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CULTURAL HERITAGE FORM

Revised July 2013

The Cultural Heritage Form may be used to document and initially record traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, and/or sites of cultural and religious significance to tribes or other groups. This form is not a formal determination of significance by Federal, Tribal, or State officials.

The Cultural Heritage Form is not required by the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (NDSHPO) or the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND). The Cultural Heritage Form is not a substitute for the North Dakota Cultural Resource Survey (NDCRS) archaeological, architectural, and historical archaeological site forms. Locations identified and recorded on the Cultural Heritage Form will not be assigned a formal Smithsonian Institution Trinomial System (SITS) site number.

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE FORM

Temporary Number: If needed, a temporary identification number used by the Recorder.

Identification Number: A permanent identification number.

Corresponding SITS# (if applicable): If the site also is recorded with the North Dakota Cultural Resource Survey (NDCRS), provide the corresponding Smithsonian Institutional Trinomial System (SITS) number for cross-reference.

Map Quad(s): The name(s) of the USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle(s) on which the site is plotted.

Legal Description

- LTL: Due to surveyor errors made during the platting of the state of North Dakota, certain areas of Richland and Sargent counties contain township numbers that are duplicated within the Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota Nation. The area within the reservation is called Lake Traverse Land (LTL). If the site is within LTL place a check mark in this field.
- TWP: Township number North (129 – 164)
- R: Range number West (47 – 107)
- SEC: Section number (1 – 36)
- QQQ, QQ, Q: Quarter sections (NE, NW, SE, SW). Reads: QQQ of the QQ of the Q (example: NE of the NW of the SE of Section 18)

UTM Coordinates – NAD 1983: Enter the NAD 1983 Northing and Easting for the location. Additional UTM coordinates may be listed in the Additional Information section of the form.

Zone: Enter the zone (13N or 14N) used to gather the UTM coordinate(s).
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Attachments: Attach a map of the USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle map and a separate sketch map depicting the site boundary and feature(s). Photographs may be attached as appropriate.


Single Feature: Place a check mark in this field if one feature is present.

Multiple Features: Place a check mark in this field if more than one feature is present.

Type(s): Place a check mark beside each feature type present. Information on these site and feature types may be found in Deaver (1986), LeBeau II (2009), and Sundstrom (2003). Please consult other references cited in the Bibliography below.

- **Building / Structure:** A standing building or structure planned and constructed by a person.

- **Cairn:** A cairn contains multiple stones that may be of various minerals, shapes, and sizes. Naturally deposited stones, particularly pedestal-types, may be incorporated. A cairn may be spiritual, ceremonial, or function as a marker. Stones may be added over time by people visiting the cairn. Examples include a rock clearing for a hearth or resting place, vision quest location, a record of pilgrimage to a sacred site, migration, a support for a pole, drying rack, scaffolding, or weapon, or a marker for an altar, boundary, burial, cache, conflict, game, memorial, or trail. A cairn may be referred to as a stone altar.

- **Ceremonial / Meeting Ground:** Ceremonial and/or meeting grounds may contain altered vegetation, vegetation scar(s), depression(s), and/or a buffalo trap. Locations may be used repeatedly. Examples include Grandmother’s Lodge, Killdeer Mountain, Medicine Rock, and Sun Dance grounds.

- **Depression:** A low or hollow surface feature surrounded by higher ground.

- **Eagle Trap / Trapping Ground:** A shallow pit or depression used for eagle trapping and large enough to fit a person. A conical lodge may be constructed near the eagle trap. A conical lodge is a standing structure of upright poles in the shape of a cone. Eagle trapping is ritual and may include prayer vigils, self-mutilation, and/or ceremonies. Examples in North Dakota include Buckbrush Trapping Camp, First Trapping Camp, Heart River Ravine, One Cottonwood Camp, and Thunder Butte.

- **Earthwork:** A construction made from earth. Examples include a burial mound, effigy mound, intaglio, and sod effigy. Conical, linear, and effigy mounds have been identified in North Dakota.
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- **Fossil Exposure**: Fossil exposures may include vertebrate fossil beds, and invertebrate ammonite and baculite outcrops, or sources of buffalo stones and coral fossils.


