



March 28, 2017

Chuck Thompson  
Dairyland Power Cooperative  
3200 East Ave. South  
La Crosse, WI 54602

### MVAC Short Report Series 2017-14

Re: Literature Review for a Portion of the Dairyland Power Cooperative N5 Rebuild and Partial Line Retirement in Buffalo, Pepin, Dunn, and Pierce County, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Thompson-

The Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center (MVAC) has reviewed the proposed changes to approximately 39 miles of the Dairyland Power Cooperative (DPC) N5 transmission line located in Buffalo, Pepin, Dunn, and Pierce counties, Wisconsin (Figures 1-11). Approximately 16 of this project is proposed to be retired while remaining 23 miles are either a rebuild of the existing line, or an alternative new route to the line. The transmission line is located in following Townships, Ranges, and Sections:

Township 21 North, Range 13 West, Section 12  
 Township 21 North, Range 12 West, Sections 6 and 7  
 Township 22 North, Range 12 West, Sections 7, 18, 19, 30, and 31  
 Township 22 North, Range 13 West, Sections 1, 2, 12, 13, and 25  
 Township 23 North, Range 13 West, Sections 6, 8, 17, 21, 27, and 35  
 Township 24 North, Range 14 West, Sections 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, 14, 24, 25, and 36  
 Township 24 North, Range 13 West, Sections 30 and 31  
 Township 25 North, Range 14 West, Sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, and 34  
 Township 26 North, Range 14 West, Sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32, and 33  
 Township 26 North, Range 15 West, Sections 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 36

The proposed project includes retirement of a portion of an existing line in which poles will be removed and the reconstruction of a portion of the existing line. At the southern end, the portion of the line that will be retired starts in Alma in Buffalo County, and heads northeast then north for four miles, crossing the Buffalo River, then heads northwest an additional four and half miles until it joins an existing Excel Energy line.

From this point, the line will be rebuilt and has some small areas of alternative routes. The line continues heading northwest through Cascade Valley, and north towards Maxville, where it then crosses the Chippewa River, crossing from Buffalo County into Pepin County. It then heads northwest for two miles, then north for seven miles, crossing from Pepin into Dunn County. In Dunn County, it heads north for one mile and then at CTH Z, the proposed project splits into two different alternatives. One is the new proposed route, and one is the existing route that will be retired if the proposed new route is used. The existing route heads north, and then

west almost two miles through Missouri Creek, then continues west into Pierce County for three miles, then north for a quarter mile before it terminates at the existing Rock Elm Substation which is south of the unincorporated community of Rock Elm. The proposed alternative to this line heads west along CTH Z for three miles entering Pierce County, then continues west along 450<sup>th</sup> Street for a mile. It then heads north and then west along CTH S for a mile, then heads west along 490<sup>th</sup> Avenue for mile and a half, then north along 170<sup>th</sup> Street for three quarters of a mile where it terminates at the existing Rock Elm Substation.

## **CULTURAL CONTEXT**

### **Paleoindian**

After the retreat of the last glaciers at the end of the Pleistocene came the first Native American occupation of the Mississippi River Valley. These migratory bands of hunters and gatherers, or Paleoindians, were present in this area from approximately 11,500 to 9500 years before present (B.P.). This Native American population represents the earliest verified human presence in the Americas. Paleoindians moved in small mobile hunting bands that followed the Pleistocene megafauna, including mastodon, mammoth, and extinct forms of giant bison (Mason 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

Early Paleoindian fluted point varieties in the Upper Mississippi River Valley include Folsom, Clovis, and Gainey. These fluted points are often found as isolated surface finds, but are sometimes associated with a limited set of tools used for skinning and butchering animal carcasses. Although many times these point types are associated with megafauna procurement, the Early Paleoindians probably hunted small animals as well, and would have also consumed berries and other wild plants as opportunity presented itself (Mason 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

Late Paleoindians in southwestern Wisconsin used unfluted spear tips of the Plano and Cody Complexes to adapt to the extinction of most megafauna species by 10,000 years ago. The Late Paleoindian stage may have corresponded with the introduction of the first ground stone woodworking implements (adzes) in the Midwest. These Native Americans were apparently attracted to a forest and river margin habitat because of the greater ecological richness of these zones (Mason 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

