



**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED LAKE
WISSOTA BUSINESS PARK, CHIPPEWA COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

by

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1. ABSTRACT

Chippewa County and the City of Chippewa Falls are planning a joint project to provide streets, sanitary sewer, water main, and storm drainage facilities to a portion of the proposed Lake Wissota Business Park in the City of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. Short Elliot Hendrickson, Inc., the engineering consultant for the project, contracted Florin Cultural Resource Services to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed project.

The archaeological survey area encompassed 81 hectares (200 acres). The archaeological investigation included archival and background research, pedestrian survey, soil probes, and a shovel test. Two archaeological sites were identified during the investigation. Site 47CH164 is a surface scatter of historic artifacts that dates from the late 1800s to the early 1900s and appears to be associated with agricultural development in the region. The site lacks integrity and does not contain the potential to provide important data on research themes related to agricultural development in Wisconsin. The site is recommended not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Site 47CH165 is an isolated projectile point. Cultural affiliation cannot be determined because of the fragmentary condition of the point. The site does not contain the potential to provide important information on the prehistoric period and is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Based on the results of the archaeological investigation, no further work is recommended for the project.

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3. INTRODUCTION

Chippewa County and the City of Chippewa Falls are planning a joint project to provide streets, sanitary sewer, water main, and storm drainage facilities to a portion of the proposed Lake Wissota Business Park in the City of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. The EDA, HUD, Chippewa County, and the City of Chippewa Falls will provide funding for the project. A review of the project by the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office resulted in the recommendation that an archaeological survey be conducted in all portions of the project not within the existing road right-of-way to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 800: Protection of Historic Properties (Appendix A). Short Elliot Hendrickson, Inc. (SEH), the engineering consultant for the project, contracted Florin Cultural Resource Services (FCRS) to conduct the archaeological survey. Phil Newman is the SEH project manager.

The project area is located in T29N, R8W, S1/2 of Section 28 and N1/2 of Section 33, Chippewa County, Wisconsin (Figures 1 and 2). A detailed map of the project area based on the project engineering drawing is presented in Figure 3. The project is bordered by State Highway 178 to the west and County Highway I to the south. The project area encompassed approximately 81 hectares (200 acres) of agricultural land. The landowner is the Chippewa County Farm. A permit for conducting archaeological investigations on public land was obtained from the Office of the State Archaeologist prior to conducting fieldwork (Appendix B).

The scope of work submitted to SEH, Inc. by FCRS for the project included archival and background research, pedestrian survey, subsurface testing, analysis of data, and preparation of reports.

Background and archival research was conducted on April 7 and April 19, 2000. Frank Florin and Beth Wergin conducted fieldwork between April 17 and 20, 2000.

This report adheres to the guidelines established for public archaeology in Wisconsin (Kolb 1997). The sections of this report include an abstract, introduction, environmental and cultural setting, goals and methods, results, and recommendations.

Two archaeological sites were identified in the project area during pedestrian survey (Figure 2). Site 47CH164 is a surface scatter of historic artifacts that dates from the late 1800s to the early 1900s and appears to be associated with agricultural development in the region. The site lacks integrity and does not contain the potential to provide important data on research themes related to agricultural development in Wisconsin. The site is recommended not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Site 47CH165 is an isolated projectile point. Cultural affiliation cannot be determined because of the fragmentary condition of the point. The site does not contain the potential to provide important information on the prehistoric period and is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Based on the results of the archaeological investigation, no further work is recommended for the project.

Archaeological survey methods for the project included a pedestrian survey that was supplemented with subsurface testing. Five soil probes were placed within the survey area to examine the soils and determine if shovel testing was necessary (Figure 2). Additional subsurface testing was conducted for the two archaeological sites that were identified. No buried soils were identified during subsurface testing, and the project area does not contain the potential for intact cultural deposits below the plow zone.

Figure 1. Location of Project Area in Chippewa County, Wisconsin

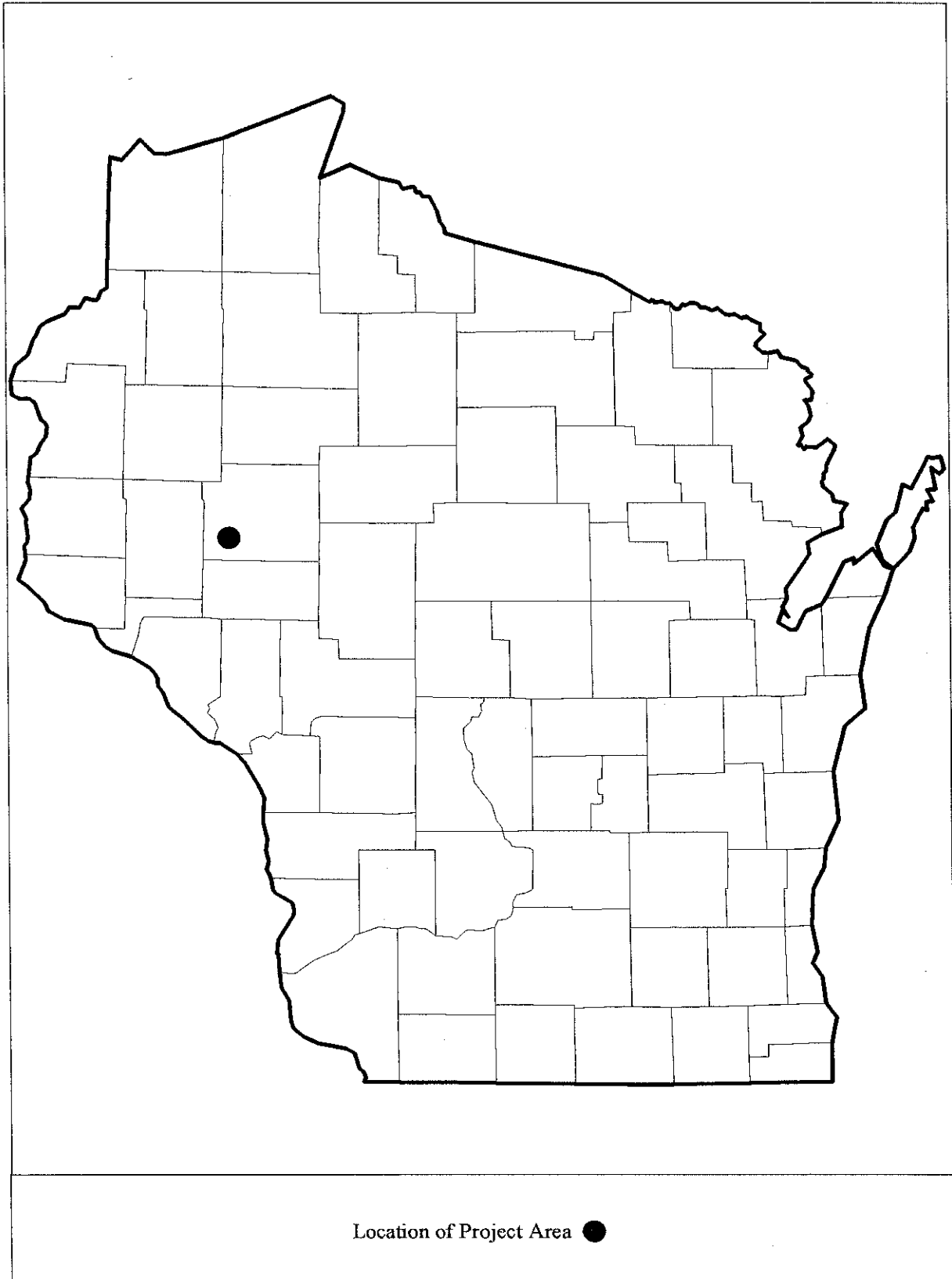
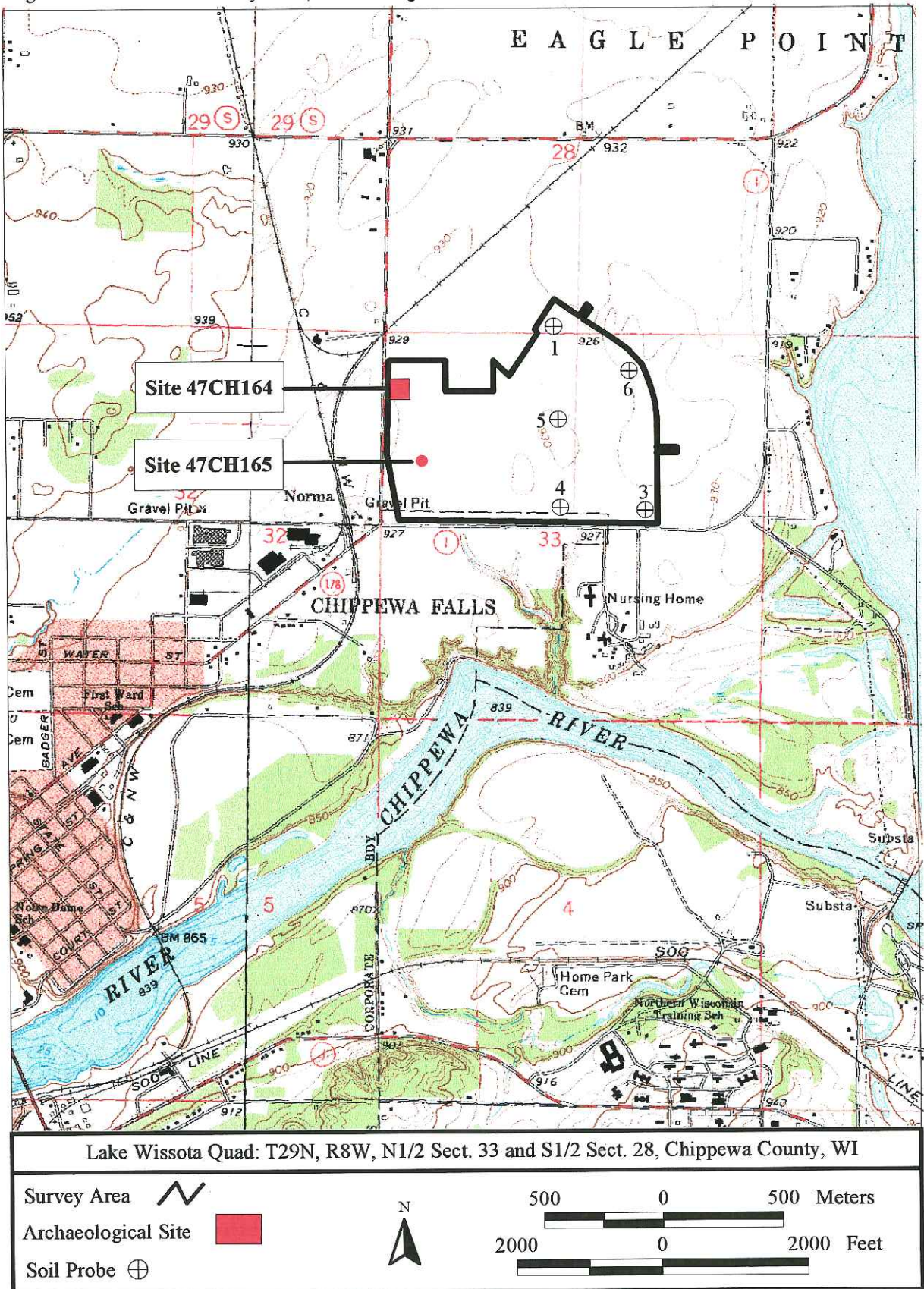


Figure 2. Location of Survey Area, Archaeological Sites, and Soil Probes



4. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.1 Modern Environment

The project area is situated in the northeastern portion of the City of Chippewa Falls near the limit of urban development. The Chippewa River is located 0.35 miles to the south, and Lake Wissota is located 0.35 miles to the east.

Current land use in the project area is agricultural, consisting of cut corn and tilled soybeans. A photo of the project area is presented in Figure 4. Surface visibility was 80 percent, and numerous gravels and cobbles were exposed on the surface. As a result of plowing, the soils have a well-defined plow zone. Soils in the project area formed in till that was deposited during the Late Wisconsinan, and archaeological sites should be exposed on the ground surface as a result of plowing.

4.2 History of Land Use

The history of land use in the project area can be inferred from local records of the surrounding area (Goc 1995; Pfaff 1994). Initial land use from approximately the late 1600s to the early 1800s consisted of canoe routes along the Chippewa River by explorers and fur traders. The land adjacent to the river and its tributaries likely yielded a rich supply of game for hunting and trapping. From the early 1800s to the early 1900s, logging cleared most of the vast timber lands of the region, and the Chippewa River was utilized for transporting logs to mills. Agricultural activities began in the mid 1800s in cut-over land and continue today.

4.3 Geology

The geology of the project area consists of a thick mantle of glacial deposits overlying bedrock. Surficial deposits are glacial in origin and are estimated to be Late Wisconsinan in age (Jakel and Dahl 1989). Beneath the surficial deposits are sand and gravel outwash deposits of the River Falls Formation, which date to the Early Wisconsinan or Illinoian (Mickelson et al. 1984). The Chippewa River flows within a broad valley that was incised into the outwash plain. The underlying bedrock consists of sandstones and shales of the Upper Cambrian Formation (Finley 1976).

4.4 Geomorphology

The level to gently rolling terrain of the project area is the result of past landscape-formation processes. These processes included the deposition of material across a broad outwash plain and subsequent burial of this deposit by glacial till during the Late Wisconsinan. Northwest of the project area the landscape was formed by a glacial moraine and is more hilly.

Figure 4. Photo of Project Area (taken from northwest corner of survey area facing southeast).



4.5 Soils

Soils in the project area formed in loamy till deposits that overlay sand and gravel outwash. The loamy materials were deposited at the end of the Late Wisconsin glaciation, and the soils are estimated to be 10,000 years old (Jakel and Dahl 1989).

Soils in the northern portion of the project are mapped as “Sattre loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes” (Jakel and Dahl 1989). The soil formed on stream terraces and outwash plains and is described as well drained, deep, and nearly level to gently sloping. A typical profile of the Sattre Series consists of the following soil descriptions: Ap horizon is a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) loam that extends from 0 to 9 inches; E horizon is a brown (10YR 5/3) loam that extends from 9 to 12 inches; Bt1 and Bt2 horizons are dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) loam that extends from 12 to 30 inches; Bt3 horizon is a dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) gravelly sandy loam that extends from 30 to 35 inches; and 2C horizon is a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sand and gravel that extends from 35 to 60 inches.

