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Cartographic Comparative Analysis of Undocumented Farmsteads at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin

Aaron R. Schmidt and Carey L. Baxter

December 2023



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Final Report

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Abstract

Government acquisition of farmland within the present-day boundaries of Fort McCoy is defined by two consequential events: the founding of the installation in 1909, and its expansion in the early 1940s to provide training lands during World War II. Since the 1990s, Fort McCoy's cultural resources manager (CRM) has sponsored archaeological investigations to determine the eligibility of former farmstead sites for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Using geographic information systems (GISs) to compare historic cartographic sources, this project attempts to ascertain whether there are additional farmstead sites at Fort McCoy that may have been overlooked in existing archaeological investigations. Additionally, it provides a short summary of farmstead archaeological activity at Fort McCoy over the past 20 years, a brief historic context highlighting characteristics of farmsteads in the Upper Midwest, and a brief explanation of enhanced lidar techniques that personnel at Fort McCoy can explore for future use. Finally, an appendix provides a list of questions that may be used to conduct oral interviews with descendants of families who farmed within the present-day boundaries of Fort McCoy.

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Preface

This study was conducted for the cultural resource manager, Directorate of Public Works, Fort McCoy, under Project 497353, “Update Homestead/Farmstead Historic Context,” MIPR 0011656315. The technical monitor was Mr. Ryan Howell (cultural resources manager, Directorate of Public Works, Fort McCoy, Wisconsin).

The work was performed by the Training Lands and Heritage Branch of the Operational Science and Engineering Division, Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL). At the time of publication, Ms. Angela Rhodes was chief, Training Lands and Heritage Branch; Dr. George Calfas was chief, Operational Science and Engineering Division; and Mr. Jim Allen was the technical director for Operational Science and Engineering. The deputy director of ERDC-CERL was Ms. Michelle Hanson, and the director was Dr. Andrew Nelson.

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COL Christian Patterson was commander of ERDC, and Dr. David W. Pittman was the director.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, defines responsibilities that federal agencies have to historic properties under their oversight. Section 106 of the NHPA stipulates that federal agencies must take effects on historic properties into consideration when planning and completing undertakings that it regulates, funds, or that occur on its lands. It defines “historic properties” as those listed or considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Additionally, Section 110 of the NHPA requires cultural resource managers (CRMs) to develop preservation programs to identify, evaluate, protect, and nominate historic properties to the NRHP.¹

During WWI and WWII, the United States government created new military installations and enlarged existing installations in order to accommodate training exercises. As a result of this action, the military acquired large tracts of agricultural land that was historically occupied with farmsteads. As residents were evicted from these farmsteads, the physical infrastructure and material culture they left behind became encapsulated within the boundaries of military installations across the country. For decades, training on these lands was conducted without concern for the impact it might have on these postcontact farmstead sites. However, by the early 1990s, farmsteads acquired in the 1940s had remained under government stewardship for 50 years—the age at which sites become eligible for evaluation under the NHPA.² Consequently, interest in the archaeological potential of farmstead sites under military purview increased in the 1990s, and since that time, CRMs across the country have conducted countless investigations of their postcontact farmstead assets.

Like other US military installations, Fort McCoy contains hundreds of former farmstead sites within its current boundaries. What is now Fort McCoy began in 1909, when a local political figure named Robert B. McCoy began purchasing land to use as an artillery range. The extent of these early training ranges reached approximately 14,000 acres,

1. National Historic Preservation Act, Pub. L. No. 89-665, as amended by Pub. L. No. 96-515, Sections 110, 106 (1966).

2. Carey Baxter et al., *Nationwide Context and Evaluation Methodology for Farmstead and Ranch Historic Sites*, ERDC/CERL TR-20-13 (Champaign, IL: Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory [ERDC-CERL], 2021), 1.

encompassing much of the present-day South Post area. As the US prepared for military intervention in WWII, the installation expanded significantly to increase training capacities. With most of the land acquisitions finalized by 1942, the installation encompassed 61,143 acres across six townships: Angelo, Adrian, Lafayette, Greenfield, New Lyme, and Grant.³

Since Fort McCoy is the steward of the former farmstead sites acquired through these acquisitions (all of which have reached the age of maturation for evaluation according to NHPA standards), one responsibility of the CRM is determining whether these former sites yield information potential (usually ascertained through archaeological investigations) that may render them eligible for listing under the NRHP. Toward this end, Fort McCoy's CRM has coordinated several studies and archaeological investigations surrounding its postcontact farmstead assets over the past 30 years. One of the most comprehensive historic contexts and field investigations of Fort McCoy's farmstead history was conducted by Andrew R. Sewell in 1999. This four-volume study, entitled *1999 Cultural Resource Management Activities: Phase II Investigations of Historic Euro-American Homesteads, Fort McCoy, Wisconsin*, and its accompanying historic context has served as the basis for most farmstead archaeological ROIs (reports of investigation) conducted at Fort McCoy since that time. As part of the field work component of their study, Sewell's team visited 115 of 129 sites documented "as having an existing material component on Fort McCoy."⁴ Another important study, *2002 Cultural Resources Management Activities: Section 110 Compliance Projects* by Gretchen Kaehler picked up where Sewell's study left off, providing field investigations to determine the potential NRHP eligibility of 14 farmstead sites.⁵

3. Andrew R. Sewell, *1999 Cultural Resource Management Activities: Phase II Investigations of Historic Euro-American Homesteads, Fort McCoy, Wisconsin*. vol. I. Reports of Investigation (ROI) 18 (Fort McCoy: Directorate of Public Works, Environmental and Natural Resource Division, 2000), 54. For a full list of the spelled-out forms of the units of measure used in this document and their conversions, please refer to US Government Publishing Office Style Manual, 31st ed. (Washington, DC: US Government Publishing Office, 2016), 248–52 and 345–47, <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-STYLEMANUAL-2016/pdf/GPO-STYLEMANUAL-2016.pdf>.

4. Sewell, *1999 Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. I, 4.

5. Gretchen Kaehler, *2002 Cultural Resource Management Activities: Section 110 Compliance Projects*, ROI 31 (Fort McCoy: Archaeology Laboratory Directorate of Training, Mobilization and Security, 2003), iii.

1.2 Objectives

Since the time when Sewell and Kaehler's studies were completed, Fort McCoy's CRM has continued to evaluate the potential NRHP eligibility of farmstead sites within the installation. One goal of this report is to summarize farmstead investigative activities that have taken place at Fort McCoy over the last 20 years and important literature concerning farmstead archaeology. Based on this search, it appears there have not been many comprehensive studies over the past 20 years examining new methodologies in farmstead archaeology. However, this report suggests that five may have some utility for Fort McCoy's purposes:

- Michelle M. Terrell, *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads* (Shafer, MN: Two Pines Resource Group, LLC, 2006)
- Susan Granger and Scott Kelly, *Historic Context Study of Minnesota Farmsteads, 1820–1860*, volumes I–III (Morris, MN: Gemini Research, 2005)
- Mark D. Groover, *The Archaeology of North American Farmsteads* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2008)
- Carey L. Baxter, Susan I. Ensore, Ellen R. Hartman, Benjamin C. Mertens, and Dawn A. Morrison, *Context and Evaluation Methodology for Farmstead and Ranch Historic Sites* (Champaign, IL: ERDC-CERL, 2021)
- Denise P. Messick, J. W. Joseph, and Natalie P. Adams, *Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage—A Context* (Atlanta: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 2001)

The summary of Fort McCoy's farmstead archaeology projects over the past 20 years focuses on Phase II investigations and outlines typical characteristics of farmsteads determined to be eligible for the NRHP by its field archaeologists. A brief historic context surrounding the development of Euro-American farmsteads in the Upper Midwest and Monroe County, Wisconsin, precedes this section.

Another goal of this report is to determine if enhanced lidar returns can reveal signatures of infrastructure related to farmstead activity that are not visible on the ground or from older returns. To that end, six farmstead sites (three undocumented sites and three known sites) were chosen for the lidar review.

The principal objective of this report is to ascertain whether there are additional farmstead sites at Fort McCoy that may not be documented in existing ROIs. For the purposes of the current study, researchers performed a cartographic analysis of historic county maps to determine if there are any more potential sites that Fort McCoy's CRM has not investigated yet. Based on this cartographic comparison, there may be up to 131 sites that are not documented in an existing ROI. However, it may be necessary to examine each of these sites on a case-by-case basis in order to determine their previous investigation status.

Finally, Fort McCoy's CRM is also interested in potential outreach opportunities with the descendants of individuals who were evicted from their family farmstead due to government acquisition. Accordingly, a brief questionnaire is included in the Appendix, which may be used as a template for oral history projects aimed at describing the characteristics of postcontact farmsteads, farmstead communities, and events surrounding government-coordinated eviction at Fort McCoy.

1.3 Researchers

This project was conducted by the US Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Research Development Center, Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL), based in Champaign, Illinois. The research team included Aaron R. Schmidt, master of public history with 2 years of experience as primary writer and Carey L. Baxter, an archaeologist with 22 years of experience with research, geographic information systems (GIS) georeferencing, and lidar analysis. The project manager and reviewer was Adam D. Smith, master of architecture with 25 years of experience in military architectural history.

1.4 Approach: Archival Repositories

ERDC-CERL researchers reviewed books, archival repositories, and online resources related to Fort McCoy's farmstead history and relevant historic cartographic sources. Research trips to Fort McCoy and other repositories happened on 27 September through 1 October 2021 and 14–18 November 2022. The following places were either contacted or searched:

- Fort McCoy cultural resources manager—historic drawings, maps, photographs, and oral information.

- Monroe County Local History Room—site visit for historic maps, photos, and documents
- Fort McCoy History Center—site visit for historic maps, photos, and documents
- Wisconsin Historical Society—digitized historic maps
- Wisconsin State Cartographer’s Office—elevation and lidar data

1.5 Analysis

After the initial research was completed, the team analyzed the gathered information. Archival information was contained in text documents, photographs, and historic maps. Using archival sources, the research team extracted relevant historical information. The material was then combined to tell the story in both text and images.

The cartographic analysis determines if a structure or farmstead may not have been documented in an existing ROI by overlaying the geographic data of known archaeological sites with detailed historical maps. This process was accomplished using ArcGIS, where historic maps of Monroe County were georeferenced onto a static projection. Maps of primary interest are those that depict structural features. When the historic maps and the known archaeological site data were overlaid and compared, researchers were able to determine the location of potentially unevaluated sites. More details surrounding this process are provided in Chapter 3.

2 Upper Midwest Farmstead Historic Context and Summary of Farmstead Investigations at Fort McCoy

As with any region in the United States, the patterns of historical settlement and agricultural enterprise in the Upper Midwest are a product of the region's physical geography and the cultural influences of its settlers. This chapter provides a brief historic context surrounding the development of Euro-American farmsteads in the Upper Midwest and Monroe County. Next, it identifies two comprehensive studies that reflect developments in the field of farmstead archaeology over the past 20 years. Paired with this review is a summary of Phase II farmstead investigations that have taken place at Fort McCoy in the past 20 years. Finally, the chapter includes a lidar methodology section in order to determine if enhanced returns can detect infrastructural signatures related to farmstead activity that are not visible on the ground or with old returns.

2.1 Physical Geography of the Upper Midwest

The Central Lowlands is the dominant physiographic region of the Upper Midwest. From east to west, this agriculturally productive area spans from the Appalachian Mountains in Ohio to the 100th meridian (a line of longitude through central Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas). Beginning in the South, the region commences in northeastern Texas, skirts around the Ozark Plateau in Arkansas and southern Missouri, and stretches toward the boreal forests of northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.⁶ In total, the Central Lowlands encompasses 585,000 square miles of predominately level land, which rises from a height of approximately 1,000 feet above sea level in the East to 2,000 feet above sea level in the West.⁷ In the Upper Midwest, the Central Lowlands landscape was largely shaped by the forces of glaciation. During the Pleistocene era, a massive ice sheet covered the northern half of the contiguous United States, forming major tributaries (such as the Ohio and Missouri River systems) and generally flattening the land as it retreated.⁸ According to

6. Chris Mayda, *A Regional Geography of the United States and Canada: Toward a Sustainable Future* (Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2013), 14.

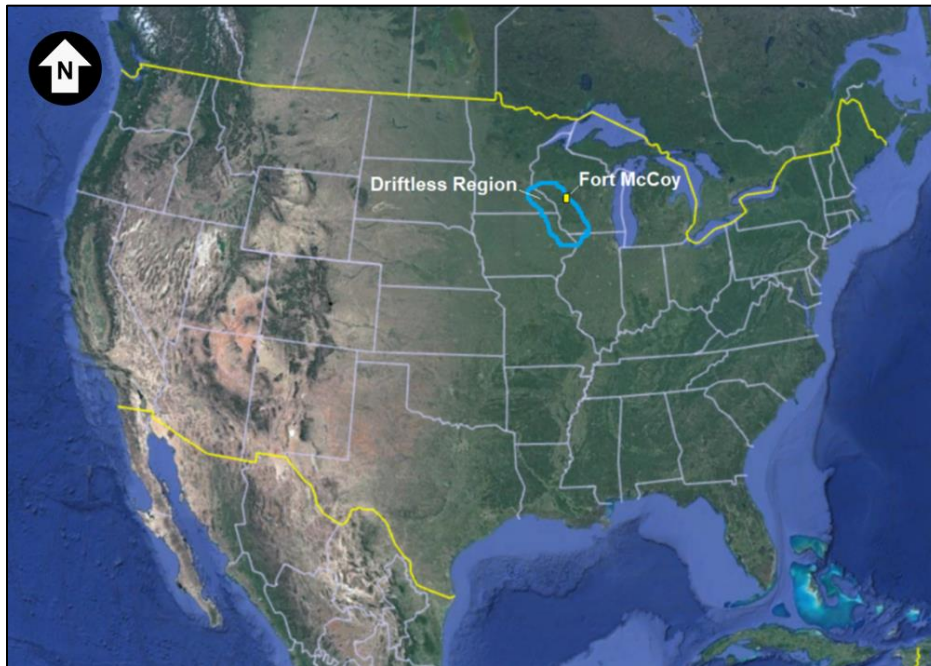
7. "Central Lowlands Province," National Park Service, 2018, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/centrallowlandprovince.htm>.

8. Mayda, *A Regional Geography of the United States and Canada*, 32.

geographer Chris Mayda, six subregions characterize the Central Lowlands: the Great Lakes, the Till Plain, the Dissected Till Plain, the Driftless Region, the Red River Valley, and the Transitional Osage Plain.⁹ The Upper Midwest primarily includes portions of the first five subregions.

Monroe County, where Fort McCoy is located, is in a geologically unique area of the Upper Midwest known as the Driftless Region, which occupies southeastern Wisconsin, northwestern Illinois, and southeastern Minnesota (Figure 1). Unlike most of the Midwest, this area did not experience the abrasive forces of glacial ice during former ice ages. Consequently, the land was not scoured in the same way as the surrounding areas of the Midwest. While massive glacial sheets did not flatten the land, repetitive stream erosion has created the region's characteristically deep and narrow valleys.¹⁰ Accordingly, the region gets its name because "it is without the 'drift' left by glaciers, so it is 'driftless.'"¹¹

Figure 1. Location of the Driftless Region in the Upper Midwest. (Map data: Google, 2023. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



9. Mayda, *A Regional Geography of the United States and Canada*, 14.

10. Dean Wilder, "Driftless Area," in *The American Midwest: An Interpretive Encyclopedia*, ed. by Andrew R. L. Cayton et al. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2007), 157–8.

11. "Driftless Area," Historical Essay, Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS1626>.

Ecologically, present-day Fort McCoy straddles two landscapes; the Western Coulee and Ridges Ecological Landscape, and the Central Sand Plains (Figure 2). The Western Coulee and Ridges Ecological Landscape contains eroded hills and floodplains created by the Black, Chippewa, Kickapoo, La Crosse, Mississippi, and Wisconsin Rivers. The area was historically vegetated with hardwoods, dispersed prairies, and floodplain timber. Today, the hills remain forested while valley and ridges accommodate agricultural enterprises, especially livestock-based operations.¹² The extreme northern portion of Fort McCoy is located in the Central Sand Plains region, which as the name suggests, is known for its sandy soils. Although Euro-American farms began to be established in the Central Sand Plains region as early as the 1850s, counties in this area “historically have not been as productive as the state as a whole, perhaps in part because of fragile sandy soils, poor drainage, and growing season frosts.”¹³ In the 19th century, this ecological difference may have impacted the settlement and agricultural patterns of the northern portion of what is today Fort McCoy. According to Sewell (2000), the extreme northern portion of the county was sparsely settled because of the sandy soils, and “The few farmers who lived here prior to the 20th century were likely wheat farmers, trying to eke out an existence.”¹⁴ Grant Township, in particular, continued to have a low population density into the 20th century.¹⁵

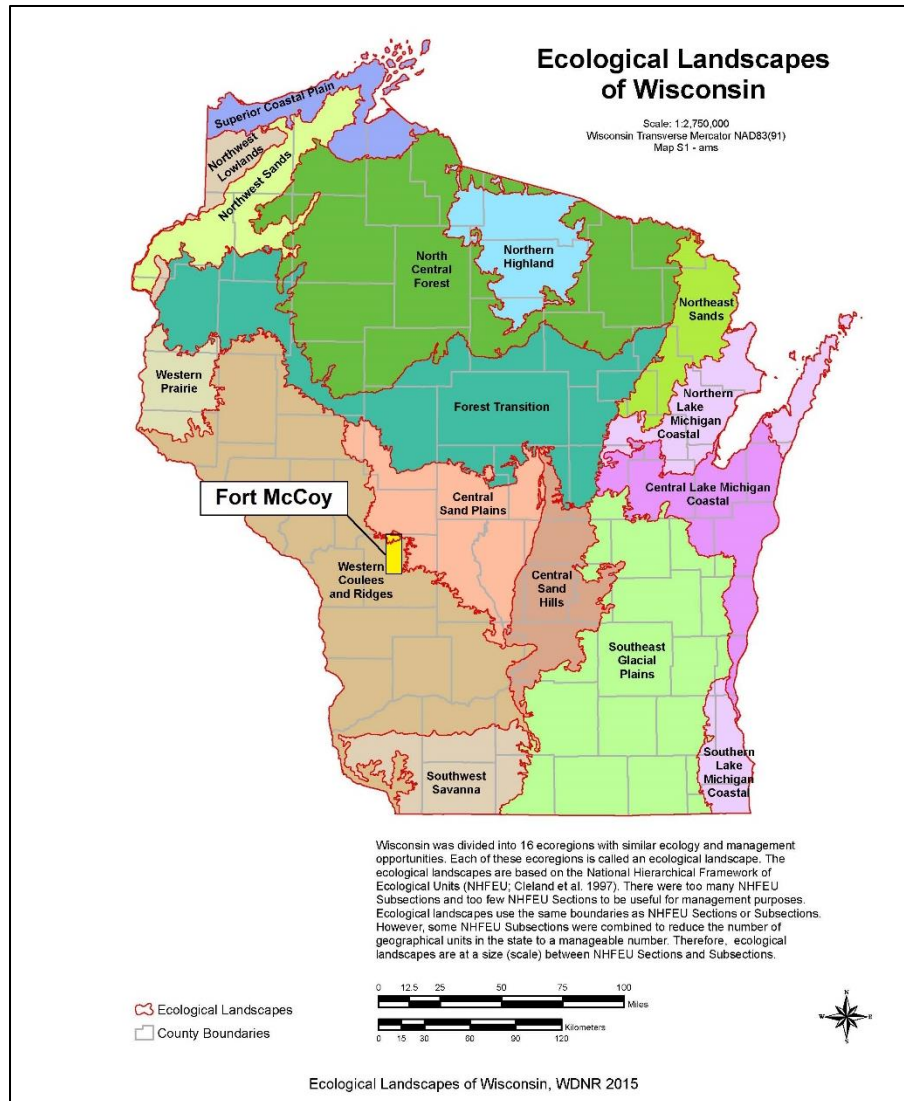
12. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, “Chapter 2: Analysis of the Driftless Area,” in *Regional and Property Analysis for the Development of a Master Plan for Department of Natural Resources’ Properties along Trout and Smallmouth Bass Streams in the Driftless Area* (Madison, WI: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 2013), 4, https://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/lf/LF0071_Ch2.pdf.

13. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, “Chapter 10: Central Sand Plains Ecological Landscape,” in *The Ecological Landscapes of Wisconsin: An Assessment of Ecological Resources and a Guide to Planning Sustainable Management* (Madison, WI: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 2015), L-62, <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Lands/Book.html>.

14. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. 1, 29.

15. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. 1, 29.

Figure 2. Ecological regions of Wisconsin, showing Fort McCoy's position between the Western Coulees and Ridges landscape and the Central Sand Plains. (Image from The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



2.2 Overview of Euro-American Settlement Patterns in the Upper Midwest, 19th–20th Centuries

In the 19th century, settlers from New York state and the New England cultural hearth represented a significant share of the Upper Midwest's American-born population. Outside of American-born settlers, the region became home to a large variety of immigrants from western and central Europe, most notably Germany, the Scandinavian nations, Great Britain, and Ireland.

2.2.1 Settlement Distribution

Throughout the 19th century, the geographic distribution of Euro-American settlers in the Midwest was often influenced by evolving modes of transportation. Before the Civil War, movement into the Midwest by eastern and southern Americans generally proceeded along latitudinal routes through three Appalachian entryways. According to Midwest historian John F. Hart, “Each entryway served a migration stream from a distinctive source region, and these streams remained remarkably separate as they continued westward across the Middle West.”¹⁶ Accordingly, migrants from New York and New England tended to populate the northern tier of the Midwest, people from the mid-Atlantic states settled in the central portions of the region, and migrants from the Upper South established themselves in the southern tier of the Midwest.¹⁷ The northern passageway to the Midwest, to the Great Lakes region via the Erie Canal, also influenced a large proportion of 19th-century German and Scandinavian immigrants to settle in northern states like Wisconsin and Minnesota.¹⁸

2.2.1.1 Role of the River Systems

As a general rule, communities along major water routes (such as the Ohio River, the Great Lakes, and their tributaries) represented some of the earliest Euro-American permanent settlements in the Midwest. The early river and lake communities, like Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwaukee, became primary embarkation points for inland settlement. Early waves of American and European pioneers tended to establish themselves near rivers and streams, which facilitated travel and provided timber. Interstream settlement occurred later.¹⁹ Some of the first German settlers to the Midwest followed the Ohio River from Pennsylvania into Cincinnati, which soon hosted a substantial German-American population.²⁰

Artificial waterways, known as canals, also became significant conveyors of people and goods in the 19th century. One of the most consequential of

16. John Fraser Hart, “The Middle West,” in *Regions of the United States*, ed. John Fraser Hart (New York, NY: Harper & Row, 1972), 260.

17. Jon Gjerde, “Landscapes and Peoples,” in *The American Midwest: An Interpretive Encyclopedia*, ed. Andrew R. L. Cayton et al. (Indiana University Press, 2006), 180.

18. Hart, “The Middle West,” 260.

19. Hart, “The Middle West,” 260, 262.

20. La Vern J. Ripley, “Germans,” in *The American Midwest: An Interpretive Encyclopedia*, ed. Andrew R. L. Cayton et al. (Indiana University Press, 2006), 206.

these waterways was the Erie Canal. Not only did the Erie Canal facilitate the movement of commercial goods between the Hudson River and the Great Lakes, but it also augmented the migration of New Yorkers and New Englanders to the Midwest.²¹ After the Erie Canal opened, Germans began traveling westward to places like Chicago and Milwaukee. Steamboats traveling the Mississippi River also transported large numbers of Germans into the Midwest.

2.2.1.2 Early Roads

The Cumberland Road (or National Road), which stretched from Cumberland, Maryland, to Vandalia, Illinois, became an influential artificial travel route that influenced the latitudinal movement of settlers from the mid-Atlantic states to the central regions of the Midwest.²²

2.2.2 Distribution of Lands

In 1784, Virginia ceded its western lands, an area encompassing the modern-day states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. This region, known as the “Old Northwest,” became the core of early Euro-American settlement in the Midwest. Recognizing that the new territory would soon host thousands of new farms and communities, Congress passed the Ordinance of 1785, which sought to regulate the sale and distribution (or alienation) of land in the public domain. To accomplish this task, the land was surveyed along latitudinal and longitudinal lines and auctioned in minimal acreage tracts.²³

The land was divided into 36-square-mile sections known as townships, which followed true meridians and parallels. The purpose of this division was to enable quick land sales and to eliminate ambiguity in property descriptions. In flatter areas of the Upper Midwest, the gridded network of settlement is primarily visible today because of roads, built in the 20th century, that followed section lines. Before this time, farmsteads and their surrounding land claims may have been quadrangular, but the roads leading to them did not always follow section lines. In areas with

21. Hart, “The Middle West,” 260.

22. Hart, “The Middle West,” 260.

23. Hart, “The Middle West,” 264; Hildegard Binder-Johnson, “A Historical Perspective on Form and Function in Upper Midwest Rural Settlement,” *Agricultural History* 48, no. 1 (January 1974): 13.

greater topographical variation, most roads today follow their original winding routes.²⁴

While the effects of the “square survey” still influence the layout of the modern Upper Midwest, historical geographer Binder-Johnson contends that it is imprecise to generalize that this region solely manifested into a gridded network of settlement. Instead, she emphasizes that this viewpoint can obscure the many variations that can be found within the region.²⁵ A closer examination of the settlement history and geography of the Upper Midwest reveals that there are more exceptions to this rule than commonly perceived.

2.2.3 Primary Euro-American Settler Groups

Large-scale settlement of Euro-Americans in the Midwest during the 19th century transformed the region into a complex mosaic of people groups. This observation was most notably articulated by historian Frederick Jackson Turner who, writing in the late 19th century, argued that a mix of settlers from the American North, the South, and Europe turned the Midwest into one of the most diverse regions of the United States. In the mid-19th century, steady bands of European immigrants began to arrive in the Midwest. Although European immigrants settled throughout the Midwest, they had a more substantial presence as they moved westward into the region and away from areas already settled by native-born Americans. Usually, European immigrants tended to move in a “chain migration fashion” and nucleate in ethnic clusters. European settlers from the German states and the Scandinavian nations formed some of the most pronounced communities and ethnic regions within the Midwest in the mid- and late 19th century. Germans tended to populate the “German triangle” (a zone encompassing Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Cincinnati), Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska. Scandinavian immigrants from Norway and Sweden had the most influence in areas of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota.²⁶

Increasing industrialization defined the Midwest in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These activities encompassed everything from mining

24. Binder-Johnson, “A Historical Perspective on Form and Function in Upper Midwest Rural Settlement,” 13, 18.

25. Binder-Johnson, “A Historical Perspective on Form and Function in Upper Midwest Rural Settlement,” 25.

26. Gjerde, “Landscapes and People,” 179–81.

(such as the iron mines of Michigan and Minnesota) to assembly and manufacturing in urban factories. The surge in industry prompted a new surge of settlers to the Midwest. African Americans began to migrate from the South, in part to escape intensifying discrimination and in part to take advantage of new job opportunities. A new wave of foreign immigrants, mainly from eastern and southern Europe, also began to populate the urban areas of the Midwest.²⁷

2.2.3.1 *Settlers from the New England and New York Hearth in Wisconsin*

Americans from New England constituted the largest group of settlers to Wisconsin in the 19th century. They enjoyed unparalleled influence in the development of the state's society, economics, and politics. The migration of New Englanders and New Yorkers into Wisconsin is attributed to three "push" factors in the Northeast: the arrival of large numbers of foreign immigrants, a swelling population of native-born Americans, and a dwindling land supply. After it opened in 1825, the Erie Canal facilitated latitudinal migration into Wisconsin via the Great Lakes.²⁸

New Englanders and New Yorkers also constituted some of the earliest American settlers in Wisconsin. Working within the familiar parameters of the land survey system, they selected some of the state's most arable farmland and established its earliest communities. "The Yankees arriving in Wisconsin had things well in hand. They became the entrepreneurs, the speculators, the lawyers, the editors, the preachers, the merchants, and the politicians of the new communities."²⁹

2.2.3.2 *Mid-Atlantic Hearth*

American settlers from the mid-Atlantic hearth, comprising the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and Delaware, commonly migrated into the Midwest via Ohio (a state where mid-Atlantic transplants represented the largest percentage of the population in the 19th century). Most mid-Atlantic migrants to the Midwest were born in Pennsylvania. As a general rule, these Pennsylvania migrants often relocated to Ohio in the early and mid-19th century, where they settled and raised families. Their Ohio-born children, in turn, often pushed further west into the central

27. Jon Gjerde, "Landscapes and People," 181.

28. Robert C. Nesbit, *Wisconsin: A History* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, Revised 1989), 151-152.

29. Nesbit, *Wisconsin: A History*, 152.

regions of the Midwest, becoming a significant source of settlers in Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The influence of the mid-Atlantic settlers and their descendants in the Midwest, in particular those from Pennsylvania, cannot be underestimated. These settlers established many conventional Midwestern dialects, built “I-houses” and Pennsylvania banked barns, and were strong proponents of large-scale, mixed agricultural operations.³⁰

As in the rest of the Midwest, settlers from Pennsylvania represented the largest portion of mid-Atlantic settlers in Monroe County, but their actual share of the population was never large. In 1860, settlers from Pennsylvania accounted for just 6% of the American-born population of Monroe County. The share decreased to 4% in 1870, 3% in 1880, and under 1% by 1900.³¹

2.2.3.3 *English and Irish Immigrants*

In addition to Americans who hailed from the eastern and southern parts of the country, the Midwest was populated by a substantial number of European immigrants in the 19th century. English settlers, for example, constituted an important group of Midwestern immigrants from Europe. Following the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, a large number of English settlers came to the eastern United States. Ten years later, the opening of the Erie Canal provided a direct route to the Great Lakes, which English settlers followed into the Midwest. In part, this readily available route into the Upper Midwest explains why an especially large portion of English settlers found their way to Wisconsin and Michigan.³²

By the eve of the Civil War, over 30% of English immigrants in the United States lived in the Midwest. Although they represented a relatively large portion of the region’s foreign-born population, they assimilated quickly into broader society and were not known for isolating themselves into ethnic enclaves. Many of these immigrants brought with them a heritage of industry, which allowed trades such as mining, textiles, and machine

30. Gregory Rose, “Middle Atlantic Europeans,” in *The American Midwest: An Interpretive Encyclopedia*, ed. Andrew R. L. Cayton et al. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2006), 195–96.

31. “Roots of Monroe County People,” Folder: Immigrants, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

32. William E. Van Vugt, “English,” in *The American Midwest: An Interpretive Encyclopedia*, ed. Andrew R. L. Cayton et al. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2006), 203.

making to increase in the Midwest. Still, as with other immigrant groups, agriculture remained the most common occupation among Midwestern English settlers.³³

The majority of English-born immigrants who settled in Wisconsin came as individuals or family groups. However, several communities in the state were populated with immigrants who were members of settlement organizations. Most of these organizations were established with the goal of transporting unemployed English people to the fertile lands of Wisconsin, where they could engage in agricultural pursuits.³⁴ English immigrants primarily populated the southern half of Wisconsin, with the largest numbers appearing in Iowa, Lafayette, Dane, Columbia, Rock, Waukesha, Milwaukee, and Racine Counties.³⁵ In Monroe County, English immigrants constituted 9% of the foreign-born population in 1870. This number waned in the ensuing decades, diminishing to 7% in 1880 and 4% in 1900 (Figure 3).³⁶

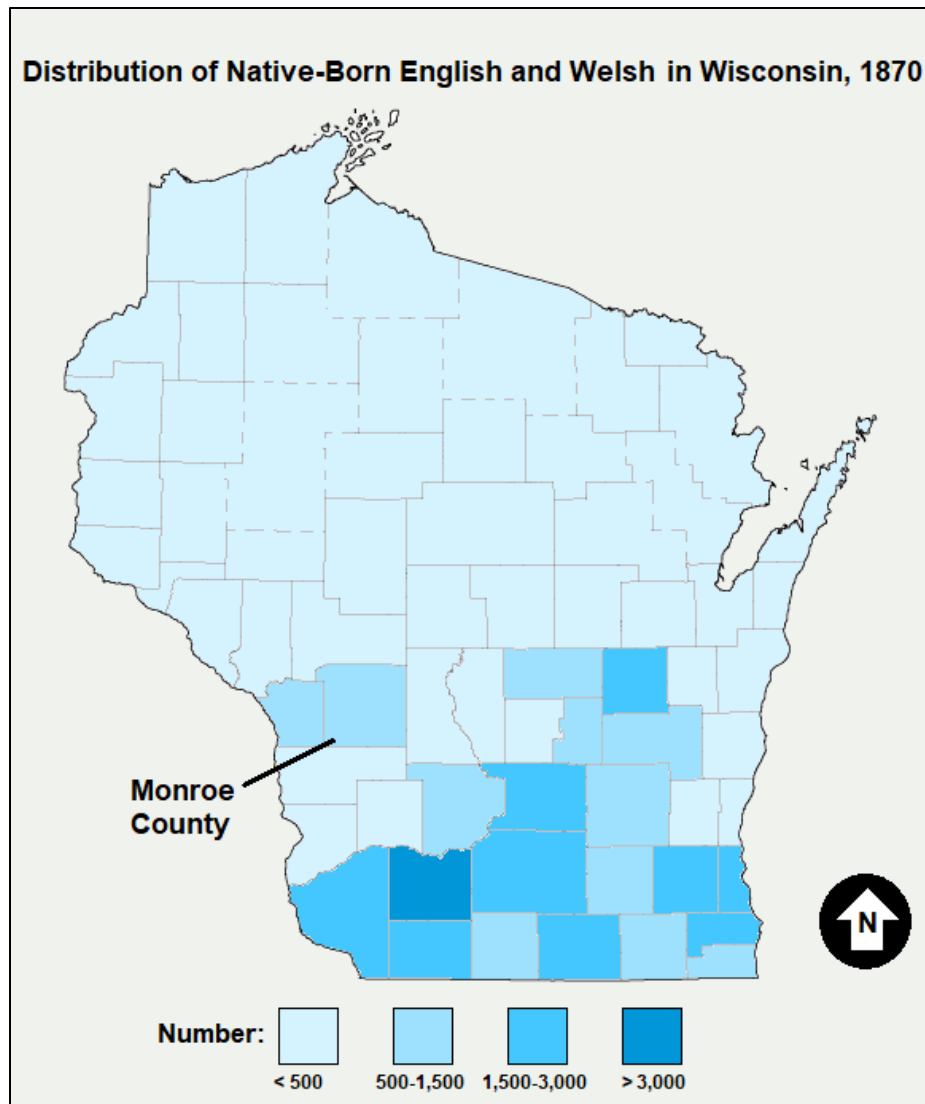
33. William E. Van Vugt, "English," 203–4.

34. Barbara Wyatt, "British Isles Settlement," in *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, vol. 1 (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, 1986), 10-5.

35. Barbara Wyatt, "British Isles Settlement," 10-7.

36. "Roots of Monroe County People," Folder: Immigrants, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

Figure 3. Geographic distribution of native English and Welsh in Wisconsin, 1870.
 (Image based off of Wyatt 1986 and the 1870 US Census. Public domain.
 Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the earliest permanent settlers of Irish descent began to populate the southern portions of the Midwest, primarily establishing communities in southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. Irish immigration to the United States flourished in the 1840s and 1850s as the Great Famine compelled people to leave Ireland. Unlike the earlier Irish immigrants to America, who were generally characterized as Protestants, most of the Irish who arrived in the mid-19th century observed Catholicism.³⁷

37. Michael F. Funchion, "Irish," in *The American Midwest: An Interpretive Encyclopedia*, ed. Andrew R. L. Cayton et al. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2006), 209.

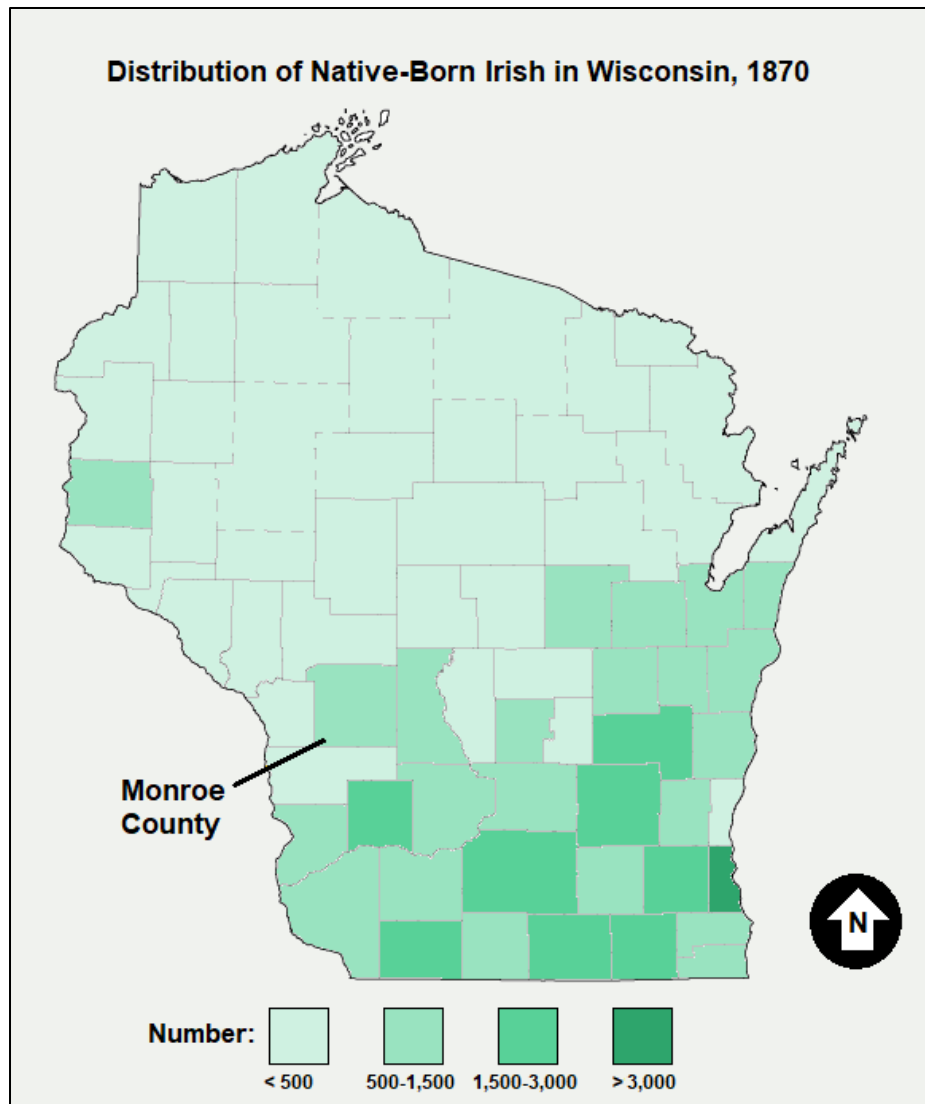
In 1880, about 25% of Irish immigrants lived in the Midwest. The majority of first- and second-generation Irish Americans worked as laborers in urban centers of the Midwest like Chicago and St. Louis. In 1870, around 30% worked in agriculture; by 1900, that number declined slightly to 26%. Irish Americans, along with German Americans, are largely responsible for the growth of Catholicism in the Midwest. Irish Americans were also instrumental in local politics throughout the Midwest, especially in the Democratic Party.³⁸

Reflecting national immigration trends, Irish settlers were the second largest immigrant group to arrive in Wisconsin in the 19th century (behind German immigrants). Although most arrived in the state during the middle of the century, some Irish immigrants settled in southwestern Wisconsin to engage in the mining trades as early as the 1830s. However, most Irish settlers reached Wisconsin between 1840 and 1860, driven from their homeland by a combination of push-factors, including religious persecution and an enduring famine. Statewide, this group of settlers represented 18% of the total population in 1860. This number steadily declined through the end of the century, with Irish-born Americans constituting 10.3% of the total population in 1880, and 4.6% in 1900. The proportion of Irish immigrants in Monroe County closely reflected statewide trends in the 19th century. Here, Irish immigrants constituted 16% of the foreign-born population in 1870; this number waned in the ensuing decades, diminishing to 14% in 1880 and just 7% in 1900 (Figure 4).³⁹

38. Funchion, "Irish," 209–10.

39. "Roots of Monroe County People," Folder: Immigrants, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

Figure 4. Geographic distribution of native Irish in Wisconsin, 1870. (Image based off of Wyatt 1986 and the 1870 US Census. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



2.2.3.4 German Immigrants

Some of the earliest German settlers to enter the Midwest did so by way of the Ohio River. Later groups of German immigrants sailed by way of the Erie Canal to the Great Lakes region. In the first half of the 19th century, many German immigrants to the Midwest were either comprised of German Americans leaving Pennsylvania, Germans from Saxony determined to establish conservative Lutheran congregations, or as part of German Catholic settlement agencies. Following the 1848 revolutions, a significant number of Germans, some intent on forming a North American German

state, arrived in the Midwest. Wisconsin and Missouri attracted the most Germans through the mid-19th century.⁴⁰

Binder-Johnson contends that maps depicting the distribution of Germans in the rural Midwest can be misleading because, depicted at the state level, it can appear as if Germans evenly blanketed the region. In reality, though they represented a large proportion of the general population in the Midwest, their distribution is better characterized by scattered, nucleated communities, which were founded by specific familial, religious, or commercial inducements. In her study on German settlement in the Midwest, Binder-Johnson arrives at several general conclusions:

- Many German settlements in the Midwest originated as colonization societies in American cities.
- German immigrants tended to settle in sparsely populated areas of the Midwest, with the expectation that friends and family would take up surrounding lands.
- In many parts of the Midwest, Germans intended (with varying success) to establish communities modelled off agrarian villages in Europe.
- The endurance of rural German settlements in the Midwest was often attributable to the local church (usually Catholic or Lutheran) acting as a strong, central social organization.⁴¹

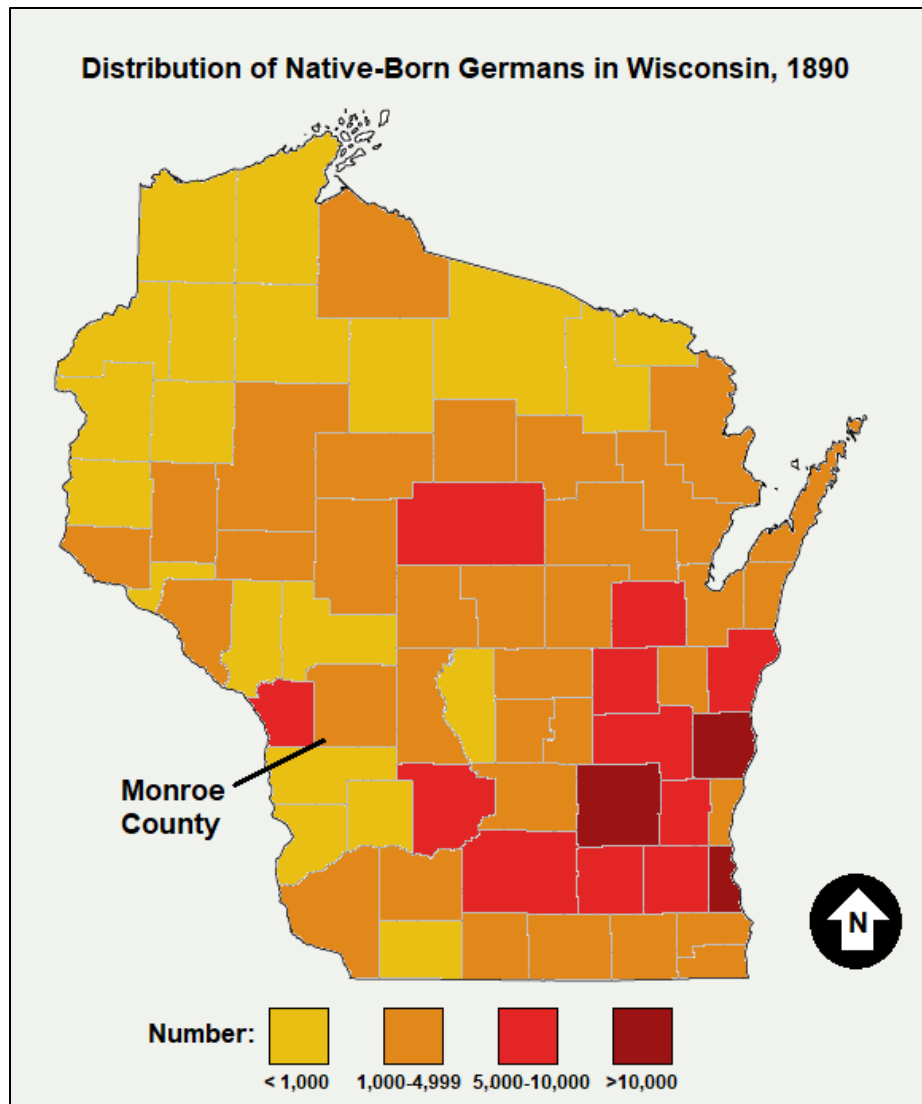
In Wisconsin, settlers from German states represented the largest non-English speaking contingent of immigrants. From 1820 through WWI, with “peak immigration in the periods 1846–1854 and 1881–1884,” and by the turn of the 20th century, native German inhabitants “constituted approximately 10 percent of Wisconsin’s entire population and 47 percent of its foreign-born population” (Figure 5).⁴²

40. La Vern J. Rippley, “Germans,” 206–7.

41. Hildegard Binder-Johnson, “The Location of German Immigrants in the Middle West,” *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 41, no. 1 (March 1951): 39–40.

42. Barbara Wyatt, “German,” in *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, vol. 1 (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, 1986), 2-2.

Figure 5. Geographic distribution of native Germans in Wisconsin, 1890. (Image based off of Wyatt 1986 and the 1890 US Census. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



In the 1820s and 1830s, groups of German descendants from Pennsylvania comprised the earliest settlers with German heritage in Wisconsin. The fur trade attracted these settlers, as it had the French in earlier times. Mining also lured German Americans from mining hearths in the upland South to the burgeoning mines of southern Wisconsin. Later in the century, some German liberals came to Wisconsin following the unsuccessful 1848 revolutions in Europe, but this did not represent a large contingent of the German immigrant population.⁴³ A greater number of Germans, particularly Lutherans and Catholics, reestablished themselves in the United States to

43. Wyatt, "German," 2-2, 3.

enjoy more religious freedom. Under the leadership of John Henni, the first bishop of Milwaukee, German clergymen arrived in large numbers and populated parishes throughout Wisconsin. Concurrently, the state's Catholic population rose from 8,000 members to 250,000 members.

The availability and affordability of land in Wisconsin, augmented with the state's proclaimed agricultural potential, provided extra incentive for immigration. In Germany, presses widely disseminated literature promoting the merits of America, largely written by German immigrants who had already established themselves in the New World. Wisconsin, in particular, was popularly promoted as a welcoming place for Germans, as exemplified in books like *Der Nordamerikanische Freistaat Wisconsin* and *Friendly Advice for All Who Would Emigrate to America and Particularly to Wisconsin*. Most German immigrants entered the state through the port at Milwaukee and dispersed to the north and west. Until the mid-19th century, a large concentration of Germans settled along the lakeshore counties between Milwaukee and Green Bay, moving west toward Lake Winnebago and the Fox River Valley in the Civil War era. A large contingent of Germans eventually pushed into the boreal forests of central and northern Wisconsin, attracted, in part, by work in the lumber industry.⁴⁴

Besides the agricultural advantages of the state and the influence of water courses that transported immigrants from New York City to the Great Lakes region, a major reason why Wisconsin had such a high proportion of German settlers is attributable to an aggressive, state-sponsored Commission of Immigration that actively sought German settlers. The immigration commission employed Germans in this endeavor.⁴⁵ Germans tended to congregate in the southeastern and north-central portions of Wisconsin. Both regions of the state were known for being heavily wooded. According to geographer Hildegard Binder-Johnson, the Germans preferred wooded land over open land because it guaranteed a dependable supply of lumber for building, fuel, and fencing. After the Wisconsin West Railroad completed a line to Ashland in 1877 (a community along Lake Superior), the company began selling alternating plots of land on both sides of the line. Because scattered German settlements already populated this forested

44. Wyatt, "German," 2-4.

45. Binder-Johnson, "The Location of German Immigrants in the Middle West," 33; Ripley, "Germans," in *The American Midwest: An Interpretive Encyclopedia*, 207.

region of the state, the railroad began advertising its lands to Germans for \$1.25 an acre.⁴⁶

Reflecting statewide trends, a significant number of German-born immigrants settled in Monroe County in the mid- and late 19th century. In 1870, German settlers constituted 40% of the county's foreign-born population; this share increased to 45% in 1880 and 57% by 1900. The high percentage of Germans as a share of the county's foreign-born population meant that they also represented a significant share of the county's total population. In 1860, settlers from German states comprised 6% of the county's residents, a segment that increased to 10% in 1870, 11% in 1880, and 11% in 1900.⁴⁷

2.2.3.5 Norwegian Immigrants

Around 800,000 people emigrated from Norway between 1825 and 1925. Within the United States, most Norwegians settled in the Upper Midwest. Immigration from Norway was greatest between 1865 and 1900. During this period, Norwegians established communities in a swath of the north-central United States stretching from Lake Michigan to eastern Montana. Most Norwegian Americans and their descendants made farming an important part of their economic life; for example, in 1940, half of people claiming Norwegian descent were still engaged in agriculture. Like some Germans and other Scandinavian groups, Norwegian settlers were known for making the Lutheran church their primary social institution.⁴⁸

Norwegian immigration to Wisconsin was minimal during the territorial period but picked up by the middle of the 19th century. Beckoned by the Homestead Act of 1862 (a federal act that enticed Americans and immigrants to create permanent homesteads on prescribed tracts of land) and improved rail lines, more Norwegian immigrants began to settle into the interior of Wisconsin. The most significant wave of Norwegian settlers to the United States occurred between c. 1880 and 1895, with many of these

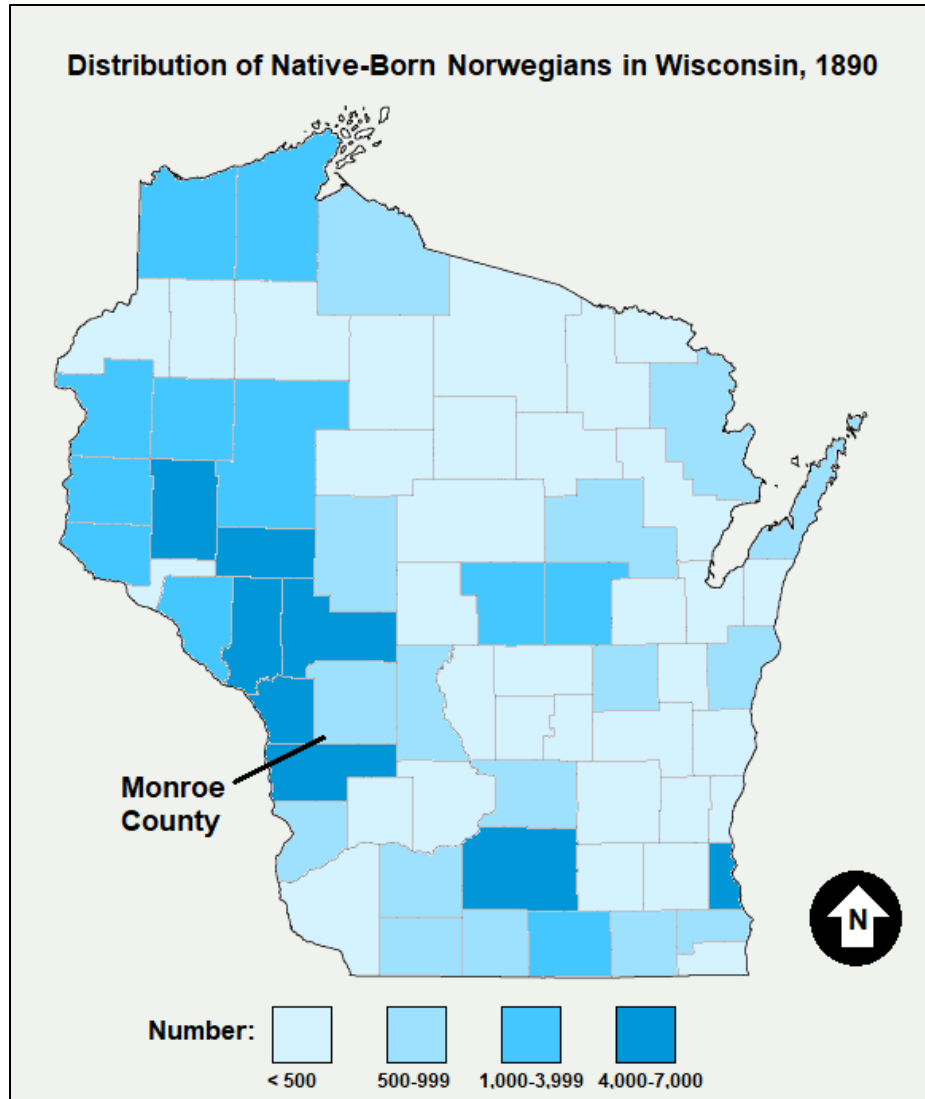
46. Binder-Johnson, "The Location of German Immigrants in the Middle West," 32-38; Wyatt, "German," 2-4.

47. "Roots of Monroe County People," Folder: Immigrants, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

48. Odd S. Lovoll, "Norwegians," in *The American Midwest: An Interpretive Encyclopedia*, ed. Andrew R. L. Cayton et al. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2006), 212-3.

coming to Wisconsin. By 1900, the state claimed 25% of the country's Norwegian immigrant population (Figure 6).⁴⁹

Figure 6. Geographic distribution of native Norwegians in Wisconsin, 1890. (Image based off of Wyatt 1986 and the 1890 US Census. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



2.2.3.6 Swedish Immigrants

Swedish immigration to the United States commenced in the early to mid-19th century, when early settlers founded communities in Illinois. From here, Swedish settlements primarily expanded westward and northward, with the earliest settlements outside of Illinois appearing in Minnesota,

49. Barbara Wyatt, "Norwegian," in *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, vol. 1 (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, 1986), 5-1.

Iowa, and Kansas. Swedes first began arriving in Wisconsin in the 1840s after the personal accounts of Gustaf Unonius inspired others from his homeland to establish roots in the New World. Mixed-grain and dairy agriculture became a common vocation among many Swedish immigrants. In Wisconsin, the majority of Swedes settled in the northwestern portion of the state, where they farmed, worked in the burgeoning lumber industry, or labored in iron mining.⁵⁰

In country-origin data found at the Monroe County Local History Room, Norwegian and Swedish settlers are combined into a “Scandinavian” category, though the majority of these were likely Norwegian. In 1870, Scandinavian settlers constituted 14% of the county’s foreign-born population; this share increased to 18% in 1880 and 22% by 1900. Scandinavians represented a modest share of the county’s total population. In 1860, settlers from the Scandinavian nations comprised 2% of the county’s residents, a segment which increased to 3% in 1870, 4% in 1880, and 4% in 1900.⁵¹

2.3 Historic Characteristics of Upper Midwest Farmsteads

2.3.1 Typical Farmstead Arrangements

Historically, the location of building clusters on farmstead parcels was often influenced by two principal considerations: tradition and economy of motion. In many instances, the buildings in the cluster (which might include the house, barn, and other outbuildings) were situated in close proximity to a road. This was a traditional arrangement that provided farm families with quicker and easier access to other farms, which allowed them to build closer ties to their community. However, in the 19th century, some farmers reasoned that they could increase productivity by situating their farmstead’s cluster of buildings away from the road. Proponents of this method, which maximized economy of motion, suggested that the house (the farm’s administrative center), barn, and other buildings should be placed close to the center of the parcel. The organization of the farmland itself emanated from this nucleus in an ordered fashion, with the most intensive activities transpiring near the house and the least intensive activities occurring further from it. Still, according to archaeologist William Hampton Adams, “Although a central location had been advocated for

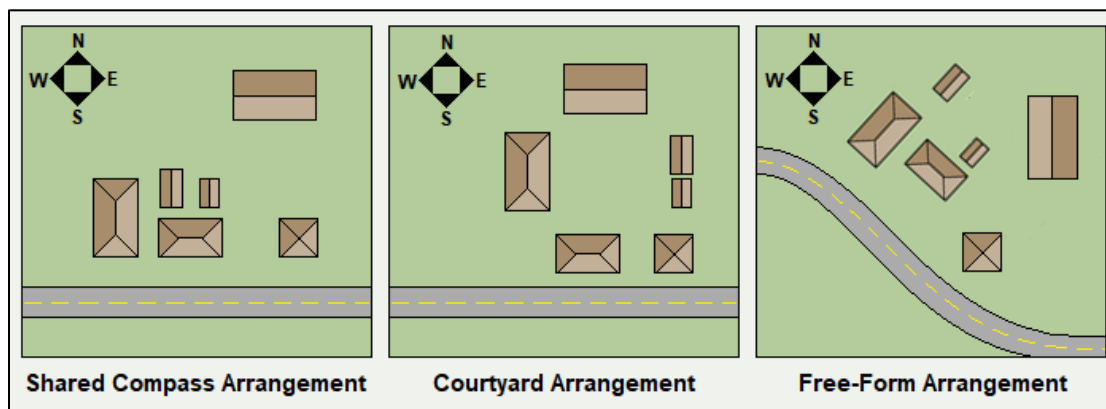
50. Ann Marie Legreid, “Swedes,” in *The American Midwest: An Interpretive Encyclopedia*, ed. Andrew R. L. Cayton et al. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2006), 214.

51. “Roots of Monroe County People,” Folder: Immigrants, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

many decades, traditional locations next to roads continued to be selected well into [the 20th] century.”⁵²

Within these building clusters, several methods for arranging the farmstead typically prevailed in the Midwest. Farmstead historians Allen Noble and Hubert Wilhelm identify three primary forms: the shared compass arrangement, courtyard arrangement, and free-form arrangement (Figure 7).⁵³ Farmers often arranged their buildings based on intuitive notions about what a proper farm should look like; in many instances, these intuitions derived from ethnic antecedents.

Figure 7. A basic visual comparison between shared compass, courtyard, and free-form arrangement. (Image created by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



2.3.1.1 Shared Compass Arrangement

In the shared compass arrangement (the most common in the Midwest), all of the buildings in a given farmstead “have exactly the same orientation usually to compass directions.”⁵⁴ It is reasonable to infer that an orthogonal arrangement of farmstead buildings (that is, buildings arranged at right angles) will be observed in locations where prearranged factors, such as roads laid out in cardinal directions or landscapes with minimal variation in terrain, are most common.⁵⁵

52. William Hampton Adams, “Landscape Archaeology, Landscape History, and the American Farmstead,” *Historical Archaeology* 24, no. 4 (1990): 94.

53. Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, “The Farm Barns of the American Midwest,” in *Barns of the Midwest*, eds. Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995), 9–10.

54. Noble and Wilhelm, “The Farm Barns of the American Midwest,” 10.

55. Noble and Wilhelm, “The Farm Barns of the American Midwest,” 9–10.

2.3.1.2 Courtyard Arrangement

In the courtyard arrangement, the farmstead's buildings are organized around an open, square yard. The farmhouse and barn occupy two sides of the courtyard, and outbuildings populate the other two sides. The courtyard arrangement was especially typical among farmers of German descent, who preserved a central European antecedent.⁵⁶ This arrangement is prevalent across a wide swath of the United States and can be found from New York to the Midwest.⁵⁷

2.3.1.3 Free-Form Arrangement

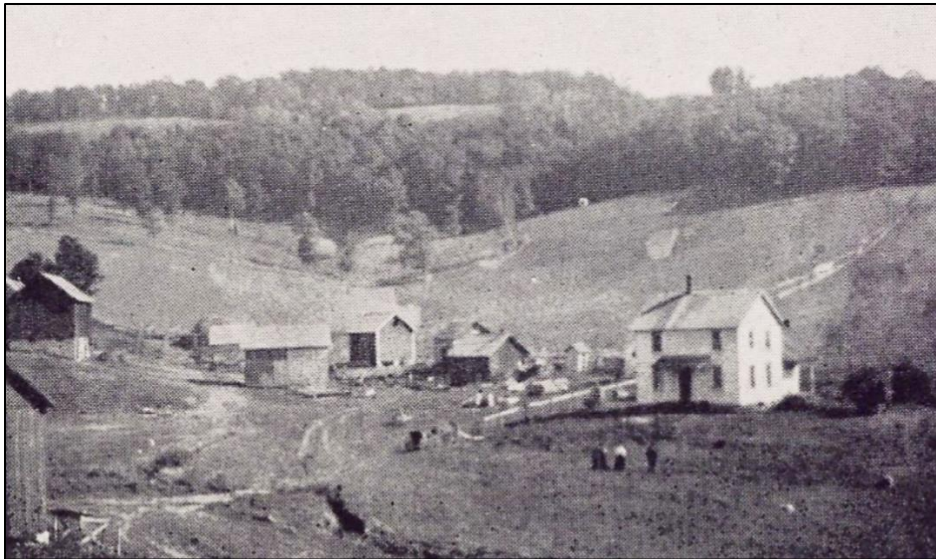
In the free-form arrangement, the buildings on a farmstead are loosely situated in the landscape and are often positioned in an organic manner that follows topographic contours.⁵⁸ In Monroe County, a 1915 photograph of the T. Bronson farm depicts a historic, local example of a free-form farmstead. The buildings and structures in the photograph are arranged in a nonorthogonal cluster that makes use of the natural contours in the surrounding landscape (Figure 8).

56. Noble and Wilhelm, "The Farm Barns of the American Midwest," 10.

57. Simon J. Bronner, ed., *Encyclopedia of American Folklife* (London and New York: Routledge, 2006), 365.

58. Noble and Wilhelm, "The Farm Barns of the American Midwest," 10.

Figure 8. A 1915 image of the T. Bronson farm near Cashton, Monroe County, Wisconsin. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain.)⁵⁹

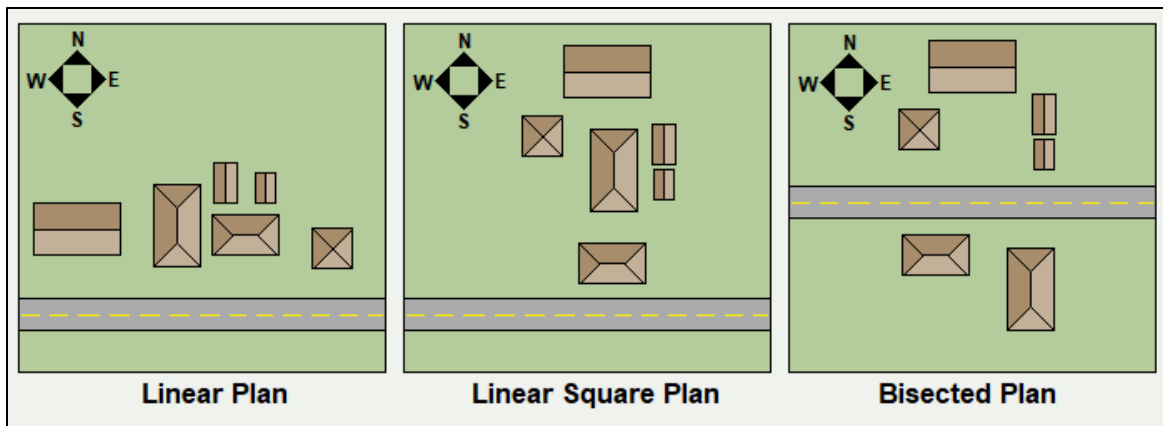


In her work *Historic Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads*, archaeologist and historian Michelle M. Terrell identifies five common farmstead arrangements: the linear plan, the linear square plan (both of which are closely related to Noble and Wilhelm's compass arrangement), the hollow square or courtyard plan (related to Noble and Wilhelm's courtyard arrangement), the bisected plan, and no discernible arrangement (similar to Noble and Wilhelm's free form arrangement). The linear plan describes a farmstead with structures arranged parallel to an access road, while the linear square plan describes a farmstead with structures arranged perpendicular to a road. In the bisected plan, a public access road runs through the middle of a farmstead. The linear plan, linear square plan, and bisected plan are illustrated below (Figure 9).⁶⁰

59. George A. Ogle & Co., *Standard Atlas of Monroe County, Wisconsin: Including a Plat Book of the Villages, Cities and Townships of the County* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co, 1915), 113, Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://content.wisconsinhistory.org/digital/collection/maps/id/17037/rec/3>.

60. Michelle M. Terrell, *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads* (Shafer MN: Two Pines Resource Group, LLC, 2006), B-19-B-22.

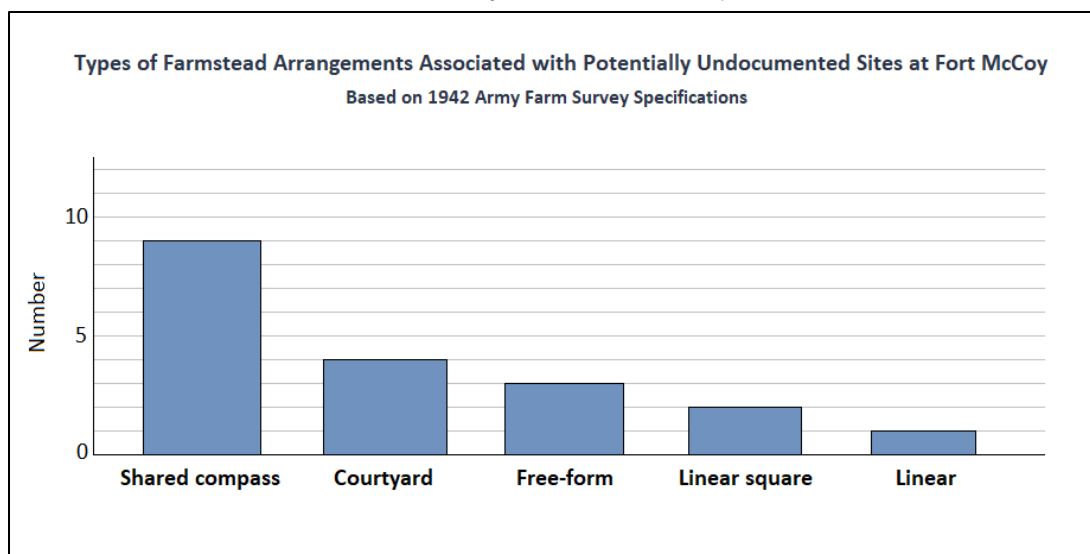
Figure 9. A basic visual comparison between linear plan, linear square plan, and bisected plan farmsteads. (Based on Terrell 2006. Image created by ERDC-CERL, 2023. Public domain.)



Among the potentially undocumented farmstead sites attained during the 1942 government acquisition at Fort McCoy, most contained some variation of the shared compass arrangement (47.4%). A variation of the courtyard arrangement was next most common (21.1%), followed by free form farmsteads (15.8%), the linear square plan (10.5%), and the linear plan (5.2%) (Figure 10).⁶¹ This number only takes into account sites that are found in Chapter 3; in that chapter, Table 5 provides an inventory of structures and farmstead arrangements associated with the potentially undocumented farmstead sites. There does not seem to be a definitive association between the ethnic background of the property owner and the farmstead arrangement of their site.

61. Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 10. Farmstead arrangements of potentially undocumented sites at Fort McCoy (Image created by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



2.3.2 Barn Typologies in the Midwest

2.3.2.1 Three-Bay Barns

The three-bay threshing barn (commonly known as an English or Yankee barn) is the most common type found in the historic grain and livestock region of the Midwest. It is a symmetrical, one-story structure composed of three sections (bays) arranged within a rectangular footprint. The barn is anchored by a large middle bay, which is typically accessed through double doors situated on the long side of the barn. The middle bay is where threshing activities historically occurred. Here, harvested grain would be carried inside the barn, where drafts would circulate between the doors and sweep away the lighter chaff, leaving behind the desired grain. One of the two side bays would be used for storing threshed grain, while the other side bay held grain that still needed to be threshed. Additionally, one of the bays could be used to store hay. Although three-bay barns were not originally used to shelter animals, in some instances, one of the side bays might be converted into an animal shelter, and hay stored in an upper loft.⁶²

Originating from sources in England, Germany, and France, the basic three-bay barn migrated west with settlers from New England, New York,

62. Charles Calkins and Martin Perkins, "The Three-Bay Threshing Barn," in *Barns of the Midwest*, eds. Allen Noble and Hubert Wilhelm (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995), 40–41, 45.

and Pennsylvania, who populated the northern portions of the Midwest (east of the Mississippi River) during the first half of the 19th century. The barn remained basically unchanged with the westward movement from the northeast, even as housing evolved. Because wheat production was commonplace in the Midwest until the late 19th century, the three-bay barn was a typical structure on many early farmsteads.⁶³

In the mid-19th century, three-bay barns were prevalent in Wisconsin, northern Indiana, northern Illinois, and southern Michigan. In Wisconsin, versions of the three-bay barn were commonly constructed by settlers from New England and Germany. It remained popular until the 1870s, when commercial dairying surpassed grain farming as the most common agricultural enterprise. The German version of the three-bay threshing barn, known as *die Scheune*, had a similar appearance to English and Yankee barns, but was constructed in a different manner. German settlers housed their livestock in *der Stall*. Norwegians built three-bay barns based on the English and New England precedent.⁶⁴

As early settlers began clearing the Midwest's forests to create crop land, the felled trees provided a ready source of timber for barns. The size of the tree determined the kind of framing member that might be produced from it. Large timbers were used for longer spans demanded by sills, plates, and joists. Smaller timbers were sometimes left in their original round form and were employed for support. Most early barn timbers were linked via mortise and tenon joints and fixed with pegs.⁶⁵

The above-grade superstructure of three-bay barns usually consisted of four timber units (called bents) that created a tripartite partitioning. The foundations, often composed of fieldstone, assumed two different forms: complete and pier. A complete foundation occupied the entirety of the barn's perimeter and was 2 to 3 ft thick. It was usually situated approximately 1.5 ft below the site's frost line and was stacked 1.5 to 2 ft above grade. Pier foundations consisted of fieldstones that were strategically arranged in positions beneath load-bearing vertical members (Figure 11). Like complete foundations, pier foundations often extended approximately 2 ft above ground level. The footprint of a typical three-bay barn had a

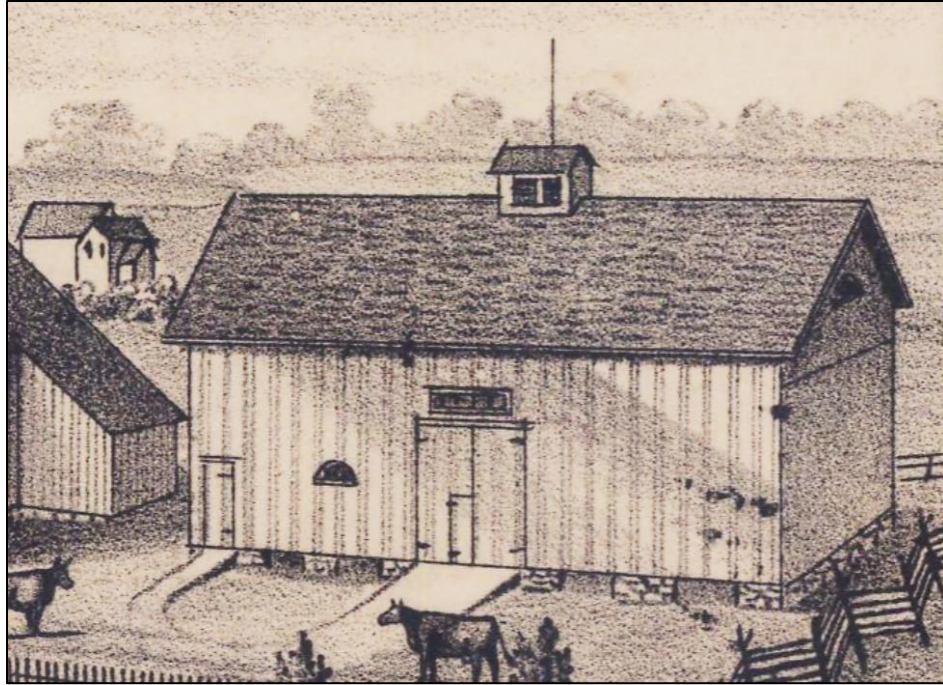
63. Calkins and Perkins, "The Three-Bay Threshing Barn," 42–43.

64. Calkins and Perkins, "The Three-Bay Threshing Barn," 44–45.

65. Calkins and Perkins, "The Three-Bay Threshing Barn," 47–48.

ratio of 1:2, with a width range of 24–40 ft, a length range of 48–60 ft, and an average height of approximately 30 ft.⁶⁶

Figure 11. An 1875 lithograph of a Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, farmstead, showing what appears to be a three-bay barn with a pier foundation. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain.)⁶⁷



2.3.2.2 Bank Barns

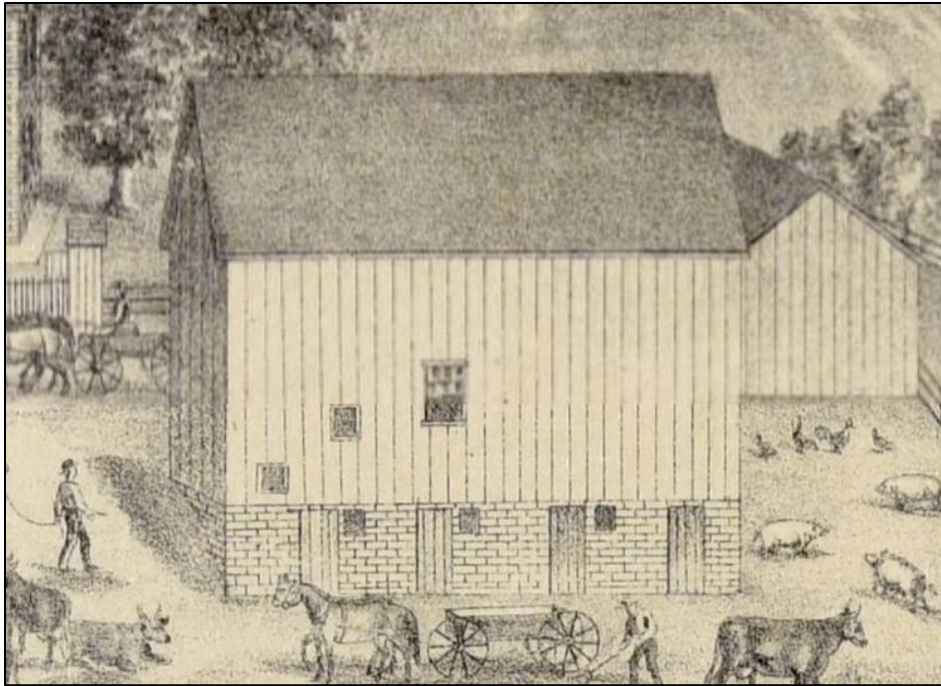
The Midwestern bank barn describes a two-level structure that was typically built into a hill slope (Figure 12). The bottom level of the barn was usually built directly into a hillside; a slope would then be formed from the hillside that permitted access to an upper level, where hay could be driven directly into the barn and stored. The upper level tended to extend for several feet past the end wall of the lower level, forming an overhang or *vorbau* (sometimes called a “porch” in Wisconsin) that often contained several trap doors. Hay from the upper level of the barn could be dropped through these trap doors and distributed into the yard. This type of barn traces its American roots to Pennsylvania and, ultimately, to continental European traditions centered around Switzerland. In Pennsylvania, this

66. Calkins and Perkins, “The Three-Bay Threshing Barn,” 45.

67. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin*, (Oshkosh: G. A. Randall & Co, 1875), 32. <https://content.wisconsinhistory.org/digital/collection/maps/id/17757>.

barn evolved in the 19th century to meet the growing demands of commercialized agriculture.⁶⁸

Figure 12. An 1877 lithograph of a Buffalo County, Wisconsin, bank barn without an overhang. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain.)⁶⁹



2.3.2.3 Nonorthogonal Barns

Nonorthogonal barns are structures that were not built to a conventional rectangular footprint. Although this leaves open any number of forms, (such as octagonal barns), the most popular nonorthogonal barn by far was the round barn. While there were a few early proponents of the round barn in the eastern United States in the early and mid-19th century, it was slow to catch on. In the Midwest, the first round barn was not constructed until 1861, when A. C. Jennings erected one on his Urbana, Ohio, farmstead. Advocates for the round barn pointed out that its walls demanded a

68. Hubert G. W. Wilhelm, "Midwestern Barns and their Germanic Connections," in *Barns of the Midwest*, eds. Allen Noble and Hubert Wilhelm (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995), 67–70.

