

"HAYES LAKE: A MINNESOTA STATE PARK DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECT RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY"

BY

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Prepared for the  
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Division of State Parks

Principal Investigator

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## Abstract

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was undertaken in October 1979 on a campground well site, a swimming beach expansion and a ski/nature trail in Hayes Lake State Park (Roseau County). The survey produced one isolated artifact (out of context) and one burial mound totally destroyed by the already begun ski trail.

## Hayes Lake State Park

The 1979 development projects for Hayes Lake were listed in the Scope of Work as "Picnic Area" "Group Camp", and "Trails." The Picnic area development consisted of expansion of the existing beach to the east and roughly doubling the size of the current beach. The Group Camp work consisted of a new well to be dug in that area. The Trails included a ski trail running along the south shore of Hayes Lake.

### Background

The Roseau River (and its many branches) has been a source of correspondence at the University of Minnesota's Archaeology Laboratory since the early 1930's. Lloyd Wilford made numerous trips to Roseau County to field check reports from local people of archaeological sites along the Roseau River. He found material as diverse as Paleo Indian and Old Copper to Blackduck and Historic Chippewa. Some were just isolated artifact finds, while others were extensive prehistoric habitation sites.

In the mid 1970's, when the Corps of Engineers was developing plans for channel improvements along parts of the Roseau River, intensive archaeological surveys were conducted to locate cultural resources. Ten prehistoric sites were found or relocated along the river. These included habitation and burial sites. The Roseau was obviously used extensively in prehistoric times.

Thus it was with astonishment that the author learned of the history of the Hayes Lake Impoundment. The dam on the Roseau River (section 33) was completed in 1973 and the river valley flooded that summer. By 1973, State and Federal laws had been on the books for some time requiring cultural resource inventories of proposed development areas, yet no archaeological survey was ever conducted before the river valley was flooded. It will probably never be known how many important archaeological sites were destroyed during the construction and flooding of Hayes Lake.

## Hayes Lake State Park

In 1978, the Minnesota Historical Society was asked to check a proposed bridge crossing on the Hayes Lake Impoundment. No definite location was given the crew, so the survey was a general one of what they thought might be a probable site crossing. An historic dump was found, but no prehistoric material was seen. Robert Vernon suggested that when the exact crossing is known, the area be rechecked.

### The 1979 Survey

The 1979 survey was conducted on 26-27 October 1979 by field director Jan E. Streiff. Park Manager Vernon Carlson took the author to the proposed well location in the Primitive Campground and to the dam, from which the south trail was to start. The new beach expansion was also pointed out, as well as the nature trail along the north side of Hayes Lake.

### The Methodology

The methodology followed Council for Minnesota Council Archaeology Standards. Shovel tests (approximately 50cm x 50cm) were excavated to a depth of 50cm at 5cm levels. All material was screened through 1/4 inch mesh screening. A soil probe was used to greater depths if the first 50cm was sterile.

### Location

#### The Primitive Campground Well

The proposed well is located in the NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 2 Twp 159N R 38W. (See Map 2). The area is an old homestead lying on a level terrace above a small, unnamed creek approximately 150 meters upstream from where it enters the Roseau River/Hayes Lakes. The campground is on open ground where the old homestead stood. It is bounded on the south and east by the creek and on the north and west by forest. There is an old well on the campsite and at the time of the survey it was not known whether the old well would simply be cleaned out and reused or a new well dug, but the manager said a new well would go in near the old one.

### The Testing

A total of five tests were placed in the primitive campground: two within 10m of the current well, two within 15m and one on the far side of the campground. All tests were sterile, except Test #1, which had a modern broken

## Hayes Lake State Park

flower pot in the upper levels (see profiles).

### Location

#### The Swimming Beach Expansion

The beach is at the picnic ground which is located in the SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 33 Twp 160N R 38W. The area was, before flooding, an upland terrace, 50' above the Roseau River. It lay on the north side of the river on a prominent bend in the river. The area has been disturbed by the construction of the picnic facilities: parking lot, sanitation building, roads, but the strip of land adjacent to the current beach is undisturbed. A small remnant stand of oak with short grasses covers the expansion area.

