



PART 2

SELECTED COMPONENTS OF A SUSTAINABLE FOREST: Rationale and Management Considerations

A forest ecosystem reflects the dynamic interaction between people—landowners, resource managers, loggers, tourists and recreational users—and many different forest resources, including, among others, cultural resources, forest soil productivity, riparian areas, visual quality, water quality and wetlands, and wildlife habitat.

Part 2 introduces and defines these six forest resources, providing the rationale for their role in the overall sustainability of forested lands in Minnesota.

Cultural Resources

Forest Soil Productivity

Riparian Areas

Visual Quality

Water Quality and Wetlands

Wildlife Habitat



Cultural Resources

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The location of this historic northern Minnesota logging camp (circa 1915) is today a valuable cultural resource: an archaeological site representing an important chapter in the history of the region. *Photo courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society (William F. Roleff)*

The Value of Cultural Resources

What Cultural Resources Are

In these guidelines, cultural resource means any site, building, structure, object or area that has value in American history, archaeology, architecture, engineering or culture. A cultural resource may be the archaeological remains of a 2,000-year-old Indian village, an abandoned logging camp, a portage trail or a pioneer homestead. It may be of value to the nation or state as a whole or important only to the local community. In order to be considered important, generally a cultural resource has to be at least 50 years old.

The people of Minnesota are heirs to a unique legacy of cultural resources, many of which occur within the state's public and private forest lands. Generally, these cultural resources fall into five broad categories: historic structures, archaeological sites, cemeteries, traditional use areas and historic areas.

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Burial mounds are a cultural resource that can be found in Minnesota today. This burial mound is located in Houston County. *Photo courtesy of Minnesota DNR Forestry Heritage Resources Program*

The following list provides an overview of the most common types of cultural resources within these categories:

Historic structures

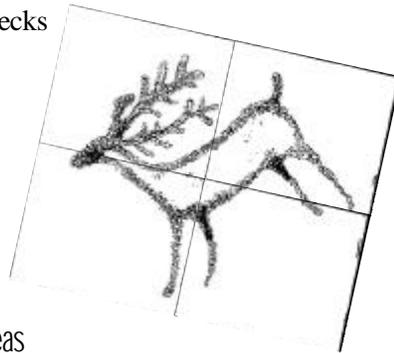
- Houses, barns, outbuildings
- Notable examples of architectural styles or methods of construction
- Buildings reflecting important historical events and trends
- Logging camps and mills
- Sole or rare survivors of important architectural types
- Industrial and engineering structures
- Churches and schools
- Fire lookout towers
- Stores, office buildings, sheds
- Vegetation which is part of a historic site, such as plantations or formal gardens

☐ Cemeteries

- Platted burial grounds
- Burial mounds
- Family cemeteries
- Graves
- Associated vegetation, such as flowers, trees and shrubbery

☐ Archaeological sites

- Sites containing important scientific data
- Sites that shed light on local, regional or state history
- Ruins of historically important buildings
- Villages and camps
- Quarries
- Food-gathering sites, such as ricing camps or sugar bushes
- Middens, cache pits and earthworks
- Petroglyphs (rock carvings) and pictographs (rock paintings)
- Shipwrecks



☐ Historic areas

- Areas shaped by historical land uses (such as agriculture, mining or transportation)
- Roads, trails, highways and portages
- Clusters of buildings and other features
- Parks, gardens and other historic plantings

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“Traditional use areas” were the site of a particular activity (such as food-gathering) by a group of people over a period of years. This Ojibwe hut (1920) stored tools and food containers, which the Ojibwe used for food-gathering. *Photo courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society (Frances Densmore)*

☐ Traditional use areas

- Areas traditionally or historically used by one or more groups of people for some type of activity
- Locations associated with traditional beliefs
- Shrines and ceremonial sites

Historical Context

Cultural resources reflect roughly 12,000 years of human occupation in Minnesota, from the earliest appearance of people at the end of the last Ice Age to the 20th century. Cultural resource management professionals commonly divide the state’s history into three time periods:

☐ The Pre-Contact Period begins approximately 12,000 years ago and covers Minnesota history through about A.D. 1650. Several successive American Indian cultural traditions existed here during this long period of time, as native peoples adapted to a wide range of conditions in all of the state’s ecosystems.

