

Phase I Archaeological Site Identification Survey for
the Proposed Mud Lake Shooting Range,
Columbia County, Wisconsin

Research Report in Archaeology Number 255

Museum Archaeology Program
DNR ID: 212-LEHE-3614-LERE
MAP #: 14-6001

prepared by **Norm M. Meinholz**

principal investigator **Kent E. Dickerson**

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ABSTRACT

In May of 2014, the *Museum Archaeology Program* of the Wisconsin Historical Society conducted a Phase I archaeological site identification survey of a proposed shooting range, designated the Mud Lake Shooting Range, in Columbia County, Wisconsin. This investigation was conducted on behalf of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR ID: 212-LEHE-3614-LERE; MAP #14-6001). The proposed project is situated on a partially wooded hill and footslopes located at the intersection of King Road and Conservation Lane. Approximately six acres were investigated.

The Phase I survey resulted in the identification of one historic Euro American farmstead, the Prairie Farm (47CO383383) site.

The Prairie Farm (47CO383) site is a historic Euro American farmstead defined by the remains of eight structures and associated scatter of historic artifacts recovered from systematic shovel testing of a grassy and wooded hill. These structures were identified by extant foundations or surface depressions. These structures include a domicile, as well as various out buildings (barn, silo, sheds, etc.) and a well and cistern.

Sixty-nine shovel tests were excavated, 32 of which contained cultural material. A total of 323 historic Euro American artifacts recovered from the Prairie Farm (47CO383) site. Half of the assemblage was recovered from shovel tests excavated within Structures 6 and 7. The remaining items were recovered from systematic shovel testing across the site area and from surface dumps. The recovered artifacts include a variety of architectural, domestic, faunal and personal items associated with a farmstead representing long-term occupation from the mid-nineteenth century to the late twentieth century. In addition, one piece of precontact Native American chipped-stone debitage was also recovered, suggesting some minor use of the area at a much earlier but unknown period of time.

A review of the available historic plat maps indicated the property has a continuous record of a house/farmstead from as early as 1861 until the late 1970s. During this time the property changed ownership five times before being purchased by the State of Wisconsin Conservation Commission (now Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources) in 1973. The buildings were demolished in the late 1970s when King Road was realigned to its current configuration. Much of the site has been disturbed by the removal of the structures and landscaping associated with the subsequent use of the area.

The Prairie Farm (47CO383) site does not appear to meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to the long historic occupation, mixing of cultural material and impacts resulting from the removal of buildings and subsequent landscaping. No additional investigation is recommended.

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INTRODUCTION

In May of 2014, the *Museum Archaeology Program* of the Wisconsin Historical Society conducted a Phase I archaeological site identification survey of a proposed shooting range, designated the Mud Lake Shooting Range, in Columbia County, Wisconsin (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted on behalf of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR ID: 212-LEHE-3614-LERE; MAP #14-6001). The proposed project is situated on a partially wooded hill and footslopes located at the intersection of King Road and Conservation Lane (Figures 2-4). The area of potential effect was staked and covers approximately six acres.

PHYSICAL SETTING

The proposed Mud Lake Shooting Range is located within the Civil Town of Lowville in south central Columbia County, Wisconsin. It is situated in Section 28, T11N R10E. The project area lies within Martin’s (1965) Eastern Ridges and Lowlands physiographic province. The topography of the area is controlled by a series of southwest to northeast trending cuestas (Martin 1965). Formed by the erosional cross cutting of moderately domed, variably resistant limestone, dolomite, and shale bedrock, the cuestas impart a landscape characterized by broad, linear uplands (cuestas) and lowlands (vales). Glaciation has smoothed the cuestas and filled the vales. The resulting landscape is one of overall low relief. The dominant rock underlying the project area is Cambrian age sandstone with some dolomite and shales (Mudrey et al. 1982).

No outcrops of lithic raw materials, utilized in the manufacture of chipped stone tools, are located in the immediate project area. The major bedrock outcrops of Prairie du Chien and Galena cherts, common lithic raw materials utilized by Wisconsin Native American groups, are located further to the south and southwest. Lithic raw materials would have been available locally within the glacial till.

The project area is located within the Lake Wisconsin watershed of the Lower Wisconsin River Basin. Lake Wisconsin is located nearly nine miles northwest of the project area. An intermittent stream at the far western edge of the project area drains north into Mud Lake. This lake is drained by Rocky Run which flows north and then west into the Wisconsin River just north of Dekorra.

Source: DOT County Maps, Columbia County (2014).

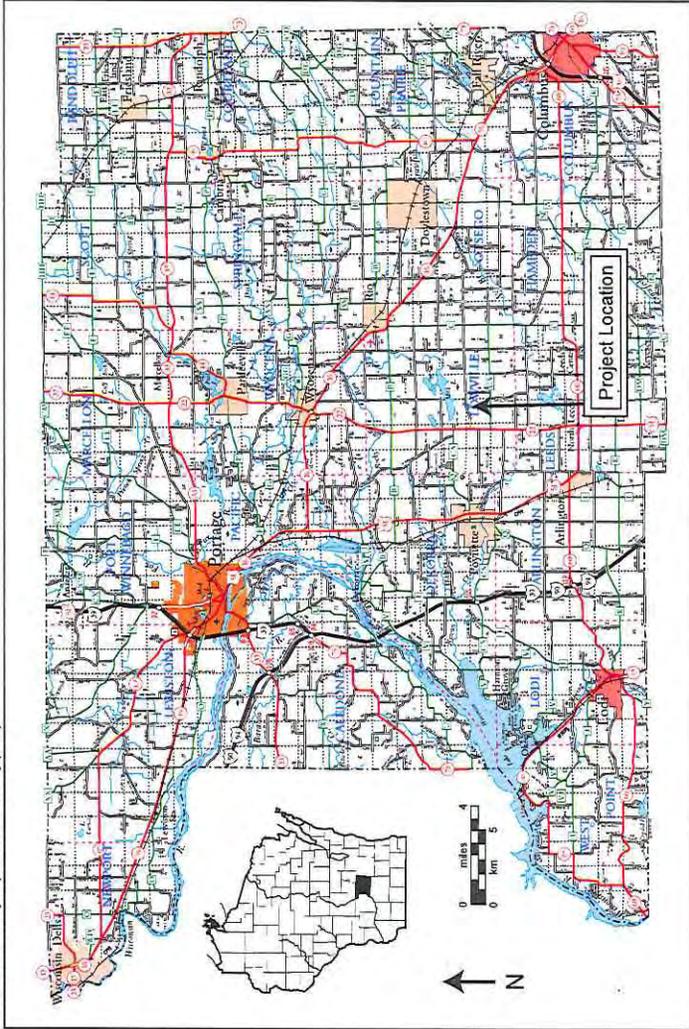


Figure 1. DNR Mud Lake Shooting Range Project Area in Columbia County.



MAP 14 May 2014

Figure 2. The DNR Mud Lake Shooting Range Project Area Looking East from the Northwest Corner of the Project Area.



MAP 14 May 2014

Figure 3. The DNR Mud Lake Shooting Range Project Area Looking West along King Road.



MAP 14, May 2014

Figure 4. The DNR Mud Lake Shooting Range Project Area Looking East from the Southwest Corner of the Project Area.

Soils in the project area are defined as Lapeer, Gilford and Kibbie Series (NRCS 2014). Lapeer is a very deep, well-drained soil formed in sandy loam till on ground and end moraines. This sandy loam soil is defined across the hill crest and slopes, ranging from 0 to 60 percent. Native vegetation was an upland deciduous forest. Gilford is a very deep, poorly drained soil formed in loamy over sandy sediments on outwash plains, near-shore zones (relict), and flood-plain steps. This sandy loam soil is defined at the lowland at the western end of the project area bordering the intermittent stream on slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. Native vegetation was herbaceous wetland. Kibbie is a very deep, somewhat poorly drained soil on lake plains, ground moraines, outwash plains, and deltas. This loamy soil is defined across the lowlands at the northeast corner of the project area on slopes ranging from 0 to 6 percent. Native vegetation was a rich mesic forest.

At the time of Euro American expansion into the region, the area supported xeric forest-oak openings consisting of patches of bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), white oak (*Q. alba*), red oak (*Q. borealis*), and black oak (*Q. velutina*) and expanses of prairie (Finley 1976). Forest growth was primarily confined to “well-drained sites on either sandy and porous flat lands, on south and west slopes of hills, or on thin soils on hilltops and ridges” (Curtis 1959). Underbrush associated with oak forests included hazelnut (*Corylus Americana*) and gray dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*), along with raspberries and blackberries (*Rubus sp.*) (Curtis 1959). Typical prairie dominants, most notably confined to the flat uplands, were big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), little bluestem (*A. scoparius*), and Indian grass

(*Sorghastrum nutans*) (Eddy 1996; Hole and Germain 1994). Flood plains contained areas of marsh and sedge meadow (Finley 1976). The vegetation in such settings was dominated by grasses including Tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*) and other sedge (*Carex spp.*), bluejoint reedgrass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), sloughgrass (*Spartina pectinata*), and reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) (Curtis 1959).

Prior to Euro American settlement, a variety of faunal resources were available for subsistence, skins for clothing and covers for structures, and for a variety of tools. Native fauna of central Wisconsin included white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*), squirrel (*Sciurus spp.*) and other rodents (Order Rodentia), and various mustelids (Family Mustelidae). Other species, valued for their fur, included the gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), grey fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), red fox (*Vulpes fulva*), and hares/rabbits (Order Lagomorpha). Avian species common in this region included turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), grouse (Family Tetraonidae), ducks and geese (Order Anseriformes), raptors (Order Accipitriformes/Falconiformes), cranes (*Grus spp.*), and prairie chickens (*Tyrannuchus cupido*). The wetland environments also supported a diverse faunal community including aquatic and semi-aquatic taxa such as beaver (*Castor canadensis*), river otter (*Lutra canadensis*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), turtles (Order Testudinata), fish, and freshwater shellfish (Class Pelecypoda).

CULTURAL CONTEXT

Native Americans have lived in southern Wisconsin since about 9,500 B.C., as evidenced by a complex culture history. Cultural developments were related to larger social fabrics that were not restricted geographically to southwestern Wisconsin. An introduction to Wisconsin’s rich and dynamic culture history is provided by Birmingham et al. (1997).

