

Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Areas of Meacham Family Trust Property, Village of Howard, Brown County, Wisconsin

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Management Summary

In April 2010, Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center (GLARC) conducted Phase I archaeological investigations of the Meacham Family Trust property in the Village of Howard, Brown County, Wisconsin. Archaeological investigations were conducted for the Village of Howard in advance of potential future development of the parcel. The archaeological study partially fulfill requirements obtaining from the execution of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665) as amended and 36 CFR, Part 800, which serves to implement the Act as well as Wisconsin Statutes 44.40 and 157.70. Investigations of the project area were conducted in two stages. The first stage consisted of a comprehensive archival and literature review to identify and document previously reported archaeological and burial sites within one mile of the project area. The second stage of investigations consisted of archaeological survey of those portions of the project area potentially affected by ground disturbing activities. Archaeological survey consisted of close interval surface collection. No historic properties, archaeological sites, or cultural materials were identified as a result of archaeological investigations. As proposed project development will not adversely affect the cultural resource base of the project area, it is recommended that construction be allowed to proceed as designed.

Table of Contents

Management Summary	iii
Part I: Project Background.....	1
Introduction.....	1
Report Organization.....	1
Project Description.....	1
Physical Setting	3
Glacial History and Physiography	3
Soils	5
Vegetation	5
Cultural Setting	8
Paleoindian Period (11,500-10,000 B.C.).....	8
Archaic Tradition.....	9
Early and Middle Archaic Stages (9,000 BP to 3,500 BP).....	9
Late Archaic Stage (3,500 BP – 2,500 BP)	10
Woodland Tradition (1000 B.C.-A.D. 1000).....	10
Mississippian Period (A.D. 1000-1500).....	12
Middle Mississippian (1000 BP to 750 BP).....	12
Oneota (1000 B.P to 400 B.P).....	12
Protohistoric and Historic Native American (400 BP-1634).....	13
Euro-American History of the Green Bay Region	15
Archaeological Research in the Green Bay Region.....	16
Current Landuse.....	17
Part II: Research Methodology	19
Introduction.....	19
Archival and Literature Search	19
Field Methodology.....	20
Phase I Archaeological Survey Methodology	20
Visual Inspection	20
Pedestrian Survey	21
Shovel Probe Testing	21
Part III: Results of Phase I Archaeological Survey.....	23
Results of Archival and Literature Search.....	23
Field Investigations.....	23
Part IV: Summary and Recommendations.....	27
Part V: References Cited	29
Appendix A: ASI Update 47BR0265.....	35
Appendix B: Bibliography of Archaeological Report	39

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location of the project area in Brown County, Wisconsin.....	2
Figure 2. Location of Brown County relative to the physiographic regions of Wisconsin.	4
Figure 3. Location of the project area relative to the generalized soil regions of Brown County. ...	6
Figure 4. Location of Brown County relative to the presettlement vegetation of Wisconsin.....	7
Figure 5. Previously reported sites within one mile of the Meacham Family Trust property project area.	24
Figure 6. Survey coverage on the Meacham Family Trust project area.	25

List of Tables

Table 1. Previously Reported Archaeological and Burial Sites Within One Mile of the Project Area.....	23
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Part I: Project Background

Introduction

In April 2010, Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center (GLARC) conducted Phase I archaeological investigations of the Meacham Family Trust property in the Village of Howard, Brown County, Wisconsin. Archaeological investigations were conducted for the Village of Howard in advance of potential future development of the parcel. The archaeological study partially fulfills requirements obtaining from the execution of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665) as amended and 36 CFR, Part 800, which serves to implement the Act, as well as Wisconsin Statutes 44.40 and 157.70. The methods and techniques used during the course of these investigations conform to the standards and guidelines set forth by the United States Secretary of Interior in *The Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716)* and the *Guidelines for Public Archeology in Wisconsin, as Revised* (Kolb and Stevenson 1997).

Investigations of the project area were conducted in two stages. The first stage consisted of a comprehensive archival and literature review to identify and document previously reported archaeological and burial sites within one mile of the project area. The second stage of investigations consisted of archaeological survey of those portions of the project area potentially affected by ground disturbing activities. Archaeological survey consisted of close interval surface collection. No historic properties, archaeological sites, or cultural materials were identified as a result of archaeological investigations. As proposed project development will not adversely affect the cultural resource base of the project area, it is recommended that construction be allowed to proceed as designed. Supporting documentation, field notes and other materials generated during the design and execution of this project are currently on file at Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc., located at 1408 North 5th Street in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Report Organization

This report is organized in four parts. Part I provides the general background data that justifies the necessity of the study and places research results in a current or historical context. This section describes the proposed improvements, the project location, and the physical and cultural history of the project area. Part II presents the research methodology and study objectives, and includes discussions about the specific tasks pursued, and the research techniques used. Results of the archaeological investigations, as well as specific cultural resource management recommendations are discussed in Part III. Part IV of the report summarizes the research with a review of the results, and restates the cultural resource management recommendations. References cited and appendices follow Part IV.

Project Description

The project area consisted of a portion of the Meacham Family Trust Property. The project area is located in the NW quarter of section 2, T24N, R19E, in Brown County, Wisconsin (Figure 1). The project area is currently an agricultural field. The project APE is limited to approximately 7 acres, which surrounds

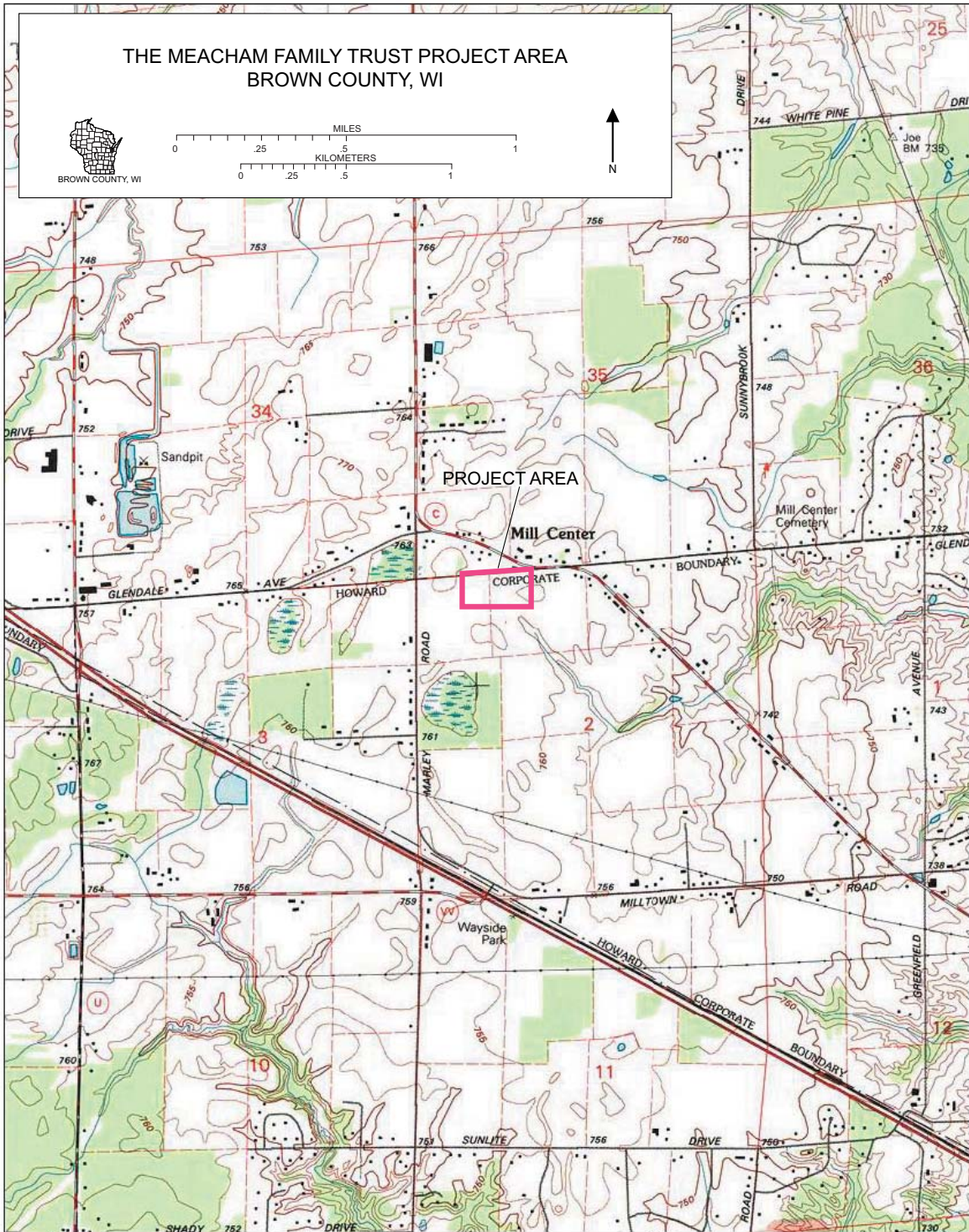


Figure 1. Location of the project area in Brown County, Wisconsin.

previously reported archaeological site 47BR0265, an isolated find site.

Archaeological investigations of the project area was conducted in two stages. The first stage consisted of a comprehensive archival and literature review to identify previously documented archaeological and burial sites located within one mile of the project area. The second stage of investigations consisted of archaeological survey project area. Field investigations of the project area were completed in April 2010.