Ancient American Indian settlement and subsistence in Minnesota generally reflect the hunting and gathering pattern of the Eastern Woodlands, but there were also societies characterized by agriculture and village life.

- ❑ The Contact Period groups together the events and cultural trends characterized by the interaction of American Indians and Europeans during the period from about 1650, when the first explorers reached Lake Superior, to 1837, the date of the first treaties ceding tribal lands in Minnesota to the United States. Cultural resources from this period are most often linked to the themes of exploration and discovery, the fur trade, acculturation of tribal societies, and initial Euro-American settlement.
- ❑ The Post-Contact Period covers the years between 1837 and the end of the Second World War. Cultural resources from this period are particularly abundant and reflect both broad historical themes and more narrow, localized topics:
 - Broad historical themes include American Indian reservation communities, logging, agriculture, mining, transportation, industry and urban development.
 - More narrow, localized topics include ethnic settlements, folk architecture, state parks and pioneer farmsteads.

In special circumstances, cultural resources from the post-1945 era may also be considered significant.



The site of this blacksmith shop at an 1885 lumber camp would today provide important information to help archaeologists (and others) better understand daily life in a logging camp more than 100 years ago. *Photo courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society*

Assumptions and Desired Outcomes

Six primary assumptions provided the foundation for the development of cultural resource guidelines:

- Cultural resources are scarce and nonrenewable.
- Voluntary guidelines should enable forest land managers, landowners and cultural resource managers to avoid unnecessary conflicts.
- Natural environments that have been shaped by historical processes of land use may also have cultural resource value.
- Long-range planning is the key to successful cultural resource management.
- Good forest land management is compatible with good cultural resource management practices.
- Education and partnerships will be the keys to successful guideline implementation.

These guidelines were developed to provide landowners, loggers and resource managers with information about cultural resources and recommendations on how to take them into consideration during forest management activities.

The purpose of the guidelines is to achieve two major outcomes related to all forest management practices:

- Increased awareness of cultural resources among forest landowners, loggers and resource managers
- Protection of important cultural resources during forest management activities

Potential Impacts to Cultural Resources

In general, cultural resources are fragile. Threats range from natural forces (erosion, flooding, weathering and fire) to human action (logging, agriculture, mining, land development and vandalism). Lack of awareness of the existence of a cultural

resource is the main cause of damage. Use of these guidelines will encourage implementation of practices that will minimize unintentional damage to cultural resources.

Potential damaging effects to cultural resources resulting from forest land management activities include:

- Soil disturbance
- Soil compaction
- Rutting
- Changes in public access
- Changes in vegetation which is part of a cultural resource
- Damage to above-ground features

Cultural resources are susceptible to the effects of soil erosion, compaction and rutting. These forces can disturb archaeological sites and destabilize historic structures. Traditional use areas may be impacted by timber harvesting, fire management and herbicide use.

While changes in site access created by forest roads make some cultural resources susceptible to looting and vandalism, they may also open up opportunities for on-site education, interpretation and tourism—which may, in turn, lead to new threats to the integrity of the resource.

The Benefits of Cultural Resource Management

The underlying reason for including cultural resource management (CRM) as part of forest management is the growing recognition that cultural resources have value and should be wisely managed. Cultural resources represent parts of an inheritance shared by all people. This heritage is of fundamental value to modern-day societies and is truly a gift from the past. Cultural resources are valued in a variety of ways. They often possess spiritual, scientific and other values that are weighed differently by different cultures.

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The benefits of CRM are both tangible and intangible. Today CRM is increasingly seen as a necessary component of land stewardship. Forest managers and landowners should use CRM as a tool to minimize conflicts between stewardship and economics, and to treat cultural resources as assets rather than liabilities. Cultural resource management is about people, not things, and its orientation is toward the future, not the past.

While the intangible benefits of cultural resource management cannot always be easily defined, they are nevertheless important:

- As scarce, nonrenewable parts of the environment, cultural resources by their very nature provide physical links to the past, along with a sense of national, community and personal identity.
- Historic structures, historic areas, traditional use areas and other above-ground cultural resources provide environmental diversity, while some structures and artifacts have intrinsic value as works of art.
- Perhaps most importantly, the conservation of cultural resources contributes to an understanding of history, fosters an appreciation for heritage, and stimulates learning at all education levels.
- Lastly, resources that connect the present with the past fulfill important nostalgic and spiritual instincts shared by large segments of modern society.