The primary soil in the southern portion of the project is mapped as “Burkhardt sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes” (Jakel and Dahl 1989). The soil formed on stream terraces and outwash plains and is described as well drained, deep, and nearly level to gently sloping. A typical profile of the Burkhardt Series consists of the following soil descriptions: Ap horizon is a very dark brown (10YR2/2) sandy loam that extends from 0 to 8 inches; AB horizon is a dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) coarse sandy loam that extends from 8 to 11 inches; Bt1 horizon is a dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) coarse sandy loam that extends from 11 to 17 inches; BC horizon is a dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) gravelly coarse sand that extends from 17 to 19 inches; and 2C horizon is a dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) stratified coarse sand and gravel that extends from 19 to 60 inches.

In the southwest corner of the project area the soil is mapped as “Rosholt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes” (Jakel and Dahl 1989). The soil formed on stream terraces and outwash plains and is described as well drained, deep, and nearly level to gently sloping. A typical profile of the Rosholt Series consists of the following soil descriptions: Ap horizon is a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam that extends from 0 to 8 inches; E horizon is a brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam that extends from 8 to 10 inches; B/E horizon is a dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam that extends from 10 to 14 inches; Bt1 to Bt3 horizons are a dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam grading to gravelly sandy loam that extends from 14 to 34 inches; and 2C horizon is a reddish brown (7YR 4/4) stratified sand and gravel that extends from 34 to 60 inches.

4.6 Hydrology

The primary water source near the project area is the Chippewa River, which forms an extensive drainage system extending from north-central to west-central Wisconsin. The Chippewa River flows into the Mississippi River in Pepin County, Wisconsin, where its delta forms the southern end of Lake Pepin. The landscape to the north of the project area contains numerous lakes.

4.7 Vegetation

In uncultivated areas the modern vegetation consists of secondary growth forests that contain a mixture of deciduous and coniferous species. Vegetation maps compiled from the original land survey records provide an estimate of vegetation composition prior to extensive deforestation. Based on Hole and Germain (1994), the vegetation at the time of settlement was comprised primarily of oak savannah with patches of oak forest. Red and white pines were present in areas that contained coarse textured soils or favorable exposures.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.1 Sources of Information

Information on the distribution of cultural resources near the project area and historic contexts in the region was obtained by consulting several sources, including local histories, previous site reports, plat and original land survey maps, regional and statewide historical overviews, Archaeological Site Inventory, Inventory of Historic Structures, Bibliography of Archaeological Reports, and Burial Sites Inventory.

5.2 Previous Investigations

5.2.1 Overview

Archaeological research near the project area has been extensive in some areas and limited or absent in others. Extensive surveys have been conducted for transportation, development, and hydroelectric projects south of the current project area adjacent to the Chippewa River. Several sites were identified as a result of these surveys. The locations of previously identified cultural properties within one mile of the project area are presented in Figure 5 and summarized in Table 1. A total of 13 cultural properties are located within one mile of the project area. Eight of the properties are prehistoric and are affiliated with Late Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland traditions. Three are historic standing structures dating from the late 1800s to the early 1900s. One is a historic scatter dating to the late 1800s to early 1900s, and one is a historic cemetery associated with the Chippewa County Farm.

5.2.2 Investigations within the Current Project Area

Portions of the current project area were previously surveyed by Overstreet (1995) for a state and county highway project. Field methods were limited to a pedestrian survey. No cultural resources were identified. The extent of the survey is illustrated in Figure 5.

5.2.3 Investigations Near the Current Project Area

Barth (1984) surveyed portions of T28N, R8W, Sections 3 and 4 for the New Riverside Industrial Park. Several sites were identified on the south side of the Chippewa River. Penman (1993, 1994) surveyed portions of T28N, R8W, Section 4 and T29N, R8W, Section 33 for the proposed East Side Bridge routes. Several of the sites initially recorded by Barth (1984) were relocated. Survey of the shoreline and adjacent areas of the reservoir pool of the Chippewa River in T29N, R8W, Sections 3, 4, and 5 and T29N, R8W, Section 33 was conducted by Harrison (1992) for Northern States Power Company. One prehistoric find spot was identified during this survey. Seuer (1981) conducted a survey for a realignment of State Highway 29 and identified one historic site that is near the project area. A survey for proposed road and bridge alignments was conducted by U.S. West Research, Inc. (1993) in T29N, R8W, Section 33, and structures associated with the Chippewa County Asylum/Farm were identified. A survey of the shoreline of Lake Wissota for a hydroelectric project did not yield any sites within one mile of the project area (Van Dyke 1996).

5.2.4 Investigations in Region 3

On a regional level there has been some systematic attempts to identify archaeological sites and develop a preliminary culture history of the region. The survey of Region 3, which includes Chippewa County, was conducted by Barth (1981, 1984, 1991). General results of this survey are presented in the following section.

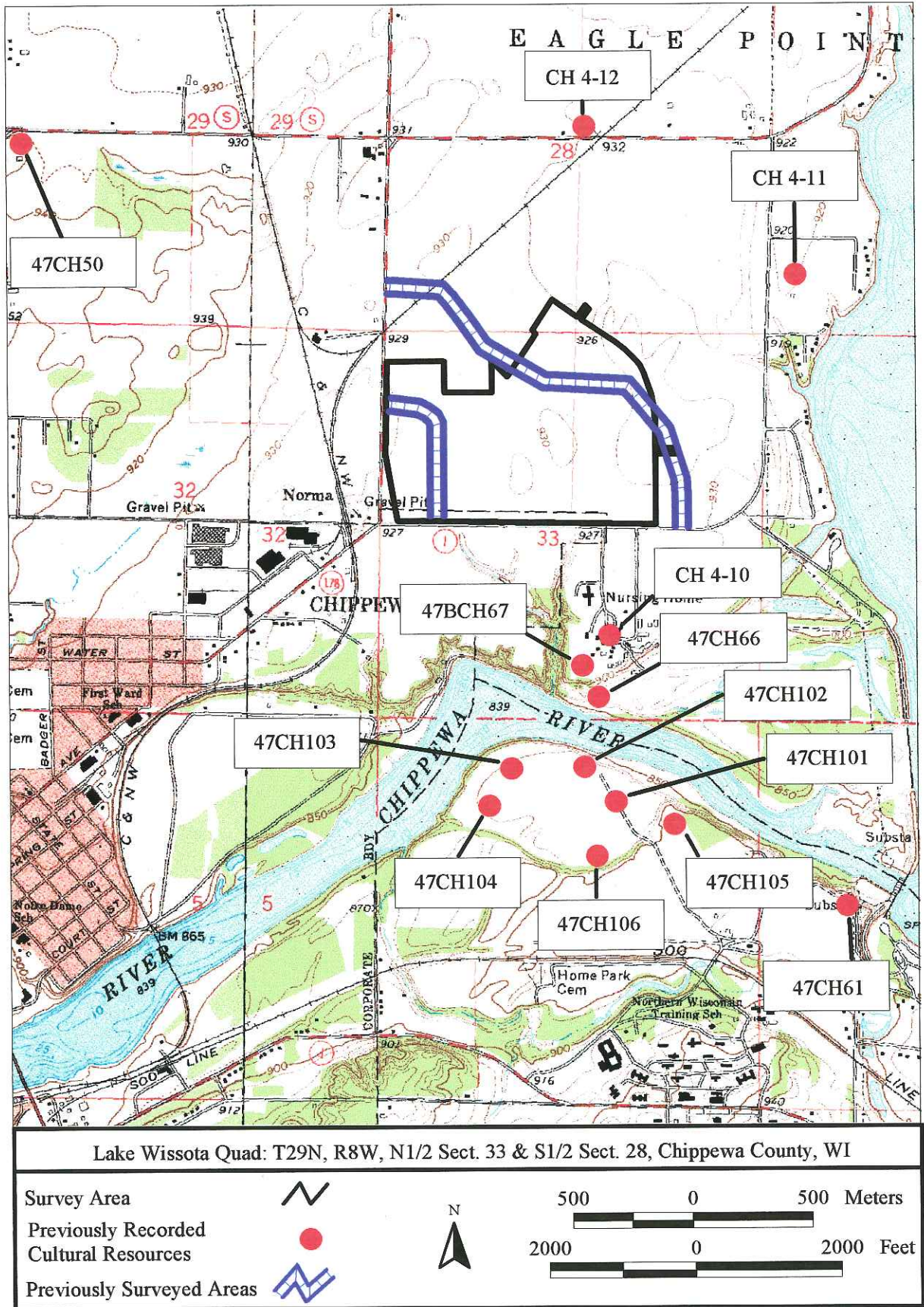
Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within One Mile of Survey Area.

Site	Location	Site Type	Reference
47CH50	T29N, R8W, Sect. 29	Late 1800s to Early 1900s Historic Scatter	Seuer 1981
47CH61	T28N, R8W, Sect. 3	Late Paleo-Indian Campsite/Village	Barth 1984
47CH66	T29N, R8W, Sect. 33	Woodland Campsite/Village	Barth 1984
47BCH67	T29N, R8W, Sect. 33	Historic Cemetery	WBSI
47CH101	T28N, R8W, Sect. 4	Late Archaic & Late Woodland Campsite/Village	Barth 1984 Penman 1993
47CH102	T28N, R8W, Sect. 4	Unknown Prehistoric Campsite/Village	Barth 1984 Penman 1993
47CH103	T28N, R8W, Sect. 4	Late Paleo-Indian Campsite/Village	Barth 1984 Penman 1993
47CH104	T28N, R8W, Sect. 4	Unknown Prehistoric Campsite/Village	Barth 1984 Penman 1993
47CH105	T28N, R8W, Sect. 4	Unknown Prehistoric Campsite/Village	Barth 1984 Penman 1993
47CH106	T28N, R8W, Sect. 4	Unknown Prehistoric Campsite/Village	Barth 1984 Penman 1993, 1994
CH 4-10	T29N, R8W, Sect. 33	Late 1800s to early 1900s County Asylum/Farm	U.S. West Research, Inc. 1993
CH 4-11	T29N, R8W, Sect. 34	Late 1800s to Early 1900s House	WI Inventory of Historic Structures
CH 4-12	T29N, R8W, Sect. 28	Late 1800s to Early 1900s School House	WI Inventory of Historic Structures

5.3 Euro-American Occupations

Euro-American occupation in the vicinity of the project area can be outlined from historic plat maps. The earliest available map providing information on settlement in the area is the Original Land Survey of 1849 (Wisconsin, Board of Commissioners of Public Lands 1834-1858). No potential cultural resources are recorded on this map within the project area. The map depicts a homestead approximately one mile northwest of the project area and a historic trail 0.5 miles to the north. Based on the map data, settlement in the mid-1800s was sparse. Later plat maps from 1888, 1902, 1920 and 1930 (Foote and Brown, Fullmer and Rooney, Ogle, and Webb Publishing Co.) show a marked increase in settlement as cut-over land was converted to agricultural fields. All of these maps depict structures in or near the western portion of the project area.

Figure 5. Locations of Previously Recorded Cultural Properties



5.4 Prehistoric and Historic Background

5.4.1 Prehistoric Period

Archaeological background information for Region 3, which includes the west-central portion of Wisconsin, has been compiled by Barth (1981, 1984, 1991). Because of the lack of extensive and systematic investigations in the region, the cultural history is poorly documented. Cultural traditions expected to be present in the project area can be inferred from adjacent regions.

Paleoindian

The Paleoindian tradition in Wisconsin has been outlined by Mason (1997). Studies of a few regions in the state have been completed, but are lacking for Region 3 (Boszhardt 1991; Dudzik 1991; and Overstreet 1991a; and 1991b). The Paleoindian tradition spans from approximately 12,000 to 8,000 BP and is characterized by the use of fluted and lanceolate shaped spear points for hunting large game. Although Paleoindian sites occur throughout Wisconsin, the number of recorded sites is low, presumably because of low population densities and a highly mobile lifeway. Most sites are recorded as find spots in cultivated fields. Additionally, geological processes during the Holocene has buried or destroyed many sites. Fluted points represent evidence for the earliest Paleo-Indian occupations, and their presence north of a line between Eau Claire and Green Bay is rare (Stoltman and Workman 1969; Stoltman 1993). Two Late Paleo-Indian phases have been identified from investigations in Oneida and Vilas Counties in northern Wisconsin (Salzer 1974). The earliest occupation in Chippewa County is associated with the Late Paleoindian tradition (ca. 10,000 to 8,000 BP) as indicated by the recovery of a Late Paleoindian point from 47CH61 (Barth 1984).

Archaic

The Archaic tradition in Wisconsin has been documented by Stoltman (1986, 1996) and consists of early, middle, and late stages. The Archaic tradition is characterized by the following: 1) a subsistence base that relied on a variety of small game animals and collecting of wild plant resources and the total absence of agriculture; 2) the absence of ceramics; and 3) burials on natural knolls or flat cemeteries with the absence of burial mounds. As a general trend, an increasing number of diverse projectile point styles were used throughout the Archaic period. This trend is related to greater regional variation. Several new technologies were developed, including notched projectile points for use with the atlatl, ground stone tools, copper tools, stone mortars for processing plant material, and ornamental artifacts made from bone and shell.

The Early Archaic stage (ca. 10,000 to 6,000 BP) is sparsely represented across the state. Projectile point types are typically corner notched and include Hardin Barbed, St. Charles, Thebes, and bifurcate base types. During the Middle Archaic stage (ca. 8,000 to 3,000 BP) population appears to have significantly increased, and Middle Archaic sites are more numerous. Projectile points types are typically side notched and include Godar, Raddatz, and Matanzas types. The use of ground stone tools and native copper flourished during the Middle Archaic. Evidence of the Late Archaic stage (ca. 3,500 to 2,500 BP) comes primarily from rockshelters in southwestern Wisconsin. Projectile points are small corner-notched or stemmed varieties, including Preston Notched and Durst types. During the Late Archaic sites were larger and more numerous, indicating population growth and more extensive occupation of sites. Archaic sites are poorly documented in the northwestern and north central portion of Wisconsin (Harrison 1991; Salzer 1972). Several Late Archaic sites have been identified in Region 3 and Chippewa County

(Barth 1981, 1984, 1991). Other sites in the region that lack ceramics may also be attributable to the Archaic tradition.

Woodland

The Woodland tradition in Wisconsin has been documented by Stevenson et al. (1997) and consists of early, middle, and late stages and dates from approximately 2,000 BP to 1500 AD. The Woodland tradition is characterized by the development and use of ceramics, cultivated plants, and burial mounds. Large village sites also became established during this period as a result of a more sedentary lifeway. Projectile points include a variety of stemmed and notched types. Triangular points are common in the Late Woodland stage.

