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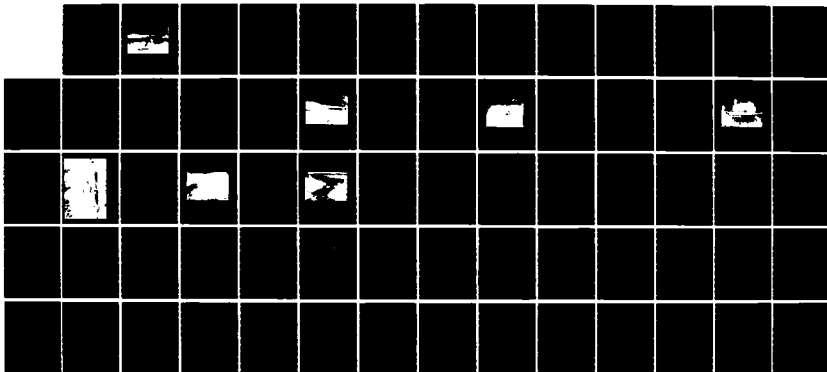
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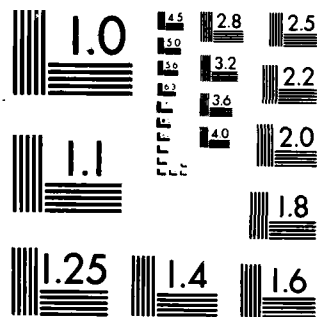
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PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS AT
SELECTED SITES AT THE
EAU GALLE RECREATION AREA IN
ST CROIX COUNTY, WISCONSIN



REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS NUMBER 40
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER

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PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS AT
SELECTED SITES AT THE
EAU GALLE RECREATION AREA IN
ST CROIX COUNTY, WISCONSIN

By: Robert F. Boszhardt

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: JAMES P. GALLAGHER

REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS NUMBER 40
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER
AT
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-LA CROSSE

Submitted in partial fulfillment of
Contracts DACW-37-85-M-1102 and DACW-37-85-M-1364.

To the St. Paul District Army Corps of Engineers



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ABSTRACT

Phase II investigations were undertaken at the Eau Galle Recreation Area in St. Croix County, Wisconsin. Of six prehistoric sites tested, five were found to be extensively disturbed from pre-reservoir cultivation activities. The sixth site (Lamb-5; Sc25) had previously been documented as having in situ Late Archaic remains. The 1985 testing at the latter site demonstrated that the in situ cultural deposits remain above the water table, and are in good condition for research. Given the uniqueness of Lamb-5 at the Eau Galle locality and for west-central Wisconsin, the site is recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center appreciates the cooperation and interest of Tom Novak (Eau Galle Recreation Area manager), his staff, and the fine people of the town of Spring Valley, Wisconsin. In addition, we thank David Berwick of the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers for his understanding and cooperation in seeing this project through.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In June and July of 1985 the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center was awarded two contracts to conduct cultural resources investigations at the Eau Galle Recreation Area. The first of these contracts (DACW-37-85-M-1102) called for a repeated attempt to relocate two previously reported archaeological sites; 47Sc 35 and Sc 27 (See Appendix A). The second contract (DACW-37-85-M-1364) called for Phase II evaluations of four archaeological sites (47Sc 21, Sc 22, Sc 23, and Sc 42) which had been located and reported on during a reconnaissance project in 1982 (see Appendix B).

Field investigations for both projects were planned to be undertaken concurrently, and in August the author and a crew of five experienced assistants began Phase II investigations at sites 47Sc 21, Sc 22, Sc 23, and Sc 42. Upon completion of the Phase II investigations, the project site was visited by David Berwick of the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers. A review of the project at that time resulted in the decision to revise the scope of work for the first contract (DACW-37-85M-1102). The scope of work was modified to eliminate shovel testing to relocate Sc 35 and Sc 27 (two prior attempts had failed to accomplish this task). Instead efforts would be focused on Phase II testing at two other sites (Sc 13 and Sc 25). These sites had been relocated by Mr. Berwick on previous excursions to the project area. Sc 13 had not been previously tested, and its condition was not known. Sc 25 had been extensively excavated in 1966, prior to the completion of the reservoir, and found to contain significant remains. However, its present condition with respect to the reservoir water level, and for possible eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places was not understood. This report describes the methods and results for Phase II testing at 47Sc 13 and Sc 25 (contract DACW-37-85-M-1102 as revised above) and 47Sc 21, 22, 23, and 42 (contract DACW-37-85-M-1364).

The 1985 Phase II investigations employed a variety of methods due to differential site conditions. These included bank cut excavations, shovel testing, and controlled unit excavations. The results indicate that Sc 21, Sc 22, Sc 23, Sc 42, and Sc 13 are all badly disturbed from pre-reservoir cultivation, and none of these sites warrant further cultural resources management action. Sc 25 on the other hand represents the only known in situ Late Archaic component for a several-county region. The significance of Sc 25 warrants a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (see Appendix D), and future management concerns of the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers.

Finally, all records and artifacts associated with this project are curated at the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes Phase II cultural resources investigations at selected archaeological sites within the Eau Galle Recreation Area in St. Croix County, Wisconsin (Figure 1). The Eau Galle Recreation Area is currently a public-access parkland centered on the artificial Eau Galle reservoir, and is managed by the St. Paul District of the Army Corps of Engineers. Prior to the completion of the Eau Galle reservoir dam in 1969, cultivated upstream portions of the Eau Galle River and local tributaries (Lohn, Lousy, and French Creeks) had been surveyed for archaeological sites by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. These investigations found numerous sites in then cultivated fields. Most of these sites were attributed to Late Archaic cultural activities based upon projectile point styles; however, a few Woodland artifacts were also recovered. Previous test excavations at some of the Eau Galle sites determined that only one (the Lamb-5 site, 47Sc 25) contained in-situ remains.

Following the completion of the dam and reservoir, cultivation ceased and the land was left fallow to become the Eau Galle Recreation Area. By the early 1980's many of the landscape features used to record the Eau Galle sites (e.g. fence lines, buildings, etc.) were no longer extant, and for all practical purposes, the precise locations of the reported sites were no longer known. This situation created management problems for development of the Eau Galle Recreation Area, and in 1982 the St. Paul District sponsored a reconnaissance survey in order to relocate some of the reported sites. The 1982 reconnaissance was fairly successful in that five sites were relocated and one previously unreported site was found (Boszhardt 1983a).

Subsequently, the St. Paul District continued its management responsibilities by sponsoring evaluatory investigations at several of these sites in order to determine their eligibility for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. This report documents this latest study. The field investigations were undertaken by the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center in August of 1985. Subsurface investigations were conducted at six sites (Sc 21, Sc 22, Sc 23, Sc 42, Sc 13, and Sc 25). Four of these were found to have all cultural materials disturbed by the pre-reservoir cultivation. A single site (Sc 23) has been altered by stream action so that a few artifacts exist in a buried horizon representing re-deposition from upstream contexts. These five sites warrant no further cultural resources management activities.

The final site investigated is the Lamb 5 site (Sc 25) where in situ deposits were found above the present water table. Based primarily on results from 1966 investigations at Lamb-5, it is recommended that the site be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

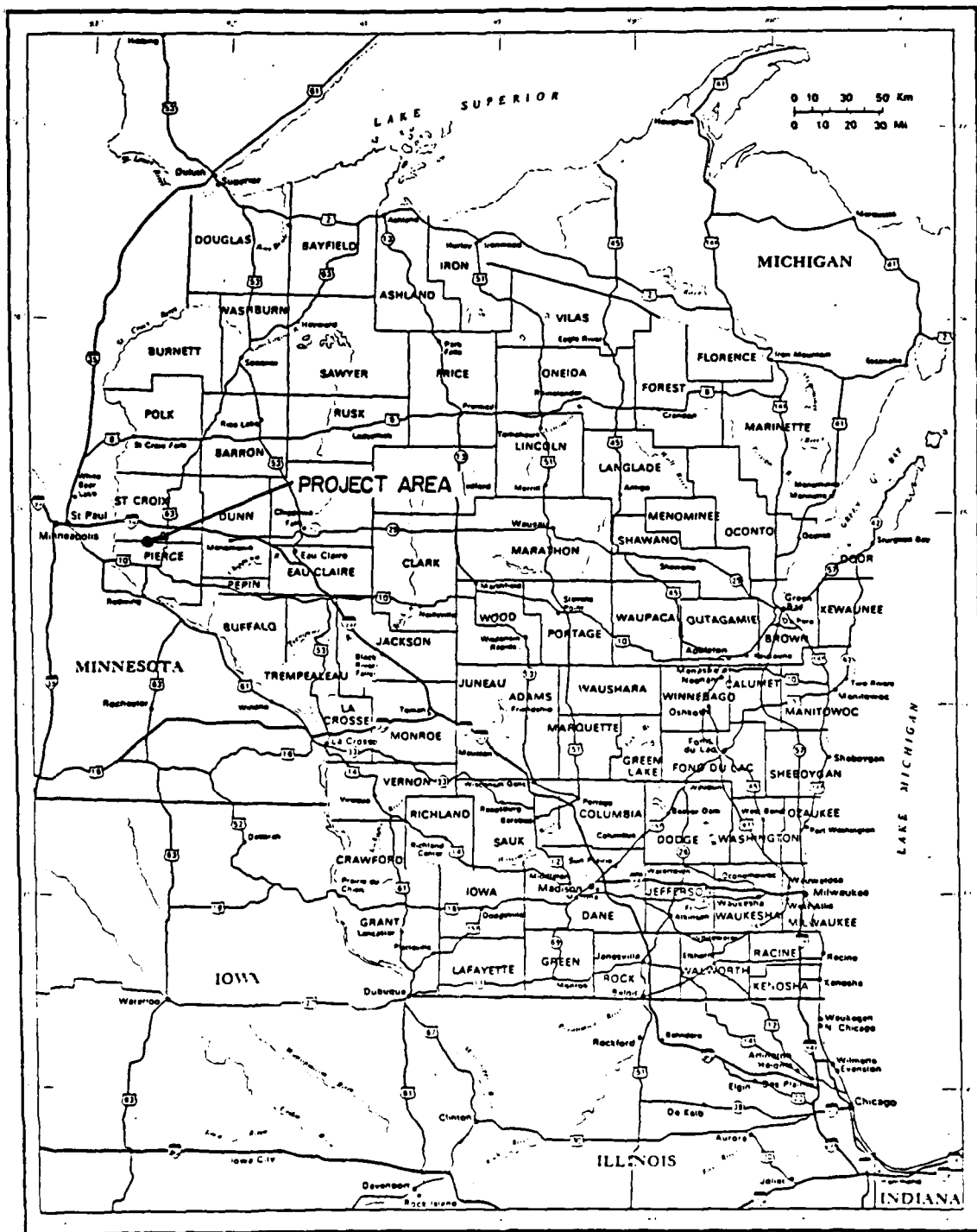


Figure 1. Location of Eau Galle Recreation Area in Wisconsin

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Eau Galle Recreation Area is located in the northwestern portion of the Western Upland Geographical Province of Wisconsin (Martin 1965:33). The Western Upland is characterized by steeply dissected topography and dendritic drainage patterns. The northwestern portion of the province is distinct from most of the Western Upland in that this section was subjected to glaciation.

The Eau Galle Recreation Area is situated at the confluence of French, Lousy, and Lohn Creeks with the Eau Galle River (Figure 2). The Eau Galle River flows primarily to the southeast, and is a tributary of the Chippewa River. The steep-sided valleys of the drainages entering the Eau Galle Reservoir contain bedrock exposures of the Lower Magnesian formation. This limestone/dolomitic formation contains chert that is often identifiable because of its oolitic nature.

The topographic relief within the recreation area is nearly 200' (from 940' ASL in the bottoms to 1120' on the uplands). As suggested above, the upland soils contain glacial drift. The valley bottoms are flat and wide in comparison to the small stream channels. The channels are crooked, with numerous meander scars. Reworking of the valley bottoms is apparent from bank erosion; however, the rate of cutting and redeposition is unknown. Comparison between the stream channel configurations recorded on 1965 air photos and those at present show minimal change (Boszhardt 1983a).

The stream beds are rocky, with both blocky eroded bedrock fragments and rounded glacial till cobbles. The streams appear to carry little sediment and, based on reported surface finds of prehistoric materials, soil accumulation in the valley bottoms from upland erosion apparently has been minimal.

Reconstructions of the original vegetation for the townships encompassing the Eau Galle Recreation Area indicate that, prior to severe changes caused by Euro-American settlement, the land supported a forest comprised of sugar maple, basswood, red oak, white pine, and black oak, with some yellow birch and red pine (Finley 1976). The project area is a short distance south of the vegetation tension zone, which is an ecotonal band between Oak Savanna and Prairie biotic regions to the southwest and mixed coniferous hardwood forests to the northeast (Curtis 1959:15-23). Curtis describes the forest type in the Eau Galle area as southern mesic (1959:103-104). This forest type is distinctive in that the constituent species are extremely shade tolerant. In essence, from spring to autumn the forest floor in southern mesic forests is virtually devoid of direct sunlight. However, patches of open canopy typically occur.

Of potential significance for prehistoric human occupation in a southern mesic environment is the abnormally high surface temperature that is created by a dense mat of leaf litter on the forest floor. Curtis reports that in early spring, prior to leaf budding, surface temperatures in southern mesic forests reach temperatures as high as 120-130°F. The warm surface and insulating effect of the leaf litter is also apparent in colder seasons, to the extent that it may prevent ground freezing or thawing, and may cause snow to melt more rapidly than in different vegetation communities (1959:123).

