

A PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT STUDY OF THE HIAWATHA
NATIONAL FOREST, MICHIGAN
VOLUME II: EXHIBITS

by
Susan R. Martin
Museum, Michigan State University

Submitted to:
Regional Forester
Forest Service R-9
Eastern Region
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Submitted by:
William A. Lovis
Curator of Great Lakes Archaeology
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East Lansing, Michigan 48824

Michigan State University Museum
Archaeological Survey Report, No. 20
East Lansing
1977

A LIMITED DISTRIBUTION PLANNING REPORT

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EXHIBIT A

INVENTORY OF SITES WITHIN THE HIAWATHA NATIONAL
FOREST BOUNDARIES - 1977

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20CH2

20CH2, the Naomikong Point archaeological site, is located at water's edge in Lot 1 of the NE of Section 8, T47NR5W. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the Michigan State Register of Historic Sites. Hinsdale's Atlas (1931: Map 20) suggested the Naomikong Point area as the location of a village site. The area was excavated by the staff of the Museum of Anthropology of the University of Michigan during the field season of 1967. The lands upon which 20CH2 lies are presently owned by the Forest Service. The site is also known as 20CH16.

20CH2 represents a prehistoric village of the Lake Forest Middle Woodland (Laurel) cultural type. It was probably occupied during the third or fourth century A.D. The locations of Laurel sites, in conjunction with faunal remains, would suggest a seasonal reliance on fishing as a livelihood (Janzen 1968). The site at 20CH2 also includes an historic component dating from the mid-nineteenth century. It was probably a Chippewa Indian settlement (Caister n.d.).

This site was included in the statistical evaluation of prehistoric site locales. The site lies partially submerged on Menekaunee Point, at the shore of Whitefish Bay. Its surrounding soils are very dry coastal beach sands. Offshore lie extensive shallows; the water reaches a maximum depth of 24.0' at 1.5 miles from shore.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20CH9

This site is likely an historic-period Chippewa village with associated agricultural fields. In present Forest Service inventories it is referred to as the Crane Clan Village. Its location is gathered from Pitezel's reminiscences (Pitezel 1857), the General Land Office surveyor's notes of 1849, and Hinsdale's Archaeological Atlas of Michigan (1931: Map 20). This site complex is located in the western half of the NE of Section 10, in T47NR6W. The relevant lands are presently owned by the Forest Service.

Surveys of Chippewa County conducted in 1968 (Bigony n.d.) and in 1974 (Franzen 1975) were directed, in part, toward verification of locations of Hinsdale-reported sites, including 20CH9. On neither occasion was any artifactual evidence supporting the reported location of 20CH9 recovered. Given, however, 1) the very general locational information then available, and 2) the dense vegetation of the relevant area, one should not leap to the conclusion that this site complex is no longer extant. Extensive subsurface shovel-assisted survey strategies might be employed for positive results. Records available at the Hiawatha National Forest Headquarters in Escanaba suggest that burials and associated artifacts were removed from the area during the 1890's. Final conclusions about the nature and precise location of 20CH9 should await further investigation. 20CH9 was included in the statistical evaluation of prehistoric site locales.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20CH10

20CH10 is an historic-period Chippewa cemetery associated with the 1855 reservation and settlement in the Bay Mills area. It is located in Sections 21 and 22 of T47NR5W and is within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest. All of the lands in Section 21 are owned by the Forest Service. The lands in Section 22 associated with 20CH10 are presently part of the Bay Mills Chippewa Reserve.

20CH10 is documented by Hinsdale (1931: Map 20). However, as in the case of 20CH9, no archaeological evidence for the existence of 20CH10 was recovered during the surveys of 1968 and 1974. Records in the office of the State Archaeologist suggest that the general area of 20CH10 may bear aboriginal ceramics diagnostic of the periods 200 - 400 A.D. and 1100 - 1400 A.D. (Michigan History Division n.d.)

20CH10 was not included in the statistical evaluation of prehistoric site locales because the location of the suggested prehistoric component was considered excessively vague.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20CH11

20CH11 is an historic-period Chippewa settlement near Old Mission in T4NR3W, Section 13. This village may be associated with the Methodist Mission established in Section 13 in 1854, around which lands were purchased for the uses of the Indians (Tanner n.d.)

The settlement is reported in Hindsdale's Atlas (1931: Plate 19) and in Hindsdale's notes on file at the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology.

20CH11 was not verified by the surveys of 1968 and 1974 (Bigony n.d.; Franzen 1975). Since precise location of 20CH11 is not available, we cannot state with any accuracy whether the site lies on lands owned by the Forest Service. The site does, however, fall within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20CH29

A short distance south of Silver Creek in T47NR6W, Section 3, SENW, is the location of 20CH29. This site, located adjacent to the shore of Whitefish Bay, consists of a very light surface scatter of flint debris and ceramics. It was recorded in 1968 by survey crews of the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology (Bigony n.d.). 20CH29 is on lands presently owned by the Forest Service.

Although the ceramic collection from 20CH29 is not adequate for precise cross-dating purposes, the presense of ceramics at all establishes a cautious terminus post quem of 100 A.D. for the site.

20CH29 lies on permeable coastal beach sands directly southeast of a lake-side marsh. Offshore depths reach 14.0' at a distance of 1½ miles from shore. Presettlement vegetation in the area was predominately swamp conifers, with beach grasses the major vegetation at the site itself. 20CH29 was included in the statistical evaluation of prehistoric site locales.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20CH52

20CH52 is the Smithsonian designator for the lands of the 1858 Chippewa Reserve northwest of the Bay Mills. They are located in Ranges 2 and 3 West of T47N. Portions of 20CH52 in T47NR3W are within Hiawatha bounds and are owned by the Forest Service. The information regarding 20CH52 was gathered at the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology.

Actual physical remains associated with nineteenth century Chippewa occupants are known from the vicinity of the Naomikong Point site (20CH2). The appearance of other remains in T47NR3W is highly likely pending survey, but at this stage of investigation their locations are not known. However, Hinsdale (1931:Map 20) suggests that areas around Point Iroquois and Monocle Lake were probable areas of Chippewa occupation during the mid-nineteenth century. An archaeological survey conducted in 1976 by staff members of the Michigan State University Museum in the immediate vicinity of Point Iroquois failed to discover any evidence of aboriginal or historic-period Chippewa occupations (Kimball 1976).

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20CH53

20CH53 is the general designator for the 1355 Chippewa Reserve northwest of the Bay Mills. These lands are located in Ranges 3 and 4 West of T47N. Portions of these lands are presently owned by the Forest Service.

As in 20CH52, the actual points of nineteenth century Chippewa habitation in the 20CH53 area await precise identification by archaeological survey. One site, 20CH58, located in T47NR4W, includes nineteenth century historic material which may be associated with a Chippewa occupation.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20CH57

This site was located during the Chippewa County Historical Society survey of 1974 (Franzen 1975). 20CH57 is located in the NENW of Section 24, T47NR4W. According to Franzen's report, this site is located immediately east of the Big Pine Picnic Area. The lands on which this site is situated are owned by the Forest Service. The site has been identified by Franzen as representative of the Laurel culture. The ceramic collection of 20CH57 is very similar to that from 20CH2, the Laurel site at Naomikong Point (Franzen 1975:23). Based upon this similarity, 20CH57 may be roughly dated to the third or fourth century A.D.

20CH57 is located on dry coastal beach sands. Unlike many aboriginal sites at the lakeshore, depths at 20CH57 increase rapidly to a maximum of 50.0' at .5 miles offshore. This site was included in the analyses of prehistoric site locales.

This site includes aboriginal debris which, from the survey report description, is scattered for at least 1/3 of a mile along the shore of Lake Superior. In some areas wind and water are eroding the sand formations leaving cultural material exposed. Franzen has also suggested that unrestricted off-road vehicular beach traffic is presently producing very destructive impacts upon this site (Franzen, personal communication).

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20CH58

20CH58 is located in the NWSW of Section 23, T47NR4W, on lands presently owned by the Forest Service. The site is immediately east of the Bay View Campground. It includes both prehistoric and historic artifacts and was discovered during the 1974 Chippewa County survey (Franzen 1975).

Like 20CH57, the 20CH58 area is being eroded by wind and water, leaving cultural debris and apparently associated buried soil horizons exposed. The small aboriginal collection included no ceramics. It was composed primarily of fire cracked rock and flakes of chert. The lack of diagnostic artifacts in the aboriginal collection prevents an attempt at dating this component.

The historic artifacts, including beads, trade silver, and sheet brass, suggested a date of 1760-1820 (Franzen 1975:40). A later historic component, including window glass, ceramics, and nails, indicates an occupation during the latter half of the nineteenth century, perhaps associated with the 1855 Chippewa Reserve. This site was included in the statistical evaluation of prehistoric site locales.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20CH59

20CH59 is an aboriginal site recorded by the Chippewa County Historical Society survey of 1974. It is located on Forest Service owned lands in the SWSE of Section 22, T47NR4W. The site is crossed by a Forest Service trail roughly 150 feet south of the Pendills Bay shoreline.

