mac Trail Indian Cabin, was recorded in the SW SE NE quarter of Section 34, Township 43 North, Range 3 West. The site was first reported in 1976 by James Evers. The site area includes both sides of an unnamed stream at the historic Mackinac Trail crossing. Access is provided by an
unnumbered two track road which does not appear on modern maps. The site is situated 165 meters southeast of Forest Road 3425. The stream, which flows into the Pine River, also does not appear on topographic maps. A clearing on the south side of the stream contains the remains of a small bermed building (5 x 5m) with part of the north log wall (4.9 meters long; logs .20 cm diameter) intact, extensive can and bottle dumps along the stream bank, a gas stove, and bed springs. This clearing is bisected by the Mackinac Trail. On the opposite side of the trail, a probable root cellar (5 x 3 m) has been dug into the stream bank at an angle. Cans and bottles are scattered across the southeast section of the clearing behind the root cellar. Diagnostic artifacts noted around the cabin include a brown glass beer bottle marked GB 41 with an embossed I inside an oval, and an embossed diamond shaped logo which is the Illinois Glass Company logo, a 7 below the logo and DURAGLAS embossed in script style lettering. This bottle dates between 1916 and 1929 (Toulouse, 1971: mark 291). A jar marked FRENCH’S has L DESIGN PAT’D 4E on the base.

A building with large berms (6.5 x 6 m) and associated borrow pits was found on the north side of the unnamed stream opposite the clearing and west of the Mackinac Trail. Building #2, which lies directly beside the unnumbered two track road leading to Forest Road 3425 appears represent an earlier component at site 09-10-05-129. No artifacts were observed in or around the second structure except for a large metal stove which probably belongs with the later part of the site in the clearing.

In an informal interview with Jack Kritsche who lives on the lower Pine River, he identified site 09-10-05-129 as a residential site used by an Indian family. This observation was independently confirmed by Wayne Lameroux of Simmons, Michigan who also recalled that a Native American family occupied the site for many years (HDI, 1992a). This component of the Mac Trail Indian Cabin site appears to be the first 20th century Native American residential site recorded in the Pine River drainage. Several similar isolated cabins used by the last generation of Chippewa Indians to live in this part of the Hiawatha National Forest have been described in taped oral history interviews (Ibid); but this site is the only one investigated archaeologically.
The Mac Trail Indian Cabin site is well preserved archaeologically. Site 09-10-05-129 has high potential requiring evaluation for National Register status based on its research potential and identified 20th century Native American component. An earlier component, possibly a logging camp, seems to be present as well.

Site 09-10-05-191 was recorded by James Evers based upon a vacant building symbol on a 1936 timber type map. During the 1991 field work, the private land was posted against entry where the site may be located in the NE NE quarter of Section 3, Township 42 North, Range 3 West.

Site 09-10-05-280, the Mackinac Company Field, is located on private property outside Item 5J in the SW quarter of the NW quarter and the SE quarter of the NE quarter of Section 25, Township 43 North, Range 3 West. The site includes a large field located on private property. It was first identified in a 1982 interview made by the Mid-American Research Center with local resident Bert Simmons. The 1991 archaeological survey confirmed the location of the site. The Mackinac Lumber Company logged from 1881–1892. Additional information about the Mackinac Company Field was collected from Wayne Lameroux in a formal oral history taping session during the cultural resources survey (HDI, 1992a) and during informal conversations with him. At this time, the site’s National Register status can not be evaluated.

Site 09-10-05-281, Kohler Camp, was not found. Bert Simmons reported the site in a 1982 interview as being located in the NW NE SW quarter of Section 35, Township 43 North, Range 3 West. This places the site on the east side of the Pine River on a terrace near the river. The area was traversed during shovel testing, but no traces of the site appeared on the ground or in the test pits. An examination of current and 1939 aerial photographs did not reveal clearings or other possible clues to the site’s location. Additional oral history research and archival documentation may assist in locating Kohler Camp.

Site 09-10-05-343, the Pine River Shack, was reported to the survey team by Wayne Lameroux of Simmons. The previously unknown site is a clearing situated on the east bank of the Pine River between two ravines with seasonal
streams in the SE SE SW quarter of Section 24 and the NE NE NW quarter of Section 25, Township 43 North, Range 3 West. No structural remains were observed at this previously unreported site which temporarily housed river drivers in the first three decades of this century. A trail leading from the clearing to the Pine River may be the spot used to dump spruce logs for springtime river runs. Old piles of cedar logs were noticed in the forest near the clearing. No surface artifacts were found in the heavily vegetated clearing or surrounding spruce and balsam forest. Some Balm of Gilead trees grow on the east side of the clearing.

Oral history relating to site 09-10-05-343 was collected in conversations and a formal taped interview with Wayne Lameroux (HDI, 1992a). He stated that the site was used by local loggers to store spruce logs until the spring log drive began. Cabins were built by the loggers and the log dump was used for a long time. Several years later, the buildings on the site were reused as a family residence. Wayne Lameroux stated that at least some of the buildings used by the river drivers were found on nearby private land.

The Pine River Shack site represents a late logging heritage theme not identified previously in the eastern portion of the Hiawatha National Forest. The site was used during winter months to store pulpwood logs until spring runoff. Then individual jobbers dumped their logs into the Pine River and drove them to St. Martin Bay in Lake Huron. “Watering logs” as these 20th century river drives were called became the final use of river power to move timber. It is a practice which started less than a century earlier with the original pine harvest. According to several Pine River area residents, numerous log dumps were used along the Pine River. Most of these sites had clearings with a river bank log dump and seasonally used buildings. While the National Register status is currently listed as unevaluated for the Pine River Shack site, additional oral history, archival research, and more detailed archaeological field work of this and related sites may be able to identify a regional heritage theme.

Site 09-10-05-344, the Gravel Pit Site, is a previously unrecorded site discovered beside the historic Mackinac Trail between 15 and 40 meters east of Forest Road 3345 in the SW NW SE quarter of Section 34, Township 43 North,
Range 3 West. Two separated, meter deep oval pits (2 x 1.7 m & 2.1 x 1.6 m) which are oriented north-south occur 30 meters and 19 meters south of the Mackinac Trail east of a gravel pit bisected by Forest Road 3345. A small surface scatter of cans and thick scrap metal was found on the north side of the Mackinac Trail near the edge of the gravel pit. But no artifacts were discovered elsewhere in the vicinity. It is not possible to date the pits. Each depression does have the appearance of being dug within the past sixty years. A low ridge of soil surrounds the pits. However, the pits remain undated and lacking interpretation. With the presence of a gravel pit nearby, it is possible that these represent exploratory pits used to assess the extent and condition of the aggregate resources, but this hypothesis is not proven. Until more information becomes available about this site, its National Register status is unevaluated.

Site 09-10-05-345, the River Bend site, is located on a major bend on the east side of the lower Pine River in the NE NE NW quarter of Section 2, Township 42 North, Range 3 West. The previously unrecorded site includes a faint, probable bermed building (7 x 3 m) with a borrow pit and three round pits (1 x 1 m, 0.7 x 0.8 m, & 0.6 x 0.6 m) on the upper terrace. Part of the terrace point above the stream mouth has been excavated down about two meters and piled into an earthen bank. A line of small granite boulders and limestone has been placed on the lower terrace parallel to the unnamed stream. Remnants of timbers appear to be present under a slumping stream bank on the south side of the creek opposite the terrace with the earth bank. Because of high waters from the fall rains, these possible logs from a dam or bridge could not be mapped or completely evaluated.

Three rows of shovel test pits were placed across the terrace at the River Bend site as part of the Pine River survey methodology. Extra test pits were placed inside the bermed building and near its outer wall. No artifacts were found near the structure. Very few artifacts were recovered from the test pits across the site. Only two test pits were positive. One held a piece of metal strapping; and the other contained four pieces of lamp globe or window glass. The low incidence of sub-surface remains suggests that site 09-10-05-345 has poor research potential on the upper terrace. However, the cultural features on the lower terrace require further field testing with oral history and archival documentation. Site 09-10-05-345 lies one half mile south of the reported location of the Kohler Camp logging
camp mentioned by Bert Simmons in 1982. Since no site was discovered during the survey of the suspected Kohler Camp setting, the River Bend site could correspond to Kohler Camp. The site’s National Register status is currently unevaluated pending more complete background information.

Site 09-10-05-352, the Mackinac Trail Bridge, is a previously unknown site found in the Pine River in the SW NE NW quarter of Section 35, Township 43 North, Range 3 West. The trail is marked on topographic maps; and the bridge ruins are situated in the Pine River at the trail crossing in the northwest quarter of Section 35. Piles of rocks which once held the bridge posts remain visible in the river. Ice scouring has reduced the site to a minimal presence. The only description of the Mackinac Trail Bridge comes from a Pine River area resident who recalled crossing the bridge in the 1930’s when the wooden structure was not safe. The Mackinac Trail fell into disuse near the end of the 19th century when the Bay Road was opened. Because the Mackinac Trail bridge site is part of the Mackinac Trail, it is regarded as having high potential requiring evaluation for inclusion on the National Register.

Site 09-10-05-355 is a previously unrecorded, representative segment of the historic Mackinac Trail located in the SE quarter of Section 34 and the NW quarter of Section 35, Township 43 North, Range 3 West. The Mackinac Trail served as the main land route between St. Ignace and Sault Ste Marie throughout the 1800’s. It may have been an ancient Indian trail that was later used and improved for horse and wagon traffic as settlers moved into the eastern Upper Peninsula. A well preserved portion of this foot trail which was upgraded into a sleigh and cart road can be found between Forest Road 3345 and the Pine River.

Initial oral history research for the Mackinac Trail indicates a rich source of information which can provide details about the trail’s location, Native American use, settler use, and its importance as a transportation route. Fred Pine, a 95 year old Ojibwa elder from the Garden River Indian Reserve near Sault Ste Marie, provided important details about the trail. He stated that the Mackinac Trail was originally a foot path used exclusively by Indians for land travel between the St. Marys River area and the St. Ignace area. His grandfather, John Erskine Pine, worked as a mail carrier between Mackinac City and Sault Ste
Marie. In the winter months, Indian mail carriers would snowshoe along the Mackinac Trail to avoid travelling the more exposed shoreline routes. Prior to mail delivery which took place in the middle to late 1800’s, Fred Pine explained that the trail provided access to Indian family trapping grounds.

Additional information about the Mackinac Trail was collected from Wayne Lameroux of Simmons, Michigan (HDI, 1992a). The Mackinac Trail appears on the early land surveyor’s maps. It crosses various parts of Hiawatha National Forest in the vicinity of the lower Carp River, and the lower and middle Pine River. All transportation corridors affect settlement patterns. Future research should examine the distribution of prehistoric and historic era sites near the Mackinac Trail as well as re-examine National Forest lands where the trail once existed to determine its state of preservation. Because of its role in aboriginal and Euro-American societies in the eastern Upper Peninsula, the Mackinac Trail shows high potential requiring evaluation for inclusion on the National Register.

**Item 5K North Country Sale**

Sections 23, 26, 27, 34 & 35 T41N R4W

Item 5K, an area of 713 acres, was examined on August 24 and 31, and September 19, 1991 by Crew 5. It required a total of 3.5 person-days to complete the survey. The item covers a poorly drained sand plain in the north with frequent swampy areas. There is a better drained sand plain in the south which develops into dunes in the southwest portion. Parts of the item support pine plains and pine plantations. Some areas are wetter with cedar and related lowland vegetation. Hay Lake is the main water feature in this item. Rabbit Back Creek enters Hay Lake just outside the item.

**Survey Coverage**

Item 5K coverage was adequate with surface transects along Forest Roads 3104, 3413, 3724, 3413B, the North Country Trail and the Soo Line railroad bed. Shovel testing was attempted along the southeastern shore of Hay Lake in Section 23. It proved to be mainly a wetland area with alders and cedars. Shovel test pits were dug in the few dry land rises near the shoreline. Except for the former Soo Line
railroad track bed, access to the northeast quarter of Section 27 was limited due to extensive swamps.

**Cultural Resource**

Although no archaeological sites had been recorded previous to the 1991 survey and no new sites were discovered within the item, a previously unrecorded Native American cemetery (05-353) was documented just northwest of Item 5K.

Site 09-10-05-353 is a small historic era Indian burial area. Its location is reported in the cultural resource site form. The site was reported by a Native American from St. Ignace who had discovered the graves when building Forest Road 3104 while working at the Moran C.C.C. Camp (McCall, 1991). Three wooden crosses were visible near the top of a large sand dune covered with pine forest. One of the marked graves was last observed in the 1960’s. A brief survey was made of the dunes west of Forest Road 3104 with a member of the McCall family. Although distinct evidence of the graves was not found, the general site area was identified. It is recommended that the area be protected to preserve the cemetery. The full size and extent of this Native American cemetery remains to be documented through field survey and additional oral history. Very little cultural context exists for this cemetery. Early survey plats do show an Indian trail along the southeast shore of Hay Lake leading south to Gros Cap. Whether Indian family residences were present on this inland lake is not known. The site is not eligible for National Register status since it is a relatively recent cemetery probably lacking archaeological significance.

**Item 5L Fill-In Timber Sale**

Sections 12, 13 & 24 T43N R5W and Sections 18 & 19 T43N R4W

This 695 acre parcel was examined on August 26 and September 6, 1991 by Crew 6. It required 1.25 person-days to complete the field work.
Survey Coverage

Item 5L is an area with sandy soils where occasional limestone outcrops reach the surface. Surface survey transects were made on Forest Roads 3122, 3329, 3123, 3125, 3748 and several unnumbered two track roads. Coverage was good for the item.

Cultural Resource

The northern half of a previously recorded and field inspected logging camp site (05-64/66) was inventoried.

Site 09-10-05-64/66 is a logging camp found in the clearings on both sides of Forest Road 3122, the Kenneth Road, at 0.1 mile east of the junction with Forest Road 3751 in the SE SE SW of Section 24, Township 43 North, Range 5 West. The site was first recorded in 1985 (GCI, 1986) and re-examined in 1988 (CCRG, 1989) at which time significant destruction of the buildings and features had occurred. During the 1991 survey, the area of site 09-10-05-64/66 north of Forest Road 3122 was assessed with five meter interval surface survey transects. Artifacts noted on the original archaeological site record form were relocated in their original positions. This suggests that the clearing north of the road may not have been subject completely to the disturbances that took place between 1985 and 1988 in the southern clearing. However, the building depressions and pits noted as cultural features in the north half of the clearing did not appear to be man-made features when re-examined in 1991.