69. Briggs and Falconer, *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Buffalo and Pepin* (Pardeeville WI: Briggs and Falconer, 1877), 33, Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://content.wisconsinhistory.org/digital/collection/maps/id/23307/rec/44>.

smaller amount of lumber than a conventional square barn, and its curvilinear form maximized interior space.⁷⁰

However, the round barn's popularity increased in the 1890s due, in part, to the work of Franklin H. King, who represented the Wisconsin Agricultural College and Experiment Station. The round barn was promoted as the perfect structure for a modern dairy farm and one which could increase efficiency of operations. One way in which King attempted to show the round barn's efficiency for dairy operations was by anchoring it around a centrally placed silo (Figure 13). The silo itself was a late-19th century innovation that allowed dairy farmers to winter cattle on leftover crops (see Section 2.3.3.1). Combining the silo and the round barn together, then, was seen as the next logical step for King. Wilber J. Fraser, an agriculturalist at the University of Illinois, was also instrumental in promoting the round barn. Consequently, the 1910s witnessed a swell in round barn construction as curious farmers wondered whether the unconventional structure was really as marvelous as proponents claimed it to be.⁷¹

However, it did not take long for farmers to realize the disadvantages of round barns usually outweighed any professed advantages. The barns were cumbersome to build, did not ventilate well, and the arrangement of stalls was found to be awkward. Most damaging, though, was the fact that "mechanized technologies for saving labor were ill-fitted for nonorthogonal barns, thus rendering the structures obsolete."⁷² Consequently, by the 1920s (a decade in which many American farmsteads began adapting mechanized technologies), the popularity of the round barn declined rapidly.⁷³ None are known to have existed within the modern-day boundaries of Fort McCoy.

70. Keith A. Sculle and H. Wayne Price, "Barns of Non-Orthogonal Plan," in *Barns of the Midwest*, eds. Allen Noble and Hubert Wilhelm (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995), 195.

71. Keith A. Sculle and H. Wayne Price, "Barns of Non-Orthogonal Plan," 192–196.

72. Keith A. Sculle and H. Wayne Price, "Barns of Non-Orthogonal Plan," 208.

73. Keith A. Sculle and H. Wayne Price, "Barns of Non-Orthogonal Plan," 193, 208.

Figure 13. A 1915 image of a round barn with a central silo in Monroe County, on the Casper Heilmann farm. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain.)⁷⁴



2.3.2.4 Evolution from Post-And-Beam, Plank-Frame, and Balloon-Frame Barns

As convention dictated, early Euro-American settlers in the Midwest erected heavy timber barns (known as post-and-beam barns), in accordance with a precedent that had been passed down from generation to generation. The inherent strength of these structures was found in the hearty girth of its posts, usually hewn from large timbers. However, such timbers became increasingly scarce as the 19th century progressed. In response to timber scarcity and a simultaneous expansion in milled lumber, plank-frame barns became increasingly popular in the 1890s. Plank-frame barns boasted several advantages over conventional post-and-beam barns: they used less timber, could be constructed quickly and with few laborers, and completed at less cost. Additionally, because they did not rely on mortise and tenon joints, plank-frame barns were less likely to decay at the critical juncture points.⁷⁵

Still, just as plank-frame barns were growing in popularity in the 1890s and early 1900s, a new kind of barn was becoming increasingly widespread: the balloon-frame barn. As balloon framing had revolutionized house construction throughout the Midwest, it seemed natural that this method of construction would soon find its way into other domains.

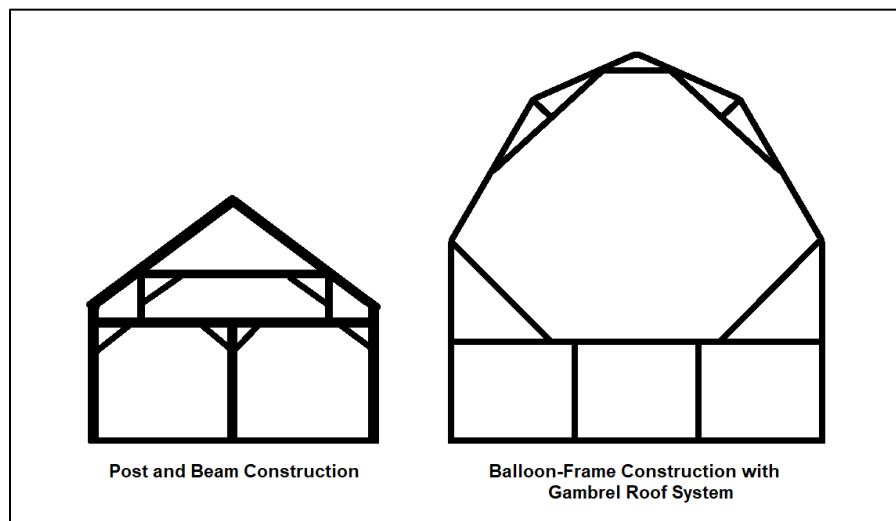
74. Ogle & Co., *Standard Atlas of Monroe County, Wisconsin*, 113.

75. Lowell J. Soike, "Within the Reach of All: Midwest Barns Perfected," in *Barns of the Midwest*, eds. Allen Noble and Hubert Wilhelm (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995), 147–50.

Plank-frame barns represented a crucial transition point in the evolution of barn building because they demonstrated that strength could be retained with fewer large posts. However, balloon framing demonstrated that one could build a strong barn solely with light members.⁷⁶

Balloon-frame barns soon revolutionized the farmstead landscape across the Midwest in the opening decades of the 20th century. Although this method of construction had several advantages over earlier methods, one of the most popular reasons farmers adopted balloon-frame barns was because the method of construction permitted them to build cavernous, light-weight, gambrel-trussed roofs that allowed for more loft space than a traditional gable roof (Figure 14). Additionally, the lumber used in balloon-frame barns could be easily milled to specific dimensions and distributed through commercial outlets. Agricultural engineers and experimentation researchers also promoted the new balloon-frame barn. One of the most prolific advocates in the early 20th century was Franklin H. King, who had already gained a positive reputation for his promotion of silos in the late 19th century.⁷⁷

Figure 14. Comparison between post-and-beam barn profile and balloon-frame barn profile. (Image based on profiles in Soike [1995]. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



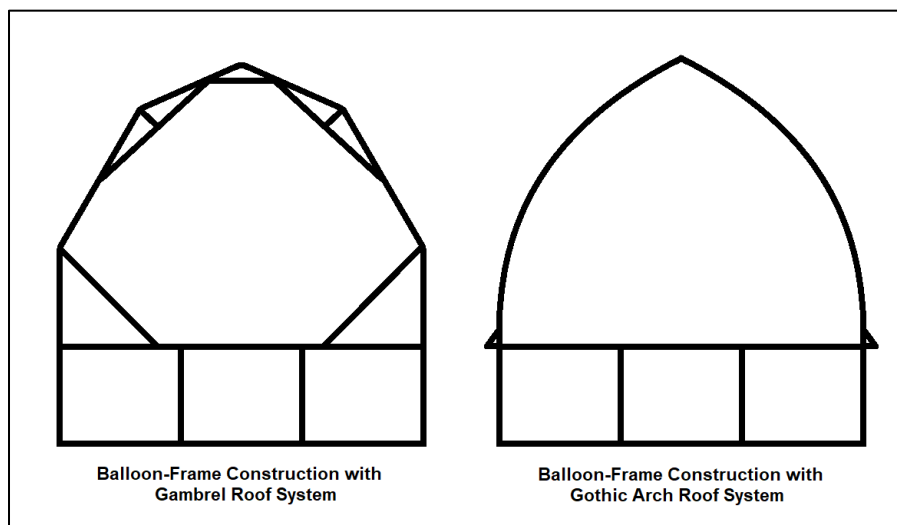
As balloon-frame construction became the method of choice for many Midwestern farmers, subsequent changes in barn construction were as much focused on aesthetic concerns as practical ones. For example, one

76. Soike, "Within the Reach of All: Midwest Barns Perfected," 153–155.

77. Soike, "Within the Reach of All: Midwest Barns Perfected," 157–158.

significant change in balloon-frame barns centered on the roof: gambrel trusses had given farmers more space in the upper loft, but they still required supporting members that impeded movement. In response, the curved gothic roof form became a popular alternative to the gambrel truss. The curved rafters did not need interior bracing for support, providing farmers freedom of movement and storage (Figure 15). Because curved rafters would have been difficult for most farmers to construct on their own, commercial producers began offering laminated, curved roofing systems. Although commercial vendors and experiment-stations introduced more uniformity in barn construction (such as the roof design), there were still variations from farmstead to farmstead that often preclude notions of standardization in the early 20th century.⁷⁸

Figure 15. Comparison between gambrel-roofed balloon frame barn and gothic-arched barn. (Image based on profiles in Soike [1995]. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

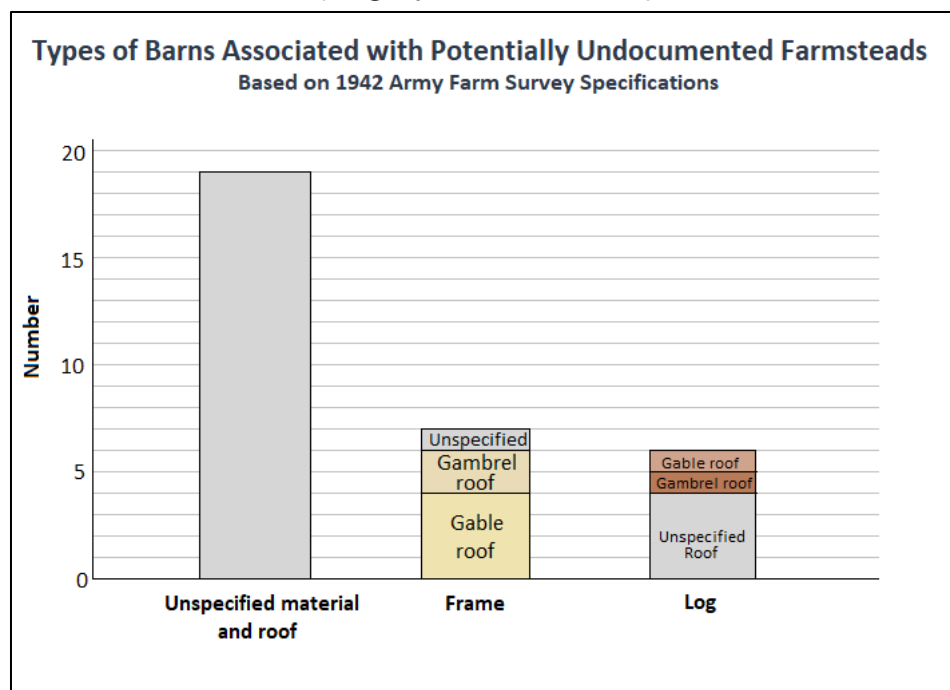


Among the potentially undocumented farmstead sites attained during the 1942 government acquisition, most barns have unspecified material and roofing specifications (59.4%). This is likely because many of the Army Farm surveyors encountered barns that had already been demolished. Among standing barns, 21.9% were frame construction (with a mix of gable and gambrel roofs) and 18.8% were log construction (with most roof types unspecified) (Figure 16).⁷⁹ An inventory of structures associated with potentially undocumented farmstead sites is found in Chapter 3, Table 5.

78. Soike, "Within the Reach of All: Midwest Barns Perfected," 160–162; 165–166.

79. Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 16. Barn types associated with potentially undocumented farmstead sites
(Image by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



2.3.3 Evolution and Typical Characteristics of Associated Farmstead Infrastructure

2.3.3.1 Silos

Typically associated with dairy farming operations, silos are a common-site across Wisconsin's rural landscape. Although the use of ensilage is important for dairy farmsteads, the above-ground silos that populate the Upper Midwest are a relatively recent development. Until the late 19th century, dairy farmers typically followed one of two approaches when it was time to feed their livestock in the wintertime. Some would keep their cows on-site and purchase large quantities of course feed to last through the season. Other farmers elected to sell their cows during the winter and buy them back during the spring, finding it cheaper for someone else to winter their stock.⁸⁰

However, it was not until the late 19th century that serious investigation commenced on the preservation of crops for cattle feed. This examination began in the 1860s, when a German farmer discovered that he could bury corn in pits and preserve it. Although the corn had been laid aside for

⁸⁰ N. S. Fish, "The History of the Silo in Wisconsin," *The Wisconsin Magazine of History* 8, no 2 (December 1924): 159.

months, the farmer's cows still consumed it voluntarily. This discovery prompted a fundamental shift in the way farmers wintered their cows. Realizing that cows could be wintered on leftover corn crops at a cheaper cost than purchasing course feed or sending them away, farmers and inventors experimented on the construction of silos. In the United States, this experimentation intensified in the 1870s and 1880s. Most early silos were of rectangular trench construction, which gradually transitioned into above-ground facilities.⁸¹

In Wisconsin, silo construction was championed by a farmer named John Steele. Steele, who built some of the earliest silos in the state and encouraged others to follow his example, was also the first to construct a round silo in Wisconsin. Although Steele might have constructed the first round silo, it was King who popularized the round silo in the 1880s and 1890s. Until that time, most silos were square or rectangular in shape and were characterized by stone construction. As King successfully demonstrated, ensilage endured less spoilage in round silos since they lacked corners.⁸²

The earliest silo in Monroe County seems to have been constructed by L. C. Morse in 1887. This closely follows statewide trends, considering Wisconsin's first silos were erected in the 1880s.⁸³ A description of Morse's early silo was printed in the *Sparta Herald*, which remarked, "[It] is in dimensions 14 × 16 feet, and twenty feet depth; double walls, with tarred paper between; airtight, and strongly braced all around. It is inside his barn, and will be filled by a carrier from the outside, an opening toward the bottom from inside the barn giving access to the contents when wanted. . . . It is something of an experiment in this region, but a decidedly interesting one, in view of the gloomy outlook for stock farmers this coming winter."⁸⁴

Silo construction seemed to pick up in Monroe County after the installation of Morse's unit. The following year, the *Sparta Herald* reported: "Mr. R. S. Kingman is getting lumber for a silo, which he will construct in the spring. Size 20 × 20 feet, and 20 feet deep."⁸⁵

81. Fish, "The History of the Silo in Wisconsin," 161–163.

82. Fish, "The History of the Silo in Wisconsin," 167–168.

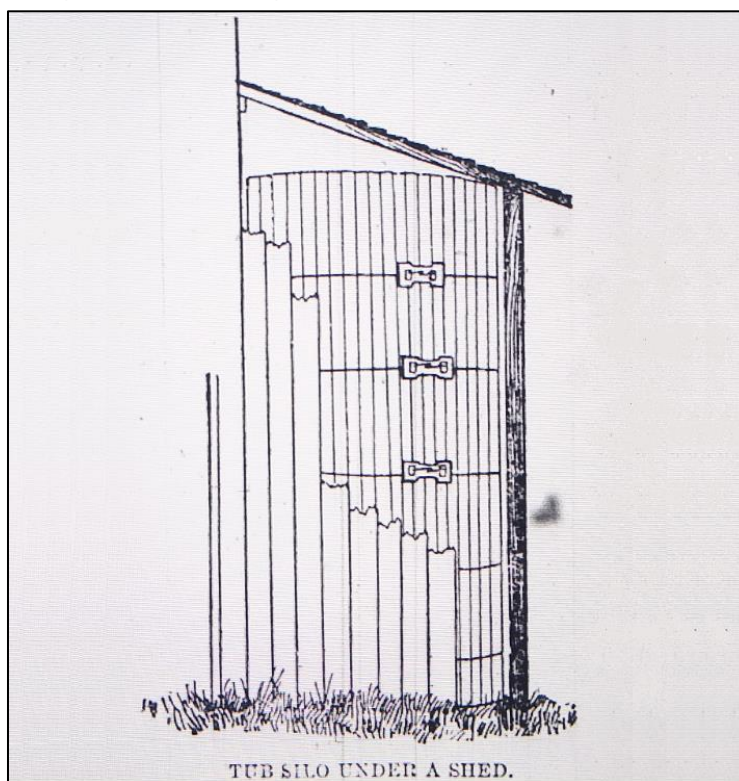
83. Fish, "The History of the Silo in Wisconsin," 166–167.

84. "The Silo," *Sparta Herald*, August 9, 1887.

85. "Mr. R. S. Kingman," *Sparta Herald*, January 31, 1888.

The 1880s and 1890s were a time of experimentation in regard to silo construction. The examples above appear to describe rectangular silos that were situated below grade. However, various iterations of above-ground, round silos were also becoming popular at this time. For instance, a unique example of a round silo was printed in the *Sparta Herald* in 1897, which depicted a standard wood-stave silo encased within a rectangular shed (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Profile drawing of a “tub silo” in the *Sparta Herald*, August 3, 1897. (Image from *Sparta Herald*. Public domain.)⁸⁶

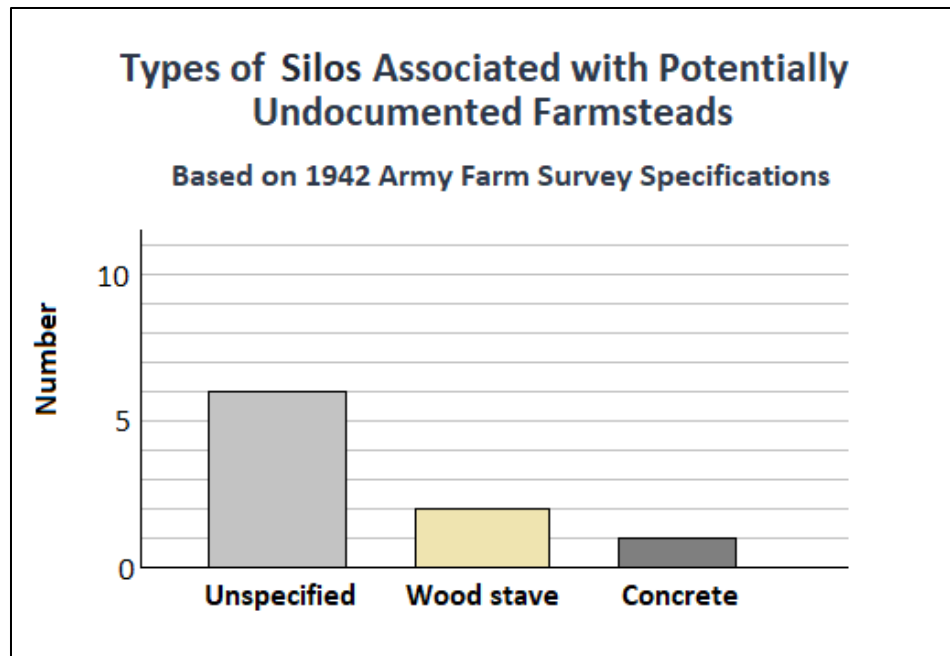


Among the potentially undocumented farmstead sites attained during the 1942 government acquisition, the dataset only records a few silos. Most of these (66.7%) are of unspecified construction, likely because they were demolished when surveyors encountered them in the mid-1940s. Two (22.2%) were of wood stave construction, and 1 (11.1%) was monolithic concrete (Figure 18).⁸⁷ An inventory of structures associated with potentially undocumented farmstead sites is found in Chapter 3, Table 5.

86. “The Silo,” *Sparta Herald*, August 3, 1897.

87. Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 18. Silo types associated with potentially undocumented farmstead sites.
(Image by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



2.3.3.2 Corn Cribs

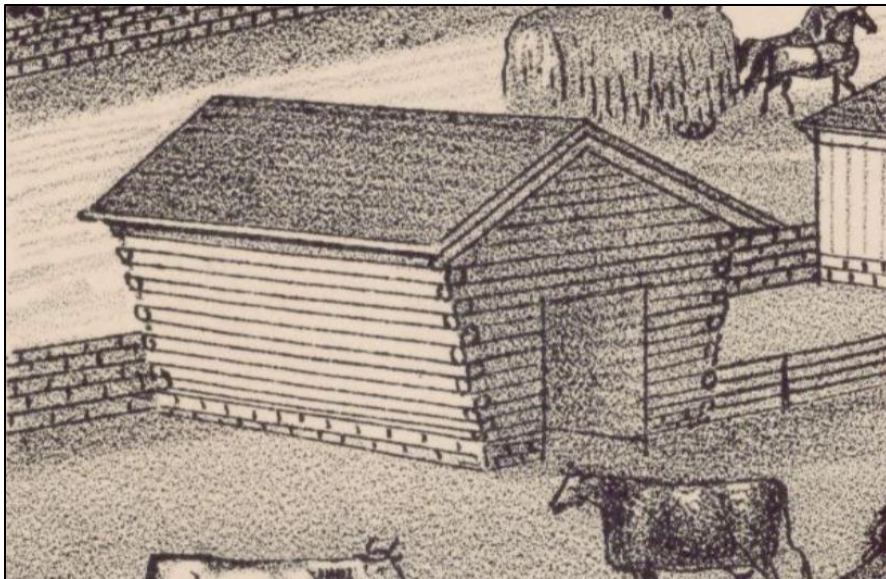
An increasing number of farms began cultivating corn for feed and silage as the 19th century drew to a close. A practice that had once been concentrated in the corn-belt region of southern Wisconsin—namely Dane, Lafayette, Rock, and Grant Counties—had spread throughout the state by 1900. According to historian Barbara Wyatt,

Wisconsin led the nation in corn grown for silage throughout the twentieth century. In 1924, for example, over 100,000 silos punctuated the state’s agricultural landscape, with Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Marathon counties leading the state in silo construction. By midcentury, 50 percent of the state’s corn crop was grown as a feed grain (mostly in the southern tier of counties) and 50 percent was grown for silage, clearly reflecting the bifurcated nature of corn cultivation in Wisconsin.⁸⁸

88. Barbara Wyatt, “Feed Crop and Grain Cultivation,” in *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, vol. 2, (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, 1986), section 5–3.

In response to this growth in corn production, a variety of corn cribs soon became a staple outbuilding on “nearly every farmstead in Wisconsin.”⁸⁹ Such cribs were used as a stockpile for harvested corn, where ventilation allowed the crop to dry. These simple structures were usually elongated, wood-frame structures with tapered sides and a gable roof. Typically, corn cribs were situated on pilings that elevated the structure from the ground. Access was gained through a gabled front facade, which featured a central entry flanked by two pens (Figure 19).⁹⁰

Figure 19. An 1873 drawing of a corn crib on the Niels Fossum farmstead, Rock County, Wisconsin. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Applicable rights reserved.)⁹¹



2.3.3.3 Poultry Houses

It is likely that poultry production was a common practice among Wisconsin's earliest pioneers, who would have relied on chickens for eggs and feathers. The practice only increased in importance during the late 19th century, when growing towns and cities created a market for commercial chicken eggs and meat. In fact, one reason commercial poultry production succeeded in certain sectors of Wisconsin was due to its compatibility with

89. Wyatt, “Feed Crop and Grain Cultivation,” section 5-3.

90. Wyatt, “Feed Crop and Grain Cultivation,” section 5-3.

91. Everts, Baskin, and Stewart, *Atlas of Rock County, Wisconsin* (Madison: Everts, Baskin and Stewart, 1873), 67, Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://content.wisconsinhistory.org/digital/collection/maps/id/16238/rec/6>.

dairy farming. Chickens readily subsisted off the leftover byproducts of dairy operations, including the corn and other fodder used to raise cattle.⁹²

In Wisconsin, infrastructure for poultry production included poultry houses (chicken houses) and breeder houses. Poultry houses were typically elongated, rectangular structures of wood-frame construction. Reaching around six feet in height, poultry houses were often topped with a diverse array of roof types. Breeder houses were of similar construction and height as poultry houses, though they often encompassed a smaller footprint.⁹³

2.3.3.4 Hog Houses

Like raising poultry, hog production was a common practice among Wisconsin's earliest pioneers and only increased in importance as cities created a commercial market for pork. Raising hogs became an especially lucrative enterprise in the corn belt counties of southwestern Wisconsin, where it was second only to dairy farming as the region's most significant form of agriculture. Hogs had a number of advantages over other kinds of livestock since they were cheap to shelter and feed; for example, they readily consumed byproducts (like skim milk and whey) and could be housed in old log sheds. In fact, hog production was so affordable and lucrative, that it "saved thousands of former wheat farmers in [southwestern Wisconsin] from ruin" when wheat production subsided in the 1870s.⁹⁴

Although it was easy enough to shelter hogs in spare outbuildings, as the enterprise became more sophisticated, plans for dedicated hog houses began to be developed. Such hog houses were usually elongated, frame structures around six feet in height. Like poultry houses, they could be sheltered with a variety of roofs, including gable, shed, or A-frame systems (Figure 20).⁹⁵

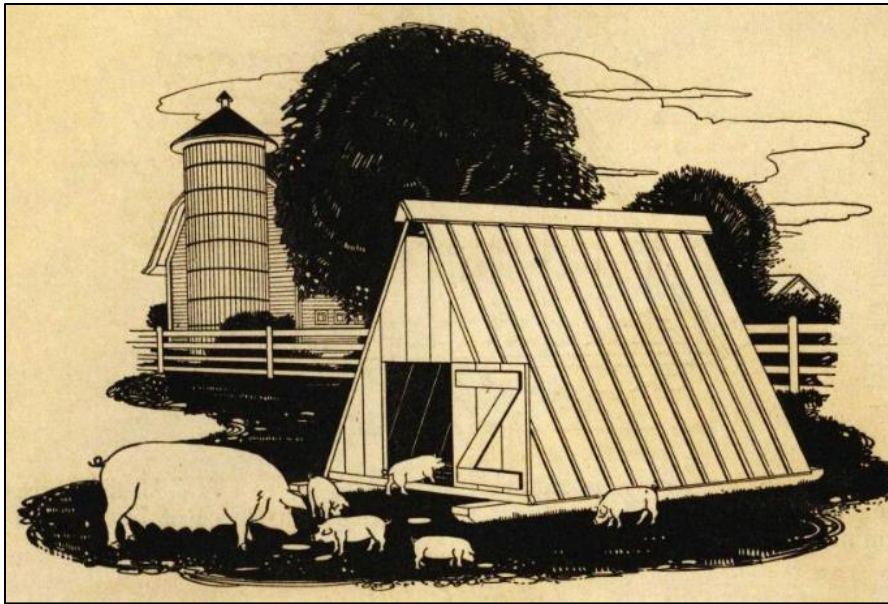
92. Barbara Wyatt, "Livestock and Poultry Production," in *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, vol. 2, (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, 1986), 8-11.

93. Wyatt, "Livestock and Poultry Production," 8-12.

94. Wyatt, "Livestock and Poultry Production," 8-7-8-8.

95. Wyatt, "Livestock and Poultry Production," 8-8.

Figure 20. A 1917 drawing of a portable A-frame hog house. (Image from White Pine Bureau. Public domain.)⁹⁶



2.3.4 Houses

One of the most important components of a farmstead or homestead was the house. In the Upper Midwest, frame homes (specifically balloon-frame homes) became one of the most popular types of residences in the late 19th and early 20th century and are still prevalent throughout the region.

Balloon-frame houses were constructed from light members of milled lumber, which, when combined in proper sequence, created a robust structure. The concept of balloon framing first emerged in the 1840s, but it took decades to become popular due to controversies about its perceived weaknesses. As the materials and methods of construction became more standardized, many builders and homeowners valued the efficiency with which a balloon-frame home could be constructed. Versatility in constructing new buildings and remodeling old ones with the balloon system also contributed to its success. By the late 19th century, it had secured a prominent place in the Upper Midwest.⁹⁷

In his seminal work, *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest, 1850–1920*, Fred Peterson estimates that

96. White Pine Bureau, *Plans, Specifications and Bill of Materials for Concentrated Hog House or Piggery* (St. Paul, MN: White Pine Bureau, 1917).

97. Fred W. Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest, 1850–1920* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1992), 8–9, 15–24.

balloon-frame houses account for approximately 90% of dwellings in the Upper Midwest.⁹⁸ Balloon-frame houses became popular for several reasons. Some advantages associated with balloon-frame dwellings included simplicity of construction (made possible by the advent of milled lumber), speed of construction, and affordability. In addition, it required less labor to assemble a balloon-frame home than a traditional heavy-timber home. In short, the “qualities inherent in the balloon frame structure system ensured its eventual and virtually universal adoption in the Upper Midwest.”⁹⁹

In many balloon-frame houses, internal carpentry followed predictable metrics because they were built by local carpenters and farmers who used standardized cuts of milled lumber. Consequently, there is some consistency in the size and proportions of balloon-frame houses in the Upper Midwest. For example, the vertical studs in these homes were generally spaced 16 in. apart, which easily accommodated standard 48 in. lathe strips. Accordingly, rooms and openings were often designed with 48 in. as a standard unit of measurement.¹⁰⁰

After conducting extensive surveys of balloon-frame housing in the Upper Midwest, Peterson created a typology that organizes these structures into twelve major types (Table 1). These types are determined by two principal factors: exterior shape and interior floorplan. The latter often influences the former, creating pairs of similar house types that differ primarily in the number of stories they contain. Based on Peterson’s survey work, some of the most common types of historic frame houses in the Upper Midwest are L-shaped or T-shaped plans, four-square plans, two-story gabled houses built to a rectangular plan, and post-1920s construction of varying kinds (Figure 21).

98. Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest*, 5.

99. Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest*, 10–11.

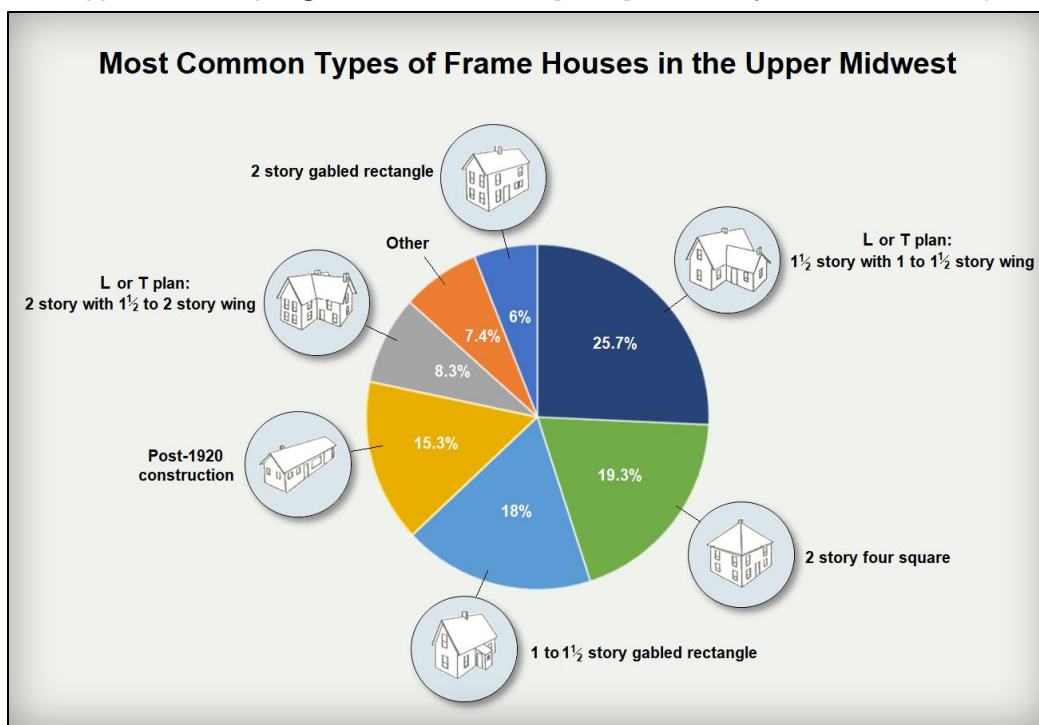
100. Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest*, 38.

Table 1. Twelve major frame house types in the Upper Midwest.¹⁰¹

House Type
One- to one-and-a-half-story gabled rectangle
Two-story gabled rectangle
L or T plan: one-and-a-half-story with one-to one-and-a-half-story wing
L or T plan: two story with one-and-a-half to two-story wing
Double wing: one-and-a-half story with one- to one-and-a-half-story wings
Double wing: two story with two-story wings
Double houses
One- to one-and-a-half-story foursquare
Two-story foursquare
Vernacular Villa
Built after 1920
Other (mobile home, earth home, geodesic dome, etc.)

101. Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest*, 28–29.

Figure 21. Chart showing some of the most common types of historic frame houses in the Upper Midwest. (Image based on Peterson [1992]. Created by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



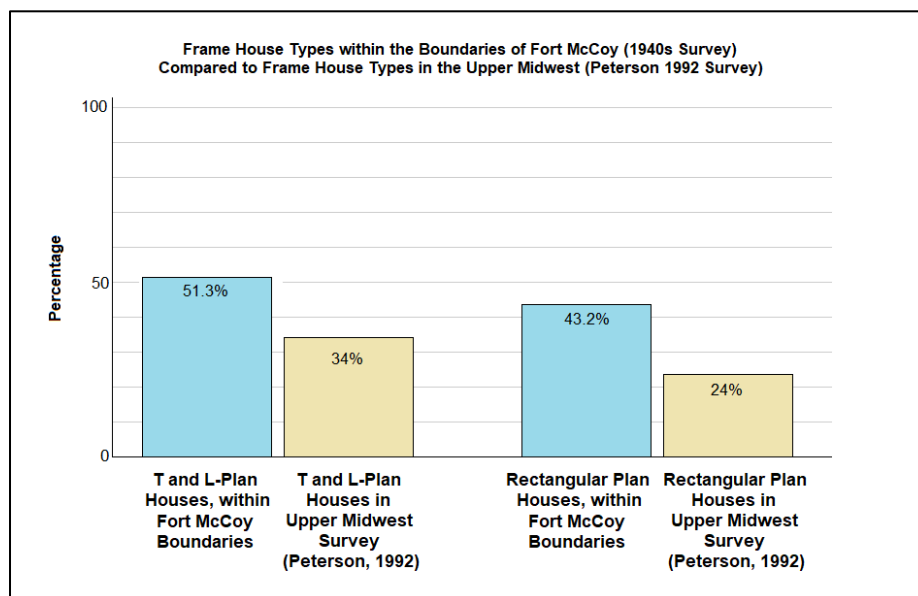
According to specifications from an Army Farm Survey conducted at Fort McCoy in the mid-1940s, it appears most of the farmhouses encountered on the installation's acquired tracts were of frame construction. Specifically, many of these dwellings were T-plan structures, which is to be expected since Peterson's research determined this as the most common type of frame house in the Upper Midwest (34% of houses surveyed were L-plan or T-plan structures).¹⁰² More information concerning specifications from the Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey are found in Chapter 3.

According to the legible portions of the Army Farm Survey's building specification sheets, surveyors encountered at least 37 houses that were wood frame or partially wood frame. There were more wood frame houses at one time, but this number only includes those which had not been completely demolished at the time of the survey. This dataset also does not include small retreat cottages. Of these 37, 16 houses were T-plan or modified T-plan structures (43.2%), 16 were varieties of the gabled rectangle plan (43.2%), 3 were L-plan structures (8.1%), and 2 were other types of plans (5.4%). From this sample, there was a higher percentage of T-plan,

102. Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest*, 28–29.

rectangular plan, and L-plan houses within the present-day boundaries of Fort McCoy (94.5% combined) than the surveyed percentage of T-plan, rectangular plan, and L-plan houses across the Upper Midwest (58% combined) (Figure 22).¹⁰³

Figure 22. Bar graph comparing frame house types from the 1940s Army Farm Survey with frame houses in Peterson's 1992 survey (Image by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

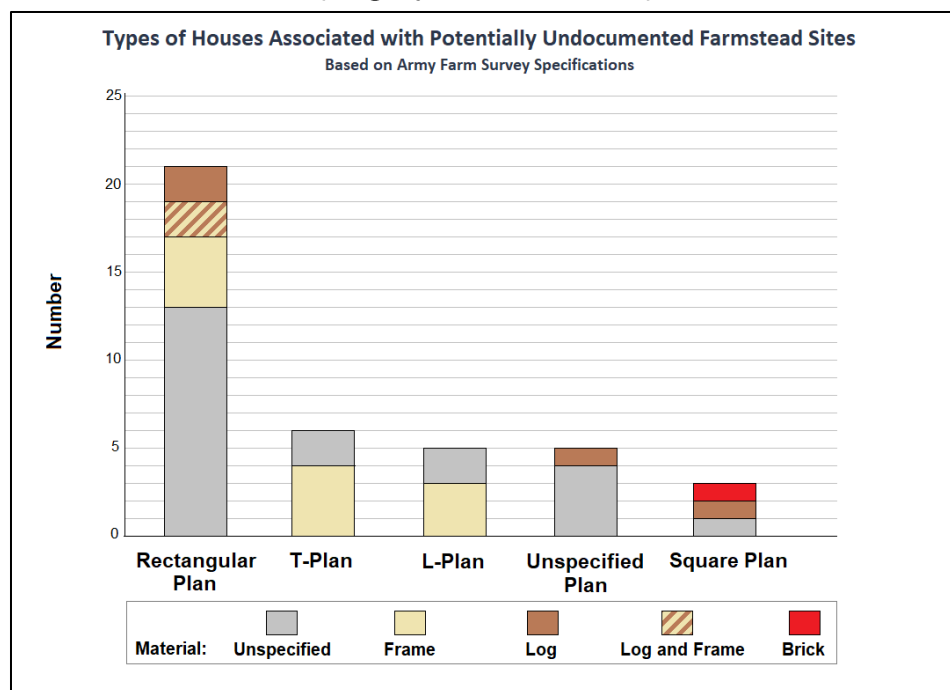


Among the potentially undocumented farmstead sites attained during the 1942 government acquisition, there are far more rectangular plan houses. In this sample set, rectangular plan houses represent nearly 53% of the total number, compared to 15% for T-plan houses, 12.5% for L-plan houses, 12.5% for unspecified plan houses, and just 7.5% for square plan houses (Figure 23).¹⁰⁴ An inventory of structures associated with potentially undocumented farmstead sites is found in Chapter 3, Table 5.

103. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, c. 1946, Fort McCoy CRM Office, n.p.

104. Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 23. House plans associated with potentially undocumented farmstead sites
(Image by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



2.4 Euro-American Historical Periods in Monroe County

Archaeologists Andrew R. Sewell and Gretchen Kaehler have identified three main periods that define the development of Euro-American farmsteads within Monroe County and the Fort McCoy project area. These include the settlement period (1854–1880), the agricultural period (1880–1942) and the military period (1909–present, South Post; and 1942–present, North Post).¹⁰⁵

2.4.1 Settlement Period (1854–1880)

Many of the Upper Midwest development patterns established above are reflected in the Euro-American settlement of Monroe County. As a general rule, agricultural prospects were best in the southern half of Monroe County, where the soil was most optimal for crop production, and decreased further northward as sand became a major constituent in the soil.¹⁰⁶ Within the present-day boundaries of Fort McCoy, this meant that the majority of Euro-American settlers established farmsteads within

105. Kaehler, 2002 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, 7–1, 2; Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. I, 14–19.

106. "Summary of Farming in Monroe County," n.d. Folder: Pioneer Farm Life. Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

Angelo, Adrian, Lafayette, and Greenfield Townships. Before the Homestead Act of 1862, most parcels had to be purchased directly from the government or from railroad companies, who owned most of the land. Most settlers principally engaged in wheat cultivation, although some farmers also raised cash crops like hops and fruit.¹⁰⁷

2.4.2 Agricultural Period (1880–1942)

Many changes occurred during the agricultural period, as the combined influence of the railroad and the decreasing importance of wheat cultivation caused many mill-based communities, like Best Point and Lafayette Center (both in Lafayette Township), to dissipate. As wheat production moved farther west, farmers in west-central Wisconsin began cultivating feed crops and livestock. Dairying, in particular, exploded in popularity at the end of the 19th century. Settlement patterns changed during this period, as well. More farmsteads began to appear throughout the project area after the Homestead Act of 1862, and German Americans became an especially prevalent settler group. Additionally, according to Kaehler, the turn of the century introduced “the consolidation of scattered small farms and lands underneath a few landowners, such as R. Bruce McCoy,” whose land would form the nucleus of Camp McCoy.¹⁰⁸

2.4.3 Military Period (1909–Present, South Post; and 1942–Present, North Post)

Robert B. McCoy began purchasing land around the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (CM&STP) Railroad corridor in the first decade of the 20th century and invited artillery units to train on his property. In 1909, the government purchased McCoy’s land and surrounding lands (totaling approximately 14,000 acres) and formed an artillery training area called Camp Robinson south of the CM&STP tracks and a maneuver camp named Camp Emory Upton north of the tracks (today, these areas comprise an area of Fort McCoy known as the “South Post”).¹⁰⁹ In 1926, the installation became known as Camp McCoy and, in the 1930s, was used as a National Guard training area and a Civilian Conservation Corps district headquarters. With passage of the Selective Service Act in 1940 and the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, the Army began expanding its training lands.

107. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. I, 15.

108. Kaehler, 2002 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, 7-2.

109. “A Chronicle of our Past: 1909–1999,” *Fort McCoy Triad*, January 1, 1999, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

At Camp McCoy, a major land acquisition campaign was completed by 1942, in which 47,143 acres of land were added to the northern portion of the installation. Around 1945, an Army farm survey was conducted to document the buildings and structures that had been absorbed as part of the WWII-era land acquisition. After the survey was conducted, most buildings and structures were demolished, and the landscape returned to its natural state of savannahs and forests.¹¹⁰

2.4.4 Euro-American Settlement Patterns in Monroe County

Euro-American settlement in what is now Monroe County did not begin in earnest until the late 1840s, when crews completed a state road that ran between Hudson, Wisconsin, and Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Responsibility for surveying the road fell, in part, to Jefferson Davis, who had scouted the path as a potential military road.¹¹¹ This route passed through Monroe County, near the location of present-day Sparta. Completion of the state road prompted surveyors to begin assessing its surrounding lands, and consequently, these surveys “caused a tide of immigration” by 1850.¹¹² In the beginning, these land claims branched off of the road itself, where properties were most easily accessible. After staking claim to the land they wished to improve, settlers then traveled to the nearest land office in Baraboo, Wisconsin, to secure a warrant.¹¹³

Some of the earliest settlers in Monroe County were Yankee immigrants who hailed from New England and New York.¹¹⁴ In particular, between 1853 and 1855, most settlers claimed Cattaraugus County, New York, as their place of birth.¹¹⁵ Native Wisconsinites made up the largest share (35%) of the American-born population living in Monroe County by 1860, but New Yorkers were not far behind at 33%. The next five highest states included Ohio (7%), Vermont and Pennsylvania (6%), Massachusetts (3%),

110. Kaehler, 2002 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, 7-2–7-3.

111. Lyle P. Koehler, *From Frontier Settlement to Self-Conscious American Community: A History of One Rural Village (Sparta, Wisconsin) in the Nineteenth Century* (Evansville, IN: Uni-graphic Inc., 1977), 3, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

112. “History of Sparta—1875,” Folder: Immigration, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

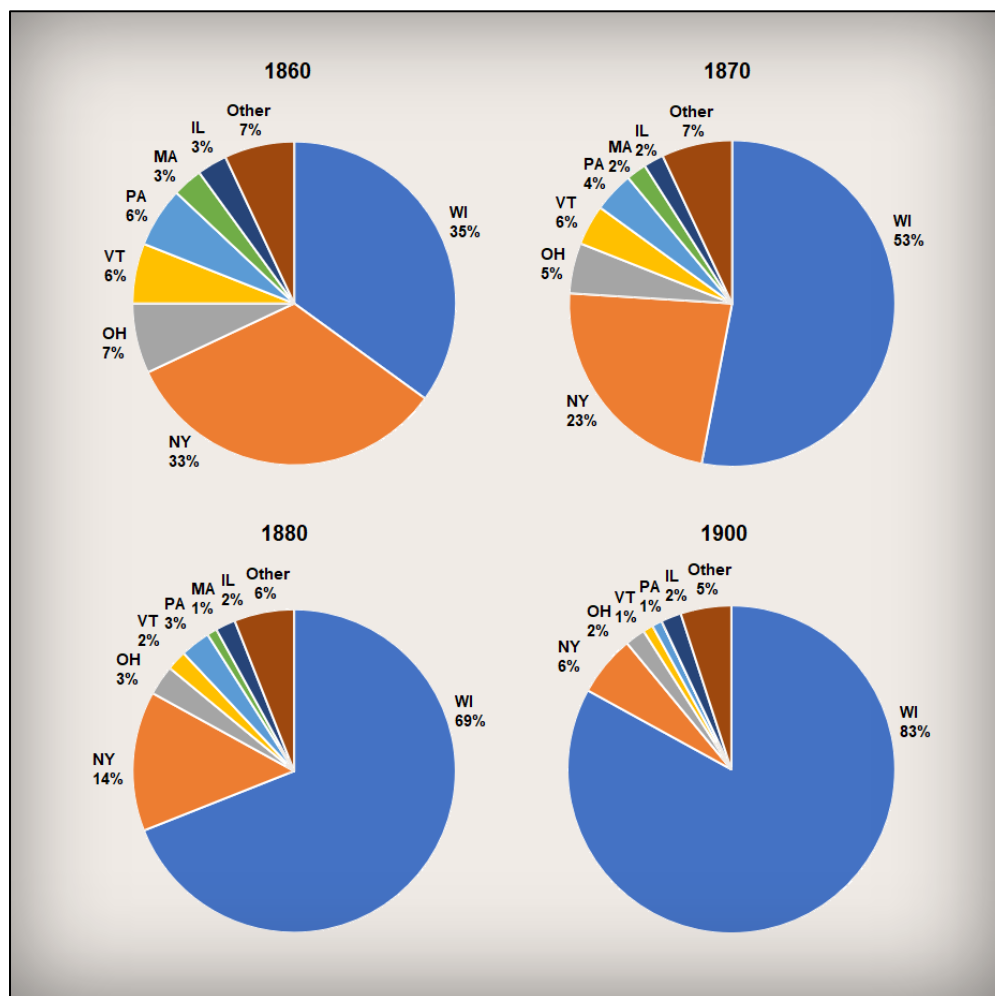
113. “History of Sparta—1875,” Folder: Immigration, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

114. “County Archives, Monroe County, Wisconsin,” 3, Folder: Immigration, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

115. “History of Sparta—1875,” Folder: Immigration, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

and Illinois (3%). Ten years later, the numbers shifted dramatically in favor of native Wisconsinites, who made up 53% of the county's American-born population in 1870. At the same time, the share of New Yorkers had dropped to less than a quarter of the county's American-born inhabitants. This trend continued into 1880, when Wisconsin natives approached two-thirds of the American-born population; by 1900, the number rose to 93% (Figure 24).¹¹⁶

Figure 24. Shares of Monroe County's American-born settler population in 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1900. (Data from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



2.4.5 Immigrants

The percentage of immigrants who settled in Monroe County steadily increased in the 1860s. In that decade, nearly 40% of all settlers to the

¹¹⁶. "1860 State of Origin;" "1870 State of Origin;" "1880 State of Origin;" "1900 State of Origin," Folder: Immigration, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

county were foreign born. The percentage of immigrants remained high throughout the remainder of the century. Among the county's foreign-born population, approximately 76% came from Germany, a Scandinavian nation, or Ireland between 1860 and 1900.¹¹⁷

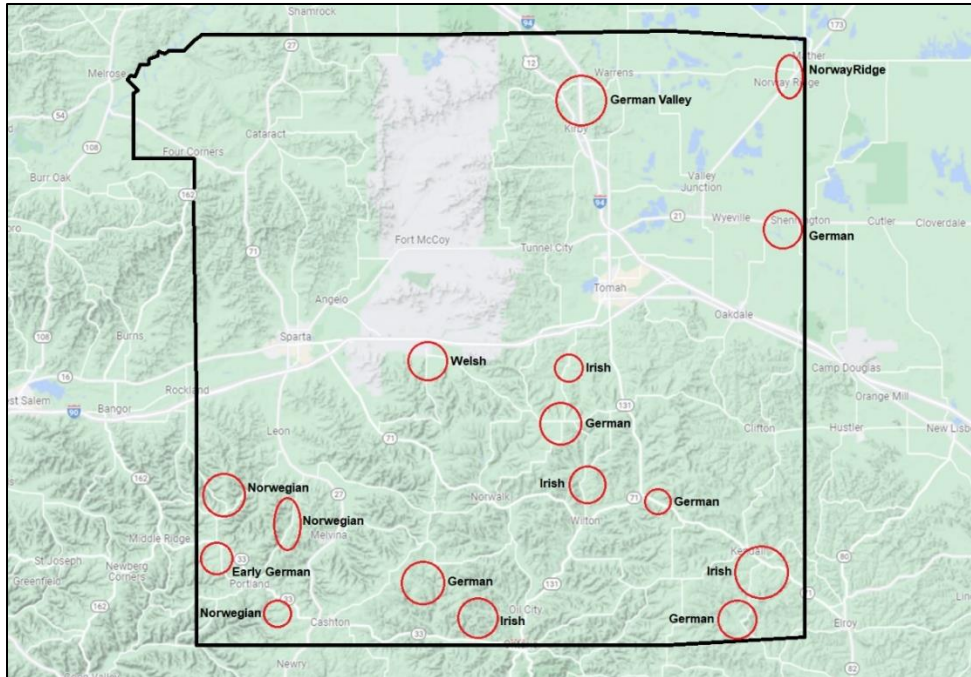
2.4.5.1 Ethnic Communities within the Boundaries of Fort McCoy

At the Monroe County Local History Room, a highway map with undated handwritten annotations and circles shows generalized clusters of ethnic settlement in the county. This map, digitally reproduced below, shows that there were distinct ethnic communities scattered throughout the county (Figure 25). This map does not include any annotations within the present-day boundaries of Fort McCoy, except for a circle labeled "Welsh," which partly encompasses a small area in the south-central part of the installation. However, according to Sewell (2000) there was a distinctive cluster of Irish settlement within Lafayette Township and German settlement in Adrian and New Lyme Townships.¹¹⁸

117. "Roots of Monroe County People," Folder: Immigrants. Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

118. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. 1, 62, 76.

Figure 25. Historic clusters of ethnic settlement in Monroe County. (Based on an undated, annotated map from Monroe County Local History Room. Map data: Google, 2023. Annotated by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)¹¹⁹



2.4.5.2 German Immigrants

In rural areas of Monroe County, both American-born and foreign-born settlers often established farmsteads in ethnic clusters. These regions of the county were characterized by informal, perceived boundaries in which people often shared a common language, religion, and cultural background. Because German and Scandinavian settlers constituted a significant share of the rural population, they created many of the ethnic enclaves in Monroe County. Many Germans and their descendants, for example, settled in northwestern Monroe County in a region dubbed “West Germany.” Other areas of concentrated German settlement included St. Mary’s Ridge (an area 15 miles south of Sparta that was predominantly German-Catholic) and Ridgeville (which was populated with a large number of German-Lutherans).¹²⁰ An undated, annotated map at the Monroe County Local History Room suggests that there were several other German enclaves scattered throughout the county, which included clusters near

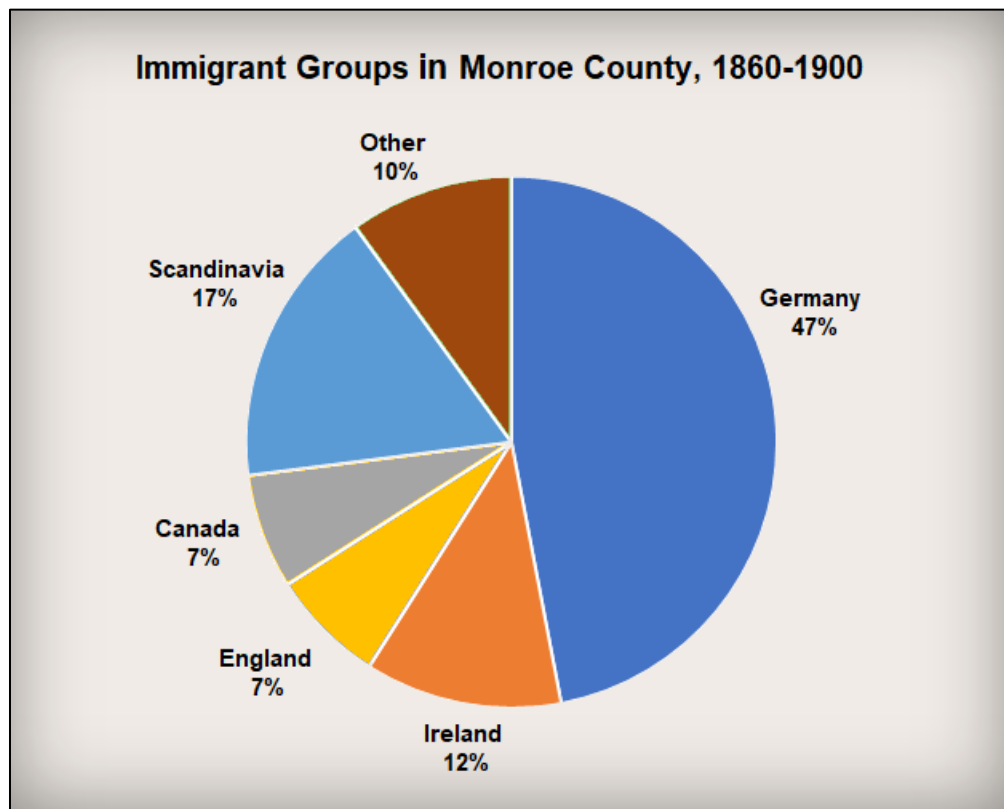
119. Undated highway map of Monroe County with hand-drawn annotations, Folder: Immigration, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

120. Koehler, *From Frontier Settlement to Self-Conscious American Community*, 65–66; Monroe County Bicentennial Committee, *Monroe County, Wisconsin Pictorial History* (Tomah, WI: Tomah Journal Printing Company, 1976), 93.

Shennington, Warrens (known as “German Valley”), Clifton, Glendale, and Portland (Figure 25).¹²¹

Immigrants from Germany constituted Monroe County’s largest group of foreign-born residents in the late 19th century. In 1860, settlers from German states comprised 6% of the county’s population, a share which increased to 10% in 1870, 11% in 1880, and 11% in 1900. In total, German immigrants constituted 47% of Monroe County’s foreign-born element between 1860 and 1900 (Figure 26).¹²²

Figure 26. Shares of Monroe County’s foreign-born settler population from 1860 to 1890. (Data from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



2.4.5.3 Scandinavian Immigrants

Another group that constituted a significant fraction of Monroe County’s foreign-born residents were Scandinavian immigrants. Of this

121. Undated highway map of Monroe County with hand-drawn annotations, Folder: Immigration, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

122. “Roots of Monroe County People,” Folder: Immigrants, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

constituency, most claimed Norwegian heritage. Although western Wisconsin was known for its large Norwegian immigrant population (especially in the region between La Crosse and Eau Claire), Monroe County's concentration was not as high as neighboring counties. In 1890, for example, between 500 and 1,000 Norwegian immigrants lived in Monroe County, compared to 4,000–7,000 in Vernon, La Crosse, and Jackson Counties each.¹²³ It does not appear that Norwegian immigrants formed any sizable ethnic communities within the present boundaries of Fort McCoy.¹²⁴ According to an undated, annotated map at the Monroe County Local History Room, there were clusters of Norwegian settlement in north-eastern Scott Township (in an area known as Norway Ridge), southern Leon Township, and Portland Township (Figure 25).¹²⁵

2.4.5.4 Irish, English, and Welsh Immigrants

Although not as numerous as the Germans, Irish and English settlers also represented a substantial portion of the foreign-born population in Monroe County. Like the German immigrants, Irish settlers who lived in rural Monroe County often formed ethnic enclaves, such as in Irish Valley north of Sparta.¹²⁶ An Irish community also seems to have formed in Lafayette Township within the present-day boundaries of Fort McCoy. According to an undated annotated map at the Monroe County Local History Room, other concentrations of Irish settlement could be found in west-central Tomah Township and southwest Wilton Township (Figure 25).¹²⁷ According to the same source, a small cluster of Welsh immigrants settled in east-central Angelo and west-central Adrian Township, just south of the present boundaries of Fort McCoy. In contrast, English settlers in Monroe County did not appear to settle in distinct clusters like the Irish or Welsh.¹²⁸

As a share of Monroe County's foreign-born population, the percentage of Irish and English immigrants gradually decreased as the 20th century

123. Barbara Wyatt, "Norwegian," in *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, vol. 1 (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, 1986), section 5-11.

124. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. 1, 62.

125. Undated highway map of Monroe County with hand-drawn annotations. Folder: Immigration. Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

126. Koehler, *From Frontier Settlement to Self-Conscious American Community*, 66.

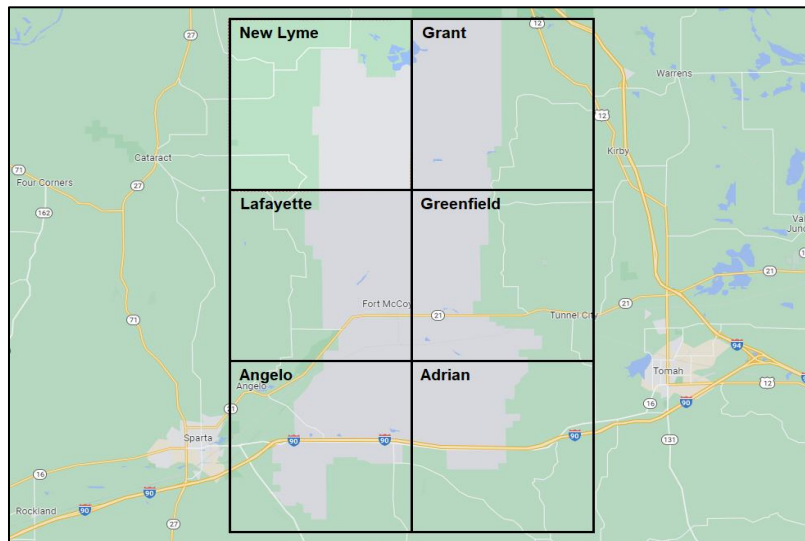
127. Undated highway map of Monroe County with hand-drawn annotations. Folder: Immigration. Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

128. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. 1, 62.

approached. In 1870, settlers from Ireland and England constituted 16% and 9% of the county's foreign-born residents, respectively. These figures decreased to 14% and 7% by 1880 and dropped to just 7% and 4% by 1900.¹²⁹

The present-day boundary of Fort McCoy includes substantial parts of six townships: New Lyme, Grant, Lafayette, Greenfield, Angelo, and Adrian (Figure 27). Federal census data from each of these townships can offer clues about demographic trends within and near the present-day installation boundary. Sewell (2000) mentioned that his investigations did not consult federal census data for 1860, 1870, 1890, 1910, and 1920 due to time constraints.¹³⁰ In order to visualize broad trends in the backgrounds of postcontact settlers, the authors of this report processed federal census data from 1860 to 1940 and created population charts for each of the six townships. It is important to note that data from the 1890 federal census is not included because these records were destroyed in a fire. It is also important to note that New Lyme Township was part of Eaton Township in 1860 and 1870, and Grant Township was part of Eaton Township in 1860 and 1870 and part of Lincoln Township in 1880 and 1890.

Figure 27. Township boundaries (black) and Fort McCoy (gray) (Map data Google, 2023. Annotated by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



In general, the federal census records show that the demographic trends for the six townships included in this dataset are similar to the broader

129. "Roots of Monroe County People," Folder: Immigrants, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

130. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. 1, 70.

demographic trends for Monroe County (Figure 28–Figure 30). In the 1860 and 1870 census records, a significant number of Americans from New York and New England settled within the project area. An influx of German settlers is noticeable in the final decades of the 19th century and represented the largest number of immigrants in most townships by the turn of the century. However, it appears German immigrants never constituted a significant share of the total population in any of the townships. When attempting to extrapolate trends from the federal census, the data can be slightly misleading on its own. For example, the birthplaces in the following charts only take into account the birthplace of the individuals being surveyed; they do not show the birthplaces of their parents. For example, a person born in Wisconsin could have had parents born in a different state or country and maintained the ethnic practices of their mother and father. 1900 census figures in Adrian Township illustrate this point well; that year, 16.3% of the township’s surveyed residents were born in Germany, while 50.6% of their fathers and 42.3% of their mothers were born in Germany (Figure 31).¹³¹

131. US Census Bureau, *1900 United States Federal Census*, Monroe County, Adrian Township, Wisconsin, <https://www.ancestry.com/>.

Figure 28. Birthplace of residents in New Lyme and Grant Townships from 1860 to 1940 US Census Bureau data (Image by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

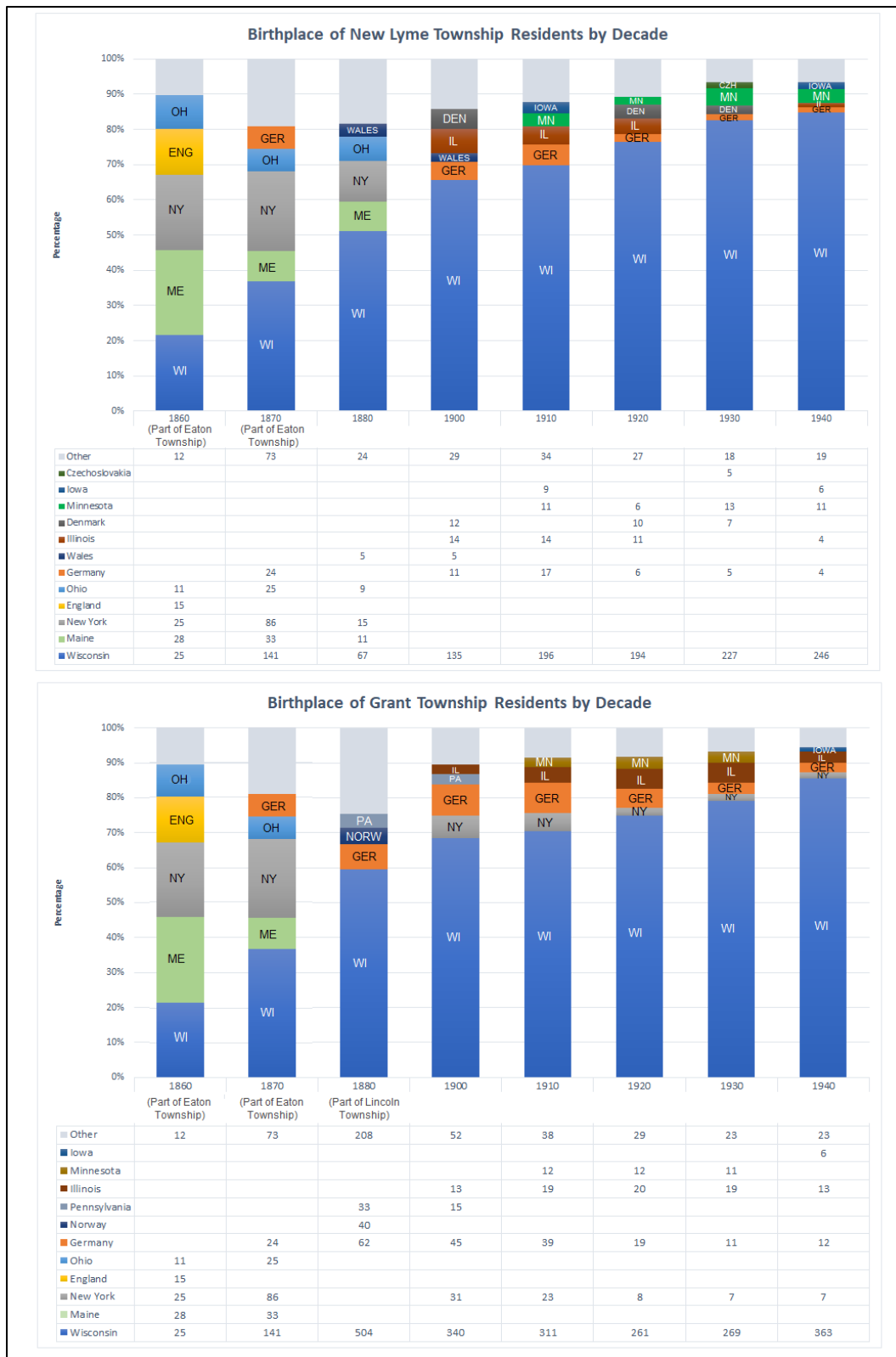


Figure 29. Birthplace of residents in Lafayette and Greenfield Townships from 1860 to 1940 US Census Bureau data. Data is missing for Lafayette Township for 1900. (Image by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

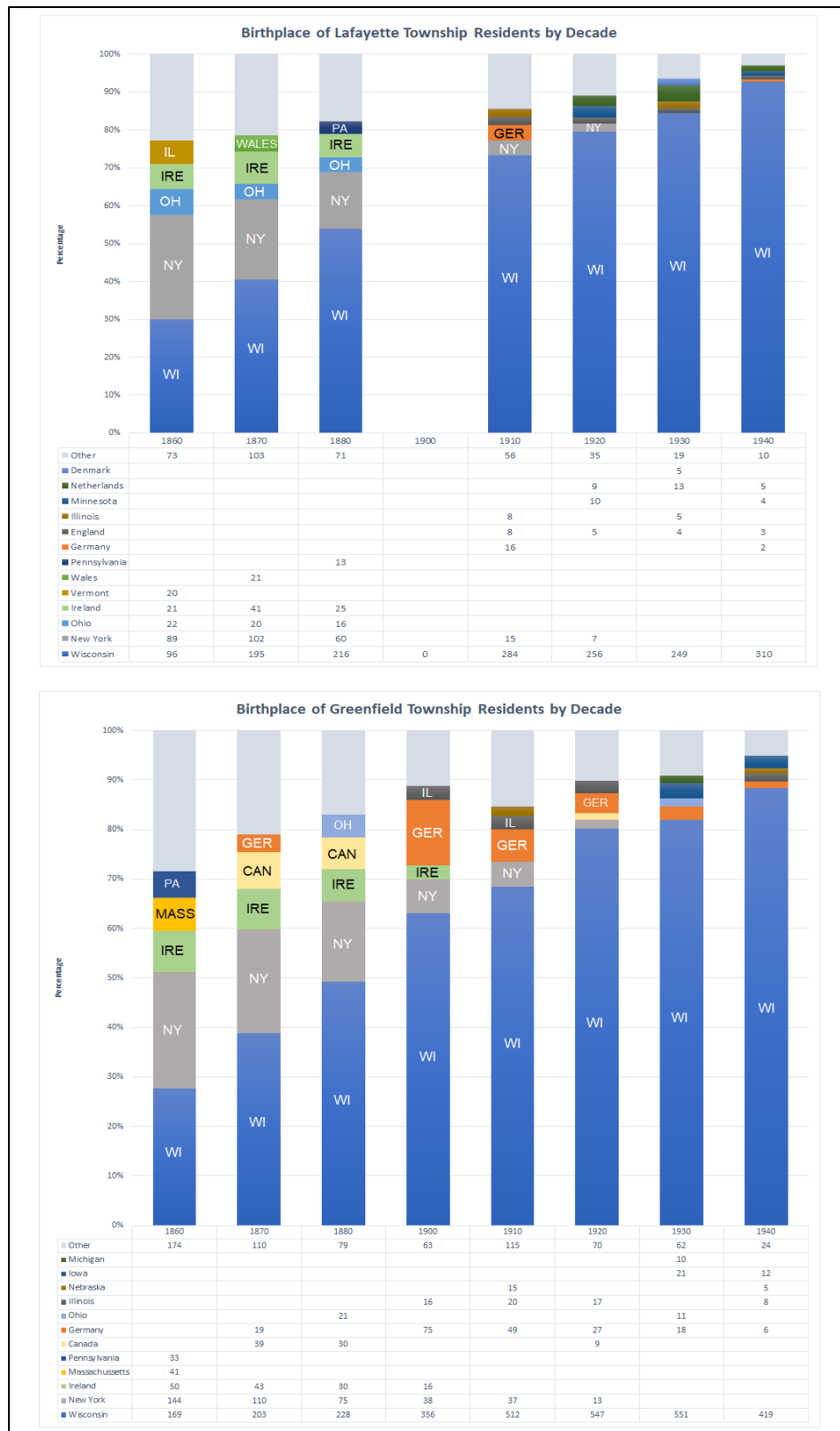


Figure 30. Birthplace of residents in Angelo and Adrian Townships from 1860–1940 US Census Bureau data (Image by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

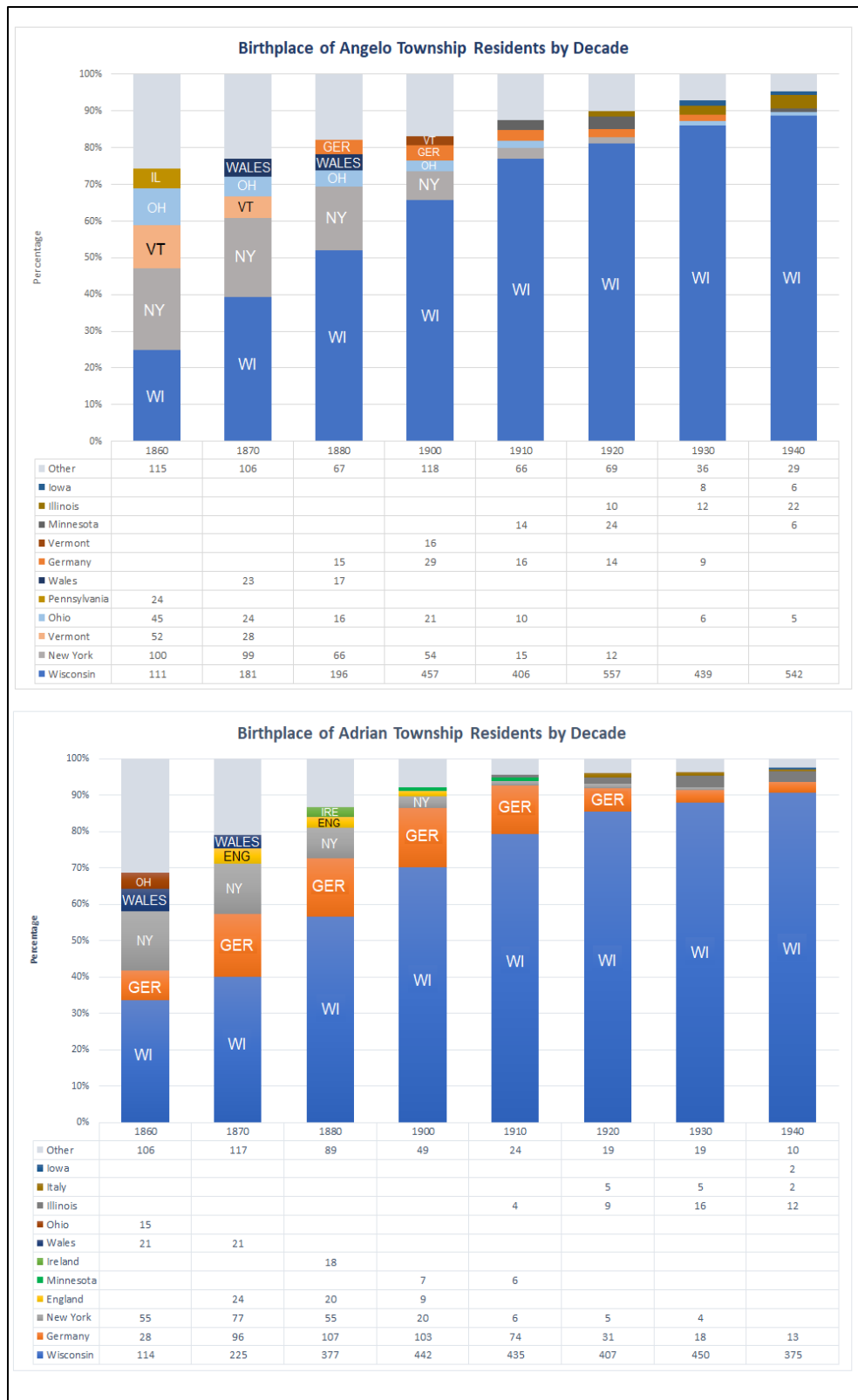
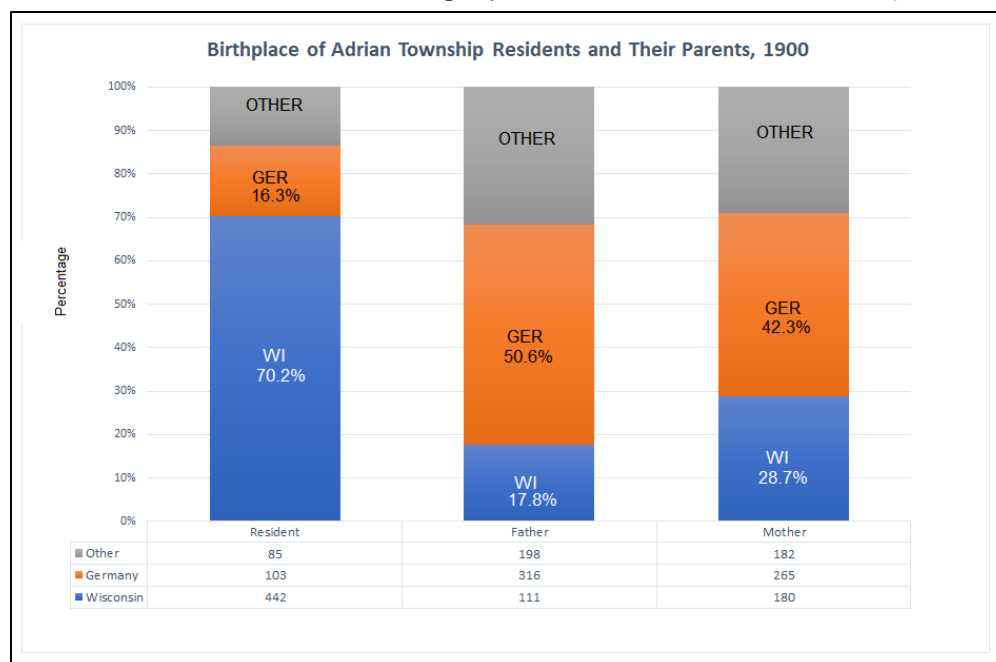


Figure 31. Birthplace of Adrian Township residents and their parents in 1900. (Based on US Census Bureau data. Image by ERDC-CERL, 2023. Public domain.)



The federal census data also demonstrates that a few Black Americans and Native Americans lived in the six-township region between 1860 and 1940. For example, the 1860 census records a Black farmer named Ezra Names living in Adrian Township.¹³² In 1870, a Native American, Thomas Campins, resided in Lafayette Township, and a Black farmer named Thomas Moore lived with his family in Greenfield Township.¹³³ The Moore family were long-time residents in the Greenfield Township, as they also appeared in the 1880 and 1900 census.¹³⁴ In the 1930 census, one partial and two full Native American families are recorded living in Greenfield Township.¹³⁵ Further research is needed to determine if the families mentioned above resided near the modern-day boundaries of Fort McCoy. Transcribed federal census data for each of the six townships, 1860–1940, will be provided to the CRM as a separate deliverable.