The area surrounding 20CH59 is protected from wind and water erosion by vegetation. Collections gathered at 20CH59 indicate an occupation dating to the Mackinac Phase of the Late Woodland period, or approximately 600-800 A.D. (Franzen 1975:24).

This site shares the environmental setting of 20CH57. It was included in the statistical evaluation of prehistoric site locales.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Point Iroquois Light Station

The light station at Point Iroquois is included in the National Register of Historic Places. It was listed in the Federal Register of February 10, 1976.

The light station was built in 1855 and was gradually expanded for the next one hundred years. The facility ceased operation in 1962 and was acquired by the Forest Service in 1965.

Hinsdale (1931: Map 20) suggested the area of Iroquois Point as a possible village site. Legend portrays the area of Iroquois Point as the site of a 1662 battle between Chippewa and Iroquois forces. This confrontation resulted in the defeat and rout of the Iroquois from the Sault region. At times this battle is reported to have taken place between the Chippewa and their westerly enemies, the Sioux. Whomever the adversary, however, the area at Iroquois Point is regarded as a shrine of great historical importance to members of the Chippewa nation (Tierney, personal communication).

A survey conducted at Iroquois Point in 1976 by staff members of the Michigan State University Museum failed to recover any evidence of prehistoric or early historic occupation in the 55-acre parcel covered (Kimball 1976).

Point Iroquois has been the focus of a recent Forest Service Management Plan. Restoration and alternative use as a visitors' center were the plan's recommendations for the light station.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Signal Hill

The Signal Hill area is located in the SENW of Section 15, T47NR3W, on lands owned by the Forest Service. It is in the general vicinity of the Iroquois Mountain Ski Area. The area is also known as Mission Hill.

Signal Hill is reputed to be the location of fires used to communicate signals and information among the region's prehistoric and historic period Indian inhabitants. According to Forest Service personnel, there is no physical evidence yet revealed which provides additional support for this allegation. No subsurface investigation has been conducted in this area by archaeologists.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Peninsula Bark Dock Site

The Peninsula Bark Dock Site is located in Lot 1, Section 10, T47NR6W, on lands presently owned by the Forest Service. It is the site of a nineteenth century shipping operation which provided hemlock bark for a tanning company in Sault Sainte Marie. The physical remains associated with the Peninsula Bark Dock are not known. Forest Service files suggest that this site may have local historical significance.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory 1977

Indian Field #1

The site referred to as Indian Field #1 is located in the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW of Section 9, T47NR5W. Now under Forest Service ownership, these lands are mentioned in Hinsdale (1931: Map 20) and in the General Land Office survey notes as being agricultural fields and burial grounds. They are probably associated with the early nineteenth century component at Naomikong Point, roughly one-half mile to the north.

This site was included in the statistical evaluation of prehistoric site locales.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Sewell Avery Cabin Site

The Sewell Avery Cabin Site is located in the NESW of Section 2, T46NR4W.
These lands are currently under Forest Service ownership.

The Forest Service files at Escanaba suggest that on-the-ground evidence of the cabin and associated features is apparent. The significance of the Sewell Avery Cabin Site is yet to be determined.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Brady Area

The Brady Area lies in Sections 28, 29 and 33 of T46NR4W on lands owned in part by the Forest Service.

Very little is known about the significance of the Brady Area. There is no report of extant above-ground structures nor of surface indications of structural remains.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Village of Dick Site

The Village of Dick Site is located in the SENE of Section 22, in T44NR5W, within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest. Land ownership records of 1975 suggest that the relevant tracts are not owned by the Forest Service.

The Village of Dick reportedly consists of the ruins of a sawmill town extant in the late 19th century. Building outlines and other associated features, including a cemetery, are visible on the surface. The village is documented by Dodge (1973:54). Hardwood lumbering was centered here in the early 1900's. The town was served by the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Sainte Marie Railroad, and boasted a population of 60 in 1915.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Monocle Lake Site

In Lot 3, SWNE of Section 14 of T47NR3W is located the Monocle Lake Site. The site is immediate to Monocle Lake in an area presently maintained by the Forest Service as a campground.

The area's archaeological potential is recorded by Hinsdale (1931: Map 20) but is not mentioned by General Land Office survey records. Otherwise, very little is known about this potential site. The area is possibly associated with the site 20CH11 in Section 13 of the same township. The entire area is thought to have been included in the Chippewa Reserve of 1855.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory 1977

Indian Field #3

A reported Indian field existed in Section 7, T47NR6W. More precise locational information is not yet available, but this feature is recorded both by Pitezal (1857) and by the General Land Office survey notes. Pending further investigation, the present ownership of the tract in question can be established. The tract is within the present boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest. This field may be associated with the Crane Clan Village Site, 20CH9.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Indian Field #4

An Indian field was located by the General Land Office surveys in the SE of Section 4, T47NR6W. This land is currently under Forest Service ownership.

Detailed field investigation is necessary to confirm this site's location and to explore the nature of any physical remains. This field may be associated with the Crane Clan Village Site, 20CH9.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Indian Sugarbush Site

A sugarbush used by historic-period Chippewa Indians was located in the SW of Section 5, T47NR6W. Section 5 falls within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest, but the imprecise locational information does not allow us to confirm Forest Service ownership of the relevant tracts.

The sugarbush operation is referenced by the General Land Office survey notes of 1849. Archaeologically, the sugarbush comprises a valuable research focus since excavation of activity patterns at a sugarbush would expand our very slim knowledge of this phase in the Chippewa or proto-Chippewa yearly subsistence round. The question of the aboriginality of Chippewa sugaring has long been argued; scientific excavation of a documented sugaring area might allow some resolution of this question.

The sugarbush in Section 5 is thought to be associated with the Crane Clan Village, 20CH9.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Maple Hill Rock Ledge (Cordell Chert Formation)

This series of Middle Silurian chert formations, common to many areas of the eastern Upper Peninsula, outcrops in at least two locales on Forest Service owned lands. These cherts are also found in the area as glacially-deposited cobbles.

Cherts of the Cordell formation are available in the dolomite quarries at Scot's Quarry, located on Forest Service owned lands in SENW of Section 29, T44NR4W (Luedtke 1976). Another area of outcrop may be the Maple Hill Escarpment, located on Forest Service lands on the north side of Maple Hill in SESE of Section 34 and SWSW of Section 35 in the aforementioned township. The cherts at Maple Hill are included in a limestone matrix which forms an overhang and beneath which is debris suggesting the possible manufacture of chert implements.

Scot's Quarry - Cordell cherts are frequently found on aboriginal sites in northern Michigan (Conway 1976; Luedtke 1976), suggesting that this was a commonly-procured material for the manufacture of tools. Whether the above-mentioned outcrops were mined aboriginally is a question that cannot be answered at this time since Cordell chert is available as sporadically-deposited cobbles as well as bedrock inclusions. Field investigation of reported chipping debris in this area is necessary to settle the question of procurement modes.

This site was included in the statistical evaluation of prehistoric site locales.

Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Manistique-Whitefish Land-Water Route

Hinsdale (1931:7) suggests that the land-water route from Manistique to Whitefish Bay ends in Section 10, T47NR6W. This is in the vicinity of the Crane Clan Village, 20CH9. Hinsdale cites Schoolcraft (1851) as the source of this information.

Other trails connected many points within the eastern Upper Peninsula. Since, however, it is virtually impossible to find archaeological evidence to prove the existence (and the whereabouts) of these trails, the best source of information remains documentary research.

Saint Ignace Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Saint Ignace Ranger District Historical Atlas

Introduction

All of the following site locations were collected from a Historical Atlas compiled by personnel in the Saint Ignace Ranger District Station. The Atlas consists of 1:31,680 township maps upon which locations and brief descriptions of logging camps, mills, Indian gardens, narrow gauge railroads, and other possibly significant historical features have been plotted. In some cases positive identification of lumbering camps (dates occupied, ownership, company affiliation, size, etc.) has been obtained through documentary and oral historical research. It is probable, however, that this atlas is not yet a complete inventory of all historic features and remains in the Saint Ignace Ranger District. Many such features are not apparent without field investigation.

Since information is scant and locations numerous, these sites have been inventoried collectively by township and range designators. The locations have been provided by Forest Service personnel from field reconnaissance, aerial photographs, and the aforementioned research methods. More precise locations of these features are available at the Saint Ignace Ranger District Station.

Saint Ignace Ranger District Historical Atlas Site Locations
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Historical Resources in T41NR4W

The following logging camps have been located in this township. Unless otherwise designated, all are on lands currently owned by the Forest Service.

Camp #1	Section 8 NW
Camp #2	Section 14 NW
Camp #3	Section 17 SW
Camp #4	Section 19 SW

Two other areas have yielded evidence of historic-period occupation. In the SESW of Section 14 lies the Dumas Farm. Some "old building sites" have also been located in the NESE of Section 13.