The Economics of Cultural Resource Management

Economically, CRM will not usually pay for itself, but some forest landowners will discover that preserved and protected cultural resources can be financial assets that do provide opportunities for development:

- Indirectly, cultural resource conservation efforts often contribute to soil, water and wildlife habitat conservation measures.
- Some kinds of cultural resources, including archaeological sites and historic structures, have value as heritage tourism sites and may be used to help stimulate outdoor recreational development.

❑ The return on investment in the preservation, rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of above-ground cultural resources is often reflected in increased resale values, and, although “quality of life” benefits are sometimes difficult to accurately measure, CRM may be used as an effective tool for developing a sense of corporate or community identity that increases economic productivity and encourages new investment.

❑ Finally, a growing number of federal and state laws provide financial incentives for preserving and protecting cultural resources. For example, landowners may qualify for a federal income tax deduction, and/or a reduction in estate tax, by donating conservation easements at particularly important cultural resources to non-profit conservancy groups.

Federal investment tax credits are also available for rehabilitating and reusing historically significant buildings and structures. (Unlike some neighboring states, Minnesota does not have property tax abatement for cultural resource properties.) For current information on tax incentives, contact the State Historic Preservation Office. See *Resource Directory*.

Cultural Resource Management and the Law

Although these guidelines are designed to be voluntary, forest managers will need to know something of the non-voluntary, regulatory side of CRM. The legal basis for CRM is deeply rooted in federal and state legislation concerned with natural resource conservation and environmental protection going back to the early 1900s.

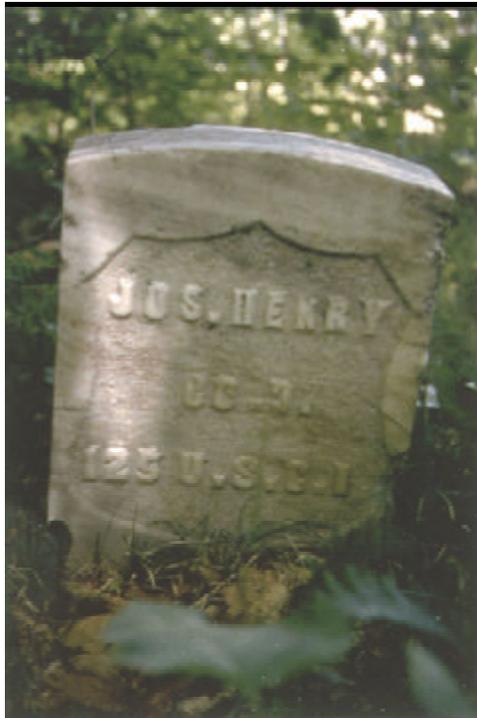
The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, is the centerpiece of the national historic preservation program and has become an important component of state and local CRM programs in Minnesota. NHPA establishes the National Register of Historic Places and provides for State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers to implement the national preservation program. Section 106 of NHPA requires that federal agencies consider the effects of their activities on cultural resources.

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The State of Minnesota has also adopted laws designed to ensure that both natural and cultural resources are considered in government decision-making. These laws include state environmental policy and environmental rights acts. Virtually all environmental legislation currently on the books applies to CRM issues.

Cultural resource laws in general are intended to ensure that significant resources will be taken into consideration when activities are planned that might damage their scientific or cultural values. Both federal and state laws protect cultural resources. In some cases, one or more of these laws might apply on private property as well.

Human burials are given special consideration under both federal and state law. The Minnesota Private Cemeteries Act (MS 307.08) protects all human burials in the state from disturbance, regardless of age, ethnic affiliation or land ownership. Similar protection applies to burials on lands under federal control.



