



**STANLEY MUNICIPAL AIRPORT ALP UPDATE:  
CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY IN  
MOUNTRAIL COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA**

**Prepared For:**  
Mead & Hunt, Inc.  
Bloomington, MN

**Principal Investigator:**

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'John G. MORRISON'. The signature is written in a cursive style with some capital letters.

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Class III Cultural Resource Inventory  
in Mountrail County, North Dakota:**

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Bismarck, North Dakota

October 2023

## ABSTRACT

Mead & Hunt, Inc., contracted Juniper, LLC, to conduct a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Stanley Municipal Airport project. The proposed undertaking consists of the development of a runway and taxiway, as well as future projects associated with the operations of the airport. The inventory covers nine individual survey areas surrounding the airport. The project area is located south of the city of Stanley within Section 29, T. 156 N., R. 91 W., in Mountrail County, ND. Juniper inventoried ~210 acres to State Historical Society of North Dakota Class III Intensive Pedestrian Inventory standards (SHSND 2020).

This project falls under the jurisdiction of the Federal Aviation Administration, which is responsible for the application of the relevant federal laws, i.e., National Historic Preservation Act, PL 89-665, as amended; 16 USC 470.

Juniper noted 50 previously recorded cultural resources and 30 previous cultural resource investigations located within a one-mile radius of the location of the proposed undertaking. None of the previously recorded cultural resources lie within the inventory block and none will be impacted by the proposed development.

John G. Morrison, Principal Investigator, along with William Christensen and Andrea Kulevsky, Archaeological Technicians, conducted the Class III Inventory from June 29-30, 2023. The Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (FPAST) Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) was contacted and informed of the undertaking. Tribal Cultural Specialist (TCS) Tressa Welch from FPAST THPO worked alongside the Juniper archaeologists to provide a tribal perspective and interpretation of the proposed undertaking.

Juniper encountered one new cultural resource during the inventory. Site 32MN1718 is an historic period trash dump within a field pile. The TCS representatives expressed no concerns. Site 32MN1718 is recommended *not eligible* for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks significant aspects of physical and spatial integrity and does not meet the guidelines to be eligible under Criterion A-D.

Because Site 32MN1718 is recommended *not eligible* for the Register, and no previously recorded cultural resources will be impacted by the proposed development, and because the TCS did not express any concerns about the proposed undertaking, Juniper recommends a finding of *No Historic Properties Affected* for the proposed undertaking as described in this document.

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## INTRODUCTION

Mead & Hunt, Inc., (M&H) contracted Juniper, LLC, (Juniper) to conduct a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Stanley Municipal Airport ALP Update project. The proposed undertaking consists of crosswind runway development, along with future infrastructure projects associated with the operations of the airport. The inventory area consists of ~210 acres in nine individual survey areas surrounding the existing airport property. The airport lies to the southwest of Stanley in Mountrail County, North Dakota, within Section 29, T. 156 N., R. 91 W. (Figure 1 - Figure 3). A total of 210 acres were inventoried to State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) Class III Intensive Pedestrian Inventory standards (SHSND 2020). This project falls under the jurisdiction of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

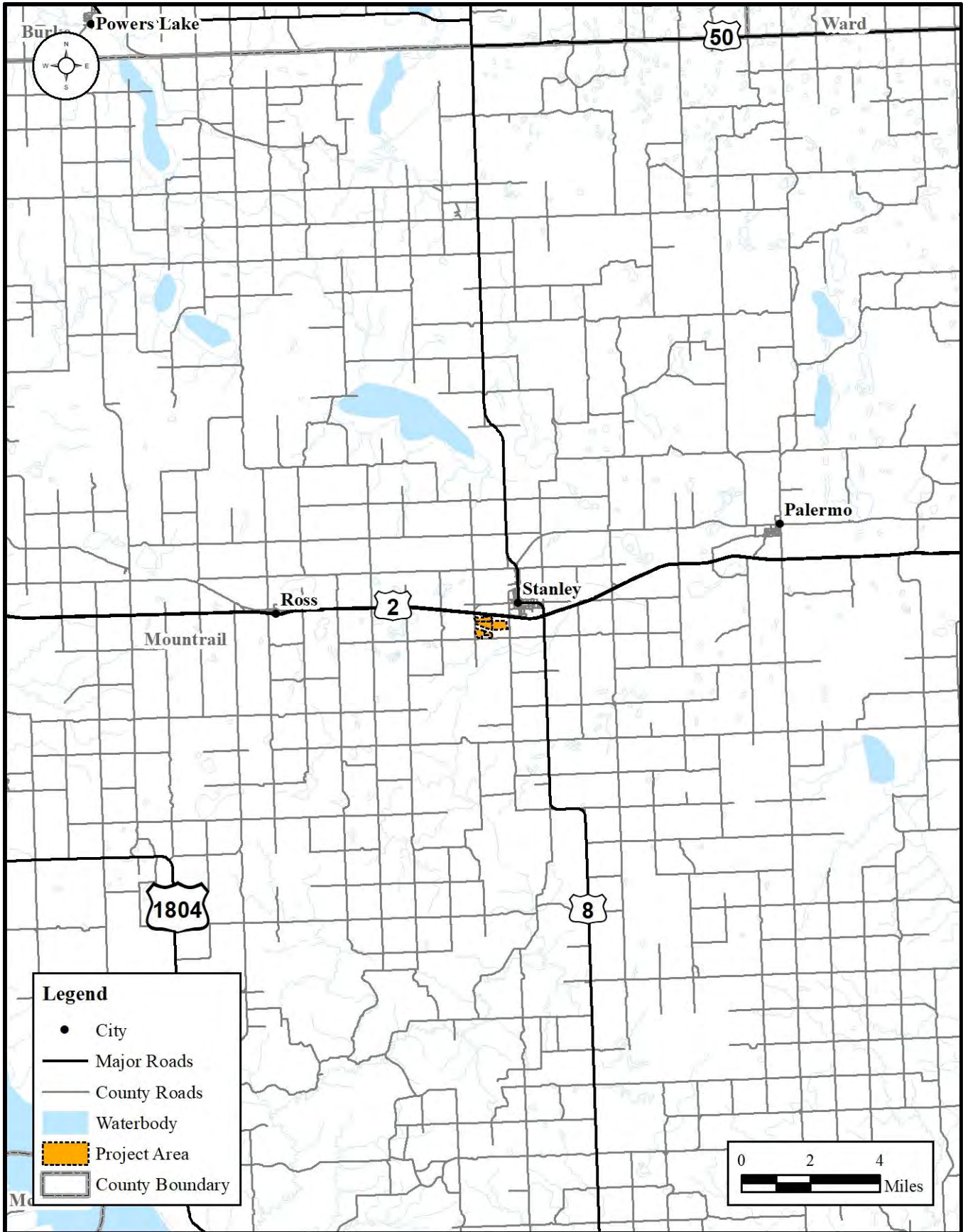
Juniper noted 50 previously recorded cultural resources have been identified and 30 previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within one mile of the current project area. None of the cultural resources lie within the inventory area.