Physical Setting

Glacial History and Physiography

It is not within the scope of these investigations to provide detailed or exhaustive reconstructions of the physiographic or topographic characteristics of the project region. These topics, as well as those relating to soils, geology, and floral and faunal communities, may be found in Chamberlin (1877), L. Martin (1965), Curtis (1959), Paull and Paull (1977) and in various Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey Bulletins. The following narrative is intended to serve as an overview or context within which the density and distribution of known archaeological sites may be interpreted. This overview may also serve as a guide to identifying features that may affect the conduct of future field studies by distinguishing geophysical situations where the evidence of past human habitation may be masked by vegetation, or where archaeological sites may be expected to occur at or near the surface.

The project area, located in the northwestern corner of Brown County, is entirely within Martin's (1965) Eastern Ridges and Lowlands physiographic province, a broad region of the state that was covered by the Green Bay and Lake Michigan lobes of the Wisconsinan glaciation (Figure 2). In general, the topography of the Eastern Ridges and Lowlands region is nowhere dramatic, marked by a series of four parallel belts of northeast-southwest trending ridges or cuestas which form a series of distinct but topographically low upland and lowland sequences. The eastern faces of these cuestas generally exhibit gradual gentle slopes while the western faces are steeper and more rugged. Drainage tends to follow the longitudinal axis of the cuestas although this may be due to the presence of morainic features as well.

In the absence of dramatic topography such as that characteristic of the unglaciated portions of southwestern Wisconsin, the most notable topographic features of the Eastern Ridges and Lowlands are derived from glaciation. Finley's (1976) general description of Wisconsin's glaciated topography is particularly appropriate to eastern Wisconsin. Finley notes:

In the glaciated areas the pre-glacial surface has been largely obscured by an uneven covering of glacial drift made up of rock and earth debris left behind as the glaciers melted away. Streams have opportunistic routes, widening and narrowing as they seek their way over the disorganized surface. Wetlands are abundant, lakes are numerous, both thickly concentrated in clusters and widely disseminated as individuals. The surface generally consists of undulating country with broad, gentle rises, and wide shallow basins, a swell and swale topography. Interspersed over the area in somewhat broken concentric arcing arrangements are the ribbon-like bands of rough surface, the marginal moraines, built up along the former ice edges. In places they are spectacularly uneven with high knobs and kames intermingled haphazardly with deep pits or kettles, the kame and kettle moraine. In places there are groupings of parallel, linear hills, the drumlins or so-called whalebacks. Where the advancing glaciers scoured up limestone bedrock, as in the southeast, soils are fertile. Where they ground up crystalline rock, as in the north, or sandstone as in the central areas, the soils are light, coarse, sandy, and infertile [Finley 1976:21].

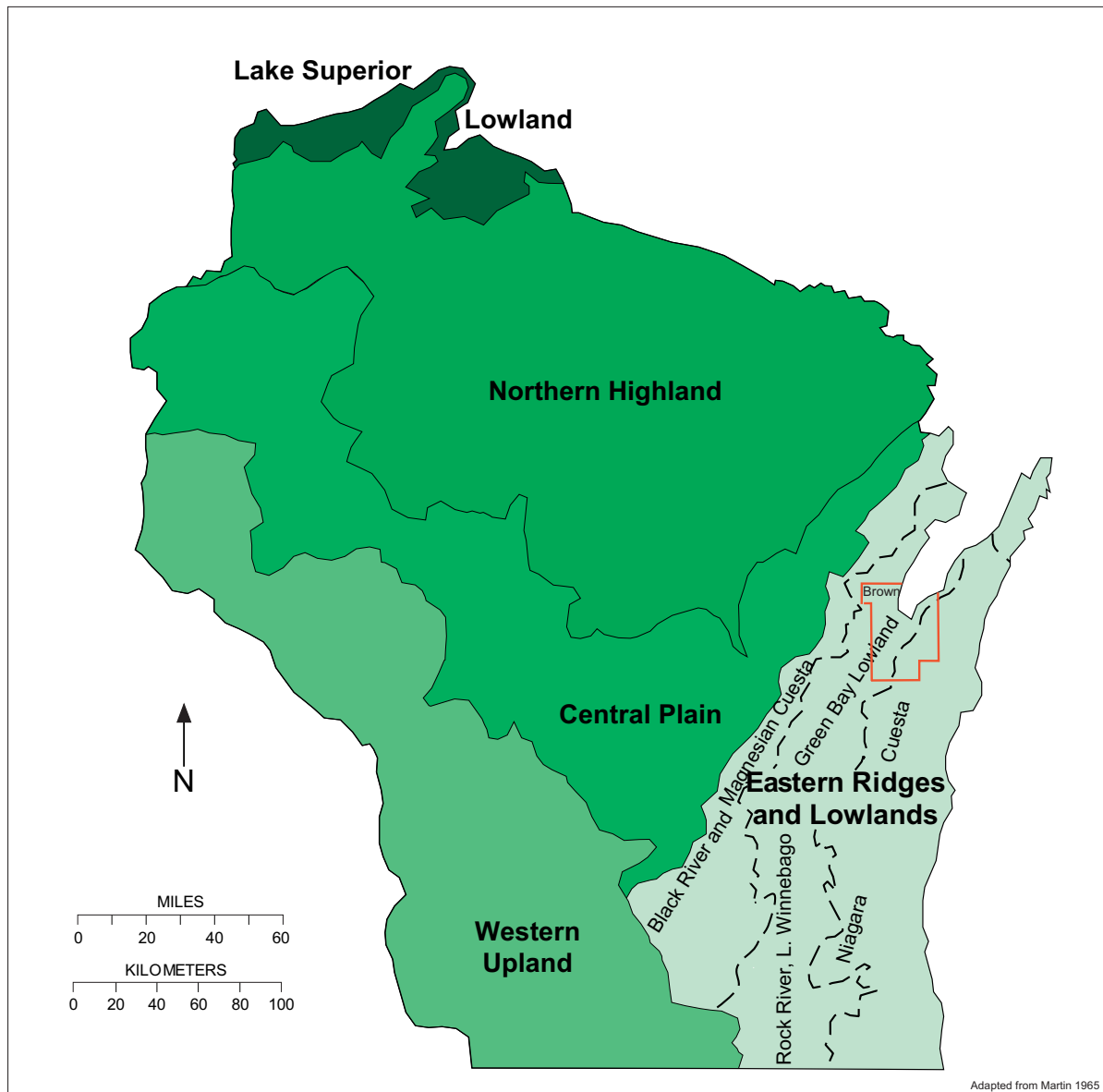


Figure 2. Location of Brown County relative to the physiographic regions of Wisconsin.

Soils

In a broad regional perspective soils of the project area are included within Hole's (1976) Soils of the Northern and Eastern Clayey and Loamy Reddish Drift Uplands and Plains soil region. Lying nearly entirely within the boundaries of the Valderian (now Great Lakean) glacial ice advance, soils of the Northern and Eastern Clayey and Loamy Reddish Drift Uplands and Plains soil region are characterized by their reddish color and clayey texture. The distinctive red hues of the soils result from iron oxides derived from glacially pulverized Precambrian iron formations (Hole 1976:109).

More detailed studies specific to Brown County (Link et al. 1974) indicate that project area soils include those belonging to the Onaway-Solona association. Soils of the Onaway-Solona association are deep, well-drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level to moderately steep soils that have a loamy subsoil. Typically, soils of the Onaway-Solona association are found on glacial till plains. A map illustrating the generalized soils of Brown County is provided as Figure 3.

Vegetation

The Green Bay region lies within a portion of the state once covered by vast stands of the northern forest (Curtis 1959). While early descriptions of Wisconsin's northern forests may be found in the writings of French explorers and missionaries (Hennepin 1938; Perrot 1911), the most complete record of the composition of the northern forest is found in the notebooks of government land surveyors who conducted the General Land Office survey of the state in the early nineteenth century (Curtis 1959:176). From these notebooks, we know that the northern forest consisted of conifer species including pine, spruce, hemlock, fir, cedar, and tamarack in upland settings, and conifers mixed with deciduous species such as sugar maple, basswood, birch, beech, elm, oak, and ironwood in lower settings (Curtis 1959:177). Modern studies of Wisconsin's floristic communities have confirmed the observations of government land surveyors. Curtis (1959:184) notes that the mesic segment of the northern forest is found in areas along Lake Michigan and Green Bay (Curtis 1959:202). Typical stands within the northern mesic forest are dominated by sugar maple, and include basswood, beech, and yellow birch, along with other lesser plant species (Curtis 1959). The location of the project area relative to the generalized floristic communities of Wisconsin is provided in Figure 4.