The development includes grading back the point of land to conform with the shape of the existing beach. It was in this area that the testing took place.

### The Testing

The area is approximately 25 metres long and ten metres wide. Four tests were dug on an east/west line. The first was placed next to the existing beach, with the second 3.5m east of #1, the third 6.5m east of #2 and the fourth 14m east of #3 (and 24 metres from #1). All tests very shallow (under 75cm) and negative.

### Location

#### The Ski Trail (see map)

The trail runs from the dam, along the south shore of Hayes Lake. It includes the E 1/2 of the SW 1/4 and the SE 1/4 of Section 33 and the SW 1/4 of Section 34 Twp 160N R 38W and the NW 1/4 and SE 1/4 of Section 3 Twp 159N R 38W. For approximately 2/3 of a mile the trail follows an existing logging road which has been graded and filled in places.

By the time the survey was begun the entire trail had been completed except for discing and seeding, i.e., trees and brush removed, graded and filled where needed.

## Hayes Lake State Park

### The Testing

Since the entire trail had been graded, a surface survey was used with an additional seventeen shovel tests dug along the route. Nearly all of the tests had the same stratigraphy: a thin humus, approximately one metre of sterile orange sand, then glacial gravel. (see profiles) The exception was at test #18. A few fragments of burned bone were lying on the graded trail surface and the exposed surface was a dark soil instead of the usual orange sand. Two tests in the immediate area led to the conclusion that the trail had been run through a burial mound and only a small part of each end of the mound remained. The original mound measured 6m long, 3m wide and approx 50cm high.

No other material was recovered and no additional work was recommended. Only one artifact was found during the south trail survey. A small mano (hand held grinding stone) was found lying on the surface of the trail. Two tests were placed in the area, but no other associations were found. It was concluded the the artifact was an isolated find and could have been pushed into the area by the grader blade from anywhere along the trail.

### An Additional Trail

While in the park, I was asked by the manager to check a new nature trail which runs between the campground and an existing trail to the east. The trail runs primarily through a bog, which is low and wet. The trail was already completed: graded, filled and a layer of gravel on the surface. No tests were dug in this trail.

### Summary

The well site in the primitive campground, the new beach expansion at the picnic ground, the trail on the south side of Hayes Lake, and a bog nature trail east of the campground were all surveyed and found to have no cultural resources, with the exception of the destroyed burial mound on the ski trail.

A preliminary field report was submitted to the DNR, State Archaeologist, and the SHPO on 30 October 1979. The State Archaeologist approved the

Hayes Lake State Park

report and determined a no affect, with the SHPO informing DNR that they had no no objections to the development projects on 5 December 1979.

Jan E. Streiff

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22 March 1980

Hayes Lake State Park

Bibliography

Department of Natural Resources

1979

"A Management Plan for Hayes Lake State Park" Department  
of Natural Resources, St. Paul