Saint Ignace Ranger District Historical Atlas Site Locations
 Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Historical Resources in T41NR5W

Logging camps have been located at the following places. All are presently owned by the Forest Service unless otherwise indicated.

Camp #1	Section 10 SWNW
Camp #2	Section 22 NW
Camp #3	Section 22 SW

Logging Camp #3 is known as the Charlie Litzner Logging Camp. No source was given for this information.

T41NR5W also contains other types of potential historical resources. In Section 22 SESE an area designated "Indian gardens" has been plotted. So far the source of this information is not known, although it is very likely that such fields could be associated with the Chippewa treaty area village at Pointe aux Chenes (T41NR5W, Sections 22, 26 or 27). Section 15 NE contains an area designated "campsite". No further temporal or functional information is available. Section 23 NW is the site of a Civilian Conservation Corps camp, and in the SW is a building referred to as the John Taylor residence.

In the SW of Section 2 is plotted an Indian sugaring camp. No source is given for this information. The property is within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest but is not presently owned by the Forest Service. Reiterating a point made in reference to the Sault Sainte Marie Ranger District Inventory, these sugaring camps represent a valuable archaeological resource in pursuing the question of the aboriginality of maple sugar as a food source among Indian peoples.

Saint Ignace Ranger District Historical Atlas Site Locations
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Historical Resources in T42NR2W

A variety of resources was plotted on the map of T42NR2W. Unless otherwise specified, all properties fall under Forest Service ownership.

Section 3 SE includes a plotted area referred to as McNamara Camp. In Section 10 SE is Harris Camp, assumed to be connected with logging activities. The Atlas suggests a pre-1912 date for this camp.

Section 12 NENW includes a very large camp of 15 to 20 buildings, or, more correctly, their remains. The Atlas records this camp as owned by the Bay City Lumber Company. The dates of operation are not clear; the Atlas records the probable date as "75 years ago". The camp reportedly operated for two years, during which time 30 teams of horses were in use there. The logs were hauled from the area to Search Bay on Lake Huron, a distance of three miles to the south. The information about the Bay City Lumber Company was collected from an informant, Harry Lawson.

Section 24 SE includes the Morgan Spring Camp. The Atlas suggests that this camp may be a homestead as well. Section 26 SW also includes a possible homestead.

Saint Ignace Ranger District Historical Atlas Site Locations
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Historical Resources in T42NR3W

This township contains a variety of interesting historical properties. Section 31 SW contains the remains of a halfway house possibly associated with the Mackinac Trail. The trail's route through T42NR3W is unclear due to modern expansion and construction. Section 21 SW includes the site of an Oscoda Lumber Company mill. A narrow gauge railroad in Section 20 SW and SE led from wooded areas to the mill. These properties are on lands presently owned by the Forest Service.

Section 14 NE and Section 11 SE include remains of the Jamison's Mill. In Section 13 SENE is an Indian village and cemetery. This area is marked on Forest Service maps as "Indian Village Cemetery". Though not owned by the Forest Service, the properties in Sections 11, 13, and 14 are within the boundaries of the Hiawatha.

Saint Ignace Ranger District Historical Atlas Site Locations
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Historical Resources in T42NR4W

This township includes at least six logging camps. They are located in the following areas: Section 6 NE, Section 5 SE, Section 14 SW, Section 12 NENE, Section 13 NWNW, and Section 13 SE.

The Section 6 NE logging camp included a mill perhaps associated with the North Branch of the Carp River. The age of the camp in SE of Section 5 may be notable, since the oldest camps generally were located in tracts at river banks, with access to least-cost log transport routes. The Section 12 NENE camp was known as the Gille Camp. It was composed of at least 12 buildings and probably operated during the 1920's, according to notes in the Atlas. Both of the Section 13 sites were known as the Michleau Camp; the camp in the SE of Section 13 probably operated during the 1920's. Section 24 NE and SE included a narrow gauge railroad. Section 2 SE is the site of a farmstead.

All of the above areas are located on lands presently owned by the Forest Service. Tracts in Section 6, the $W\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE, were subjected to archaeological field reconnaissance and inventory by staff members of the staff of the Michigan State University Museum during the summer of 1977.

Saint Ignace Ranger District Historical Atlas Site Locations
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Historical Resources in T42NR5W

T42NR5W includes numerous historic resources with research and development potential.

In Section 2 SESW the site of a mill constructed by the Central Paper Company is located, the so-called Nogi Split Mill. Section 3 SW includes a logging camp. It was likely a river drive camp, given its proximity to the Carp River.

A compartment prescription for Compartment #115 in the Saint Ignace Ranger District indicates a logging camp in Section 4 SW. Structural outlines of buildings are apparently still visible in aerial photos of this area. Camps are also located in the NW of Section 5, the NW of Section 7 (2 camps), and NW of Section 9 (2 camps), and the NW of Section 19.

In Section 8 NE are the remains of a roundhouse - railroad complex. Some structural elements are evident on the ground surface according to field inspections and verbal reports by foresters in the Saint Ignace District.

All of the above listed features are located on lands owned by the Forest Service with the exception of the mill in Section 2, which is apparently in private hands.

Section 29 SW includes the remains of an old town. No additional information has been collected concerning this property. Though within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest, the site is not presently under Forest Service ownership.

Lands in the SESW of Section 2 and the SESWSE and the SW of Section 3 were subjected to archaeological field reconnaissance and inventory by staff members of the Michigan State University Museum during the summer of 1977 (Polk, Gumerman, and Hulse 1977).

Saint Ignace Ranger District Historical Atlas Site Locations
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Historical Resources in T43NR2W

This township includes portions of the Mackinac Trail, though its route is somewhat obliterated by modern transportation networks. The trail appears in Sections 18, 7 , and 5. Section 28 NE includes the Daggett Place Halfway House. Whether this feature was associated with the Trail is not known conclusively. In the SW of Section 20 is the location of the Peter Simmons homestead, also known as Big Spring. Both areas are under Forest Service ownership.

Saint Ignace Ranger District Historical Atlas Site Locations
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Historical Resources in T43NR3W

This township includes six camps in the following locations: Section 20 NE
Section 20 SW, Section 21 NW, Section 30 SW, Section 31 NE, Section 32 NE.

The camp in Section 30 SW is dated to the period 1927-1930.

T43NR3W includes portions of the Mackinac Trail in Sections 35, 26, 25, 24,
and 13.

In Section 18 SE the location of a sugar furnace is plotted. Section 35 NW
includes the location of the Pine River Farm. This section likely includes
the area at which the Mackinac Trail crossed the Pine River.

All of the potential historic resources mentioned above are located on lands
presently owned by the Forest Service.

Saint Ignace Ranger District Historical Atlas Site Locations
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Historical Resources in T43NR4W

Logging camps on Forest Service lands are located in the following areas: SE Section 2, SW Section 11, SE Section 16 (the so-called "Jersey Finn" camp), NE Section 22 and NW Section 23, NE Section 26, SW Section 27 (2 camps), and SW Section 33.

Other historical features on Forest Service lands include a homestead in Section 2 SE, a cabin site in SE Section 18, sugar camps in NW Section 22 and in NE of Section 22/NW of Section 23, and a campsite and mill in NE of Section 30. Unfortunately, little is known of the occupants or dates of operation of these features.

In the NW of Section 12 is a logging camp dated to the 1930's. It is within the Hiawatha boundaries but is not presently owned by the Forest Service.

The lands in Section 18, the SWSWSE and the SESWSE were subjected to archaeological field reconnaissance and inventory by staff members of the Michigan State University Museum during the summer of 1977.

Saint Ignace Ranger District Historical Atlas Site Locations
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Historical Resources in T43NR5W

Logging camps are present in this township in the SE of Section 3, the SE of Section 25, and the SE of Section 26. The camp in Section 24 is dated to the 1920's according to notes in the historical atlas. The SW of Section 27 includes a homestead site, and the SE of Section 36 includes a mill on Taylor Creek. There is a lumber camp in the NESW of Section 36 on Bissell Creek.

In the NE of Section 28 is located Camp Kenneth, a Civilian Conservation Corps feature. Also in the same quarter-section are plotted several charcoal kilns.

All of the above-mentioned properties are presently under Forest Service ownership. The camp in Section 36, NESW, was inventoried by staff members of the Michigan State University Museum during 1977 (Gumerman, Hulse, and Polk 1977a).

