

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED NOV 16 1987  
DATE ENTERED DEC 31 1987

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC 21SL141  
AND/OR COMMON  
N/A

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Voyageurs National Park (VOYA) X VICINITY OF International Falls 08

STATE Minnesota CODE 22 COUNTY St. Louis CODE 137

X NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	N/A IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	N/A BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

Voyageurs National Park

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Drawer 50

CITY, TOWN

International Falls

VICINITY OF

STATE

Minnesota

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

County Recorder's Office, St. Louis County Court House

STREET & NUMBER

5th Avenue West at 1st Street

CITY, TOWN

Duluth

STATE

Minnesota

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Archeological Investigations at Voyageurs National Park: 1979 and 1980

DATE

1984

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Midwest Archeological Center

CITY, TOWN

Lincoln

STATE

Nebraska 68508

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

### Summary

Site 21SL141 [REDACTED]  
Voyageurs National Park. It represents a significant intact, multi-component site consisting of distinct Laurel, Blackduck, and historic Chippewa occupations.

### Resource Count

**Contributing Resources:** There is one contributing resource consisting of an archeological site with both prehistoric and historic components.

**Noncontributing Resources:** There are no noncontributing resources.

### Environmental Description

The regional landscape is characterized by the uneven topography of a heavily glaciated area. The region consists of hills, glacial lakes, swamps, bogs, and rocky knolls. Lakeshores are generally rocky with an occasional sand beach, remnants of the glacial Lake Agassiz. The geology of the region is a result of glacial modification of ancient bedrock. Occupying a transitional zone, the park lies between the granitic and metamorphic rocks of the Vermillion batholith to the south and a complex greenstone belt to the north. During the historic period, precious minerals, such as gold and mica, attracted Euro-Americans to the region; however, in prehistoric times, the apparent paucity of lithic source materials for stone tools must have made a definite impact on adaptive strategies.

The soils in the region are sandy. On the uplands, they tend to be shallow while deep organic soils occupy the lowlands. Two major soil types form the predominate soil associations in the area. The upland soil association is a coarse-to-fine textured forest soil composed of decomposed igneous rock mixed with reddish-brown noncalcareous sandy till. The lowland soil association is a coarse-to-fine textured forest/organic soil. The soil is composed of glacially deposited calcareous clays and post glacial plant material.

The vegetation at the site consists primarily of deciduous forest with some coniferous species. Dense underbrush covers the forest floor. Mixed short grasses are found in the open areas. Some of the areas appear to have been cleared off in recent times.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

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SPECIFIC DATES Middle or Laurel A.D. 300-700 (Lynott et al. 1986)  
 Blackduck A.D. 800-1500 BUILDER/ARCHITECT  
 Historic Chippewa A.D. 1860-1920 N/A

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Statement

Site 21SL141 is a significant multi-component site which contains intact Initial Woodland (Laurel), Late Woodland (Blackduck and Selkirk), and Historic (Chippewa) components. The site is located in an area where faunal material has been preserved. This is an uncommon occurrence in Voyageurs National Park in Minnesota. Based on faunal information, the subsistence strategy of the major component, Blackduck, represents a diverse resource base.

Specific Dates

Analyses of material culture from 21SL141 indicate the site was occupied during both prehistoric and historic periods. The earliest occupation was apparently associated with the Laurel culture of the Initial Woodland Period. The ceramics from this period are a small percentage of the total ceramic assemblage from the site. Analysis of these ceramics indicate they were indicative of the McKinstry Phase and/or the later Smith Phase (Stoltman 1973, 1974). Apparently, the earliest component of the site dates to the middle or late phase of the Laurel era (perhaps A.D. 300-700).

