"ITASCA: A MINNESOTA STATE PARK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY"

BY

JAN E. STREIFF

Prepared for the

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

Division of State Parks

Principal Investigator

Elden Johnson

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Abstract

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was undertaken in May of 1980 on proposed public access projects at Mary Lake, Elk Lake, Squaw Lake and Lake Itasca. Projects at the main picnic grounds and at Peace Pipe Overlook were also checked. A survey, in May of 1981, was added for the Douglas Lodge Water System. Four prehistoric sites were found during the surveys. A site at Squaw Lake was just outside the project area and could be avoided, a site at Elk Lake could not be missed so an intensive survey was conducted in July of 1980; the site at Mary Lake was avoided by moving the proposed boat ramp; and the site in a ravine near Douglas Lodge will be protected by the moving of a grinder pump away from the site.

Itasca State Park

The 1979 development projects for Itasca were listed in the Scope of Work as:

"Landscape/road construction" This project was to have been at Preachers Grove, but was cancelled due to local opposition.

"Mary Lake Public Use Area" This included a new boat ramp and additional parking.

"Overlook" This is located at the Peace Pipe Overlook and included a stairway down to the lake from the parking lot.

"Water System" This is the Douglas Lodge Sewer and Water project. It was initially cancelled or delayed indefinitely until engineering plans were completed. The survey was finally conducted in the Spring of 1981.

"Obliterate and Landscape roads" This referred to a plan to do away with the road and parking lot near the Indian Burial Mounds on the north end of the park. This project was delayed indefinitely.

Additional projects were added either in the field or as the field director was about to go into the field. These included:

1. a proposed parking lot expansion at the picnic grounds south of Wegman's cabin
2. the upgrading and expansion of the main boat ramp on the North Arm of Lake Itasca near the Headquarters
3. parking areas for cabins at Douglas Lodge
4. public access and boat ramp at Elk Lake near Chambers Creek
5. public access and parking at Squaw Lake
6. the water system at Douglas Lodge added after the above delay

(See map for project areas)

Background

Archaeological work at Itasca has been considerable. In 1894, T.H. Lewis located the large prehistoric village site on the northeast side of Lake Itasca. He reported picking up artifacts of stone, copper and pottery from the Headwaters along the lake to what is now the picnic grounds. The following spring he reported the mound group which lies within the village site. That same summer, J. V. Brower, president of the Minnesota Historical Society, excavated nine of the ten mounds in the Lewis Group. In 1899 Brower returned to restore the mounds and at that time changed the name from the Lewis Group to the "Itasca Park Groupe of Prehistoric Mounds."

His description of the site follows:

The Itasca Park mounds are shown on a plate (page 52) of Mr. Brower's work, *Kathio*. Of these 4 seem to be elongated and 6 circular. Another isolated mound is shown at point Hill, on the west shore of Itasca lake, adjoining some kjökkenmödding.

Later Mr. Lewis has noted some mounds on sec. 36, under date of April 30, 1895, but a few weeks prior to Mr. Hill's death, and has made a field-plat, but no drawing to a scale has been found. There are four elongated mounds and five circular. They are 60 ft. or 70 ft. above the lake, and about 100 yards from the edge of the bluff. They are in the midst of a village-site, in which is found the debris of animal bones, broken pottery, charcoal and ashes.

According to Mr. Brower there are ten mounds in a group, which he named the "Lewis group," situated upon the fractional east half of the S. W. ¼, sec. 36, T. 144-36, described by him in the *St. Paul Globe*, Aug. 4, 1895. This account may be condensed as follows:

Mound No. 1.—Circular, 18 ft. by 1 ft. On being opened furnished fragmentary remains of one or two interments.

Mound No. 2.—Length 83 ft., width 16 ft., at the east end, and 21 ft. at the west end; hight 2½ ft. Not opened.

Mound No. 3.—Elliptical, length 38 ft., width 24 ft., hight 3 ft. Composed principally of black, sandy loam. At the west end were found calcined human bones, from which 5 skulls could be made out, and probably fragments of as many more were mingled in the heap of charred remains. At the north end of the calcined remains was a well-preserved skull, and above the heap, and resting on it, were six skulls and various bones, more or less decomposed and broken. Still above these, and near the upper surface of the mound, were the remains of an intrusive burial, of doubtful origin. These were encased in birch bark, and were much blackened and decomposed, whilst the skulls lower down were natural in color. "At the east end of the excavation" were found the calcined remains of six persons. Throughout there was found no evidence of regularity in the mode of burial. In different places small deposits of gravelly sand and two of charcoal and ashes were noticed, "but no certainly defined existence of fire at the time of burial could be traced"—which may be considered a remarkable fact, in the presence of calcined bones, charcoal and ashes.

Mound No. 4.—Circular, 17 ft. by 1½ ft. Composed of black, sandy loam, with the disappearing remains of but one person.

Mound No. 5.—Egg-shaped, length 43 ft., width 16 ft. at the west end, 24 ft. at the east end, and hight 2 ft. Composed of light sandy loam. Near the east end from a pit five feet in diameter were taken three skulls and a few bones very much decayed and broken. At the other end was a quantity of debris of broken bones and pottery, charcoal and ashes, but the bones were not human.

Mound No. 6.—Circular, 26 ft. by 3 ft. Contained apparently the fragments of two decayed skeletons.

Mound No. 7.—Circular, 22 ft. by 3 ft. Only one pottery sherd was found in this mound.

Mound No. 8.—Elliptical, 28 ft. by 2½ ft. Here were found two small ash-heaps and a few fragments of human bones.

Mound No. 9.—Circular, 16 ft. by 2½ ft. Composed of sandy loam. Near the surface were two intrusive burials, male and female, probably of Ojibwa Indians. Other remains found were crumbled to dust.

Mound No. 10.—An embankment, 44 ft. by 18 ft. by 2½ ft. Composed in part of sandy clay and in part of sandy loam. Near the center were found two skulls and parts of two skeletons.

From the central portion of the Lewis group to the Mississippi river toward the west and to Itasca lake on the south, were numerous evidences of a village-site.

The mound on point Hill contained fragments of bone and mussel shells. At the summit of the south end of this point was found a remarkable bone-heap, about 25 ft. above the surface of the lake. Here were seen bones of moose, bear, deer, wolf, beaver and fox, with which were mingled fragments of pottery, stone spalls, burned stones, and triangular arrow-points, indicating the former existence of a small village.

At about one mile south from this group, on the east shore of Itasca lake (E. ½, S. W. ¼, sec. 2) is an isolated tumulus 24 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high. Around and south of this mound are the remains of an ancient village-site. On the end of the plateau is a large quantity of village debris, including animal and turtle bones, broken pottery, composed of stone and clay, hearth-stones and triangular arrow-heads.

Mr. T. H. Lewis has mentioned mounds "at the narrows of Red lake."—*Am. Antiq.*, Nov., 1886.

Village-sites and mounds on both sides of the Mississippi river, at the outlet of Tascodiac lake, have been noted by Mr. Brower in the *St. Paul Globe*, Aug. 4, 1895. "Stone and pottery remnants were found scattered promiscuously about along the sandy beach of the lake on lots 6 and 9, sec. 25, T. 146-32. Two large burial mounds are central at the principal village-site, on the point of land encompassed by the lake and river, and on the south side several low mounds appear at the summit of a hillock near an old trail leading from Leech to Red lake. The most southerly mound on the north side of the river was excavated, and disclosed a very interesting state of facts. This mound is 40 ft. in diameter, 3½ ft. in hight, with

In 1939 Drs. A. E. Jenks and L. A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota went to Itasca to locate sites. Three were found: the Itasca Bison Site (21 CE 1) on Nicollet Creek, which was later excavated by C. T. Shay; the Hill Point Site (21 CE 3) and the Chambers Creek Site (21 CE 2), which were, twenty years after their discovery, excavated by Elden Johnson.

It was in 1959 that Elden Johnson of the University took a field school crew to Itasca for excavation and survey. The crew worked on the Hill Point site, which is a multicomponent habitation which included Laurel, Blackduck and Sandy Lake pottery, spanning a time period from OAD to 1700 AD. They also worked on part of the Chambers Creek Site, which, like Hill Point, has several cultural occupations, from Laurel to Blackduck.

The crew also surveyed parts of Elk and Itasca Lakes. Sites were found around Lake Itasca at Garrison Point (21 CE 6), Tamarack Point (21 CE 10), on Schoolcraft Island (21 CE 13) and on a point west of the island (21 CE 7). Negative areas included the high east shore of the East Arm of Lake Itasca, as well as a small area on the south side of Elk Lake. (See Map 1).

C. Thomas Shay, a University graduate student, worked at Itasca in 1963-64-65, where he conducted an extensive excavation of the Itasca Bison Site first found during the construction of the Wilderness Drive. Shay's work indicates that the Bison Site is the earliest documented site in Minnesota, dating from nine to ten thousand years ago.

The 1979 Survey

The reconnaissance survey was conducted between 21-25, 27 May 1980 by field director Jan E. Streiff after consultation with assistant park manager Gilbertson. Some changes in the scope were made by park personnel as field work began.

The Methodology

The methodology for the survey was based on Council for Minnesota Archaeology standards. Tests were placed every fifteen meters within the survey area unless

conditions prevented it (i.e., roads, marshes, etc.). The shovel tests (approximately 50cm x 50cm) were excavated to subsoil, and into the subsoil to a depth of 30cm to be sure the test was sterile. All material was screened through a 1/4 inch mesh screen. (See individual projects for soil profiles).

The Projects

Preacher's Grove Road Alignment

Originally the DNR plan was to move the current park road east to provide more parking space between the road and the Grove. However, the day that the survey was to begin, park personnel were notified that the county highway board had not approved such a change in road alignment. The archaeological survey was abandoned at that time.

The proposed project area is in the SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 13 Twp 143N R 36W Clearwater County (across from Chaney Point) on Park Drive.