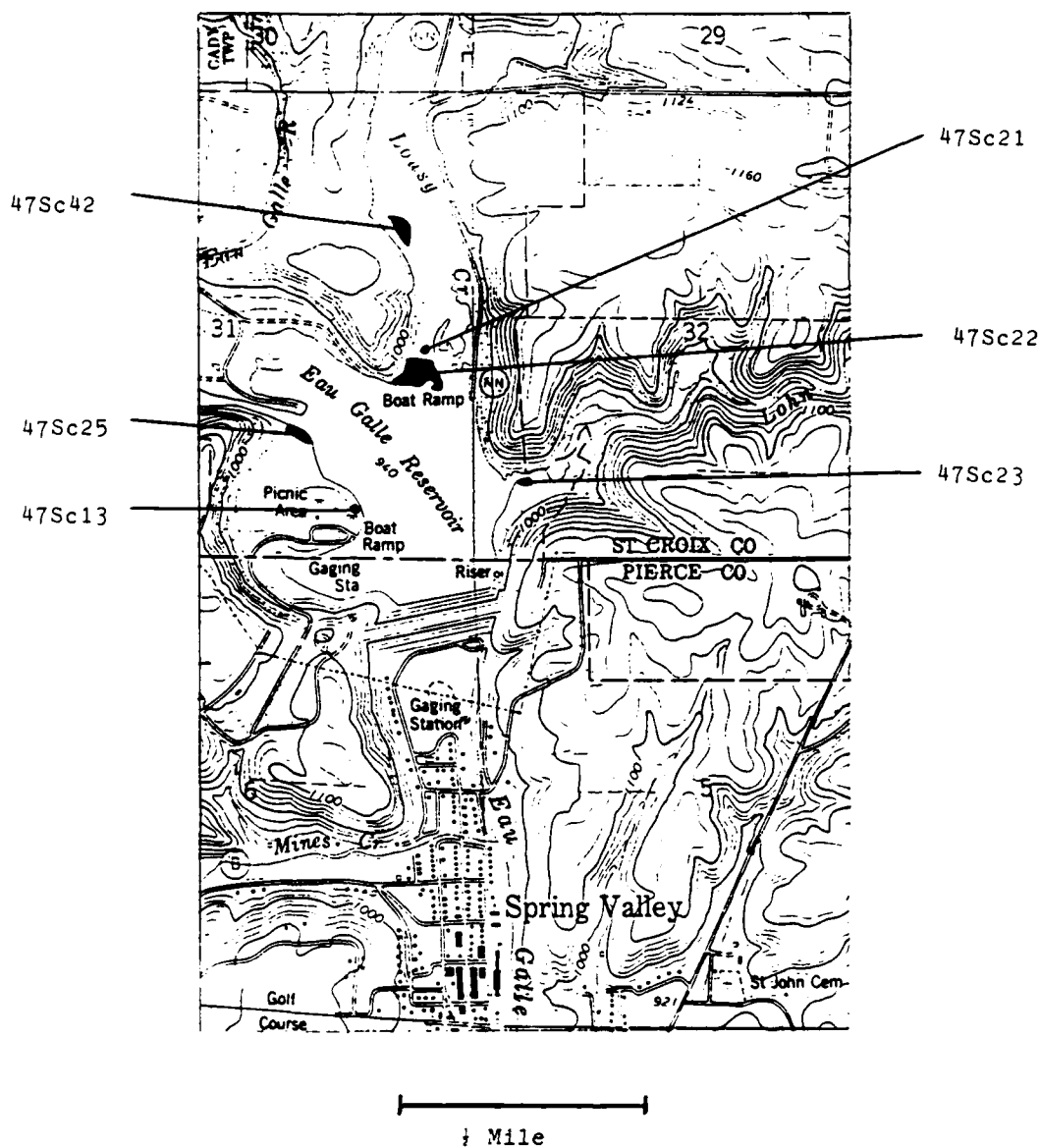


Figure 2: Location of Sites Investigated and Described in this Report (U.S.G.S. 7.5' El Paso and Spring Valley topo maps).

The present-day vegetation cover of the Eau Galle Recreation Area scarcely resembles the original vegetation. This change is primarily a consequence of drastic alterations from Euro-American land use practices. Prior to the purchase of the area for flood control purposes, nearly all of the land except for steep slopes was under cultivation. These cultivated areas included much of the valley bottoms and the uplands.

The Spring Valley region was not actively settled until after 1860 (Brown 1971). Beginning with the Euro-American settlement of this area, land clearing started almost immediately with cutting of the forest. This, in turn, opened the land to less shade-tolerant species, and altered the pre-agricultural vegetation community. Subsequent farming undoubtedly increased erosion from the uplands and along the stream channels. Only the steep valley sides would have been spared these alterations; however, farm access roads from the valleys to the uplands and wood cutting along the slopes also has disturbed the vegetation to some degree.

Cultivation in the Eau Galle Recreation Area itself ceased in about 1965 with the beginning of dam construction. This construction lasted until 1969, and resulted in severe land disturbances at specific locations. An aerial photograph from 1965 illustrates some of the land alterations from construction-related activities, including quarrying, filling, temporary road building, and pipe line cutting (see Boszhardt 1983a:8).

Since the completion of the Eau Galle dam in 1969, 150 acres of former valley bottom have been permanently inundated. Except for relatively minor recreation facility developments since that time, the remainder of the area has been left to natural recovery processes. The present-day vegetation of the Eau Galle Recreation Area is an example of plant succession, with pioneering weed species yielding to more woody secondary species. This is most readily apparent in the valley bottoms, which were formerly cleared for agriculture. In these areas, goldenrod, milkweed, brambles, and other weedy plants dominate the ground cover. However, occasional thorny herbaceous plants and secondary growth trees such as box elder saplings are also visible. Along the bases of the hill slopes, box elder and poplar trees become increasingly more common, and eventually the valley bottom fields merge with the more established valley slope forests. Mature trees in the forested hill slope areas today are white pine, sugar maple, basswood, and oaks. These areas reflect the original vegetation of the entire area.

The soils of most of the surveyed areas are characteristic of floodplain deposits in this region. The flat valley bottoms contain two soil types: Fluvaquents and Huntsville Silt Loams (Longston 1978). The texture of these soil types ranges from sandy loams to silty clay loams. Fluvaquents typically are stratified silts and fine sands that would have supported wetland grass and sedge, and some willow and elm. Huntsville Silt Loams are occasionally flooded and would have supported native vegetation of prairie grass. One area, an alluvial fan at the base of a steep hillside, has Otterholt Silt Loam (12-20%) (Longston 1978). This soil type is characterized by developed silt loam horizons that would have supported sugar maple, red oak, basswood, and white pine.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Prior to the construction of the Eau Galle Dam, the National Park Service funded three archaeological investigations of the area that was to be affected by construction and inundation by the reservoir. The first of these studies was a survey undertaken by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in 1962. An unpublished report (Buck and Thygesen n.d.) briefly describes 15 archaeological sites which were located during the 1962 season.

During the 1982 field season, the entire area of proposed reservoir was unable to be surveyed for several reasons, including uncultivated land and landowner denial of access to property. However, an additional unpublished manuscript at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin entitled "Notes on property owners and condition of property in the Eau Galle, July 1962" describes the condition of the areas that were not surveyed, and recommends additional work at the reservoir.

In 1964, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was again contracted by the National Park Service to conduct survey on additional lands on the proposed reservoir, and to place test excavations at several sites. The report from the 1964 field season describes the testing and location of ten sites that had not been located in 1962 (Kerr 1965). The 1964 survey team also rechecked several sites that were reported in 1962, and the 1984 report repeats much of the information from the 1962 survey.

The final archaeological investigations at the proposed Eau Galle Recreation Area were intensive excavations at Sc 25, the Lamb-5 Site, in 1966. This work was also conducted by personnel from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the results were published by Brandon (1968). This report is informative in ascertaining the cultural and chronological affiliations of the Eau Galle sites. At Sc 25, a Late Archaic component was identified underlying a probable Late Woodland occupation. The closing paragraph of Brandon's report summarizes the cultural identities of all the sites located at the Eau Galle Reservoir during the 1962, 1964, and 1966 investigations:

"The site is typical of all the sites that are known for the Eau Galle Reservoir area. In addition to the sherd described in this paper, only one other (non-diagnostic) sherd was found in the valley during the entire course of two summer's intensive reconnaissance. It appears then, that the Eau Galle Valley was never intensively occupied by prehistoric Indian populations. On the basis of the sites investigated and the material recovered from them, all appear to be of the Archaic stage, with no evidence of Paleo-Indian groups, and little evidence for Woodland occupations, with the exception of the post-Archaic component at Lamb-5".

The 1960's investigations at the proposed Eau Galle reservoir were conducted while much of the land was under cultivation. Since the establishment of the reservoir in 1969, several sites have become permanently inundated. Furthermore, nearly all of the surrounding Corps-owned property has been left fallow and is now covered with vegetation. By 1980, the precise locations of many of the sites were unknown because of the vegetation, and the fact that many

of the 1960's landmarks used to locate the known sites have become obscured.

Consequently, the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers sponsored two reconnaissance surveys at Eau Galle Recreation Area. In 1981 Archaeological Field Services Inc. undertook the first of these surveys, and were unable to relocate a single site (Hudak 1981).

In the fall of 1982, the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center undertook the second reconnaissance inventory (Boszhardt 1983a) specifically to relocate eight sites at the Eau Galle Recreation Area. Using State Historical Society field records and shovel testing, five of the eight sites were relocated. Of these sites Sc 22 and Sc 23 were found to be eroding into the reservoir, and Sc 21 was not clearly separated from Sc 22. Two sites were relocated on private properties adjacent to the recreation area, and two sites within the area were not relocated. In addition, one previously unreported prehistoric site (Sc 42) was recorded, and two historic sites were identified. The 1982 study concluded with recommendations for Phase II testing at Sc 21/Sc 22, Sc 23, and Sc 42.

METHODS

Field procedures for accomplishing Phase II evaluations varied according to specific site situations. For example, bank cuts were excavated along the eroding shorelines of Sc 22 and Sc 23. More common throughout the project was the excavation of controlled 1 x 2 meter units. At Sc 22/Sc 21, ten units were placed at 30 meter intervals.

Controlled 2 x 1 m excavation units were also dug at Sc 42. However, after completing three test units at 15 meter intervals and recovering very few artifacts, a series of systematic shovel tests was excavated. The results of these shovel tests guided the placement of an additional excavation unit at Sc 42. Shovel testing was also conducted at Sc 13 in order to relocate the site, and also to aid in the placement of two excavation units. Selection of two excavation units at Sc 25 was based upon the results from the 1960's investigations, and the relocation of unfilled previous excavation units.

When it was determined that a plow zone existed, excavation units were opened by peeling off the sod and humus layer. The plow zone was removed by skim shoveling, and every fourth shovel of matrix was screened for sampling purposes. The surface of the undisturbed subsoils was examined for in situ cultural remains. At least one arbitrary 10-cm level was excavated into the subsoil horizon, screening all soils. Finally, one half of each unit was excavated to at least the natural C-horizon, in order to determine the possible presence of buried horizons. When buried horizons were encountered, the unit was completely re-opened by removing overburden. The buried horizon was examined by excavating arbitrary levels and screening all soils.

Profiles of all units were recorded prior to back-filling. Records of all excavations were maintained on individual excavation unit/level forms and supervisor field notes (Appendix E).

All artifacts recovered were bagged and tagged with appropriate provenience

information and returned to the MVAC laboratory for processing. Materials were washed, sorted, and catalogued. The artifacts recovered during this project are curated at MVAC and were given catalog numbers 85.688-85.735.

Due to the nature of the recovered remains (i.e., primarily lithic debitage), laboratory analysis was not elaborate. Artifacts were examined for evidence of intentional reworking, use, and for readily apparent non-local source material. The absence of recovered diagnostic remains precludes cultural affiliation and regional comparison.

RESULTS

47Sc21, 47Sc22. Phase II testing at these adjacent sites was undertaken in order to determine not only whether in situ remains exist, but also to attempt to discern any spatial separation between the sites. Shovel test investigations in 1982 had suggested that these sites might merge, with Sc 21 being a small concentration on the northern margin of Sc 22 (Boszhardt 1983a).

The 1985 investigations were initiated along the reservoir shoreline at the south end of Sc 22. In 1982 severe erosion along this shoreline was observed, and numerous artifacts were recovered from redeposited contexts in the water. In 1985, the bank had stabilized somewhat, being choked with weedy growth.

A series of eight cuts were excavated along this shoreline. These 1 meter wide cuts were spaced approximately 5 meters apart (see Figure 3). Excavated soils were inspected for artifacts, although primary emphasis was placed on examining the resulting profiles. Bank Cut 1, located at the bluff base at the west end of the site, revealed a slight alluvial fan formation. A thin (10 cm thick) natural A-Horizon was observed at the surface overlying bedded sands. Within the sands were several lamellae formed of leached iron particles. No buried organic horizons were noted, and all artifacts were restricted to the surface A-Horizon. The location of prehistoric artifacts at the surface and the presence of well formed lamellae indicate that the fan formed several thousand years ago and has remained stable since.

Bank cuts 1A, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 to the east along the shoreline revealed a well defined 25 cm thick plow zone over non-organic silty loams. Artifacts were recovered from several of these cuts (see Appendix C), but all were restricted to the plow zone. No evidence of undisturbed cultural deposits was located in the bank cuts.

A series of ten 1 x 2 meter test units were subsequently excavated at 30 meter intervals on the bench to the north of the reservoir (See Figures 3 and 4). All ten units exhibited a 25-30 thick cm plow zone overlying a thin light silty loam (10YR5/3) natural B-Horizon which in turn overlay a silty clay loam natural C-Horizon (10YR6/3).

Undiagnostic lithic artifacts were recovered from many of these units (see Appendix C); however, nearly all materials were restricted to the disturbed plow zone. The few isolated flakes found in the natural B-Horizon are most likely accounted for by rodent burrowing displacing these from the surface. The quantity of cultural materials was greatest in units 8, 9, and 10 located at the southeastern portion of the site. Test Pit 10 produced two end scrapers, but other than a few biface fragments and hammerstones, the site remains consisted of lithic debitage.