John G. Morrison, Principal Investigator, along with William Christensen and Andrea Kulevsky, Archaeological Technicians, conducted the inventory from June 29-30, 2023. The Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (FPAST) Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) were informed of the undertaking. Tribal Cultural Specialist (TCS) Tressa Welch from FPAST THPO worked alongside the Juniper archaeologists to provide tribal perspective and interpretation of the proposed undertaking. One new historic period site was identified during the inventory.

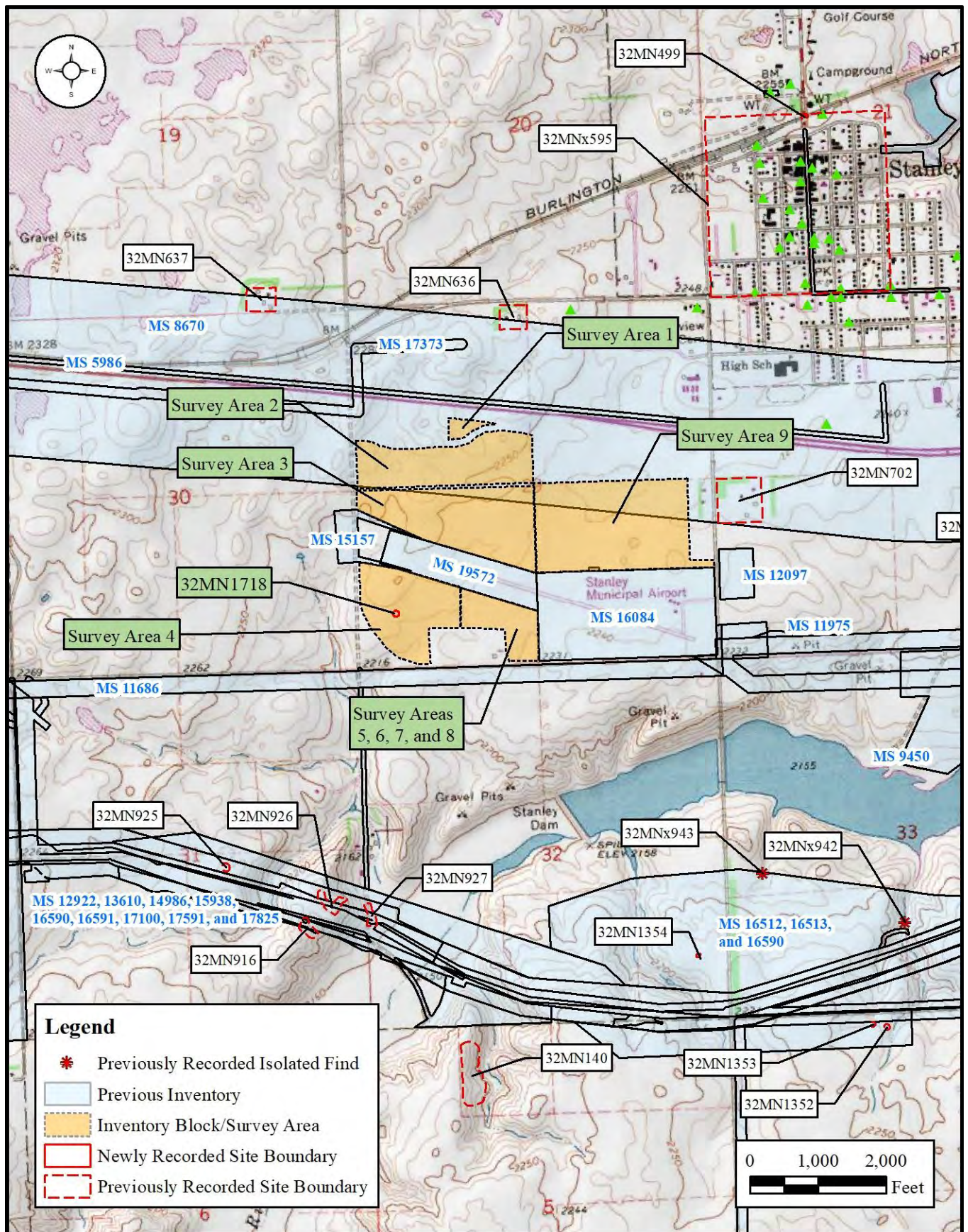
The previously recorded cultural resources and the one new site are discussed in the LITERATURE REVIEW and Results sections of this document respectively. The entirety of the illustrations, maps, field notes, and photographic records relevant to the undertakings are on file at the Juniper office in Bismarck, North Dakota.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project is located along the southwestern edge of Stanley, in Mountrail County, and lies within the Garrison Study Unit (GA #6). The cultural study unit is defined and delineated in the *North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Archaeological Component* (SHSND 2021: 6.1-6.). The SHSND document presents a generalized description/overview of the physiographic and cultural setting for the study unit, along with information on the previous research within the study unit. A project specific description of the environmental setting is presented below based on the review of aerial photographs of the project area, our general knowledge of the area, and our field observations.

