
PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS AT 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 AND 47JE-0201/BJE-0171, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WISCONSIN

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University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management

Cover Images: Project overview photos

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47JE-0108/BJE-0250 AND 47JE-0201/BJE-0171,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In the spring of 2023, UWM-CRM conducted Phase II archaeological investigations on two previously reported archaeological/burial sites that will be impacted by the proposed development of the Greater Watertown Community Health Foundation. Investigations consisted of backhoe trench excavations on two previously reported archaeological/burial sites 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 and 47JE-0201/BJE-0171.

The Phase II investigations at 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 included one machine aided backhoe trench excavation over the area where artifacts were recovered during the phase I survey. Phase II investigations at 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 included five backhoe trench excavations over the area where cultural material was recovered during the phase I survey. The upper 30-50 cmbs of Ap horizon were removed during trench excavations at both sites. Trench excavations at both sites revealed heavily disturbed soils. Exposed B horizon planviews failed to reveal evidence of intact subsurface, buried deposits.

Given the degree of prior disturbance and that no intact cultural features were identified, neither site meets the criteria for listing on the NRHP. Additionally, UWM-CRM recommends the proposed development will have no adverse affect on the cultural properties at either site 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 or site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171.

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CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Management Summary..... | v |
| Introduction..... | 1 |
| Introduction and Project Description | 1 |
| Report Organization..... | 1 |
| Environmental Context and Culture History..... | 5 |
| Introduction..... | 5 |
| Physical Setting | 5 |
| Soils | 6 |
| Vegetation | 6 |
| Evidence from Native American Cultures | 6 |
| Paleo-Indian (11,500 - 8500 BC)..... | 6 |
| Archaic (8500 – 1000 BC) | 6 |
| Woodland Tradition (500 BC – AD 1200) | 9 |
| Mississippian Period (AD 1000 – 1500) | 10 |
| Postcontact Native American | 11 |
| Evidence from Euro-American Cultures | 12 |
| Results of the Phase II Archaeological Investigations | 13 |
| Introduction..... | 13 |
| Methods..... | 13 |
| Phase II Investigations - 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 | 13 |
| Phase II Investigations - 47JE-201/BEJ-0171 | 13 |
| Conclusions | 13 |
| Summary & Recommendations | 30 |
| Introduction..... | 30 |
| Summary and Recommendations..... | 30 |
| References Cited | 32 |
| Appendix A. ASI Updates | 35 |
| Appendix B. ARI Form | 39 |

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LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 1-1. Project location (topo). | 2 |
| Figure 1-2. Project location (aerial) | 3 |
| Figure 1-3. Project location relative to previously identified archaeological sites (aerial). . | 4 |
| Figure 1-4. Soil types relative to the project location. | 7 |
| Figure 1-5. Presettlement vegetation relative to the project location. | 8 |
| Figure 1-6. Phase II trench locations at 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 and 47JE-0201/BJE-0171..... | 14 |
| Figure 1-7. Phase II trench excavation at 47JE-0108/BJE-0250. | 15 |
| Figure 1-8. Trench 1 planview of 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 | 16 |
| Figure 1-9. Trench 1 profile of 47JE-0108/BJE-0250. | 16 |
| Figure 1-10. Overview photo of Trench 1 at site 47JE-0108/BJE-0250..... | 17 |
| Figure 1-11. Trench 1 north profile at site 47JE-0108/BJE-0250. | 17 |
| Figure 1-12. Phase II trench excavation at 47JE-0201/BJE-0171. | 18 |
| Figure 1-13. Trench 1 planview of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 | 19 |
| Figure 1-14. Trench 1 profile of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171. | 19 |
| Figure 1-15. Overview photo of Trench 1 at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 | 20 |
| Figure 1-16. Trench 1 west profile at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171. | 20 |
| Figure 1-17. Trench 2 planview of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 | 21 |
| Figure 1-18. Trench 2 profile of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171. | 21 |
| Figure 1-19. Overview photo of Trench 2 at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171. | 22 |
| Figure 1-20. Trench 2 north profile at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171..... | 22 |
| Figure 1-21. Trench 3 planview of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 | 23 |
| Figure 1-22. Trench 3 profile of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171..... | 23 |
| Figure 1-23. Overview photo of Trench 3 at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171..... | 24 |
| Figure 1-24. Trench 3 north profile at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171..... | 24 |
| Figure 1-25. Trench 4 planview of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171..... | 25 |
| Figure 1-26. Trench 4 profile of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171..... | 25 |
| Figure 1-27. Overview photo of Trench 4 at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171. | 26 |
| Figure 1-28. Trench 4 north profile at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171. | 26 |
| Figure 1-29. Trench 5 planview of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171..... | 27 |
| Figure 1-30. Trench 5 profile of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171..... | 27 |
| Figure 1-31. Overview photo of Trench 5 at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171. | 28 |
| Figure 1-32. Trench 5 north profile at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171. | 28 |

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction and Project Description

In the spring of 2023, staff from University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management (UWM-CRM) conducted phase II archaeological investigations on portions of two previously reported archaeological/burial sites located on property owned by the Greater Watertown Community Health Foundation (GWCHF) (Figures 1-1 and 1-2).

UWM-CRM conducted a Phase I survey in 2022 to identify the presence and distribution of cultural material from sites 47JE-201/BEJ-0171 and 47JE-0108/BJE-0250. Portions of both sites will be impacted by the proposed development on the GWCHF property. Results from the Phase I survey at 47JE-201/BEJ-0171 recovered precontact cultural material from one discrete. A Phase I survey at 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 also recovered precontact cultural material from the site (Figure 1-3).

The Phase II determined that the majority of artifacts were recovered from within disturbed/fill contexts from both sites. No intact cultural deposits were encountered at either site. This report details the results of the Phase II archaeological investigations at 47WP0038.

Project Location

The project is located in Section 15 of Township 8 North, Range 15 East in Watertown, Jefferson County, Wisconsin (Figure 1-3). The project areas are completely within the boundaries of the property formerly owned by the Bethesda Lutheran Home and Services (BLHS) facility. Although many of the roads and parking lots remain, most of the buildings on the BLHS property have been razed.

The project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) was defined as the portion of the parcels where ground disturbing activities are planned and are coincident with the southern portion of 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 and the northern portion of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 (Figure 1-3).

Report Organization

This report is divided into five sections. This first section, provides a description of the project, its location, and its APE. The second section, provides environmental and historical context for the project location. The third section provides a description of the Phase II archaeological investigations for the project. The fourth section provides a summary as well as conclusions and recommendations. The final section includes appendices.