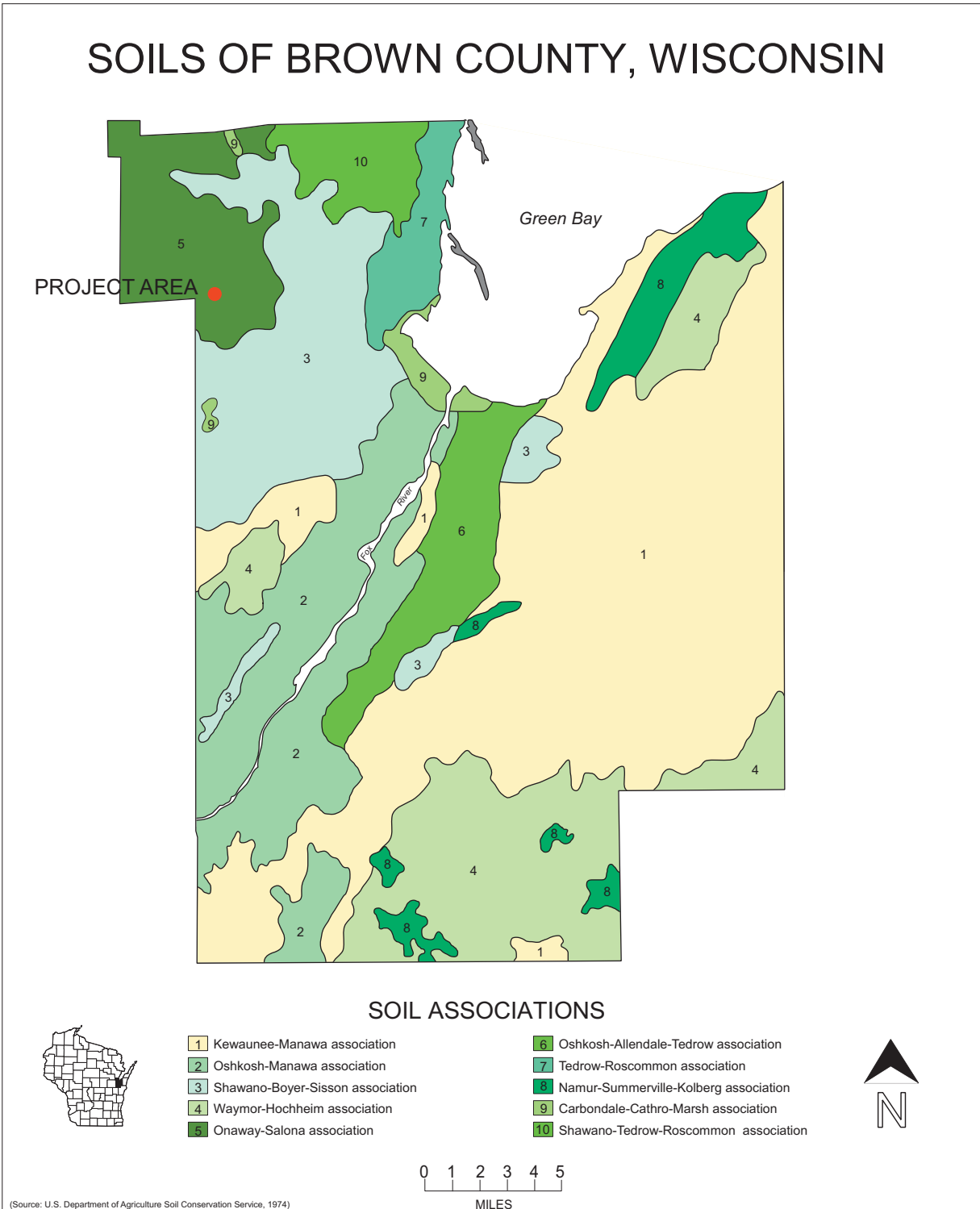


Figure 3. Location of the project area relative to the generalized soil regions of Brown County.

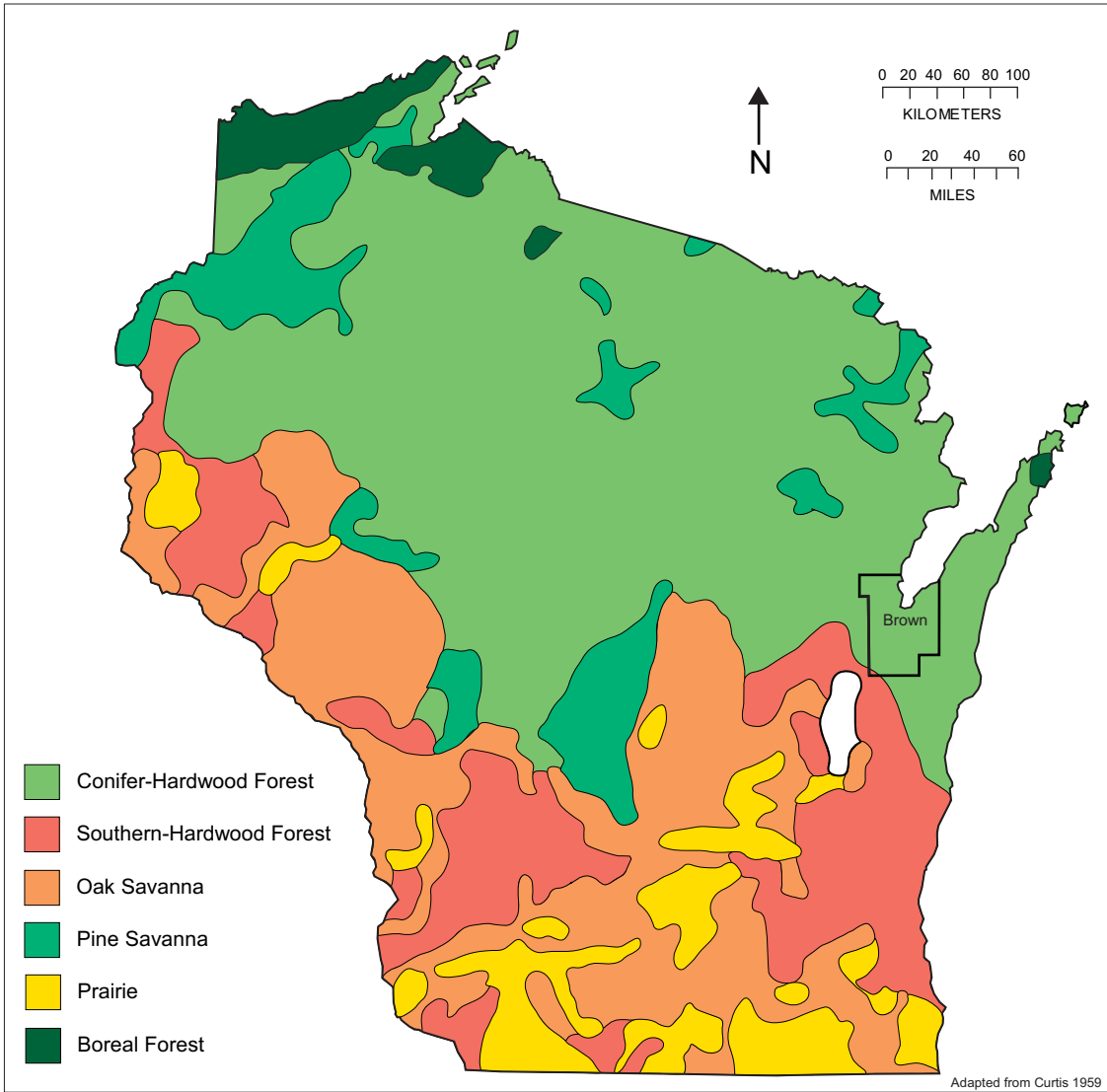


Figure 4. Location of Brown County relative to the presettlement vegetation of Wisconsin.

Cultural Setting

Occupation and use of the Green Bay region spans the prehistoric through historic periods; however, use during either period is not fully understood. Prehistoric people occupied the area as evidenced by the number of prehistoric sites recorded in the region; however, these sites currently reveal little about the nature of this occupation. Similarly, historic modifications of the landscape speak of more recent land uses, but are mute about the range, details, or intensity of these activities. Due to limitations of the various data, episodes of prehistoric and historic occupation of the Green Bay area must be presented as a broad, regional account. This account is organized by temporal periods, the last of which transitions into the historical era.

Paleoindian Period (11,500-10,000 B.C.)

The first documented prehistoric inhabitants of Wisconsin were descendents of Upper Paleolithic hunters, generally thought to have migrated to the New World through Beringia, the land beneath what is now the Bering Straits. This land was exposed during the last Ice Age when sea levels were dramatically lowered. An alternative hypothesis that is rapidly gaining momentum holds forth the prospect that Pleistocene peoples may have entered the region at an earlier time by water-craft, or, along shorelines now inundated by current ocean levels. Paleoindians, the first people to enter Wisconsin, appear to have arrived from the south and southwest in very small numbers. Presumably they lived in small, mobile groups made up of extended families. Studies in Wisconsin (R. Mason 1986, 1997; Overstreet 1991, 1993a; Salzer 1974; Stoltman 1991; Stoltman and Workman 1969) indicate that Paleoindian peoples tended to occupy the landscapes associated with glacial ice margins as these retreated north into Wisconsin.

Across Wisconsin, the Paleoindian period is subdivided into Early and Late traditions based on chipped stone tool technologies (R. Mason 1981, 1986). The Early Paleoindian tradition (approximately 11,500-10,000 B.C.) is defined by fluted projectile points, while the Late Paleoindian tradition (circa 10000-8000 B.C.) is marked by lanceolate point styles. Frequent indicators of a former Paleoindian presence in an area are isolated finds of distinctive projectile point styles: Clovis, Folsom, Scottsbluff, Eden, and Agate Basin.