Of the 240 lithic artifacts (excluding chunks and fire-cracked rock) recovered from Sc 21 and Sc 22, all but six are of locally available chert. One quartz flake was recovered from Bank Cut 1A, one silicified sandstone flake was recovered from each of Test Pits 4, 7, and 8, and two Cedar Rapid formation chert flakes were recovered from Test Pit 9. In addition, a silicified



Figure 4: View of sc21/22 bench from base of hillside at the west end. The Eau Galle Reservoir is to the right, and Lousy Creek is to the left.

sandstone chunk was recovered from Test Pit 6. The quartz and silicified sandstone may have been obtained locally from glacial till deposits, although the silicified sandstone materials would also have been available from nearby Cambrian sandstone formation outcrops. The Cedar Rapid formation chert, on the other hand, would have been obtained from eastern Minnesota (Withrow 1983).

The evidence gathered during the Phase II investigations at the Sc 21/Sc 22 bench indicates that the site is extensively disturbed and, other than the small alluvial fan sediments at the base of the bluff, is restricted to the plow zone. No evidence for spatial separation between Sc 21 and Sc 22 was found.

47Sc42. Upon relocating this site based upon the Corps property boundary, a grid baseline was established parallel to the base of the bluffs. This corresponded with the general location of shovel tests from 1982 (Boszhardt 1983a). Three 1 x 2 meter test pits were excavated along the base line at 15 meter intervals (Figure 5).

These units revealed clear indications of a plow zone (0-30 cm). This overlay a yellow red (10YR6/2) silty B-Horizon (30-50 cm). At 50 cm depth a black (10YR2/1) organic horizon was encountered (Figure 6). This horizon consisted of sandy silt and contained numerous pebbles, cobbles, and water worn chunks of chert. The buried horizon undoubtedly represents the former surface of the Lousy Creek floodplain, and may represent terminal Pleistocene ponding of this valley.

Only a few undiagnostic flakes were recovered from Test Pits 1, 2, and 3 at Sc 42 (see Appendix C). Of interest is a single tertiary flake of Knife River flint recovered from Test Pit 2. All other lithics recovered from Sc 42 are local cherts with the exception of the fire-cracked rock. These materials were primarily restricted to the plow zone, with only a few artifacts found immediately below. The amount of material was less than expected based upon the quantities recovered during shovel testing in 1982.

Consequently, a series of shovel tests were again excavated at this site in order to attempt to locate possible artifact concentrations. A total of 18 shovel test holes were excavated at 5 meter intervals (see Figure 5). These shovel tests yielded sparse remains, but were used to guide the placement of a fourth 1 x 2 meter test pit. Test Pit 4 at Sc 42 yielded results similar to Test Pits 1, 2 and 3.

In summary, Sc 42 was found to be a light scatter of undiagnostic lithic debitage. All materials were restricted to the surface plow zone. A buried organic horizon at 50 cm, likely represents an early geomorphic surface; however, no indications of associated buried cultural activity were identified in the four test units excavated.

47Sc13. This site was re-located based on field discussions with David Berwick of the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers. Mr. Berwick had previously placed several shovel test holes in the playground area and had recovered pre-

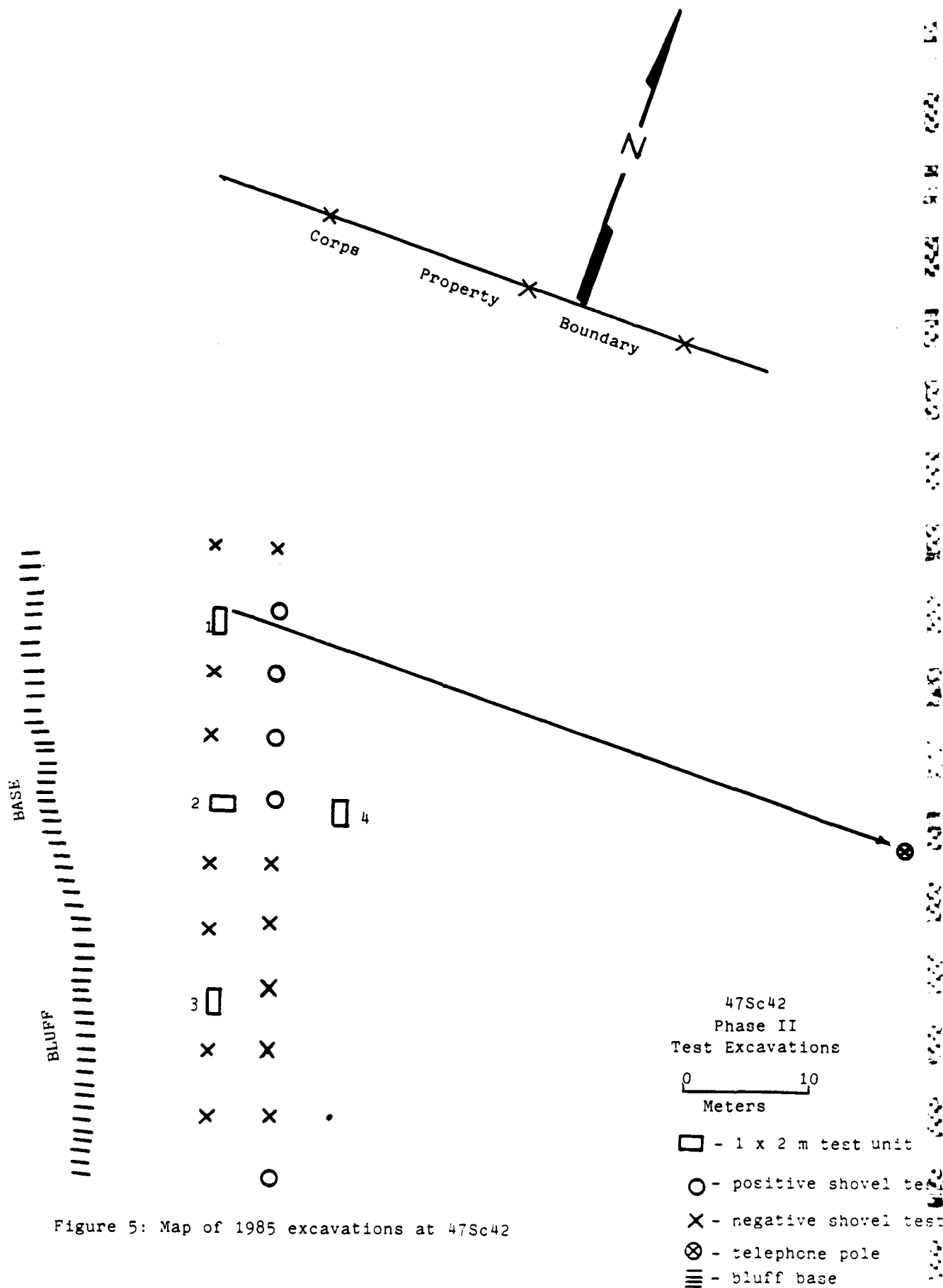




Figure 6: Profile of north wall of Test Pit 3 at 47Sc42 showing buried organic horizon at 50 cm below the surface. No cultural materials were recovered from the buried horizon; instead, all were restricted to the plowzone.

historic materials, conforming to the 1962 reporting of the site within the Lamb family garden (See Figure 7).

Much of this area is currently used for a picnic area and playground in the Main Day Use Center of the recreation area. A weedy section immediately south of the playground was selected for investigation (see Figures 8 and 9). Investigations began with a single line of seven shovel test holes placed at 5 meter intervals. Shovel Tests 3, 5, 6, and 7 produced undiagnostic prehistoric artifacts. In addition, numerous recent rodent spoil piles in the area were inspected, and flakes were recovered from two of these located up-slope and to the west of Shovel Test 6.

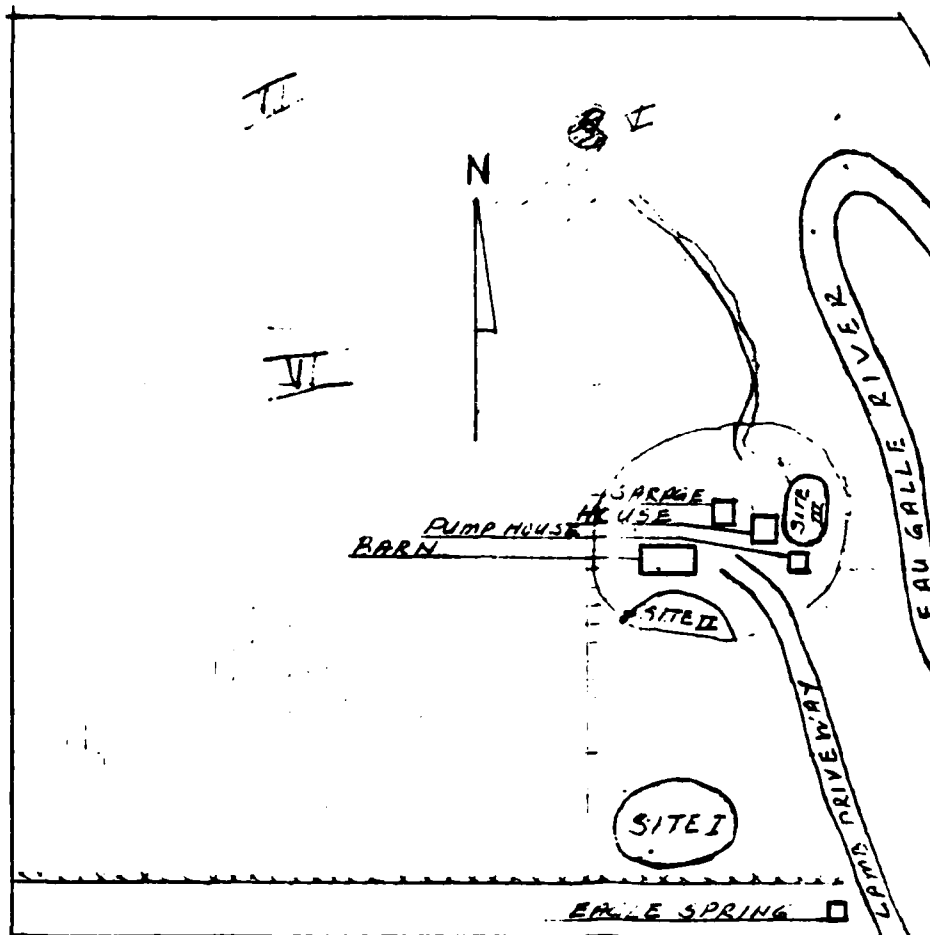
Subsequently, two 1 x 2 meter units were excavated. One of these expanded from Shovel Test 6; the second was located 10 meters to the west just within the mowed portion of the former Lamb yard. These excavations produced both prehistoric (all of locally available lithic raw material) and historic materials in the upper most horizon. This horizon varied from only 25 cm thick in Test Pit 2 to over 75 cm thick in the downslope Test Pit 1. This difference reflects extensive disturbance and slopewash corresponding with the Lamb farm occupation, and is very similar to conditions identified at 47Bf131 (Boszhardt 1983b). At both of these locations, testing at prehistoric sites on sloping surfaces that had been historically cultivated found the original natural A horizon had been eroded, and that continued erosion had built up substantial mixed cultural and natural deposits at lower elevations. This is likely a common situation for sloping site areas which have been extensively cultivated. In some areas, however, the historic slopewash may act to preserve by covering significant cultural deposits at the bases of the slopes.

Below the disturbed surface horizon, a thin natural B-Horizon of light silty loam overlay a silty clay natural C-Horizon. Both of these horizons were void of cultural materials.

In summary, the Lamb 13 site appears to have been a fairly intensive prehistoric encampment located on an outlier bedrock knoll overlooking the Eau Galle River. Direct historic occupation of this knoll by the Lamb farmstead appears to have extensively disturbed remains of the prehistoric occupation. Finally, establishment of the Eau Galle Recreation Area caused the destruction of the Lamb farmstead, so that all that remains at present are redeposited and mixed prehistoric and historic debris.

47Sc23. Phase II investigations at this site were conducted in order to evaluate the apparent buried context of prehistoric remains along Lohn Creek near its confluence with the Eau Galle Reservoir. Pre-reservoir investigations in the 1960's had determined that cultural remains existed on both the north and south sides of the creek. In 1982, a single flake was recovered from an apparently deeply buried cultural horizon in a small bank cut (Boszhardt 1983a).

The 1985 investigations focused on expanding the bank cut to examine the buried horizon. This was accomplished through cutting back two sections of the bank, one 5.1 meters long and the second 2.4 meters long. These cuts were separated by 3.5 meters where a large box elder was located.



