

Chad Konickson
Chief, Regulatory Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District
180 5th Street East
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

September 1, 2019

RE: Kohler Data Recovery Interim Technical Report
USACE Number 2015-01213-JLK
WHS Number 16-0330/SB
UWM-CRM 2018-032; TM 2019-012
City of Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Konickson,

The following presents the preliminary results of the archaeological field investigations conducted during 2018 and laboratory processing to date for the above referenced project. Plans for upcoming field and laboratory investigations are also provided.

Project Description

The Kohler Company is developing an 18-hole golf course on 247 acres of undeveloped, wooded dune land the company owns along Lake Michigan, T14N R23E, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin (Figure 1). In August 2018, UWM-CRM commenced Phase III investigations of 47SB0173 Kohler Dunes and Swales. The work was conducted under the terms of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between Kohler Company, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE), Wisconsin Department of Natural Resource (WDNR), and the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS). The original Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) identifying Commonwealth Heritage Group as the archaeological contractor was amended to identify UWM-CRM as the archaeological contractor. Terms of the MOA and approved Data Recovery Plan (DRP) anticipated excavation of 1500 m².

Site Conditions

The environment of 47SB0173 consists of a mixed deciduous and conifer forest that has developed on stabilized dune surfaces (Figure 2). The dunes form a gently rolling landform marked by linear ridges trending north-south parallel to the Lake Michigan shoreline. Archaeological deposits are generally contained in the swales between dune formations. In some cases, repeated occupations in the same locale have produced a compressed palimpsest of cultural deposits representing as a complex sheet midden (Figure 3). More rarely, what appears to be debris consistent with a single short-term occupation are found in these

same inter-dune areas. Soils in the site area are consistently sandy. They range from well-drained on higher elevations to saturated in lower inter-dune areas.

Block excavations consisting of four or more 2-x-2-m units were hand excavated using skimming shovels and trowels (Figure 4). All spoil was sifted through 1/4" mesh hardware cloth (Figure 5). Excavations were documented using a form-based recording system, along with digital photographs as well as plan and profile maps.

Geomorphological investigations, conducted by Stratamorph, LLC, were undertaken in tandem with the archaeological excavations. Investigations included extraction of soil cores, hand excavation soil test pits, and documentation of soil horizonation in exposed excavation profiles (Figure 6).

Archaeological Field Results

From August to November 2018, UWM-CRM archaeologists conducted Phase III data recovery operations at 47SB0173 (Kohler Dunes and Swales). Site 47SB0173 defines a multi-component prehistoric Native American habitation and uncatalogued burial site harboring Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and Late Woodland/Oneota (Mero Complex) occupations, as well as the Fairchild Fish House, an 1850-1905 family homestead and fishery (Jones et al. 2015; Kubiceck et al. 2015; WHPD 2019).

The excavations identified a total of 486 features, 324 of which were prehistoric cultural features, consisting of pits, postmolds, artifact concentrations, and sheet middens (Table 1). Four features date to the 19th century: a privy, domestic structure, outbuilding and midden (Figure 7; Table 2). The remaining 162 features were determined to be natural. Post patterns revealed a minimum of six Late Woodland structures (Figure 8, Figure 9, Figure 10, Figure 11, Figure 12, and Figure 13) and one possible Early/Middle Woodland structure (Figure 14).

Table 1. Types of prehistoric cultural features identified at 47SB0173 Kohler Dunes and Swales.

Feature Type	Count	Percent
Post	239	69%
Pit	65	23%
Midden	18	6%
Concentration	2	2%
Total	324	100%

Table 2. Types of historic cultural features identified at 47SB0173 Kohler Dunes and Swales.

Feature Type	Count	Percent
Privy	1	25%
Domestic Structure	1	25%
Midden	1	25%
Outbuilding	1	25%
Total	4	100%

Phase III field investigations at the Fairchild House have been completed. A total of 77 m² (65 m³) associated with the Fairchild House were excavated. These excavations revealed the main house footprint, a privy, a midden, and an outbuilding (Figure 7).

Diagnostic ceramic vessels and projectile points/knives recovered during the Phase III excavations from throughout the site indicate that the site harbors several precontact components including, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and Late Woodland/Oneota (Mero Complex) occupations.

A total of 879 m² (583 m³) was excavated during the 2018 field season (Figure 15). Spatial analysis of the precontact site components is currently in progress. In general, however, the Early Woodland and early Middle Woodland components are located in the northern portion of the site, west of the wetlands. The late Middle Woodland component is concentrated in the northern part of the site, east of the wetlands. The Late Woodland and Late-Woodland/Oneota (Mero Complex) diagnostics appear to be concentrated in the southeastern portion of the site, with ephemeral traces in the northern part of the site, west of the wetlands. All of the Late Woodland structures are located in the southeastern portion of the site.

Although no human remains were recovered during either Phase I or Phase II investigations, human remains were recovered from seven locations during the 2018 field investigations, (Table 3). The remains appear to be isolated fragments of human bone recovered, with one exception, from midden deposits. The sole exception consists of two incisors recovered from unconsolidated dune sand below the historic artifact bearing stratum at the Fairchild House. None of the human remains were recovered from pits and recovery locations are widely scattered (Figure 16). Human remains are in secure storage at the UWM Archaeological Research Laboratory in Milwaukee pending analysis. Following analysis, the remains will be returned to secure storage in the project field station located just outside Kohler Andrae State Park. This follows the request of tribal members who wished to temporarily store the remains as close to the recovery location as possible. Attachment C includes a copy of each preliminary report of recovery of human remains sent to WHS following each incident.

Archaeological Laboratory Results

Laboratory investigations commenced in November 2018. To date, laboratory investigations have consisted primarily of artifact washing, rebagging, and inventory; soil sample flotation and sorting; and digitization of field records. Artifact inventory for the prehistoric components of 47SB0173 was completed in May

Table 3. Human bone fragments and teeth recovered from 47SB0173 Kohler Dunes and Swales during the 2018 field season.

Field Lots	Find Number	Block	Unit(s)	Stratum	Element
5088	1	--	107	--	RI ₁ , RI ₂
3486	2	21	155	8	Occipital
2587	3	34	172	14	Right Humerus
2729	5	39	213	16	Left Temporal
2725	6	39	214	16	Unsided Rib
2755	6	39	224	16	Unsided Rib
2721	7	39	213	16	Frontal, Left temporal, Sphenoid, Nasals

2019. Inventory procedures consisted of identifying and recording artifacts based on their material type (pottery, lithics, fauna, and flora), material detail (e.g., rim sherd, body sherd, lithic tool, lithic debitage, ground stone, fire cracked rock, bone, tooth, shell, etc.), and up to five traits, including categories such as pottery surface treatment, temper, and decoration; lithic tool type and completeness; animal type, bone type, degree of burning, and modification. Artifact counts and weights are also recorded for each record. A total of 213,801 prehistoric artifacts were identified, consisting primarily of lithic debris, potsherds, and faunal remains (Table 5). Photographs of representative artifacts are located in Attachment A.

A total of 573 bags of soil samples from 514 lots, consisting of 3,114 liters were collected in the field. All of these were processed via flotation. Flotation uses jets of water to cause light-weight materials in soil samples, such as preserved botanical remains, to float to the surface of the water while heavier materials, like lithics, pottery, and bone to remain in the tank screen, and the soil sinks to the bottom of the tank. After the heavy and light yields dry, they are placed in clean, glass jars for further sorting and analysis. After jarring, the heavy fraction samples are sorted into the same material type categories as the artifacts recovered in the field, bagged by material type, and inventoried. Soil samples from the 47SB0173 excavations were processed in the UWM-ARL wet lab using Flote-Tech self-contained flotation units. Flotation, sorting and inventory was completed at the beginning of April 2019.

A total of 122 phytolith samples were collected in the field. These samples have been inventoried and are stored in the ARL pending analysis.

Historic period artifacts are inventoried in a separate database developed by the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University. Artifacts are separated into broad group divisions (e.g., activities, domestic, indefinite, personal, structural, and undefined), and then further split by type, category, and description. In addition, information such as condition, material, beginning and ending production date, maker, and mark are recorded where applicable. A total of 37,958 artifacts were inventoried (Table 4). Photographs of representative artifacts are located in Attachment B.

Table 4. Historic artifacts recovered during Phase III investigations at 47SB0173 Kohler Dunes and Swales.

Description	Count	Weight (g)
Activities	178	3,149.43
Domestic	4,400	25,757.33
Faunal	3,576	5,187.95
Floral	2,044	2,257.26
Indefinite Use	3,029	17,791.04
Industrial	26	2,809.51
Personal	184	1,567.80
Structural	21,375	78,692.87
Undefined Use	3,146	11,202.43
Grand Total	37,958	148,415.62

Table 5. Prehistoric artifacts recovered during Phase III investigations at 47SB0173 Kohler Dunes and Swales.

Description	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery		
Rim	1,973	11,637.01
Body	27,124	108,912.28
Fragment	54,267	20,836.13
Other	184	1,467.37
Subtotal	83,548	142,852.79
Lithics		
Formal Tool	597	8,637.39
Flake Tool	232	1,164.33
Core	151	4,938.53
Debitage	81,285	50,539.25
Groundstone	790	30,574.20
FCR	4,935	94,215.51
Subtotal	87,990	190,069.21
Fauna		
Mammal	4,911	4,119.33
Fish	23,429	848.37
Bird	253	43.67
Other	1,506	641.11
Unidentified	12,139	2,419.89
Subtotal	42,238	8,072.37
Copper		
Artifacts	2	2.99
Debris	23	17.19
Subtotal	25	20.18
Grand Total	213,801	341,014.55

Upon return from the field, all paper records were scanned and saved to the UWM secure server. Field logs were digitally entered into a Microsoft Access database. All excavated features and units were photographed and mapped in the field. In the lab, all features deemed to be cultural were digitally drawn in Adobe Illustrator and ArcMap, using the original field maps. This process produces clean, consistent, georeferenced illustrations of all features from the project. Profiles of all blocks containing cultural features were also drawn in Adobe Illustrator.

Additional Field Investigations

At the close of the 2018 field season, 879 m² of the 1500 m² required by the MOA/DRP had been excavated. Although the DRP allows for excavation of up to an additional 500 m², we do not believe this is necessary to recover an adequate sample of the site's archaeological record. In 2014, UWM-CRM conducted a Phase I survey of the Kohler property (Kubicek et al. 2015). Pursuant to that undertaking approximately 7,365

shovel tests were excavated at 10 meter intervals throughout the property. Data from the shovel testing program was used to build a temporally sensitive GIS model of debris densities across the site. The resulting distributions of material culture categories were used by Commonwealth Heritage Group to help determine placement of 99 1x1 meter Phase II test units at the site (Jones et al. 2015). In conjunction with results of the Phase II testing, the Phase I data was also used by UWM-CRM to locate the 2018 Phase III block excavations. Thus far, results of the Phase II and Phase III excavations suggest that the Phase I data is a remarkably good indicator of the nature of subsurface deposits at SB0173. Consequently, we believe that if the 621 m² remaining to be excavated are aligned according to Phase I data, the resulting sample of the archaeological deposits will be adequate to allow a robust interpretation of the archaeological record at the site. Figure 16 illustrates our plan with regard to the location of units remaining to be excavated. The 2018 field work captured information about the Late Woodland and Oneota occupations in the southeastern part of the site and the Early Woodland occupation in the northern part of the site, west of the wetlands. The 2019 field work will focus on expanding investigations in the northern part of the site, west of the wetlands, and concentrate additional excavation in the northern half of the site, east of the wetlands, capturing the Middle to Late Woodland occupations identified during the Phase I and Phase II investigations. Additional isolated excavation blocks will be placed throughout the far western portion of the site to investigate areas that produced little or no cultural material in order to control for any potential bias in the shovel test data. The 2019 field work is anticipated to take approximately three months to complete.

Laboratory Investigations

Upon completion of the 2019 field investigations, laboratory work will resume. The same procedures used for processing and inventorying the material recovered in 2018 will also be used on the materials recovered in 2019. Additional, detailed analyses will be conducted on each of the following material culture classes: chipped stone, ground stone, pottery, fauna, flora, and historic artifacts. Specialized studies will include analysis of radiocarbon assays, residue adhering to artifacts, and soil samples containing plant phytoliths.

Following the timeline stipulated by the MOA, UWM-CRM will produce two reports of investigations on the results of these analyses: one on the historic component of the site and one on the prehistoric components of the site.

Summary

At the close of the 2018 field season, field investigations for data recovery at 47SB0173 Kohler Dunes and Swales are 59% complete. The remaining field work is slated to be conducted during the summer and early fall of 2019. Inventory of the prehistoric and historic artifacts already recovered from the site is complete. Additional inventory of the materials recovered during the 2019 field season will need to be conducted this fall. Analysis of the recovered site assemblage will follow this inventory. Production of the reports required by the MOA will follow these analyses.

Please contact us with any questions or concerns at jdr@uwm.edu, or by phone at (262) 424-1887.

Sincerely,

John D. Richards, Principal Investigator
Katherine M. Sterner, Site Director and Project Manager

References Cited

Jones, Rhiannon M. , Robert J. Watson, Elissa Hult, Carrie Christman, Alexandra Mattana, Amanda Roller and Kathryn C. Egan-Bruhy

2015 Phase II Archaeological Investigations 47SB0173 Sheboygan County, Wisconsin.
Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc., WR-0910, Milwaukee, WI.

Kubicek, Richard H., Jennifer L. Picard, Marcus A. Schulenburg, Alexander W. Anthony, Jennifer R. Haas and John D. Richards

2015 Phase I Archaeological Investigations of the Kohler Property, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin.
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Archaeology Research Laboratory Reports of Investigations
No. 343, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Archaeological Research Laboratory, Milwaukee,
Wisconsin.

WHPD

2019 Archaeological Site Inventory. Electronic document, <http://wisahrd.org/ASI/Sites/Primary.aspx?id=6559>, accessed March 11, 2019.