Many graves in pioneer cemeteries do not have markers, making identification and protection more difficult. This headstone, found in a pioneer cemetery in Aitkin County, was on the only one of eight graves with an easily recognizable marker. *Photo courtesy of Minnesota DNR Forestry Heritage Resources Program*

For cultural resources other than cemeteries, how a law applies is determined by three factors:

- Land ownership
- The source of funding being used for the activity
- Any permitting authority that might be involved

Federal law applies whenever activity takes place on federal land. If it will use federal funds, it will require a permit issued pursuant to federal authority. State law applies whenever the activity is on non-federal public land. If it will use non-federal public funds, state law applies regardless of ownership. If human burials are known or suspected to be present, state law applies regardless of ownership.

Although administration and enforcement of environmental protection laws vary, forest managers would do well to assume that, whenever a government permit or license is required, some kind of CRM review and compliance may also be required.

Federal and state laws, for example, require public land forest managers to consider the effects of their projects on cultural resources. When a cultural resource eligible for inclusion on the National Register must be destroyed or damaged by forest management activities on public land, public funds may be used to recover important historical, archaeological or cultural data that would otherwise be lost.

Burial sites are a special category of cultural resources. Under the Minnesota Private Cemeteries Act, all human burials are afforded the same legal protection as platted cemeteries, regardless of land ownership.

Including Cultural Resource Management in Strategic Planning

For forest landowners with large tracts of ownership, a comprehensive cultural resource management plan may be the most effective way to integrate protection of cultural and historical resources with forest management. Comprehensive planning would assist forest land managers to identify both known cultural resources and areas with potential to contain unrecorded cultural resources. For small landowners and operators, stewardship plans should establish priorities for dealing with cultural resources within the framework of site conservation planning.

Identifying, Assessing and Managing Cultural Resources

Checking Cultural Resource Inventories

Information is available that may help landowners and forest managers in identifying cultural resources. Cultural resource surveys and their resulting inventories form an important basis for forest management decisions that affect cultural resources.

The first step in cultural resource management (CRM) planning is to check existing cultural resource inventories to determine whether any important cultural resources are known to be present within a given area. (See *Appendix B: Cultural Resource Inventory Sources in Minnesota*.) In particular, landowners and forest managers are encouraged to check for recorded burial sites in management areas.

While other inventories exist (such as those maintained by local units of government and county historical societies), the inventories listed in the Appendix provide the most comprehensive databases, as well as professional staff to provide assistance.

Most of the statewide cultural resource inventories maintain “hard copy” site maps that show specific cultural resource locations, as well as areas that have been surveyed for cultural resources. A formal written request is not necessary. Requests may be made by phone, and requested information is most often available within a few days.

Conducting a Pre-Field Review

If no surveys of a forest management site have been previously completed, landowners and operators may want to conduct their own assessment of the project area’s cultural resource potential. This process may entail checking existing maps, air photos and printed historical information, as well as contacting individuals knowledgeable about local history or archaeology.

Documentary information that may be of assistance includes:

- Township, county, regional or state histories
- Historical maps, atlases and plats
- Government land surveyor field notes
- Information about local Indian communities
- Industry and business records
- Air photos
- Reports of previous cultural resource surveys
- Interviews with historians, archaeologists and other knowledgeable individuals

These materials are available in libraries and special historical research collections in larger cities; at colleges and universities; and in local public libraries, county courthouses and museums. Public agencies, large private landowners and corporations may have records or histories of their operations.

Assessing Cultural Resource Potential

Some locations are more likely than others to contain cultural resources. The following kinds of features may be expected to have high potential for cultural resources:

- Current shorelines or “terraces” adjacent to a permanent lake, river or stream
- Former shorelines, including glacial lakes (such as Agassiz, Upham, Duluth or others), abandoned river channels, solid dry land around large marshes and bogs, and abandoned high-water shorelines on lakes
- Junctions of water bodies, including stream inlets and outlets to lakes, and river junctions
- Good places to camp, including areas where people camp now
- Islands
- Peninsulas or points of land along a shoreline

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- Areas adjacent to fish spawning beds, good fishing spots and wild rice beds
- Transportation routes, such as old trails, roads, portages and railroads (Many modern roads follow old trails and wagon roads.)
- Areas near community centers, such as towns and villages, especially in combination with transportation routes
- Depression-era tree plantings (often near old homesteads)

Field Identification of Cultural Resources

A walk-over inspection of the management area may reveal unrecorded cultural resources. Forest managers, landowners and others following these guidelines can undertake a preliminary assessment of a site's cultural resource potential. A walk-over inspection can be done at the same time as other field activities, such as timber inventory or timber sale preparation. Background information gathered during the cultural resource assessment process (see above) may provide some clues as to what kinds of cultural resources might be present and where to look for them.