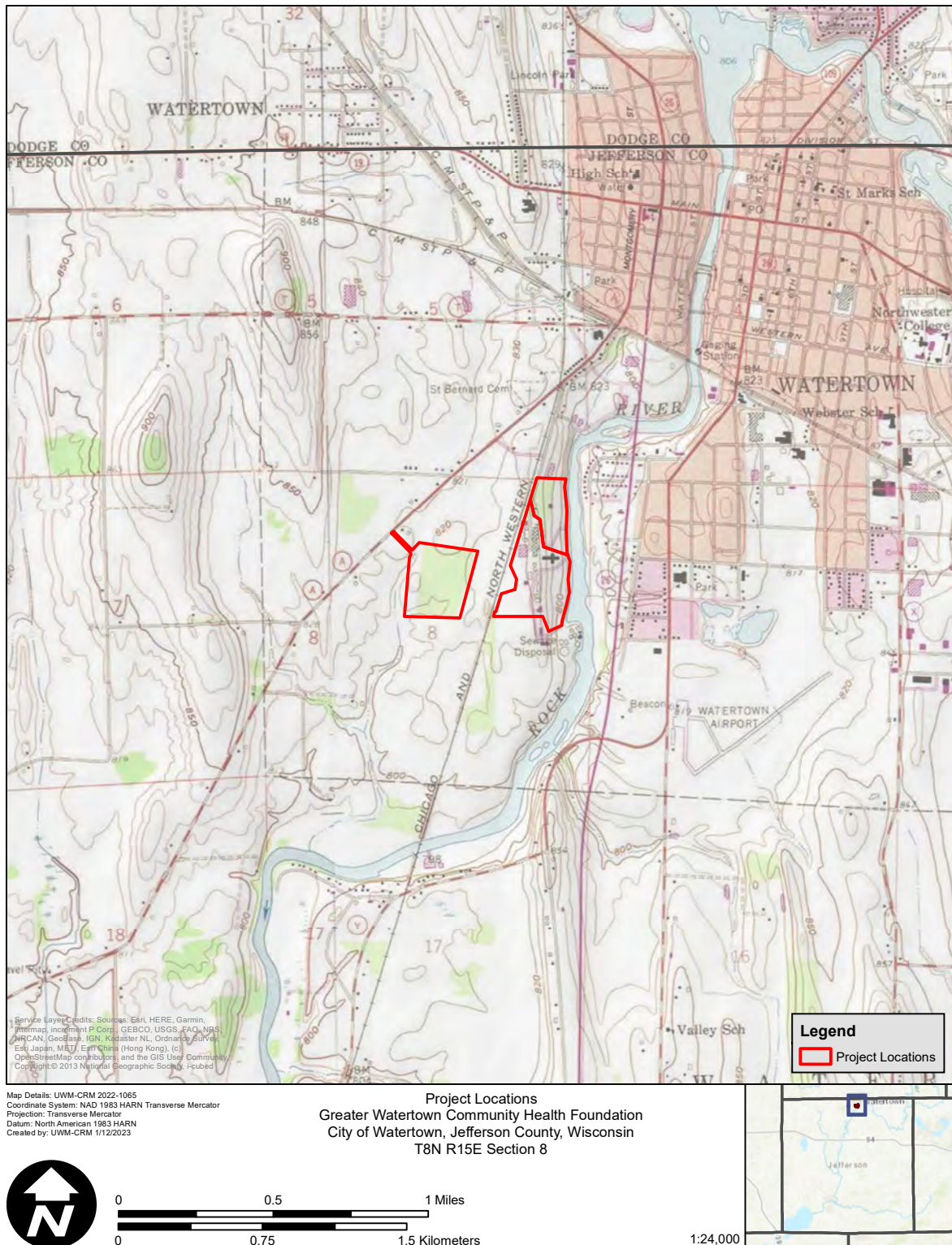


Figure 1-1. Project location (topo).



Figure 1-2. Project location (aerial)



Figure 1-3. Project location relative to previously identified archaeological sites (aerial).

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT AND CULTURE HISTORY

Introduction

The following chapter provides an overview of the physiographic and topographic characteristics of the project as well as the culture history for the region. The topics, relating to soils, geology, and floral and faunal communities, may be found in Chamberlain (1877), Martin (1965), Curtis (1959), Paull and Paull (1977), and in various Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey Bulletins. The following culture history account draws heavily on trends apparent throughout eastern Wisconsin which are broadly applicable to the present study area. General overviews relative to this area include Benchley et al. (1997), Birmingham et al. (1997), Fowler and Hall (1978), and Mason (2002). This narrative provides a physical and environmental context for the archaeological study of the First State Bank project area.

Physical Setting

The GWCHF project is located within the western limit of Martin's (1965) Eastern Ridges and Lowlands physiographic province of southeastern Wisconsin. The Eastern Ridges and Lowlands extend from Lake Michigan west to the Menominee River valley in the north and the Wisconsin River in Sauk and Columbia Counties to the south. Within this extensive area, topography is controlled by *cuestas* or asymmetrical ridges of resistant rock bordered by lowland plains. As Martin notes, topography in the region is distinct, but local relief is mild (1965:209).

The landscape in the region was shaped by the retreat of the Green Bay glacier and consists

largely of flat land and rolling prairie with occasional hilled areas (Fox 1916). Glaciation in this region acted on the bedrock geology to scour extensive rock basins that were subsequently submerged, as in the case of Lake Michigan, or filled with various glacial deposits, in including unsorted till fields, boulder trains, moraines, drumlins, eskers, and kames (Martin 1965:253-263).

Drainage systems in the Eastern Ridges and Lowlands include two major river systems, the Rock River that drains into the Mississippi, and the Fox River that drains into the St. Lawrence. The presence of these systems would have facilitated movements of people, ideas, and goods into and out of the region by connecting eastern Wisconsin with the Mississippi valley to the south and the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River to the northeast.

However, perhaps the most significant feature of the pre-settlement landscape in eastern Wisconsin was the regionally extensive distribution of wetlands that developed following the retreat of the last glaciation. Once covering as much as 20 percent of the landscape, the marshes and wetlands of eastern Wisconsin range from small pocket bogs and larger marshes, such as the Cedarburg Bog, to large filled lakes, like Horicon Marsh in Dodge County, and eutrophic river basins such as Lake Koshkonong in Jefferson County. These topographic and hydrologic features contributed to the formation of a complex mosaic of vegetation and soil regimes constituting one of the most productive natural habitats in the western Great Lakes (Goldstein and Kind 1987).

Soils

Major soils in the vicinity of the project area include variants of the Adrian, Boyer, Fox, St. Charles, Martinton, Sebewa, Rotamer, Aztalan, Sisson and Grelton series soils (USDA Web Soil Survey 2022) (Figure 1-4). Soils in the project area consists of a variety of moderately well-drained to muck soils (USDA Web Soil Survey 2022).

Vegetation

Information from original General Land Office (GLO) survey notes, USDA soil data, USDA soil data by Robert Finley (1976), and John Curtis (1959) assisted in revealing the pre-settlement vegetation of Jefferson County. The county boasts a variety of pre-settlement plant species that can be generally categorized as mixed deciduous forests of maples, basswoods, oaks interspersed with marsh and sedge meadows and lowlands scrubs (Finley 1976). The presettlement vegetation is dominated by sugar maple, basswood, red oak, white oak and black oak (Figure 1-5).

Evidence from Native American Cultures

Precontact occupation of Jefferson County most likely spanned the entire archaeological sequence. While the precontact populations of south central Wisconsin may have constructed a diverse array of mounds, garden beds, and settlements across the landscape, few of these remain visible today. The following discussion regarding the precontact land use is broadly applicable to central Wisconsin, yet the general patterns noted are largely applicable to the present study area and its environs. Table 2-1 provides a list of the 34 previously reported

archaeological and burial sites located in the vicinity of the project area.

Paleo-Indian (11,500 - 8500 BC)

The earliest human inhabitants of central Wisconsin were most likely nomadic hunter gathers whose primary subsistence was focused on exploitation of Pleistocene animals such as mammoth, mastodon, bison and caribou (Benchley et al. 1997; Mason 1997). Although recovered evidence is lacking, Paleo-Indian diets undoubtedly included significant proportions of native plant foods and a variety of smaller mammals, reptiles, birds and fish. The characteristic forms of projectile points associated with this period are frequently recovered as isolated finds in upland areas or ancient lake beds. Very little is known of the actual distributions, subsistence patterns, and social organization of these small nomadic groups of people. Early Paleo-Indian diagnostic artifacts consist of fluted lanceolate points, late Late Paleo-Indian points are also lanceolate in shape, but are distinguished by a lack of fluting (Benchley et al. 1997; Mason 1997). No Paleo-Indian sites are recorded in the vicinity of the project area.