The Paleo-Indian Tradition (ca. 10,000 to 6,000 B.C.) in Wisconsin is typically divided into Early Paleo-Indian Stage, defined by the use of fluted projectile points, and the Late Paleo-Indian Stage, defined by more diverse lanceolate point types. Late Paleo-Indian sites are identified in Wisconsin based on the presence of lanceolate or stemmed projectile point styles such as Agate Basin, Plainview, Eden, and Scottsbluff (R. J. Mason 1963, 1986). In the unglaciated area, Late Paleo-Indian sites are found along river terraces near wetlands or river-stream confluences, and in rock shelters (Benchley et al. 1997).

The Archaic Tradition in Wisconsin represents a time of continual adaptation to the conditions caused by major climate changes in the postglacial era. This tradition is marked by a shift from the specialized hunting of large game to the hunting of modern fauna and to a more broad-based exploitation of nuts, fish, and wild plants (Benchley et al. 1997; Meinholz and Kolb 1997). Also defining the Archaic Tradition is a shift from lanceolate and stemmed projectile points to a variety of notched and stemmed forms. In southwest Wisconsin, habitation sites with Archaic components are rarely reported (Stoltman 1997). Those

identified are primarily scattered diagnostic points and surface finds, with point types that have been mainly defined to the south and east of Wisconsin. The Middle Archaic Stage (ca. 6000 to 1200 B.C.) coincides with vegetation changes caused by climatic warming trends. Middle Archaic sites have been identified as surface finds, in rockshelters, and in other stratified contexts. Wisconsin's Late Archaic Stage (1200 to 300 B.C.) is marked by a shift to a cool, moist climate (Benchley et al. 1997) and is characterized by smaller stemmed points such as Durst (Wittry 1959). The Late Archaic Stage in Wisconsin is also renowned for its Old Copper Culture or Complex (Benchley et al. 1997).

The Woodland Tradition is commonly identified by the presences, either individually or as a group, of three primary traits not identified in the region's previous Archaic Tradition: the presence of pottery, the construction of earthen burial mounds, and the first direct evidence for the use of cultigens (Meinholz and Kolb 1997). In some areas, a shift to a more sedentary lifeways is indicated by the presence of middens, houses, and village sites, while in other places Woodland peoples continued to subsist by moving seasonally (Benchley et al. 1997). The tradition has been divided into three smaller stages based on distinctive changes in artifact assemblage composition over time. These include the Early Woodland (500 B.C. to A.D. 100), Middle Woodland (A.D. 100 – 500), and Late Woodland (A.D. 500 – 1600) stages.

Habitation sites relating to the early phase of the Early Woodland are identified on the basis of thick, grit-tempered pottery, usually classified as Marion Thick, and straight stemmed Kramer points (Benchley et al. 1997). Later Early Woodland occupations in southwest Wisconsin are characterized by incised-over-cordmarked ceramics such as Prairie Ware, as well as Waubesa contracting stemmed points and other stemmed point varieties. Many Early Woodland habitation sites in south-central Wisconsin are located on floodplains or river terraces.

Burial mounds appear in much of southern Wisconsin for the first time in the Middle Woodland. Also appearing for the first time is evidence for storage and refuse pits, domesticated plants, and the first evidence of houses. Plant Cultivation included squash, sumpweed, and wild rice (Arzigian 1987). Nuts, including hickory, walnut, and acorn were also harvested. During the Middle Woodland Stage, ceramic vessels are thinner and less ornately decorated, with dentate stamping, cord-wrapped stick impressions, and punctates. During the Middle to Late Woodland transition, villages became larger, supported in part by the cultivation of maize and other native plants. The construction of large conical mounds with multiple burials was replaced by the construction of linear and animal shaped (effigy) mounds, frequently containing only one burial.

Late Woodland peoples in southern Wisconsin were primarily hunter-gatherers, but there was an increasing importance on harvesting and cultivating a variety of plants, particularly as the Late Woodland progressed. There is evidence for population growth and reorganization but little evidence for settled villages. Late Woodland sites are more dispersed across the landscape than in previous stages. The artifact assemblage includes ceramics that are cord and fabric impressed and collared vessels. The bow and arrow first appear clearly in the archaeological record (Benchley et al. 1997). Late Woodland burial mounds appear

throughout Wisconsin, with effigy mounds exclusive to southern Wisconsin, distributed throughout the deciduous forests and extending into the unglaciated areas of southern Wisconsin and northwest Iowa (Benchley et al. 1997).

The Effigy Mound Culture in southern Wisconsin has been designated the Eastman Phase (ca. A.D. 750 – 1050) (Stoltman 1990). The phase is identified by Madison Cord-Imprinted ceramics and small stemmed, notched, or triangular arrowheads. The number of Eastman Phase sites increases over preceding phases. Like the preceding phases, the Eastman Phase reflects a reliance on seasonal mobility, and exploiting the resources of the floodplain, terraces, and uplands. The Post Eastman Phase (A.D. 1050 to historic times), as defined by Stoltman (1990), demonstrates more profound changes in the archaeological record. Effigy mound construction was largely abandoned and collared type ceramics were prevalent. Stockaded villages occupied by maize-growing, collared-ware-making Late Woodland peoples are present in southern Wisconsin (Stoltman and Christenson 2000).

Mississippian culture, originating to the south, apparently made limited incursions into present-day Wisconsin, commencing with the Lohmann phase around A.D. 1050 and continuing through the succeeding Stirling phase to circa A.D. 1200 (Green 1997). Lohmann phase components at such sites as Aztalan and Trempealeau and Stirling phase components at Aztalan, Fred Edwards, and Diamond Bluff attest to interactions between southern populations and local Late Woodland cultures. Based perhaps on trade, social alliances, or in some cases refugee populations, these interactions appear to have been of restricted geographic scope. Although perhaps not involving "a massive Middle Mississippian population influx" (Green 1997:214), these cultures may have nonetheless still influenced the Woodland populations of the region.

In the 18th century, the Ho-Chunk (Winnebago), forced west from their traditional homelands, resided within what is now Columbia County (Mason 1988:80). Many scholars agree that the Ho-Chunk, Ioway, and others represent the lineal descendants of the Oneota (see Overstreet 1997). Oneota sites, differentiated by ceramics, concentrate in various localities from La Crosse to the Door Peninsula. The origin of the complex is poorly understood, though it may have developed from Middle Mississippian populations resident in Wisconsin, the amalgamation of Mississippian and Woodland peoples, or it may represent an intrusive population from the south (Overstreet 1997). A successful horticulture based economy, supplemented by fishing and hunting, sustained the Oneota for at least 700 years.

The Euro American settlement in the Town of Lowville occurred in 1843 (Western Historical Company 1880:796). The town was named for Jacob Low whose house in Section 32 became a hotel that served as the first post office until 1853. One of the areas earliest settlers was Silas Herring who settled in the project area by 1845. Columbia County was organized in 1846 with Winnebago settlement (now Portage) becoming the county seat in 1851 (Western Historical Company 1880:376).

Literature Search

Field investigations were preceded by an extensive archaeological literature and records review. The following sources, curated at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, were examined: Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database, and Archaeological Report Inventory (Division of Historic Preservation and Public History), Charles E. Brown Atlas, Wisconsin Land Economic Inventory, and historical plats and maps (Library and Archives Division).

One archaeological site and one Euro American cemetery have been previously identified within one mile of the project area (Figure 5). The one archaeological site is the Halpin (47CO337) site. This is a scatter of lithic artifacts recovered from the surface of cultivated fields located along the north and west shores of Mud Lake, about one mile north of the project area. A grooved axe and projectile points have reportedly been collected from the site. These diagnostics represent Middle and Late Archaic and Early, Middle and Late Woodland Traditions.

The South Lowville Cemetery (AKA Lowville Cemetery) (BCO-0088) is located on the north site of C.T.H. CS approximately one mile south of the project area.

METHODOLOGY

The field methods employed for this project conform to the *Wisconsin Archaeological Survey Guide for Public Archeology in Wisconsin* (Wisconsin Archaeological Survey Guidelines Committee 2012). The survey area consisted of approximately six acres of lightly wooded grassland and dense, brushy woodland that were investigated using shovel testing techniques.

The Phase I site identification survey utilized systematic shovel testing due to a lack of ground surface visibility. Shovel test transects were placed 15 meters apart with individual tests excavated at a 15 meter interval along each transect. Each shovel test was excavated well into the B horizon with the soil screened through one-quarter inch mesh. After cultural features were identified each shovel test soil profile and vertical location of any recovered artifacts was recorded. The location of all shovel tests and surface features were mapped using a total station.

Laboratory Methods, Analysis, and Curation

Cultural materials collected during the field investigations were returned to the MAP laboratory to be cleaned, catalogued, and curated in accordance with the standard laboratory procedures of MAP. Each artifact was cleaned, sorted into general categories, inventoried, and placed in polyethylene plastic bags with provenience information.

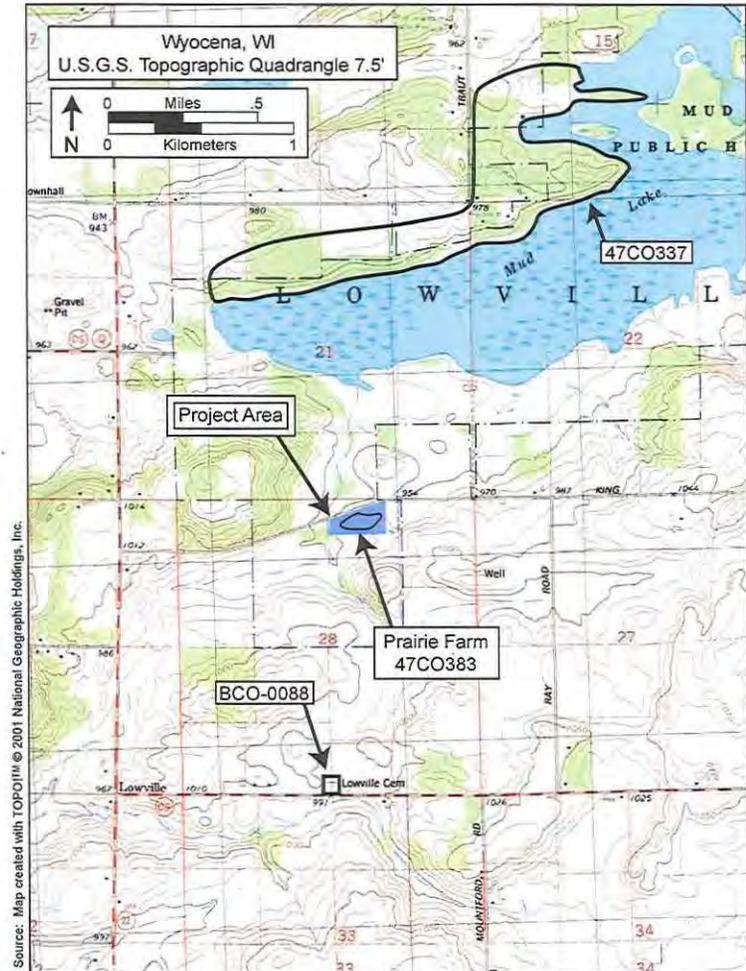


Figure 5. Archaeological Sites within One Mile of the DNR Mud Lake Shooting Range Project Area.