Here are some things to look for:

- High spots offering a panoramic view
- Unusual natural features
- “Surface” artifacts (anything manmade). Check bare spots, eroded areas, tree tipups and cut banks. Look for broken clay pottery and stone tools (“arrowheads”), as well as manufactured items.
- Vegetation that grows in disturbed soils (including poison ivy, ragweed, chenopods, amaranthus and nettles)

☐ Surface features:

- Cellar and well holes
- Cement or asphalt slabs
- Fieldstone foundations and other structures
- Retaining walls
- Miscellaneous building materials (bricks, roofing materials, plaster and stucco)
- Metal pipes (such as well pipes)
- Earthen berms and trenches
- Shallow depressions (such as graves or ricing pits).
Note: Such features could indicate possible burial sites. Contact the Office of the State Archaeologist or a cultural resource professional. For sources of information and assistance, see *Resource Directory*.

☐ Milled lumber (such as boards suitable for use in burial crosses, spirit houses or building construction). Note: Burial crosses or spirit houses could indicate possible burial sites. Contact the Office of the State Archaeologist or a cultural resource professional. For sources of information and assistance, see *Resource Directory*.



A traditional Ojibwe burial practice, spirit houses are found throughout forested areas of Minnesota. One example is this spirit house in Cass County, photographed in 1995. Photo courtesy of Minnesota DNR Forestry Heritage Resources Program

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- Domestic or exotic plant species (including lilac bushes, fruit trees and daisies)
- Areas with traditional resources, especially where gathering is known to occur or evidence exists that the area is used (for example: wild rice, maple “sugar bush,” birch bark, boughs, and such wild foods as berries, mushrooms, roots and herbs)
- Fence materials (wood or metal posts, or wire)
- Old roads, trails and portages (especially the junction areas where two come together or are associated with a clearing)
- Trash dumps containing antique items or jumbo-sized tin cans
- Clearings in the woods
- Objects in or attached to trees; blazed trees
- Standing structures and buildings. Ask these questions:
 - How old is it?
 - Who owned it? Who designed it? Who built it?
 - What condition is it in?
 - Is it associated with an important person or event?
 - Is it an unusual architectural style?
 - How much has it been altered from the original?

Assessing Management Alternatives (see Figure CR-1, page 20)

- Protection by law:** If the pre-field review indicates that the project area contains a site protected by law (such as a burial site), further action will be determined by statute or regulations.
- Identification as a low-sensitivity site:** If no cultural resources have been recorded and the pre-field review and walk-over inspection yielded no indications of important cultural resources, the site would have low sensitivity, which means there are probably no important cultural resources located there. Proceed with the management activity.

☐ Identification as a high-sensitivity site: If cultural resources are known to exist, or if the pre-field review and walk-over inspection indicate their presence, or if any of the features listed in the section *Assessing Cultural Resource Potential* are present (see page 15), the site has high sensitivity. In this case, the forest manager has several alternatives to consider, of which the following are recommended:

- Avoid the highly sensitive areas identified within the project area.
- Protect the cultural resource by means of the treatment and mitigation practices described in *General Guidelines: Protecting Cultural Resources* and applicable sections of the activity-specific guidelines.
- Bring in a cultural resource management professional to carry out a survey for archaeological and above-ground cultural resources. Doing so may incur additional costs. For sources of information and assistance, see *Resource Directory*.