Lanceolate projectile points diagnostic of the Paleoindian period have been recovered from two well known sites on the Door Peninsula (R. Mason 1997). The Cardy site is an Early Paleoindian site located on top of the Niagara escarpment, within the present limits of the city of Sturgeon Bay. Initially reported in 1962, the Cardy site consisted of a collection of three fluted projectile points and lithic debitage collected from a small garden plot. Overstreet (1980:28) reports that as many as 20 fluted points may have been recovered from the garden alone. The Renier site, located on an Algonquin stage beach of Green Bay near the foot of the Door Peninsula in Brown County, consisted of a Late Paleoindian cremation burial. The Renier burial was that of an adolescent individual accompanied by several distinctive projectile points, including Scottsbluff and Eden points that were badly fractured by exposure to the heat of the crematory fire (Mason and Irwin 1960). The Renier site represents one of the earliest examples of cremation as a burial treatment in the Western Hemisphere (R. Mason 1997).

While examples of Paleoindian materials have been recovered in the Green Bay area, the paucity of sites and surface finds do not currently permit archaeologists to discuss in detail Paleoindian subsistence, settlement, or land use practices. The relative lack of sites in the region, while possibly an indication of the intensity of local Paleoindian settlement, is more likely attributed to the ephemeral nature of a typical use episode. Natural processes and historical land use practices have probably destroyed sites, while others may be covered by deep deposits of alluvium or buried by in-filled wetlands. Given the distribution of their sites and tools in the area, Paleoindian peoples must have recognized the subsistence potential of parts of the

Green Bay region, and if they did not actively exploit it, at the very least, they crossed or skirted it as they moved through the countryside.

Archaic Tradition

The Archaic Tradition in Wisconsin began at a time when hunting strategies among the Paleoindian peoples began to shift towards the taking of smaller game and the collection of different plant species (Stoltman 1997). This was due largely to changing plant and animal communities resulting from climatic shifts associated with wasting ice and the retreat of glaciers to the north. Most of the large fauna of earlier times became extinct and hunting strategies shifted to the exploitation of smaller game such as elk and deer. As hunting strategies shifted, so did tool technologies. Projectile points intended to bring down larger animals such as the now-extinct big horned bison (*Bison antiquis*), mastodon (*Mammut americanum*) and woolly mammoth (*Mammuthus primigenius*) were redesigned for more effective hunting of smaller, solitary forest animals.

Early and Middle Archaic Stages (9,000 BP to 3,500 BP)

The Early Archaic stage is characterized by the presence of formally diverse diagnostic projectile types such as Hardin Barbed, St. Charles, Thebes, and a variety of bifurcated base points. Subsistence practices and social organization appear to have been similar to those during the Paleoindian period, and it appears likely that there is no clear line between the Early Archaic stage and the late Paleoindian stage other than that based on lithic typologies (Stoltman 1986, 1997).

The Middle Archaic stage in Wisconsin saw a number of technological innovations, including the first use of ground stone technology and copper metallurgy. The stage is primarily identified with cultural developments that culminated in the Old Copper complex. The Old Copper complex is known primarily from the excavation of several spectacular cemeteries (Freeman 1966; Ritzenthaler 1957). Identifying habitation sites contemporary with Old Copper Complex mortuary sites has depended mainly on projectile point morphology. A convincing argument has been made that the cluster of side-notched points diagnostic of the Middle Woodland stage (Raddatz, Godar, Madison, Matanzas, Reigh) are “everyday” variations on the ceremonial Osceola points accompanying Old Copper burials (Stoltman 1997).

Most Old Copper complex artifacts have been recovered as surface finds in the east-central portion of the state, centering on Lake Winnebago (Wittry 1957). It was with the emergence of the Old Copper complex that long-range trade networks between territorial groups were first established. The establishment of formal cemeteries hints that group mobility was at a fairly low level and cultural boundaries between groups were beginning to form. Pleger (1998) and Stoltman (1997) have argued that eastern Old Copper burial assemblages contain goods that may have signaled individual status, for example, copper headdresses and jewelry of exotic marine shell. If so, Wisconsin was home to one of the earliest socially complex societies in the Upper Great Lakes

Few sites confidently identifiable to the Early and Middle Archaic stages have been recognized in the immediate project area. However, this is not to say that sites attributable to these stages are lacking in the Green Bay region. One of the largest concentrations of Old Copper complex materials is found at the Oconto site, located on the west side of Green Bay in Oconto County. In addition to the Oconto site, Old Copper materials have been recovered from numerous sites on the south end of Green Bay in Brown County (Wittry 1957).

Late Archaic Stage (3,500 BP – 2,500 BP)

The arrival of the Late Archaic stage in Wisconsin is signaled by the appearance of the Red Ocher Complex, new projectile point types, a decline in the use of copper for utilitarian objects and a lack of identifiable cemeteries (Stoltman 1997). Late Archaic projectile points are generally small, stemmed, side or corner-notched dart points. Few other artifacts diagnostic of this phase have been identified.

The Red Ocher complex is represented by about 20 sites in Wisconsin and is defined by the nature of burial caches recovered from these sites (Ritzenthaler and Quimby 1962) Red Ochre mortuary sites represent a leap in cultural complexity. The quantity and quality of grave goods is far greater than that found in Old Copper cemeteries. Burials were typically in-the-flesh internments placed in a flexed posture in pits in natural ridges, knolls and occasionally within artificially constructed mounds. Some bundle burials, cremations and extended in-the-flesh inhumations are known. Red ochre (powdered hematite), sometimes mixed with red sand, was liberally sprinkled over corpses and their associated grave goods during the course of burial ceremonies. Large caches of exotic and finely fashioned burial goods were placed with the remains of both adults and children—a pattern usually associated with the emergence of hereditary status differences (Stevenson et al. 1997)

The beginning of the Late Archaic stage seems to coincide with changes in the climate and environment. Starting around 3500 BP, oak savanna seems to have partially given way to closed oak forest as weather grew cooler and wetter. The impact of this environmental shift on Late Archaic populations is not well understood, as few well-stratified or single component Late Archaic sites have been scientifically excavated in Wisconsin.

To date, a total of 21 archaeological sites with Archaic tradition manifestations have been documented in Brown County. The relative paucity of Archaic tradition sites in the Green Bay area may reflect changes in the habitation of the region during Archaic times, or may result from the limitations of conventional methods of archaeological survey in detecting these sites. However, given the distribution of Archaic tradition sites and isolated finds in Brown County and along the margins of Green Bay, it is clear that Archaic tradition peoples recognized the subsistence potential of the region and exploited it accordingly.

Woodland Tradition (1000 B.C.-A.D. 1000)

Adaptations characterizing the Archaic tradition carried into the Woodland tradition, and subsequently developed into a variety of behaviors responding to environmental, subsistence, and social conditions. Well defined traits marking the Woodland tradition are the presence of ceramics, construction of earthen mounds for burials, and cultivation of plants. Throughout the period, populations increased, exotic goods representing extensive exchange networks became more frequent, and burial customs grew more elaborate. Material culture reflects these changes with distinctive ceramic forms, new projectile point types, a greater variety of trade goods, and more decorative elements on implements. Subsistence practices remained rooted within cycles of hunting-gathering, but horticulture became progressively more important, and eventually cultigens reduced reliance on hunted and gathered resources. This shift toward cultigens was coupled with a movement away from seasonal nomadic settlement patterns as people began to occupy large, semi-permanent villages in addition to seasonal resource procurement camps. Similar to the Archaic tradition, the Woodland tradition may be divided into three stages designated Early (1000-300 B.C.), Middle (300 B.C.-A.D. 400), and Late (A.D. 400-1100) Woodland.

Evidence of the Woodland tradition throughout Wisconsin is significantly better documented and understood than earlier cultural traditions. As a result, archaeologists are in a better position to discuss

issues related to subsistence, settlement, and land use practices. In general, what emerges from the data is that after 1000 B.C., the population density of Wisconsin increased and artifact assemblages exhibited greater variation resulting from ties with groups living toward the north, east, and south (Stevenson et al. 1997). The Early Woodland stage is characterized by strong similarities to the Late Archaic stage in terms of subsistence patterns and social organization. Early Woodland sites are primarily differentiated from Late Archaic occupations by the presence of thick-walled, cord-marked ceramic vessels and distinct stemmed projectile points.

The Middle Woodland stage is characterized by the appearance of conical burial mounds, plant cultivation, and pottery decorated by pressing cord-wrapped sticks or notched tools into the wet body of the vessel (Stevenson et al. 1997). The stage also witnessed an increase in the long distance trade of exotic goods manufactured from obsidian, copper, and marine shell that were often interred with burials as grave goods. During Middle Woodland times, a loose trade and cultural network known as the Hopewell Interaction Sphere developed throughout much of the lower Ohio and Mississippi River valleys. Originating in Illinois and Ohio, Hopewell influence extended over much of eastern North America, including Wisconsin. The Middle Woodland stage in Wisconsin drew to a close by about A.D. 500, after which time Hopewell ceremonialism is no longer seen in the state (Stevenson et al. 1997).