132. US Census Bureau, *1860 United States Federal Census*, Monroe County, Adrian Township, Wisconsin, <https://www.ancestry.com/>.

133. US Census Bureau, *1870 United States Federal Census*, Monroe County, Greenfield Township and Lafayette Township, Wisconsin, <https://www.ancestry.com/>.

134. US Census Bureau, *1880 United States Federal Census*, Monroe County, Greenfield Township, Wisconsin, <https://www.ancestry.com/>; US Census Bureau, *1900 United States Federal Census*, Monroe County, Greenfield Township, Wisconsin, <https://www.ancestry.com/>.

135. US Census Bureau, *1930 United States Federal Census*, Monroe County, Greenfield Township, Wisconsin, <https://www.ancestry.com/>.

2.4.6 Characteristics of Agriculture and Farmsteads

Early Euro-American settlers followed an oft-repeated pattern when establishing a homeplace in Monroe County. Generally, a family would select an open clearing near a source of water in which to erect a crude shelter. Being in a clearing had the added benefit of providing a place to plant crops without having to remove groves of mature trees. The first crops generally consisted of vegetables upon which the family could subsist, like carrots, turnips, onions, and peas. After the family had become more acclimated to their surroundings and had cleared more land, they might venture to plant grain crops like hay, oats, or barley. With crops and livestock raised on the farmstead and cornmeal from local mills, the family also fashioned items like “butter, cheese, and candles, canned vegetables and fruit in the autumn of each year, knitted clothing from the sheep’s wool, and sewed scraps of material together to provide patchwork quilts for the bed.”¹³⁶

Farming became a more commercial venture by the 1860s, when it became increasingly common to plant wheat as a cash crop. Although the Driftless Region of western Wisconsin was not as favorable for wheat growth as other parts of the state, wheat did outperform other cash crops in the region.¹³⁷ Wheat production in the Monroe County area began to drop off as insects and disease attacked the crop. Subsequently, the enterprise found a new home in the Great Plains.¹³⁸

In Wisconsin, hops became a popular plant to grow in the mid-19th century as farmers attempted to diversify their cash crops. At that time, wheat was the most popular cash crop grown in the state and the Monroe County area, but farms searched for suitable alternatives because wheat was hard on the soil and disease had decreased its productivity. Due to an aphid that attacked hops in New York state (which had been the top supplier for the crop), farmers in other locations saw an opportunity to participate in the hops market. Between 1856 and 1869, a “hops boom” occurred in Wisconsin as farmers in the state contributed significantly to the niche market. In 1869, farms surrounding Sparta “produced 145,000 pounds of hops and the state’s production was over six million pounds.” However, by that point the trend was already waning in Wisconsin as

136. Koehler, *From Frontier Settlement to Self-Conscious American Community*, 9.

137. Koehler, *From Frontier Settlement to Self-Conscious American Community*, 60.

138. Bill Halfman oral interview, 2009, Folder: Agriculture, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

hops production in New York began to recover and as insects began to attack hops in Monroe County.¹³⁹

In western Monroe County, fruit production became popular after a Sparta banker named M. A. Thayer began to investigate berry cultivation in the late 1880s. By 1891, his efforts paid off, and he produced 5,000 cases of varying types of berries. His success spurred wider interest in specialty berry production and led to the establishment of the Sparta Fruit Growers' Association in 1896. Strawberries became an especially popular fruit to grow in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Sparta became the "first wholesale strawberry center in Wisconsin" and was the largest until the mid-1910s.¹⁴⁰ Other fruits, like cranberries, were also popular to grow in Monroe County and remained a lasting specialty well into the 20th century.¹⁴¹

Another specialty crop grown in parts of Monroe County was tobacco.¹⁴² However, this was not an anomaly unique to Monroe County; rather, it was part of a distinct region of western Wisconsin that became known for its tobacco production. Tobacco farming began in this region during the Civil War, when it became more difficult to procure the crop from the South. Although the practice of tobacco cultivation in western Wisconsin was initiated by American-born farmers, Norwegian immigrants quickly learned the trade while working as laborers for the American farmers. After they had saved up enough money to buy land of their own, Norwegian settlers and their descendants continued to grow tobacco, maintaining the practice into the 20th century.¹⁴³

2.4.7 Dairying

Since the mid-19th century, the Upper Midwest has been renowned for its role in the dairy industry. Three states in particular—Minnesota,

139. Nicole Vin, "Hops Making a Resurgence in Monroe County," *Monroe County News*, March 15, 2018; State Historical Society of Wisconsin, *Wisconsin Domesday Book* (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1924), 132, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

140. State Historical Society of Wisconsin, *Wisconsin Domesday Book*, 132.

141. *Monroe County, Wisconsin Master Plan* (Madison: Max Anderson Associates, 1970), 3, Monroe County Local History Room.

142. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. 1, 15.

143. Barbara Wyatt, "Specialty Agriculture Production," in *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, vol. 2, (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division, 1986), section 7-2-7-3.

Wisconsin, and Michigan—represent the heart of the nation’s dairy belt. Although the total number of dairy farmsteads has steadily decreased since the 1950s, the industry has left an important cultural and physical imprint on the Upper Midwest. The historic prevalence of dairying is still evident in the region’s built environment, which is replete with large dairy barns and associated infrastructure, such as silos and milk houses.¹⁴⁴

Dairying was not always the dominant agricultural industry in the Upper Midwest. When Euro-American settlers began populating the region in the early and mid-19th century, most farmsteads were characterized by small, grain-producing operations. In search of a more profitable operation after wheat production moved West, farmers in the Upper Midwest turned to another pursuit—dairying. Observing that Northeastern farmers had made the transition to dairy operations, many Midwestern farmers believed that this industry could thrive in their own region.¹⁴⁵

New Yorkers who had settled the southern portion of the state were some of the first to engage in dairying, since they were accustomed to dairy practices in the East. Immigrants from Germany and other northern European nations were also adept in dairying and readily practiced it in their new homeland. The reason dairy farming became such an important sector in Wisconsin’s agricultural economy is largely due to the work of William Dempster Hoard, the University of Wisconsin, and professional organizations. Hoard established a marketing and educational outlet for dairying in 1872 and soon developed one of the leading dairy newspapers in the country. Hoard was not the only one using education to promote the dairy industry; in the late 19th century, the University of Wisconsin also encouraged farmers to enter the practice and conducted important studies that led to developments in pasteurization and standardized milk production. Additionally, the University of Wisconsin was also an early proponent for the use of round silos to store ensilage. Finally, the emergence of

144. Ingolf Vogeler, “Dairying and Dairy Barns in the Northern Midwest,” in *Barns of the Midwest Barns*, eds. Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995), 99–102.

145. Clarence Mondale, “American but More So,” in “The History of the Upper Midwest: An Overview,” 1998, Library of Congress. <https://www.loc.gov/collections/pioneering-the-upper-midwest/articles-and-essays/history-of-the-upper-midwest-overview/>.

professional dairy associations in the 1870s convinced reluctant farmers to become herdsmen instead of raising grains.¹⁴⁶

2.4.8 Early Trends in the Monroe County Dairy Industry

As early as 1864, the University of Wisconsin encouraged farmers to investigate dairying as a means of making a profit. The university conducted research on associated crop production and animal husbandry, using the results to help farmers start and maintain their own successful dairy operations.¹⁴⁷ The university's early dairy ventures emerged concurrently with a decrease in the state's wheat production, caused in part by insect attacks and disease. By the late 1860s, even local voices in Monroe County called for a transition away from wheat farming. An article in the *Sparta Herald*, dated 25 May 1869, advised farmers against raising wheat unless they could find a way to make it profitable again. As a solution, the authors suggested that local farmers turn their attention to stock raising and dairying, declaring that land good enough to cultivate wheat would be sufficient to cultivate grasses for stock. However, although a future in dairying seemed promising, the authors admitted that there were still uncertainties about how to make dairying more profitable and less labor-intensive than grain production.¹⁴⁸

On individual farms, production of butter and cheese in small quantities was already a common practice in the mid-19th century. However, the quality of these products was inferior to cheese and butter imported from the East. As a result, advocates for local dairy enterprises argued that quality cheese and butter should be produced commercially in Wisconsin, which would eliminate the high transportation cost associated with shipping products from the East. Commercial dairying intensified during the Civil War as the demand for quality dairy products grew.¹⁴⁹ By the 1860s and 1870s, local newspaper articles demonstrated that cheese manufacturing had already become a significant activity in Monroe County. With interest in dairy products increasing, creameries and cheese factories emerged throughout the county. By 1870, the *Sparta Herald* indicated that enterprises specifically devoted to cheese manufacture in Monroe

146. "Dairy Farming in Wisconsin: How Wisconsin Became the Dairy State," Wisconsin Historical Society, accessed April 9, 2023, <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS1744>.

147. Bill Halfman oral interview, 2009.

148. "On Changing Base in Farming," May 25, 1869, *Sparta Herald*, Folder: Agriculture, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

149. Kaehler, 2002 *Cultural Resource Management Series*, Section 7-5, 6.

County offered a product better than the cheese made on individual farms.¹⁵⁰ In 1871, the *Sparta Herald* reported that the county produced approximately 100,000 lb of cheese, and optimistically stated “that another year will show still better by enabling us to report two hundred thousand pounds.”¹⁵¹ Agricultural statistics show county-wide cheese production on individual farms totaled around 9,000 lb in 1870, increased to 18,000 in 1879, then dropped to 4,000 lb in 1889, likely reflecting the growing role of the county’s creameries and cheese factories as the primary loci for dairy manufacture.¹⁵²

Although dairy operations appear to have become more popular in Monroe County in the 1870s, farmers did not completely abandon wheat production at this time. Rather, it should be thought of as a transitional period. For example, in 1879, the *Monroe County Democrat* printed the following two items under a column describing local happenings in New Lyme Township: “Mose Smith of Lafayette, was through our town last week buying cattle. We learn that he has bought three head of I. J. Woodworth and two of Charles Woodworth. Prices seem to be very low.”¹⁵³ A few lines beneath this item, the same column also printed: “John Daugherty has turned over six or seven acres for winter wheat, and still keeps plowing.”¹⁵⁴ Such an observation indicates that, as late as 1879, some farmers were still planting wheat in Monroe County.

Dairy farming began to industrialize in Monroe County following the “change of the farmer’s schedule from an agrarian, task-based one to an industrial, time-based schedule.”¹⁵⁵ This was made possible thanks to the advent of the silage system in the 1880s and 1890s. With cows producing milk through the winter, commercial creameries and cheese factories emerged throughout Monroe County that kept a year-round operating schedule. In response, many farms transformed to support the growing commercial dairy industry, and included staple farmstead structures such as “silos, granaries, corn cribs, [and] large dairy barns” (Figure 32).¹⁵⁶

150. “The Cheese Making Enterprise,” *Sparta Herald*, August 23, 1870.

151. “Cheese Manufacture,” *Sparta Herald*, January 03, 1871.

152. “Productions of Agriculture: 1870,” “Statistics of Agriculture: 1880,” “Statistics of Agriculture: 1890,” Folder: Pioneer Farm Life, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

153. “New Lyme Leavings,” *Monroe County Democrat*, August 30, 1879.

154. “New Lyme Leavings,” *Monroe County Democrat*, August 30, 1879.

155. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. 1, 61.

156. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. 1, 61.

Figure 32. A view of the Lewis Felker farm near Camp Douglas reveals a stone silo adjacent to the main barn. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain.)¹⁵⁷



While commercial creameries and cheese factories were present in Monroe County at the turn of the 19th into the 20th century, there are none recorded within what would become the boundaries of Fort McCoy.¹⁵⁸ Dairy farming in west-central Wisconsin continued to expand into the first half of the 20th century. In Monroe County, specifically, butter became the staple dairy product. Within the Fort McCoy project area, the introduction of monolithic concrete in farm structures, such as silos, reflected the general trend of modernization that was taking place in the first half of the 20th century.

2.5 Nineteenth Century Ho-Chunk Agriculture and Homesteads

Until this point, the general overview of settlement history and typical components for Upper Midwest farmsteads has focused on Euro-American settlements. For west-central Wisconsin and Monroe County, a general survey of the region's farmstead history needs to acknowledge the presence of Ho-Chunk settlement and horticulture. Of particular interest are the settlement and horticulture trends from the 19th century and early 20th century, which overlapped with the development of Euro-American farmsteads during their periods of early settlement and agricultural expansion.

157. Ogle, *Standard Atlas of Monroe County, Wisconsin* (1915), 113.

158. Kaehler, *2002 Cultural Resource Management Activities*, 7-6.

The Ho-Chunk may be related to the Sioux, a possibility that is reinforced due to lingual similarities between the two groups. In the early 19th century, many Ho-Chunk lived in western parts of Wisconsin near territory claimed by the Sioux, with a sizable population of Ho-Chunk people residing in the area near Black River Falls. The first concerted effort by the US government to remove Ho-Chunk people from western Wisconsin occurred in 1832, when they were promised land in northeast Iowa and southeast Minnesota. Five years later, the government required the Ho-Chunk to move again, this time to land further west in Minnesota. A minor contingent of Ho-Chunk attempted to move back to Wisconsin in 1848, but the remainder stayed in Minnesota. Following a Sioux uprising near Mankato, Minnesota in 1862, the government forcefully removed most Native Americans from the area, including Ho-Chunk people, who were taken to Dakota Territory. In the mid-1860s, the Ho-Chunk were moved again, this time to lands in eastern Nebraska that the government had purchased from the Omaha people. As evidenced from this recounting, the government's general trend in the mid-19th century was to continually push the Ho-Chunk further to the west. Despite these forced relocations, a growing number of Ho-Chunk people successfully made their way back to Wisconsin in the 1860s and 1870s. By 1873, so many Ho-Chunk were residing in Wisconsin that the US military was enlisted to move them back to Nebraska.¹⁵⁹

To move the Ho-Chunk rapidly, US militiamen apprehended them in groups, transported them to rail corridors, and rounded them into cattle cars bound for Nebraska. Contemporaneous newspaper articles from the *Sparta Herald* documented the Ho-Chunk removals of 1873–1874 with alacrity. A base of operations was established in Sparta, where troops brought many of the Ho-Chunk to be temporarily detained until west-bound trains could move them to Nebraska. “We are putting on military airs, here in Sparta, waking up to a drum beating the reveille, every morning,” remarked one writer for the *Sparta Herald*.¹⁶⁰ A story recounted later in the article may describe a typical intervention:

Information being received that the Indians were to hold a grand feast and celebration near Portage City,

159. “Wisconsin is ‘Home’ for Winnebago,” *Leader-Telegram*, Eau Claire, June 3, 1976, 26, Folder: Indians–Ho-Chunk (Winnebago), Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

160. “Boys in Blue,” *Sparta Herald*, December 23, 1873, Folder: Indians–Ho-Chunk (Winnebago), Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

on Friday, a detachment of twenty of the men . . . took the evening train east, and at Portage City took teams Friday morning, and went out to the scene of jollification, where they surrounded and bagged 86 of the participants, including the chief, Big Hawk. The Indians were immensely surprised at this sudden interruption of their festivities, but they made no resistance, and were brought safely to Sparta, and lodged over Sunday, under guard, in Greve's hop house, near the depot. Yesterday morning they departed on the 11 westward bound train, under an escort of six men . . . for their home in Nebraska.¹⁶¹

Despite assurances that the trip was to be orchestrated with care, the reality was often grimmer. According to the Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Heritage Preservation, "This was a horrific experience for the people, as many elders, women, and children suffered and died."¹⁶²

In spite of the government's ambitious relocation campaign, most of the Ho-Chunk people who had been removed returned to the state by 1875. Realizing that their resettlement in Wisconsin was tenuous without legal grounds, a Ho-Chunk leader named Yellow Thunder successfully extended the benefits of the Homestead Act to the Ho-Chunk people.¹⁶³ Accepting that it would be nearly impossible to keep the Ho-Chunk from resettling in Wisconsin, government authorities acquiesced to the proposal and granted 40-acre homestead plots to the Ho-Chunk, with the understanding that they would assimilate to prevailing society. For its part, the Bureau of Indian Affairs encouraged the Ho-Chunk to engage in agricultural pursuits by "providing farm equipment and incentives such as a

161. "Boys in Blue," *Sparta Herald*, December 23, 1873.

162. "About Ho-Chunk Nation: An Abstract View of Ho-Chunk History," Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Heritage Preservation, Folder: Indians-Ho Chunk (Winnebago), Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

163. Nancy Oestreich Lurie, "Winnebago," in *Northeast*, ed. Bruce G. Trigger, 690-707, vol. 15 of *Handbook of North American Indians*, ed. by William C. Sturtevant (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 1978), 702, Folder: Indians-Ho Chunk (Winnebago), Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

(minimal) salary”; in addition, “White foremen were hired to help teach people to operate the equipment.”¹⁶⁴

Because the region was already densely settled with Euro-Americans by the late 19th century, the Ho-Chunk homesteads were not always contiguous to each other. In total, over 600 land claims were distributed across 10 counties in central Wisconsin, with a scattering of homesteads in Minnesota. Since many of the Ho-Chunk did not have the financial resources to build permanent dwellings and associated farmstead structures to secure their Homestead Act claims, the government allotted the Ho-Chunk nation an annual stipend of \$25,000. The money was divided among the people, who were supposed to put it toward their respective homestead operations.¹⁶⁵

The Ho-Chunk people had been adept at raising crops years before they were compelled to homestead. When explorer Jonathan Carver visited a Ho-Chunk village near Lake Winnebago in the 1760s, he made note of the agricultural practices of the people and the corn, beans, and squash they grew.¹⁶⁶ After receiving homestead claims, most of the Ho-Chunk people used their land as a place to put their gardens and erected storage wigwams. Still, most Ho-Chunk “continued to practice a seasonal, itinerant economy that was gradually adapted to the changing market economy of the country.”¹⁶⁷ In addition to planting gardens, the Ho-Chunk maintained the important and time-honored practice of gathering. In the summertime, this consisted of picking wild blackberries and, in the fall, harvesting cranberries. In part, this lifestyle was necessary because many Ho-Chunk people had been granted inferior homestead land.¹⁶⁸

Other Ho-Chunk were able to maintain a practice of homestead-based agriculture. The 12 June 1908, edition of the *Cashton Record* offers an example of the kind of produce yielded by the Ho-Chunk in Monroe County. Describing the agricultural activities of Charlie Eagle, the article remarked,

164. “About Ho-Chunk Nation: An Abstract View of Ho-Chunk History,” Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Heritage Preservation, Folder: Indians–Ho Chunk (Winnebago), Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

165. Lurie, “Winnebago,” 702.

166. “The Strength of Ho-Chunk Women,” brochure produced by the Ho-Chunk Historic Preservation Department, Folder: Indians–Ho Chunk (Winnebago), Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

167. Lurie, “Winnebago,” 703.

168. Lurie, “Winnebago,” 704.

“He has taken up a small farm in the northern part of [Monroe] county and in addition to raising hay and grain, has gone into specializing. Last season he raised and marketed cucumbers worth \$60, which he disposed of at the salting station. He is so pleased with his venture that he expects to engage more extensively in the pickle industry this summer.”¹⁶⁹

Around WWI, white farmers began to develop more systemized methods for producing cranberries and strawberries on an industrial level. In particular, the artificial bog construction that white farmers introduced dramatically increased cranberry production, which in turn, translated to more employment for Ho-Chunk harvesters in the fall. The Ho-Chunk also continued to harvest other crops, such as corn, potatoes, and peas. However, as WWII approached, mechanization on the farm began to reduce the demand for itinerate harvest work.¹⁷⁰

Additional research is necessary to ascertain if Ho-Chunk people lived and worked within the present-day boundaries of Fort McCoy. The 1940s Army Farm Survey did not offer any explicit data that would confirm the presence of Ho-Chunk homesteads within Fort McCoy’s boundaries. According to the federal census, in 1870, a Native American named Thomas Campins resided in Lafayette Township, and in the 1930 census, one partial and two full Native American families are recorded living in Greenfield Township: the family of Leslie and Vina Kennedy, the family of Asher and Emma Pettibone, and the family of James and Sunshine Clay.¹⁷¹ On 20th century maps, these names do not appear within the modern-day boundaries of Fort McCoy, indicating they may have lived in another part of the township.

2.6 Relevant Studies in Farmstead Archaeology Since 2003 and Farmstead Research at Fort Mccoy, 2003–Present

This section provides a few relevant studies in farmstead archaeology that have emerged over the past 20 years, which includes a monograph entitled *The Archaeology of North American Farmsteads* by Mark Groover, and a *Nationwide Context and Evaluation Methodology for Farmstead and*

169. “Charlie Eagle,” *Cashton Record*, June 12, 1908.

170. Lurie, “Winnebago,” 704–705.

171. US Census Bureau, *1870 United States Federal Census*, Monroe County, Greenfield and Lafayette Township, Wisconsin, <https://www.ancestry.com/>; US Census Bureau, *1930 United States Federal Census*, Monroe County, Greenfield and Lafayette Township, Wisconsin, <https://www.ancestry.com/>.

Ranch Historic Sites published by ERDC-CERL. Subsequently, this section provides a summarization of Phase II farmstead and homestead investigations at Fort McCoy conducted between 2003 and the present day.

2.6.1 Relevant Studies in Farmstead Archaeology Since 2003

2.6.1.1 Michelle M. Terrell, *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads* (Shafer MN: Two Pines Resource Group, LLC, 2006)

An important work that addresses themes surrounding farmstead archaeology is Michelle M. Terrell's *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads*, published in 2006. This report is the final volume of *Historic Context Study of Minnesota Farmsteads, 1820–1960*. The *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads* report was prepared on behalf of the Minnesota Department of Transportation and is intended to be a practical and comprehensive resource for identifying the National Register eligibility of archaeological farmstead sites in the state. Given Minnesota's geographic proximity to Wisconsin, many of the topics addressed in this resource are likely germane to farmstead archaeology at Fort McCoy.

Terrell maintains that farmstead sites should be conceptualized and investigated in the same manner as industrial sites. Postcontact farmsteads represented more than the house, barn, shed, and other buildings that were usually within close proximity to the domestic core of the site. Rather, the entirety of a farmstead site was utilized in the agricultural production process, so it is important to be cognizant of all elements of the historic property—natural and manmade—that contributed to its economy. When developing research questions for the farmstead site, Terrell suggests that investigators avoid asking questions that are too vague, have obvious solutions, can be easily solved with documentary evidence alone, or are unanswerable.¹⁷²

Within the context of Minnesota, Terrell suggests that research frameworks should be formed in the context of the following chronological thematic periods:

- Period 1: Early Settlement, 1820–1870
- Period 2: Development of a Wheat Monoculture, 1860–1885
- Period 3: Diversification and the Rise of Dairying, 1875–1900
- Period 4: Industrialization and Prosperity, 1900–1920

172. Terrell, *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads*, 24.

- Period 5: Developing the Cutover, 1900–1940
- Period 6: Development of Livestock Industries, 1900–1940
- Period 7: Depression and the Interwar Period, 1920–1940
- Period 8: World War II and the Postwar Period, 1940–1960¹⁷³

From this list, Periods 1–4 and 6–7 are most likely to provide relevant research frameworks for investigations at Fort McCoy. Within each period, Terrell identifies several possible research questions that might aid investigators. Some research questions Terrell outlines include:

Period 1: Early Settlement, 1820–1870

- If there was an initial homestead site replaced by later structures, when did this transition take place?
- What evidence is there for food types, meat cuts, and access to imported food items?
- When did the farm begin to participate in a market economy?¹⁷⁴

Period 2: Development of a Wheat Monoculture, 1860–1885

- Is there evidence for farmstead layouts and building designs influenced by farm publications?
- As wheat farms were adapted to diversified farms . . . what modifications were made to the buildings and the farm layout?
- To what degree did wheat farmers . . . rely on goods brought into the area by rail?¹⁷⁵

Period 3: Diversification and the Rise of Dairying, 1875–1900

- How did the size, distribution, and nature of farm components change during this period?
- Were farms abandoned during this period rather than modified?
- How is this transition reflected in the material culture of individual farm families?¹⁷⁶

173. Terrell, *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads*, 31.

174. Terrell, *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads*, 35.

175. Terrell, *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads*, 39.

176. Terrell, *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads*, 42.

Period 4: Industrialization and Prosperity, 1900–1920

- How is the introduction of scientific agriculture and mechanization reflected in modifications to farm layout, locations of buildings, roads, fields, and pastures?
- Is there evidence for adherence to the teachings of the Country Life movement which encouraged farmers to fix up their homes, install modern appliances, electrification, and engage in farmstead beautification including ornamental plantings?¹⁷⁷

Period 6: Development of Livestock Industries, 1900–1940

- How were farms modified for livestock production?
- How were the unique farm elements required for livestock raising constructed and arranged within the farmstead?¹⁷⁸

Period 7: Depression and the Interwar Period, 1920–1940

- How did the transition from the “Golden Age of Agriculture” to the Depression manifest itself on individual farms and in farming communities? Is there evidence for diet changes; decreased buying power; and/or curation of household goods, farm implements, etc.?
- What kinds of farms survived the Depression?¹⁷⁹

Additionally, Terrell indicates that the region in which a site is located should be considered when an investigator forms a research framework. In Terrell’s report, the state is divided into nine regions, based on geographic criteria developed by the Minnesota Agricultural Development Station in the early 20th century. Given Fort McCoy’s proximity to southeast Minnesota, Region 1 (Minnesota’s “Southeast Dairy and Livestock Region”) is most similar to Fort McCoy’s geography. This portion of Minnesota is within the same Driftless Region as west-central Wisconsin and is characterized by hilly, woody terrain. Agricultural activity in the “Southeast Dairy and Livestock Region” began during the early settlement period (1820–1870). Like western Wisconsin, this region had a wheat-based system of agriculture in the mid-19th century before transitioning to dairy farming.

177. Terrell, *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads*, 46.

178. Terrell, *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads*, 54.

179. Terrell, *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads*, 58.

However, at the time when Terrell's report was published, little farmstead archaeological research had been conducted in the "Southeast Dairy and Livestock Region." Consequently, Terrell indicated that there were numerous research needs for this area of the state.

For Fort McCoy's purposes, the *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads* report is also beneficial because Appendix B provides a consistent framework for assessing the NRHP eligibility of farmstead sites. Unsurprisingly, Terrell maintains that most farmstead sites will be eligible under Criterion D for the potential information they may yield. Terrell outlines six criteria that a site must meet in order to be eligible, which include

- confirmation of an identifiable residence and outbuildings;
- evidence of structural indicators that demonstrate size and organization of farmstead infrastructure;
- a clear association with a historic developmental period as identified in *Historic Context Study of Minnesota Farmsteads, 1820–1860* and the *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads* report;
- an association with a well-formed research question;
- integrity of structural indicators from the period of significance; and
- integrity of material culture remnants from the period of significance.¹⁸⁰

This checklist is easily adaptable to NRHP investigations at Fort McCoy. At this installation, the third point may be adapted to fit the developmental periods identified by Sewell (2000) and Kaehler et al. (2003), which are identified as the settlement period (1854–1880), agricultural period (1880–1942), and military period (1909–present, South Post; 1942–present, North Post).

2.6.1.2 Susan Granger and Scott Kelly, *Historic Context Study of Minnesota Farmsteads, 1820–1860*, Volumes I–III (Morris MN: Gemini Research, 2005).

Another important work addressing themes about farmstead development is Susan Granger and Scott Kelly's *Historic Context Study of Minnesota Farmsteads*, published in 2005. This study is comprised of three volumes and provides the foundational historical information Terrell uses for her *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads* report. Like Terrell's report, all three volumes of the *Historic Context Study of Minnesota Farmsteads* study were prepared on behalf of the Minnesota Department of

180. Terrell, *Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads*, B-26.

Transportation. This study is intended to be a comprehensive resource for identifying historical periods of farmstead development within the state, which were the same eight periods employed in Terrell's study. In volume I, Granger and Kelly explore each of the eight development periods in detail, identifying settlement pattern and the evolution of farmstead structures and technology. Next, Granger and Kelly provide historical detail behind the nine farming regions in Minnesota, which were also used in Terrell's study. The authors then describe the different types of buildings and construction techniques that might be found on postcontact farmsteads. Like the end of volume 1, volumes 2 and 3 describe individual farmstead elements and landscapes.¹⁸¹

2.6.1.3 Mark D. Groover, *the Archaeology of North American Farmsteads* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2008)

Groover proposes a "quantitatively-based" approach for organizing and evaluating sites within specific regions and historic contexts. According to Groover, when a substantial quantity of site-level information has been gathered and a historic context has been created, "the next step would be for different researchers to begin assembling existing archaeological information into a standardized and comparable format."¹⁸² In this case, Groover specifically proposes that such an approach be implemented within broader geographic contexts to facilitate site interpretation throughout areas that share similar developmental histories (such as specific states or regions of the country). However, Groover's basic proposal to organize site-level information into a comparative format could also be translated to a smaller, installation-wide scale. In such a scenario, Phase II data for farmsteads that have been determined as eligible and not eligible for the NRHP could be organized and presented in a standardized format that allows for these sites to be compared with each other and with existing historic contexts. This approach would provide a systemized way to determine if archeological investigations of Fort McCoy's farmstead sites correspond with the expectations of the installation's historic contexts.

181. Susan Granger and Scott Kelly, *Historic Context Study of Minnesota Farmsteads, 1820–1860*, vols. I–III (Morris MN: Gemini Research, 2005).

182. Groover, *The Archaeology of North American Farmsteads*, 30.

2.6.1.4 Carey L. Baxter, Susan I. Enscoe, Ellen R. Hartman, Benjamin C. Mertens, and Dawn a. Morrison, *Nationwide Context and Evaluation Methodology for Farmstead and Ranch Historic Sites* (Champaign, IL: ERDC-CERL, 2021)

One way to make the process of evaluating the NRHP status of potential farmstead sites more efficient is to reduce the number of Phase I archaeological sites that are “in queue” for more intensive Phase II surveys. According to Baxter et al. (2021), this situation can be improved through the implementation of expanded Phase I surveys that ascertain, with higher accuracy, whether a given site will be eligible for the NRHP before expending time and expense on Phase II surveys. Through research and test cases conducted throughout the nation, Baxter et al. (2021) proposed that expanded Phase I surveys should contain the following five elements:

1. Evaluating and mapping the farmstead or ranch as an entire compound
2. Evaluating the farmstead place in the cultural landscape of the region
3. Examining the historic documentation of the site
4. Examining the Phase I artifact assemblage to determine site age and usage
5. Application of the *Farmstead/Ranch Eligibility Evaluation Form* [developed by Baxter et al.]¹⁸³

As part of an expanded Phase I survey, Baxter et al. (2021) recommends that researchers pay closer attention to the relationship between the site and features of the surrounding physical landscape, as well as its connection to the social landscape, when possible. The authors suggest that more intensive mapping should be conducted during Phase I investigations, as well as comprehensive observations of surface artifacts.

2.6.1.5 Denise P. Messick, J. W. Joseph, and Natalie P. Adams, *Tilling the Earth: Georgia’s Historic Agricultural Heritage—a Context* (Atlanta: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 2001)

This comprehensive document was prepared as a tool for various individuals and agencies to understand the significance of Georgia’s historic agricultural heritage. This document attempts to contextualize this heritage by providing a chronological account of Georgian agricultural history,

¹⁸³ Baxter et al., *Nationwide Context and Evaluation Methodology for Farmstead and Ranch Historic Sites*, 5.

discussing the varied types of agriculture practiced in the region, providing a list and description of common farmstead landscapes and buildings, presenting an inventory of known architectural and archaeological sites within the state, and providing guidance for determining whether a farmstead site may be eligible for the NRHP. For Fort McCoy's purposes, the regional history presented in this report is not as relevant as the Midwestern historic context provided in the Minnesota farmstead study, and many of the built resources discussed in the structure typology section are only applicable in a Southeastern context because of their function (such as cotton gins, cane mills, and slave quarters).¹⁸⁴ However, the NRHP eligibility guidance provided in Section VII may be useful, and it provides general research questions through which to frame postcontact farmstead investigations.

2.6.2 Summary of Farmstead Archaeology at Fort Mccoy, 2003–Present

Over the past two decades, archaeologists have interacted with several former farmstead sites at Fort McCoy while conducting Phase II surveys. A search through these ROIs revealed that 29 farmstead and homestead sites have been the subject of Phase II investigations between 2003 and the present day.¹⁸⁵ Although many more Phase II investigations have interacted with farmstead sites in a peripheral way (for instance, analyses of precontact sites often encounter occasional surface and subsurface artifacts classified as farm-related items), the 29 sites referenced above are related to investigations specifically designed to analyze postcontact farmsteads and homesteads. Of these 29 sites, 3 have been determined eligible for the NRHP solely for their postcontact farmstead or homestead component (10.3%), 1 has been determined NRHP eligible for both a precontact component and a postcontact farmstead component (3.4%), 2 have been determined NRHP eligible solely for a precontact component (6.9%), and the remaining 23 sites have been determined not eligible for either a precontact or postcontact component (79.3%) (Table 2). Because this context is

184. Denise P. Messick, J. W. Joseph, and Natalie P. Adams, *Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage—A Context* (Atlanta: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 2001), 76, 79, 88.

185. Simply because a site is determined eligible for the NRHP does not mean that a formal nomination will be made. This seems especially true for farmstead sites that are eligible for their information potential (Criterion D). Across Wisconsin, there are 44 NRHP nominations related to historic farmsteads, most with periods of significance ranging from the last half of the 19th century to the first half of the 20th century. However, no Wisconsin farmstead sites listed in the NRHP are nominated under Criterion D; expectedly, Criteria A and C are the most common. This determination was based on a reconnaissance survey of NRHP nominations documented by the Wisconsin Historical Society.

primarily for farmsteads and homesteads, other postcontact sites that were not primarily related to farmsteads (such as 47MO809, a former school site, and 47MO811, a former hotel site in Best Point) are not factored into the Phase II table below.

Table 2. Phase II sites related to farmsteads and homesteads at Fort McCoy, 2003–present.

Township	Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Site Name	SITS (Smithsonian trinomial Site Identification Code)	NRHP Eligibility	Noted Ethnicity	Period of Occupancy
2009: Dahlen and Wagner, 2008 Activities, ROI 44								
Lafayette	27	NE	NW	I. W. Berry Site	47M0635	No	Irish American	c. 1870s–1880s
2010: Dahlen and Wagner, 2009 Activities, ROI 46								
Lafayette	22	NE	NW/NE	Thomas Mulrenin Farmstead	47M0465	No	Irish American	c. 1860–1942
Angelo	24	SW	NW	Salisbury Homestead	47M0555	No	—	Uncertain if primary residence
Angelo	23	NE	NW	W. H. Butter Site	47M0637	No	—	1923–1941
Angelo	15	NW	NW	Airport Farm Site	47M0677	No	—	c. 1870s–1930s
Grant	18	NE	SW	A. L. Bartlett Site	47M0761	No	—	1903–1922
Grant	6	SE	NW	L. Iverston Site	47M0745	No	—	Uncertain if primary residence
2012: Dahlen and Wagner, 2011 Activities, ROI 50								
Adrian	21	SW	SE	Schneller's Cole Peak 1/Quackenbush Farm	47M0547	Yes	—	1913–1925
Grant	6	NW	NE	Isolated Iverson Site	47M0556	No	Norwegian American	1905–1913
2013: Dahlen and Wagner, 2012 Activities, ROI 54								
Grant	21	SE	SE	O. C. Thomson Farmstead	47M0704	Yes	—	c. 1920s–1930s
Grant	4	SE	NE	C. Martin Site	47M0742	No	—	1901–1907
Adrian	20	(Site 1) SE (Site 2) NE	(Site 1) SW (Site 2) NW	Coles Northern Palimpsest Site	47M0797	Yes (precontact)	—	c. 1910s–1920s
Lafayette	26	SE	NW	B. P. Amethyst Site	47M0810	No	—	c. 1910s–1920s
New Lyme	14, 15, 22	(14) SW (15) SE (22) NE	(14) SW (15) SE (22) NE	Ranch Dash 1 Site	47M0826	Yes	New England	c. 1850s–1870s
2014: Wagner et al., Evaluation of 80 Sites, ROI 62								
Angelo	28	SE	NW	W. Buss Site	47M0854	No	—	c. 1896–1936
Greenfield	9	NE	SE	Lawrence Farmstead Site	47M0767	No	—	1946–1964
Lafayette	24	NW	SW	"Sapling Scatter" Site	47M0806	No	—	c. 1850s
2015: Woods et al., Evaluation of 50 Sites, ROI 63								
Angelo	23	NW	SE	D. Hughes Farmstead Site	47M0756	No	—	c. 1902–1940

Table 2 (cont.). Phase II sites related to farmsteads and homesteads at Fort McCoy, 2003–present.

Township	Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Site Name	SITS (Smithsonian trinomial Site Identification Code)	NRHP Eligibility	Noted Ethnicity	Period of Occupancy
Angelo	29	NW	NE/SE	James Gaines Farmstead Site	47M0788	No	—	1890s–1930s
Angelo	28	SW	SE	Frank Sharp Homestead Site	47M0852	No	—	1890s–1930s
Angelo	13	SW	NW	Big Sandy Debris Site	47M0903	Yes (precontact and postcontact)	African American/ Native American	1910–1930
Angelo	9	SE	SW	Hawley Farm Site	47M0909	No	—	c. 1900s–1940s
Angelo	9	SW	NE/SE	Socia Farm Site	47M0914	No	—	Unable to determine occupation period
Lafayette	4	SE	NW	Vancil Farmstead Site	47M0897	No	—	c. 1900s–1920s
Grant	29	NW	SW	Richard Noffke Homestead Site	47M0701	No	—	Unable to determine occupation period
2016: Woods et al., <i>Evaluation of 31 Sites</i> , ROI 65								
Angelo	14	SW	NW/SW/NE	Rohde Farmstead Site	47M0894	No	—	1901–1930
Grant	28	NW	SW	Rockwell Scatter Site	47M0841	Yes (precontact)	Norwegian American	c. 1890s–1910s
2019: Alexander et al., <i>Evaluation of Two Sites</i> , ROI 69								
Angelo	20	NE	SW	Lost Homestead Site (North)	47M0932	No	—	c. 1913–1941
Angelo	20	SE	NW	Lost Homestead Site (South)	47M0933	No	—	c. 1914–1936

2.6.2.1 Typical Characteristics of a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)–Eligible Farmstead Site at Fort McCoy

2.6.2.1.1 Genesis or Transitional Agricultural Periods

In addition to standard criteria (such as good depositional integrity of the site and sufficient documentary sources), farmstead and homestead sites that have been determined NRHP eligible through Fort McCoy’s Phase II investigations often have the potential to reveal information about important genesis or transitional phases in regional agriculture. For example, the Ranch Dash 1 site (47M0826) is characterized by postcontact artifacts from a pre-1870s occupation. Additionally, at least four depressions on the site have been encountered and may be reasonably interpreted as a house cellar, an outbuilding, a mid-19th century threshing barn, and a well house. Identification of the threshing barn is of particular interest; according to investigators, its dimensions match those of a typical threshing barn, which often measured 24–40 ft wide and 48–60 ft long. The site

falls under the “Wisconsin Wheat Cultivation” agricultural context and the “Yankee Settlement” context identified by Sewell (2000). Therefore, it is significant for the research potential it may yield surrounding early post-contact settlement and wheat farming operations since the site does not seem to have transitioned to dairy operations before being abandoned in the late 19th century.¹⁸⁶

Two other sites are considered eligible for the information potential they might yield about the growth of the dairying industry. For instance, the Schneller’s Cole Peak—Quackenbush farm site (47MO547) is notable as the site of a farm built by Daniel and Clara Quackenbush in 1913. The Quackenbushes sold the farm to Allie and Dora Daniels in 1922; just three years later, the farm burned. There is no record that the Quackenbushes rebuilt anything on the site when they took ownership of the land again in 1929. A 2011 investigation found the burned remains of a cellar and the foundation of a bank-style dairy barn. Different domestic items found at the house site mostly dated to the early 20th century, as did a variety of farm items and implements found at the barn. The farmstead represents an important snapshot in time, affording the chance to study a west-central Wisconsin dairy operation that was transitioning into a period of modernization.¹⁸⁷

The other site that has the potential to document dairying during a specific period of time is the Olen and Florene C. Thompson farmstead (47MO704). Other families had owned the site prior to the Thompsons; for example, the Turner family were said to have improved the property in 1906, but they probably did not have a substantial dwelling. After the Turners, the site was most likely occupied by F. K. Sparling and Marion Johnson, before coming into the possession of the Thompson’s between 1924 and -1942. Given this span of occupation, the site is part of the “Dairy Expansion” agricultural context (1890–present) as identified by Sewell (2000). Although investigators found no evidence of the demolished barn, they encountered several domestic type artifacts from c. 1910 to the 1930s.

186. Timothy N. Dahlen and Stephen C. Wagner, *2012 Cultural Resource Management Activities: NHPA Compliance Projects*, ROI 54 (Fort McCoy: Archaeological Resource Management Series, 2013), 595–598.

187. Timothy N. Dahlen and Stephen C. Wagner, *2011 Cultural Resource Management Activities: NHPA Compliance Projects*, ROI 50 (Fort McCoy: Archaeological Resource Management Series, 2012), 524.

Consequently, the site offers research potential into rural family life on an interwar dairy farm.¹⁸⁸

2.6.2.1.2 Age

The Phase II investigations of eligible farmstead sites shows that age itself can be an important factor, specifically with rare sites that have vestiges of mid-19th century occupation. The Ranch Dash site (47MO826) reveals that this is especially true for sites that did not last into the dairying period, since they might reveal information about early grain farming practices.

2.6.2.1.3 Duration of Occupation

The Phase II investigations of eligible farmstead sites also reveals that the duration of occupation is a significant factor. For example, the Schneller's Cole Peak—Quackenbush farm site (47MO547) was constructed around 1913 and burned in 1925. Because the Quackenbushes did not attempt to reconstruct the site, researchers now have the ability to study an early 20th century, modernizing dairy operation within a narrow, 10–12-year window of time.

2.6.3 Courses of Action for Future Farmstead Investigations at Fort McCoy

2.6.3.1 Lidar

Based on the preceding information, one course of action might be to employ lidar (light detection and ranging) data. Use of lidar can reveal the signatures of other structural footprints associated with postcontact farmsteads, offering clues about where to conduct future intensive excavations.

Lidar sensors are mounted under airplanes or UASs (unmanned aerial systems) and emit laser pulses as the vehicle flies over the survey area in a planned route.¹⁸⁹ The sensor is usually teamed with a GPS antenna and the scanned data is paired with the GPS data to produce georeferenced point clouds. The point cloud density from lidar typically ranges from 1 point per 0.3 to 1.0 meters. As the laser beam travels to earth, parts of the beam can bounce off of different objects resulting in multiple returns from each laser

188. Dahlen and Wagner, *2012 Cultural Resource Management Activities*, 374.

189. George Vossleman and Hans-Gerd Mass, *Airborne and Terrestrial Laser Scanning* (Dunbeath, Caithness, UK: Whittles Publishing, 2010).

pulse.¹⁹⁰ The first return will be the tallest object that the beam hits, usually the tops of structures or the vegetation canopy. The final return will be from the ground surface. The strength of the return of each laser pulse is related to the material the object is made of, and each return can be classified based upon the number and strength of the return. The lidar point cloud can therefore be easily processed to strip out objects based upon their type and elevation. The raw lidar data is provided in LAS (LASer) file format, which is a text file where every data point is associated with a set of x , y , and z coordinates and the classification of the return type. Return type classification standards are set by the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS).¹⁹¹

The most common form of lidar processing for CRMs and the general public is bare-earth digital elevation models (DEMs).¹⁹² Bare earth refers to the fact that all return data other than the final return from the ground surface are removed. DEM is an interpolated raster derived from the point cloud. Basically, each point is treated as the corner of a polygon, and a solid surface is created from the point cloud. DEM's are typically smaller file sizes than the point cloud and are easier for the human eye to interpret. Most states provide bare-earth DEM's already processed for download along with the raw lidar data in LAS format. Most installations only provide bare-earth DEM's to CRMs and will not provide LAS files even when requested.

One advantage of lidar is that users can collect data from much larger areas of space than can be covered in traditional pedestrian or shovel testing surveys. Some state governments provide lidar data for download for much or all of their state that were collected in a single calendar year, and many military installations have collected their own lidar data, sometimes at a higher resolution than the state. These lidar data sets can often be re-collected every couple of years, providing excellent methods for landscape change detection over time. Additionally, lidar data can be used to

190. Vossleman and Maas, *Airborne and Terrestrial Laser Scanning*.

191. Library of Congress, "Sustainability of Digital Formats: Planning for Library of Congress Collections: LAS (LASer) File Format, Version 1.4," 2020, <https://www.loc.gov/preservation/digital/formats/fdd/fdd000418.shtml#:~:text=LAS%20is%20a%20file%20format,%2Cy%2Cz%20tuple%20data>.

192. David Wheatley and Mark Gillings, *Spatial Technology and Archaeology: The Archaeological Applications of GIS* (New York, NY: Taylor and Francis, 2002); Vossleman and Maas, *Airborne and Terrestrial Laser Scanning*.

examine areas where access is limited or prohibited, such as impact zones in the training lands.

The Fort McCoy CRM did not have up-to-date lidar data, so 2019 lidar data was downloaded from the website of the Wisconsin Cartographer's Office at the University of Wisconsin-Madison (www.sco.wisc.edu/data/elevationlidar). The lidar data from Monroe County was last collected in 2019 by the US Geological Survey. Bare-earth DEMs were available, but it was determined through experimentation that optimal results in seeing farmstead sites were achieved when the researchers downloaded the LAS files and processed them with more returns than bare earth.

The lidar data were processed with Quick Terrain Modeler software. The laser return classification types that were retained in the point cloud were those that were classified by ASPRS standards as Ground, Building, Rail, Road Surface, and Bridge Deck. This classification filtering increased the likelihood that any surviving above-ground foundations or walls would not be stripped from the data. Once the point cloud had been filtered by these classifications, a DEM was generated. To further enhance site visibility in the data, the DEM was colored by elevation, the elevation axis (z-axis) was exaggerated by a factor of 3 and an oblique lighting angle was used to create shadows and enable subtle 3D variations to be more visible.

To test the capabilities of enhanced lidar returns, six different sites were selected. Three of the sites are farmsteads that may not be documented in an existing ROI, and another three are sites in which archaeological investigations have been previously conducted. The three sites not documented in an existing ROI consist of tract 91 (Lafayette Township; located in the impact zone), tract 137 (Greenfield Township), and tract 214 (New Lyme Township).¹⁹³ The three sites with prior archaeological investigations include 47MO0286 (Adrian Township), 47MO0701 (Grant Township), and 47MO0903 (Angelo Township).

The following six sites demonstrate the kinds of signatures that are visible with enhanced lidar and also show that lidar may not always be able to detect the presence of former structures when the landscape has been disturbed (such as with tract 214). CERL will provide lidar data for the entire installation as a separate digital deliverable that can be used by Fort

¹⁹³. These numbers refer to tract numbers assigned during the WWII-era government acquisition of land at Fort McCoy.

McCoy staff and contractors when conducting future farmstead investigations. The digital data can be georeferenced with the farmstead GIS data, which will be more useful for Fort McCoy staff and contractors than reproducing the lidar data for each farmstead site in Chapter 3 of this report.

- **Tract 91**—Lafayette Township, section 2 (NW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-1/₄): The 1940s Army Farm Survey documented an underground reservoir as part of this site, which was owned by Charles W. Showen. This site was chosen because Fort McCoy’s CRM is interested in knowing if remote sensing can detect hazardous features, such as underground reservoirs. The 1940s Army Farm Survey documentation includes a sketch showing the general arrangement of the farmstead structures in relation to each other (Figure 34). This site sketch depicts a farmhouse, garage, barn, silo, granary, and reservoir. On a lidar return from this site, signatures for all of these features are visible, except the granary and garage. Significantly, the signature of the reservoir appears to be visible north of the barn (Figure 33).

Figure 33. Lidar return for tract 91, Lafayette Township. (Lidar data from Wisconsin State Cartographer’s Office. Public domain.)

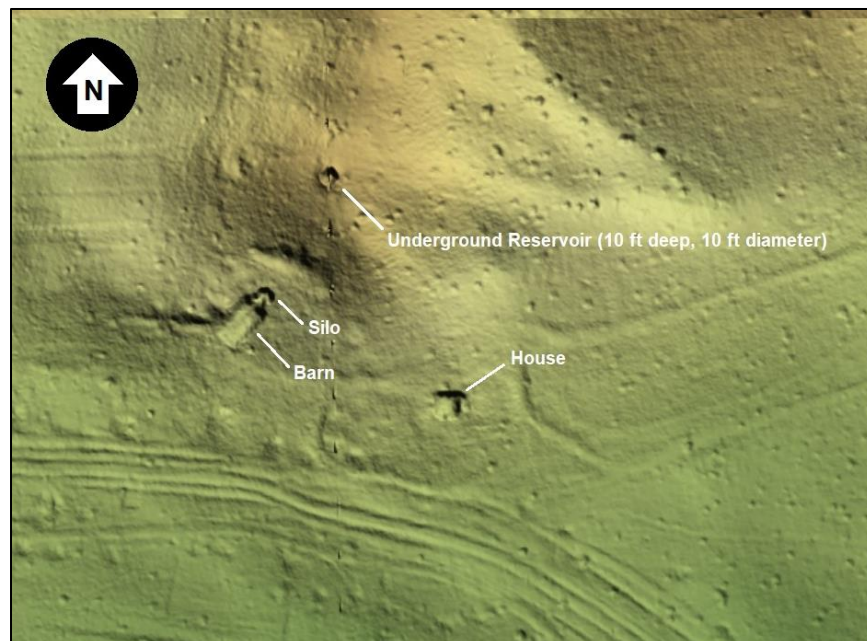
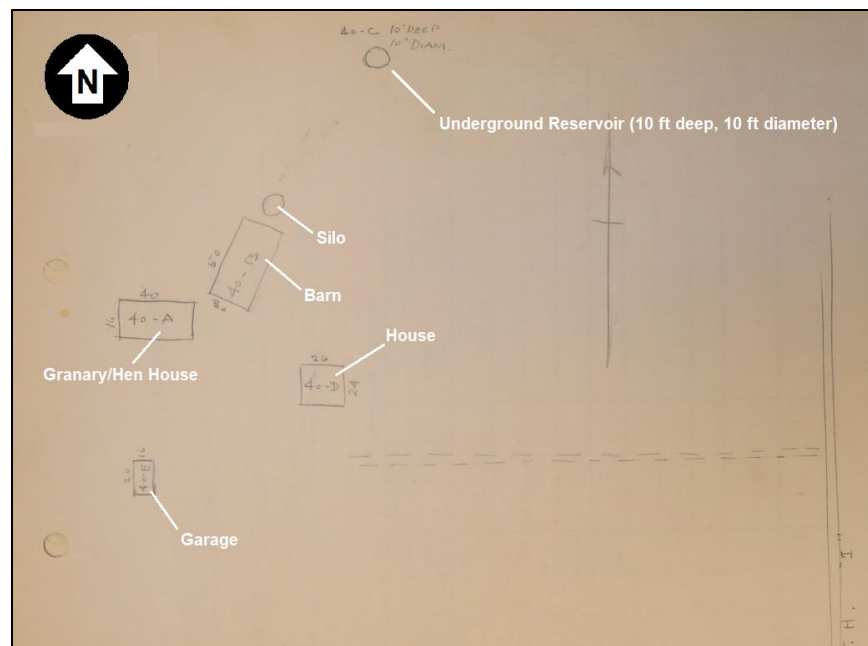


Figure 34. Structural features on tract 91, as recorded in a 1940s Army Farm survey. (Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



- Tract 137**—Greenfield Township, section 4 (SW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-1/₄): This site is documented across six maps (indicating it was an established farmstead) and is associated with the Purdy family. The site was also recorded as part of the 1940s Army Farm Survey. Unlike Tract 91 above, the survey for Tract 137 did not include a site-plan sketch. However, the surveyors did list seven structures that remained on the site when they visited it in the mid-1940s: a house, chicken house, granary, barn, silo (foundation only), machine shed, and windmill. Since a site-plan sketch was not created, the location of each of these features can only be surmised. The lidar return for the site suggests that the house would have been located toward the front (south) side of the farmstead, in close proximity to the road. According to a dimensional sketch included in the Army Farm Survey, the T-shaped house contained a front block with a basement and a rear block without a basement, which roughly corresponds with the signature seen in lidar (Figure 36). The lidar also provides a clue about the location of the barn. On many farmsteads, the barn was in close proximity to a silo, and the unmistakable signature of a round silo foundation is visible north of the house. A large rectangular signature west of the silo foundation likely belonged to the barn. Two more faint rectangular signatures are visible between the barn and the house and may mark the location of the granary and chicken house (Figure 35).

Figure 35. Lidar return for tract 137, Greenfield Township. (Lidar data from Wisconsin State Cartographer's Office. Public domain.)

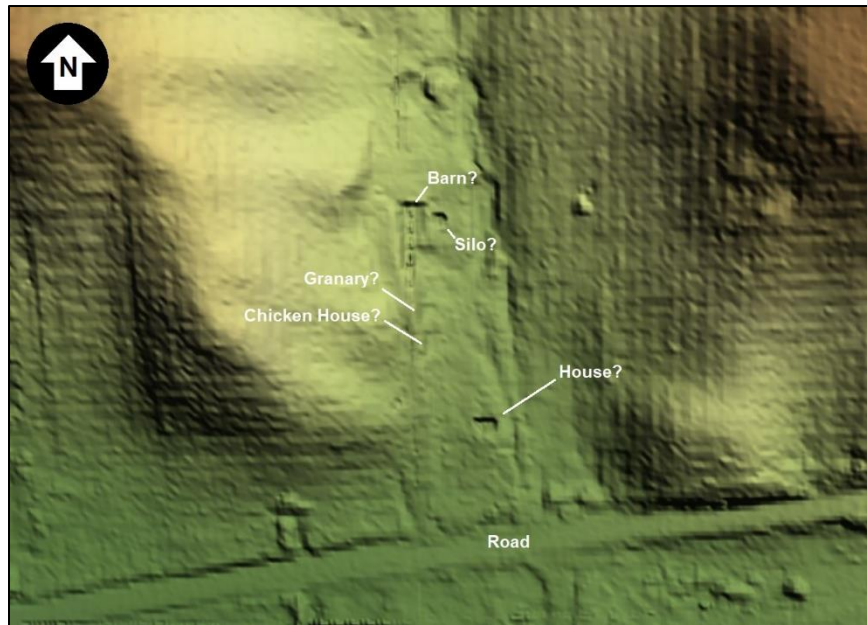
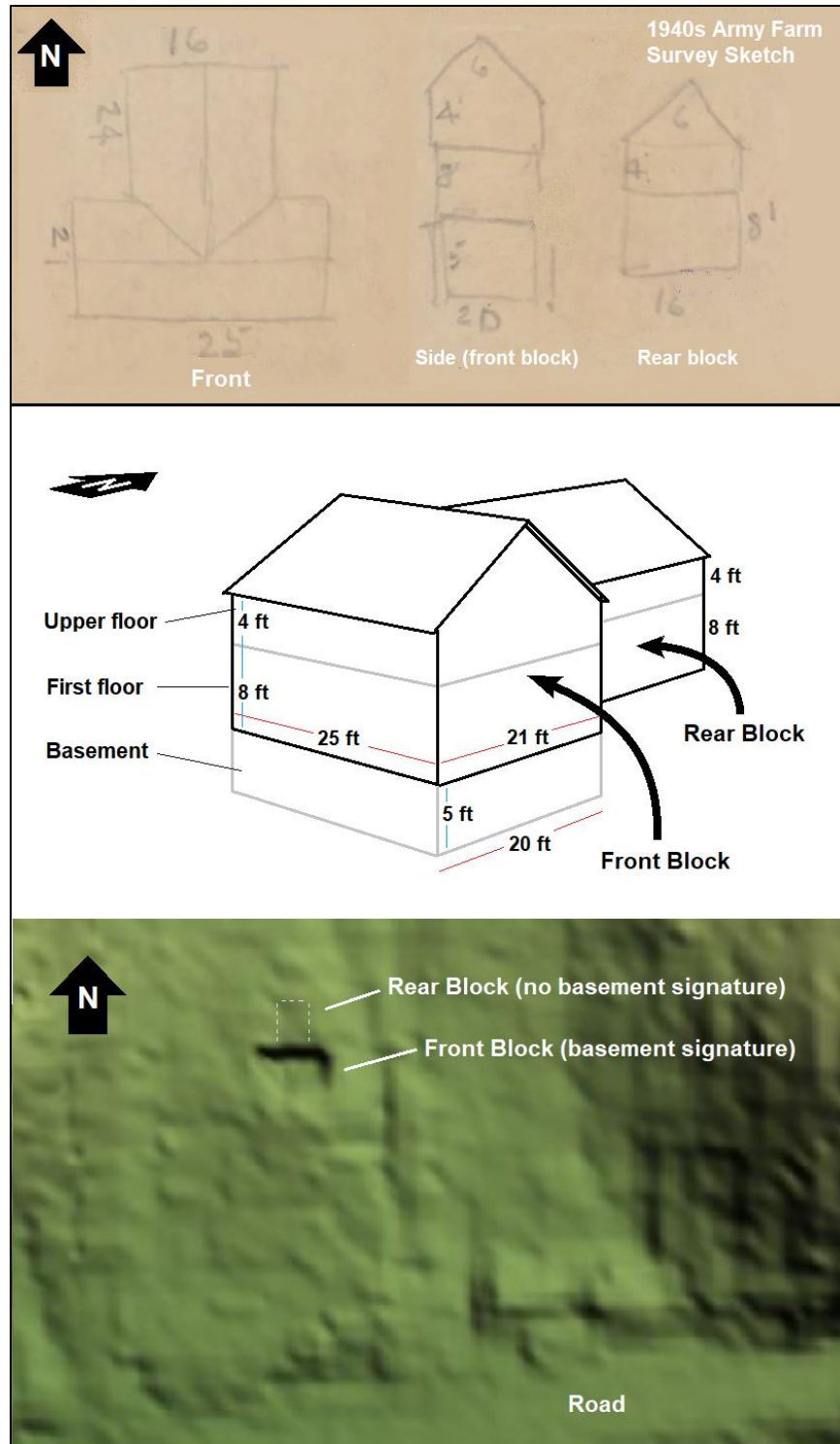


Figure 36. Comparison between the dimensional farmhouse sketch on the Army Farm Survey and its potential location on the lidar return. (Lidar data from Wisconsin State Cartographer's Office. Public domain.)



- **Tract 214**—New Lyme Township, section 22 (NE¹/₄/SE¹/₄-1/₄): This site is documented across six maps and recorded in an Army Farm

Survey site sketch (Figure 38). This site appears to have represented a medium-to-large-sized operation, but this area of the installation has been developed since the 1940s. One reason this site was selected for lidar processing was to ascertain if former farmstead structures could be detected in spite of subsequent ground disturbance. However, it is difficult to distinguish any definite structural signatures from the former farmstead through lidar. An Army Farm Survey site sketch indicates that the farmstead was located near the juncture of two country roads, which formed a right angle to the farmstead's southeast. Using these roads as a point of reference, the farmstead's house and barn should be located immediately to the northwest, but these are not visible, nor are any of the associated outbuildings (Figure 37).

Figure 37. Lidar return for tract 214, New Lyme Township. (Lidar data from Wisconsin State Cartographer's Office. Public domain.)

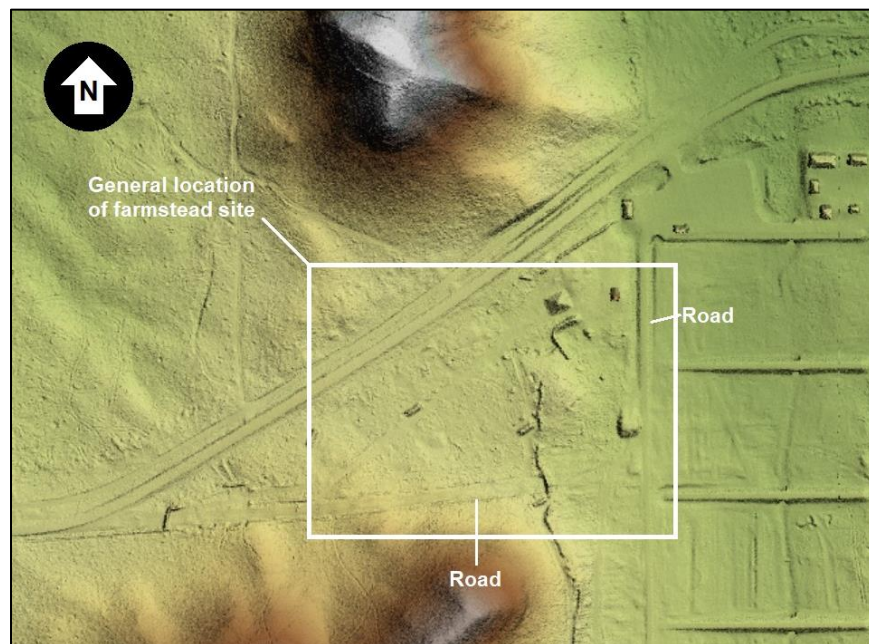
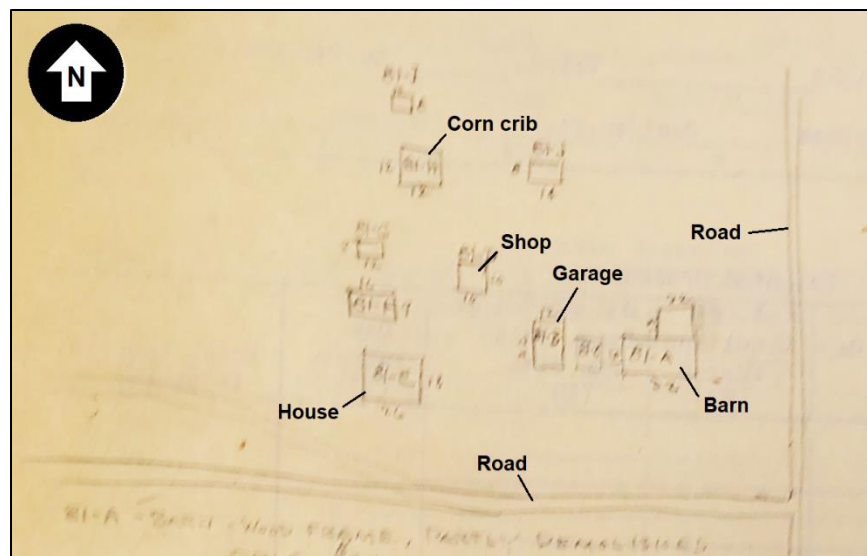


Figure 38. Army Farm Survey site sketch for tract 214. (Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



- 47MO0286**—Stahnke farm, Adrian Township: Although a site investigation has been conducted at this site, it was selected to see if enhanced lidar returns could accentuate any additional structural features. Of particular interest was the concrete reservoir, which was depicted in the 1940s Army Farm Survey site sketch. Kaehler and Greek (2003) did not document the reservoir as one of the structural features they encountered during their investigation of the site in 2002 (Figure 39).¹⁹⁴ Kaehler and Greek did encounter several other structural features documented in the Army Farm Survey, including some which are visible on lidar (the house, smoke house, chicken house, and hog house). Unfortunately, it is difficult to detect a clear signature for the reservoir, which should be located in the vicinity southeast of the hog house. A depression-like feature in this area may correspond to the reservoir, but the signature for this structure on site 47MO0286 is not as punctuated as the reservoir associated with Tract 91 above (Figure 40).

194. Kaehler, 2002 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, 12-3–12-5.

Figure 39. A comparison of the map produced by Kaehler and Greek during their 2002 archaeological study and the 1940s Army Farm Survey site sketch. (Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

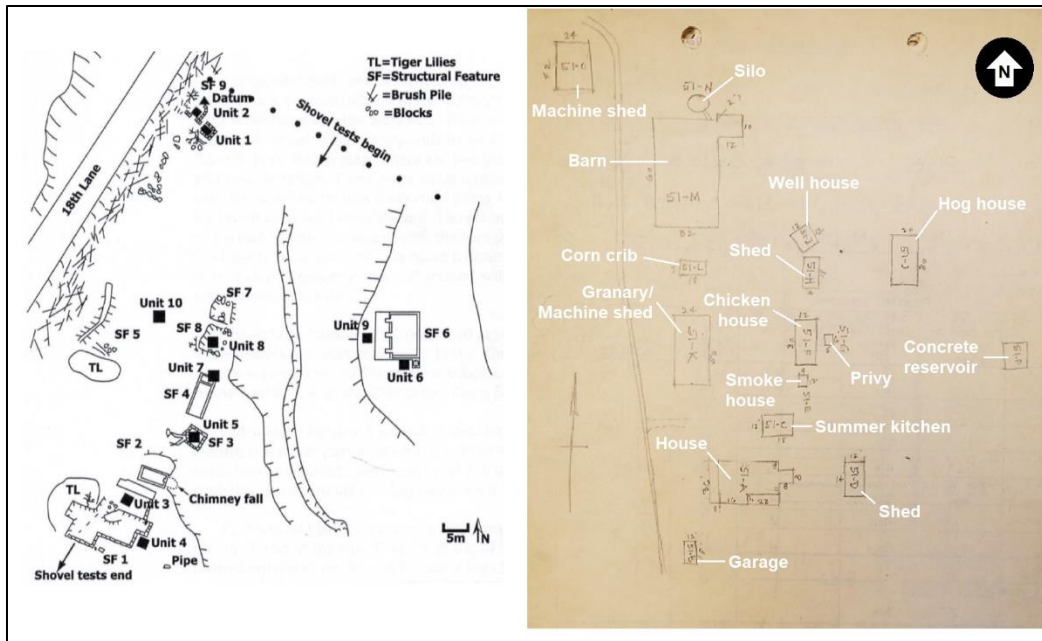
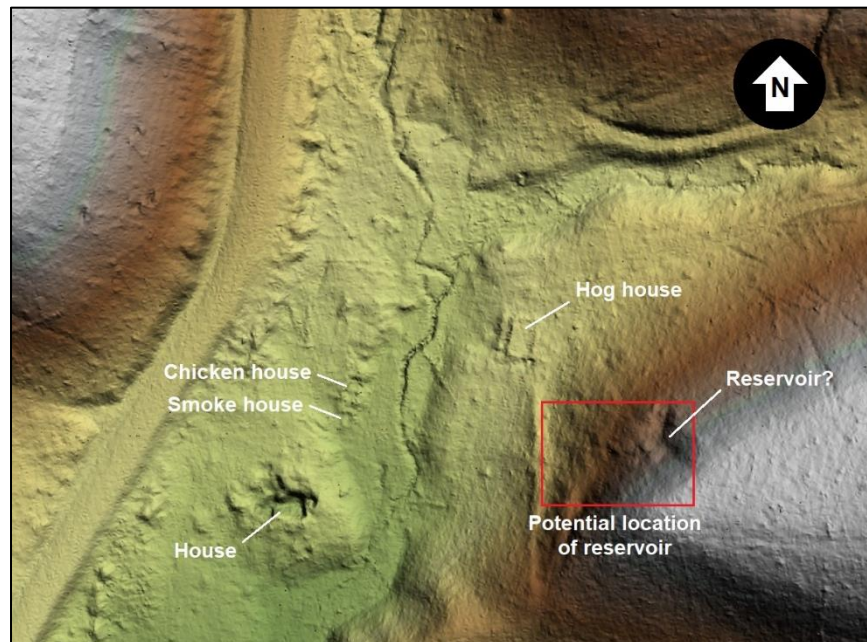


Figure 40. Lidar return for 47M00286, Adrian Township. (Lidar data from Wisconsin State Cartographer’s Office. Public domain.)



- **47MO0701**—Richard Noffke homestead site, Grant Township: This site possesses good depositional integrity but was determined not eligible for the NRHP because of a scarcity of surface and subsurface artifacts. Investigators recorded a chimney fall but no other evidence of

structural remains. The primary reason this site was selected was to see if enhanced lidar returns could accentuate any additional structural features that were not detectable in the field. However, no clear structural signatures appear on the lidar return (Figure 41).

Figure 41. Lidar return for 47Mo0701, Grant Township, showing the boundary for 47Mo0701 in red. (Lidar data from Wisconsin State Cartographer's Office. Public domain.)



- **47MO0903**—Big Sandy debris site, Angelo Township: During the postcontact period, the site was occupied by a family of African American farmers and is the only known site associated with this ethnicity within Fort McCoy. Like site 47MO0701, enhanced lidar was employed on this site to determine if any additional structural signatures could be detected. However, no additional structural features are discernable from the lidar return. A signature that looks like a looping driveway is visible near the center of the site, which may date to the period of occupancy (Figure 42).

Figure 42. Lidar return for 47Mo0903, Angelo Township. (Lidar data from Wisconsin State Cartographer's Office. Public domain.)



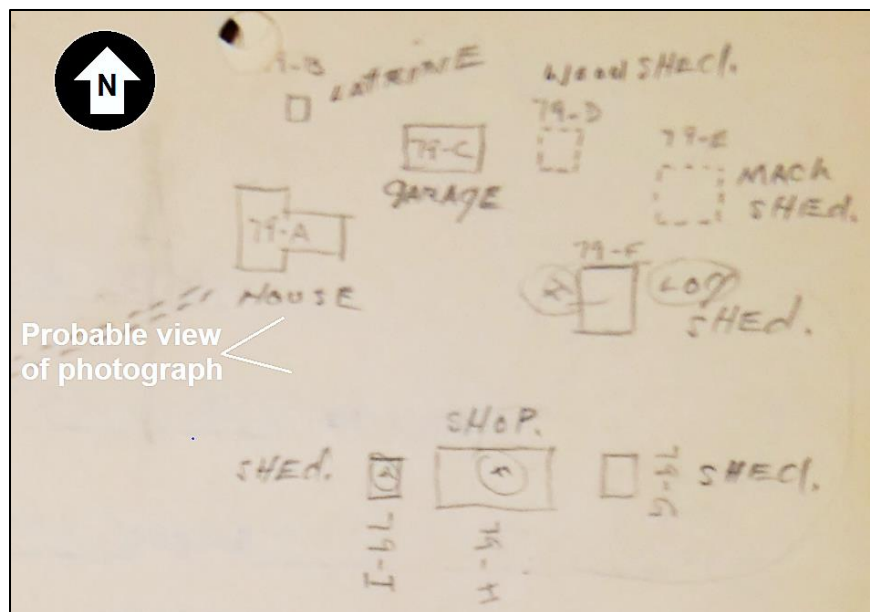
2.6.3.2 Photographs

To understand the arrangement and material characteristics of buildings on a farmstead site, another course of action is to investigate whether photographs of the site can be found at the Monroe County Local History Room (MCLHR). For instance, entering a relevant family name into the MCLHR's searchable photograph index may provide imagery of the farmstead associated with that family. It is important to note that the electronic photograph index only represents a portion of the MCLHR's total photograph collection, so requests for family photographs not included in the electronic database should be entreated as needed. Although a reconnaissance search through the electronic database at the time of this writing showed that only a few relevant family names have been indexed with digitized photographs, it is important to check back on a recurring basis since more may be added.

For example, an image of the Peter Thill farmstead (47MO357) in the MCLHR's photograph collection provides more clarity on the structural characteristics of the farmstead's house and log shed. As part of their investigation of the site, Sewell (2000) referenced the 1940s Army Farm Survey to ascertain what structures were on-site and their structural

specifications.¹⁹⁵ The Army Farm Survey provided a site sketch and specification sheets, which showed the arrangement of the farmstead's house and outbuildings (Figure 43). According to the Army Farm Survey, the house (survey no. 79-A) was a wood-frame structure located to the west of a 20 × 24 ft log shed (79-F). A building specification sheet documents that the house was characterized by exterior walls of 2 × 4 in. construction and sheathed in drop siding. The same specification sheet states that the shed was of log construction but notes that it was demolished.¹⁹⁶

Figure 43. A 1940s Army Farm Survey site sketch of the Peter Thill farmstead. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Applicable rights reserved.)



A photograph of the Peter Thill farm provides more clarity on the construction of the log shed (79-F) and the house (79-A). The photograph appears to show that the logs on the shed were not hewn flat on the exterior, but instead retain a rounded form. Although difficult to tell with certainty, the rear wing of the house appears to have furring strips attached to a plank board wall, or perhaps hewn logs with furring strips (Figure 44). If assembled from hewn logs, then this differs from the 2 × 4 in. construction recorded in the Army Farm Survey specification sheets.

195. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. IV, 86.

196. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, Fort McCoy CRM Office, n.p.

Figure 44. A view of the Peter Thill farmstead, c. 1915. (Image reproduced with permission from Photo ID 2016861, Monroe County Local History Room.)



2.6.4 Potential Hazards

One objective of the present farmstead study is to determine potential training hazards associated with the former farmsteads at Fort McCoy. The features of interest are structural depressions such as reservoirs, wells, and root cellars. Authorities itemized some of these features when they created the Army Farm Survey in the 1940s.¹⁹⁷ In addition, a few wells and springs were notated on a 1909 military map.¹⁹⁸ These features are recorded in Table 3 and Table 4 along with their associated survey number.

197. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 1–27; Fort McCoy Army Farm building specification sheets, no page numbers, Fort McCoy CRM office.

198. US Army Corps of Engineers, *US Military Reservation near Sparta, Wisconsin, Surveyed and Drawn under the Direction of Major Thos. H. Rees, Corps of Engineers, US Army; by A. T. Grohmann, C. E.* 1909, [1:10,560 scale], map (Detroit: US Lake Survey. Wisconsin Historical Society), <https://content.wisconsinhistory.org/digital/collection/maps/id/13372/rec/27>.

Table 3. Potentially hazardous depressions by tract number (1940s Army Farm Survey).

Survey Number	Tract Number	Feature
12	134	Root Cellar
16	329	Well (×4)
19	60	Well House
35	92	Well
40	91	Reservoir
42	231	Well House
44	247	Root Cellar
51	376	Reservoir
51	376	Well House
59	271	Well House
73	87	Well
75	37	Well and Well House
75	119	Silo Pit
77	213	Well House
78	217	Well House (and Barn)
81	—	Root Cellar
83	—	Well House
84	223	Well House
85	—	Well House
92	359	Well
95	77	Well House
96	76	Well House
98	152	Well House and Water Supply System
116	336	Well House

Table 4. Potentially hazardous depressions on the 1909 military map.

Township and Section	Quarter and Quarter-Quarter Section	Feature
Adrian Township, section 3	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	Spring
Adrian Township, section 3	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	Spring
Adrian Township, section 6	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	Well
Angelo Township, section 4	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	Artesian Well
Lafayette Township, section 36	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	Artesian Well

3 Potential Structures or Farmsteads Not Documented in Existing Reports of Investigation (ROIs)

The entries in this chapter correspond to potential farmstead and home-stead sites that were cartographically recorded at some point between 1877 (the year in which Monroe County first issued a plat map documenting structural features) and 1942, when the government acquired most of the land in present-day Fort McCoy. More specifically, the following entries represent structural signatures in quarter-quarter sections that may not be documented in an existing Fort McCoy ROI. The entries are listed by order of tract number, as they appear on the 1942 real estate acquisition map and ownership list. When possible, supplemental sources in the form of local plat maps, the 1940s Army Farm Survey, and other relevant historical documentation will attempt to contextualize the site. There are 88 potentially undocumented sites associated with the 1942 acquisition, and 43 potentially undocumented sites acquired before the 1942 acquisition.