All artifacts were analyzed and described through consultation of a range of archaeological literature, artifact and program guides, and program comparative collections. Once analyses were complete, laboratory staff organized the museum catalogue and prepared the collection for curation. The catalogue lists all artifacts from each provenience for each site. All artifacts, notes, maps, photographs and other documentation generated during this archaeological investigation are curated by the Museum Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison, under a cooperative agreement with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Archaeological site identification survey of the proposed Mud Lake Shooting Range resulted in the identification of one historic Euro American site. The site is a Euro American farmstead, designated the Prairie Farm (47CO383383) site (see Figure 5).

The Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site

The Prairie Farm (47CO383) site is a historic Euro American farmstead defined by the remains of eight structures and associated scatter of historic artifacts recovered from systematic shovel testing of a grassy and wooded hill. The site is located immediately south of King Road and bordered on the south and to the east by Conservation Drive. The intersection of these roads is located just to the northeast of the site. (Figures 6 & 7). The shovel tests and distribution of building foundations and depressions defined a site area measuring approximately 300 feet north-south and 600 feet east-west, encompassing about three acres. It is situated at an elevation of 960-970 feet above mean sea level. The recovered artifacts include a variety of domestic, construction and personal items associated with a farmstead dating from the nineteenth to late twentieth century.

Field Methodology

The Prairie Farm (47CO383) site was encountered during the initial walkover of the project area. The foundational remains of several structures were identified, flagged and photographed. A series of shovel tests were systematically excavated across the upland at a 15 m interval. Additional shovel tests were excavated within the borders of two of the structures and with several shallow depressions. A total of 69 shovel tests were excavated, 32 of which contained cultural material. All of the soil was screened through ¼ inch mesh. The shovel test profiles were recorded and their locations and surrounding landmarks mapped with a total station. A photographic record of the overall site and area was also made.

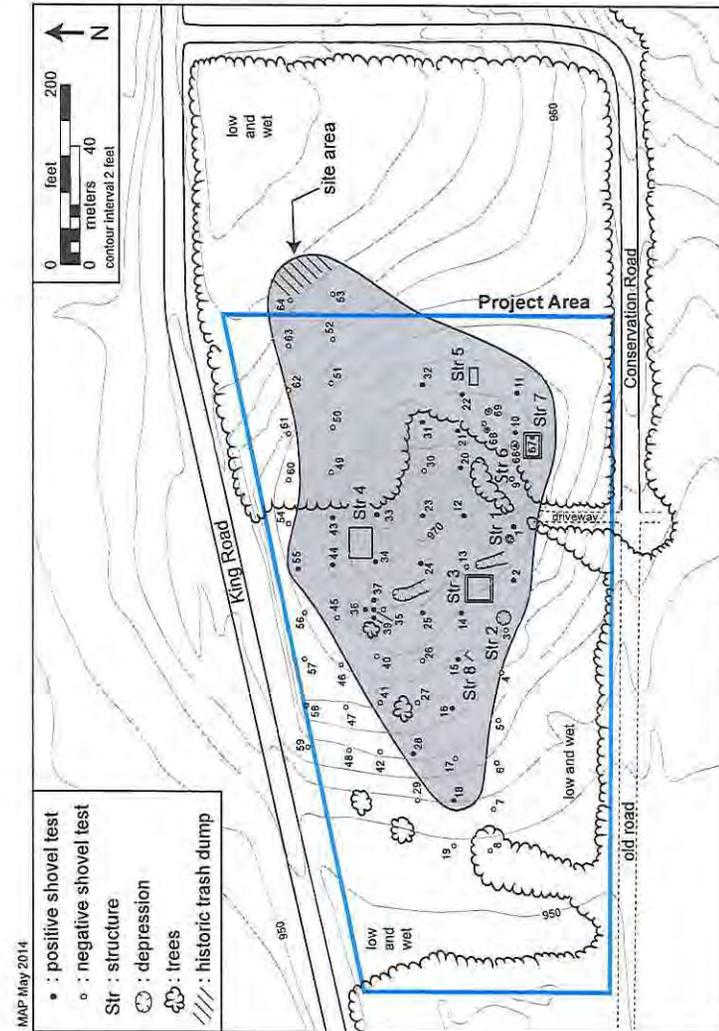


Figure 6. Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site.



Figure 7. Looking West across the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site to the Old Cultivated Fields from the Crest of the Hill at the Edge of the Clearing.

Soils

The soil across the site generally exhibits a plow zone; consisting of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) soil with textures varying from sandy loam to silt loam to loam. The depth of plow zone was generally 25 to 30 cm below ground surface, with overall depths varying from 15 to 34 cm (Figure 8). Tests excavated at the western end of the site exhibited a distinct, deep plow zone indicative of cultivated fields located to the west of the site. Some tests exhibited a shallow, sometimes unplowed A horizon over a transitional AB horizon. The AB horizon consisted of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam with inclusions of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4). The B horizon generally consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam.

Shovel Test 35, excavated along the hill crest to the west of Structure 4, identified a shallow A/Ap horizon buried by historic fill. This shovel test was bracketed by four additional shovel tests, three of which also encountered this same profile. The fill, consisting of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam with gravel, was 21 to 32 cm deep. The A/Ap horizon, varying from 9 to 11 cm thick, consisted of black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam. This horizon contained a dense concentration of construction debris including numerous small square and wire nails and mortar. Several possible chert flakes were also recovered. The B horizon consisted of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay.

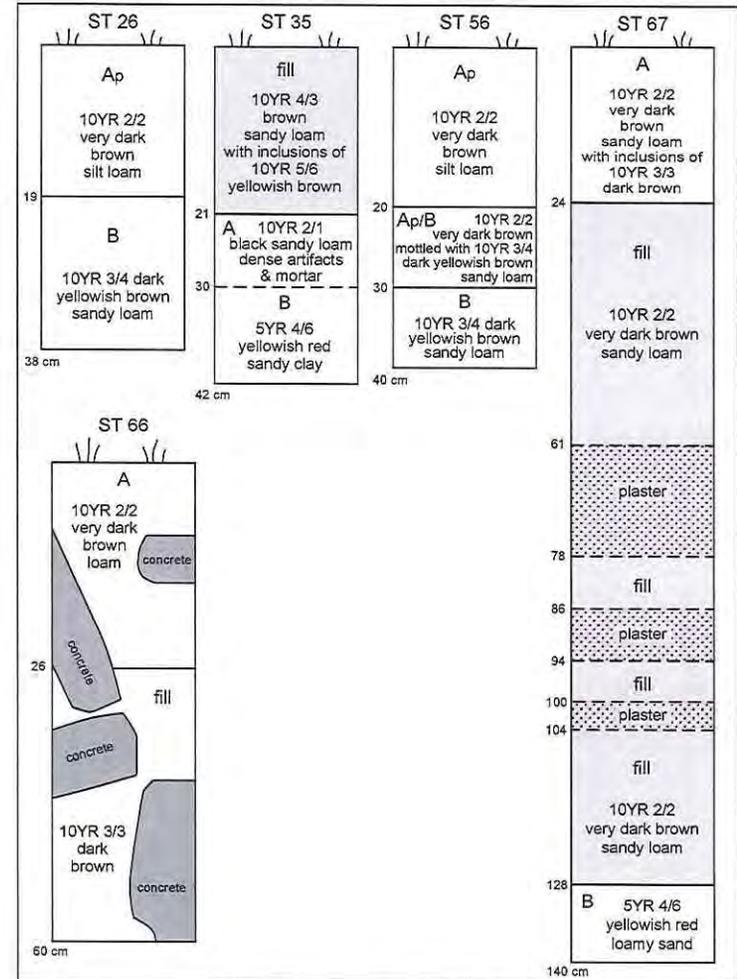


Figure 8. Representative Shovel Test Soil Profiles at the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site.

A shovel test excavated within Structure 6 (Shovel Test 66), a possible cistern located adjacent to the house foundation (Structure 7), identified a loamy A horizon to a depth of 26 cm below ground surface. A fill zone, consisting of 10YR 3/3 loamy sand extended to 60 cm, the maximum depth that could be excavated due to the inclusion of large fragments of concrete. These concrete fragments were present throughout the shovel test and were associated with construction debris (roofing material, window glass, nails, mortar/plaster and tile) container glass, personal and miscellaneous items totaling 62 artifacts. The concrete may represent the broken and collapsed cover of the cistern.

Shovel test 67, excavated within the foundation of house Structure 7, exposed 128 cm of fill over a B horizon. No concrete floor was identified. An A horizon extended 24 cm below ground surface and consisted of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam with 10YR 3/3 inclusions. The A horizon had formed on just over a meter of fill which consisted of layers of mortar/plaster and associated construction debris (roofing material, bricks, nails and window glass), domestic artifacts (ceramics and container glass) and miscellaneous items, a total of 100 artifacts. The underlying B horizon consisted of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) loamy sand to an excavated depth of 140 cm below ground surface.

The soils within the site area are classified as Lapeer sandy loam (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2014). This is a very deep, well-drained soil formed in sandy loam till on ground and end moraines. This sandy loam soil is defined across the hill crest and slopes, ranging from 0 to 60 percent.