The early Woodland stage is poorly documented throughout Wisconsin. The Middle Woodland stage (ca. 2,000 BP to 400 AD) in western and northwestern Wisconsin includes the Havana tradition or Havana-related complexes defined as Trempealeau and Red Cedar (Mason 1966). There is extensive evidence at this time of influence or involvement with the Hopewell interaction sphere. Early, Middle, and Late Woodland stages have been identified in north central Wisconsin (Salzer 1974). The Late Woodland stage (ca. 400 AD to contact period) in northern Wisconsin includes several different complexes. Harrison (1990) has documented Late Woodland sites in the northwestern part of the state. The majority of Woodland sites reported by (Barth 1981, 1984, 1991) in Region 3 are Late Woodland. One Oneota site was reported by Barth (1981) in Region 3. The project area is located near the northern extent of Oneota settlements; however artifact styles identified at sites in the north central part of the state indicate an influence by or interaction with Oneota groups to the south (Salzer 1974).

5.4.2 Contact Period

In 1745 the Ojibwe defeated the Dakota at Lac du Flambeau and Mole Lake and established villages in northern Wisconsin (Goc 1995). The Chippewa River Valley in west central Wisconsin became a contested area through the mid 1800s (Hickerson 1970). As a result of the ongoing battles, the area along the Chippewa River was a “no man’s land” that was utilized only for short term hunting forays or warfare (Barth 1981). The number of sites dating to this period is predicted to be small. In 1837 the Ojibwe, Winnebago, and Dakota signed a treaty that ceded most of western Wisconsin to the United States.

5.4.3 Historic Period

Information on the historic period for the Chippewa River Valley and specifically the Chippewa Falls area was compiled from Goc (1995), Pfaff (1994), and Nesbit (1973). The Historic period is characterized by three primary eras that include exploration and fur trade, logging, and agricultural.

In 1680 Father Louis Hennepin may have traveled up the Chippewa River as far as Chippewa Falls. In 1700, a French explorer, Le Sueur canoed up the Chippewa River and camped at Chippewa Springs. Jonathon Carver also canoed up the river in 1767 in hopes of finding a NW passage connecting the Pacific with the Great Lakes. In 1797 Cadotte erected a fur trading post on the south bank of the river below the falls. Jean Brunet, who is was important figure in the local history of the area, established a fur trading post in 1828 near Chippewa Falls and later represented Chippewa County in the Territorial Legislature. In 1836 the Wisconsin territory was organized and in 1845 Chippewa County was created. The Town of Eagle Point was organized in 1858.

Jean Brunet built a dam at Chippewa Falls to power a sawmill, which started operation in 1840. Slowly, more and more sawmills were established throughout the mid to late 1800s, and in 1892 the Chippewa River area experienced its peak in logging activity. This activity quickly declined, and by the beginning of the 1900s the sawmills halted their operations while farming gained importance.

Farming began as early as the mid 1800s in cut-over areas and increased as timber lands were cleared. In 1847 George Meyers started the first farm in the county, and by 1857 county farmers began to market their crops. A total shift from logging to farming did not really happen until the beginning of the 1900s, when about 3000 farms existed in Chippewa County. By 1935 farming was at a peak with 4,053 farms in the county.

6. METHODS

6.1 Project Goals and Research Design

The goal of the project was to aid SEH, Inc. in complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 800: Protection of Historic Properties. The research design for the project was developed to meet historic preservation goals, which concern the identification and protection of important cultural resources. The research design for the project was based on the research and field methods in the *Guidelines for Public Archaeology in Wisconsin* (Kolb 1997) and included background and archival research, fieldwork to identify cultural resources, analysis and interpretation of data, determination of eligibility, and recommendations.

6.2 Eligibility Criteria

Sites identified in the project area were assessed for their potential to yield important data on relevant research topics for the region. Recommendations were based on the criteria in 36 CFR part 60.1 and guidelines established by the National Park Service. Recommendations for cultural resources were based on whether they meet the following National Register criteria. In order to be eligible for NRHP listing, the cultural resource must retain integrity and include resources:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

6.3 Research Themes

A cultural resource management plan for archaeological resources in Wisconsin was drafted by Green et al. (1986). Most of the research issues are of a fairly general nature given the lack of knowledge for most cultural traditions throughout the state. Research issues include the following topics:

- Site setting, type, and function
- Chronology and temporal relationships
- Site distributions and settlement patterning
- Subsistence and seasonality
- Human ecology and environment
- Lithic raw material procurement
- Stone tool technology and use
- Trade and regional interaction
- Site formation processes
- Internal site structure and behavior

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has compiled a detailed list of 11 historic study units and general research themes for the contact period through the historical period (Wyatt 1986). Additional research themes that relate to these study units include:

- Ethnicity
- Gender
- Social structures
- Consumerism
- Transportation
- History of technology
- Settlement patterns
- Human ecology and cultural adaptation
- Material culture and socio-cultural representation

6.4 Archival and Research Methods

Archival and research sources used for the project included the Wisconsin Archaeological Site Inventory, Burial Sites Inventory, Historical Site Inventory, National and State Registers of Historic Places, previous site reports, Chippewa County local histories, General Land Office survey maps, Chippewa County soil survey, and other natural resource documents and maps.

Based on a review of site and survey data at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, no previously recorded sites are located in the survey area.

Plat maps from 1888, 1902, 1920, 1930, 1957, and 1961 (Foote and Brown, Fullmer and Rooney, Ogle, Webb Publishing Co., Ford Printing, Inc., and Rockford Map Publishers) depict former structures in the western portion of the project area adjacent to State Highway 178, which has been built over a historic road. None of the structures are extant. The number of structures in project area per map year is summarized as follows:

- three structures are depicted on the 1888 map
- one structure is depicted on the 1902 map
- three structures are depicted on the 1920 map
- two structures are depicted on the 1930, 1957, and 1961 maps

Relevant portions of these plat maps are included in Appendix D. The plat map from 1888 is presented in Section 7. Each map depicts the structures in slightly different locations, and it appears that structures were either relatively impermanent or were not mapped accurately. A structure depicted on several successive maps in the southwestern corner of the project area has likely been destroyed by the realignment of State Highway 178. The highway realignment is not depicted on the Wisconsin 7.5' quadrangle illustrating the project area, but is illustrated on the project map.

6.5 Field Methods

6.5.1 Pedestrian Survey

Pedestrian survey was conducted in the project area using 15-m interval transects. Because surface visibility was 80 percent in a well-washed field and the project area did not contain the potential for intact cultural material below the plow zone, pedestrian survey was a useful and

practical method for identifying archaeological sites. No standing structures are present within the survey area. Two archaeological sites were identified during pedestrian survey and are fully discussed in Section 7. Site 47CH164 can be correlated with the location of a structure depicted on the 1888 plat map. No cultural materials were identified at the locations of the other structures depicted on the plat maps.

Close-interval pedestrian survey was conducted when archaeological sites were identified. The close-interval survey aided in defining site limits and recovering artifacts to aid in site interpretation. Survey transects were spaced at 5-meter intervals for historic site 47CH164 and at 2-m intervals for the prehistoric site 47CH165. The close-interval survey extended 20 m beyond the limits of the sites.

6.5.2 Surface Collection

The collection strategy at historic site 47CH164 consisted of recording artifact types identified along survey transects and collecting a sample of artifacts that contained time-specific attributes. Most of the artifacts at the site were broken into 1 inch or smaller pieces as a result of plowing and have limited research potential. The collection strategy was aimed at obtaining data that would be useful for interpreting site function and age. Site 47CH165 consisted of an isolated artifact that was collected for analysis. No other artifacts were observed at this site.

6.5.3 Subsurface Investigation

Six soil probes were placed within the survey area to examine the soils and determine if shovel testing was necessary based on the potential for buried cultural material. An Oakfield soil probe with a 1.0 inch (2.54 centimeter) bore was used for probing. Locations of soil probes are illustrated in Figure 2. Soil profiles from the soil probes are presented in Tables 2 to 5. Soil probe 2 was placed within site 47CH164 and is presented in the Section 7.

Shovel testing was conducted at the site 47CH165 to examine the soils and determine if additional artifacts were present. The shovel test was 40 centimeters (15.7 inches) in diameter and was excavated to the 2C horizon. The soil profile from the shovel test is presented in Section 7: Results. Soil was screened through 0.25-inch hardware cloth.

Soil profiles from all subsurface tests contained a distinct plow zone, and no buried soils were identified. Based on the subsurface results and mapped soil survey data, the project does not contain the potential for intact buried cultural deposits. All of the subsurface tests extended to the 2C horizon, which consisted of outwash deposits that date to the Late Wisconsinan or Early Illinoian. This deposit consisted of an extensive cobble layer that could only be penetrated a few cm.

Table 2. Soil Probe 1 Soil Profile

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Description
0-18	Dark Brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam
18-40	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay loam
40-42	Reddish brown (7YR 4/4) sand and gravel

Table 3. Soil Probe 3 Soil Profile

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Description
0-18	Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam
18-25	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 3/4) silty loam
25-52	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/6) silty loam
52-55	Reddish brown (7YR 4/4) sand and gravel

Table 4. Soil Probes 4 and 5 Soil Profile

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Description
0-20	Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam
20-30	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay loam
30-35	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay loam
35-37	Reddish brown (7YR 4/4) sand and gravel

Table 5. Soil Probe 6 Soil Profile

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Description
0-35	Black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam
35-55	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam
55-70	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6) course sandy loam
70-72	Reddish brown (7YR 4/4) sand and gravel

6.5.4 Field Documentation

Sketch maps were drawn for each site identified during the survey, and locations of soil probes were recorded on project maps. Site maps were constructed using a compass and tape measure to record site location in relation to geographically fixed points such as roads and railroad tracks. A record of daily activity was maintained in a journal. Notes and observations of field conditions were also recorded. A soil profile was drawn for each subsurface probe or test. Depth, consistency, texture, inclusions (e.g., glacial till, charcoal), and color were recorded for each subsurface test. Color was described using the Munsell system. Photographs were taken of the survey area and archaeological sites.

6.6 Laboratory Methods and Artifact Analysis

6.6.1 Laboratory Methods

Artifacts were cleaned and cataloged at the FCRS laboratory in Beldenville, Wisconsin. The historic artifact assemblage consisted of household items, including tableware, bottles, and cooking or food storage items. Material classes represented included glass, earthenware, and stoneware. The only prehistoric artifact recovered was a projectile point. Artifacts are currently being stored at the FCRS laboratory until they are transferred to the Archaeological Research Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee for final disposition.

All project documentation, including photo logs, field notes, and site numbers are coded with the FCRS project number 101. Currently the artifact accession and catalog numbers consist of the project number (101), followed by site number (1 or 2), and a unique number assigned to each artifact (e.g. 1, 2, 3...). These will be converted to official accession numbers assigned by the Archaeological Research Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee. The artifact inventory is contained in Appendix C. Site forms are included in Appendix E.

6.6.2 Artifact Analysis

Historic Artifacts

The analysis of historic artifacts was conducted through the aid of specific manuals designed to aid in interpreting historical remains (Peterson 1995; University of Utah et al. 1982). These manuals were used to establish date ranges for specific artifact types and aid in site interpretation.

Artifact classes at site 47CH164 included household and personal items. The following attributes were recorded in the catalog for each artifact when applicable: function, type, material, portion, manufacturing method, dates of manufacture, exterior treatment of ceramics, and vessel shape for bottles.

Prehistoric Artifact

The projectile point was weighed and measured, and the raw material type was identified. Function was defined based on morphological attributes and comparison to written sources (Goldstein and Osborn 1988; Justice 1987). The following attributes were recorded in the catalog: function, type, weight, and raw material type.

7. RESULTS

7.1 Site 47CH164

7.1.1 Introduction

Site 47CH164 consists of a surface scatter of historic artifacts in a cultivated field. The site is located in T29N, R8W, NW, SW, NW, NW, Section 33, Chippewa County, Wisconsin. The site occupies an area 100 m (328 feet) by 90 m (295 feet) and encompasses a total area of 0.90 hectares (2.2 acres). The location of the site on the USGS Lake Wissota 7.5' quadrangle map is depicted in Figure 2. A sketch map of the site is presented in Figure 6.

7.1.2 Physical Setting

The site is located in an agricultural field on the crest, side slope, and toe slope of a small ridge that rises above the surrounding terrain. At the time of survey, the site was in a cut cornfield, and surface visibility was 80 percent. Site elevation is 930 feet above sea level. The northwestern corner of the site is 200 m south of the railroad tracks and 25 m east of State Highway 178.

Soils on the site are mapped as "Rosholt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes" on the crest of the ridge and "Chetek sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes" on the slopes (Jakel and Dahl 1989). The soil formed on stream terraces and outwash plains and is described as well drained, deep, and nearly level to gently sloping. A typical profile of the Rosholt Series consists of the following soil descriptions: Ap horizon is a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam that extends from 0 to 8 inches; E horizon is a brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam that extends from 8 to 10 inches; B/E horizon is a dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam that extends from 10 to 14 inches; Bt1 to Bt3 horizons are a dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam grading to gravelly sandy loam that extends from 14 to 34 inches; and 2C horizon is a reddish brown (7YR 4/4) stratified sand and gravel that extends from 34 to 60 inches. A typical profile of the Chetek Series is similar to the Rosholt Series with the exception that the depth of each soil horizon is not as deep.

7.1.3 Phase I Survey Methods and Results

Several historic artifacts were observed on the ground surface during the 15-m interval pedestrian survey. Close-interval pedestrian survey in 5-m intervals was conducted to define site limits, record artifact types, and recover diagnostic artifacts that could provide an assessment of the age of the site.

A soil probe was placed within the site area to examine the soils and assess the potential for intact cultural material below the plow zone. The soil profile from the probe is presented in Table 6. The soil profile contained fewer horizons than the mapped soils, which probably occurred as a result of deflation of the topsoil and mixing of the B horizons into the Ap horizon from plowing.