EAU GALLE PROJECT
 FREEMAN LAMB SITES
 ST. CROIX COUNTY
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SEC. 31, T28N, R15W.
 MAP #3 B.T. 8-3-1962

Figure 7: Sketch map of 1960's survey of Freeman Lamb farmstead showing the location of 47Sc13 ("site III"). From notes on file at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

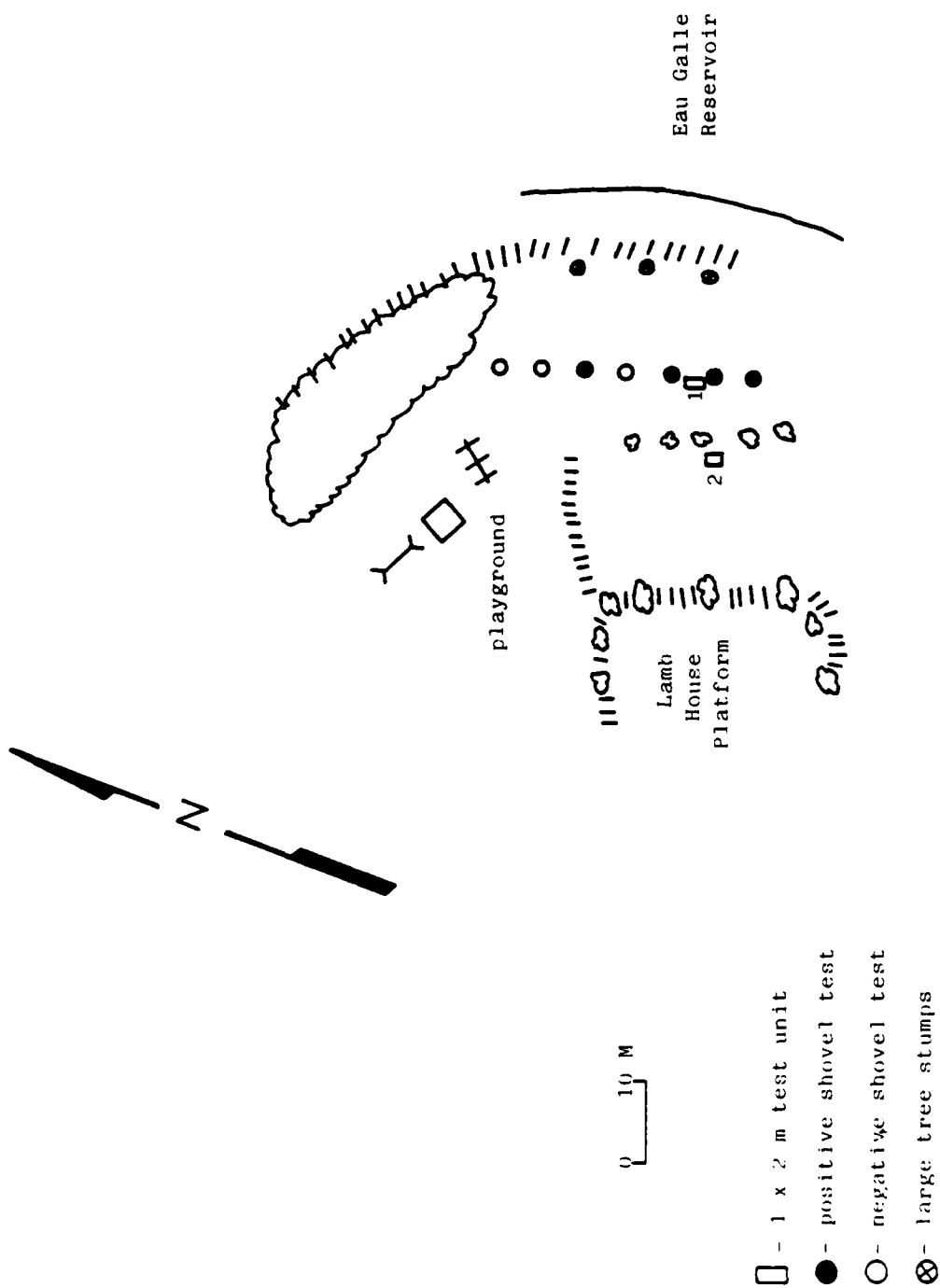


Figure 8: Map of 1985 excavations at 47Sc13.



Figure 9: View of Phase II excavations at 47Sc13 from east. Excavation unit 1 is in the foreground to the left; Unit 2 is back at the treeline. The Lamb house platform is in the background, and the current playground area is to the right.

Both bank cuts revealed similar stratigraphy (Figure 10). From 0-25 cm is a modern humus. This caps a 30 cm thick horizon of bedded sands and silts representing obvious flood deposits. At 55 cm from the surface the buried deposit which produced the lone flake in 1982 was readily recognized. This horizon is 10 cm thick and overlies a 10 cm thick medium sand horizon which is set on a buried gravel bar.

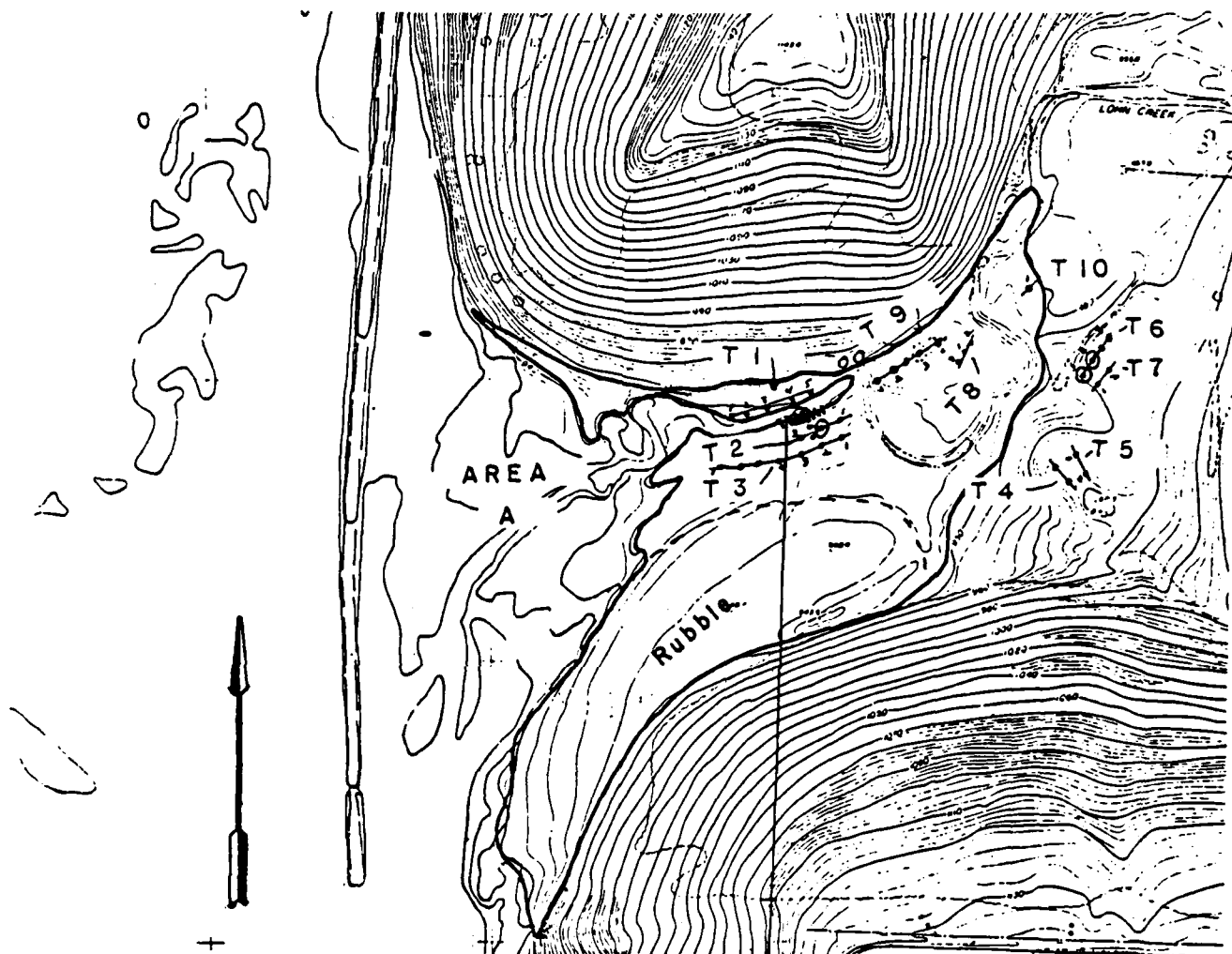
Inspection of the supposed buried cultural horizon for the 7.5 meters exposed in the bank cuts revealed occasional charcoal flecks, but no additional cultural materials. In light of the obvious repeated flood deposits observed in the profiles from the basal gravel bed to the modern humus, it is likely that the horizon from which the flake was recovered in 1982 also represents redeposited sediments. It is not surprising that an isolated flake should have been recovered from this horizon given the presence of several up-stream site locations along Lohn Creek. A similar example of redeposited cultural remains in flood deposited sediments was identified at the mouth of State Road Coulee in La Crosse County, Wisconsin (Boszhardt 1985).

47Sc25. Investigations at the Lamb-5 site were conducted to evaluate its present condition. Extensive excavations in 1966 included 106 five-foot square units on a low terrace. These documented a buried, in situ Archaic component beneath a surface horizon containing a few Woodland ceramic sherds (Brandon 1968). Because initial reservoir plans called for inundation of this site, the 1966 units were not backfilled. In fact, the low terrace of the site has not been inundated by the Eau Galle reservoir, and many 1966 excavation units are evident as square depressions hidden by a thick cover of shrubs and weeds (Figure 11).

With the aid of David Berwick of the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers and a copy of the 1966 excavation notes, the intaglio-like grid was identified. Brandon's report states that two concentrations of cultural remains were discerned at the east and west end of the terrace, with a sparser area between. Based on these records, two locations were selected for re-investigation in 1985 (see Figure 12). Test Pit 1 was located between two unfilled 1966 units near the center of the site where materials were reportedly sparse. Test Pit 2 was located towards the west end of the site where cultural remains were reportedly more concentrated.

Test Pit 1 was initiated by cutting the slumped east and west walls of the platform left between the 1966 units. The remaining area of the platform was 140 cm (5 ft.) N-S x 115 cm E-W (Figure 13). The resulting profiles corresponded with the stratigraphy identified in the 1960's excavations, that is, a 10-15 cm thick brown (10YR3/2) silty sand overlying a 10 cm thick (10YR2/1) horizon which, in turn, capped a Brown (10YR3/3) silty sand horizon extending to the water table at 80 cm below the surface. The dark band at 15-25 cm represents the in situ cultural horizon.

In the west wall of the platform, a pit-like depression was visible (Figure 14) and designated Feature 14. Features 1-13 were located during the 1966 excavations, and are described in Brandon's (1968) report.



KEY: SCALE: 0 300ft.
 (1982)
 x PROBE HOLE 0 150M
 1985 Bank Cuts



Figure 10: Bank Cut 1 at 47Sc23 (1985) taken from across (north) of Lohn Creek). Excavator is pointing to buried horizon from which a single flake was recovered in 1982.

Excavation of the Test Pit 1 platform yielded no artifacts from the upper horizons, and only 1 chert flake from the black (Archaic) cultural horizon. Feature 14 was not clearly identifiable in plan view, and likely represents a natural depression such as a rodent burrow.

Test Pit 2 was established as a 1 x 2 meter unit, and tied to the 1966 grid by measuring 60 feet west of Test Pit 1 and then 10 feet south. This location was outside of the block of units excavated in 1966.

Excavation of Test Pit 2 revealed 10 cm of wet, brown silty soils which were devoid of cultural materials. At the base of the upper horizon, the soils at the north end of the unit became black (10YR2/1) and a fair amount of cultural remains were identified. These consisted of burned bone, fire-cracked rock, and a few chert flakes.

The cultural deposit located at the north end of Test Pit 2 was determined to extend from 10-20 cm below the modern surface by probing with a 1" diameter soil core. The sterile soils located at the south end of the unit extend underneath the cultural deposit, suggesting a rather sharp edge to the site.

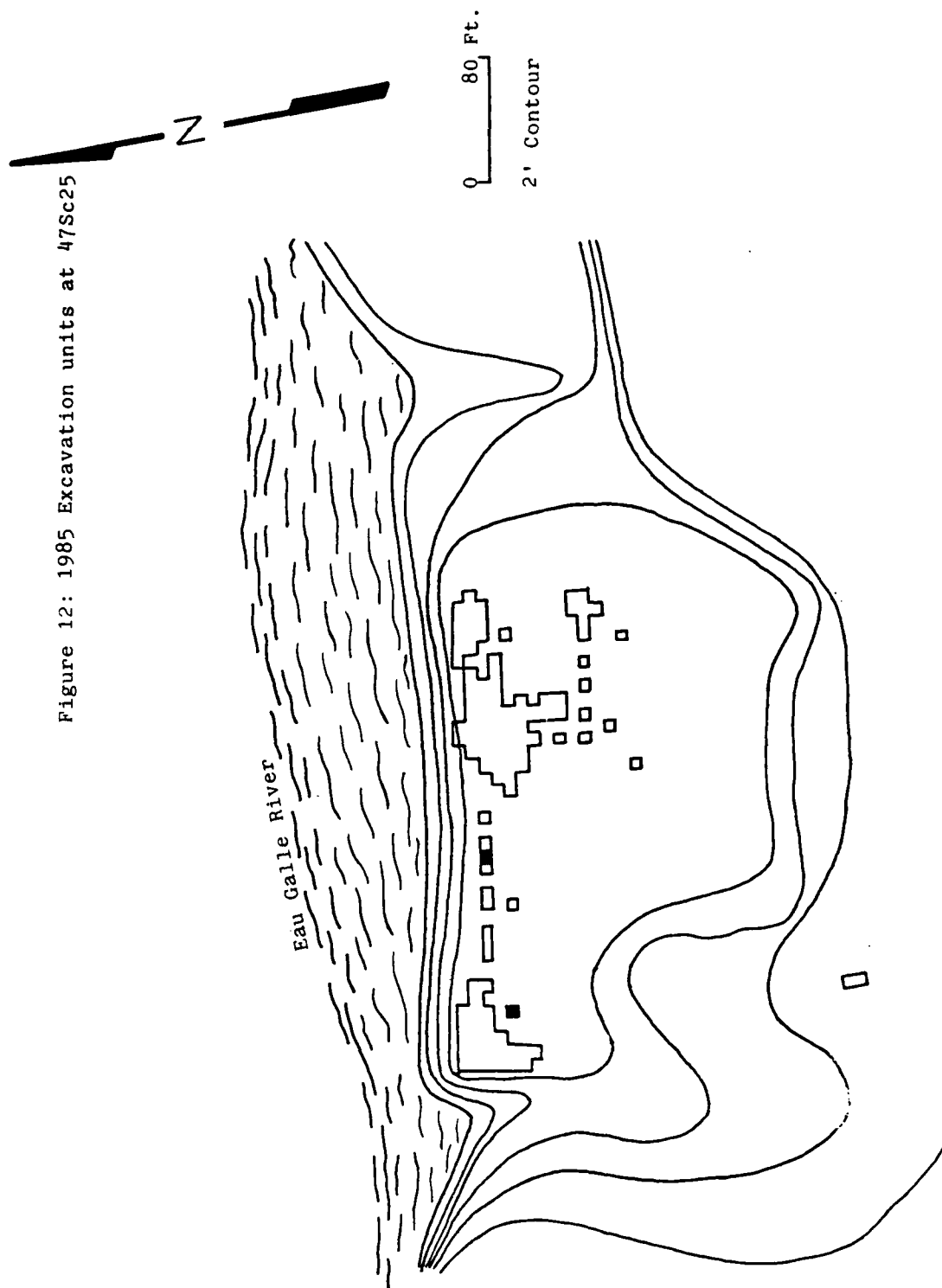
Because the site had been so extensively investigated in the 1960's it was decided to not excavate the cultural deposit identified in Test Pit 2. Rather the artifacts were mapped, and the unit backfilled after marking the corners with red plastic bags. This preserving action leaves the remaining cultural deposits in place for future problem-oriented research.