This site does share some archaeological similarities with site 09-10-05-292 located on the same former railroad line now Forest Road 3122. There is a large, raised earthen mound south of Forest Road 3122 which appears similar to a loading ramp at site 09-10-05-64/66. Both railroad era logging camp locations occupy large areas and show other similarities. Additional research would be needed to confirm these suggestions of a thematic relationship. Because of the loss of integrity in major areas of site 09-10-05-64/66, this site is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register and future protection is not required. Artifacts noted in previous surveys include bottles which suggest an occupation between 1910 and 1930. The identity of this logging camp has not been
established. Oral history and archival research would be useful for understanding the history of this location in the Hiawatha National Forest.

Item 5M  Guard Lake Timber Sale
Sections 10, 11, 12, 13 and 24  T43N R4W

The 1243 acres of this item were examined by Crew 2, Crew 4, and Crew 5 on August 10, 14, 23, 27, 28, and 30, and September 6 and 10, 1991 for 9.25 person–days of coverage.

Survey Coverage

Item 5M had good coverage due to the presence of numerous roads, railroad beds, a pipeline, and the North Country Trail. Surface transects were made on the trails, unnumbered two track roads, overgrown railroad grades and Forest Roads 3114, 3114B, 3114C, 3114CA, 3119, 3110, 3110A, 3328B, 3232F, and 3380.

Cultural Resources

In Item 5M, three previously recorded sites (05-1, 05-243, and 05-251) were located and assessed; one previously unknown archaeological site (05-337) was discovered; and one site lead (05-354) was not located.

Site 09-10-05-51, the Finn Camp Logging Camp, was recorded in the SW SW NW quarter of Section 11, Township 43 North, Range 4 West. The site was recorded in 1980 based on information in district files. In 1991, the location was verified and the identity of the logging camp was determined through oral history research. The Finn Camp is situated 0.35 mile north of Forest Road 3114, the Guard Lake Road. The site is characterized by a raspberry filled clearing with a large, deep pit, and other features within the forest near the clearing including an L–shaped bermed building (17.4 x 12 m) with a drainage ditch (13 m) leading to an unnamed seasonal stream, a large bermed root cellar (5.8 x 4.3 m) with borrow pits, a privy pit (1.5 x 1 m), and three can and bottle dumps. Concentrations of tar paper can be seen in various areas around the L–shaped bermed building. A probable ceiling log protrudes from the now collapsed root cellar. Surface artifacts include a galvanized wash tub marked with a large five pointed star and the letters ...AN... WEDGE on the base, bed springs, an older car hood, solder dot cans, a horseshoe, and a galvanized pail with the number 16 on its base. One can
is marked with a lozenge and circle on the base and NATIONAL GRO... LIGHT RO... COFFE... DETROI... MICH... COFFEE ROA... on the top.

Oral history for site 09-10-05-51 was collected from Jack Rhiness of East Lake. He positively identified the site as a logging camp operated by the Northwest Cooperage Company and known locally as the Finn Camp because of the Finnish loggers working there. Using this information, the site was reinvestigated to locate a possible sauna area by the remnant piles of heated stones. None was found although Jack Rhiness has observed saunas near logging camp sites in the greater East Lake area. According to local residents, the Northwest Cooperage Company, also called “The Buckeye” once owned most of the East Lake region land. After logging declined in the 1930’s, the Northwest Cooperage Company sold their holdings. Mr. Rhiness recalled visiting the abandoned Finn Camp just after World War 2. He noted about four buildings at that time. The buildings had log sills but framed walls covered with boards. A few of the Finnish loggers remained in the East Lake area after the camp closed, but all are now deceased.

Jack Rhiness also stated that the Northwest Cooperage Company, which cut only hardwood, had several camps in the greater East Lake area. All camps were connected by railroad lines, many of which spread out from the present day large gravel pit and adjacent fields at the south end of the community of East Lake. The site of the roundhouse and more logging buildings can be seen opposite the gravel pit. All are on private property, not National Forest lands. The hardwood camps sent their lumber by rail to a very large sawmill located on Highway 40.

Judging from the available oral history for site 09-10-05-51 and its pristine archaeological condition, this site has good research potential for investigating a representative Northwest Cooperage Company logging camp, a site with known ethnicity, and a Depression era, late railroad operation. More detailed oral history research, coupled with archival sources, are needed to evaluate the National Register status of the site. It is now listed as unevaluated.

Site 09-10-05-243, the Rail Spur Logging Camp, is marked as two buildings on a 1936 timber type map. The site was first field recorded during the 1991 survey in a clearing immediately north of Forest Road 3114 in the SE NE NE quarter of
Section 13, Township 43 North, Range 4 West. A small part of this site extends into private property in the SW NW NW quarter of Section 18, Township 43 North, Range 3 West where a second can dump was noted. Archaeological remains include a large can dump at the north end of the clearing, a small possible structural depression oriented north–south with berms on the east and west sides (3 x 2 m), sheets of galvanized metal with nail holes, bed springs, and a third can dump in the north-central part of the clearing. The site is organized in relation to a dead-end railroad spur which turns north off of the Guard Lake Road former railroad grade. A fragment of a bottle marked FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS suggests use of the railroad based logging camp after 1933. A coffee can retained part of its original labeling BROS COFFEE 2 Lbs. BY HILLS BROS. 1922–32–36. The Hills Brothers coffee can may post-date 1936 judging from the number sequence on the side of the can. A one pound can of Hills Brothers coffee was also noted in the large solder dot can dump. Currently, the site’s National Register status is unevaluated.

Site 09-10-05-251 is a logging camp at a clearing immediately north of Forest Road 3114 in the SW NE NE quarter of Section 13, Township 43 North, Range 4 West. The site was originally documented by James Evers from a 1936 timber type map which showed a building at the location. A 1939 map of the south half of the Marquette National Forest also indicates the presence of a site. In 1991, the logging camp was recorded. It includes a square bermed building (5 x 5 m) with a central pit, a rectangular bermed building (13 x 6 m) with a 9 meter ditch leading to a deep pit (2.8 x 2.4 m), an L-shaped bermed building (10 x 10 m), several pits (0.7 x 0.6 m & 1.5 x 1.5 m), five can and bottle dumps, and a rectangular vegetation anomaly which may represent a barn. Two early automobiles are present in the forest near the bermed buildings. Automobiles generally date to a time after 1920 in the Upper Peninsula (GCI, 1987: 65). Several diagnostic artifacts were noted at this logging camp such as part of a large three legged iron cauldron marked DR... B.... A clear glass jar is marked FRENCH’S on the shoulder with DESIGN PAT’D, a logo and FEB 23 15 on the base. This jar is an Illinois Glass Company product dated between 1916 and 1929 (Toulouse, 1971).

An attempt was made to identify site 09-10-05-251 through oral history recollections of local residents in the East Lake area. Jack Rhiness was familiar
with the site. He stated that this logging camp was known as either as the Sylvester Camp, the Joe Vincent Camp or the Hendrick Camp. The logging camp operated very late in the 1930’s. After the logging ended, an elderly woman continued to live alone at the site for many years until she passed away. Additional archival and oral history research will assist with the exact identification of the site. The National Register status of the site is high potential requiring evaluation based on the logging camp site's very good research potential, excellent preservation, and significance terminal logging camp era site.

Site 09-10-05-337, the Cedar Swamp Building, was discovered during surface transects of Forest Road 3232F in the NE NE SE quarter of Section 11, Township 43 North, Range 4 West. Later in the survey, a 1936 timber type map was found showing a building at the same location. Other than a long clearing, the only evidence of past activity at this site is a small root cellar (3 x 3 m) dug into the bank at the edge of the clearing facing the beaver pond. The structure appears small for a root cellar; but it is similar to trapper's caches dug into the sides of banks by Indian and French Canadian trappers (Pollock, Conway, & Morrison, 1990). Sizeable balsam trees growing out of the center of the building indicate an age greater than fifty years old. No artifacts were observed on the surface of the site, and its National Register status remains unevaluated.

A site lead, which became available near the end of the field season, was not located. Site 09-10-05-354 is shown as a single building on a 1936 timber type map. It is located in the NW SW SE quarter of Section 12, Township 43 North, Range 4 West. Since the reported site area was not situated in an area covered by a 1991 surface transect, the site lead should be checked prior to the timber sale or removed from the sale.

Item 5N  
Aux Chenes Pine Timber Sale  
Sections 18 and 19  T41N R4W and Section 13  T41N R5W  
The 585 acres of Item 5N were inventoried for cultural resources on August 6, 7, 12, 16, 22, 29 and 31, and October 8 and 30, 1991 by Crew 1, Crew 3, and Crew 4 for 8.75 person-days. Item 5N consists of two adjacent parcels of land south of Round Lake. The eastern area has steep, forested sand dunes bordered by level sand plains with mixed hardwood, balsam, hemlock, and pine forest cover. The
western parcel also borders the Pointe Aux Chenes River and part of the south shore of Round Lake. The shoreline of Round Lake is a boggy to alder covered zone over 100 meters wide.

**Survey Coverage**

Survey coverage included surface transects on Forest Roads 3105, 3105G, the North Country Trail, a pipeline corridor, and numerous mapped and unmapped unnumbered two track roads and trails in the item. Systematic shovel testing was done on both sides of the Pointe Aux Chenes River from north of Forest Road 3105 to the middle of Section 13 where the river leaves the item. Three rows of test pits were placed on the first, raised terrace beside the river.

**Cultural Resources**

One prehistoric isolated find archaeological site (05-339) and three historic sites were located in Item 5N. Two of the historic sites (05-83 and 05-169) had been previously recorded and two unknown historic sites (05-340 and 05-341) were found during the survey.

Site 09-10-05-83, the Aux Chenes River Settlement, occurs 21 meters north of the base of a large sand dune in the NW SW NE quarter of Section 13, Township 41 North, Range 5 West. The site, situated east of the Pointe Aux Chenes River, was first recorded by Michigan State University in 1978. It was mis-plotted too far south in the site atlas. In 1991, the site was relocated and a sketch map was produced. A single bermed building (9.2 x 5.6 m), a probable root cellar (3 x 3m), and several pits (1 x 1 m, 1.5 x 1.5 m & 2 x 1 m) were found concentrated in a small area. Most sections of an ornate cast iron cook stove lie scattered on the surface of the bermed building. The interior surfaces of three stove doors are marked respectively 8 174, 1.6.8 and 7 & 8 86(?).

Faint traces of an old two track road lead west from site 09-10-05-83 to the terrace above the Pointe Aux Chenes River. The road has been cut at an angle through the hemlock covered slope to reach the river bottom. A short distance later, the same road crosses the river at site 09-10-05-341 which is a nearly destroyed log bridge. At present, the Aux Chenes River settlement site's National Register status cannot be evaluated.
Site 09-10-05-169 is marked on a 1936 timber type map which showed one building. During the 1991 field work, the site was recorded 27 meters north of a prominent sand dune and 200 meters west along an unnumbered, east-west two track road which intersects with another unnumbered, north-south two track road which leads north to Forest Road 3105 in the NE NW SE quarter of Section 13, Township 41 North, Range 5 West. It is mis-plotted farther northwest in the regional site atlas. The site is a bermed building (6 x 6 m) with borrow pits, a rectangular privy pit (1 x 0.5 m), and a round pit (1 x 1 m). A possible faint berm near the base of the high dune could not be confirmed as part of a building. Surface artifacts were scarce. Part of a galvanized pail was present. The site area appears undisturbed, so sub-surface middens may be preserved. Until additional archaeological and archival information are collected, the site's National Register status is unevaluated.

Site 09-10-05-339, the Aux Chenes Outlet, is an isolated find prehistoric site on a terrace on the east side of the Pointe Aux Chenes River immediately south of Forest Road 3105 and west of Forest Road 3105C. The site is located in the SW NW NE quarter of Section 13, Township 41 North, Range 5 West. Two test pits yielded two chert flakes and a third shovel test pit contained a fish bone of dubious antiquity. Additional test pits were placed at fifteen meter intervals from the edge of the terrace above the Pointe Aux Chenes River east for forty-five meters and south from Forest Road 3105 to a pine plantation where the land has been disturbed by scarification. Due to the sparse cultural materials and lack of future research potential, this small, lithic isolated find is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Site 09-10-05-340, the Aux Chenes River 1st Bridge, is a previously unrecorded wooden bridge across the Pointe Aux Chenes River in the NW NW NE quarter of Section 13, Township 41 North, Range 5 West. The bridge, which shows simple notched log construction without nails or bolts, provided access across the river just downstream from the outlet at Round Lake. The presence of wetlands on both sides of the river at the Aux Chenes River 1st Bridge site indicate winter use. Faint traces of a temporary road can still be seen east and west of the bridge. The bridge is 11.2 meters long and 3.5 meters wide. A submerged layer of 20 cm

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diameter logs is topped by shorter logs placed perpendicularly, then a third layer of spanning logs which were above the river surface in 1991. Several logs have washed away. Some were observed fifty meters downstream. Since the site is damaged and not considered too old, it is not eligible for the National Register; and no protection is necessary.

Site 09-10-05-341, the Aux Chenes River 2nd Bridge, is a nearly destroyed simple wooden bridge in the SE SE NW quarter of Section 13, Township 41 North, Range 5 West. The few remaining timbers span the Pointe Aux Chenes River 0.15 miles south of Forest Road 3105. Two notched logs remain embedded in the low, floodplain stream bank. Faint traces of an old road can be followed from the bridge, up the side of the high river terrace and east to site 09-10-05-83. Most of the bridge has been destroyed by water and ice in the past. The site is not eligible for the National Register.

Item 50 Camp Round Lake
Sections 22 & 23  T41N R5W

The 184 acres of Item 50 were intensively surveyed by Crew 1 on October 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, and November 1, 1991 for a total of 8.5 person-days. A series of well defined post-Pleistocene beach ridges run north to south and northeast to southwest in the southern half of Item 50. The only water feature is an unnamed pond north of the clearing. The pond is connected to a swamp across the northern portion of the item. Lake Michigan lies one-half kilometer south of the item. The western portion of Item 50 is formed by a very high, stabilized sand dunes showing hardwood forest cover and pockets of hemlocks and occasional small swamps in the inter-dune depressions. Most of the dune zone is very well drained.