Figure 6. Sketch Map of Site 47CH164

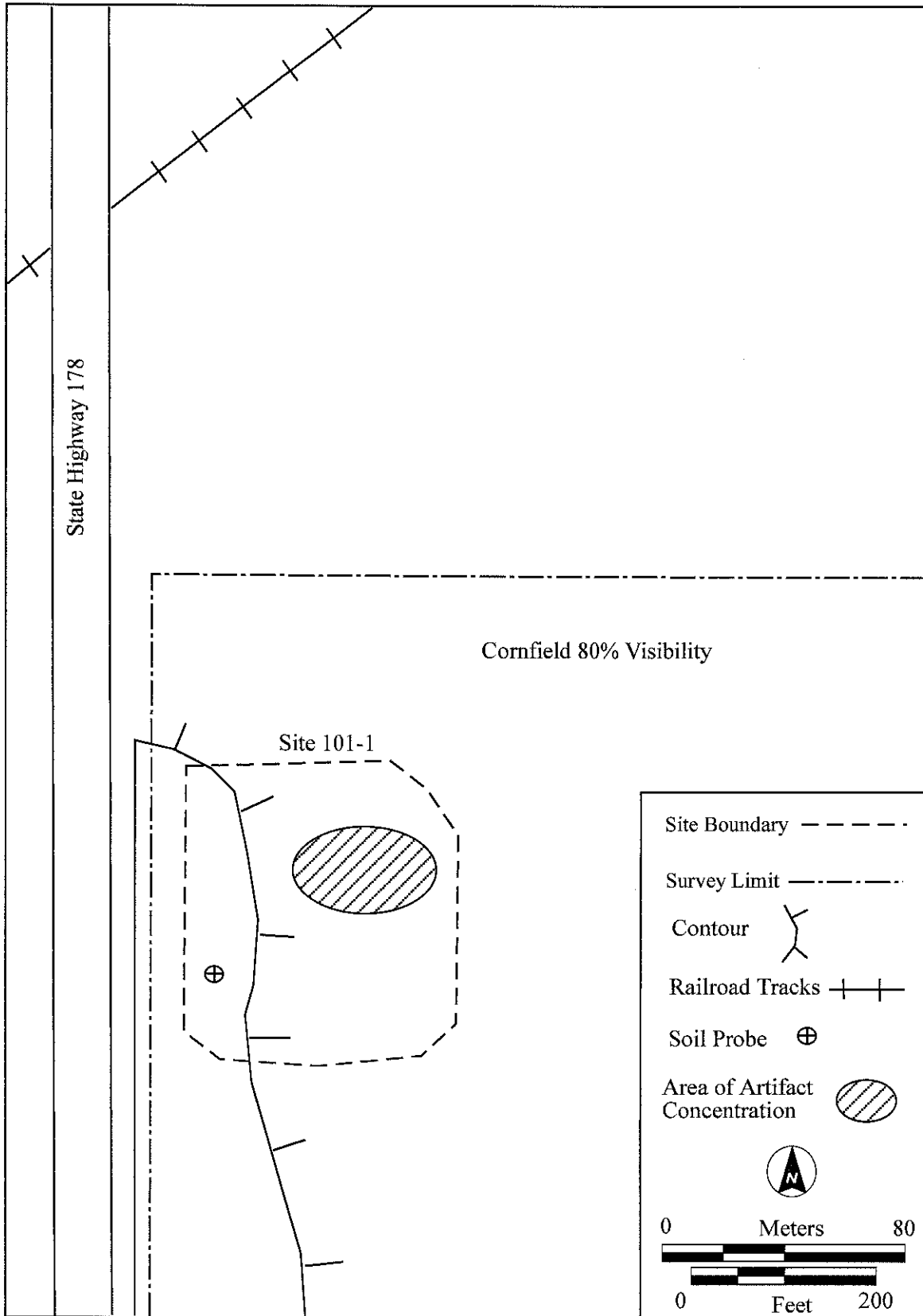


Table 6. Site 47CH164 Soil Profile

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Description
0-38	Dark Brown (10YR 3/3) gravelly coarse sandy loam
38-48	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/6) loam
48-50	Reddish brown (7YR 4/4) sand and gravel

7.1.4 Results and Artifact Analysis

Artifact density was approximately one artifact per square meter, except for an area in the northeastern portion of the site that contained approximately five artifacts per square meter. Most of the artifacts are fragmentary pieces smaller than one inch in size. Many of the artifacts may have been broken at the time they were deposited, but plowing was likely the most significant factor in artifact breakage. Because of the fragmentary nature of the assemblage most of the artifacts were not datable and provided low research potential.

Fourteen artifacts were recovered that retained temporally diagnostic attributes and represented a sample of the artifact assemblage (Table 6). These artifacts primarily consist of items related to household functions (e.g., bottles, tableware, etc.). One personal item included a glass marble. Several of these artifacts have a fairly limited date range that extends from the late 1800s to the early 1900s (Peterson 1995; University of Utah et al. 1992). The other artifacts provide only general dates.

Table 7. Site 47CH164 Artifact Summary

Count	Function	Type	Material	Portion	Comments
1	Household	Bottle	Clear Glass	Finish and Neck Fragment	External thread neck finish; Automatic bottle machine seam; post 1904
1	Household	Bottle	Milk Glass	Fragment	1890-1960
1	Household	Bottle	Amethyst Glass	Finish and Neck Fragment	External thread neck finish; Semi automatic bottle machine seam; 1880-1913
1	Household	Bottle	Amethyst Glass	Finish and Neck Fragment	Straight Brandy/Wine neck finish; Mold seam ends just below finish; 1860-1880
1	Household	Bottle	Amethyst Glass	Base fragment	Slender Handy base profile Embossed "2"; 1880-1917
1	Household	Bottle	Cobalt Glass	Finish and Neck fragment	Bead neck finish; Semi automatic bottle machine Seam; 1890-1913
1	Household	Bottle	Cobalt Glass	Base fragment	Excelsior, Windsor Oval, or Round Cornered Blake base profile; 1890-1960
1	Household	Bottle	Aqua Glass	Finish and Neck fragment	Ring/Oil neck finish; Applied lip; Closed mold; 1880-1900
1	Household	Bottle	Aqua Glass	Base fragment	Undetermined base profile Embossed "G.C."; 1869-1910
1	Personal	Marble	Glass	Whole	Machine made; post 1901
1	Household	Food Prep/Storage	Stoneware	Rim fragment	Brown Slip Interior Clear salt glaze exterior; 1820-1910
1	Household	Tableware	Whiteware	Base fragment	Blue Transfer print; 1820-1915
1	Household	Tableware	Whiteware	Fragment	Green Transfer Print; 1830-1969
1	Household	Tableware	Whiteware	Fragment	Multicolored decal; post 1860

Because of the fragmentary condition of most artifacts and their lack of research potential, the following artifact types were recorded in the field but not collected:

- amethyst and clear glass (ca. 30 pieces of each type)
- brown, aqua, green, and cobalt glass (ca. 5 pieces of each type)
- clear window glass (ca. 5 pieces).
- whiteware (ca. 50 pieces)
- stoneware (ca. 25 pieces)
- metal (ca. 10 pieces)
- machine made brick fragments (ca. 10 pieces)
- saw-cut bone fragments (2 pieces)

Most of the glass fragments were from of bottles. Historic ceramics included earthenware and stoneware. Most of the metal pieces were rusty and too fragmentary to identify; however, a few larger pieces appeared to be from farm equipment.

7.1.5 Map Review and Analysis

Several historic maps were examined to determine if the artifacts were associated with a specific occupation. The maps include the Original Land Survey map of 1849 (Wisconsin, Board of Commissioners of Public Lands 1834-1858) and plat maps from 1888, 1902, 1920, 1930, 1957, and 1961 (Foote and Brown, Fullmer and Rooney, Ogle, Webb Publishing Co., Ford Printing, Inc., and Rockford Map Publishers). No structures or other cultural features are depicted on the Original Land Survey map near the location of the site. Each of the plat maps depicts a structure within approximately 100 m of the site. However, the structures are situated in slightly different locations on all the maps. The structures depicted on the 1888, 1957, and 1961 maps most closely matches the location of site 47CH164. The 1888 plat map is presented in Figure 7.

7.1.6 Archival Research and Literature Review

The history of landownership was reconstructed from plat maps and a general review of tax records. Tax records indicate that by 1871 J. R. Mc Donald owned the property. Around 1900 the property was transferred to S. G. Smith who held the property into the 1940s, at which time the Chippewa County Asylum acquired it. From the 1940s to the present, the property has been owned by the Chippewa County Asylum, which was renamed the Chippewa County Farm sometime after 1961. Based on a review of local histories and family biographies, there were no historically significant events or landowners associated with the property (Clarke 1913; Goc 1995; Pfaff 1994).

7.1.7 Conclusion and Recommendation

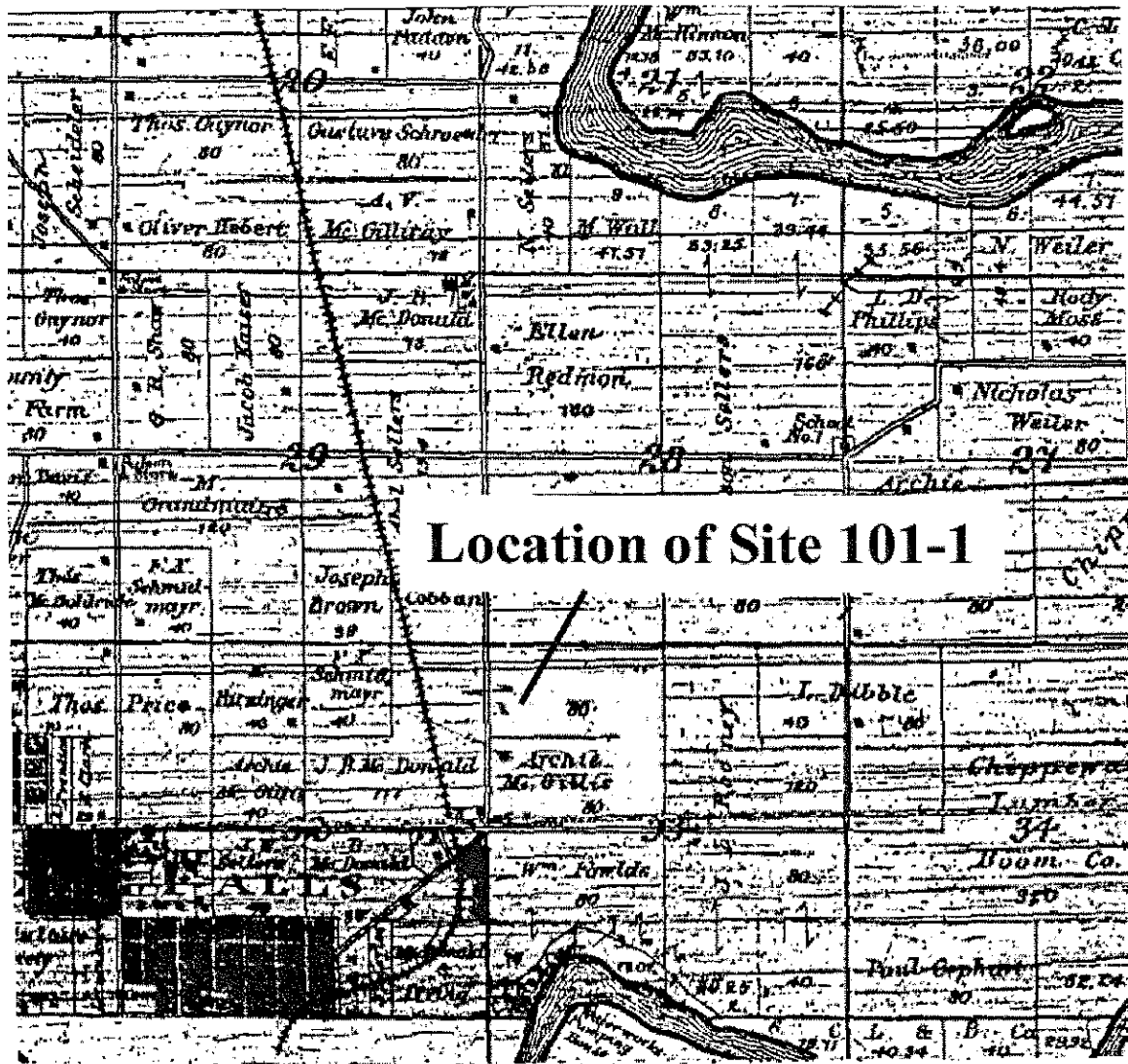
Based on the evidence provided by the artifact assemblage and historic maps, the earliest deposits at the site are likely associated with the structure depicted on the 1888 plat map. It is possible that the material could be associated with a structure depicted on the 1902 map that is approximately 150 m north of the site. During this time period, agricultural development was beginning, and several early farmsteads are depicted in Eagle Point Township on the 1888 and 1902 plat maps, indicating an increase in settlement in the region. Most of the artifacts are only datable to a general time period ranging from the mid 1800s through the 1900s and may have been deposited at a subsequent time. However, several temporally diagnostic artifacts provide a more limited range of dates that extend from the late 1800s to the early 1900s. Based on the

types and condition of the artifacts, the site is interpreted to be a refuse deposit, consisting primarily of household items. The small amount of architectural artifacts suggests that material from former structures at the site were salvaged or deposited elsewhere. Large metal artifacts identified at the site appear to be pieces of farm equipment and suggest the site may be associated with agricultural activities. The highest concentration of artifacts was at the toe-slope of a small ridge, indicating that this portion of the site may represent a refuse zone down slope from former structures. The disposal of refuse material in such down-slope landscape positions was common during the historic period.

Plowing and tilling have adversely affected the integrity of the site, causing excessive breakage of artifacts. The fragmentary condition of the artifacts provides little research potential. Plowing has also destroyed any vertical integrity of the site, making it impossible to establish the depositional history. Horizontal movement of artifacts by plowing has likely blurred any distributional patterns that may have existed at the site. Although the 1888 plat map depicts a structure at the location of the site, the presence of nearby structures on the 1888 and subsequent plat maps makes it difficult to confidently associate the site with a specific occupation. A review of the local history indicates that the site is not associated with historically significant events or persons. Additionally, site types of this period are likely to be relatively common in the region given the expansion of settlement in the late 1800s through early 1900s.

The site lacks integrity and does not contain the potential to provide important data on research themes relating to agricultural development in the region. The site is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

Figure 7. 1888 Plat Map Illustrating Location of Site 47CH164



7.2 Site 47CH165

7.2.1 Introduction

Site 47CH165 is an isolated projectile point fragment recovered from a cultivated field. The site is located in T29N, R8W, SE, NW, SW, NW, Section 33, Chippewa County, Wisconsin. The size of the site is limited to the location of the find spot. The location of the site on the USGS Lake Wissota 7.5' quadrangle map is depicted in Figure 2. A sketch map of the site is presented in Figure 8.

7.2.2 Physical Setting

The site is located in an agricultural field on level terrain east of a small ridge. The site is 0.5 miles north of the Chippewa River. At the time of survey, the site was in a cut cornfield, and surface visibility was 80 percent. Site elevation is 925 feet above sea level. The site is 290 m north of County Trunk Highway I and 112 m east of State Highway 178.

Soils on the site are mapped as "Rosholt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes" (Jakel and Dahl 1989). The soil formed on stream terraces and outwash plains and is described as well drained, deep, and nearly level to gently sloping. A typical profile of the Rosholt Series consists of the following soil descriptions: Ap horizon is a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam that extends from 0 to 8 inches; E horizon is a brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam that extends from 8 to 10 inches; B/E horizon is a dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam that extends from 10 to 14 inches; Bt1 to Bt3 horizons are a dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam grading to gravelly sandy loam that extends from 14 to 34 inches; and 2C horizon is a reddish brown (7YR 4/4) stratified sand and gravel that extends from 34 to 60 inches.