In summary, Sc 25 had been extensively excavated in 1966 which resulted in the only significant in situ prehistoric find from the entire pre-reservoir cultural resources investigations. The 1985 investigations at this site confirmed distributional interpretations of the 1966 study (i.e. artifacts are more concentrated at the west end than in the central portion of the low terrace), and documented that portions of the site remain intact. As such, the Lamb 5 site is significant in being the only known location at the Eau Galle Recreation Area and general vicinity for studying prehistoric adaptations, especially regarding the Late Archaic stage.



Figure 11: View of Lamb-5 site (47Sc25) in 1985 from base of hillside at the west end of the site. Note dense growth of weeds and shrubs on the low terrace. Non-backfilled excavation units are visible only at close range. The mouth of Lohn Creek across the Eau Galle Reservoir forms the backdrop.

Figure 12: 1985 Excavation units at 47Sc25

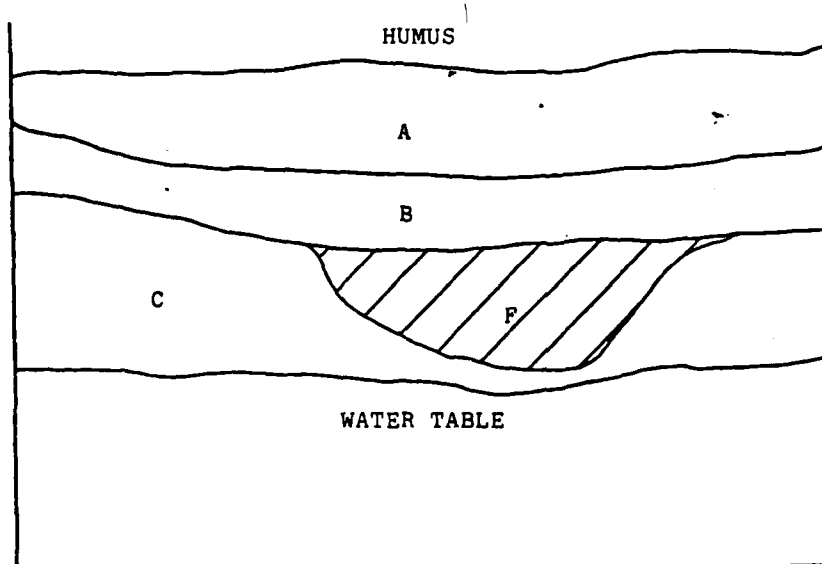


□ - 1960's excavation units

■ - 1986 excavation units



Figure 13: Excavation of Test Pit 1 (1985) at the Lamb-5 site (47Sc25). Excavator is working from 1966 excavation unit which was not backfilled. Eau Galle River is in background.



0 50
Centimeters

- A - STERILE (10YR3/2) SILTY SAND
- B - CULTURAL HORIZON (10YR2/1) SANDY SILT
- C - SUBSOIL (10YR3/3) SILTY SAND
- D - FEATURE 14 (10YR2/1) SILTY SAND

Figure 14: East Wall Profile of Excavation unit 1 (1985) at 47Sc25

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase II investigations at six prehistoric sites within the Eau Galle Recreation Area were undertaken by the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center in 1985. In general, the results of these investigations confirm the results of pre-reservoir survey and testing by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in the 1960's. For example, nearly all of the prehistoric sites reported for the Eau Galle locality consist of surface contexts which were apparently obliterated during historic cultivation prior to the development of the reservoir. The only exception to this is the Lamb-5 (Sc 25) site lower terrace which had not been cultivated.

Cultural affiliation of the Eau Galle sites is based primarily on diagnostic artifacts recovered during the State Historical Society survey and testing projects in the 1960's. These indicate that most sites represent Late Archaic activity. The only non-Archaic artifacts from the Eau Galle locality were recovered in the pre-reservoir studies, and consist of two Woodland ceramic sherds and a few late prehistoric triangular points. At Lamb-5 (Sc 25) a minor Woodland component was found stratigraphically above and separated from a more extensive Archaic component.

This information is intriguing when considered in a regional perspective. The Eau Galle locality is situated in upstream portions of the Eau Galle River valley, which in turn joins the Chippewa River; a substantial tributary of the Mississippi River. As such, and in the rugged terrain of the Eau Galle locality, the area can be considered as a prehistoric hinterland. Yet numerous apparent Late Archaic camp sites have been reported for this area. This contrasts an apparent absence of pre-late Archaic use and only minimal Woodland activity at Eau Galle. Possible explanations for this have not been examined, but many include a decrease in the resource base from Archaic to Woodland periods, or differences in subsistence-settlement practices between these cultures.

Information needed in order to research these topics include accurate dating of the Archaic and Woodland components, study of subsistence remains, and research into the environmental history of the Eau Galle locality. Both dating and study of subsistence remains could be accomplished only at the Lamb-5 site. Re-analysis of bone and charred plant remains from the 1966 excavations would be useful; however, problem-oriented excavations would be needed to gather a viable sample, and collect dating materials. Environmental reconstruction is imperative and should include analysis of organic remains at the Lamb-5 site and geomorphological study of the land features. Some geomorphological information has already been gathered. For example, the buried organic horizon at Sc 42 may represent terminal Pleistocene ponding, and the surface nature of the many Late Archaic sites indicates little erosion and sediment accumulation in the valley bottoms since the Archaic period.

In conclusion, investigations at the Eau Galle reservoir since the 1960's have resulted in numerous reports of small, apparently Late Archaic, camp sites. Phase II investigations in 1985 at Sc 21/22, Sc 23, Sc 42, and Sc 13 found disturbed archaeological deposits, and these sites warrant no further cultural resources management action by the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers.

However, the Lamb-5 site (Sc 25) was confirmed to contain in situ deposits above the reservoir water table and holds potential for future research. This latter site is significant for understanding prehistoric adaptations for the Eau Galle locality and the west-central portion of Wisconsin. In this general area, only 13 sites have been attributed to Late Archaic activity, and of these only the Lamb-5 site is known to contain in situ deposits (Barth 1984). Therefore, it is strongly recommended that the Lamb-5 site be placed on the National Register of Historic Places. This site is unique for the Eau Galle Recreation Area in requiring future management attention by the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers.

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SCOPE OF WORK
CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
AT EAU GALLE RESERVOIR

1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.01 The Contractor will undertake a phase I cultural resource survey of two sites on Corps-owned lands at Eau Galle Dam and Reservoir.

1.02 This cultural resources inventory is in partial fulfillment of the obligations of the Corps of Engineers (Corps) regarding cultural resources, as set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law (P.L.) 89-665), as amended; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190); Executive Order (E.O.) 11593 for the "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" (Federal Register, 13 May 1971); the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-291); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation "Regulations for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR Part 800); the Department of the Interior guidelines concerning cultural resources (36 CFR Part 60); and the Corps of Engineers regulations (ER 1105-2-50).

1.03 The laws listed above establish the importance of Federal leadership, through the various responsible agencies, in locating and preserving cultural resources within project areas. Specific steps to comply with these laws, particularly as directed in P.L. 93-291 and E.O. 11593, are being taken by the Corps "... to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-Federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archeological significance." A part of that responsibility is to locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all such sites in the project area that appear to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

1.04 Executive Orders 11593 and the 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act further direct Federal agencies "... to assure that any Federally-owned property that might qualify for nomination is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, or substantially altered." In addition, the Corps is directed to administer their policies, plans, and programs so that Federally and non-Federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archeological significance are preserved and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people.

1.05 This cultural resources investigation will serve several functions. The report will be a planning tool to aid the Corps in meeting its obligations to preserve and protect our cultural heritage. It will be a comprehensive, scholarly document that not only fulfills Federally mandated legal requirements but also serves as a scientific reference for future professional studies. It will identify sites which may require additional investigations and which may have potential for public-use development. Thus, the report's content must be analytical in nature, not just descriptive.

2.00 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.01 The Eau Galle Reservoir is located in west-central Wisconsin on the Eau Galle River, a tributary of the Chippewa River. The reservoir is just north of Spring Valley, Wisconsin, and straddles the Pierce County-St. Croix County line. The Eau Galle Reservoir is approximately 50 miles east of the Twin Cities and 40 miles west of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

2.02 The Eau Galle Dam and Reservoir and downstream channel improvements were authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1958 (P.L. 85-500). The St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers, began construction in 1965 and completed it in 1969. At conservation pool elevation (940 feet msl), the reservoir covers approximately 150 surface acres. At elevation 940 feet, the reservoir shoreline totals about 5 1/2 miles.

2.03 Archeological surveys of the Eau Galle Reservoir area were conducted in 1962 and 1964 by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in cooperation with the National Park Service. These surveys were limited to the flood pool area and the expected elevation of 1028.0 feet.

2.04 Fifteen archeological sites were located during the 1962 survey conducted by A. Dewey Buck and Bent Thygesen. The results of this survey are available in a report entitled Archeological Survey of the Eau Galle Reservoir, Spring Valley, Wisconsin.

2.05 The 1964 survey was conducted by Hank Kerr. This survey resulted in the location of an additional 10 sites. Five of the 1962 sites were also tested. The results of this survey and testing program are available in a report entitled Archeology of the Eau Galle River Valley Dam Salvage Program.

2.06 In addition to the above two surveys conducted in the Eau Galle Reservoir area, site 47SC24 was excavated by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in 1966. The results of this excavation are available in a report entitled Excavations at Lamb-5 Site (47SC25) Saint Croix County, Wisconsin (also published in The Wisconsin Archeologist, New Series, Volume 49, No. 1, March 1968). This excavation was also in cooperation with the National Park Service.

2.07 In 1980, the St. Paul District contracted for a cultural resource investigation of all Corps-owned land at Eau Galle Reservoir. This survey was conducted by Archeological Field Services, Inc. This contract was terminated prior to completion.

2.08 In 1982, the St. Paul District contracted with the Mississippi Valley Archeology Center to relocate and assess the condition of 8 known sites and to survey portions of the reservoir for previously unrecorded sites. The results of this investigation are available in a report entitled Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Inventory of Portions of the Eau Galle Recreation Area, St. Croix County, Wisconsin. The recommendations contained in this report form the basis for this contract.

3.00 DEFINITIONS

3.01 For the purpose of this study, the cultural resources investigation will involve ~~Phase II~~ testing. A literature and records search and review and a Phase I survey will not be conducted at this time.

3.02 Cultural resources are defined to include any building, site, district, structure, object, data, or other material relating to the history, architecture, archeology, or culture of an area.

3.03 Phase II testing is defined as the intensive, on-the-ground survey and testing of an area of sufficient to determine the number and extend of the resources present and their relationship to project features. A Phase I cultural resources survey will result in data adequate to assess the general nature of the sites present; a recommendation for additional testing of those resources which, in the professional opinion of the Contractor may provide important cultural and scientific information; and detailed time and cost estimates for Phase II testing.

4.00 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

4.01 The Phase I survey will be conducted at sites 47SC27 and 47SC35. as shown on Map A (enclosed).

5.00 PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

5.01 The Contractor will use a systematic, interdisciplinary approach in conducting the study. The Contractor will provide specialized knowledge and skills during the course of the study to include expertise in archeology and in other social and natural sciences as required.

5.02 The extent and character of the work to be conducted by the Contractor will be subject to the general supervision, direction, control, review, and approval of the Contracting Officer.

5.03 Techniques and methodologies that the Contractor uses during the investigation shall be representative of the current state of knowledge for their respective disciplines.

5.04 The Contractor must keep standard records that shall include, but not be limited to, field notebooks, site survey forms, field maps, and photographs.

5.05 The recommended professional treatment of recovered materials is curation and storage of the artifacts at an institution that can properly insure their preservation and that will make them available for research and public view. If such materials are not in Federal ownership, the consent of the owner must be obtained, in accordance with applicable law, concerning the disposition of the materials after completion of the report. The Contractor will be responsible for making curatorial arrangements for any collections that are obtained. Such arrangements must be coordinated with the appropriate officials of Wisconsin and approved by the Contracting Officer.

5.06 When sites are not wholly contained within the right-of-way, the Contractor shall survey an area outside the right-of-way limits large enough to include the entire site within the survey area. This procedure shall be done in an effort to delineate site boundaries and to determine the degree to which the site will be impacted.

5.07 The Contractor shall provide all materials and equipment as may be necessary to expeditiously perform those services required of the study.

5.08 Should it become necessary in the performance of the work and services, the Contractor shall, at no cost to the Government, secure the rights of ingress and egress on properties not owned or controlled by the Government. The Contractor shall secure the consent of the owner, his representative, or agent, in writing prior to effecting entry on such property. If requested, a letter of introduction, signed by the District Engineer, can be provided to explain the project purposes and request the cooperation of landowners. When a landowner denies permission for survey, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Contracting Officer and shall describe the extent of the property to be excluded from the survey.

5.09 The Contractor will survey and shovel test the site areas sufficiently to determine the existence of cultural materials and/or features, their condition (in situ or disturbed), the horizontal and vertical distribution of the remains, and, if possible, the cultural affiliation of the site(s).

5.10 Recommendations on the potential significance of the site(s) according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria will be included in the Contractor's final report. These recommendations will include justification for the significance or non-significance of the site(s), including what research questions the site(s) can answer.

5.11 All testing will employ standard archeological techniques. All material will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh screen.