The major occupation of the site is associated with the Blackduck complex of the Late Woodland Period. Ceramics are characteristic of both Blackduck phases identified at the Smith site (Lugenbeal 1976, 1978). The percentages of the Blackduck ceramics at the site indicate a slightly higher occurrence of Early Blackduck ceramics than Late Blackduck; however, this difference may be attributable to sampling error. Two TLM dates, A.D. 1085+/-100 (WU-TL90d) and A.D. 965+/-115 (WU-TL 90c), are consistent with Early Blackduck phase radiocarbon dates from the Smith site (Lugenbeal 1978). Three other TLM dates, A.D. 1500+/-90 (Alpha-870), A.D. 1450+/-100 (Alpha-871), and A.D. 1390+/-112 (Alpha-874), represent the final prehistoric occupation at the site.

The final occupation at the site is attributed to the mid-



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Native vegetation in the region is characterized by a mixed conifer-hardwood forest. The forests of the border lakes region are a product of the modifying effects of the large bodies of water they surround. Several plant communities exist in the region. A variety of flora is contained in these communities. The most important fruits for prehistoric and historic human consumption in the Rainy Lake region are the various berries: blueberries, bunchberries, chokeberries, cranberries, dewberries, juneberries, and raspberries. Although rather scarce, sugar maple trees may have also served as important food sources. Several wild vegetables (including arrowhead tubers, wild potatoes, and water lilies), and herbs are found in the region. A major food source in late prehistoric and historic times is wild rice (Zizania aquatica).

The historic Chippewa relied on wild rice as one of the main staples in their diet. At one time, the Rainy Lake area was considered a major wild rice producing region. Construction of modern dams has reduced the range of the wild rice in the Rainy Lake region to small patches within the park boundaries.

Fauna in the region was quite diverse before the onset of modern heavy logging practices. Several species of mammals were present in the region including both fur bearing and game species. These included moose, caribou, deer, and beaver. Avian species included both aquatic and ground dwelling taxa inhabited the region. Fish may have also served as a major food resource to the prehistoric human inhabitants of the region (Cleland 1966).

The climate of the area is characterized by cool summers and severe winters. The mean annual temperature is about 37 degrees F (McAndrews 1966:15). Moisture is distributed fairly evenly throughout the entire year with mean annual precipitation between 27 and 28 inches (NPS 1978:58). Snow accumulations in winter vary from 4 to 10 feet. Summers are relatively cool and dominated by unpredictable thunderstorms. Winds are predominantly from the west and northwest, although a shift to the southeast occurs in late summer.

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Physical Description

The site is [REDACTED] Minnesota,  
within Voyageurs National Park. The site has less than two meters  
of relief, with the major topographic feature [REDACTED]

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of this nomination include a 1.1-acre parcel.  
[REDACTED]. All other  
boundaries are defined on the basis of shovel tests and are, by  
necessity, arbitrary. Boundaries include all features located  
through survey and excavation and form an oval approximately 90  
meters by 50 meters. This property is located within the  
Voyageurs National Park and is owned by the National Park  
Service.

Recordation

Site 21SL141 was first identified in 1979 during a transect  
survey conducted by personnel of the Midwest Archeological  
Center, National Park Service. The site was identified as a  
multi-component site containing elements from the Initial  
Woodland Period, the Late Woodland Period, and a historic  
Chippewa occupation. The primary cultural component at the site  
is associated with the Blackduck occupation.

During the 1979 field season, personnel from the Midwest  
Archeological Center conducted a limited testing program at  
21SL141. A total of 47 shovel tests were made at ten-meter  
intervals throughout the area. An additional seven 1 x 1 m test  
squares were excavated at the site. The purpose of the testing  
program was to determine the site boundaries, the depth of the  
cultural deposit, and obtain radiocarbon and thermoluminescence  
(TLM) samples for dating. The site appears to be largely intact.  
A midden layer, approximately 20 cm thick, was recorded in  
several of the test squares. The site is fairly large extending

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[REDACTED]

The test pits were distributed across the site for a representative sample of the site content and preservation. Each test pit was excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels to a depth of 30 to 40 cm below the present ground surface. Historic material was scattered across the site. Artifacts were also found eroding

[REDACTED] Artifacts recovered during testing included cord-marked and dentate-stamped ceramics (2361 sherds with a minimum of 63 vessels), chipped stone tools, lithic debitage, and faunal material. Although a sufficient radiocarbon sample was not collected during the 1979 season, a thermoluminescence (TLM) date was obtained from a pottery sherd. The TLM date was A.D. 1025 ± 60 (Ross and Sutton 1980). The date placed one component at the site within the temporal sequence of the Late Woodland Period (Blackduck).