Archaic (8500 – 1000 BC)

The Archaic tradition is most often conceptualized as the change from Late Paleo-Indian big game hunting to less nomadic, more sedentary lifestyles associated with warming climate at the end of the last ice age. In general, Archaic Traditions assemblages vary more among regions. Common site types include “base camps” and communal mortuary areas often placed on prominent landscape features (Benchley et al. 1997). During the Archaic Period, fishing and the utilization of plant

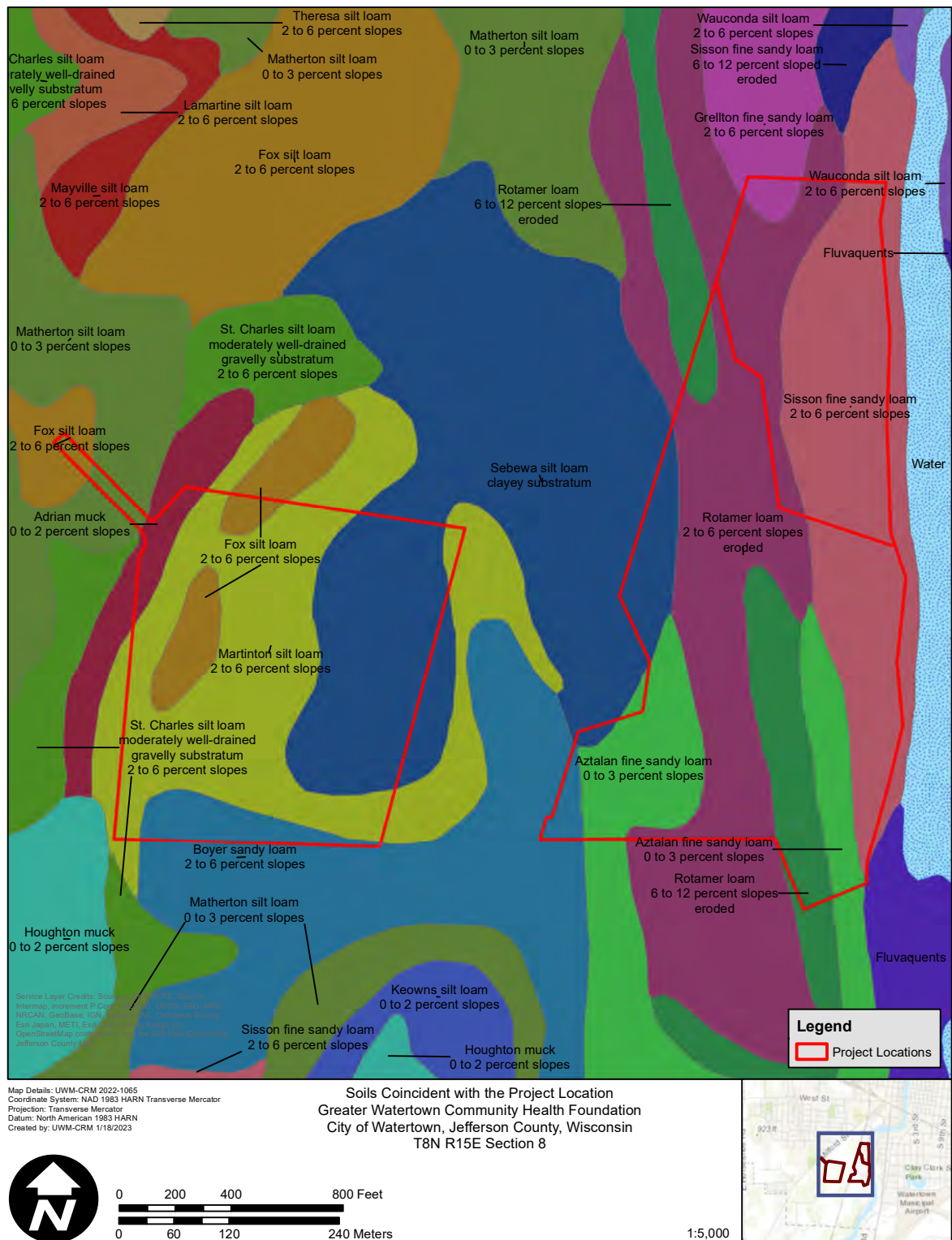


Figure 1-4. Soil types relative to the project location.



Figure 1-5. Presettlement vegetation relative to the project location.

resources became more important. This change in subsistence strategy is reflected in changes in stone tool assemblages. Projectile point styles and ground stone tools increase diversity and frequency in response to a need for woodworking implements and tools to process nuts and seeds (Stoltman 1997). There is also a shift in status forms over the course of the Archaic, with the earliest solid evidence of ascribed status visible in the Red Ochre burial complex during the Late Archaic and into the Early Woodland (Stevenson et al. 1997). Three previously reported Archaic sites are in the vicinity of the project area.

Woodland Tradition (500 BC – AD 1200)

Two broadly defined cultural traits are used to differentiate Woodland Traditions from the earlier Archaic Traditions: the appearance of ceramic technologies and a shift from burial on prominent landscape features to burial in constructed earthen mounds (Stevenson et al. 1997). In general, the Woodland period was marked by a significant population increase, more external exchange focusing on the distribution of exotic goods, and the emergence of elaborate burial ceremonialism. Woodland artifacts included distinctive ceramic forms and the introduction of new projectile point types. Woodland sites are relatively common in the eastern Wisconsin.

The Woodland tradition is commonly divided into Early (500 BC - AD 100), Middle (AD 100-400) and Late (AD 400-1200) temporal components. The Early Woodland period is characterized by a strong similarity to the Late Archaic period in terms of subsistence patterns and social organization. Site locations appear to frequently correlate with wetland margins. However, there is very little information on the Early Woodland

period in northeastern and east central Wisconsin. Early Woodland sites are defined archaeologically by the occurrence of the first pottery vessels and by particular forms of projectile points and other stone tools (Stevenson et al. 1997).

The Middle Woodland stage is characterized by the appearance of conical burial mounds, plant cultivation, and pottery decorated by pressing cordwrapped sticks or notched tools into the wet body of the vessel (Stevenson et al. 1997). Statewide, 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 the Middle Woodland, a loose trade and cultural network known as the Hopewell Interaction Sphere developed throughout much of the lower Ohio and Mississippi River valleys. Centering in Illinois and Ohio, Hopewell influence extended over much of eastern North America, including Wisconsin. After AD 400, Hopewell ceremonialism is no longer seen in the state, and the Middle Woodland stage in Wisconsin drew to a close by about AD 500 (Stevenson et al. 1997).

In southeastern Wisconsin, most Middle Woodland sites are associated with the Waukesha Focus. It includes numerous local pottery traditions, such as Shorewood Cord Roughened, and has weak connections with Havana Hopewell related ceremonial/trade network. In the north, the Middle Woodland is characterized by North Bay ceramics. Instead of southerly Hopewell connections, North Bay appears connected into social networks that broadly extend northward, as signified by the presence of Laurel ceramics in low densities but relatively high frequencies (Benchley et al. 1997; Salzer n.d.; Stevenson et al. 1997; Mason 1966). The elaborate

mortuary sites that characterize Middle Woodland occupation in Ohio, Illinois and western Wisconsin are not known in the Waupaca County area (Stevenson et al. 1997).