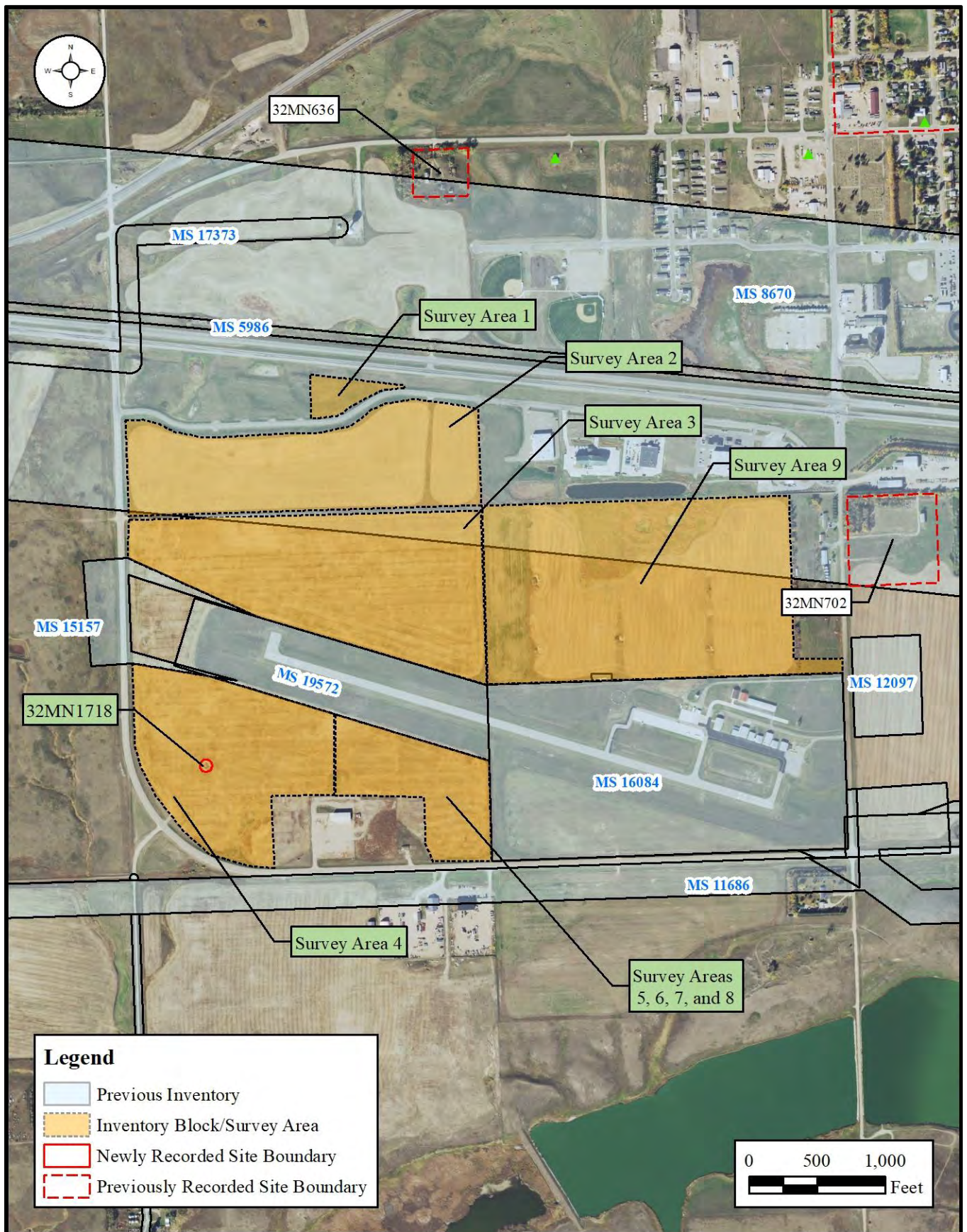


**Figure 1:** Regional location of the proposed project near Stanley in Mountrail County, North Dakota.



**Figure 2:** Location of the proposed undertaking, previously inventories, along with nearby newly and previously recorded cultural resources, as depicted on the 7.5' USGS Stanley (1981) quadrangle map.





**Figure 3:** Overview of the proposed undertaking, previous inventories, along with nearby newly and previously recorded cultural resources, as depicted on the 2021 NAIP Mountrail County aerial photograph.

## Topography

The project area lies within the glaciated Missouri Plateau Subsection of the Missouri Plateau Section of the Great Plains Physiographic Province (SHSND 2021:6.1). The region includes the Missouri River valley portions of the Missouri River Trench District. The glacial uplands and plains surrounding Stanley and the project area lie within an unnamed district of the Glaciated Missouri Plateau Subsection (SHSND 2021:6.1). Small to moderately-sized kettle or pothole lakes with ephemeral drainages surround the project area. The inventoried block is relatively flat to gently rolling with a large wetland or catchment area (from urban development to the north) along the northern edge of Survey Area 9 (Figure 4 - Figure 9).

## Flora

The vegetation regimes present today are not necessarily the ones that would have been present in the prehistoric past: agriculture, the introduction of non-native species, and modern development has altered the flora present within the landscape. The native tallgrass prairies of the region have been replaced by agricultural production, urban development, and petroleum transportation corridors. The project is set in an area that has been significantly affected by modern agriculture and airport infrastructure. The fields adjacent to the property were recently planted at the time of inventory (Figure 4 - Figure 9). Ground surface visibility (GSV) averaged 60% in the fields with some areas of lower GSV in unharvested alfalfa (~30%) or wetland vegetation (~10%). Special attention was given to areas of increased GSV within areas of lower GSV, and exposures of subsurface sediments.

## Fauna

It can also be said that the types and distributions of faunal species present in the project area today do not necessarily reflect those of the past. While the following list is not exhaustive of the fauna present, it represents the species most likely to have been encountered during historic or prehistoric times. The upland plains dotted with kettle/pothole lakes and numerous drainages would have provided habitat to diverse large and small mammals as well as some birds, amphibians, and reptiles. In the grasslands, people would have commonly encountered bison (*Bison bison*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), and antelope (*Antilocapra americana*) along with smaller mammals such as wolf (*Canis lupus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), jack rabbits (*Lepus* sp.), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), and prairie dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*). Numerous birds of prey would have been present (hawks, raptors, etc.), as well as game birds.

The wetland areas surrounding the ponds, lakes, and drainages supported numerous ducks and geese, along with eagles, hawks, and other raptors. These water courses would have also provided homes to various species of fish (northern pike, perch, and suckers), different types of waterfowl, (ducks, geese, etc.) amphibians, and reptiles. These water sources would have also served to draw in and concentrate the faunal resources.



**Figure 4:** Overview of Survey Area 9 from near the eastern extent, view to the west.



**Figure 5:** Overview of the wetland/catchment area vegetation along northern edge of Survey Area 9, view to northeast.



**Figure 6:** Overview Survey Area 2, near northwestern corner, view to the south.



**Figure 7:** Overview of Survey Area 4, view to the west.



**Figure 8:** Overview of Survey Area 5, view to the south.



**Figure 9:** Overview from furthest eastern extent of Survey Area 9, view to the west.

## RESEARCH GOALS AND EVALUATION OF RESEARCH

Following the mandated policies implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA 54 U.S.C. 306108), as amended, the proposed project block was inventoried to locate and identify any cultural resources within the area of potential affect. This project is under the jurisdiction of the FAA which is responsible for the application of the relevant federal laws, i.e., National Historic Preservation Act, PL 89-665, as amended; 16 USC 470.