### **Archaic**

The longest prehistoric Native American Tradition is the Archaic (9500-2500 B.P.) The extinction of megafauna by 10,000 B.P. (probably caused by a combination of climatic change and possible overexploitation by Paleoindians) forced Archaic people to seek a new type of subsistence. Archaic subsistence still relied on hunting and gathering, but was probably more balanced than the Paleoindian diet in the sense that plants and aquatic resources became more important, particularly toward the end of the tradition. In order to adapt to the diversity of procurement resources available in the changing environment, Archaic peoples developed an increasingly varied technology. For example, Archaic components are recognized by a variety of stemmed and notched point types emphasizing the use of local cherts and using heat treating when poor quality stone was available. Bone artifacts, ground stone adzes, axes, grinding stones,

grinding slabs, and copper artifacts are some tools utilized by the Archaic people. In some areas they manufactured specialized fishing gear such as hooks and harpoons, and used milling stones for the bulk processing of nuts and other plants (Stoltman 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

The Early Archaic stage (9500-7500 B.P.) is considered to be a transitional period between cultures adapting to a foraging type of subsistence from those relying on big game. Large and small mammals (primarily deer and elk), fish, waterfowl, and a variety of wild plants would have made up a large portion of their diet. Evidence for the earliest occupation in Wisconsin is sparse, but it is believed that these people lived in small, widely scattered family or extended-family groups (Stoltman 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

During the Middle Archaic stage (7500-4500 B.P.), there is evidence for the recurrent use of cemeteries and the first substantial use of rockshelters for occupation. Technological innovations such as grooved axes and bannerstones, specialized fishing gear, ground stone plant-processing tools, and copper tool manufacture are found in Wisconsin's Middle Archaic context. There is also evidence of shellfish exploitation, long-distance trade of exotic materials, and the domestication of dogs during this period (Stoltman 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

By the Late Archaic stage (4500-2500 B.P.), gathering and foraging in the forest became the principle subsistence procurement strategy. Nuts especially were focused on during gathering and foraging. During this period, the human population in the Midwest began to grow substantially. There was increased territoriality, development of intergroup trading networks, local differentiation in artifact styles, and the use of communal cemeteries. There was a decline in the use of copper to make utilitarian implements, and the appearance of new small stemmed and corner-notched point styles. By the end of the Late Archaic stage, populations were using uplands for both temporary and seasonal habitations. Some small scale cultivation was initiated during this period (Stoltman 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

## **Woodland**

The Woodland Tradition (2500-1000 B.P.) represents a more sedentary lifestyle including the regular practice of horticulture, the construction of earthen burial mounds, and the introduction of grit or sand tempered ceramic containers. Some Woodland people relied heavily on fish and mussels in major river valleys, but continued to exploit deer and elk. An increase in cultivated plant use was evident throughout the tradition. These people were semi-nomadic, moving to different locations during the year, drawn by seasonally food resources available (Stevenson et al. 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003 ).

Early Woodland (2500-1900 B.P.) lifestyles were similar to that of Archaic people, but with the innovation of ceramics. The introduction of ceramic vessels is one indication that these people began to settle in areas longer than the Archaic people before them (Stevenson et al. 1997). The earliest ceramics are thick-walled, flat-bottomed vessels that are rarely decorated. These are distinctive of the Indian Isle Phase in southwestern Wisconsin (Stoltman 1990). Later, thinned cone-shaped pots, which are often sand tempered and decorated with incised lines and fingernail impressions, appear and mark the Prairie Phase in Southwestern Wisconsin (Stoltman 1986, 1990; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

Early Woodland people in southwestern Wisconsin probably lived in small bands, exploiting food resources in both the upland and river valleys. Wild plants used as a significant source of subsistence included a variety of nuts, predominately walnut and hickory and some

hazel and acorn, and also berries such as grape, raspberry, sumac, blackberry, hawthorn, and black nightshade (Stevenson et al. 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

The Middle Woodland stage (1900 -1600 B.P.) is most notable for the Hopewell Interaction Sphere. This stage is distinguished by refined artwork, complex mortuary programs, and extensive trade networks. In southwestern Wisconsin, many Middle Woodland sites include large mound complexes and campsites predominately located along the Mississippi River (Stevenson et al. 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

The Late Woodland (1600-950 B.P.) stage is distinguished by distinctive regional styles and a rapid population growth. Diverse hunting and continued crop cultivation were utilized for subsistence, and animal-shaped burial mounds were common during this time period. This period saw the introduction of the bow and arrow and an increasing emphasis on growing corn. There is evidence in southwestern Wisconsin of Late Woodland sites on variable types of settings from major river valleys to small spring-fed streams (Stevenson et al. 1997; Theler and Boszhardt 2003).

## METHODOLOGY

MVAC utilized the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD), an internet-based interface maintained by the Wisconsin Historical Society which allows approved archaeologists to access data on each site and previous surveys in the state, to review information about the project area. Using the information from the WHPD, a list of previous surveys and previously recorded sites within one mile of the N5 transmission line was generated.