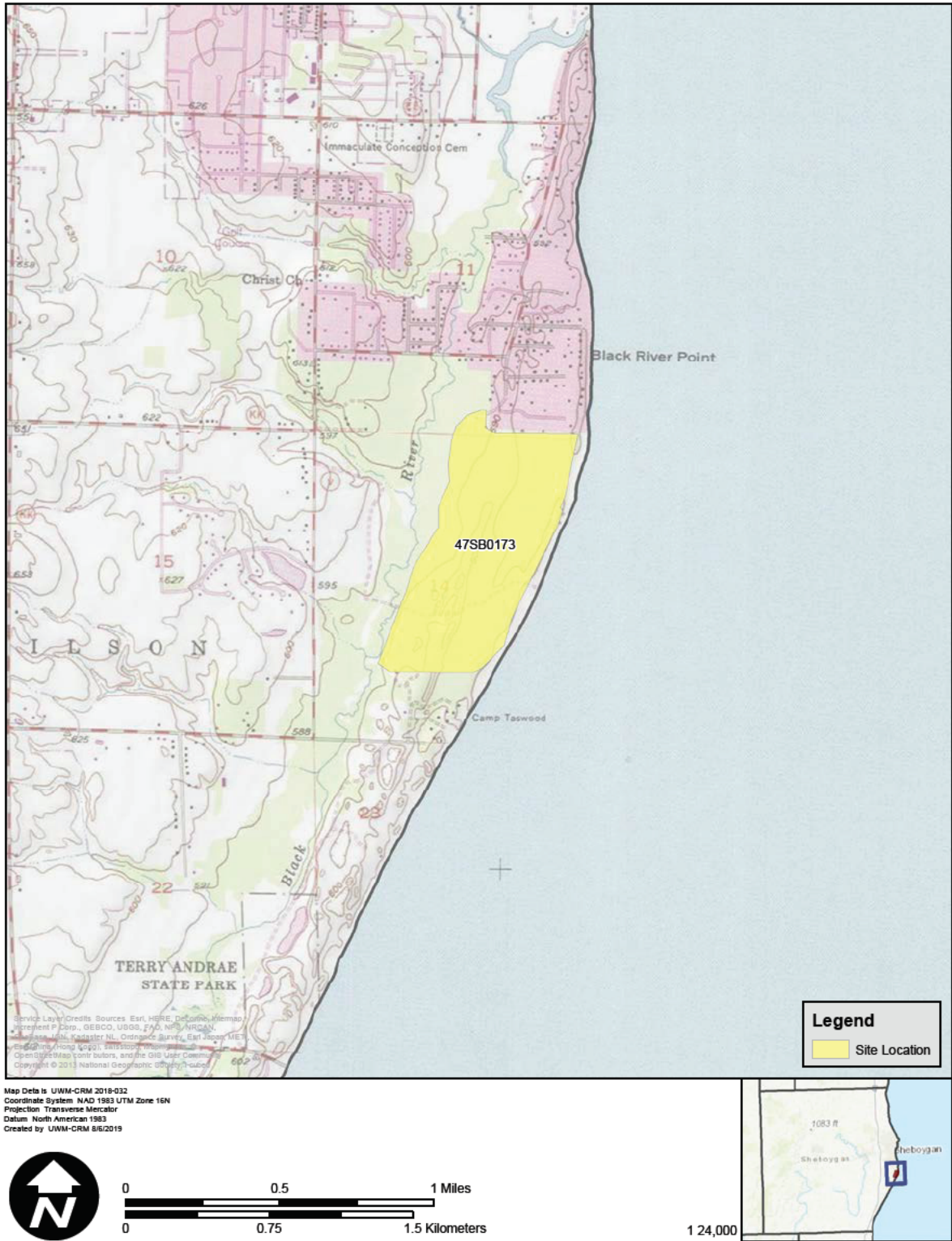


Figure 1. Project location.



Figure 2. Forested environment at 47SB0173.

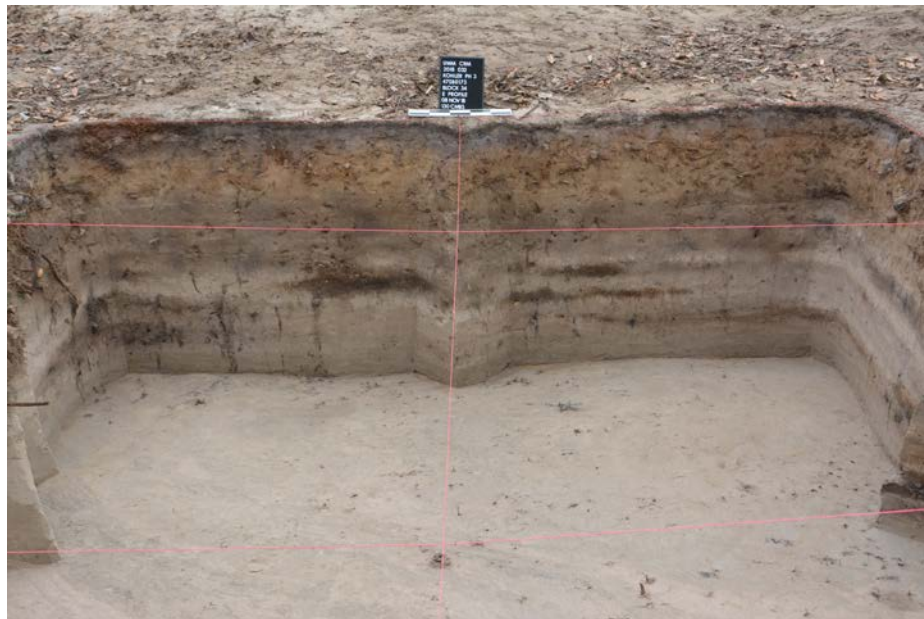


Figure 3. Profile of sequentially deposited sheet middens in Block 34.



Figure 4. Crew excavating Block 23.



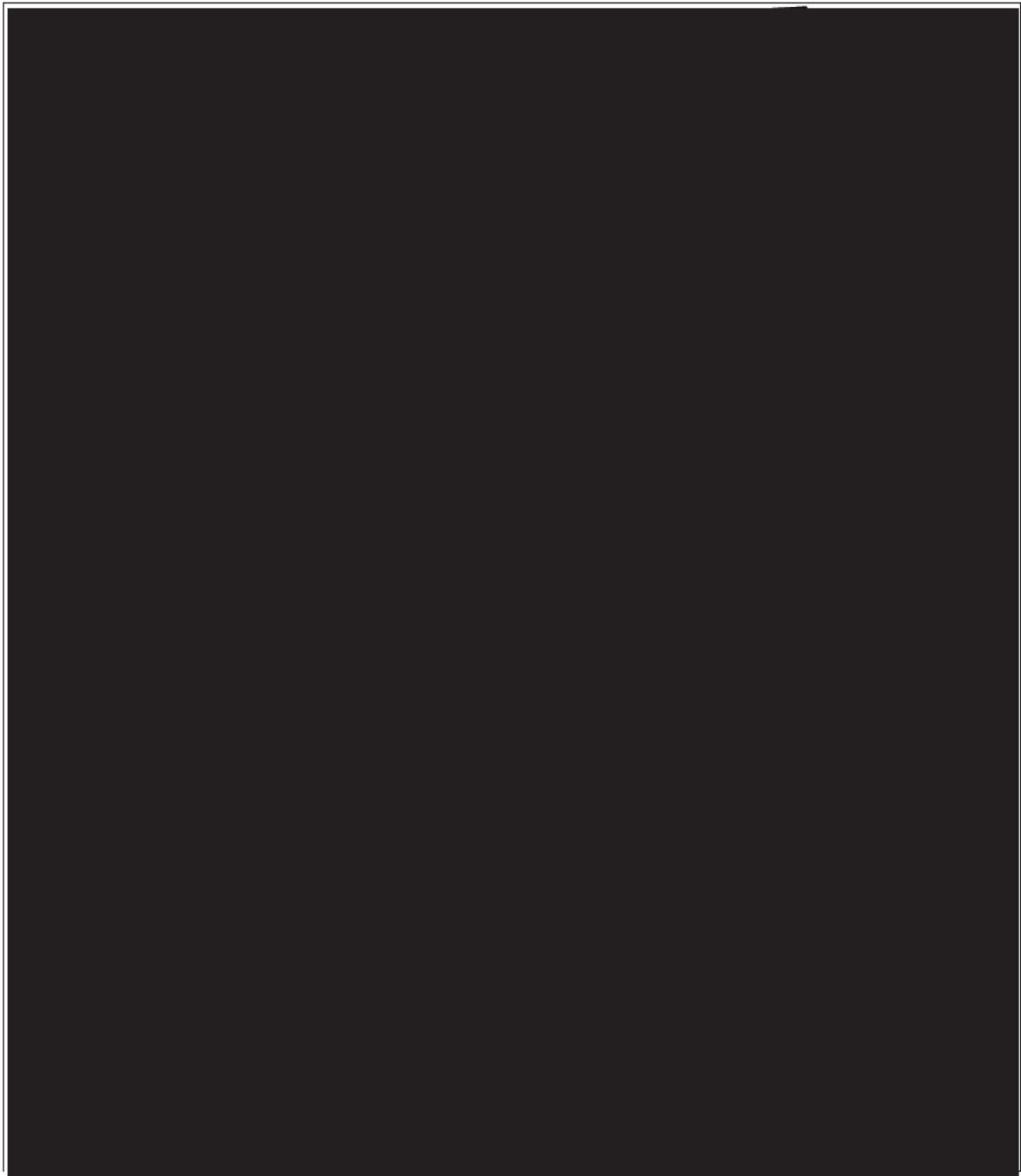
Figure 5. Crew screening excavated soil.



Figure 6. Historic features at the Fairchild House.

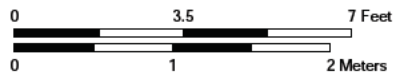


Figure 7. Soil coring by Stratamorph, LLC.



Map Details: UWM-CRM 2018-032
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Created by: UWM-CRM 4/17/2019
Imagery Source: WROC, WisDNR

UWM-CRM 2018-032
Kohler Dunes and Swales (47SB0173)
Block 12 Cultural Features
Late Woodland



1:36

Figure 8. Late Woodland feature distribution in Block 12.

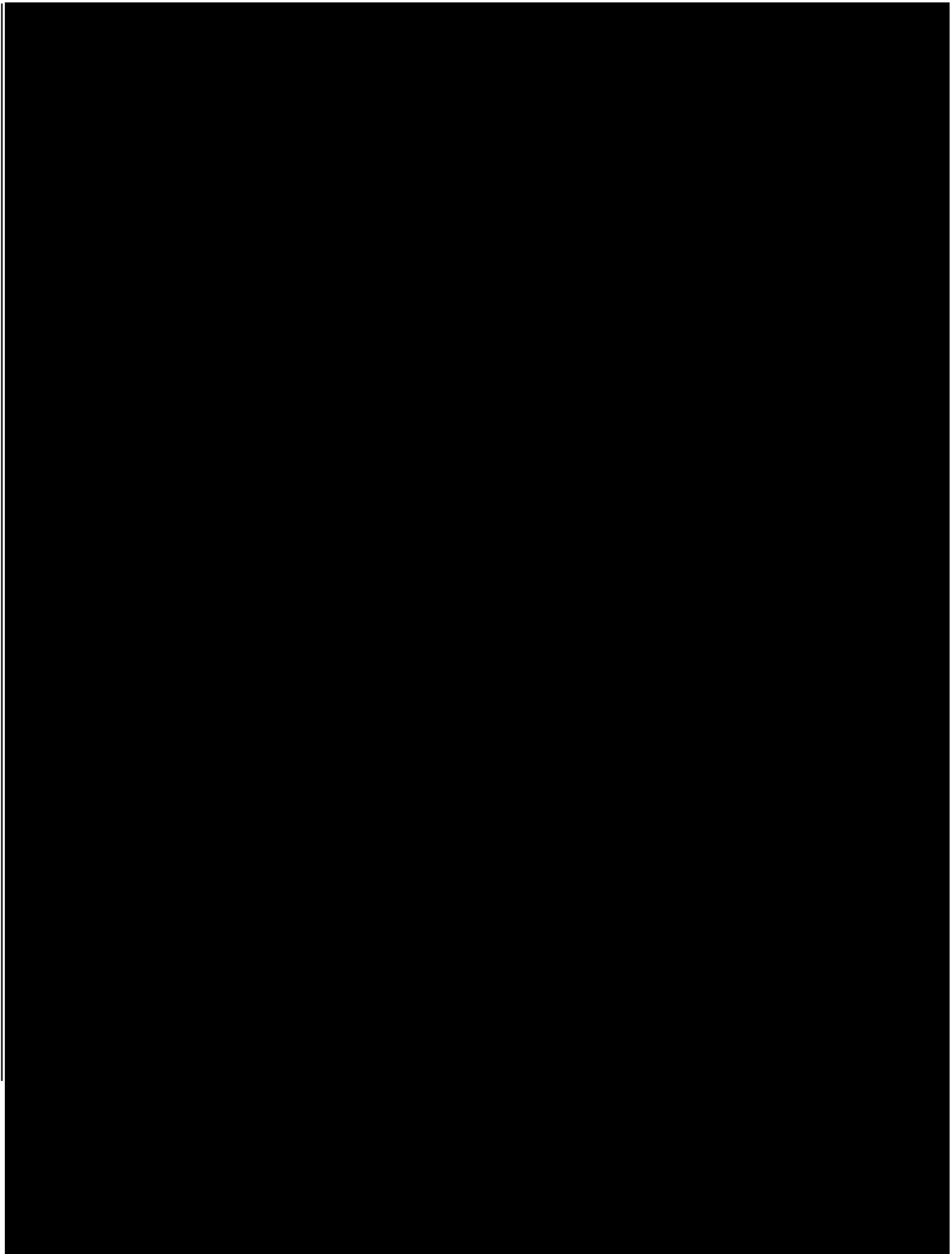


Figure 9. Late Woodland feature distribution in Block 13.

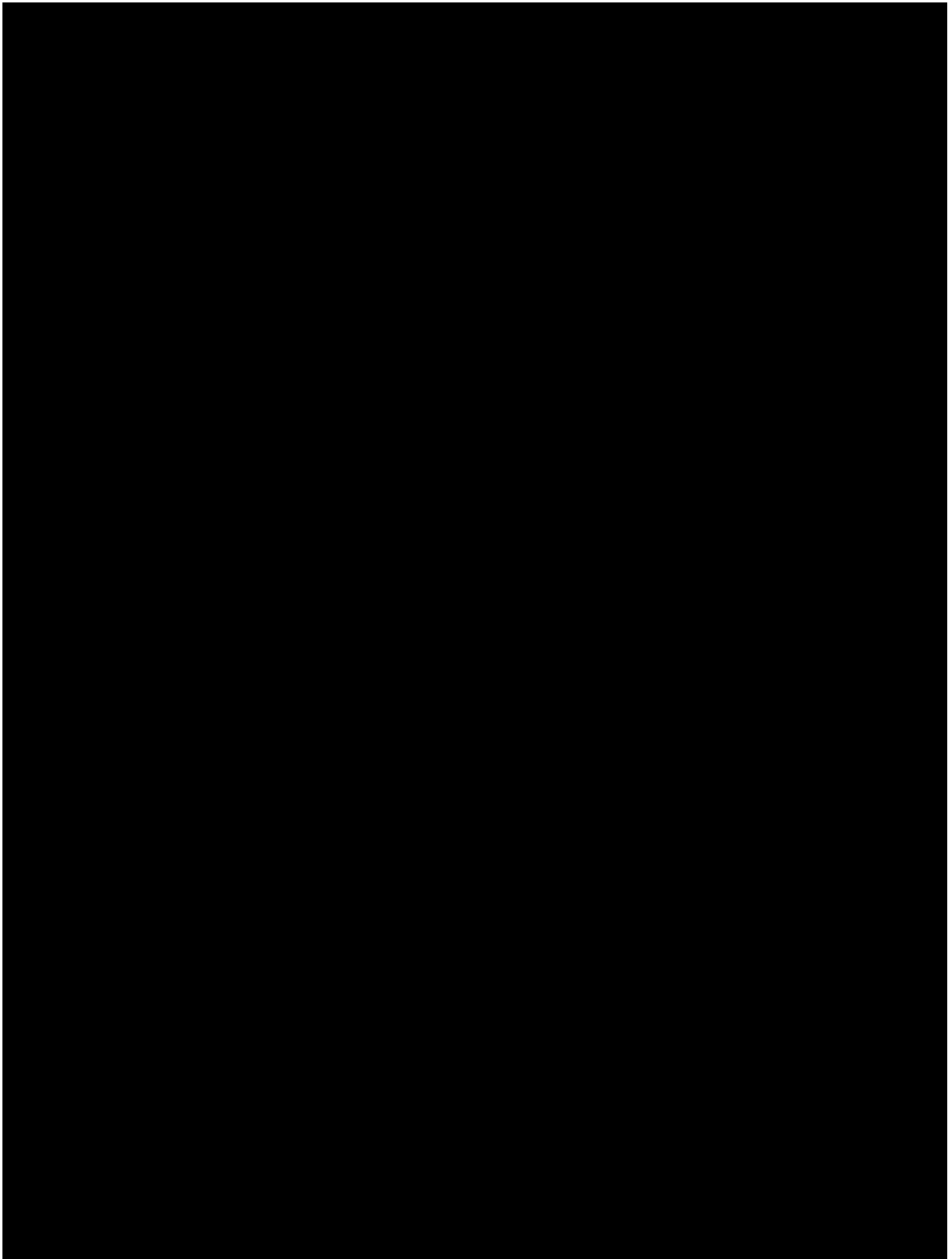


Figure 10. Late Woodland feature distribution in Block 15.