Saint Ignace Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20MK3/11

20MK3/11 is a village and ossuary located on Round Island in Lot 1, Section 31, T40NR2W. Sources suggest that Section 30 may also bear evidence of Indian occupation. According to Forest Service research, frequent mention of Indian activity on Round Island is made in Henry Rowe Schoolcraft's diary. Records inspected at the Michigan History Division indicate that Schoolcraft noted the presence of the village and ossuary during a visit to Round Island on May 1, 1834. Hinsdale (1931:27) also mentions historic-period encampments on Round Island. The area was apparently included in the Chippewa reservations of 1836. The site complex has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

During the 1960 and 1961 field seasons, field crews from the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology verified the occurrence of prehistoric material on Round Island in Section 31 (Cleland, personal communication). The Museum possesses a surface collection of aboriginal material from this site complex.

20MK3/11 is situated on dry Alpena sands. Offshore to the southeast lies an extensive shoal. Generally, relaxed relief prevails on- and offshore in the area immediate to the site. The site complex was included in the analyses of prehistoric locales.

Saint Ignace Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20MK6/7

The sites designated 20MK6 and 20MK7 are (respectively) also known as the Gros Cap Site and the Campfire Site. They are both located in T40NR4W, Section 10, SWSWSW. These sites are mentioned by Hinsdale in his Atlas (1931: map 20) and were recorded at the Museum of Anthropology of the University of Michigan. Both sites are listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the State of Michigan Register. Though not on Forest Service lands, both sites lie within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest.

These sites were excavated over a number of years by amateur archaeologists from the Saint Ignace area (Smith 1913) and have been the subject of two reports (Quimby 1963; Nern and Cleland 1974). 20MK6, the Gros Cap Cemetery, is suggested to be the oldest continually-used cemetery in the United States (Nern and Cleland 1974:1). The artifactual data from this site suggest a beginning date for interments of at least 1675 A.D. 20MK7, the Campfire Site, included artifacts representative of both the aboriginal and contact periods. Both sites were included in the statistical analyses of prehistoric site locales.

These sites are located on permeable Alpena sands overlooking the Moran River embouchure to West Moran Bay and Lake Michigan. The bay provides shallow offshore conditions, reaching maximum of 12.0 at distances as great as one-half mile from shore.

Saint Ignace Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20MK23

The site 20MK23, or the Rabbit Back Point Village, was recorded in the site files of the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology. It was reported by an amateur archaeologist from St. Ignace when burials were discovered in the vicinity. 20MK23 is located in Lots 2 and 3 in the NENE of Section 30, T41NR3W, on lands owned by the Forest Service. Historic records indicate that the Rabbit Back Point area included a mission by 1773 and a population of 1300 by 1677. Documentary evidence identifies the occupants of Rabbit Back Point as Algonkians (City of Saint Ignace 1957), though precise tribal identifications during contact times are generally regarded with a high degree of skepticism.

Forest Service research and field operations indicate no material evidence of aboriginal or contact period occupation at Rabbit Back Point. Mention has been made in Forest Service files of the presense of charcoal kilns in the area. All of the components in the area of Rabbit Back Point await inventory by professional archaeologists for conclusive reports on sub-surface evidence.

20MK23 was included in the statistical evaluation of prehistoric site locales. The area of the reported site lies on a promontory extending southeastward into Lake Huron. It is situated on very permeable Alpena sands at an elevation of 595 - 600' a.s.l. These sands surround Rabbit Back Peak, a ridge of Detour-Johnswood sands which reaches heights of 700' a.s.l. From the base of this peak to water's edge, surface relief is very relaxed. Offshore, relief is varied but conditions include extensive shallows at distances reaching one-half mile from shore.

Saint Ignace Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20MK24

20MK24 is a prehistoric habitation recorded in the site files of the Museum of Anthropology, the University of Michigan. It was discovered and test excavated by crews of the University of Michigan Museum in 1963 (Peske and Kent n.d.).

Though the locational information for 20MK24 was rather contradictory, it is apparently located in SENW of Section 5, T40NR4W. It is bisected by Mackinac County Road 410. It is quite possibly the same as or continuous with the Ferrier-Tamlin Site.

Though not conclusively located, 20MK24 lies within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest. It is apparently not on lands currently owned by the Forest Service.

Continuity with the Ferrier-Tamlin Site would indicate a possible multi-component Middle Woodland and Late Woodland occupation, with dates spanning the period 450-1050 A.D. (Fitting 1974: 166).

20MK24 is placed upon permeable Alpena sands in a blowout a few yards from Lake Michigan. Approximate elevation is 605-610 a.s.l. Relief on- and offshore is varied. East of 20MK24 and parallel to the present shoreline lies a relict Nipissing-age strand feature. This ridge extends to heights of 700 a.s.l. in the vicinity of the site. With the exception of the wide flat area immediate to the site, this ridge is separated from the water by a rather narrow beach.

20MK24 was included in the statistical evaluation of prehistoric site locales.

Saint Ignace Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20MK58

20MK58 is a prehistoric site reported to the Michigan History Division Archaeological Staff by the landowner during the summer of 1972. The site is at the shore of St. Martin's Bay in the NESW of Section 11, T42NR3W. Though not owned by the Forest Service, the relevant tract falls within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest.

20MK58 was test excavated by the crew of the Saint Ignace Survey in 1972. The occupation represents a short term special-activity camp of the Late Woodland period (Stone 1975b:77). It includes Juntunen Phase ceramics which, on the basis of comparison with ceramic samples from radiocarbon-assayed sites, date 20MK58 to the period 1200-1400 A.D.

The site lies on fairly well-drained Eastport sands immediate to the Lake Huron shore. Relief on and offshore is very relaxed. Depths in St. Martin's Bay reach approximately 12.0 at one-half mile from shore. Precontact vegetation was dominated by beach grasses and wet or swamp conifers.

20MK58 was included in the statistical evaluation of prehistoric site locales.

Saint Ignace Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Pointe Aux Chenes Treaty Area

Research was begun on the location and the historical significance of the Pointe Aux Chenes Treaty Area by Forest Historian Robert L. Clayton. The particular areas of interest are Section 22 through 26 of T41NR5W. An Ottawa and Chippewa village was located at Pointe aux Chenes, possibly in the SWSE of Section 22. This area is well known to local residents and is plotted on tourist maps of Mackinac County as a "point of historical interest." Greenlees (Smith 1913) states that Pointe aux Chenes was the location of the last Chippewa settlement in the area.

Since the precise location of the Chippewa and Ottawa settlement is unknown at present, we cannot conclusively determine whether the village lies on Forest-owned lands. All of the above areas fall within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest.

Saint Ignace Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Peter White Road

The Peter White Road is apparently a portion of the Green Bay - Sault Sainte Marie Coach Road. Parts of this nineteenth century road fall under Forest Service ownership in T41NR5W and T42NR5W. There is an undisturbed portion of this trail south of Brevort Lake in T42NR5W, Section 31. Much of the original route has been obliterated by the growth of modern transportation networks.

Robert L. Clayton, former Forest Service Historian, was unable to discover why this road was associated with the name of Peter White (Saint Ignace Ranger District Station n.d.).

Archaeological investigations of this route, if ever attempted, might most productively concentrate on support facilities such as bridges, way stations, inns and roadhouses, and the like.

Saint Ignace Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Chain Lake - Moran River Portage

The Chain Lake - Moran River Portage provided an overland and canoe route from Lake Huron to Lake Michigan, leaving Lake Huron at East Moran Bay and exiting at the Moran River at Gros Cap on Lake Michigan. Portions of this route presently owned by the Forest Service are located in T40NR4W, Sections 10 and 11.

This trail may be associated with the Moran Trading Post, located at the mouth of the Moran River in T40NR4W Section 10. The precise location of the post is debated. The John Farmer map of 1831 locates the old Moran Trading Ft. on the eastern bank of the river. The papers of Emerson Smith and Orr Greenlees, two local residents, collectors, and painstaking amateur historians suggest that the post stood on the west bank in SESESE of Section 9 (Smith 1913). Greenlees suggests that the eastern bank was the location of a protohistoric or historic Indian site, an area from which many of the items in his personal collection were alleged to have originated (20MK7).

Though not owned by the Forest Service, the Moran Trading Post is within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest. Its connection with the early history of the Straits area might be enhanced by eventual Forest Service acquisition.

No physical evidence of the Chain Lake - Moran River Portage is known. Archaeological investigation using subsurface methods of survey might help to develop some further understanding of this early route.

Saint Ignace Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Mackinac Trail

The Mackinac Trail is extant in Forest-owned lands in T43NR2W and T43NR3W. At first the land route between St. Ignace and the earliest Indian Agency at Sault Sainte Marie, it later was incorporated into the Green Bay - Sault Sainte Marie Coach Road. Several such trails in the vicinity of the Mackinac Trail are plotted in Hinsdale's Atlas (1931: map 20).

The Forest Service protects portions of the trail within Forest Service ownership under a cooperative agreement with the Michilimackinac Historical Society. The crossing place at the Pine River, believed to be in Section 35, T43NR3W, is presently under Forest Service ownership.

Archaeological investigation of this trail complex might concentrate upon the areas in which structural elements of support facilities (bridges, way, stations stables) remain. Since national historical significance is suggested for this trail by virtue of its connection with early Indian relations, historical research regarding its use should be considered essential.