## RESULTS

### Previous Surveys

According to the WHPD, there have been 34 previous archaeological surveys within one mile of the current project area (Table 1). These include various transmission line projects, highway projects, USDA/NRCS project, bridge replacements, surveys for the Institute of Minnesota Archaeology, and avocational surveys. A few of these previous surveys overlap the current project area in that the project crosses a very small portion of the surveyed areas (bolded in Table 1). The exception to this would be along the portion of the route proposed to be retired in Dunn County near the Missouri River (WHS# 98-0629 and WHS# 7702). An extensive survey of this area resulted in the recording of dozens of archeological sites around this area.

**Table 1. Previous surveys within one mile of the N-5 project area.**

WHS #	Year	Type of Survey
AA-0006	?	No information in the WHPD.
<b>74-1013</b>	<b>1975, 1977, 1978</b>	<b>Phase I archaeological of the Alma to Tremval and Alma To Crystal Cave transmission line.</b>
77-1101	1977	Archaeological survey of CTH II bridge replacement in Buffalo County.
79-0639	1979	Phase I archaeological survey of proposed erosion control projects sites in the lower Chippewa River valley.

88-0688	1988	Archaeological survey of two proposed bridge replacements in Pierce County.
<b>88-1493</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>Phase archaeological survey of the proposed reconstruction of a portion of CTH N in Pepin County.</b>
88-2227	1989	Phase I archaeological survey for a bridge replacement over Cascase Valley Creek in Buffalo County.
90-5567	?	No information in the WHPD.
91-5035	1991	Phase I archaeological survey of a climbing lane for Maple Ridge on USH 10 in Pepin County.
91-0670	1992	Phase I archaeological survey of an existing Dairyland Power Cooperative transmission line in Pierce County.
94-1160	1993	Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed reconstruction of CTH E in Alma in Buffalo County.
96-0329	1997	Survey of backhoe trenches for a proposed dredge material disposal site in Buffalo County.
<b>98-0629</b>	<b>?</b>	<b>No information in the WHPD</b>
<b>98-7702</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>Letter report of site survey in Dunn, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix counties.</b>
99-0250	1998	Phase I archaeological survey of the N10 transmission line in Buffalo and Trempealeau County.
99-7708	1999	Archaeological survey around the Missouri Creek area in Dunn County.
00-7709	2000	Survey of cultivated fields in the Missouri Creek drainage in Dunn County and survey of portions of the valley of Plum Creek in Pierce and Pepin counties.
01-1559	1999, 2000, 2001	Phase I archaeological survey of portions of STH 37 in Buffalo County, and Phase II evaluations of one site.
01-1869	2001	Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed bridge replacement over Mill Creek in Buffalo County.
02-0334	2001	Phase I and Phase II investigations along of a portion of STH 25 in Buffalo County.
02-0747	2003	Phase I archaeological survey of six proposed USDA- NRCS projects in La Crosse, Crawford, Juneau, Richland, and Pepin counties.
02-1313	2002	Phase I archaeological survey for proposed wetland mitigation related to STH 37/CTH S.
02-7707	2002	Surveys of the valleys of Missouri and Arkansas creeks in Dunn, Pierce, and Pepin counties.
04-0713	2004	Phase I archaeological survey for a USDA grassed waterway in Pepin County.
05-0623	2005	Phase I archaeological survey of seven NRCS grade stabilization areas in Pierce and Dunn counties.
05-0953	2005	Phase I archaeological for a USDA grassed waterway and grade stabilization project in Pepin County.
06-0437	2004	Phase I archaeological survey for a USDA underground outlet in Buffalo County.
06-0551	2006	Phase I archaeological survey of twenty NRCS project areas in Pierce County.
08-0472	2008	Phase I archaeological survey of the Maxville Substation, access road, and associated transmission line.

08-0539	2008	Phase I archaeological survey for a USDA grade stabilization project in Buffalo County.
08-0540	2008	Phase I archaeological survey for a USDA grassed waterway project in Buffalo County.
09-0249	2009	Phase I archaeological survey for USDA grade stabilization projects in Buffalo County.
10-0525	2010	Phase I archaeological survey for NRCS projects in Buffalo, Dunn, Jackson, and Pierce counties.
12-0386	2012	Phase I archaeological survey of one mile of the N340/N7 transmission line rebuild in Buffalo County.

### Previously Recorded Sites

There are 158 previously recorded sites within one mile of the project area (Table 2 and Figures 1-11) including 35 in Buffalo County, 14 in Pepin County, 98 in Dunn County, and 11 in Pierce County. These include historic Euro-American cemeteries, prehistoric mounds, prehistoric campsite/villages, lithic scatters, a saw mill, prehistoric isolated finds, historic foundation/depression and a historic commercial site. The large amount in Dunn County are mostly clustered near the Missouri Creek where several avocational surveys over a period of years resulted in the identification of dozens of sites. These are near a portion of the line that is proposed to be retired. Sites that are adjacent to or overlap the transmission line are bolded in Table 1.