Additional archeological investigations were conducted in 1980 when a large portion [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A large surface collection of ceramics and a few lithics were recovered. The presence of a large number of unrolled ceramics [REDACTED] indicated that considerable ongoing erosional damage was occurring at the site (Lynott et al. 1986:207). [REDACTED] was also examined for cultural deposits.

A shallow midden was exposed along [REDACTED]. Numerous artifacts were noticed eroding from the cultural deposit.

[REDACTED] resulted in extensive slumping which caused considerable damage to the midden deposit. One large slump block (ca. 1 x 2 m) was excavated since it was yet undisturbed. An approximate equivalent of a 1 x 1 m test square was excavated from this slump block of soil. Artifacts recovered included a large sample of Blackduck ceramics and faunal remains including fish. The prehistoric ceramic inventory from the site also indicated the presence of an Initial Woodland (Laurel) occupation.

Analyses of the artifacts (based on the ceramics) indicate the site was occupied during the Initial Woodland Period (Laurel), the Early Blackduck phase (Lugenbeal 1978), and Late Blackduck (Lugenbeal 1978) or Selkirk phase (MacNeish 1958) of the Late Woodland Period.

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There is considerable evidence of nineteenth and perhaps early twentieth century utilization at this site. Parts of a cast iron wood burning stove were seen in a less densely vegetated area of the site behind the cutbank and parts of several cans and buckets were also noted. It is probable that a structure once stood at this location. Excavation could probably confirm this possibility.

Excavation of the small area of recently "slumped" cutbank soil matrix yielded several historic artifacts in addition to a larger number of late Woodland materials. Since a sample matrix was bagged and returned to camp for processing by hand, it was possible to recover tiny artifacts such as the glass "seed" beads. All the historic artifacts from the site appear to date to the second half of the nineteenth century. Plain whiteware ceramics were particularly popular after 1870, and the thickness of the window glass is consistent with a mid-to late-nineteenth century age (c.f. Spivey et al. 1977:302). The presence of cut nails in association with window glass indicates that a structure(s) was formerly present on the site.

It is likely that historic use of the site is related to occupation of the nearby historic Chippewa site, 21SL52, located [redacted]. The historic component at 21SL141 adds an additional dimension to the research potential of the site, since nineteenth century sites are rather uncommon in VOYA. The site would hold additional interpretive potential should archeological remains of former structures be present as suspected.

Historic era artifacts collected from 21SL141 consist of window glass, ceramics, nails, buttons, glass beads, a spoon, and a bottle. The majority of these materials were collected from surface scatters, test pits, and shovel tests on the southwest side of the site. The nails were all collected from the slump area and are of the type manufactured between 1830 and 1890 (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:54). The window glass according to Perttula and Shaw (1980) dates to the latter half of the nineteenth century. The Whiteware sherd dates between 1850 and 1900 (Derven 1980). A cylindrical Albany slipped stoneware vessel is represented by six sherds. It probably dates after 1860 (Webster 1971:22). The bottle is a large brown whiskey bottle made in a turn-mold. Turn mold production occurred between 1880 and ca. 1905 (Deiss 1981:93). Two button fragments and 40 seed beads were also recovered. These glass beads were popular trade items in the nineteenth century.

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Most of the historic artifacts fit consistently with a mid- to late-nineteenth century date. The presence of glass beads suggest that this was a house site of a Chippewa family. This is consistent with ethnohistoric data which document the presence of the Chippewa along the Moose River at the turn of the century (Reagen 1923). An estimate of A.D. 1860-A.D. 1900 has been made for the historic occupation.