Public Records and Historical Literature Review

Plat Maps

A review of the available historic plat maps of Lowville Township indicated that a farm was located within the project area between at least 1861 and 1962. All of the plats show the route of the road prior to the realignment of King Road, which resulted in the termination of Conservation Drive in a dead end. The earliest available plat depicts a house/farm is present as early as 1861 (A. Menges & Co. 1861) when the parcel is owned by S. W. Herring. The plat actually illustrates two houses in the project area as well as a house to the north in the adjacent section, all owned by Herring. By 1873 (Harrison & Warner 1873) the parcel continues to be owned by S.W. Herring but just one house, at the site location, is indicated. The same situation is indicated on the 1890 plat (C.M. Foote & Co. 1890). By 1916 (Hall L. Brooks Co. 1916) the parcel was acquired by M. Tollfson and H. Olson. A structure remains depicted at the site location. Tollfson and Olsen retained ownership of the parcel as illustrated on the 1927 plat (The General Engineering Co. 1927). A 1937 aerial photograph provides a footprint of the farmstead (Figure 9). By 1947 (Marathon Map Service 1947) the parcel is owned by C. E. McFadden, with a house still present at the site location. The 1962 edition of the 15' topographic map (USGS 1962) continues to indicate a house at the site location. By the 1984 edition of the Wycocena 7.5' topographic map (USGS 1984) the current realignment of King Road has occurred and no structures are indicated on the property. An aerial photograph from 1978 is the first to indicate the new route of King Road (USDA 1978). This review indicates the property has a continuous record of a house/farmstead from as early as 1861 until the late 1970s when King Road is realigned to its current alignment.



Image Source: Wisconsin State Cartographer's Office Roll-Exp: 17-1458 9/22/1937

Figure 9. 1937 Aerial View of the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site, Located within the DNR Mud Lake Shooting Range Project Area.

Deed Research

A review of the deed transfers of this property was conducted at the Columbia County Register of Deeds (CRD; Table 1). A land patent for 40 acres located in the NW1/4, NE1/4 Section 28, T11N, R10E was issued to Silas W. Herring on September 1, 1849 (CRD 1849). Silas W. Herring was born April 23, 1821 in Lowville, Lewis County, New York (History of Columbia County 1880?). He arrived in Wisconsin in the spring of 1844 and lived in York, Dane County till the fall of 1845. He then moved to Columbia County, settling on the proposed project location. He helped to organize the Town of Lowville, was the first Treasurer and held the office of Chairman and Assessor. He married T. M. Webb on December 28, 1855 in Wyocena. They had two children, Hubert (b. 1859) and Carl (b. 1863). Mrs. Herring was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Herring was an old-time Abolitionist, and was a Republican ever since the party was organized. He owned 295 acres of land in 1880 (Western Historical Company 1880)

Table 1. Record of Deed Transfers for the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site.

Volume /Page	Type of Deed	Grantor	Grantee	Acres or 1/4 Sections	\$	Date
	Patent	United States of America	Silas W. Herring	40		9/1/1849
2/279	Warranty	Harrison S. Haskell & Marie Haskell	Silas W. Herring	120	\$83.63	12/15/1849
106/138	Warranty	Silas W. Herring & Polly M. Herring	Mathias Tollefson & Halfdan Olson	295	\$11,800.00	4/5/02
197/327	Quit Claim	Agnethe Olson & Marie Olson devices and heirs of Halfdan Olson	Grace Mae McFadden	160	\$1.00	2/8/43
197/327	Quit Claim	Carrie Tollefson, Widow of Mathias Tollefson	Grace Mae McFadden	160	\$1.00	3/17/43
196/581	Executor's Deed	Estate of Mathias Tollefson	Grace Mae McFadden	160	\$700.00	2/11/43
209/108	Warranty	Grace Mae McFadden	Ambassador Corporation	160	\$1.00	5/15/1946
12/473	Warranty	Ambassador Corporation	State of Wisconsin (Conservation Commission)	160	\$26,500.00	12/10/1916

It remained in the Herring family until April 5, 1902 when the 295 acres of land is purchased by Mathias Tollefson and Halfdan Olson for \$11,800.00 (CRD 1902). Forty-one years later the property is acquired by Grace Mae McFadden by quit claim deeds on February 8 and 17, 1943 (CRD 1943a and b), and by an executor's deed on February 11, 1943 (CRD 1943c). Three years later the property is acquired by Ambassador Corporation by warranty deed on May 15, 1946 (CRD 1946). The State of Wisconsin Conservation Commission (now Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources) acquired the property by warranty deed on December 10, 1964 (CRD 1964).

Feature Analysis

A total of eight features/structures were identified by extant foundations or surface depressions (Figure 8). These structures include a domicile, as well as various out buildings (barn, silo, sheds, etc.) and a well and cistern.

Structure 1

Structure 1 is located in the open grassland approximately 32 feet west of the driveway (Figure 11). It is defined by a somewhat circular arrangement of large boulders that surrounds an opening about 2.5 feet in diameter (Figure 12). This opening extends about four feet below ground surface and was probed another six feet before rock/debris impeded any further excavation. The overall extent of the structure is estimated to measure about 10 by 13 feet in size. No artifacts were found to be associated. The structure is interpreted as a well although the boulders seem to extent across a larger area than would be expected.

Structure 2

Structure 2 is located in the open grassland approximately 75 feet west of Structure 1 and 15 feet from the southwest corner of Structure 3 (Figure 13). It is defined by an irregular oval depression measuring about 14 feet in diameter with scattered cobbles/boulders around the outer edge which may represent the foundation remnants. The structure is interpreted as a silo foundation.

Structure 3

Structure 3 is a nearly square concrete foundation; measuring 30 feet on a side, located in the open grassland just northeast of Structure 2 (see Figure 13). The structure can be traced by following exposed portions of the foundation and the associated depression. It is oriented in cardinal directions. The walls are approximately one foot thick. Structure 3 is interpreted as a barn associated with a silo (Structure 2).

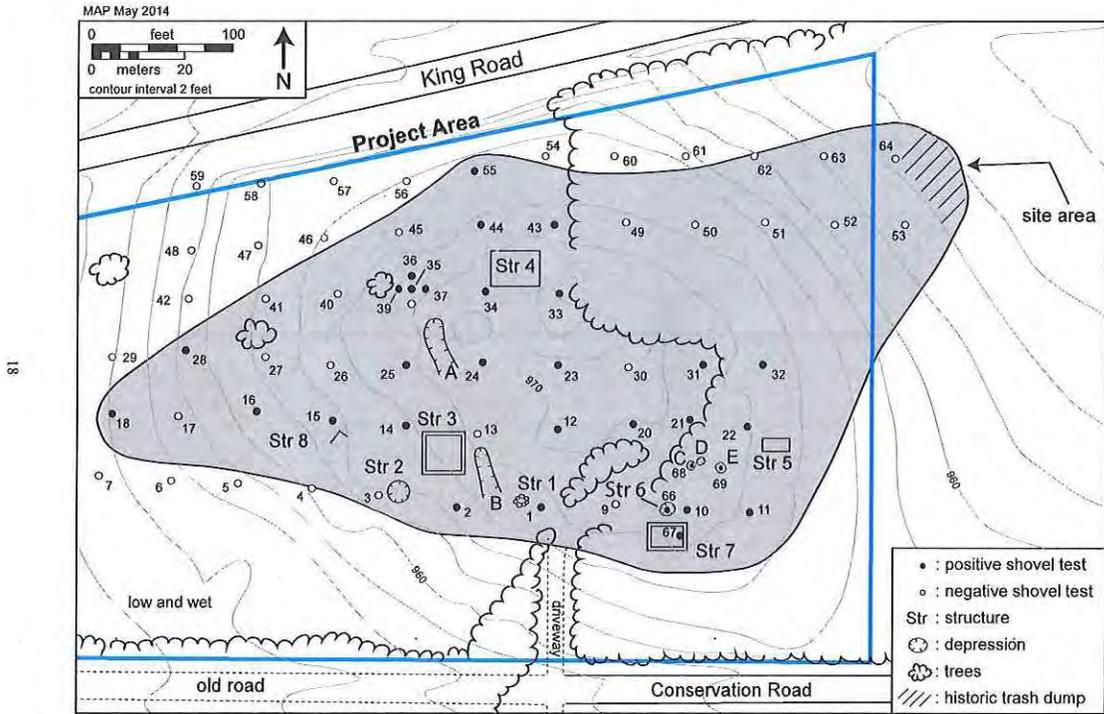


Figure 10. Close-up of the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site.

18



Figure 12. Structure 1 (Well) at the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site.

19



Figure 11. Structure 1 (Well) Looking West at the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site.

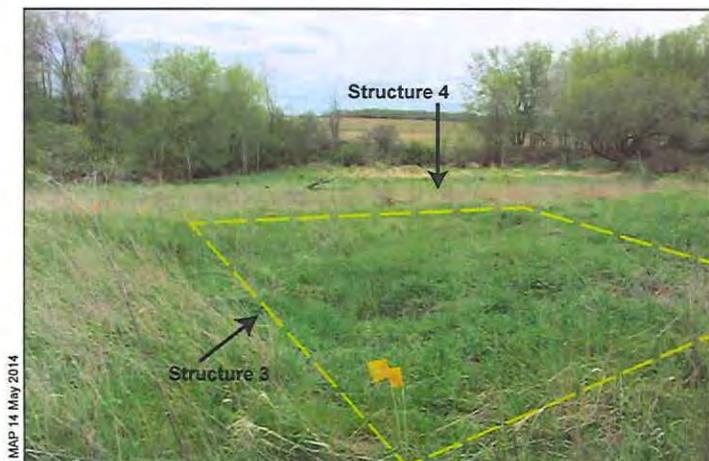


Figure 13. Structures 2 and 3 (Silo and Barn), Looking Southwest at the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site.

Structure 4

Structure 4 is located approximately 140 feet north of Structure 1 at the crest of the hill in scattered trees (Figures 14 & 15). It is defined by a concrete slab measuring 26 by 33 feet, oriented in an east-west direction. The slab is covered by about a foot of soil and grass. It is interpreted as a barn or shed.

Structure 5

Structure 5 is located approximately 170 feet northeast of Structure 1 in the woods (Figure 16). It is defined by a rectangular concrete slab measuring 11 by 20 feet and oriented in an east-west orientation. It is interpreted as a garage or shed.

Structure 6

Structure 6 is located approximately 90 feet east of Structure 1 in a clearing in the woods (Figure 17). It is defined by a circular depression measuring about 11 feet in diameter and a maximum of two feet in depth. Scattered concrete slabs are exposed along the edge of the depression. A shovel test (ST 66) placed in the center of the structure could be excavated to a depth of 60 cm below ground surface before the presence of large pieces of concrete impeded any further excavation to determine the total depth.