The Late Woodland stage is understood to be a time of rapid culture change, and is marked by a variety of life-styles, all of which may have been influenced by complex societies that organized in the Middle Mississippi River valley. Local settlements increased in number and expanded out of river valleys and into uplands and other environmental zones, which had heretofore been used for transitory or seasonal habitation sites. The construction of burial mounds, often in animal shapes, continued in Wisconsin and northern Illinois. The extensive regional trade networks of the Middle Woodland stage are less evident in Late Woodland times, while horticulture became increasingly important as evidenced by the greater diversity of cultigens recovered from many archaeological sites. By A.D. 1000, maize agriculture had spread to the northern limits of its range. Projectile points of this period are characteristically small and triangular. Overall, the Late Woodland stage witnessed significant changes in human demography, technologies, and social organization (Salzer 1986:242).

The earliest Woodland sites in the Green Bay area are those associated with the Early/Middle Woodland North Bay phase dated between about 200 B.C. and A.D. 250 (Dirst 1995; R. Mason 1966, 1967, 1991). The North Bay phase is succeeded in the Green Bay area by the Late Woodland Heins Creek phase, radiocarbon dated at sites on the Door Peninsula to between A.D. 700 and A.D. 1000. In addition to Heins Creek wares, Late Woodland sites on the Door Peninsula and the western shore of Green Bay have also yielded Madison Cord-Imprinted and Point Sauble Collared pottery (Stevenson et al. 1997). The Green Bay phase, or Mero complex, is a late prehistoric phase in the Green Bay area that appears to be an admixture of Woodland and Oneota tradition cultural elements (Stevenson et al. 1997). This late component is somewhat of an archaeological enigma. Gibbon (1969) considers the phase transitional between Late Woodland and Oneota based on the Woodland-like components of its ceramics, while Ronald Mason (1990) prefers to view the phase as a local variant of the Oneota tradition. Unlike most Oneota ceramics in Wisconsin, many Mero complex sherds are grit tempered, a trait more commonly seen among Woodland ceramics (Stevenson et al. 1997). Additionally, at some sites Mero complex materials are found mixed with Heins Creek materials, which they are believed to succeed. Radiocarbon dating of Mero complex sites has further complicated a more secure understanding of the temporal position of the complex, as some Mero dates are compatible with the Oneota Grand River phase (A.D. 1200-1400), while others are earlier (A.D. 900-1000), overlapping with the range of dates for the Heins Creek phase. These different lines of evidence seem to suggest that at least some of the Late Woodland and Mero complex occupations in the Door Peninsula were contemporaneous (Stevenson et al. 1997).

Mississippian Period (A.D. 1000-1500)

The Mississippian tradition represents the most socially complex and regionally extensive prehistoric period in North America. When compared to the preceding Late Woodland stage, the Mississippian tradition “represents a vastly increased level of complexity in the technological, social, and organizational realms. Mississippian people had agriculture and specialization of labor, trade, and social ranking - theirs was a cultural system which required a diversity of material forms and social positions” (Goldstein 1980:16). In the Midwest, the Mississippian Tradition is divided into Middle Mississippian and Upper Mississippian.

Middle Mississippian (1000 BP to 750 BP)

Evidence of a Middle Mississippian presence in Wisconsin is confined to only a handful of sites, which has led researchers to the conclusion that it is largely an intrusive presence. Middle Mississippian peoples were different from surrounding Late Woodland groups in a number of ways. First, they were a fully sedentary agricultural people depending on maize, beans and squash. Second, they appear to have had a ranked society that was organized around chiefly authority. Third, they constructed monumental architecture that included platform temple mounds, large bastioned palisades and specialized public buildings. Fourth, they utilized a very specialized ceramic technology that included the use of crushed freshwater clamshell as a tempering agent. In addition to this new temper, they also made a wider variety of vessel forms that included jars, water bottles, plates, and bowls that were occasionally slipped with red, black, white, or brown pigments. The diagnostic Middle Mississippian ceramic types are Powell Plain and Ramey Incised. Lithic technology was based around a generalized core reduction strategy and the typical projectile point was a small, thin, notched, or multi-notched triangular point

Middle Mississippian peoples, or at the very least, ideas, were present in Wisconsin sometime between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1050. It is thought that Middle Mississippian people took at least two routes north, one to the west along the Mississippi River trench and a second from Illinois via the Rock River. The eastern route brought Middle Mississippian peoples into contact with Late Woodland Kekoskee phase people who had already settled at several locations. It appears that some type of relationship was established with these people and the small village of Aztalan in Jefferson County metamorphosed into a 22-acre mixed Kekoskee/Middle Mississippian village with three platform mounds. A Middle Mississippian presence is seen at several other sites in the form of trade goods and locally made imitations of Powell Plain and/or Ramey Incised ceramics. Evidence for a Middle Mississippian presence in Wisconsin ceases shortly after A.D. 1250 when portions of Aztalan were apparently burnt (Barrett 1933).

Oneota (1000 B.P to 400 B.P)

Some Late Woodland communities appear to have adopted elements of Mississippian material culture and ideology, and evolved into a group of related cultures termed the Oneota. Oneota peoples adopted many elements of Mississippian material culture, including the manufacture of smooth surfaced, shell-tempered pottery decorated with trailed geometric and curvilinear motifs, and a heavy reliance on maize horticulture. Like the terminal Late Woodland peoples of eastern Wisconsin, they inhabited large, sometimes fortified, sedentary villages. Oneota material culture was variable, due in part to the differing responses of local groups to Mississippian ideology and technology. The geographic distribution of Oneota villages was discontinuous, as not every Late Woodland stage group accepted new ideas associated with the Mississippian emergence (Overstreet 1997).

The sudden pre-occupation with fortification systems that developed with the emergence of sedentary societies may be due in part to the close proximity that the culturally dissimilar terminal Late Woodland, emergent Oneota and Middle Mississippians found themselves in. However, while terminal Late Woodland and Middle Mississippian sites in the area are frequently fortified, only a single fortified Emergent Oneota site has been noted to date (Overstreet 1997).

Oneota subsistence revolved around fishing, shellfish harvesting, hunting and trapping of aquatic mammals and a horticultural system involving corn, beans and squash. Shell middens, shellfish processing areas, garden beds, and rock piles produced during field clearance are common both near and within habitation areas. Wild mast crops, such as hickory, walnut, butternut, acorn and hazelnut were collected, and there is evidence that deer and elk were hunted (Overstreet 1997).

Overstreet (1997) has identified an Oneota cultural sequence for Wisconsin that includes an Emergent horizon (A.D. 950-1150), a Developmental horizon (A.D. 1150-1350), a Classic horizon (A.D. 1350-1650), and an Historic horizon (post-A.D. 1650). Emergent Oneota horizon sites in the Green Bay area are represented by early Mero phase occupations on the Door Peninsula, such as those seen at the Mero site, Port des Morts, Rock Island, and the Little Lake site on Washington Island. Emergent Oneota sites are recognized by ceramics that usually lack shoulder decoration, seldom have handles, and commonly exhibit lip modification. Developmental horizon Oneota sites in the Green Bay area are represented by late Mero phase occupations at the Mero, Port des Morts, and Point Sauble sites on the Door Peninsula and the Suamico site on the west side of Green Bay in northwestern Brown County (Overstreet 1997). Expressions of the Classic Oneota horizon occupation of the Green Bay area are recognized by the presence of Lake Winnebago or Green Bay phase ceramics that are commonly decorated with vertical and horizontal lines on the shoulders of vessels (Overstreet 1997). The final, or Historic, Oneota horizon in Wisconsin is “traditionally but not empirically linked to the Winnebago (Ho Chunk) tribe” (Overstreet 1997:287). Overstreet (1993b) has proposed the provisional Dandy phase for sites harboring Oneota materials in clear association with items of European manufacture. The Astor site in Green Bay appears to meet the criteria for inclusion into the Dandy phase. At the Astor site, pottery similar to Classic horizon Lake Winnebago Trilled pottery has been found in association with kettle brass, a glass trade bead, and a French clasp knife (Overstreet 1993b).

Protohistoric and Historic Native American (400 BP-1634)

The Protohistoric period refers to a time just prior to the arrival of Europeans into the western Great Lakes region. Before the actual arrival of Europeans into the region, their presence far to the east was felt primarily through trade goods that were traded inland by Native American groups who had access to them. Along with these trade goods, European contact brought newly introduced diseases that caused massive depopulation throughout the Great Lakes region, thus causing traditional political and social structures to be radically altered. The European foothold on the eastern seaboard and the fierce competition it promoted among native groups over the control of access to trade goods also prompted a migration of eastern peoples westward, which has further complicated our understanding of historic Native American groups in Wisconsin.

Oneota culture appears to have persisted into the Protohistoric period, based on excavations at the Astor site, where items of European manufacture were found in association with Oneota shell-tempered ceramics (Overstreet 1993b). Fragments of brass kettles, a glass bead, and a clasp knife were recovered from the site, along with a grit-tempered Bell Type I pot (C. Mason 1986; Wittry 1963). Bell Type I pottery has been associated with the historic Potawatomi and Mesquakie. The ethnic affiliations of the Oneota communities

have not yet been established, but their geographic location and material culture of the eastern Classic Oneota matches early European descriptions of the “Ouinipigou” (Winnebago/Ho-Chunk). It appears that Oneota populations had declined by historic contact (presumably due to epidemic disease and an increase in regional conflict) and contact had been established with the Mesquakie, Potawatomi and other groups being pushed westward by disturbances resulting from Euro-American colonization (Hall 1962; Overstreet 1997).