7.2.3 Phase I Survey Methods and Results

An isolated projectile point fragment was observed on the ground surface during the 15-m interval pedestrian survey. Close-interval pedestrian survey in 2-m intervals was conducted to determine if additional cultural materials were present. A shovel test was dug adjacent to the surface find to examine the soils and assess the potential for intact cultural material below the plow zone.

The soil profile from the shovel test had a finer texture and fewer horizons than the mapped soil. This probably occurred as a result of mixing the B horizon into the Ap horizon from plowing. The soil profile from the shovel test is presented in Table 8. The site does not contain the potential for intact buried cultural material.

Table 8. Site 47CH165 Soil Profile

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Description
0-24	Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2) silty loam with small amount of gravel
24-60	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/6) gravelly silty clay loam
60-62	Reddish brown (7YR 4/4) sand and gravel

7.2.4 Results and Artifact Analysis

The close-interval pedestrian survey and shovel test did not yield additional cultural material. The projectile point fragment is presented in Figure 9. The basal portion of the point is absent. Flake scars on the remaining portion indicate that the point may have been corner notched. Because the basal portion is absent, it is not possible to determine the cultural affiliation of the artifact. Based on size of the artifact and possible corner notching, a general placement within the Archaic or Woodland traditions seems reasonable.

The projectile point fragment has a maximum length of 3.3 cm, maximum width of 1.9 cm, and maximum thickness of 0.4 cm. The point is manufactured from Cedar Valley Chert (a.k.a. Cochrane Chert), which has its source in relatively isolated deposits in southeastern Minnesota and Buffalo and Trempealeau counties Wisconsin (Gonsior 1996).

7.2.5 Conclusion and Recommendation

Because of the fragmentary condition of the artifact, it is not possible to determine the cultural affiliation of the artifact. Morphological characteristics indicate that it is likely affiliated with the Archaic or Woodland tradition. Based on previous surveys in the vicinity of the project area, prehistoric sites are located on high ground adjacent to the Chippewa River. Site 47CH164 is located 0.5 mile north of the river and is not associated with habitation materials. Because the site consists of the distal portion of a projectile point, it is inferred that the artifact may have been broken during hunting activities away from a base camp.

Because the site consists of an isolated find spot, it does not contain the potential for providing important data on the prehistoric period and does not meet NRHP criteria. The site is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

Figure 8. Sketch Map of Site 47CH165

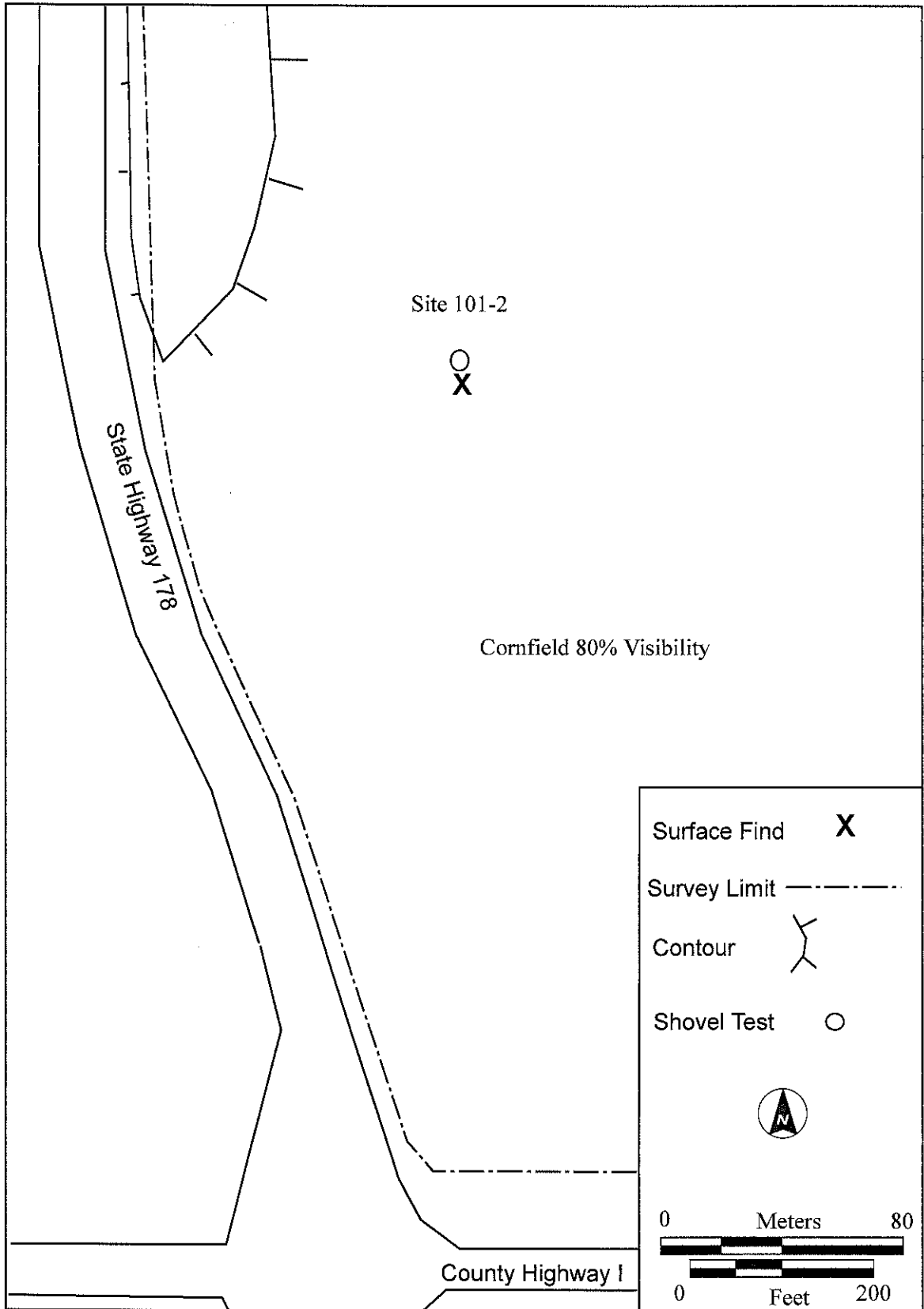
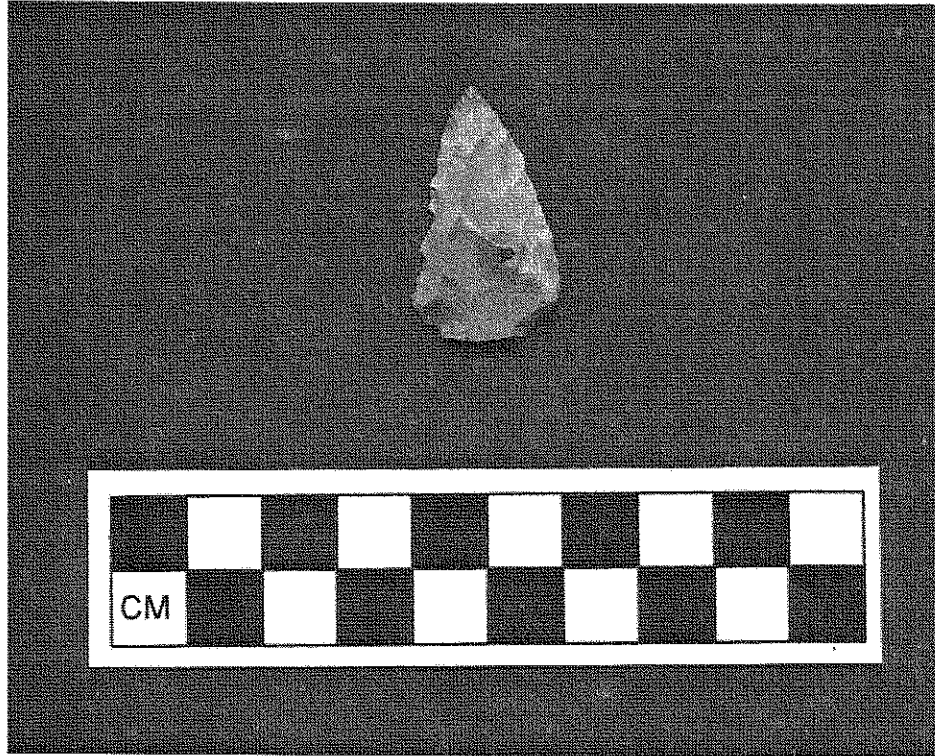


Figure 9. Projectile Point Fragment from Site 47CH165



8. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological survey of the proposed Lake Wissota Business Park encompassed 81 hectares (200 acres). The archaeological investigation included archival and background research, pedestrian survey, soil probes, and a shovel test. Two archaeological sites were identified during the investigation.

Site 47CH164 is a surface scatter of historic artifacts that dates from the late 1800s to the early 1900s and appears to be associated with agricultural development in the region. The site lacks integrity and does not contain the potential to provide important data on research themes related to agricultural development in Wisconsin. The site is recommended not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Site 47CH165 is an isolated projectile point. Cultural affiliation cannot be determined because of the fragmentary condition of the point. The site does not contain the potential to provide important information on the prehistoric period and is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Based on the results of the archaeological investigation, no further work is recommended for the project.

Artifacts and project documentation will be curated at the Archaeological Research Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee. Currently the artifacts and project documentation are being stored at the FCRS laboratory in Beldenville, WI.

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APPENDIX A: WISHPO CORRESPONDENCE

AR-17-00 FRI 3:48 PM WEST CENTRAL REG PLAN

FAX NO. 7158362886

P. 1



State Historical
816 State Street • Madison, Wisco

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To Phil Newman	From Ann Raid	
Co.	Co.	
Dept.	Phone #	836-2918
Fax #	Fax #	

March 13, 2000

Ms. Ann Raid
West Central Wisconsin
Regional Planning Commission
600 Wisconsin Street, Bldg. D2-401
Mail Box 9
Eau Claire, WI 54703-3606

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
SHSW COMPLIANCE CASE #00-0277/CH

RE: Install Storm/Sewer/Streets: Lake Wisconsin Business Park

Dear Ms. Raid:

We are reviewing the above-referenced project as required for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation governing the Section 106 review process.

We recommend that all portions of the project not within the existing road right-of-way be surveyed by a qualified archeologist to locate and evaluate the significance of any archeological sites that may be present. When the survey has been completed, please provide two copies of the archeologist's report for our review and comment. Please ensure that the archeologist's report is accompanied by the SHSW Compliance Case number (SHSW: #00-0277/CH).

There are no structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places located within the area of the proposed undertaking. Furthermore, we are not aware of any structures that may be eligible for the National Register in this area.

If there are any questions concerning this matter, please contact me at (608) 264-6508.

Sincerely,


Chris Harry L. Brown II, J.D.
Compliance Coordinator

CHLB/CMW/cmw

APPENDIX B: PERMIT TO CONDUCT FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO CONDUCT FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNDER S. 44.47, WIS. STATE

Name Frank Florini / Florin Cultural Resource Services

Address W7312 State Road #65

Baldenville City WI State 54003 Zip code

Institutional Affiliation N/A Occupation CRM

Type of field work Phase I Survey

Location of intended work T29N, R8W, N1/2 Sect. 33 Chippewa County

Landowner or custodian Chippewa County

Fill in for testing and/or excavation only

Name of site _____

Town _____ Range _____

Section and 1/4 Sec. occupied by site _____

Who is to curate artifacts recovered, notes, records? MVAC Name of institution _____

Period of field work: from 4/15/00 to 5/20/00
(exact dates must be given for testing and/or excavation)

Use the back of this form for a brief statement of the purpose of field work. Letters of explanation may accompany this application when it seems advisable.

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

PERMIT

Permission of Landowner [Signature] Date 4.10.2000

Approved: [Signature] Date 4/10/2000
Robert A. Birmingham
State Archaeologist, State Historical Society of Wisconsin

CONDITIONS:

- 1) Two copies of the final report will be submitted to the Division of Historic Preservation.
- 2) All artifacts and notes will be curated in accordance with guidelines found in 36 CFR Part 79 *Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collections* or by special arrangement with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

OTHER CONDITIONS:

This permit does not cover removal of human remains under s. 157.70, Wis. Stat.
HP-02-06 (revised 9/14/97)

APPENDIX C: ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site 47CH164 Artifact Catalog