Damage to the southern margin of the site from wave damage and pool level fluctuation required stabilization of this section of the site. In the late winter of 1985 the Midwest Archeological Center in cooperation with Voyageurs National Park carried out stabilization work to prevent erosion of the south face of the site. Trees and shrubs were cleared from the vertical face and dump truck loads of soil were deposited to form a gentle slope. The soil was packed down using bulldozers. Filter fabric was rolled out and pinned down. Another thin layer of soil was then applied with a root mat laid on top of that. The lower portion of the slope was then protected with a layer of stones (rip rap) at the water line. Monitoring of the site revealed that during the summer the water level reached a point above the rip rap, resulting in undercutting to the slope and slumping with a loss of soil into the lake. Additional stabilization work was done in July of 1985 to correct this problem. The root mat was pulled up and many barge loads of soil were added to the slope and packed down. Rip rap was added to a point approximately 3 feet above the water line and additional soil was added and packed at the top of the slope where the site meets the slope. The endangered south face of the site is now a benign slope instead of a nearly vertical bank. The results of this extensive effort appear promising.

Despite the recovery of numerous artifacts, only one subsurface feature was identified during the 1979 and 1980 field seasons. The feature was a small, round pit with a rounded base in Test Pit 9-10S, 12-13W. The feature was first visible at 16 to 18 cm below the surface, and extended to approximately 30 cm below the surface. Only a portion of the feature was excavated since the remainder was preserved in the west wall of the test pit.

The stratigraphy of the site consists of several layers of sandy loam distinguished by color of organic matter. The

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sediments are high in phosphorous and ranged in pH from slightly acidic to neutral. The organic matter decreases with depth but appears to be a product of cultural deposition in some of the test pits. The typical stratigraphy at the site includes a humus horizon (8-10 cm) with a dark brown sandy loam beneath it. The second horizon becomes lighter in color with depth. At the center of the site, a dark midden level is present. It is dark brown and extends from the base of the humus horizon to a depth of 20-30 cm below the surface. The midden is apparently limited to the south central portion of the site.

Area Excavated

The area of 21SL141 is 4500 square meters. A total of 47 shovel tests and eight 1 x 1 meter units were excavated, amounting to approximately 12 square meters or less than one percent of the site area.

Disturbances

The southern margin of the site is suffering some damage due to pool level fluctuations and wave damage, resulting in a steep cut bank with a narrow rock/clay beach. Because of the nature of the soil, a sandy clay loam, occasional large blocks of soil slump onto the beach area.

Data Limitations

As of yet, insufficient samples of carbon have been collected at this site to provide radiocarbon dates.

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to-late nineteenth century. The presence of glass beads, architectural materials, i.e., glass, nails, and domestic refuse including bottles, spoon, etc., suggest the presence of a Chippewa family household. Ethnographic data is consistent with this finding. A group of Chippewa were known to occupy the Moose River at the turn of the century (Reagan 1923). Although tentative, the historic component of the site seemed to date between A.D. 1860 and A.D. 1920.

Research Topics and Related Data Categories

The cultural resources can be evaluated for several types of significance under Criterion D of the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation. This site provides a significant resource for the interpretation of Initial and Late Woodland settlement and subsistence patterns in the border lakes region. The site also has the potential to provide information for the studies of Initial Woodland adaptive strategies as well as historic Chippewa settlement patterns in the region. This site, in contrast to similar sites in the border lakes region, appears to be virtually intact. Evidence of probable long term re-occupation and heavy utilization of the site is exhibited by the presence of a 20 cm thick midden deposit at the site. Arguments for the nomination of this site to the National Register are based in the research problems of subsistence and settlement patterning.

1. Subsistence. The site contains Laurel, Blackduck, and historic Chippewa components. At the present time, the heaviest utilization of the site appears to have occurred during the Blackduck occupation, A.D. 900-1500. The site differs from other Blackduck sites in the area because of the excellent preservation of archeological resources usually not preserved in the region's acidic soil. This provides an excellent resource potential for the study of prehistoric subsistence patterns during the Late Woodland Period.