These disturbances, coupled with an increasing reliance on items of European manufacture, resulted in a cessation of pottery and stone tool manufacture. As a result, it is very difficult in most cases to link historic residents of Wisconsin to prehistoric cultural complexes. The association of the Ho-Chunk with the eastern Oneota, though tentative, still remains the strongest to date.

The Historic period refers to the time of actual physical presence of Europeans among the Native American groups of the western Great Lakes region. Ushered in by Jean Nicolet’s landfall at Red Banks, near present-day Green Bay, the Historic Period in Wisconsin is divided into three sections: Early Historic; Middle Historic; and Late Historic. First applied to the western Great Lakes by Quimby (Quimby 1966), these sections are defined based on the presence of distinct types of trade goods at archaeological sites and correspond with the periods of French, British and American influence over the region.

The Early Historic period refers to the years between 1610 and 1670, when European trade goods were relatively scarce in the western Great Lakes and the influence of French traders was minimal. Early Historic period artifacts recovered from sites in Wisconsin include: iron clasp knives; brass kettles and bracelets; glass bottles, trade beads, and religious medals (C. Mason 1997).

The Middle Historic period, spanning the years between 1670 and 1720, corresponds to the period when French influence throughout the western Great Lakes region was largely unchallenged by other European powers. During the period, characteristic French trade goods including distinctive bead types, Jesuit rings, iron kettles, muskets, and spall gunflints were brought into the region by French traders and missionaries. During the Middle Historic period, important French settlements were established in Wisconsin at La Pointe on Madeline Island, La Baye (Green Bay), and Prairie du Chien. The Middle Historic period in Wisconsin concluded with the end of the French and Indian War in 1760 after which French forces withdrew from the western Great Lakes (C. Mason 1986:387). The Late Historic period in Wisconsin coincides with a shift to British influence over the western Great Lakes region. French knives and guns, Jesuit rings, and distinctive varieties of French glass beads were replaced by British trade goods, including silver utilitarian and ornamental items such as spoons, earrings, wristbands, bracelets, brooches, gorgets, armbands, headbands, crosses, and lockets. Other items include patent medicine bottles, an increase of European ceramics, prism-shaped gunflints, and multi-faceted glass trade beads. By Late Historic period times, most of the native arts and crafts had been modified or had disappeared completely (C. Mason 1986:376-378).

The most significant archaeological investigation to date relating to the historic period in Wisconsin was conducted on Rock Island near the mouth of Green Bay where evidence of long term Euro-American and Native American occupation has been discovered (R. Mason 1974). Other significant sites in the Green Bay region that may contain historic period Native American occupations are the Astor site in the City of Green Bay, and the Hanson site on the Door Peninsula (Overstreet 1993b).

Euro-American History of the Green Bay Region

Nicolet's arrival in 1634 marks the beginning of a long and rich history of Euro-American presence in the Green Bay region. Following Nicolet's landfall, several French explorers resided at one time or another at La Baye (Green Bay), including Nicolas Perrot, who arrived in 1664. In 1671, Jesuit Father Claude Allouez established the first permanent mission on the Fox River, the Mission of St. Francis Xavier, at the De Pere rapids. Throughout the French period in Wisconsin, La Baye remained an important, if sparsely populated, center of the French commercial and military presence in the western Great Lakes.

Beginning in the latter part of the 1600s, the French fur trade monopoly was threatened by British inroads into fur bearing regions and increased resistance to French policies by Native American groups, particularly the Fox (Mesquakie) Indians. When the French moved to counter British and Iroquois threats to their fur trade interests in the east, the Fox established a series of villages along the Fox River and openly plundered French commerce along the river (Kellogg 1908). Between 1701 and 1716, an open state of warfare existed between the French and Fox Indians, which further disrupted trade along the Fox River and at Green Bay. The war between the Fox and French culminated in the French destruction of Fox villages on the Fox River and the expulsion of the Fox from the Green Bay area. The French, however, gained little from their victory over the Fox. As a result of their campaign against the Fox, French credibility was severely eroded among Native American groups sympathetic to the Fox resistance of French domination. With their traditional support base of Indian allies thus worn away, the French were unable to pose much resistance to English inroads into the fur bearing regions of the Western Great Lakes. French control over the Green Bay area came to a close after the French surrendered Montreal and New France to the English following the conclusion of the French and Indian war in 1760.

Although it remained predominantly a French settlement, Green Bay fell under English rule in 1761 when an English garrison occupied the French fort at La Baye. Astutely assessing the situation at Green Bay, the English commander quickly moved to establish friendly relations with the region's Native American inhabitants and resume the lucrative fur trade. The English maintained a presence at Green Bay until 1763, when the garrison was withdrawn as a precautionary measure following attacks on forts at Detroit and Michilimackinac during Pontiac's Rebellion. English sovereignty over the Green Bay area officially came to a close following the American Revolution, but English influence in the region did not wane until American forces actually garrisoned the fort at Green Bay following the War of 1812.

The American era in Green Bay was ushered in with the arrival of American forces in 1816. Shortly after their arrival, American troops began the construction of Fort Howard, which would serve as the center of Green Bay society until its abandonment in the 1850s (Foley 1983). During the American era, several individuals who would become synonymous with the early history of Green Bay arrived in the city, including Daniel Whitney, Henry Baird, Morgan L. Martin, and Judge James Doty. Brown County was officially formed in 1818 when the Wisconsin Territory was created by a proclamation of Michigan Territorial Governor Lewis Cass. At the time of its creation, Brown County encompassed half of the area of what is now the state of Wisconsin (D. Martin 1913). By 1851, following a series of reductions in its size, Brown County achieved its present boundaries, encompassing 336,000 acres. Throughout the American era, the population of Green Bay increased steadily. In 1818, shortly after the arrival of the Americans at Green Bay, the population of the community numbered 500 inhabitants. By 1847, the population of Green Bay increased to 1,416 and the community had grown into a settlement that extended six miles up the Fox River.

After Wisconsin achieved statehood in 1848, immigration to the state increased, and groups of Irish, Germans, Hollanders, Scandinavians, Poles, and Belgians settled in the townships around Green Bay. Belgians were especially drawn to the Green Bay area, which had become somewhat of a “Mecca for all Wisconsin-bound Belgians” (Metzner 1942:283). By 1858, 7,500 Belgian immigrants were settled in areas throughout Brown, Kewaunee, and Door counties. Many of the newly arrived immigrants to the Green Bay region participated in Wisconsin’s burgeoning agricultural economy, growing crops such as corn and wheat. Other immigrants were drawn by the opportunities offered by the lumber industry, working in either the woods around Brown County or the sawmills of Green Bay. Through the Civil War era, the agriculture, lumber, and dairy industries continued to grow in importance so that by the close of the nineteenth century, Green Bay had transformed itself from a frontier fur trade center into an agricultural and industrial center of over 18,000 people (Foley 1983). During the ensuing century, other industries gained importance in Green Bay and Brown County. Principal among these are paper making, lake shipping, and dairy farming.

Archaeological Research in the Green Bay Region

The earliest descriptions of the archaeological resources of the Green Bay region are found in the 19th century writings of government officials, pioneer historians and antiquarians of the Green Bay area. In 1831, Samuel Stambaugh, the United States Indian Agent at Green Bay from 1831-1832, provided one of the first descriptions of the archaeological site of Red Banks, believed to have been the Grand Village of the Winnebago visited by Jean Nicolet when he made his historic landfall near Green Bay in 1634 (Stambaugh 1831). The archaeological remains of Red Banks were also described by Morgan L. Martin in his 1851 address to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. A written account of Martin’s description of Red Banks is lacking, but Increase A. Lapham recounts Martin’s address in his seminal *Antiquities of Wisconsin* (1855). According to Lapham, Martin’s description of Red Banks indicated that the site occupied an elevated position on the east side of Green Bay, and consisted of a one to two acre village site surrounded by a palisade embankment. Extensive garden beds, “occupying several hundred acres” (Lapham 1855:60) were located outside the embankment. Additional mention of Red Banks is found in the writings of Charles D. Robinson (1856) and Arthur C. Neville (1906), namesake of Green Bay’s Neville Public Museum. Neville not only supports the identification of Red Banks as the site of the Winnebago village visited by Nicolet, but provides additional archival evidence that Jesuit Father Claude Allouez encountered the Winnebago at the site in 1670. Neville also identifies the locations of other historic period sites mentioned in the writings of Allouez, including a Potawatomi village north of Point au Sauble where Allouez established the second Mission of St. Francis Xavier (Neville 1906:155).

Additional reports on the prehistory of the project area do not appear in the written archival records until well into the 20th century. In the 1930s, during his tenure at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Charles E. Brown communicated with area residents who provided information about the range and variation of “antiquities” in the Green Bay area. Local avocational archaeologists provided Brown with information regarding artifacts, site locations, mound groups, and historic period encampments. J. P. Schumacher in particular was a regular correspondent with Brown. A lifelong resident of the Dykesville-Red Banks area, Schumacher recorded the locations of several sites, compiled sketch maps, and collected both archaeological and ethnographic materials. Schumacher’s numerous correspondences with Brown are housed at the Wisconsin Historical Society, and his sizable collections reside at the Neville Public Museum in Green Bay.