Saint Ignace Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Scammon's Harbor (Government Island)

The Scammon's Harbor (Government Island) Historic Site is located on Les Cheneaux Island No. 6 in T41NR1E, Section 9, Lot 2. It was the location of a nineteenth century Coast Guard station, and it served as a staging area for the storage of materials used in the construction of Spectacle Reef Lighthouse. Some sources suggest that there may be an historic-period Indian settlement here as well. This property is presently owned by the Forest Service.

Scammon's Harbor was surveyed by amateur archaeologist Wesley Morris in the spring of 1969. The whereabouts of the records and artifacts from the survey are not known, but are believed to be in a museum at Cedarville, Michigan (Smith, personal communication).

Some evidence of building foundations and pilings remain. Since this property has been the object of a comprehensive management plan and at least one non-professional survey, it is important that its possible national historical interest status be protected by prompt and thorough professional research efforts.

Saint Ignace Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Indian Farmhouse

Located in Section 30 NESW of T40NR2W on Round Island are the remains of a farmhouse. It was probably occupied by Native Americans during the period 1836 - 1847. Though little is presently known about this property, it may offer interesting research problems to archaeologists concerned with the topic of acculturation. Post-contact Native American farming is a subject about which very little is known, historically or archaeologically.

This property is presently owned by the Forest Service and is mentioned in connection with the 1975 Round Island Scenic Area management plan.

Saint Ignace Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Round Island Lighthouse

The Round Island Lighthouse is a Forest Service property included in the National Register of Historic Places and the State of Michigan Register. It is located in Lot 3, Section 25, T40NR3W.

The lighthouse was established in 1895 to protect the channel between Round Island and Mackinac Island. Until 1957 it served in this capacity.

Round Island (and its many historic and prehistoric properties) is slated for designation as a Forest Service Scenic Area. A comprehensive management plan for Round Island, researched in 1971, proposed partial restoration as a solution to the dilapidated and partially collapsed condition of the lighthouse. Partial stabilization of the structure has been accomplished.

Extensive information on the history and future of Round Island and the lighthouse may be found in the Management Plan of 1971.

Rapid River Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20DE5

20DE5 is a village locale reported in Hinsdale's Atlas (1931: map 19). Given the questionable accuracy (but wise preservation strategy) of Hinsdale's sketchy locational information, we are unable to precisely locate this site. The University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology site files record its location as T38NR21W Section 4, "on Green Bay". It is assumed that Big Bay de Noc is the actual body of water to which Hinsdale's notes referred.

20DE5's tentative location places it on Forest Service lands at Weden's Bay, Lake Michigan. Offshore conditions are extremely shallow, the water not reaching depths of greater than 12.0 feet at distances as great as a mile from shore. The headlands of nearby Wilsey Bay Point may have provided protection from onshore winds.

At this phase of inquiry no tentative date can be established for an occupation at 20DE5. Hinsdale, however, calls this location a "Menominee village" implying that it was primarily a historic-period settlement. However, the site was included in the analyses of prehistoric site locales.

Rapid River Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20DE6

20DE6 is another village site suggested by Hinsdale's notes and the site files at the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology. Again, the location is rather unsubstantiated; it is given as T40NR21W, Section 5. A prose locative description, which reads "village northeast of little lake" leads one to suggest that the actual location is more likely adjacent to Section 5 in T40NR21W Section 8. This locale would place the site northeast of the shores of Schaawe Lake, at a distance of roughly one mile from the shores of Little Bay de Noc. Either location places the site within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest, though ownership and placement of the relevant tract remain undetermined.

The Schaawe Lake location would position the site on marshy peats and mucks with higher and drier areas dominated by Rubicon soils. High wetland wildlife potential is suggested for the area based on the presense of stretches of readily-accessible marshland. 20DE6 was included in the statistical analyses of prehistoric site locales.

Rapid River Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20DE12

20DE12, the Bergquist Site, was brought to the attention of the Museum of Anthropology at the University of Michigan by a student archaeologist. Subsequently, it was test excavated in 1963, surface collected in 1965, and was briefly reported upon (Fitting 1968: 123). Fitting's summary suggests that this site functioned as a summer fishing station.

The site is located east of the village of Rapid River in the NW of Section 28, T41NR21W. It is positioned on the east bank of the Whitefish River, and is roughly three-quarters of a mile upstream from the river's entrance into Little Bay de Noc. This location seems to support Fitting's functional suggestion, based at least upon present-day fishing conditions. The dating of this site is tenuous but Fitting suggests a preceramic possibility. In the Rapid River area a preceramic site might predate the first century A.D.

While within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest, the site 20DE12 is located upon a privately owned tract. This site was included in the analyses of prehistoric site locales.

Rapid River Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20DE14

20DE14 is a village site reported in Hinsdale's Atlas (1931: map 19) and in the site files of the Museum of Anthropology, the University of Michigan.

This site is reportedly located somewhere in Section 5 of T39NR20W.

Though within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest, lack of locational information prevents ownership identification or accurate placement of the relevant tract.

20DE14 is probably located on a low-lying sandy shoreline adjacent to Martin Bay (Big Bay de Noc), an area of extreme shallows and shoals.

20DE14 was included in the statistical analysis of prehistoric site locales.

Rapid River Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20DE15

20DE15 is the designator for an Indian garden noted by General Land Office surveyors at St. Vital's Point. This site is located in Lot 3 of Section 4 (SESW) of T39NR20W. These lands are presently under Forest Service ownership. The site was recorded by the Forest Service and by the Museum of Anthropology, the University of Michigan.

20DE15 lies on coastal lowland sands adjacent to Big Bay de Noc. Like 20DE14, this area is marked offshore by shallows and shoals; at distances up to one mile from shore the water reaches a 12.0 foot maximum. 20DE15 was included in the analyses of prehistoric settlement locales.

Rapid River Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20DE16

20DE16 is a historic village recorded in the site files of the Museum of Anthropology, the University of Michigan. Its location is given as T41NR21W "at the head of Little Bay de Noc near Rapid River." The source of information for the location was given as the Delta County (Michigan) Historical Society. The Historical Society suggests that the village was occupied by 1659 (Delta County Historical Society 1958). More detailed information is needed on the location and occupants of this contract-period site. Though within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest, lack of locational specificity prevents identification of present ownership.

Rapid River Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20DE18

20DE18 is a site reported to the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology by Wayne State University. The reference originally came from a Detroit-area amateur archaeologist.

The site is located in the NWNW of Section 28, T41NR21W, approximately one-quarter mile east of the United States Forest Service Rapid River Ranger District Station. While within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest, it is not on Forest Service-owned lands.

20DE18 is situated on the western bank of the Whitefish River roughly one mile north of its embouchure into Little Bay de Noc. This is an area of level to undulating mixed wet-dry sand and clay soils. Another prehistoric site, 20DE12, is located directly east of 20DE18 on the opposing riverbank. The site 20DE12 has been interpreted as a non-ceramic and possibly preceramic summer fishing station (Fitting 1968:132). However, no conclusions beyond the speculative level may presently be drawn about the temporal placement or economic functions of 20DE18.

20DE18 was included in the statistical analyses of prehistoric site locales.

Rapid River Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Ogontz Halfway Station

At NESW of Section 35, T41NR20W the remains of a halfway station on the old Sault Sainte Marie - Green Bay Coach Road are located. This station apparently served as a rest stop for passengers and as a horse-changing point.

Though no above-ground structures reportedly remain, surface indications of buildings and roads are recognizable. The further investigation of this site could perhaps reveal some interesting details about the material conditions of travel in nineteenth century rural America.

The site of the Ogontz Halfway Station is on lands presently owned by the United States Forest Service.

Rapid River Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Historic Homestead Site

During November of 1976, properties in the NENWNE of Section 5, T40NR22W were subjected to archaeological field inspection and inventory by students and staff of Northern Michigan University, under the leadership of Professor Marla Buckmaster. This action was taken in connection with a proposed expansion of the Gladstone Golf Club into federally-owned lands. The survey activities revealed the structural remains of historic-period homestead in the area of proposed expansion and impact (Buckmaster n.d.).

This area was visited again in May of 1977 by staff members of the Michigan State University Museum, who failed to locate the area of the remains. Subsequently, in September 1977, the area was test excavated by Michigan State University Museum staff (Gumerman, Hulse, and Polk 1977b).

Rapid River Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Point Peninsula Lighthouse and Indian Gardens

This National Register property is located in Lot 27 of Section 24 in T38NR22W. The primary feature for registration is a Coast Guard lighthouse which operated in the area from 1865-1922. The area is presently used as a picnic site and is under United States Forest Service ownership and management.

Situated north of the lighthouse property, on or near the section line between Section 13 and Section 24, T38NR22W, is the location of an Indian garden mentioned in the General Land Office survey notes of July 10, 1846. Other sources suggest the occurrence of Indian burials in the area. Evidence gathered by the State of Michigan History Division Historic Sites Survey of 1965 suggests that both aboriginal and historic artifacts have been collected at this locality. Therefore, this site was included in the statistical evaluation of prehistoric site locales. The site is presently under Forest Service ownership.

