

MATERIALS RECOVERED

Archaeological investigations at the Kohler Co. property in 2010 and 2011 yielded a total of 1,883 artifacts. Of this total, 1,752 are prehistoric (93%), 97 are historic (5.2%) and 34 are faunal remains (1.8%). Cultural material recovered by survey area is presented in Table 2.

Prehistoric Material

Prehistoric material includes lithics (n=1,110), ceramics (n=588), fire cracked rock (n=7) and charred wood (n=47).

Lithics

Lithic material comprises 63% of the prehistoric artifact assemblage, and includes 15 chipped stone tools, 1,093 waste flakes and two chert chunks. Stone tools include three fragmentary projectile points (one is stemmed), two Madison Triangular arrowheads, five bifaces (possibly knives), four scrapers (one is an end scraper) and one flake/burin.

The stemmed projectile point of gray chert from #MB40 (Figure 17a) has a fragmentary length of 43.4 mm (the tip is broken off), a maximum width of 27.1 mm, and a maximum thickness of 9.07 mm. The width of the convex base is 19.6 mm. The stem is 15.2 mm in width. It weighs 9.4 grams. The point was found in the upper .64-foot of soil (B horizon) in the middle of the revised parking lot survey area at the maintenance building. Some stemmed points are thought to have been used as arrows. They are commonly found at Late Archaic (3000-1000 BC) through Late Woodland (AD 400-1100) habitation sites in Wisconsin (Goldstein and Osborn 1988:56).

One Madison Triangular arrowhead of gray chert (Figure 17b) from #ST1 (at the west end of the South Trail) has a maximum length of 30 mm, maximum width of 18.1 mm along its straight base, and a maximum thickness of 3.25 mm. The serrated-edges measure 30.25 and 30.75 mm in length. It weighs 1.8 grams. It was found at a depth of .45 to 1.0 feet (B horizon).

The other Madison Triangular point (Figure 17c) is smaller and made from white chert. It has a maximum length of 22.9 mm, maximum width of 16.5 mm along its straight base, and a maximum thickness of 3.8 mm. The sides are 23.5 and 24 mm in length. It weighs 1.0 gram. It is from a depth of .37 to 1.06 feet (B and C horizons) in #RT1 (at the south end of the River Trail, just north of the Middle Trail). Both arrowheads

(sometimes called bird points) are finely-made specimens that exhibit excellent workmanship. Small unnotched triangular points are associated with Late Woodland cultures (AD 400-1100) and Upper Mississippian / Oneota (AD 1000-1500) Traditions (Goldstein and Osborn 1988:60). Madison points are common in Wisconsin and throughout the Midwest (Boszhardt 2003:77).

The other projectile point fragment (Figure 17d) is broken above the base. The missing base probably was stemmed, or possibly side-notched. The point's fragmentary length is 33.8 mm; maximum width, 20.3 mm; and maximum thickness, 5.8 mm. It weighs 3.8 grams. The source material, which is brown or dark reddish brown with small cream-colored dots, may be heat-treated chert, which accounts for its dull, lusterless surface appearance. The point fragment was found in the upper 1.96 feet of sandy soils in #ET31 along the East Trail, just south of the Middle Trail.