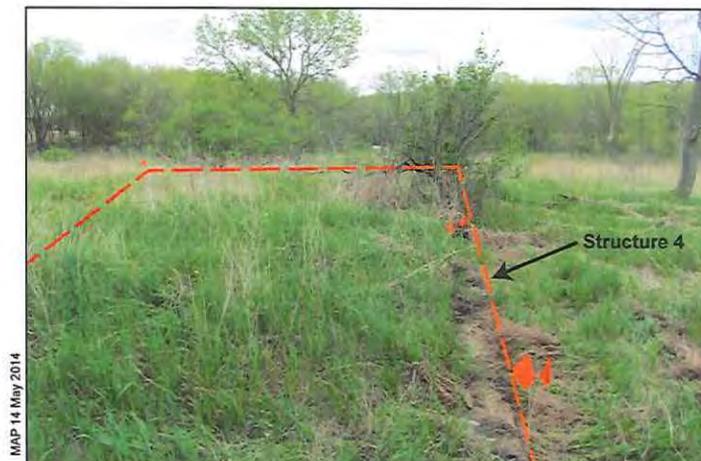


Figure 14. Structure 4 (Barn/Shed) at the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site, Looking West.



Figure 15. Structure 4 (Barn/Shed) at the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site, Looking South.



Figure 16. Structure 5 (Garage/Shed) at the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site, Looking Northeast.



Figure 17. Structure 6 (Cistern) at the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site, Looking East.

Artifacts recovered from the test included construction debris (nails, window glass, tiles, roofing material and mortar/plaster), container glass, a metal buckle, faunal remains and miscellaneous items (Table 2). It is interpreted as a cistern with the pieces of concrete representing the broken fragments of the cover and upper walls.

Table 2. Artifacts Recovered from Structure 6 at the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site.

Artifact Type	Quantity	Weight (ounces)
Construction		
Square Nails	2	0.13
Wire Nails	1	0.04
Flat Glass	21	2.12
Tile	1	0.4
Shingle	12	0.34
Mortar	2	3.22
Domestic		
Clear Container Glass	2	0.07
Buckle	1	0.03
Other		
Wire	14	0.52
Misc. Metal	2	0.37
Coal	2	0.15
Faunal Remains	2	0.04
Total	62	7.43

Structure 7

Structure 7 is located five feet south of Structure 6 in a clearing in the woods east of the driveway (Figures 18 & 19). It is defined by a rectangular foundation of mortared limestone measuring about 20 by 30 feet and oriented in an east-west direction. The foundation is approximately 18 inches wide and extends about one foot above the ground surface. A depression was noted in the southwest corner of the structure. One shovel test (ST 67) was excavated within the structure along the eastern foundation wall. This test exposed 50 inches of fill containing a dense concentration of construction debris (nails, mortar/plaster, tiles, window glass, brick and roofing/insulation) as well as container glass, ceramics, faunal remains, charcoal and miscellaneous items (Table 3). The structure is interpreted as a house with a cistern (Structure 6) located immediately to the north.

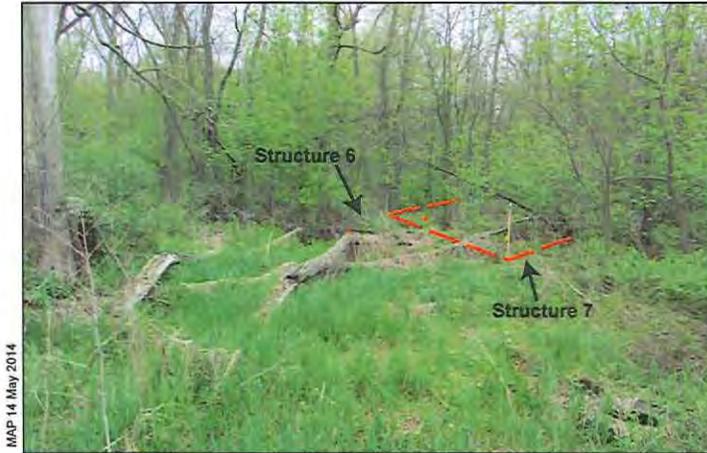


Figure 18. Location of Structure 7 (House) at the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site, Looking East.



Figure 19. Structure 7 (House) at the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site, Looking East. [Note: Lathe at Left Marks Northwest Corner of the Structure]

Table 3. Artifacts Recovered from Structure 7 at the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site.

Artifact Type	Quantity	Weight (ounces)
Construction		
Square Nails	22	1.79
Wire Nails	11	1.4
Screw	1	0.17
Flat Glass	29	2.01
Plastic	2	0.04
Brick	1	37
Roofing with Nail	1	0.11
Tile	3	2.01
Shingle	9	0.62
Mortar	12	10.06
Domestic		
Whiteware Rimsherd	1	0.02
Clear Container Glass	2	0.34
Brown Container Glass	4	0.25
Other		
Coal	2	0.32
Total	100	56.14

Structure 8

Structure 8 was identified by a corner of a concrete foundation representing a large building. It is located in the southwest corner of the site, about 58 feet west of Structure 3. The foundation fragment was clearly disturbed from its original position, likely during demolition, following farm abandonment. Due to the fragmentary nature the dimensions and function of the structure could not be determined.

Artifacts-Historic Euro American

A total of 323 historic Euro American artifacts and one piece of precontact Native American chipped-stone debitage were recovered from the Prairie Farm (47CO383) site (Table 4). Half of the assemblage (N=162) was recovered from shovel tests excavated within Structures 6 and 7. The remaining items were recovered from systematic shovel testing across the site area and from surface dumps. The entire assemblage includes construction debris (N=230; 71%), domestic items (N=41; 13%), miscellaneous metal items (N= 38; 12%), miscellaneous other items (N=13, 3%) and personal items (N=2, 1%).

Table 4. Artifacts Recovered from the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site.

Artifact Type	Quantity	Weight (ounces)
Construction		
Square Nail	57	5.80
Wire Nail	55	5.96
Roofing Nail	6	0.40
Unknown Nail	3	0.93
Screw	1	0.17
Flat Glass	56	5.54
Mortar	24	19.29
Shingle	22	0.99
Asbestos(?) Tile	4	2.41
Brick, cream	1	37.00
Roofing with nail	1	0.11
Construction Total	230	78.60
Domestic		
Glass		
Clear Container Glass	19	1.43
Brown Container Glass	8	1.08
Depression Glass, Green	1	2.13
Medicine Bottle	2	6.78
Brown Glass Bottle	1	25.00
Ceramics		
Whiteware bodysherd	2	0.05
Whiteware Rimsherd	3	0.80
Ironstone Bodysherd	1	0.23
Stoneware Bodysherd	2	3.07
Porcelain Blue Transfer	1	0.07
Porcelain Handle Fragment	1	0.72
Domestic Total	41	41.36

Table 4. Artifacts Recovered from the Prairie Farm (47CO383) Site; continued...

Miscellaneous Metal		
Screwcap	1	0.68
Rim Closure	1	0.02
Unidentified Ferrous	10	1.25
Barbed Wire	2	0.20
Wire	15	0.72
Slag	4	2.84
.22 Caliber Shells	2	0.05
Mechanical parts	2	11.30
License Plate, 1935 FARM	1	3.19
Miscellaneous Metal Total	38	20.25
Miscellaneous Other		
Flake, PdC chert	1	0.05
Faunal Remains	4	0.57
Coal	5	0.68
Plastic	2	0.04
Vinyl	1	0.02
Miscellaneous Other Total	13	1.36
Personal		
Metal Clothing Buckle	2	0.10
Site Total	324	141.67

The 230 pieces of construction debris includes primarily nails (N=112), nearly equally divided between machine cut square and wire. Flat window glass totals 56 shards. Mortar/plaster consists of 24 pieces, much of which was recovered in the house fill. Four asbestos tile fragments were also recovered. A total of 29 roofing related items include asphalt shingle fragments, and roofing nails. Other items include a cream brick and metal hardware.

The 41 domestic items include glass and ceramic containers or fragments. The 31 container glass consists mainly of clear glass fragments (N=19). Eight brown or amber glass container sherds were also recovered. Three complete bottles were collected from surface dumps. Two are small medicine bottles. One is plain with a cork enclosure while the other is embossed "SLOAN'S LINIMENT". A large beer bottle is embossed on the base with "W. F. & S. MIL". This bottle was produced by the William Franzen & Son, Milwaukee between 1895 and 1926 (Kroll 1976:4). One green depression glass fragment represents the base of a plate or platter.

A total of ten ceramic sherds were recovered. These include five stoneware sherds, one ironstone sherd, two stoneware sherds, and two porcelain sherds. One large whiteware rim sherd has a narrow yellow band along the lip, likely representative of a late nineteenth century annual ware vessel. One whiteware body sherd has a decal decoration while another has a light blue glaze. The stoneware sherds represent a jug fragment with Albany glaze above the shoulder and a Bristol glaze below. This treatment was common during the mid to late nineteenth century in Illinois (Mansberger 1986:160). The porcelain vessel sherd is decorated with a blue transfer print. The other porcelain fragment represents a handle, possibly from a stove or toilet.

The 38 miscellaneous metal items include 17 pieces of ferrous wire including barbed wire, 10 pieces of unidentified ferrous metal. The remaining items include two unidentified mechanical parts, a metal screw-cap and one rim closure, four pieces of slag, two .22 caliber shells and a fragment of a 1935 farm truck license plate.

Thirteen other miscellaneous items include four faunal remains from large mammals, five pieces of coal, two pieces of plastic and one piece of vinyl.

Two personal items were recovered that represent wire buckles from clothing, possibly overalls. One was recovered in Structure 6, the cistern located adjacent to the house (Structure 7). The other was recovered from Shovel Test 28.

One piece of precontact Native American chipped-stone debitage was also recovered. The secondary thinning flake was made of an oolitic Prairie du Chien chert and was recovered from Shovel Test 37, located west of Structure 4, on the shoulder of the hill slope.

Site Summary

The Prairie Farm (47CO383) site is a historic Euro American farmstead defined by the remains of eight structures and associated scatter of historic artifacts recovered from systematic shovel testing of a grassy and wooded hill. These structures were identified by extant foundations or surface depressions. These structures include a domicile, as well as various out buildings (barn, silo, sheds, etc.) and a well and cistern.

Sixty-nine shovel tests were excavated, 32 of which contained cultural material. A total of 323 historic Euro American artifacts recovered from the Prairie Farm (47CO383) site. Half of the assemblage was recovered from shovel tests excavated within Structures 6 and 7. The remaining items were recovered from systematic shovel testing across the site area and from surface dumps. The recovered artifacts include a variety of architectural, domestic, faunal and personal items associated with a farmstead representing long-term occupation from the mid-nineteenth century to the late twentieth century. In addition, one piece of precontact Native American chipped-stone debitage was also recovered, suggesting some minor use of the area at a much earlier but unknown period of time.