The gardens were reportedly located in the eastern shore of Peninsula Point at an elevation of roughly 590' a.s.l., in an area generally surrounded by poorly-drained Ruse and Trout Lake series soils. Offshore, relaxed relief provides extensive shallow water, depths reaching maxima of 12.0' at a distance of one mile or more from land. The Peninsula Point landform provides a sheltered location from southwesterly onshore winds and weather.

Rapid River Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

St. Lawrence Church

The St. Lawrence Church at Indian Point is listed on the State of Michigan Register and is a nominee to the National Register of Historic Places.

It was constructed in 1882.

The church is located in the NESW of Section 24, T40NR20W. Though not under Forest Service ownership, the church lies within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest, adjacent to tracts currently managed by the Forest. Archaeological inventory took place during 1977 on shoreline properties nearby, sponsored by the Nahma Township.

Rapid River Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Bay de Noc - Grand Island Trail

The Bay de Noc - Grand Island Trail extends from the northern shore of Lake Michigan to the southern shore of Lake Superior. The General Land Office survey records imply that this route was a dry land trail. The route of this trail follows a natural waterway between the major lakes which Hinsdale (1931:7) terms the Au Train - Whitefish River route. Documentary evidence supports the suggestion that both land and riverine routes were travelled (Morse 1822: Appendix, 23):

La Train River, 25 yards wide, is nine miles beyond Grand Island. The Indians ascended this river in their canoes six miles, into a lake which is the nearest boatable water of Lake Superior, to the waters of Lake Michigan. The distance here between the two lakes is fifty miles. The Indians travel it with ease in one day. This is the channel of intercourse which is kept up between the Indians of Lake Superior and those of Michigan

In addition, Hinsdale (1931: map 19) plots a trail from Bay de Noc to a point roughly at Bay Furnace. This trail parallels the Whitefish River until it enters Alger County. At this point the trail veers to the northeast in the direction of Bay Furnace. This trail is most probably that documented in the records of the General Land Office.

The Bay de Noc - Grand Island Trail is listed on the State Register of Historic Places, and the point at which it crosses U.S. 2 is so marked by the State of Michigan History Division.

Manistique Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Big Murphy Lake Fish Weir

The reported fish weir at the mouth of Big Murphy Lake was located in Lot 2, Section 17 of T43NR17W. The source of this information was the General Land Office Survey Records for the year 1850. It is not reported in Hinsdale's Atlas. Whether the weir was of aboriginal or historic origin is not clear.

The tract of land adjacent to the location of the weir is presently owned by the Forest Service.

Manistique Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Bunge Homestead

The Bunge homestead site is located in Lot 2, Section 17 of T43NRI7W.

The area was reportedly homesteaded by two World War One Army nurses and is thought to hold local historical significance. Apparently the remains of a cabin mark the site. The tract of land upon which the homestead was situated is presently owned by the Forest Service.

Munising Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20AR2

20AR2 is an historic/prehistoric burial locality in Section 19, T47NR18W. It is within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest and of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore and is presently owned by the National Park Service.

The burials of 20AR2 were discovered during bulldozing for road construction in the early 1930's. Subsequently, the locality was reported to the Museum of Anthropology of the University of Michigan. Eyewitnesses to the discovery contacted by Briggs and Taylor (Briggs 1968) recalled that while most of the disturbed burials were clearly from the historic period, some aboriginal items were noticed as grave inclusions with Indian burials. Briggs and Taylor's field check was unable to confirm whether parts of the site remained intact. However, their documentary research suggested that a Chippewa village may have been located in the area after 1826 (Briggs 1968:16).

20AR2 is located on Sand Point, a small marshy projection of land extending westward into Lake Superior. The distance from this point to Grand Island is roughly .75 miles. On the north side of the point offshore relief is very relaxed with depths of 6.0 feet or less as far as one-half mile from shore. Contrastingly, the westward offshore depths abruptly reach nearly 30.0 feet.

Behind the point towards the southeast is a sharp rise to elevations greater than 300 feet a.s.l. Generally this ridge is that which, further to the northeast, becomes the Picture Rocks themselves. Except for the Sand Point

locality and the Miner's River embouchure to the northeast, this ridge is very nearly contiguous with the lakeshore throughout T47NR18W.

The land above 20AR2 is partially drained by a number of intermittent streams. Most of the soils surrounding the site are of the Munising and Carbondale series. The site itself is located upon Shelldrake coastal sands.

Because temporal placement of 20AR2 was inconclusive, the site was included in the 1977 analyses of prehistoric site locales.

Munising Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20AR5

20AR5 is a prehistoric or possibly historic village locality recorded in Hinsdale's Archaeological Atlas of Michigan (Hinsdale 1931: Map 19). The Museum of Anthropology of the University of Michigan records the location of 20AR5 as immediate to the shoreline in Section 28 of T47NR19W. This site is located within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest. The relevant tract of land is not presently owned by the Forest Service. A University of Michigan Museum field party was unable to confirm the location of this site during the survey of 1968 (Bigogy n.d.:11).

20AR5's reported location is on a sandy and well-drained beach segment northeast of Christmas, Michigan, in an area probably dominated by hardwood vegetation in presettlement times. Coastal beach grasses were the vegetation immediate to the site. Offshore relief is relaxed in the direction of western Grand Island, with few depths exceeding 30.0 feet. A number of inland lakes and streams are immediately accessible from the site. 20AR5 was included in the 1977 statistical evaluation of prehistoric site locales.

Munising Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20AR6

20AR6 is a prehistoric occupation located in the NWNE of Section 27, T47NR19W. This site is within the 1975 boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest but is not situated on lands owned by the Forest. The general area of the site is known as Powell Point.

20AR6 was recorded during a 1968 survey and test excavation conducted by field crews of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan (Bigony n.d.). Though some of the site has been disturbed by road building, there remained, at least in 1968, a wooded but otherwise undisturbed portion. The site can be tentatively dated to the Late Woodland time period (600 - 1400 A.D.) based upon the presence of cord-marked ceramics in the assemblage.

The undisturbed portion of 20AR6 is covered by what is described as a dense conifer woods. West of the site area is a rather extensive marsh. The adjacent lands toward the east are predominantly pervious sands. Presettlement vegetation was probably hardwoods. The site itself is situated on sands of the Shelldrake series in an area marked by a transition to imperfectly drained conditions. This site was included in the 1977 prehistoric locale analyses.

Munising Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

20AR8

The site designated as 20AR8 in the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology Site Files is known popularly as Bay Furnace. 20AR8 is located in the NE and SE of Section 29, T47NR19W, on lands owned by the Forest Service. Bay Furnace is included in both the National Register of Historic Places and the State of Michigan Register.

During the period from 1870 - 1877 the town of Bay Furnace grew in support of the pig iron smelting furnaces located there. Fifty-two charcoal kilns in the nearby area supported the furnace. Fire destroyed the town in 1877, and the furnaces were never rebuilt. Currently the site is administered by the Hiawatha National Forest as a camp and picnic grounds.

Very extensive information on this historic site may be found at both the Munising Ranger District Headquarters, Munising, and the Hiawatha National Forest Headquarters in Escanaba.

Conservation efforts on the part of the Forest Service have included the erection of a cyclone fence for the protection of the structural remains of the furnace, and the development of a comprehensive planning document for the area.

Munising Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Bay de Noc - Grand Island Trail

The Bay de Noc - Grand Island Trail extends from the northern shore of Lake Michigan to the southern shore of Lake Superior. The General Land Office survey records imply that this route was a dry land trail. The route of this trail follows a natural waterway between the major lakes which Hinsdale (1931:7) terms the Au Train - Whitefish River route. Documentary evidence supports the suggestion that both land and riverine routes were traveled (Morse 1822: Appendix, 28):

La Train River, 25 yards wide, is nine miles beyond Grand Island. The Indians ascended this river in their canoes six miles, into a lake which is the nearest boatable water of Lake Superior, to the waters of Lake Michigan. The distance here between the two lakes is fifty miles. The Indians travel it with ease in one day. This is the channel of intercourse which is kept up between the Indians of Lake Superior and those of Michigan. . . .

In addition, Hinsdale (1931: map 19) plots a trail from Bay de Noc to a point roughly at Bay Furnace. This trail parallels the Whitefish River until it enters Alger County. At this point the trail veers to the northeast in the direction of Bay Furnace. This trail is most probably that documented in the records of the General Land Office.

The Bay de Noc - Grand Island Trail is listed on the State Register of Historic Places, and the point at which it crosses U.S. 2 is so marked by the State of Michigan History Division.

Munising Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Trout Lake Mound

The site known as the Trout Lake Mound was reported by United States Forest Service personnel from data collected from field observations. It is located in the NWNE of Section 7, T44NR20W.