The Late Woodland period appears to have been a time of great social reorganization and concomitant increase in population size and density. Settlements were located along major river valleys and uplands. Circa AD 500, the construction of burial mounds, often in animal shapes, occurred in most of southern Wisconsin (Richards and Jeske 2000). During the Late Woodland, trade became less important. Late Woodland sites can be recognized archaeologically by new pottery and projectile point types. For most of the early Late Woodland, Madison ware and associated ceramics were the predominant pottery type across the state. For most of these groups in eastern Wisconsin, hunting and gathering remained important, and their sites appear to be associated with relatively high levels of nomadism (Stevenson et al. 1997).

However, circa. AD 900, the arrival of new collared ceramic types and maize horticulture arrived in Wisconsin. Between AD 900 and 1200, a portion of the Late Woodland population in Wisconsin switched to a more sedentary and horticultural way of life. Generally, these sites are not associated with effigy mounds or Madisonwares. Rather, they are more closely associated with collared wares. The more nomadic lifestyle continued with another segment of the population. This is usually associated with Madisonware ceramics and is thought to be associated with the continued use of Effigy Mounds. Generally these are called Horicon (Madisonware) and Keskoskee (collared) phases, (Salkin 2000). However, the situation is not cut and dry, with several sites containing both ceramic types, at times

in the same contexts (e.g., Clauter 2012). Four previously reported archaeological sites are in the vicinity of the project area.

Mississippian Period (AD 1000 – 1500)

The Mississippian period is named for various groups of late precontact agriculturalists who occupied portions of the Midwest and the Southeast. A broad distinction is generally drawn between Middle Mississippian cultures that predominantly occupied the fertile alluvial lands of the Mississippi River and its major tributaries and Upper Mississippian groups, who generally lived further to the north. The term Upper Mississippian refers to several different subgroups, including Oneota, Oliver, and Fort Ancient. In Wisconsin, Upper Mississippian groups are classified as Oneota (Green 1997, Hall 1962, Overstreet 1997).

In Illinois, Middle Mississippian cultures have been characterized as displaying: 1) a shift to a more intensive maize-based agricultural system centered on maize cultivation in riverine environments; 2) the establishment of a hierarchy of planned communities including regional centers, ceremonial locations, hamlets, farmsteads, and extractive facilities; 3) a general increase in local population densities; 4) the development of complex and hierarchical socio-cultural systems; 5) elaboration of a complex iconography representative of a widespread integrative symbolic system; and 6) maintenance of extensive extra-regional trade relationships (Griffin 1985). Middle Mississippian components in Wisconsin exhibit many of these traits, however, they typically exist as isolated settlements without a subsidiary habitations or site types. The only Middle Mississippian site in eastern Wisconsin is Aztalan, in Jefferson County.

All other definitive Middle Mississippian contexts have been identified in western Wisconsin (Brose 1978; Richards 1992; Richards and Jeske 2002). By AD 1250 or 1300 Middle Mississippian presence in Wisconsin ended (Krus et al. 2021).

Oneota sites and villages are widely distributed throughout the Upper Midwest, occurring primarily in densely occupied clusters known as localities. Major habitation sites tend to be permanent or seasonal villages that were moved no more than twice a year (summer vs. winter villages). Oneota groups are generally considered to have been village farmers with an economy based on maize agriculture. Hunting, fishing, and wild resources were used to supplement maize and other domesticated resources (Edwards 2020).

Relative to Middle Mississippians, Oneota groups were less hierarchically oriented. Periodic warfare appears to have been a significant fact of life during, with evidence for raids present at most Oneota localities in Wisconsin. Conflict may have existed between Oneota groups and non-Oneota groups. However, it appears that the evidence of violence continued after the disappearance of Middle Mississippian and Woodland sites from the archaeological record, circa AD 1250. This suggests that conflict existed between Oneota groups. Ceramic, lithic, and subsistence data suggests that each group, while difficult to distinguish archaeologically, were politically and socially independent of one another (Edwards 2020; Schneider and Carpioux 2020; Sterner 2018).

Postcontact Native American

The first documented arrival of the European Jean Nicolet to Green Bay in 1634 is generally noted as the beginning of the

Postcontact Period in Wisconsin. Practically, however, the Postcontact Period refers to a time when written records regarding people and events begin to be available. The land currently occupied by the city of Appleton was a principal center of precontact Native American occupation, likely due to the fertile Fox River and proximity of Lake Winnebago to the south.

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 (1966), these sections are defined by 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. I. 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. The Middle

Historic period witnessed the establishment of important French settlements in Wisconsin at La Pointe on Madeline Island, La Baye (Green Bay), and Prairie du Chien (Smith 1973). Essentially, the Middle Historic period concluded with the French and Indian War of 1763 after which the French forces withdrew from the western Great Lakes (C.I. 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 locket. 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 disappeared completely (Mason 1986:376-378).

One of the most significant archaeological investigations 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 (Mason 1974).

Evidence from Euro-American Cultures

While the Watertown area has been inhabited by Native peoples throughout time, and early traders were more than likely in the area, the first known Euro-American settlement of the area didn't occur until the early mid 1800's (Goldstein 1979). Seven archaeological sites with historic components have recorded in the vicinity of the project area.

RESULTS OF THE PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Introduction

In the spring of 2023, UWM-CRM conducted Phase II archaeological investigations at sites 47JE-201/BEJ-0171 and 47JE-0108/BJE-0250. Both sites have portions that overlap with the proposed Greater Watertown Community Health Foundation project. Figure 1-6 displays Phase II trench locations.

Methods

The methods and techniques used during the archaeological investigations were consistent with those standards promulgated in the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*, the *Guide for Public Archeology in Wisconsin* (2012), established by the Wisconsin Archaeological Survey, and endorsed by the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Phase II Investigations - 47JE-0108/BJE-0250

In 2022, UWM-CRM conducted a phase I survey of the portions of site 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 that overlap with the proposed development (Nicholls and Akemann 2022). The entire area was subjected to a visual inspection followed by a shovel test survey. Results from the survey recovered a total of four chipped stone debris from a series of shovel test probes from 47JE-0108/BJE-0250.

A single backhoe trench was placed over the location of the positive shovel test probes excavations (Figure 1-7). Backhoe trench excavation profiles and planview revealed disturbed contexts with no evidence of intact

subsurface deposits from the precontact habitation site. A historic feature associated with the previous BLHS facilities. Figure 1-8 displays the Trench 1 planview. Figure 1-9 provides a profile of the south wall of trench 1. Figures 1-10 and 1-11 display overview and profile photos of the trench 1

Phase II Investigations - 47JE-201/BEJ-0171

In 2022, UWM-CRM conducted a phase I survey of the portions of site 47JE-201/BEJ-0171 that overlap with the proposed development. The entire area was subjected to a visual inspection followed by a shovel test survey. Results from the survey recovered a total of twelve chipped stone debris from nine shovel test probes from 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 (Figure 3-1).

In the spring of 2023, five backhoe trenches were placed over the location of the positive shovel test probes. (Figure 3-5). Backhoe trench excavation profiles and planview revealed disturbed contexts with no evidence of intact precontact subsurface deposits. Figure 3-6 through 3-10 display trench planviews. Figure 3-11 through 3-15 provides trench profiles.

Conclusions

The Phase II investigation at 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 and 47JE-201/BEJ-0171 produced evidence of significantly disturbed soils at both sites. Additionally, trench excavations failed to identify any remaining intact subsurface deposits at either precontact site.