**Table 1. Previously recorded sites within one mile of the project area.**

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Period/Affiliation
<b>BBF1</b>	<b>Mill Creek Cemetery</b>	<b>Cemetery/Burial</b>	
<b>BBF2</b>	<b>Al ma City Public Cemetery</b>	<b>Cemetery/Burial</b>	
BBF9	Tell Church and Cemetery	Cemetery/Burial	
BBF15	Maxville Public Cemetery	Cemetery/Burial	
BBF52	Cascade Cemetery	Cemetery/Burial	
BF5/BBF62	Chippewa River Mounds	Mound(s) – Other/Unk	Woodland
BF7/BBF64	Misha Mokwa Mound	Mound(s) – Other/Unk	Woodland
BF16/BBF70	Castleburg 1	Lithic Scatter, Mound(s) – Conical	Woodland
BF17	Castleburg 2	Campsite/Village	Woodland
BF18/BBF71	Castleburg 3	Mound(s) – Conical, Linear	Late Woodland
BF19	Hurlburt 1 Site	Campsite/Village	Woodland
BF21	Hess 1 Site	Campsite/Village	Woodland
BF22	Hess 2 Site	Campsite/Village	
BF23	Hess 3 Site	Campsite/Village	
BF34	Parker 5 Site	Campsite/Village	
BF35	Bruce 1 Site	Campsite/Village	
BF36	Bruce 2 Site	Campsite/Village	
BF66	Lowenhagen Site	Campsite/Village	

BF101	Cafe Site		
<b>BF102</b>	<b>Waldemar Site</b>		
<b>BF103</b>	<b>Jacobson Site</b>		
BF108	Timm Site		Oneota, Paleo-Indian
BF109	Bachhuber Site		
BF110	Tell Lake		Middle Woodland
<b>BF112</b>	<b>Gleiter</b>	<b>Campsite/Village</b>	<b>Oneota, Woodland</b>
BF113	Huber Site		Middle Archaic
<b>BF170</b>	<b>Gobar Mill</b>	<b>Mill/Sawmill</b>	<b>Historic Euro-American</b>
BF190	Stewart No. 1	Campsite/Village	Late Woodland, Oneota
BF216/BBF99	Alma Mound	Mound(s) – Conical	Woodland
BF220	Franklin-Huber	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric, Archaic, Woodland
BF225	p820	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
<b>BF226</b>	<b>P821</b>	<b>Lithic Scatter</b>	<b>Late Prehistoric</b>
BF232	P827	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
<b>BF236/BBF100</b>	<b>Cemetery Coulee Mound</b>	<b>Mound(s) – Conical</b>	<b>Woodland</b>
PE52	Lauer Cellar	Found/Depression	Historic Euro-American
PE59		Campsite/Village	Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Woodland
PE60		Isolated Finds	Middle Woodland, Woodland
PE61	School Yard Site	Lithic Scatter	Historic Euro-American, Unknown Prehistoric
PE62		Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
PE65		Isolated Finds	Unknown Prehistoric
PE66		Lithic Scatter	Historic Euro-American, Unknown Prehistoric
PE67		Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
PE78	More Water	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric
PE104		Campsite/Village	Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland
PE107/BPE43	Arkansaw Creek	Campsite/Village, Mounds(s) – Other/Unk	Unknown Prehistoric, Woodland
PE123	County Line Sugar Camp	Sugar Bush	Historic Euro-American
<b>PE124</b>	<b>Arkansaw Sugar Camp</b>	<b>Sugar Bush</b>	<b>Historic Euro-American</b>
PE127	Waterville Sugar Camp	Sugar Bush	Historic Euro-American
DN199	Forester P604	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric
DN200	Forester 605	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric
DN201	Forester 606	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric
DN202	Forester P607	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric
DN214	Wolf P623	Isolated Finds	Unknown Prehistoric
DN215	Hall P624	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN216	Forester P625	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric

<b>DN223</b>	<b>Forster</b>	<b>Lithic Scatter</b>	<b>Unknown Prehistoric</b>
DN224	Wolf-630	Campsite/Village	Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, Woodland
DN225	Wolf-631	Campsite/Village	Late Paleoindian, Late Woodland, Woodland
DN226	Wolf-632	Campsite/Village	Archaic, Late Archaic
DN231	Alfred Forester	Cabin/Homestead, Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric
DN237	AC Forster	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN238	Forster Trees	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN239	Forester III	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN240	Forester 4	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN241	Forester V	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN242	Forester 6	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN266	Wendt 682	Campsite/Village	Late Paleindian
DN268	Wendt P714	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric
DN269	Wendt P713	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN270	Wendt P712	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN273	Wendt P706	Campsite/Village	Archaic, Late Archaic
DN282	Wendt P725	Campsite/Village, Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric, Archaic, Late Archaic, Late Woodland, Woodland, Historic Euro-American
DN283	Wendt P726	Lithic Scatter, Campsite/Village	Woodland
DN286	Wendt	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN287	Wendt	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN288	Wendt	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN290	Wendt	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN291	Wendt	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN292	Wendt	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN293	Wendt	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN295	Wendt	Campsite/Village, Lithic Scatter	Archaic, Late Archaic
DN296	Wendt	Lithic Scatter, Campsite/Village	Archaic, Late Archaic
DN298	Wendt p745	Campsite/Village	Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Late Paleoindian, Late Woodland, Early Woodland
DN303	Wendt p751	Campsite/Village	Woodland, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland
DN304	Wendt p752	Campsite/Village	Paleoindian, Late Paleoindian
DN305	Keenlyne Ridge	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric, Late Woodland, Late Paleoindian, Early Woodland
DN306	Wendt p757	Isolated Finds	Woodland, Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric
DN310	Wendt p310	Campsite/Village	Archaic, Woodland, Late Archaic, Early Woodland,



			Middle Woodland
DN311	Wendt p766	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric
DN312	Wendt p767	Campsite/Village	Woodland
DN314	Wendt p769	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric
DN315	Wendt p770	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric
DN316	Wendt p771	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric
DN317	Wendt p772 and p791	Campsite/Village	Late Paleoindian, Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland
DN318	Wendt p773, p774	Campsite/Village	Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic
DN319	Wendt p775	Campsite/Village	Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic
DN321	Wendt p778	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric
DN323	Wendt p780	Cabin/Homestead, Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric, Historic Euro-American
DN324	Wendt p781	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric
DN328	Wendt p785	Campsite/Village	Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Late Woodland, Woodland
DN329	Wendt p786, p787	Campsite/Village	Archaic, Woodland, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland
DN335		Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN336		Isolated Finds	Late Archaic
DN337		Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN338		Campsite/Village	Late Archaic, Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric
DN340		Campsite/Village	Late Paleoindian, Middle Archaic
DN341		Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric
DN342		Campsite/Village	Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland
DN346		Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN388	P845	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN389	P846	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN390	P847	Isolated Finds	Late Prehistoric
DN406	P867	Lithic Scatter, Campsite/Village	Woodland
DN407	P868	Lithic Scatter	Paleoindian, Unknown Prehistoric
DN408	P869	Lithic Scatter	Archaic, Late Archaic, Unknown Prehistoric
DN409	P875	Campsite/Village	Historic Euro-American
DN410	P876	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN411	P877	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN412	P878	Campsite/Village	Late Archaic
DN413	P888	Lithic Scatter,	Unknown Prehistoric

		Campsite/Village	
DN414	P881	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN415	P883	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN416	P884	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN439	P937	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN440	P938	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN443	P949	Lithic Scatter	Woodland
DN444	P951	Farmstead, Lithic Scatter	Late Paleoindian, Paleoindian, Woodland, Late Woodland, Historic Euro-American
DN445	P952	Farmstead, Lithic Scatter	Historic Euro-American, Unknown Prehistoric
DN446	P953	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN447	P959	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN453	Missouri Valley School	School/Government	Historic Euro-American
DN454	Forster South Coulee Branch	Lithic Scatter	Paleoindian, Late Paleoindian
<b>DN456</b>	<b>South Missouri Creek Ditch Site 1</b>	<b>Lithic Scatter</b>	<b>Late Woodland, Woodland</b>
DN457	South Missouri Creek Ditch Site 2	Campsite/Village, Lithic Scatter	Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Archaic
DN458	Creekside Site 1	Campsite/Village, Lithic Scatter	Late Archaic, Early Woodland
DN459	Creekside Site 2	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN460	South Missouri Ditch Site 3	Campsite/Village, Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN461	South Missouri Ditch Site 4	Cabin/Homestead, Campsite/Village, Lithic Scatter	Late Woodland, Unknown Historic
DN462	South Missouri Ditch Site 5	Campsite/Village, Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN463	South Missouri Ditch Site 6	Campsite/Village, Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN464	Sinz Toe Slope 2	Campsite/Village, Lithic Scatter	Late Archaic, Archaic
DN465	Sinz Toe Slope 3	Campsite/Village, Lithic Scatter	Woodland, Late Woodland
DN469	Sinz Toe Slope 4	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
DN470	Sinz Toe Slope 5	Campsite/Village, Lithic Scatter	Late Archaic, Archaic
DN471	Sinz South Coulee Find 1	Isolated Finds	Late Paleoindian, Paleoindian
DN472	Sinz South Coulee Find 2	Isolated Finds	Paleoindian, Late Paleoindian
BPI48	Poplar Hill Cemetery	Cemetery/Burial	Historic Euro-American
PI212	Flanders Site	Campsite/Village	Middle Woodland
PI213	Rock Elm Site	Campsite/Village	Archaic
PI330	PI 207	Isolated Finds	Unknown Prehistoric
PI347	PI 245	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric
<b>PI424</b>	<b>P #324</b>	<b>Isolated Find</b>	<b>Unknown Prehistoric</b>
PI505	Plum City I	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric
PI506	Plum City II	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric
PI596/BPI49	Lost Creek School Cemetery	Cemetery/Burial	Historic Euro-American