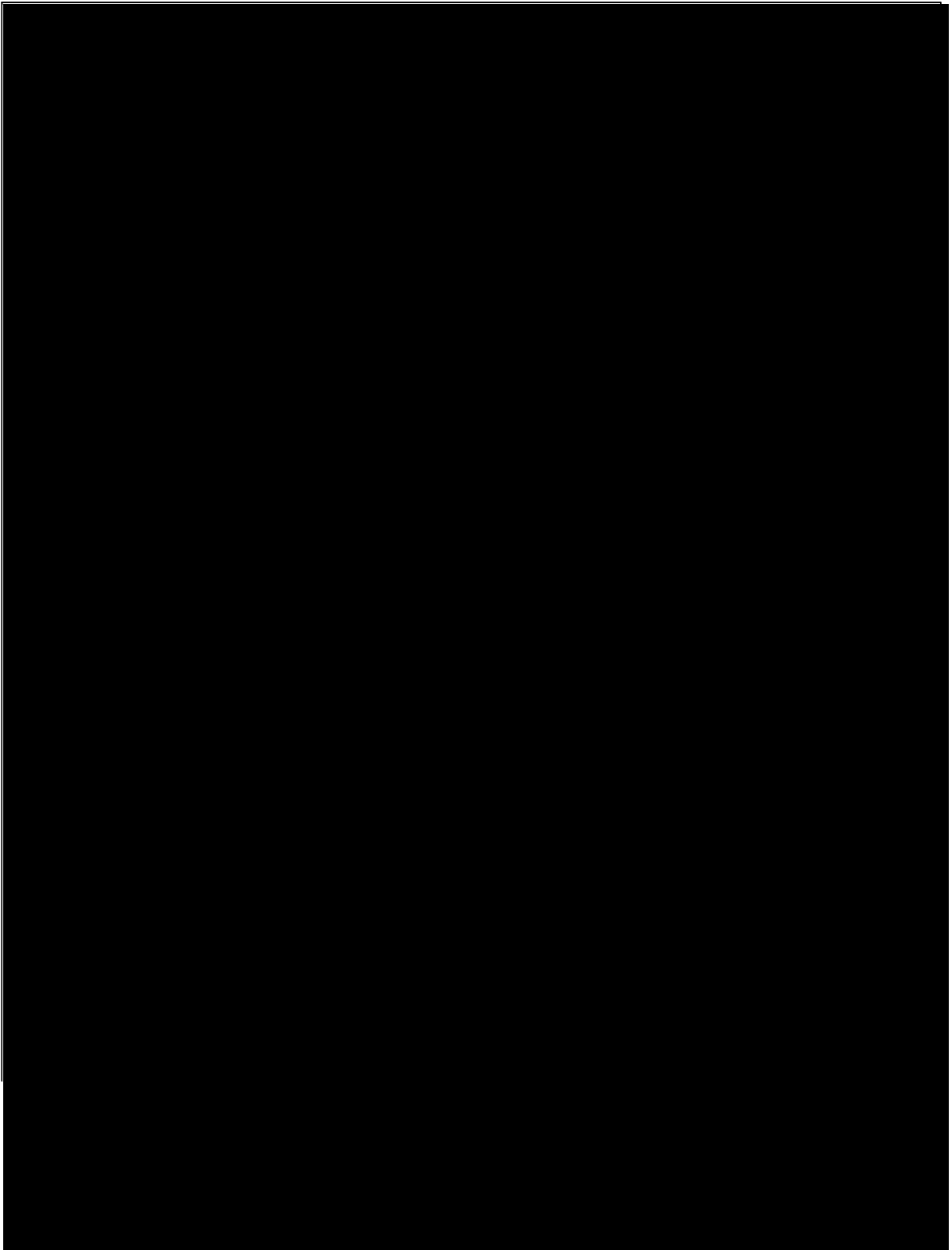


Figure 11. Late Woodland feature distribution in Block 17.

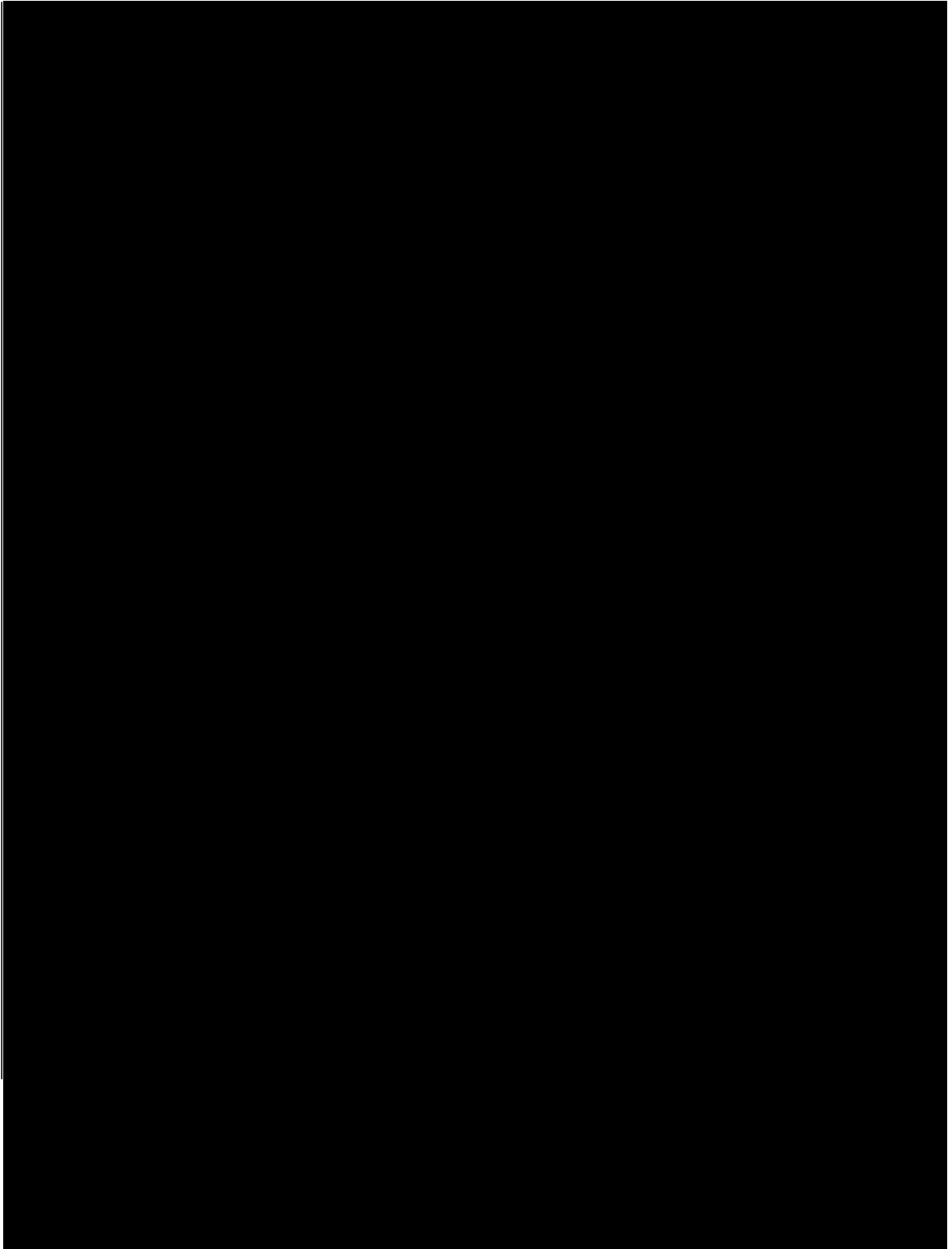


Figure 12. Late Woodland feature distribution in Block 21.

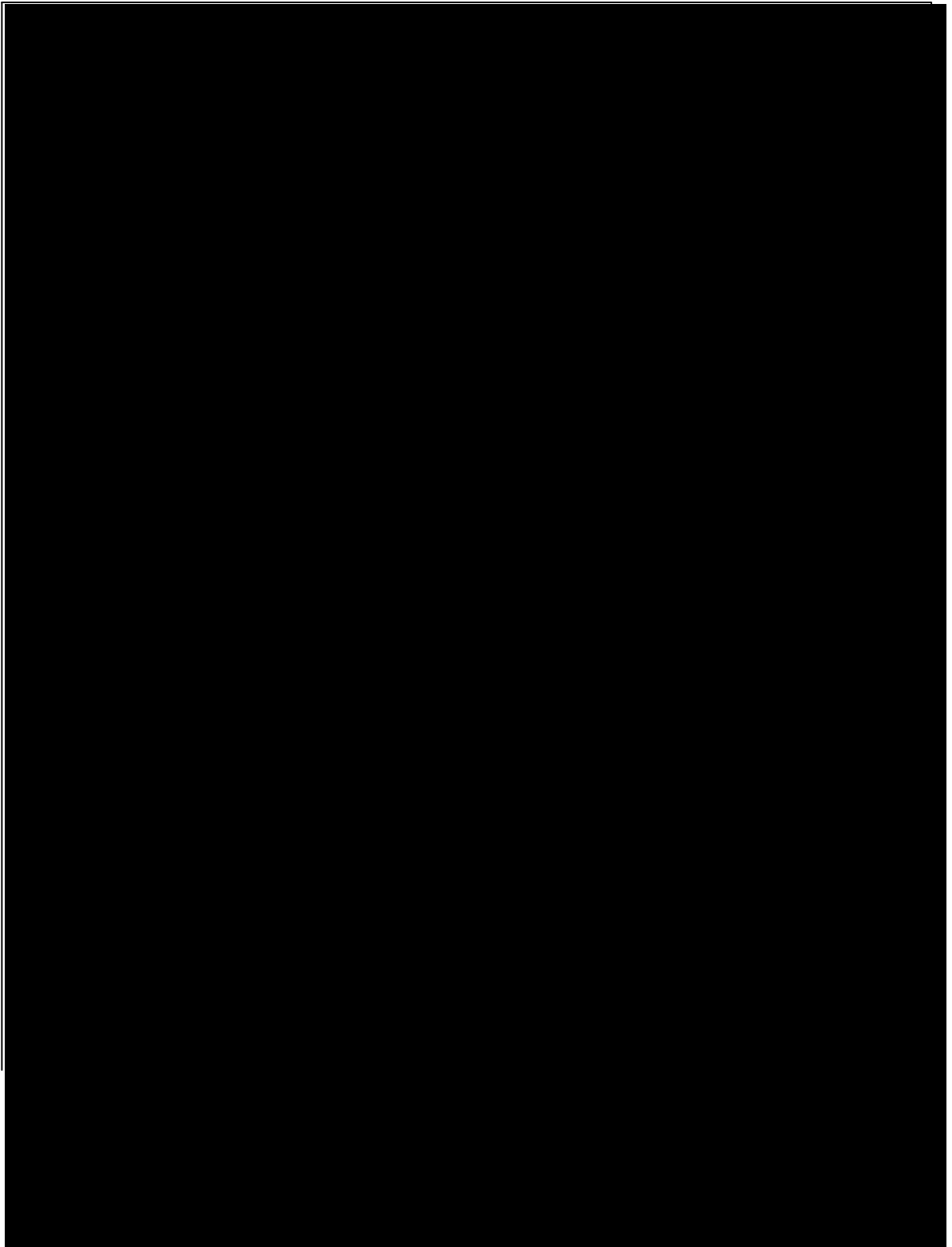


Figure 13. Late Woodland feature distribution in Block 23.

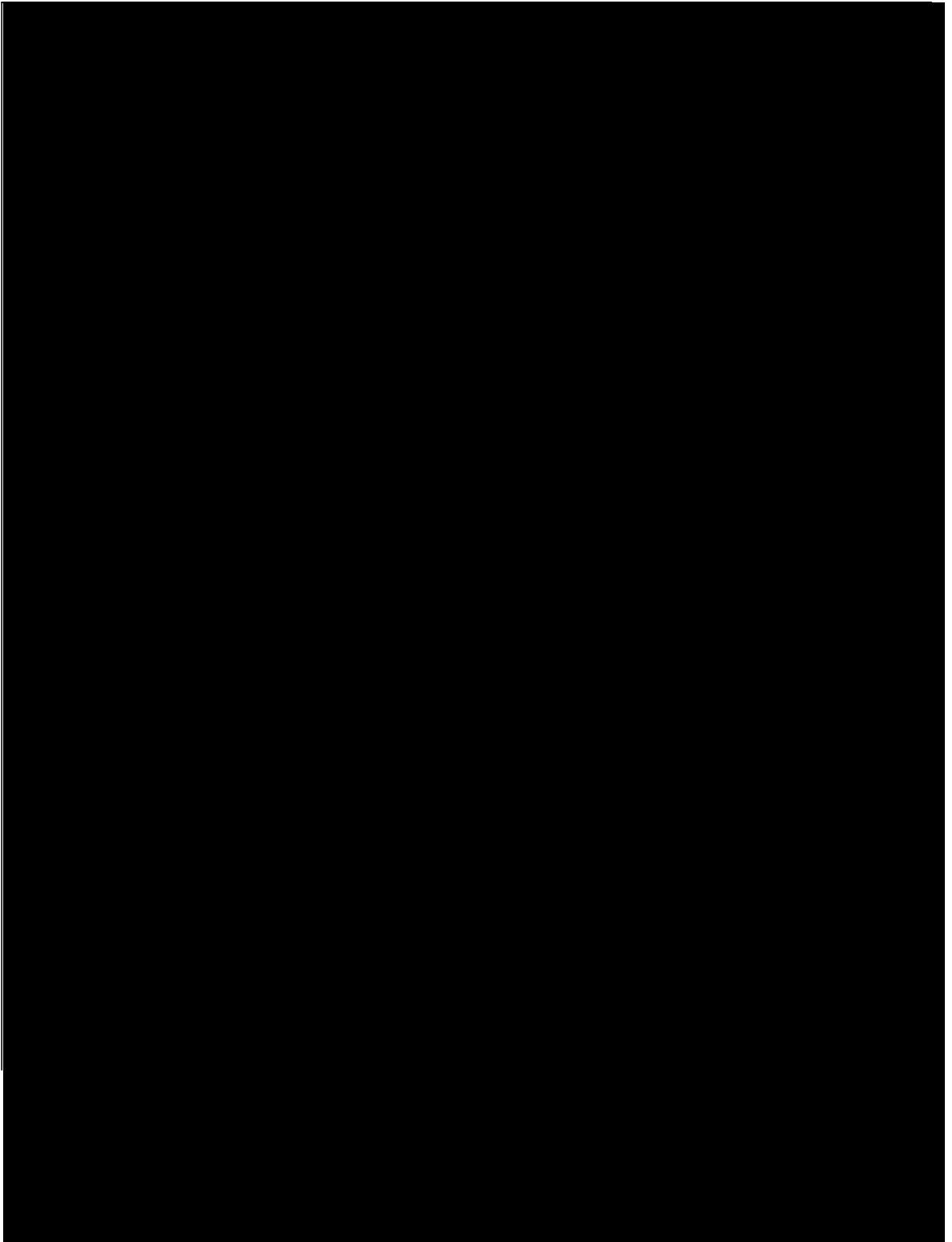


Figure 14. Early Woodland feature distribution in Block 33.