During the 1980 field season, personnel from the Midwest Archeological Center excavated and screened a large block (approximately one square meter) of midden which had slumped to

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[REDACTED] In contrast with other sites in the area, which contain little or no faunal material, the excavation yielded several thousand faunal elements. Analysis indicated the presence of elements of fish (pike and walleye), bird (grebe, loon, and several species of duck), small mammal (beaver, muskrat, and otter), large mammal (moose), and reptile. Studies indicating a narrow range of faunal exploitation focusing on fish and larger mammals with a heavy dependence on wild rice harvesting has been reported by Gibbon and Caine (1980) and Syms (1977). Another study by Thompson (1981) presents a case for a more diverse subsistence base. With the range of species found on the site and the absence of identifiable ricing jigs, site 21SL141 is highly significant for the contribution it can make to understanding Blackduck subsistence.

Accurate interpretation of the subsistence strategies of the Blackduck culture is dependent on sites such as 21SL141 with its excellent preservation and completeness. Resource consumption of the site should be monitored in some manner so as to deal with current and future regional research designs. Nomination of this site to the National Register should serve to conscientiously manage and monitor this consumption.

2. Settlement. The area surrounding 21SL141 has an extremely dense concentration of prehistoric sites. The dense concentration exhibited in this area is unexplained as yet.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] This diverse combination of insular, lacustrine, and riverine environments offers not only a varied array of settlement locations to the prehistoric people, but also a wide range of seasonal and permanent resources. Since both settlement and subsistence patterns are conditioned by seasonality and availability of resources, the investigation of this area should illuminate the causal relationships of diverse environmental settings and settlement patterns. The settlement patterns of the Blackduck culture are still only hypotheses.

Opal phytolith studies of soil samples taken from 21SL141 did not indicate the presence of wild rice at the site (Collins et al. 1980). The exploitation of wild rice in the immediate area may be an important factor in the location of the site. The entire area [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] A large portion of the faunal material previously cited are from species which inhabit or frequent marshy environments. This may be another decisive factor for the location of this site. One other factor which may have influenced the location of this site is the possibility of anadromous fish species traveling [REDACTED].

It has been suggested that the small sites such as 21SL141 represent late summer/fall occupations by small family groups. Small sites like 21SL141 possibility represent a different exploitative pattern than the larger Blackduck sites which are associated with burial mounds.

Questions of settlement and subsistence patterns are bound together in the interpretation of prehistoric cultures. The site is extremely important in our understanding of the prehistoric exploitation of northern Minnesota. The undisturbed, intact nature of 21SL141 coupled with the wealth of subsistence information available, mandates the need to preserve and conscientiously exploit the resource within stringent regional research designs. Random exploitation of this archeological site would destroy the potential of the resource to supply the data for interpretation of some elements of the Late Woodland resource subsistence and the accompanying settlement pattern. Nomination to the National Register would preserve the resource and aid in the management of the research consumption of this unique and nonrenewable resource.

Site 21SL141 can also be evaluated for significance based on the late nineteenth century historic component. This component appears to represent a historic Chippewa family occupation of the site. Although no structure was located, archeological evidence, i.e., nail, window glass, and stove fragments, indicates such a presence. Ethnohistoric evidence is available for the occupation [REDACTED] at the turn of the century (Reagan 1923). Evaluation of the historic component would add to the existing database concerning the exploitation of the region by the historic Chippewa.

Additional Significance

One further consideration of significance must be addressed. Lynott (1980) has demonstrated that the determination of significance is a dynamic process subject to change in the

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resource base and shifts in research interests. The finite nature of the archeological database and the irreversible nature of its destruction are important factors when considering site significance. With uncontrolled development in the private sector, the archeological database is rapidly diminishing. The National Park System presents an excellent opportunity to preserve a wide range of cultural resources that will not be preserved elsewhere (Lynott 1982). As sites continue to be destroyed across the nation, and as archeological research and interests and techniques evolve, National Park areas may become isolated regions where the archeological record remains intact. The significance of site 21SL141 should be evaluated with these considerations in mind.