Survey Coverage

Item 50 was scheduled for intensive, systematic surface survey using twenty meter transects. A metal detector survey was completed in several locations to assist in a non-intrusive identification of the location and extent of the suspected Native American cemetery. Limited sub-surface shovel testing was also scheduled and completed on a terrace which may have been an island in earlier times in the north-central portion of the item. Shovel tests were also
made in and beside the puzzling man-made pits at sites 09-10-05-346, 09-10-05-347, and 09-10-05-348. No cultural remains were uncovered in any test pits. Parts of the item had been surveyed less intensively in the past (CAI, 1981: 70-71; GCI, 1986: 88-89). Coverage was detailed.

Cultural Resources

The eight archaeological sites now documented in Item 50 include one previously recorded and archaeologically investigated site (05-12), one previously located site (05-107) which was determined not to be a building during the 1991 survey, and six newly discovered archaeological sites (05-346, 05-347, 05-348, 05-349, 05-350, and 05-351). The range of cultural resources ranges considerably from a large Civilian Conservation Corps Camp to a Native American community cemetery and a series of man-made pits.

Site 09-10-05-12, the Round Lake C.C.C. Camp, is located in a clearing and adjacent forest mainly west of H-57, 0.7 km north of U.S.-2 in the SE and SW quarters of the NW quarter of Section 23, Township 41 North, Range 5 West. A smaller part of the site extends east of H-57; and some dumps occur in the SE quarter of the NE quarter of Section 22. Camp Round Lake has been studied on several occasions (Martin & Martin, 1979; GCI, 1986: 89; U.S. West Research, 1991a). In 1991, no new information was collected about the archaeological resources at Camp Round Lake; but an oral history project designed to document events at the Pointe Aux Chenes Indian community also provided new details about life in the camp (HDI, 1992b). All available archaeological, historical, and oral history data were gathered to assist the search for the historic Indian cemetery rumored to be at or near Camp Round Lake. The C.C.C. remains were not directly part of the 1991 project except as reference points for locating and sketch mapping the Native American Cemetery.

Previous research has indicated that the Camp Round Lake site may qualify for inclusion as part of a C.C.C. thematic nomination for the National Register (GCI, 1986: 89). Oral history collected in 1991 revealed the presence of an Indian settlement at the site in the 1920’s. More detailed archaeological testing is required to determine if parts of the historic aboriginal component have survived the extensive land alterations caused by Camp Round Lake.
Additionally, the Aux Chenes Indian Cemetery site discussed below occurs immediately adjacent to the Camp Round Lake C.C.C. site.

Site 09-10-05-107, a Halfway House reported 100 meters north of US-2 and 0.2 miles west of H-57 in the NW SW SW quarter of Section 23, Township 41 North, Range 5 West (GCM, 1986: 89), was not relocated despite repeated, intensive surface surveys made at five meter intervals. Several natural depressions left from blown down trees and several excavated depressions were found in the general area. A landform strongly resembling the reported site was located southeast of a cross-country ski trail at 47 meters north of US-2 not 100 meters north. There is a large man-made depression with an encircling mound of soil near the described site location which could have been mistaken for a bermed building with a central cellar hole. Traces of an old two track road which leads north can be found immediately west of this feature. Several shovel test pits were dug near this large depression; and the possible berm was examined in cross-section. It appeared to be a pile of soil but not a berm. Repeated surveys with a metal detector did not reveal a single artifact in or near the large depression and mounded soil. There are no indications that a historical archaeological site exists in this location. The depression and its excavated soil are man-made; but their resemblance to a 19th century bermed building appears to be fortuitous.

The original cultural resource inventory form for site 09-10-05-107 indicates that no artifacts were found and describes the building's berms as 0.5 meter high and 1.5 meters wide. This exactly matches the mounded soil around the excavated pit. The presence of a halfway house in the Pointe Aux Chenes area was based upon a report made by the now deceased Joseph Martin, a Native American resident of the area (Martin & Martin, 1979: 55 & 98). During the 1991 site survey and intensive study of Item 50, Joseph Martin's daughter, Beverly Martin and Mrs. Clayton Smith were interviewed concerning the halfway house site. Mrs. Smith recalled Joe Martin's stories about dances that loggers from local camps attended at the halfway house. These events took place prior to the 1920's and possibly in the late 1800's. Mrs. Smith explained that she had never seen the halfway house and did not know its location other than it was mentioned to be in the Pointe Aux Chenes area. Her knowledge was based entirely upon Joe
Martin's information. In an interview made with Clayton Smith, he also stated that did not know directly about the halfway house (HDI, 1992b). However, he did identify the old stagecoach route followed by mail carriers and travellers prior to the construction of US-2. As early as the 1920's Clayton Smith rode on the road which crossed the Brevort River well north of the Camp Round Lake clearing and turned south along the present day Brevort Lake Road, H-57, then turned east at Pointe Aux Chenes Bay and continued to Gros Cap. The location of the non-cultural feature assigned site number 09-10-05-107 is not close to the original stagecoach road. This position also lowers the probability that it is a halfway house.

Site 09-10-05-346, the Aux Chenes 1st Pit Site, was discovered on a well defined raised beach ridge which is oriented north to south in the NE SW SW quarter of Section 23, Township 41 North, Range 5 West. The south end of the site is circa 40 meters north of US-2; and the pits continue widely spaced for another 110 meters. The land between the southernmost pit and the northern pit is a maple and beech forest with naturally uneven ground. The five pits (2.7 x 2.3 m, 2.7 x 2.4 m, 2.2 x 2.2 m, 1.7 x 1.7 m & 2.2 x 2.2 m) varied in shape from oval to round; and the depressions were 0.5m deep. The pits occurred between two and five meters back from the edge of the raised beach ridge. A cross-country ski trail runs west of the more northern pits. Shovel test pits were placed in and around two pits and the pit area was scanned with a metal detector. No artifacts were found. Most of the pits have an apron of excavated soil and gravel around their perimeter. This excavated material has an unquantifiable, recent appearance suggesting that the pits are less than a century old. Whether these pits are the result of aboriginal activity or 20th century economic activity such as searching for gravel sources remains an unanswered question. Until more background data area available to date the pits and interpret their use, the National Register status of this site is unevaluated.

Site 09-10-05-347, the Aux Chenes 2nd Pit Site, was discovered on a raised beach ridge 47 meters west of Highway 57, the Brevort Lake Road and 125 meters north of US-2 in the NW SE SW quarter of Section 23, Township 41 North, Range 5 West. Three pits (2.3 m, 2.1 m, & 2.0 m diameters) varied in depth from 0.5 to 1 meter. The pits occurred in a row seven meters from the edge of a raised
beach. They are spaced over a thirty meter area. Subjectively, the pits appear to be less than sixty years old. The site's National Register status is unevaluated.

Site 09-10-05-348, the Aux Chenes 3rd Pit Site, is a single pit (1.5 m diameter) situated 35 meters west of Highway 57 and 72 meters south of the Sandpit Ski Area access road in the NW NE SW quarter of Section 23, Township 41 North, Range 5 West. The pit was dug near the north end of a raised beach line, the same post-glacial relic shoreline as site 09-10-05-347. There is a low berm of excavated soil around the perimeter of this pit. A metal detector survey of the pit and surrounding area did not reveal any artifacts. Although the age and function of this pit are not known, it does have a subjective appearance of being less than a century old. Until more information becomes available through oral history research or archaeological testing, the National Register status remains unevaluated.

Site 09-10-05-349, the Dune Top Pits, is a previously unreported pair of pits (1.5 m diameter & 1.75 m diameter) located 17.5 meters apart on top of the south end of the easternmost sand dune ridge north of US–2 in the SW NE SE quarter of Section 22, Township 41 North, Range 5 West. The site was discovered 34 meters west of an unnumbered, unmapped two track road at a point 183 meters north of US–2. This two track road is the first two track east of the cross-country ski trail named "The Open Road". The two track road can be found 0.3 kilometers west of the intersection of US–2 and the Pointe Aux Chenes Road. Unlike the three other pit sites discovered in Item 50 in 1991, the Dune Top Pits do not appear recent. The entire pit surfaces are covered with leaves and rims of mounded, excavated soil are not present. Until more cultural background information becomes available through oral history research or archaeological testing, the National Register status remains unevaluated.

Site 09-10-05-350, the Ski Trail Scatter, is a minor surface scatter of mid-20th century artifacts discovered 32 meters north of US–2 on the east side of the first unnumbered two track road east of the two track road used as "The Open Road" cross-country ski trail. The previously undocumented site, situated in the NW SE SE quarter of Section 22, Township 41 North, Range 5 West, occurs on the north and south sides of a more faint two track road leading east. A series of
rectangular fuel cans, half of a metal barrel, solder dot cans and a sheet of galvanized metal were observed on the surface. The material appears to date to the 1950's; and structural remains were not found. It is possible that the material was dumped there and it does not represent an accumulation of artifacts from on-site land use. Because of the site's age of less than fifty years, it is not eligible for the National Register.

Site 09-10-05-351, the Aux Chenes Indian Cemetery, is an unmarked, historic Native American cemetery. Its location is reported in the cultural resource inventory form. The existence of a cemetery associated with the 19th century and early 20th century Pointe Aux Chenes Indian community is generally known among older residents of the Gros Cap area (Anon., 1957: 46); but the exact location, history, and size of the burial area were not recorded previously. During a series of oral history interviews made to document life at the Round Lake Civilian Conservation Camp, which was built in a clearing near Pointe Aux Chenes, two former workers at the camp mentioned in passing that an Indian cemetery had been found in the early years of Camp Round Lake (U.S. West Research, 1991 c and d). An incident, involving the disturbance of several graves, was also reported. Complete details for the cultural background of the Aux Chenes Indian Cemetery, oral history of the area, and an overview of the history of the Native American settlement at Pointe Aux Chenes area are presented in Chapter 7.

Site 09-10-05-351 is not eligible for the National Register due to its recency and low archaeological significance. However, complete protection of the site is important and necessary. A large buffer zone, up to 100 meters west and 50 meters south of the graves is recommended, since there is a strong probability that graves lacking stone mound cover also exist. The cemetery served the Pointe Aux Chenes Indian community for a century, so it can be expected to be extensive.
Chapter 7 Native American Historic Land Use At Pointe Aux Chenes

Discovery Of The Native American Cemetery
The existence of an Indian cemetery in the general vicinity of Pointe Aux Chenes is widely known among older residents of the St. Ignace area. At least one publication has referred to the native burial area (Anon., 1957: 46); but no direct sources were available for the location of the graveyard. During an oral history interview conducted for the history of the Round Lake C.C.C. Camp in the Hiawatha National Forest, a former worker at the facility mentioned in passing that some Indian graves were found and disturbed during his stay there (U.S. West Research, 1991c).

The Pointe Aux Chenes Indian Cemetery
Concurrent with the surface survey of 1991 Item 50 for evidence of the historic cemetery, an archival search was made to learn more about the Pointe Aux Chenes Indian community, and attempts were made to locate individuals in the Upper Peninsula who could provide relevant oral history about the site. Through a series of referrals, Clayton Smith of Gros Cap was contacted. Mr. Smith proved to be very knowledgeable about the history of the cemetery; and he had personally known several individuals interred there.

Clayton Smith observed the Indian Cemetery near the Round Lake Civilian Conservation Corps Camp in 1935 and 1936. He stated that about twelve graves were “very noticeable” and little wooden crosses were present although some had rotted and fallen. He did not recall the presence of a fence surrounding the cemetery or remember being at Camp Round Lake when some of the Indian graves were disturbed.
...I remember we had quite a few Indian boys from St. Ignace in the camp. They used to go into town, home on the weekends, you know.

One Sunday when they came back, the other boys in camp had been fooling around out west of the camp there, and they came across some mounds. They dug them up, and there were bones in there. When those boys came back from St. Ignace, they saw these bones hanging up around the barracks, you know, and so forth—they went back to town, and very shortly their parents came out, and they made those boys take all those bones back and rebury them (U.S. West Research, 1991d: 3).

James Goudreau, interviewed in the fall of 1991 explained that he had worked as a L.E.M. at Camp Round Lake during the time the graves were disturbed. He returned to the barracks one Sunday from a weekend at home to find some C.C.C. enrollees with human skulls and long bones in their possession and bones openly displayed. It was a very disturbing situation for the local men with Native American ancestry. The grave looting was done by a few enrollees from southern Michigan. "There were all kinds of zealous young guys working at the camp. They thought that digging up the bones was a big deal." The graves had been unearthed after work hours on the weekend. Mr. Goudreau believes that two graves were opened; and he recalls that the bones appeared to be very small, possibly from children.

When the graves were disturbed, members of the local Indian community were contacted by their relatives who were working at Camp Round Lake. Several Native American individuals arrived at the facility and expressed their concerns to the Army officers in charge. The skeletal remains were reinterred and the C.C.C. placed a wooden fence with a strand of wire around the visible area of the cemetery.

Another oral history source provides additional details about the graves, their discovery by men at Camp Round Lake, and their location.
It was right after I went up there [Camp Round Lake]. I walked out in the woods, and I found a couple of crosses laying on the ground. So we removed all the leaves—a couple of us kids went over there and removed all the leaves and debris right in the immediate area. We found two grave sites, so we took and collected stones and put them around them. We put up new crosses out of local wood—just cut the wood down and made the crosses. We maintained them while we were there. I assume somebody continued that, but anyway, while we were up there this past summer—I didn’t have any trouble finding them the first time, but that was before the growth had really started... (U.S. West Research, 1991c: 29–30).

Clayton Smith worked at Camp Round Lake from the fall of 1935 to the spring of 1936. The cemetery was not dug into during his months at the camp. Since the individual who described finding the graves at Camp Round Lake joined the C.C.C. in July 1937 and left in February 1938 (U.S. West Research, 1991c: 1), the removal of skeletal remains from the graves must have taken place in the late summer or fall of 1937.

According to Clayton Smith, members of the Stone family, the Shedowin family including Joe Shedowin’s brother, Mary Muscoe, and members of the Corp family are interred in the Pointe Aux Chenes Indian Cemetery. Another area resident, James Goudreau, acknowledged relatives buried in the cemetery.