Figure 1-6. Phase II trench locations at 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 and 47JE-0201/BJE-0171.



Figure 1-7. Phase II trench excavation at 47JE-0108/BJE-0250.

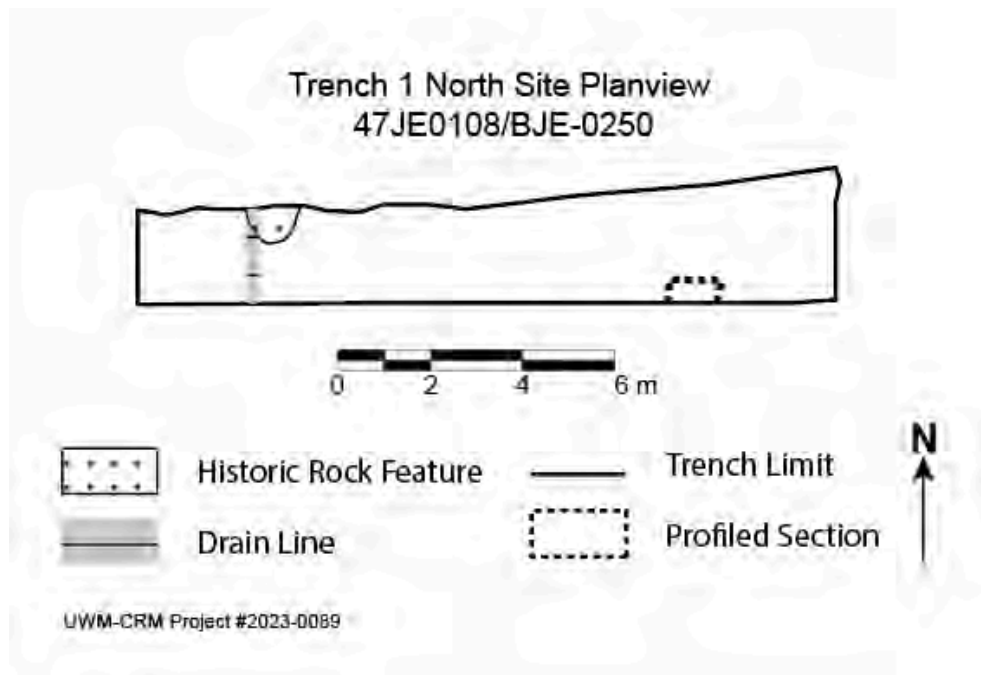


Figure 1-8. Trench 1 planview of 47JE-0108/BJE-0250

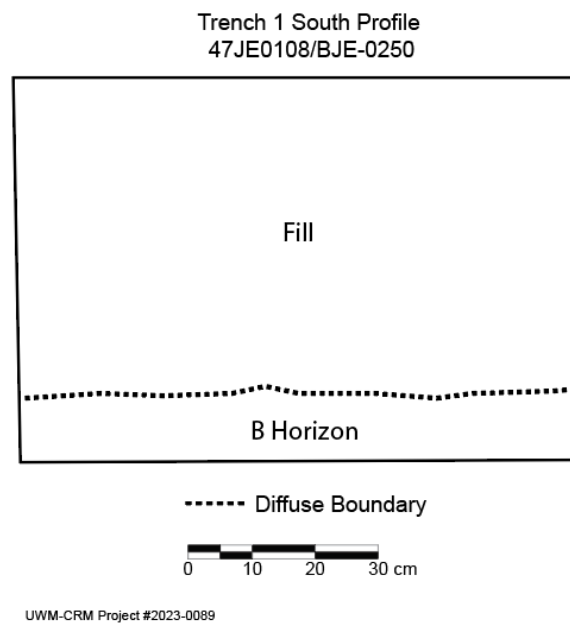


Figure 1-9. Trench 1 profile of 47JE-0108/BJE-0250.



Figure 1-10. Overview photo of Trench 1 at site 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 facing west. (IMG_8584.jpeg).



Figure 1-11. Trench 1 north profile at site 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 facing. (IMG_8583.jpeg).

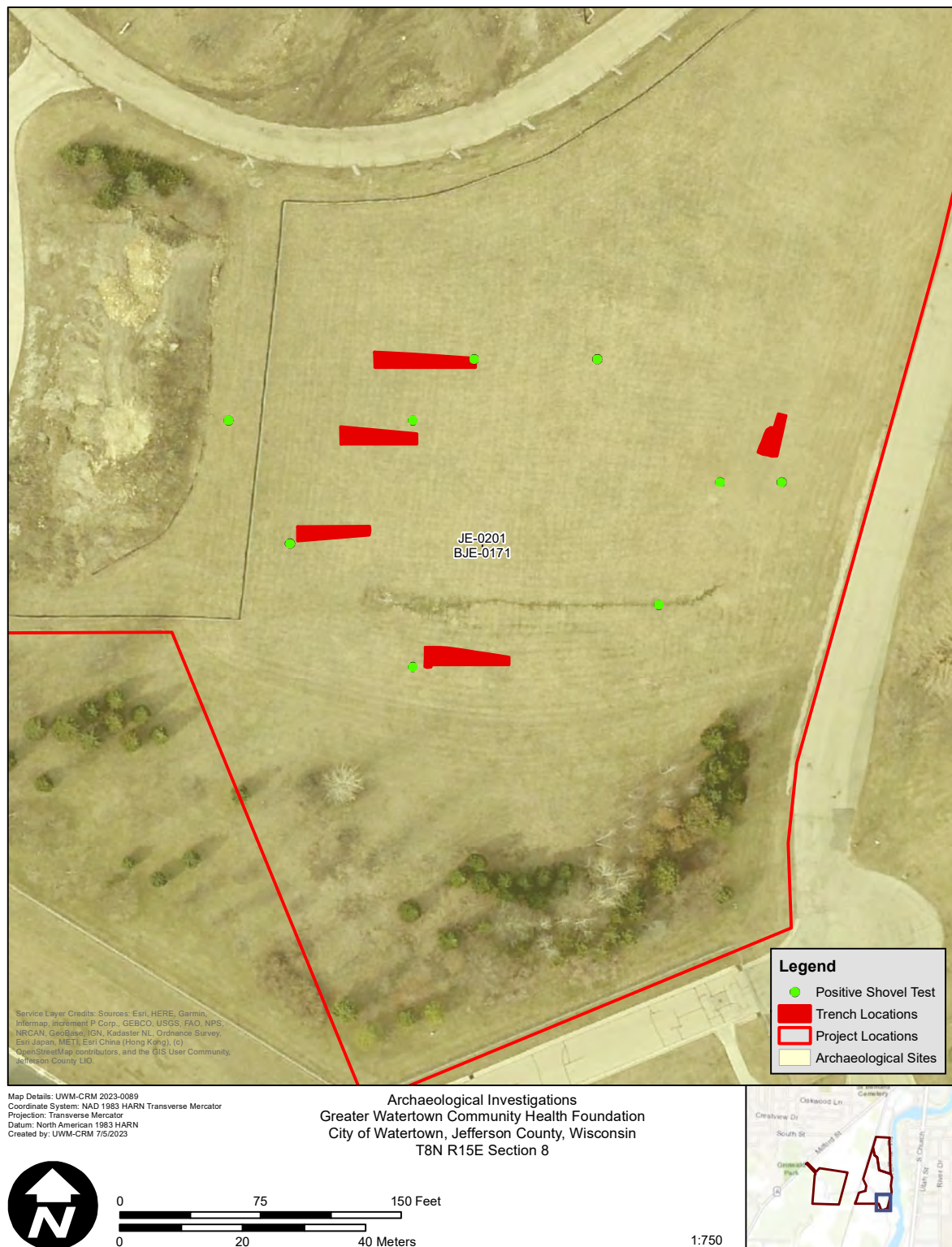


Figure 1-12. Phase II trench excavation at 47JE-0201/BJE-0171.