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a



b



c

1 Inch



2.5 cm



d



e



f

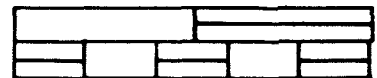


g



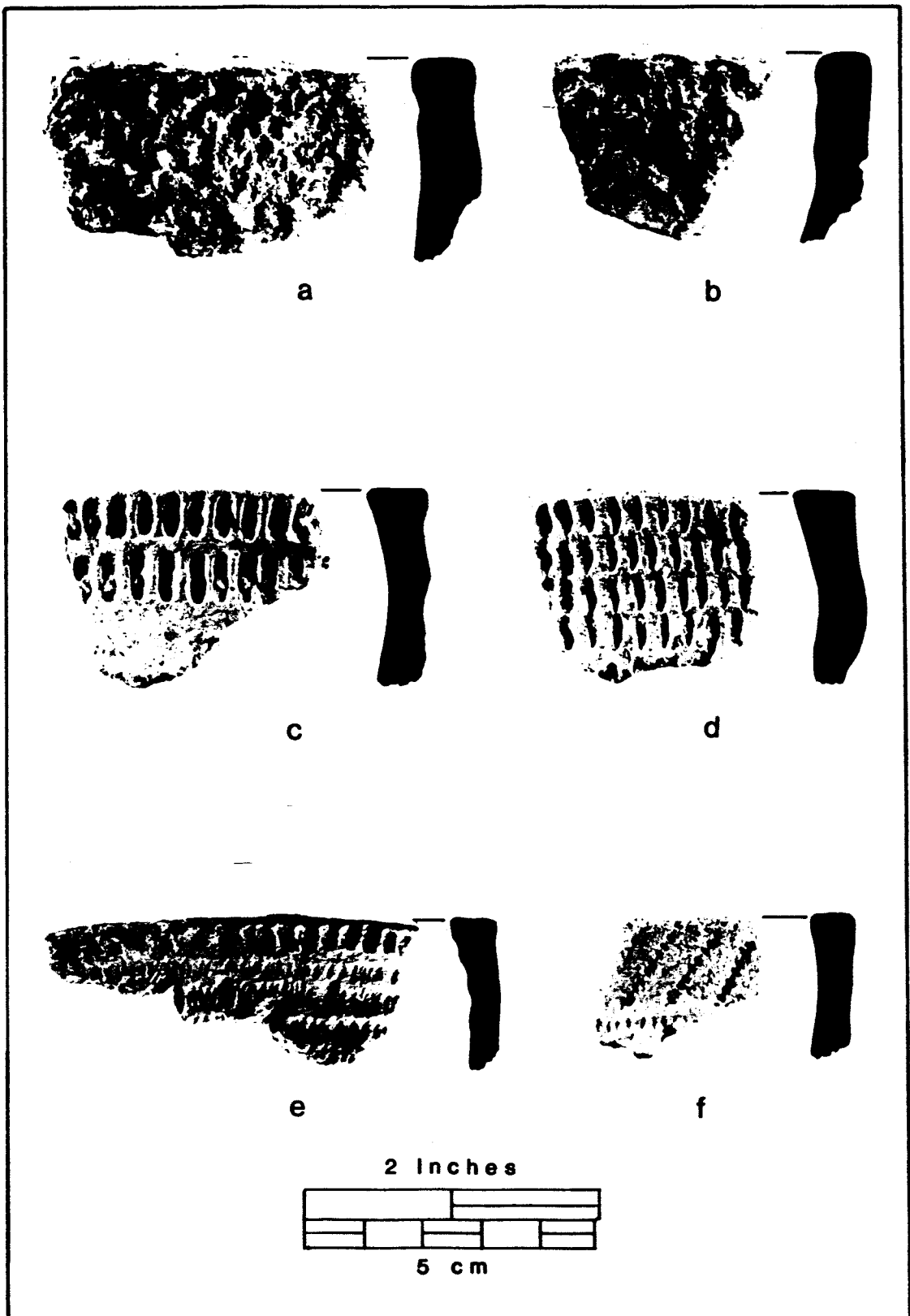
h

2 Inches

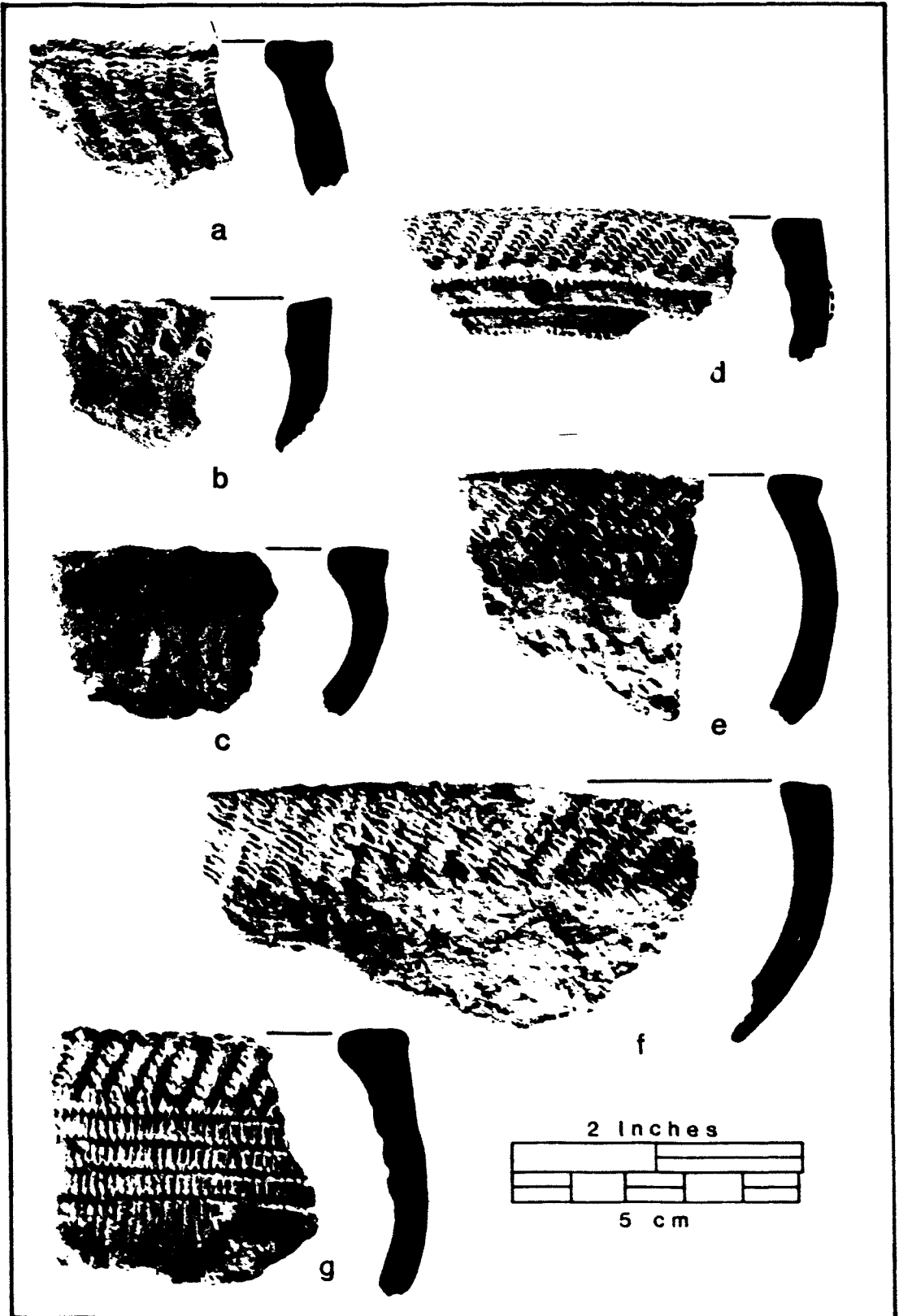


5 cm

**Selected lithic artifacts, 21SL141:**  
(From Lynott et al. 1986:212 Figure 62)



**Selected prehistoric ceramics, 21SL141.**  
(From Lynott et al. 1986:226 Figure 63)



**Selected prehistoric ceramics, 21SL141.**  
(From Lynott et al. 1986:227 Figure 64)