Harold Sultener, who now resides in Moran, worked as part of the remaining clean-up crew at Camp Round Lake after the facility was closed. One day in the late 1930’s or early 1940’s, while his crew was dismantling C.C.C. buildings, he noticed two cars drive into the clearing. A group of people left the cars and went into the forest. Since the cars were parked behind one of the barracks, Mr. Sultener went over to investigate. He met several Indian elders who stated that they were visiting the graves of their relatives. This is the last documented Native American presence at the Pointe Aux Chenes Indian Cemetery.
The Pointe Aux Chenes Indian Settlement

According to Clayton Smith of Gros Cap, Michigan, the opening where the Round Lake C.C.C. Camp is located was a clearing in the 1920's. He recalled travelling along the Brevort Lake Road in 1924 or 1925 with his father. As they passed the clearing, they observed two or three traditional Indian dwellings situated at the north end of the field near the pond. Mr. Smith described one home as a dome shaped wigwam and another structure as a teepee with a high pointed shape. These two Indian homes may have been the last traditional Chippewa dwellings built in the Hiawatha National Forest.

By the time work crews began to prepare the clearing for the Round Lake C.C.C. Camp in the spring of 1935, no Indians were living at the site. A member of this construction group recalled finding "...parts of old log things that had deteriorated and were—you knew that there was a building there at one time only because the logs lay at the top of the soil or something" (U.S. West Research, 1991b: 2). A 1937 report on the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps also mentioned that Camp Round Lake was "... established on the site of an old Indian settlement" (U.S. Army, 1937: 51).

Patented Land Records

The land patent records for the greater Pointe Aux Chenes area provide some additional information about the Indian families resident there in the late 19th century. On December 1, 1851, Osh-Ka-Ba-Wiss received a patent to forty acres in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter in Section 22, Township 41 North, Range 5 West (State of Michigan, 1935). Osh-Ka-Ba-Wiss' property would lie well west of the Camp Round Lake clearing in an area where the massive sand dunes end and the level ground begins.

Another Native American, named Ke-Ge-Gaw-Na-Gum patented forty acres in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 22 in June 6, 1890. This land is situated west of the Round Lake C.C.C. Camp clearing just east of a series of massive forested sand dunes in the vicinity of a seasonal pond. It adjoins and extends immediately north of the land patented in Osh-Ka-Ba-Wiss' name. Both native individuals lost title to the lands because of delinquent taxes for the years 1893 to 1904 (Ibid).
In Section 23, the property which includes the original clearing and most of
the Round Lake C.C.C. Camp as well as the Pointe Aux Chenes Indian Cemetery
was originally patented to an Indian named Mondud-We-Ke-Zhick on
September 26, 1877 (State of Michigan, 1957). This forty acres, which covered the
southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 23, eventually became part
of the national forest.

The identity of a fourth Native American family comes from the land patent
records. Jean Baptiste Bedua-Geshik gained forty acres in the southeast quarter of
the northwest quarter of Section 23 on May 16, 1890 (State of Michigan, n.d.). This
property borders on Mondud-We-Ke-Zhick’s land and extends further east.

The Pointe Aux Chenes Indians In The Mid-19th Century

Henry Schoolcraft, the Indian agent and tireless scholar stationed in Sault Ste
Marie, compiled a census of Indian tribes and bands in the Great Lakes region
which was published in 1850 (Schoolcraft, 1851a). The variety of information
collected by Schoolcraft enables us to reconstruct a fairly accurate picture of
native life in the Pointe Aux Chenes area.

A detailed list of population and economic data was published as the “Census
Returns Of The Indian Tribes Of The United States. II Algonquin Group”
(Schoolcraft, 1851a: 458-467). From this source, the Indian population present at
Pointe Aux Chenes is one of six bands listed as the “Chippewas of
Michilimackinac”. Schoolcraft used the English translation of Pointe Aux
Chenes, “Oak Point”, to refer to this tribal group. He also recorded the
community as “Ance’s Band”. The original Chief Ance may have founded this
band. He appears as “Ense” on an 1835 treaty signed by Ottawa leaders. The terms
Pointe Aux Chenes band and Ance’s band are interchangeable.

The census reported 23 families or 92 people in the Pointe Aux Chenes band
which made it the largest Indian group in the eastern Upper Peninsula of
Michigan and Straits of Mackinac area. Forty-nine individuals, over one half of
the population, were under the age of eighteen at the time of the census. One
elder was listed as being between sixty and one hundred years old. The census
data portrays an active society with fourteen children born in the year of the census. Only two children and no adults are described as having “mixed blood”. The low incidence of inter-marriage between Chippewas and individuals of French and British descent contrasts strongly with several contemporary population centers in the general Straits of Mackinac area where a sizeable Metis population had developed. There may also be less than compete data regarding ethnic origins in Schoolcraft’s census, since the Ance family line can be traced to a blend of native and European family lines.

In terms of economic activities, the Pointe Aux Chenes Indians retained traditional life ways. Ten family heads subsisted “by the chase,” while thirteen family leaders made their living through agriculture. The high incidence of farming, as opposed to mainly hunting, fishing and trapping based activities, probably reflects the Ottawa origins of many Pointe Aux Chenes families. A similar situation occurred on Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron where many of the 19th century Ottawa villagers were farmers (Conway, 1989). Ottawa communities often grew considerable amounts of corn, beans, and squash as opposed to their culturally and linguistically related neighbors and kinsmen the Chippewa/Ojibwa who at best maintained small potato gardens in the historic era.

Unfortunately, Schoolcraft’s census report lacks data for the number of acres cultivated and how many bushels of corn, wheat, potatoes and related crops were harvested by the Pointe Aux Chenes Indian community. Such information was collected for the other Algonkian bands. However, persistent but vague reports of “Indian gardens” at Pointe Aux Chenes, coupled with the documentation that thirteen families were farmers, strongly suggests that the Algonkian Indians of Ance's band maintained substantial food plots. Livestock were limited to seven horses and one milk cow. While Ance's band did not have ploughs, carts, hoes, spades or shovels, they owned seventy broad and narrow axes. There were also ten saddles and bridles for the seven horses in the community.

The mid-19th century census also lists special professions among the Algonkian bands. The Pointe Aux Chenes band included one man and one woman who worked as “interpreters or translators”, one carpenter, but no
blacksmith, cobbler, tailor or clerk. One tribal member was counted as working for the “dissemination of the gospel.”

The Indians of Pointe Aux Chenes must have had well established sugar bushes, since their annual production of maple sugar was 16,000 pounds. Land survey records made in 1800's show three Indian sugar camps situated near the south shore of Brevort Lake and a trail leading south to the east side of Pointe Aux Chenes. In an oral history interview made in 1992, Clayton Smith recalled that the Pointe Aux Chenes Indians did use springtime sugar camps into the 1920's. He also explained that these Indians sold maple sugar on Main Street in St. Ignace during his father's lifetime, probably at the turn of the century (HDI, 1992b).

According to Algonkian elders who continued to use traditional maple sugar camps as late at the 1950's in Ontario, Canada, they would set up their sugar bush camps near to a good source of water such as a lake or stream. This was done because water was needed to control boiling sap and to clean the numerous taps, buckets, and other sugaring utensils.

Additional economic information from Schoolcraft's census tells us that the Pointe Aux Chenes group did extensive trapping for furs. The $500 average value of furs is the second highest of the 24 groups of Algonkians in the census. This raises a question about the location and extent of trapping territories.

The extensive Pointe Aux Chenes Marsh, found east of the point, was a very important fall food resource for the Indians. Cranberries were so numerous that Indian families from across the eastern Upper Peninsula camped along the nearby Pointe Aux Chenes beaches and at Round Lake to harvest cranberries for a few weeks. According to Bud McCall, “You could see cranberries for miles. The berries were easily accessible there, not in hard to reach places.” He also stated that a series of well-worn Indian trails went throughout the marsh. Mr. McCall's mother took part in the cranberry harvest in her youth. She also picked a variety of medicinal herbs in the Pointe Aux Chenes Marsh.
The Last Native American Families At Pointe Aux Chenes

At present, two sources have been discovered for information on the last phase of Indian settlement at Pointe Aux Chenes. The Durant Census Roll, which attempted a complete listing of Indian families in the state of Michigan, provides important details about the names and sizes of families living in the greater Pointe Aux Chenes area (Durant, 1908). An oral history interview made with a long term resident of the Pointe Aux Chenes to Gros Cap area yielded additional background data about several of the Indians mentioned in the 1907 Durant Census and identified the locations of several Indian homes and the Pointe Aux Chenes Cemetery (HDI, 1992b).

Around the turn of the century, it sometimes becomes difficult to trace genealogies as Indian families adopted permanent surnames. Previous to the use of family names on treaty lists and in church records, families traced their lines using totems or by remembering the name changes in each generation. Fortunately, the Durant Census preserved two name transitions. The first is a note that 72 year old Ke-Che-Gaw-Naw-Quom was also called Jake Shedowin. Clayton Smith spoke about members of the Shedowin family living at Pointe Aux Chenes (HDI, 1992b). And numerous Shedowin family members also appear in the Durant Census. Ke-Ge-Gaw-Na-Gum, alias Jake Shedowin, is the only one of the four Indians who had patented lands who has been identified in the census or surviving oral history.

From interviews made with older residents of the Gros Cap area, part of the Pointe Aux Chenes Shedowin family line can be documented. This oral history supplements the details of the Durant Census. Charles Shedowin Senior had three sons and at least one daughter. The sons were Moses, Joseph, and Charles Jr. Moses was the oldest son. Joseph Shedowin is remembered as having a wooden leg. He walked all of his life with a homemade crutch carved out of a hardwood pole. One resident met Joseph Shedowin while he was harvesting blueberries near the Brevort River a mile or so north of Pointe Aux Chenes. The youngest son, Charles Shedowin Jr., is the last living member of the family. He now resides at the Soo Tribe Reservation in Sault Ste Marie.
The Ance Family

The second useful identification is notation that the Ance family line became known as the Muscoe family. Frank Ance, who is recorded as having the surname “Muscoe or Ance”, was 65 years old and living at “Pt Aux Chene or Gros Cap”. Elsewhere in the census, Mary Ann Shedowin’s maiden name is recorded as “Mushkogos Ance”. From this single line, we learn that “Muscoe” was originally the Indian name “Mushkogos” which means “Swampy”. Since the Mushkogos Ance families lived at Pointe Aux Chenes next to the extensive Pointe Aux Chenes marshes which were well known to aboriginal groups throughout the eastern Upper Peninsula and Sault Ste Marie area, it is possible that the name “Mushkogos” was used to distinguish the Ance family line that resided there.

The Durant Census took place in 1907 with a follow-up supplemental census in 1908. The Ance family maintained their role as tribal leaders in 1907. The chief of the Mackinac Band was 64 year old Amable Ance who was listed as living in St. Ignace. The Ance family line can be traced to a French Canadian named Joseph–Louis Ainsse (Ance) who was born at Michilimackinac in 1744 to French Canadian parents (Armour, 1983: 7-9). The surname is spelled phonetically as Ainsse, Ainse, Hains, Hins, Ance etc. Documentary evidence shows a family line of French Canadians with a branch line inter-married into an Algonkian Indian family. However, there are persistent oral history reports that the original Ance was a German, locally called a “Dutchman”, who married an Indian woman. This theory explains the surname Ance as a derivative of the Germanic first name Hans. The silent “H” favored by French Canadian speakers changes Hans to “Ahns” or “Ance” which appears very French in origin.

Joseph–Louis Ance worked as an interpreter of Indian languages and he is often associated with the Ottawa in archival documents. Like many prominent individuals on the frontier of the upper Great Lakes in the 18th century, Joseph–Louis Ance had a French Canadian wife, but also fathered at least one child with an Indian woman. His son by a native woman was called Ance and he became a chief. It was not unusual for a son of a Euro–Canadian man and an Indian woman to attain prominence in Indian society. The famed Ojibwa chief and war leader Shingwaukonce was the son of a French officer and an Indian woman.
from Grand Island. Despite his biological heritage, Shingwaukonce was entirely
an Indian in terms of culture. He only spoke Ojibwa; and he was a leading
shaman (Conway & Conway, 1990). Similarly, Joseph–Louis Ance's son could
have been raised as a traditional Indian.

Joseph–Louis Ance died in Quebec in 1802. His mixed blood son's name
appears on treaties in the early 19th century. It is likely that the Chief Ance of
“Ance's Band” recorded in Schoolcraft's census is the same son of Joseph–Louis
Ance. The Amable Ance listed as chief of the Mackinac band in 1907 may have
been a grandson.

Pointe Aux Chenes Community Settlement Pattern
From the present archival, oral history and archaeological research done for
the Pointe Aux Chenes area, a land use pattern is emerging. Older, non–Native
American local residents in the Moran to Gros Cap area near Pointe Aux Chenes
state that Pointe Aux Chenes was a reservation or treaty lands. It appears that a
small band of Chippewa and Ottawa Indians inhabited the Pointe Aux Chenes
area throughout the 19th century and into the first two decades of the 20th
century. The reasons for the decline of the settlement remain undocumented.

A letter written by David Corp, a son–in–law of the original Chief Ance, states
that the chief had fought in the War of 1812 and that he had received a medal
from the British for his service. He was noted by the British as “Ains, of Oak
Point” (Burton Historical Collection, cited in Anon., 1957: 61). This suggests that
the Pointe Aux Chenes Indian community might have been established as early
as the 1812 era.

A few recorded archaeological sites may be part of the Pointe Aux Chenes
Indian settlement. Site 09-10-05-170 is located on the east end of the point. When
it was recorded in 1980, this site had depressions from two buildings. Surface
artifacts indicated occupation as recently as the 1920's or 1930's (Cultural
Resource Inventory Form). From its age and location near the shore, site 09-10-
05-170 may be the home of Charles Shedowin Senior. During a taped oral history
interview, local resident Clayton Smith recalled that the Shedowin family lived
in a framed house close to the shoreline (HID, 1992b). The frame houses owned
by the Muscoe and Shedowin families probably are the same “couple of homes upon Pointe Aux Chenes” mentioned by a former C.C.C. worker as the nearest residences to Camp Round Lake in 1937 (U.S. West Research, 1991c: 44).

Other 20th century sites, such as site 09-10-05-175, require additional archaeological and oral history research to determine if they are part of the Indian community. Survey maps and records from 1840 and 1845 indicate that John Taylor had a house in a clearing by the east shore of Pointe Aux Chenes (Martin & Martin, 1979).
Prehistoric Artifacts

Prehistoric sites are less common in the eastern half of the Hiawatha National Forest. Only two prehistoric archaeological sites were discovered during the 1991 survey. Each yielded a few flakes left from the production or sharpening of stone tools. Complete descriptions and measurements are provided in Appendix C.