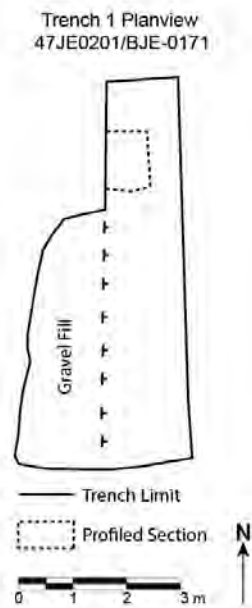


Figure 1-13. Trench 1 planview of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171

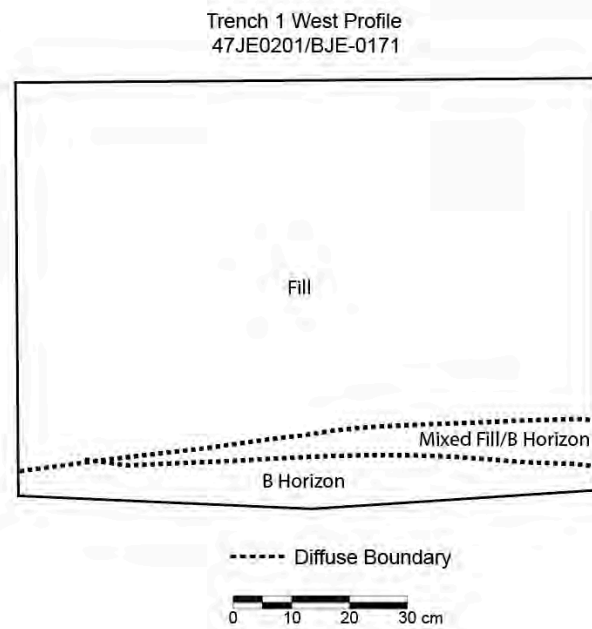


Figure 1-14. Trench 1 profile of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171.



Figure 1-15. Overview photo of Trench 1 at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 facing north. (IMG_9403.jpg).



Figure 1-16. Trench 1 west profile at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 (IMG_9401.jpg).

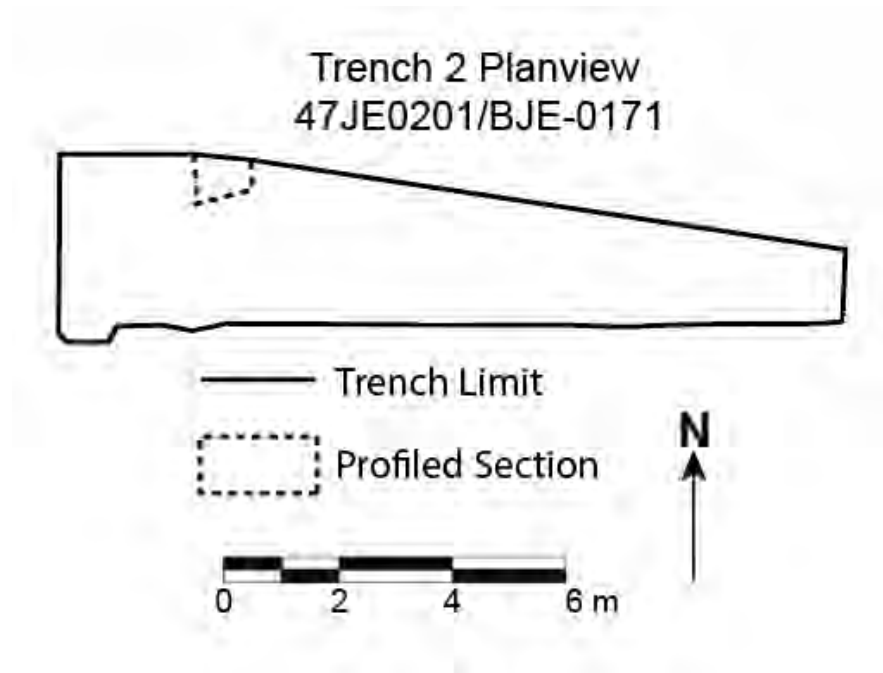


Figure 1-17. Trench 2 planview of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171

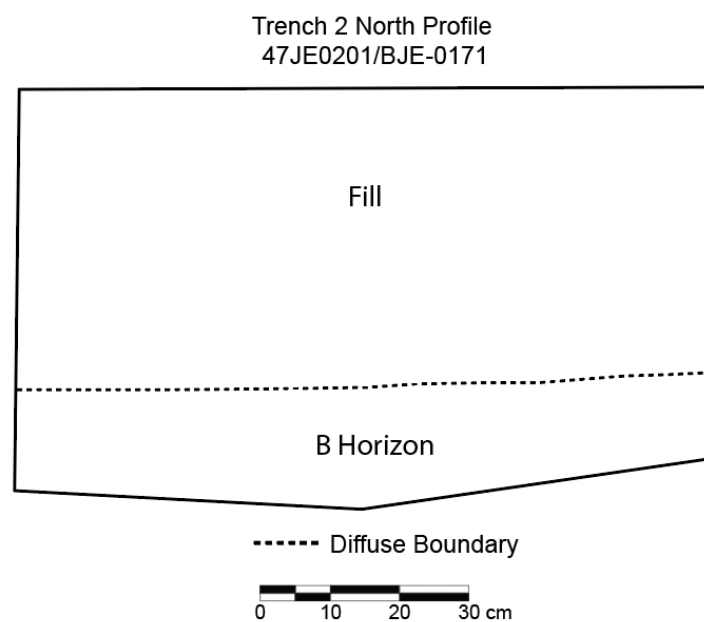


Figure 1-18. Trench 2 profile of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171.



Figure 1-19. Overview photo of Trench 2 at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 facing east. (IMG_9442.jpg).



Figure 1-20. Trench 2 north profile at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 (IMG_9443.jpg).

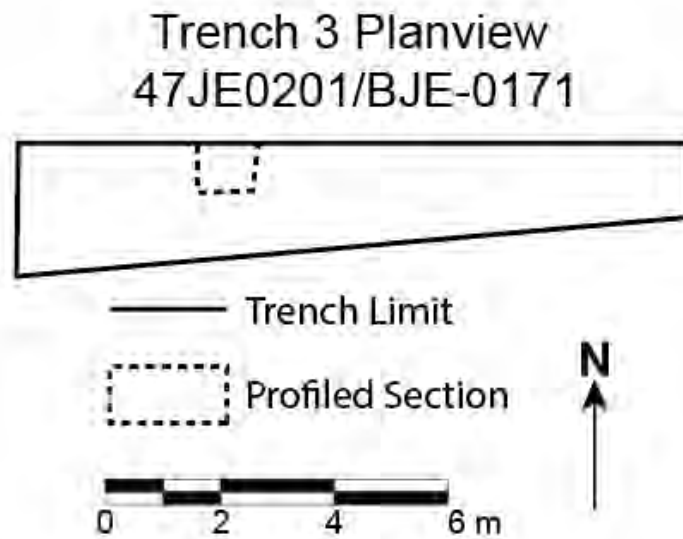


Figure 1-21. Trench 3 planview of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171