State Archaeologist Site File

1979

Roseau County, State Archaeologist Office, Hamline  
University, St. Paul

University of Minnesota Site and County Files

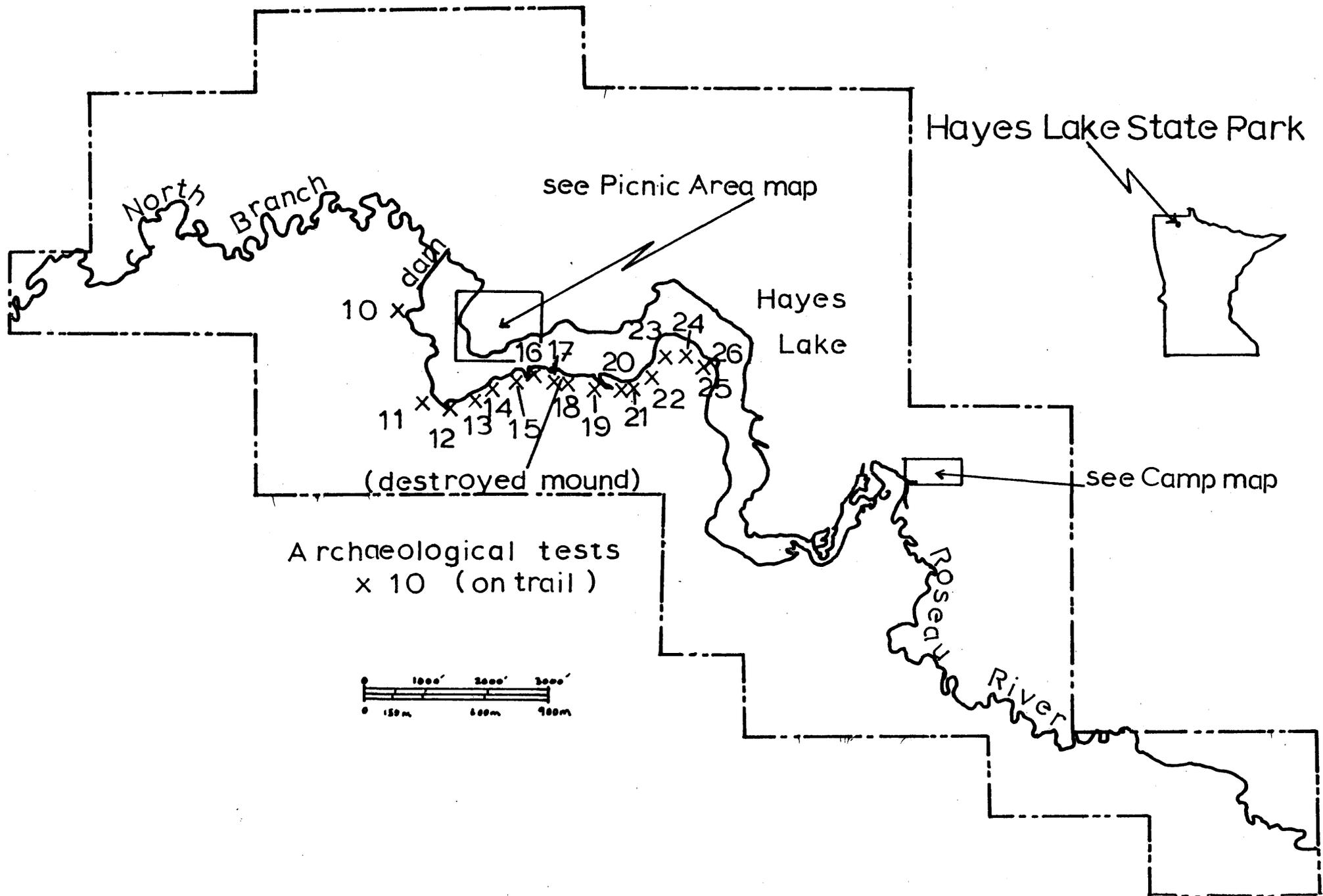
1979

Roseau County and DNR, Archaeology Laboratory, Department  
of Anthropology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Vernon, Robert

1979

"A Cultural Resource Survey for the Minnesota", Department  
of Natural Resources, Minnesota Historical Society,  
St. Paul