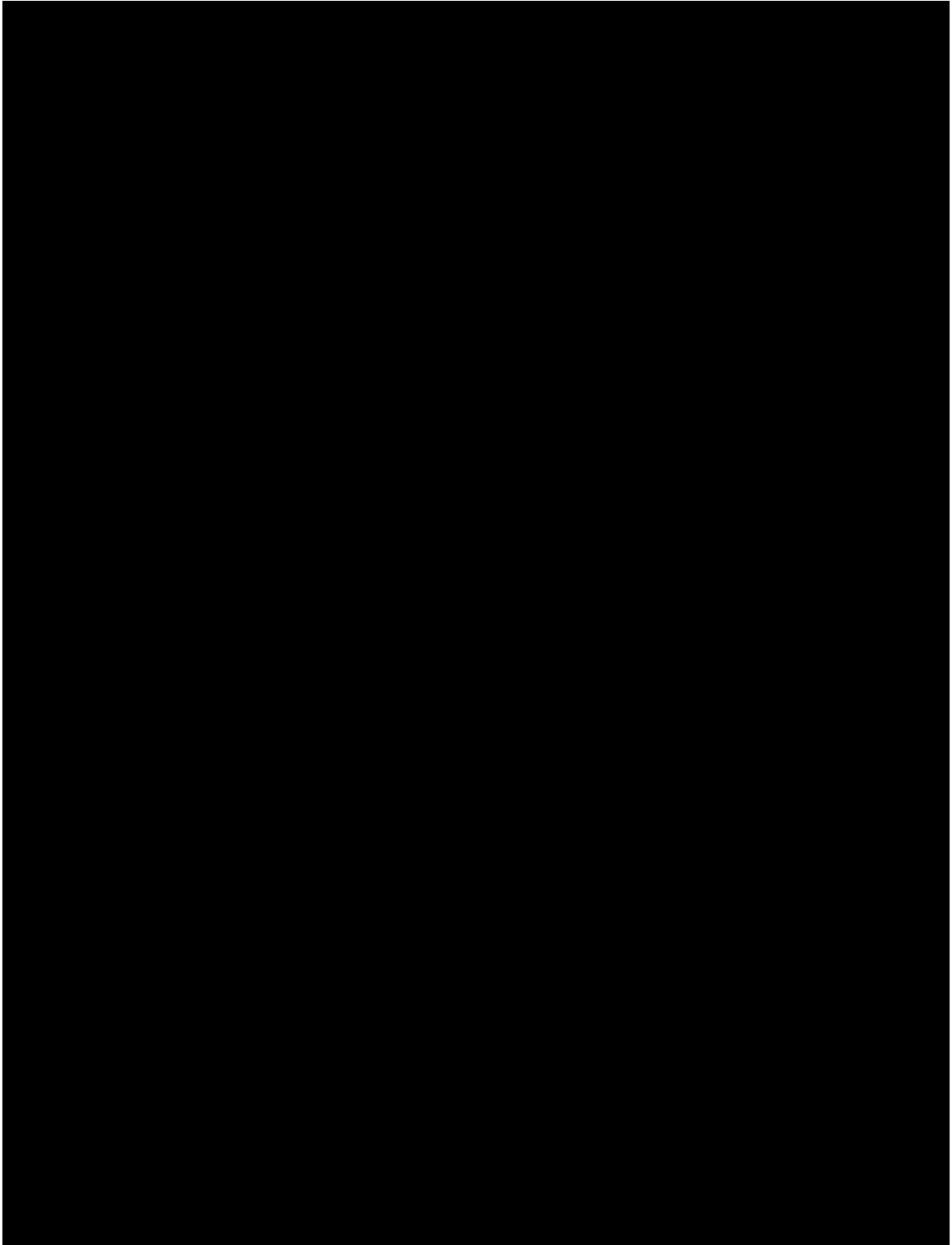


Figure 15. Locations of completed excavation blocks at 47SB0173.

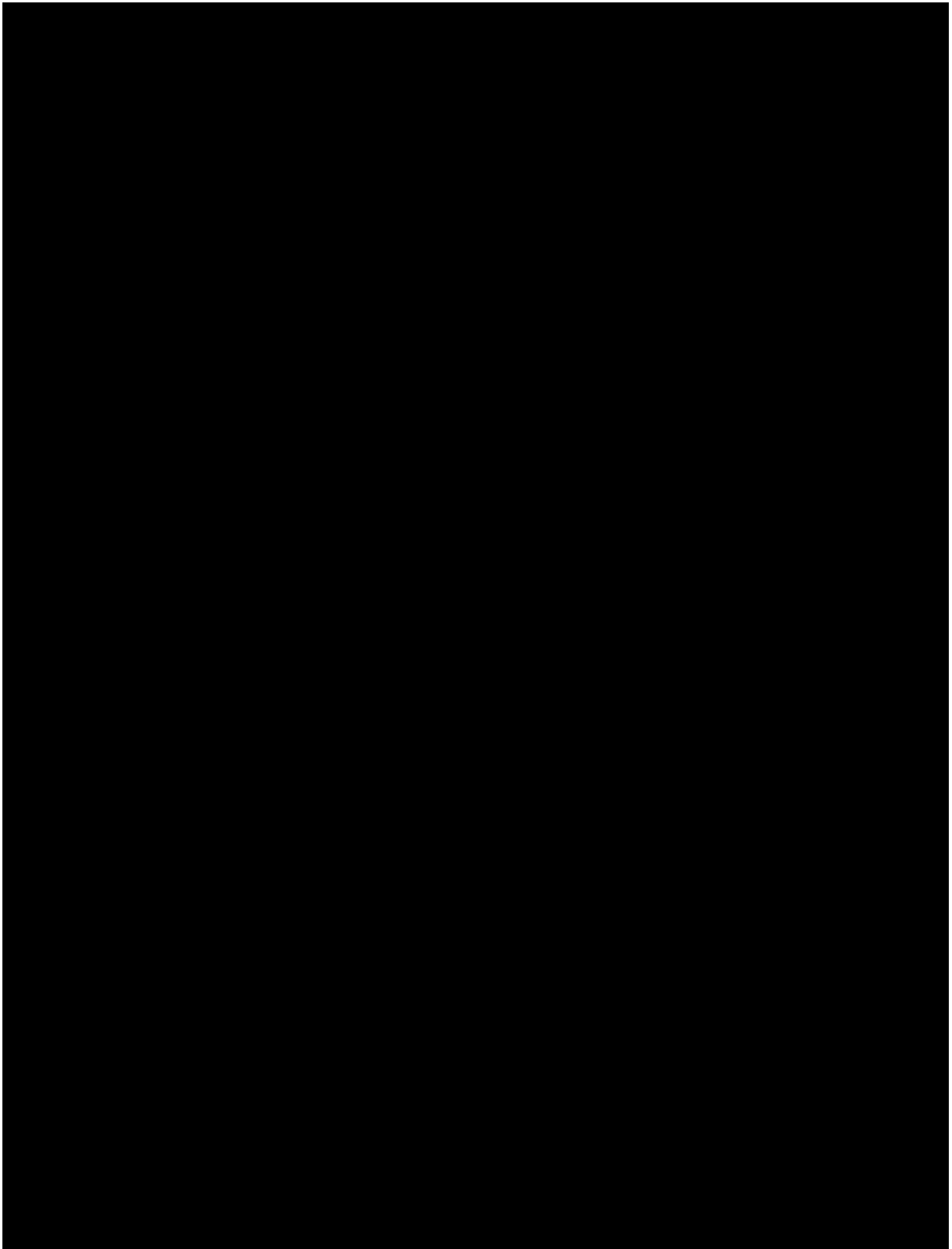


Figure 16. Locations where human remains were recovered during Phase III field investigations.

Attachment A: Photographs of prehistoric artifacts from 47SB0173



Figure 17. Antler toggles recovered from a cultural stratum in Block 34. Top: 2018-032.1404.1; Bottom: 2018-032.1397.21.



Figure 18. Bone needles/awls recovered from a cultural stratum in Block 15. Top: 2018-032.1171.19; Bottom: 2018-032.1194.20.

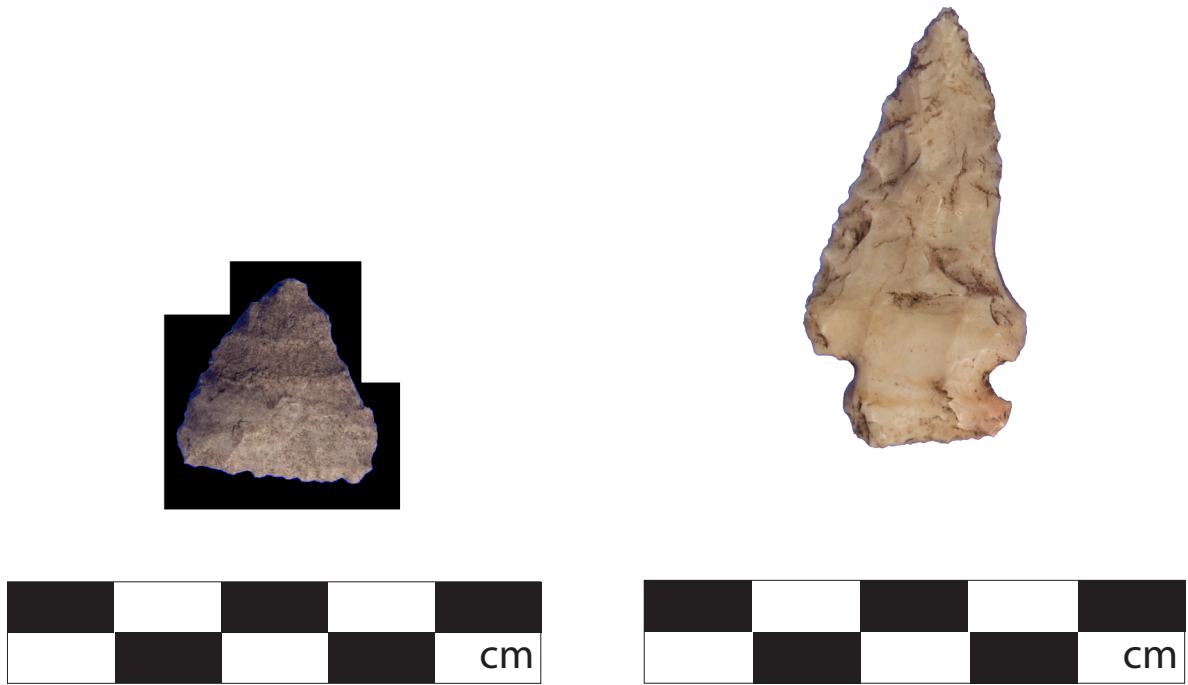


Figure 19. Lithic projectile points recovered from cultural strata in Blocks 15 and 21. Left: Madison point, 2018-032.1138.4; Right: Reworked Steuben point, 2018-032.3479.20.



Figure 20. Lithic projectile points recovered from a cultural stratum in Block 33. Left: Preston point, 2018-032.3606.20; Right: Reworked Snyder's point, 2018-032.3607.1.



Figure 21. Reworked Snyder's projectile point recovered from a cultural stratum in Block 33. 2018-032.3714.27.



Figure 22. Crudely made Matanzas projectile point recovered from a cultural stratum in Block 39. 2018-032.2662.20.



Figure 23. Rim sherd from a Late Woodland Hahn Cord Impressed vessel recovered from a cultural stratum in Block 15. 2018-032.1136.2.



Figure 24. Fragment of a clay pipe bowl recovered from a cultural stratum in Block 34. 2018-032.1403.1.



Figure 25. Rim sherd from a Heins Creek Corded Stamped vessel recovered from a cultural stratum in Block 34. 2018-032.1405.1.



Figure 26. Rim sherd from a smoothed-over cordmarked jar decorated with narrow tool notches across the lip and corded stamping on the exterior rim margin, recovered from a cultural stratum in Block 34. 2018-032.1438.1.



Figure 27. Incised-over-cordmarked rim sherd (c. Dane Incised; Onion River Incised) recovered from a cultural stratum in Block 34. 2018-032.1444.1.

Attachment B: Photographs of historic artifacts from 47SB0173



Figure 28. Fishing spear fragment recovered from Unit 106 at the Fairchild House. 2018-032.5010.10.

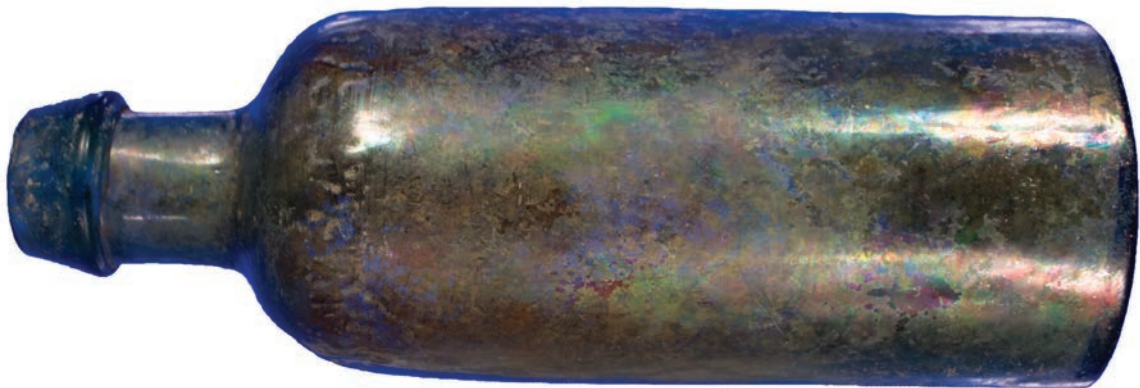


Figure 29. Glass ink bottle manufactured by Davis and Black, New York, c. 1850, recovered from Unit 105 at the Fairchild House. 2018-032.5022.9.



Figure 30. Metal toy axe recovered from Unit 120 at the Fairchild House. 2018-032.5028.54.



Figure 31. Ceramic button recovered from Unit 120 at the Fairchild House. 2018-032.5028.72.



Figure 32. Two hand-painted porcelain doll heads recovered from Unit 120 at the Fairchild House. Left: 2018-032.5028.74. Right: 2018-032.5028.75.