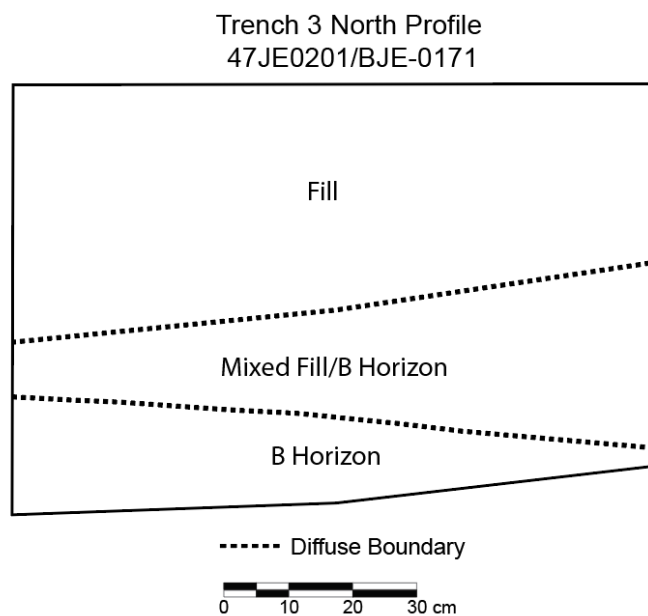


Figure 1-22. Trench 3 profile of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171.



Figure 1-23. Overview photo of Trench 3 at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 facing east. (IMG_9436.jpg).



Figure 1-24. Trench 3 north profile at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 (IMG_9434.jpg).

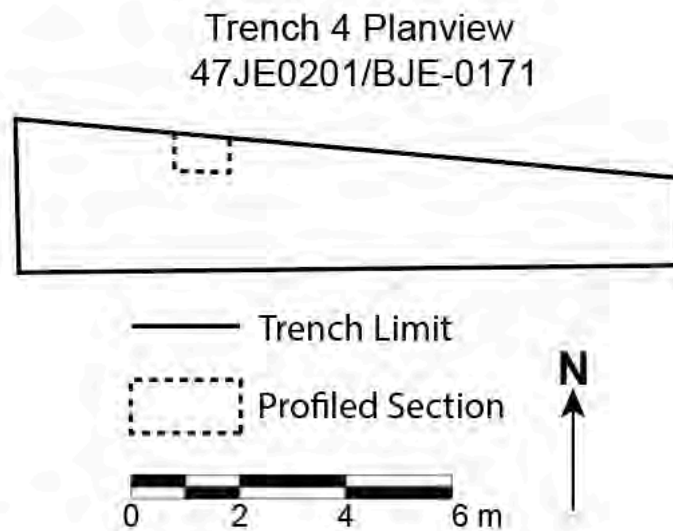


Figure 1-25. Trench 4 planview of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171

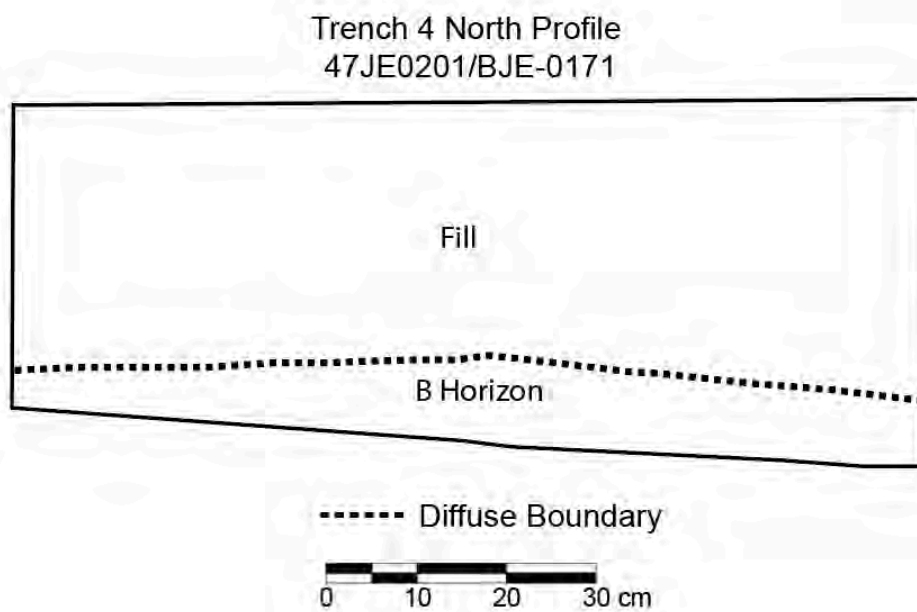


Figure 1-26. Trench 4 profile of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171.



Figure 1-27. Overview photo of Trench 4 at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 facing east (IMG_9428.jpg).



Figure 1-28. Trench 4 north profile at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 (IMG_9426.jpg).

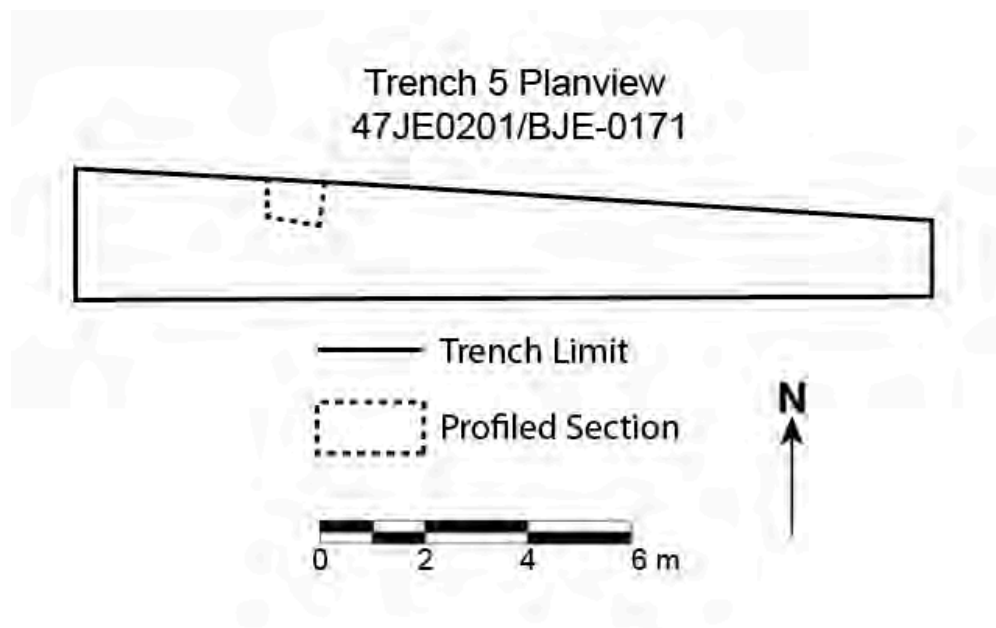


Figure 1-29. Trench 5 planview of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171

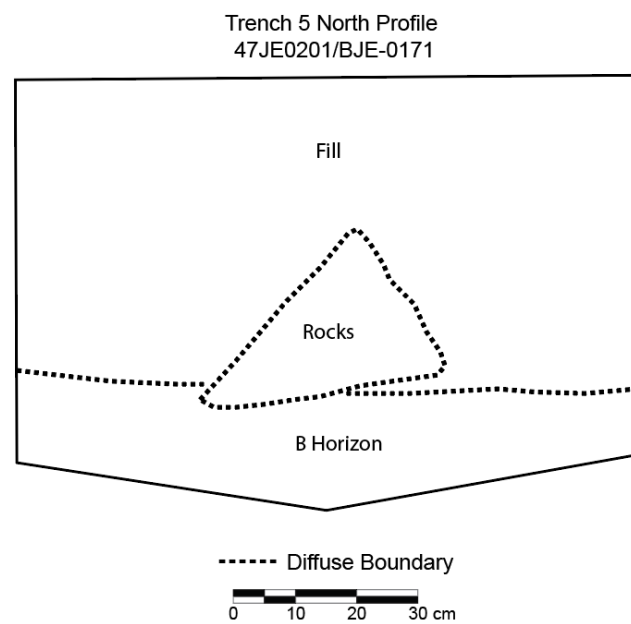


Figure 1-30. Trench 5 profile of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171.