Mary Lake Public Use Area

The proposed new boat ramp and parking area is located in the SE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 19 Twp 143N R 35W, Hubbard County. The ramp will lie on the west side of Mary Creek as it leaves Mary Lake. Parking will be behind the ramp and to the west north west at the end of the Wilderness Drive. There has already been a great deal of disturbance with the construction of the Drive. The knoll behind the creek has been cut down and levelled for the road; there is a turn around that has been bladed below the original surface and there are two road cuts running through the area. The undisturbed area is mostly grass covered with large hardwoods.

The survey found the remnants of a prehistoric site in the proposed ramp area. The site is deeply buried and appears only in those areas that have not been disturbed (see Map 2). The site was designated 21 HB 18. Thirteen tests were dug in the vicinity of the proposed ramp. Of those, six were in the immediate area of the project and of the six, two were positive as well as there being positive surface indications. The remaining tests were placed along the knoll which runs southwest around the lake to determine if the site extended in that direction. It did not.

Recommendations

Because of the presence of the prehistoric site in the project area, the recommendations to DNR included three possibilities:

1) Abandon the public use area project.
2) Move the proposed boat ramp within the project area.
3) Salvage the archaeological site and place the ramp where originally planned.

After a meeting with the DNR, the St. Paul office decided to move the proposed boat ramp to avoid the archaeological site. DNR engineers re-drew the plans to keep the site outside of the construction area.

NOTE: a field check by the archaeologist in the spring of 1981 showed that the boat ramp had been put on the original site and had not been moved as was decided. Site destruction is not known at this time.

Main Boat Ramp

The main park boat ramp is located in the SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 2 Twp 143N R 36W. It lies across the Park Drive from the park headquarters on the North Arm of Lake Itasca. The large access and parking lot was constructed several years ago on the prehistoric village site 21 CE 15. The site appears to be totally destroyed where the boat access is and shovel tests confirmed this.

While the project only calls for a double mesh boat ramp to be installed, and should not desturb the surrounding area, tests were placed to each side and behind the proposed project area in case heavy equipment was used.

Recommendations

Since the archaeological site in the immediate area of the public access is already badly disturbed, there appeared to be no reason the project should not be constructed.

Picnic Area Parking

The picnic area lies in the NW 1/4 NE 1/4 and NE 1/4 NW 1/4 of Section 2 T 143N R 36W on the northeast side of the North Arm of Lake Itasca, west of the Park Drive. The parking is currently inadequate and plans call for expansion of the parking facilities. This parking expansion is to be northeast of the picnic grounds in the SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 35 T 144N R 36W, just south of the historic Wegman Cabin.

The proposed parking area has already been disturbed. The area has been a source of fill and a large depression exists south of the knoll on which the Wegman cabin sits. Shovel tests confirmed that all top soil had been removed and only subsoil now exists. The area, according to historic maps was probably once part of the extensive prehistoric site which extended from the Mississippi to the current boat access area (21 CE 15).

Recommendations
Given the stripped nature of the proposed project area, no cultural resources remained and there was no objection to the construction of the parking lot.

Peace Pipe Overlook
The recently constructed overlook lies in the SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 12 Twp 143N R 36W west of the Park Drive and across from Comber Point on the East Arm of Lake Itasca.

The overlook itself, with its parking lot, walkways and benches apparently was never checked for cultural resources and cannot be checked now due to the covering of asphalt. The area is on a high ridge overlooking the lake and has a steep and badly eroding bank down to the water. The current project calls for a stairway down to the lake, since it is obvious that park visitors are going down to the lake now and causing the severe erosion.

The bank is too steep for cultural resources but was examined from top to bottom in the erosional channels. No cultural resources were present.

Recommendations
Due to the deteriorating nature of the bank, this project seems to be a positive one. No cultural resource will be affected.

Douglas Lodge Cabin Parking
Currently guests staying in the cabins at the Lodge park anywhere around the cabins. Plans call for paving an area at each cabin for parking.

The cabins are located in the NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 24 Twp 143N R 36W on the extreme southern end of the East Arm of Lake Itasca. They sit 40-50' above the lake under a covering of mature pines. There is almost no vegetational cover on the ground, only a pine needle duff which encourages the erosion around the cabins. Parking on the unprotected ground only contributes to the situation. This survey did not include any shovel tests for two reasons: 1) surface exposure was good and given the nature of the project (covering only), seemed adequate and 2) and most important, the survey was undertaken the day BEFORE the Memorial Day Weekend opening of the Lodge and cabins. Since an accurate map of utility line locations was not available, the field director had a horror of cutting through an electric or gas line just 24 hours before the largest crowd of the year was to descend on the park. A third justification was the future (within a year) plan to completely redo the utilities, at which time a complete survey will be needed before such subsurface work begins at Douglas Lodge.

Recommendations

Surfacing parking areas around the cabins, as long as there is no extensive subsurface excavation, should have no affect on possible cultural resources. The surface survey found no evidence of cultural resources in the cabin area, but any future work must have a complete testing program completed before any construction is undertaken.

Squaw Lake

The Squaw Lake public access parking area is scheduled for expansion and a new ramp installed. The current access area is in the NE 1/4 NW 1/4 of Section 5 Twp 143N R 36W on the extreme northeast side of Squaw Lake just east of the Guold Creek outlet from the Lake.

The present parking area is excavated into the slope which rises to the east with at least 50cm of the original surface having been removed. The exposed parking lot surface revealed no material or features, but behind the lot (to the east) among the hardwood and underbrush are at least nine pits. Each is approximately 1 meter across and 50-75cm deep. They may be some modern feature but they appear to be Indian ricing pits. They could be historic Indians or they may be associated with the prehistoric village that lies outside the

project area and should not be impacted.

This site was assigned the state designation of 21 CE 22.

Recommendations

As long as the construction plans remain as they appear on the engineering plans, the ricing pits should not be affected. Any accompanying site which might have existed in association with the pits, was destroyed with the construction of the current boat ramp and parking lot. It is possible that the pits are associated with the archaeological site across the creek. The proposed upgrading of the public access should not adversely affect the sites.

Elk Lake Public Access

The proposed project calls for an upgrading of the boat ramp and improvement of the parking area. Currently there is a great deal of erosion at the ramp (some of the worse holes and ruts have been filled with gravel which continued to wash away) and the parking area is also showing signs of erosion.

The project is in the SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 15 Twp 143N R 36W on the north side of Elk Lake just east of Chambers Creek which drains Elk Lake into the West Arm of Lake Itasca. The area lies across the creek from the famous Chambers Creek Archaeological Site (21 CE 3) partially excavated in 1959 by Elden Johnson.

The public access was first checked for surface material and features. Lithic artifacts were discovered in the parking lot between the Wilderness Drive and the lake. They were in association with a possible prehistoric pit which showed up in the light sandy subsoil.

Five test pits were dug in the area between the creek and east tree line and south of the Wilderness Drive. Three of the five tests were positive. The site has been designated 21 CE 23.

Recommendations

Since this was just a reconnaissance survey, meant to simply discover if cultural resources were present, no additional work was undertaken at the time. Like the other areas in the survey which proved to be positive archaeologically, the results of the surveys were taken back to DNR officials and the following recommendations were made:

1) Abandon the proposed upgrading of the public access.
2) Change the plans to avoid the archaeological site.
3) Begin a phase two survey to determine the type, extent and importance of the site with the possibility of salvaging the site.

Option #1 was rejected by all concerned. DNR pointed out that it is a current access and will continue to be used whether it is upgraded or not. Erosional problems with increase. The field director agreed that leaving the access as is would only contribute to the destruction of the site from erosion.

Option #2 appeared to be impossible owing to the physical size of the area. There simply was no where else to go with the project as the access sits out on a narrow peninsula between Elk and Itasca Lakes with a creek on one side and a high, steep hill on the other.

Option #3 appeared to be the accepted solution. The Phase Two archaeological work was scheduled for July, 1980.

Phase II, Elk Lake Public Access Survey

Field Director Jan Streiff and assistant Mike McCrum returned to Itasca on 20 July 1980 to conduct an intensive survey of archaeological site 21 CE 23 at the boat access on the north shore of Elk Lake.

Datum was set on the east edge of the bridge over Chambers Creek, one meter north of the southeast corner of the abutment. An east/west base line was laid out running roughly east along Wilderness Drive. At 50E a north/south base line was set running down to the lake. A contour map was drawn and a grid laid out over the site.

The crew began excavation of F-2 in the area of an exposed pit found in the driveway during the spring survey. F-2 was at 54.50-55.50E and 19-21S (see map 7). Two dark pits emerged as the washed in sand layer was removed. Cultural material taken from the pits included bone, burned bone, lithic flakes, and two Blackduck potsherds. At the base of one of the pits was a large deer bone with a red quartzite knife and several large chunks of yellow ochre.

F-2 was expanded to pick up dark areas in the wall (F-3, 54-55W/18-19S). These proved to be just edges of the original pits and were shallow.

The next test (T-6) was placed on the edge of the lake in the grass/poison ivy area south of the drive. Material was present immediately in the humus (0-10cm) in the form of turtle shell, fish and mammal bone (burned and non-burned), and two small Blackduck rimsherds. The next level (10-20cm) produced additional bones of fish, mammal, a deer tooth, unidentifiable burned bone, and one cord wrapped body sherd.

This test was expanded to the north (F-5) and from level one (0-10cm) mammal bone, fish bone and scales, lithic flakes, and one body sherd were removed. The 10-20cm level produced more fish and mammal bone, two fired clay masses, lithic flakes, one unidentifiable rim sherd, two body sherds, a triangular red quartzite projectile point, an unidentifiable stone tool of the same material as the point, and a small piece of red ochre. The material and humus ended at 15cm.

Test #7 was dug 10 meters west of F-2 at 19.20S/44.50E on the grassy east edge of the current boat ramp. Erosion is great here, with the ramp being over 50cm below the original ground level where test 7 was excavated. This test yielded only one artifact--a Blackduck neck sherd.

Test #9 at 48E/22S lies between test 7 and the line of tests along the 50E base line. It, like tests 7, 6, 2 and F-5, is in the undisturbed grassy strip between the access driveway and the lake. Test 9 was not rich, but did yield bone and lithic flakes.