PI600	P870 & P858	Farmstead, Lithic Scatter, Foundation/Depression	Unknown Prehistoric, Historic Euro-American
PI601	P871	Commercial	Historic Euro-American
PI671	Kendell	Campsite/Village	Woodland, Middle Woodland

Twelve of the previously recorded sites overlap the current project area or are immediately adjacent to the line. However, many of these are on the portions of the line proposed to be retired. Unless otherwise noted in the descriptions below, the transmission line is within the following site areas. Aside from those listed below, one cemetery is near the project (BBF52 - Maxville Public Cemetery), but is on the opposite side of the road from the project area (see Figure 4).

### **Sites in or near project area**

#### ***Buffalo County – All on portion of line proposed to be retired***

BBF1, called Mill Creek Cemetery, is adjacent to but might not overlap the existing N5 transmission line in Buffalo County (see Figure 1). This site is located [REDACTED]. This burial site is protected under State Statute 157.70, and consultation with the Wisconsin Historical Society is required before any ground disturbing activities or heavy equipment drive in this area.

BBF 2, called Alma City Public Cemetery, is east of [REDACTED] (see Figure 1). The existing transmission line is adjacent to this cemetery, and the poles for the line may span over the cemetery, but no poles are located in the cemetery. MVAC can field verify the location of the project in relationship to the project area. This burial site is protected under State Statute 157.70, and consultation with the Wisconsin Historical Society is required before any ground disturbing activities or heavy equipment drive in this area.

BF102, called the Waldemar Site, is east of [REDACTED] (see Figure 1). According to the WHPD and Penman (1984: 92), this site was recorded as result of a landowner interview. No other information about the size of the site or cultural affiliation is provided in either source. It is likely this was a prehistoric collection.

BF103, called the Jacobson Site, is northwest of the [REDACTED] (see Figure 1). According to the WHPD and Penman (1984: 92), this site was recorded as result of a landowner interview. No other information about the size of the site or cultural affiliation is provided in either source. It is likely this was a prehistoric collection.

BF112, called Gleiter, is located near [REDACTED] (see Figure 1). According to the WHPD and Penman (1984: 92), this site was recorded as result of a landowner interview. It is recorded as an Oneota and Woodland campsite/village.

BF170, called the Gober Mill, is located [REDACTED] (see Figure 1). This historic Euro-American sawmill is in marsh, and according to the WHPD, is within the CTH S right of way. This mill was in operation from 1858 to 1915, when it was destroyed by a flood. According to Rusch and Penman (1982: 28), no above ground remains were visible when the site was visited in 1979, and no subsurface testing was conducted at that time.

BF236/BBF100, called the Cemetery Coulee Mound, is Woodland conical mound. This uncatalogued burial site located [REDACTED] (see Figure 1). The WHPD

indicates that there was likely one conical mound, thirty two feet in diameter, and two and a half feet wide at this location. The WHPD does also point out that according to historic references, there could be a second mound in this vicinity. This human burial site is protected under State Statute 157.70 and consultation with the Wisconsin Historical Society is required before any ground disturbing activities or driving of heavy equipment take place within the site boundaries.

***Buffalo County - on portion of line to be rebuilt***

BF226, called p821, is located [REDACTED] (see Figure 4). This site is a late prehistoric lithic scatter with debitage and a triangular point. Although the centerline of the transmission line may not overlap this, the 80 foot easement may encroach upon this site.

***Pepin County - on portion of line to be rebuilt***

PE124, called Arkansaw Sugar Camp, is [REDACTED] (see Figure 8). This historic Euro-American sugar camp was recorded based on a drawing in the Wisconsin Land Economic Inventory. This is adjacent to the transmission line, but does not necessarily overlap it. The 80 feet easement of the line may overlap this site.

***Dunn County - All on portion of line proposed to be retired***

DN223, called Forster, is on a [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (see Figures 9 and 10). This site consisted of a lithic scatter measuring approximately 200 by 200 feet.