At site 09-10-05-338, eight pieces of a local brown-grey chert with white inclusions and one possible quartz flake were recovered from a series of test pits. The limited sample of stone tool remains shows a bipolar core based industry. Shatter flakes, a broken bipolar core, and biface thinning flakes were identified along with a single utilized flake (Figure 3). The North Branch Prehistoric Site is located in a fairly isolated area in the headwaters of the Carp River system. Whether the North Branch of the Carp River was ever navigable during prehistoric times is not known; but judging from ethno-historic data available from Algonkian bands in Ontario, the site is most likely a temporary camp on a trail system (Pollock & Conway, 1992). Seasonal and all season trails used by Algonkian family groups to gain access to remote areas often follow dry ground beside small streams.

A small, isolated find location beside the upper Pointe Aux Chenes River, site 09-10-05-339, produced two chert flakes.

One of the small prehistoric sites found in 1991 in the St. Ignace Ranger District contains very little data which can be used to gain a better understanding of the area’s prehistory. It lacked evidence of features or additional artifacts. Because of their low research potential, the age, purpose, and cultural setting for lithic isolates may never be known. For the Pointe Aux Chenes River, a multi-component prehistoric site has been discovered near the mouth of the river on Lake Michigan (Martin & Martin, 1979). Site 09-10-05-339 could possibly be culturally connected to this prehistoric camp, since it is situated on the opposite end of the river.
The chert flakes and single stone tool found at site 09-10-05-338, the North Branch Prehistoric Site do extend the range of known prehistoric sites in the upper Carp River drainage. More extensive prehistoric deposits at the mouth of the Carp River include the remains of a stone tool industry based on the bipolar reduction of chert pebbles (CCRG, 1989: 103-1-4).
Figure 3 Chipped Stone From The North Branch Prehistoric Site
(09-10-05-338): (A) utilized flake, (B) bipolar core fragment, (C) bipolar shatter flake, and (D) two biface thinning flakes.
Historic Artifacts

Because of the amount of previously described historic sites and artifacts in the Hiawatha National Forest, a considerable data base has accumulated concerning the types of historic artifacts commonly found at sites in the Upper Peninsula. During the 1991 cultural resources survey, several diagnostic artifacts were noted at historic sites and a few of these were collected. The range of surface artifacts at most 19th and 20th century sites is rather limited. Surface finds are generally biased toward medium sized remains, such as cans and bottles, while smaller artifacts such as beads, broken tobacco pipes, buttons, and small tools are found less frequently. The cultural remains encountered in surface middens are also subjected to relic collecting which is quite active in the National Forest.

Sanitary cans occur in large quantities as many historic sites in the Hiawatha National Forest. The older style cans have a larger hole-in-cap which was manufactured from the 1880's to the early 1920's to be replaced by the very common solder dot can in the first and second decades of this century (Clark, 1977; Rock, 1980; 1984). Marked cans are far less common among the thousands of plain solder dot cans in the historic middens.

Glass bottles and jars are frequently discovered at sites in the National Forest. Several glass container attributes are used to provide dating at the sites encountered during the cultural resources surveys. Bottles and jars can be identified by their physical characteristics such as glass color and manufacturing techniques. In the last half of the 1800's, glass bottle technology changed rapidly allowing more refined dating for items from that period. Bottling machines were used since 1903 when the Owens Bottle Company began this style of production (Miller and Sullivan, 1981), but machine made bottles occur in far greater frequencies after the Depression era when smaller bottling companies failed. This lead to manufacturing and distribution by more limited, larger companies that did not use the out-dated, earlier molding process (Schulz et al., 1980: 7).

Rectangular panel bottles with embossed lettering, often called "medicine bottles", are common occurrences at sites throughout much of the 19th century after 1861 (Gillio et al., 1980: 17). A variety of colors are present in bottle glass as 19th century historic sites. The presence of amethyst colored glass indicates a date
prior to circa 1915 when World War 1 interrupted the supply of manganese for use in bottles. Manganese was added to glass starting in the 1880's to provide a clearer glass for bottles. Colorless clear glass gained popularity after 1880 as consumers became concerned about the appearance of bottle contents.

Metal plates and utensils, commonly known as graniteware, enamelware, or tinware, gained popularity for a few decades between the turn-of-the-century and the Depression era. This tableware is often present at large railroad era logging camps in the Upper Peninsula. Ironstone ceramics, in production from the 1850's to the present, were discovered at a few historic sites.

Large stoneware containers, also known as coarse earthenware vessels, are common finds. Most of these crocks and jugs have cream, brown or a combination of glazes. These containers are commonly found, but offer very little information useful for dating sites.

Hole-in-top cans were found at three sites during the 1991 survey. These metal containers, which went out of production around 1920, were the only type of cans at site 09-10-05-83 and 09-10-05-135. Equal quantities of hole-in-top cans and the later solder dot cans were observed at site 09-10-05-209. Use of the two types of cans overlaps in the years between circa 1904 and 1920. Open top cans were mixed with solder dot cans at three railroad era logging camps, the Cadillac-Soo Camp #7 site 09-10-04-91, Avery's Last Camp site 09-10-04-297, and 09-10-05-292. Meat cans were only found at one Depression era logging camp, site 09-10-05-51, the Finn Camp.

A can with KC BAKING POWDER on the removable cap and a G inside a circle and REG U.S. PAT OFF was collected from Avery's Last Camp, site 09-10-04-297 (Figure 4). Another marked can, with NATIONAL GRO... LIGHT RO... COFFEE... DETROI... MICH... COFFEE ROA... on the top and a lozenge and circle on the base, was found at a Depression era logging camp site 09-10-05-51, known as the Finn Camp (Figure 5).
Figure 4 A marked can from Avery’s Last Camp, site 09-10-04-297.
Figure 5  A coffee can from a Depression era logging camp, site 09-10-05-51.
Loggers often enjoyed tobacco, and Prince Albert brand oval tobacco tins, which were sold after 1913 (Rock, 1980: 5.8.4-10), were noted at several logging camps such as sites 09-10-04-297 and 09-10-05-292.

A variety of bottles were examined in the numerous middens associated with 19th and 20th century sites in the Hiawatha National Forest. Bottles marked SOO BOTTLING WORKS and SOO BREWING CO bottles with an Owens Illinois Glass Company logo indicate an occupation after 1929 at site 09-10-04-311 (Toulouse, 1971: 403). A bottle base, from site 09-10-04-184, embossed with A.B.Co. 9 (Figure 6A) is attributed to the American bottling company which operated between 1905 and 1916 (Toulouse, 1971: mark 16). An eight sided clear glass bottle from site 09-10-04-311 with a continuous thread lip had O inside a square and 32 on the base shows a logo indicating an Owens Bottle Company product dating between 1911 and 1929 (Toulouse, 1971: mark 414).

Mustard must have been a welcome condiment at logging camps, since jars marked IT’S FRENCH’S frequently show up on the surface of sites. One broken, small jar, marked FRENCH’S on a fluted shoulder and DESIGN PAT’d FEB 23 15 on the base, came from the Finn Camp site 09-10-05-51. Another broken FRENCH’S mustard jar, with L DESIGN PAT’d 4E on the base, appeared at site 09-10-05-129. An amethyst glass jar fragment from site 09-10-05-336 has the letters BU... (Figure 6B).

A SLOAN’S LINIMENT clear glass, rectangular bottle fragment was found at the large railroad logging camp site 09-10-05-292. It probably dates to the first two decades of the 20th century when clear glass began to replace colored glass and rectangular bottles were still produced. A broken, amethyst glass rectangular bottle with a stopper was recovered from the surface of the Peck & Rye Logging Camp site 09-10-04-43 (Figures 6C & 6D).

An amethyst glass, rectangular panel bottle with HINKLEY’S (BO)NE LINIMENT embossed on the sides was found at site 09-10-04-340 (Figures 7A & 7B). A second example marked ...E LINIMENT, from a slightly smaller rectangular amethyst bottle, occurred on the surface of logging camp site 09-10-05-336 (Figure 7C). A similar bottle, marked HINKLEY’S BONE LINIMENT, was
Figure 6 Embossed bottles and a jar from (A) site 09-10-04-184, (B) site 09-10-05-336, and (C) site 09-10-04-43.
recovered from a St. Ignace District site, dated to the late 1880’s, and attributed to the D.E. Prall & Company of Saginaw, Michigan (GCI, 1986: 121).

One intact rectangular bottle from site 09-10-04-43, the Peck & Rye Logging Camp, is marked on the base AMF & CO T 6 (Figure 8). It was manufactured by the Adelbert M. Foster Company between 1895 and 1911 (Toulouse, 1971: mark 38).


One railroad logging camp, Camp #1 or site 09-10-04-184, was the only archaeological site studied in the 1991 survey that yielded a variety of ironstone wares (Figures 9C to 9E). A molded porcelain sherd, possibly from a doll, and a piece of a porcelain plate or bowl (Figure 9F), and a single ironstone sherd with part of a maker’s mark CHINA 25N (Figure 9G) were also present on the surface of Camp #1. At Avery’s Last Camp, site 09-10-04-297, three sherds from a orange, green, blue and black decalomania floral motif bowl, circa 1900-1940, were found on the surface of Midden A (Figure 9H).

Broken window glass was observed at site 09-10-04-184. Thin fragments of window glass or a lamp globe were present in a test pit at site 09-10-05-345.

A limited variety of metal artifacts were found. Barrel hoops were common at several sites. A decorated fork from site 09-10-04-184 and a probable part of a farm implement from site 09-10-04-43 were collected. A brass rifle shell casing marked WRA Co. was found at the Peck & Rye Logging Camp 09-10-04-43.
Figure 7 Marked bottles from (A & B) site 09-10-04-340, and (C) site 09-10-05-336.
Figure 8  A rectangular bottle from site 09-10-04-43.
Figure 9  (A) & (B) Milk glass lids, (C), (D), & (E) ironstone ceramics, (F) part of a porcelain plate, and (G) an ironstone sherd with a transfer print maker's mark from site 09-10-04-184, and (H) a decalomania decorated bowl from site 09-10-04-297.
Chapter 9 Cultural Resources Survey Summary & Conclusions

Archaeological Site Inventory

A total of 55 archaeological sites was recorded during the 1991 cultural resource survey of Hiawatha National Forest conducted by Heritage Discoveries Inc. These sites vary considerably in size, age, heritage themes, preservation, and significance. The following brief descriptions represent the best understanding of each archaeological resource based upon available documentation. It should be noted that most of the sites require additional archival and oral history documentation; several recorded sites cannot be fully evaluated without subsurface testing due to a scarcity of surface remains.

Each site studied in the Phase I assessment was evaluated using several attributes including site type, age, degree of preservation, archaeological integrity, cultural and historic theme, research potential, and eligibility for National Register status.

Prehistoric Sites

Despite intensive shovel testing of several streams, small rivers, and relic shorelines, only two prehistoric archaeological sites were discovered in 1991. The 1991 survey was mainly concentrated in the eastern half of the Hiawatha National Forest—an area with lower density of prehistoric sites as compared to the western unit of the National Forest (CCRG, 1991: 202-203). One site appears to be a minor representation of prehistoric aboriginal activity in the eastern part of the Hiawatha National Forest. But the second prehistoric site shows greater potential for information about the prehistoric period, although it is a small site.

At site 09-10-05-339, the Aux Chenes Outlet Site, only two chert flakes were recovered from a series of over fifty shovel test pits on a terrace above the east side of the Pointe Aux Chenes River near its outlet from Round Lake. No cultural features or hearth stones were found. This lack of data suggests that the site is an isolated lithic find without research potential and not eligible for National Register status.
The second example of prehistoric aboriginal land use, the North Branch Prehistoric Site, was recorded as site 09-10-05-338 where a few chert flakes, a bipolar core fragment, and a utilized flake were uncovered on a well drained knoll amid swampy forest conditions adjacent to the North Branch of the Carp River. Cultural features may not be well represented, since only one possible hearth stone was found. However, the low incidence of prehistoric camps in the central inland portion of the eastern unit of the Hiawatha National Forest suggests that the site has research potential and may be eligible for National Register status. At present, the site is unevaluated.

**Historic Sites**

The historic era use of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan left numerous archaeological sites across the landscape. Previous archaeological surveys of the Hiawatha National Forest have located more than two historic period sites for each prehistoric archaeological site (CCRG, 1989; 1990; 1991). Historic era archaeological sites comprised 96% of the cultural resources studied in 1991. The variety of historic sites is considerable, ranging from single structure older logging camps, homesteads with orchards, and remnants of bridges, to large railroad logging camps, Native American cemeteries, and a historic trail (Table 1). Several of the basic site types, such as logging camps, can be further divided into groups based on age or economic themes.

**Logging Camps**

The logging camps vary in age, size, and affiliation. Due to the preliminary nature of the cultural resources assessments, the amount of information available for each site ranges from minimal to adequate. Also, the variety of logging camp sites reflects not only temporal changes, but changes in transportation, social conditions, and the forest industry (Karamanski, 1984).

The early history of lumbering in the upper Great Lakes is the story of white pines and the trade in square timbers (MacKay, 1978; Wells, 1978). All inclusive methods of logging combined with the climate ensured that the original white pine harvest would be a short lived event. Oral histories and memorable black and white photographs have preserved the rich details of daily life in the square timber camps and loading docks (MacKay, 1978). In the eastern portion of the
Table 1 Types Of Historic Sites Studied In 1991

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<td>Pits** (5)</td>
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<td>Bridges (4)</td>
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<td>Cemeteries (3)</td>
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<td>Logging Camp Farms (2)</td>
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<td>Indian Residences (2)</td>
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<td>Railroad Siding (1)</td>
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<td>C.C.C. Camp (1)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Trapping (1)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Includes three sites with two components

**May not be historic.

Hiawatha National Forest, whispers of white pine days survive among Upper Peninsula residents whose grand-parents and parents worked with broad axes in the pine camps. According to local historians such as Russell Johnson of Strongs, Michigan, the white pine era had ended by the 1880's. In other areas where oral and documentary historical research have also been done in detail, such as the
northwest shore of Lake Huron, the square timber era spans the years between 1869 and 1882 (MacDonald, 1966).

After the passing of the square timber days, a marginal industry persisted until the early 1900’s in some white pine cutting areas. “Deals”, which were three inch thick planks of pine, were sold in lots of 120 from northern Ontario to the export market (Lower, 1938: 43). Whether the same market existed in northern Michigan remains to be learned. However, the trade in “deals” did sustain some pine era loggers past the height of the era. Pine era camps are not always easy to identify, since the age of the sites often lessens the amount of surface remains available for dating purposes. The following sites recorded in the Hiawatha National Forest cultural resources survey in 1991 are believed to be pine era logging camps or have that potential until Phase II archaeological testing is done: the Muleshoe Lake site (09-10-02-453), the Peck & Rye Logging Camp (09-10-04-43), the South Naomikong Logging Camp (09-10-04-339), site 09-10-04-340, site 09-10-05-169, and site 09-10-05-342.