Figure 33. "Pike's Peak" style glass flask, manufactured c. 1859, recovered from Unit 105 at the Fairchild House. 2018-032.5053.6.



Figure 34. Eagle glass flask, manufactured c. 1815-1870, recovered from Unit 105 at the Fairchild House. 2018-032.5058.24.



Figure 35. Painted clay marble, recovered from Unit 156 at the Fairchild House. 2018-032.5180.6.



Figure 36. Blacksmithing iron cold chisel, recovered from Unit 107 at the Fairchild House. 2018-032.5073.4.



Figure 37. Metal sheepfoot knife blade, recovered from Unit 107 at the Fairchild House. 2018-032.5082.9.



Figure 38. One cent coin, c. 1863, recovered from Unit 176 at the Fairchild House. 2018-032.5248.11.



Figure 39. Glass mineral water bottle, manufactured by Louis Steinke Company, recovered from the ground surface at the Fairchild House. 2018-032.2042.

Attachment C: Reports of Inadvertent Disturbance to Human Remains at 47SB0173 Submitted to WHS



September 7, 2018

Kimberly Cook
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Dear Ms. Cook:

On September 5, 2018, human remains were inadvertently disturbed during Phase III archaeological excavations at the Kohler Dunes and Swales site (47SB0173) (Fig. 1 & 2). Work in the immediate vicinity was halted and the WHS was contacted by John Richards. The human remains were examined on site by Patricia Richards and are currently in the temporary custody of UWM. The remains consist of two adult incisors (Fig. 3) recovered during screening of spoil. The teeth were recovered during final cleaning of the excavation floor from below a burned layer containing historic period debris. One tooth is a lower left central incisor and the other is fragmented and cannot be further identified. The lingual surface of the complete tooth exhibits shoveling. Both teeth exhibit moderate wear. The spoil being screened at the time of the find was excavated from a deposit of unconsolidated beach sand approximately 120 cm below surface. The excavation unit (Trench 3-Unit 7) is located within the limits of the Historic period component of SB0173. The component represents the remains of the mid-19th century Fairchild home, know colloquially as the Fairchild Fish House (Jones et al. 2015; Kubicek et al. 2014). The excavation trench from which the teeth were recovered is located on a flat, terrace-like landform situated to the east of the bermed house foundation (Fig. 4). This area appears to have been artificially leveled, either during the Fairchild's residence at the site or after the 1892 demolition of the structure. The human remains were recovered from the south end of a one-meter wide by 14-meter long trench excavated to between one meter and 1.2 meters below surface (Fig. 5). No other human remains or any pre-contact artifacts were encountered anywhere in this excavation. No evidence of pre-contact features was observed. Excavations on this terrace are complete; no additional work is planned here. The lack of a sub-surface cultural context suggests the teeth do not represent deliberate human burial but are isolated inclusions re-deposited from a former surface, perhaps destroyed during leveling of the area.

Sincerely,

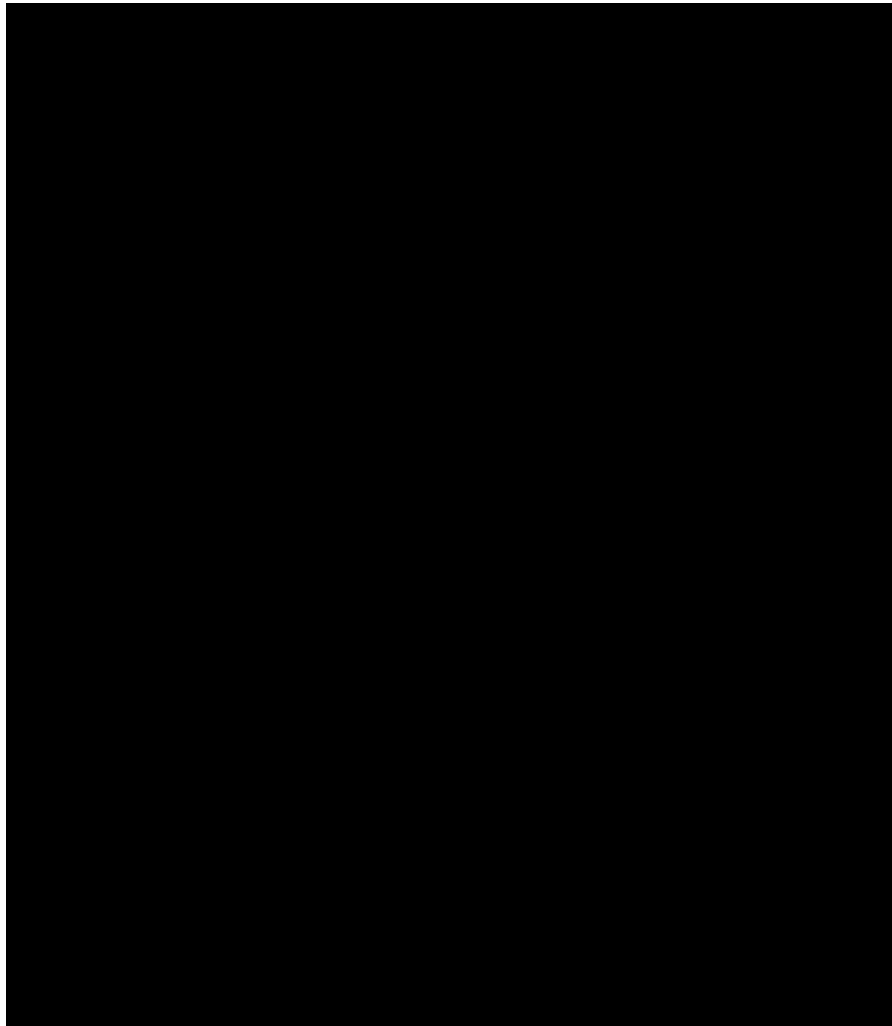
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John D. Richards", is written over a horizontal line.

John D. Richards, Ph.D.
Director, UWM Cultural Resource Management
Senior Scientist, Dept. of Anthropology
Adjunct Curator, Milwaukee Public Museum
The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Sabin Hall Rm 290D
414.229.2440
cell 262.424.1887

**References**

- Jones, Rhiannon M., Robert J. Watson, Elissa Hulit, Carrie Christman, Alexandra Mattana, Amanda Roller and Katherine C. Egan-Bruhy
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Commonwealth Cultural Resource Group, Inc. Report of Investigations WR-0910, Brown Deer, Wisconsin.
- Kubicek, Richard H., Jennifer L. Picard, Marcus A. Schulenburg, Alexander W. Anthony, Jennifer R. Haas and John D. Richards
2015 *Phase I Archaeological Investigations of the Kohler Property, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin*. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Archaeology Research Laboratory Reports of Investigations No. 343, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Archaeological Research Laboratory, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Figures



Map Data Is UWM-CRM 2018-032
Coordinate System NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
Projection Transverse Mercator
Datum North American 1983
Created by UWM-CRM 9/7/2018



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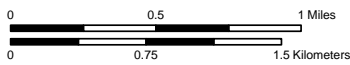
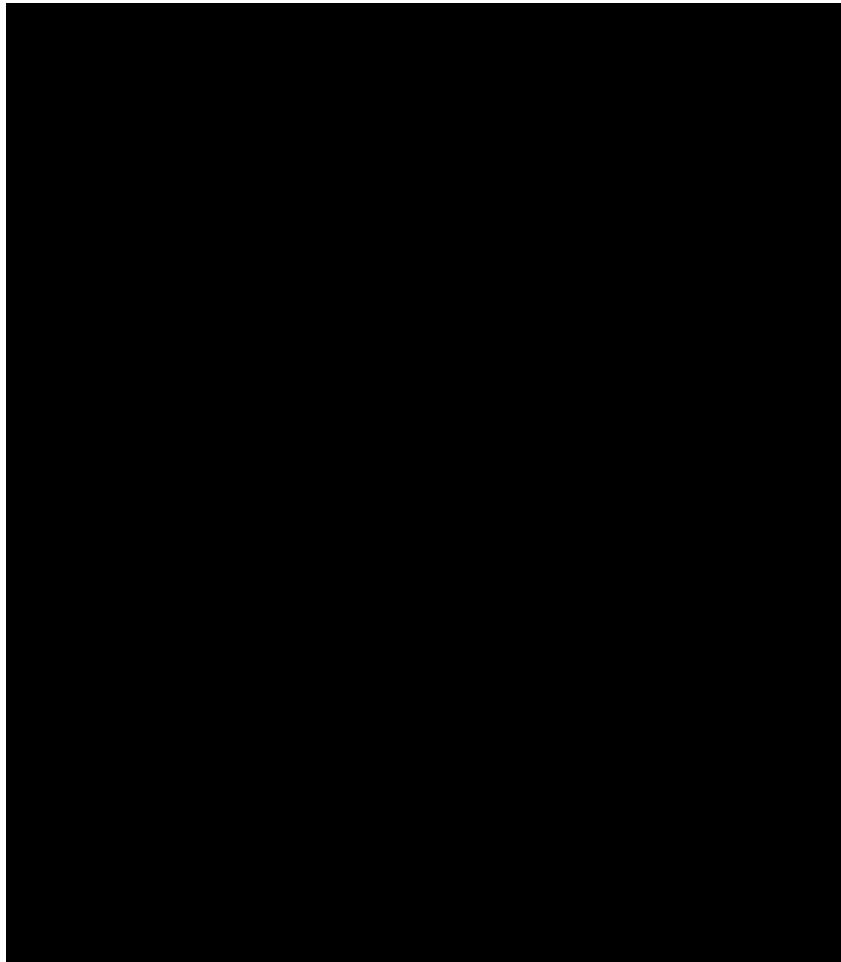


Figure 1. Site location showing find spot



Map Details UWM-CRM 2018-032
Coordinate System NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
Projection Transverse Mercator
Datum North American 1983
Created by UWM-CRM 9/7/2018



1:7,000

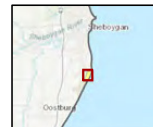
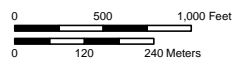


Figure 2. Site location showing detail of find spot



Figure 3. Teeth recovered from Trench 3, Unit 7.



Figure 4. Overview of landform, view southeast



Figure 5. Plan and profile of south end of Trench 3.

September 13, 2018

Kimberly Cook
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Dear Ms. Cook:

On September 13, 2018, human remains were inadvertently disturbed during Phase III archaeological excavations at the Kohler Dunes and Swales site (47SB0173) (Fig. 1 & 2). Work in the immediate vicinity was halted and the WHS was contacted by John Richards. The human remains were examined on site by Patricia Richards and are currently in the temporary custody of UWM. The remains consist of two fragments of the occipital bone of an adult human cranium. The fragments re-fit with one another (Fig. 3 & 4). The human remains were recovered during screening of spoil from the final scrape at the top of Level 5 (40 cm bs), Test Unit 155, Block 21. The spoil being screened at the time of the find is part of an unstratified midden deposit containing lithic debris, grit-tempered pottery, and faunal material originating approximately 10 cm below surface and extending to approximately 40 cm below surface. No evidence of a burial pit is present but the midden is intruded by a complex set of decayed tree roots; the dark stains surrounding a lighter colored center, visible in the floor of Test Unit 155 (fig. 5), are morphologically similar to features identified as tree root stains in other excavated areas of the site. The soil stains are also morphologically similar to the hundreds of such features encountered during the archaeological monitoring of the Skillet Creek Mounds (47BSK0177) (Richards et al 2015). No other human remains were encountered elsewhere in the 16 sq m area of Block 21 or in any of the approximately 500 square meters excavated to date that have produced pre-contact period materials (Fig. 6). Test Unit 155, from which the cranial fragments were recovered is located approximately 190 m north and 27 m east of the location that produced the two human incisors reported on September 7.

The archaeological context of the human remains reported here suggests that the remains are likely incidental incorporations in the midden. Their recovery location at the bottom of the midden deposit is likely the result of translocation by tree roots. The Block 21 excavations are not yet completed but have been halted pending guidance from WHS.

Sincerely,

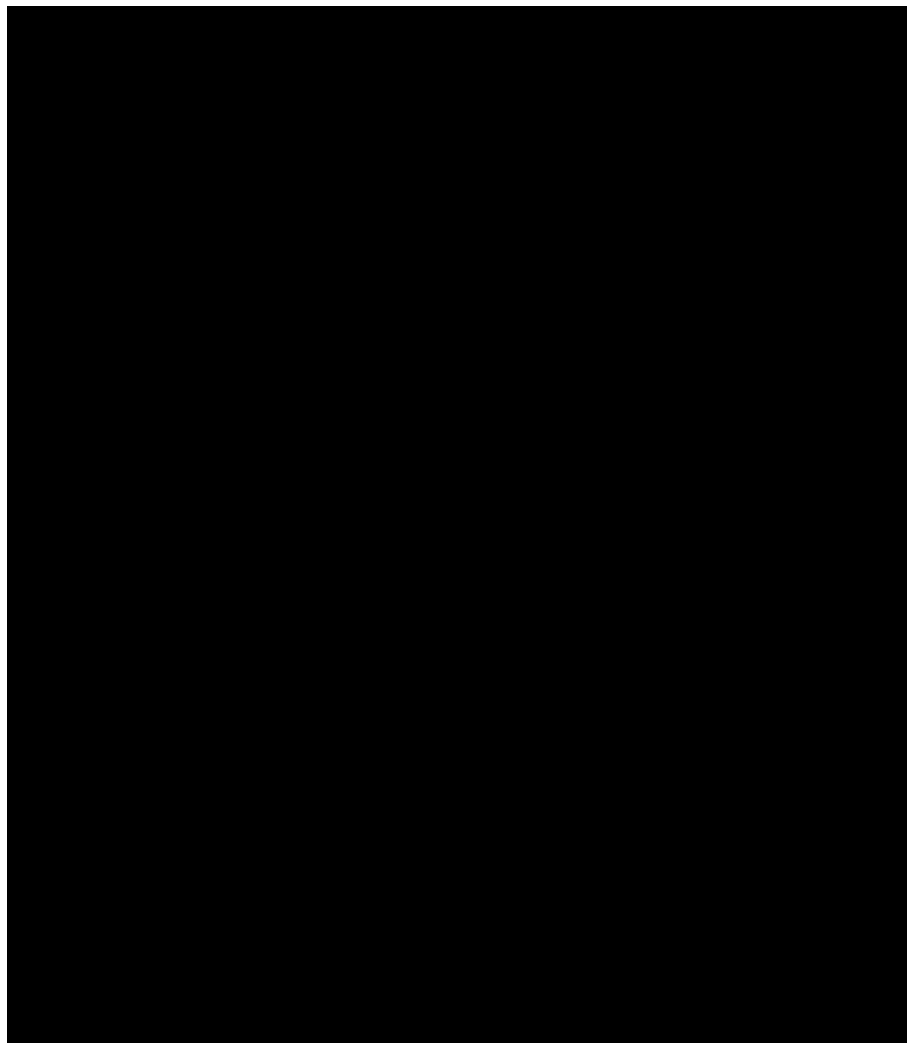


John D. Richards, Ph.D.
Director, UWM Cultural Resource Management
Senior Scientist, Dept. of Anthropology
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References

Richards, John D., Richard H. Kubicek, Jennifer L. Picard, Rachel C. McTavish and Marcus A. Schulenburg
2015 *Archaeology at the Skillet's Creek Mounds Site: Investigations Within the Reconstructed USH 12 Right-of-Way, Sauk County, Wisconsin*. UWM-ARL ROI No. 398.