The following maps were consulted and are featured in the figures below for this comparative analysis:

- Worley and Bracher, *Map of Monroe County, Wisconsin*, 1877 (Philadelphia, PA: Warner and Foote), Wisconsin Historical Society.
- George A. Ogle & Co., *Standard Atlas of Monroe County, Wisconsin: Including a Plat Book of the Villages, Cities and Townships of the County*, 1897, Wisconsin Historical Society.
- E. W. Hinckley, *Map of Monroe County, Wisconsin*, 1903 (E. W. Hinckley), Wisconsin Historical Society.
- US Army Corps of Engineers, *US Military Reservation near Sparta, Wisconsin, Surveyed and Drawn under the Direction of Major Thos. H. Rees, Corps of Engineers, US Army; by A. T. Grohmann, C. E.* 1909, [1:10,560 scale], map (Detroit: US Lake Survey. Wisconsin Historical Society), <https://content.wisconsinhistory.org/digital/collection/maps/id/13372/rec/27>.
- George A. Ogle & Co., *Standard Atlas of Monroe County, Wisconsin: Including a Plat Book of the Villages, Cities and Townships of the County*, 1915, Wisconsin Historical Society.
- USDA, *Soil Map of Monroe County, Wisconsin*, 1923 (USDA), Monroe County Local History Room.

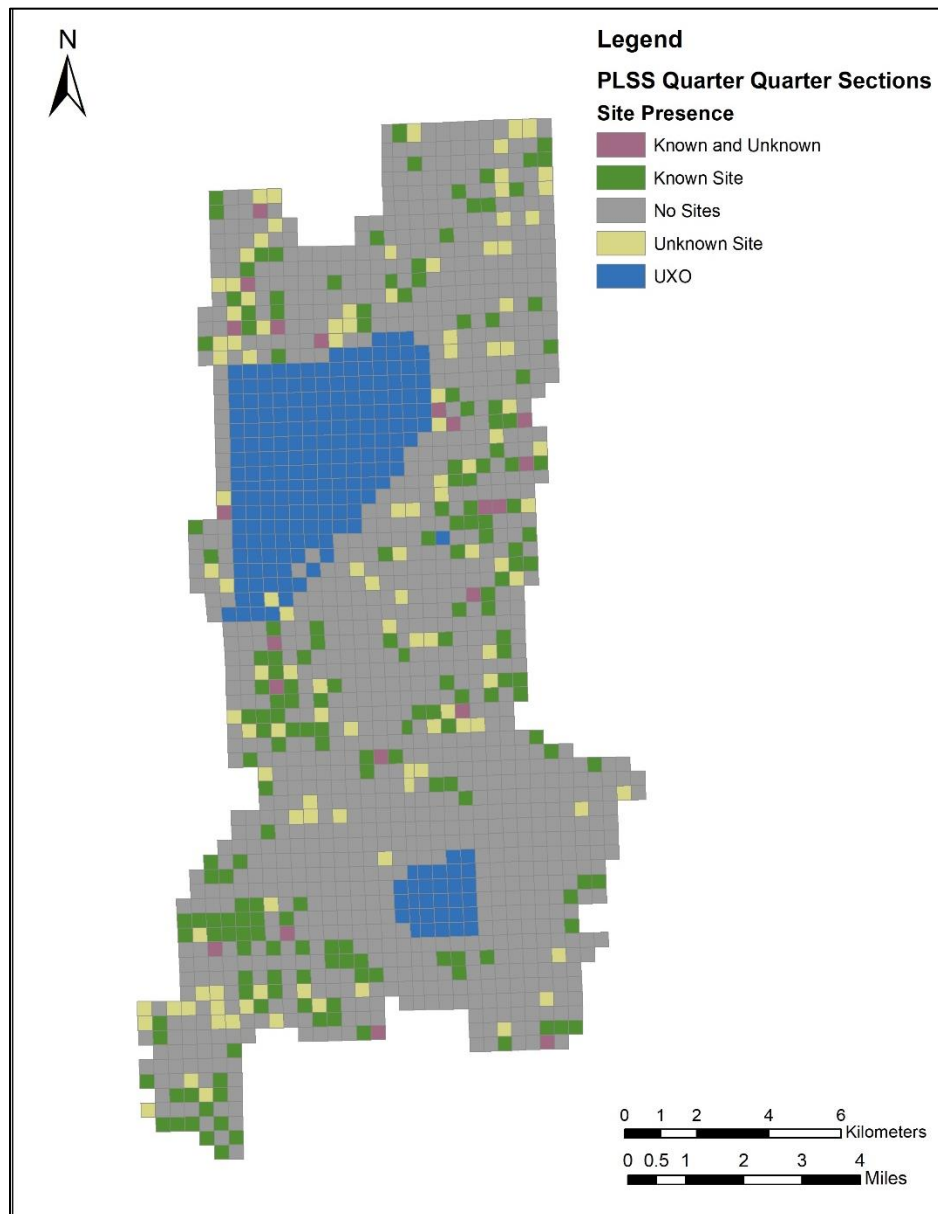
- W. W. Hixson & Co., *Plat Book of Monroe County, Wisconsin*, 1924 (Rockford, IL: W. W. Hixson & Co.), Wisconsin Historical Society.
- Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, *Wisconsin Land Economic Inventory: Monroe County* [hereafter referred to as the “Land Cover Map”], 1939 (Madison, WI: Wisconsin Department of Agriculture), Monroe County Local History Room.

After the historic maps were photographed or downloaded, they were georeferenced in ArcGIS. The georeferencing process involves scaling images (such as historic maps) to a standard geographic projection so that features seen on the maps can be compared with modern-day satellite imagery and other historic maps. Each georeferenced map becomes a layer in the ArcGIS interface. Public Land Survey System (PLSS) shapefiles for townships, sections, quarter sections and quarter-quarter sections were downloaded from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources’s website (www.data-wi-dnr.opendata.arcgis.com) and used as the reference layer for all georeferencing. On the historical maps, the sections are drawn as perfectly square, but in the modern GIS layers, some of the section lines are not perfectly parallel. This is an artifact of historic surveying errors when the PLSS surveying system was originally assigned to the project area. Once the historic maps had been georeferenced, all structures on the maps were digitized as points. A unique shapefile was created for the buildings on each map. When the map provided ownership and parcel size, this was included in the shapefile database.

In addition to the georeferenced maps, coordinate data corresponding to known archaeological sites within Fort McCoy were also converted into a layer in ArcGIS, and the Fort McCoy CRM office also provided site shapefiles of known archaeological sites with period of occupation information. The archaeological site shapefiles were more complete than the shapefile derived from coordinate data. The historic map site locations never completely lined up with each other or with known sites. Each feature on each shape file was visually compared to surrounding sites and back to the original maps to determine which sites corresponded to each other and known sites. There was a level of personal judgement on the part of the researchers in this effort, and for this reason, all shapefiles and georeferenced map files will be provided to Fort McCoy so that the CRM staff can view the entire decision-making process. Ultimately, all of the layers were compared in order to reveal potential farmstead and homestead sites that were recorded on historic maps but did not correspond to existing archaeological

sites. A shapefile of quarter-quarter sections was created with each section color-coded if it contained a known archaeological site or a probable farmstead location based on map data with no corresponding sites (Figure 45). Finally, this information was collected into an Excel spreadsheet, which will also be provided to the installation CRM. Table 5 shows potentially undocumented sites associated with the 1942 acquisition.

Figure 45. Quarter-quarter sections with known sites, known and unknown sites, and no sites. (Powered by ArcGIS. ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



It should be mentioned that it appears the cartographers who prepared the 1924 plat map transposed the structural features and roads seen on the

1903 plat map directly onto the updated 1924 map. This means the roads and structures seen on the 1924 map correspond to their arrangement 20 years prior. However, the 1915 map and 1923 USDA soil map indicate that the structures and roads had changed between 1903 and 1924.

Table 5. Tracts associated with 1942 government acquisition.

Tract	Township	Sec.	Last Probable Owner	On Army Farm Survey?	Type of Arrangement	Type of House	Type of Barn	Silo	Poultry/Hog House	Granary/Corn Crib	Other
4	Lafayette	12	Reconstruction Finance Corp.	Yes		Frame, T-plan	—		—	—	—
10	Greenfield	8	Fidelia Van Antwerp	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Greenfield	8	Frank D. Lemon et ux.	Yes	—	Frame, rectangular	Frame, gable roof		Poultry house		Sheep shed, shed
15	Greenfield	17	Bessie Rockwell et ux.	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wood frame school
20	Lafayette	11	Ruel Baldwin	Yes	—	Frame, L-plan	—	—	Poultry house (2)	—	Brooder house, fox pens, feed house, ice house, garage, cottage
24	Lafayette	12	Henry Miles et ux.	Yes	Shared compass	Rectangular, unspecified material	—	—	Poultry house	—	Garage, unknown bldg., additional rectangular frame house
25	Lafayette	11	De Vere Rowan et al.	Yes	Shared compass	Brick, square plan	—	—	—	—	Shed, other structures no longer on site (4)
37	Lafayette	14	De Vere Rowan et al.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Lafayette	22, 23	Sarah Jane Barry	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	River cottages
42	Lafayette	27	Thomas E. Barry et ux.	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Farm Survey describes known structures, discussed in Sewell (2000)

Table 5 (cont.). Tracts associated with 1942 government acquisition.

Tract	Township	Sec.	Last Probable Owner	On Army Farm Survey?	Type of Arrangement	Type of House	Type of Barn	Silo	Poultry/Hog House	Granary/Corn Crib	Other
48	Lafayette	15	Clarence Rowan et al.	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	Lafayette	15	Thomas E. Jones et ux.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	Lafayette	23	Hattie M. Murphy	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	Lafayette	25	Douglas D. McCoy	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	Lafayette	18	Myrtle M. Shaw et al.	Yes	—	Log, rectangular	Log, gambrel roof	Unspecified type	Hog house, poultry house	—	Well house
63	Greenfield	18	Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Farm Survey describes known structures, discussed in Sewell (2000)
66	Greenfield	18	Wallace Rockwell	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91	Lafayette	2	Charles W. Showen et ux.	Yes	Free-form	Rectangular, unspecified material	Unspecified type	Unspecified type	—	Yes	Garage, concrete reservoir
92	Lafayette	2	Eliza J. Paul et al.	Yes	Shared compass	Rectangular, unspecified material	Unspecified type	—	Poultry house	Yes	Milk house, garage, brooder house, wood shed, well & windmill

Table 5 (cont.). Tracts associated with 1942 government acquisition.

Tract	Township	Sec.	Last Probable Owner	On Army Farm Survey?	Type of Arrangement	Type of House	Type of Barn	Silo	Poultry/Hog House	Granary/Corn Crib	Other
95	Lafayette	2	John Rudkin et ux.	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Farm Survey describes known structures, discussed in Sewell (2000)
100	Grant	9	Monroe County	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	Grant	16	Monroe County	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103	Grant	21	Monroe County	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
107	Grant	20	Monroe County	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117	New Lyme	11	Monroe County	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120	Lafayette	10	Clarence T. Rowan	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
121	Lafayette	10	Loren H. Nicks	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122	Lafayette	10	Sidney D. Fay et ux.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124	Lafayette	15	W. T. Jackson	Yes	—	Rectangular, unspecified material	—	—	—	—	—
125	Lafayette	15	Maggie Rowan	Yes	—	Rectangular, unspecified material	Unspecified type	—	—	Yes	—
126	New Lyme	26	School District No. 5	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	School, outhouses (2), woodshed

Table 5 (cont.). Tracts associated with 1942 government acquisition.

Tract	Township	Sec.	Last Probable Owner	On Army Farm Survey?	Type of Arrangement	Type of House	Type of Barn	Silo	Poultry/Hog House	Granary/Corn Crib	Other
136	Grant	33	Ray Webster	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Farm Survey describes known structures, discussed in Sewell (2000)
137	Greenfield	4	George Christenson et ux.	Yes	Linear square plan	Frame, T-plan	Frame, gable roof	Unspecified type	Poultry house	Yes	Machine shed, other unknown structures
141	Greenfield	4	Charles Pederson et ux.	Yes	Linear square plan	Rectangular, unspecified material	Unspecified type	—	Poultry house	Yes	Garage
147	Greenfield	6	James A. Thomas	Yes	—	Unspecified type	Unspecified type	—	—	—	—
148	Greenfield	6	Jack Shaw	Yes	—	Log	Log	—	—	Yes	—
150	Greenfield	6	Herbert R. Rockwell	Yes	—	Unspecified type	Unspecified type	—	—	Yes	Additional house, milk house, garage
154	Greenfield	9	Henry A. Bruder et ux.	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fire lookout tower
201	New Lyme	10	Gustave A. Lehrke et al.	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	May be Lehrke farmstead, discussed in Sewell (2000)
209	New Lyme	15	Andrew Barnett	Yes	—	—	—	—	Poultry house	—	Shed
214	New Lyme	22	Neal R. Sparling	Yes	Shared compass	Rectangular, unspecified material	Frame	—	Poultry house	Yes	Garage, shop, ice house, other bldgs. (3).

Table 5 (cont.). Tracts associated with 1942 government acquisition.

Tract	Township	Sec.	Last Probable Owner	On Army Farm Survey?	Type of Arrangement	Type of House	Type of Barn	Silo	Poultry/Hog House	Granary/Corn Crib	Other
218	New Lyme	24	Peter Thill et al.	Yes	—	T-plan, unspecified material	—	—	—	—	Unknown bldg.
220	New Lyme	26	Robert Prescott et ux.	Yes	Courtyard	Frame, T-plan	Frame, gambrel roof	Wood stave	Poultry house	Yes	Wash house, garage, machine shed
221	New Lyme	25	Dalton Shaw et ux.	Yes	Linear plan	Rectangular, log and frame	Unspecified type	—	Poultry house	Yes	Root cellar
222	New Lyme	25	Dorothy Grubac, et. al	Yes	—	Rectangular, unspecified material	—	—	Poultry house	—	Garage
225	New Lyme	22	Vernon E. Reise et al.	Yes	Courtyard	Rectangular, log	Log barns (2)	—	—	—	Well house, shed (2), log shed
229	New Lyme	22	William P. Richmond	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Farm Survey describes known structures, discussed in Sewell (2000)
231	New Lyme	27	J. M. and Ellen M. Rogers et ux.	Yes	Courtyard	Frame, L-plan	Unspecified type	—	Poultry house	Yes (2)	Well house
232	New Lyme	34	Ben Scholze et ux.	Yes	Shared compass	Frame, L-plan	Frame, gable roof	Unspecified type	Poultry house	Yes (2)	Wood shed, windmill with pump
234	New Lyme	34	Peter Brunner	Yes	Free form	Rectangular, unspecified material	Frame, gambrel roof	Monolithic concrete	Poultry house	Yes	Garage, machine shed, brooder, windmill

Table 5 (cont.). Tracts associated with 1942 government acquisition.

Tract	Township	Sec.	Last Probable Owner	On Army Farm Survey?	Type of Arrangement	Type of House	Type of Barn	Silo	Poultry/Hog House	Granary/Corn Crib	Other
236	New Lyme	35	Isaac B. Brockman et al.	Yes	—	Frame, rectangular	Unspecified type	Wood stave	—	—	Shed
237	New Lyme	36	Isaac Brockman et al.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
238	New Lyme	35	Anton Scholze	Yes	Shared compass	Square, unspecified material	Unspecified type	Unspecified type	Poultry house	Yes	Concrete milk house, concrete root cellar, wood shed, garage
242	New Lyme	35	Ernest Brown	Yes	—	Log, square	—	—	—	—	Sheds (2)
251	New Lyme	35	L. A. Hansen et al.	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cottage, frame storehouse
253	New Lyme	25	Lewis A. Brockman et al.	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cottage, garage
254 /255	New Lyme	35	Serenus Paulsen (254), Frederick Scholze (255)	Yes	Shared compass	L-plan, unspecified material	Unspecified type	Unspecified type	Poultry house, hog house	Yes (2)	Milk house, shop, shed
256	New Lyme	26/27	Vernon E. Reise et al.	Yes	Free form	T-plan, unspecified material	Frame, gable roof	—	Hog house	Yes	Shed (2)
261	New Lyme	24	Neal R. Sparling	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
263	Grant	4	Clara Gorbet	Yes	—	Rectangular, unspecified material	Unspecified type (2)	—	—	—	—
264	Grant	4	Lamasco Realty Co.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
273	Grant	4	Monroe County	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 5 (cont.). Tracts associated with 1942 government acquisition.

Tract	Township	Sec.	Last Probable Owner	On Army Farm Survey?	Type of Arrangement	Type of House	Type of Barn	Silo	Poultry/Hog House	Granary/Corn Crib	Other
274	Grant	4	Sarah J. Andrews et al.	Yes	—	Frame, rectangular	Log	—	—	Yes	—
284	Grant	9	George Warren Company Bank	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
287	Grant	9	Charles Paddock et al.	Yes	Shared compass	L-plan, unspecified material	Unspecified type	—	—	Yes	Shop
293	Grant	17	John Marnach et ux.	Yes	—	Unspecified type	Unspecified type	—	—	—	—
295	Grant	20	Cornelia Lamb et al.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
297	Grant	20	Mae C. Kress	Yes	—	Rectangular, unspecified material	Unspecified type	—	Poultry house	Yes	—
300	Grant	21	E. O. Shepard	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cottage, log garage, ice house, dams (2).
313	Grant	28	George Greeno et al.	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Farm Survey describes known structures, discussed in Sewell (2000)
322	Grant	30	Zephaniah Hettrick et al.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
324	Grant	30	Mary F. Wells	Yes	—	Frame, rectangular	Log, gable roof	—	Poultry house, hog house	Yes	Shed, machine shed, log house

Table 5 (cont.). Tracts associated with 1942 government acquisition.

Tract	Township	Sec.	Last Probable Owner	On Army Farm Survey?	Type of Arrangement	Type of House	Type of Barn	Silo	Poultry/Hog House	Granary/Corn Crib	Other
326	Grant	30	John H. Baker et ux.	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	Log shed
328	Grant	30	Blanche B. Antone	Yes	Shared compass	Rectangular, unspecified material	Unspecified type	—	Poultry house	—	Tool shop
329	Grant	30	Alder Lake Club	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cottages (7)
332	Grant	31	Lum Wilson	Yes	Courtyard	Unspecified type	Unspecified type	—	Poultry house	Yes (2)	—
334	Grant	32	Vernon Hilliker et ux.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
335	Grant	32	Alma Knudtson et al.	Yes	—	Rectangular, unspecified material	Unspecified type	—	—	Yes	Shed
338	Grant	31	Monroe County	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
339	Grant	32	Walter M. Booth et ux.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
343	Grant	33	Charles W. Rockwell et al.	Yes	—	Frame and log, rectangular	—	—	—	—	—
353	Grant	9	School District No. 4	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wood schoolhouse
360	Angelo	24	Tyler D. Barney et al.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
370	Angelo	8	William Pokrand et al.	Yes	—	Frame, T-plan	—	—	—	—	Shed

Table 5 (cont.). Tracts associated with 1942 government acquisition.

Tract	Township	Sec.	Last Probable Owner	On Army Farm Survey?	Type of Arrangement	Type of House	Type of Barn	Silo	Poultry/Hog House	Granary/Corn Crib	Other
372	Angelo	9	James R. Freeman	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	Likely part of 47Mo0913
379	Angelo	24	Harry S. Moseley	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

3.1 Tracts Associated with 1942 Government Acquisition

3.1.1 Tract 4, Lafayette Township

Two sources, the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map, depict a structure or farmstead associated with tract 4, Lafayette Township, section 12 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 6; Figure 46). On the 1923 map, the feature is located near the center of the quarter-quarter section, between a diagonal county road and Suukjak Sep Creek (formally known as Squaw Creek). On the 1939 land cover map, an occupied residence is situated in the same location, near an area of cleared cropland. Neither map provides land ownership information (Figure 47). When the Army Farm Survey was conducted at Fort McCoy in the mid-1940s, surveyors documented one building that was still on-site (a partly demolished house, which they assigned Survey No. 25-A). Surveyors noted that two other buildings were present at the time of the 1942 government acquisition but no longer on-site at the time of the survey (a house and a barn).¹⁹⁹ According to a building specification sheet associated with the Army Farm Survey, the standing house (25-A) was a T-shaped frame residence that consisted of two parts: a 14 × 22 ft block on the front and a 14 × 22 ft rear block. The front block of the 1½-story house was situated on a 6 ft deep basement (Figure 48). Standing structures appear to be visible on a 1939 aerial image of the site (Figure 49).

Table 6. Location of tract 4.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
12	SE	SW	Reconstruction Finance, Corp.

¹⁹⁹ Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, Fort McCoy CRM Office, 1.

Figure 46. Location of tract 4, southeast quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section, on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

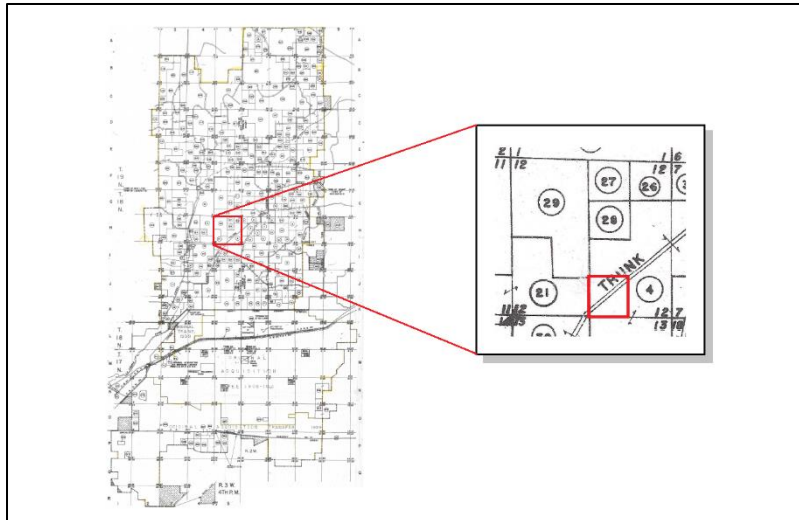


Figure 47. A structure or farmstead on the 1923 USDA soil map and an occupied residence on the 1939 land cover map. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

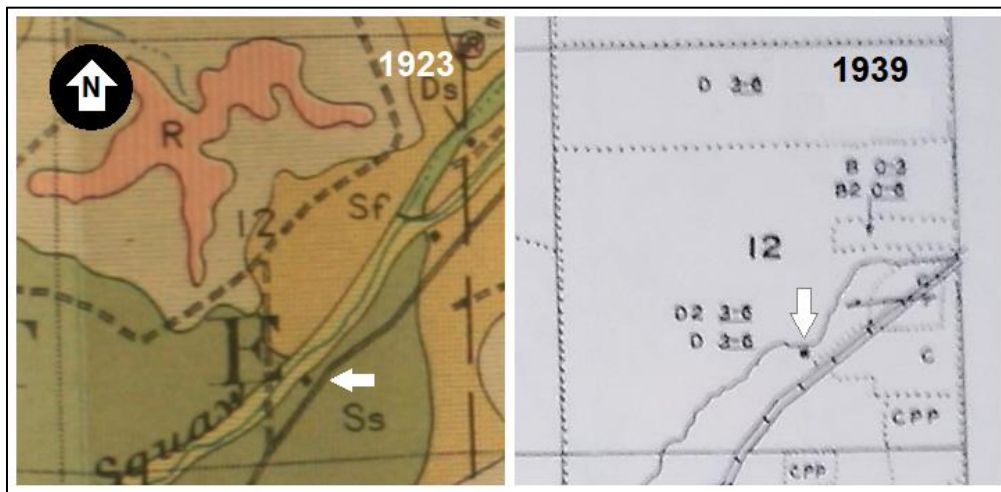


Figure 48. Dimensional sketch of the house on tract 4 from the Army Farm Survey.
(Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

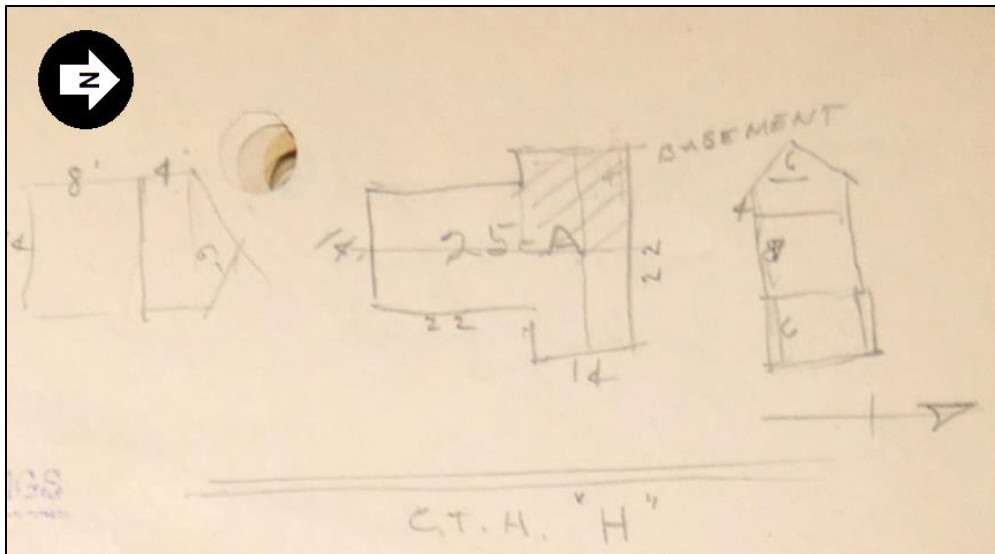


Figure 49. Structural features are seen in section 12 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) in this 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain.)



3.1.2 Tract 10, Greenfield Township

Two sources, the 1915 plat map and the 1923 USDA soil map, depict a structure or farmstead associated with tract 10, Greenfield Township, section 8 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 7; Figure 50). On the 1915 map, the feature is located near the center of the quarter-quarter section, near the terminus of an unimproved road. F. Van Antwerp is listed as the owner of the parcel. The position of

the structure or farmstead does not change on the 1923 USDA soil map, though no ownership information is provided (Figure 51). Structures associated with tract 10 are not recorded in the Army Farm Survey index (Figure 52).

Table 7. Location of tract 10.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
8	NW	SE	Fidelia A. Van Antwerp

Figure 50. Location of tract 10, northwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

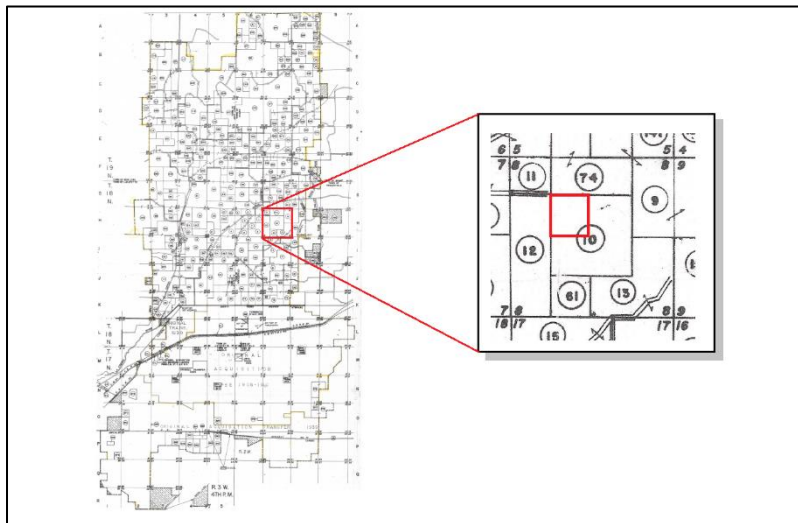


Figure 51. A structure or farmstead on the 1915 plat map and the 1923 soil map. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

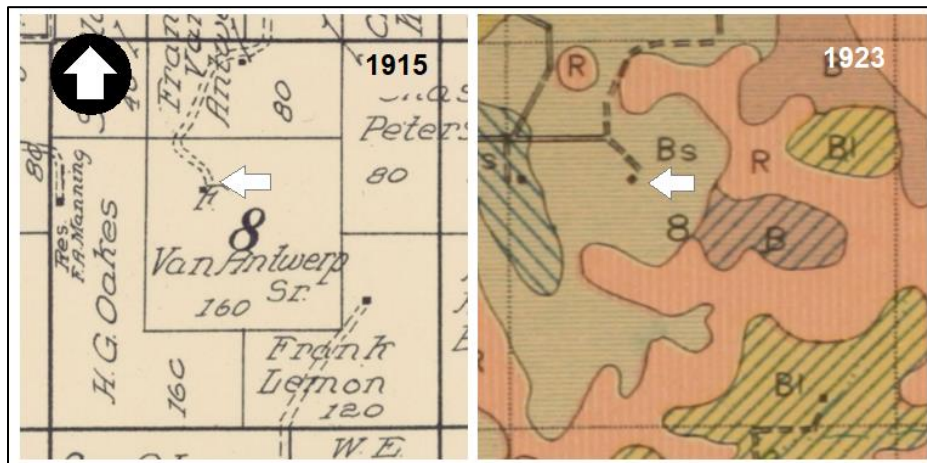
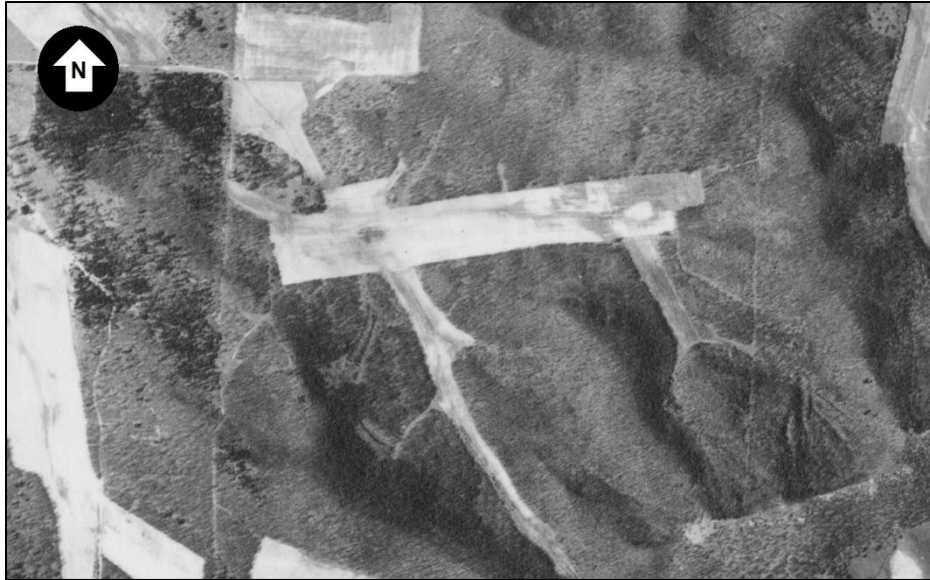


Figure 52. A 1939 aerial image shows no standing structures in the vicinity of the site. (Images from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.3 Tract 13, Greenfield Township

One source, the 1915 Monroe County plat map, indicates that there was a structure or farmstead in Greenfield Township, section 8 (SE¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 8; Figure 53). On the map, this feature is situated in the southwest portion of the quarter-quarter section, near the terminus of an unimproved dirt road. The structure or farmstead is located on a 120-acre parcel of land owned by Frank Lemon (Figure 54).

Table 8. Location of tract 13.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
8	SE	NE	Frank D. Lemon et ux.

Figure 53. Location of tract 13, southeast quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

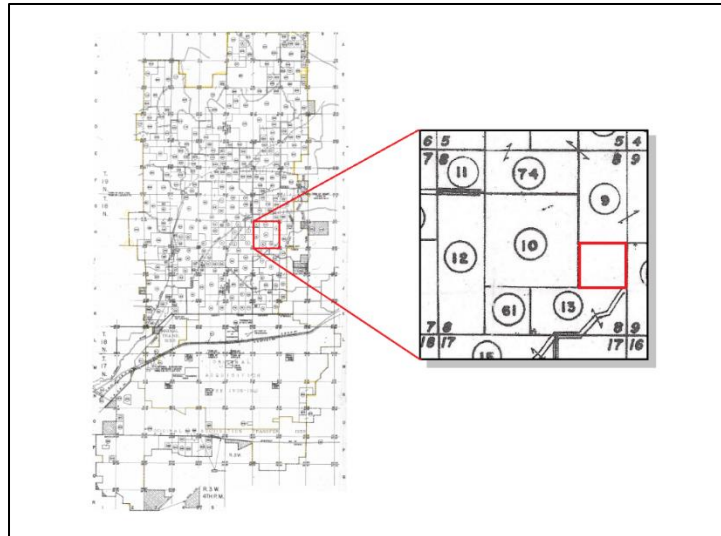
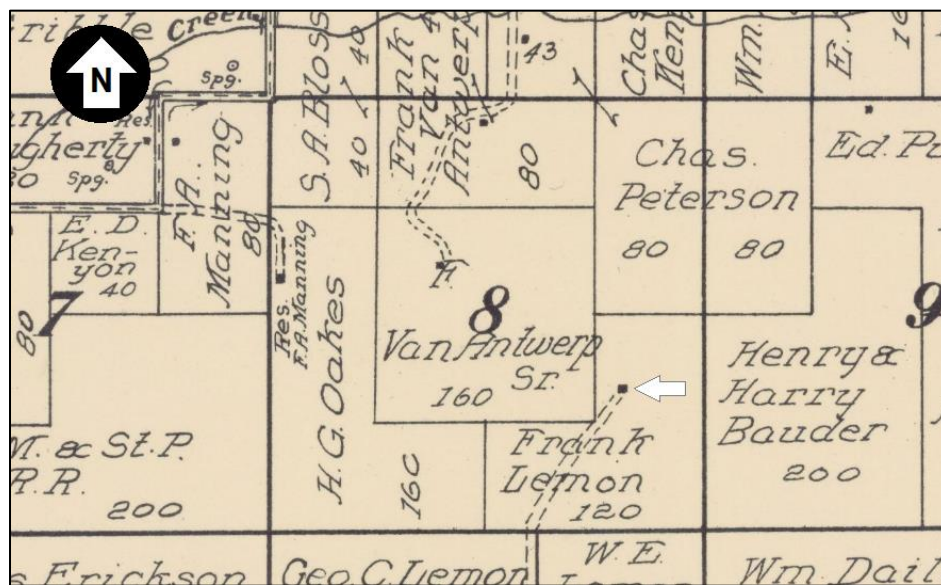


Figure 54. A structure or farmstead in section 8 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as seen on the 1915 plat map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain.)

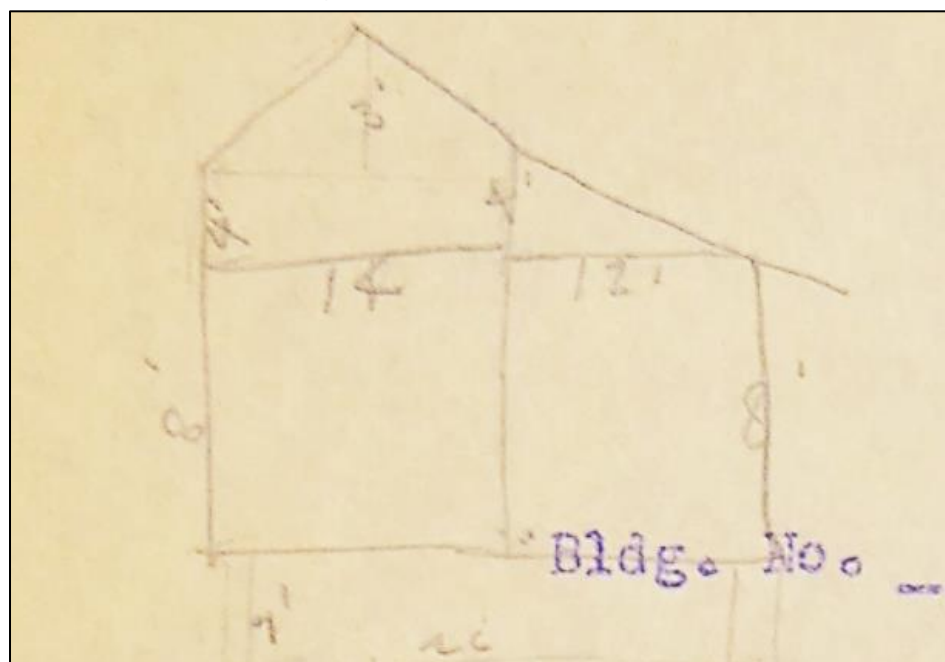


According to the Army Farm Survey index, tract 13 contained five structural features: a wood-frame farmhouse (Survey no. 5-A), a wood-frame sheep shed (5-B), a wood-frame chicken house (5-C), a wood-frame barn (5-D), and a wood-frame shed (5-E). Additionally, the index indicates that there were three other unspecified buildings that were no longer on-site. Together, these features were estimated to have a total value of \$2,767.00 at the time of their construction and a salvage value of \$502.30

when the index was compiled. The index states that Frank D. Lemon was the probable owner of the site prior to government acquisition.²⁰⁰

According to building specification sheets, the farmhouse consisted of two parts: a 14 × 20 ft block and a 12 × 20 ft block. The 14 × 20 ft block represented the front portion of the house, which was 1½ stories high and topped with a side-gabled roof. The 12 × 20 ft block corresponded to the one-story rear portion of the house, which was covered with a shed roof (Figure 55). The house was situated on a basement that was 7 ft deep, 26 ft long, and potentially 20 ft wide.²⁰¹ According to the classification system established by Peterson (1992), the building on tract 13 appears to have represented a Type 1 balloon-frame house, the third most common type enumerated in Peterson's survey of Upper Midwest balloon-frame houses.

Figure 55. Side profile sketch of the house on tract 13 from the 1946 Army Farm Survey. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



Surveyors also completed specification sheets for the chicken house (5-C) and the barn (5-D). The chicken house was a frame, one-story structure with dimensions of 21 × 42 ft. The structure had a floor-to-ceiling height of 8 ft and was topped with a gambrel roof.²⁰² The barn (5-D) had two main sections: a 34 × 22 ft front block and a rear block with unclear dimensions.

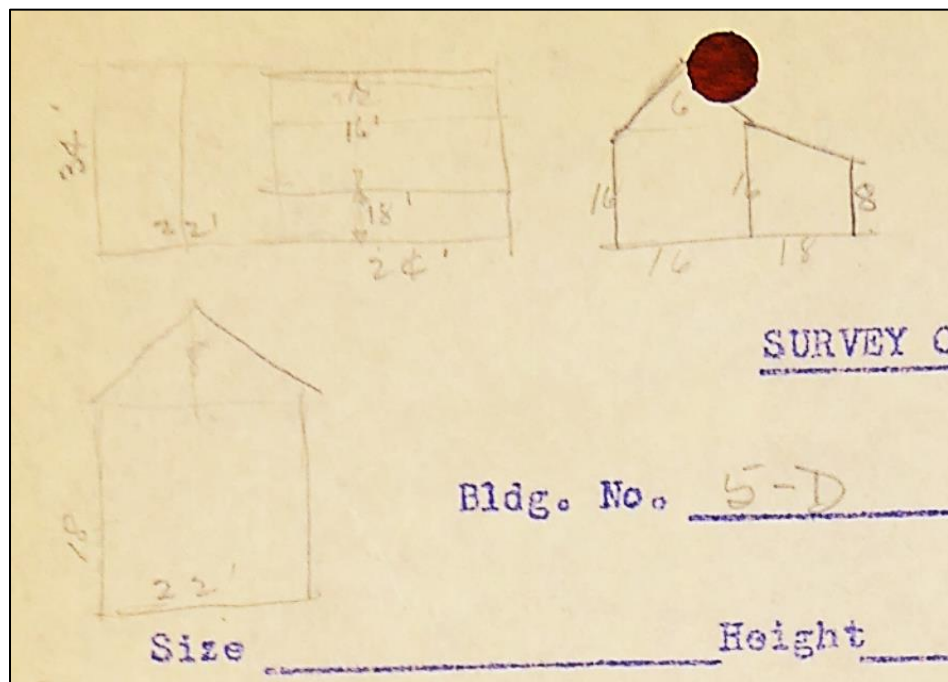
200. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 1-2.

201. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

202. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

The survey index states that the rear block was 18 × 24 ft, while the specification sketch indicates that the rear block was at least 34 ft wide with an unspecified length. The front block had a floor-to-ceiling height of 18 ft with an 8 ft loft. The rear block contained two sections: a portion with a floor-to-ceiling height of 16 ft and a 6 ft loft, and another portion with a shed roof. The entire barn was sheltered with a cross-gabled roof system, with the rear block also featuring a partial shed roof (Figure 56). The structure specification sheet has an annotation stating, “much native material used cost 02,” which is a reference to the estimated linear foot cost for the original material (\$0.02 per linear ft).²⁰³ The note about native material is interesting, as it suggests the barn may have been built primarily with wood cut from the property rather than milled lumber.

Figure 56. Sketch of a frame barn on tract 13 from the 1946 Army Farm Survey.
(Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



Although existing ROIs have not recorded a structure or farmstead in this specific quarter-quarter section (Greenfield Township, section 8, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), the structures associated with tract 13 that appear in the Army Farm Survey seem to correspond to site 47MO310, the Frank Lemon

203. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, 19.

farm, which has been documented in the quarter-quarter section to the south (section 8, SE¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄).²⁰⁴

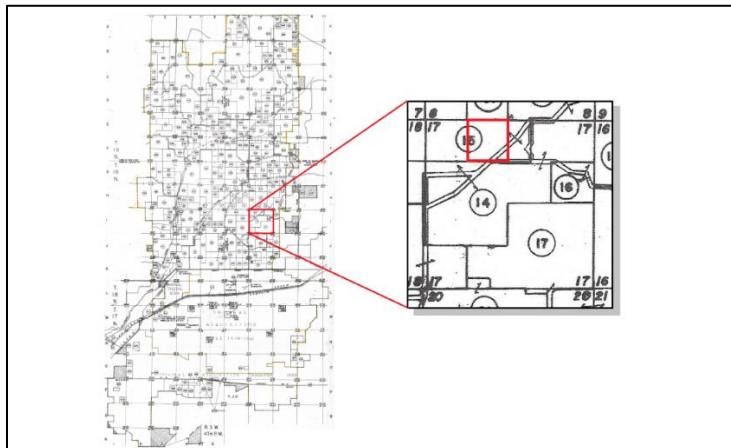
3.1.4 Tract 15, Greenfield Township

One source, the 1939 land cover map, indicates that there was a school in Greenfield Township, section 17 (NW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄) (Table 9; Figure 57–Figure 58). This school is mentioned tangentially in Sewell (2000) (47MO315), which discusses the George Lemon farmstead on tract 15. This report states that the school may have been for the Lemon and Van Antwerp families, who were Seventh Day Adventists. The report also states that the school is mentioned in the building survey.²⁰⁵

Table 9. Location of tract 15.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
17	NW	NE	Bessie Rockwell et ux.

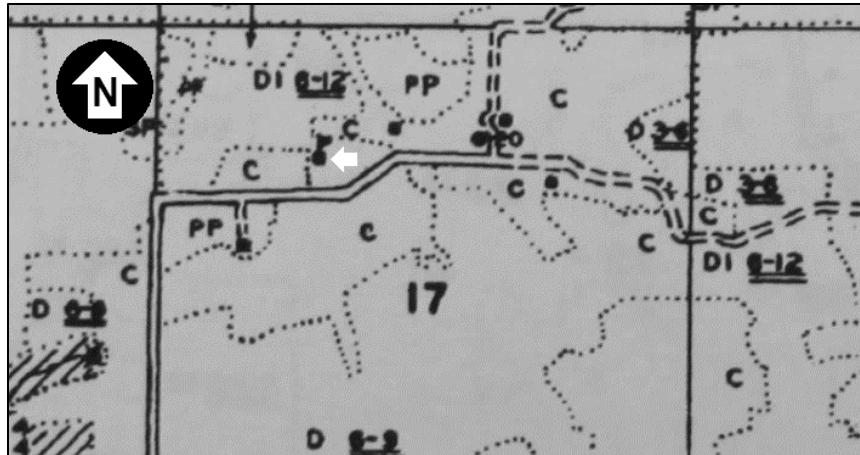
Figure 57. Location of tract 15, northwest quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



204. Dori M. Penny, Thomas K. Larson, and Cynthia J. Oliver, *Results of a Homestead Survey on Portions of Fort McCoy, Monroe County, Wisconsin*, vol. I (Laramie, Wyoming: Larson-Tibesar Associates, 1996), 66; Sewell, *1999 Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. III, 100.

205. Sewell, *1999 Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. III, 135.

Figure 58. The occupied school building as represented on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.5 Tract 20, Lafayette Township (Impact Zone)

Three maps depict structural activity associated with tract 20, section 11 (NW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄) and (NW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 10; Figure 59). A structure or farmstead is visible on the 1915 plat map on the east side of the La Crosse River (section 11, NW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄) on land belonging to the Sparta Rod and Gun Club. Seven years later, the 1923 USDA soil map depicts a structure or farmstead on the west side of the La Crosse River (section 11, NW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄) but does not provide any ownership information. The 1939 land cover map shows that there was an occupied residence in section 11 (NW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄), as well as a fur farm near the residence. Like the 1915 plat map, the 1939 land cover map places the residence on the east side of the La Crosse River (Figure 60).

Table 10. Location of tract 20.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
11	NW	NW	Ruel Baldwin
11	NW	SE	Ruel Baldwin

Figure 59. Location of tract 20, northwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section; and northwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

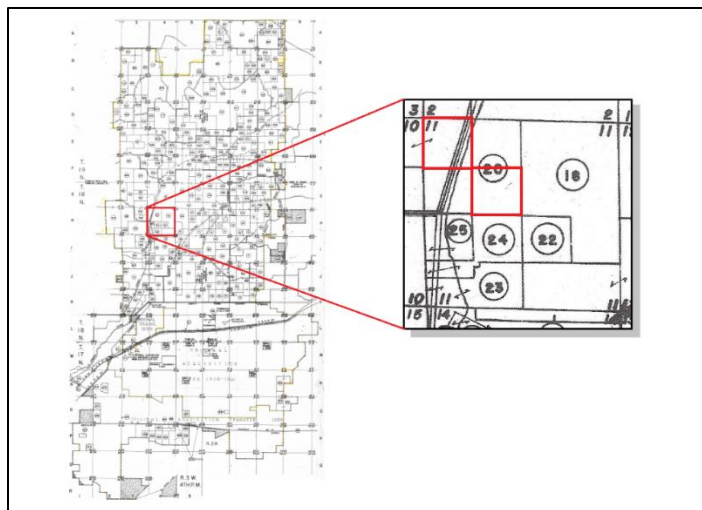
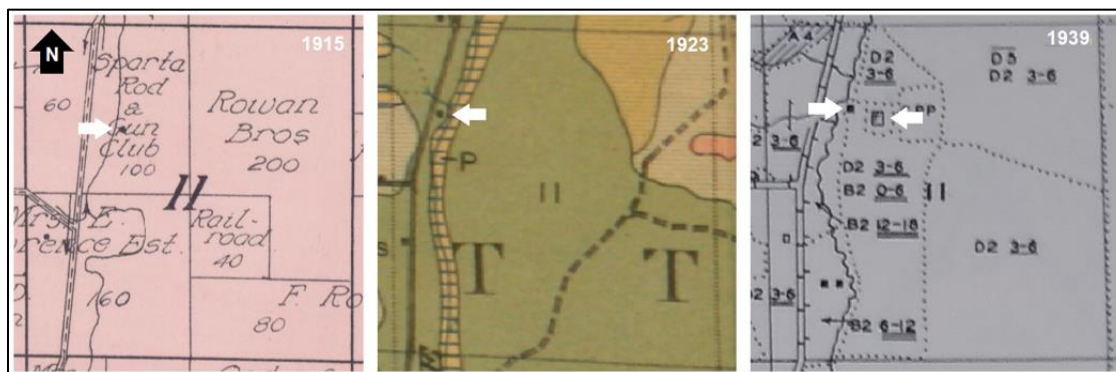


Figure 60. A structure or farmstead on the 1915 plat map and the 1923 USDA soil map. An occupied residence and a fur farm on the 1939 land cover map. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



The 1946 Army Farm Survey index documented five standing and five demolished structures on tract 20. The standing structures consisted of a brooder house, a house, fox pens, a chicken house, and an icehouse. The demolished structures included a poultry house, outhouse, garage, cottage, and the foundation of a feed house. Together, these features were estimated to have a salvage value of \$225.00.²⁰⁶ Sewell (2000, volume 1) mentions that there was once a Baldwin fox farm in the vicinity, and assigned the site code number 2000H-12-M.²⁰⁷ The site was not discussed in that report or any subsequent ROIs. Currently, a field investigation of the

206. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 3–4.

207. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. I, 101.

site associated with tract 20 is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the farmstead may be highly disturbed.

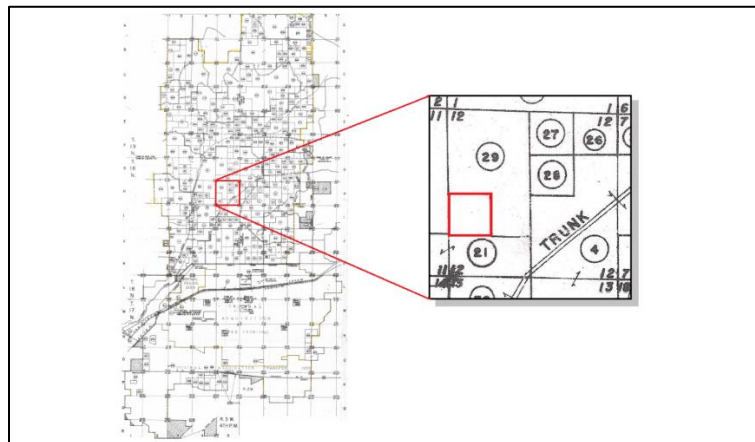
3.1.6 Tract 21, Lafayette Township (Impact Zone)

One source, the 1915 Monroe County plat map, depicts a structure or farmstead in Lafayette Township, section 12 (SW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 11; Figure 61). On this map, the feature is shown in the extreme northeast corner of the quarter-quarter section on a 120-acre parcel belonging to F. Rowan (Figure 62). The Army Farm Survey does not record any structures associated with tract 21.²⁰⁸ A field investigation of the site may not be possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the site may be highly disturbed.

Table 11. Location of tract 21.

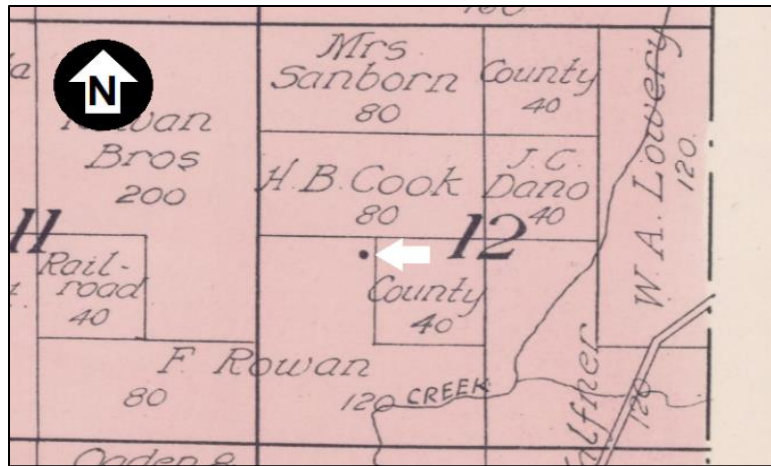
Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
12	SW	NW	Clarence Rowan et al.

Figure 61. Location of tract 21, southwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



208. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 3-4.

Figure 62. A structure or farmstead in section 12 (SW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄) on the 1915 plat map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain.)



3.1.7 Tract 24, Lafayette Township (Impact Zone)

One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts two occupied residences in Lafayette Township, section 12 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 12; Figure 63). On this map, the structures are found in the southeastern part of the quarter-quarter section, just west of the La Crosse River (Figure 64). No ownership information is provided.

Table 12. Location of tract 24.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
11	SW	SW	Henry Miles et ux.

Figure 63. Location of tract 24, southwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

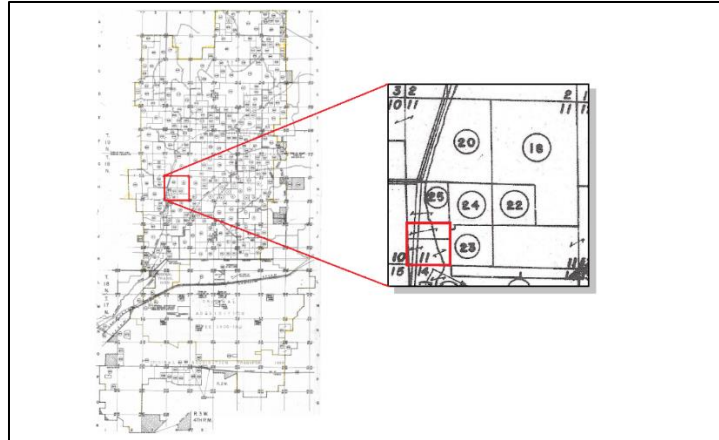
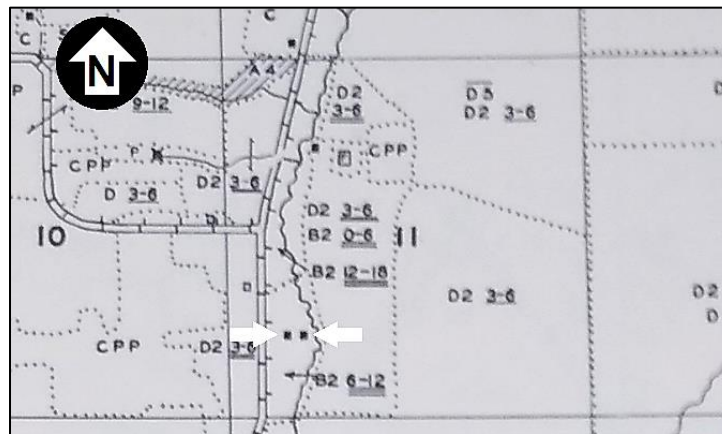


Figure 64. Two structures labelled as occupied houses, as seen on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



The Army Farm Survey index records that tract 24 contained four buildings belonging to Henry and Nora Miles, all of which were demolished by the time the index was compiled in 1946: a house, garage, chicken house, and an unspecified building. The index notes that three other unspecified buildings were no longer on-site.²⁰⁹ In a separate survey, the index states that there was also a second house on tract 24.²¹⁰

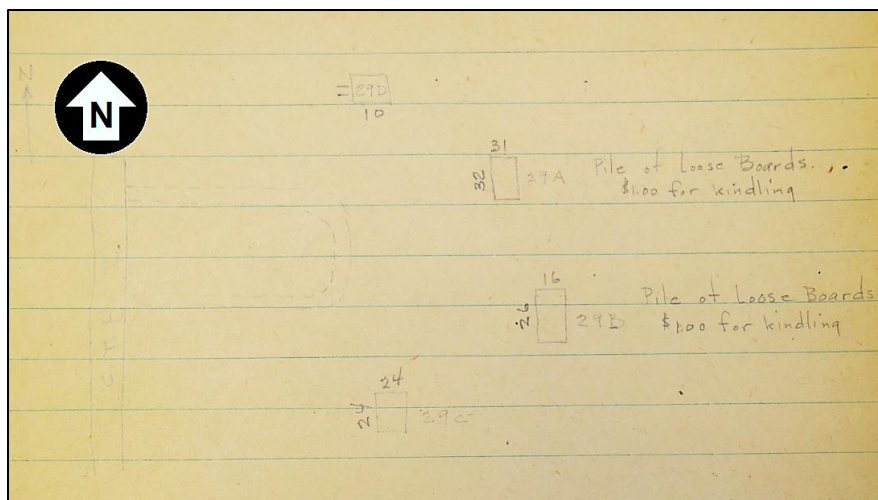
There are no individual specification sheets for each of the buildings on tract 24 attributed to Henry and Nora Miles. Rather, a sketch showing the arrangement of the buildings' foundations is provided on a sheet of

209. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 4.

210. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 1.

notebook paper. This sketch indicates that the four buildings belonging to Henry and Nora Miles at the time of the government acquisition were situated around the outside of a U-shaped driveway. A 32 × 31 ft house (Survey No. 29–A) and a 26 × 16 ft garage (29–B) were located at the east end of the U-shaped driveway, while a 24 × 24 ft chicken house (29–C) was situated at the south side of the driveway. A fourth, unspecified building with an 11 × 10 ft footprint (29–D) was located at the north side of the driveway (Figure 65).²¹¹

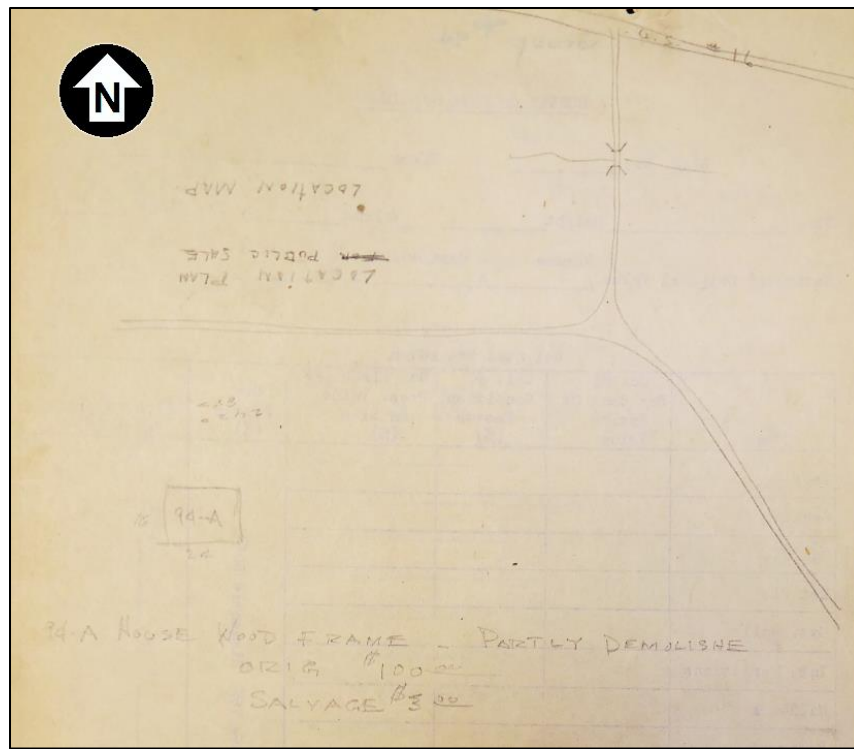
Figure 65. Sketch showing the layout of structures attributed to Henry and Nora Miles on tract 24. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



A separate survey sketch sheet recorded that a second house (Survey No. 94–A) was located on tract 24. This residence, a 16 × 24 ft frame building, was partially demolished when surveyors documented it (Figure 66). They estimated the house had an original value of \$100.00 at the time of its construction and a salvage value of \$3.00.

211. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 66. Sketch showing the location of a second residence, Survey No. 94-A, on tract 24. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



3.1.8 Tract 25, Lafayette Township (Impact Zone)

Seven maps depict a structure or farmstead associated with tract 25, section 11 (SW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-1/4), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 13; Figure 67). The earliest map to show a structure here is the 1877 plat map, which does not provide a clear description of ownership. This map is unique from later maps since it shows the structure or farmstead near the west bank of the LaCrosse River (Figure 68). Later maps place the structural feature on the west side of a north-to-south county road that parallels the river. The next map to show a structure in this vicinity is the 1897 plat map, on a property owned by J. P. Lawrence. The 1903 county map shows a structure or farmstead on nearly the same site as the 1897 plat map and states the owner as Mrs. E. Lawrence. The placement of the structural feature and ownership are the same on the 1915 plat map. The 1923 USDA soil map, 1924 plat map, and 1939 land use map generally depict a structure in the same location, with the ownership in the 1924 plat map listed as the Lawrence Estate. The 1939 map documents the structure as a residence (or a farmstead with a residence) and records it as unoccupied (Figure 68).

Table 13. Location of tract 25.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
11	SW	NW	De Vere Rowan et al.

Figure 67. Location of tract 25, southwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

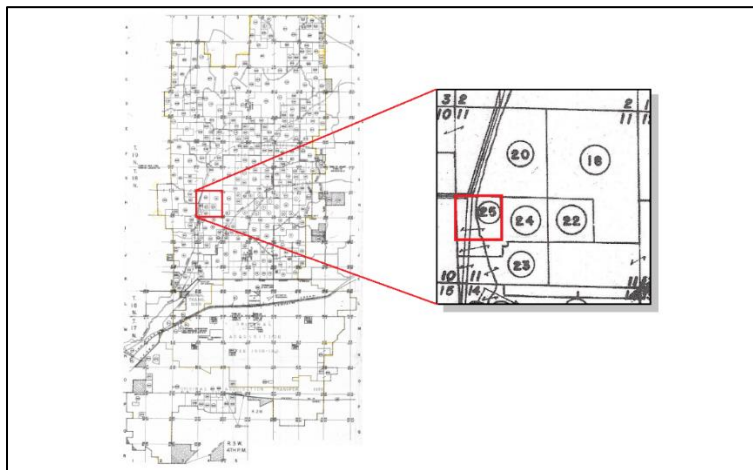
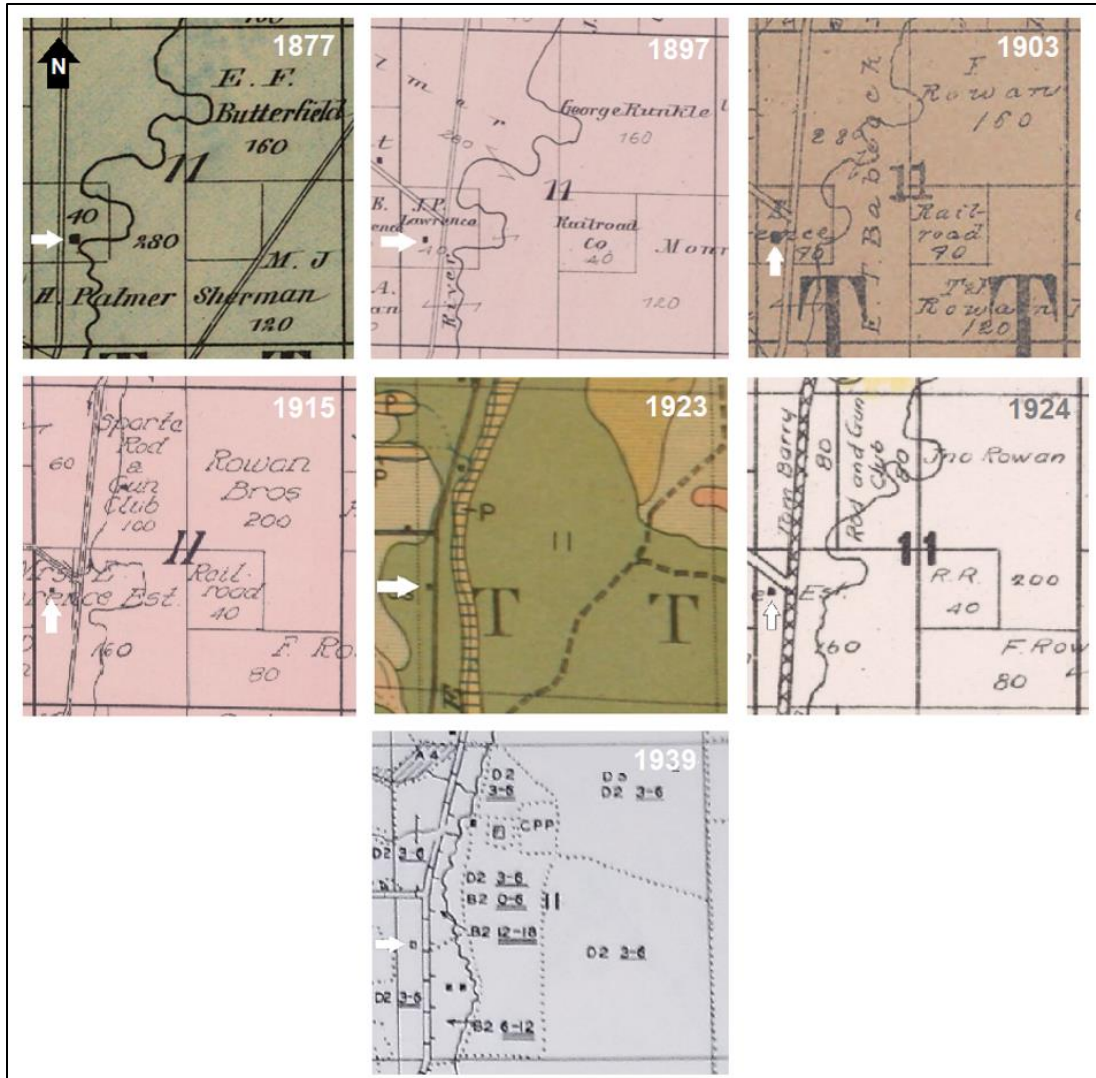


Figure 68. A structure or farmstead in section 11 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1877, 1897, 1903, 1915, 1923, and 1924 plat maps. A vacant residence in section 11 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1939 land cover map. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

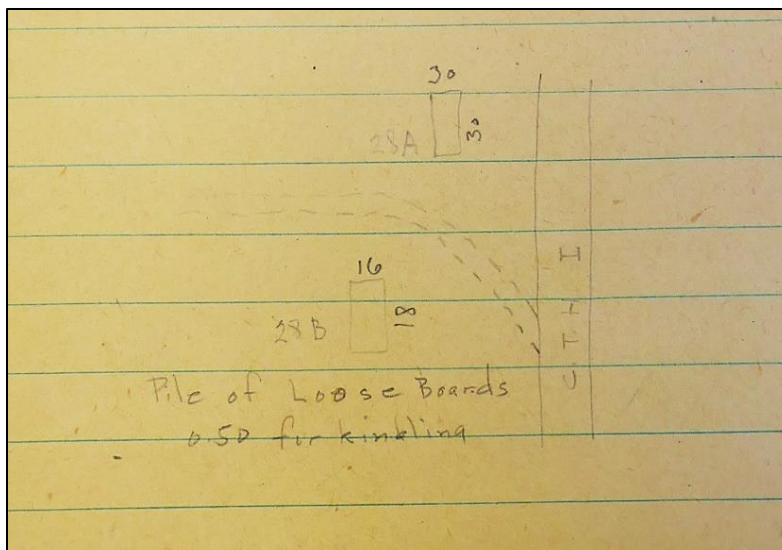


The Army Farm Survey index states that there was a 30 × 30 ft brick house (Survey No. 28–A) on the property associated with De Vere and Agnes Rowan at the time of government acquisition. Appraisal value for the house at the time of acquisition was \$650.00. When the index was created in 1946, the house was documented as demolished, with a salvage value of \$0.50. The index also suggests there was a 16 × 18 ft wood shed that was demolished (28–B), and four other unspecified structures that were no longer on-site.²¹² Individual building specification sheets were not created for these buildings, but a separate survey sketch sheet depicted the

212. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 4.

arrangement of the house's foundation and the wood shed's foundation in relation to the county highway on the east side of the site (Figure 69).²¹³

Figure 69. A sketch showing the relationship between the house (28-A) and woodshed (28-B) on tract 25. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



3.1.9 Tract 37, Lafayette Township (Impact Zone)

Six sources depict a structure or farmstead associated with tract 37, section 14 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI: the 1877, 1897, 1903, 1915, and 1924 plat maps and the 1939 land cover map (Table 14; Figure 70). On every map except the 1939 land cover map, the feature is situated in the extreme southwest corner of the quarter-quarter section, in close proximity to a diagonal county road that eventually became Highway H. The structure or farmstead is located on a parcel of land that belonged in the Rowan family. This is attested to in every source except the 1939 land cover map, which does not provide ownership information. The 1939 land cover map also depicts the structure or farmstead (which is recorded as an occupied residence) closer to the center of the quarter-quarter section (Figure 71). Standing structures visible in a 1939 aerial image suggest the presence of a farmstead on the site (Figure 72). Field investigations are unlikely since the site is currently located within the impact zone.

213. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Table 14. Location of tract 37.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
14	NW	NW	De Vere Rowan et al.

Figure 70. Location of tract 37 (in yellow) and section 14, northwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Figure 71. A structure or farmstead in section 14 (NW¼/NW¼-¼) on the 1877, 1897, 1903, 1915, 1924, and 1939 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

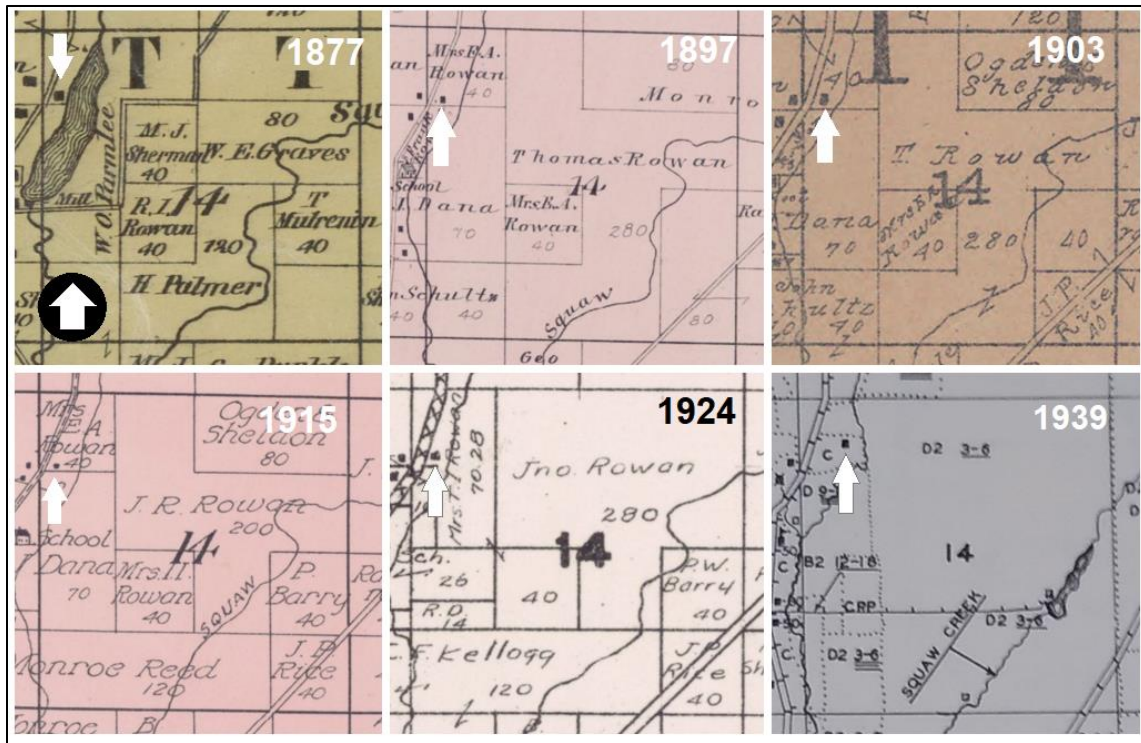


Figure 72. Structural features in section 14 (NW¼/NW¼-¼) in a 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.10 Tract 41, Lafayette Township (Impact Zone)

County maps have recorded structures or farmsteads in two quarter-quarter sections of tract 41 that may not be documented in an existing ROI: one quarter-quarter section in section 22 (NE¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄), and one quarter-quarter section in section 23 (NW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄) (Table 15; Figure 73). Only one source, the 1877 county plat map, shows a structure or farmstead site within section 22 (NE¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄). This map indicates that this quarter-quarter section of land was owned by James Barry in 1877 (Figure 74). No sources depict structures in section 23 (NW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄) until the publication of the 1923 USDA soil map, which shows six structures in the vicinity. This area is identified on the map as “Trout Falls” and lies at the confluence of the La Crosse River and Squaw Creek (Figure 75). The 1939 land cover map shows one structure, labeled as a vacant house, on the site (Figure 75).

Table 15. Location of tract 41.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
22	NE	SW	Sarah Jane Barry
23	NW	SW	Sarah Jane Barry

Figure 73. Location of tract 41, section 22, northeast quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section; and section 23, northwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

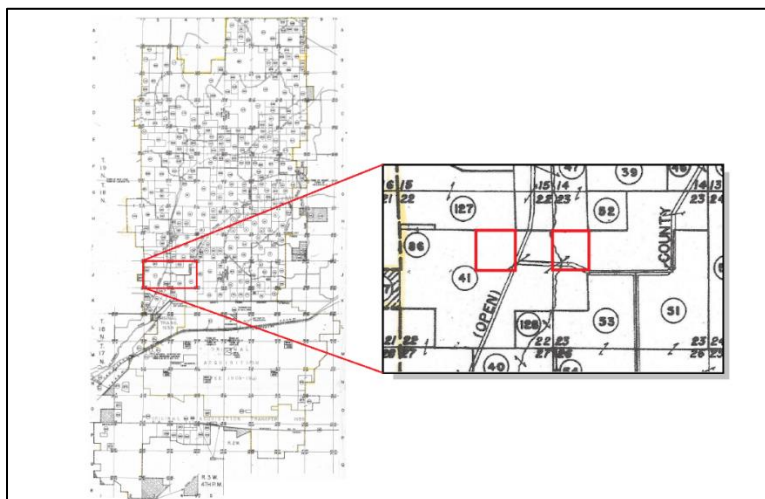


Figure 74. A structure or farmstead in section 22 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1877 county atlas. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain.)

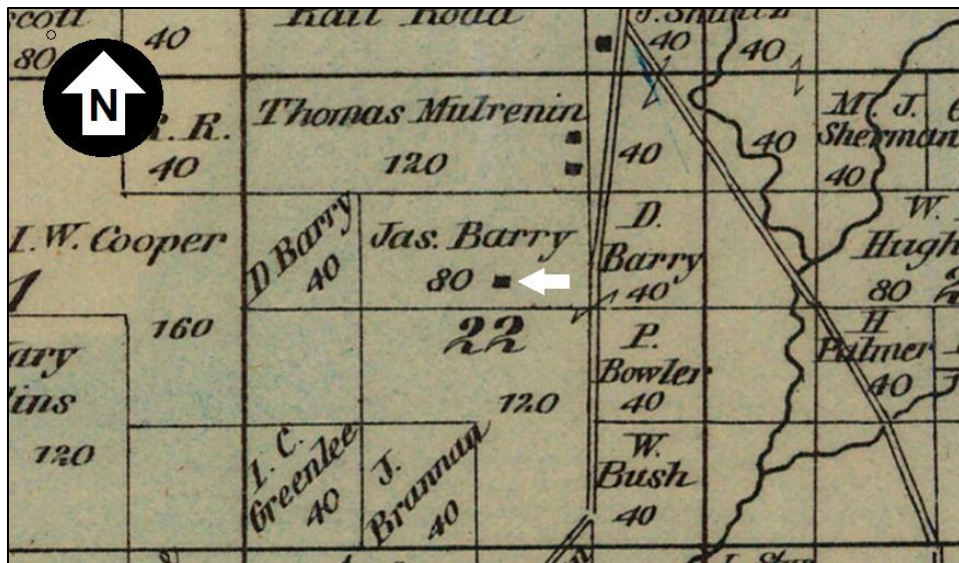
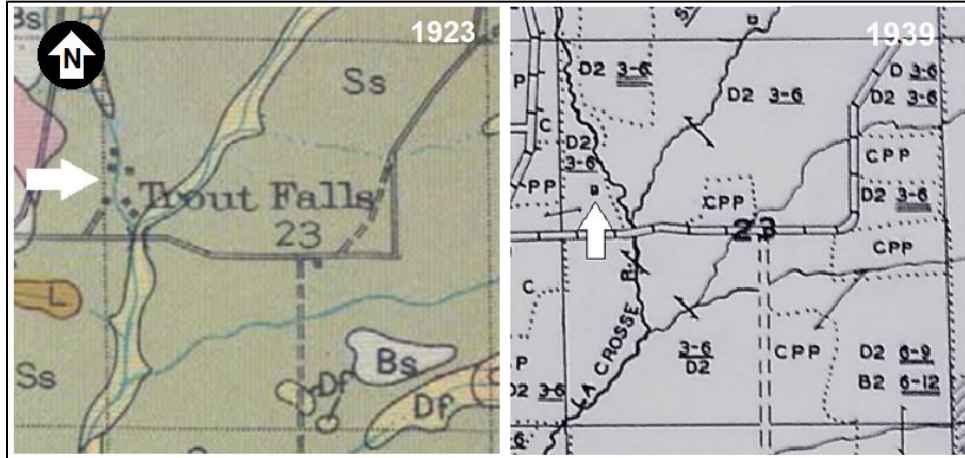


Figure 75. The 1923 USDA soil map shows a cluster of six structures in section 23 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) in an area named "Trout Falls." The 1939 map shows one vacant residence in the same vicinity. (Images from USDA and Wisconsin Historic Society. Public domain.)