Hayes Lake State Park

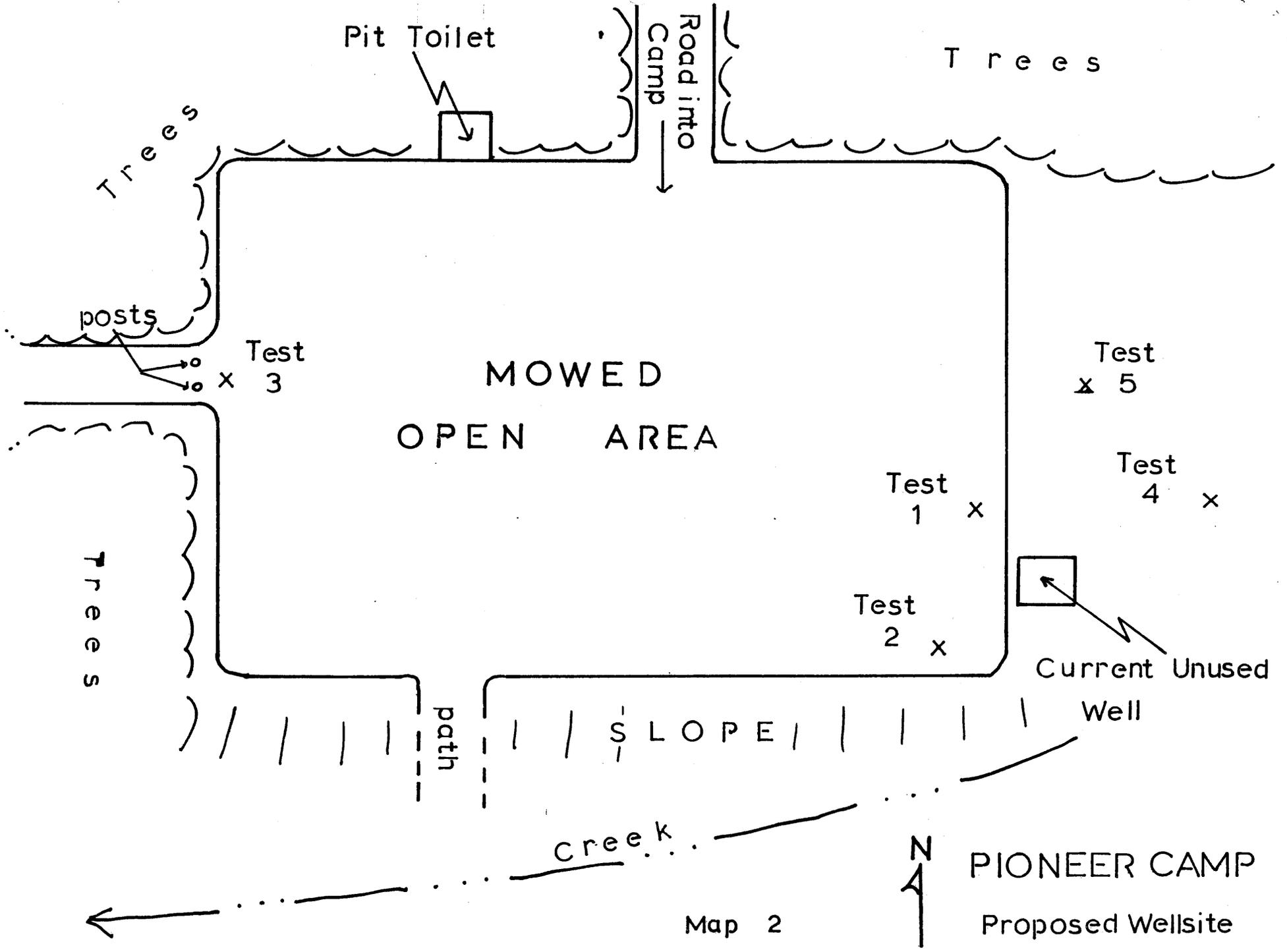
see Picnic Area map

Hayes Lake