DN456, called South Missouri Creek Ditch Site 1, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (see Figures 9 and 10). This site was found during surface survey in a plowed field, and consisted of lithics made of Prairie du Chien chert.

***Pierce County - on portion of line to be rebuilt***

PI424, called P #324, is located [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (see Figure 11). This site consists of an isolated biface on a hill west of Rock Elm Creek. The existing transmission line is adjacent to this site.


**SUMMARY**

MVAC reviewed the information for proposed changes to the DPC N5 transmission line. There are 158 previously recorded sites within one mile of the transmission line, and many of these are near the portion of the line that is proposed to be retired. These sites included some burial sites, which are protected under State Statute 157.70 and consultation with the Wisconsin Historical Society prior to heavy equipment or ground disturbing activities in the area. Although the retiring of a line usually does not involve ground disturbance, if access roads need to be cut

to get to the poles, then these areas will need to be looked at. MVAC will work with DPC on field procedures for these areas once the final plans are established.

The preceding information is accurate as of March 2017 as much as the WHPD is accurate, and cannot account for errors in the WHPD. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



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January 29, 2018

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### Addendum to MVAC Short Report Series 2017-14

Re: Addendum to Literature Review for a Portion of the Dairyland Power Cooperative N5 Rebuild and Partial Line Retirement in Buffalo, Pepin, Dunn, and Pierce Counties, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Thompson-

This literature review is an addendum to the literature review submitted by the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center (MVAC) in March 2017 for portions of the N-5 transmission line in Buffalo, Pepin, Dunn, and Pierce Counties, Wisconsin (Twinde-Javner 2017). Since that literature review was written, there have been some changes to the route, including a new and alternative route for portions of the line in Buffalo, Pierce and Pepin Counties. MVAC has reviewed the proposed changes. The proposed changes to the transmission line are located in the following Townships, Ranges, and Sections:

Township 23 North, Range 13 West, Section 26 and 27  
Township 25 North, Range 14 West, Sections 16, 18, 19, and 21  
Township 25 North, Range 15 West, Sections 1, 12 and 13  
Township 26 North, Range 15 West, Sections 25, 26, 27, and 36

## METHODOLOGY

MVAC utilized the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD), an internet-based interface maintained by the Wisconsin Historical Society which allows approved archaeologists to access data on each site and previous surveys in the state, to review information about the project area. Using the information from the WHPD, a list of previous surveys and previously recorded sites within one mile of the N5 transmission line was generated.

## RESULTS

### Buffalo County

The proposed project includes retirement of a portion of an existing line in which poles will be removed, and the reconstruction of a portion of the existing line. The first proposed change to the project area since the March 2017 literature review (Twinde-Javner 2017) includes a change near the intersection of CTH I and CTH D in Buffalo County (Figure 1). The proposed change includes following CTH D to the east on the south side of the road, then heading south



Figure 1. Location of "2018 Proposed Changes" in relationship to project area that may be retired and what may be a new build.



and southwest following McDonald Road to tie tap into an existing line.

Previous surveys within one mile of this were previously described in the March 2017 literature review (Twinde-Javner 2017). According to the WHPD, the three previous surveys that are within a mile of this realignment include: a Phase I archaeological survey of the Alma to Tremval and Alma and Crystal Cave transmission line; a Phase I archaeological survey for a USDA grade stabilization project; and, a third project mapped south of the realignment in which there is no information in the WHPD. None of these surveys overlap the project area.

According to the WHPD, there are three previously recorded sites within one mile of the realignment (Table 1). None of these overlap the realignment area.

**Table 1. Previously recorded sites within one mile of the project area.**

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Period/Affiliation
BF21	Hess 1 Site	Campsite/Village	Woodland
BF23	Hess 3 Site	Campsite/Village	
BF63	Synstad Site	Workshop Site	

### **Pepin and Pierce County**

The second change includes two alternatives southeast of Rock Elm. South of USH 10 in Pepin County, the line heads north-south where it crosses USH 10, and then continuing north before it heads west then further north. Proposed alternatives to this route include one alternative crossing USH 10, then immediately heading west following USH 10, while the second alternative heads west from the existing line starting approximately a half mile south of USH 10. This second alternative heads west for approximately a mile and a half, where it then turns north, and joins the first alternative heading west along USH 10. The two joined alternatives continue heading west following USH 10 into Pierce County, then head north along CTH ZZ for two and half miles. It then splits into two alternatives again, with one alternative heading north along CTH ZZ and the other heading east along CTH XX for a half mile, and then heading north along 50th Street, which is along the Pierce and Pepin County line. The alternatives continue to head north for a half mile, where they join up with the line originally researched in the 2017 literature review (Twinde-Javner 2017). The line then heads west along 450<sup>th</sup> Avenue until CTH S. At this point, the original line researched in 2017 heads north then west then north again along CTH S, and then heads west along 490<sup>th</sup> Avenue until 170<sup>th</sup> Street, where it follows the road north for approximately a half mile until it terminates at the existing Rock Elm Substation. The alternative to this route is that at the CTH S and 450<sup>th</sup> Avenue intersection, the alternative line continues heading west along 450<sup>th</sup> Avenue until 130<sup>th</sup> Street, where it heads north until it joins with the original line heading west along 490<sup>th</sup> Avenue (Figures 2 through 5).