The goal of the inventory was to allow the FAA, M&H, the Airport, and the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (ND SHPO) to plan the proposed development so as to avoid significant cultural resources. The methods employed for the inventory greatly decreased the potential that the project proponents would encounter situations that would require testing or mitigation of cultural resources within the inventory block prior to construction. The overall goal of the inventory has been achieved, as no significant new or previously recorded resources lie within the inventoried block.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature review of the archives at the State Historical Society of North Dakota was conducted in June 13, 2023, for a one mile radius study area around the proposed undertaking. Juniper noted 50 previously recorded cultural resources and 30 previous cultural resource investigations within the study area surrounding the project location (Table 1 and Table 2 in Appendix A). None of the previously recorded resources lie within or overlap any of the nine individual inventory/survey areas. The closest previously recorded resource is Site 32MN702, an historic period farmstead which lies 425' east of Survey Area 9 (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

The corridor of a previous inventory reported in *Cultural Resources Investigations Along U.S. Highway 2 in Ward, Mountrail, and Williams Counties, North Dakota Vol 1 & II* by Perkel et al 2001 (MS 8670) overlaps the northern extent of the currently proposed undertaking. The earlier inventory covered all of Survey Area 1 and 2 and the northern edge of Survey Areas 3 and 9 (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Because of the age of that 2001 inventory, the lack of tribal input on the older project, and for project continuity, it was recommended to the FAA and agreed that the current inventory would review these areas again.

## FIELD METHODS

John G. Morrison (Principal Investigator), along with William Christensen and Andrea Kulevsky (Archaeological Technicians) conducted the inventory on June 29-30, 2023. The FFAST THPO was contacted and informed of the undertaking. TCS Tressa Welch from the FFAST THPO worked alongside the Juniper archaeologists to provide tribal perspective and interpretations of the proposed undertaking.

The Class III Intensive Pedestrian Inventory was conducted by the archaeologists and TCS walking parallel pedestrian transects, spaced no more than 15m apart, to cover the inventory block. A total of 210 acres were inventoried to SHSND Class III Intensive Pedestrian Inventory standards (SHSND 2020). Special attention was given to areas of increased ground surface visibility within areas of lower ground surface visibility, and exposures of subsurface sediments, including cut banks, rodent burrows, and erosional features found within the inventory block.

When an artifact or feature was encountered during the survey, the location was marked with a pin flag and the area around the artifact or feature was intensively inspected to locate any other associated artifacts or features. Based on the number and types of artifacts or features noted during the search, the grouping was determined to be either an isolated find, site lead, or a site using the following criteria:

*An isolated find is considered to be a location of five or fewer artifacts and identified by the archaeologist(s) as representing an area of very limited past activity may be recorded as an isolated find. In all cases of identifying a location of an isolated find the archaeologist(s) should consider whether the location has good or better potential to contain buried artifacts. In such cases consideration should be given to recording the location as a site lead (SHSND 2020).*

A site lead was defined using one of two criteria, with considerations:

*(1) A location reported by a landowner or other non-professional as containing cultural resources. These locations are considered to be site leads until such time as a qualified archaeologist or architectural historian can determine whether the site is an isolated find or site.*

*(2) A location consisting of five or fewer surface visible artifacts is in the professional judgment of the archaeologist(s) likely to be only a limited surface expression of a former occupation where most of the artifacts are not visible (i.e., still buried).*

*Consideration should be given by the principal investigator, the lead agency and the SHPO as to whether a site lead location should be examined more closely, possibly by subsurface investigations prior to a determination of No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effect (SHSND 2020).*

Sites were defined using the SHSND definitions as:

*A cultural resource site is defined as a location of past human activity that took place over 50 years ago and left physical traces of the activity in the form of (1) an intact cultural feature (2) five or more artifacts found within about 60 m of each other, and/or (3) an intact subsurface cultural deposit regardless of the number of artifacts (SHSND 2020).*

After a resource was adequately defined, the appropriate site, site lead, or isolated find forms and other documentation were completed. Additional documentation included photographing the resource, describing individual features, and generating a sketch map. The locations of the cultural resources and other items of interest encountered during the inventory were recorded using a Trimble R1 GNSS receiver (sub meter accuracy) connected to an iPad unit running TerraFlex software.

## RESULTS

Juniper did not encounter any previously recorded resources during the inventory. Tribal Cultural Specialists Tressa Welch did not identify any cultural resources, or any areas of concern related to the proposed undertaking. An historic period trash dump within a field pile was recorded within Survey Area 4