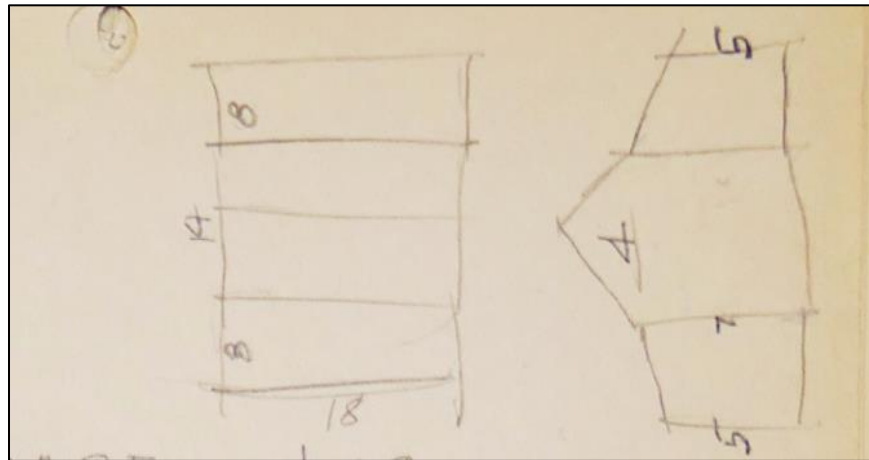


The Army Farm Survey index states that there were four cottages on-site in the Trout Falls vicinity: two that were still standing (Survey No. 17-A and 17-B) and two that had been demolished (17-C and 17-D). The index suggests that three additional cottages, a sleeping house, two garages, and a latrine were no longer on-site. The two standing cottages were of log construction.²¹⁴ There is some discrepancy regarding the dimensions of building 17-A. While the index states that this cottage had a 14 × 30 ft footprint, the building specification sheet indicates that this cottage

214. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 4.

exhibited an 18 × 30 ft footprint, including two shed-roofed wings on its side elevations (Figure 76). Building 17-B had dimensions of 18 × 22 ft, and although the index does not document that the building had been demolished, its low salvage value (\$3.00) and an annotation stating, “kindling and firewood,” suggest that the cottage was partially demolished or in an advanced state of deterioration. No profile sketches of building 17-B were created.²¹⁵

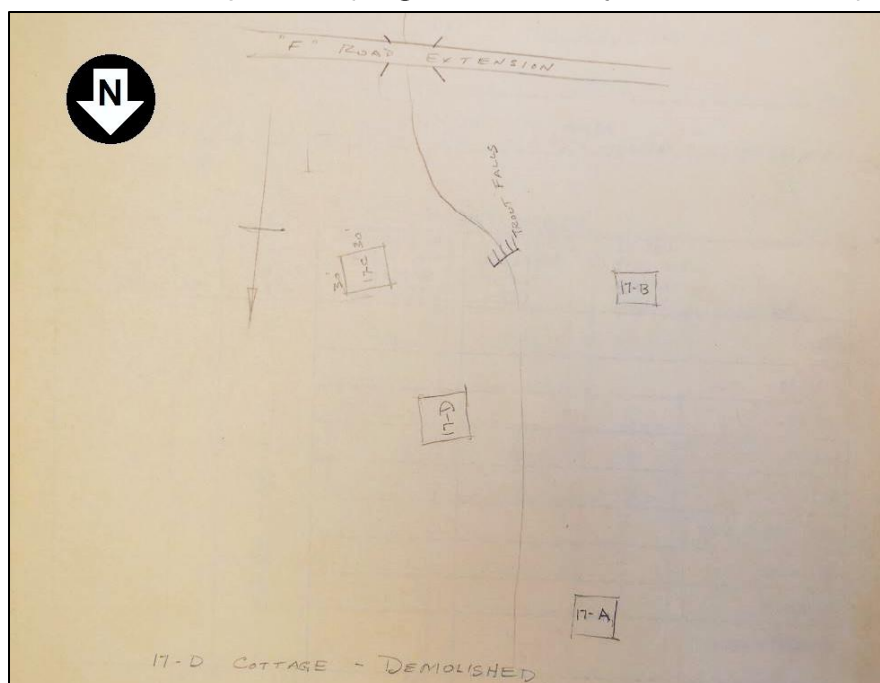
Figure 76. Sketch of a standing log cottage (Survey No. 17-A) in section 23, NW¼/SW¼-¼. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



The surveyors sketched a site plan showing the arrangement of cottages in the Trout Falls area. At the time this sketch was created (likely before the Farm Survey index was compiled in 1946), three of the four cottages were still standing, while one (17-D) had already been demolished. The sketch indicates that the cluster of cottages was situated immediately north of County Highway I, with two cottages (17-A and 17-B) on the west side of the La Crosse River and the other two cottages (17-C and 17-D) on the east side of the river (Figure 77).

215. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheet, n.p.

Figure 77. Site sketch showing the arrangement of cottages near Trout Falls, section 23, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



3.1.11 Tract 42, Lafayette Township

County maps have recorded structural activity in two quarter-quarter sections of tract 42 that are not associated with an existing ROI: one quarter-quarter section in section 27 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) and one quarter-quarter section in section 27 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) (Table 16; Figure 78). Several sources show a structure or farmstead in section 27 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), including the 1897 plat map, 1903 plat map, 1915 plat map, 1924 plat map, and 1939 land cover map, all of which document Thomas E. Barry as the land owner. Although this exact quarter-quarter section (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) is not recorded in any ROI, this site is almost certainly associated with the Thomas Barry farmstead (47MO473), documented in Sewell (2000, volume III). This investigation found the farmstead site to be situated in a neighboring quarter-quarter section, section 27 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$).²¹⁶ Only one source, the 1877 county map, actually depicts the farmstead in this quarter-quarter section. Sewell (2000, volume III) recommends that the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it “does not possess

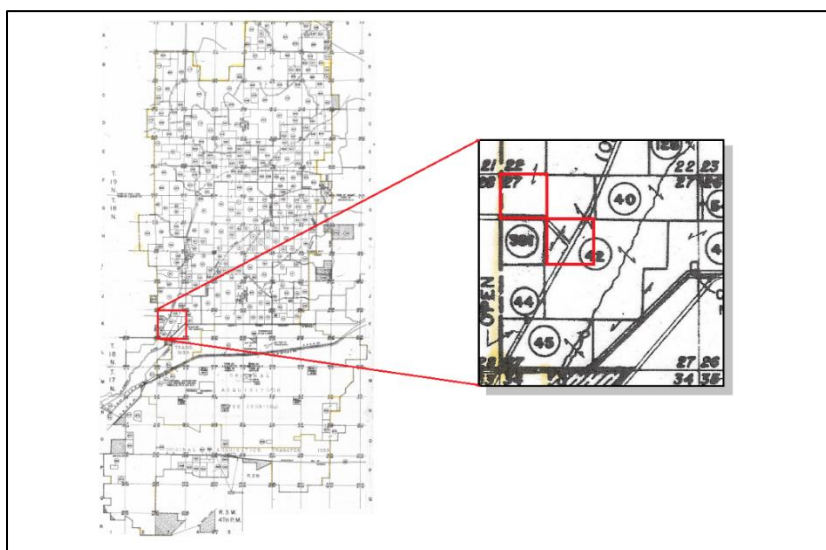
216. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. III, 324–330.

much potential to add significant new information important in understanding the site's relevant cultural contexts."²¹⁷

Table 16. Location of tract 42.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
27	NW	SE	Thomas E. Barry et ux.
27	NW	NW	Thomas E. Barry et ux.

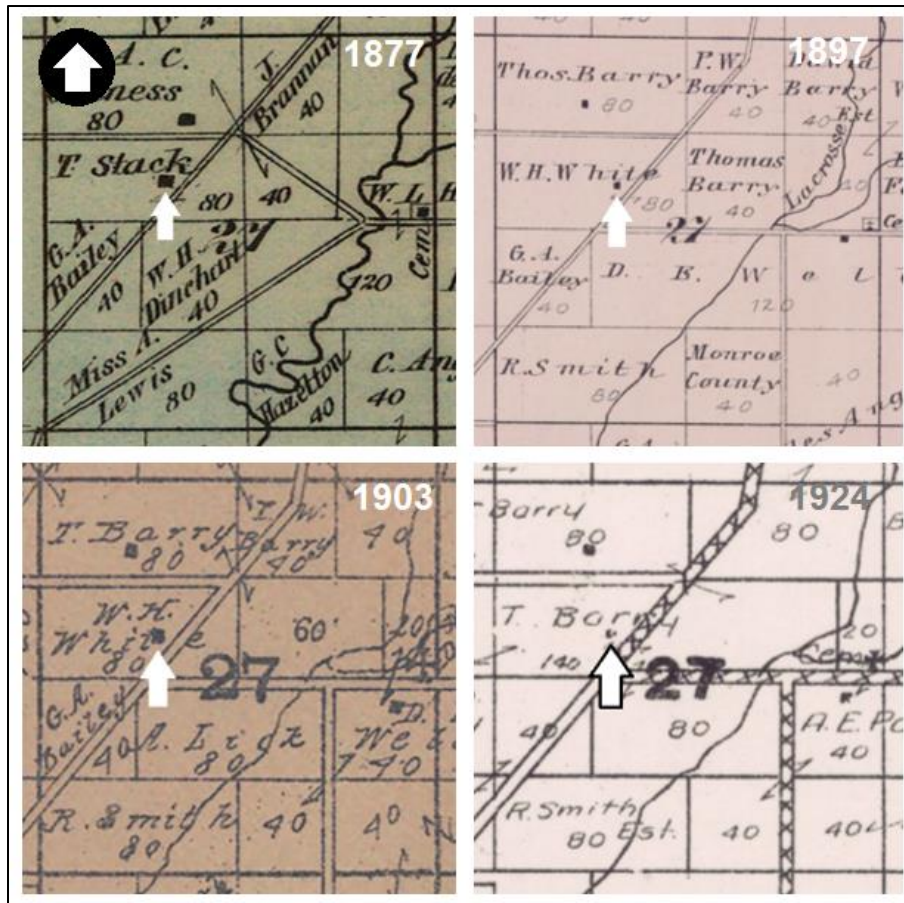
Figure 78. Location of tract 42, section 27, northwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section; and northwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



Another quarter-quarter section of tract 42 in which structural activity may not have been documented in an ROI is section 27 (NW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄). Several sources record a structure or farmstead on this site, including the 1877 county map, 1897 plat map, 1903 plat map, and 1924 plat map. T. Stack is documented as the property owner in 1877, W. H. White in 1897 and 1903, and Thomas Barry in 1924 (Figure 79). All of these maps consistently situate this structure or farmstead along the west side of a county road in the west-central portion of section 27 (NW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄).

217. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities* vol. III, 327.

Figure 79. A structure or farmstead in section 27 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1877, 1897, 1903, and 1924 plat maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain.)



Although the Army Farm Survey identifies the remains of several farmstead buildings in tract 42 (Survey Nos. 68–A through 68–H), these features were associated with the Thomas Barry farmstead in section 27 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$; 47MO473) and have been briefly discussed in Sewell (2000, volume III).²¹⁸ It does not appear that the Army Farm Survey documented any structures associated with section 27 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). There is a possibility that structures associated with this quarter-quarter section were already demolished by the time Army surveyors assessed the area. The 1939 land cover map documents no structures at this location, and no structural features are discernable in a 1939 aerial photograph of this quarter-quarter section (Figure 80).

218. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. III, 324–330.

Figure 80. No structural features are seen in section 27 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) in this 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.12 Tract 48, Lafayette Township (Impact Zone)

Five sources depict a structure or farmstead associated with tract 48, section 15 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in any existing ROIs (Table 17; Figure 81). This structure or farmstead is first seen on the 1877 county map, with Joseph Dana listed as the property owner. The structure is seen again on the 1897 and 1903 map with Milo Dana as the property owner. Twenty years later, two structures appear in the vicinity on the 1923 USDA soil map. Like the 1877, 1897, and 1903 maps, the 1924 plat map only depicts one structural feature or farmstead in the northern portion of the quarter-quarter section. On the 1924 plat map, the site is located within a parcel of land owned by Thomas Barry (Figure 82).

Table 17. Location of tract 48.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
15	NE	SE	Clarence Rowan et al.

Figure 81. Location of Lafayette Township, section 15, northeast quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map, with tract 48 highlighted in yellow. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

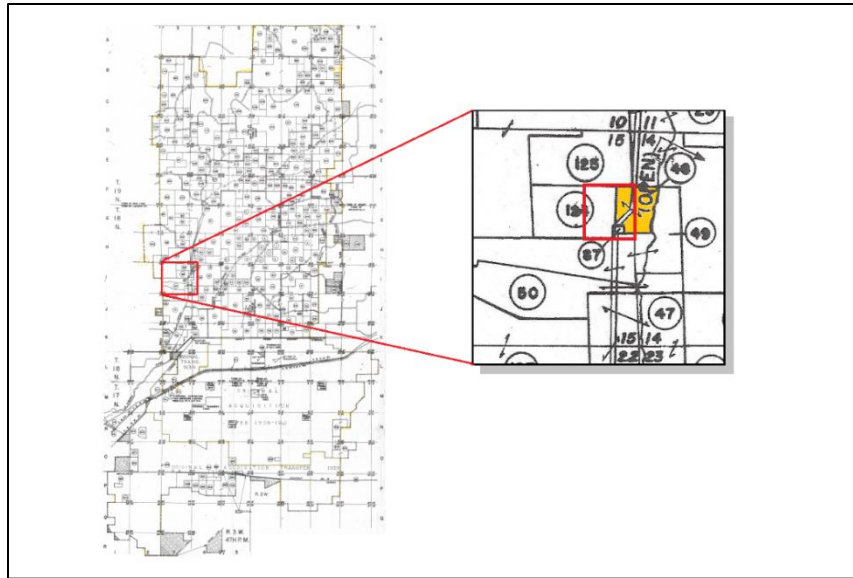
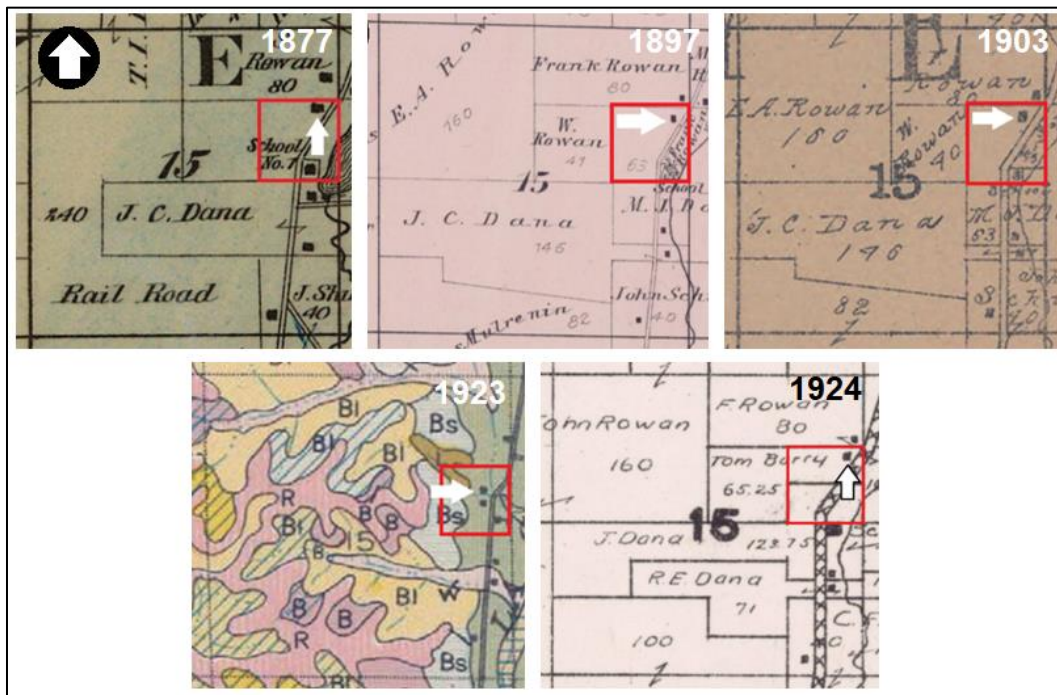


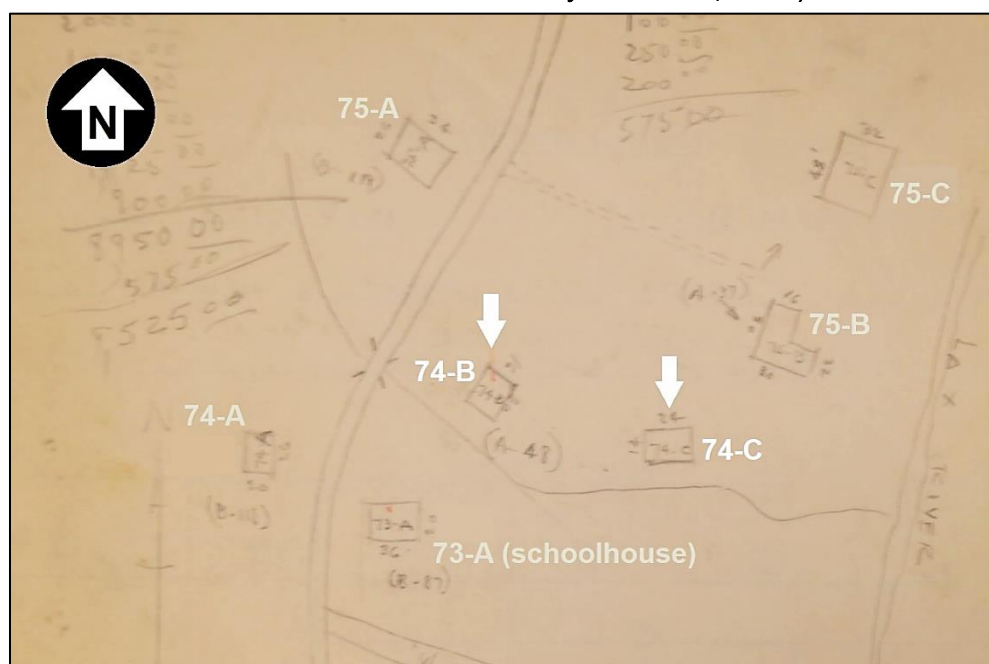
Figure 82. A structure or farmstead in section 15 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1877, 1897, 1903, 1923, and 1924 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and USDA. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index indicates that there were eight buildings associated with tract 48: a 16 × 30 ft farmhouse, a 14 × 24 ft hog house, a woodshed, two chicken houses, two corn cribs, and an outhouse. The index

states that the farmhouse and hog house had been demolished and that the remaining six structures were no longer on-site.²¹⁹ A site sketch shows the farmhouse (Survey No. 74-B) and hog house (74-C) in neighboring proximity to other farmsteads near the La Crosse River. Buildings 74-B and 74-C were located on the east side of County Highway I, and north of an east-to-west running stream that emptied into the La Crosse River (Figure 83). This is in contrast to earlier plat maps of this quarter-quarter section, which did not show any structural features on the east side of the county highway.

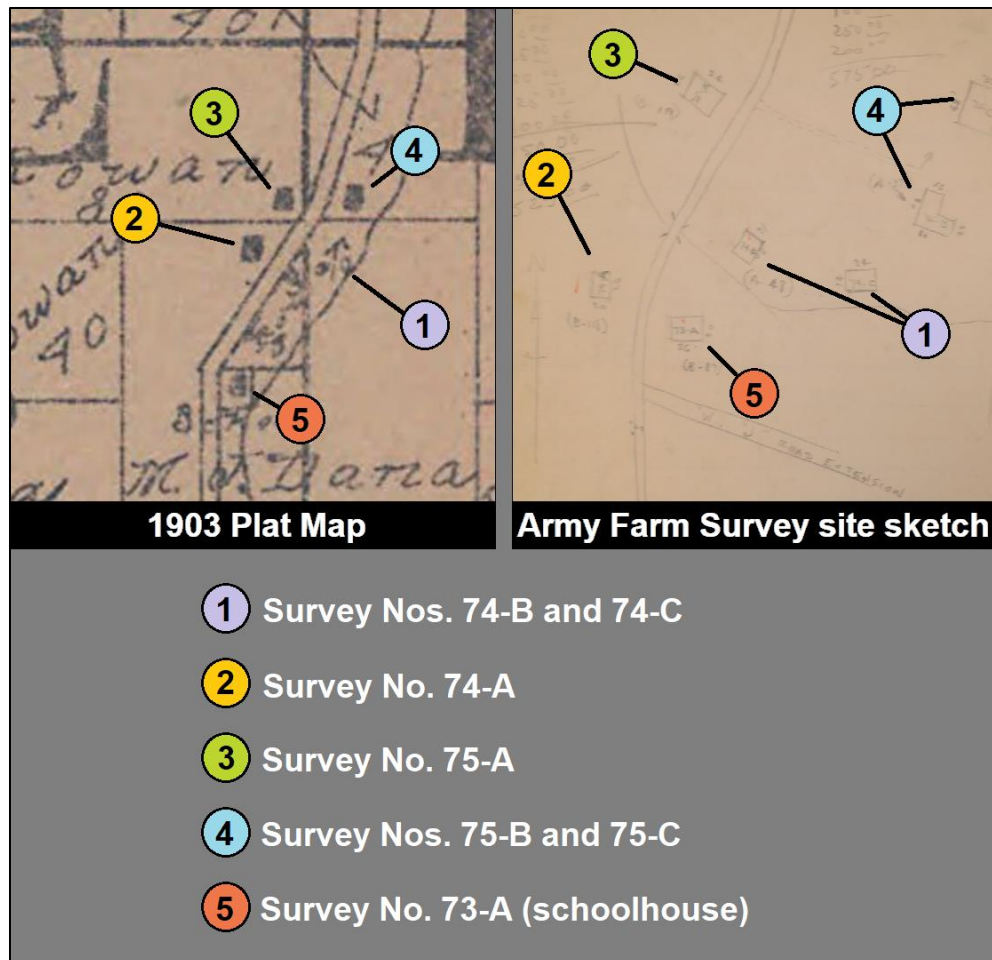
Figure 83. A farmhouse (74-B) and its associated hog house (74-C), indicated by white arrows, as they appear on the Army Farm Survey site sketch. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Other buildings on the sketch that are in close proximity to this site are three houses: two on the west side of County Highway I (74-A, associated with tract 124, and 75-A, associated with tract 125) and another farmhouse (75-B) northeast of hog house 74-C. Farmhouse 75-B and its accompanying barn (75-C) were associated with tract 37. It is possible that house 74-A is actually the structure that appeared in section 15 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) in the 1877, 1897, 1903, and 1924 maps (Figure 84). Field investigations are unlikely since these sites are currently located within the impact zone.

219. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 6.

Figure 84. Comparison between the 1903 plat map and the Army Farm Survey site sketch. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society and Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.13 Tract 49, Lafayette Township (Impact Zone)

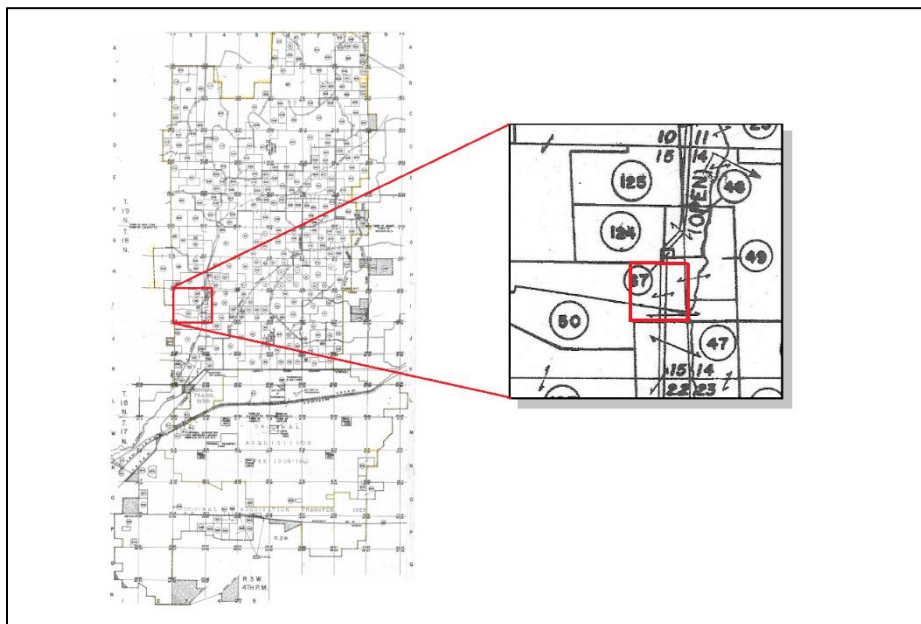
A few ROIs have been conducted in tract 49, section 15 (SE¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄), including investigations of the Joseph C. Dana farmstead (47MO159) and Milo J. Dana farmstead (47MO474 and 47MO049). When comparing different layers of georeferenced historic maps using GIS, the 1877 county map appears to indicate that there are additional structures in this quarter-quarter section (section 15, SE¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄) that are not associated with the Joseph Dana farmstead or Milo Dana farmstead; these include an unidentified structure or farmstead and a sawmill (Table 18; Figure 85–Figure 87). However, it is possible that these features actually correspond to the farmstead occupied by Milo J. Dana (47MO474 and 47MO049) and are transposed too far to the north on the 1877 county map. It is also possible that this farmstead was first constructed by Joseph Dana, who may

have reached Lafayette Township in 1855 to aid in building the nearby Nunning, Anderson, and Company sawmill.²²⁰

Table 18. Location of tract 49.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
15	SE	NE	Thomas E. Jones et ux.

Figure 85. Location of Lafayette Township, section 15, southeast quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



220. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. III, 256, 334.

Figure 86. The 1877 county map depicts two structural features which appear to be outside existing ROI documentation areas. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

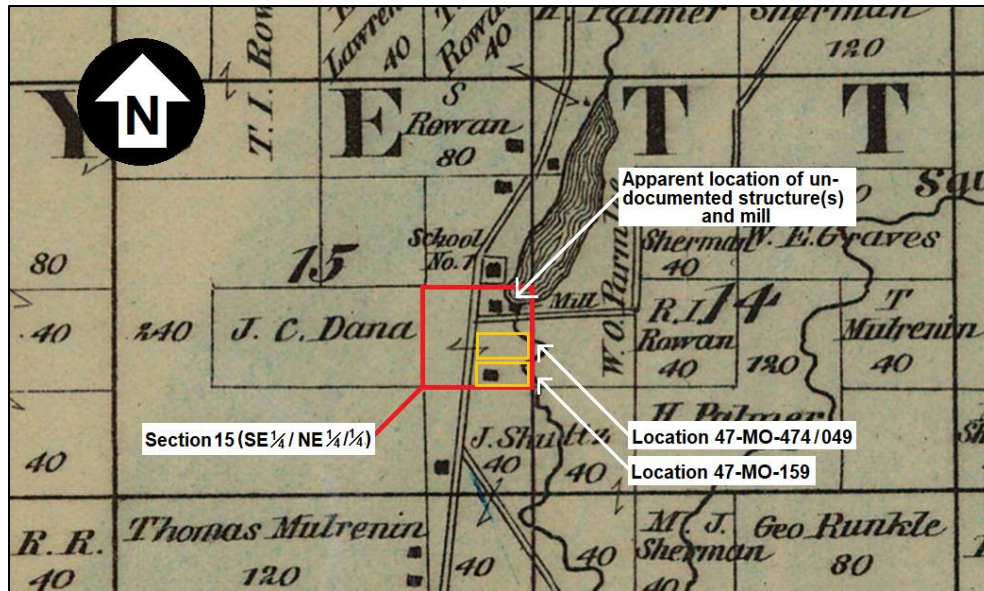
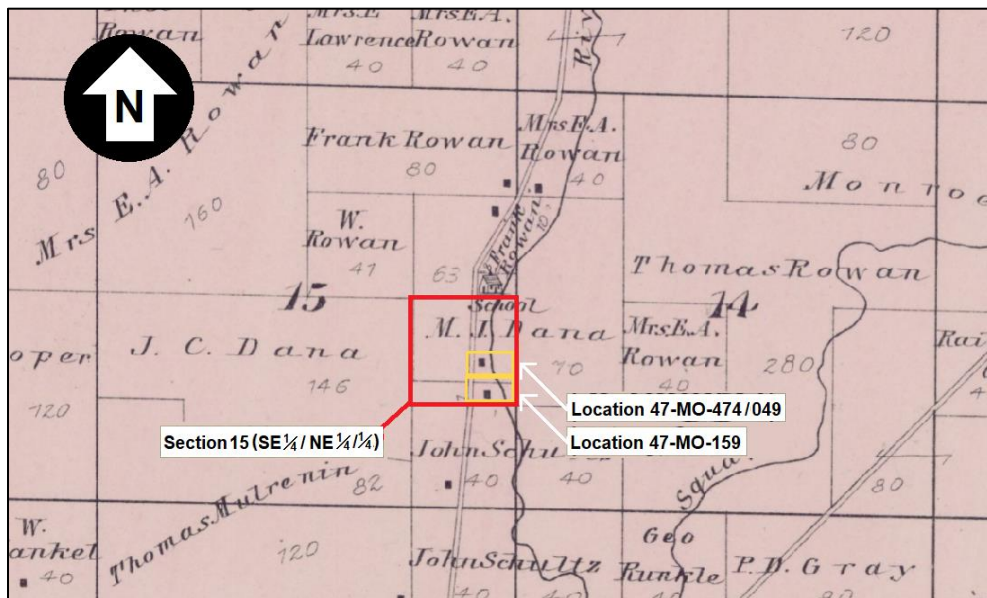


Figure 87. The 1897 plat map no longer shows the structure and mill depicted in the 1877 map but does show a structure or farmstead immediately to the south. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain.)



3.1.14 Tract 51, Lafayette Township

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts a structure associated with tract 51, section 23 (SW 1/4 / NW 1/4 - 1/4), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 19; Figure 88). The map does not indicate what kind of structure is being illustrated but shows it situated approximately a half

mile east of Trout Falls and the La Crosse River (Figure 89). The Army Farm Survey did not document any structures associated with tract 51.

Table 19. Location of tract 51.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
23	SE	NW	Hattie M. Murphy

Figure 88. Location of Lafayette Township, section 23, southeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

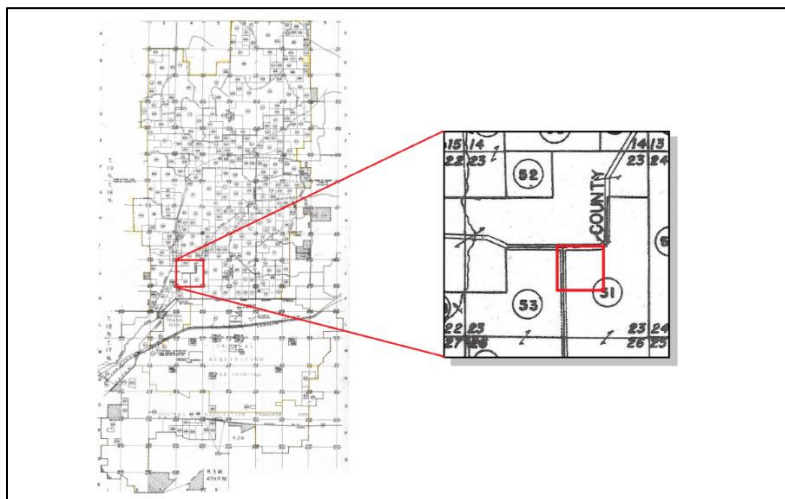
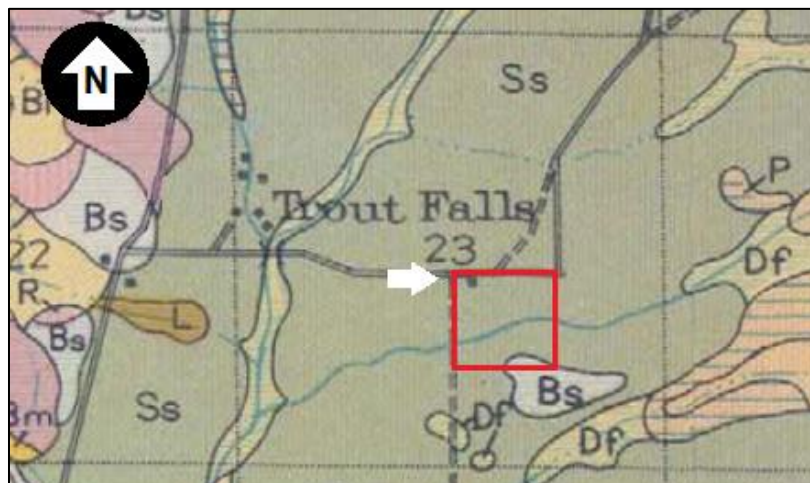


Figure 89. A structure in section 23 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 USDA soil map. (Image from USDA. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



3.1.15 Tract 58, Lafayette Township

Several sources depict a structure or farmstead in tract 58, section 25 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ / SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), beginning with the 1897 plat map (Table 20; Figure 90). This source documents a structural node on the southwest side of a parcel owned by D. E. Wells. The 1903 map shows a structure or farmstead in the same location under the ownership of M. Spears. The location of the site remains consistent in the 1915 and 1924 plat maps, with R. B. McCoy depicted as the property owner in both sources (Figure 91). The Army Farm Survey did not document any structures associated with tract 58.

Table 20. Location of tract 58.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
25	NW	SW	Douglas D. McCoy

Figure 90. Location of Lafayette Township, section 25, northwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

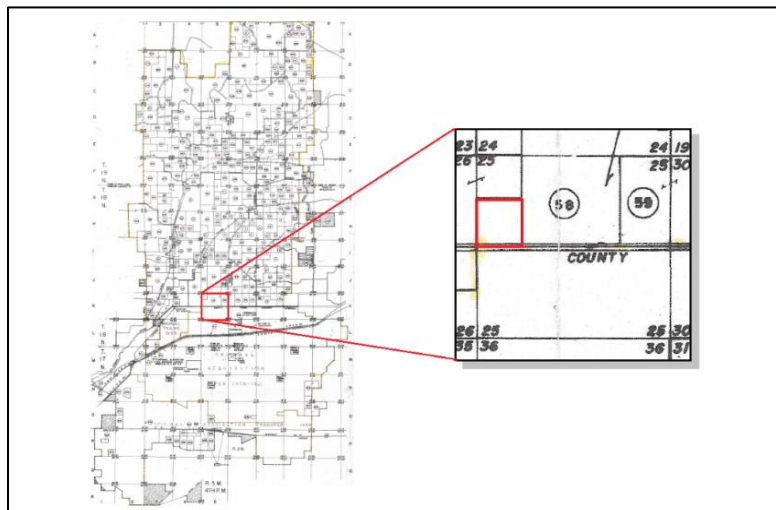
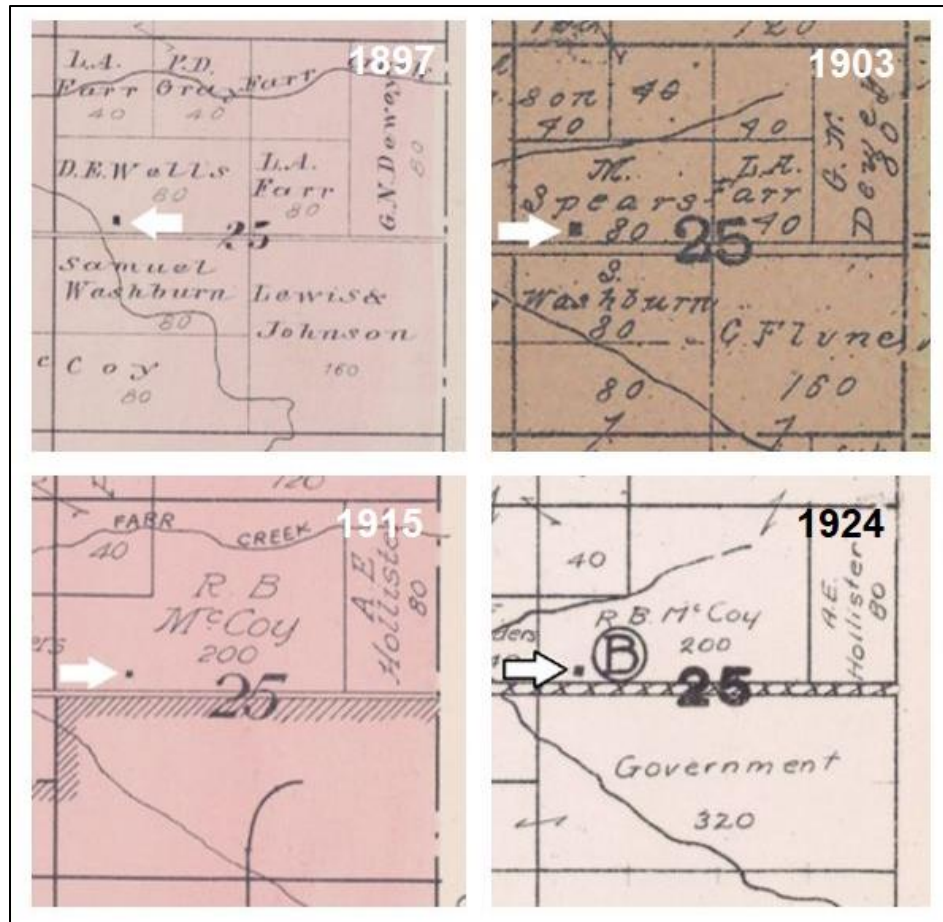


Figure 91. A structure or farmstead in section 25 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1897, 1903, 1915, and 1924 plat maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.16 Tract 60, Greenfield Township (Impact Zone)

Two sources depict a structure or farmstead in tract 60, section 18 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 21; Figure 92). The 1915 plat map depicts a structure or farmstead in the northwest portion of a parcel owned by Lewis Erickson. On this map, the feature appears to be approximately a half mile distant from any county roads. The next map to depict a structural feature in this vicinity is the 1939 land cover map, which records it as an occupied residence. This map shows the site in closer proximity to an unimproved dirt road and situated near a stump pasture and cleared crop land (Figure 93). No ownership information is provided.

Table 21. Location of tract 60.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
18	NW	NW	Myrtle M. Shaw et al.

Figure 92. Location of Greenfield Township, section 18, northwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

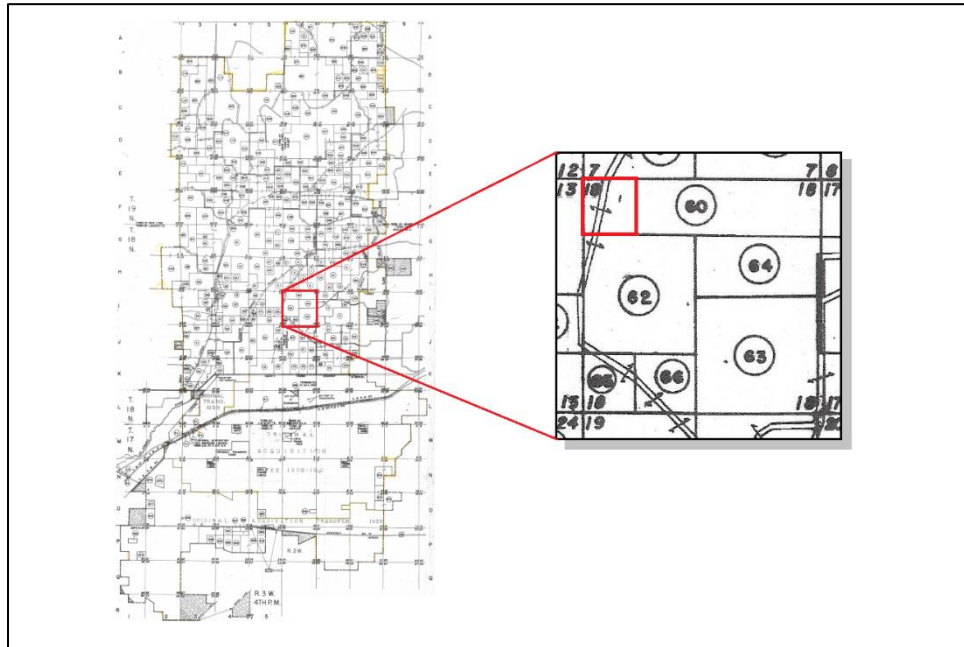
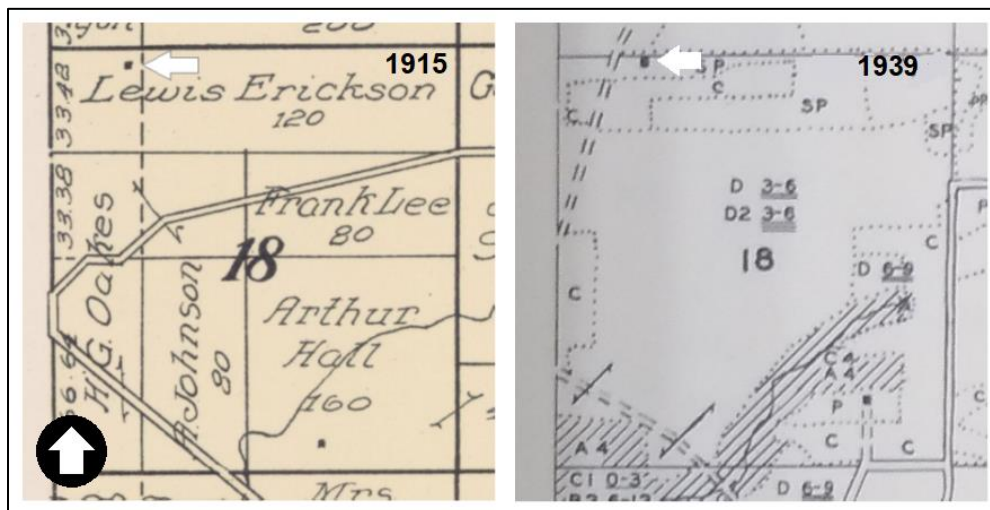
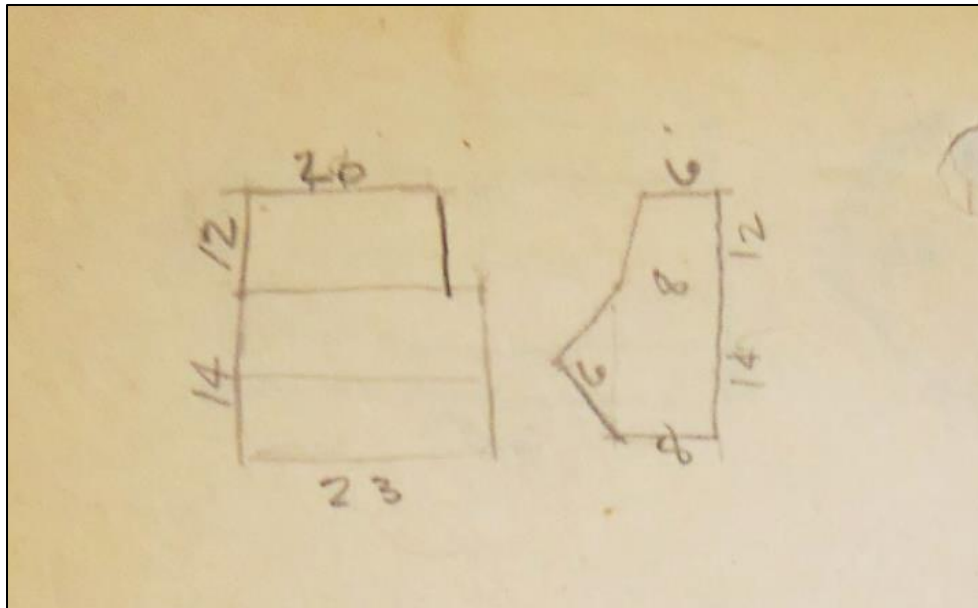


Figure 93. A structure or farmstead in section 18 (NW¼/NW¼-¼) as represented on the 1915 plat map. An occupied residence on the 1939 land cover map. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index documents six structures associated with tract 60: a farmhouse, barn, chicken house, silo, well house, and poultry house. According to the index, the farmhouse and barn remained standing on the site, the chicken house and silo had been demolished, and the well house and poultry house were no longer on the site.²²¹ The farmhouse (Survey no. 19-A) consisted of a 14 × 23 ft main block topped with a gable roof and a 12 × 26 ft rear block with a shed roof (Figure 94).²²² The nearby barn (19-B) was a 22 × 30 ft structure topped with a gambrel roof (Figure 95). The house and barn were of log construction, but both buildings were apparently in poor condition when the Army Farm Survey index was compiled. When the government acquired the parcel, the house had an appraised value of \$350.00, and the barn was assessed at \$100.00. By 1946, these buildings had an estimated salvage value of \$6.00 and \$17.00, respectively.²²³

Figure 94. Sketch of the log farmhouse (19-A) in tract 60. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

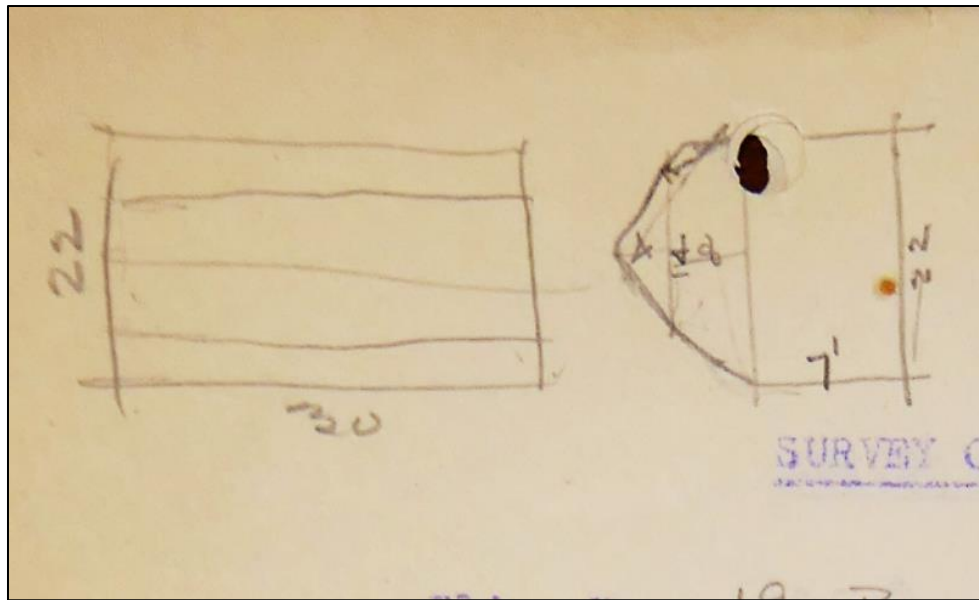


221. Fort McCoy Farm Survey index, 7.

222. Fort McCoy Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

223. Fort McCoy Farm Survey index, 7.

Figure 95. Sketch of the log barn (19-B) in tract 60. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



3.1.17 Tract 63, Greenfield Township

One source, the 1915 plat map, depicts a structure or farmstead in tract 63, section 18 (SE¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 22; Figure 96). The 1915 plat map shows this feature in the south-central portion of a 160-acre parcel of land owned by Arthur Hall (Figure 97).

Table 22. Location of tract 63.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
18	SE	SW	Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation

Figure 96. Location of Greenfield Township, section 18, southeast quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

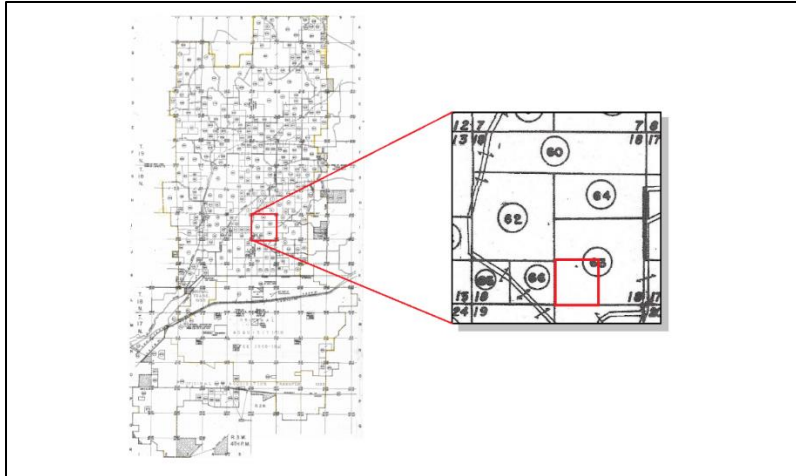
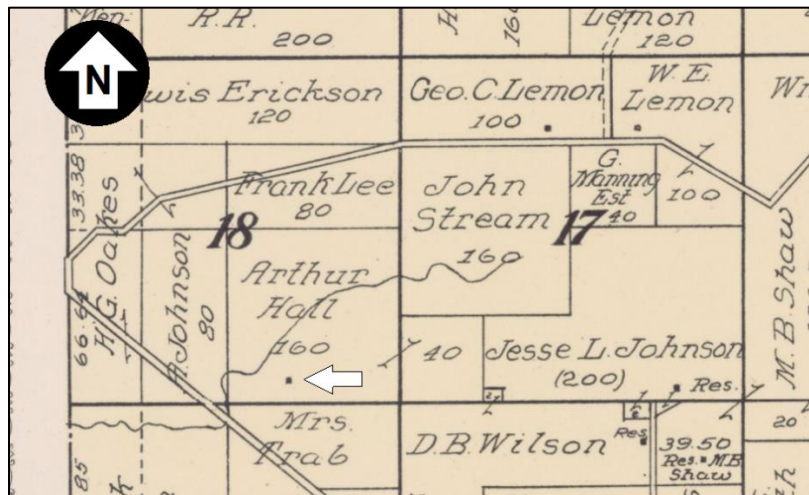


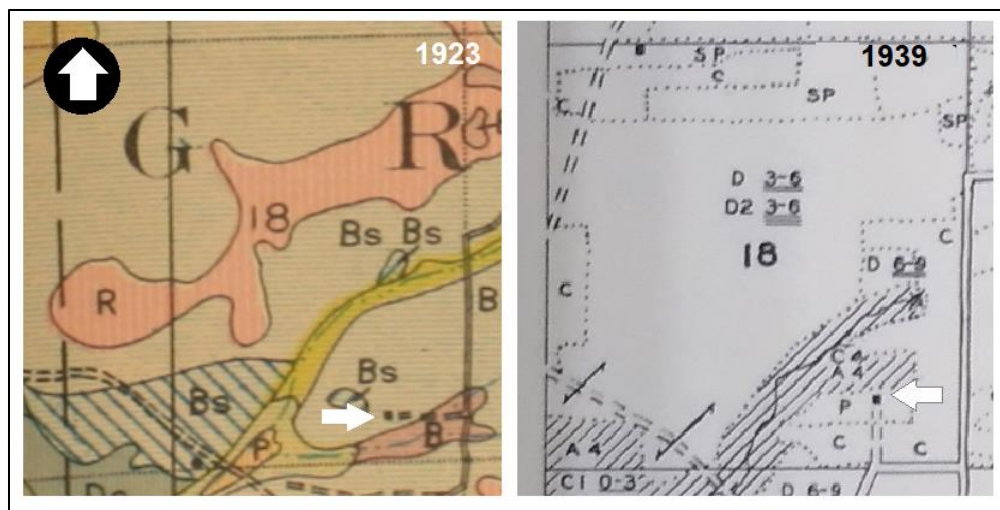
Figure 97. A structure or farmstead in section 18 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1915 plat map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Two other sources, the 1924 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map, show a structure or farmstead in the quarter-quarter section to the east (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18). On both maps, the structure or farmstead is in close proximity to the feature's location on the 1915 plat map, and the 1939 land cover map maintains Arthur Hall's ownership (Figure 98). This quarter-quarter section is associated with an existing site (47MO317), which is covered in Penny (1996) and Sewell (2000, volume III). These reports investigated a depression on this parcel, which was determined to be a modern military-related excavation. The Sewell ROI also acknowledged the presence of the Arthur Hall farmstead, which it stated was

approximately 300 meters (984 ft) southwest of the military excavation. The Sewell report emphasized that the excavated depression was not associated with the historic farmstead. It also stated that the “homestead site itself does not seem to possess much potential for adding information important to understanding the historic period in the region. The site is considered not eligible for the National Register.”²²⁴ The structure or farmstead documented in section 18 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) is likely associated with the Arthur Hall farmstead.

Figure 98. A structure or farmstead in section 18 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1923 USDA map and the 1939 land cover map. (Images from Monroe County Local History Room and Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index records six structures associated with tract 63: a farmhouse, barn, granary, shop, machine shed, and chicken house. Of these features, the house and the barn were partly demolished, and the remaining structures were demolished or only exhibited a floor or foundation.²²⁵

3.1.18 Tract 66, Greenfield Township

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts a potential structure or farmstead in tract 66, section 18 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that is not documented in an existing ROI (Table 23; Figure 99). The 1923 USDA soil map shows this

224. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. III, 153.

225. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, p. 7.

feature in close proximity to an unimproved county road and Lemon Valley Creek (Figure 100).

Table 23. Location of tract 66.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
18	SW	SE	Wallace Rockwell

Figure 99. Location of Greenfield Township, section 18, southwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

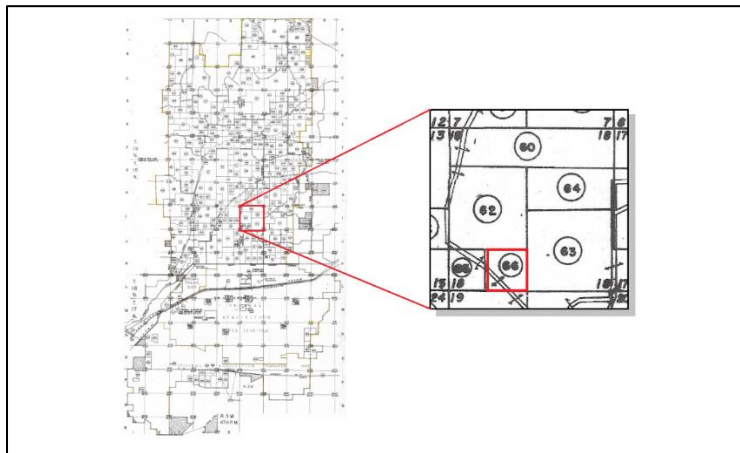
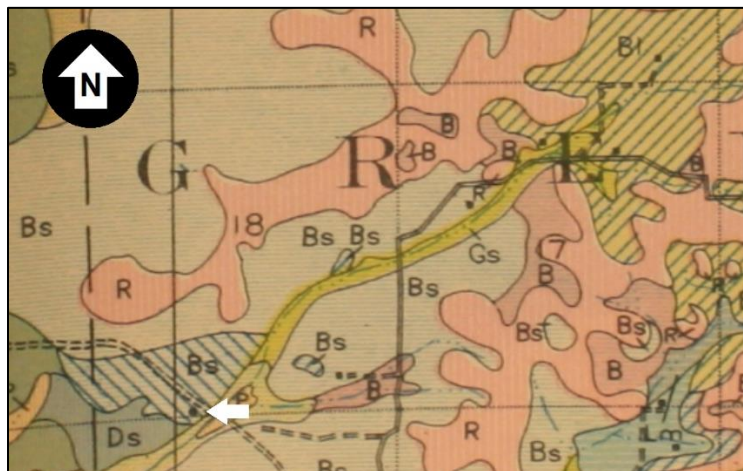


Figure 100. A potential structure or farmstead in section 18 (SW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄) as represented on the 1923 USDA soil map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index does not document any structures associated with tract 66. It is possible that the feature seen in the 1923 USDA

soil map is a misprint, and its position on the lower boundary of section 18 might indicate that the feature actually belongs in section 19 to the south. However, no other maps show a structural feature in this vicinity of section 19. Further investigation is needed to determine if the feature seen on the 1923 USDA soil map corresponds to a structural feature or is simply a misprint.

3.1.19 Tract 81, Greenfield Township

One source, the 1915 plat map, shows a residence on tract 81, section 20 (NE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄), that is not documented in any existing ROI (Table 24; Figure 101). The 1915 plat map shows this feature in the east-central portion of this quarter-quarter section, on the west side of a nearby county road (Figure 102). D. B. Wilson is documented as the parcel owner on this map. This residence is also in close proximity to other settlements: the M. B. Shaw farmstead (47MO321) is approximately a quarter mile to the east, and the Johnson farmstead (47MO320) is approximately a quarter mile to the northeast.²²⁶ It is possible that a structural feature visible in a 1939 aerial photograph corresponds to the residence in section 20 (NE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄) (Figure 103).

Table 24. Location of tract 81.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
20	NE	NW	F. W. Swarthout

226. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. III, 163–170, 171–182.

Figure 101. Location of Greenfield Township, section 20, northeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

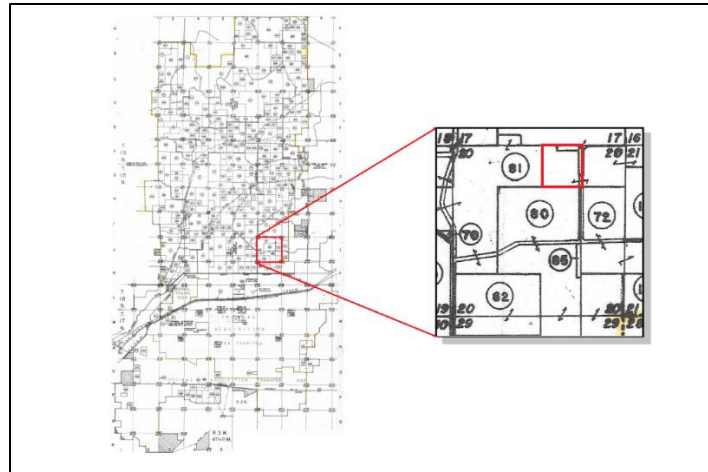


Figure 102. A residence in section 20 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1915 plat map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

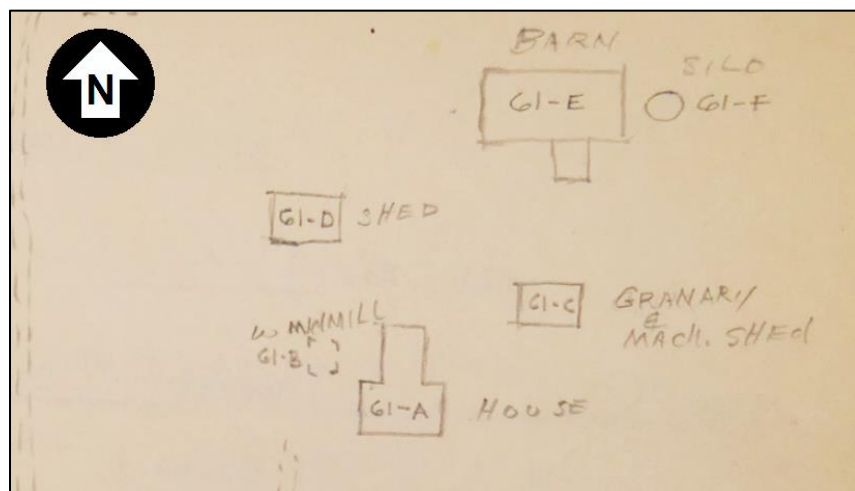


Figure 103. A structural feature visible in section 20 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on a 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey records six structural features associated with tract 81: a wood-frame farmhouse, barn, granary, silo, windmill, and a shed (Figure 104). However, these structures are all associated with the M. B. Shaw farmstead in section 20 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) and have been documented in Sewell 2000, volume III.²²⁷

Figure 104. The arrangement of six structures on the nearby M. B. Shaw farmstead. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



227. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. III, 171-182.

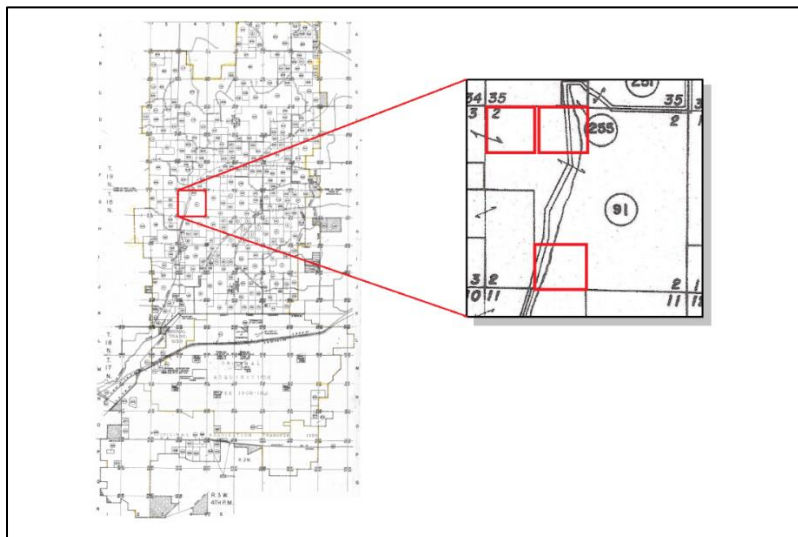
3.1.20 Tract 91, Lafayette Township (Impact Zone)

There are three quarter-quarter sections in tract 91 that contain a structure or farmstead that may not be documented in an existing ROI: section 2 (NW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄), section 2 (NW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄), and section 2 (SW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄) (Table 25; Figure 105). All of these quarter-quarter sections are situated within the impact zone.

Table 25. Location of tract 91.

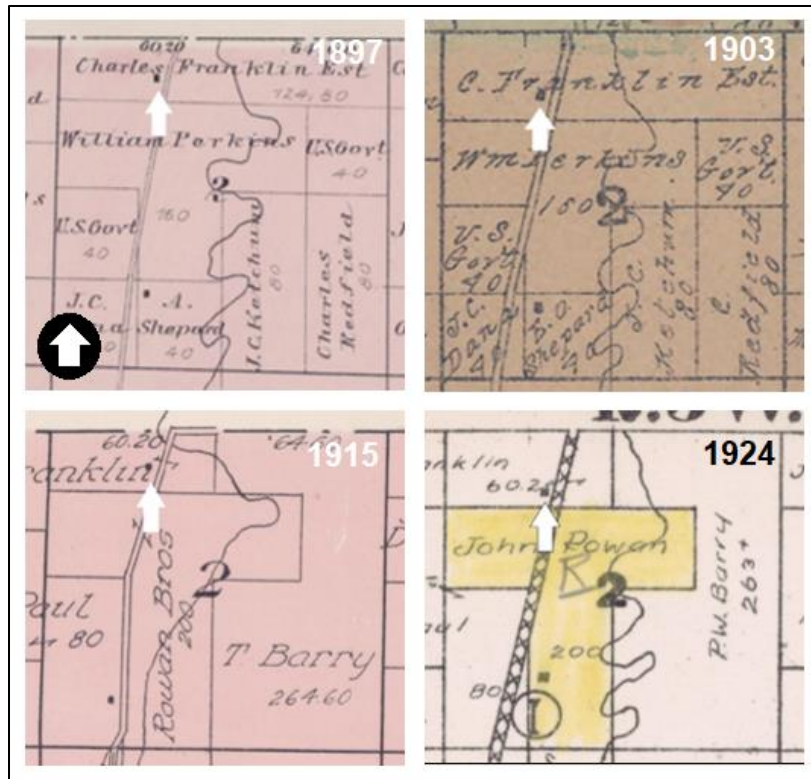
Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
2	NW	NE	Charles W. Showen et ux.
2	NW	NW	Charles W. Showen et ux.
2	SW	SE	Charles W. Showen et ux.

Figure 105. Location of Lafayette Township, section 2, northwest quarter section, northwest and northeast quarter-quarter sections; and southwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



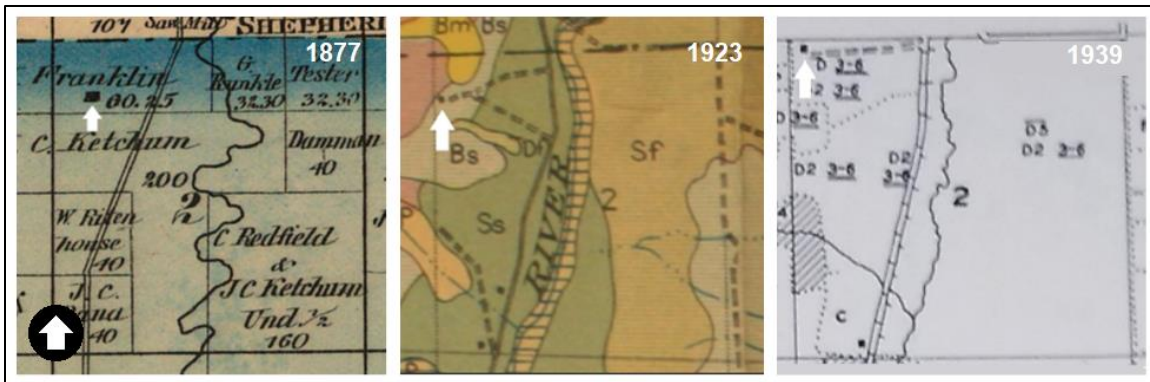
Four sources show a structure or farmstead in section 2 (NW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄): the 1897 plat map, 1903 plat map, 1915 plat map, and 1924 plat map. All of these sources depict this feature near the west side of a county road that parallels the La Crosse River and record the parcel as a Franklin family holding. The 1897 plat map and 1903 plat map document Charles M. Franklin and his estate as the landowner, and the 1915 and 1924 map state that the property belonged to Daniel Franklin (Figure 106).

Figure 106. A structure or farmstead in section 2 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1897, 1903, 1915, and 1924 plat maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



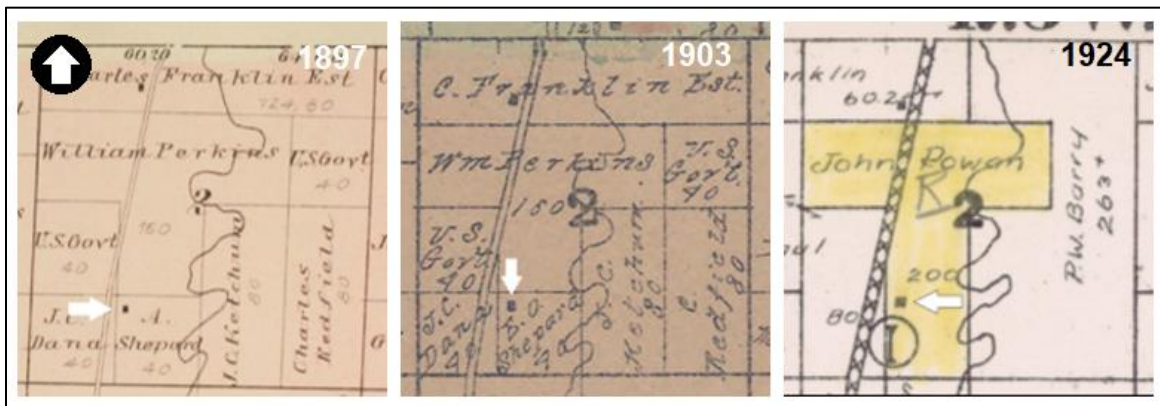
Three sources show a structure or farmstead in tract 91, section 2 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$): the 1877 county atlas, 1923 USDA soil map, and 1939 land cover map. The structural feature seen in the 1877 county atlas is slightly to the west of the structure or farmstead mentioned above in section 2 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) and is in a parcel owned by C. M. Franklin. Therefore, it is possible that it is associated with the same structure or farmstead (Figure 107). Over four decades later, a structure or farmstead appears again in section 2 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), as seen on the 1923 USDA soil map but in a different part of the quarter-quarter section. This source places the structural feature on the extreme western edge of section 2. The feature is situated slightly to the north when it appears again on the 1939 land cover map (Figure 107). Neither the 1923 USDA soil map nor the 1939 land cover map document parcel ownership.

Figure 107. A structure or farmstead in section 2 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1877, 1923, and 1939 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Three sources show a structure or farmstead in tract 91, section 2 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$): the 1897 plat map, 1903 plat map, and the 1924 plat map. All of these sources depict this feature near the east side of a county road that parallels the La Crosse River. The parcel was owned by the Shephard family at the turn of the century; the 1897 plat map documents A. Shephard as the landowner, while the 1903 plat map shows it in the possession of E. O. Shephard. By 1924, the parcel was owned by John Rowan (Figure 108).

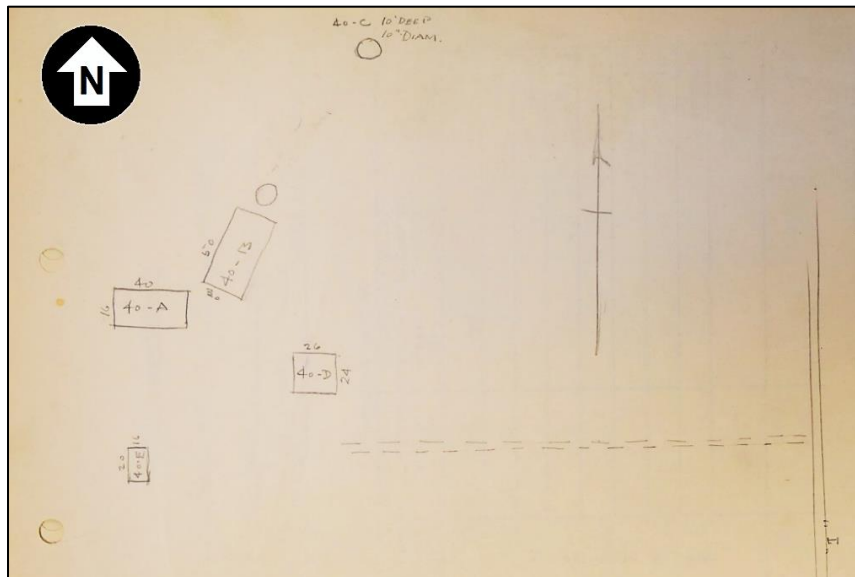
Figure 108. A structure or farmstead in section 2 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1897 plat map. (Images from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey indicates that there were several structures associated with tract 91, all of which were either reduced to their foundation or were no longer on-site. Personnel assigned survey numbers to a cluster of five structures with identifiable foundations: a granary and hen house (Survey No. 40-A); a barn with accompanying silo (40-B); an underground, concrete reservoir (40-C); a farmhouse (40-D); and a garage

(40-E). Surveyors created a sketch showing the arrangement of these features in relation to each other and to nearby County Highway I (Figure 109).²²⁸ Based on this sketch, it is surmised that the site being documented was likely associated with the farmstead in section 2 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ -1/4), seen on the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map. On the sketch, the farmstead is located east of County Highway I at the end of an unimproved road, just as the farmstead is depicted in the 1923 and 1939 maps. The arrangement of structures on the Army Farm Survey site sketch also matches those seen in a 1939 aerial photograph, where the barn, silo, granary, house, and garage are clearly seen (Figure 110). From a hazard perspective, a feature of interest is the concrete reservoir, which had a diameter of 10 ft and a depth of 10 ft.

Figure 109. A farmstead in section 2 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ -1/4) as represented in an Army Farm Survey site sketch. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



228. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 110. A farmstead in section 2 (NW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄) as seen in 1939 aerial imagery. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index indicates that there were nine other structures once associated with tract 91, but they were documented as “not on-site.”²²⁹ These consisted of a house, woodshed, store house, corn crib, machine shed, brooder house, chicken feed shed, windmill, and a wind tower with a charger.²³⁰ No record is made of these features in the specification sheets. They may correspond to the farmstead located in section 2 (SW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄) as seen in the 1897, 1903, and 1924 plat maps; however, no structural features are visible in this vicinity in the 1939 aerial imagery (Figure 111).

229. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, p. 8.

230. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, p. 8.

Figure 111. The vicinity of a potential former farmstead site in section 2 (SW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄) as seen in 1939 aerial imagery. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.21 Tract 92, Lafayette Township (Impact Zone)

Three sources show structures or farmsteads in tract 92, section 2 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄), that are not documented in existing ROIs: the 1915 plat map, 1923 USDA soil map, and 1939 land cover map (Table 26; Figure 112). On the 1915 plat map, a structure or farmstead is depicted to the west of a north–south county road that parallels the La Crosse River. J. Paul is recorded as the parcel owner on this source (Figure 113). On the 1923 USDA soil map, two structural features are shown in close proximity to the county road (Figure 113). Only one occupied residence is depicted on the 1939 land cover map, and it is situated within an area of cleared cropland near the southern boundary of section 2 (Figure 113). Neither the 1923 map nor the 1939 map document parcel ownership.

Table 26. Location of tract 92.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
2	SW	SW	Eliza J. Paul et al.

Figure 112. Location of Lafayette Township, section 2, southwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

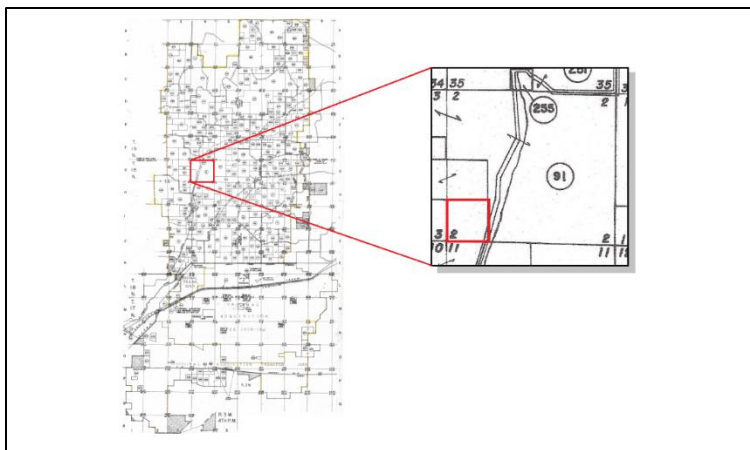
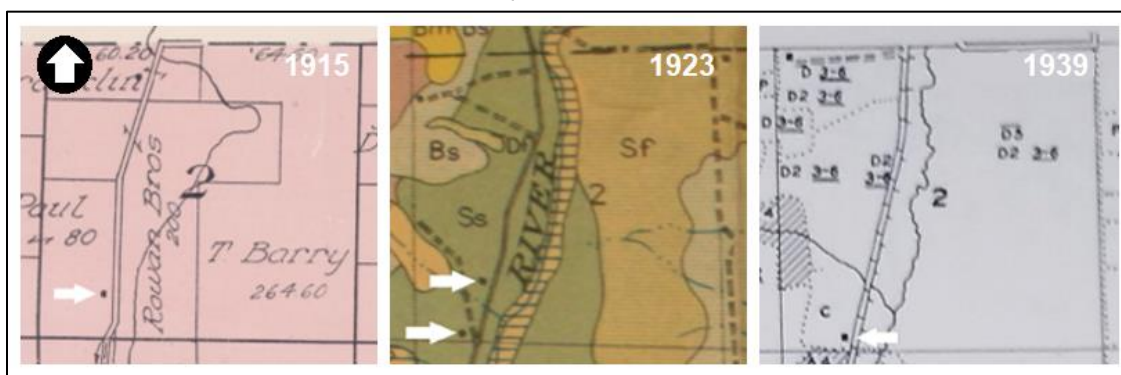


Figure 113. Structures or farmsteads in section 2 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1915, 1923, and 1939 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index documents several structures associated with tract 92. Five structures were recorded as “on-site” and given survey numbers, while another five were recorded as “not on-site.”²³¹ All five of the “on-site” structures were demolished or reduced to their foundation. The site contained a farmhouse with a main block measuring 23 × 31 ft (Survey No. 35–A), a 27 × 45 ft barn (35–B), an 8 × 8 ft milk house (35–C), a 14 × 17 ft hen house (35–D), and a 15 × 17 ft garage.²³² A site sketch depicts the arrangement of these five structures in relation to each other and the surrounding environment. According to this sketch, the site was located to the west of County Highway I (Figure 114). Based on the arrangement of buildings in the sketch, this site appears to match a

231. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 9.

232. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

farmstead visible in a 1939 aerial photograph, which is located near the southern boundary of section 2 (Figure 115). Given this correspondence, the site examined by Army surveyors is likely associated with the occupied residence seen in the 1939 land cover map.

Figure 114. An Army Survey site sketch of a farmstead in section 2 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

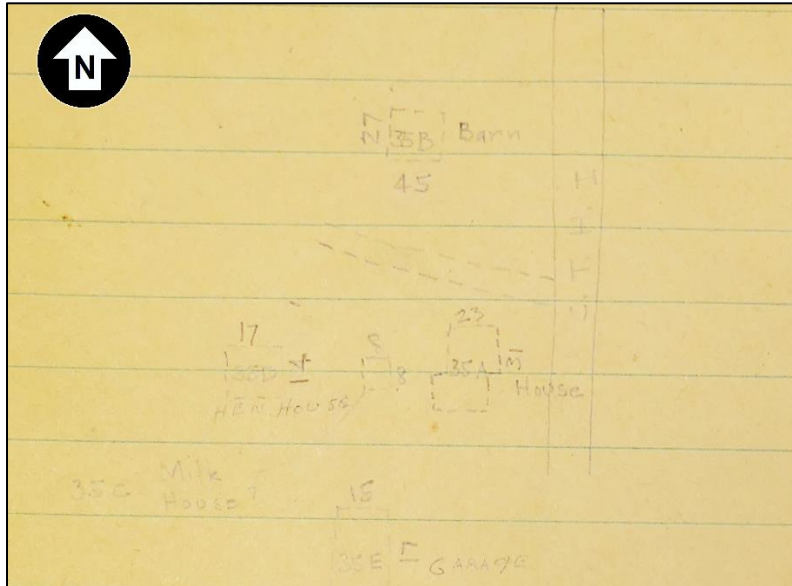


Figure 115. An Army Survey site sketch of a farmstead in section 2 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The 1939 aerial photograph appears to show more structures at the farmstead than were documented during the Army Survey site visit. Additional structures in the photograph may correspond to the five features that were

documented as “not on-site.”²³³ These removed structures included a granary, corn crib, brooder house, woodshed, and a well with a windmill.²³⁴

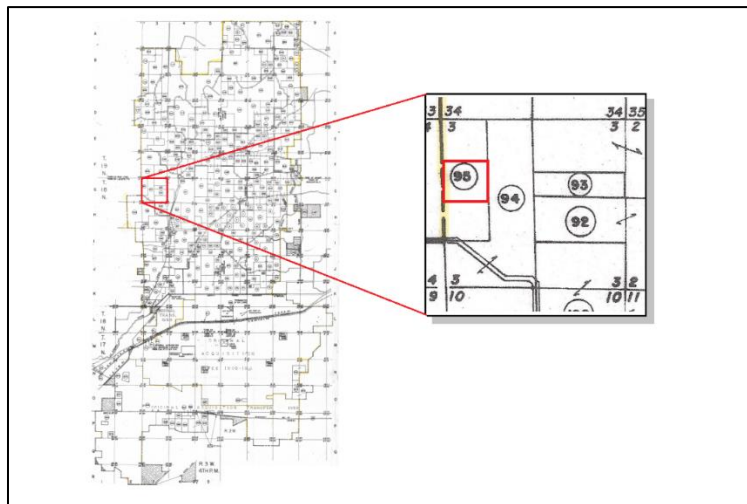
3.1.22 Tract 95, Lafayette Township

Three sources, the 1897, 1903, and 1924 plat maps, show a structure or farmstead in tract 95, section 3 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 27; Figure 116). On the 1897 map, the feature is located in the northern portion of the quarter-quarter section, on a parcel of land owned by A. J. Jeffers. Parcel ownership remains the same on the 1903 map, but the location of the structure or farmstead has been transposed slightly to the southeast. On the 1924 plat map, the feature is found on the southwestern side of the quarter-quarter section on a parcel owned by “John Rudkins [sic]” (Figure 117).

Table 27. Location of tract 95.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
2	NW	SW	John Rudkin et ux.

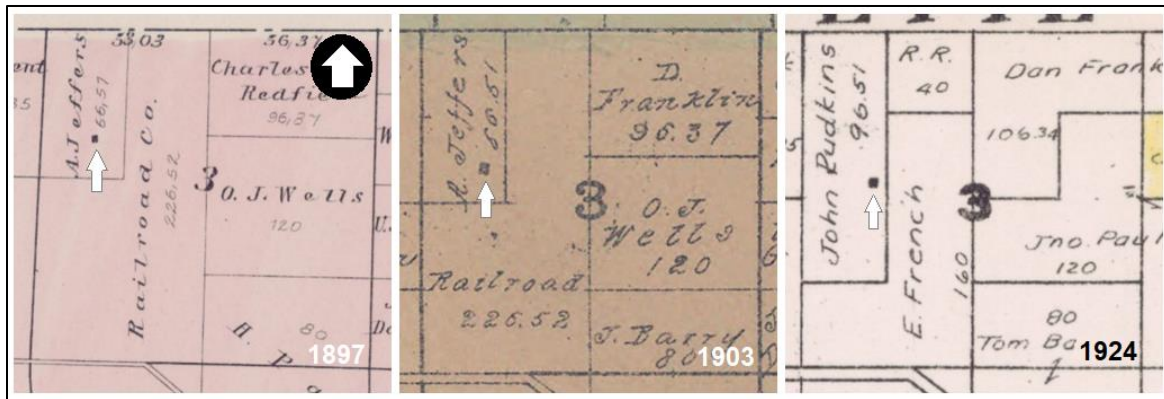
Figure 116. Location of Lafayette Township, section 3, northwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter sections on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



233. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 9.

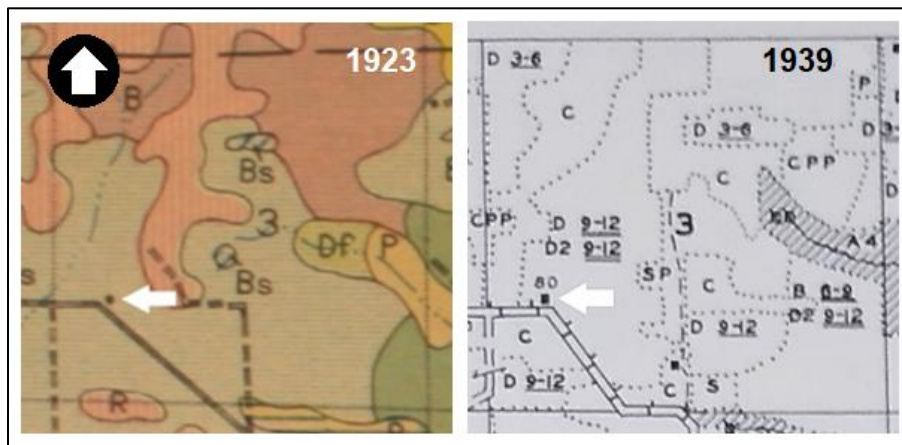
234. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 9.

Figure 117. A structure or farmstead in section 3 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1897, 1903, and 1924 plat maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



In two other sources, the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map, a farmstead is located in the quarter-quarter section to the south (section 3, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) (Figure 118). A farmstead site has been documented for this quarter-quarter section (47Mo324), known as the Jeffers-Rudkin farmstead. According to Sewell (volume III), only two families are known to have inhabited the site. Ayers Jeffers and his family bought the land in 1901 and may have constructed the house and associated farm buildings. John Rudkin bought the farm from Jeffers in 1912 and lived on the site for 30 years until it was purchased by the government.²³⁵

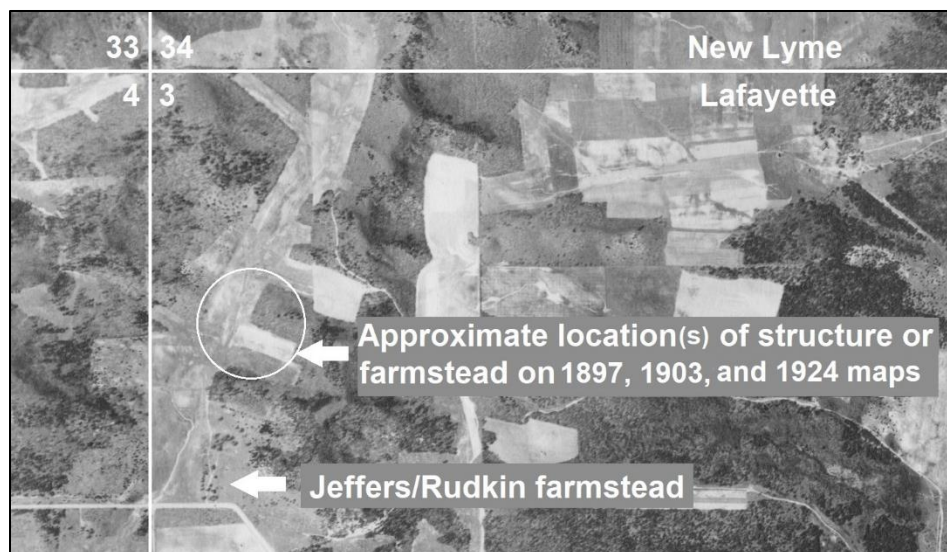
Figure 118. A structure or farmstead in section 3 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map. (Images from Monroe County Local History Room and Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



235. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. III, 275–277.

The farmstead site seen on the 1897, 1903, and 1924 plat maps may be different than the site recorded in 47MO324. An examination of a 1939 aerial photograph does not indicate that there are any structural features in section 3 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) but does show the location of the Jeffers-Rudkin farmstead site 47MO324 (Figure 119). The Army Farm Survey index and site sketch indicate that there were remnants of three structures on-site: the floor of a 24 × 24 ft farmhouse (Survey no. 33-A); the foundation of a 20 × 21 ft chicken house (33-C); and a wood-frame, 4 × 4 ft latrine (33-B) (Figure 120).²³⁶ Based on the Army Farm Survey documentation, there is no indication that there are any significant training hazards in the form of underground reservoirs at this site.²³⁷

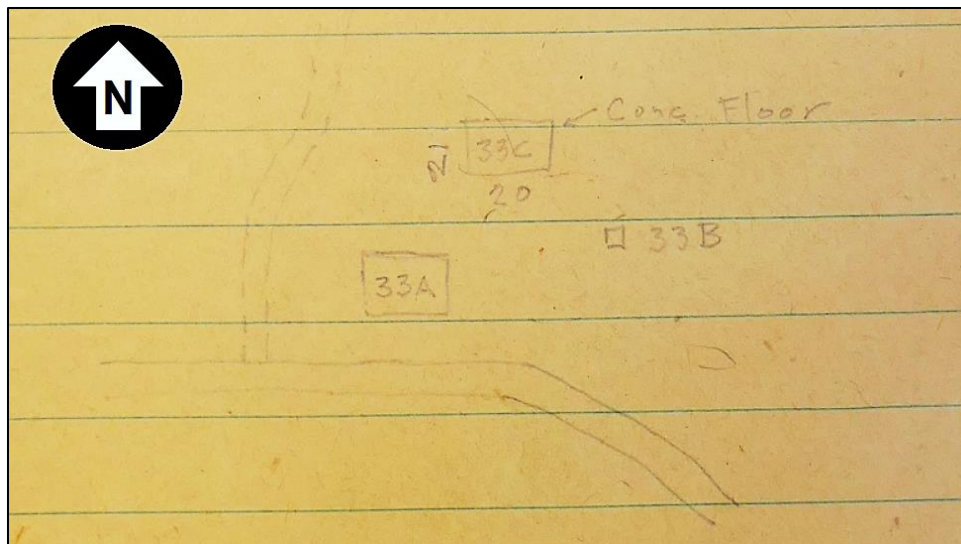
Figure 119. A 1939 aerial photograph does not show any structural features in section 3 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



236. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 9.

237. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 9; Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 120. Site sketch of the Jeffers-Rudkin farmstead. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



3.1.23 Tract 100, Grant Township

Two cartographic sources depict a structure or farmstead in tract 100, section 9 (NE¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI: the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map (Table 28; Figure 121). On the 1923 map, the feature is depicted near the top boundary of section 9 in close proximity to an unimproved road (Figure 122). The 1939 land cover map shows an occupied house in the same location as the structure or farmstead on the 1923 map, situating the house among a small area of cleared crop land (Figure 122). A 1939 aerial photograph also appears to show a small cluster of structures in this vicinity (Figure 123). The Army Farm Survey index does not document any structural features in this quarter-quarter section of tract 100.

Table 28. Location of tract 100.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
9	NE	NE	Monroe County

Figure 121. Location of Grant Township, section 9, northeast quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter sections on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

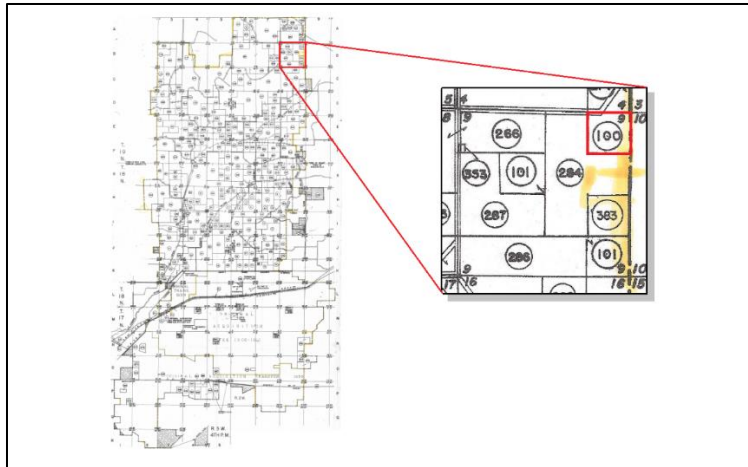


Figure 122. A structure or farmstead in section 9 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map. (Images from Monroe County Local History Room and Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

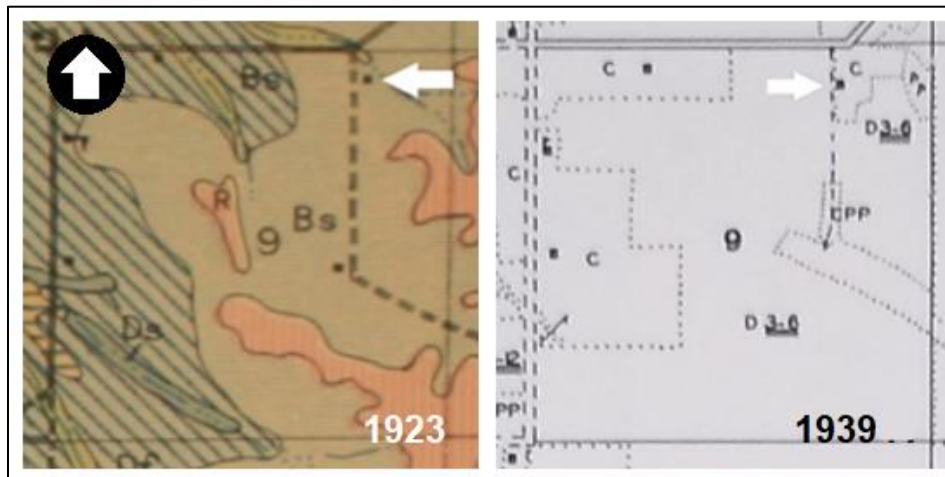


Figure 123. A potential small farmstead is visible in a 1939 aerial photograph.
(Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



3.1.24 Tract 102, Grant Township

Two cartographic sources, the 1915 plat map and 1923 USDA soil map, show a structure or farmstead in tract 102, section 16 (NW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 29; Figure 124). The 1915 map depicts this feature on a 240-acre parcel of land owned by M. J. Ebzery. The 1923 USDA soil map documents the structure or farmstead in the same location as the 1915 map and depicts it to the west of Clear Creek. Parcel ownership is not recorded on the 1923 map (Figure 125). The Army Farm Survey does not document any structural features associated with tract 102. This might indicate that any structures in this vicinity were already removed when the survey occurred. A 1939 aerial photograph does not appear to show any structures in section 16 (NW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄), although a cluster of trees and vegetation near the western boundary of 16 may correspond to the site (Figure 126).

Table 29. Location of tract 102.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
16	NW	NW	Monroe County

Figure 124. Location of Grant Township, section 9, northwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter sections on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

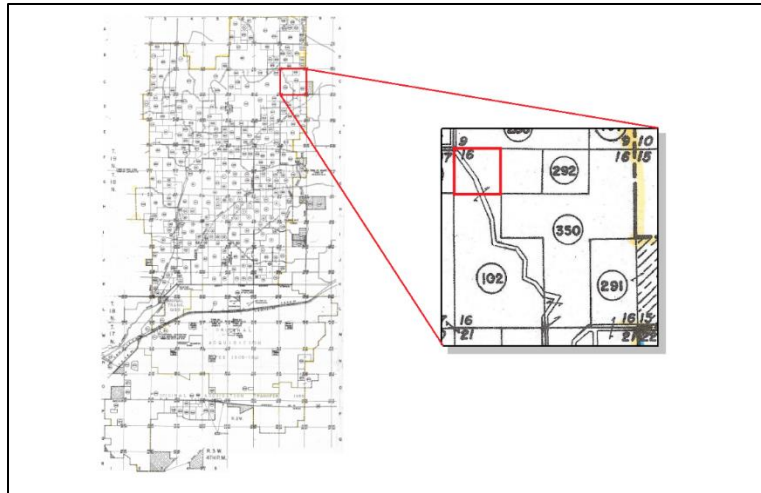


Figure 125. A structure or farmstead in section 16 (NW¼/NW¼-¼) on the 1915 plat map and the 1923 USDA soil map. (Images from Monroe County Local History Room and Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

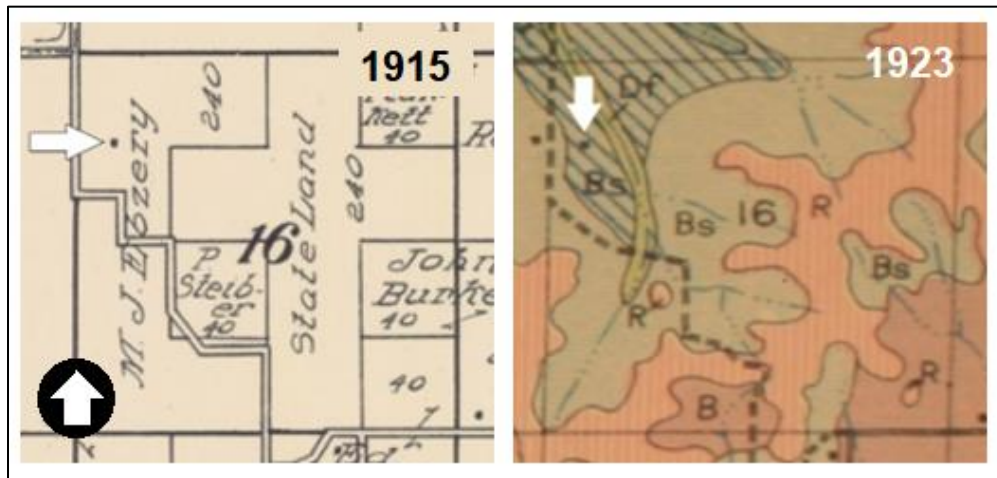


Figure 126. Approximate location of the former structure or farmstead in section 16 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on a 1939 aerial image. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.25 Tract 103, Grant Township

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, shows a structure or farmstead in tract 103, section 21 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 30; Figure 127). In this source, the feature is located in the extreme southwestern corner of the quarter-quarter section, near an unimproved country road. The map provides no ownership information (Figure 128).

Table 30. Location of tract 103.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
21	NW	NW	Monroe County

Figure 127. Location of Grant Township, section 9, northwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter sections on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

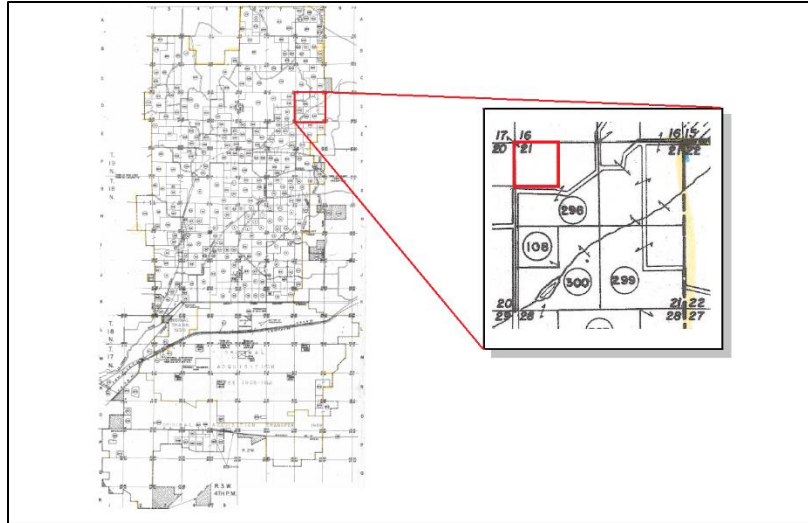
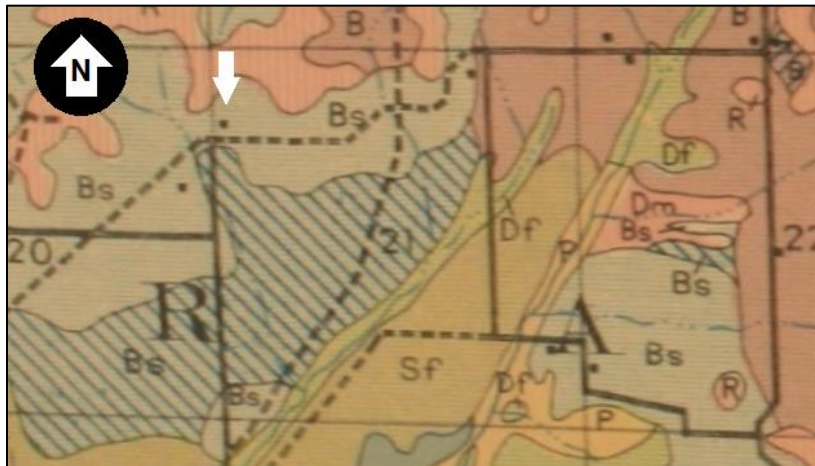
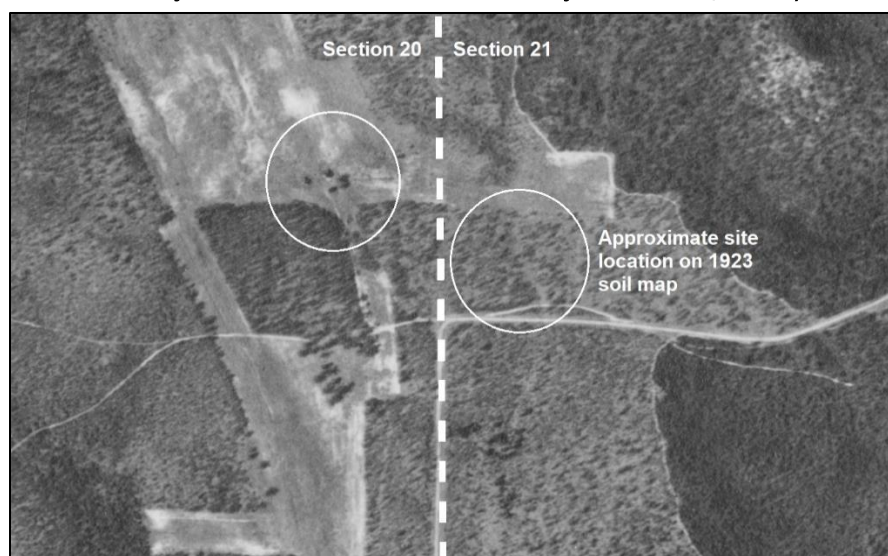


Figure 128. A structure or farmstead in section 21 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 soil map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



On a 1939 aerial image, no structures are visible at the location of the site seen on the 1923 soil map. However, a cluster of structures in section 20, immediately to the west, appear to form a small farmstead (Figure 129). Given how close the farmstead is to the section boundary, it is possible that a cartographic error on the 1923 soil map situated this site in section 21 rather than section 20.

Figure 129. A view of section 20 and section 21 on a 1939 aerial image (NW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄) on the 1923 soil map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.26 Tract 107, Grant Township

Three sources depict a structure or farmstead in three quarter-quarter sections of tract 107 that have not been documented in an existing ROI (Table 31; Figure 130). Two sources, the 1915 plat map and the 1923 USDA soil map, show a structure or farmstead in section 20 (NW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄). Although the 1915 plat map depicts this feature on a parcel of land owned by D. Heding, it states that the structure or farmstead itself belonged to S. F. Dutton (Figure 131). The 1923 soil map depicts the feature in the same location as the 1915 map but does not record ownership (Figure 131).

Table 31. Location of tract 107.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
20	NW	SE	Monroe County
20	SW	SW	Monroe County
20	SW	NW	Monroe County

Figure 130. Location of Grant Township, section 20, northwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section; southwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section; and southwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

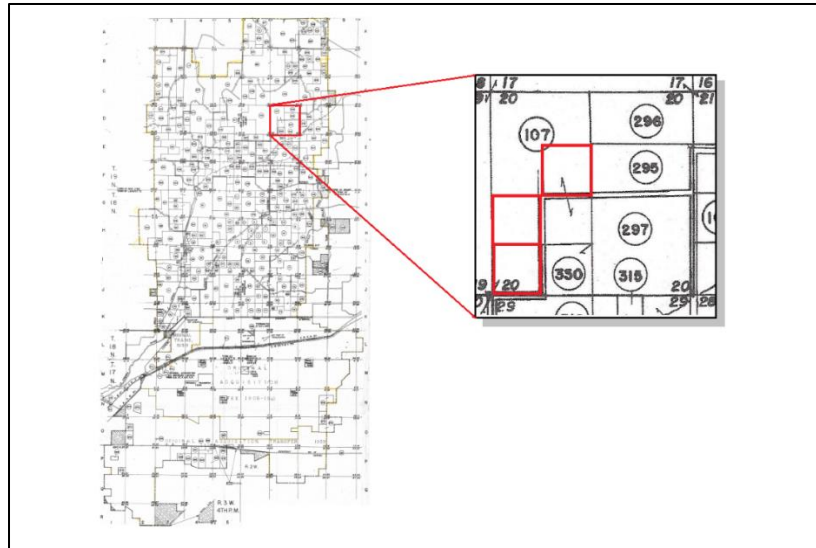
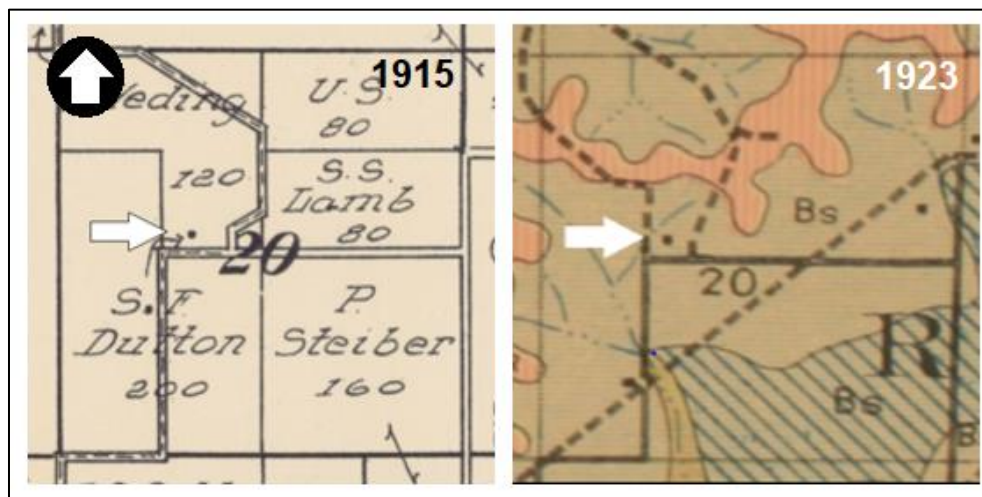
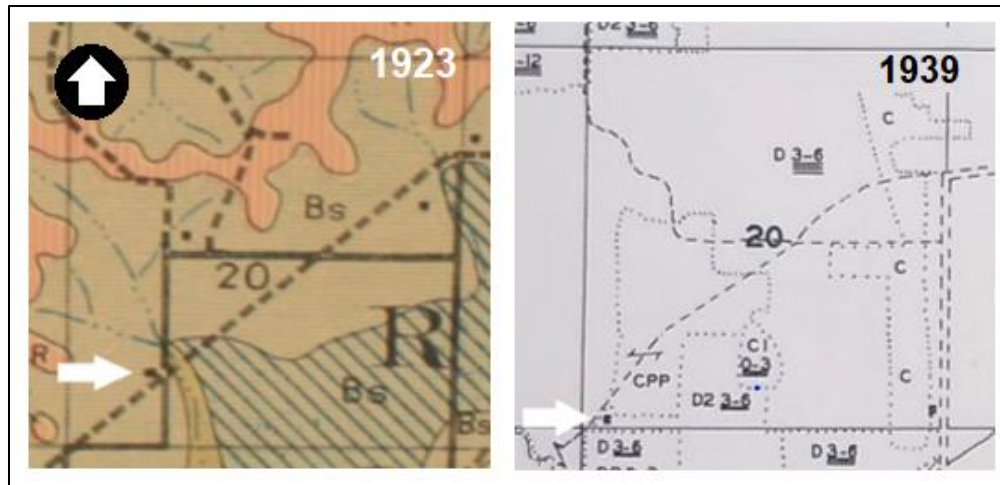


Figure 131. A structure or farmstead in section 20 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1915 plat map and the 1923 USDA soil map. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Two sources, the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map, depict a structure or farmstead in section 20 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). The 1923 soil map depicts this feature near the intersection of two county roads at the northeast corner of the quarter-quarter section (Figure 132). The 1939 land cover map places the structure, which it identifies as an occupied house, near the southwest corner of the quarter-quarter section (Figure 132). Neither map documents ownership information.

Figure 132. A structure or farmstead in section 20 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 USDA soil map. (Images from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



One source, the 1915 plat map, depicts a structure or farmstead in section 20 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) that is not recorded in existing ROIs. This map shows the feature near a county road on a parcel of land owned by S. F. Dutton. As mentioned above, the 1915 plat map indicates that another farmstead or residence approximately a quarter mile to the northeast of this site also belonged to Dutton (Figure 133).

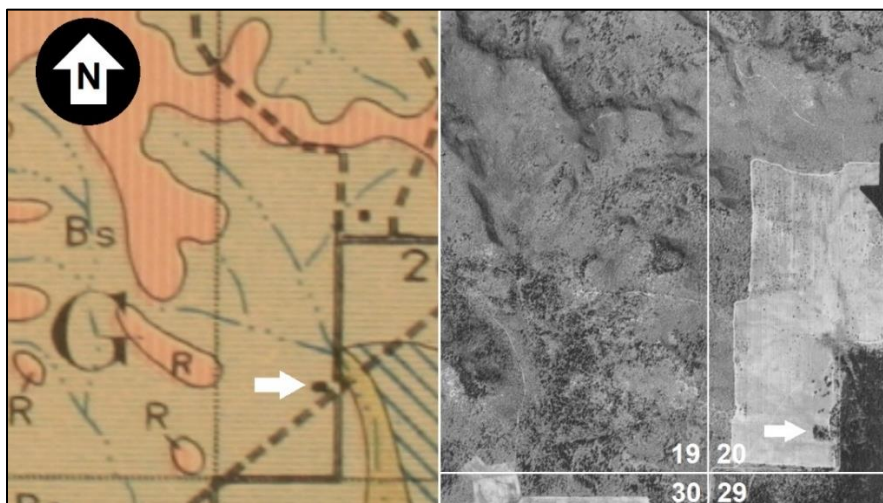
Figure 133. A structure or farmstead in section 20 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1915 plat map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey does not document any structural features associated with tract 107, perhaps indicating that any structures in this vicinity were already removed when the survey occurred. Although an aerial photograph from 1939 does not appear to show evidence of structures on this

tract, a cluster of vegetation within a rectangular parcel may correspond to a former farmstead site depicted in section 20 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄) on the 1923 USDA soil map (Figure 134).

Figure 134. A comparison between the 1923 USDA soil map and an aerial photograph from 1939. (Images from Monroe County Local History Room and Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.27 Tract 117, New Lyme Township

One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts an unoccupied residence in tract 117 that may not be documented in an existing ROI. Located in section 11 (SW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄), the map places the structure in the northwest corner of the quarter-quarter section near an unimproved gravel road (Table 32; Figure 135). No ownership information is provided (Figure 136). The Army Farm Survey does not document any structural features associated with tract 117, perhaps indicating that any structures in this vicinity were already removed when the survey occurred. An aerial photograph from 1939 appears to show a looping driveway associated with this residence or farmstead, although it is difficult to tell if any structural features are extant in the photograph (Figure 137).

Table 32. Location of tract 117.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
11	SW	NW	Monroe County

Figure 135. Location of New Lyme Township, section 11, southwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

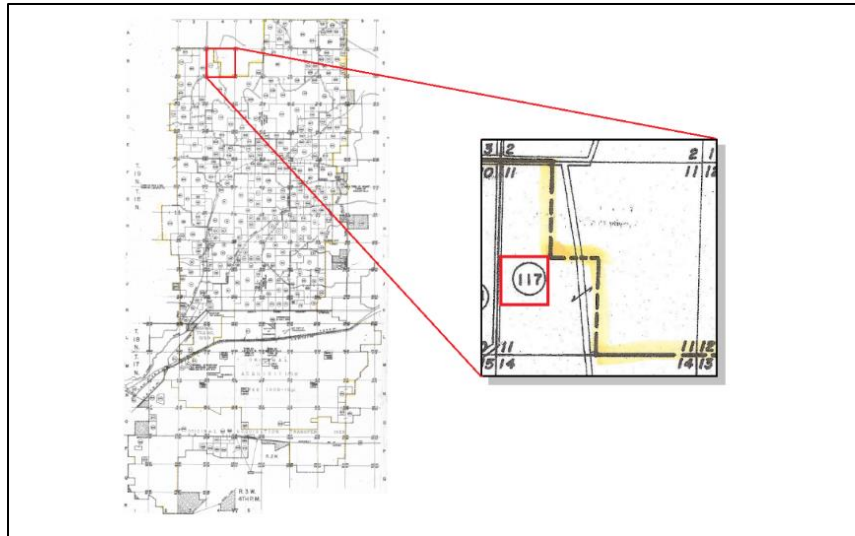


Figure 136. An unoccupied residence in section 11 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

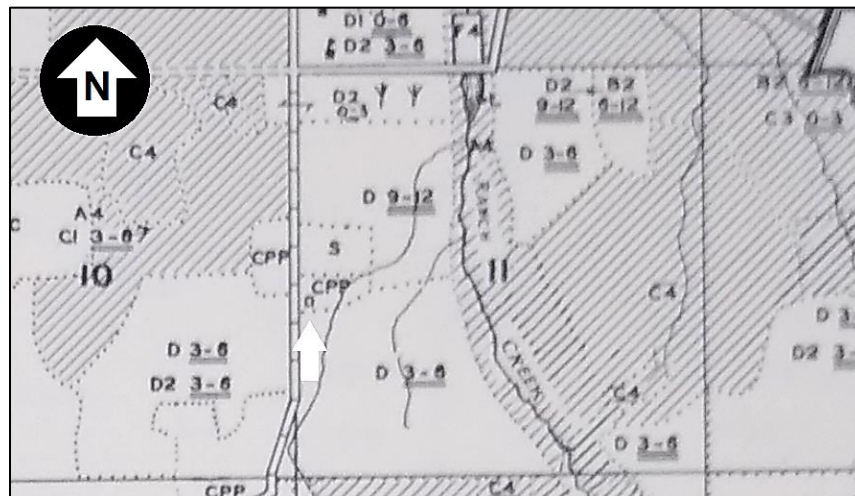


Figure 137. The looping driveway of a former residence or farmstead as seen in a 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.28 Tract 120, Lafayette Township

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts a structure or farmstead in tract 120, section 10 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄), that is not documented in an existing ROI (Table 33; Figure 138). This map places the feature far from any county road. No ownership information is provided on this source (Figure 139). The Army Farm Survey does not document any structural features associated with tract 120, which may suggest that any structures in this vicinity were already removed when the survey occurred. A 1939 aerial photograph of this quarter-quarter section does not appear to show any structures (Figure 140).

Table 33. Location of tract 120.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
10	SW	SW	Clarence T. Rowan et ux.

Figure 138. Location of Lafayette Township, section 10, southwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

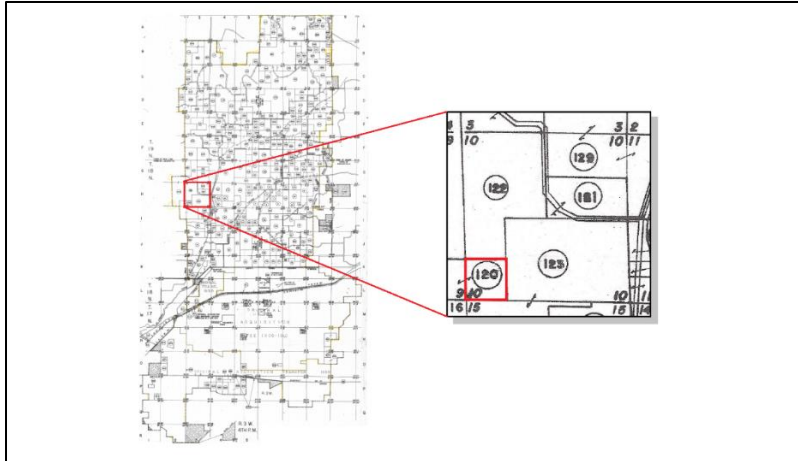


Figure 139. A structure or farmstead in section 10 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 USDA soil map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain.)



Figure 140. This 1939 aerial photograph does not show any structural features in tract 120. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



3.1.29 Tract 121, Lafayette Township (Impact Zone)

Five sources depict a structure or farmstead on tract 121, section 10 (NE¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄), that has not been documented in an existing ROI: the 1897 plat map, 1903 plat map, 1915 plat map, 1923 USDA soil map, and 1924 plat map (Table 34; Figure 141). The 1897 map situates the feature near a diagonal county road on a 320-acre parcel of land owned by the US government (Figure 142). The status of the site's location and ownership does not change in the 1903 map (Figure 142). The 1915 map places the feature in close proximity to a county road, on an 80-acre parcel of land owned by J. O. Nicks (Figure 142). The status of the structure or farmstead remains virtually unchanged in the 1923 USDA soil map and 1924 plat map, with the latter source recording ownership of the site belonging to L. Nicks (Figure 142).

Table 34. Location of tract 121.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
10	NE	SE	Loren H. Nicks

Figure 141. Location of Lafayette Township, section 10, northeast quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

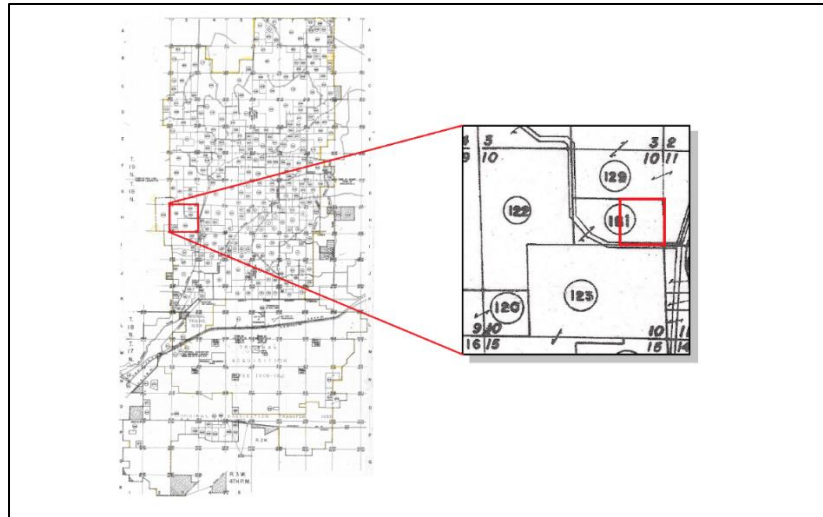
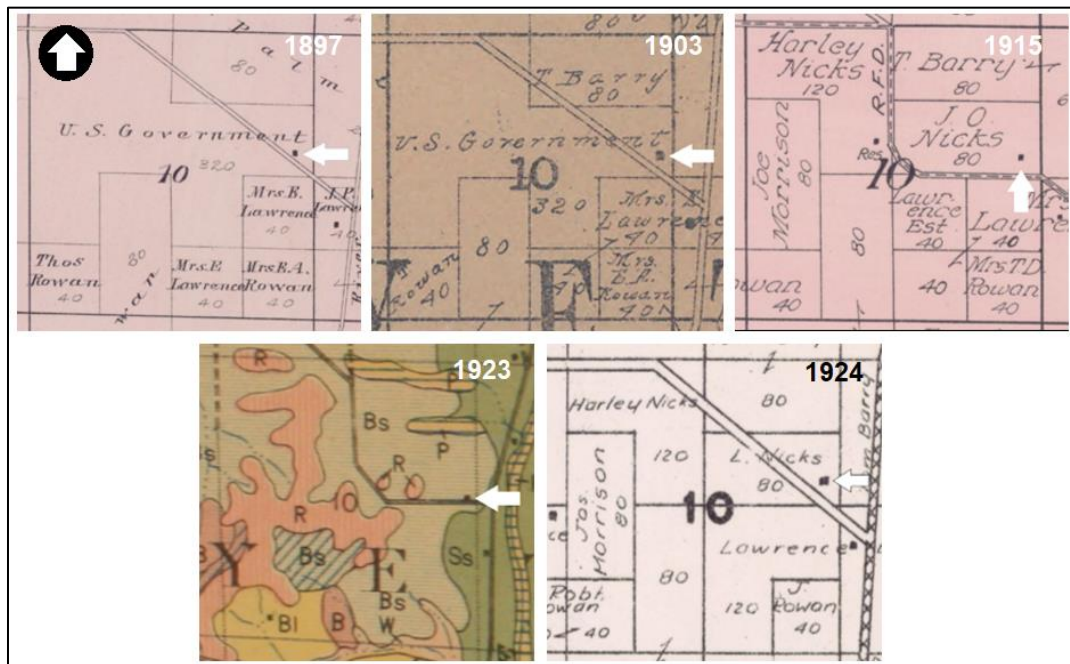


Figure 142. A structure or farmstead in section 10 (NE¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄) as represented on the 1897, 1903, 1915, 1923, and 1924 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey does not document any structural features associated with tract 121, perhaps indicating that any structures in this area were already removed when the survey occurred. A 1939 aerial photograph does not appear to show any structures in the vicinity where the site should be (Figure 143).

Figure 143. This 1939 aerial photograph does not show any structural features in tract 121. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.30 Tract 122, Lafayette Township (Impact Zone)

One source, the 1915 plat map, shows a residence in tract 122, section 10 (NW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 35; Figure 144). This residence is in close proximity to a county road and situated on a parcel of land owned by Harley Nicks (Figure 145).

Table 35. Location of tract 122.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
10	NW	SE	Sidney D. Fay et ux.

Figure 144. Location of Lafayette Township, section 10, northwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

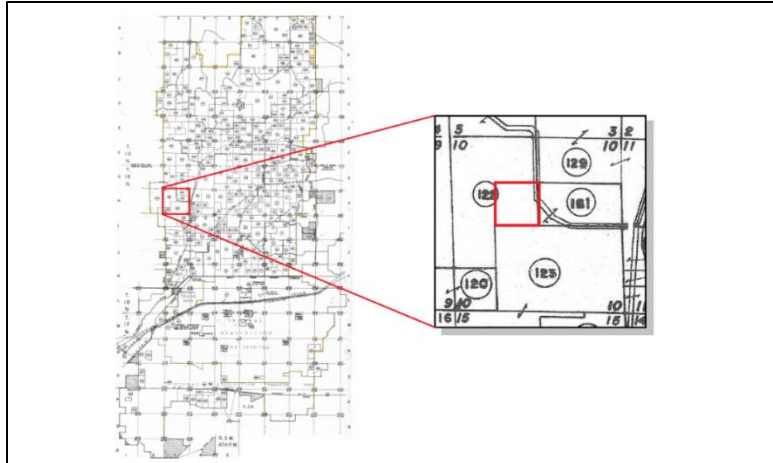
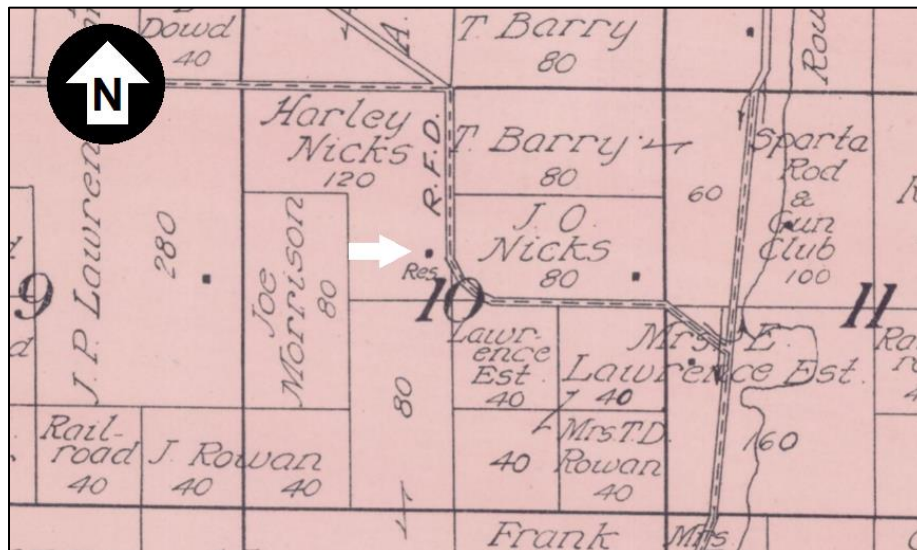


Figure 145. A residence in section 10 (NW¼/SE¼-¼) as represented on a 1915 plat map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey does not document any structural features associated with tract 122, perhaps indicating that the residence was already removed when the survey occurred. A 1939 aerial photograph does not appear to show any structure in the vicinity where the residence should be located, although a rectangular cluster of vegetation may be a remnant of the site (Figure 146).

Figure 146. This 1939 aerial photograph does not show any structural feature in tract 122. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



3.1.31 Tract 124, Lafayette Township (Impact Zone)

Two sources, the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map, depict structures in tract 124, section 15 (NE¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented on an existing ROI (Table 36; Figure 147). On the 1923 soil map, two structures are shown on the west side of a county highway that parallels the La Crosse River (Figure 148). The 1939 land cover map depicts only one structure, an occupied residence, surrounded by an area of stump pasture (Figure 148). Neither map documents ownership.

Table 36. Location of tract 124.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
15	NE	SE	W. T. Jackson

Figure 147. Location of Lafayette Township, section 15, northeast quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

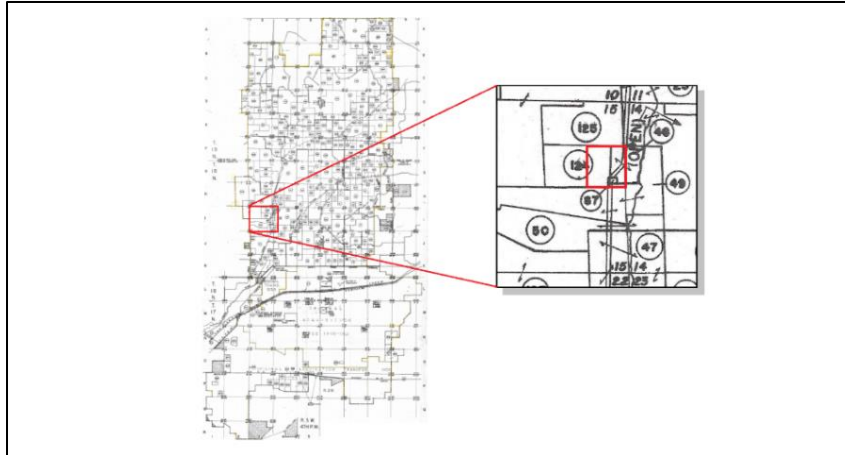
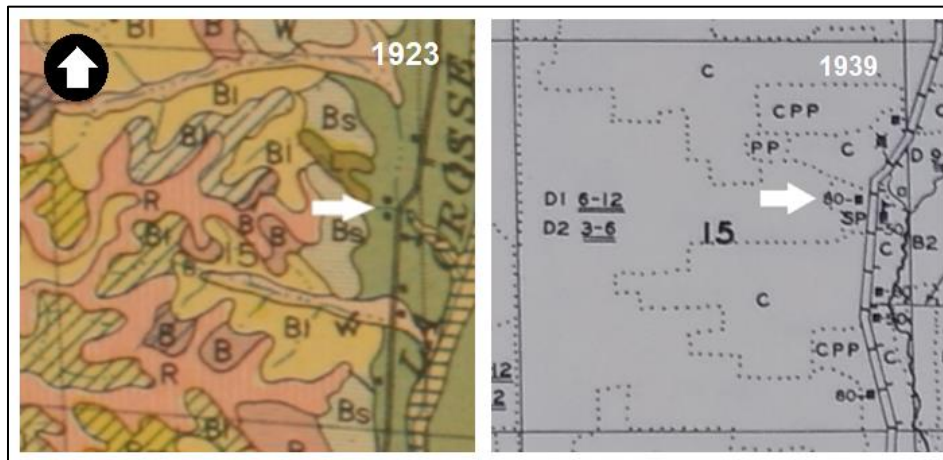


Figure 148. The 1923 USDA soil map depicts two structural features associated with tract 124, while the 1939 land cover map shows an occupied residence. (Images from Monroe County Local History Room and Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

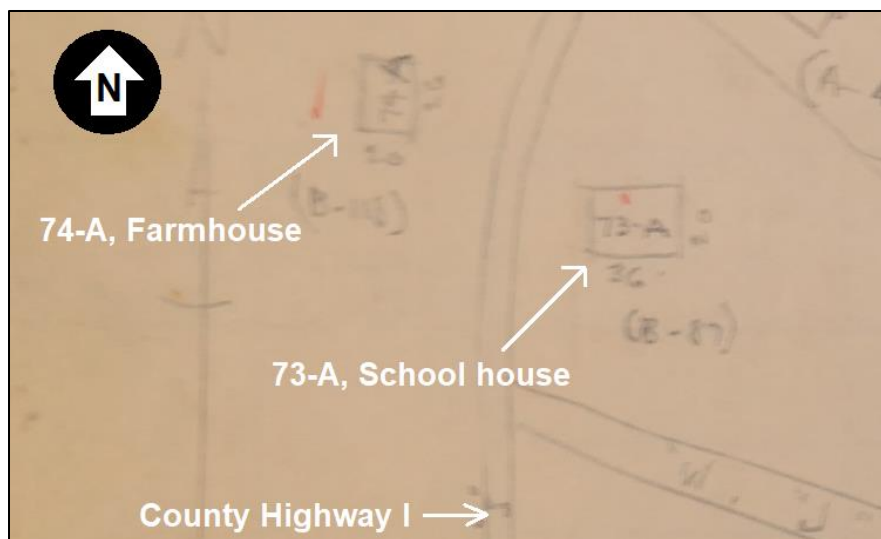


The Army Farm Survey records six structures associated with tract 124. Evidence of only one building, the foundation of a 20 × 26 ft farmhouse (owned by W. T. and Elsie M. Jackson), remained on-site when the index was finalized. The remaining five structures that were no longer on-site included a barn, pump house, crib, chicken house, and garage. When the government purchased the tract, the farmhouse (Survey no. 74-A) had an estimated appraisal value of \$600.00.²³⁸ A site survey sketch depicts the farmhouse on the west side of County Highway I, in close proximity to a

238. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 9.

Lafayette Township schoolhouse (73-A) located on the east side of the highway (Figure 149).²³⁹

Figure 149. An Army Farm Survey site sketch of a farmhouse associated with tract 124, and a nearby schoolhouse in tract 87. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.32 Tract 125, Lafayette Township (Impact Zone)

Six sources depict a structure or farmstead in tract 125, section 15 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI: the 1877 county atlas, 1897 plat map, 1915 plat map, 1923 USDA soil map, 1924 plat map, and 1939 land cover map (Table 37; Figure 150). On the 1877 map, the feature is depicted on the west side of a county road that parallels the La Crosse River. It is associated with an 80-acre parcel of land owned by S. Rowan. The succeeding five cartographic sources depict the structure or farmstead in approximately the same location, and of those maps that record ownership information, all record the parcel as being owned by Frank Rowan (Figure 151).

Table 37. Location of tract 125.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
15	NE	NE	Maggie Rowan

239. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 150. Location of Lafayette Township, section 15, northeast quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

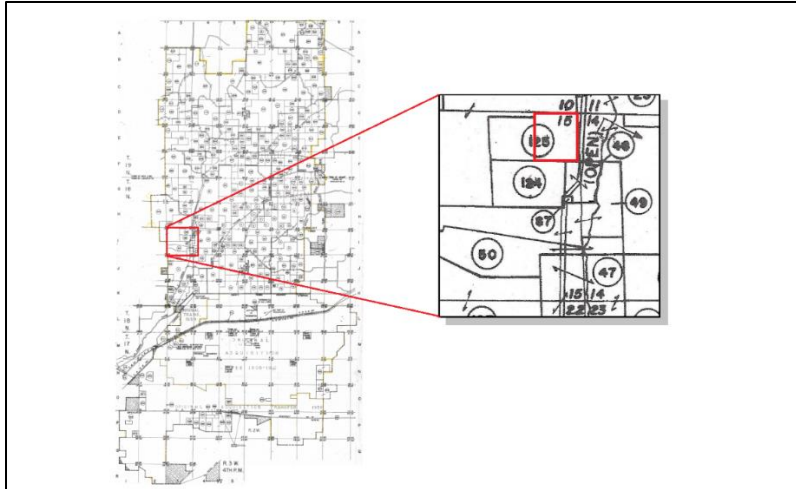
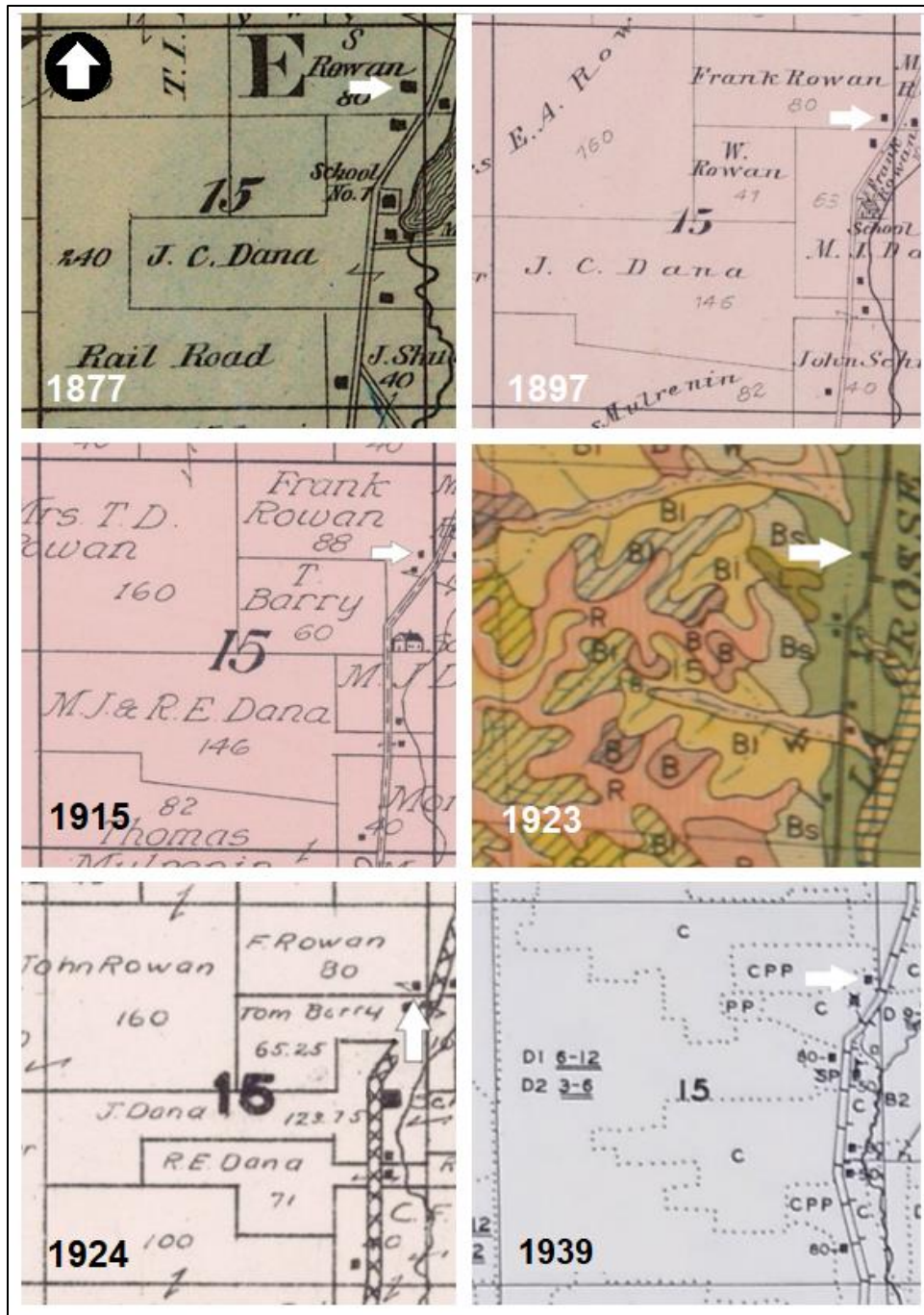


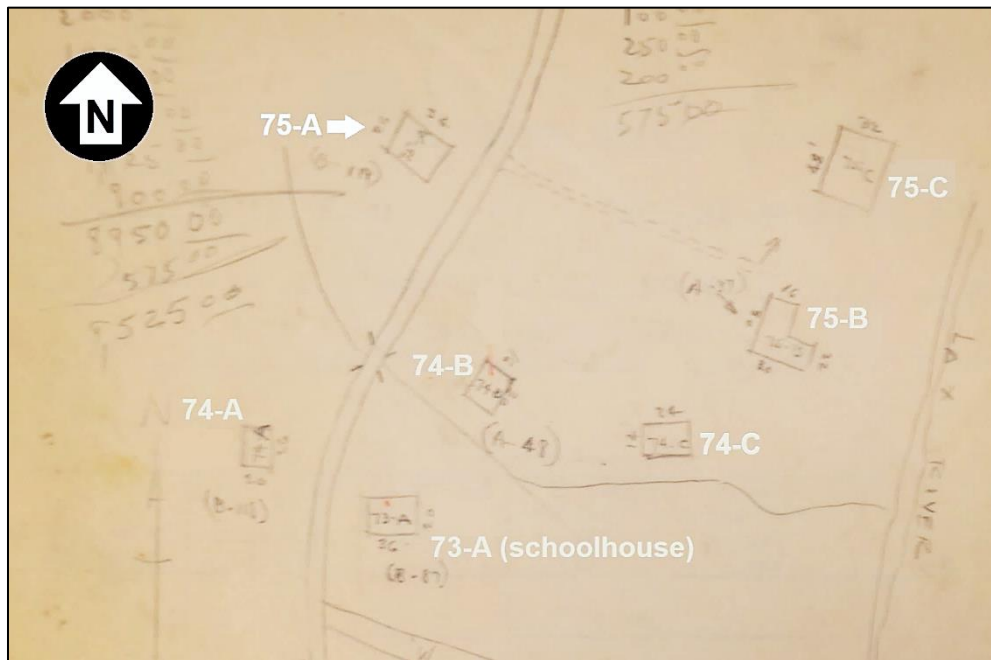
Figure 151. A structure or farmstead in section 15 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1877, 1897, 1915, 1923, 1924, and 1939 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey records three structures associated with tract 125. Evidence of only one building, a demolished 26 × 34 ft farmhouse (owned by Maggie Rowan), remained on-site when the index was finalized. The remaining two structures that were no longer on-site included a barn and a

granary. When the government purchased the tract, the farmhouse (Survey no. 75-A) had an estimated appraisal value of \$1,300.00.²⁴⁰ The site sketch shows the house on the west side of County Highway I. Other buildings on the sketch that are in close proximity to this site are another house on the west side of County Highway I (Survey no. 74-A, associated with tract 124) and two farmsteads on the east side of the highway: farmhouse 75-B and its accompanying barn, 75-C (associated with tract 37), and farmhouse 74-B and its accompanying hog house, 74-C (associated with tract 48).

Figure 152. Farmhouse 75-A, indicated by the *white arrow*, and nearby farmsteads as depicted on the Army Farm Survey site sketch. (Image from USDA. Public domain.)



3.1.33 Tract 126, New Lyme Township (Impact Zone)

Three sources depict a schoolhouse in tract 126 that is not documented in an existing ROI: the 1915 plat map, 1923 USDA soil map, and the 1939 land cover map (Table 38; Figure 153). While this feature is shown on a small parcel of land in section 26 (SE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-1/4) on the 1923 and 1939 maps, the 1915 plat map places it slightly to the east, in section 26 (SE¹/₄/NE¹/₄-1/4) (Figure 154).

240. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 9.

Table 38. Location of tract 126.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
26	SE	NW	Joint School District No. 5, New Lyme and Little Falls Townships

Figure 153. Location of New Lyme Township, section 26, southeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

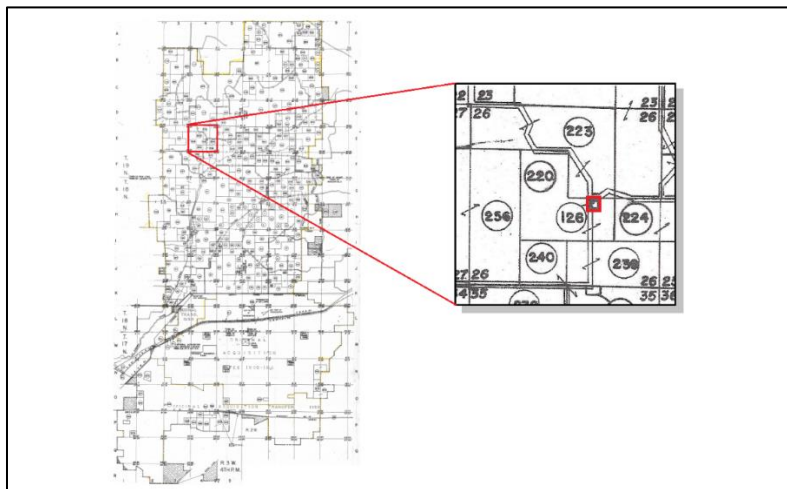
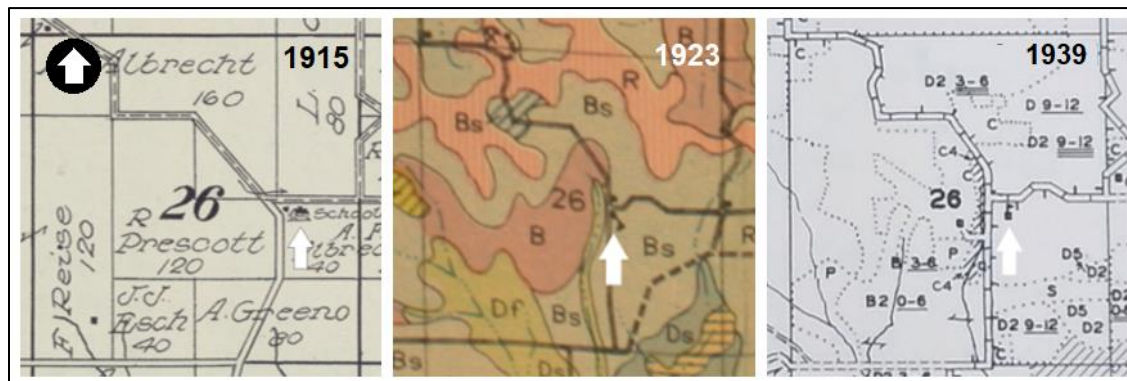


Figure 154. A schoolhouse in section 26 (SE¼/NE¼-¼) as represented on the 1915, 1923, and 1939 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Public History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index documents five structures associated with tract 126. Evidence of five structures remained on-site, while one feature, a swing set, was no longer on-site when the index was finalized. The other five structures included an 18 × 26 ft, brick schoolhouse (Survey no. 48–A) and the foundations of three other features: a 12 × 16 ft woodshed (48–B), and two 4 × 4 ft latrines (48–C and 48–D). When the government

purchased the parcel, the schoolhouse had an appraisal value of \$900.00 and a salvage value of \$130.00 when the index was created.²⁴¹ According to the building's specification sheet, the schoolhouse appeared to be a front-gabled structure with a floor-to-ceiling height of 10 ft (Figure 155). An accompanying site sketch shows the relationship between the schoolhouse, woodshed, and two latrines (Figure 156). Photographs of the schoolhouse corroborate the Army Farm Survey description of the building (Figure 157–Figure 158).

Figure 155. Dimensional sketch of the brick schoolhouse in tract 126. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

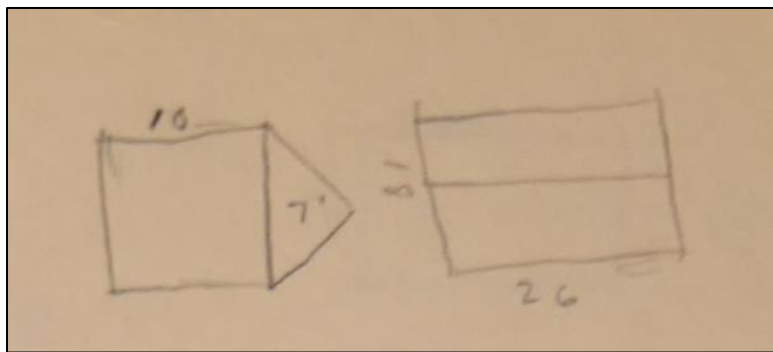
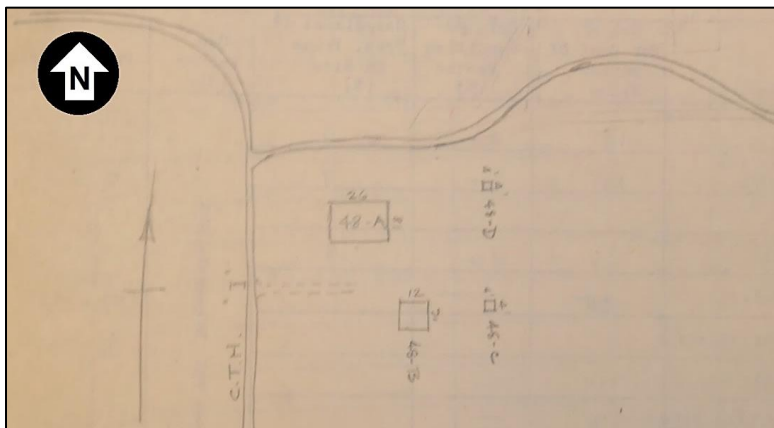


Figure 156. Site sketch of the schoolhouse and its surrounding structures. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



241. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 10.

Figure 157. Photo of Prescott School, c. 1920. (Image reprinted with permission from Photo ID 20151931, Monroe County Local History Room.)



Figure 158. The front of Prescott School, no date. (Image reprinted with permission from Photo ID 20155814, Monroe County Local History Room.)



3.1.34 Tract 136, Grant Township

Two sources, the 1915 plat map and the 1923 USDA soil map, depict a structure or farmstead in tract 136, section 33 (SW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄), that has not been documented in an existing ROI (Table 39; Figure 159). On the 1915 map, the feature is situated near the bottom of section 33 on a parcel of land owned by M. Jackson. The 1923 soil map depicts the structure or

farmstead in a nearly identical location and within close proximity to an unimproved road (Figure 160).

Table 39. Location of tract 136.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
33	SW	SE	Ray Webster et ux.

Figure 159. Location of Grant Township, section 33, southwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

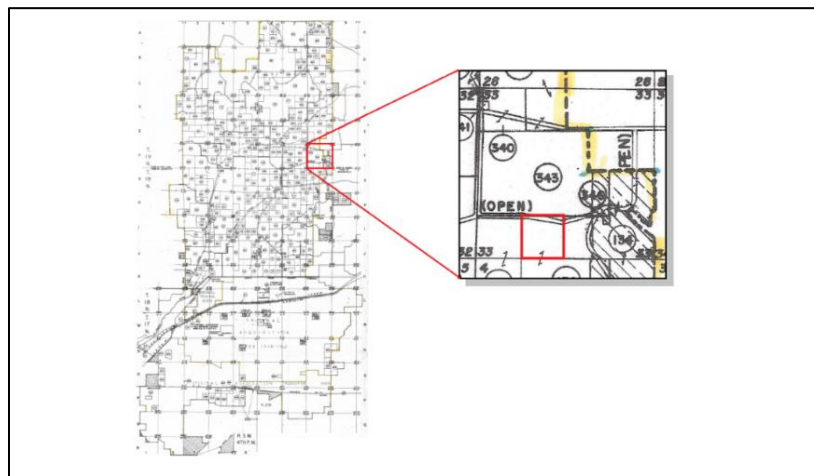
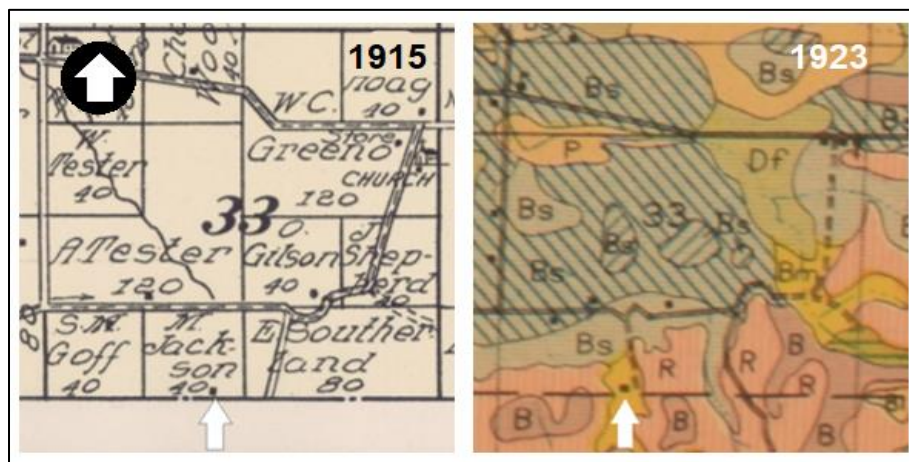


Figure 160. A structure or farmstead in section 33 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1915 and 1923 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index records eight structures associated with tract 136. These are associated with site 47MO344, documented in Penny et al. (1996), Sewell (2000), and Kaehler (2003), which is northeast of the

structure or farmstead depicted above in the 1915 and 1923 maps.²⁴² A 1939 aerial photograph shows no structures on the southern edge of section 33 (where the feature is seen on the 1915 and 1923 maps), suggesting it may have been demolished by the late 1930s (Figure 161).

Figure 161. A 1939 aerial image shows no discernable structures in the southern portion of tract 136. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



3.1.35 Tract 137, Greenfield Township

There are six sources that depict a structure or farmstead in tract 137, section 4 (SW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI: the 1877 county atlas, 1897 plat map, 1903 plat map, 1915 plat map, 1924 plat map, and the 1939 land cover map (Table 40; Figure 162). The first source, an 1877 county atlas, depicts the feature in close proximity to a county road on a parcel owned by A. E. Purdy (Figure 163). The next five sources show the structure or farmstead in the same location, with the 1897 and 1903 maps documenting ownership under E. A. Purdy, the 1915 map showing ownership under the E. A. Purdy estate, and the 1924 map showing ownership under Mrs. E. Purdy (Figure 163). The last source, the 1939 land cover map, shows an occupied residence in an area of permanent pasture and cleared cropland (Figure 163).

²⁴² Penny et al., *Results of a Homestead Survey on Portions of Fort McCoy*, 124–127; Sewell, *1999 Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. II, 280–287; Kaehler, *2002 Cultural Resource Management Activities*, 13-10–13-15.

Table 40. Location of tract 137.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
4	SW	NE	George Christenson et ux.