Test #10 (at 55.50E/15.50S) was excavated within F-4. F-4 which is at 55-56E/15-16S, was laid out on the grassy "island" in the middle of the driveway. After the test had been stripped of sod, it was discovered, because it had been placed next to a large elm tree on the island, that there were several large tree roots to go through. Rather than cut the roots and damage this line tree, test 10 was dug into the center of T-4. It was negative.

The next test, #11, was placed in the middle of the eroding driveway at 47E/16.50S. A layer of washed sand covered a thin layer of humus, then sand and gravel. No cultural material was recovered.

In the early reconnaissance survey, test #3 had been placed on the west side of the ramp on the grass apron. Only one flake came from what appeared to be disturbed soil. Test #12 was dug in July to recheck this area. It was negative and showed that part of the access was not original soil, but composed of a layer of humus over a dense mixture of clays, then beach sand and pebbles. It appeared to be fill from the original ramp construction.

The last random test, #13, was placed on the far east side of the access area nearest the tree line. It, like its reconnaissance test #1 nearby, was negative.

A final test was excavated inside the T-5 pit found during the spring survey. T-14 was dug in the pit which was found on the surface of the drive. The area had yielded material from the surface and again from the test came a heavey concentration of lithic flakes, bone and pottery. All had been coming from the dark pit in the surrounding tan sand.

Conclusions

21 CE 3, Chambers Creek East, may be a continuation of 21 CE 3 across the creek and to the northwest. Surface material in the roadway between the sites indicates a continuous site. However, not enough intensive testing of either site had been done to confirm this definitely. The assemblages of both sites contain similar cultural material with at least two components present: 1) Brainerd Net Impressed and a later Blackduck component. Perhaps later detailed analysis of the CE 3 and CE 23 may indicate suspected close affinities.

Douglas Lodge Sewer/Water Project

Douglas Lodge and Cabins lie in Clearwater County in the SE 1/4 NE 1/4 and the NE 1/4 NE 1/4 of Section 24, Twp 143N R 36W. Part of the sewer line will go into Hubbard County into the SW 1/4 NW 1/4 and the NW 1/4 NW 1/4 of Section 18 Twp 143N R 35W. Most of the four miles of sewer line will lie in Hubbard County in the extreme western parts of Sections 18 and 7. The line will turn northwest towards the Sewage Disposal Ponds in Section 12 and 1 (Clearwater County).

The area around Douglas Lodge and the Cabins is highly developed, with buildings, parking lots and walkways. Open spaces (other than asphalt) are lawn or needle duff under a canopy of mature pines. The sewer line, once it leaves the Lodge area, will run through second growth hardwood forest, with many knolls and marshes.

Shovel tests were placed every fifteen meters along the route in the Lodge/Cabin area. Two areas of concern emerged during the survey. The first is a small site (21 CE) in a shallow ravine between Cabins 1 and 4 north of Douglas Lodge. The ravine is the only "low" place with easy access to the lake along the high east shore of this Arm of Lake Itasca. The site is only about 10 meters square, covering the entire width of the narrow valley and extending from the lake back 10 meters up the ravine. The ravine is grass covered with a dense growth of shrubs and two 30-40 year old hardwoods growing on its north slope and a clump of brich on its south bank. An undeveloped hiking tail cuts through the lakeside part of the site.

Three tests were dug in the ravine. The first and third test, nearest the lake were positive. The second, up the ravine, was negative. The positive tests yielded cord wrapped, grit tempered body sherds (undiagnostic), burned and unburned bone, lithic flakes and charcoal.

The second area of concern was in the roadway west of Cabins 10 and 12. The graded surface of the road showed a heavy concentration of lithic artifacts, near artifacts and flakes along a 30 meter stretch of the road. However, tests on both sides of the road, in undisturbed soil were negative. It is believed that the material was secondarily placed there when the cabin road was constructed.

Recommendations

The Ravine site must be avoided. The Force Main running from Cabin 1 to 4, 5 and 6 will have a Grinder Pump (#1) in the ravine between Cabins 1 and 4. In discussions with the Regional Engineer and the Contractor's Project Engineer while in the field, it was determined that moving the grinder pump up the ravine to avoid the site would not be a problem. It must also be noted that since the site is shallow, heavy equipment must not be permitted to drive over the site while getting to the new pump location.

The road near Cabins 10 and 12 was checked by the field archaeologist while the contractor was constructing that section of line in late April of 1981. No additional material was found.

Since the work at Itasca spanned several months and projects, the DNR, State Archaeologist and State Historic Preservation Office were contacted as projects were checked. See letters of approval for each project.

Jan E. Streiff

Archaeology Laboratory
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
1 June 1981

Appendix A

Archaeological Material From Itasca

Year Collected	Archaeologist	Accession Number	Site Number
1894	T. H. Lewis, Minnesota Historical Society	?	21 CE 15
1894	J. V. Brower, Minnesota Historical Society	?	21 CE 16
1937	Jenks, University of Minnesota	174	21 CE 3
		175	CE 2
		176, 177, 522	CE 1
1959	Johnson, University of Minnesota	441, 665	CE 2
		442	CE 3
		449	CE 13
		450	CE 7
		no # given	CE 6
		?	CE 10
1963	Shay, University of Minnesota	523	CE 1
1964	Shay, University of Minnesota	540	CE 1
		671	CE 1
1980	Streiff, University of Minnesota	827	CE 23
		829	CE 24
		828	CE 3
		826	HB 18
1981	Streiff, University of Minnesota	865	Not yet assigned

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1961 "Ceramic Analysis of the Blackduck Ware and its General Cultural Relationship", Minnesota Academy of Science, Vol 29.

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Johnson, Elden and Carla Norquist

1965 "Itasca State Park Survey - 1973, 1959", unpublished manuscript Wilford Archaeology Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Shay, C. T.

1971 The Itasca Bison Kill Site: An Ecological Analysis, Minnesota Prehistoric Archaeology Series #6. St. Paul, Minnesota.

State Archaeologist Site File

1979 Clearwater County, State Archaeologist Office, Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota.

University of Minnesota Site and County Files

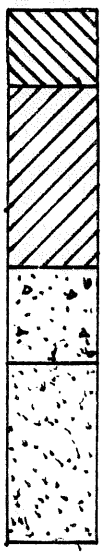
1979 Clearwater and Itasca State Park Files, Wilford Archaeology Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

ITASCA STATE PARK

LAKE MARY PUBLIC ACCESS

TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE

TEST 1



sod

humus

flakes

pot sherd

sand
(from 34cm. to 70cm.)

gravel

TEST 2

humus

sand/gravel

roadbed

TEST 3

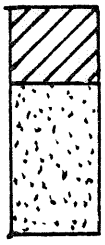
humus

beach sand
and gravel

dense wet
grey clay

gravel

TEST 4



humus

wet
beach sand

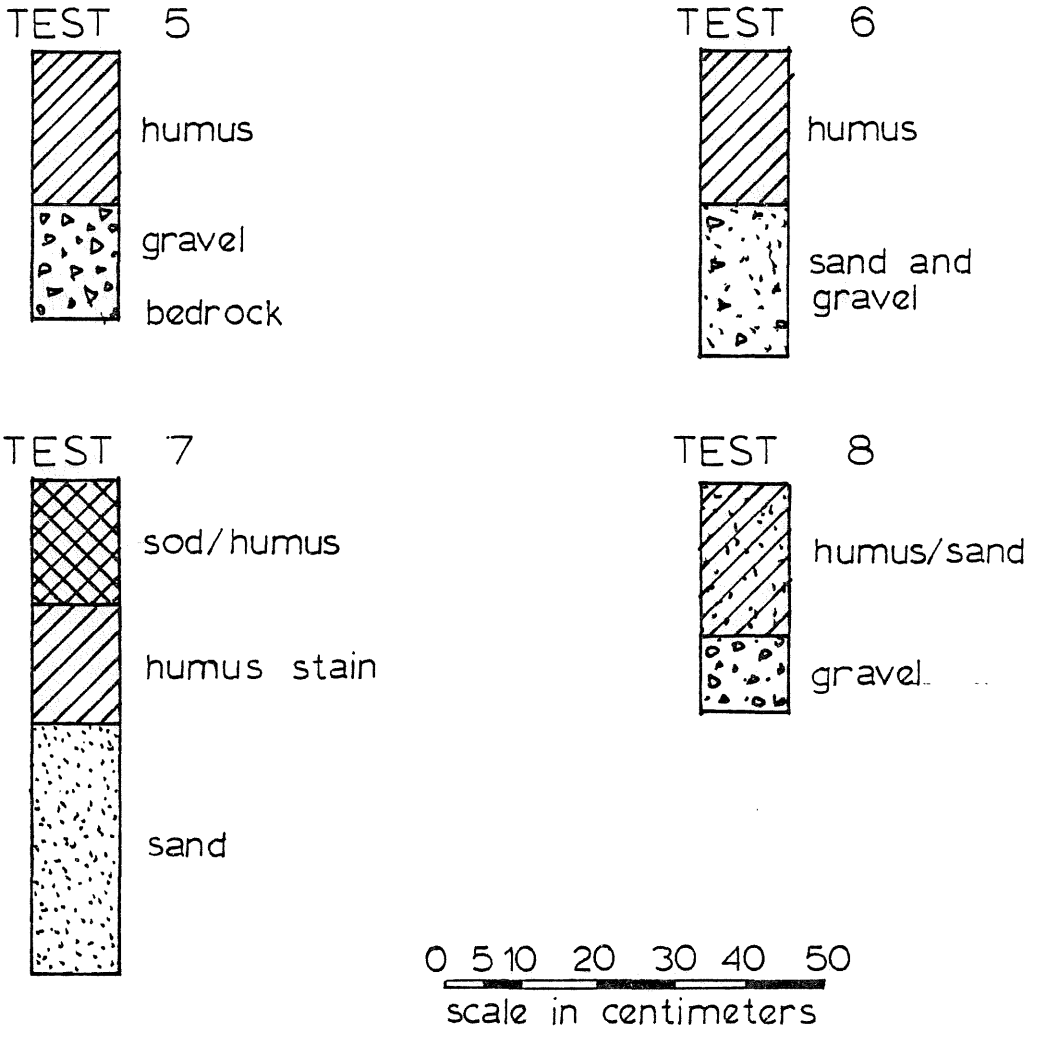
0 5 10 20 30 40 50

scale in centimeters

ITASCA STATE PARK

LAKE MARY PUBLIC ACCESS

TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE



ITASCA STATE PARK

LAKE MARY PUBLIC ACCESS

TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE

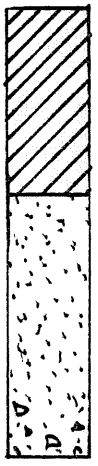
TEST 9

humus

gravel

bedrock

TEST 10



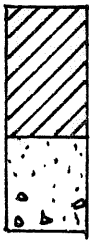
humus

sand

flakes at 50cm.