A review of the available historic plat maps indicated the property has a continuous record of a house/farmstead from as early as 1861 until the late 1970s. During this time the property

changed ownership five times before being purchased by the State of Wisconsin Conservation Commission (now Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources) in 1973. The buildings were demolished in the late 1970s when King Road was realigned to its current configuration. Much of the site has been disturbed by the removal of the structures and landscaping associated with the subsequent use of the area.

The Prairie Farm (47CO383) site does not appear to meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to the long historic occupation, mixing of cultural material and impacts resulting from the removal of buildings and subsequent landscaping. No additional investigation is recommended.

PROJECT SUMMARY

In May of 2014, the *Museum Archaeology Program* of the Wisconsin Historical Society conducted a Phase I archaeological site identification survey of a proposed shooting range, designated the Mud Lake Shooting Range, in Columbia County, Wisconsin. This investigation was conducted on behalf of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR ID: 212-LEHE-3614-LERE; MAP #14-6001). The proposed project is situated on a partially wooded hill and footslopes located at the intersection of King Road and Conservation Lane. Approximately six acres were investigated.

The Phase I survey resulted in the identification of one historic Euro American farmstead, the Prairie Farm (47CO383383) site.

The Prairie Farm (47CO383) site is a historic Euro American farmstead defined by the remains of eight structures and associated scatter of historic artifacts recovered from systematic shovel testing of a grassy and wooded hill. These structures were identified by extant foundations or surface depressions. These structures include a domicile, as well as various out buildings (barn, silo, sheds, etc.) and a well and cistern.

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APPENDIX I.

Project Correspondence

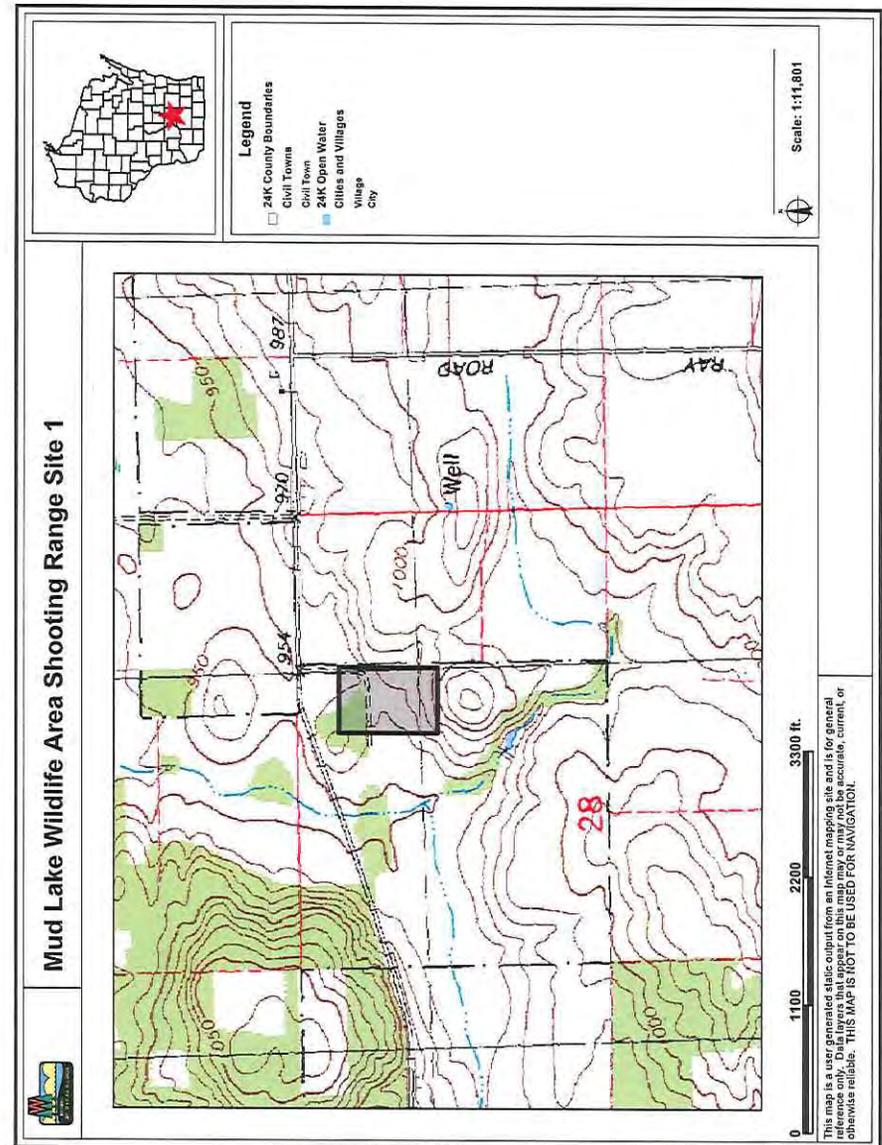
From: [Watt, Michael A - DNR](#)
To: [Dudzik, Mark J - DNR](#)
Subject: Mud Lake and Dekorra sites
Date: Thursday, April 24, 2014 12:55:50 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[Dekorra_map.pdf](#)
[Mud_lake_map.pdf](#)

Here's the 2 maps I made to start the process. I was able to reduce the Dekorra map to around 4 acres of area and the Mud Lake site was around 6 acres. Sorry for the extra work. The budget code for work on this is 212-LEHE-3614-LERE. Please let me know if you need anything else. Talk to you soon. Mike

Michael Watt
 Hunting and Shooting Sports Program
 Bureau of Law Enforcement
 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
 ☎ phone: (608) 266-8597
 📠 fax: (608) 266-3696
 ✉ e-mail: michael.watt@wisconsin.gov


How did I do? Provide feedback on my Customer Service to you.
<http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/Warden>

Hunt Safe in Wisconsin!





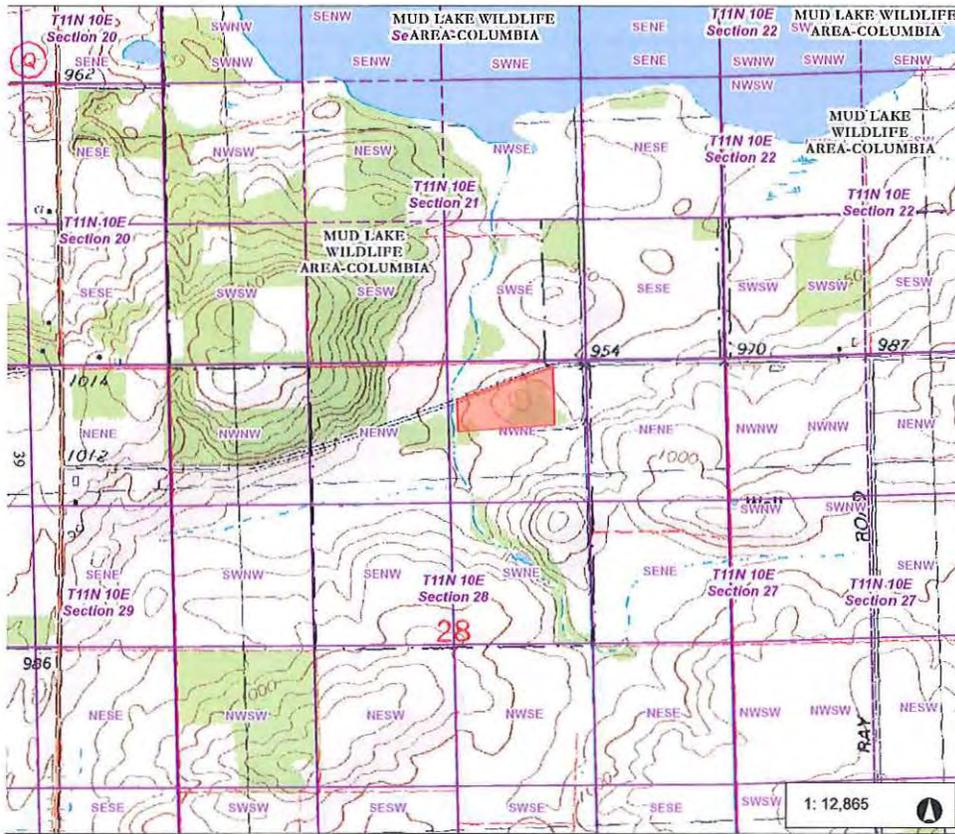

 COLUMBIA COUNTY
 INTERACTIVE MAPPING
**Mud Lake WA Shooting Range 1,
 Columbia Co**

Railroads
 Railroad Centerlines
Roads
 County Trunk Highway
 Other (Interchange, Service, etc.)
 Interstate Highway
 Private Road
 State Trunk Highway
 Local Roads -Town
 Local Roads -Urban
 United States Highway
Municipal Boundaries
 City, Village
 Town
 Water Body (Lines)
 Water Body (Fill)
 HARN GPS Points
 Town & Range
 Sections
 Quarter Sections
 2010 Photography (1ft pixel)

Scale: 1" = 500 Feet
 Printed: 7/23/2013

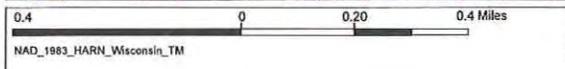
DISCLAIMER: This map was prepared using the online Columbia County Interactive Mapping System. Information is believed to be correct but is ADVISORY only. Map accuracy is limited to the quality of data obtained from other public records. The user is responsible for verification of all data. Columbia County is NOT responsible for improper use. Please contact the Land Information Department for further information (www.co.columbia.wi.us).

 **COLUMBIA COUNTY**
 Land Information



Map Legend

State Natural Area Labels (40)
 Federal Property Label (250K-
 Stewardship Grant Acquisition:
 PLSS Town & Range
 PLSS Sections
 PLSS Quarter-quarter Section
Major Roads
 Interstates
 US Highways
 State Highways
 DOT WISLR County Roads
 Local Streets
County
INTERMITTENT STREAMS
 Board of Commissioners of Pu
 DNR Voluntary Public Access
 Ice Age Trail
 State Trail
 County Forest
State Natural Areas
 WI DNR
 Federal
 County/City/Town
 Non-Gov't Conservation Org
 Education Institution
 US Fish & Wildlife Service
 US Forest Service
 National Park Service
 City, Town & Village
 County
 Open Water
 Rivers and Streams



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Hamilton, Kelly E - WHS

From: Dudzik, Mark J - DNR
Sent: Tuesday, April 29, 2014 6:44 AM
To: Hamilton, Kelly E - WHS
Subject: RE: LE projects

Importance: High

Kelly –

I have just been asked to put the Mud Lake project on front burner and hold off on the Dekorra project for time being.