see Camp map

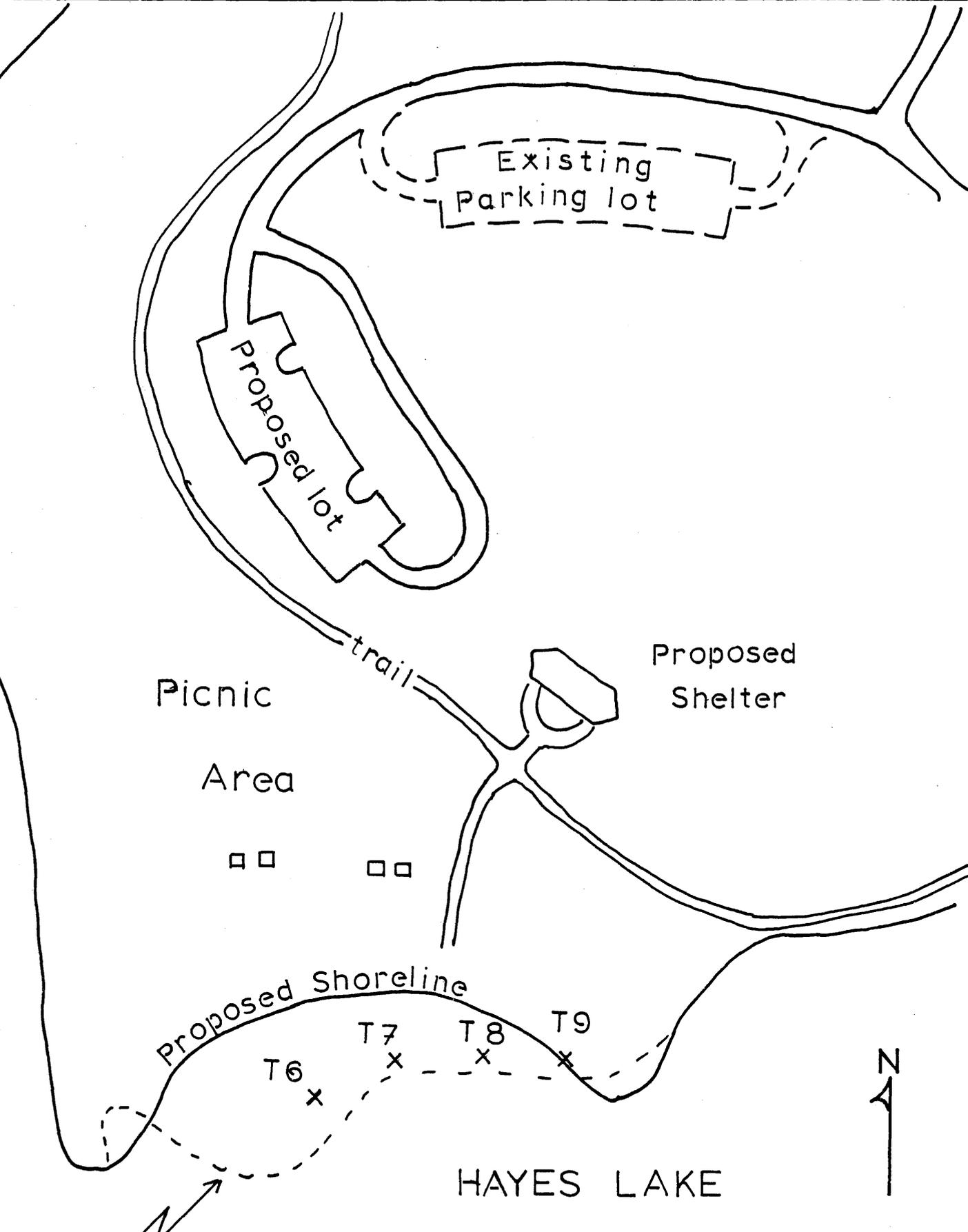
Archaeological tests  
x 10 (on trail)