gravel

TEST 11



humus

sand

gravel

TEST 12

humus

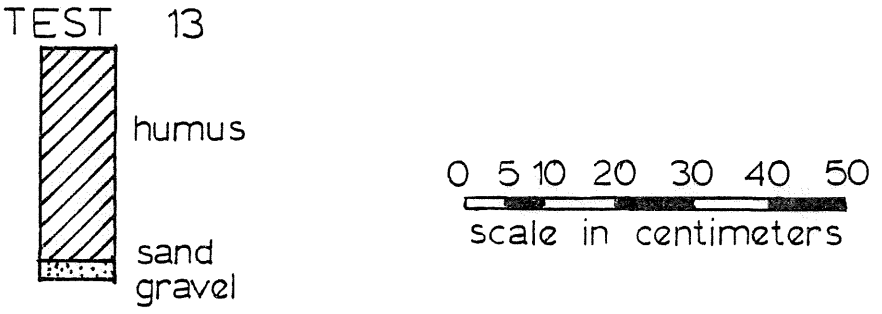
gravel

scale in centimeters

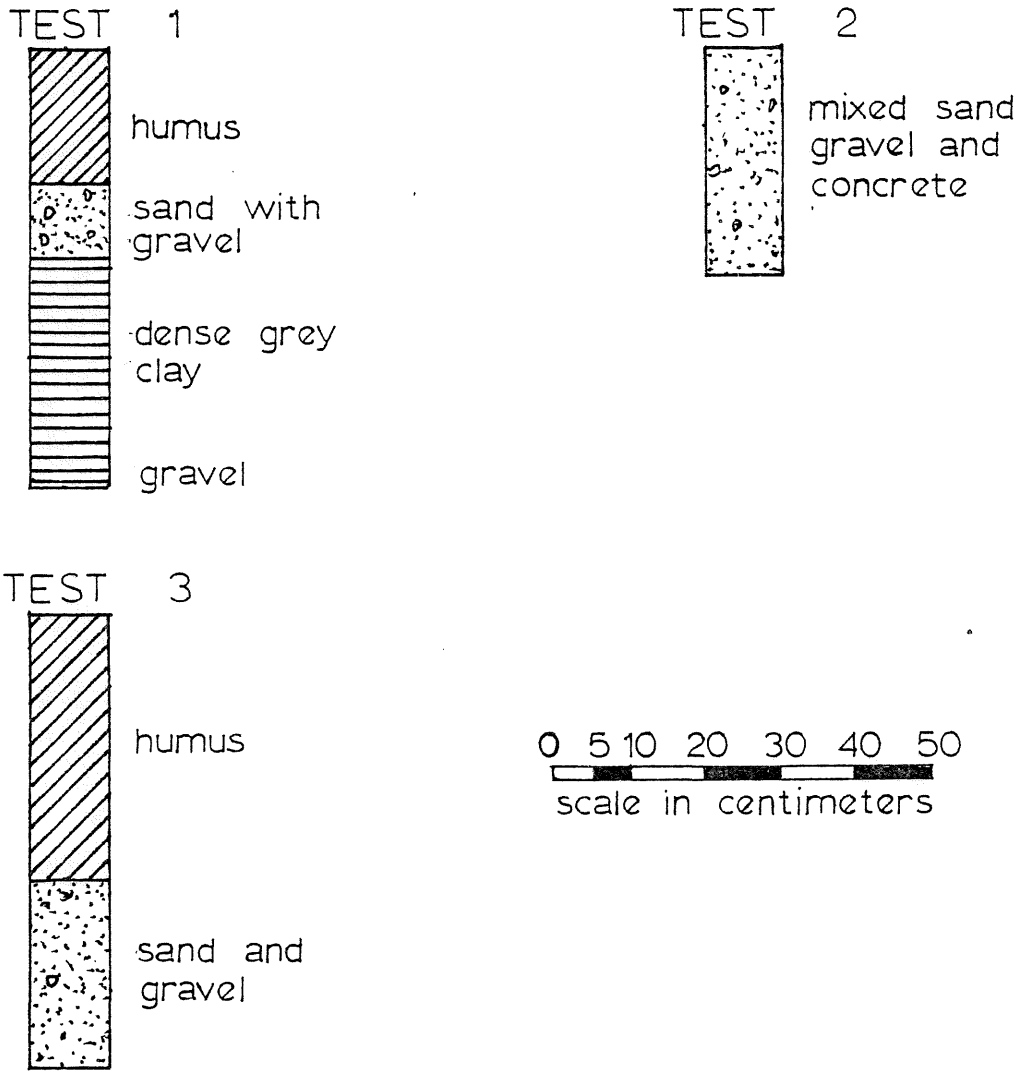
ITASCA STATE PARK

LAKE MARY PUBLIC ACCESS

TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE



ITASCA STATE PARK
boat harbor ramp
TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE

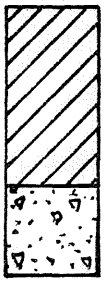


ITASCA STATE PARK

PICNIC PARKING

TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE

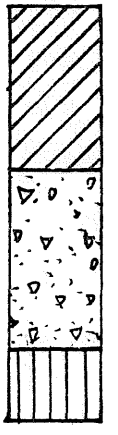
TEST 1



sod
"humus stain"

subsoil
sand and gravel

TEST 2



sod
"humus stain"

course
sand and gravel

glacial till
subsoil

TEST 3

sod
"humus stain"

sand and gravel

TEST 4

gravel

sand and gravel

glacial till

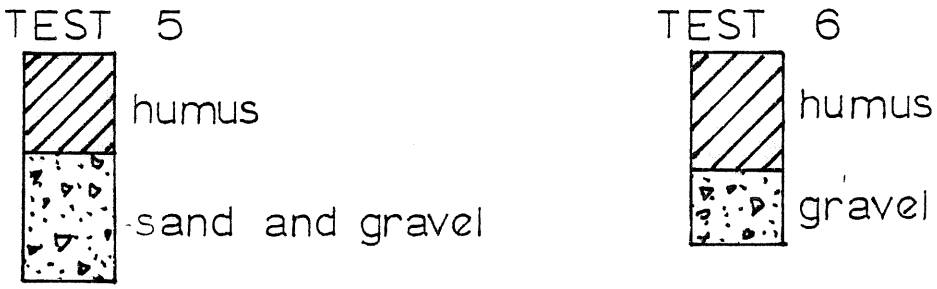
0 5 10 20 30 40 50

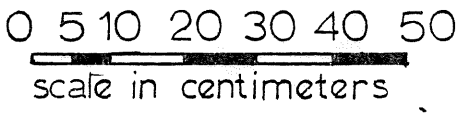
scale in centimeters

ITASCA STATE PARK

PICNIC PARKING

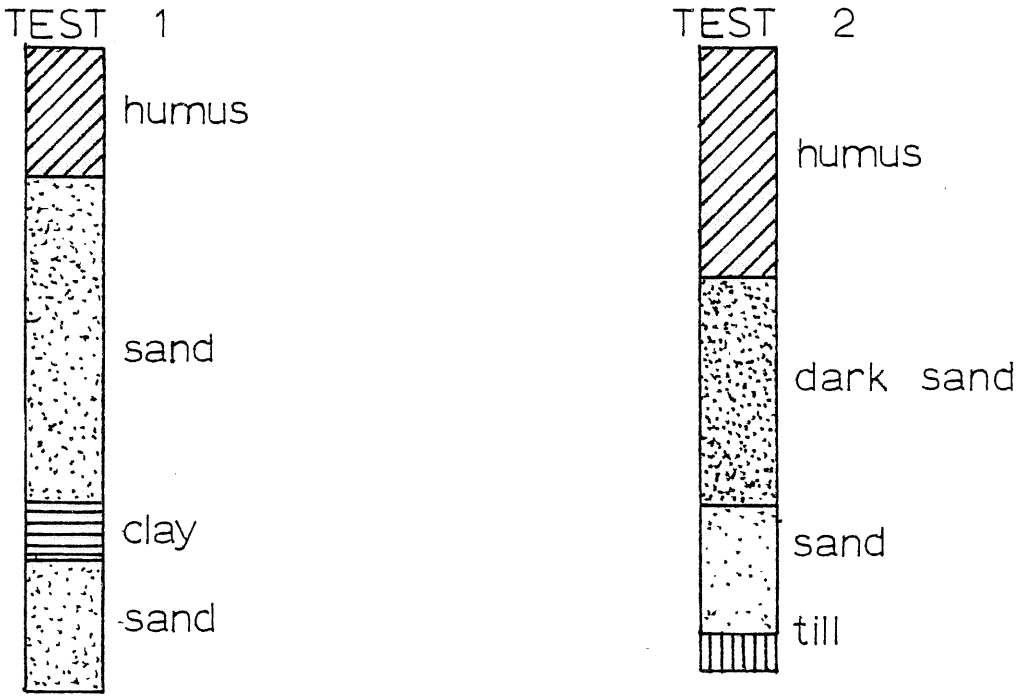
TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE





ITASCA STATE PARK.
Squaw Lake Boat Ramp

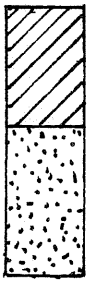
TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE



ITASCA STATE PARK

TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE

TEST 1

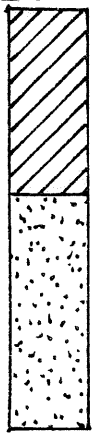


sandy humus

sand

boulder

TEST 2



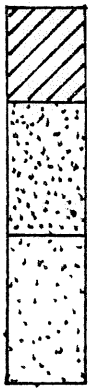
sandy humus

flake bone

light sand

beach sand and gravel

TEST 3



sandy humus

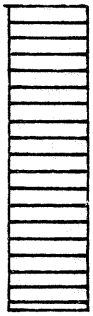
flake at 10cm.

red mottled sand

tan mottled sand

gravel

TEST 4



clay and gravel

0 5 10 20 30 40 50

scale in centimeters

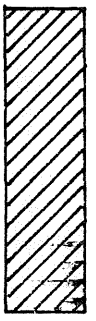
Elk Lake

ITASCA STATE PARK

TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE

TEST 6

TEST 7



TEST 8

TEST 9

0 5 10 20 30 40 50

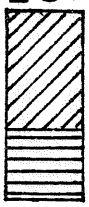
scale in centimeters

Elk Lake

ITASCA STATE PARK

TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE

TEST 10



humus
flake

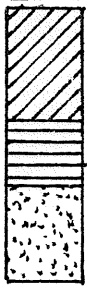
silty clay
and gravel

large boulder

TEST 11

clay fragments
humus
sand (beach)

TEST 12



humus
(dark clay)

mottled mixed
clay and sand

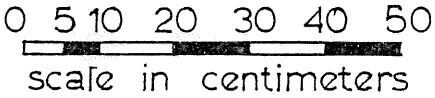
sand

gravel

TEST 13

humus

cobble/sand
mix



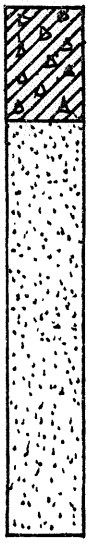
Elk Lake

ITASCA STATE PARK

DOUGLAS LODGE SEWER LINE

TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE

TEST 1



very dark (burned?) sandy humus with gravel

tan sand

frozen ground

TEST 2

dark sand

light sand

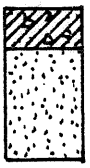
dark sand

light sand

dark sand

light sand with much gravel

TEST 3



mixed humus and gravel

mixed band similar to test 2

TEST 4

medium grey dense clay

light grey frozen ground

0 5 10 20 30 40 50

scale in centimeters

ITASCA STATE PARK

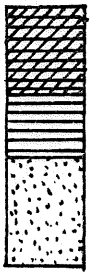
DOUGLAS LODGE SEWER LINE

TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE

TEST 5

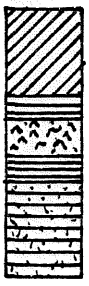
sod
tan clayey gravelly sand
very dark clayey sand
dark red tan clay
light white sand with staining (water)
frozen ground

TEST 6



black humus clayey sand
tan clayey sand
white/tan compact sand with staining
frozen ground

TEST 7



humus
tan clay
crushed rock (old walk?)
dark tan clay
light tan/white dense clay/sand
frozen ground

TEST 8

mixed dark humus and tan clay
tan clay
frozen ground

0 5 10 20 30 40 50

scale in centimeters

ITASCA STATE PARK
DOUGLAS LODGE SEWER LINE

TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE

TEST 9

sandy gravel

dense light tan clay

frozen ground

ITASCA STATE PARK

DOUGLAS LODGE SEWER LINE

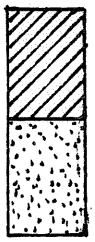
TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE

TEST 10

gravel

clay

TEST 11



humus
(dark sand)

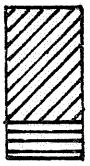
compact tan
sand

frozen ground

TEST 12

gravel

TEST 13



dark humus
(crumbly clay)

tan compact clay

frozen ground

ITASCA STATE PARK

DOUGLAS LODGE SEWER LINE

TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE

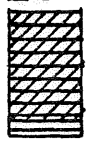
TEST 14

humus mixed with gravel

gravel and clay sand mix

frozen ground

TEST 15

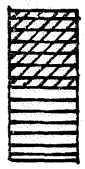


sticky dark clayey humus

tan compact clay

frozen ground

TEST 16



wet sticky dark clayey humus

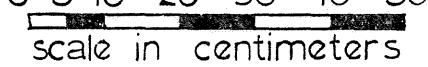
tan dense clay

frozen ground

TEST 17

dark sandy humus

frozen ground

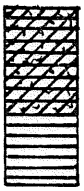


ITASCA STATE PARK

DOUGLAS LODGE SEWER LINE

TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE

TEST 18



humus with dark sandy clay

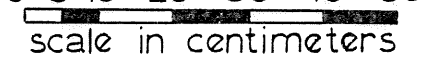
dense tan clay

frozen ground

TEST 19

dark humus

frozen ground



scale in centimeters

ITASCA STATE PARK

DOUGLAS LODGE SEWER LINE

TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE

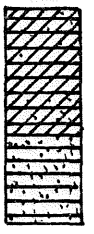
TEST 20

dark sandy humus

tan sandy clay

frozen ground

TEST 21

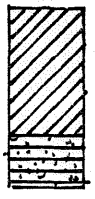


dark sandy clay humus

tan sandy clay

boulders

TEST 22



dark sandy humus

tan sandy clay

frozen ground

TEST 23

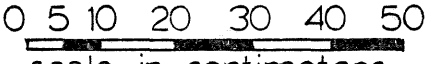
brown clay

red tan clay

black sandy humus

tan sandy clay

frozen ground



scale in centimeters

ITASCA STATE PARK

DOUGLAS LODGE SEWER LINE

TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE

TEST 24

dark sandy humus (artifact)

artifact

tan sand

frozen ground

TEST 25

sandy dark humus with gravel

tan sandy clay

frozen ground

TEST 26

humus/sand mix

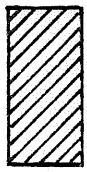
tan sand

black lens

tan sand

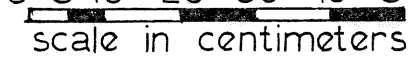
frozen ground

TEST 27



dark wet humus (sherds, lithics, bone)

frozen ground (tan sandy clay)

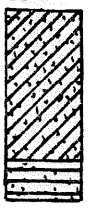


scale in centimeters

ITASCA STATE PARK
DOUGLAS LODGE SEWER LINE

TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE

TEST 28



dry sandy humus

tan sandy clay

frozen ground

TEST 29

dark sandy humus (artifacts)

tan sandy clay

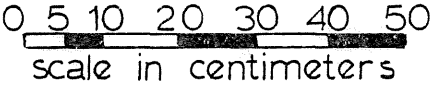
frozen ground

TEST 30

dark sandy humus

tan sandy clay

frozen ground



MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • 612-296-2747

February 3, 1981

Mr. John Winter
Department of Natural Resources
Parks and Recreation
Box 39
Centennial Building
St. Paul, MN 55155

Dear Mr. Winter:

RE: Itasca State Park
Remodeling existing sanitation building for the handicapped, Clearwater County, MN.

MHS Referral File Number: M 268

This letter is to inform you that our office has received a statement regarding the above-referenced project. We concur with the archaeologist's opinion that there are no archaeological sites in the area that will be affected. Consequently, there are no sites of historic, architectural, cultural, or archaeological significance listed on the National Register or eligible for inclusion on the National Register, which will be affected by your proposal.

Thank you for your participation in this important effort to identify and preserve Minnesota's cultural resources.

Sincerely,

Russell W. Fridley
State Historic Preservation Officer

RWF/sl

cc: Jan Streiff
Department of Anthropology
University of Minnesota

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FOUNDED IN 1849
690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 • (612) 296-6126

4 May 1981

Mr. John Winter
Department of Natural Resources
B95 Centennial Office
Centennial Building
St. Paul, MN

Dear Mr. Winter:

RE: Review of the Archaeological Survey
of the Douglas Lodge Sewer Line Project,
Clearwater, Hubbard Counties, MN.

MHS Referral File Number: M 784

This letter is to inform you that we have received the results of the above-referenced survey. During the course of the survey, two archaeologically sensitive areas were identified. One area was within a previously disturbed roadbed, and the other area was located in the vicinity of a grinder pump. We concur with the archaeologist that the site in the area of the roadbed is too badly disturbed to warrant further work, and that moving the line to the east successfully avoids the site.

Consequently, there are no sites of historic, architectural, cultural, or archaeological significance listed on the National Register or eligible for inclusion on the National Register, which will be affected by your proposal.

Thank you for your participation in this important effort to identify and preserve Minnesota's cultural resources.