This mound is thought locally to have been the gravesite of an important chief and the suggestion has been made that other graves may exist in the nearby area. While implications of rank are perhaps premature without extensive investigation, the possible pristine condition of this reported mound makes it an attractive focus for further research.

Forest Service efforts at preservation have included the re-routing of the Bay de Noc - Grand Island hiking trail to screen the mound from the view of the occasional passerby. These efforts have apparently been a success since there have been no reports of impact.

Hinsdale's Atlas does not record any mound locations in the area. However, one feature which may relate to the mound location and the possibility of other sites in the area is Hinsdale's historically-supported suggestion that Trout Lake was part of the Au Train - Whitefish travel route. The extrapolation of this route to prehistoric times may be warranted. Hinsdale (1931: map 19) notes a portage on the water route at the north end of Trout Lake.

The area surrounding the Trout Lake Mound is one of great natural diversity. Much of the area's soils are poorly drained examples of the Carbondale

series. The mound itself is situated upon Kalkaska Loam. Numerous tiny lakes are found in the immediate vicinity, as well as Trout Lake and the aforementioned waterway. East of Trout Lake and the swamp surrounding it lies an embankment roughly 20 - 30 feet above the wetlands. The mound is located on this bank.

The Trout Lake Mound site was included in the 1977 analyses of prehistoric site locales.

Munising Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Williams House Site

The Williams House is located in Lot 2 of Section 20, T47NR19W. The precise location is near to the present Bay Furnace Camp and Picnic Ground according to information collected by members of the Alger County Historical Society.

Abraham Williams arrived in the area of Munising in 1840 and occupied a group of cabins belonging to the American Fur Company. Though Williams later established himself on Grand Island, his first residence was on the mainland. The cabins were originally associated with the North West Company in 1832. By 1840, however, the American Fur Company had abandoned them and they became shelter for Williams.

While the Williams House is on lands owned by the Forest Service, the post of the American Fur Company itself is probably on privately-owned lands. It is within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest roughly one quarter-mile northwest of the site of the Williams House.

Members of the Alger County Historical Society have suggested that associated with the Williams House/American Fur Company Post area were a sawmill, an Indian camp, and Indian agricultural fields.

Munising Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Wyman School/Wyman Nursery

The Wyman School of the Woods was a forestry school which operated in the Munising area from 1909-1915. It was located in SENE of Section 31, T46NR19W. This area is suggested to be of local historical interest.

The Wyman Nursery was located in the SE of Section 29, T46NR19W. This nursery was owned by the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company.

Both historic interest areas are on lands owned by the Hiawatha National Forest. More extensive documentary and historical information on these sites is available in the Munising Ranger District Headquarters, Munising.

Munising Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Finn Hollow and Rock Kilns

The nineteenth-century town of Finn Hollow and the rock kilns, which still stand, are located in the NW of Section 21, T47NR21W. This area is all under Hiawatha National Forest ownership. The twelve kilns are remains of a charcoal industry thought to have grown up in support of the smelting operations at Bay Furnace.

This site has been marked by the Alger County Historical Society, and state registration has been suggested. In recognition of the possible association with the National Register site at Bay Furnace, this step seems warranted.

Archaeological inventory, mapping, evaluation, and test excavation were carried out at Finn Hollow during the 1977 season. This investigation was conducted by staff members of the Museum of Michigan State University (Hulse, Gumerman, and Polk 1977).

Munising Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Paulson House

The Paulson House, located in Section 6 of T46NR20W, is included in both the National Register of Historic Places and the Michigan State History Commission Survey(#176).

The land upon which the Paulson House stands is within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest and is presently owned by the Alger County Road Commission.

The Paulson House was constructed during Alger County's logging era by Charles F. Paulson. The house was completed in 1883. It has been restored, refurbished with period furniture, and is presently privately maintained as a museum.

Munising Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Hinsdale Trails

Trails recorded by Hinsdale (1931: map 19) connecting the general areas occupied by the present towns of Manistique and Munising pass through Forest Service lands in T46NR18W, T46NR19W, and T45NR19W. Hinsdale suggests no source for this information, and it is difficult to be more precise about their probable location than the township and range level. Trails, seen functionally and from an archaeological point of view, are difficult if not impossible to verify if based on field investigation alone. Whether these trails were used during the prehistoric past is more a matter of faith than of demonstrable fact.

Nonetheless, like the Bay de Noc - Grand River Trail, the Manistique - Munising Trail seems to follow a natural waterway made up of the Indian River, small chained inland lakes, and the Anna River above Munising.

Munising Ranger District
Special Interest Area Inventory - 1977

Miner's Creek Beach

A prehistoric occupation at Miner's Creek Beach was evidenced by a light scatter of flint debitage and fire-cracked rock discovered there in 1967 by J.E. Fitting and C.S. Taylor (Briggs 1968). This site is located in the NESW of Section 3, T47NR18W, near the embouchure of Miner's River into Lake Superior. Though within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest, the tract is currently administered by the National Park Service.

The Miner's River embouchure provides a sizeable sand beach at 628' a.s.l. Miner's Creek is thus one of the few points of comfortable access to the coastline within the Pictured Rocks.

This small site was included in the 1977 evaluation of prehistoric site locales.

EXHIBIT B

LIST OF CASES INCLUDED IN THE ANALYSES
OF PREHISTORIC SITE LOCALES

Case Number	Smithsonian Identifier	Site Name
101	20DE2	
102	20DE5	
103	20DE6	
104	20DE7a	
105	20DE8	
106	20DE9	
107	20DE10	
108	20DE13	
109	20DE14	
110	20DE18	
111	-----	Miner's Creek Beach
112	20AR3	
113	20AR5	
114	-----	Maple Hill Rock Ledge
115	20CH7	
116	20CH12	
117	20CH8	
118	20CH14	
119	20CH17	
120	20CH23	
121	20MK2	
122	20MK20	
123	20MK4	
124	20MK8/9	
125	20MK10	
126	20MK16	
127	20MK5	
128	20MK23	
129	-----	Indian River
130	20LC2/3	
131	-----	Upper Falls
201	20DE12	
202	20AR1	
203	-----	Grand Marais
204	20CH58	
205	20CH60	
206	20CH62	
207	20CH64	
208	20CH65	
209	20CH66	
210	20CH67	
211	20MK52	
212	20MK55	
213	-----	Nelson
214	20ST2	
301	20DE1	
302	20DE3	
303	20DE4-mw	
304	20DE4-lw	
305	20DE4-ms	

Case Number	Smithsonian Identifier	Site Name
306	20DE7b	
307	20DE11	
308	20DE17	
309	20AR6	
310	20CH75	
311	20CH2	
312	20CH6	
313	20CH27	
314	20CH57	
315	20CH59	
316	20CH61	
317	20CH68	
318	20CH71	
319	20CH72	
320	20CH73	
321	20CH74	
322	20CH69	
323	20CH70	
324	20MK1	
325	20MK6/7-1w	
326	20MK15	
327	20MK19	
328	20MK22	
329	20MK24-mw	
330	20MK24-1w	
331	20MK51	
332	20MK53	
333	20MK54-ew	
334	20MK54-mw	
335	20MK58	
336	20MK61	
337	20MK83	
338	-----	Densmore
339	-----	Bicknell
340	20ST1-mw	
341	20ST1-1w	
342	-----	Trout Lake Mound
343	20CH29	
401	20DE15	
402	-----	Point Peninsula
403	20AR2	
404	20CH9	
405	-----	Indian Field #1
406	20MK3/11	
407	20MK6/7-ph	
408	20MK12	

EXHIBIT C
CODEBOOK
ANALYSES OF PREHISTORIC SITE LOCALES

VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION

Acronym	Definition
CASE	case number
CARD	card number
COUNTY	county in which case is located
ROL	reliability of locational information
SOI	source of information about location
CONF	confirmed or unconfirmed status
HIBD	within or without Hiawatha boundaries
PR	previous research extent
PER	cultural period assignment
AGE	refined cultural period assignment
FUNC	function of site assignment
EWUNIT	geographical designator (E-W)
FUNIT	geographical designator (N-S-C)
CAGE	presence/absence of ceramics in the assemblage
SOL	Veatch soil unit at site
NHHO	nearest water type to site
NNHHO	secondary water type
TOPO	Martin surface formation at site
VEG	Veatch presettlement vegetation unit at site
FF	Martin fossil feature near site
WFF	Martin fossil feature identifier
OLAP	openland wildlife potential
WLAP	woodland wildlife potential
WTLP	wetland wildlife potential
ONEPCT	percent in permeability class one
TWOPCT	percent in permeability class two
TREPCT	percent in permeability class three
ONSOL	percent of area occupied by soil at site
PCTVEG	percent of area occupied by dominant vegetation class
VGSIT	percent of area occupied by vegetation class at site
SERTOP	percent of area occupied by top three soil series
DIVSOL	percent of soils occupying one percent or less of land area
STRMNUM	count of streams in the standard area
ILKNUM	count of inland lakes in the standard area
RNUM	count of rivers in the standard area
ISLNUM	count of islands in the standard area
MTOPCT	percent of area occupied by dominant surface formational class
SITTOP	percent of area occupied by surface formational class at site
TCLNUM	count of surface formational class in the standard area
NUMVEG	count of vegetation classes in the standard area