Figure 162. Location of Greenfield Township, section 4, southwest quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

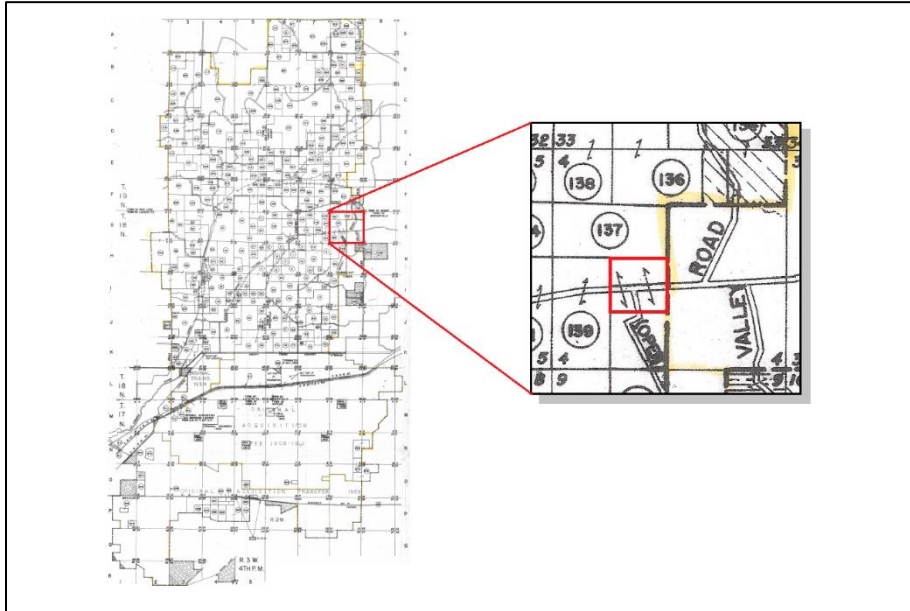
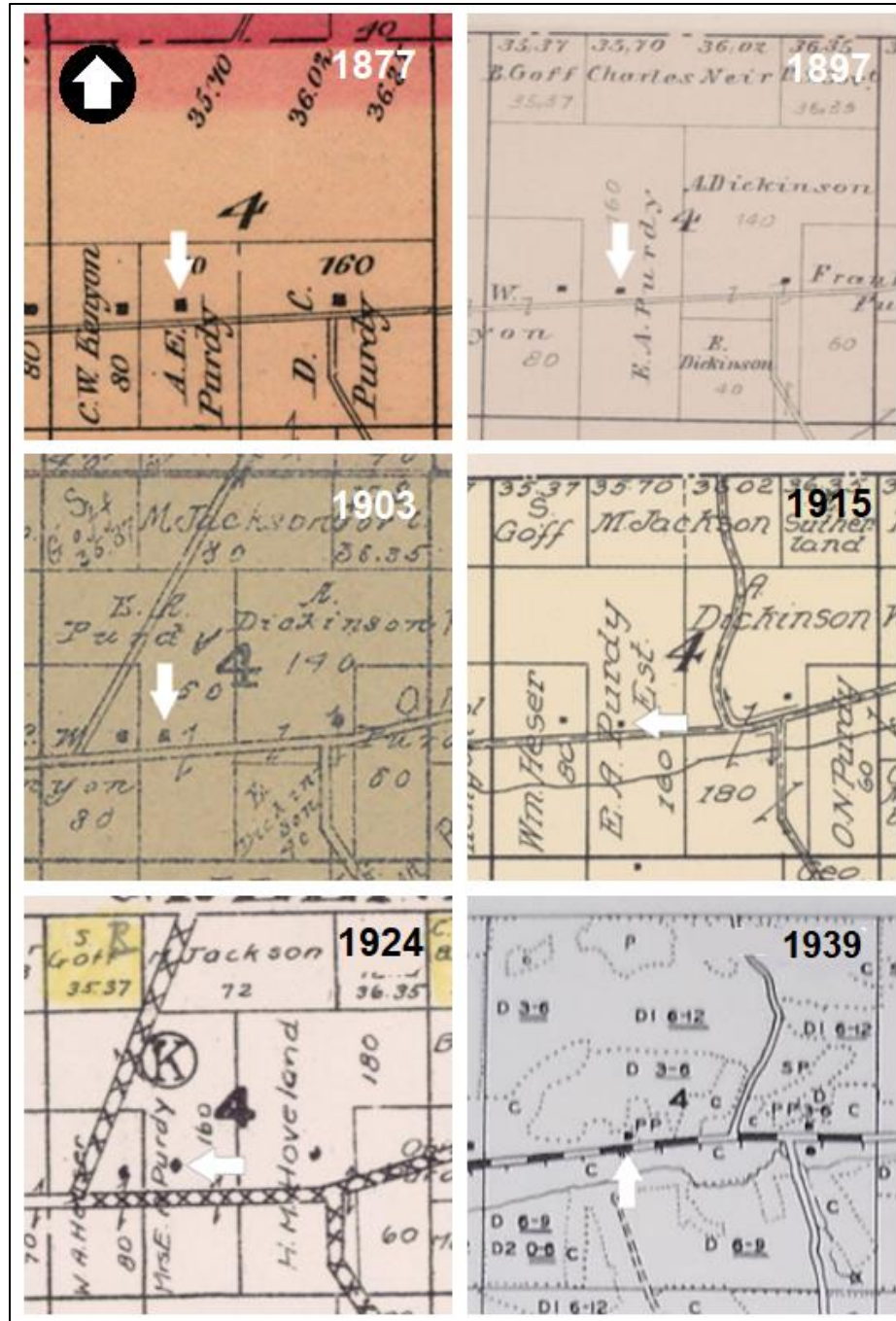


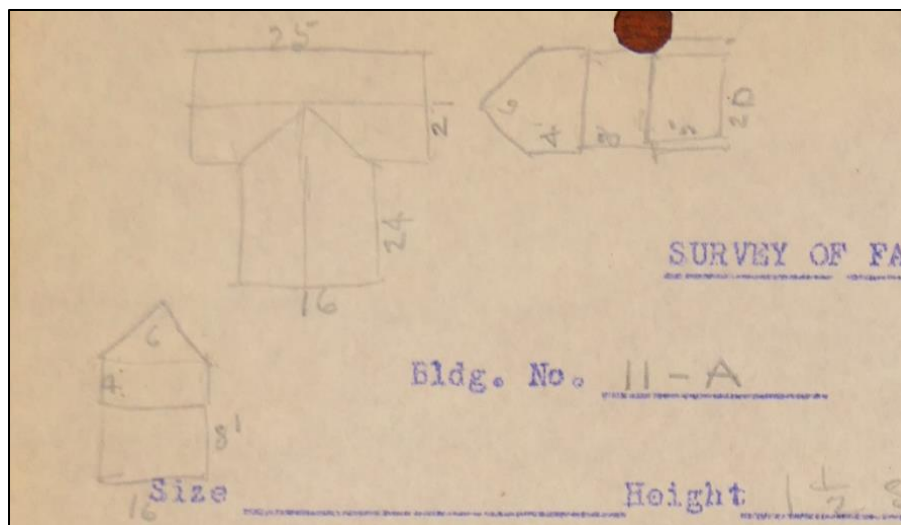
Figure 163. A structure or farmstead in section 4 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1877, 1897, 1903, 1915, 1924, and 1939 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index identified 10 structures associated with tract 137. Evidence for seven structures remained on-site, while three features (a corn crib and two unidentified buildings) were no longer on-site. The other seven structures consisted of a wood-frame farm house (Survey no.

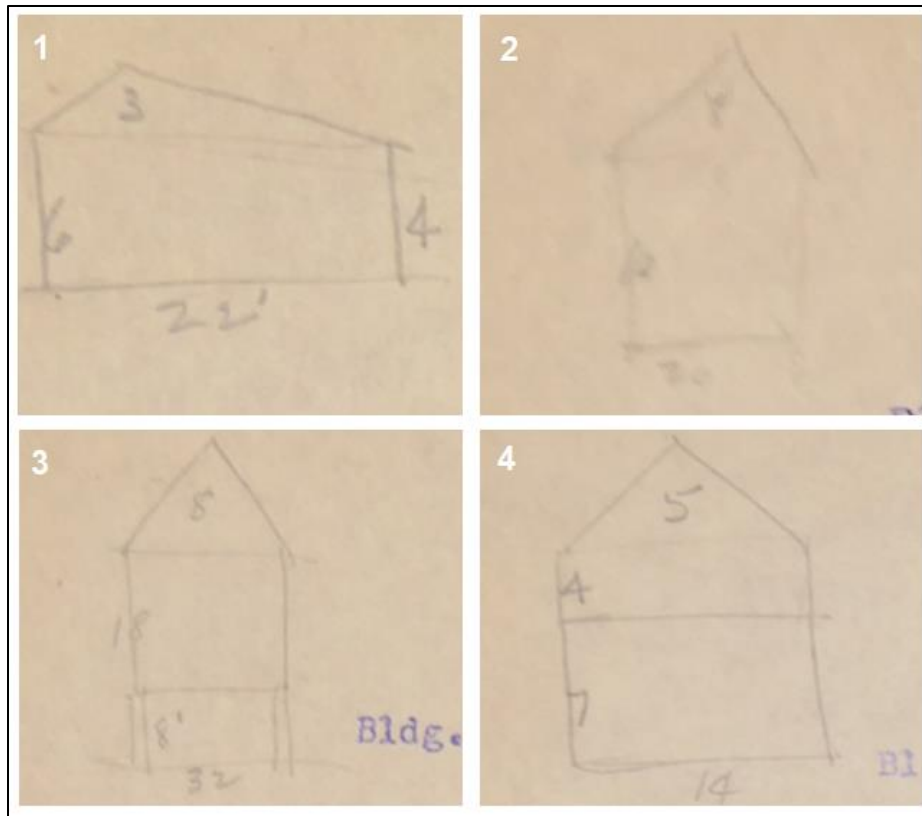
11-A), a 16 × 22 ft frame chicken house (11-B), a 20 × 28 ft frame machine shed (11-C), a 32 × 46 ft frame barn (11-D), a 14 × 23 ft frame granary (11-E), the foundation of a silo (11-F), and a 35 ft high steel windmill (11-G).²⁴³ According to survey specification sheets, the farmhouse was a 1½-story, T-shaped structure with a 25 × 21 ft main block and a 24 × 16 ft wing. A site sketch of the farmstead was not created, but surveyors did create dimensional sketches of the farmhouse, chicken house, machine shed, barn, and granary (Figure 164–Figure 165).

Figure 164. Survey sketch of the farmhouse associated with tract 137. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



243. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 11.

Figure 165. Survey sketch of the (1) chicken house, (2) machine shed, (3) barn, and (4) granary associated with tract 137. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.36 Tract 141, Greenfield Township

There are three sources that depict a structure or farmstead in tract 141, section 4 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI: the 1877 county atlas, 1923 USDA soil map, and the 1939 land cover map (Table 41; Figure 166). On the 1877 map, the feature is located in the southeast corner of the quarter-quarter section, in close proximity to an east–west county road. Additionally, it is on an 80-acre parcel of land owned by A. A. Dickerson. On the 1923 USDA map, a structure or farmstead is situated in the southeast corner of the quarter-quarter section, approximately one-eighth of a mile east of a schoolhouse. The 1939 land cover map depicts an occupied residence in the southeast portion of the quarter-quarter section, near an improved gravel county road and approximately one-eighth of a mile east of a schoolhouse. No ownership information is displayed on the 1923 or 1939 maps (Figure 167).

Table 41. Location of tract 141.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
5	SE	NE	Charles Pederson et ux.

Figure 166. Location of Greenfield Township, section 5, southeast quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

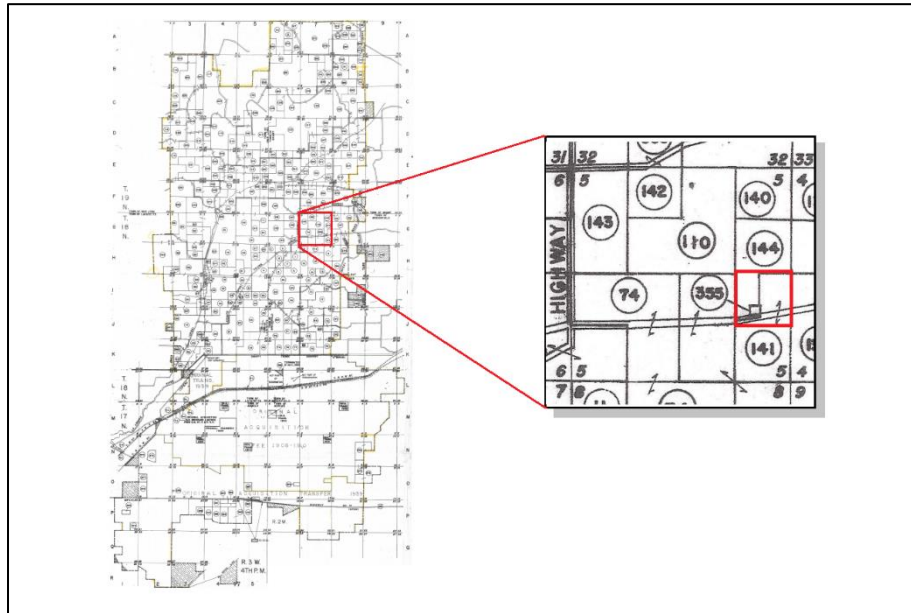
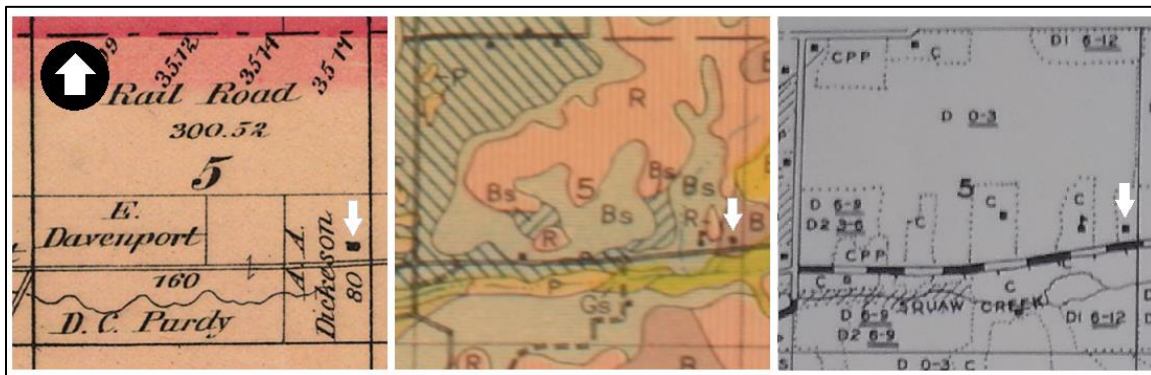


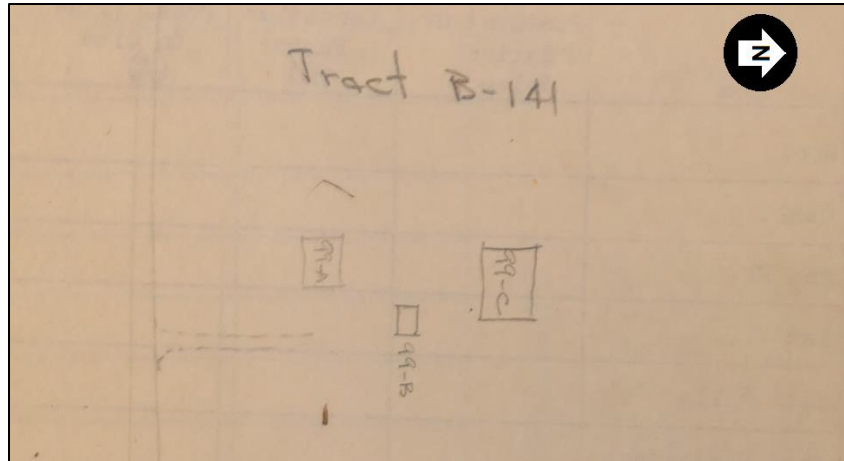
Figure 167. A structure or farmstead in section 5 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1877, 1923, and 1939 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index documented six structures associated with tract 141: the foundation of a 20 × 28 ft house (Survey No. 99–A), the foundation of a 12 × 24 ft granary (99–B), the foundation of a 28 × 32 ft barn (99–C), and three additional structures that were no longer on-site (a hen house, garage, and toilet). The index states that Charles Pederson

was the probable owner of the site prior to government acquisition.²⁴⁴ Surveyors did not create any dimensional drawings but did sketch the site's layout. According to the sketch, the house, barn, and granary were located in close proximity to each other at the end of a short driveway (Figure 168).²⁴⁵

Figure 168. Site sketch of the farmstead associated with tract 141. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



A 1939 aerial image of the site appears to show a hip-roofed house nestled near the side of a hill, along with a barn to the north (Figure 169) This corresponds to the arrangement as recorded in the Army Farm Survey.

244. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 23.

245. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 169. A 1939 aerial image of the farmstead associated with tract 141. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Aerial Imagery Finder Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.37 Tract 147, Greenfield Township (Impact Zone)

One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts an occupied residence in tract 147, section 6 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 42; Figure 170). This map places the feature in close proximity to a north–south oriented county road, within an area of cleared cropland. This source does not provide ownership information (Figure 171).

Table 42. Location of tract 147.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
6	NE	NE	Arthur J. Johnson, Administrator et al.

Figure 170. Location of Greenfield Township, section 6, northeast quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

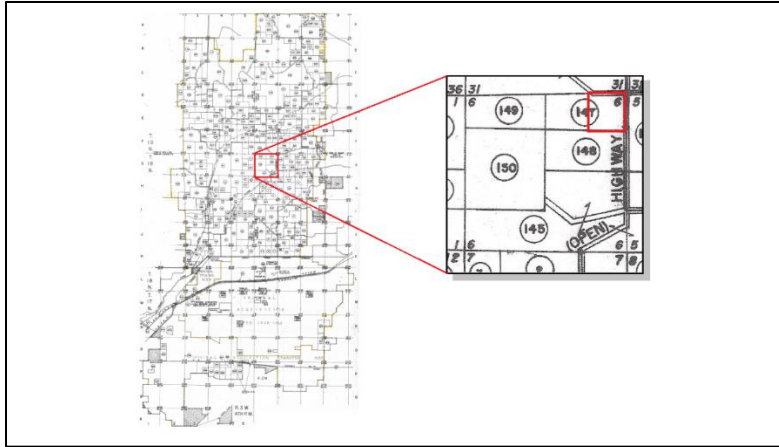
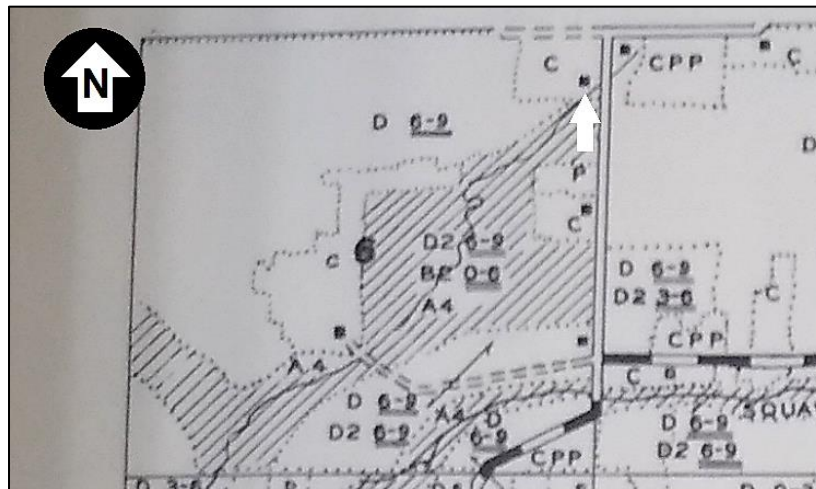


Figure 171. An occupied residence in section 6 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index indicates that two structures were associated with tract 147: a farmhouse (which was no longer on-site), and the partial remains of a 14 × 23 ft barn (21–A). The index notes that the last probable owner of the site was James A. Thomas.²⁴⁶ The building specification sheets do not provide much additional information but classifies the barn as a shed and lists its salvage value at \$5.00.²⁴⁷

246. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 11.

247. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

3.1.38 Tract 148, Greenfield Township (Impact Zone)

One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts an occupied residence in tract 148, section 6 (NE¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 43; Figure 172). This map places the feature in close proximity to a north–south oriented county road, within an area of cleared cropland. This source does not provide ownership information (Figure 173).

Table 43. Location of tract 148.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
6	NE	SE	Jack Shaw

Figure 172. Location of Greenfield Township, section 6, northeast quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

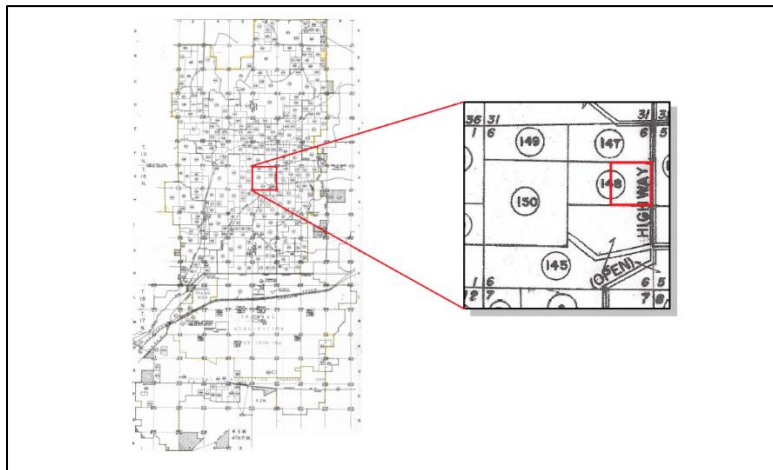
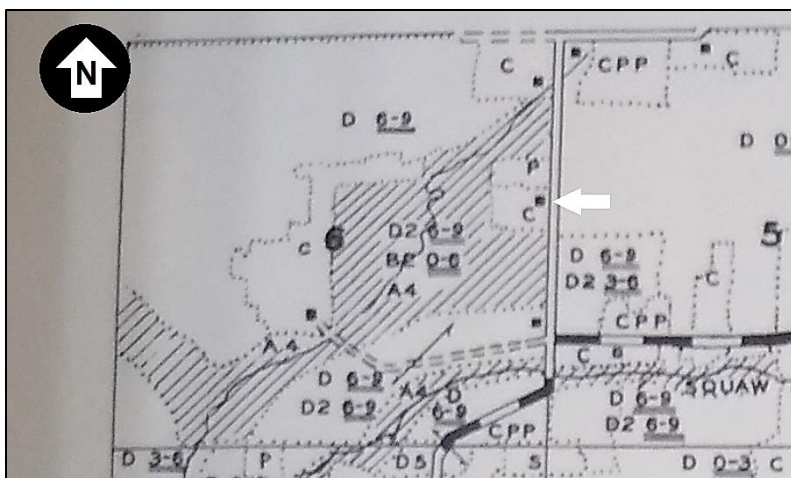


Figure 173. An occupied residence in section 6 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index indicates that there were three structures associated with tract 148: a demolished farmhouse of log construction (Survey no. 20-A, no dimensions), a barn of log construction (20-B), and a corn crib (no longer on-site). Besides mentioning that the house or barn was topped with a papered roof, the building specification sheet does not provide dimensional sketches of the structures or a site sketch.²⁴⁸

3.1.39 Tract 150, Greenfield Township (Impact Zone)

One source, the 1915 plat map, shows two structures associated with tract 150 in section 6 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 44; Figure 174). This source places these features in close proximity to a diagonal county road, within a parcel of land owned by John Goff (Figure 175).

Table 44. Location of tract 150.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
6	SW	NW	Herbert R. Rockwell
6	SW	NE	Herbert R. Rockwell

248. Fort McCoy Farm Survey specification sheet, n.p.

Figure 174. Location of Greenfield Township, section 6, southwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section; and southwest quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

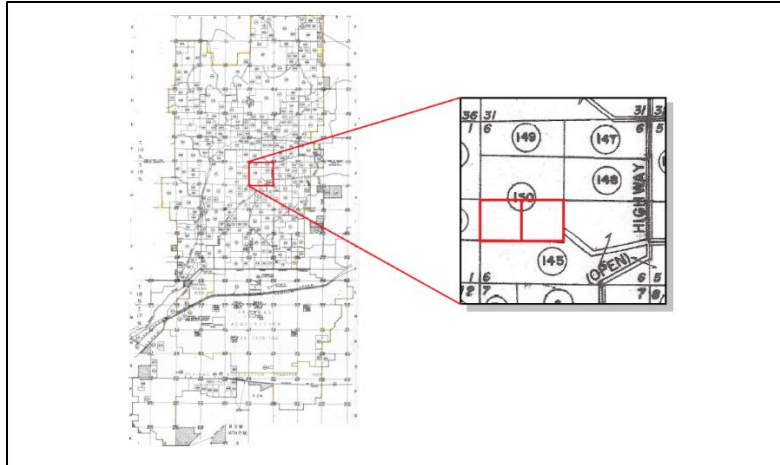
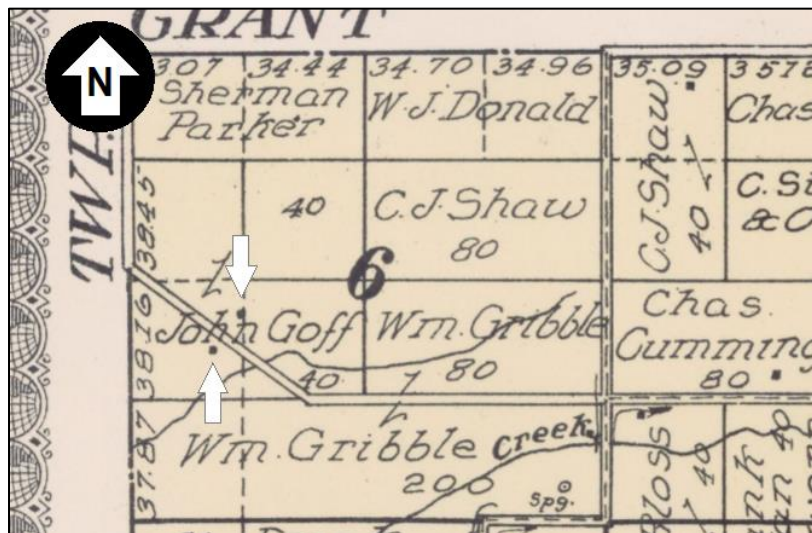
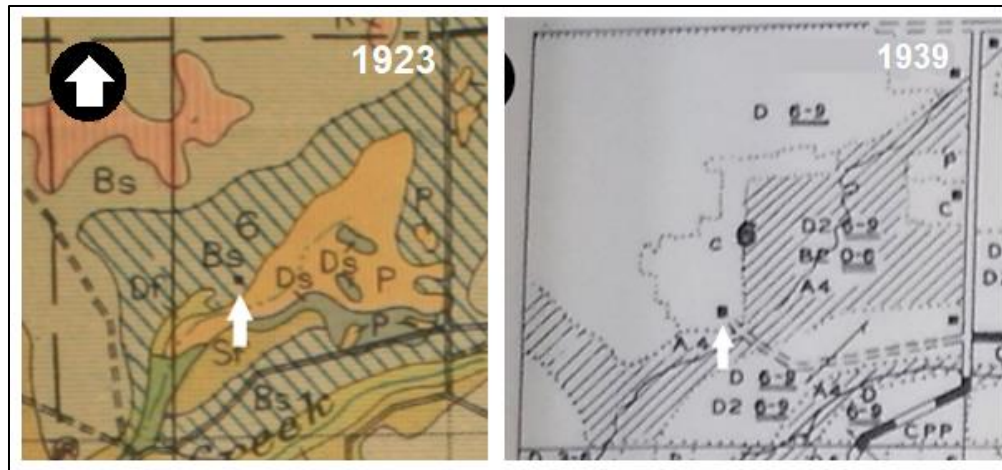


Figure 175. Two structures or farmsteads in section 6 (SW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄) as represented on the 1915 plat map. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Two sources, the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map, show a structure or farmstead associated with tract 150 in section 6 (SW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄) that may not be documented in an existing ROI. The 1923 map places this feature near the center of section 6, away from any nearby county roads (Figure 176). The 1939 land cover map shows an occupied residence in nearly the same location, at the terminus of a long, unimproved driveway (Figure 176). Neither map documents ownership information.

Figure 176. A structure or farmstead in section 6 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map. (Images from Monroe County Local History Room and Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

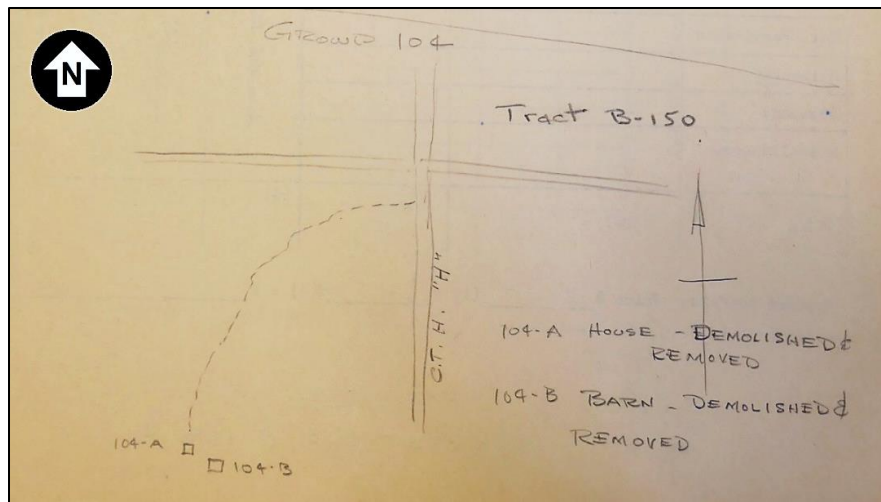


The Army Farm Survey index suggests there were six structures associated with tract 150, all of which were not on-site or removed when the index was finalized. These consisted of a farmhouse (Survey No. 104–A, no dimensions), barn (104–B, no dimensions), second house, corn crib, milk house, and garage. The last probable owners are listed as Herbert R. and Caroline A. Rockwell.²⁴⁹ A site sketch of the vicinity shows two of the structures, a farmhouse (104–A) and a barn (104–B) in close proximity to each other, and accessible via a driveway that extended west from County Highway H. The sketch annotations note that both the house and barn had been demolished (Figure 177).²⁵⁰

249. Fort McCoy Army Farm survey index, 24.

250. Fort McCoy Army Farm survey specification sheet, n.p.

Figure 177. A site sketch of tract 150, showing the arrangement of a house and barn. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



3.1.40 Tract 154, Greenfield Township

One source, the 1939 land cover map, documents a fire lookout tower in tract 154, section 9 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-1/4), that is not individually documented in an existing ROI (Table 45; Figure 178). However, its historic presence is acknowledged in Penny (1996).²⁵¹ The 1939 map depicts this structure near the southern edge of section 9, at the end of an unimproved access road (Figure 179).

Table 45. Location of tract 154.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
9	SW	SW	Henry A. Bruder et ux.

²⁵¹ Penny et al., *Results of a Homestead Survey*, 69.

Figure 178. Location of Greenfield Township, section 9, southwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

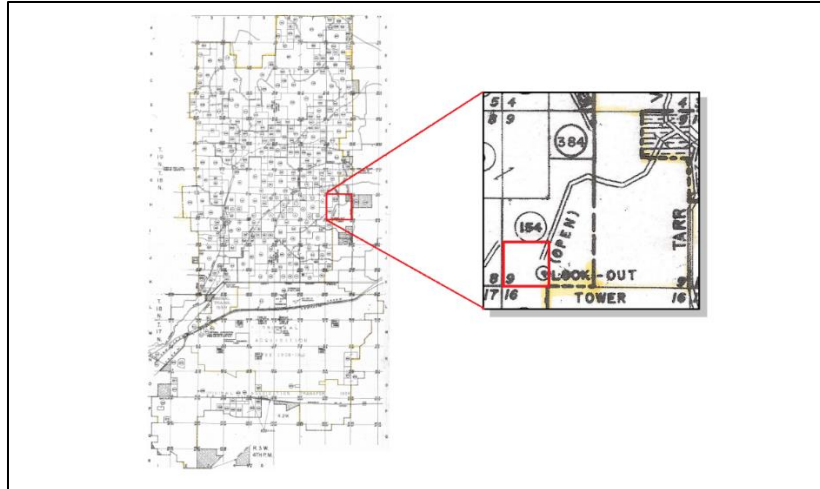
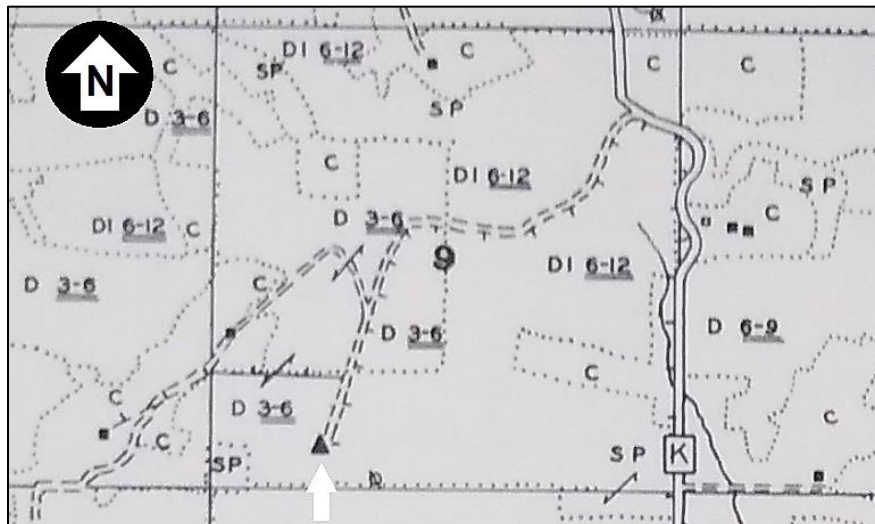


Figure 179. A lookout tower in section 9 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Although the Army Farm Survey index does document other structures associated with tract 154, these are associated with the Bruder farmstead (47MO311). There is no record of the lookout tower in the survey.²⁵²

252. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 11–12.

3.1.41 Tract 201, New Lyme Township

Three sources depict a structure or farmstead in tract 201, section 10 (SE¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI: the 1897 county atlas, 1903 plat map, and 1924 plat map (Table 46; Figure 180). The 1897 map situates this feature in the extreme southeastern corner of section 10 on a parcel of land owned by A. Dora. The structure or farmstead is within close proximity to a diagonally oriented county road. The feature appears in the same location on the 1903 and 1924 maps, and both document it on property owned by H. Hahn (Figure 181).

Table 46. Location of tract 201.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
10	SE	SE	Gustave A. Lehrke et al.

Figure 180. Location of New Lyme Township, section 10, southeast quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

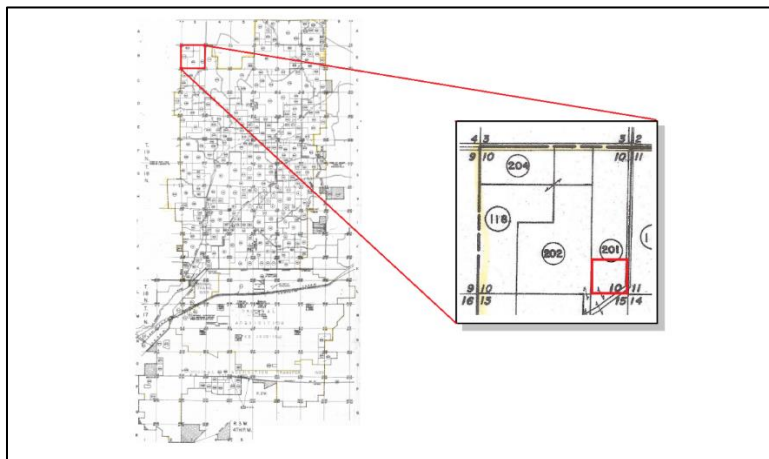
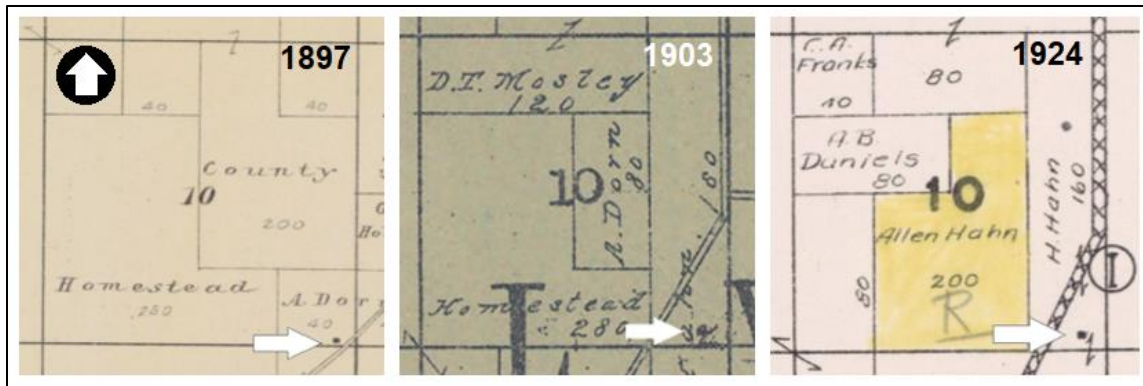


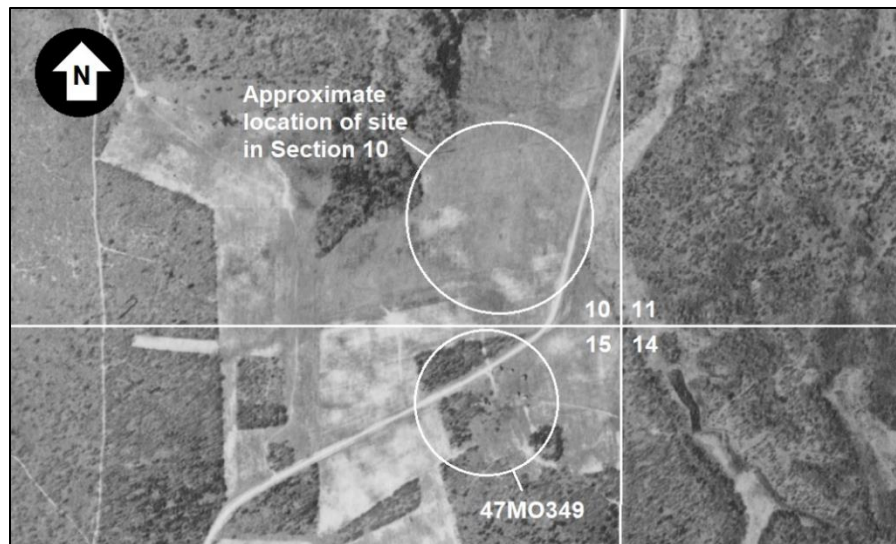
Figure 181. A structure or farmstead in section 10 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1897, 1903, and 1924 plat maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historic Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



While discussing a nearby precontact site to the south, Wagner et al. (2014, volume III) mention a farmstead in section 15 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$; 47MO349), which had been determined not eligible for the NRHP by Sewell (volume IV).²⁵³ This site is likely associated with the farmstead in section 10. Although the 1897, 1903, and 1924 maps depict the site in the extreme southeast corner of section 10, it is very close to 47MO349, which is visible in a 1939 aerial photograph. The same imagery shows no indication of standing structures in the southeast corner of section 10 (Figure 182).

253. Stephen C. Wagner, Tyler J. Olsen, Alexander D. Woods, Miranda J. Alexander, Ryan J. Howell, Timothy N. Dahlen, *Evaluation of 80 Archaeological Sites at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin*, vol. III, ROI 62 (Fort McCoy: Archaeological Resource Management Series, 2014), 539. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resources Management Activities*, vol. IV, 23.

Figure 182. Site 47M0349 on a 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Society. Public domain.)



3.1.42 Tract 209, New Lyme Township

One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts a vacant house in Tract 209, section 15 (SW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in a current ROI (Table 47; Figure 183). The map situates the structure in close proximity to an unimproved gravel road, just to the east of a small area of cleared cropland. No ownership information is provided (Figure 184).

Table 47. Location of tract 209.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
15	SW	NW	R. G. Lahm, Administrator et al.

Figure 183. Location of New Lyme Township, section 15, southwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

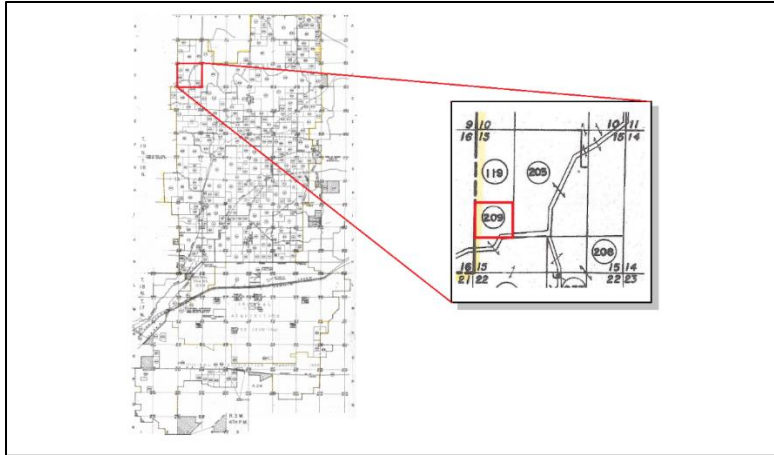
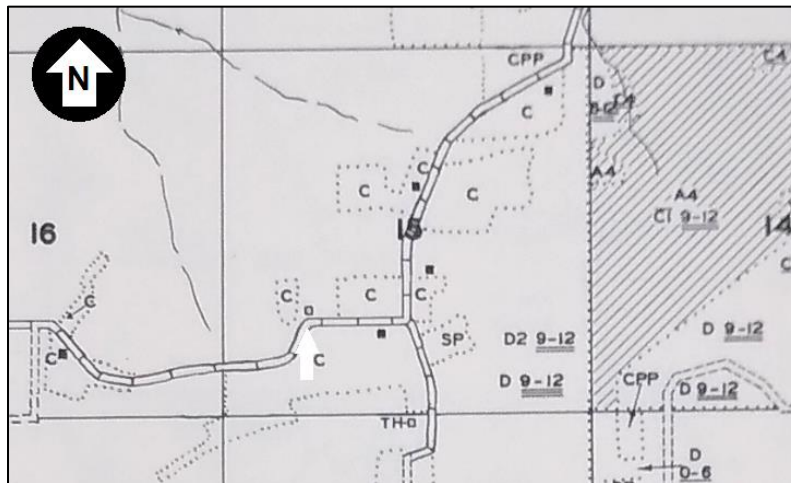


Figure 184. A vacant house in section 15 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index documents two structures associated with tract 209: a demolished shed (Survey no. 109–A) and a hen house that had been removed from the site. The index indicates that Andrew Barnett was the last probable owner of the site.²⁵⁴

3.1.43 Tract 214, New Lyme Township

Six sources depict a structure or farmstead in tract 214, section 22 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that are not documented in an existing ROI: the 1897

254. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 24.

plat map, 1903 plat map, 1915 plat map, 1923 USDA soil map, 1924 plat map, and 1939 land cover map (Table 48; Figure 185). The 1897 and 1903 plat maps place the feature in the northwestern corner of the quarter-quarter section, with the 1897 map recording it as a part of Thomas Rowan’s property and the 1903 map recording it as part of H. Busse’s property (Figure 186). The feature shifts to the southeast corner of the quarter-quarter section in the 1915 map. It remains in that location in all subsequent maps except the 1924 plat map, which places the structure or farmstead in the northwest corner of the quarter-quarter section. The 1915 and 1924 plat maps show that the feature is on property owned by F. K. Sparling (Figure 186).

Table 48. Location of tract 214.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
22	NE	SE	Neal R. Sparling

Figure 185. Location of New Lyme Township, section 22, northeast quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

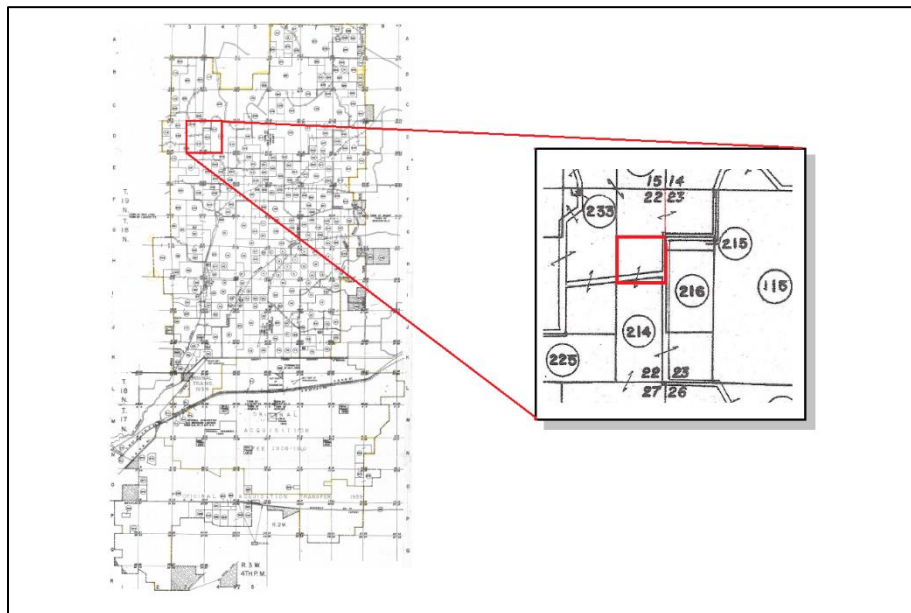
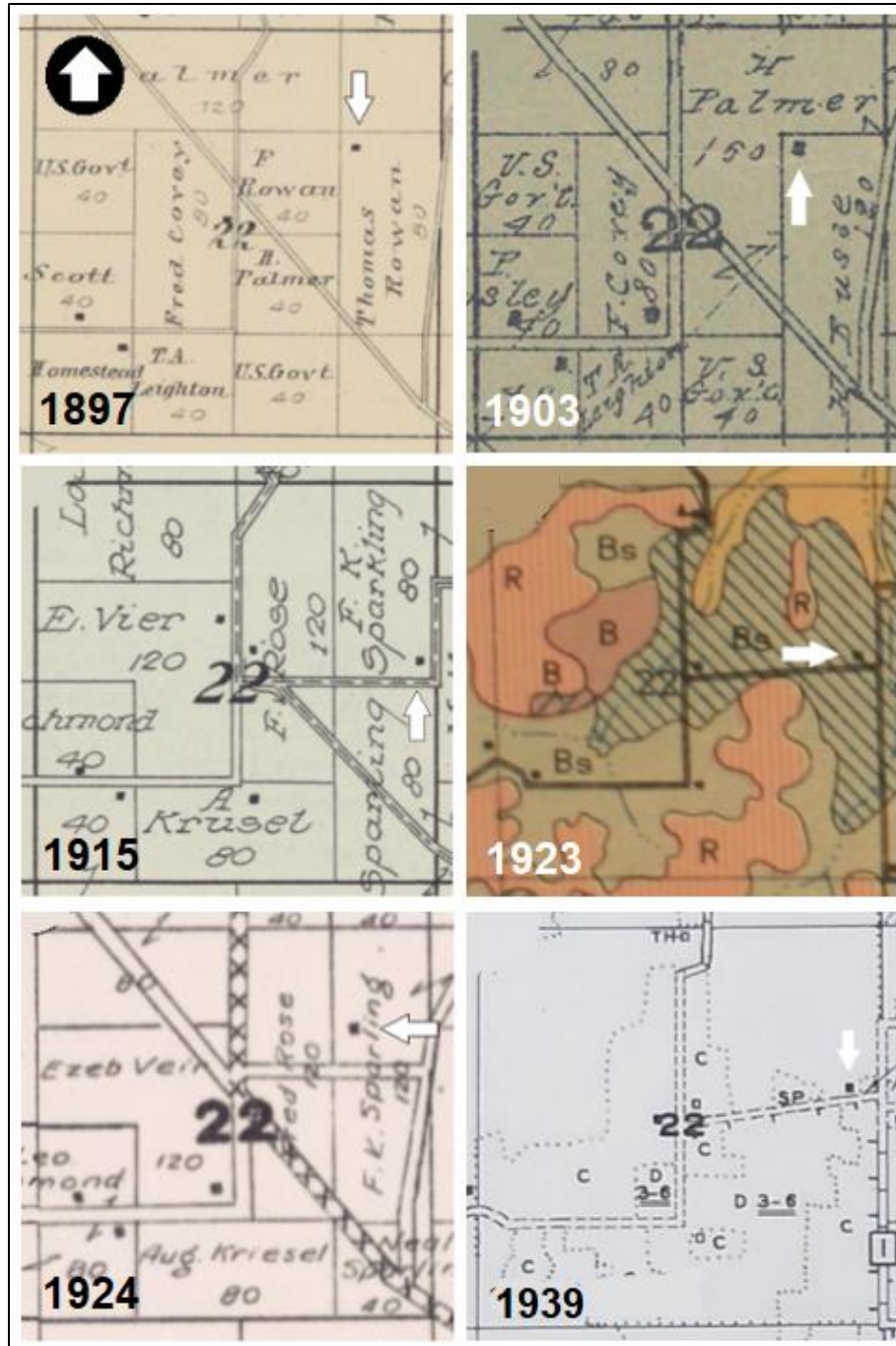


Figure 186. A structure or farmstead in section 22 (NE¹/₄/SE¹/₄-1/4) as represented on the 1897, 1903, 1915, 1923, 1924, and 1939 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historic Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

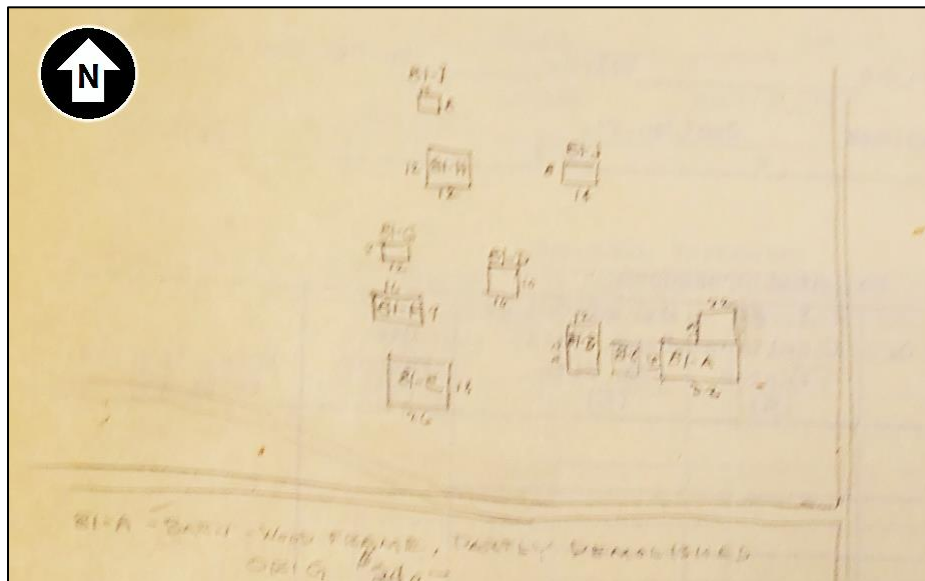


The Army Farm Survey index indicates that there were nine structures associated with this quarter-quarter section of tract 214. This inventory included a partly demolished wood-frame barn with a 15 × 32 ft–13 × 22 ft footprint (Survey no. 81–A), a 12 × 22 ft, wood-frame garage

(81-B), a 10 × 10 ft partly demolished wood-frame shop (81-D), the foundation of an 18 × 26 ft house (81-E), a 12 × 12 ft partly demolished wood-frame corn crib and shed (81-H), an 8 × 10 ft partly demolished wood-frame ice house (81-I), and three additional structures identified as “other bldg.” (81-F, 81-G, and 81-J), which had been reduced to their foundations. These structures had footprints of 9 × 16 ft, 8 × 12 ft, and 8 × 14 ft, respectively.²⁵⁵

A sketch of the site documents the farmstead at the northwest corner of County Highway I and an unimproved dirt road, the same location presented on the 1915, 1923, and 1939 maps. This site sketch shows an orthogonal arrangement of buildings, with the house (81-E) located on the southwest side of the farmstead near the unimproved dirt road. The L-shaped barn is situated in the southeast corner of the farmstead, and other utilitarian structures occupy the central and northwest portions of the site (Figure 187).²⁵⁶ An aerial photograph from 1939 appears to show that the house, located at the head of a curved drive, may have occupied a more south-central position on the farmstead than represented on the site sketch (Figure 188).

Figure 187. A site sketch of the farmstead in tract 214, section 22. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



255. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 13.

256. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 188. A 1939 aerial photograph of the farmstead in tract 214, section 22. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



An ROI has been conducted in another quarter-quarter section of tract 214. This site, known as the “N. R. Sparling Homestead” (47MO356) is situated in section 23 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄), approximately three-fourths of a mile southeast of the farmstead documented in section 22 (NE¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄). According to Sewell (2000), the homestead in section 23 is not eligible for the NRHP, principally because the site has been disturbed by grading, training activities, and grass burns.²⁵⁷ Similar conditions may compromise the ability to evaluate the site in section 22.

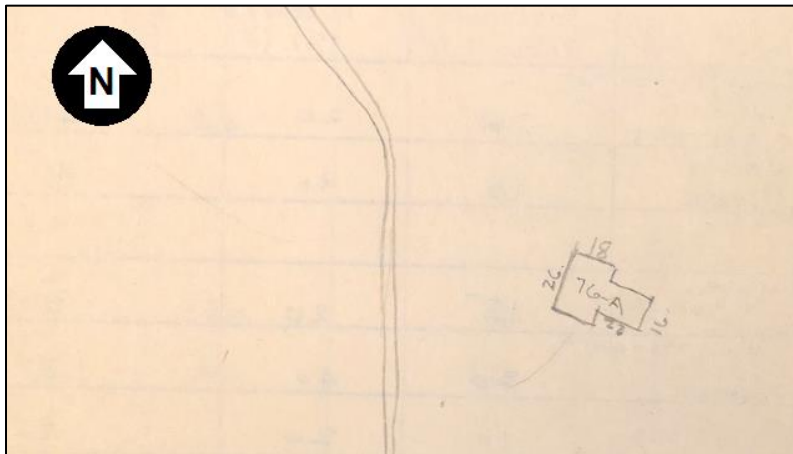
3.1.44 Tract 218, New Lyme Township

One source, the 1939 land cover map, shows an occupied house in tract 218, section 24 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄) and a gravel pit in section 24 (SW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄) (Table 49; Figure 189). The residence is located near the east side of an unimproved gravel road, on a parcel of land defined by poor crop coverage. The gravel pit, located in the northwest corner of section 24 (SW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄), is situated at the terminus of an unimproved dirt road. No ownership information is presented on the map (Figure 190).

257. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resources Management Activities*, vol. IV, 80.

government acquisition was Peter Thill et al.²⁵⁸ A site sketch shows the foundation of a T-shaped residence on the east side of a county road (Figure 191). The survey makes no reference to the gravel pit to the east.

Figure 191. A site sketch of the farmstead in tract 218, section 24.
(Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



3.1.45 Tract 220, New Lyme Township (Impact Zone)

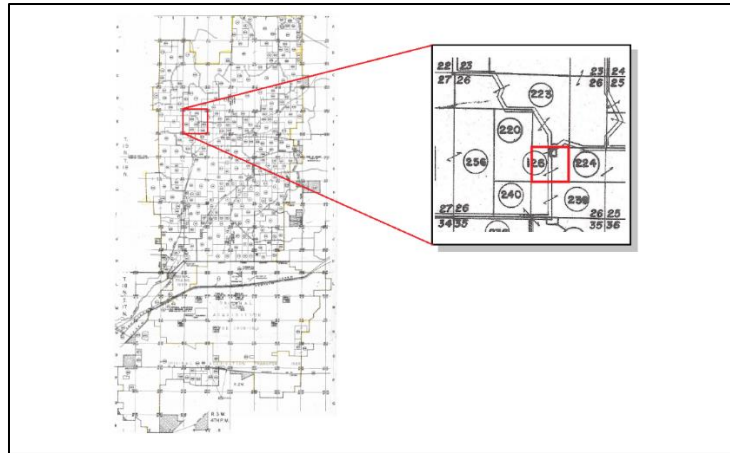
One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts an occupied house associated with tract 220, section 26 (SE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 50; Figure 192). This feature is situated in the extreme northwest corner of the quarter-quarter section, in close proximity to an unimproved north–south gravel road. The residence itself is located at the western terminus of a short driveway. No ownership information is presented on the map (Figure 193).

Table 50. Location of tract 220.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
26	SE	NW	Robert Prescott et ux.

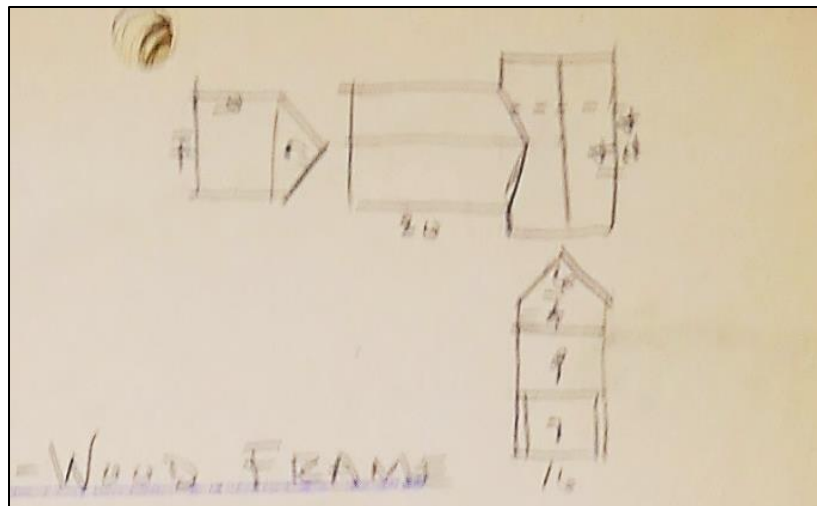
258. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 27.

Figure 192. Location of New Lyme Township, section 26, southeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The building specification sheets record that the farmhouse was a 1½-story, T-shaped structure consisting of a 16 × 24 ft front block and a 14 × 20 ft rear wing (Figure 194). The front block of the house was situated over a basement with a depth of 7 ft. The house featured 2 × 4 in. wall studs and 2 × 6 in. floor joists. Log joists were used on a portion of the first floor.²⁵⁹ A site sketch of the farmstead shows a rough courtyard of orthogonally arranged structures at the end of a driveway, which includes the farmhouse (47-A), wash house (47-B), granary (47-C), wood stave silo (47-D), a barn (47-E), hen house (47-F), and a garage (47-G) (Figure 195–Figure 196). These features are also distinguishable on a 1939 aerial photograph of the site (Figure 197).

Figure 194. A dimensional sketch of the farmhouse in tract 220, section 26. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



259. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 195. A dimensional sketch of the barn in tract 220, section 26. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

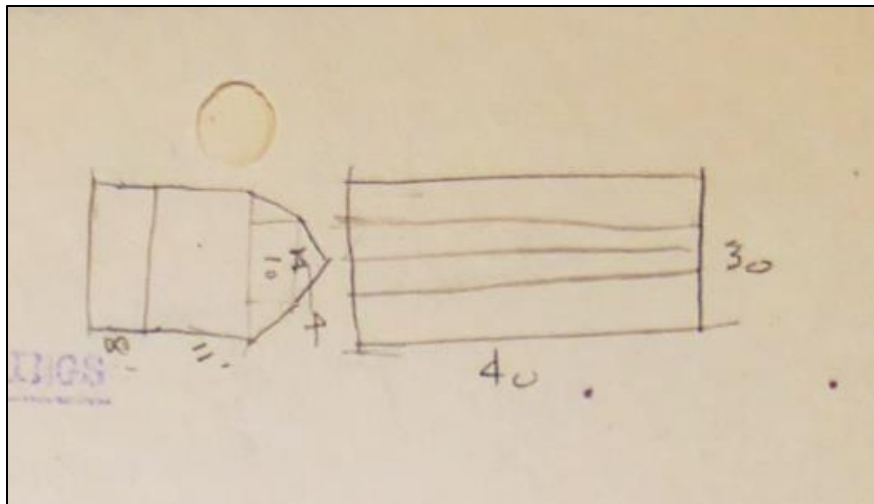


Figure 196. A site sketch of the farmstead in tract 220, section 26. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

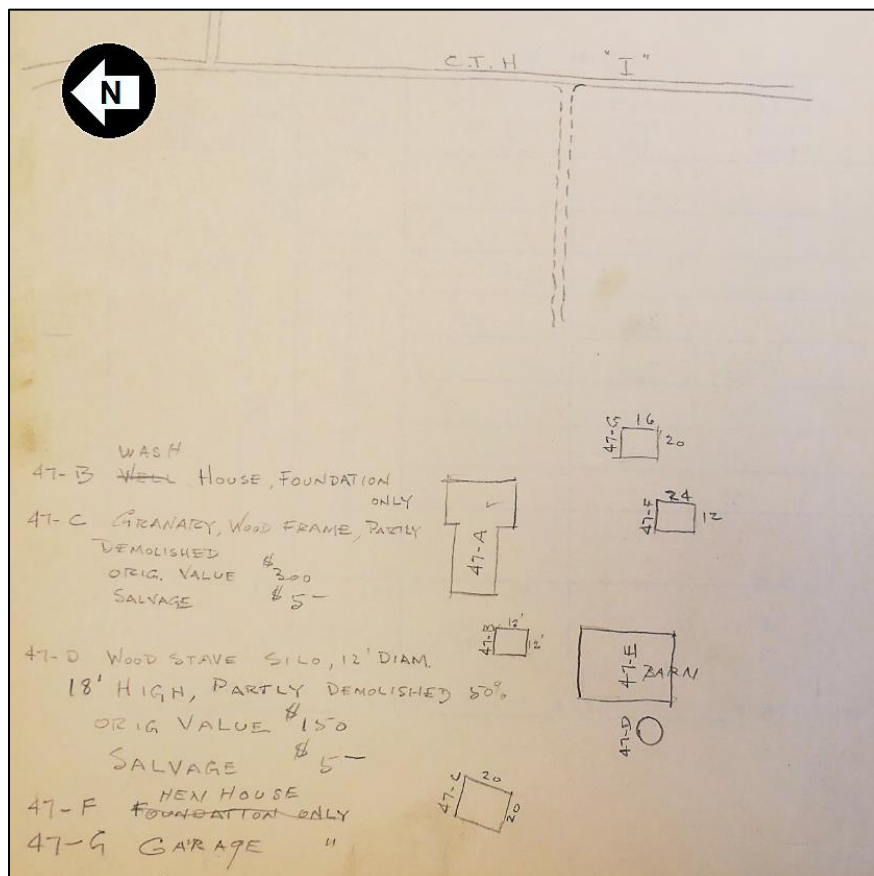


Figure 197. A 1939 aerial photograph of the farmstead in tract 220, section 26. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



Because the site is only depicted in one cartographic source, the 1939 land cover map, it is possible that the farmstead was constructed between the publication of the 1924 plat map and the 1939 land cover map. An examination of tax and deed records is needed to substantiate this assumption. A field investigation of the site is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the farmstead may be highly disturbed.

3.1.46 Tract 221, New Lyme Township (Impact Zone)

One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts an occupied house associated with tract 221, section 25 (NE¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 51; Figure 198). This feature is situated in the extreme southwest corner of the quarter-quarter section, in close proximity to an unimproved east–west dirt road. No ownership information is presented on the map (Figure 199).

Table 51. Location of tract 221.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
25	NE	SE	Dalton Shaw et ux.

floor to ceiling and featured log floor joists sheathed with 1 in. boards. Vertical logs were recorded on the exterior. The specification sheet indicates that the house was partially of wood-frame construction too, which may have constituted the majority of the half story above the first floor. The interior ceiling was constructed with 2×6 in. joists and sheathed with 1 in. boards, and the roof contained 2×4 in. rafters sheathed with 1 in. boards. Given the dimensions, the joist and rafter members may have been milled lumber. A site sketch of the farmstead shows a linear arrangement of structures and includes the root cellar (49-B), house (49-A), hen house (49-C), privy (49-D), and barn (49-E) (Figure 201). A field investigation of the site is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the farmstead may be highly disturbed.

Figure 200. A dimensional sketch of the farmhouse in tract 221, section 25.
(Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

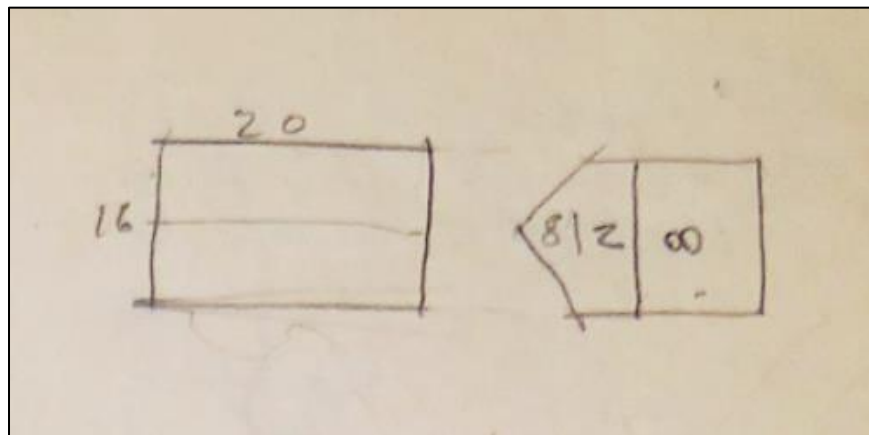
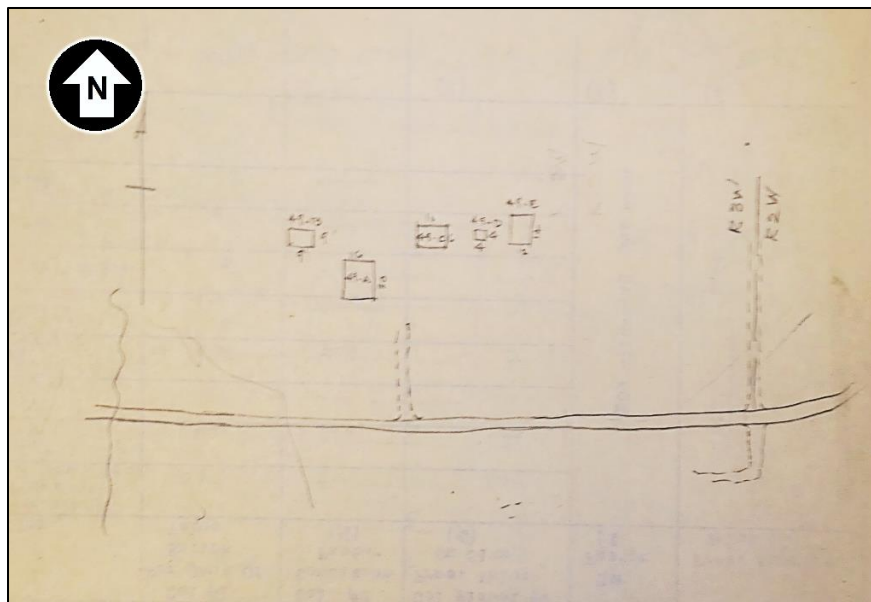


Figure 201. A site sketch of the farmstead in tract 221, section 25. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



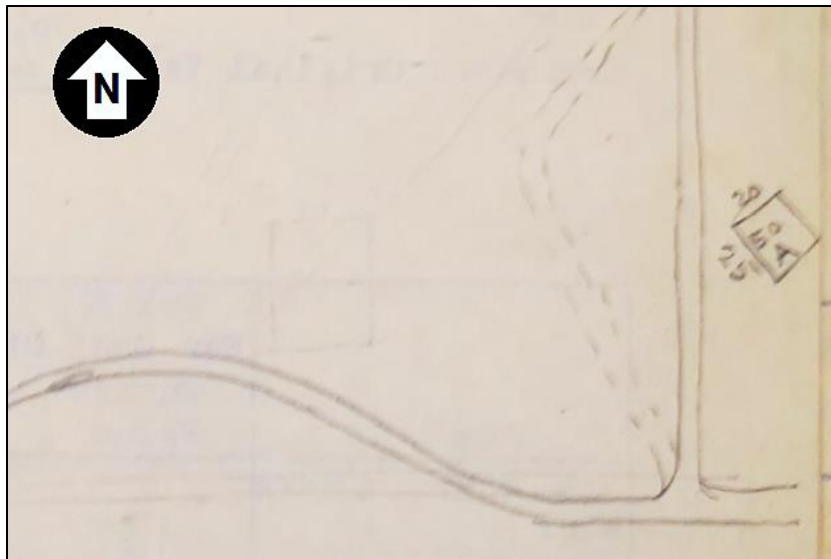
3.1.47 Tract 222, New Lyme Township (Impact Zone)

One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts an occupied house in tract 222, section 25 (NW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-1/4), that may not be documented on any existing ROIs (Table 52; Figure 202). On this map, the feature is situated in the extreme southwest corner of the quarter-quarter section on a patch of cleared cropland. No ownership information is provided on the map (Figure 203).

Table 52. Location of tract 222.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
25	NW	SW	Dorothy Grubac et al.

Figure 204. A basic site sketch of the house in tract 222, section 25.
(Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



3.1.48 Tract 225, New Lyme Township (Impact Zone)

Three sources depict a structure or farmstead in tract 225, section 22 (SE¹/₄/SW¹/₄-1/4), that may not be documented on an existing ROI: the 1915 plat map, the 1923 USDA soil map, and the 1939 land cover map (Table 53; Figure 205). The 1915 map depicts this feature in the northwestern portion of the quarter-quarter section on a parcel of land owned by A. Kruset (Figure 206). The 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map depict the feature in nearly the same location, with the 1939 map showing the site had an unoccupied residence on a patch of cleared cropland (Figure 206).

Table 53. Location of tract 225.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
22	SE	SW	Vernon E. Reise et al.

Figure 205. Location of New Lyme Township, section 22, southeast quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

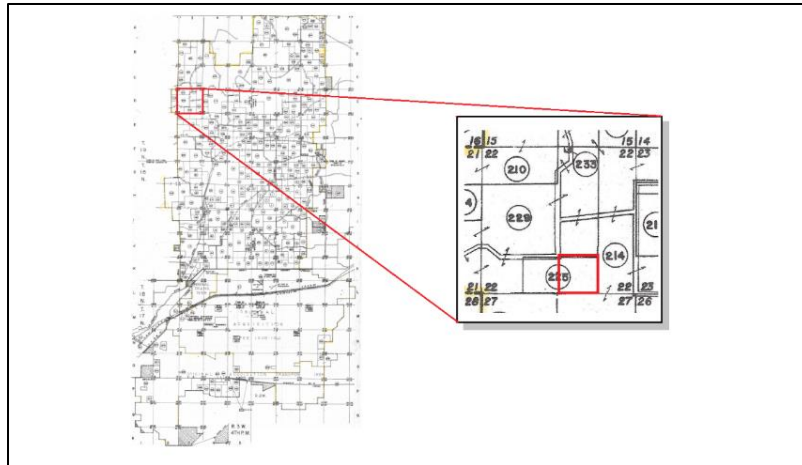
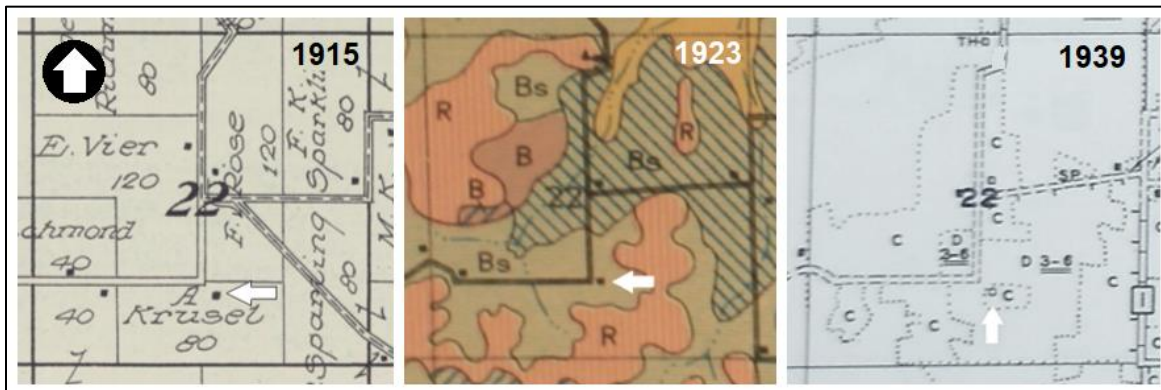


Figure 206. A structure or farmstead in section 22 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1915, 1923, and 1939 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historic Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index records seven structures associated with tract 225: a partly demolished 10 × 18 ft–16 × 20 ft house (Survey no. 84–A), a demolished 12 × 12 ft well house (84–B), two demolished 16 × 20 ft log barns (84–C and 84–D), a demolished 10 × 20 ft wood-frame shed (84–E), a demolished 6 × 14 ft log shed (84–F), and a demolished 14 × 18 ft wood-frame shed (84–G). The index states that the probable owner of the property prior to government acquisition was Vernon E. Reise et al.²⁶¹

The site sketch for this farmstead indicates that the farmhouse was of log construction but was demolished to the point that it no longer had salvage

261. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 21.

value. The sketch shows seven orthogonally oriented buildings clustered in close proximity to each other (Figure 207).²⁶² Some of the structures, including the house, barns, and log shed (84-F) are distinguishable on an aerial photograph from 1939 (Figure 208). A field investigation of the site is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the farmstead may be highly disturbed.

Figure 207. A site sketch of the farmstead associated with tract 225, section 22. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

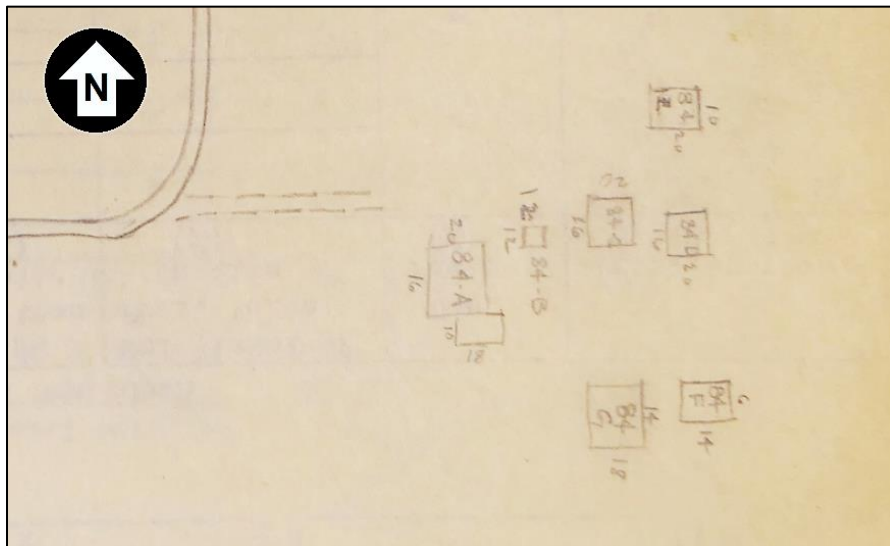


Figure 208. A 1939 aerial photograph of the farmstead associated with tract 225, section 22. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



262. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

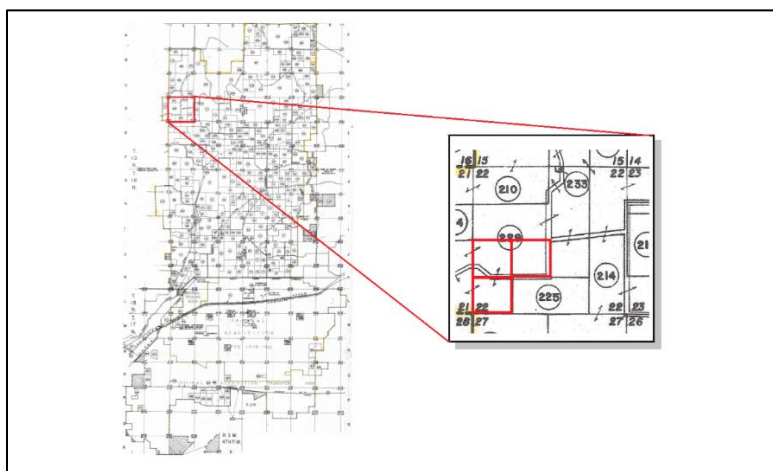
3.1.49 Tract 229, New Lyme Township (Impact Zone)

Several structures or farmsteads were associated with the area of land that eventually became tract 229. Three such sites, 47MO352, 47MO354, and 47MO355, are located in section 21 (SE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄), section 22 (NE¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄), and section 22 (NW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄), respectively, and have been documented in Penny (1996) and Sewell (2000, volume IV).²⁶³ Cartographic sources indicate that there are three additional quarter-quarter sections that contained structures or farmsteads in tract 229 that are not documented in an existing ROI (Table 54; Figure 209). Five maps show a structure or farmstead in section 22 (SW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄), two maps show a site in section 22 (SW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄), and four maps depict a site in section 22 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄).