According to the WHPD, there have been eight previous archaeological surveys within one mile of the alternative transmission line project area (Table 2). These include various transmission line projects, highway projects, USDA/NRCS projects, and bridge replacements. A few of these previous surveys overlap the current project area in that the project crosses a very small portion of the surveyed areas, but would not be considered a significant previous survey of the project area.

**Table 2. Previous surveys within one mile of the N-5 project alternatives.**

WHS #	Year	Type of Survey
74-1013	1975, 1977, 1978	Phase I archaeological of the Alma to Tremval and Alma To Crystal Cave transmission line.
86-0688	1986	Phase I survey of two bridge replacements in the Town of Rock Elm.
91-0670	1992	Phase I archaeological survey of an existing Dairyland Power Cooperative transmission line in Pierce County.
06-0551	2006	Phase I archaeological survey of twenty NRCS project areas in Pierce County.
08-0455	2008	Phase I archaeological testing of multiple parcels for proposed NRCS projects.
91-0670	1992	Phase I archaeological survey along of a Dairyland Power Cooperative transmission line.
96-5029	?	No information in the WHPD
12-0503	2012	Phase I archaeological survey of various USDA NRCS projects in Pierce County.

According to the WHPD, there are fourteen previously recorded sites within one mile of the 2018 project alternatives (Table 3), including four in Pepin County, and ten in Pierce County. These include historic Euro-American cemeteries, a prehistoric mound group, prehistoric campsite/villages, lithic scatters, prehistoric isolated finds, historic sugar bushes, and, a historic foundation/depression. Two sites (bolded in the table 3) overlap the project alternatives.

**Table 3. Previously recorded sites within one mile of the N-5 project alternatives.**

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Period/Affiliation
PE51	Hert Site	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric
<b>PE52</b>	<b>Lauer Cellar</b>	<b>Found/Depression</b>	<b>Historic Euro-American</b>
PE127	Waterville Sugar Camp	Sugar Bush	Historic Euro-American
PE130	Big Coulee Sugar Camp	Sugar Bush	Historic Euro-American
BPI48	Poplar Hill Cemetery	Cemetery/Burial	Historic Euro-American
PI14/BPI98	Plum Pits	Cache/Pit/Hearth, Mound(s) – Other/Unk	Unknown Prehistoric
PI212	Flanders Site	Campsite/Village	Middle Woodland
PI213	Rock Elm Site	Campsite/Village	Archaic
PI330	PI 207	Isolated Finds	Unknown Prehistoric
PI347	PI 245	Campsite/Village	Unknown Prehistoric
<b>PI424</b>	<b>P #324</b>	<b>Isolated Find</b>	<b>Unknown Prehistoric</b>
PI596/BPI49	Lost Creek School Cemetery	Cemetery/Burial	Historic Euro-American
PI643	Smith Thunderbird	Isolated Finds	Oneota
PI671	Kendell	Campsite/Village	Woodland, Middle Woodland

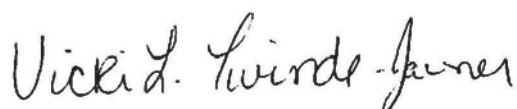
PE52, called Lauer Cellar, is a historic Euro-American cellar, located [REDACTED] Figure 2). This cellar is made of cement, with earth piles on top and on the three sides. This site was

found by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin's (SHSW) archaeology program in 1991 while surveying for a climbing lane for USH 10 (Groethe and Hansen 1992). The cellar is 12.5 feet north to south, and 10 feet east to west. The SHSW suggested that the cellar was used for crop storage, and likely dated to post 1870. They did find some glass in shovel tests around the cellar, but it appeared to have been artifacts deposited after the cellar was abandoned. Since this cellar was not part of a larger building complex, and due to its lack of architectural significance, SHSW did not recommend it for additional work at that time.

PI424, called P #324, is located [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (see Figure 5). This site consists of an isolated biface on a hill west of Rock Elm Creek. The existing transmission line is adjacent to this site.

The preceding information is accurate as of January 2018 as much as the WHPD is accurate, and cannot account for errors in the WHPD. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



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