The passing of the white pine camps in the Upper Peninsula left stands of hardwood forests which became the next marketable resource. The saw log era operated in a framework of railroad transportation. At first logging camps, such as Camp #1 (09-10-04-184) and Avery’s Last Camp (09-10-04-297), were built at strategic junctions of several railroad lines with bermed buildings for men’s quarters, offices, and the cook house laid out on one side of the tracks facing the barn or stables on the opposite side. Later railroad logging camps expanded greatly in size. For example, sites 09-10-05-292 and nearby 09-10-05-64/66 are still marked by large clearings and the remains of numerous buildings and mounded earth loading ramps. The Knowlton Lumber Camp is an unusual example of a 1920’s to 1930’s logging camp which used a narrow gauge railroad to deliver logs to Strongs and also had a sawmill on site. The living quarters at the Knowlton Lumber Camp (09-10-04-321), operated by an independent firm, were less substantial archaeologically than contemporary camps operated by larger firms such as Cadillac-Soo Lumber. The final stage of railroad based logging encountered during the 1991 cultural resources survey is a railroad camp with a siding for cars used as living quarters, a cook’s car, and office car. The Cadillac-Soo Camp #7 site (09-10-04-91) is an excellent representative of this final...
development in railroad logging. Another site (09-10-05-243) which presently lacks oral history or archival documentation, may also be a railroad logging camp.

As research into the organization and physical site plans of logging camps continues, certain patterns are beginning to emerge (Franzen, 1984). There are preliminary indications that the later period logging camps in the Great Lakes area, used around the Depression era, may have been organized in response to public health laws (Prov. Ont., 1882; 1883; 1901). Devastating epidemics which spread rapidly throughout the Great Lakes area and into remote logging camps during the first three decades of this century lead to concerns about sanitation and living conditions (Prov. Ont., 1938). Sites like the Finn Camp (09-10-05-51) and another 1930's era logging camp (09-10-05-251) have L-shaped buildings and drainage ditches characteristic of camps planned in accordance with public health laws (Figure 10).

During the Depression era, cars and trucks gradually entered the Upper Peninsula; and truck based logging gradually replaced the declining railroad logging system. Examples of truck based logging are preserved at the Ryersee Logging Camp (09-10-04-259) and the Keelen Lumber Camp (09-10-04-311).

Homesteads
The homestead sites studied in 1991 varied in age from isolated, 19th century settlements (09-10-05-83) to 20th century homes which appear to have been abandoned during the Depression era (sites 09-10-05-133 and 09-10-05-258). The Kiel site (09-10-04-317) represents a family home which is part of the dispersed Strongs area community.

Pits
Some of the pit sites discovered during the 1991 survey may have been dug during the historic era by non-aboriginal groups. Very little cultural information is available to accurately date or interpret these sites (09-10-05-344, 09-10-05-346, 09-10-05-347, 09-10-05-348, and 09-10-05-349).
Figure 10 Ideal logging camp plans developed in response to public health concerns taken from the Ontario Dept. Of Health 1938 Annual Report. The additions to the rectangular buildings, creating L-shaped structures, correspond to site plans of several logging camps in the Hiawatha National Forest.
Bridges
The four bridge sites recorded in the eastern unit of the Hiawatha National Forest included low technology log bridges with some logs in place (sites 09-10-05-340 and 09-10-05-341) as well as bank-side remnants of a more substantial bridge (09-10-05-106) and piles of rocks left from support posts (09-10-05-352).

Cemeteries
The cemeteries recorded in 1991 ranged in size from a single 20th century grave (09-10-04-341), and a reported small plot (09-10-05-353), to a Native American community cemetery (09-10-05-351).

Logging Camp Farms
Two fields (09-10-05-49 and 09-10-05-280) used by turn-of-the-century logging companies for summer pasture for their horses were recorded.

Indian Residences
Only two of the archaeological sites documented in 1991 were identified by local residents as locations of Native American homes. Site 09-10-05-129, the Mac Trail Indian Cabin, is an undisturbed residence used by a Pine River area Indian family in the 20th century. Although related archaeological sites may have been recorded in the eastern unit of the Hiawatha National Forest, site 09-10-05-129 is the only example of post-logging era, dispersed settlement presently identified.

Oral history research done in 1991 confirmed the presence of a Native American component at the clearing later used for the site of the Round Lake C.C.C. Camp (09-10-05-12). Whether archaeological evidence of the late 19th century to early 20th century Indian bark covered dwellings is still present after the extensive developments of the Civilian Conservation Camp cannot be determined.

Military Base
The extensive Raco Airfield site (09-10-04-238) was surveyed during 1991.
Recreational
There is cartographic evidence that the CYR Van Camp Logging Camp (09-10-02-23) may have been the location of Camp Norway Lake, a recreational camp.

Railroad Siding
The railroad siding known as Calico (09-10-04-224) was partially examined. Although no archaeological materials were found, the identity of the site was confirmed through oral history research.

Trail
A representative segment of the Mackinac Trail (09-10-05-355) was identified during the 1991 survey. One of the earliest references to the Mackinac Trail comes from the writing of Henry Schoolcraft, a famous Indian agent stationed at Sault Ste Marie. Writing prior to 1851, he mentioned that the eastern Upper Peninsula between Sault Ste Marie and St. Ignace was virtually unknown country. He also stated that “It [the trail] has been passed in the winter only on snow shoes. The distance in a direct line from N.E. to S.W. is about forty or forty-five miles.” (Schoolcraft, 1851b: 432). Schoolcraft received this account of the winter trail from G. Johnston who had just completed a journey across the route accompanied by Indian guides.

The study of aboriginal and Euro-American trails is gaining importance as a means of understanding settlement patterns and the movement of goods, people, and ideas across the physical and cultural landscapes. In the Hiawatha National Forest, several Indian trails have been identified from early land survey maps and various historic accounts.

C.C.C. Camp
The Round Lake C.C.C. Camp (09-10-05-12) was located within the 1991 study area. A limited amount of new information was collected for this site.

Trapping
One site (09-10-05-337) located on the edge of a bank facing a small pond and swamp has a single structure similar to a root cellar excavated into the bank.
Since the building is so small, it may represent a trapper's cache feature. Further testing and comparative sites are needed to confirm this tentative identification.

Oral History

The 1991 site survey included oral history research as part of the methodology. Previous oral history projects within the Hiawatha National Forest have yielded encouraging results (U.S. West Research, 1991 a, b, & c). Attempts were made whenever possible to contact knowledgeable local individuals about historic sites being recorded during the cultural resources survey. Of the 53 historic sites recorded in 1991, 24 sites or 45% were identified and interpreted by informants. In two instances, the initial results were so promising that the informal interviews eventually lead to two formal, taped oral history interviews (HDI, 1992 a & b). A long term resident of the eastern Upper Peninsula, Wayne Lameroux, provided a cultural, economic, and chronological framework which expanded an understanding of historic sites in the lower Pine River area. Similarly, Clayton Smith of Gros Cap spoke about the Native American settlement at Pointe Aux Chenes as well as his work as a cook at the Camp Round Lake Civilian Conservation Camp.

Several other individuals, such as Russell Johnson of Strongs, James Goudreau and “Bud” McCall of St. Ignace, Jack Rhiness of East Lake, and Jack Kritsche of Pine River provided important information regarding a variety of archaeological sites. It is obvious that oral history research for Hiawatha National Forest is as important a research tool as the related archival and archaeological sources.

National Register Evaluations

The National Register Of Historic Places nomination process considers the significance of heritage resources based on a variety of factors including the merits of individual sites and groups of sites in heritage landscapes or “districts”. The National Register status for the sites recorded during the 1991 cultural resources survey of the Hiawatha National Forest is summarized in Table 2. The total of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites (55 sites) was divided into three categories for the National Register process: sites not eligible (22%), sites considered unevaluated (64%), and sites showing high potential but requiring
evaluation (14%). No sites qualified for a fourth category “Appears Eligible” for the National Register due mainly to a lack of Phase II investigations.

Table 2 National Register Site Status Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Group</th>
<th>Not Eligible</th>
<th>Unevaluated</th>
<th>High Potential Requires Evaluation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N %</td>
<td>N %</td>
<td>N %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>1 / 50%</td>
<td>1 / 50%</td>
<td>0 / 0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>11 / 21%</td>
<td>34 / 64%</td>
<td>8 / 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Sites</td>
<td>12 / 22%</td>
<td>35 / 64%</td>
<td>8 / 14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The eleven historic sites listed as “Not Eligible”, 21% of 53 historic sites, vary from three cemeteries, to three bridges, three logging camps, one homestead, and one railroad siding. These sites were either disturbed by modern economic activities, lacked research potential, or did not qualify under terms of the act. The cemeteries are examples of cultural resources which do not quality for National Register status, but do require special planning and protection. One of the two prehistoric sites found during the 1991 survey was not eligible for National Register status due to its small size combined with a lack of inherent information. The other prehistoric site is “unevaluated.”

Because all of the 1991 work done under this contract was a Phase I level of investigation, a majority of the historic sites, 34 or 64%, are presently classified as “Unevaluated” for National Register purposes. The unevaluated sites included
nineteen logging camps, five pit sites, two logging camp farms, three residential
sites, one two component site with logging camp and residential components,
one military air base, one recreational site, one homestead, and one possible
trapping site. Most of the unevaluated historic sites require archival
documentation, oral history research, and additional archaeological testing to
clearly address their eligibility or ineligibility for National Register protection.

The “Unevaluated” group of sites actually shows a broad range of heritage
significance from an undated historic era site with a single bermed structure and
one or two pit features to well preserved logging camps with four or more
building outlines, numerous middens, and much greater research potential. A
number of sites studied in 1991, such as 09-10-04-311, 09-10-04-317, 09-10-04-321,
09-10-04-339, 09-10-04-259, 09-10-05-342, 09-10-05-135, 09-10-05-336, 09-10-05-51, and
09-10-05-83, are now classified as unevaluated; but they appear to have greater
significance than the other sites listed in the same category. These sites merit
further research. According to oral history sources, site 09-10-05-51, the Finn
Camp, was one of several logging camps with Finnish immigrant workers. This
site could offer research potential for studies in archaeological evidence for
ethnicity (Franzen, 1990: 11).

High Potential Sites Requiring More Evaluation
A few historic sites, 8 sites or 14% of all sites, show good potential for
inclusion on the National Register when supplemental archaeological, archival,
and oral history research is undertaken. These cultural resources, listed as “High
Potential Requiring Evaluation”, include four logging camps, a two component
site with a probable logging camp and a later Indian family residence, a C.C.C.
Camp with a historic Native American component, and two sites associated with
a historic trail.

The following archaeological sites assessed in 1991 are probable candidates for
eventual inclusion on the National Register when more detailed archaeological,
documentary and oral history research is completed.

Site 09-10-04-43, the Peck & Rye Logging Camp, is one of the few pre-1880,
pine era logging camps in the eastern half of the Hiawatha National Forest
showing good oral history identification. The site, which is moderately well preserved, takes on extra significance due to its age, its established identification, and corresponding archaeological features which include two bermed buildings, a root cellar, and an identified blacksmith shop area. The Peck & Rye Camp also provides a representative model for studying earlier logging camp sites which are difficult to recognize from their limited surface remains.

Site 09-10-04-91 is the Cadillac-Soo Logging Camp #7 has numerous, well preserved features including an excavated siding for the railroad camp office, kitchen and sleeping quarter cars, wells, ruins of a blacksmith shop, a roundhouse, barns, a root cellar, several sidings and railroad grades, can dumps, and oral history identification of the features by one of the last workers at the camp. In addition to the site’s significance, it shows potential for a thematic nomination of Cadillac-Soo Logging Camps in the Hiawatha National Forest.

Site 09-10-05-12 is the Camp Round Lake Civilian Conservation Corps site situated near Pointe Aux Chenes on Lake Michigan. The C.C.C. Camp has been well documented through archival and oral history research and its archaeological remains are visible and easily interpreted. A second component for the site was identified through oral history research. Prior to 1930, the clearing where the C.C.C. Camp is located was part of the Pointe Aux Chenes Indian settlement. Whether archaeological evidence of this earlier, Native American presence is preserved cannot be determined until Phase II research is done. The site does have high potential for a thematic nomination to the National Register based on the C.C.C. era site.

Site 09-10-05-129 is a two component site situated on the historic Mackinac Trail near the Pine River. A bermed building may relate to an earlier logging camp component. A 20th century cabin used by a Chippewa Indian family has associated middens, a root cellar and other features. The site offers good potential for interpreting ethnic, social, and economic themes of the final, local Native American settlement pattern in the Hiawatha National Forest.
Site 09-10-05-251 is a very well preserved logging camp with bermed buildings, cars, middens, and other cultural features from the 1930’s. It appears to have very high research potential for studying the last era of logging camps.

Site 09-10-05-292 is a large, railroad era logging camp covering several acres. At least twelve buildings and seventeen middens have been located at the site which includes an earthen loading ramp. The site has excellent research potential and good interpretative potential.

Site 09-10-05-352 is the Mackinac Trail Bridge across the Pine River. The ruins of the wooden bridge are limited to piles of rocks. The bridge site by itself would not be significant except for its association with the historic trail.