### 32MN1718

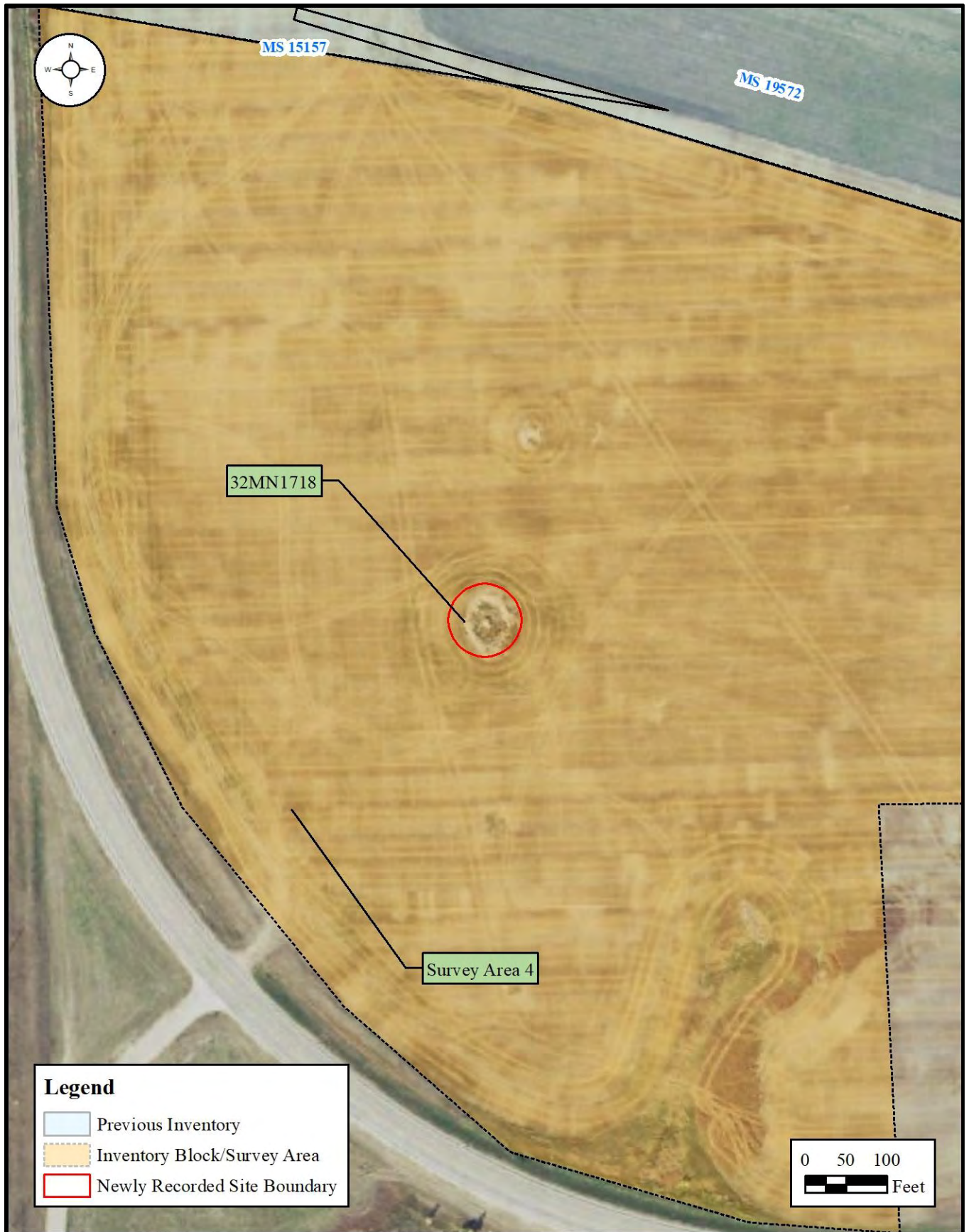
Site 32MN1718 consists of an historic period trash dump/depression located in the middle of an agricultural field in the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of Section 29, T. 156 N., R. 91 W., (Figure 2, Figure 3, and Figure 10-Figure 16). The depression includes several large glacial erratics and is surrounded by field-cleared cobbles and boulders. A large glacial erratic is visible in this location in the 1938 aerial photographs, with additional cobbles and boulders by 1958. No structures have been located within 2000' of the trash dump based on a review of aerial photographs. It is assumed that the trash has been added over time since the 1940s in small amounts and the accumulation represents a long term pattern of opportunistic use rather than a single episode. The depression may have been formed by natural erosion around the large erratic, cobbles, aided by agricultural development. Little cultural material was observed outside the bounds of the depression. Holocene deposition in the area is relatively thin. Rodent back dirt piles in the area and other cuts indicate that there is less than 25cm of deposition above Pleistocene sediments. GSV in the area is also good and extensive (agricultural field) making it unlikely that there are intact cultural deposits that do not have a surficial expression related to the site.

Documents presented to Juniper by the project proponent include the land ownership data they obtained during the permitting process. The data includes a patent to John T. Hallisey in 1904, a vesting deed from Karent Arndt and Bonnie Mahnke granting the land to Marshall and June Craft in 2012, and a tax statement from 2022, indicating the Crafts still own the land. These names were entered into NDSU's North Dakota Biography Index. No information was returned for these queries.

The site lacks significant aspects of physical and spatial integrity. The lack of structural elements has left the site with limited integrity of design, material, workmanship, and feeling. The site is still actively being used, and the immediate area has been agricultural. The urban development of Stanley and the construction of the airport have impacted the integrity of setting, feeling and association. The site retains the integrity of location as it appears to have been in place since at least 1938.

Because the site lacks significant aspects integrity, it is recommended *not eligible* for inclusion in the NRHP. The site does not appear to be associated with events important to history and is recommended *not eligible* for the NRHP under Criterion A.