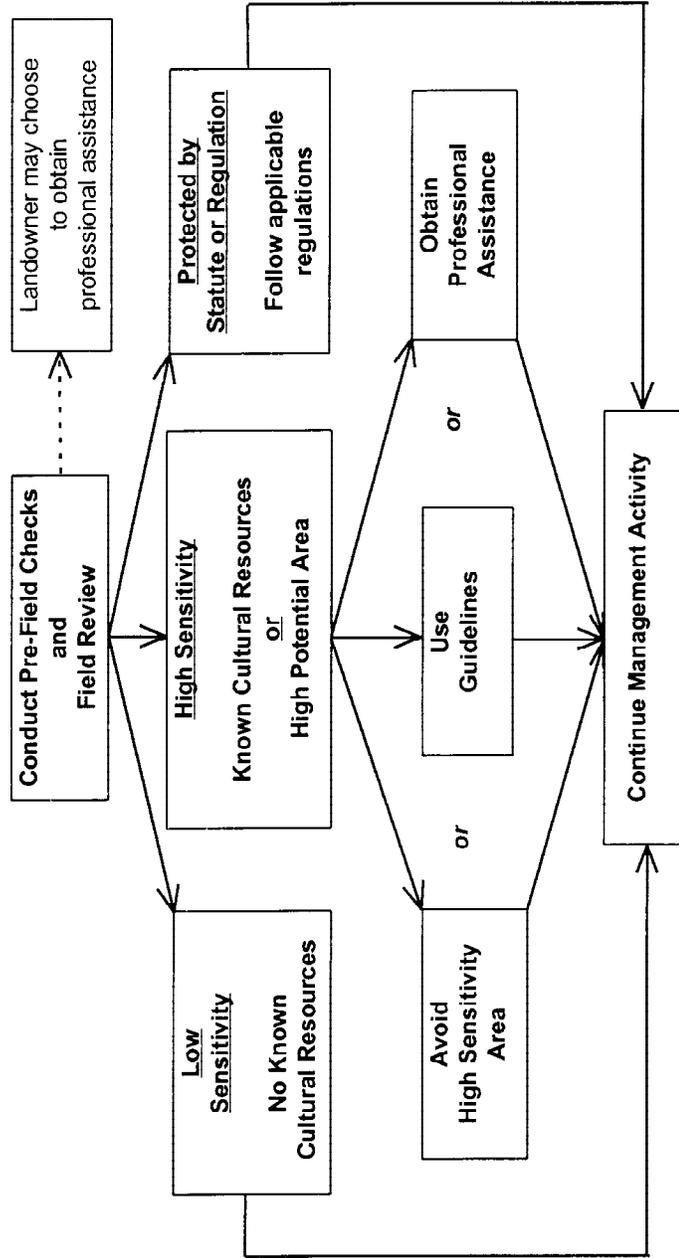
When Accidental Discovery Occurs

Unrecorded cultural resources may be discovered during operations. Guidelines for proceeding depend upon the nature of the discovery:

- ☐ In the case of human burials, if such discovery occurs, temporary suspension of operations in the vicinity of the discovery is required. If a human burial site is accidentally discovered, contact the Office of the State Archaeologist and the local law enforcement agency. For sources of information and assistance, see *Resource Directory*.
- ☐ For other types of cultural resources, such as archaeological artifacts, temporary suspension is not required, but it is recommended. Suspending operations in the immediate vicinity of the cultural resource will provide time to contact a cultural resource professional or develop plans to apply appropriate guidelines to avoid or mitigate potential effects to the cultural resource.

Figure CR-1

Recommended Procedure for Identifying, Assessing and Managing Cultural Resources



Take the following steps when important cultural resources are discovered during forest management activities:

- ❑ Safeguard the condition of the cultural resource by preventing further damage, loss or deterioration.
- ❑ Investigate and document the cultural resource in order to determine its significance and conservation potential.
- ❑ Adjust work schedules to allow time for data recovery or other mitigation measures, including following appropriate cultural resource guidelines.

Evaluation and Documentation

Evaluation uses the information generated during cultural resource identification to determine whether a particular cultural resource meets defined criteria. The most widely used standard for evaluating the significance of cultural resources is the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). See *Appendix C: National Register Criteria for Evaluation of Cultural Resources*.

In most cases, the importance (or the cultural resource value) of any one archaeological site, building or area cannot be fully evaluated without comparing it to other cultural resources. As a general rule, CRM professionals (including state or tribal preservation office staff, college and university faculty, or consulting archaeologists and historians) are in the best position to recognize the qualities in a cultural resource that make it worth protecting.

Formal evaluations by cultural resource professionals are usually not necessary within the context of forest management activities. If the landowner thinks the cultural resource is important enough to follow the guidelines, no formal evaluation is necessary.

Documentation of cultural resources discovered during forest management activities is not required. However, landowners and operators are encouraged to make a written record of their discoveries and share that information with the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) or the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), as well as tribal authorities when appropriate.