Beginning in the late 1930s, Green Bay youths Robert L. Hall and Warren Wittry, who both later became professional archaeologists, began systematically investigating and reporting archaeological sites located

along the east shore of Green Bay. Between 1939 and 1950, the pair conducted both surface collections and excavations at some of the most significant sites in the region, including the Gibson Rockshelter (Hall et al. 1944), Beaumier Farm, and Point Sauble. Hall and Wittry's collections from the Beaumier Farm and Point Sauble were later synthesized by former State Archaeologist Joan Freeman in her 1956 Master's thesis (Freeman 1956). Freeman's analysis enabled her to identify four components among the materials from the sites, including two Woodland components, an Oneota component, and an historic component.

The most extensive research of the archaeological resources of the Green Bay region has been conducted by Ronald and Carol I. Mason. Although much of their research has been focused on the Door Peninsula, it has been regional in scope and has provided considerable insight into the prehistoric record of the Green Bay area (C. Mason 1970; R. Mason 1962, 1963, 1966, 1967, 1974, 1981, 1990; Mason and Mason 1961; Mason and Irwin 1960).

Compliance-driven studies of the archaeological resources of the Green Bay region have added additional information to the regional database. In 1978, Robert Fay (1978) compiled an inventory of all documented historic and prehistoric archaeological sites in Wisconsin counties, including Brown County, as part of a Lake Michigan coastal management plan. In 1978 and 1979, GLARC conducted archaeological survey of a two mile corridor surrounding Green Bay from Oconto to Sturgeon Bay. The GLARC survey identified 42 previously unreported sites in Brown County and evaluated an additional 26 previously documented sites, 13 of which were found to have been destroyed (Overstreet 1980). Recent work conducted in the Green Bay area includes archaeological survey and site evaluation associated with improvements to the STH 54/57 intersection in Brown County completed by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Archaeological Research Laboratory (Weston et al. 1996), and survey and site evaluation associated with the STH 54/57 Bay Settlement Road interchange completed by the Marquette University Center for Archaeological Research (Watson et al. 2001).

Current Landuse

Current land use of the project area is agricultural. The rural nature of the project area reflects the suitability of the Green Bay region for the agricultural pursuits which attracted many of the original Euroamerican settlers. In 1970, nearly 75 percent of the land in Brown County was used for farming activities, the majority of which was related to the dairy industry. More recently, the trend in the area has been toward fewer, but larger farms. Forage crops are grown throughout the county and provide feed for livestock. Corn, soybeans, and alfalfa are commonly grown in alternating years in a crop rotation system designed to preserve the fertility of agricultural lands. Over the past decade, Brown County has experienced rapid growth, which has further contributed to a reduction in the amount of land devoted to agriculture.

Part II: Research Methodology

Introduction

The methods and techniques employed during archaeological investigations of the project area were consistent with current professional standards relating to historic and archaeological conservation and preservation jointly endorsed by the Wisconsin Historical Society and the Wisconsin Archaeological Survey (Kolb and Stevenson 1997). Furthermore, the methods and techniques utilized in this study meet or exceed the standards established by the United States Secretary of Interior (National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior 1983). Finally, these investigations were designed to fulfill the mandate of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665) as amended and 36 CFR, part 800 which served to implement the act.

Two distinct phases of work were conducted prior to preparation of the written report: (1) pre-field literature and archives research, and (2) field inventory. Specific methods, techniques, and sources are detailed in the following narrative.

Archival and Literature Search

Pre-field research entails a comprehensive review of the data housed at Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, regional libraries and historical societies, and at the Wisconsin Historical Society in Madison. Archives and serial file systems are also searched for site-specific information. Published literature sources consulted include: *The Wisconsin Archeologist*, a quarterly journal of the Wisconsin Archeological Society published since 1901; *The Wisconsin Magazine of History*, the journal of the Wisconsin Historical Society; *The Wisconsin Historical Collections* consisting of 20 volumes published between the years 1903 and 1920; and the *Bulletin of the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee*, several of which detail archaeological investigations conducted in various Wisconsin localities.

Unpublished sources subjected to scrutiny are represented by four different formats: (1) serial entry files; (2) map files; (3) manuscript files; and (4) archaeological survey reports. Two serial file systems were consulted. The first of these is the Wisconsin Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI) files, copies of which are housed at the Anthropology Section, Milwaukee Public Museum and the Museum Division, Wisconsin Historical Society. This file consists of an inventory of previously reported archaeological sites from both prehistoric and historic times and provides information relating to site locations, cultural affiliation, artifacts, and literature sources. The second file consulted is the Historic Preservation Division inventory file housed at the Historic Preservation Division, Wisconsin Historical Society. This file includes both archaeological sites and standing structures that have been identified as possessing architectural and/or historical significance.

Several map files were reviewed. They include: (1) The Charles E. Brown Archaeological Atlas; (2) the General Land Office survey records; (3) the Trygg map files; and (4) local plat and deed maps. The Charles E. Brown Archaeological Atlas provides the locations of sites on county plat maps. The prehistoric and historic sites include camps, villages, mounds, springs, rock art, workshops, quarries, cemeteries, trails,

and various other types of archaeological manifestations reported to Brown during his long tenure as editor of *The Wisconsin Archeologist* and as the curator of the Wisconsin Historical Society Museum. The General Land Office (GLO) records consist of plats and survey notes that may provide information regarding presettlement vegetation, topography, and aquatic features, all important variables in determining potential site locations. In addition, dependent on the interests of individual land surveyors, cultural information such as the locations of Indian trails, camps and villages, maple sugar processing stations (“sugar bushes”), pioneer settlements, and early industrial improvements such as mills, roads, and early homes and farmsteads are frequently noted on these maps. Both map files are housed at the Archives Division, Wisconsin Historical Society and the latter is available on microfilm at various repositories. The Trygg map file is a privately published composite of the GLO land survey records. While the Trygg maps are less detailed in scale than the GLO plats, the file is an important source for understanding the chronology and magnitude of regional development during the late historic period (ca. 1850). Finally, early plats and topographic maps were reviewed to assess historical settlement and development of the project environs.

Manuscript files investigated include the Charles E. Brown manuscript files and the State Archaeologist’s county files. Both of these are housed at the Museum Division, Wisconsin Historical Society. The Brown manuscripts consist of 50 years of notes, correspondence, sketches, maps, and other data relating to historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. The county files include reports (unpublished), photographs, sketch maps, letters, and information derived from the Museum’s highway archaeology program.

Field Methodology

Different methods of archaeological survey and data collection, reflecting the different goals of successive phases of archaeological site documentation, are utilized during the course of archaeological investigations. These methods and techniques are detailed in the following section.

Phase I Archaeological Survey Methodology

Methods and techniques of Phase I archaeological inventory are determined primarily by ground cover conditions and surficial geology of a particular project area. Three different pedestrian survey techniques may be employed during the course of archaeological investigations of a project area: (1) visual inspection; (2) pedestrian survey (surface collection); and (3) systematic shovel probe testing. These techniques are briefly described below.

Visual Inspection

Visual inspection is a technique that is commonly employed to provide an initial assessment of a project area. Attempts are made to identify those portions of the project area that are not surveyable by conventional means. Such areas may include disturbed construction sites, heavily developed commercial or residential zones, paved or massively graveled or filled surfaces, inundated locales, and deeply ditched roadsides. Visual inspection is also used to identify areas suitable for other survey techniques, such as pedestrian survey or shovel probe testing.

Pedestrian Survey

Pedestrian survey is a technique that is employed in areas where the ground surface is neither disturbed nor obscured by vegetation (where more than 20 percent of the surface is exposed). When conducting pedestrian survey, field crews traverse survey areas along predetermined transects, generally spaced at 5 m intervals, and inspect the ground surface for cultural materials. When identified, find-spots are marked in the field by the placement of pin-flags and added to project mapping.

Shovel Probe Testing

Shovel probe testing is a technique utilized to sample areas where the earth's surface is masked by vegetation (less than 20 percent surface visibility), fill, natural sediments, or other materials. It is a labor-intensive technique which results in only a small fraction of the site area being sampled for cultural remains and thus has certain limitations. The technique entails excavating a series of small units placed along predetermined transects or in grid form with specified intervals between units. These intervals do not exceed 15 m (50') and, dependent on the specific purposes or data needs, intervals between probes may be reduced to 10 m, 5 m, or less. Pits approximately 35-45 cm in diameter are dug and the spoil is screened through 1/4" hardware cloth to determine the presence or absence of cultural debris. Upon examination of the stratigraphy and inspection of the screen contents, shovel probe pits are immediately back-filled. Depths of excavation of shovel probes will vary, ranging from a few centimeters to as much as 50-80 centimeters, dependent on local soil conditions. However, units typically penetrate the A horizon and are carried into the B horizon.

Part III: Results of Phase I Archaeological Survey

Results of Archival and Literature Search

An archival and literature review of the project area was conducted to identify and document previously recorded archaeological and burial sites within one mile of planned project developments. This review revealed that there are five previously reported archaeological and burial sites located within one mile of the project area. One site, 47BR0265, an isolated find scraper was located along the north field edge. The site was reported to be located 250 meters east of Marley Road along Howard Corporate boundary. The locations of archaeological and burial sites located within one mile of the project area are provided as Figure 5; summary information pertaining to the sites is presented in Table 1.