- **Landform (describe below)**: A natural feature imbued with spiritual or cultural significance. Describe the feature in the Additional Information field. Physiographic features may include: bench, bluff, butte, canyon, cave, cliff, confluence of waterways, crevice, divide, game resource area, gap, hill, island, lake, mountain peak, pass, plateau, quarry, ridge, river, rock shelter, saddle, shoreline, spring, stream, terrace, thermal spring, un-vegetated area (bare rock, sandbar), valley, and waterfall. Examples in North Dakota include: Devils Lake, Buffalo Comes Out Butte (Lone Butte), Crow Butte, Dog Den Buttes, Fox Singing Butte, Ghost Singing Butte, Heart Singing Butte, Killdeer Mountains, Little Heart Singing Butte, Medicine Rock, Opposite Butte (Prophets Mountains), Rosebud Butte, Singing Butte (Turtle Mountains), Square Butte, Turtle Mountains, White Butte. Regional examples include: pipestone quarries in Minnesota and the Black Hills of the Great Plains.

- **Mineral Gathering Area**: A location where minerals are gathered for spiritual and/or medicinal purposes.

- **Other**: Check this category if the site and/or feature type does not fit into one of those listed above. Describe in the Comments field.

- **Petroglyph / Pictograph**: Rock art may include a petroglyph, pictograph, oracle stone, and/or place of offering. Rock art is not necessarily a record of events. Examples include anthropomorphic and zoomorphic images and geometric patterns. They also may be referred to as sacred marks.

- **Stone Circle**: A person-made ring-shaped pattern of stone. Stone circles vary in size, number of stones, mineral type(s) of stones, and number of rings (single, double, etc.). A stone circle may incorporate naturally deposited stone(s), and may be asymmetrical. Stone circles may be used for habitation or ceremonial purposes. Commemorative stone circles may mark a camping spot or a lodge of a deceased person. A stone circle also may be referred to as a stone ring or tipi ring.
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- **Stone Feature**: Check this category if the stone feature does not fit into one of the listed stone property types. Describe the stone feature in the Comments field at the bottom of the form. Features include an alignment, effigy, marker, medicine wheel (or sacred hoop), offering place, large game jump, and Sun Dance circle.

- **Stone Image**: A single stone in the shape of an animal, generally oriented north to south. Examples include a turtle, striped turtle, turtle head, bull buffalo, snake, mammoth, snail shell, and talons. Standing Rock, located at Fort Yates, North Dakota, is an example.

- **Subsistence Gathering Area**: A location where plants and/or animals are gathered for spiritual and/or medicinal purposes. Examples of animals are birds and eggs.

- **Trail**: A path made cross-country by repeated passage.

**Historical Cultural / Ethnic Affiliation**: Identify the group(s) to which the site is affiliated.

**Setting**: Briefly describe the landform(s) and ecosystem in which the site is located.

**Surface Ownership of Land**: List the surface owner(s) of the land on which the site is located.

**Mineral Ownership of Land**: If known, list the mineral right owner(s) of the land on which the site is located.

**Current Land Use**: Describe the current use of the land on which the site is located.

**Condition**: The physical condition of the site (excellent; fair; poor; inundated; destroyed).

**Treatment Recommendation / Recommended Avoidance Buffer**: This is the recommendation of the interviewer, interviewee, and / or recorder. The treatment recommendation(s) is not necessarily the recommendation(s), opinion(s), and / or concurrence with significance determination(s) of any Federal, Tribal, or State agency or office.

**Interviewee(s)**: The first and last name(s) of the individual(s) identifying and / or providing information about the site. Please provide contact information.

**Federal / Tribal / State Agency**: If applicable, the name of the Federal, Tribal, or State agency involved with, and / or reviewing, the project. Please provide contact information.

**Project / Report Title**: The name of the project or report title for reference and correspondence.

**Comments**: Provide additional legal description(s); describe ‘Other’ site and / or feature type(s); and / or record additional information not listed above. Please attach pages as need to describe any additional information and / or comments.
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Repository of Additional Information: If known, list the contact information for additional information. Examples may be Tribe(s), Tribal Historic Preservation Office, and/or other group.

Recorder: The first name and last name of the individual recording the site. Please provide contact information.

Date: Date on which the site is recorded.

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Beckwith, M.

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Buechler, J. and P. Malone  

Calder, J.  

Campbell, G. and T. Foor.  

Catlin, George  

Chittendon, H. and A. Richardson  

Clark, W.  

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Denig, Edwin T.


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Devoto, B. (editor)

Dodge, R.
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Dorsey, George A.

Dorsey, J.

Eddy, J.

Enoe, H.

Erdoes, Richard and A. Ortiz

Ewers, J. C.


Fletcher, A. and F. LaFlesche

Fredlund, D.

Fries, A.
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