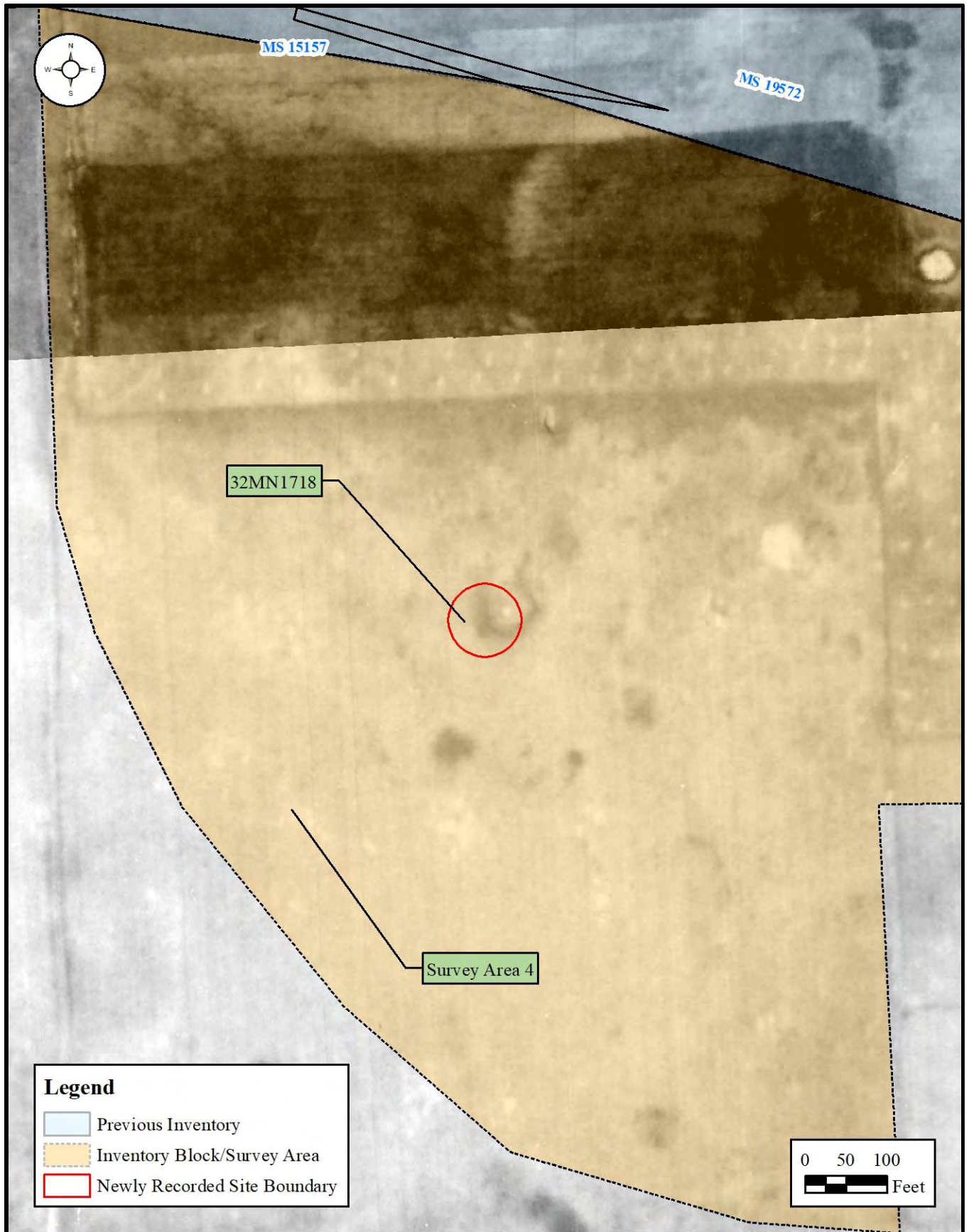




**Figure 10:** Site 32MN1718 as depicted on NAIP 2021 Mountrail County aerial photograph.



Figure 11: Site 32MN1718 as depicted on NAIP 1958 Mountrail County aerial photograph.



**Figure 12:** Site 32MN1718 as depicted on NAIP 1938 Mountrail County aerial photograph.



**Figure 13:** Overview of concrete slab fragments at Site 32MN1718, view to the west.



**Figure 14:** Overview of metal car parts and other detritus at Site 32MN1718, view to the east.



**Figure 15:** Overview of Site 32MN1718, view to the east.



**Figure 16:** Plan view of old milk or cream can at Site 32MN1718.

A review of records of the previous owners of the property did not identify any significant information about the individuals. Regardless of ownership, the significant lack of integrity precludes the site being recommended eligible for the NRHP. As noted in *National Register Bulletin 15* pg. 46 "A property that is significant for its historic association is eligible if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person(s). If the property is a site (such as a treaty site) where there are no material cultural remains, the setting must be intact. Archeological sites eligible under Criteria A and B must be in overall good condition with excellent preservation of features, artifacts, and spatial relationships to the extent that these remains are able to convey important associations with events or persons." As noted above the site retains limited integrity beyond its location.

Given its lack of association with any standing structures, the site does not have distinctive characteristics of architecture or construction and is *recommended not eligible* for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The good GSV of the site within an agricultural field and thin Holocene deposition suggests the site does not contain any intact subsurface cultural deposits, any buried cultural materials, and does not contain information important to our understanding of history. The site is also recommended *not eligible* for the NRHP under Criterion D.

Because Site 32MN1718 lacks integrity and is recommended *not eligible* for the NRHP, no further work or avoidance measures are recommended as part of this undertaking.

#### SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Mead and Hunt contracted Juniper to conduct a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for development work at the Stanley Regional Airport. The proposed undertaking consists of anticipated infrastructure additions both within and outside the existing airport property. A total of 210 acres were inventoried. This project falls under the jurisdiction of the FAA.

Juniper noted 50 previously recorded resources and 30 previous cultural resource investigations have been identified within one mile of the current project area, however, none of the previously recorded cultural resources lie within the inventory area or will be impacted by the proposed development.

Juniper archaeologists, along with the FFAST TCS, conducted the inventory from June 29-30, 2023. Site 32MN1718, an historic period trash dump, was the only cultural resources encountered during the inventory. Site 32MN1718 lacks significant aspects of physical and spatial integrity and is recommended *not eligible* for the NRHP, with no further work or avoidance measures necessary.

Because Site 32MN1718 is recommended *not eligible* for the Register, and no previously recorded cultural resources will be impacted by the proposed development, and because the TCS did not express concerns about the proposed undertaking, Juniper recommends a finding of *No Historic Properties Affected* for the proposed undertaking as described in this document.

## REFERENCES CITED

State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND)

2020 *North Dakota SHPO Guidelines Manual for Cultural Resource Inventory Projects Revised Edition*. Produced by and available at the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

2021 *North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Archaeological Component*. Produced by and available at the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

APPENDIX A  
RESULTS OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW



Table 1: Results of the Site, Site Lead, and Isolated Find Files Search					
Sec-Twp/Rng	SITS#	Type	Recorder Date	NRHP Status	MS #
19-156/91	32MN637	Historic - Farmstead	Mitchell 2001	NE	8670
20-156/91	No Historic Properties Recorded				5920, 8670, 10128, 10324, 10797
21-156/91	32MN88	Architectural - Montrail County Courthouse	Jessen 1980, PJ 1980, Maddox 1977	E	12122, 17267, 18804
	32MN499	Architectural - Great Northern Railway Underpass	Hufstetler 1996	E	
	32MN679	Architectural - American Lutheran of Stanley	VanHale 1999	UN	
	32MN680	Architectural - First Baptist of Stanley	VanHale 1999	UN	
	32MN681	Architectural - First Presbyterian of Stanley	VanHale 1999	UN	
	32MN682	Architectural - Queen of the Most Holy Rosary Catholic	VanHale 1999	UN	
	32MN683	Architectural - Seventh Day Adventist	VanHale 1999	UN	
	32MN744	Architectural - Edward Will Building	Fandrich 2007	UN	
	32MN745	Architectural - Sam Brooks Building	Fandrich 2007	UN	
	32MN746	Architectural - Willie & Ella Walters House	Fandrich 2007	UN	
	32MN747	Architectural - Henry & Mary Paulson House	Fandrich 2007	UN	
	32MN748	Architectural - Perry & Esther Colvert House	Fandrich 2007	UN	
	32MN749	Architectural - BW Taylor House	Fandrich 2007	UN	
	32MN753	Architectural - 1 1/2 Story House, Garage	Fandrich 2007	UN	
	32MN754	Architectural - Leroy & Winnie Edwards House	Fandrich 2007	UN	
	32MN787	Architectural - Stanley Water Tower	Stark 2009	E	
	32MN1294	Architectural - Stanley Amtrak Station	Hollins 2013	E	
	32MNx595	Site Lead - Car Dealership	No Name, No Date	UN	
	32MNx596	Site Lead - The Stanley Sun	No Name, No Date	UN	
	32MNx817	Isolated Find - Residence	BM 1997	UN	
32MNx819	Isolated Find - Residence	BM 1997	UN		
32MNx820	Isolated Find - Residence	BM 1997	UN		
32MNx821	Isolated Find - Residence	BM 1997	UN		
32MNx822	Isolated Find - Residence	BM 1997	UN		
32MNx886	Isolated Find - Stanley Elevator	Meidinger 2012	UN		
32MNx1062	Site Lead - Mountrail County War Memorial Auditorium	Meidinger 2023	UN		