Figures



Map Details UWM-CRM 2018-032
Coordinate System NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
Projection Transverse Mercator
Datum North American 1983
Created by UWM-CRM 9/14/2018



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Figure 1. Site location showing find spot 1 and 2

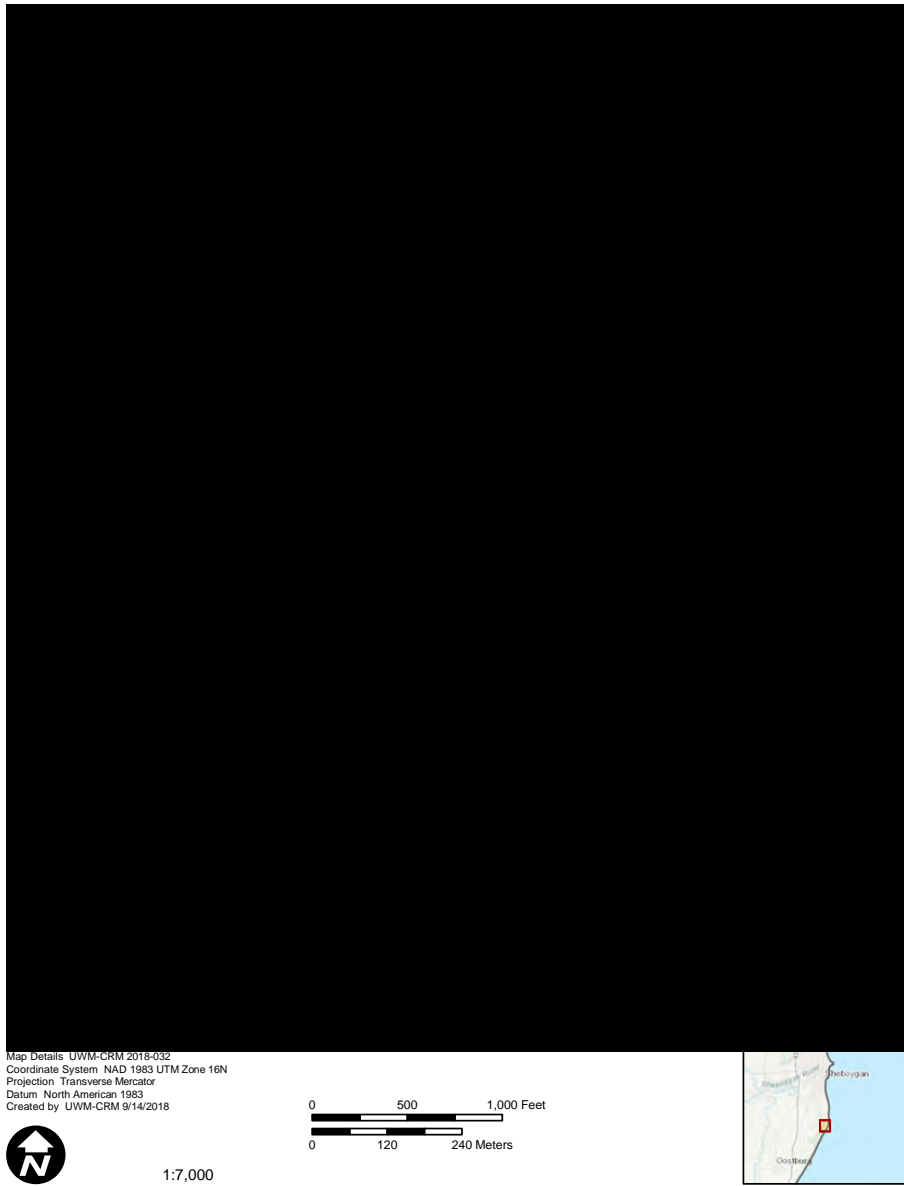


Figure 2. Site location showing detail of find spot



Figure 3. Occipital fragments, exterior.



Figure 4. Occipital fragments, interior.



Figure 5. Plan and profile of east half of Test Unit 155. Tree root ball stains encircled by red dotted line is approximate location of spoil from which human remains were recovered.



Figure 6. Distribution of block excavations to date.

October 1, 2018

Kimberly Cook
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Dear Ms. Cook:

On Friday, September 28, portions of a right human humerus were recovered during data recovery operations at the Kohler Dunes and Swales site (47SB0173) (Fig. 1 & 2). The remains were found in Block 34, Unit 172. Only the diaphysis was present, but the element was identified by Dr. Katherine Sterner, UWM-CRM Site Director, as human based on the presence of part of the olecranon fossa and the deltoid tuberosity. This identification has been confirmed by Dr. Patricia Richards following inspection of photographs of the element. The stratigraphic placement of the element, as well as its association with active tree roots, support an interpretation of secondary deposition in non-feature context. Excavation was halted and photographs of the context and remains were taken. No further work was conducted in this area of the site. The human remains are currently in the temporary custody of UWM.

The remains include portions of the shaft as well as nine additional fragments (Fig. 3 & 4). The fragments were recovered during screening of spoil from the final scrape at the top of Level 6/7 (76 cm bs), Test Unit 172, Block 34 (Fig. 5). The spoil being screened at the time of the find is part of an artifact bearing deposit containing lithic debris, grit-tempered pottery, and faunal material originating approximately 10 cm below surface and extending to approximately 75 cm below surface. The shaft portion was recovered in situ but removed to confirm it as human. No evidence of a burial pit or other feature is present but the stratum is intruded by an ancient tree fall and complex set of decayed tree roots buried beneath ancient dune formations. No other human remains were encountered elsewhere in the 20 sq m area of Block 21 (Fig. 6). Test Unit 172, from which the humerus fragments were recovered, is located approximately 586 m north of the location that produced the occipital fragment reported on September 13 (Fig. 7).

The archaeological context of the human remains reported here suggests that the remains are likely incidental incorporations in shifting dune deposits. Their recovery location is likely the result of translocation by tree roots. The Block 34 excavations are not yet completed but have been halted pending guidance from WHS.

Sincerely,



John D. Richards, Ph.D.
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Figures



Map Details: UWM-CRM 2018-032
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Created by: UWM-CRM 10/1/2018



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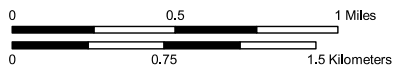


Figure 1. Site location showing find spot 1, 2, and 3.

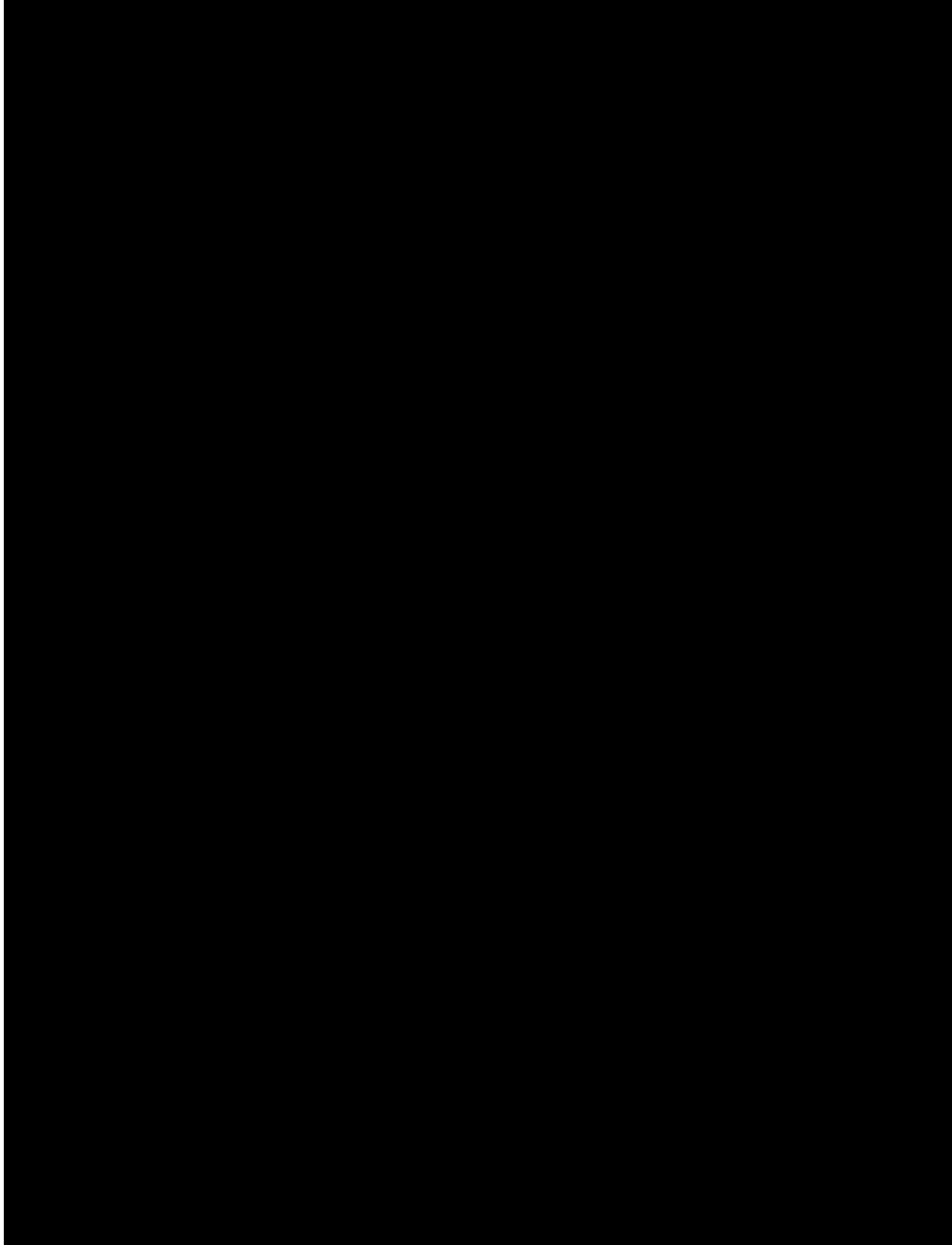


Figure 2. Site location showing detail of find spot



Figure 3. Humerus fragments, exterior surfaces



Figure 4. Humerus fragments, interior surfaces



Figure 5. Test Unit 172; find location within yellow dotted line.



Figure 6. Block 34 excavations in progress.

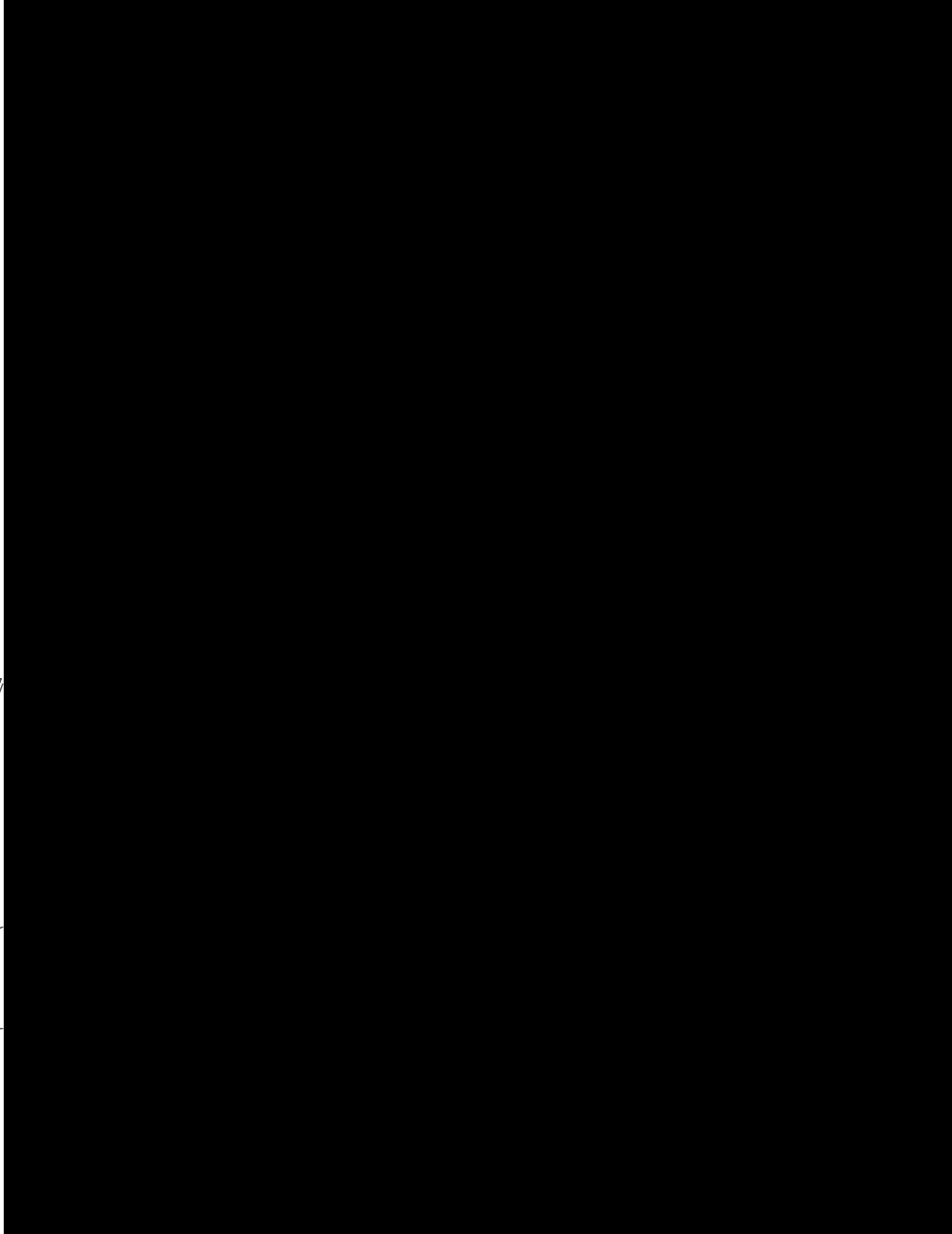


Fig 7. Block excavation distribution to date.

October 12, 2018

Kimberly Cook
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Dear Ms. Cook:

On Monday, October 8, bones exposed during data recovery excavation at the Kohler Dunes and Swales site (47SB0173) were identified by Dr. Katherine Sterner as a probable human tibia and fibula. The human remains were found in the northwest corner of Unit 217 in Block 36 (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Only a portion of each bone was visible extending out from the northwest corner of the unit. The human remains were covered and excavation of the area was halted. On Tuesday, October 9, the human remains were inspected by Dr. Patricia Richards and confirmed as human. No burial pit or other feature was apparent at the time of identification. Excavation of the unit was continued under the terms of an *Archaeological Contract For Excavation, Analysis and Temporary Curation of Human Remains and Objects Related to Burials from the Kohler Dune and Swales Site*, between Kohler Co., University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cultural Resource Management, and the Wisconsin Historical Society, dated October 8, 2018.