Site 09-10-05-355 is a segment of the historic Mackinac Trail which was an ancient Indian footpath later used by pioneer families and early logging companies for overland travel north and south from St. Ignace to Sault Ste Marie. The trail is well preserved along the route given this archaeological site designation. In addition, four more historic archaeological sites recorded in 1991 (09-10-05-49, 09-10-05-280, 09-10-05-129 and 09-10-05-352) are associated with the Mackinac Trail. The trail is preserved as a well built road with ditches in some areas.
### Table 3 Individual Sites Recorded In 1991

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Site #</th>
<th>Item</th>
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<th>National Register</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Protect</th>
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<td>2T</td>
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<td>ca. 1910–1960</td>
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<td>ca. 1927</td>
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<tr>
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NE = Not Eligible  UE = Unevaluated  HPRE = High Potential Requiring Evaluation
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<th>Remarks</th>
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<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>1910-1925 Yes</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>1875-1915 Yes</td>
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<td>05-336*</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>1880-1916 Yes</td>
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<td>05-209</td>
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<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1913-1920 Yes</td>
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<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>1890’s/1916-1929 Yes</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<td>1930’s Yes</td>
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<td>–</td>
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<td>1915-1935 Yes</td>
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<td>Residential</td>
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<td>–</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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05-340*  5N  Bridge  +  -  -  Unknown  No
05-341*  5N  Bridge  +  -  -  Unknown  No
05-12***  5O  C.C.C. Camp**  -  -  +  ca. 1890/1930's  Yes
05-346*  5O  Pit  -  +  -  Unknown  Yes
05-347*  5O  Pit  -  +  -  Unknown  Yes
05-348*  5O  Pit  -  +  -  Unknown  Yes
05-349*  5O  Pit  -  +  -  Unknown  Yes
05-350*  5O  Logging  +  -  -  1940-1950  No
05-351****  5O  Cemetery  +  -  -  ca. 1840-1920  Yes

* Previously unrecorded site. ** Two components present. *** Oral history collected.

Thematic Studies And Heritage Landscapes
All archaeological sites are evaluated and understood within a framework that includes the cultural context of the site, its age, how it represents a particular heritage theme and the site's research potential. Quite a few sites can only be categorized in general terms due to a lack of surface artifacts or background documentation. However, some potentially important representations of the history of the Hiawatha National Forest offer insights and directions for future thematic studies (Grumet, 1990).

At least one geographical cluster of unevaluated, Euro-American historic sites deserves future consideration for follow-up research to determine whether they have a thematic relationship. The nine sites recorded along the lower Pine River in 1991, when included with the existing cultural resource data base such as the residential and logging camp sites previously documented (CCRG, 1991: 84-86 and 210), have good potential for a heritage district. Additional information about the cultural/historical contexts for the lower Pine River, Simmons area cultural resources is available in the form of oral history research with members of the Simmons, Lameroux and Hawkins families (HDI, 1992a).
Native American Historic Sites

During the 1991 cultural resources survey, several archaeological sites were identified as locations used by Native American groups in the historic era. The study of 19th century and 20th century Indian settlements in the Upper Peninsula is in an early stage. Aboriginal settlement patterns are not completely understood due to an emphasis on coastal site research in the past. Ethnographic accounts and historic documents suggest that a variety of seasonally occupied Native American sites from the 1800's and 1900's exist within the Hiawatha National Forest such as trapping camps, sugar bush sites, trails, specialized resource collection sites like fish weirs, and single family residences. While there is a broad recognition of the changes in Indian settlement patterns in the past four hundred years, this topic is not well understood.

The eastern unit of the Hiawatha National Forest contains both large portions of local Indian settlement patterns, such as the Pointe Aux Chenes community, and lands used by Indians whose central communities were situated just outside the National Forest boundaries. Peripheral sites associated with the Bay Mills Reservation and the Gros Cap Native American community are examples of this. Starting in the early 1800's, Indian groups in and around the National Forest entered into a series of treaties which gradually defined and reduced the lands under their jurisdiction. A thriving Indian settlement was located in the Pointe Aux Chenes area from circa 1835 until the early 1900's. Several of the residential sites and the community cemetery from the Pointe Aux Chenes settlement have been recorded within the Hiawatha National Forest.

The advent of logging which continually intensified from the 1860's to the 1930's had a profound effect on some Indian communities and their traditional land use patterns. Logging also offered new opportunities for Native Americans. Some evidence shows a dispersed pattern of isolated Indian family homes situated in geographic locations not used previously, and without reference to economic advantages such as fisheries, may be a result of families moving in response to logging camps and remaining after the camps had departed. In the Pine River area, where oral history greatly supplements archaeological findings, the last generation of Indian families to reside within the Hiawatha National
Forest appears to have been widely scattered. Within a ten mile radius of the farming community of Simmons, four remote Indian family cabins were identified during one oral history interview (HDI, 1992a). These families may have been the last, local remaining descendants of the once thriving Pine River Indian community which was centered at the mouth of the river throughout the 1800’s (Schoolcraft, 1851b).
Anonymous

Armour, David

Bayliss, J.

Benchley, Elizabeth, Derrick Marcutti, Cheong–Yip Yen and Kristin Griffin

Bertulli, Margaret

Branstner, Susan
Brose, David  

Busch, Jane  

Chapman, L. and D. Putnam  

Clark, Hyla  

Commonwealth Associates Inc. (CAI)  

Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group (CCRG)  


Conway, Thor


Conway, Thor & Julie Conway


Cremin, William

Davis, M.

Dobson, Pamela (ed.)

Dorr J. and D. Eschman

Ehlers, G. and R. Kesling

Farrand, W.

Fitting, James


Fitting, James and Charles Cleland


Franzen, John


Gilbert/Commonwealth Inc. (GCI)


Gillio, David, Francis Levine, and Douglas Scott


Gillman, Henry


Goudreau, James

1991 Personal communication regarding the Pointe Aux Chenes Indian Cemetery.

Greenberg, Adolph and James Morrison


Grumet, Robert

1990 The national historic landmarks program theme study & preservation planning. U.S. Department of the Interior National

Gusset, Gerard  

Hamblin, W.  

Heriot, George  

Heritage Discoveries Inc. (HDI)  


Hough, J.  

Janzen, Donald  
Johnson, Russell
1991 Personal communication regarding the history of logging in the Hiawatha National Forest.

Karamanski, Theodore

Kaufman, Carl

King, Thomas

Kohler, T. And S. Parker

Krakker, James, Michael Shott and Paul Welch

Lee, Thomas

Lower, A.
Luedtke, Barbara

MacDonald, James

MacKay, Donald

Martin, Susan & Patrick Martin

Mason, Ronald

Mason, Ronald and Carol Irwin

McCall, James “Bud”
1991 Personal communication regarding historic land use by Native Americans in the greater St. Ignace area.

McPherron, Alan
Miller, George and Catherine Sullivan

Nelson, Lee

Nern, C. & Charles Cleland

Pollock, John & Thor Conway

Pollock, John, Thor Conway & James Morrison
1990 *Assessment Of Cultural Resources In The Temagami Planning Area Provincial Parks*. Report prepared by Settlement Surveys Ltd. & Heritage Discoveries Inc. for the Ontario Ministry Of Natural Resources. Temagami.

Province Of Ontario (Prov. Ont.)


Rhiness, Jack

1991 Personal communication regarding the recent history of the East Lake area.

Rock, James


Saarnisto, Matti


Schoolcraft, Henry

1851a *History Conditions & Prospects Of The Indian Tribes Of The U.S.* Lippincott, Grambo & Co. Philadelphia.


Schulz, P., B. Rivers, M. Hales, C. Litzinger and E. McKee


Sultener, Harold

1991 Personal communication regarding Camp Round Lake and the Pointe Aux Chenes Indian Cemetery.
Toulouse, Julian

U.S. Army

U.S.D.A. Forest Service

U.S.D.A. Soil Survey

U.S. West Research


Wells, Robert

Weston, Frank & Ellen Weston
1934  Contract between Frank Weston & Ellen Weston To Arthur 
Knowlton, recorded Nov. 5, 1934. Hiawatha National Forest Lands 
Files, *Case: Weston, Frank 14a, Certificate of Adverse Possession*.

Whiteside, E. et al.
1968  *Soils Of Michigan*. Agricultural Experiment Station Cooperative 

Wright, James
Ottawa.

1967  *The Laurel Tradition And The Middle Woodland Period*. National 
Acknowledgements

I want to thank the survey team: Mike O'Connor, Richard Lueger, and David Mason for their dedication. Julie Conway drew the site maps and artifacts and assisted with site recording. John Franzen, Forest Archaeologist for the Hiawatha National Forest, shared his extensive knowledge of Upper Peninsula heritage resources and assisted our work in many ways. James Evers, Joe Carrick, and Justin Carrick of the District Ranger Offices provided background information; James Evers also guided us to the historic aerial photographs in the St. Ignace Office.

I also want to thank Russell Johnson, Wayne Lameroux, Clayton Smith, Jack Rhiness, James “Bud” McCall, Sharon McCall, Beverly Martin, Harold “Red” Sultener, Jack Kritsche, and Fred Pine for bringing the past to life with their shared personal experiences in the Hiawatha National Forest.
The following mitigative and protective measures are recommended for each of the sites listed as “Unevaluated” or having “High Potential Requiring Evaluation” in Table 3 in Chapter 9. These recommendations attempt to prevent damage to cultural resources from operational and recreational use of the Hiawatha National Forest. The measures have been sorted as Priority I for the most significant sites. These cultural resources merit further consideration and research. Recommendation for the Priority II archaeological sites, which have average or lower significance, are grouped together for general protection with a buffer zone of fifteen meters.

The mitigative and protective recommendations are:

1. Avoid Direct Impacts. Avoidance is usually the most economic strategy for managing stable heritage resources. In the timber sales, wildlife improvements, and recreational development scheduled for the items investigated in 1991, avoidance remains the primary method of protection.

2. Create Buffer Zones. Each of the sites that merits preservation requires a well marked, easily identified buffer zone between fifteen and thirty meters wide. The variability in buffer zones is based on the visibility of surface remains. Some sites encountered in the survey, such as early logging camps, are barely noticeable and have undocumented sub-surface buildings and middens. These sites require thirty meter buffer zones. Other sites, such as 1930's logging camps are easily identified by the extent of building ruins and can dumps. Such sites can be protected with a fifteen meter buffer zone.

3. Avoid Mechanical Impacts. Several archaeological sites recorded in 1991 have active logging roads and regularly used forest roads which are graded or otherwise improved. Guidelines need to be established to avoid damage to such sites.

4. Restricted Access. A few cultural resources located in 1991, such as the Native American cemeteries, are sensitive resources best managed by restricted
access and minimal publicity regarding site locations. Several logging camp sites have not been discovered by artifact collectors. These continued research potential of these sites will benefit from restricted access.

5. Archaeological Testing & Research. The majority of the cultural resources studied in 1991 are classified as unevaluated for a lack of data. These sites require systematic testing to determine their boundaries, their ages, and their economic roles. Oral history research has proved to greatly supplement the identification and evaluation of historic sites in a cost-effective manner.

6. Monitoring. Active management of cultural resources is recommended for many of the sites. Regular visits by Forest Service archaeologists, cultural para-professionals, and contract archaeologists will assist in determining the effectiveness of current site management programs and project recommendations.

Priority I Sites
The following sites merit special protection and future research consideration.

09-10-04-43 (Peck & Rye Logging Camp)
1. Avoid all direct impacts with a thirty meter buffer zone.
2. Implement Phase II testing to determine the extent and integrity of subsurface archaeological remains.
3. Pending the results of the Phase II testing, the access road to Peck & Rye Lake should be moved or closed. The road crosses part of the site area.
4. Collect oral history relating to this site from Russell Johnson. This may be the only pre-1880 pine era logging camp with surviving oral history in the eastern unit of the Hiawatha National Forest.
09-10-04-91 (Cadillac-Soo Logging Camp #7)
1. Avoid all direct impacts with a thirty meter buffer zone.
2. Collect oral history from Russell Johnson.
3. Since this site is the last railroad logging camp in the state of Michigan, it should be mapped with a transit and photographed in detail in conjunction with the archival and oral history research.
4. The site should be monitored actively since some damage is occurring from recreational use.

09-10-04-259 (Ryersee Logging Camp)
1. Avoid all direct impacts with a thirty meter buffer zone.
2. Collect oral history for this well preserved representative of truck era logging.

09-10-04-311 (Keelen Lumber Camp)
1. Avoid all direct impacts with a thirty meter buffer zone.
2. The site should be monitored actively.
3. Restrict access.

09-10-04-317 (Kiel Homestead)
1. Avoid all direct impacts with a thirty meter buffer zone.
2. Collect oral history.
3. Restrict access to preserve the ruins and surface artifacts.

09-10-04-321 (Knowlton Logging Camp)
1. Avoid all direct impacts with a thirty meter buffer zone.
2. Collect oral history for this combination logging camp and sawmill. It is very representative of a 1930's era logging camp operated by a small firm. Several individuals who worked at the site reside in the Strongs area.

09-10-04-339 (Logging Camp)
1. Avoid all direct impacts with a thirty meter buffer zone.
2. Use systematic test pits to determine the size of the sub-surface archeological remains. Very few artifacts can be seen on the surface.
09-10-05-12 (Camp Round C.C.C. Camp)
  1. Avoid all direct impacts with a thirty meter buffer zone.

09-10-05-51 (The Finn Camp)
  1. Avoid all direct impacts with a thirty meter buffer zone.
  2. Collect oral history and consider the site for studies in logging camp ethnicity.
  3. This logging camp shows a site plan possible influenced by public health laws. Full mapping is recommended.

09-10-05-83 (Aux Chenes River Settlement)
  1. Avoid all direct impacts with a thirty meter buffer zone.
  2. Site appears undisturbed. Control access.

09-10-05-129 (Indian Residence)
  1. Avoid all direct impacts with a thirty meter buffer zone.
  2. At present, this site is the only 1920’s era Indian residence identified in the Pine River area of the eastern unit of the Hiawatha National Forest. Future research should include oral history documentation and archaeological research into possible patterns of ethnicity. The undisturbed site is also situated on the historic Mackinac Trail.

09-10-05-135 (Logging Camp)
  1. Avoid all direct impacts with a thirty meter buffer zone.
  2. Actively monitor the site area for looting. Seasonal hunting camps are built on the site. Latrines, fire pits and trash pits alter the deposits and some looting was observed.

09-10-05-251 (Logging Camp)
  1. Avoid all direct impacts with a thirty meter buffer zone.
09-10-05-292 (Logging Camp)
1. Avoid all direct impacts with a thirty meter buffer zone.
2. Determine the identity of this large railroad camp. Since at least one similar site (09-10-05-66) has been partially destroyed, site 09-10-05-292 had gained additional importance.

09-10-05-342 (Brevort Ridge)
1. Avoid all direct impacts with a fifteen meter buffer zone.
2. Systematically test the site area to determine its sub-surface boundaries and age. No surface artifacts were found.

09-10-05-336 (Logging Camp)
1. Avoid all direct impacts with a thirty meter buffer zone.
2. Actively monitor the site area for looting.

09-10-05-349 (Dune Top Pits)
1. Avoid all direct impacts with a thirty meter buffer zone.
2. Phase II archaeological testing is recommended since this is the only pit site in the Pointe Aux Chenes area that is situated at the top and end of a very high sand dune. It has potential to be an aboriginal site.