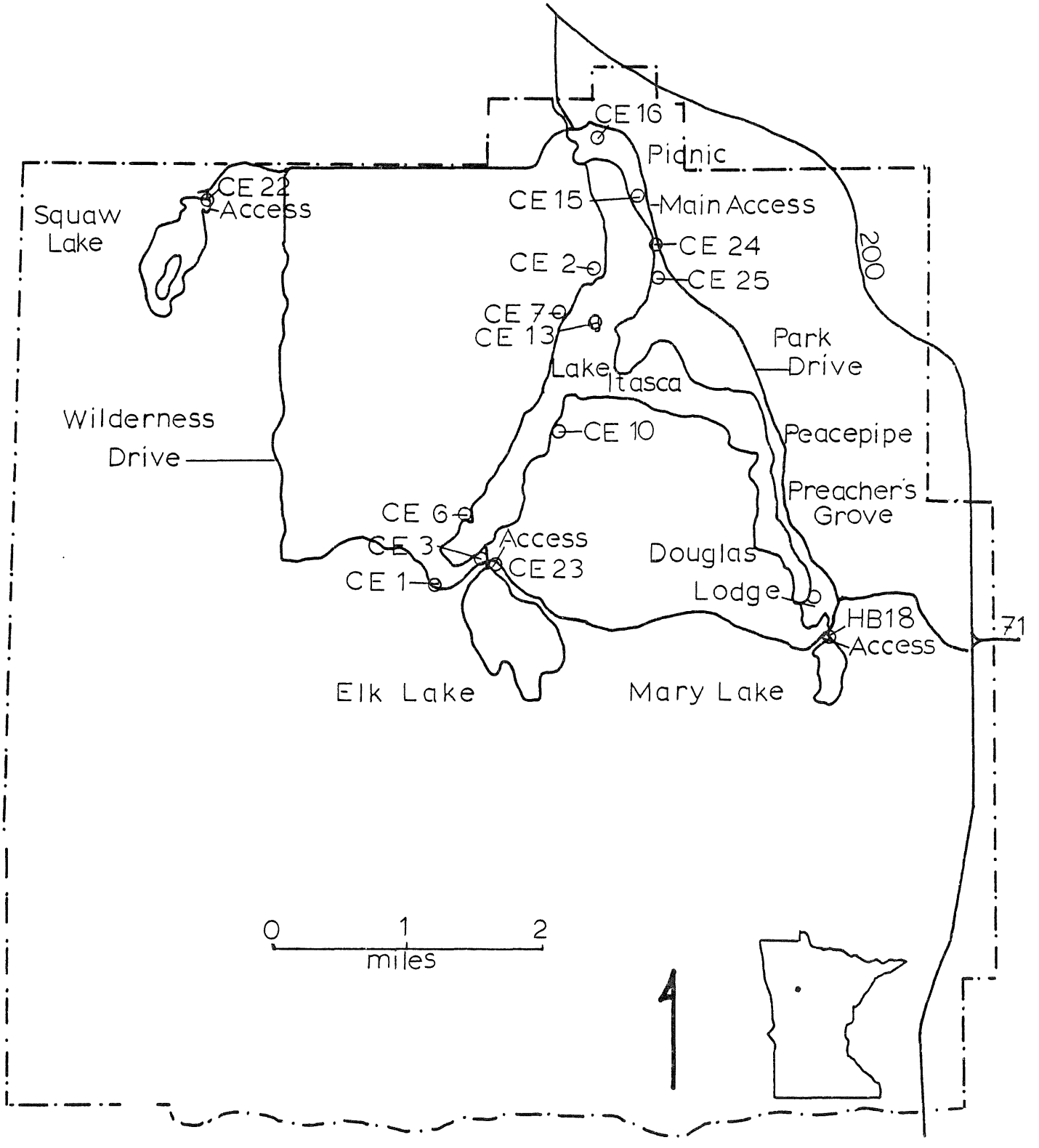
Sincerely,

Russell W. Fridley
State Historic Preservation Officer

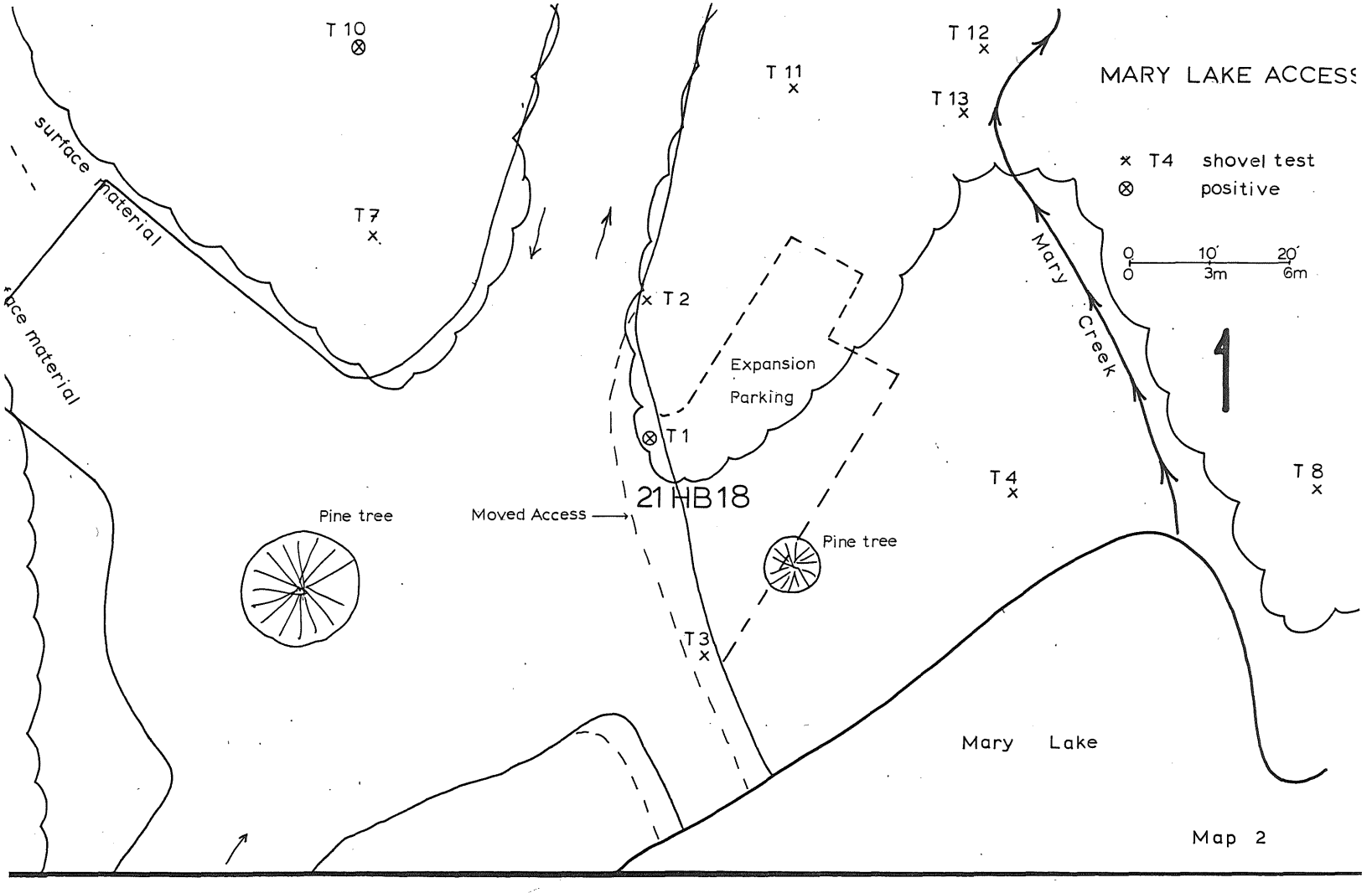
RWF/sl

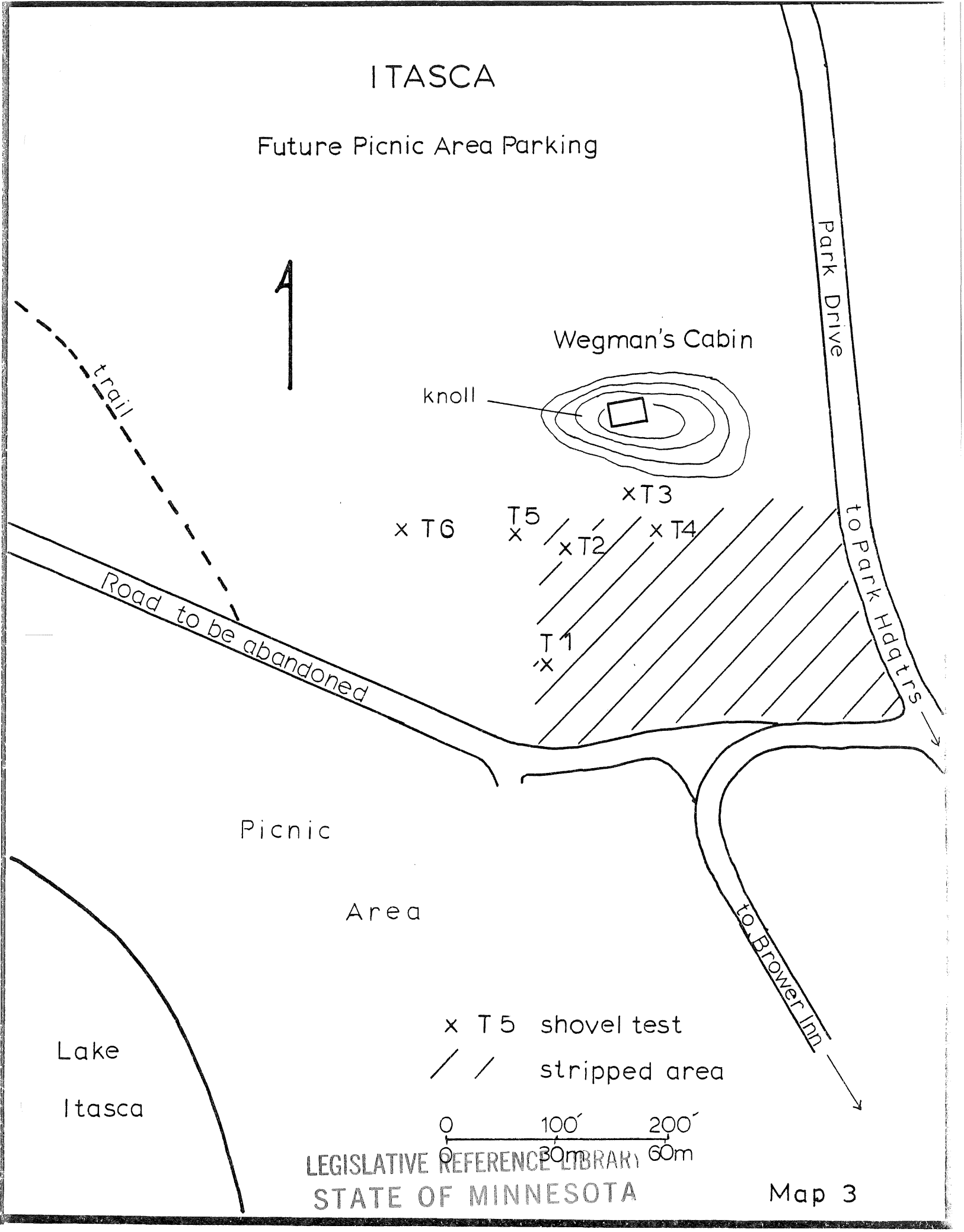
cc: Jan Streif
Dept. of Anthropology
University of Minnesota
Ford House
Minneapolis, MN 55455