5.12 The tested areas will be returned as closely as practical to pre-survey conditions by the Contractor.

6.00 GENERAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

6.01 The Contractor will submit the following types of reports, which are described in this section and in section 9.00: field report, field notes, draft contract report, and a final contract report

6.02 The Contractor's technical report will include, but will not be limited to, the following sections, as appropriate to the study.

a. Title page: The title page will provide the following information: the type of investigation undertaken; the cultural resources that were assessed (archeological, historical, and architectural); the project name and location (county and State); the date of the report; the Contractor's name; the contract number; the name of the author(s) and/or Principal Investigator;

the signature of the Principal Investigator; and the agency for which the report is being prepared.

b. Management summary: This section will include a concise summary of the study, which will contain all essential data for using the document in the Corps of Engineers management of the project. This information will minimally include: why the work and budget, summary of the study (field work; lab analysis), study limitations, study results, significance, recommendations, and the repository of all pertinent records and artifacts.

c. Table of contents

d. List of figures

e. List of plates

f. Introduction: This section will identify the sponsor (Corps of Engineers) and the sponsor's reason for the study; and an overview of the cultural resource project, with the site(s) located on USGS quad maps. This section will also define the location and boundaries of the study areas (with regional and area-specific maps); define the study area within its cultural, regional, and environmental context; reference the scope of work; identify the institution that did the work, the number of people involved in the study, and the number of person-days/hours spent on the study; identify the dates when the various types of work were completed; identify the repository of records and artifacts; and provide a brief overview or outline of how the study report will proceed and an overview of the major goals that the study/study report will accomplish.

g. Previous archeological and historical studies: This section will provide a brief summary and evaluation of previous archeological and historical studies of the study area including the researchers, date, extent, adequacy of the past work, study results, and cultural/behavioral inferences derived from the research.

h. Environmental background: This section will include a brief description of the study area environment, including the following categories: geology, vegetation, fauna, climate, topography, physiography, and soils, with reference to prehistoric, historic, ethnographic, and contemporary periods. Any information available on the relationship of the environmental setting to the area's prehistory and history will also be included.

i. Theoretical and methodological overview: This section will include a description or statement of the goals of the Corps of Engineers and the study researcher, the theoretical and methodological orientation of the study, and the research strategies that were applied in achieving the stated goals.

j. Field methods: This section will describe the specific archeological activities undertaken to achieve the stated theoretical and methodological goals. The section will include all field methods, techniques, strategies, and rationale or justification for specific methods or decisions. The description of the field methods will minimally include: a description of

field conditions, topographic/physiographic features, vegetation conditions, soil types, stratigraphy, testing results with all appropriate testing forms to be included as an appendix, and the rationale for eliminating uninvestigated areas. Testing methods will include descriptions of test units (size, intervals, stratigraphy, depth) and the rationale behind their placement.

k. Analysis: This section will describe and provide the rationale for the specific analytic methods and techniques used, and describe and discuss the qualitative and quantitative manipulation of the data. Limitations or problems with the analysis based on the data collection results will also be discussed. This section will also contain references to accession numbers used for all collections, photographs, and field notes obtained during the study, and the location where they are permanently housed.

l. Investigation results: This section will describe all of the archeological resources encountered during the study, and other data pertinent to a complete understanding of the resources within the study area. The description of the data will minimally include: a description of the site; amounts and type of material remains recovered; relation of the site or sites to physiographic features, vegetation and soil types; direct and indirect impacts to the site(s); analysis of the site and data (e.g., site type, cultural historical components and information, cultural/behavioral inferences or patterns); site condition; and location and size information (elevation, complete quad map source, legal description, address if appropriate, and site size, density, depth, and extent).

m. Evaluation and conclusions: This section will evaluate and formulate conclusions concerning location of the site(s); size, condition, distribution, and density in relation to other sites in the area; and significance in relation to the local and regional prehistory, protohistory, and history. This section will also discuss the potential and goals for future research; the reliability of the analysis; relate results of the study and analysis to the stated study goals; identify changes, if any, in the research goals; synthesize and compare the results of the analysis and study; integrate ancillary data; and identify and discuss cultural/behavioral patterns and processes that are inferred from the study and analysis results.

n. Recommendations: This section will discuss the significance of the site(s) in relation to the research goals of the study and the National Register of Historic Places criteria, make potential recommendations as to the eligibility of the site(s) to the National Register; and make suggestions with regard to the Corps of Engineers planning goals. These recommendations will include a time and cost estimate for mitigation, if necessary. If it is the Contractor's preliminary assessment that the site(s) is (are) not significant, the methods of investigation and reasoning which support that conclusion will be presented. Any evidence of cultural resources or materials which have been previously disturbed or destroyed will be presented and explained.

o. References: This section will provide standard bibliographic references (American Antiquity format) for every publication cited in the report. References not cited in the report will be listed in a separate

"Additional References" section.

p. Appendix: This section will include the Scope of Work, resumes of all personnel involved, all correspondence derived from the study, all State site forms, and all testing and any other pertinent report information referenced in the text as being included in the appendix.

6.03 The location of all sites and other features discussed in the text will be shown on a legibly photocopied USGS map and will be bound into the report. All maps will be labeled with a caption/description, a north arrow, a scale bar, township, range, map size, and dates, and the map source (e.g., the USGS quad name or published source) and will have proper margins.

6.04 Failure to fulfill these report requirements will result in the rejection of the Contractor's report by the Contracting Officer.

7.00 FORMAT SPECIFICATIONS

7.01 The Contractor shall submit to the Contracting Officer the photographic negatives for all black and white photographs that appear in the final report.

7.02 All text materials will be typed, single-spaced (the draft reports should be space-and-one-half or double-spaced), on good quality bond paper, 8.5 inches by 11.0 inches with 1.5-inch binding and bottom margins and 1-inch margins on the top and other margin, and will be printed on both sides of the paper.

7.03 Information will be presented in textual, tabular, and graphic forms, whichever are most appropriate, effective, or advantageous to communicate the necessary information.

7.04 All figures and maps must be clear, legible, self-explanatory, and of sufficiently high quality to be readily reproducible by standard xerographic equipment, and will have margins as defined above.

7.05 The final report cover letter shall include a budget of the project.

7.06 The draft and final reports will be divided into easily discernible chapters, with appropriate page separation and heading.

8.00 MATERIALS PROVIDED

8.01 The Contracting Officer will furnish the Contractor with the following materials: access to any publications, records, maps, or photographs that are on file at the District headquarters.

9.00 SUBMITTALS

9.01 The Contractor will submit reports according to the following schedules:

a. Field report: The original and one copy of the field report will be submitted after completion of the field work. The field report will summarize

the work, project/field limitations, methodology used, time used, and survey results.

b. Project field notes: One legible copy of all the project field notes will be submitted with the draft contract report.

c. Draft contract report: The original and 10 copies of the draft contract report will be submitted on or before 120 days after contract award. The draft contract report will be reviewed by the Corps of Engineers, the State Historic Preservation Officer, the State Archeologist, and the National Park Service. The draft contract report will be submitted according to the report and contract specifications outlined in this Scope of Work.

d. Final contract report: The original and 15 copies of the final contract report will be submitted 60 days after the Corps of Engineers comments on the draft contract report are received by the Contractor. The final contract report will incorporate all the comments made on the draft contract report.

9.02 Neither the Contractor nor his representative shall release any sketch, photograph, report, or other materials of any nature obtained or prepared under the contract without specific written approval of the Contracting Officer prior to the acceptance of the final report by the Government. After the Contracting Officer has accepted the final report, distribution will not be restricted by either party except that data relating to the specific location of extant sites will be deleted in distribution to the public.

9.03 All materials, documents, collections, notes, forms, maps, etc., which have been produced, gathered, or acquired in any manner for use in the completion of this contract shall be made available to the Contracting Officer upon request.

10.00 METHOD OF PAYMENT

10.01 Requests for partial payment under this fixed price contract shall be made monthly on ENG Form 93. A 10-percent retained percentage will be withheld from each partial payment. Upon approval of the final reports by the Contracting Officer, final payment, including previously retained percentage, shall be made.

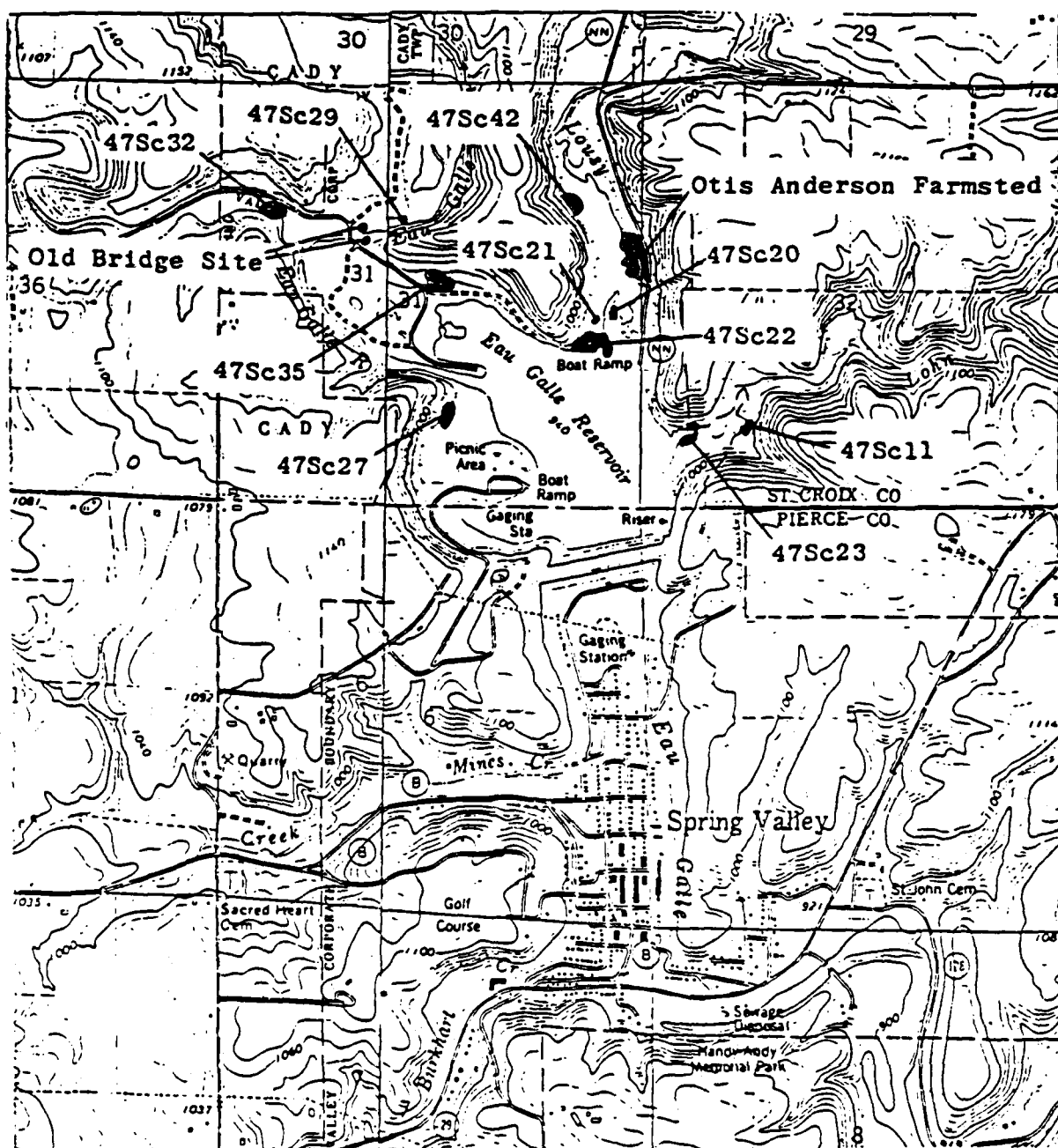


Figure-14. Sites investigated at Eau Galle Recreation Area - 1982. (U.S.G.S. 7.5' Topographical Maps: El Paso and Spring Valley Quadrangles)

APPENDIX B
SCOPE OF WORK
CONTRACT DACW -37-85-M-1364

**SCOPE OF WORK
PHASE II TESTING
AT EAU GALLE RESERVOIR**

1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.01 The Contractor will undertake phase II testing of four sites on Corps-owned lands at Eau Galle Dam and Reservoir.

1.02 This cultural resources inventory is in partial fulfillment of the obligations of the Corps of Engineers (Corps) regarding cultural resources, as set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law (P.L.) 89-665), as amended; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190); Executive Order (E.O.) 11593 for the "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" (Federal Register, 13 May 1971); the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-291); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation "Regulations for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR Part 800); the Department of the Interior guidelines concerning cultural resources (36 CFR Part 60); and the Corps of Engineers regulations (ER 1105-2-50).

1.03 The laws listed above establish the importance of Federal leadership, through the various responsible agencies, in locating and preserving cultural resources within project areas. Specific steps to comply with these laws, particularly as directed in P.L. 93-291 and E.O. 11593, are being taken by the Corps "... to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-Federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archeological significance." A part of that responsibility is to locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all such sites in the project area that appear to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

1.04 Executive Orders 11593 and the 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act further direct Federal agencies "... to assure that any Federally-owned property that might qualify for nomination is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, or substantially altered." In addition, the Corps is directed to administer their policies, plans, and programs so that Federally and non-Federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archeological significance are preserved and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people.

1.05 This cultural resources investigation will serve several functions. The report will be a planning tool to aid the Corps in meeting its obligations to preserve and protect our cultural heritage. It will be a comprehensive, scholarly document that not only fulfills Federally mandated legal requirements but also serves as a scientific reference for future professional studies. It will identify sites which may require additional investigations and which may have potential for public-use development. Thus, the report's content must be analytical in nature, not just descriptive.

2.00 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.01 The Eau Galle Reservoir is located in west-central Wisconsin on the Eau Galle River, a tributary of the Chippewa River. The reservoir is just north of Spring Valley, Wisconsin, and straddles the Pierce County-St. Croix County line. The Eau Galle Reservoir is approximately 50 miles east of the Twin Cities and 40 miles west of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

2.02 The Eau Galle Dam and Reservoir and downstream channel improvements were authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1958 (P.L. 85-500). The St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers, began construction in 1965 and completed it in 1969. At conservation pool elevation (940 feet msl), the reservoir covers approximately 150 surface acres. At elevation 940 feet, the reservoir shoreline totals about 5 1/2 miles.