Figure 1-31. Overview photo of Trench 5 at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 facing west. (IMG_9409.jpg).



Figure 1-32. Trench 5 north profile at site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 (IMG_9411.jpg).

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SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

In the spring of 2023, UWM-CRM conducted Phase II archaeological investigations at 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 and 47JE-0201/BJE-0171. Portions of both sites overlaps with the proposed Greater Watertown Community Health Foundation project. Investigations included excavating one trench at 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 and the excavation of five trenches at 47JE-0201/BJE-0171.

Summary and Recommendations

The results of the Phase II investigations found the previously reported precontact components of both 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 and 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 within the project area have been significantly impacted by previous ground disturbing activities. Trench excavations did not identify any evidence of intact surficial or subsurface deposits. Given the heavy degree of disturbance, lack of intact subsurface deposits and the small number of cultural material recovered from the Phase I and Phase II investigations

coincident with the project area are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Consequently, the proposed development of the project areas will not have an effect on the cultural resources associated with 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 and 47JE-0201/BJE-0171. UWM-CRM recommends the project proceed without any additional investigations, including monitoring.

Although no human remains were encountered during the Phase I survey or Phase II trench excavations, if during the proposed ground disturbing activity, you encounter human remains, you must stop work at that location and contact the Wisconsin Historical Society immediately for further coordination, and, in the event that human remains must be excavated and analyzed, for negotiation and execution of an appropriate contract.

Contact the Wisconsin Historical Society at 800-342-7834 or 608-264-6507 as soon as possible

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(WHPD)

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Appendix A. ASI Updates

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Wisconsin ASI Update/Correction Form

Site# 47- JE-0108 Burial Site# BJE-0250 Field Number# 2023-0089 County Jefferson

Site Name (limit 25 characters) West Bank Village and Burials Other Name _____

Civil Town(s) Watertown Town # 8 North Range# 15 East Section# 5, 8

USGS Quad Name Watertown

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, SITE DESCRIPTION, and BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES. Provide a justification or reference for any new information. When appropriate, attach a sketch map and copy of USGS quad showing revised location of site.

HEADING(S) AND NATURE OF CORRECTION/UPDATE: 2023 Update

In spring of 2023, UWM-CRM conducted Phase II investigations of the former Bethesda Lutheran Home and Services facility in Watertown and within the boundary of 47JE-0108/BJE-0250. Investigations included excavation of one backhoe trench in the locale coincident with the positive probe found during the 2022 Phase I survey. Trench planview and profile found the entire area has been significantly impacted by previous construction and landscap modifications. Consequently, no evidence of intact surficial or subsurface deposits were encountered.

Investigator Brian Nicholls Affiliation UWM-CRM Date May 2023
Submitted by Brian Nicholls Affiliation UWM-CRM Date July 2023

FOR WHS OFFICE USE: ☐ ASI# _____ ☐ CHK'D _____ ☐ GIS ENTRY _____
☐ GIS ENTRY CHK'D _____ ☐ ENTER _____ ☐ ENTRY CHK'D _____

HP-00-000 (rev. 08/2002)

Wisconsin ASI Update/Correction Form

Site# 47-JE-0201 Burial Site# BJE-0171 Field Number# 2023-0089 County Jefferson

Site Name (limit 25 characters) Bethesda Lutheran Home Other Name _____

Civil Town(s) Watertown Town # 8 North Range# 15 East Section# 8

USGS Quad Name Watertown

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, SITE DESCRIPTION, and BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES. Provide a justification or reference for any new information. When appropriate, attach a sketch map and copy of USGS quad showing revised location of site.

HEADING(S) AND NATURE OF CORRECTION/UPDATE: 2023 Update

In spring of 2023, UWM-CRM conducted Phase II investigations of the former Bethesda Lutheran Home and Services facility in Watertown and within the boundary of 47JE-0201/BJE-0171. Investigations included excavation of five backhoe trenches in locales coincident with the positive probes found during the 2022 Phase I survey. Trench planviews and profiles found the entire area has been significantly impacted by previous construction and landscape modifications. Consequently, no evidence of intact surficial or subsurface deposits were encountered.

Investigator Brian Nicholls Affiliation UWM-CRM Date May 2023
Submitted by Brian Nicholls Affiliation UWM-CRM Date July 2023

FOR WHS OFFICE USE: ☐ ASI# _____ ☐ CHK'D _____ ☐ GIS ENTRY _____
☐ GIS ENTRY CHK'D _____ ☐ ENTER _____ ☐ ENTRY CHK'D _____

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Appendix B. ARI Form

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS INVENTORY FORM

WHS PROJECT #

COUNTY Jefferson

AUTHORS: Brian Nicholls

REPORT TITLE: Phase II Investigations at 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 and 47JE-0201/BJE-0171
Archaeological Investigations for the Greater Watertown Community Health
Foundation Development, Jefferson County, Wisconsin

DATE OF REPORT (MONTH AND YEAR): July 2023

SERIES/NUMBER: ROI 622

PLACE OF PUBLICATION: UW-Milwaukee Archaeological Research Laboratory Center

LOCATIONAL INFORMATION [LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY AREA (T-R-S)]
Township 8 North, Range 15 East, Section 15

U.S.G.S. QUAD MAP(S): New London

SITE(S) INVESTIGATED: 47JE-0108/BJE-0250
47JE-0201/BJE-0171

ACRES INVESTIGATED: 78

AGENCY # n/a

INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES COMPLETED (Check all that apply.)

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

ABSTRACT: ☒ Included in report ☐ Written in space below

In the spring of 2023, UWM-CRM conducted Phase II archaeological investigations on two previously reported archaeological/burial sites that will be impacted by the proposed development of the Greater Watertown Community Health Foundation. Investigations consisted of backhoe trench excavations on two previously reported archaeological/burial sites 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 and 47JE-0201/BJE-0171. The Phase II investigations at 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 included one machine aided backhoe trench excavation over the area where artifacts were recovered during the phase I survey. Phase II investigations at 47JE-0201/BJE-0171 included five backhoe trench excavations over the area where cultural material was recovered during the phase I survey. The upper 30-50 cmbs of Ap horizon were removed during trench excavations at both sites. Trench excavations at both sites revealed heavily disturbed soils. Exposed B horizon planviews failed to reveal evidence of intact subsurface, buried deposits.

Given the degree of prior disturbance and that no intact cultural features were identified, neither site meets the criteria for listing on the NRHP. Additionally, UWM-CRM recommends the proposed development will have no adverse affect on the cultural properties at either site 47JE-0108/BJE-0250 or site 47JE-0201/BJE-0171.

Office of the State Archaeologist

ARI # _____