VARIABLE IDENTIFICATION
(continued)

Acronym	Definition
MONE	maximum offshore depths at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile
MTWO	maximum offshore depths at 1 mile
MTRE	maximum offshore depths at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile
LDAREA	land area
DENSOL	density of soil series in the standard area
WATTOT	water area
LSTRM	total stream length
LRIV	total river length
SUFILK	surface area of inland lakes
MLINTER	major lake interface length
ILINTER	inland lake interface length
NSTRMNUM	density of streams in the standard area
NILKNUM	density of inland lakes in the standard area
NRNUM	density of rivers in the standard area
NISLNUM	density of islands in the standard area
NTCLNUM	density of surface formational classes in the standard area
NNUMVEG	density of vegetation classes in the standard area

MISSING VALUES FOR INTERVAL-SCALE VARIABLES

MONE	0=not applicable
MTWO	0=not applicable
MTRE	0=not applicable
NISLNUM	99=not applicable
MLINTER	00=not applicable

VARIABLE CODING

COUNTY

1=Alger
2=Chippewa
3=Delta
4=Luce
5=Mackinac
6=Schoolcraft

ROL

1=location vague, general area known
2=location arbitrary within section
3=location arbitrary within quarter-section
4=location chosen from field check or from professional report
5=location pinpointed from professional report
6=eyewitness confirmation of location

SOI

0=unknown
1=professional survey
2=professional, other than survey
3=amateur report
4=United States Forest Service report
5=report from documentary sources

CONF

0=site is not confirmed to exist
1=site confirmed to exist

HIBD

0=not within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest
1=within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest

PR

0=unknown
1=surface collection
2=test excavation
3=excavation
4=none

PER

1=unknown
2=aceramic or aceramic/non-bipolar
3=ceramic or aceramic/bipolar
4=protohistoric or historic

AGE

- 10=unknown
- 20=preceramic, or aceramic without bipolar technique
- 31=ceramic, Early Woodland
- 32=ceramic, Middle Woodland
- 33=ceramic, Late Woodland
- 34=aceramic, with bipolar technique
- 35=ceramic, Mississippian
- 36=ceramic, unknown refinement
- 40=protohistoric or historic

FUNC

- 1=habitation
- 2=extraction camp
- 3=cemetery/ossuary
- 4=quarry
- 5=habitation and cemetery
- 6=agricultural field
- 7=ceremonial area
- 8=mound
- 9=agricultural field and cemetery
- 10=agricultural field and village

EWUNIT

- 1=western subarea of the region (Alger, Delta, Luce, Schoolcraft Counties)
- 2=eastern subarea of the region (Chippewa and Mackinac Counties)

FUNIT

- 1=southern shore of Lake Superior area
- 2=Straits area
- 3=northern shore of Lake Michigan area

CAGE

- 0=unknown
- 1=ceramics absent from assemblage
- 2=ceramics present in assemblage

SOL

- 1=silt clay
- 2=well drained
- 3=sandy loam
- 4=silt and sand
- 5=dry sand
- 6=rock land
- 7=mixed wet/dry
- 8=wet land, loam
- 9=wet land, sand
- 10=peat and muck

NHHO and NNHHO

1=major lake
2=inland lake
3=river
4=stream

TOPO

1=moraine
2=waterlaid moraine
3=ground moraine
4=outwash and glacial channels
5=swamp complex
6=lake bed, clay
7=lake bed, sand
8=sand dunes
9=rock at or near surface

VEG

1=Veatch class 7
2=Veatch class 8a
3=Veatch class 26
4=Veatch class 14
5=Veatch class 23
6=Veatch class 55
7=Veatch class 16
8=Veatch class 17
9=Veatch class 13
10=Veatch class 19

FF

0=no fossil features
1=fossil features

WFF

0=none
1=Algonquin-age features
2=Nipissing-age features

EXHIBIT D

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Vreeland, F.

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Whiteside, E.P., I.F. Schneider, and R.L. Cook

- 1968 Soils of Michigan. Michigan State University Cooperative Extension Service, Extension Bulletin E-630.

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- 1963 An Archaeological survey along the northern shore of Lake Superior. National Museum of Canada Anthropology Papers 3:1-9.

EXHIBIT E

ADDITIONAL SOURCES CONSULTED

INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED

- Buckmaster, Marla Northern Michigan University Department of Sociology/ Anthropology, faculty member. Ms. Buckmaster has directed surveys and excavations of archaeological sites in the region under study, and maintains the site files at Northern Michigan University.
- Cleland, Charles E. Michigan State University Department of Anthropology, Professor. Curator of Anthropology, Michigan State University Museum. Dr. Cleland has participated in and directed projects in all phases of archaeological research in the eastern Upper Peninsula.
- Fitting, James E. Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates, Inc. Dr. Fitting has conducted many research projects in archaeology throughout the state of Michigan, has authored the major synthesis of the state's prehistory, and was instrumental in the surveys of the Straits of Mackinac area.
- Franzen, John Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates, Inc. Mr. Franzen directed the survey of Chippewa County and has participated in other archaeological research projects within the Upper Peninsula.
- Garland, Elizabeth Western Michigan University Department of Anthropology, Associate Professor. Dr. Garland's students have conducted archaeological excavation research within the eastern Upper Peninsula. Dr. Garland maintains the site files of the Western Michigan University.
- Halsey, John R. State Archaeologist, Michigan Department of State, Michigan History Division. Dr. Halsey directs the state-administered contract archaeological program and is instrumental in the State Historic Preservation Office.
- Holman, Margaret Michigan State University Department of Anthropology, Museum. Ms. Holman has conducted archaeological research on subsistence and settlement patterns in northern Michigan.
- Hubbard, Thomas United States Forest Service, Hiawatha National Forest Headquarters Lands and Recreation Staff Officer.
- Lovis, William A. Michigan State University Department of Anthropology, Assistant Professor. Curator of Great Lakes Archaeology, Michigan State University Museum. Dr. Lovis is the Principal Investigator for the current project and has carried out extensive contract archaeological work in Michigan.

- Miley, Robert United States Forest Service, Hiawatha National Forest, Munising Ranger District, District Ranger.
- Mokma, Delbert Michigan State University Department of Crop and Soil Science, Assistant Professor. Dr. Mokma provided consultation and materials on Michigan Soils Classification.
- Peebles, Christopher University of Michigan Department of Anthropology, Assistant Professor. Assistant Curator, Great Lakes Archaeology, University of Michigan Museum.
- Peske, G.R. University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. Office of the Dean. Assistant Dean Peske was responsible for the directing of the 1963 survey of the northern Lake Michigan shoreline, western Upper Peninsula, Michigan.
- Propper, Judith United States Forest Service, Regional Archaeologist, R-9, Eastern Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- Quimby, George I. University of Washington Burke Memorial Museum, Director. Professor Quimby conducted surveys and test excavations in many localities on the northern shore of Lake Michigan.
- Sabo, George III Deputy State Archaeologist, the State of Michigan, Michigan History Division.
- Smith, William United States Forest Service, Hiawatha National Forest, Saint Ignace Ranger District, District Ranger.
- Tierney, Kathryn Bay Mills Indian Community, Bay Mills Chippewa Indian Reservation, Michigan Attorney.
- Wigger, Gerald United States Forest Service, Hiawatha National Forest Headquarters, Escanaba, Soil Scientist.

SITE FILES CONSULTED

Michigan Department of State, Michigan History Division. Archaeological Site Files, National and State Register Site Files, Historic and Archaeological Site Information Files, Contract Archaeological Report and Letter Files, Archaeological Location Map Files.

Michigan State University Museum. Office of the Curator of Anthropology, Site Files.

Michilimackinac Historical Society, Saint Ignace, Michigan. Historical and archaeological records, and files.

Northern Michigan University, Department of Sociology/Anthropology. Archaeology Lab, Site Files.

United State Forest Service, Hiawatha National Forest Headquarters, Escanaba. Special Interest Area File 2360.

United States Forest Service, Hiawatha National Forest, Munising Ranger District Office, Munising. Special Interest Area File 2360.

United States Forest Service, Hiawatha National Forest, Saint Ignace Ranger District Office, Saint Ignace. Special Interest Area File 2360; Historical Interest Area File and Atlas.

University of Michigan, Museum of Anthropology. Michigan Archaeological Society Site Files, County Site Information Files, Survey and Excavation Record Files.

Wayne State University, Department of Anthropology. Site Files.

Western Michigan University, Department of Anthropology. Archaeological Site Files.