2.03 Archeological surveys of the Eau Galle Reservoir area were conducted in 1962 and 1964 by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in cooperation with the National Park Service. These surveys were limited to the flood pool area and the expected elevation of 1028.0 feet.

2.04 Fifteen archeological sites were located during the 1962 survey conducted by A. Dewey Buck and Bent Thygesen. The results of this survey are available in a report entitled Archeological Survey of the Eau Galle Reservoir, Spring Valley, Wisconsin.

2.05 The 1964 survey was conducted by Hank Kerr. This survey resulted in the location of an additional 10 sites. Five of the 1962 sites were also tested. The results of this survey and testing program are available in a report entitled Archeology of the Eau Galle River Valley Dam Salvage Program.

2.06 In addition to the above two surveys conducted in the Eau Galle Reservoir area, site 47SC24 was excavated by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in 1966. The results of this excavation are available in a report entitled Excavations at Lamb-5 Site (47SC25) Saint Croix County, Wisconsin (also published in The Wisconsin Archeologist, New Series, Volume 49, No. 1, March 1968). This excavation was also in cooperation with the National Park Service.

2.07 In 1980, the St. Paul District contracted for a cultural resource investigation of all Corps-owned land at Eau Galle Reservoir. This survey was conducted by Archeological Field Services, Inc. This contract was terminated prior to completion.

2.08 In 1982, the St. Paul District contracted with the Mississippi Valley Archeology Center to relocate and assess the condition of 8 known sites and to survey portions of the reservoir for previously unrecorded sites. The results of this investigation are available in a report entitled Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Inventory of Portions of the Eau Galle Recreation Area, St. Croix County, Wisconsin. The recommendations contained in this report form the basis for this contract.

3.00 DEFINITIONS

3.01 For the purpose of this study, the cultural resources investigation will involve Phase II testing. A literature and records search and review and a Phase I survey will not be conducted at this time.

3.02 Cultural resources are defined to include any building, site, district, structure, object, data, or other material relating to the history, architecture, archeology, or culture of an area.

3.03 Phase II testing is defined as the intensive testing of those sites that may provide important cultural and scientific information. Phase II testing will result in data adequate to determine the eligibility of the resources for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, a plan for the satisfactory mitigation of eligible sites that will be directly or indirectly impacted, and detailed time and cost estimates for mitigation.

4.00 SURVEY AND TESTING SPECIFICATIONS

4.01 Phase II testing will be conducted at sites 47SC21, 47SC22, 47SC23, and 47SC42 as shown on Map A (enclosed).

5.00 PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

5.01 The Contractor will use a systematic, interdisciplinary approach in conducting the study. The Contractor will provide specialized knowledge and skills during the course of the study to include expertise in archeology and in other social and natural sciences as required.

5.02 The extent and character of the work to be conducted by the Contractor will be subject to the general supervision, direction, control, review, and approval of the Contracting Officer.

5.03 Techniques and methodologies that the Contractor uses during the investigation shall be representative of the current state of knowledge for their respective disciplines.

5.04 The Contractor must keep standard records that shall include, but not be limited to, field notebooks, site survey forms, field maps, and photographs.

5.05 The recommended professional treatment of recovered materials is curation and storage of the artifacts at an institution that can properly insure their preservation and that will make them available for research and public view. If such materials are not in Federal ownership, the consent of the owner must be obtained, in accordance with applicable law, concerning the disposition of the materials after completion of the report. The Contractor will be responsible for making curatorial arrangements for any collections that are obtained. Such arrangements must be coordinated with the appropriate officials of Wisconsin and approved by the Contracting Officer.

5.06 When sites are not wholly contained within the right-of-way, the Contractor shall survey an area outside the right-of-way limits large enough

to include the entire site within the survey area. This procedure shall be done in an effort to delineate site boundaries and to determine the degree to which the site will be impacted.

5.07 The Contractor shall provide all materials and equipment as may be necessary to expeditiously perform those services required of the study.

5.08 Should it become necessary in the performance of the work and services, the Contractor shall, at no cost to the Government, secure the rights of ingress and egress on properties not owned or controlled by the Government. The Contractor shall secure the consent of the owner, his representative, or agent, in writing prior to effecting entry on such property. If requested, a letter of introduction, signed by the District Engineer, can be provided to explain the project purposes and request the cooperation of landowners. When a landowner denies permission for survey, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Contracting Officer and shall describe the extent of the property to be excluded from the survey.

5.09 The Contractor will test the site areas sufficiently to determine the existence of cultural materials and/or features, their condition (in situ or disturbed), the horizontal and vertical distribution of the remains, and, if possible, the cultural affiliation of the site(s).

5.10 Recommendations on the significance of the site(s) according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria will be included in the Contractor's final report. These recommendations will include a detailed justification for the significance or non-significance of the site(s), including what research questions the site(s) can answer.

5.11 The Contractor will recommend appropriate mitigative measures, including time and cost estimates, where warranted.

5.12 All testing will employ standard archeological techniques, including formal test pits. All material will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh screen.

5.13 The tested areas will be returned as closely as practical to pre-survey conditions by the Contractor.

6.00 GENERAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

6.01 The Contractor will submit the following types of reports, which are described in this section and in section 9.00: field report, field notes, draft contract report, final contract report, and a completed National Register form(s), if appropriate.

6.02 The Contractor's technical report will include, but will not be limited to, the following sections, as appropriate to the study.

a. Title page: The title page will provide the following information: the type of investigation undertaken; the cultural resources that were assessed (archeological, historical, and architectural); the project name and location (county and State); the date of the report; the Contractor's name;

the contract number; the name of the author(s) and/or Principal Investigator; the signature of the Principal Investigator; and the agency for which the report is being prepared.

b. Management summary: This section will include a concise summary of the study, which will contain all essential data for using the document in the Corps of Engineers management of the project. This information will minimally include: why the work and budget, summary of the study (field work; lab analysis), study limitations, study results, significance, recommendations, and the repository of all pertinent records and artifacts.

c. Table of contents

d. List of figures

e. List of plates

f. Introduction: This section will identify the sponsor (Corps of Engineers) and the sponsor's reason for the study; an overview of the testing project, with the site(s) located on USGS quad maps. This section will also provide an overview of the archeological study to be undertaken; define the location and boundaries of the study areas (with regional and area-specific maps); define the study area within its cultural, regional, and environmental context; reference the scope of work; identify the institution that did the work, the number of people involved in the study, and the number of person-days/hours spent on the study; identify the dates when the various types of work were completed; identify the repository of records and artifacts; and provide a brief overview or outline of how the study report will proceed and an overview of the major goals that the study/study report will accomplish.

g. Previous archeological and historical studies: This section will provide a brief summary and evaluation of previous archeological and historical studies of the study area including the researchers, date, extent, adequacy of the past work, study results, and cultural/behavioral inferences derived from the research.

h. Environmental background: This section will include a brief description of the study area environment, including the following categories: geology, vegetation, fauna, climate, topography, physiography, and soils, with reference to prehistoric, historic, ethnographic, and contemporary periods. Any information available on the relationship of the environmental setting to the area's prehistory and history will also be included. This section will be of a length commensurate with other report sections.

i. Theoretical and methodological overview: This section will include a description or statement of the goals of the Corps of Engineers and the study researcher, the theoretical and methodological orientation of the study, and the research strategies that were applied in achieving the stated goals.

j. Field methods: This section will describe the specific archeological activities undertaken to achieve the stated theoretical and methodological goals. The section will include all field methods, techniques, strategies,

and rationale or justification for specific methods or decisions. The description of the field methods will minimally include: a description of field conditions, topographic/physiographic features, vegetation conditions, soil types, stratigraphy, testing results with all appropriate testing forms to be included as an appendix, and the rationale for eliminating uninvestigated areas. Testing methods will include descriptions of test units (size, intervals, stratigraphy, depth) and the rationale behind their placement.

k. Analysis: This section will describe and provide the rationale for the specific analytic methods and techniques used, and describe and discuss the qualitative and quantitative manipulation of the data. Limitations or problems with the analysis based on the data collection results will also be discussed. This section will also contain references to accession numbers used for all collections, photographs, and field notes obtained during the study, and the location where they are permanently housed.

l. Investigation results: This section will describe all of the archeological resources encountered during the study, and other data pertinent to a complete understanding of the resources within the study area. This section will include enough empirical data that the study results can be independently assessed. The description of the data will minimally include: a description of the site; amounts and type of material remains recovered; relation of the site or sites to physiographic features, vegetation and soil types; direct and indirect impacts to the site(s); analysis of the site and data (e.g., site type, cultural historical components and information, cultural/behavioral inferences or patterns); site condition; and location and size information (elevation, complete quad map source, legal description, address if appropriate, and site size, density, depth, and extent).

m. Evaluation and conclusions: This section will evaluate and formulate conclusions concerning location of the site(s); size, condition, distribution, and density in relation to other sites in the area; and significance in relation to the local and regional prehistory, protohistory, and history. This section will also discuss the potential and goals for future research; the reliability of the analysis; relate results of the study and analysis to the stated study goals; identify changes, if any, in the research goals; synthesize and compare the results of the analysis and study; integrate ancillary data; and identify and discuss cultural/behavioral patterns and processes that are inferred from the study and analysis results.

n. Recommendations: This section will discuss the significance of the site(s) in relation to the research goals of the study and the National Register of Historic Places criteria, make recommendations as to the eligibility of the site(s) to the National Register; recommend future mitigative priorities and needs; and make suggestions with regard to the Corps of Engineers planning goals. These recommendations will include a time and cost estimate for mitigation, if necessary. If it is the Contractor's assessment that the site(s) is (are) not significant, the methods of investigation and reasoning which support that conclusion will be presented. Any evidence of cultural resources or materials which have been previously disturbed or destroyed will be presented and explained.

o. References: This section will provide standard bibliographic references (American Antiquity format) for every publication cited in the report. References not cited in the report will be listed in a separate "Additional References" section.

p. Appendix: This section will include the Scope of Work, resumes of all personnel involved, all correspondence derived from the study, all State site forms, and all testing and any other pertinent report information referenced in the text as being included in the appendix.

6.03 The location of all sites and other features discussed in the text will be shown on a legibly photocopied USGS map and will be bound into the report. All maps will be labeled with a caption/description, a north arrow, a scale bar, township, range, map size, and dates, and the map source (e.g., the USGS quad name or published source) and will have proper margins.

6.04 Failure to fulfill these report requirements will result in the rejection of the Contractor's report by the Contracting Officer.

7.00 FORMAT SPECIFICATIONS

7.01 The Contractor shall submit to the Contracting Officer the photographic negatives for all black and white photographs that appear in the final report.

7.02 All text materials will be typed, single-spaced (the draft reports should be space-and-one-half or double-spaced), on good quality bond paper, 8.5 inches by 11.0 inches with 1.5-inch binding and bottom margins and 1-inch margins on the top and other margin, and will be printed on both sides of the paper.

7.03 Information will be presented in textual, tabular, and graphic forms, whichever are most appropriate, effective, or advantageous to communicate the necessary information.

7.04 All figures and maps must be clear, legible, self-explanatory, and of sufficiently high quality to be readily reproducible by standard xerographic equipment, and will have margins as defined above.

7.05 The final report cover letter shall include a budget of the project.

7.06 The draft and final reports will be divided into easily discernible chapters, with appropriate page separation and heading.

8.00 MATERIALS PROVIDED

8.01 The Contracting Officer will furnish the Contractor with the following materials: access to any publications, records, maps, or photographs that are on file at the District headquarters.

9.00 SUBMITTALS

9.01 The Contractor will submit reports according to the following schedules:

a. Field report: The original and one copy of the field report will be submitted after completion of the field work. The field report will summarize the work, project/field limitations, methodology used, time used, and survey results.

b. Project field notes: One legible copy of all the project field notes will be submitted with the draft contract report.

c. Draft contract report: The original and 10 copies of the draft contract report will be submitted on or before 13 days after contract award. The draft contract report will be reviewed by the Corps of Engineers, the State Historic Preservation Officer, the State Archeologist, and the National Park Service. The draft contract report will be submitted according to the report and contract specifications outlined in this Scope of Work.

d. Final contract report: The original and 15 copies of the final contract report will be submitted 15 days after the Corps of Engineers comments on the draft contract report are received by the Contractor. The final contract report will incorporate all the comments made on the draft contract report.

e. National Register forms: An original and one copy of the completed National Register nomination form(s) will be submitted with the final contract report.

9.02 Neither the Contractor nor his representative shall release any sketch, photograph, report, or other materials of any nature obtained or prepared under the contract without specific written approval of the Contracting Officer prior to the acceptance of the final report by the Government. After the Contracting Officer has accepted the final report, distribution will not be restricted by either party except that data relating to the specific location of extant sites will be deleted in distribution to the public.

9.03 All materials, documents, collections, notes, forms, maps, etc., which have been produced, gathered, or acquired in any manner for use in the completion of this contract shall be made available to the Contracting Officer upon request.

10.00 METHOD OF PAYMENT

10.01 Requests for partial payment under this fixed price contract shall be made monthly on ENG Form 93. A 10-percent retained percentage will be withheld from each partial payment. Upon approval of the final reports by the Contracting Officer, final payment, including previously retained percentage, shall be made.