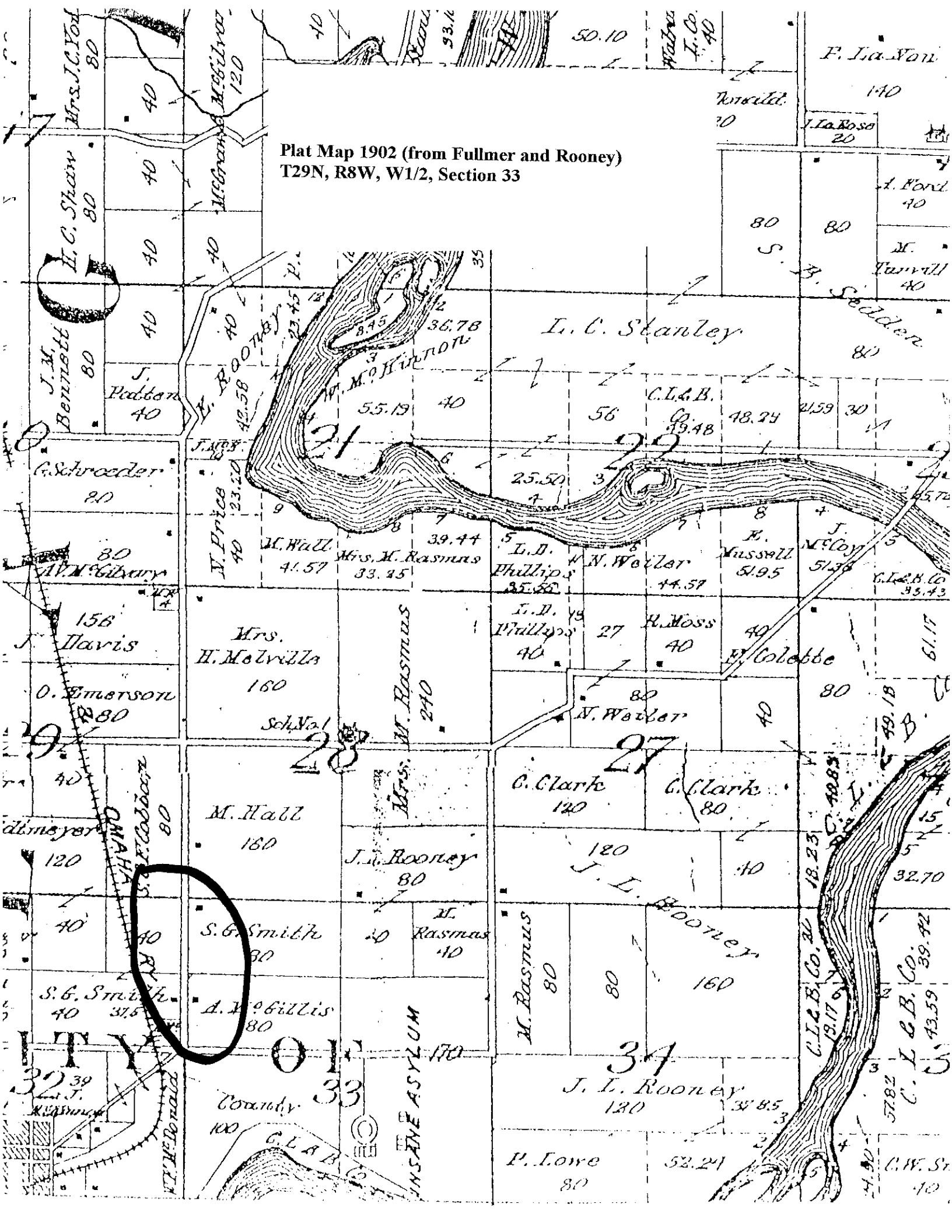
Catalog Number	Count	Function	Type	Material	Portion	Comments
101.1.01	1	Household	Bottle	Clear Glass	Finish and Neck fragment	External thread neck finish Automatic bottle machine seam Date: post 1904
101.1.02	1	Household	Bottle	Milk Glass	Fragment	Date: 1890-1960
101.1.03	1	Household	Bottle	Amethyst Glass	Finish and Neck fragment	External thread neck finish Semi automatic bottle machine seam Date: 1880-1913
101.1.04	1	Household	Bottle	Amethyst Glass	Finish and Neck Fragment	Straight Brandy/Wine neck finish Mold seam ends just below finish Date: 1860-1880
101.1.05	1	Household	Bottle	Amethyst Glass	Base fragment	Slender Handy base profile Embossed "2" Date: 1880-1917
101.1.06	1	Household	Bottle	Cobalt Glass	Finish and Neck Fragment	Bead neck finish Semi automatic bottle machine seam Dates: 1890-1913
101.1.07	1	Household	Bottle	Cobalt Glass	Base fragment	Excelsior, Windsor Oval, or Round Cornered Blake base profile; Dates: 1890-1960
101.1.08	1	Household	Bottle	Aqua Glass	Finish and Neck Fragment	Ring/Oil neck finish with Applied lip Closed mold Date: 1880-1900
101.1.09	1	Household	Bottle	Aqua Glass	Base fragment	Undetermined base profile with Embossed "G.C.?" Date: 1869-1910
101.1.10	1	Personal	Marble	Glass	Whole	Machine made Date: post 1901
101.1.11	1	Household	Food Prep/ Storage	Stoneware	Rim fragment	Brown Slip Interior with Clear salt glaze exterior Date: 1820's-1910
101.1.13	1	Household	Tableware	Whiteware	Base fragment	Blue Transfer print Date: 1820-1915
101.1.14	1	Household	Tableware	Whiteware	Fragment	Green Transfer Print Date: 1830-1969
101.1.15	1	Household	Tableware	Whiteware	Fragment	Multicolored decal Date: post 1860

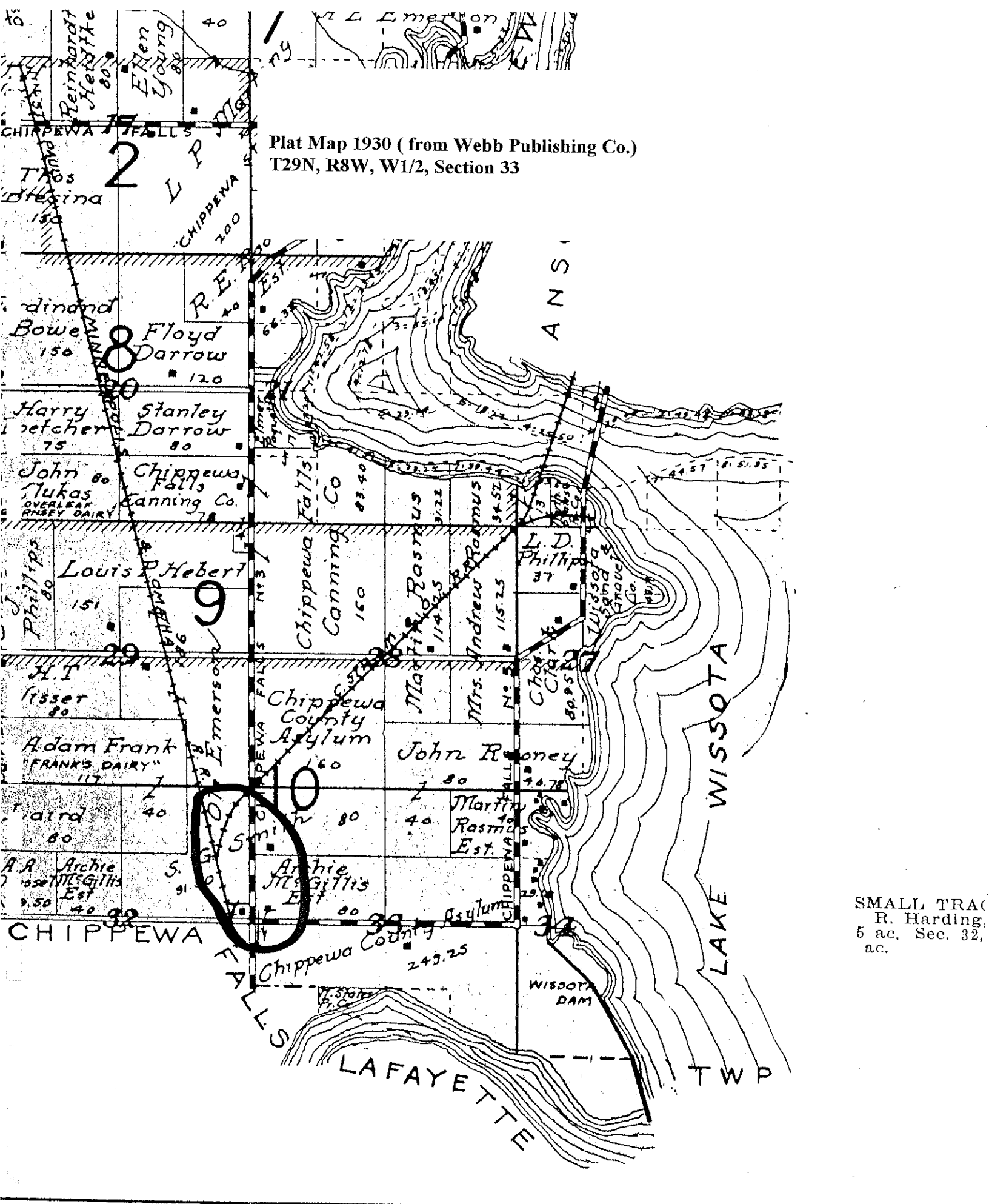
Site 47CH165 Artifact Catalog

Catalog Number	Count	Weight	Class	Type	Material	Cortex	Comments
101.2.01	1	3.13g	Stone Tool	Projectile Point	Cedar Valley Chert	Absent	Base broken off; Possibly heat treated

APPENDIX D: PLAT MAPS

Plat Map 1902 (from Fullmer and Rooney)
T29N, R8W, W1/2, Section 33



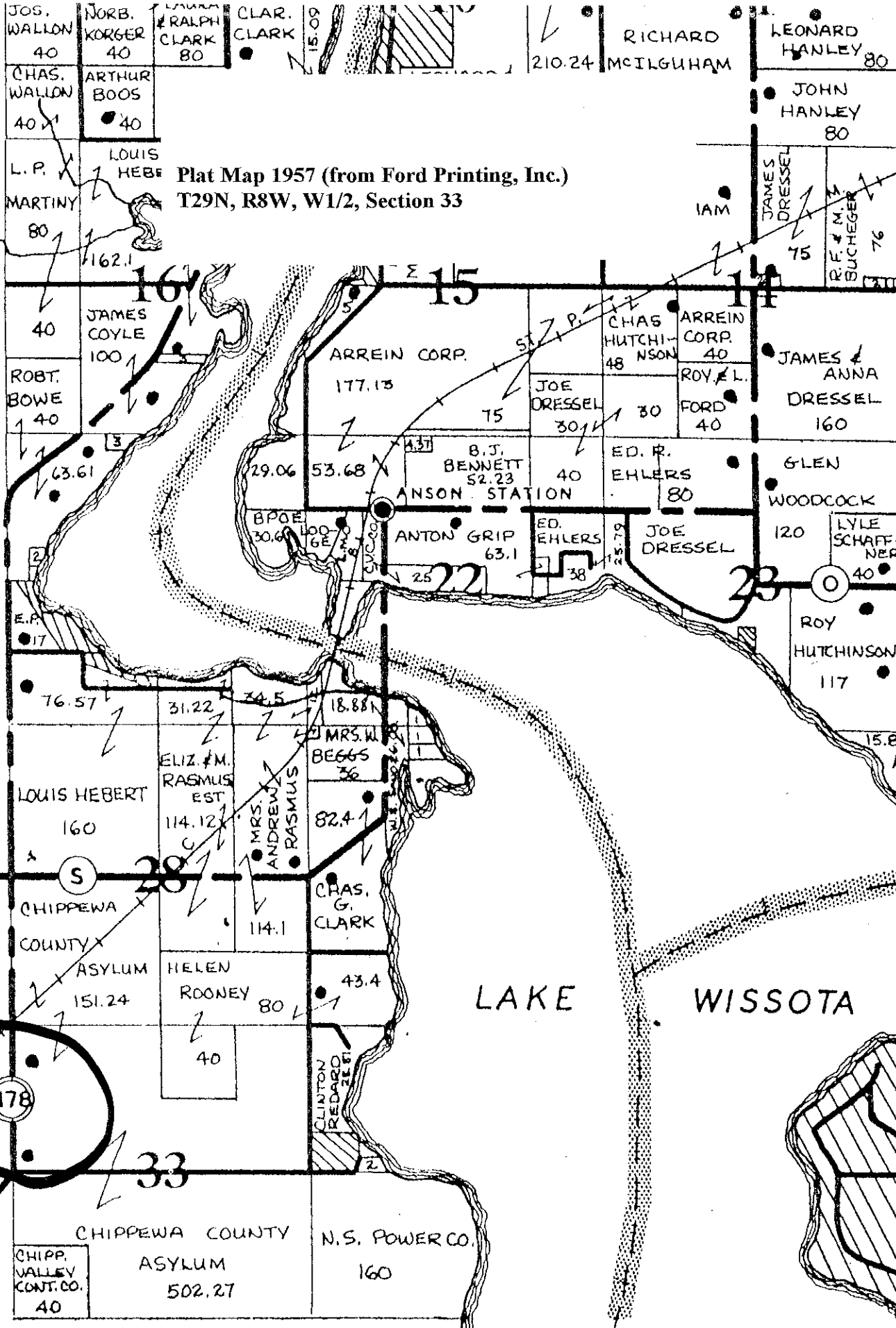


Plat Map 1930 (from Webb Publishing Co.)
 T29N, R8W, W1/2, Section 33

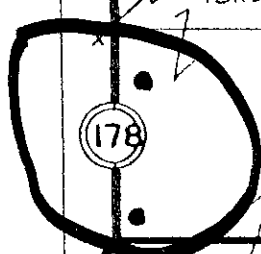
SMALL TRACT
 R. Harding
 5 ac. Sec. 32,
 ac.

What You Want to Build We Can Furnish

EAGLE
POINT
TWP.

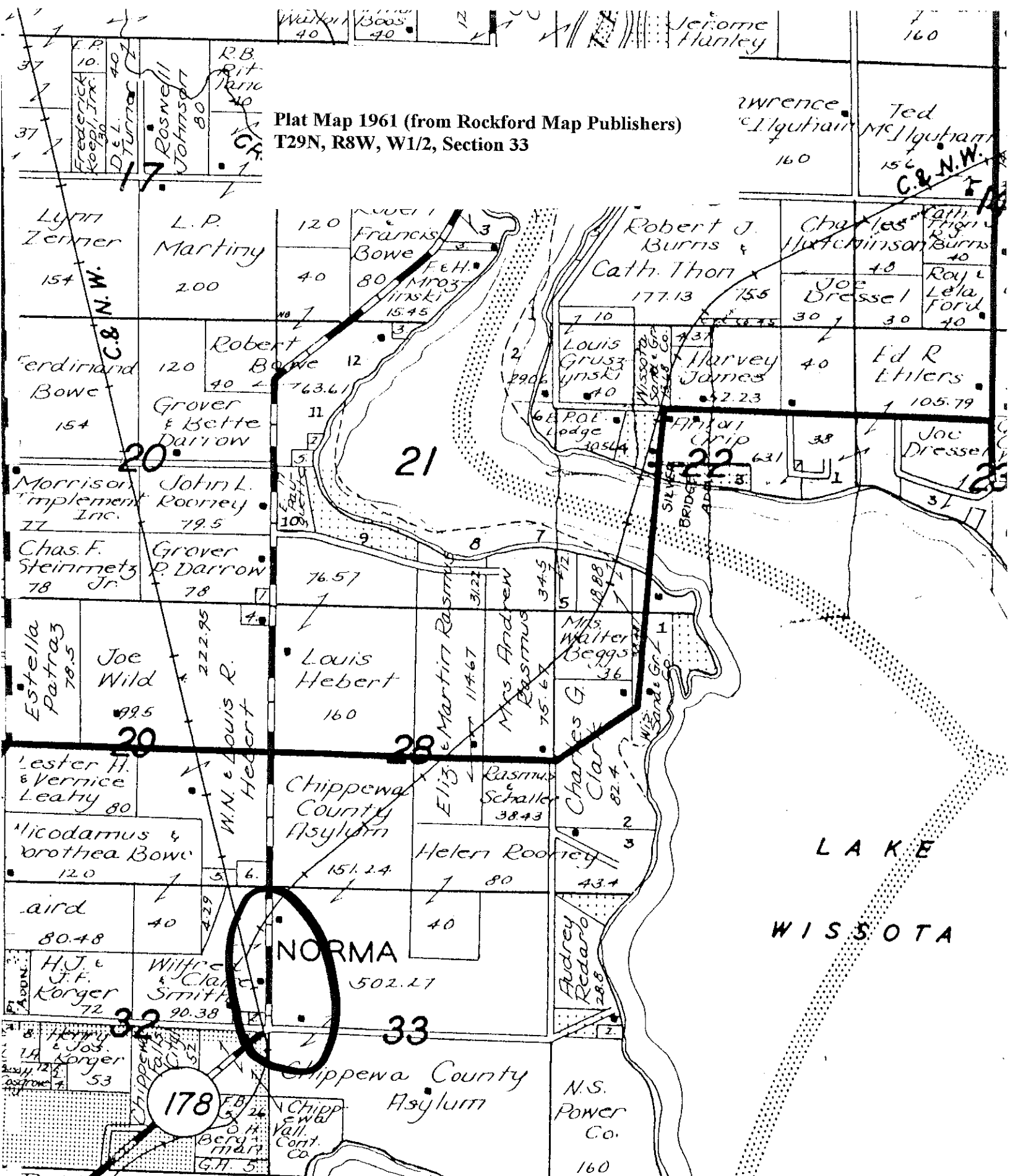


Plat Map 1957 (from Ford Printing, Inc.)
T29N, R8W, W1/2, Section 33



LAKE WISSOTA

Plat Map 1961 (from Rockford Map Publishers)
 T29N, R8W, W1/2, Section 33



APPENDIX E: SITE FORMS

Wisconsin Archeological Site Inventory Form (revised 12/07/1993)

(10) CODE # 47-CH-164 (30) COUNTY Chippewa
(20) SITE NAME (limit 25 characters) FCRS 101-1
(25) FIELD NUMBER(S): FCRS 101-1

Locational Information:

(Be sure to attach copy of USGS topographic quad with site location.)