ITASCA STATE PARK

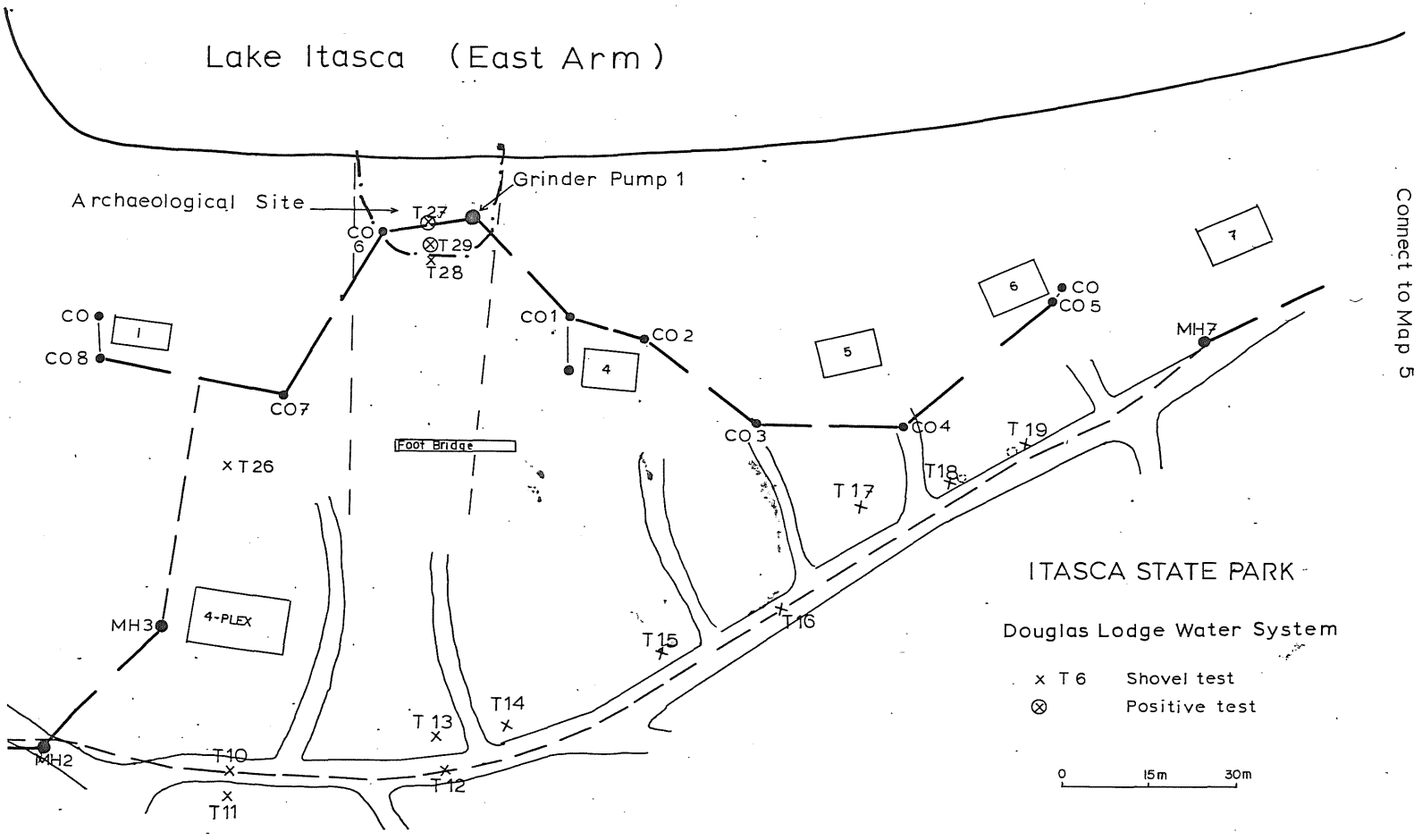


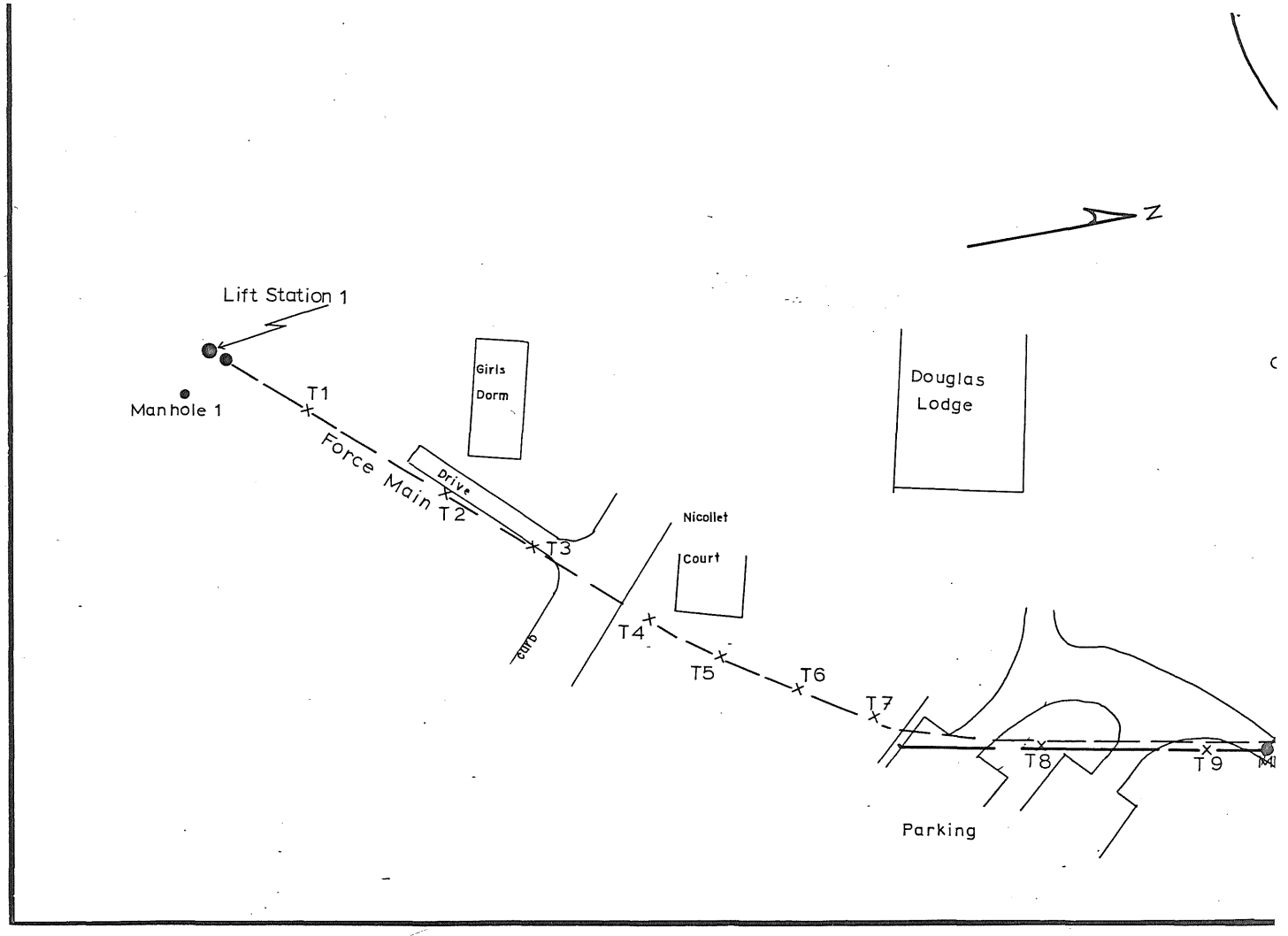
Map 1


MARY LAKE ACCESS
T 4 shovel test
positive
0 10' 20'
0 3m 6m
T 10
T 11
T 12
T 13
T 7
T 2
T 1
T 4
T 8
T 3
surface material
ace material
Expansion
Parking
Mary
Creek
21 HB18
Moved Access
Pine tree
Pine tree
Mary Lake
Map 2