Appendix C: List of Artifacts per Provenience

<u>Site</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Materials</u>
47Sc22	Bank cut 1	1 secondary flake 4.9 g F.C.R.
47Sc22	Bank cut 1A	1 tertiary flake 1 chunk
47Sc22	Bank cut 3	1 modified flake 1 primary flake 1 chunk
47Sc22	Bank cut 4	2 chunks
47Sc22	Bank cut 5	1 tertiary flake
47Sc22	Bank cut 6	1 secondary flake 2 tertiary flakes 3 chunks 1 cobble (hammerstone?)
47Sc22	Bank cut 7	2 secondary flakes 6 tertiary flakes 1 chunk 6.2 g F.C.R.
47Sc22	Test pit 1, Plow zone	1 unworked base 0.1 g charred plant
47Sc22	Test pit 2, Plow zone	2 tertiary flakes 163.3 g F.C.R. 1 unworked bone 1.5 g charred plant 1 glass fragment
47Sc22	Test pit 3, Plow zone	9.5 g F.C.R. .01 g charred plant
47Sc22	Test pit 4, Plow zone	1 tertiary flake
47Sc22	Test pit 5, Plow zone	6 secondary flakes 12 tertiary flakes 292.3 g F.C.R. .29 g charred plant 3 historic metal
47Sc22	Test pit 5, Level 2	1 tertiary flake
47Sc22	Test Pit 6, Plow zone	1 Stage II biface 2 tertiary flakes 12.5 g F.C.R. 0.1 g charred plant

<u>Site</u>	<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Materials</u>
47Sc22	Test Pit 6, Level 2	1 chunk
47Sc22	Test Pit 7,	
47Sc22	Test Pit 8, Plow zone	1 Stage III biface 1 primary flake 10 secondary flakes 8 tertiary flakes 1 hammerstone 261.1 g F.C.R.
47Sc22	Test Pit 9, Plow zone	3 primary flakes 97 secondary flakes 70 tertiary flakes 42 chunks 584.9 g F.C.R.
47Sc22	Test Pit 10, Plow zone	2 end scrapers 1 secondary flake 2 tertiary flakes 81.4 g F.C.R. 4.0 g charred plant
47Sc42	Test Pit 1, Plow zone	1 tertiary flake 1 unworked bone
47Sc42	Test Pit 1, N $\frac{1}{2}$, level 3 (Buried A Horizon)	1 unworked bone
47Sc42	Test Pit 2, Plow zone	1 tertiary flake 1 unworked bone 1.3 g charred plant
47Sc42	Test Pit 2, W $\frac{1}{2}$, level 2 (B Horizon)	1 secondary flake 2.6 g F.C.R. 0.1 g charred plant
47Sc42	Test Pit 3, Plow zone	1 unworked bone 1.5 g charred plant
47Sc42	Test Pit 3, level 2 (B Horizon)	192.4 g F.C.R.
47Sc42	Test Pit 4, Plow zone	1 chunk 0.2 g charred plant
47Sc42	Shovel test A4	1 rock
47Sc42	Shovel test B1	1 chunk
47Sc42	Shovel test B2	1 chunk

<u>Site</u>	<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Materials</u>
47Sc42	Shovel test B3	1 unworked bone 5.1 g F.C.R.
47Sc42	Shovel test B4	2 tertiary flakes
47Sc42	Shovel test B5	1 tertiary flake 1 chunk
47Sc42	Shovel test B11	1 flake
47Sc13	Test Pit 1, Plow zone	3 primary flakes 13 secondary flakes 64 tertiary flakes 3 chunks 1 unworked bone 1 g charred plant 10 metal 2 glass 1 tile
47Sc13	Test Pit 2, Plow zone	2 tertiary flakes 2 chunks 1 unworked bone 1 unworked shell 0.1g charred plant 1 metal 5 glass 1 crockery
47Sc13	Test Pit 2, level 2	1 chunk
47Sc13	Shovel Test 2	1 unworked bone
47Sc13	Shovel Test 3	2 tertiary flakes
47Sc13	Shovel Test 5	1 tertiary flake
47Sc13	Shovel Test 6	3 tertiary flakes
47Sc13	Shovel Test 7	1 chunk
47Sc13	Rodent Spoil Pile	2 tertiary flakes
47Sc25	Test Pit 1, level 1	1 snail shell
47Sc25	Test Pit 1, Zone B	1 tertiary flake 0.3 g charred plant

<u>Site</u>	<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Materials</u>
47Sc25	Test Pit 2, level 1	1 chunk 1 unworked bone 1.5 g charred plant
47Sc25	Test Pit 2, cultural horizon	1 chunk 57.0 g F.C.R. 1 unworked bone

APPENDIX D
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NOMINATION FORM
THE LAMB-5 SITE (47Sc25)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Lamb-5 (47Sc25)

and or common

2. Location

street & number Eau Galle Recreation Area

☒ not for publication

city, town Spring Green

☒ vicinity of

state Wisconsin

code 055

county

St. Croix

code 109

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
☐ district	☒ public	☐ occupied	☐ agriculture
☐ building(s)	☐ private	☒ unoccupied	☐ commercial
☐ structure	☐ both	☐ work in progress	☐ educational
☒ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	☐ entertainment
☐ object	☐ in process	☐ yes: restricted	☒ government
	☐ being considered	☒ yes: unrestricted	☐ industrial
		☐ no	☐ military
			☐ museum
			☒ park
			☐ private residence
			☐ religious
			☒ scientific
			☐ transportation
			☐ other:

4. Owner of Property

name St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

street & number 1135 U.S. Post Office and Customs House

city, town St. Paul

vicinity of

state Minn. 55101

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Croix County Courthouse

street & number 911 4th Street

city, town Hudson

state Wisconsin

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Wisconsin Arch. Codification File has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1965 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin

city, town Madison

state Wisconsin 3706

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ unaltered	☒ original site
☒ good	☐ ruins	☒ altered	☐ moved date _____
☐ fair	☐ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Description

The Lamb 5 site is located in an area of older glacial drift in western Wisconsin (Martin 1965:87). Specifically, the site occupies a low terrace of the Eau Galle River within the Eau Galle Recreation Area. The recreation area is situated at the confluence of two minor tributaries (Lousy and Lohn Creeks) of the Eau Galle River. These drainages have generally narrow valleys which have cut deeply into Ordovician limestone bedrock. However, at the confluence of these streams, a rather broad floodplain existed, much of which has been inundated following the completion of the Eau Galle Reservoir Project in 1969.

The Lamb 5 site was first reported by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin during pre-reservoir surveys in 1962 and 1964. It was one of seven sites located on the Freeman Lamb farm. The site was subjected to preliminary test excavations in 1964 which revealed that in-situ deposits existed on a low, uncultivated terrace. Prehistoric remains were also collected from an adjacent higher terrace and included with the Lamb 5 site; however, the cultural deposits at the upper terrace had been disturbed through historic cultivation. Of the numerous sites reported during the pre-reservoir surveys, the Lamb 5 lower terrace was the only location that was not disturbed by cultivation.

With the understanding that the site would be inundated by the reservoir pool, salvage excavations were undertaken at the Lamb 5 site by the State Historical Society in 1966. The results of this work are described by Brandon (1968). Briefly summarized, a total of 106 5 x 5 foot units were excavated, encompassing approximately one-fourth of the low terrace (see Figure 1). A few Woodland ceramic sherds and triangular projectile points were recovered from a thin humus horizon at the surface. A more extensive cultural horizon was identified beneath the humus and a 20 cm zone of sterile brown, silty sand. Thirteen features were identified and excavated in the lower horizon. The distribution of materials indicated concentrations of debris at the east and west end of the terrace with lesser quantities between. Associated diagnostic artifacts included numerous Late Archaic projectile points of various styles. In addition, burned and unburned bone, charcoal, fire-cracked rock, lithic debitage and other stone tools such as knives, graters, and end scrapers were recovered.

Nearly all of the chipped stone materials were manufactured from locally available chert; however, a few "exotic" materials were also recovered and identified as Hixton silicified sandstone from the Silver Mound quarries in Jackson County, Wisconsin; red chert similar to flaked catlinite from Northwestern Wisconsin; and quartz and jasper which have source areas to the north near the Lake Superior basin, but which also might have been available locally in the glacial drift.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

The 1966 excavation units were not backfilled because it was thought the low terrace would be inundated by the reservoir. However, the reservoir pool has been kept at a low level, and unfilled units remain on the surface in a weed/shrub-covered area of the Eau Galle Recreation area. A mowed foot path runs laterally east-west across the site between depressions from the 1966 excavations.

In 1985 the site was briefly reinvestigated by the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center (Boszhardt 1986). These investigations consisted of two small excavation units (see Figure 1), which determined that portions of the site with undisturbed contexts remain above the water table.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
☒ prehistoric	☒ archeology-prehistoric	☐ community planning	☐ landscape architecture	☐ religion
☐ 1400-1499	☐ archeology-historic	☐ conservation	☐ law	☐ science
☐ 1500-1599	☐ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture
☐ 1600-1699	☐ architecture	☐ education	☐ military	☐ social/
☐ 1700-1799	☐ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	☐ humanitarian
☐ 1800-1899	☐ commerce	☐ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater
☐ 1900-	☐ communications	☐ industry	☐ politics/government	☐ transportation
		☐ invention		☐ other (specify)

Specific dates Ca 3000-1000 B.C. Builder/Architect N.A.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Significance

The Lamb 5 site lower terrace was interpreted as being representative of the numerous sites located prior to the development of the Eau Galle Reservoir. It is however, the only site known for the Eau Galle locality which has in-situ deposits. The main component is a buried Late Archaic cultural horizon. The Late Archaic horizon is stratigraphically below and separated from a minor Woodland component.

Although extensive investigations were undertaken at the site in 1966, much of the site remains intact for future research topics and updated techniques. Several basic questions need to be addressed, for which data could be readily extracted from this site. For example, the age of the Late Archaic component could be determined through a series of radiocarbon-dated samples of charcoal collected from the site. In addition, the presence of burned and unburned bone along with charred plant remains offer the potential for subsistence and seasonality reconstruction for the Eau Galle locality during the Late Archaic occupation. The site furthermore could provide insight into understanding why the Eau Galle locality was utilized extensively by Late Archaic groups, but apparently not before, and only minimally during the subsequent Woodland period. Is the discrepancy in use between Late Archaic and Woodland periods due to environmental changes at the Eau Galle locality or to differences in subsistence and settlement practices between Archaic and Woodland cultures?

Furthermore, the Lamb 5 site holds potential for understanding prehistoric lifeways for a much larger region of Wisconsin. At present only 13 sites in a multi county area (Region 3 of Wisconsin) have been identified as Late Archaic. Nearly all of these are based upon surface collection of projectile points. Of these sites, Lamb 5 is the only site with documented in-situ Late Archaic deposits within this region (Barth 1985). As such, dating the Lamb 5 site would allow chronological placement of comparable Late Archaic point types in the region, and study of subsistence remains preserved at Lamb 5 would offer unprecedented insight into Late Archaic subsistence-settlement patterns for the area.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 0.5 acres

Quadrangle name Spring Valley, WI

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	5	5	6	0	4	0	0	4	9	6	7	7	1	7	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification North boundary is Eau Galle River. From pt. "B" at bluff base east 560 ft. to pt. "C", southwest 320 ft. to pt. "D" at base of high terrace, northwest 400 ft. to pt. "E", north 130 ft. to pt. "B". Pt. "A" for U.T.M. coordinates is in center of site (see Figure).

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state Wisconsin code 055 county St. Croix code 109

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert Boszhardt

organization Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center date 1/86

street & number 1725 State Street telephone 608 785-8463

city or town La Crosse state Wisconsin

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

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1986

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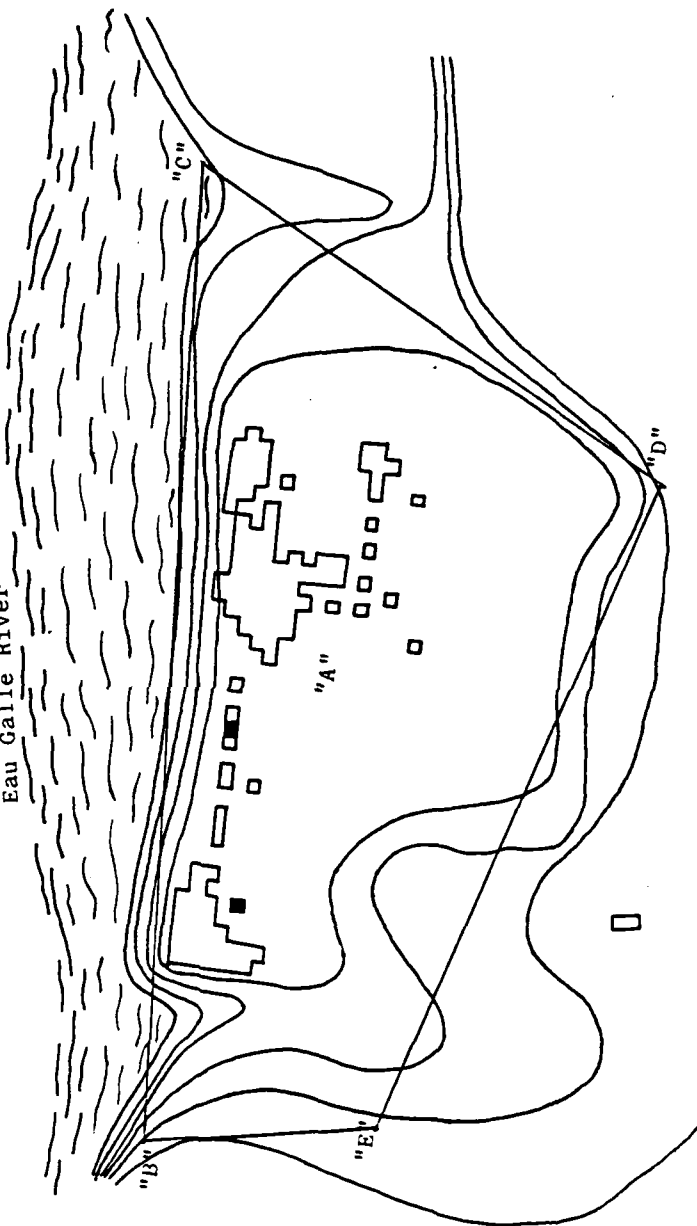
Martin, Lawrence

1965

The Physical Geography of Wisconsin. University of Wisconsin
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1985 Excavation units at 47Sc25

Eau Galle River



80 Ft.

2' Contour

1000's elevation unit

END

12-86

DTIC