In addition, the land west of Marley Road and south of Glendale Avenue is under the authority of the Ho Chunk Tribal Historic Preservation Office (Figure 5). A larger tract of land is located southwest of the project area which is also under the authority of the Ho Chunk Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

Field Investigations

Phase I archaeological survey of the project area was conducted in April 2010. Survey techniques included pedestrian survey at a 2 meter interval. The entire project area, which encompassed a seven acre area, is located within a corn field (Figure 6). The surface visibility was between 40-75 percent, allowing for surface collection of the area. No cultural materials, archaeological sites, or historic properties were identified as a result of archaeological investigations conducted within the project area.

Table 1. Previously Reported Archaeological and Burial Sites Within One Mile of the Project Area.

Site/Burial #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town Range Section
47BR0265	Emily	1. Isolated finds	1. Unknown Prehistoric	24, 19, E, 2
47BR0462	Hobart 1	1. Isolated finds	1. Unknown Prehistoric	24, 19, E, 11
47BR0463	Hobart 2	1. Lithic scatter	1. Unknown Prehistoric	24, 19, E, 10
47BR0464	Hobart 3	1. Isolated finds	1. Unknown	24, 19, E, 10
BBR0044	Mill Center Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euroamerican	25, 19, E, 36

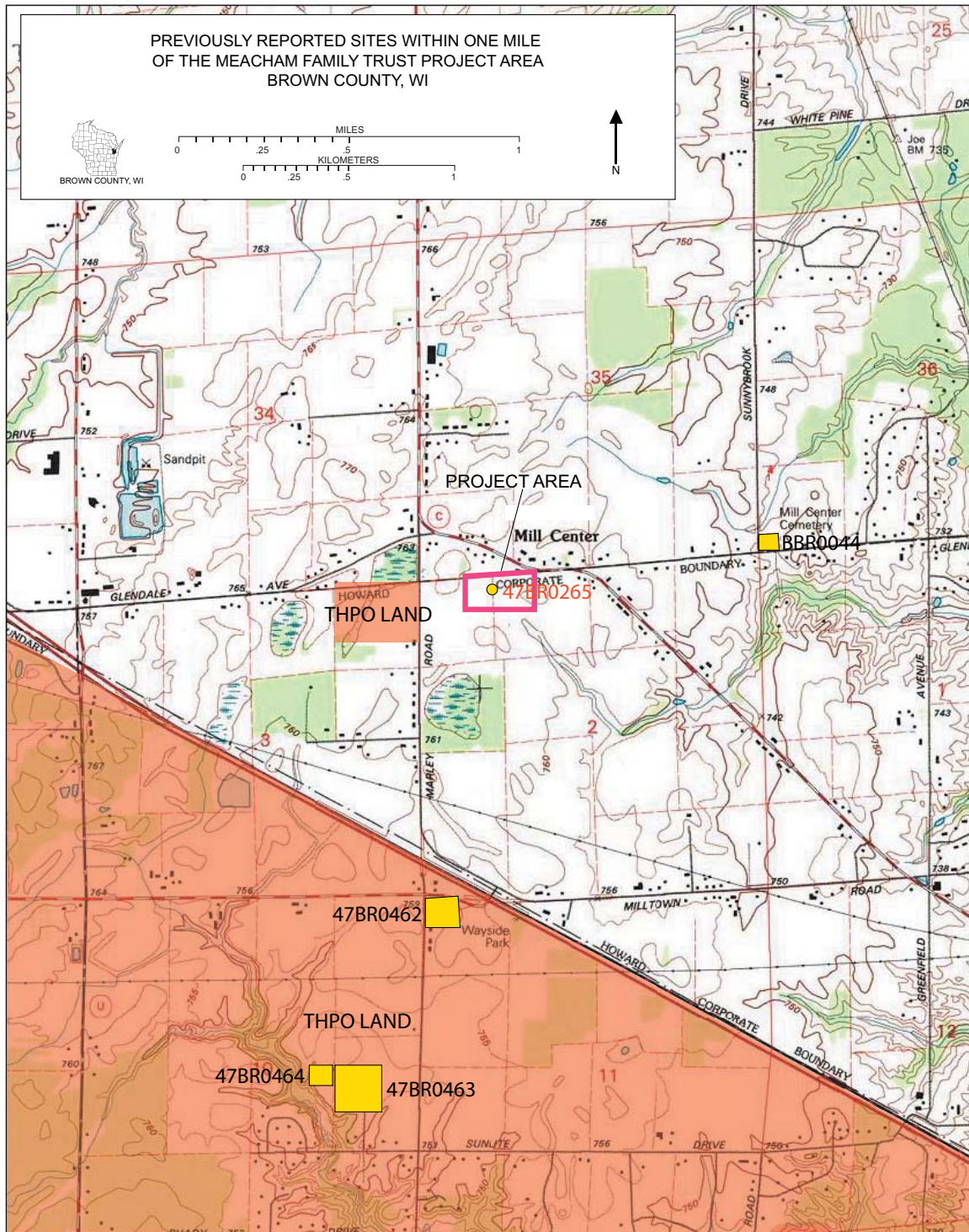


Figure 5. Previously reported sites within one mile of the Meacham Family Trust property project area.



Figure 6. Survey coverage on the Meacham Family Trust project area.

Part IV: Summary and Recommendations

In April 2010, Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center (GLARC) conducted Phase I archaeological investigations of the Meacham Family Trust property in Brown County, Wisconsin. Archaeological investigations were conducted to partially fulfill requirements obtaining from the execution of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665) as amended and 36 CFR, Part 800, which serves to implement the Act, as well as Wisconsin Statutes 44.40 and 157.70. Investigations of the project area were conducted in two stages. The first stage consisted of a comprehensive archival and literature review to identify previously documented archaeological and burial sites within one mile of the project area. The second stage of investigations consisted of archaeological survey of those portions of the project area potentially affected by ground disturbing activities. Archaeological survey of the project areas included pedestrian survey. No archaeological sites, cultural materials, or historic properties were identified as a result of archaeological survey within the project area. As proposed project developments will not adversely affect the cultural resource base of the project area, it is recommended that the planned project be allowed to proceed as designed in the project area.

These results notwithstanding, it should be noted that current conventional archaeological survey techniques are inadequate to determine the presence of deeply buried archaeological or paleontological deposits. Though the probability is unlikely, in the event that archaeological or paleontological materials are encountered during the course of the project, all construction in the area of the discovery should be halted.

If archaeological or paleontological materials are encountered immediate consultation to insure compliance with (1) 36 CFR 800.11, The Regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Governing the 106 Process; or (2) S. 44.40, Wis. Stats, may be obtained by contacting:

The Compliance Section
Historic Preservation Division
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Phone #: 608-262-2970

If human remains are encountered immediate consultation to insure compliance with S. 157.70, Wis. Stats may be obtained by contacting:

The Burial Sites Preservation Office
Historic Preservation Division
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Phone #: 1-800-342-7834

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Appendix A: ASI Update 47BR0265

Wisconsin ASI Update Form

Fill in the following information as it is presently recorded: County Brown

Site # 47BR00265 ASI # 23716 Burial Site #

Site Name Emily Town/Range/Sec. T24N/R19E/Section 2

USGS Quad Name

Please refer to the ASI form and provide the appropriate headings for the correction or new information. Examples of headings are: QUARTER SECTIONS, USGS MAP, and SITE DESCRIPTION. Provide a justification or reference for any new information. When appropriate, attach a sketch map and copy of USGS quad depicting map changes.

HEADING(S) AND NATURE OF CORRECTION/UPDATE: SITE DESCRIPTION

Surface collection of the entire site area was performed at a 2 meter interval. No cultural materials were recovered as a result of the survey.

Investigator Ethan Epstein Affiliation GLARC Date April 20, 2010

Update submitted by: Katherine Shillinglaw Affiliation GLARC Date May 12, 2010

(Leave this section blank-- for SHSW office use) HP-00-000 (rev. --/--/2000)

CHK'D GIS Entry GIS Entry Checked ENTER _____ ENTRY CHK'D

Appendix B: Bibliography of Archaeological Report

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

WHS/SHSW # _____ COUNTY: Brown

AUTHORS: Harvey, Jennifer R.

REPORT TITLE: Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Areas of Meacham Family Trust Property, Village of Howard, Brown County, Wisconsin

DATE OF REPORT (MONTH AND YEAR): May 2010

SERIES/NUMBER: Report of Investigation 737

PLACE OF PUBLICATION: Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Milwaukee, WI

LOCATIONAL INFORMATION [LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY AREA (T-R-S)]
T24N, R18E, Section 2

U.S.G.S. QUAD MAP(S): Oneida North

SITE(S) INVESTIGATED: BR0265

ACRES INVESTIGATED: 7 AGENCY # _____

INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES COMPLETED (Check all that apply.)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Avocational Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Chance Encounter | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Controlled Surface Collection |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Faunal Analysis | <input type="checkbox"/> Floral Analysis | <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Research | <input type="checkbox"/> Interview/Informant | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use History |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Literature Background Research | <input type="checkbox"/> Major Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Stripping |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring | <input type="checkbox"/> Osteological Analysis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phase I-Surface Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Phase II | <input type="checkbox"/> Phase II-Corridor Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Phase III |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Phase III-Corridor Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Records/Background | <input type="checkbox"/> Records/Background (Pred. Model) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Sensing | <input type="checkbox"/> Shovel Testing/Probing (Inten) | <input type="checkbox"/> Soil Core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Survey (Intensive) | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Knowledge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism | <input type="checkbox"/> Walk Over (Reconnaissance) | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | | |

ABSTRACT: Included in report Written in space below