Table 1: Results of the Site, Site Lead, and Isolated Find Files Search					
Sec-Twp/Rng	SITS#	Type	Recorder Date	NRHP Status	MS #
28-156/91	32MN632	Architectural - Stanley Grandstand	Mitchell 2001	E	261, 5986, 8670, 10324, 11686, 11975, 12097, 12450, 15108, 15157
	32MN633	Architectural - Flickertail Village	Perkl/Mitchell 2001	E	
	32MN684	Architectural - Maranatha Assembly of God Church	VanHale 1999	UN	
	32MN685	Architectural - Our Saviors Free Lutheran Church	VanHale 1999	UN	
	32MN702	Architectural - Farmstead	Perkl/Mitchell 2001	UN	
	32MN750	Architectural - Residence/Service Station	Fandrich 2007	E	
	32MN751	Architectural - Residential, Duplex	Fandrich 2007	UN	
	32MN752	Architectural - Aleda Rice House	Fandrich 2007	UN	
	32MN755	Architectural - Jay and Myrtle Smith Property	Fandrich 2007	UN	
	32MN1033	Architectural - Farmstead	Brooks 2013	NE	
	32MNx818	Isolated Find - Residence	BM 1997	UN	
	32MNx823	Isolated Find - Residence	BM 1997	UN	
29-156/91	32MN634	Architectural - Farmstead	Perkl/Mitchell 2001	NE	261, 5986, 8670, 11686, 15157, 19572, 16084, 17373
	32MN635	Architectural - Jellesed Farmstead	Perkl/Mitchell 2001	UN	
	32MN636	Architectural - Johnson Farmstead	Perkl/Mitchell 2001	NE	
30-156/91	No Historic Properties Recorded				261, 5986, 8670, 11686, 15157, 17373
31-156/91	32MN916	Archaeological - Stone Circle	Gallacci 2014, Herzog/Wulffen 2013, Herson 2011	UN	11686, 12922, 14986, 15938, 16512, 16590, 16591, 17591
	32MN925	Archaeological - Stone Circles	Wandler/Schleicher 2012	UN	
	32MN926	Archaeological - Cairn, Stone Circle, Chipped Stone CMS	Picka 2015, Gallacci 2014, Harty/Clauss 2014, Herzog/Wulffen 2013, Wandler 2012	NE	
	32MN927	Historic - CMS, Machinery, Metal, Rubber, Wood	Gallacci 2014, Herzog/Wulffen 2013, Wandler/Schleicher 2012	NE	
32-156/91	32MN927	Historic - CMS, Machinery, Metal, Rubber, Wood	Gallacci 2014, Herzog/Wulffen 2013, Wandler/Schleicher 2012	NE	11686, 12922, 13610, 15938, 14986, 15157, 16512, 16590, 16591
	32MN1354	Historic - Foundation, Depression, Metal	Picka 2015	NE	

Table 1: Results of the Site, Site Lead, and Isolated Find Files Search					
Sec-Twp/Rng	SITS#	Type	Recorder Date	NRHP Status	MS #
33-156/91	32MNx942	Site Lead - CMS, Metal	Picka 2015	UN	6449, 9480, 11686, 12450, 11975, 12922,
	32MNx943	Site Lead - CMS, Metal, Wood	Devereaux 2015	UN	14986, 15938, 16512, 16590, 16591, 17825

CMS=Cultural Material Scatter, NE=Not Eligible, UN=Unevaluated, E=Eligible

Table 2: Results of the Manuscript Review	
MS #	Reference
261	Franke, N. 1979 <i>North Dakota Highway Department Projects No. F-7-002 ( ) 054 and F-4-002 ( ) 089 Negative Declaration Survey Report.</i>
5920	Johnson, L., M. Hufstetler, F. Quivik, and C. Roise 1992 <i>Historic Bridges in North Dakota.</i>
5986	Lubinski, P. 1992 <i>Tioga To Stanley Water Pipeline In Mountrail and Williams Counties, North Dakota: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory.</i>
6449	Borchert, J. 1995 <i>North Dakota Department of Transportation Safety Project Cultural Resource Review 1992-1994.</i>
8670	Perkl, B., B. Mitchell, J. Lindbeck, S. Buskey, R. Weddle, M. Beck, and G. Bolling 2001 <i>Cultural Resources Investigations Along U.S. Highway 2 in Ward, Mountrail, and Williams Counties, North Dakota Vol I &amp; II.</i>
9450	Bluemle, W. 2005 <i>Stanley Pit Expansion: A Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory in Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
10128	Hufstetler, M., and J. Goff 2005 <i>Historic Bridges in North Dakota 2004 Revision.</i>
10324	Fandrich, B. 2008 <i>Stanley, North Dakota: A Historic District Evaluation of Buildings Along Portions of Main Street and 6th Avenue, Mountrail Co.</i>
10797	Eigenberger, E. and W. Stark 2008 <i>Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment of Effects for the ND01 Stanley 4 Cellular Antenna Co-location Site, 153 1st Ave NW, Stanley, Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
11686	Klinner, D., J. Harty, and M. Shropshire 2010 <i>Beaver Lodge to Berthold Pipeline: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Mountrail, Ward, &amp; Williams Counties, ND.</i>
11975	Shropshire, M., D. Klinner, and J. Harty 2011 <i>Addendum to the Beaver Lodge to Berthold Pipeline: Additional Class III Cultural Resource Inventory and Limited Site Testing in Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
12097	Reinhart, D. 2011 <i>Enbridge's Beaver Lodge Loop Ross and Stanley Pipe Yards: A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory in Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
12122	Jackson, M., M. Lonski, and D. Toom 2011 <i>Stanley Wastewater Pond 2011 Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
12450	Stine, E. 2011 <i>Highway 8: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Mountrail Co., ND.</i>
12922	Lechert, S., Herson, C., and Altizer, K. 2012 <i>A Class I and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Plains All-American Pipeline Nelson Takeoff to Ross Pipeline, Mountrail County, North Dakota and Addendum.</i>