Map 2

PIONEER CAMP  
Proposed Wellsite



HAYES LAKE

Map 3

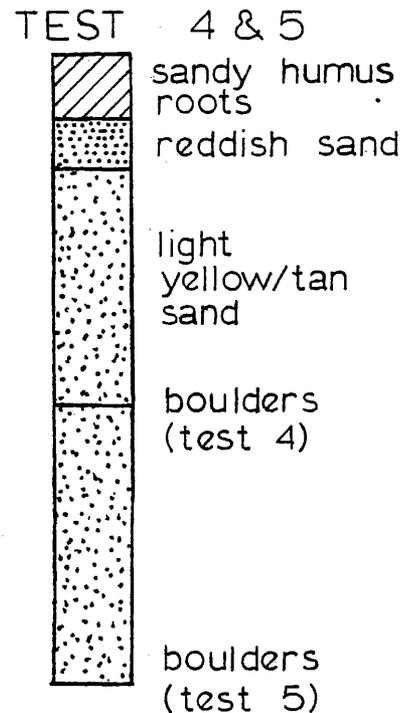
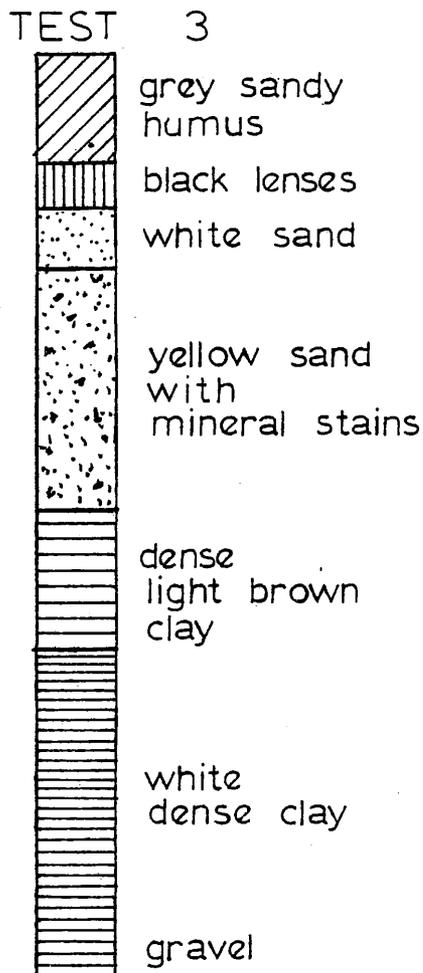
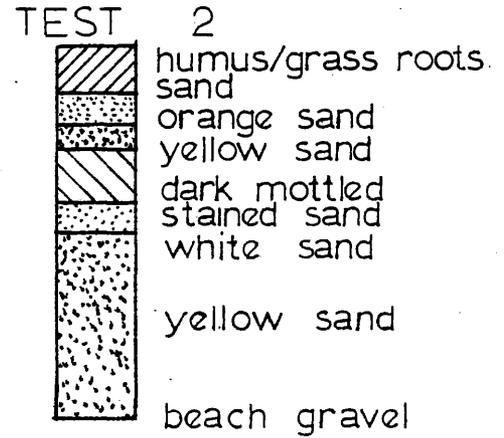
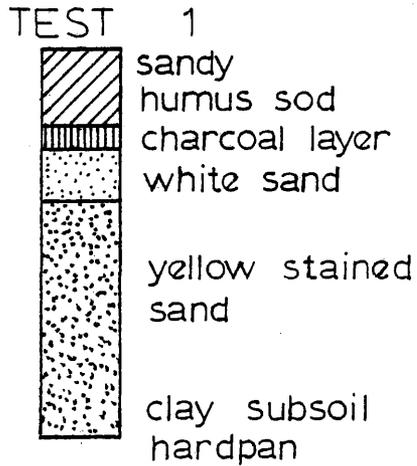
Existing Shoreline



# HAYES LAKE STATE PARK

## GROUP CAMP

### TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE



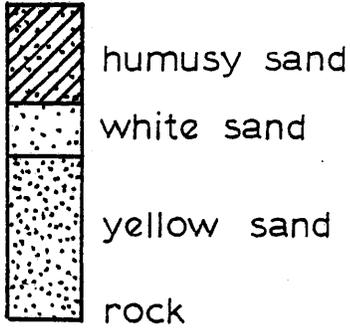
0 5 10 20 30 40 50  
scale in centimeters