The human remains were identified in an artifact bearing cultural stratum containing dark, organic rich soil with charcoal flecking. An Early Woodland incised-over-cordmarked ceramic sherd was identified adjacent to the human remains within the cultural stratum (Figure 3). The human remains were encountered at 88 centimeters below the surface. The full depth of the cultural stratum is not known at this time. No cultural feature has yet been identified and additional excavation within Unit 217 and expansion of the block to the northwest will be necessary to fully understand the context and determine whether additional human remains are present.

No further excavation of the human remains took place following the initial exposure of the bones. Per a request by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, excavation of Unit 217 has been halted pending further consultation. The human remains have been left in situ with the exception of three small fragments that were dislodged during cleaning and are now in the temporary custody of UWM-CRM (Figure 4). The human remains in Unit 217 are located 11 meters north and 17 meters west of the human remains identified in Block 34 Unit 172 (Figure 5).

Sincerely,



John D. Richards, Ph.D.
Director, UWM Cultural Resource Management
Senior Scientist, Dept. of Anthropology
Adjunct Curator, Milwaukee Public Museum
The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Sabin Hall Rm 290D
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Figure 1. Map showing locations of inadvertent find spots at 47SB0173 (four locations).



Map Details: UWM-CRM 2018-032
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Created by: UWM-CRM 10/9/2018



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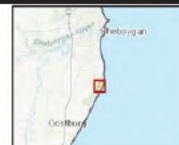
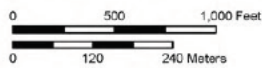


Figure 2. Site map showing detail of find spot (Find Location 4).



Figure 3. Human remains in Unit 217 northwest corner.



Figure 4. Bone fragments dislodged during excavation.



Figure 5. Block excavation distribution to date with find locations.

October 16, 2018

Kimberly Cook

Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Re: (WHS compliance #16-0330 SB)

Dear Ms. Cook:

On October 15, 2018, UWM-CRM received a request to halt all excavation at the Kohler Dunes and Swales site pending further consultation. The request was made by the USACOE on behalf of the concerned Tribes. Jay Hoekstra, Kohler agreed to the request, and I immediately contacted the site director and relayed the order to shut down after completing any immediate tasks needed to secure and protect, open, ongoing, excavation units. Unfortunately, during sifting of spoil already in a screen, a portion of a human cranium was discovered.

The spoil in the screen at the time of discovery was excavated from Block 39, Unit 213 located in the northern portion of the site west of the large wetland (Figure 1). The Block 39 excavations uncovered a midden/cultural stratum that contained large quantities of fish bone and small quantities of debitage (figure 2). The human remains were recovered at the bottom of this feature (Figure 3). No evidence of other human remains is present in the midden/cultural stratum. The human remains in Unit 213 are located 136.6 m meters south of the nearest previous Human Remains Find Location (3) and 449 meters north of Human Remains Find Location 2 (Figure 4).

The human remains were identified on site by Dr. Katherine Sterner. John Richards then notified The WHS of the inadvertent disturbance. Dr. Patricia Richards's examination of a photo of the human remains suggests that they represent a frontal bone with a portion of the frontonasal suture and two supraorbital foramen present as well as an additional cranial fragment. The frontal exhibits a recent break at the glabella. (Figure 5).

Figure 6 illustrates the location of all inadvertent disturbances relative to the location of all block excavations to date. All archaeological work at the Kohler Dunes and Swales site has been halted pending further consultation and no archaeological work will take place anywhere on the site until we receive notice to resume operations. All human remains recovered to date are in the temporary custody of UWM-CRM and are in secure storage at the UWM-CRM field station in the Town of Wilson.

Sincerely,



John D. Richards, Ph.D.
Director, UWM Cultural Resource Management
Senior Scientist, Dept. of Anthropology
Adjunct Curator, Milwaukee Public Museum
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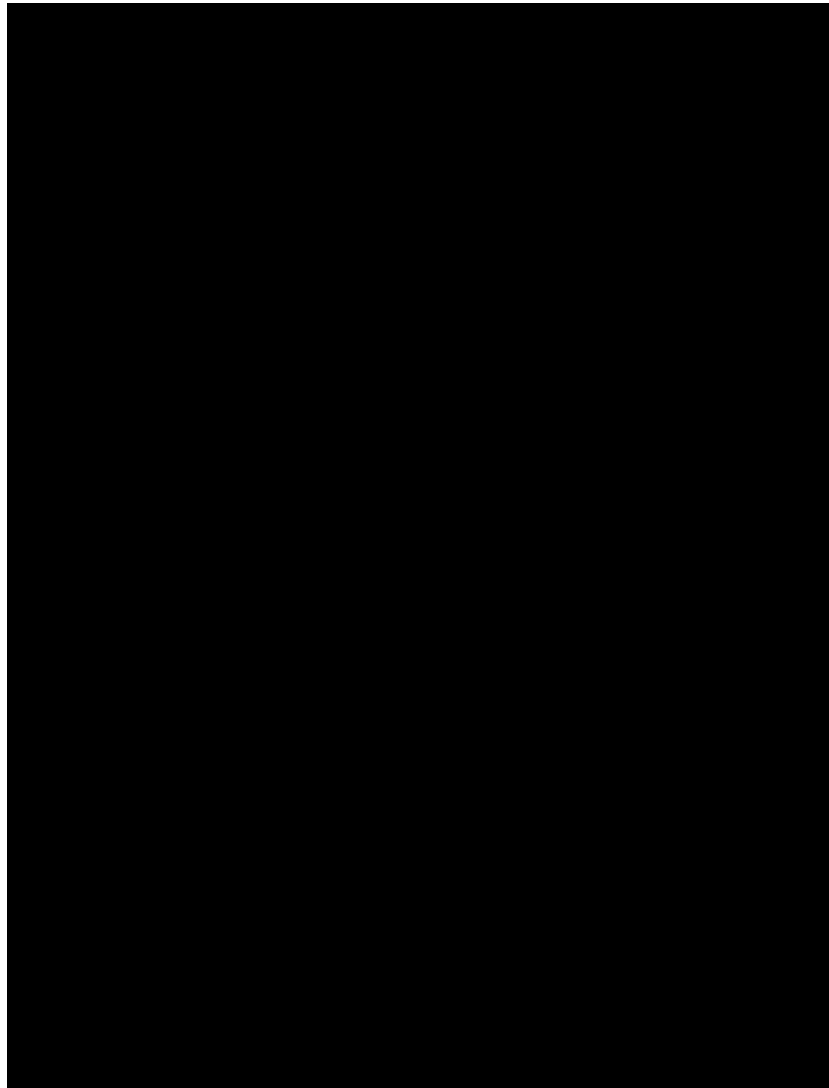


Figure 1. Map showing locations of all inadvertent disturbances at 47SB0173 (five locations).



Figure 2. Block 39 excavations; human remains recovered near center of block



Figure 3. Unit 213 excavations; human remains recovered from unexcavated portion of midden/Feature 409 (darker soil east of scale).

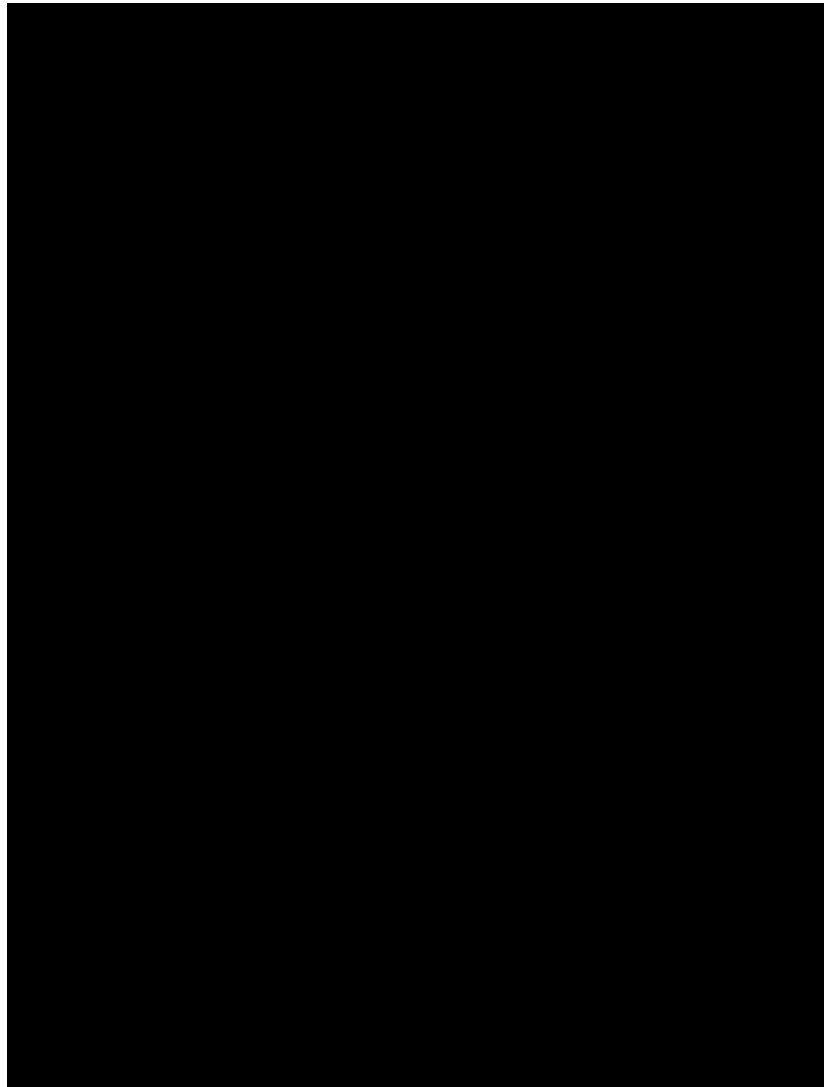


Figure 4. Site map showing detail of location of inadvertent disturbance no. 5



Figure 5. Frontal bone fragments recovered from Block 39.



Figure 6. Inadvertent disturbance locations relative to block excavation distribution to date.

October 31, 2018

Kimberly Cook

Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Re: (WHS compliance #16-0330 SB)

Dear Ms. Cook:

Remains consisting of four fragmentary ribs identified as possibly human, as well as a fragmented human mandibular fossa were encountered on Monday, Oct. 29, 2018 during excavation of Block 39 at the Kohler Dunes and Swales site (**Figure 1**). The remains are located in the southwest corner of Unit 214, approximately 1.25 meters north of the frontal bone fragments reported on October 16 (**Figure 2**). The remains were uncovered in the same cultural stratum that also contained a portion of a human frontal bone (reported on October 16) (**Figure 3**). The ribs were identified in situ as potentially human. The mandibular fossa fragments were recovered during screening of spoil. John Richards immediately notified WHS of the discovery (email to Kim Cook, Oct 29).

The ribs consist only of the body of the element and no sternal or vertebral ends are present. They are not anatomically articulated and were found in context with fish, bird, and small mammal remains (**Figure 4**). The ribs have been left in place and pedestaled while trowel excavation has continued in the stratum around them. The stratum is approximately 8 cm deep in most areas and contains large quantities of faunal remains as well as pottery fragments and lithic debris. The stratum is similar to other depositional units from which human bone has been recovered at the site and is interpreted as a trash midden.

On Tuesday, October 30, the still in situ bone assemblage was inspected by Dr. Patricia Richards. Dr. Richards examination suggests that the mandibular fossa (**Figure 5**) is clearly human but at least one of the ribs is definitely not human and the fragmented nature of the others makes confident identification impossible at this time. Per agreement reached following an October 25, 2018 on-site consultation with representatives of Indian tribes, USACOE, WHS, and Kohler Company, excavation is continuing in order to fully expose, document, and remove the human remains. Once excavated, the human remains will be held in the temporary custody of UWM-CRM and will be analyzed and reported per stipulations of WisStats 157.70 under the terms of a burial contract between UWM-CRM, WHS, and Kohler Company. **Figure 6 and 7** illustrate the location of all inadvertent disturbances relative to the location of all block excavations to date. All human remains recovered to date are in the temporary custody of UWM-CRM and are in secure storage at the UWM-CRM field station in the Town of Wilson.

Sincerely,



John D. Richards, Ph.D.

Director, UWM Cultural Resource Management
Senior Scientist, Dept. of Anthropology
The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
cell 262.424.1887

FIGURES



Figure 1. Map showing locations of all inadvertent disturbances at 47SB0173 (six locations).



Figure 2. Block 39 excavations; human remains recovered near center of block



Map Details UWM-CRM 2018-032
Coordinate System NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
Projection Transverse Mercator
Datum North American 1983
Created by UWM-CRM 10/31/2018



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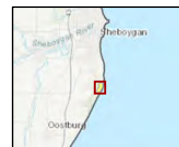
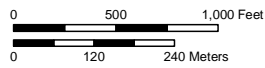


Figure 3. Site map showing detail of location of inadvertent disturbance no. 6



Figure 4. Potentially human ribs in situ



Figure 5. Mandibular fossa fragments (temporarily re-fitted)



Figure 6. Inadvertent disturbance locations relative to block excavation distribution to date.

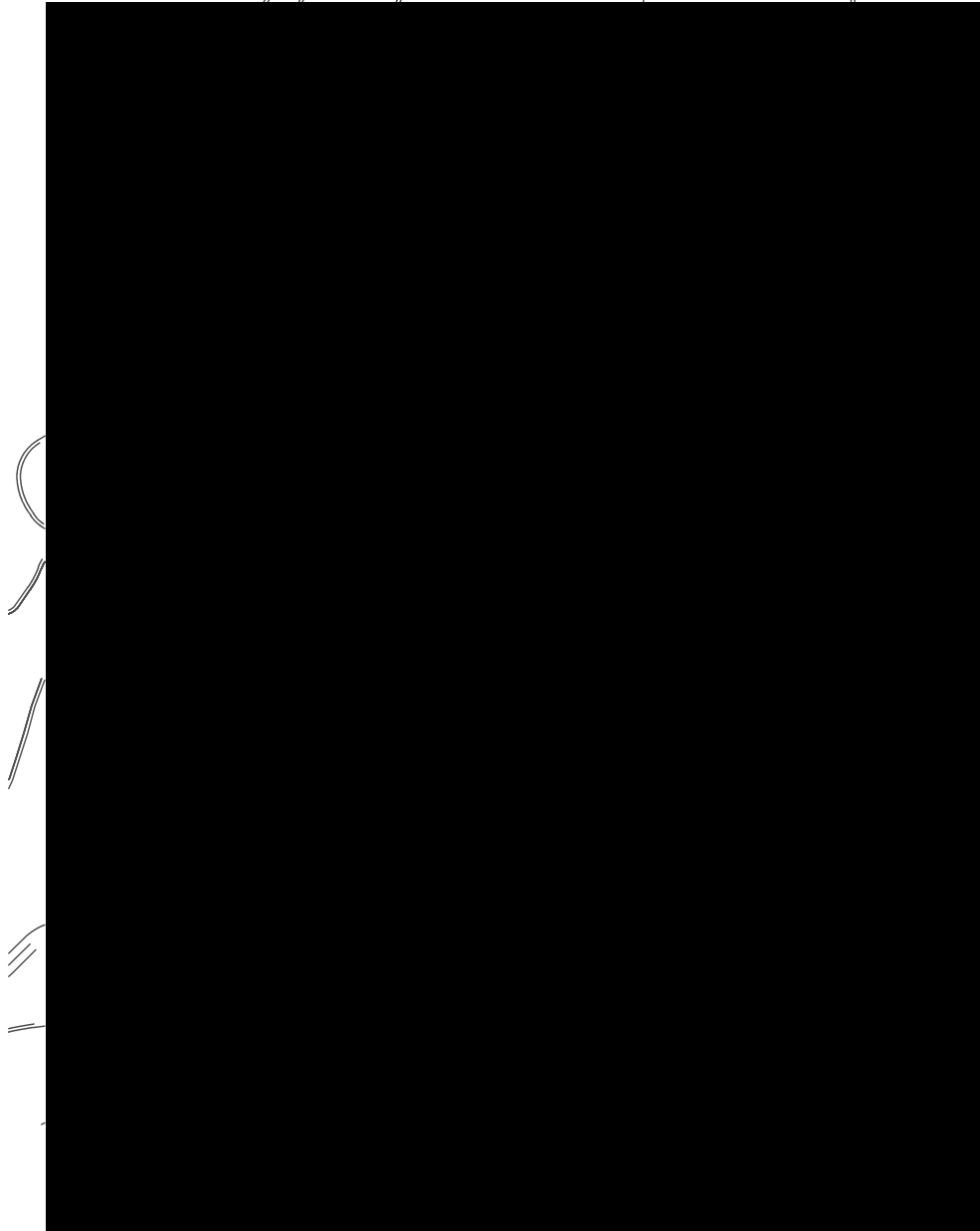


Figure 6. Detail-inadvertent disturbance locations relative to block excavation distribution to date.