Table 2: Results of the Manuscript Review	
MS #	Reference
13610	Reinhart, D. 2012 <i>Addendum to the Class I and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Plains All-American Pipeline Nelson Takeoff to Ross Pipeline, Mountrail County, North Dakota: The Little Knife River Reroute.</i>
14986	Wulffen, J. and K. Banks 2014 <i>Sandpiper-Enbridge 2013 North Dakota Archaeological and Historic Structure Reconnaissance and Evaluation Report (Rev 1).</i>
15108	Person, A. 2013 <i>Nesset Material Source Area: A Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory in Mountrail County, North Dakota.</i>
15157	Mostek, S. 2014 <i>Stanley Municipal Airport: A Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory in Mountrail County, North Dakota.</i>
15938	Mueller, A., C. Picka, M. Terry, and D. Sather 2015 <i>Dakota Access, LLC Dakota Access Pipeline Project (ND) 2014 Dakota Access Class II/III Cultural Resources Inventory.</i>
16084	Domine, A. 2015 <i>Stanley Airport Taxiways Survey: A Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Inventory in Mountrail County, North Dakota.</i>
16512	Mueller, A., C. Picka, M. Terry, and D. Sather 2015 <i>Dakota Access, LLC, Dakota Access Pipeline Project (ND) Volume 1, 2015 Dakota Access Class II/III Cultural Resources Inventory.</i>
16590	Picka, C. and A. Mueller 2015 <i>Enbridge Sandpiper Pipeline Project: 2015 Sandpiper Pipeline Project Class III Archaeological Resource Inventory and Evaluation: Williams, Mountrail, Ward, McHenry, Pierce, Towner, Ramsey, Nelson and Grand Forks Counties, North Dakota.</i>
16591	Mueller, A. and C. Picka 2015 <i>Enbridge 2015 Sandpiper Pipeline Project Class III Archaeological Resource Inventory: Williams, Mountrail, Ward, McHenry, Pierce, Towner, Ramsey, Nelson, and Grand Forks Counties, North Dakota.</i>
17267	Stark, W. 2008 <i>Stanley Water Tower: Context and History, Stanley, North Dakota.</i>
17373	Morrison, J. and C. Rohe 2016 <i>Stanley Transmission Main: Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Mountrail County, North Dakota.</i>
17591	Trader, P., K. Leone, J. Kovacs, and D. Burden 2017 <i>Volume IV 2016 Dakota Access Cultural Resources Inventory in Mountrail, Williams, Dunn, Mercer, &amp; Morton Counties, North Dakota.</i>
17825	Morrison, J., W. Christensen, R. Glaab, M. Knopik, B. Nodland, & K. Olson 2018 <i>Stanley Service Area, Alternates 1,2,3, &amp; 4: Class III Cultural Resource Inventory. Mountrail County, North Dakota.</i>
18804	Lembo, R. and B. Brooks 2020 <i>A Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory for the Stanley Reservoir Road Project in Mountrail County, North Dakota.</i>
19572	Reich, A. 2021 <i>A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory and Architectural Inventory for the Stanley Municipal Airport in Mountrail County, North Dakota.</i>

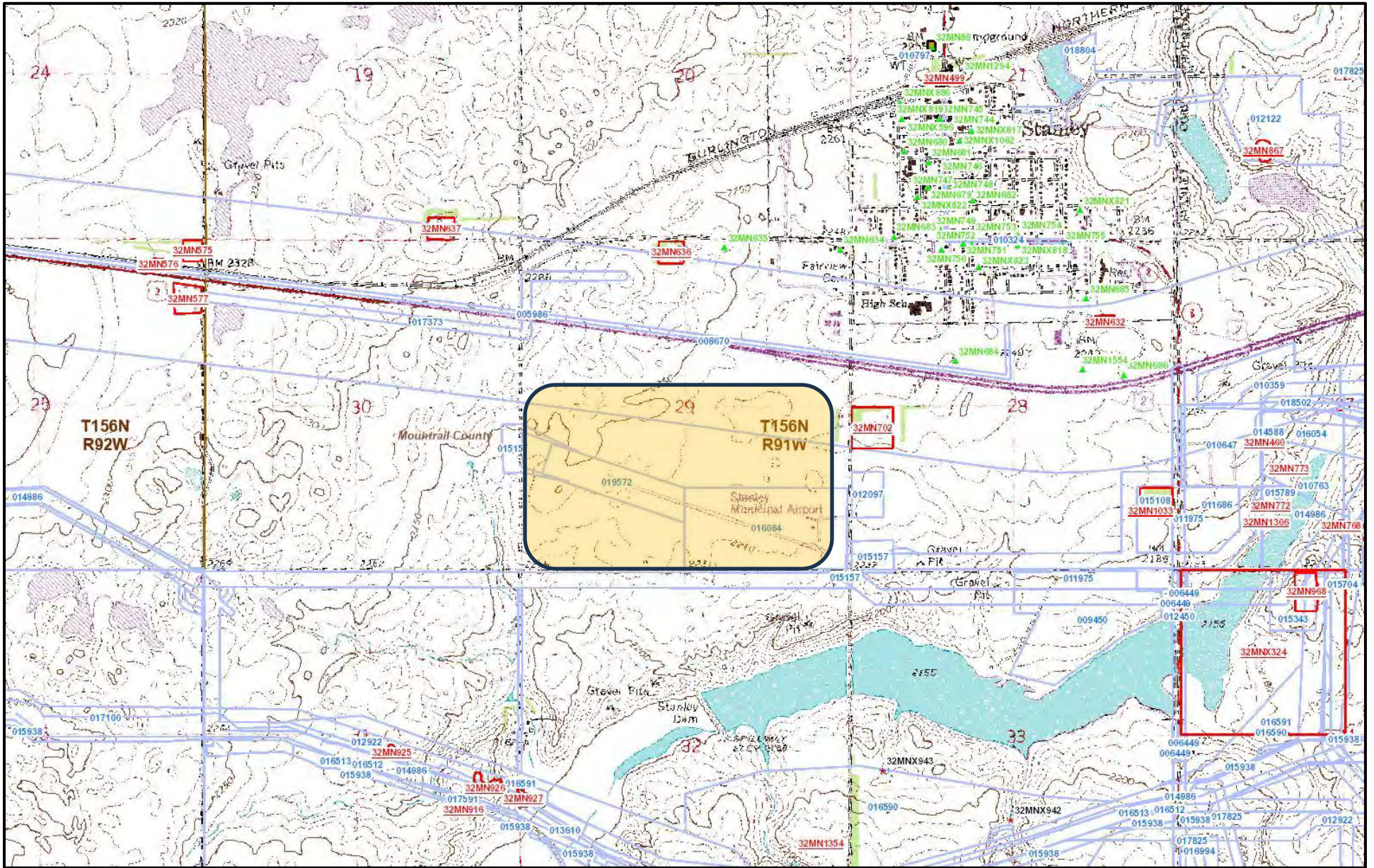


Figure 17: Scanned image of NDSHPO Literature Review data surrounding the proposed undertaking, yellow block is approximate location of the project.