(40,45) CIVIL TOWN(S) Eagle Point Township
(50) TOWN # 29 North RANGE # 8 W SECTION # 33
(60) QUARTER-SECTIONS (at least 3) NW/SW/NW/NW
(70) QUARTER-SECTION GRID ALIGNMENT (edge and corner) West and NW
(75) OTHER LEGAL DESCRIPTION: French or Government Lot# N/A

Additional TRS Data: |

| (80) TOWN # N/A North RANGE # N/A E or W SECTION # N/A
| (90) QUARTER-SECTIONS (at least 3) N/A
(100) QUARTER-SECTION GRID ALIGNMENT (edge and corner) N/A

UTM COORDINATES: (110) Zone 15 (112) Easting E628780 (114) Northing N4979220
(120) USGS 7.5' QUADRANGLE MAP NAME Lake Wissota
(130) GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION & RELATION TO LANDSCAPE FEATURES: Site is located 25m East
of State Highway 178 and 200m South of Railroad tracks. The site is situated on the
crest and slope of a small ridge.

Ownership Information:

(135) OWNERSHIP TYPE: (Check all that apply)
Public-Federal Public-State Public-Local Private Indian Unknown
(140) OWNER'S NAME(S) Chippewa County
OWNER'S ADDRESS(ES) N/A
(150) YEAR OWNERSHIP DETERMINED 2000

Environmental Information:

(180) ELEVATION (Feet above sea level) 930 feet
(200) DRAINAGE SYSTEM: Black R. Rock R. Illinois R. Fox R. (South)
 Chippewa R. St. Croix R. L. Michigan Fox R. (North)
(210) DRAINAGE--TRIBUTARY OR SMALL LAKE: Chippewa River Valley
(Leave this section blank-- for SHSW office use)

(Leave this section blank-- for SHSW office use)

CHK'D _____ MAP _____ BMAP _____ ENTER _____ ENTRY CHK'D _____

- (220) NEAREST WATER SOURCE NAME: Chippewa River
- (230) NEAREST WATER TYPE(S): Perennial stream/river Lake/pond
 Intermittent stream Floodplain lake/oxbow
(Check one) Spring Marsh
 Other: [_____]
- (260) SOIL(S): Billett-Rosholt-Oesterle
- (300) ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: Site is located in an agricultural field.

Site Characteristics and Condition:

- (310) SITE TYPE(S): (Check all that apply)
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Cabin/homestead | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 26. HCM concentration | <input type="checkbox"/> 32. Shipwreck |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 22. CCC/WPA site | <input type="checkbox"/> 28. Kiln | <input type="checkbox"/> 33. Tower |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 23. Dam/historic earthwork | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Logging camp | <input type="checkbox"/> 17. Trading/fur post |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 24. Farmstead | <input type="checkbox"/> 29. Military site | <input type="checkbox"/> 34. Transportation site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25. Foundation/depression | <input type="checkbox"/> 30. Mill | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Cache/pit/hearth | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Isolated find | <input type="checkbox"/> 14. Quarry/mine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Campsite/village | <input type="checkbox"/> 27. Kill site/bone bed | <input type="checkbox"/> 15. Rock art |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Cave/rockshelter | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> 31. Rock feature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Cemetery/burials | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Mound(s)- conical | <input type="checkbox"/> 16. Sugar bush |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Corn hills/garden beds | <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Mound(s)- effigy | <input type="checkbox"/> 19. Workshop site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 21. Enclosure/earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> 12. Mound(s)- linear | <input type="checkbox"/> 99. Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18. Fish weir/trap | <input type="checkbox"/> 13. Mound(s)- other | <input type="checkbox"/> 20. Other [_____] |

- (320) CULTURE(S): (Check all that apply using certainty [1, 2, or 3] for each)
(certainty of affiliation: 1= definite, 2= probable, 3= possible)
- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> Early Paleo-Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Initial Woodland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Late Paleo-Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Woodland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 Unknown historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Mississippian |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Upper Miss./Oneota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paleo-Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Indian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Euro-American |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland | |

(330) PHASE/TRIBE/ETHNIC GROUP(S): N/A

(340) DATE(S): _____

- (350) DATING METHOD(S): 1. Artifact style/cross-dating 4. Historic records
 2. Radiocarbon 5. Site type
 3. Thermoluminescence 6. Other: [_____]
 7. Informant

(360/370) SITE DIMENSIONS: 100 x 90 meters (circle one)

or
(365/375) SITE AREA: _____ acres OR hectares (circle one)

- (380) MODERN LAND USE (AT LAST UPDATE): (Check one or two)
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forest | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> Marked cemetery |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultivation | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: [_____] | |

(400) DEGREE OF DISTURBANCE (AT LAST UPDATE): (Check one)
 1. Minimal 2. Moderate 3. Heavy 4. Completely destroyed 5. Unknown

(410) THREATS TO SITE: Proposed Business Park

Wisconsin Archeological Site Inventory Form ATTACHMENT (revised 12/07/1993)

(You may use this optional page for site sketch maps, artifact/feature sketches, continuation sheets, etc.)

SITE NAME &/OR FIELD NUMBER FCRS 101-1

DATE SITE REPORTED 4/24/00

For sketches, be sure to include a north arrow, scale, key to your symbols, and description (site sketch, projectile point, etc) as appropriate. For continuation sheets, be sure to provide the appropriate headings ([420] Site Description, etc.)

(440) Material Types cont...

Count	Function	Type	Material	Portion	Comments
1	Household	Bottle	Clear Glass	Finish and Neck fragment	External thread neck finish Automatic bottle machine seam Dates- post 1904
1	Household	Bottle	Amethyst Glass	Finish and Neck fragment	External thread neck finish Semi automatic bottle machine seam Dates- 1880-1913
1	Household	Bottle	Amethyst Glass	Finish and Neck fragment	Straight Brandy/Wine neck finish Mold seam ends just below finish Dates- 1860-1880
1	Household	Bottle	Amethyst Glass	Base fragment	Slender Handy base profile Embossed "2" Dates- 1880-1917
1	Household	Bottle	Cobalt Glass	Finish and Neck fragment	Bead neck finish Semi automatic bottle machine seam Dates- 1890-1913
1	Household	Bottle	Aqua Glass	Finish and Neck fragment	Ring/Oil neck finish Applied lip Closed mold Dates- 1880-1900
1	Household	Bottle	Aqua Glass	Base fragment	Undetermined base profile Embossed ?"G.C."? Dates- 1869-1910

(540) Bibliographic References cont..

Foote, C.M. and W.S. Brown
1888 *Plat Book of Chippewa County, Wisconsin*. C. M. Foote and Co., Minneapolis.

Ford Printing, Inc.
1957 *Official County Plat Book and Rural Directory of Chippewa County, Wisconsin*.
Ford Printing, Inc., Mankato, Minnesota.

Fullmer, A. and W.T. Rooney
1902 *Map of Chippewa County, Wisconsin*. A. Fullmer and Co., Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

Ogle, George A.
1920 *Standard Atlas of Chippewa County, Wisconsin*. George A. Ogle and Co., Chicago.

Rockford Map Publishers
1961 *Plat Book of Chippewa County, Wisconsin*. Rockford Map Publishers, Rockford, Illinois.

Webb Publishing Co.
1930 *Atlas and Farmers Directory of Chippewa County, Wisconsin*. Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

Wisconsin Archeological Site Inventory Form (revised 12/07/1993)

(10) CODE # 47-CH-165 (30) COUNTY Chippewa

(20) SITE NAME (limit 25 characters) FCRS 101-2

(25) FIELD NUMBER(S): FCRS 101-2

Locational Information:

(Be sure to attach copy of USGS topographic quad with site location.)

(40,45) CIVIL TOWN(S) Eagle Point Township

(50) TOWN # 29 North RANGE # 8 W SECTION # 33

(60) QUARTER-SECTIONS (at least 3) SE/NW/SW/NW

(70) QUARTER-SECTION GRID ALIGNMENT (edge and corner) West and NW

(75) OTHER LEGAL DESCRIPTION: French or Government Lot# N/A

Additional TRS Data: |

| (80) TOWN # N/A North RANGE # N/A E or W SECTION # N/A

| (90) QUARTER-SECTIONS (at least 3) N/A

(100) QUARTER-SECTION GRID ALIGNMENT (edge and corner) N/A

UTM COORDINATES: (110) Zone 15 (112) Easting E628900 (114) Northing N4978940

(120) USGS 7.5' QUADRANGLE MAP NAME Lake Wissota

(130) GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION & RELATION TO LANDSCAPE FEATURES: Site is located 112m East of State Highway 178 and 290m North of CTH I. The site is situated on level terrain east of a small ridge.

Ownership Information:

(135) OWNERSHIP TYPE: (Check all that apply)

 Public-Federal x Public-State Public-Local Private Indian Unknown

(140) OWNER'S NAME(S) Chippewa County

OWNER'S ADDRESS(ES) N/A

(150) YEAR OWNERSHIP DETERMINED 2000

Environmental Information:

(180) ELEVATION (Feet above sea level) 925 feet

(200) DRAINAGE SYSTEM: Black R. Rock R. Illinois R. Fox R. (South)
 x Chippewa R. St. Croix R. L. Michigan Fox R. (North)
(Check one) Green Bay Wisconsin R. L. Superior Mississippi R.

(210) DRAINAGE--TRIBUTARY OR SMALL LAKE: Chippewa River Valley

(Leave this section blank-- for SHSW office use)

CHK'D _____ MAP _____ BMAP _____ ENTER _____ ENTRY CHK'D _____

ASI NUMBER _____

(220) NEAREST WATER SOURCE NAME: Chippewa River

(230) NEAREST WATER TYPE(S): Perennial stream/river Lake/pond
 Intermittent stream Floodplain lake/oxbow
(Check one) Spring Marsh
 Other: [_____]

(260) SOIL(S): Billett-Rosholt-Oesterle

(300) ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: Site is located in an agricultural field.

Site Characteristics and Condition:

(310) SITE TYPE(S): (Check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Cabin/homestead	<input type="checkbox"/> 26. HCM concentration	<input type="checkbox"/> 32. Shipwreck
<input type="checkbox"/> 22. CCC/WPA site	<input type="checkbox"/> 28. Kiln	<input type="checkbox"/> 33. Tower
<input type="checkbox"/> 23. Dam/historic earthwork	<input type="checkbox"/> 9. Logging camp	<input type="checkbox"/> 17. Trading/fur post
<input type="checkbox"/> 24. Farmstead	<input type="checkbox"/> 29. Military site	<input type="checkbox"/> 34. Transportation site
<input type="checkbox"/> 25. Foundation/depression	<input type="checkbox"/> 30. Mill	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Cache/pit/hearth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Isolated find	<input type="checkbox"/> 14. Quarry/mine
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Campsite/village	<input type="checkbox"/> 27. Kill site/bone bed	<input type="checkbox"/> 15. Rock art
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Cave/rockshelter	<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Lithic scatter	<input type="checkbox"/> 31. Rock feature
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Cemetery/burials	<input type="checkbox"/> 10. Mound(s)- conical	<input type="checkbox"/> 16. Sugar bush
<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Corn hills/garden beds	<input type="checkbox"/> 11. Mound(s)- effigy	<input type="checkbox"/> 19. Workshop site
<input type="checkbox"/> 21. Enclosure/earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> 12. Mound(s)- linear	<input type="checkbox"/> 99. Unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> 18. Fish weir/trap	<input type="checkbox"/> 13. Mound(s)- other	<input type="checkbox"/> 20. Other [_____]

(320) CULTURE(S): (Check all that apply using certainty [1, 2, or 3] for each)
(certainty of affiliation: 1= definite, 2= probable, 3= possible)

<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Early Paleo-Indian	<input type="checkbox"/> Initial Woodland
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 Unknown prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Paleo-Indian	<input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Woodland
<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Mississippian
	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> Upper Miss./Oneota
<input type="checkbox"/> Paleo-Indian	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic Indian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic Euro-American
<input type="checkbox"/> Late Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland	

(330) PHASE/TRIBE/ETHNIC GROUP(S): N/A

(340) DATE(S): N/A

(350) DATING METHOD(S): 1. Artifact style/cross-dating 4. Historic records
 2. Radiocarbon 5. Site type
 3. Thermoluminescence 6. Other: [_____]
 7. Informant

(360/370) SITE DIMENSIONS: 1 x 1 feet (circle one)
or
(365/375) SITE AREA: _____ acres OR hectares (circle one)

(380) MODERN LAND USE (AT LAST UPDATE): (Check one or two)

<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Marked cemetery
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultivation	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreational	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> Pasture	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential	
<input type="checkbox"/> Road	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: [_____]	

(400) DEGREE OF DISTURBANCE (AT LAST UPDATE): (Check one)
 1. Minimal 2. Moderate 3. Heavy 4. Completely destroyed 5. Unknown

(410) THREATS TO SITE: Proposed Business Park

(revised 12/07/1993)

(420) SITE/FEATURE DESCRIPTION: The site consists of an isolated projectile point. No additional artifacts were recovered during close interval survey. A shovel test adjacent to the find spot indicates that there is no potential for intact cultural materials below the plow zone. Surface visibility was 80% in a well washed and plowed corn field.