09-10-05-351 (Aux Chenes Indian Cemetery)
1. Avoid all direct impacts and development of recreational facilities with a 100 meter buffer zone west from the site datum and a buffer fifty meters south. This large area is recommended since there is a good possibility that more unmarked burials are present across the greater area. The cemetery served a community of nearly 100 hundred individuals for 100 years.

09-10-05-352 (Mackinac Trail Bridge)
1. No direct work is needed at the site; but archival research coupled with oral history accounts and a search for historic photographs are needed for documenting the site’s background.
09-10-05-355 (The Mackinac Trail)
1. Avoid all direct impacts with a ten meter buffer zone on each side.
2. Collect additional oral history for other sections of the trail.
3. Re-assess the presence of the Mackinac Trail in parts of the National Forest previously surveyed.
4. Conduct additional cartographic and archival research.

Priority II Sites
The following sites also merit general protection (see the summary list of recommendations). In general, 15 to 30 meter buffer zones are recommended. All sites are unevaluated for their National Register status:

09-10-04-184 (Camp#1)
09-10-04-297 (Avery's Last Camp)
09-10-04-338 (West Lake Site)
09-10-04-340 (Logging Camp)
09-10-05-49 (Lumber Camp Field)
09-10-05-133 (Homestead)
09-10-05-135 (Logging Camp)
09-10-05-169 (Logging Camp)
09-10-05-209 (Logging Camp)
09-10-05-243 (Logging)
09-10-05-280 (Lumber Camp Field)
09-10-05-337 (Trapping?)
09-10-05-342 (Logging Camp)
09-10-05-343 (Pine River Shack Logging)
09-10-05-344 (Pit)
09-10-05-345 (Logging)
09-10-05-346 (Aux Chenes 1st Pit)
09-10-05-347 (Aux Chenes 2nd Pit)
09-10-05-348 (Aux Chenes 3rd Pit)
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Appendix C Artifact Analysis Data
Appendix C  Artifact Analysis Data

The following artifacts were noted at sites assessed during the 1991 cultural resources survey. An asterisk * indicates a collected artifact.

Prehistoric Artifacts

05-338  Positive Test Pit #1 (0N0W)
*1 lustrous, brown with off-white inclusions chert shatter fragment with possible flake scars on one surface 3.0 x 1.7 cm.

Positive Test Pit #2 (0N2E)
*1 brown with white inclusions bipolar shatter flake 2.7 x 1.5 cm.

Positive Test Pit #3 (0N4E)
*1 lustrous, dark brown shatter chert flake 1.1 x 1.5 cm with some pebble surface.
*1 possible fire cracked rock fragment 4.5 x 2.0 cm.

Positive Test Pit #4 (0N2W)
*1 lustrous, grey chert with white inclusions utilized chert flake with use retouch along one edge and a possible broken burin spur 2.8 x 2.0 cm.
*12 small natural limestone-chert pebble fragments.

Positive Test Pit #5 (0N4W)
*1 bipolar core fragment 2.0 x 1.8 cm.

Positive Test Pit #6 (0N10W)
*1 lustrous brown-grey chert core fragment (?) 3.8 x 2.5 cm, could be natural.
Positive Test Pit #7 (4N0W)
*1 small piece of quartz 1.0 x 0.8 cm, possibly natural.

Positive Test Pit #8 (10N0W)
*1 lustrous brown chert thinning flake 1.5 x 1.0 cm.

Positive Test Pit #9 (4S0W)
*1 lustrous brown chert thinning flake 0.9 x 0.9 cm.

05-339 Positive Test Pit #1 (45 Meters South Of Forest Road 3105)
*1 grey-white, shatter chert flake 2.0 x 1.2 cm.

Positive Test Pit #2 (60 Meters South Of Forest Road 3105)
*1 fish bone, probably recent.

Positive Test Pit #3 (180 Meters South Of Forest Road 3105)
*1 light brown with tiny white inclusions shatter chert flake 1.8 x 1.0 cm.

Historic Artifacts

02-452 Test Pit
*1 piece of melted clear glass.
*11 fire damaged sherds of a plain ironstone plate, circa mid-1800’s-present.

04-43 East Of Root Cellar
1 half coarse earthenware crock with a cream exterior and a brown interior.

Test Pit 2W20N
*1 rifle shell casing WRA Co 2 1/4 inches long.
Test Pit 2W25N
*1 melted clear glass fragment.
*1 iron triangular tine with twisted wire attached.

Test Pit 1E2N
*4 wire cut nails 2 inches long.
*3 wire cut nails 1 1/8 inches long.
*2 wire cut nails 3 1/2 inches long.
*13 wire cut nails, nine are clinched, measuring 3 inches long.
*1 broken iron rod fragment.
*1 aqua tint glass rectangular bottle with AMF & CO T6 embossed on the base. It is 7 inches tall; and the base is 2 1/2 by 1 5/16 inches. Bottle of Adelbert M. Foster and Co. dated between circa 1895 and 1911 (Toulouse, 1971: mark 38).

Surface Of Access Road
*Several dozen fragments of an amethyst glass bottle with a stopper and a base fragment with an indistinct raised letter or number. The oval bottle was made in a two piece mold and it has a machined lip, suggesting a date after 1903. Amethyst glass was used between circa 1880-1916 (Rock, 1980: 16).

04-91 Midden A Near Intersection Of Forest Roads 3648 & 3024 Numerous cans 4 3/8 or 7 inches high and cut out lids.
1 tapered top kerosene style can with handle.
Numerous oval tobacco tins.
1 grey mottled tinware plate.
Near Feature #4
3 oval tobacco tins.

Midden B
Numerous solder dot and open top cans.

Midden C
1 home-made metal chimney.
Several barrel hoops.

Feature #1 Pit
2 corrugated metal sheets.
Several barrel hoops.
2 mottled grey pattern enamelware bowls.
1 metal seat from a farm (?) machine.

Feature #7 Privy
1 gallon size grey mottled enamelware container.

04-184 East Of Junction Of Forest Roads 3065 & 3646
*1 fork with a wheatsheaf (?) motif.
*2 coarse earthenware sherds with blue glaze on the exterior and white glaze on the interior. The outer surface is textured.
*4 milk glass sherds including two marked FOR M... and one marked ...UINE (B)OYD... probably from a BOYD MASON fruit jar circa 1910 (Toulouse, 1971: 50-52). Also see (GCI, 1987: 66).
1 coarse earthenware sherd with cream glaze on both surfaces.
1 coarse earthenware sherd with cream exterior glaze and unglazed interior.
5 plain ironstone sherds, 1850’s to the present.
*1 scalloped ironstone rim sherd, 1850’s to the present.
*2 plain ironstone rim sherds, 1850’s to the present.
*1 ironstone rim with a curled motif, 1850’s to the present.
*1 ironstone cup partial base with blue-green transfer print CHINA 26N.
*1 molded porcelain fragment.
*1 scalloped porcelain rim sherd with a raised dot motif.
1 clear glass bottle fragment.

Junction Of Forest Roads 3063 & 3023
2 fragments of aqua glass.
7 clear bottle glass fragments.
2 window glass fragments.
1 coarse earthenware sherd with cream glaze on both surfaces.
1 coarse earthenware sherd with cream exterior and brown interior glaze.
3 clear glass fragments from a thick bottle.

In Root Cellar
2 blue and white mottled enamelware plates.

04-297

East Edge Of Clearing
1 cross-cut saw blade fragment.

Midden A
*1 can with a removable pressure fitting cap marked KC BAKING POWDER and the base marked with a G inside a circle and REG U.S. PAT OFF measuring 5 3/8 inches tall and 2 7/8 inches in diameter.
1 piece of melted clear glass.
*3 sherds from a bowl with an orange, green, blue and black decalomania floral motif circa 1900-1940.
1 barrel hoop.
Numerous tapered, cone-top beer cans which date between 1935 and 1959 (Rock, 1980).

Midden D
1 galvanized wash tub.
Several cans opened with a rotary can opener.
Numerous round beer cans, 1935 to circa 1960 (Rock, 1980: 5.8.4-11).
Tapered, cone-top beer cans 1935 to 1959 (Rock, 1980: 5.8.4-11).
1 baking pan.

Midden E
1 Prince Albert tobacco tin, dating from 1913 and later (Rock, 1980: 5.8.4-10).
Numerous tapered beer cans, 1935 to 1959 (Rock, 1980: 5.8.4-11).
1 one pound size coffee can.
1 stove chimney section.

04-311 Building #2
*2 green glass bottles (1 collected) made in a turn mold without markings, dating circa 1870 to 1920 (Rock, 1980: 3). Bottles are 9 3/4 inches tall and 2 3/8 inches in diameter.
*1 clear glass bottle with metal twist lid from a two piece mold. Base is embossed with an O inside a square indicating an Owens Illinois bottle made between 1911 and 1929 (Toulouse, 1971: mark 414). Base is 3 inches diameter and the bottle is 7 inches tall.
Open top and solder dot cans.

04-338 Midden A
1 possible can opening tab.

Midden B
1 cluster of 1.5 inch wide barrel hoops.

Midden C
1 iron rod with attachment tabs.
1 metal reinforcing edge of a trunk with raised and with brass buttons.
1 cluster of wire.

04-339  Sub-Surface Midden On Side Of Building #1
*10 fragments of a coarse earthenware jug with a cream glaze on the exterior below the shoulder and a brown glaze on the lip, shoulder and interior. The jug base is 7 inches in diameter.
*5 fragments of a large, round bodied, clear (amethyst?) glass bottle. Some are partially melted.
*1 clear glass bottle neck with a finished, applied lip dating between 1880 and circa 1910 (Rock, 1980: 8).

Outside Building #2
2 barrel hoops.
1 narrow metal strip over one meter long.

04-340  Surface Near Root Cellar
*1 HINKLEY’S BONE LINIMENT rectangular panel bottle in fragments with a machine tooled lip circa 1880 (GCI, 1987: 66). The base measures 1 1/4 by 2 1/8 inches.
*1 plain ironstone tea cup. Base not marked. 3 inches tall and 3.5 inches diameter dating between 1870 and 1920 (Rock, 1980: 9).
*1 amethyst glass round bottle base embossed with M inside a circle and 404, a product of the Maryland Glass Corporation, 1916 to the present (Toulouse, 1971: mark 359). Base is 3 5/16 inches. Amethyst glass use ends around 1916, so the bottle should date to that year.

05-51  South Of Building #1
1 large galvanized wash tub with five point star and ...AN... WEDGE on the base.
Midden A
1 broken plain ironstone cup with ...APAN on the base.
3 sherds of 4 3/4 inch tall earthenware bowl with three blue lines on
a raised collar and three blue line on the shoulder. Both surfaces
have a cream glaze.
1 top of gallon size, two piece mold clear glass bottle with a raised
ring below the lip and rounded panels on shoulders.
1 top half of quart size, mason-style jar with screw top lip.

Midden B
*1 can marked NATIONAL GRO... LIGHT RO... COFFE... DETROI...
MICH... COFFEE ROA... on the top of the can and a lozenge and
circle on the base. Can is 6 inches tall and 4 1/8 inches in diameter.

05-83 South Side Of Building #1
Several parts from an ornate cast iron cook stove. The interior
surfaces of three stove doors are marked respectively 8 174, 1.6.8 and
7 & 8 86(?). Several hole-in-top cans.

05-129 Beside Building #1
1 brown glass beer bottle with GB, an I inside an oval and diamond
logo, 7 and DURAGLAS embossed in script style on the base, an
Illinois Glass Company product dating between 1916 and 1929
1 broken FRENCH’S mustard jar with L DESIGN PAT’D 4E on the
base.
1 green colored enamelware plate 9 3/4 inches in diameter.

Near Building #2
1 stove with copper and iron sections. No maker’s marks visible.

05-135 Midden A
Numerous hole-in-top cans.
1 stoneware crock fragment with cream glazes on both surfaces.
Midden A
Numerous hole-in-cap cans, circa 1850-1920, and solder dot cans. Hole-in-top cans end by the 1920's and solder dot cans become more frequent after 1913 (Clark, 1977).


1 small mouth, screw top jar 6 1/8 inches tall, aqua glass with MELLIN'S FOOD CO. BOSTON U.S. LARGE SIZE on the shoulder. The 3 1/8 inch diameter base is embossed with a small circle and 2 S partially offset from the circle.

Feature #3 Pit
Several barrel hoops.

Midden A
1 clear glass bottle fragment marked FEDERAL LAW..., dating after 1933.
1 sheet of galvanized metal with nail holes.
2 mattress springs.
Tar paper.

Surface
1 small jar marked FRENCH'S on fluted shoulder and DESIGN PAT'D FEB 23 15 on the base.
1 unmarked, pint size mason-style jar.

Building #6
1 half of plain ironstone tea cup,
1 fragment of a SLOANS LINIMENT clear glass rectangular bottle.
4 oval tobacco tins dating from 1913 and later (Rock, 1980: 5.8.4-10).
1 drawer handle.
Midden P
20 plain ironstone sherds, circa 1850’s to the present.

Midden Q
1 tar bucket.
1 stoneware crock with a metallic blueish/brown glaze on both surfaces.
1 eight sided, clear glass bottle with a continuous thread lip and O inside a square and the number 32 on the base, an Owens Bottle Company product dating 1911 to 1929 (Toulouse, 1971: mark 414). Numerous tobacco tins, dated after 1913 (Rock, 1980: 5.8.4-10).

Midden R
Several mottled grey enamelware vessels.
1 plain, thick, unmarked ironstone cup, 1850’s to the present.
1 clear glass jar fragment marked IT’S FRENCH’S.

05-336 General Surface
*2 amethyst jar pieces, one marked BU..., circa 1880-1916 (Rock, 1980: 16).
*1 rectangular clear glass bottle base fragment with illegible lettering.
*1 base fragment from a small, round clear glass bottle.
*1 rectangular amethyst bottle base fragment not marked, small part of side panel ends in ...S, circa 1880-1916 (Rock, 1980: 16).
*1 rectangular amethyst bottle fragment marked ...E LINIMENT, probably a HINKLEY’S BONE LINIMENT bottle circa 1880 (GCI, 1987: 66).
*1 stoneware sherd with cream glaze on both surfaces.

05-345 Test Pit
*4 pieces of clear glass lamp globe or window glass.
Appendix D  Survey Coverage Maps

Note: Maps have been removed from the electronic edition in an effort to protect sensitive cultural resources.
Appendix E  Site Location Maps

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