# HAYES LAKE STATE PARK

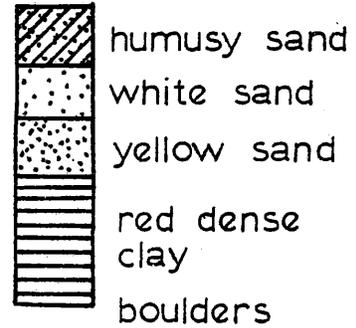
## BEACH AREA

### TEST UNIT SOIL PROFILE

TEST 6



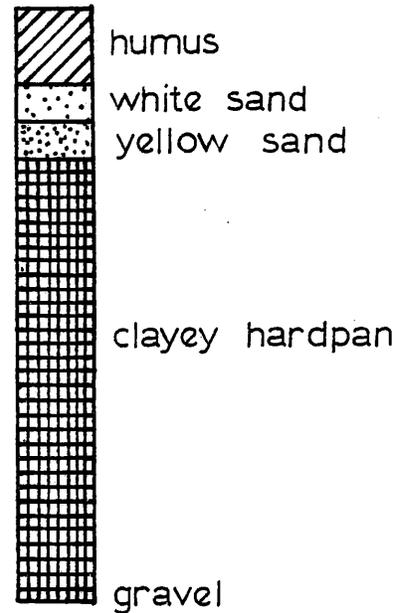
TEST 7



TEST 8



TEST 9



0 5 10 20 30 40 50  
scale in centimeters



# MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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

December 5, 1979

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

Dear Mr. Winter:

RE: Review of the archaeological survey  
work conducted at Hayes Lake State  
Park, Expansion of Swimming Beach,  
Roseau County, Minnesota.

MHS Referral File Number J599

This letter is to inform you that this office has received a statement regarding the above referenced project. No archaeological sites were located. Consequently, there are no sites of historic, architectural, cultural, or archaeological significance in the area which are on the National Register or eligible for inclusion on the National Register that may be affected by the above proposal.

Thank you for your support in preserving Minnesota's cultural resources.

Sincerely,

Russell W. Fridley  
State Historic Preservation Officer

RWF/cjb

cc: ✓ Ms. Jan Streiff  
Department of Anthropology  
Ford Hall  
224 Church Street S.E.  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455



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Mr. John Winter  
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Box 39  
Centennial Building  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Mr. Winter:

RE: Review of archaeological survey  
work conducted at Hayes Lake State  
Park, Group Camp Well, Roseau County.

MHS Referral File Number J598

This letter is to inform you that this office has received a statement regarding the above referenced project. No archaeological sites were located. Consequently, there are no sites of historic, architectural, cultural, or archaeological significance in the area which are on the National Register or eligible for inclusion on the National Register which may be affected by the above proposal. However, if the project plans that were reviewed are altered, the project archaeologist should be consulted as additional archaeological testing may be needed.

Thank you for your support in preserving Minnesota's cultural resources.

Sincerely,

Russell W. Fridley  
State Historic Preservation Officer

RWF/cjb

cc: Ms. Jan Streiff  
Department of Anthropology  
Ford Hall  
224 Church Street S.E.  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455



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December 5, 1979

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

Dear Mr. Winter:

RE: Review of the archaeological survey  
work conducted at Hayes Lake State  
Park, Trail, South side of Hayes Lake  
Roseau County, Minnesota.

MHS Referral File Number J597

This letter is to inform you that our office has received a statement regarding the above referenced project. A possible burial mound site was located during the course of the survey. However, since the trail was nearly complete, the possible mound was destroyed. Consequently, there are no sites of historic, architectural, cultural, or archaeological significance in the area which are on the National Register or eligible for inclusion on the National Register which may be affected by the above proposal.

Thank you for your support in preserving Minnesota's cultural resources.

Sincerely,

Russell W. Fridley  
State Historic Preservation Officer

RWF/cjb

cc: ✓ Ms. Jan Streiff  
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Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Hayes Lake State Park

Appendix A

Archaeological material from Hayes Lake State Park

<u>Year Collected</u>	<u>Archaeologist/Institution</u>	<u>Accession #</u>	<u>Site #</u>
1978	Vernon/Minnesota Historical Society	147A	--
1979	Streiff/University of Minnesota	824	