(430) MATERIAL CLASS(ES): (Check all that apply)
 1. Aboriginal ceramics 5. Human bone 9. Euro-american ceramics
 2. Projectile points 6. Faunal remains 10. Glass
 3. Other chipped stone 7. Floral remains 11. Fire-altered rock
 4. Ground/pecked stone 8. Metal 99. Other [_____]

(440) MATERIAL TYPE(S): Projectile point lacks base and is not classifiable to a specific cultural period.

Investigator/Reporter Information:

(450) INVESTIGATION TYPE(S):
 Unknown Test excavation Other [_____]
 Surface survey Major excavation Historical research
 Shovel probing Vandalism Interview/informant
 Osteological analysis

(460) NAME OF INVESTIGATOR(S)	(465) AFFILIATION	(470) DATE(S) OF INVESTIGATION
<u>Frank Florin</u>	<u>Florin Cultural Resource Services</u>	<u>4/19/00</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

(480) ARTIFACT REPOSITORY: UW-M

(500) NAME OF SITE REPORTER	(505) AFFILIATION	(510) DATE SITE REPORTED
<u>Frank Florin</u>	<u>Florin Cultural Resource Services</u>	<u>4/24/00</u>

(540) BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES: None

(565) SITE RECORDED FOR: Compliance----- list SHSW Case # 00-0277/CH
(check one) SHPO S&P Grant-- list S&P Grant # _____
 State Region Program-- list Region-Year R -
 Personal/private survey
 Chance encounter
 Other [_____]

For SHSW Use Only:

(565) BAR #(S): _____ (565) Covenant Date(s): _____
(570) Site NRHP Certif. Status: _____ (572) Site NRHP Certif. Date: _____
(600) NRHP District/Mult. Prop. Nomin. Name: _____
(602) NRHP District Certif. Status: _____ (605) District Certif. Date: _____

APPENDIX F: VITAE

FLORIN CULTURAL RESOURCE SERVICES

Vitae

FRANK FLORIN

Owner and Principal Investigator
Florin Cultural Resource Services
W7312 State Road 65
Beldenville, WI 54003
Phone and Fax: (715) 273-0199
E-mail: florin@spacestar.net

EDUCATION

1996 **M.A. IN INTERDISCIPLINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES**, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN.

M.A. Thesis: Late Paleo-Indians of Minnesota and Vegetation Changes from 10,500-8,000 BP.

1992 **B.A. IN ANTHROPOLOGY**, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. *Cum Laude*.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPERIENCE AND WORK HISTORY

2000-PRESENT **OWNER AND PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**, Florin Cultural Resource Services, Beldenville, WI.

1997-2000 **PROJECT MANAGER/ PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ FIELD DIRECTOR**, IMAC, Minneapolis, MN.

1996-1997 **STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST/ FIELD DIRECTOR**, IMAC, Minneapolis, MN.

1995 **FIELD TECHNICIAN**, IMA Consulting, Inc., Minneapolis, MN.

1994-1995 **FIELD AND LAB TECHNICIAN**, Woodward-Clyde, Minneapolis, MN.

1994 **FIELD TECHNICIAN**, Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, Minneapolis, MN.

1992-1994 **GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANT**, Wilford Archaeology Lab, U of MN, Minneapolis, MN.

1993 **FIELD AND LAB TECHNICIAN**, BRW Inc., Minneapolis, MN.

1991-1992 **FIELD AND LAB TECHNICIAN**, Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, Minneapolis, MN.

1990 **FIELD SCHOOL**, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

RECENT WORK EXPERIENCE

2000 **Co-Author**. Alliance Pipeline Project: Data Recovery at 32RI785, A Multi-Component Archaic Site in Richland County, North Dakota. Conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc. through Hemisphere Field Services, Inc.

1999 **Principal Investigator and Field Director**. Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Proposed Levee and Floodwall Alignments, Breckenridge, Minnesota. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. With Tom Madigan project geomorphologist.

Principal Investigator, Project Manager, and Field Director. Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation, Ambrough Slough Environmental Management Program Project: Mississippi River Pool 10, Crawford County, Wisconsin. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. With Tom Madigan project geomorphologist.

Research Assistant. Salvage Excavation at the Bryan Site (21GD04), Goodhue County, Minnesota. With Ron Schirmer.

Field Director. Data Recovery at 32RI785: A Middle and Late Archaic Period Site near Wahpeton, North Dakota. Alliance Pipeline L.P. With Tom Madigan project geomorphologist. Conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc.

Project Manager and Field Director. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Snake River Watershed Project, Marshall County, Minnesota. USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service. With Tom Madigan project geomorphologist.

Co-Project Manager and Field Director. Alliance Pipeline Project: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Pipeline Corridor and Route Variations in Iowa. With Tom Madigan project geomorphologist. Conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc.

1998 Co-Project Manager and Field Director. Alliance Pipeline Project: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Pipeline Corridor, Route Variations, and Extra Workspaces in Iowa. With Tom Madigan project geomorphologist. Conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc.

Principal Investigator and Field Director. Phase II Evaluation at the Doerr Site for the Proposed Second Phase of Foxberry Farms Development Area, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Conducted under contract with Lundgren Brothers Construction, Inc. With Tom Madigan project geomorphologist.

Project Manager and Field Director. Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership - Floodwood Replacement Project: Cultural Resources Investigation of Three Extra Workspaces in Itasca, Aitkin, and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota. Conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc.

Co-Project Manager and Field Director. Lakehead Pipeline Company System Expansion Project II: 1998 Phase I and II Cultural Resources Investigations and Construction Monitoring. Conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc.

Project Manager and Field Director. Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership - 1998 Expansion Project: Phase I Survey of the Pipeline Corridor, Extra Workspace, and Access Roads in Kittson, Beltrami, Hubbard, and Carlton Counties, Minnesota. With Tom Madigan project geomorphologist. Conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc.

Project Manager and Field Director. Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership - 1998 Expansion Project: Phase I Survey of the Pipeline Corridor and Access Roads in Douglas County, Wisconsin. Conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc.

1997 Field Director. Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Grand Forks/ East Grand Forks Proposed Diversion Channel. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. With Mike McFaul project geomorphologist. Conducted under contract with SEH, Inc.

Project Manager and Field Director. Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership - 1998 Expansion Project: Additional Phase II Evaluation at 21KT34 and Phase I Survey of Reroute Adjacent to 21KT34, Kittson County, Minnesota. Conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc.

Project Manager and Field Director. Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership - 1998 Expansion Project: Phase II Evaluation of Three Sites in Kittson and Carlton Counties, Minnesota. Conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc.

Project Manager and Field Director. Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership - 1998 Expansion Project: Evaluation of Site 47DG122 and Phase I Survey of the Pipeline Corridor and Extra Workspaces Douglas County, Wisconsin. Conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc.

Project Manager and Field Director. Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership - 1998 Expansion Project: Phase I Survey of the Pipeline Corridor, Extra Workspaces, Crossovers, Pipe Storage Yards, and Access Roads in Kittson, Beltrami, and Carlton Counties, Minnesota. Conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc.

1996 Field Director. Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership - 1998 Expansion Project: A Phase I Survey of Access Roads in Douglas County, Wisconsin. Conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc.

Project Manager and Field Director. Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership - 1998 Expansion Project: Phase I Survey of Access Roads, Pipe Yards, Extra Workspaces, Crossovers, Reroutes, and Unsurveyed Portions of the Pipeline Corridor in Kittson, Beltrami, and Carlton Counties, Minnesota. Conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc.

Field Director. Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership - 1998 Expansion Project: Phase I Survey of the Pipeline Corridor in Douglas County, Wisconsin. Conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc.

Field Director. Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership - 1998 Expansion Project: Phase II Evaluation of 20 Sites in Kittson, Beltrami, and Carlton Counties, Minnesota. Conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc.

Field Director. Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership - 1998 Expansion Project: Phase I Survey of the Pipeline Corridor in Kittson, Clearwater, Beltrami, and Carlton Counties, Minnesota. Conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORTS

2000 In Progress. *Alliance Pipeline Project. Data Recovery at 32RI785: A Multi-Component Archaic Site in Richland County, North Dakota.*

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Ambrough Slough Environmental Management Program Project, Mississippi River Pool 10, Crawford County, Wisconsin. With Tom Madigan. Reports of Investigation Number 608.

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Proposed Levee and Floodwall Alignments at the City of Breckenridge, Wilkin County, Minnesota. With Barbara Mitchell and Tom Madigan. Reports of Investigation Number 602.

1999 *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Proposed Levee Alignments at the City of Wahpeton, Richland County, North Dakota. With Ed Stine et al. Reports of Investigation Number 603.*

Alliance Pipeline Project: Preliminary Treatment Field Report at 32RI785. With Clark Dobbs.

A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Snake River Watershed Project, Marshall County, Minnesota. With Clark Dobbs. Reports of Investigation Number 585.

Alliance Pipeline Project: 1999 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Pipeline Corridor and Route Variations in Iowa. With James Lindbeck. Reports of Investigation Number 560.

Alliance Pipeline Project: 1998 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Iowa Pipeline Corridor, Route Variations, and Extra Workspaces. With Brad Perkl and James Lindbeck. Reports of Investigation Number 557.

1998 *Phase II Evaluation of the Doerr Site for the Proposed Second Phase of Foxberry Farms Development Area, Hennepin County, Minnesota. With Thomas Madigan. Reports of Investigation Number 544.*

Lakehead Pipeline Company System Expansion Project II 1998 Cultural Resources Final Report in Wisconsin: Phase I Survey of Access Roads, Extra Workspaces, and a Contractor Yard; Phase II Evaluation at 47CO93 and 47CO315; and Construction Monitoring at 47BJE1. With Chad Kirvan and Mathew Murray. Reports of Investigation Number 525.

Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership: Floodwood Replacement Project. Cultural Resource Investigation of Three Extra Workspaces in Itasca, Aitkin, and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota. Reports of Investigation Number 551.

Additional Phase I Survey of the Pipeline Corridor, Extra Workspaces, and Access Roads for Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Pipeline: 1998 Expansion Project, Douglas County, Wisconsin. With Patti Trocki, and Robert Chenier. IMA Reports of Investigation Number 517.

Additional Phase I Survey of the Pipeline Corridor, Extra Workspace and Access Roads for Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Pipeline: 1998 Expansion Project in Kittson, Beltrami, Hubbard, and Carlton Counties, Minnesota. IMA Reports of Investigation Number 515.

Additional Phase II Evaluation at 21KT34 and Phase I Reroute Survey Adjacent to 21KT34 for Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Pipeline: 1998 Expansion Project, Minnesota. IMA Reports of Investigation Number 465a.

Grand Forks/East Grand Forks General Reevaluation: Cultural Resources. With Jeanne Ward and Mike McFaul. IMA Reports of Investigation Number 485.

Treatment Plan for Site 21KT34 at Milepost 22.1 Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Pipeline: 1998 Expansion Project, Minnesota. IMA Reports of Investigation Number 491.

Treatment Plan for Site 21CL22 at Milepost 284.9 Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Pipeline: 1998 Expansion Project, Minnesota. IMA Reports of Investigation Number 495.

1997 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Pipeline Corridor Between Mileposts 0.7 - 22.7, Kittson County, Mileposts 132.5 - 140.6, Clearwater and Beltrami Counties, and Mileposts 283.5 -294.0, Carlton County, Minnesota.* IMA Reports of Investigation Number 418.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of The Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Pipeline Corridor Between Mileposts 294.0 - 306.3, Douglas County, Wisconsin. IMA Reports of Investigation Number 419.

Phase II Evaluations of Sites Along The Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Pipeline Corridor: 1998 Expansion Project, Minnesota. IMA Reports of Investigation Number 421.

Phase I Survey of Access Roads, Pipe Yards, Extra Workspace, Crossovers, Reroutes, And Unsurveyed Portions of The Pipeline Corridor in Loop 2 for The Great Lakes Transmission Limited Partnership Pipeline Corridor: 1998 Expansion Project, Minnesota. IMA Reports of Investigation Number 436.

A Phase I Survey of Access Roads For The Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Pipeline Corridor: 1998 Expansion Project, Douglas County, Wisconsin. IMA Reports of Investigation Number 437.

Phase I Survey At A Temporary Workspace near Cambridge, Minnesota For Northern Natural Gas Company. IMA Reports of Investigation Number 442.

Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Pipeline 1998 Expansion Project, Minnesota: Additional Phase II Evaluations. With William Belcher. IMA Reports of Investigation Number 458.

Additional Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Pipeline Corridor and Extra Workspaces and Evaluation of 47DG122 for Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Pipeline: 1998 Expansion Project, Douglas County, Wisconsin. With William Belcher. IMA Reports of Investigation Number 459.

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Additional Portions of the Pipeline Corridor, Extra Workspaces, Crossovers, Pipe Storage Yards, and Access Roads for Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Pipeline: 1998 Expansion Project, Minnesota. With William Belcher. IMA Reports of Investigation Number 449.

Treatment Plan for Site 21BL84 at Milepost 149.2 Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Pipeline: 1998 Expansion Project, Minnesota. IMA Reports of Investigation Number 471.

Treatment Plan for Site 47DG122 at Milepost 300.0 Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Pipeline: 1998 Expansion Project, Douglas County, Wisconsin. IMA Reports of Investigation Number 502.

- 1996 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Pipeline Corridor Between Milepost 283.5 - 306.3, Douglas County, Wisconsin.* IMA Reports of Investigations No. 419.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT CONFERENCES

- 1996 Late Paleo-Indians of Minnesota. Presented at the 1996 Plains Conference, Iowa City, Iowa.

PRESENTATIONS FOR THE PUBLIC

- 1993 *Prehistoric People in Minnesota* for Summer Tours of the University of Minnesota Archaeology Lab, Minneapolis.
- 1994 *Prehistoric People in Minnesota* for Summer Tours of the University of Minnesota Archaeology Lab, Minneapolis.
- 1997 *Stone Tool Manufacturing and Lithic Analysis* for the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, Minneapolis.

CONTINUING EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND CERTIFICATION

- 2000 Historic Preservation: Archaeology Part 1. Public Involvement and Native American Issues. WisDOT, Bureau of Environment Training Course, Eau Claire, WI.
- 2000 Historic Preservation: Archaeology Part 2. Archaeological Investigations, Identification, Evaluation and Mitigation. WisDOT, Bureau of Environment Training Course, Eau Claire, WI.
- 2000 Historic Preservation: Buildings and Structures Parts 1 and 2. Initial Steps, Removal or other Adverse Effects. WisDOT, Bureau of Environment Training Course, Eau Claire, WI.
- 1998 Safety and Environmental Training Seminar for Contractors. Lakehead Pipeline Company, L.P.
- 1998 Standard First Aid and Adult CPR. Sponsored by the American Red Cross, Greater Minneapolis Area Chapter, March 5-6, 1998.
- 1997 Advisory Seminar on Section 106 Compliance, Minneapolis, MN.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Minnesota Archaeological Society
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