November 8, 2018

Kimberly Cook

Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Re: (WHS compliance #16-0330 SB)

Dear Ms. Cook:

As reported earlier, the distal end of a proximal human phalanx was recovered in the screen from Unit 241, Block 36 at the Kohler Dunes and Swales site (**Figure 1**). The phalanx was found in the same cultural stratum (Stratum B) that contained the human tibia and fibula from Unit 217. However, the phalanx (**Figure 2**) was recovered from an area approximately 2 meters west of the tibia and fibula, suggesting that they are not part of an articulated burial. **Update: excavation of the presumed tibia and fibula revealed it to be a fragment of a human femur approximately 13 cm in length. The femur was recovered with unidentified animal bone but no other human remains were in association.*** No cultural material was found in direct context with the human remains. The cultural stratum is an Early Woodland midden, evidenced by incised over cordmarked ceramics. It also contains lithic debitage and faunal material, including deer, fish, bird, and small mammal. No other human remains were found in direct context with the phalanx. However, a human cranial fragment was recovered during subsequent trowel excavation. The fragment (**Figure 3**) appears to be part of the parietal, including a section of the coronal suture as well as a small fragment of the temporal that is mostly fused at the suture line. The cranial fragment was recovered in situ approximately 20 cm from the location of the phalanx. Locations of the phalanx and cranial fragment are mapped as Location 7 on **Figure 1 and 4**.

Per agreement reached following an October 25, 2018 on-site consultation with representatives of Indian tribes, USACOE, WHS, and Kohler Company, the human remains have been removed and are now in the temporary custody of UWM-CRM. The human remains will be analyzed and reported per stipulations of WisStats 157.70 under the terms of a burial contract between UWM-CRM, WHS, and Kohler Company. **Figure 5 and 6** illustrate the location of all inadvertent disturbances relative to the location of all block excavations to date. All human remains recovered to date are in secure storage at the UWM-CRM field station in the Town of Wilson.

Sincerely,



John D. Richards, Ph.D.

Director, UWM Cultural Resource Management
Senior Scientist, Dept. of Anthropology
The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
cell 262.424.1887

FIGURES

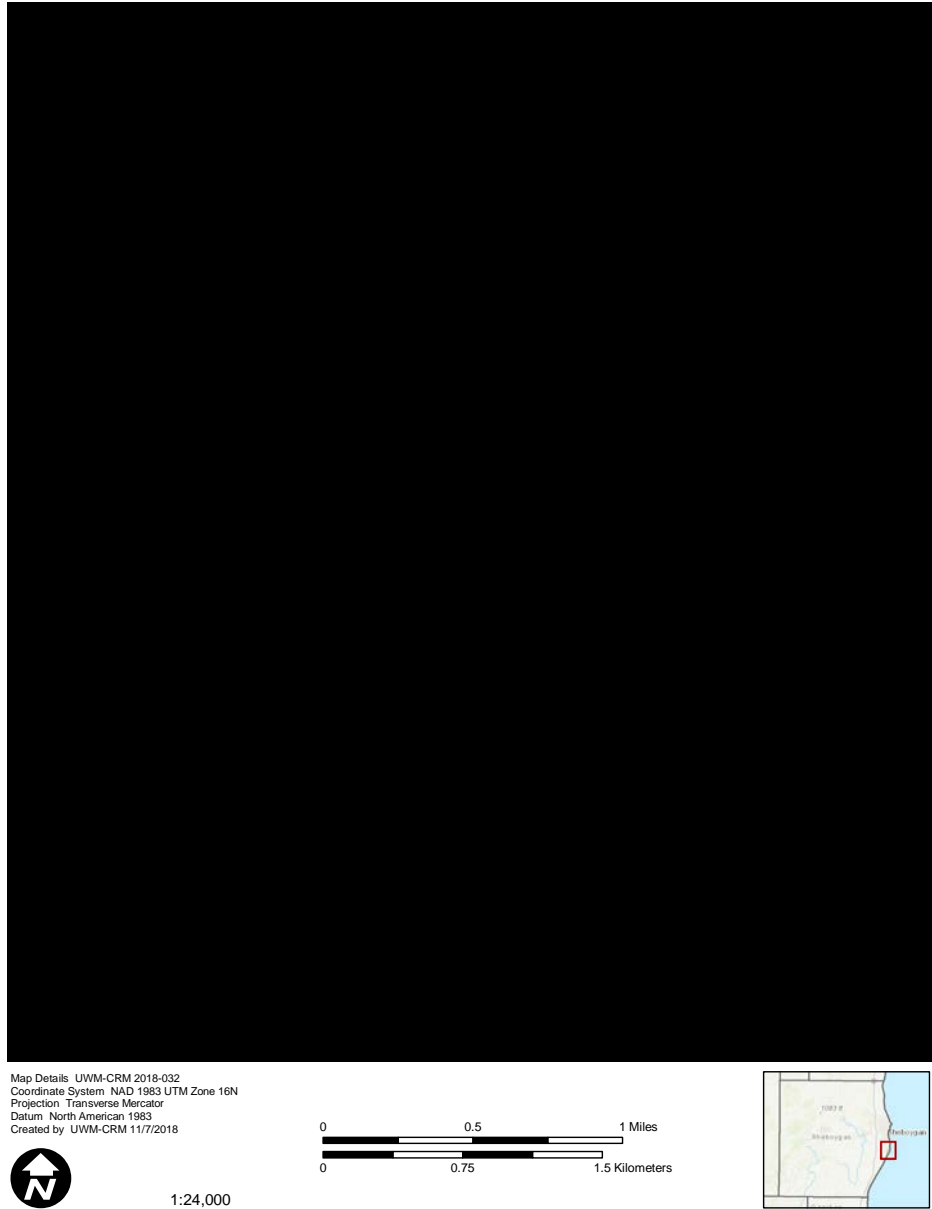


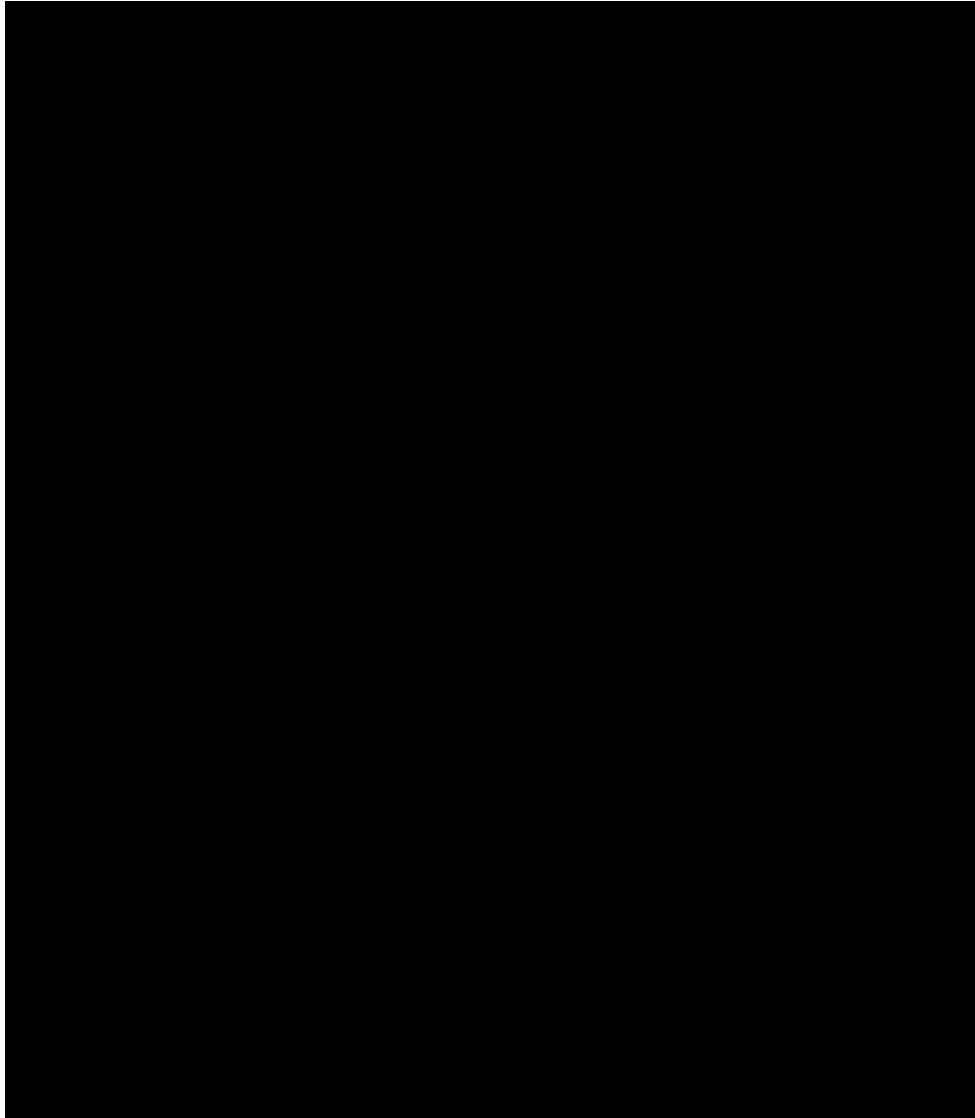
Figure 1. Map showing locations of all inadvertent disturbances at 47SB0173 (7 locations).



Figure 2. Distal end of a proximal human phalanx; recovered in the screen from Unit 241



Figure 3. Parietal bone fragment; recovered in situ from Unit 241



Map Details UWM-CRM 2018-032
Coordinate System NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
Projection Transverse Mercator
Datum North American 1983
Created by UWM-CRM 11/7/2018



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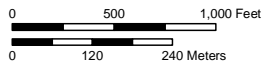


Figure 4. Location of inadvertent disturbance no. 7 and no. 8. Both shown as Location 7 on map



Figure 5. Inadvertent disturbance locations relative to block excavation distribution to date.

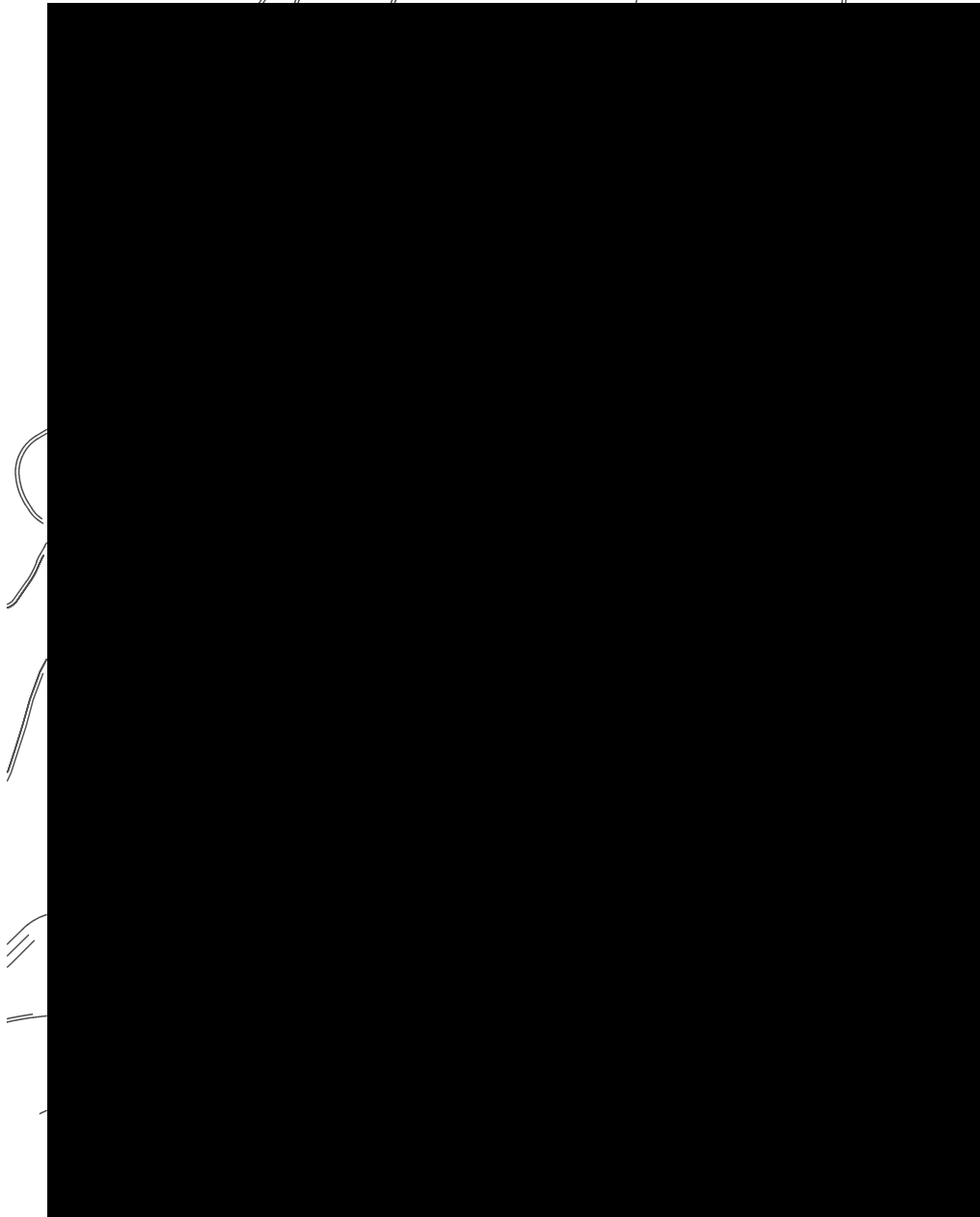


Figure 6. Detail-inadvertent disturbance locations relative to block excavation distribution to date.