And ... the sooner the better as well.

Call if questions.

M

From: Dudzik, Mark J - DNR
Sent: Monday, April 28, 2014 11:26 AM
To: Hamilton, Kelly E - WHS
Subject: FW: LE projects

Parcels can be flagged in advance.

From: Dudzik, Mark J - DNR
Sent: Monday, April 28, 2014 10:14 AM
To: Hamilton, Kelly E - WHS
Subject: LE projects

Kelly –

The two survey projects I spoke of – full coverage/wall-to-wall survey.

Look attached over and call after to chat some.

M

Mark J. Dudzik
Departmental Archaeologist /
Departmental Historic Preservation Officer

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Bureau of Facilities & Lands
2300 N. MLK Drive

Milwaukee, WI 53212

phone: 414.263.8617; fax: 414.263.8483
e-mail: mark.dudzik@wi.gov
cultural resource website: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Lands/CulturalRes>
facebook: www.facebook.com/widnr

Customer service is important to us. Please tell us how we are doing.
Land Division Customer Service Survey: <http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/LandDivision>

<< Message: Mud Lake and Dekorra sites >>

WISCONSIN PUBLIC LANDS FIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERMIT, 2014
 REQUIRED TO CONDUCT ARCHAEOLOGY ON ALL NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC LAND UNDER WIS. STAT. § 44.47
 Wisconsin Historical Society

Name/Organization/Contact Qualified Staff-Museum Arch. Program Telephone 608-264-6560
 Address 816 State Street Room 38 City Madison State WI Zip Code 53706
 E-mail Address kelly.hamilton@wisconsinhistory.org FAX# 608-264-6577
 Institutional Affiliation Wisconsin Historical Society Occupation Archaeologist (& Curators)

Location of work:
 Highway: Hwy/Rd WDNR managed lands statewide County _____
 Project Begin: 9 January 2014 Project End: 31 December 2014

Other Projects: County _____ Civil Town _____ Town _____ Range _____ Section _____

Quarter Sections (minimum 3) _____

Name of Park, Wildlife Area _____ Site Name: _____ Site Number _____

Type of fieldwork: Phase I/Survey Phase II/Testing _____ Phase III/Excavation _____ Other _____

Purpose of the fieldwork: Federal Compliance State Compliance Education _____ Other _____

Period of field work beginning on 9 January 2014 and ending on 31 December 2014

What institution will curate recovered artifacts, notes, and records? Wisconsin Historical Society
 (Curation agreement must be on file with WHS)

Signature of Archaeologist [Signature] Digitally signed by Kelly Hamilton Date: 2014.01.09 16:05:53 -0600 Date 9 January 2014

Print name Kelly Hamilton continuation sheet or see attachments

Maps and/or Letters of explanation can accompany this application

Landowner or custodian name (print) Mark Dudzik - WDNR Phone 608-266-3462

Signature of Landowner [Signature] Date 01.13.2014

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Permit Approved [Signature] Date 13 Jan 2014

PLP # 14-003

John H. Broilahn
 State Archaeologist
 Wisconsin Historical Society
 FAX: 608-264-6504 / PH 608-264-6496
 Email: john.broilahn@wisconsinhistory.org

Conditions:

- 1) Two copies of the final report must be submitted to the Division of Historic Preservation -- Public History.
- 2) All artifacts, notes and records must be curated in an appropriate facility that is staffed by trained personnel.

Additional authorization or permitting is necessary to conduct work within the boundaries of uncataloged and cataloged human burial sites under Wis. Stat. § 157.70.
 For additional information please see: <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?Id=NewN:1205>
 or contact Sherman Banker at (608) 264-6507 or sherman.banker@wisconsinhistory.org

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LITERATURE AND RECORDS REVIEW

DNR Title: 212-LEHE-3614-LERE Mud Lake Shooting Range County: Columbia
 MAP Project Number: 14-6001 Project Type: PD

Legal Description

T 11 N R 10 E / W Sec(s) 28 Twp Lowville
 T _____ N R _____ E / W Sec(s) _____ Twp _____
 T _____ N R _____ E / W Sec(s) _____ Twp _____
 T _____ N R _____ E / W Sec(s) _____ Twp _____

USGS Quadrangle(s) Wyoena 7.5'

SOURCES RESEARCHED

WHPD-ASI CEB Atlas WI Land Economic Inventory (WLEI)
 OSA Site Files CEB Manuscripts County History

Previous Surveys: Yes / No Reports located _____ Copied/Provided _____

Archival Maps and Plats (Attach copies of plats):

Publisher: A. Menges & Co Year 1861 Publisher: Harrison & Wamer Year 1873
 Publisher: C. M. Foots & Co Year 1890 Publisher: Hall L. Brooks Company Year 1916
 Publisher: General Engineering Company Year 1927 Publisher: Globe Map & Atlas Publishers Year 1936
 Publisher: Marathon Map Service Year 1947 Publisher: _____ Year _____
 Publisher: _____ Year _____ Publisher: _____ Year _____

Other: Wisconsin Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, field notes and plat maps of the original Public Land Survey of Wisconsin.

SITES IN PROJECT AREA

(Attach copies of WHPD site forms and maps) No See Continuation Sheet

Total number of Sites: (note: sites with multiple components may be counted more than once)

Pre-Contact 0 Historic 0 Cemeteries/ Burials 0

Code # 47 Type _____ Affiliation _____
 Code # 47 Type _____ Affiliation _____
 Code # 47 Type _____ Affiliation _____
 Code # 47 Type _____ Affiliation _____

(Continued over)

SITES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

(Attach copies of WHPD site forms and maps)

No See Continuation Sheet

Total number of Sites: (note: sites with multiple components may be counted more than once)

Pre-Contact 1

Historic 1

Cemeteries/ Burials 1

Code # 47 CO - 0337 Type Lithic Scatter
Affiliation Middle & Late Archaic; Early, Middle & Late Woodland

Code # BCO - 0088 Type Cemetery/Burial
Affiliation Historic Euro-American

Code # 47 - Type
Affiliation

COMMENTS:

0 Sites reported in the project area 2 Sites reported within one mile

Research Conducted by: Neal Moebius Date: 4 / 30 / 2014

X Survey will be conducted and has been scheduled

 Survey is not recommended for this project (see attached letter of explanation)

Review Conducted by: [Signature] Date: 5 / 18 / 14

From: [Dudzik, Mark J - DNR](#)
To: [Hamilton, Kelly E - WHS](#)
Subject: FW: LE projects, 212-LEHE-3614-LERE
Date: Thursday, May 08, 2014 6:41:23 AM
Attachments: [Mud Lake Stakes.JPG](#)

FYI

From: Watt, Michael A - DNR
Sent: Wednesday, May 07, 2014 3:03 PM
To: Dudzik, Mark J - DNR; Warmke, Keith - DNR
Subject: RE: LE projects, 212-LEHE-3614-LERE

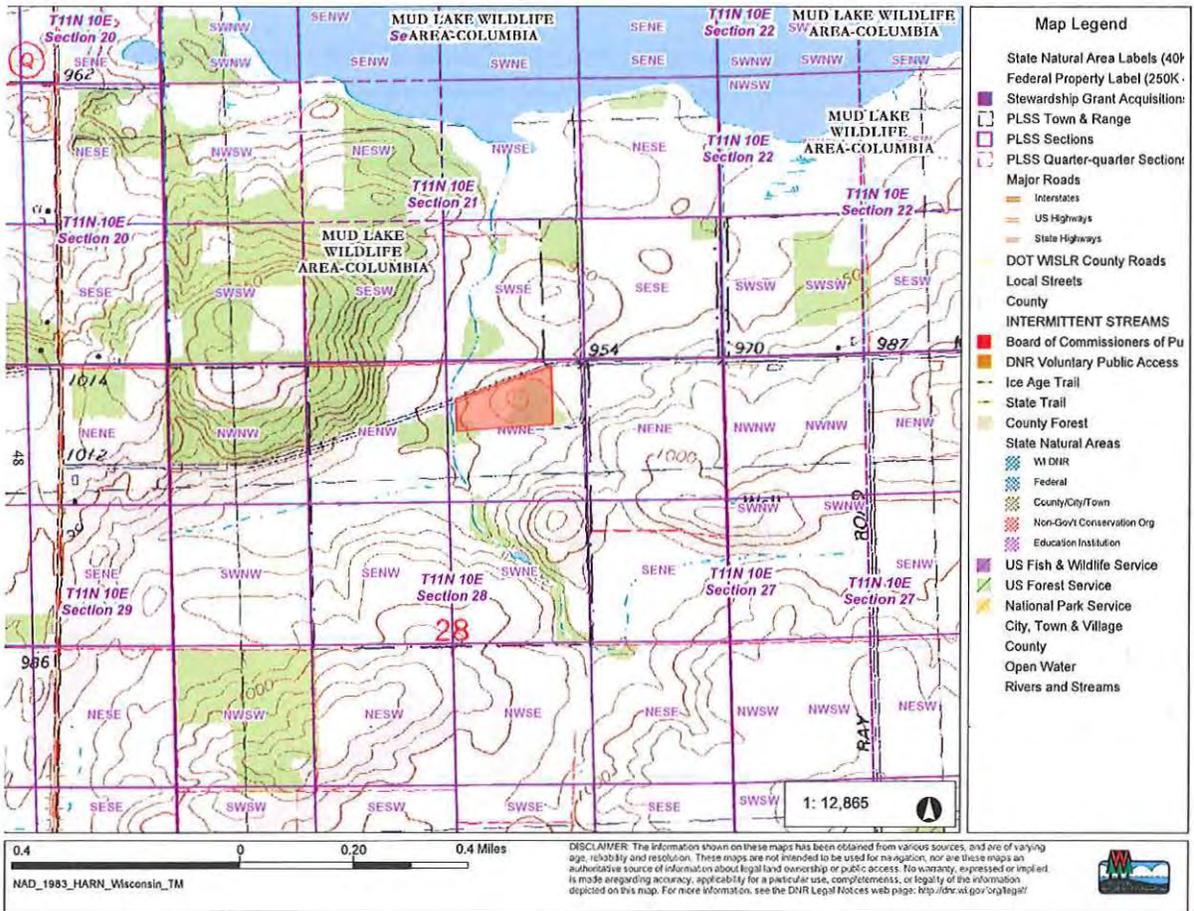
Hey Mark,

I staked out the area at mud lake yesterday and attached a photo of what the 4 corner stakes look like. I used the same tape to make a visible line along the borders between the stakes around a hundred feet apart depending on visibility. Hopefully no one pulls them before the crew gets there. Talk to you soon. Mike



APPENDIX II.