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The most important fact to document is the location of the cultural resource. See *Resource Directory* for information about cultural resource inventories, documenting cultural resources, and sources of information and assistance.

The Limitations of Mitigation

Cultural resources cannot always be preserved in place, even with the best CRM planning and treatment measures. There will be times when forest management requirements cannot be accommodated by avoidance or protective treatments. Sometimes, steps can be taken to mitigate adverse impacts. For example:

- Archaeological sites can be subjected to data recovery (salvage excavation) that extracts and preserves useful data that would otherwise be destroyed.
- Old buildings can be relocated to new sites or salvaged for curation in a museum.
- Historic structures and cultural features can be documented in the form of maps, photographs and written data, so that their informational value can be preserved.

The Value of Cultural Resource Education and Training

Cultural resource management is about people, not things. These guidelines have been designed to serve as both an information source and a stimulus to increase involvement by forest land managers in the conservation of Minnesota's cultural resources. Therefore, education will be the key to successful guideline implementation.

The use of landowners, foresters, loggers and other forest workers to carry out CRM practices is important because it will help ensure support for forest heritage conservation and reduce costs. Indeed, some of the specific skills applying to CRM that forest

workers can demonstrate include first-hand knowledge of local resources, operation of heavy equipment, geographic information systems and photography.

While the amount of CRM training necessary will depend on the aspect of CRM in which those being trained will participate, all landowners and foresters will need at least a brief orientation to the specific challenges and opportunities of CRM, as well as the appropriate CRM terminology, planning methods, treatment and mitigation practices.

Logger education should emphasize the need for consistency in all aspects of CRM, especially cultural resource identification and treatment. Specific training should be made available to operators to enable them to identify and describe cultural resources in the field.

Selected Resources for Additional Information

The American Mosaic: Preserving a Nation's Heritage. 1987. Edited by Robert E. Stipe and Antoinette J. Lee. United States Committee/International Committee on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS). The Preservation Press of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C. *A one-volume primer on cultural resource management issues, providing an overview of the preservation movement in the United States today. Includes essays on how the national preservation program works, new directions in the preservation movement, private sector cultural resource management, and the place of archaeology in preservation.*

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes. National Register Bulletin 30. Linda Flint McClelland, J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve P. Keller and Robert Z. Melnick. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington, D.C. *This bulletin offers technical guidance for identifying and evaluating cultural resource values embodied in areas shaped by historical processes of land use, such as logging, agriculture, mining and transportation.*

Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning. 1985. Anne Derry, H. Ward Jandl, Carol D. Shull and Jan Thorman; revised by Patricia L. Parker. Published as National Register Bulletin 24 by the National Park Service. Washington, D.C. *In order to plan for the protection and enhancement of cultural resources, it is necessary to determine what sites and buildings make up that resource. This bulletin provides a wide range of information on identifying, evaluating and protecting cultural resources on both private and public land.*

Nearby History: Exploring the Past Around You. 1982. David E. Kyvig and Myron A. Marty. Published by the American Association for State and Local History. Nashville, Tennessee. *How to search for historic buildings and sites, how to recognize important cultural resources, and how to determine the best strategies for protection.*

The Prehistoric Peoples of Minnesota. Third Edition. 1983. Elden Johnson. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota. *This publication provides a general introduction to the first 10,000 years of human history in Minnesota, and explains the methods and goals of modern archaeology.*

Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands. 1993. Susan L. Henry, with contributions from Geoffrey M. Gyrisco, Thomas H. Veech, Stephen A. Morris, Patricia L. Parker and Jonathan P. Rak. Published by the National Park Service. Washington, D.C. *A useful handbook for private landowners interested in protecting archaeological sites, providing information on a wide range of techniques for managing archaeological resources. Includes a general overview of regulatory and non-regulatory strategies for land use planning and archaeological site stewardship.*

Unique Historical and Cultural Resources. 1992. Prepared for Minnesota Environmental Quality Board by Jaakko Pöyry Consulting. *This technical paper was prepared as part of the GEIS Study on Timber Harvesting and Forest Management in Minnesota. Defines cultural resources and describes potential impacts to them under various harvesting scenarios.*