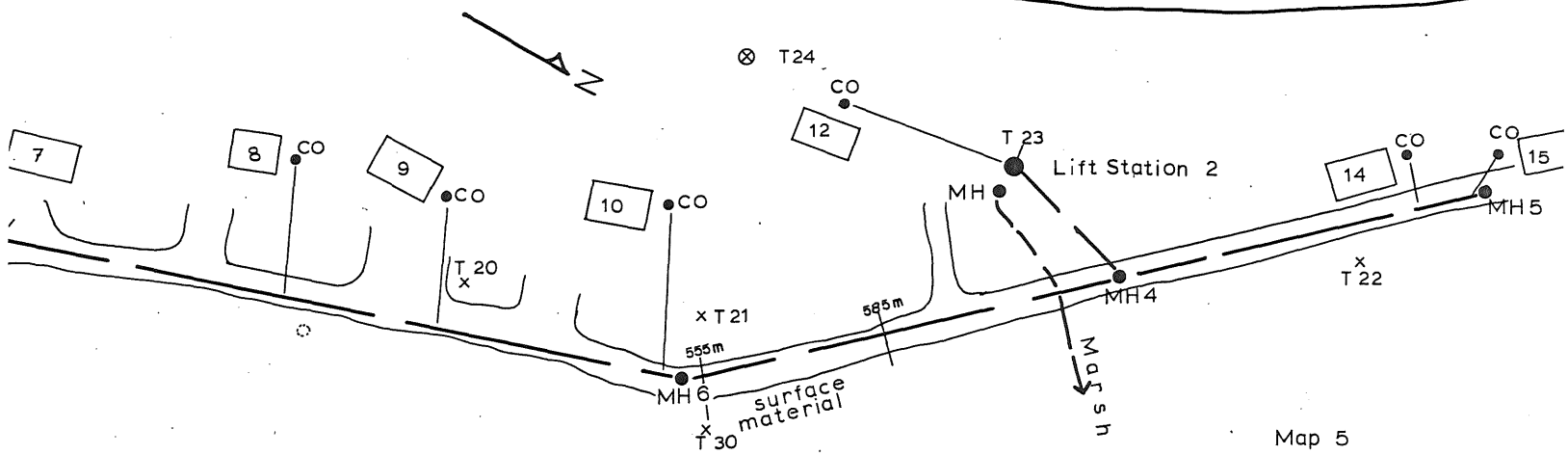


Map 3

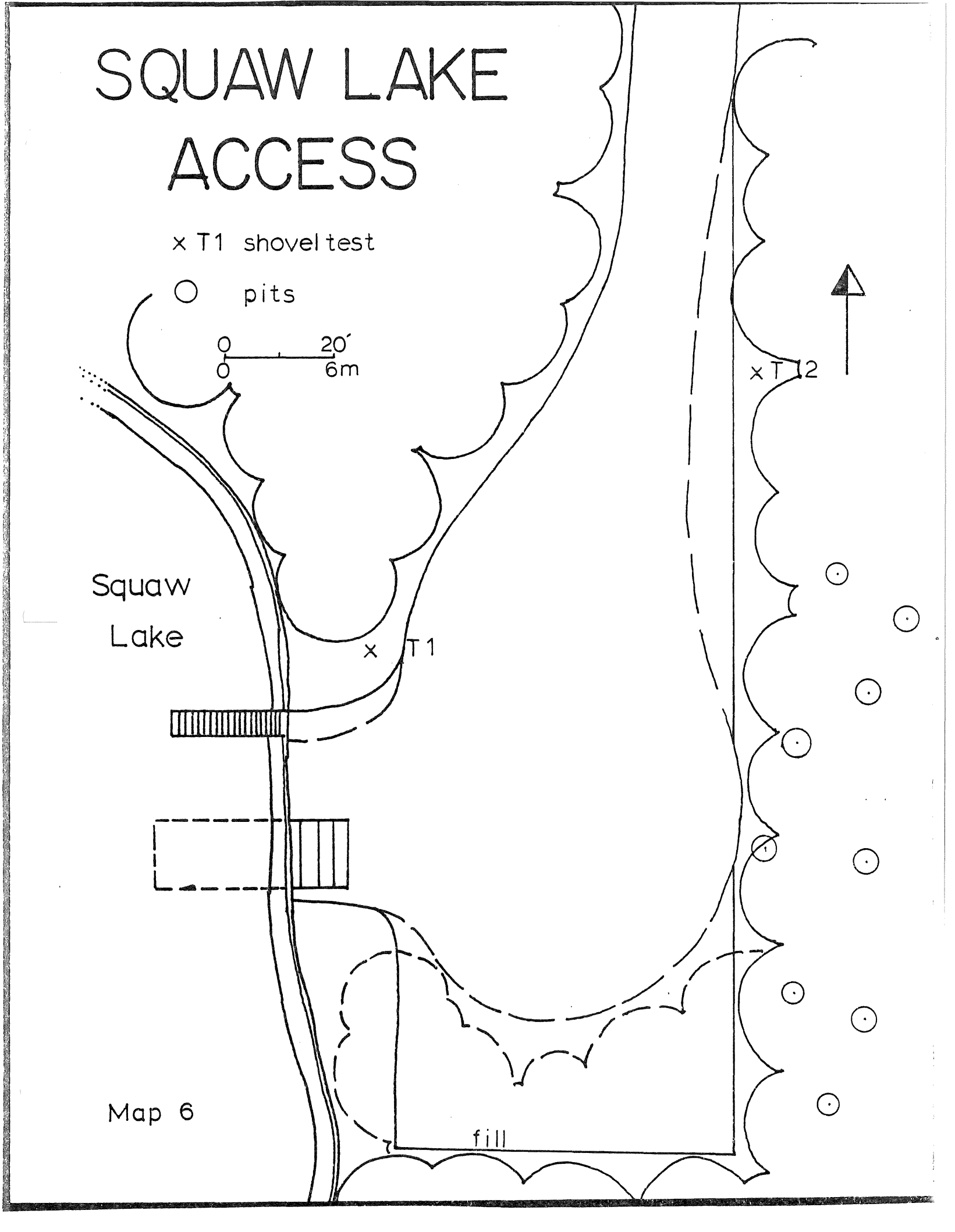

Lake Itasca (East Arm)
Archaeological Site
Grinder Pump 1
T27
CO 6
T29
T28
CO
CO 8
1
CO7
CO1
CO 2
4
5
6
CO
CO 5
7
MH7
CO 3
CO 4
T 19
T18
T 17
x T26
Foot Bridge
MH3
4-PLEX
T15
T16
T 13
T14
MH2
T10
T12
T11
ITASCA STATE PARK
Douglas Lodge Water System
x T 6 Shovel test
⊗ Positive test
0 15m 30m
Map 4
Connect to Map 5

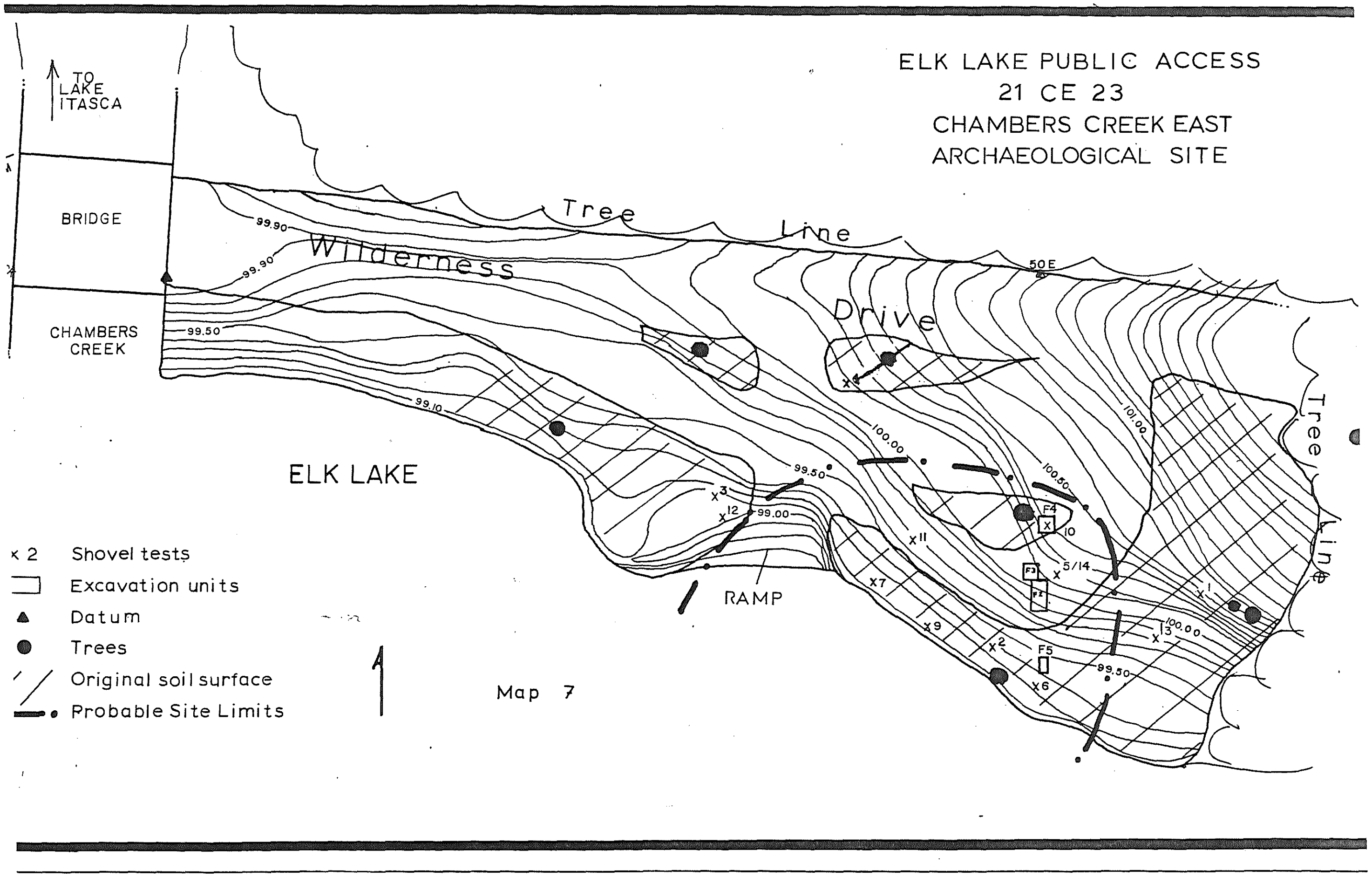

N
Lift Station 1
Manhole 1
T1
Force Main
Girls
Dorm
Drive
T2
T3
Douglas
Lodge
Nicollet
Court
curb
T4
T5
T6
T7
T8
T9
Parking

Lake Itasca (East Arm)



Map 5


SQUAW LAKE ACCESS
x T1 shovel test
pits
0 20'
0 6m
Squaw Lake
x T1
x T2
fill
Map 6


ELK LAKE PUBLIC ACCESS
21 CE 23
CHAMBERS CREEK EAST
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
TO LAKE ITASCA
BRIDGE
CHAMBERS CREEK
Wilderness
Tree Line
Drive
ELK LAKE
RAMP
50E
F4
F3
F5
Shovel tests
Excavation units
Datum
Trees
Original soil surface
Probable Site Limits
Map 7