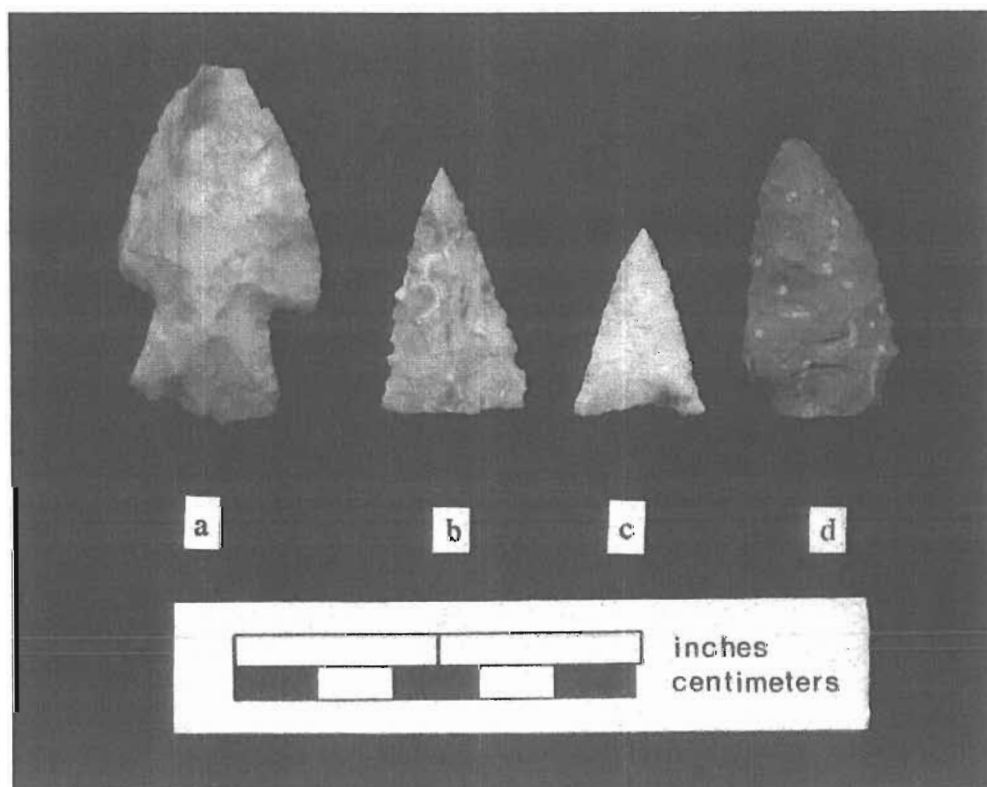


Figure 17. Lithic Artifacts from Kohler Co. Property.
a - stemmed projectile point, gray chert, #MB40
b - Madison Triangular arrowhead, gray chert, #ST1
c - Madison Triangular arrowhead, white chert, #RT1
d - projectile point fragment (stem broken off), brown chert, #ET31

Table 2. Cultural Material Recovered by Survey Area.

Survey Area	Size / Distance (feet)	Shovel Probes	Positive Shovel Probes	Cultural Material			
				Prehistoric	Historic	Faunal Remains	Total
<i>2010 Season</i>							
Lakeshore Tent Sites Surface Areas	120 × 50	108 0	3 0	0 0	3 12	1 0	4 12
Spa / Massage	14 × 14	3	0	0	0	0	0
Picnic Areas 1& 2	-	3	0	0	0	0	0
Restaurant / Pavilion	65 × 40	13	0	0	0	0	0
Guest Reception Area / Parking Lot (in floodplain)	42 × 32 116 × 100	14	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance Bldg / Parking (in floodplain) Surface	100 × 175	53 0	9 0	84 0	0 1	0 0	84 1
Service Road to Maintenance Bldg / Parking Lot	225	6	0	0	0	0	0
South Trail	1,195	26	6	13	0	0	13
Middle Trail ¹ - River Trail to East Trail	1,243	28	7	8	19	0	27
Middle Trail ² - East Trail to Lake Mich.	360	8	4	3	5	0	8
River Trail	3,285	73	8	14	4	0	18
River Trail - reroute of south end at Middle Trail	108	6	2	7	0	0	7
Entrance Road	380	7	2	4	8	0	12
East Trail	4,365	100	88	1,043	12	28	1,083
Connecting Tent Trails - East Trail to Lakeshore Tent Sites	2,157	49	16	65	0	2	67
Tent Trail	2,897	67	18	55	13	2	70

Table 2. Cultural Material Recovered by Survey Area (continued)							
Survey Area	Size / Distance (feet)	Shovel Probes	Positive Shovel Probes	Cultural Material			
				Prehistoric	Historic	Faunal Remains	Total
North Trail	1,454	32	10	49	0	0	49
<i>2011 Season</i>							
Picnic Area	14 × 14	3	0	0	0	0	0
Spa Area	20 × 20	4	0	0	0	0	0
Honeymoon Tent	50 × 50	8	0	0	0	0	0
Footpaths from East Trail to Picnic, Spa and Honeymoon Tent	1,080	20	12	199	6	1	206
Guest Reception Area (relocated)	200 × 200	27	7	24	0	0	24
Maintenance Bldg / Parking (relocated)	200 × 200	81	12	88	3	0	91
South Trail - Bracket Shovel Tests @ #ST1	10 × 10	4	1	1	0	0	1
North Access Road	1,770	51	16	95	9	0	104
South Access Road	1,559	37	2	0	2	0	2
TOTAL	-	831	224	1,752	97	34	1,883

The 1,095 pieces of lithic debitage were examined under a 20-power hand lens for evidence of use and secondary retouching (Table 3). Of this total, 543 are thinning flakes (49.6%), 550 are shatter flakes (50.2%) and two are chert chunks (.2%).

Thinning flakes tend to be small and thin flakes that show striking platforms, bulbs of percussion and scarification. Thinning flakes are usually produced during the middle to late stages of lithic reduction, or while unifacially retouching the edge of a scraping tool or other chipped stone implement. Two secondary decortication thinning flakes may be spokeshaves (one each from #ET29 and #ET32) (Figure 18, left and right, respectively). Both have a retouched lunate notch along one edge, which may have been used to shape and smooth the wood shaft of an arrow or for other wood carving or working purposes.