Project Plans with Field Notes.



APPENDIX III.
Archaeological Site Inventory Form
and
Bibliography of Archaeological Reports

Wisconsin Archeological Site Inventory Form

CODE #47- _____ COUNTY: Columbia

SITE NAME (limit 25 characters) Prairie Farm

FIELD NUMBER(S): _____ OTHER NAME: _____

Locational Information (See Appendix B)

CIVIL TOWN(S): Lowville OR MUNICIPALITY: _____

TOWN # 11 North RANGE # 10 E or W SECTION # 28 FRENCH/GOV LOT: _____
 QUARTER-SECTIONS (at least 3) NW1/4, NW1/4, NE1/4 and NE1/4, NW1/4, NE1/4

QUARTER-SECTION GRID ALIGNMENT (edge and corner): north edge and northeast corner

ADDITIONAL TRS DATA: _____
 TOWN # _____ North RANGE # _____ E or W SECTION # _____ FRENCH/GOV LOT: _____
 QUARTER-SECTIONS (at least 3) _____
 QUARTER-SECTION GRID ALIGNMENT (edge and corner) _____

UTM COORDINATES: (110) Zone 16 (112) Easting 577,021 (114) Northing 341,728
 (See Appendix C)

Method: Interpolated from USGS QUAD: GPS Field:

USGS 7.5' QUADRANGLE MAP NAME Wycena PARCEL ID: 508

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION & RELATION TO LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

The site is located on a hill immediately south of King Road and bordered on the south and east by Conservation Drive. The intersection of King Road and Conservation Drive is located just to the northeast of the site.

Site Description Information

SITE/FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

The site is an historic Euroamerican farmstead. Fieldwork revealed the remains of eight structures including a house foundation built with limestone, an adjacent circular depression thought to represent a cistern, a large concrete barn foundation, several cement slab buildings, and a circular structure consisting of large boulders thought to represent a well. Several smaller depressions were also observed. Surface concentrations of historic trash were noted near the house and along the lower northeast slope. Artifacts recovered include building material (wire and square nails, window glass, mortar/plaster, tiles), ceramics, container glass, miscellaneous metal, faunal remains and charcoal. A few pieces of lithic debitage were also identified.

SITE DIMENSIONS: 300 x 600 feet OR meters (check one)

SITE AREA: or ca. 3.0 acres OR hectares (check one)

SITE TYPE(S): (Check all that apply. See Appendix D.)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned Community | <input type="checkbox"/> Enclosure/earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> Mound(s)- effigy | <input type="checkbox"/> Trading/fur post |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cabin/homestead | <input type="checkbox"/> Experimental | <input type="checkbox"/> Mound(s)- conical | <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Cultural Property |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cache/pit/hearth | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farmstead | <input type="checkbox"/> Mound(s)- linear | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Campsite/village | <input type="checkbox"/> Fish weir | <input type="checkbox"/> Mound(s)- other/unk | <input type="checkbox"/> Tower |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cave/rockshelter | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Foundation/depression | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-arch Feature | <input type="checkbox"/> Well |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CCC/WPA site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HCM concentration | <input type="checkbox"/> Paleontological | <input type="checkbox"/> Workshop site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery/burials | <input type="checkbox"/> Ice House | <input type="checkbox"/> Quarry/mine | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Church/Mission | <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated find | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> Redeposited artifacts | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corn hills/garden beds | <input type="checkbox"/> Kiln | <input type="checkbox"/> Rock art | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Kill site/bone bed | <input type="checkbox"/> Rock feature/petroform | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Site | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> School/Government | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dam/historic earthwork | <input type="checkbox"/> Logging camp | <input type="checkbox"/> Shell midden | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dance Ring | <input type="checkbox"/> Military site | <input type="checkbox"/> Shipwreck | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dock/pier/crib | <input type="checkbox"/> Mill/sawmill | <input type="checkbox"/> Sugar bush | |

CULTURE(S): (Check all that apply. See Appendix E.)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paleo-Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Upper Miss./Oneota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Paleo-Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Initial Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Late Pre-contact |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Paleo-Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-Contact American Indian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Euro-American |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown / Indeterminate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Post-Contact |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Miss. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown Pre-Contact |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Red Ocher | <input type="checkbox"/> Old Copper | |

INVESTIGATION TYPE(S) COMPLETED: (Check all that apply.)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Avocational Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Major excavation/Mitigation/PIII | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soil core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chance Encounter | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Stripping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Faunal Analysis | <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring | <input type="checkbox"/> Test excavation/PII |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floral Analysis | <input type="checkbox"/> Osteological analysis | <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Knowledge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphology | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records/Background | <input type="checkbox"/> Underwater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historical Research | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Sensing | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walk Over (Reconn.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interview/informant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shovel Testing/Probing | |

PHASE/COMPLEX: (Enter all that apply. Please see Appendix F for list of choices.) _____

TRIBE/ETHNIC GROUP: (Enter all that apply. Please see Appendix F for list of choices.) _____

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

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Marked cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture/grassland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial/commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Submerged | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation corridor | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy corridor |

DEGREE OF DISTURBANCE (AT LAST UPDATE): (Check one.)

- Minimal(0-25%) Moderate(25-50%) Heavy(50-75%) Completely destroyed Unknown

IMPACTS TO SITE: (Check all that apply.)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Residential, urban | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential, rural | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial, urban | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial, rural | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy corridor | <input type="checkbox"/> Impoundment | <input type="checkbox"/> Collecting/Looting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation corridor | <input type="checkbox"/> Logging | <input type="checkbox"/> Defacing/Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Military Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Quarry/Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Threats |

Ownership Information:

OWNERSHIP TYPE: (Check all that apply.)

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

OWNER'S NAME(S) Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

OWNER'S ADDRESS(ES) 101 South Webster St. PO Box 7921. Madison, WI 53703

YEAR OWNERSHIP DETERMINED 2014

Artifact /Archival Information

ARTIFACT/RECORDS REPOSITORY: MAP-WHS

MATERIAL CLASS(ES): (Check all that apply.)

- Aboriginal ceramics
- Euro-American ceramics
- Debitage
- Faunal remains
- Features
- Fire-altered rock
- Floral remains
- Glass
- Other: _____
- Ground/pecked /battered stone
- Historic building material
- Standing Structures
- Houses/Structures (in ground)
- Human bone
- Metal
- Other chipped stone
- Projectile points

ARTIFACT LIST:

DATES: Nineteenth to late twentieth centuries

DATING METHOD(S):

- Artifact style/cross-dating
- Informant/Oral History
- Thermoluminescence DATE: _____
- Historic records
- Radiocarbon DATE: _____
- Site type
- Traditional Knowledge
- Other: _____

Investigator/Reporter Information:

NAME OF INVESTIGATOR(S)

Norm Meinholz

ORGANIZATION(See Appendix G.)

MAP-WHS

DATE(S) OF INVESTIGATION

13-15 May 2014

NAME OF SITE REPORTER

Norm Meinholz, Nick Ostrem

ORGANIZATION (See Appendix G.)

MAP-WHS

DATE SITE REPORTED

20 May 2014

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:

Upcoming volume in MAP Research Report in Archaeology series, N. Meinholz Field Notes 2014 vol. 1, pp. 55-65.

Investigator's Recommendation- (Check all that apply.)

- Additional Field Investigations
- Additional Archival Research
- Protect During Construction
- No Additional Investigation
- Redesign-avoid
- Preserve in Place

Comments: _____

Site Recorded For -

- Section 106/Compliance WHS Project# _____
- State Regional Archaeological Program WHS Project# _____
- WHS Survey & Planning Grant WHS Project # _____
- THPO WHS Project# _____
- Personal/Private Site Investigation WHS Project# _____
- Education WHS Project# _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS INVENTORY FORM

WHS PROJECT # _____ COUNTY Columbia

AUTHORS: Norman M. Meinholz and Kent E. Dickerson

REPORT TITLE: Phase I Archaeological Site Identification Survey for the Proposed Mud Lake Shooting Range

DATE OF REPORT (MONTH AND YEAR): May 2014

SERIES/NUMBER: MAP Research Report in Archaeology

PLACE OF PUBLICATION: Museum Archaeology Program, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI

LOCATIONAL INFORMATION [LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY AREA (T-R-S)]

T11 N, R10 E, Section 28

U.S.G.S. QUAD MAP(S): Wycocena 7.5'

SITE(S) INVESTIGATED: Prairie Farm (47CO)

ACRES INVESTIGATED: 6 AGENCY # 212-LEHE-3614-LERE, DNR-MAP#14-6001

INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES COMPLETED (Check all that apply.)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Avocational Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Chance Encounter | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historical Research |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Faunal Analysis | <input type="checkbox"/> Floral Analysis | <input type="checkbox"/> Interview/Informant |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Literature Background Research | <input type="checkbox"/> Major Excavation/Phase III | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Stripping |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring | <input type="checkbox"/> Osteological Analysis | <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphology |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records/Background | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Soil Core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Sensing | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shovel Testing/Probing | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Test Excavation/Phase II | <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Knowledge | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underwater | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walk Over/Visual Inspection | |

ABSTRACT: Included in report Written in space below



Museum Archaeology Program
2014 Staff

Director:
Kelly Hamilton

Field Coordinator: *Laboratory Coordinator:*
Kent Dickerson Denise Wiggins

Business Manager: *Program Assistant:*
Richard Newman Leah Rausch

Project Archaeologists:
Luther Leith, Norman Meinholz,
and Paul Reckner,

Assistant Project Archaeologists:
Jennifer Rich and Mackenzie Stout

Architectural Historian:
Timothy Heggland

Field Crew:
Fred Anderson, Katy Bindely,
Nick Ostrem, and Bill Thompson

Laboratory and Research Staff:
Marlin Hawley, Steve Hughes, Jeff Ingebriksen,
Patricia Ladwig, Neal Moebius and Janet Speth

Interns, Students & Volunteers:
Matt Gleichner, Rachel Hahn,
and Tom Villand