Table 54. Location of tract 229.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
22	SW	SW	William P. Richmond
22	SW	NE	William P. Richmond
22	SW	NW	William P. Richmond

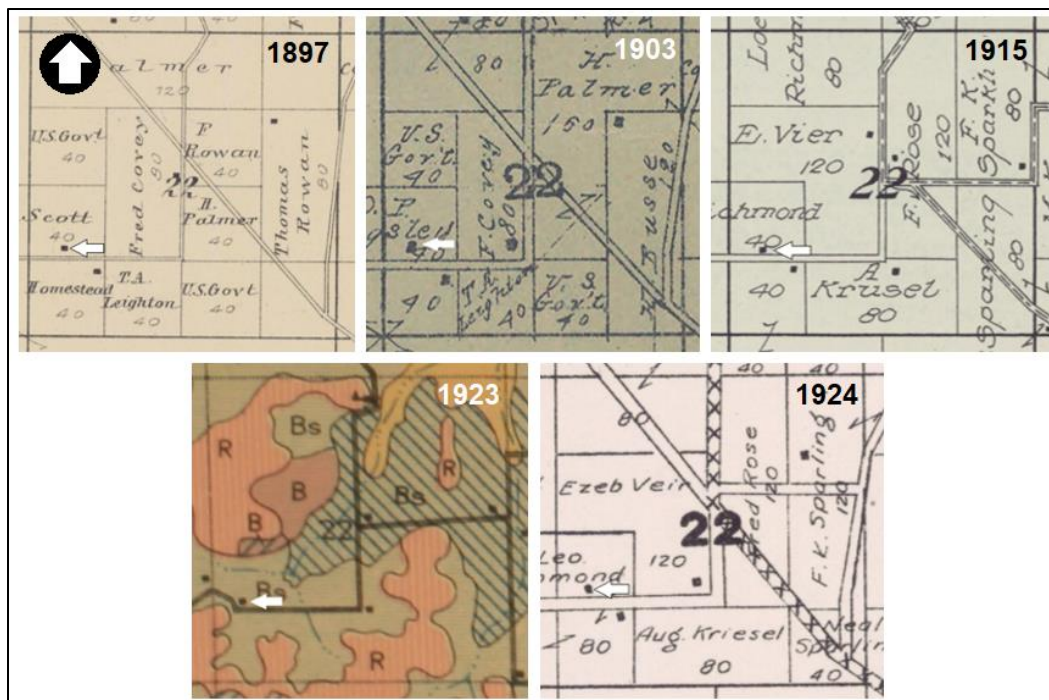
Figure 209. Location of New Lyme Township, section 22, southwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section; southwest quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section; and southwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



263. Penny et al., *Results of a Homestead Survey*, 141, 144; Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resources Management Activities*, vol. IV, 43, 64, 70.

Sources that show a structure or farmstead in section 22 (SW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄) include the 1897 plat map, 1903 plat map, 1915 plat map, 1923 USDA soil map, and 1924 plat map. On the 1897 plat map, the feature is documented in the south-central portion of the quarter-quarter section on a parcel of land belonging to John Scott. The 1903 map shows the feature in the same location and records it as owned by O. P. Kingsley. Twelve years later, the 1915 plat map records the structure or farmstead in the same location and under the ownership of L. Richmond. The 1923 soil map also shows the feature in a similar position as previous maps. The 1924 plat map records identical geographic and ownership information for the structure or farmstead as the 1915 plat map (Figure 210).

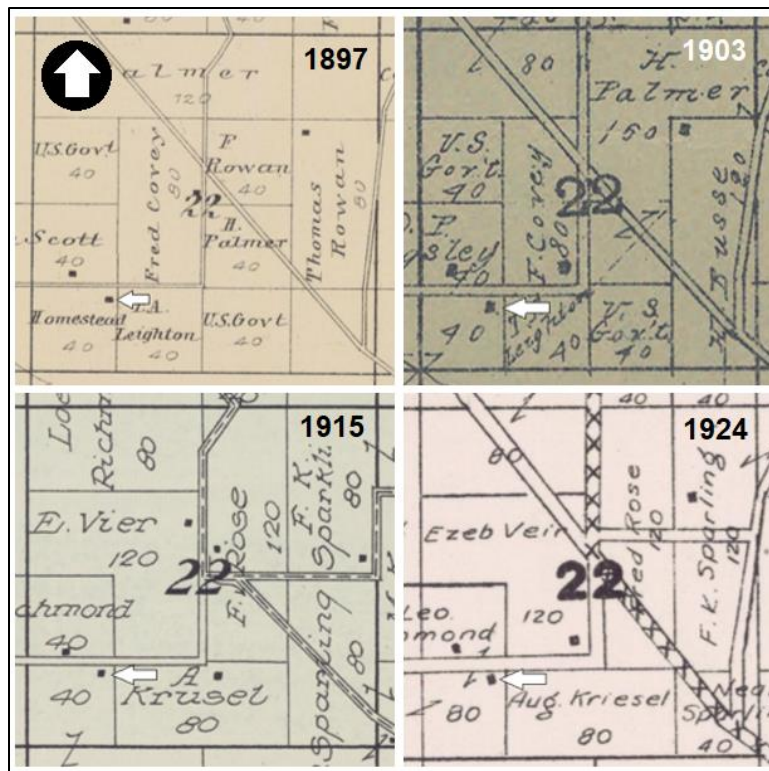
Figure 210. A structure or farmstead in section 22 (SW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄) as represented on the 1897, 1903, 1915, 1923, and 1924 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historic Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Sources that show a structure or farmstead in section 22 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄) include the 1897 plat map, 1903 plat map, 1915 plat map, and 1924 plat map. On the 1897 plat map, the feature is documented in the northeastern corner of the quarter-quarter section on a plot of land labelled “Home-
stead.” The 1903 map shows the feature in the same location and records it as owned by the railroad. Twelve years later, the 1915 plat map records the structure or farmstead in the same location and still under railroad

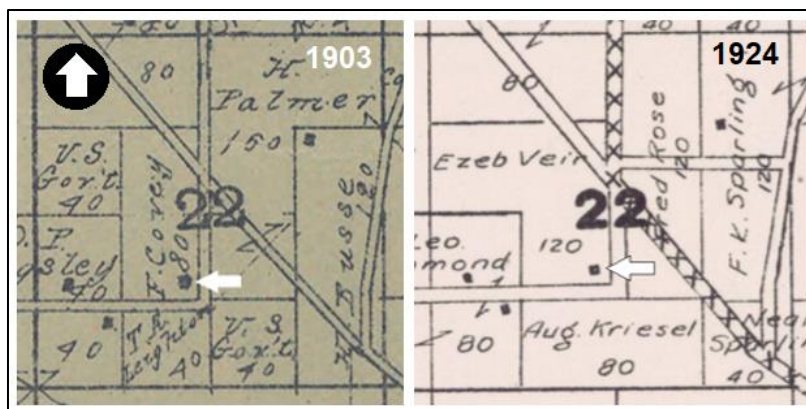
ownership. The 1924 plat map also depicts the feature in the same location but indicates that it was owned by Leo Richmond (Figure 211).

Figure 211. A structure or farmstead in section 22 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1897, 1903, 1915, and 1924 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historic Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Sources that show a structure or farmstead in section 22 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) include the 1903 plat map and the 1924 plat map. On the 1903 plat map, the feature is visible in the southeast corner of the quarter-quarter section on a plot of land owned by F. Covey. The 1924 plat map depicts the structure or farmstead in the same location but documents that it was owned by Ezeb Veir (Figure 212).

Figure 212. A structure or farmstead in section 22 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1903 and 1924 plat maps. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index documents three clusters of structures associated with tract 229. These clusters (Survey nos. 82–A, B, and C; 83–A and B; and 85–A, B, C, D, E, and F) are associated with sites 47MO354, 47MO355, and 47MO352, three former farmsteads in the central and western portions of tract 229.²⁶⁴ These sites have been determined not eligible due to excessive ground disturbance.²⁶⁵ Similar conditions may compromise the accuracy of stratigraphy at the three sites not documented in existing ROIs.

3.1.50 Tract 231, New Lyme Township (Impact Zone)

Two sources, the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map, depict a structure or farmstead associated with tract 231, section 27 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that is not documented in an existing ROI (Table 55; Figure 213). The 1923 soil map depicts the feature near the center of section 27, far removed from any county roads. The 1939 land cover map places an occupied residence in the same location, but in this source, the site is accessible from an unimproved dirt road and sits on a small plot of cleared cropland. Neither map depicts ownership information (Figure 214).

Table 55. Location of tract 231.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
27	SE	NW	J. M. and Ellen M. Rogers et ux.

264. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resources Management Activities*, vol. IV, 43, 69.

265. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resources Management Activities*, vol. IV, 46, 65, 72.

Figure 213. Location of New Lyme Township, section 27, southeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

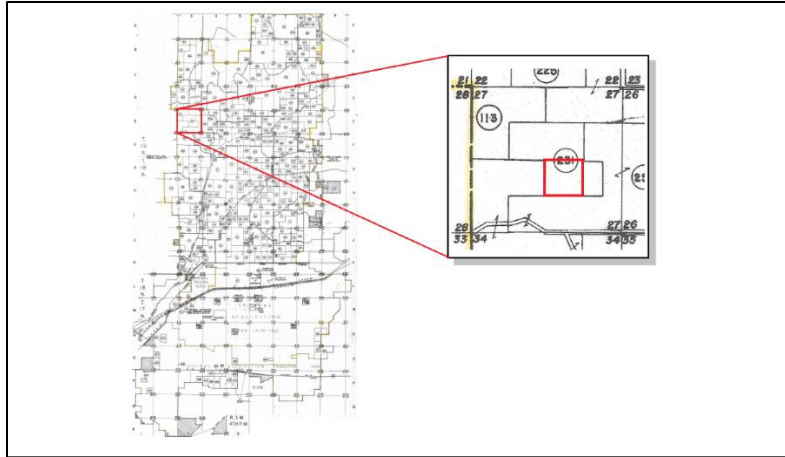
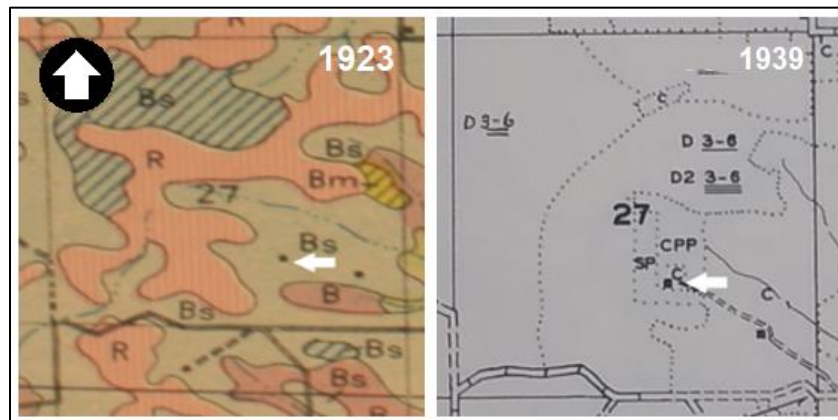


Figure 214. A structure or farmstead in section 27 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map. (Images from Monroe County Local History Room and Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

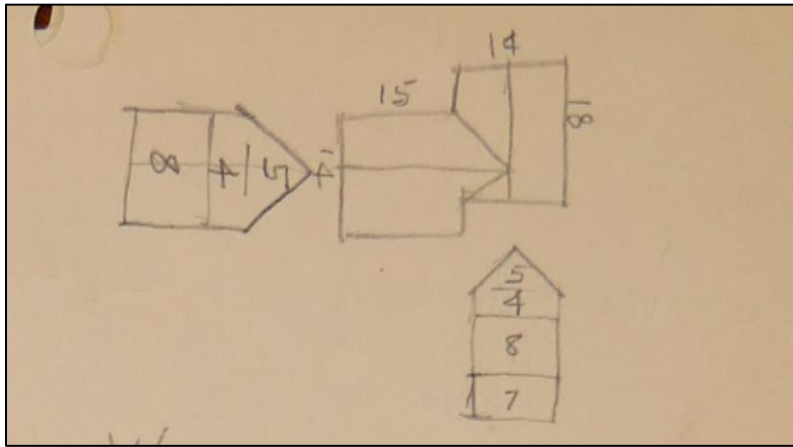


The Army Farm Survey index documents seven structures associated with tract 231: a 14 × 15 ft–14 × 18 ft wood-frame house (Survey no. 42–A), a 8 × 12 ft wood-frame well house (42–B), a 10 × 16 ft chicken house of log construction (42–C), the foundation of a 32 × 58 ft barn (42–D), a demolished 6 × 18 ft corn crib (42–E), a 12 × 18 ft wood-frame granary (42–F), and a 4 × 4 ft wood-frame latrine (42–G). The index states that the probable owner of the property prior to government acquisition was J. M. and Ellen M. Rogers.²⁶⁶

266. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 15–16.

The surveyor created a specification sheet for the frame house (42-A). This building was a 1½-story dwelling with two main blocks and a cross-gabled roof (Figure 215). The house sat on a basement that was 7 ft deep, contained a first floor that was 8 ft high, and a half floor that was 9 ft high at its maximum point. The exterior walls were clad with drop siding and the roof was sheathed with sheet metal.²⁶⁷

Figure 215. Site sketch of the farmstead associated with tract 231.
(Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

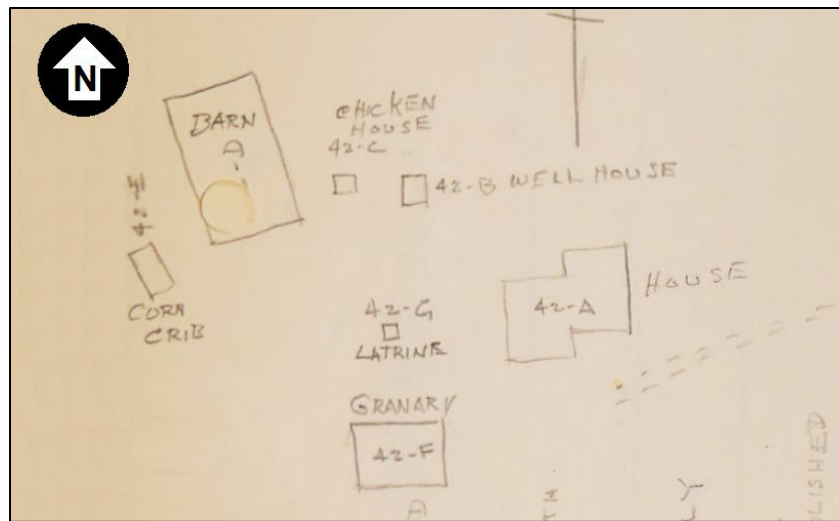


A site sketch for the farmstead shows that the buildings were arranged in a courtyard cluster, with a latrine (42-G) in the center of the courtyard. The house was situated at the east side of the farmstead, where it was in close proximity to a driveway. The granary (42-F) was located at the south side of the courtyard, the corn crib (42-E) at the west side, and the barn (42-D), chicken house (42-C), and well house (42-B) occupied the north side (Figure 216).²⁶⁸ A field investigation of the site is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the farmstead may be highly disturbed.

267. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

268. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 216. Site sketch of the farmstead associated with tract 231.
 (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



3.1.51 Tract 232, New Lyme Township (Impact Zone)

Four sources show structures or farmsteads in two quarter-quarter sections of tract 232 that are not documented in an existing ROI (Table 56; Figure 217). The 1915 plat map, the 1923 USDA soil map, and the 1939 land cover map depict a structure or farmstead in section 34 (NW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-1/4). On the 1915 plat map, a built feature is visible near the center of the quarter-quarter section on a 240-acre parcel of land owned by Ben Scholze. The 1923 soil map and the 1939 land cover map place the structure or farmstead in nearly the same location and show it at the end of an unimproved road. No ownership information is provided on the 1923 or 1939 map (Figure 218).

Table 56. Location of tract 232.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
34	NW	NE	Ben Scholze et ux.
34	NE	SW	Ben Scholze et ux.

Figure 217. Location of New Lyme Township, section 34, northwest quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section; and northeast quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

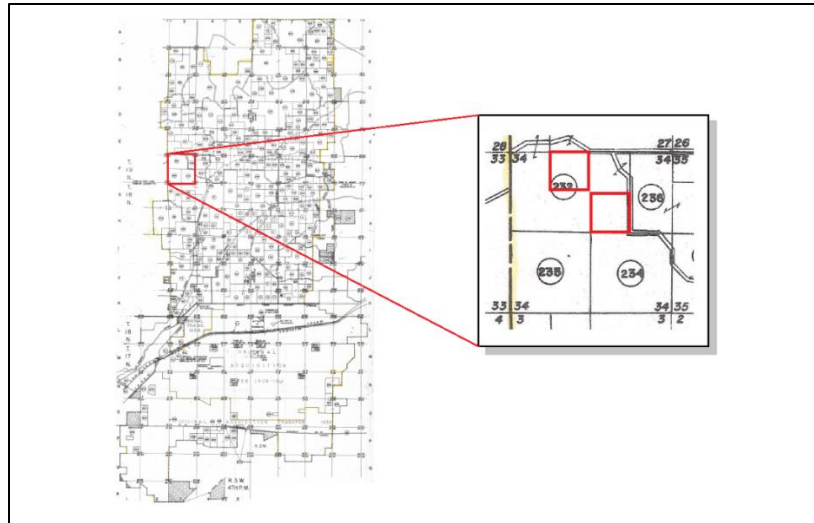
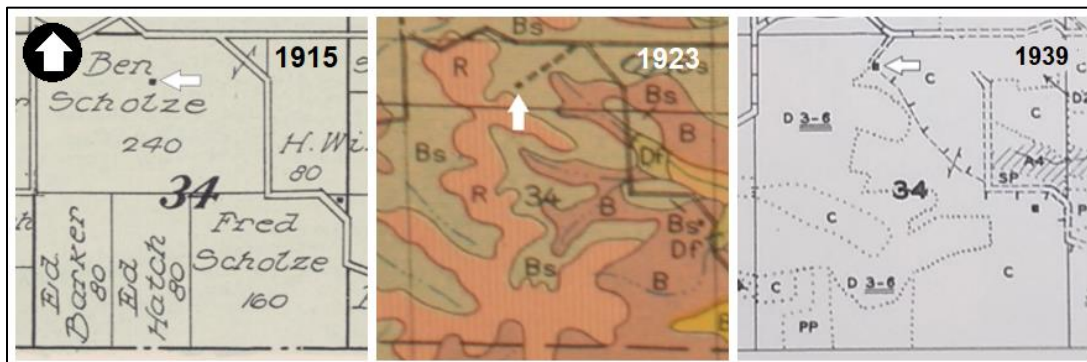
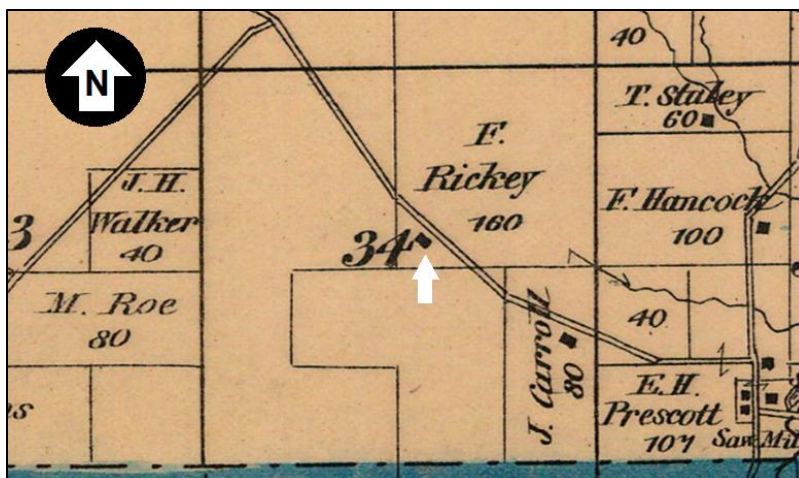


Figure 218. A structure or farmstead in section 34 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1915 plat map. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain.)



The 1877 county atlas depicts a structure or farmstead in section 34 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). On this map, the feature is situated in the southwest corner of the quarter-quarter section along a diagonal county road. According to the map, the structure or farmstead is located on a 160-acre parcel of land owned by F. Rickey (Figure 219).

Figure 219. A structure or farmstead in section 34 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1877 county atlas. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain.)



The Army Farm Survey index documents eight structures associated with tract 232: a 20 × 30 ft wood-frame hen house (Survey no. 38–A), a 24 × 28 ft wood-frame house (39–A), a 32 × 48 ft wood-frame barn (39–B), the foundation of a 12 ft diameter silo (39–C), the foundation of a 12 × 28 ft granary, and three structures that were no longer on-site (a wood shed, corn crib, and windmill with pump). The index states that the probable owner prior to government acquisition of the site was Ben and Barbara Scholze.²⁶⁹

Building specification sheets were created for the hen house (38–A), farmhouse (39–A), and barn (39–B). The hen house was a one-story structure with 2 × 4 in. stud walls, 1 in. boards for exterior siding, and a roof system composed of 2 × 6 in. rafters (Figure 220). The farmhouse was a 1½-story structure with 2 × 4 in. stud walls, 1 in. board sheathing on the exterior, and a gabled roof covered with sheet metal. The house was situated over a 7 ft deep basement and contained a main floor that was 8 ft high. The half story was 8 ft high at its maximum point (Figure 221). The barn was a frame structure situated on a stone masonry basement. The basement was 8 ft high, the main floor 11 ft high, and the rafter area 12 ft high at its maximum point. The exterior walls were composed of log framing and 1 in. boards, and the roof system built with 2 × 4 in. rafters. Sheet metal covered the exterior of the gabled roof (Figure 222).²⁷⁰ A photograph of the

269. Fort McCoy Army Farm survey index, 16.

270. Fort McCoy Army Farm survey specification sheets, n.p.

barn and farmhouse from c. 1910–1940 corroborate these specifications (Figure 223).

Figure 220. A dimensional sketch of the hen house associated with the farmstead on tract 232. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

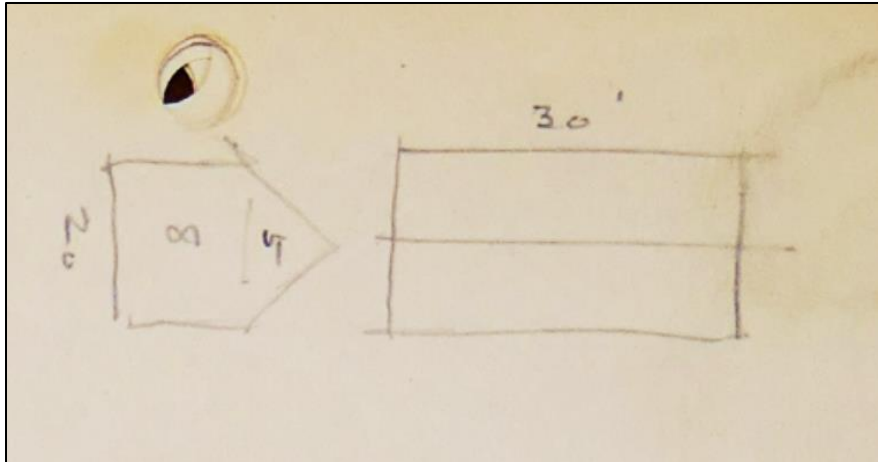


Figure 221. A dimensional sketch of the house associated with the farmstead on tract 232. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

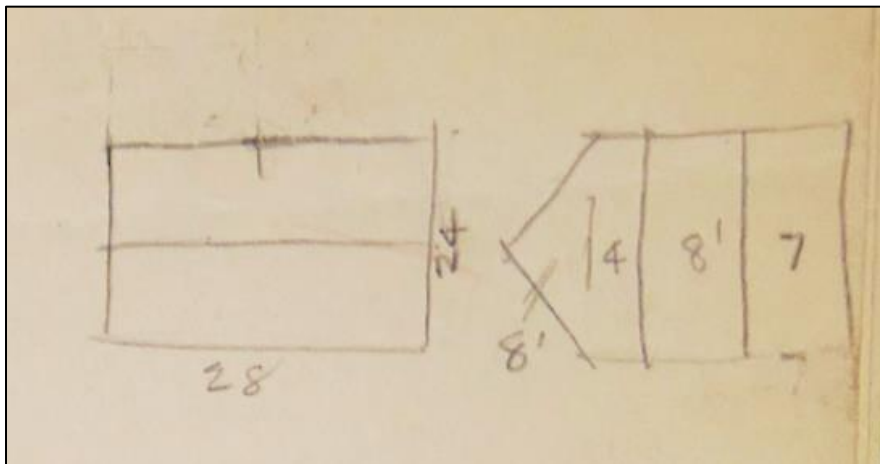


Figure 222. A dimensional sketch of the barn associated with the farmstead on tract 232. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

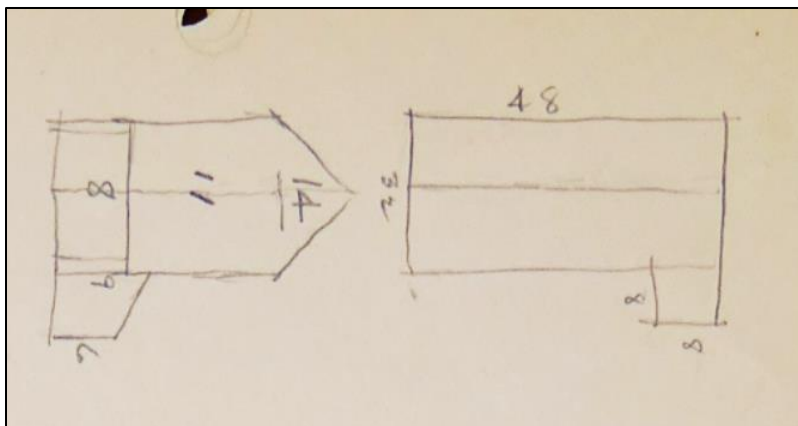


Figure 223. Photograph of the barn (39-B) and house (39-A) on the Ben Scholze farmstead, c. 1910–1940. Facing southwest. (Image reprinted with permission from Photo ID 2010-26-1, Monroe County Local History Room.)



An Army Farm Survey site sketch shows five structures associated with the farmstead in tract 232: the farmhouse (39-A), barn (39-B), silo (39-C), granary (39-D), and hen house (38-A). The site sketch suggests that these features were orthogonally oriented and that the house, barn, silo, and granary formed a tight cluster (Figure 224). A 1939 aerial photograph of the farmstead site appears to show that the structures were not aligned orthogonally but, rather, oriented toward the northeast. Additionally, the house in the aerial photograph seems to occupy a central position on the farmstead, with all structures slightly more spread out than suggested on the sketch. Other structures in the 1939 aerial photograph not seen in the site sketch may represent the woodshed, corn crib, and windmill that were

removed by the time the Army Farm Survey index was compiled (Figure 225). Both the site sketch and the aerial photo indicate that the farmstead that is recorded in the Army Farm Survey is the site in section 34 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ -1/4). At present, a field investigation of the site is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the farmstead may be highly disturbed.

Figure 224. A site sketch of the farmstead associated with tract 232.
(Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

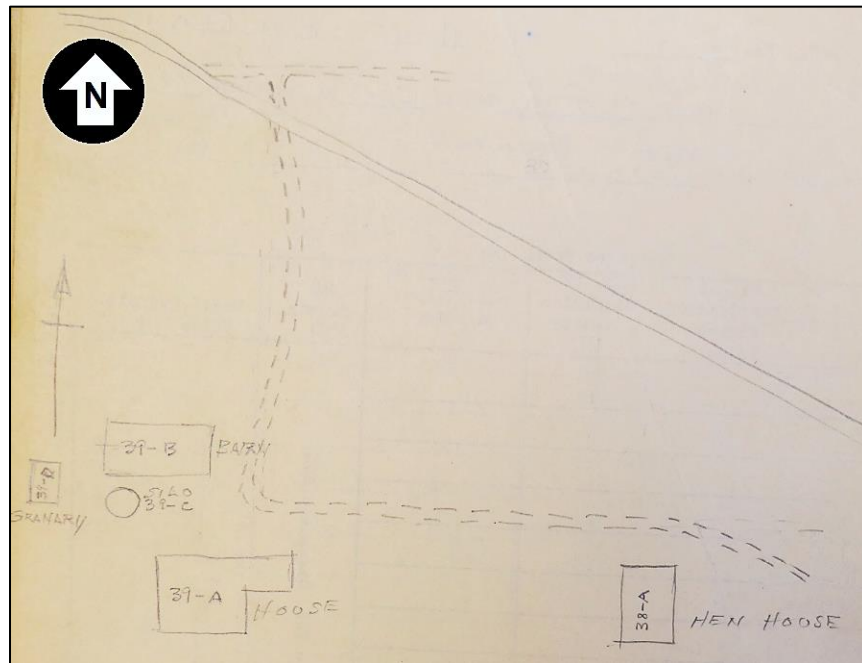


Figure 225. A 1939 aerial photograph of the farmstead associated with tract 232.
(Image from Wisconsin Historical Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



3.1.52 Tract 234, New Lyme Township (Impact Zone)

Four sources depict a structure or farmstead in tract 234, section 34 (SE¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄), that is not recorded in an existing ROI: the 1877 county atlas, 1915 plat map, 1923 USDA soil map, and 1939 land cover map (Table 57; Figure 226). The location of this feature changes slightly from source to source. The 1877 county atlas places the structure or farmstead in the southeastern portion of the quarter-quarter section on an 80-acre parcel of land owned by J. Carroll. Nearly 40 years later, a structure or farmstead appears on the 1915 map, this time in the far northeast corner of the quarter-quarter section. This source places the site on the northeast side of a diagonal road and documents Fred Scholze as the landowner. The 1923 soil map shows a structure or farmstead in a similar location, but this time, the site is on the southwest side of the diagonal road. The 1939 land cover map depicts an occupied residence around the same location as the structure or farmstead in the 1923 soil map (Figure 227).

Table 57. Location of tract 234.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
34	SE	NE	Peter Brunner et ux.

Figure 226. Location of New Lyme Township, section 34, southeast quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

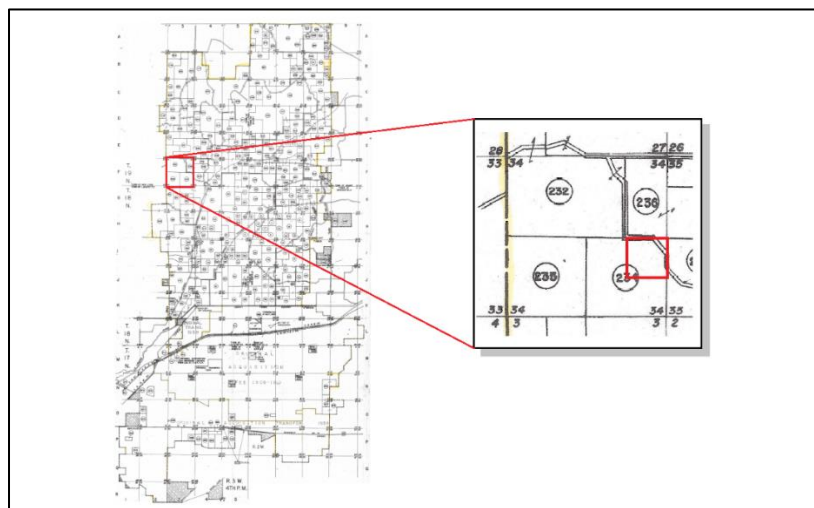
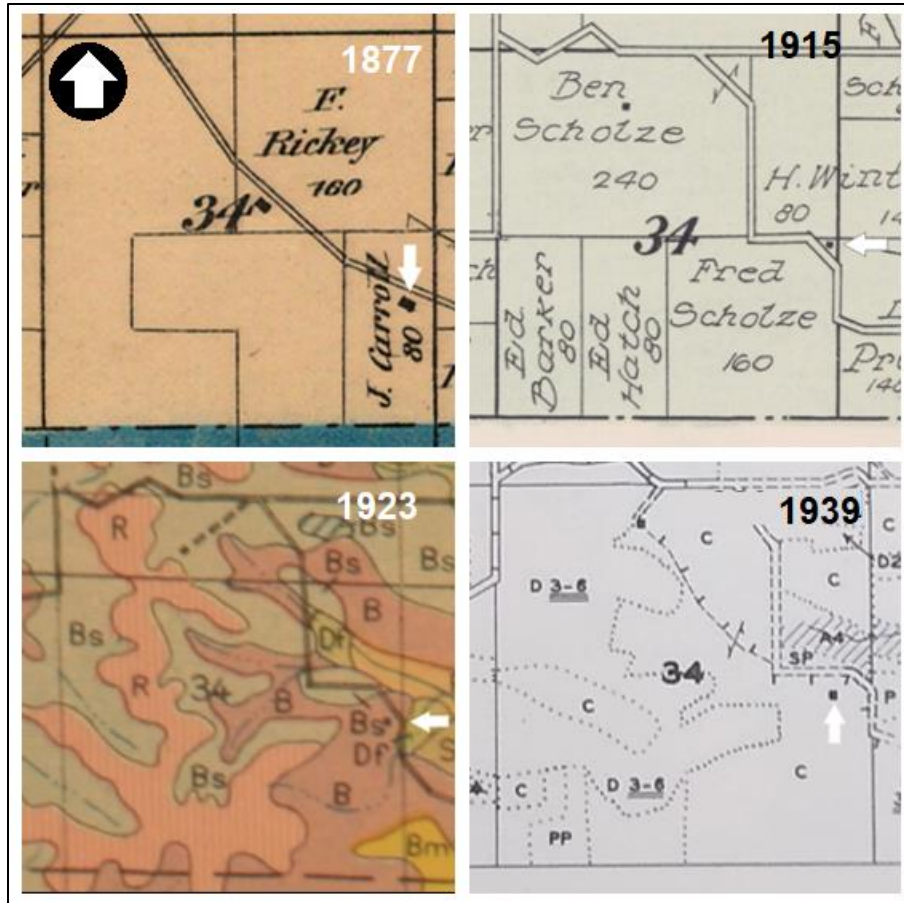


Figure 227. A structure or farmstead in section 34 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1877, 1915, 1923, and 1939 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



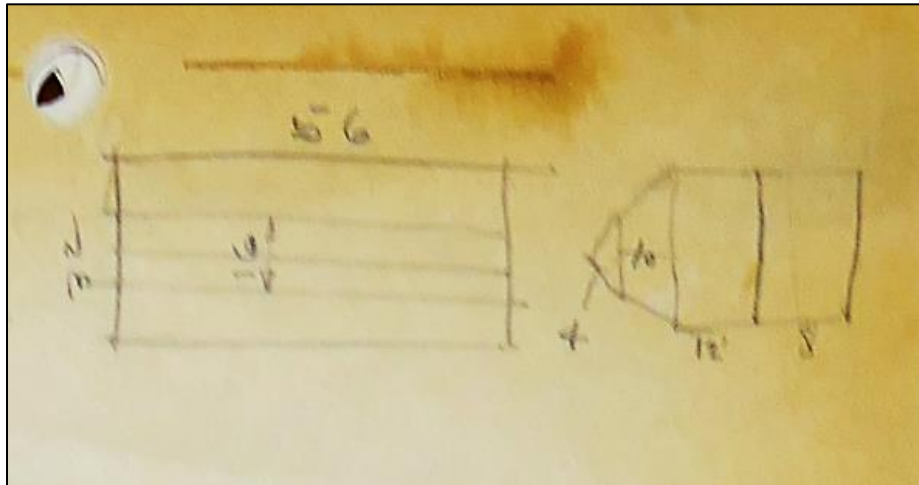
The Army Farm Survey index documented nine structures associated with tract 234: the foundation of a 22 × 26 ft farmhouse (Survey no. 37–A), the foundation of a 14 × 20 ft garage (37–B), the foundation of a 30 × 40 ft machine shed, a 12 × 30 ft monolithic concrete silo, a 32 × 56 ft wood-frame barn, and four additional structures that were no longer on-site (a hen house, brooder house, corn crib, and windmill). The index states that the probable owner of the property prior to government acquisition was Peter and Gudala Brunner.²⁷¹

Surveyors created a specification sheet for the wood-frame barn. This structure was principally of milled-lumber construction and sat on a concrete basement foundation with a concrete floor. The basement was 8 ft deep and the floor on the first level was constituted of log joists. From

271. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 16.

floor to ceiling, the main level of the barn was 11 ft high, and the rafter space was 14 ft high at its maximum point. The exterior walls of the barn were sheathed with 1 in. boards. The gambrel roof system was built with 2×4 in. rafters and covered with wood shingles (Figure 228).

Figure 228. A dimensional sketch of the barn associated with the farmstead on tract 234. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



An Army Farm Survey site sketch shows five structures associated with the farmstead in tract 234: the farmhouse (37-A), garage (37-B), machine shed (37-C), silo (39-D), and barn (37-E). The site sketch suggests that these features were oriented to face a diagonal country road, with the farmhouse at the front (or east) side of the farmstead cluster (Figure 229). A 1939 aerial photograph of the farmstead site shows that the farmhouse and the machine shed were arranged orthogonally, while the garage and barn were slightly skewed toward the northeast (Figure 230). Currently, a field investigation of the site is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the farmstead may be highly disturbed.

Figure 229. A site sketch of the farmstead associated with tract 234. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

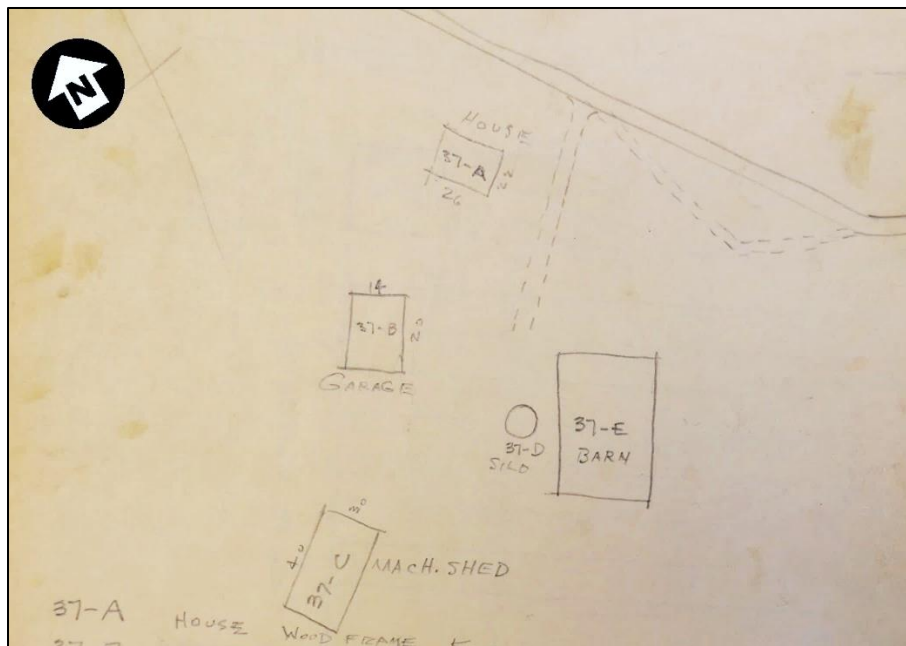


Figure 230. A 1939 aerial photograph of the farmstead associated with tract 234. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



3.1.53 Tract 236, New Lyme Township (Impact Zone)

Six sources depict a structure or farmstead associated with tract 236, section 35 (NW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄), that is not documented in an existing ROI: the 1877 county atlas, 1897 plat map, 1903 plat map, 1915 plat map, 1924 plat map, and 1939 land cover map (Table 58; Figure 231). The 1877 map places the structure or farmstead in the east-central portion of the quarter-

quarter section, in close proximity to a county road. On this map, the feature is situated on a parcel of land owned by F. Hancock. Subsequent sources consistently place the structure or farmstead in the same location, with the 1897 and 1903 maps documenting John Winterfield as the parcel owner and the 1915 and 1924 maps documenting Harry Winterfield as the owner. The 1939 land cover map shows an occupied house at the site, surrounded by a sizable area of cleared crop land (Figure 232).

Table 58. Location of tract 236.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
35	NW	SE	Isaac B. Brockman et al.

Figure 231. Location of New Lyme Township, section 35, northwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

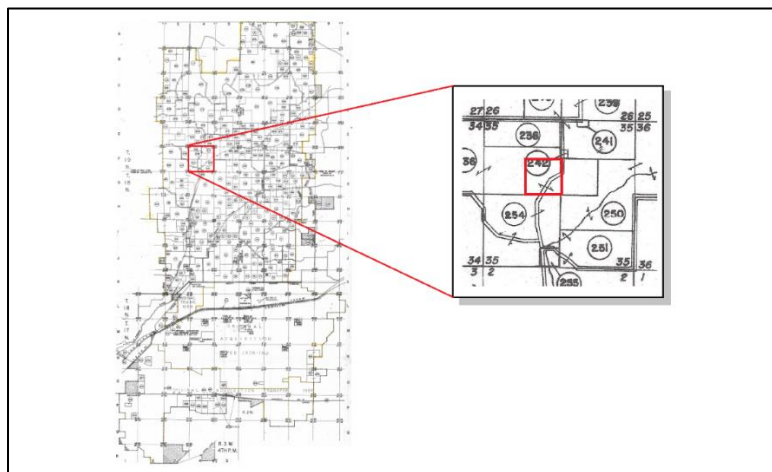
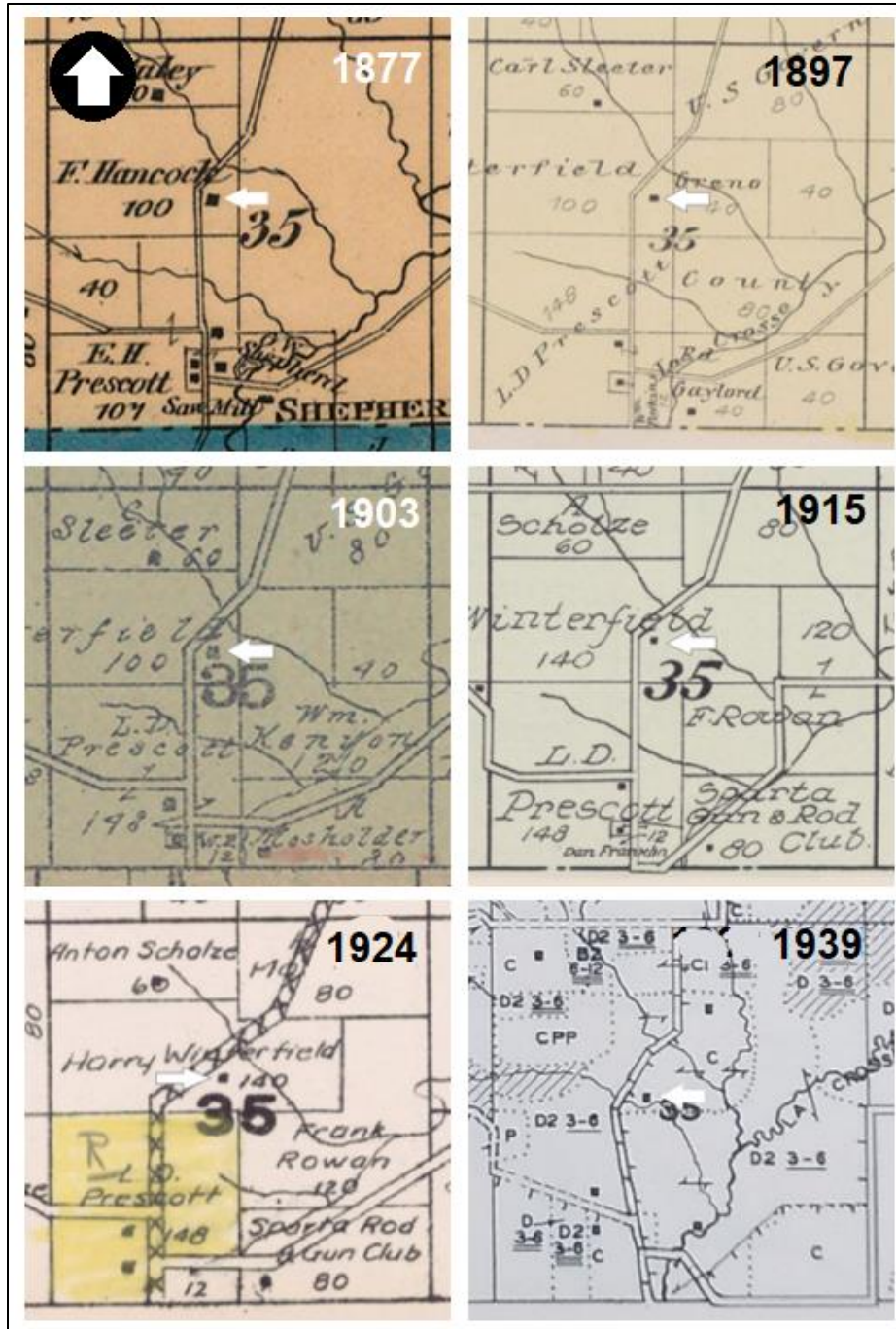


Figure 232. A structure or farmstead in section 35 (NW¼/SE¼-¼) as represented on the 1877, 1897, 1903, 1915, 1924, and 1939 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

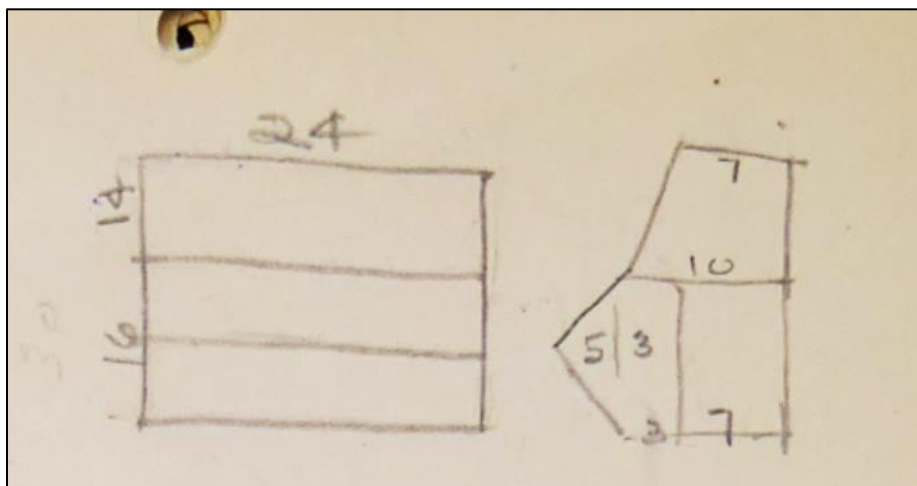


The Army Farm Survey index documents four structures associated with tract 236: a 24 × 30 ft wood-frame farmhouse (Survey no. 45-A), a demolished 30 × 40 ft barn (45-B), a 12 × 24 ft wood stave silo (45-C), and a

shed that was no longer on-site. The index states that Isaac Brockman was the probable owner of the site prior to government acquisition.²⁷²

Surveyors created a building specification sheet for the farmstead's house (45-A). This 1½-story structure consisted of two main parts: a front block with a side-gabled roof and a rear block with a shed roof (Figure 233). This residence was principally constructed of 2 × 4 in. studs sheathed in 1 in. drop siding, with 2 × 6 in. lumber used for the floor and ceiling joists. On the front block, the first floor was 7 ft high, with a half story above that reached a height of 8 ft at its maximum point. The shed-roofed rear block was 10 ft high at its maximum point and 7 ft high at its lowest point. The roof system on the house was constructed with 2 × 4 in. rafters and covered in sheet metal.²⁷³

Figure 233. A dimensional sketch of the house associated with the farmstead on tract 236. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



A site sketch of the farmstead shows three structures located at the end of a hooked drive: a house (45-A), barn (45-B), and associated silo (35-C) (Figure 234). The house, barn, and silo are distinguishable on a 1939 aerial photograph of the farmstead (Figure 235). Currently, a field investigation of the site is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the farmstead may be highly disturbed.

272. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 16.

273. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 234. A site sketch of the farmstead associated with tract 236. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

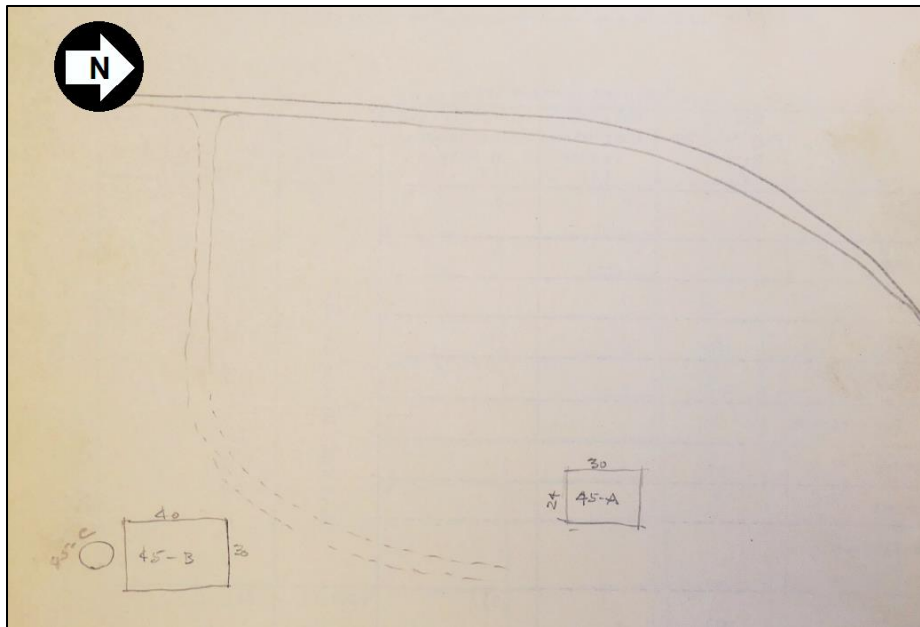


Figure 235. A 1939 aerial photograph of the farmstead associated with tract 236. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



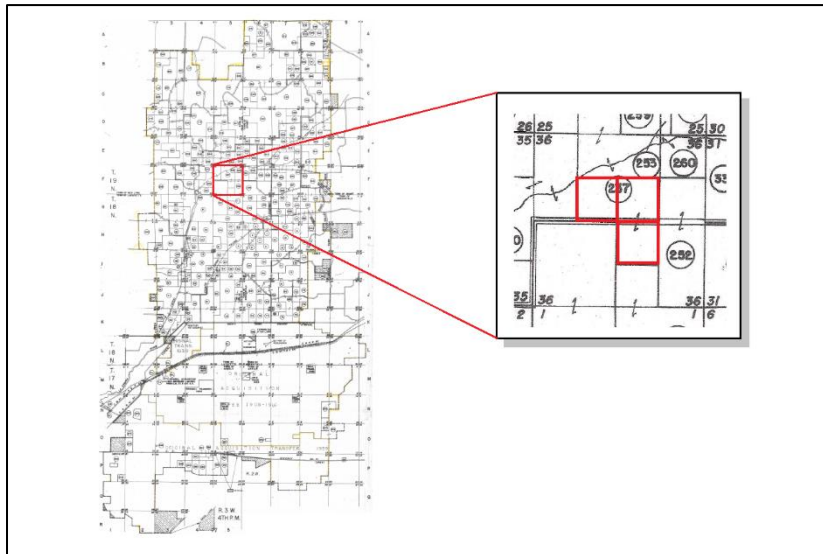
3.1.54 Tract 237, New Lyme Township (Impact Zone)

Four sources depict structures or farmsteads associated with tract 237 that may not have been documented in an existing ROI (Table 59; Figure 236). These features are spread across three different quarter-quarter sections within tract 237, section 36 (NW¹/₄/SE¹/₄/¹/₄, NE¹/₄/SW¹/₄/¹/₄, and SE¹/₄/NW¹/₄/¹/₄).

Table 59. Location of tract 237.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
36	NW	SE	Isaac Brockman et al.
36	NE	SW	Isaac Brockman et al.
36	SE	NW	Isaac Brockman et al.

Figure 236. Location of New Lyme Township, section 36, northwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section; northeast quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section; and southeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts a structure or farmstead in tract 237, section 36 (NW¹/₄/SE¹/₄/1⁴) that may not be documented in an existing ROI. The 1923 map places the feature in the southeast corner of the quarter-quarter section, in close proximity to an east–west county road. No ownership information is provided (Figure 237).

Figure 237. A structure or farmstead in section 36 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 USDA soil map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain.)



An aerial photograph from 1939 suggests that one structure, perhaps a residence, was still standing in this quarter-quarter section of tract 237. It is difficult to distinguish other structures from the aerial photograph (Figure 238). A field investigation of the site is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence at the site may be highly disturbed.

Figure 238. A structure in section 36 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), as seen in a 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



Two sources, the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map, show a structure or farmstead in section 36 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) that has not been documented in an ROI. The 1923 map depicts this feature in the extreme

southwest corner of the quarter-quarter section, just north of a county road. The 1939 land cover map places a residence in approximately the same location and indicates that it was vacant (Figure 239). Neither map supplies ownership information. An aerial photograph from 1939 suggests that one structure, perhaps a residence, was still standing in this quarter-quarter section of tract 237. It is difficult to distinguish other structures from the aerial photograph (Figure 240). A field investigation of the site is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence at the site may be highly disturbed.

Figure 239. A structure or farmstead in section 36 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 USDA soil map, and a vacant residence on the 1939 land cover map. (Images from Monroe County Local History Room and Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

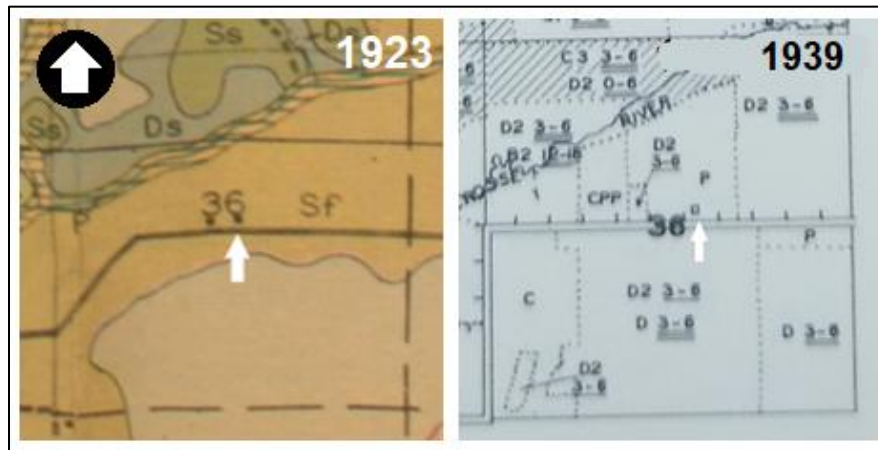


Figure 240. A structure in section 36 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), as seen in a 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



Two additional sources, the 1903 plat map and the 1924 plat map, show a structure or farmstead associated with tract 237, section 36 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). The 1903 plat map shows a dot in the south-central portion of the quarter-quarter section; however, it is unclear whether this mark really signifies a structural feature, or whether it is simply an ink blot. This mark lacks the size and rectangular form of other structural features seen on the 1903 plat map. It is also notable that the entirety of the parcel was owned by the county at this time. It appears the cartographers who prepared the 1924 map transposed the structural features and road networks they found on the 1903 directly onto their updated map. These cartographers interpreted this mark as a structural feature and depicted it as such on the 1924 plat map (Figure 241). At that time, the parcel was owned by Ida Richard. No evidence of the site is seen in a 1939 aerial photograph (Figure 242).

Figure 241. A structure or farmstead in section 36 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1903 and 1924 plat maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

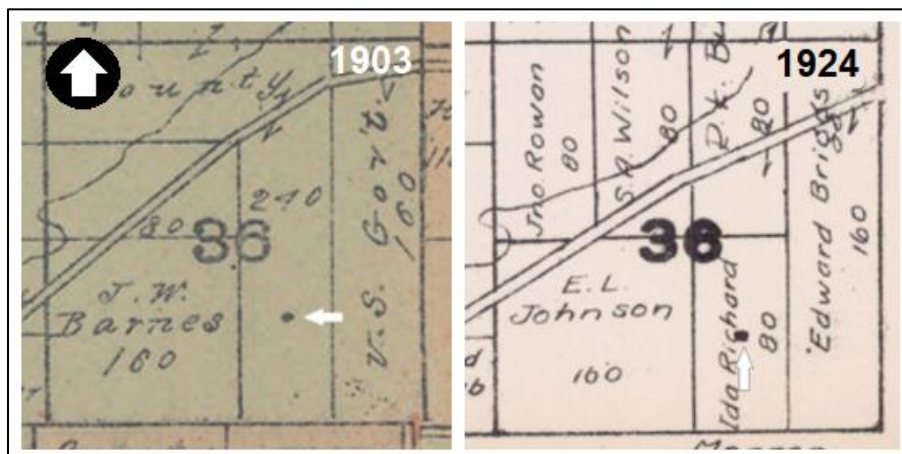
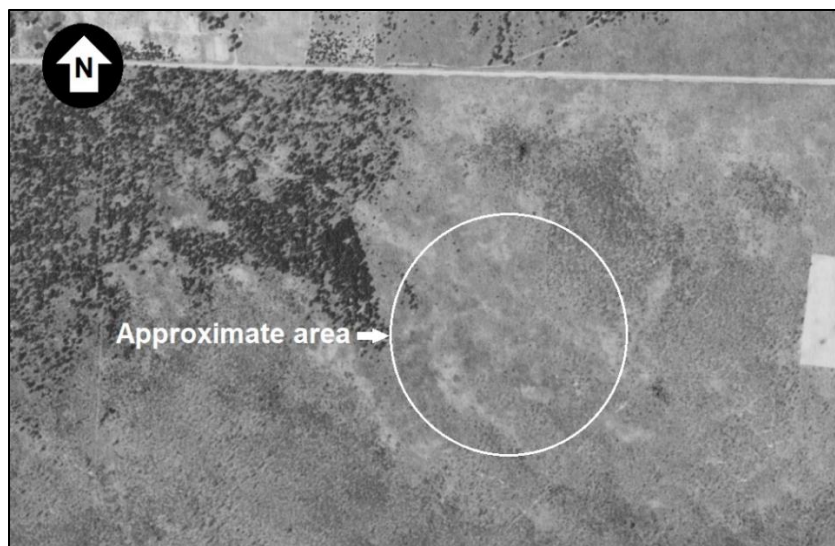


Figure 242. Area in section 36 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) where a structure or farmstead may have been demarcated on the 1903 and 1924 plat maps. A 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.55 Tract 238, New Lyme Township (Impact Zone)

Four sources depict a structure or farmstead associated with tract 238, section 35 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI: the 1877 county atlas, 1897 plat map, 1903 plat map, and 1923 USDA soil map (Table 60; Figure 243). The 1877 county atlas shows a structure or farmstead in the west-central portion of the quarter-quarter section on a 60-acre parcel of land owned by T. Staley. Twenty years later, the 1897 and the 1903 maps depict the feature in the same location, this time on a parcel owned by Carl Sleeter. The 1923 soil map places the structure or farmstead in nearly the same location as the previous sources (Figure 244).

Table 60. Location of tract 238.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
35	NW	NE	Anton Scholze et ux.

Figure 243. Location of New Lyme Township, section 35, northwest quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

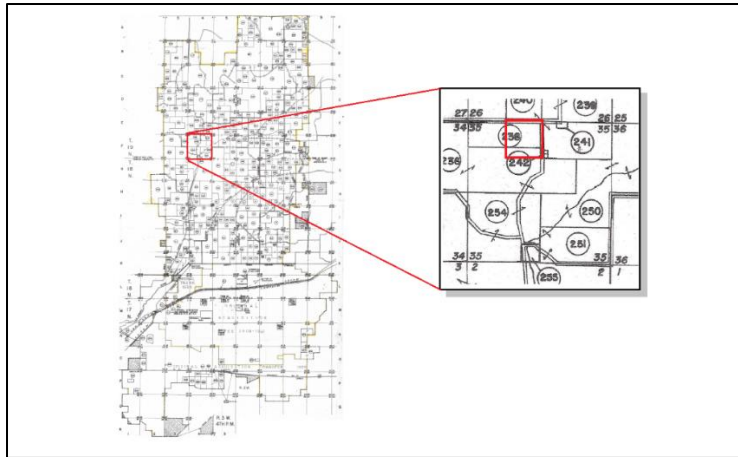
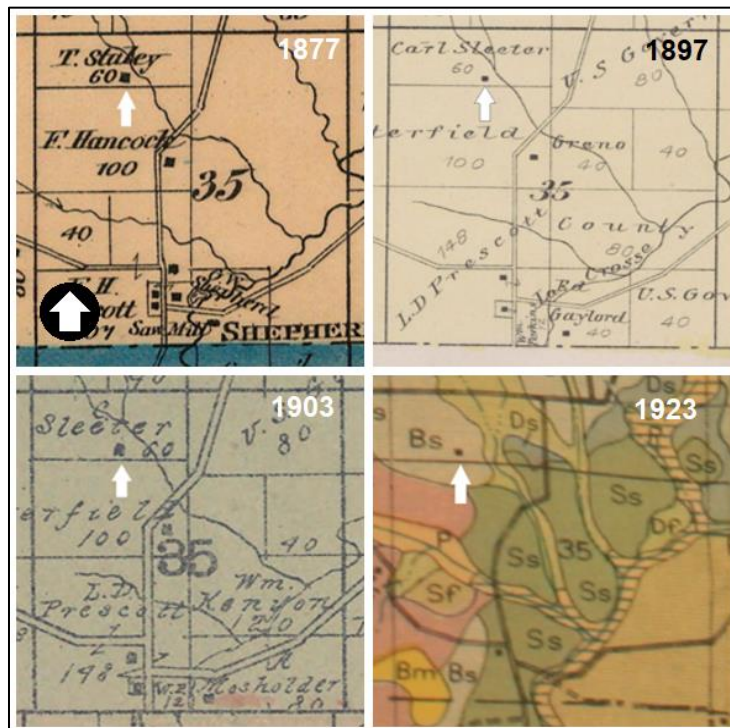


Figure 244. A structure or farmstead in section 35 (NW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄) as represented on the 1877, 1897, 1903, and 1923 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index documents eight structures associated with tract 238: the foundation of a 32 × 36 ft barn (Survey no. 44–A), an 8 × 12 ft concrete milk house (44–B), a 10 × 16 ft concrete root cellar

(44-C), the foundation of a 26 × 26 ft house (44-D), the foundation of a 14 × 19 ft hen house (44-E), and three structures that were no longer on-site (a garage, wood shed, and corn crib). One row in the index mentions that there were other unspecified structures that were no longer on-site, which had a total appraisal value of \$23.00 when the farmstead was first purchased by the government. The index states that Anton and Bertha Scholze were the probable owners of the site prior to government acquisition.²⁷⁴

Surveyors did not create specification sheets for any specific structures associated with the farmstead but did make a site sketch showing the arrangement of resources on the farmstead (Figure 245). This sketch shows a tight cluster of orthogonally arranged buildings located at the end of a single drive. Entering the farmstead from the driveway, the barn (44-A, located at the northeast side of the site) is the first structure one would encounter. The house (44-D) is located at the rear (south) side of the farmstead site.²⁷⁵ A courtyard arrangement of features appears more distinguishable on an aerial photograph from 1939, which shows some structures not documented in the index. For example, the longer shadow cast by the structure north of the barn (44-A) suggests that this structure was a silo (Figure 246). A field investigation of the site is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the farmstead may be highly disturbed.

274. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 17.

275. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 245. A site sketch of the farmstead associated with tract 238.
(Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

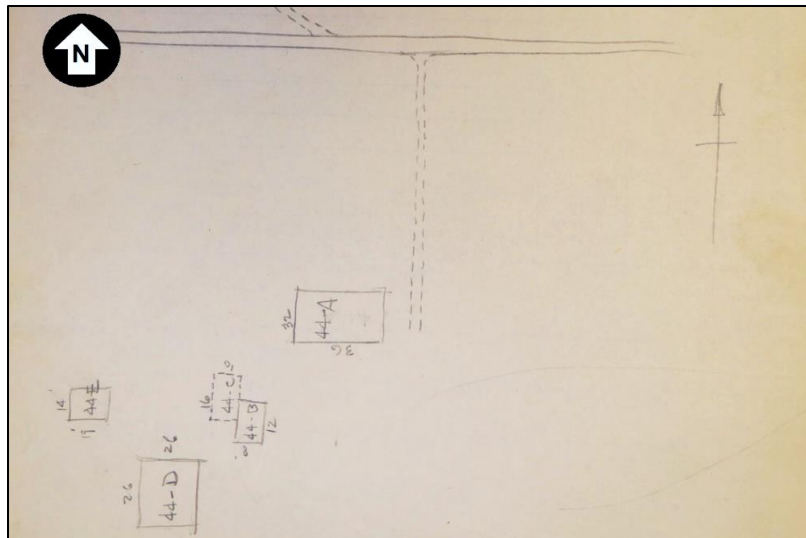
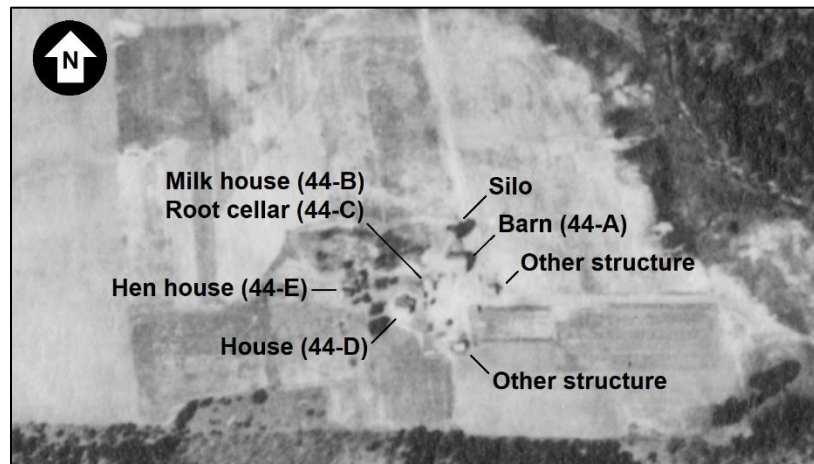


Figure 246. Farmstead structures in section 35 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ -1/4), as seen in a 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The 1915 plat map indicates that the land was owned by Anton Scholze but does not depict any structure or farmstead. Pictures of Anton Scholze's farmstead from the Monroe County Local History Room may correspond to structures that were once located on tract 238. The photos, which may have been taken c. 1910, appear to show a new frame residence under construction, an older log house, a log corn crib, a pen, a barn, an outhouse, and a windmill (Figure 247–Figure 248). Some of the structures, such as the log house and log corn rib, may have already been on the site when Anton Scholze and his family occupied it.

Figure 247. A photo of the Anton Scholze farmstead, c. 1910. (Image reprinted with permission from Photo ID 20155810, Monroe County Local History Room.)



Figure 248. Another photo of the Anton Scholze farmstead, c. 1910. (Image reprinted with permission from Photo ID 2015589, Monroe County Local History Room.)



3.1.56 Tract 242, New Lyme Township (Impact Zone)

One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts an occupied house associated with tract 242 that may not be documented in any existing ROIs (Table 61; Figure 249). This map places the house on the southwestern side of the quarter-quarter section, on the west side of County Highway I. A sizable area of cleared crop land surrounds the residence. No ownership information is provided on the map (Figure 250).

Table 61. Location of tract 242.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
35	NE	NW	Ernest Brown

Figure 249. Location of New Lyme Township, section 35, northeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

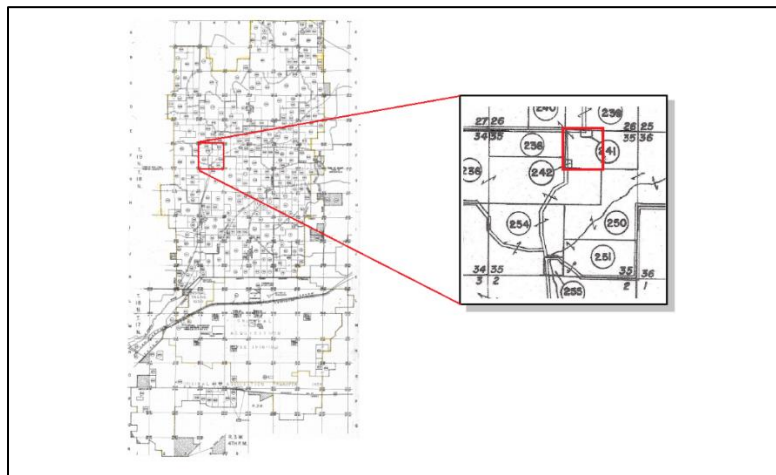
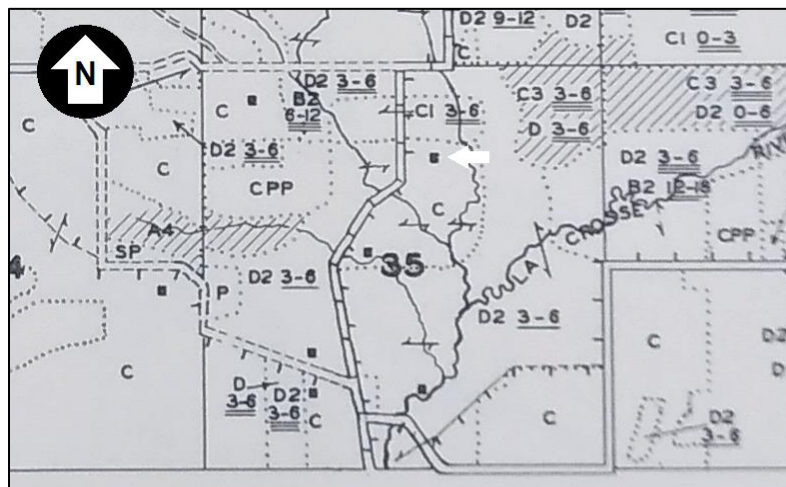


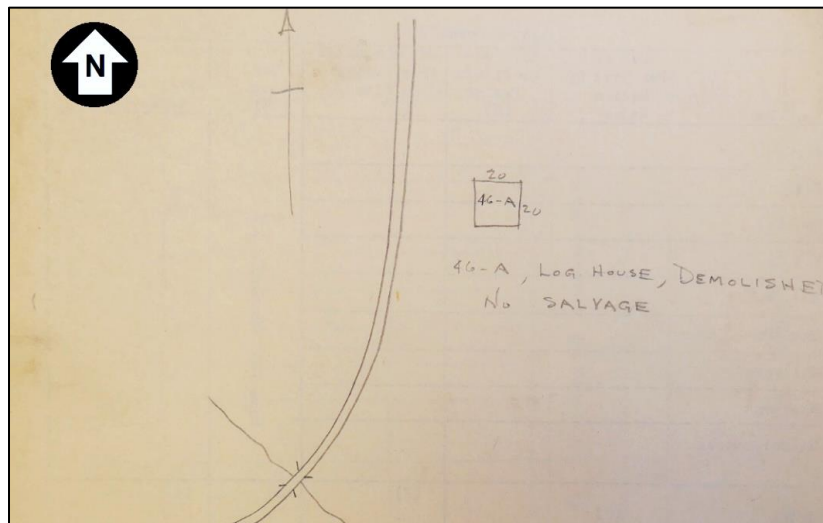
Figure 250. An occupied house in section 35 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index documents three structures associated with tract 242: a demolished 20 × 20 ft log house (Survey no. 46–A) and two sheds that were no longer on-site. The index states that the probable

owner of the site prior to government acquisition was Ernest Brown.²⁷⁶ No specification sheets were created for any particular structures, but a site sketch shows the log house situated on the east side of County Highway I. The sketch indicates that the house had been demolished and had no salvage value (Figure 251). It appears the house was still standing when an aerial photograph of the site was taken in 1939 (Figure 252). A field investigation of the site is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the residence may be highly disturbed.

Figure 251. Site sketch of the house associated with tract 242. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



276. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 17.

Figure 252. A 1939 aerial photograph showing the house associated with tract 242. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.57 Tract 251, New Lyme Township (Impact Zone)

Five sources depict a structural feature associated with tract 251, section 35 (SE¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄), that is not documented in an existing ROI: the 1877 county atlas, 1897 plat map, 1903 plat map, 1915 plat map, and 1924 plat map (Table 62; Figure 253). The 1877 plat map shows a feature labeled “Shepherd’s Mill” in the southwest portion of the quarter-quarter section. The La Crosse River runs through this portion of the section, providing water power for the sawmill. On the 1877 map, this structure is on a parcel of land belonging to G. W. Shepherd. On the 1897 plat map, a structure or farmstead is located in the same location as the 1877 map but is no longer designated a mill. The feature is on a 40-acre parcel of land owned by Ed Gaylord. Five years later, the 1903 plat map records that the structure or farmstead is on an 80-acre parcel of land owned by K. Mosholder. The feature remains in the same location on the 1915 and 1924 plat maps, which both depict it on land owned by the Sparta Gun and Rod Club (Figure 254).

Table 62. Location of tract 251.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
35	SE	SW	L. A. Hansen et al.

Figure 253. Location of New Lyme Township, section 35, southeast quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

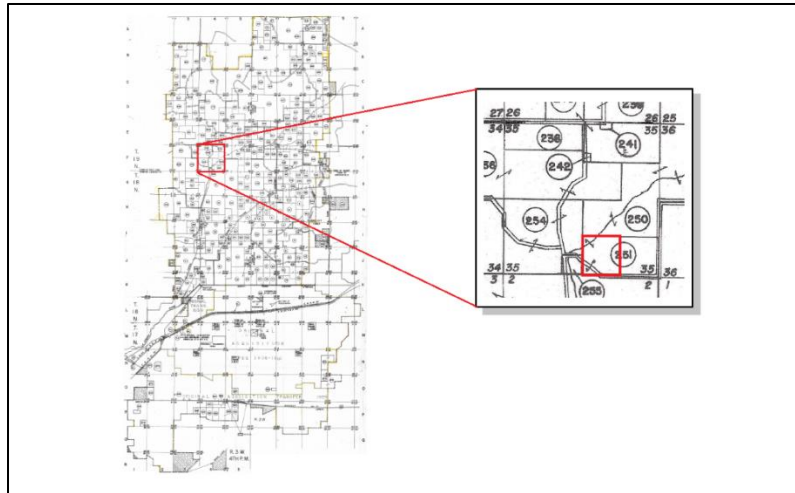
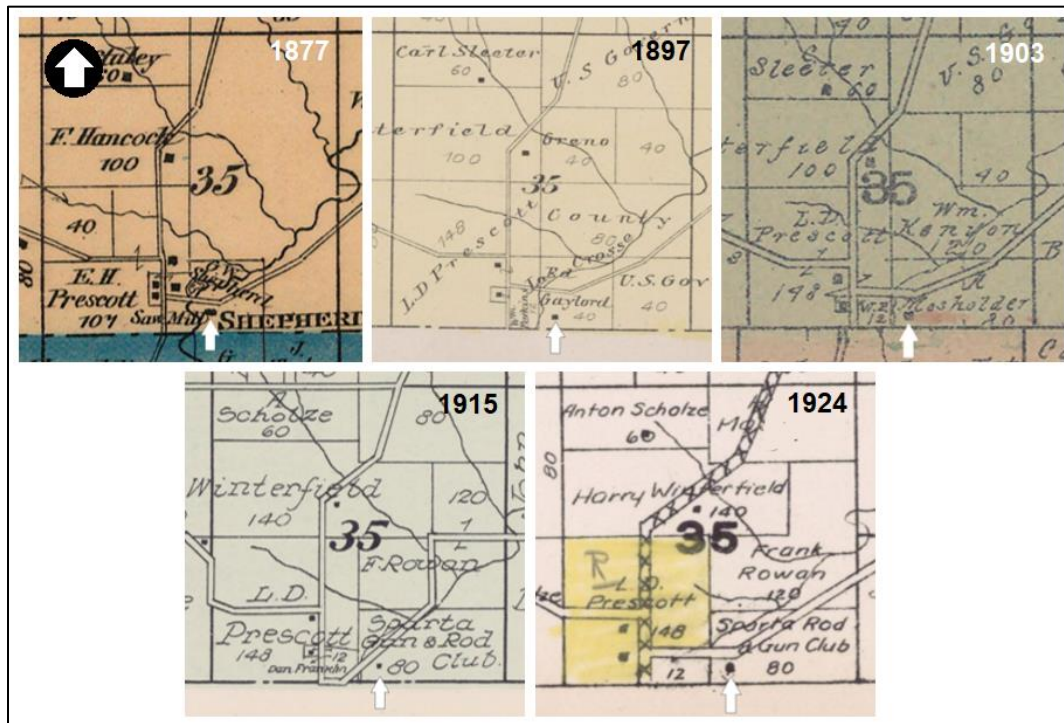


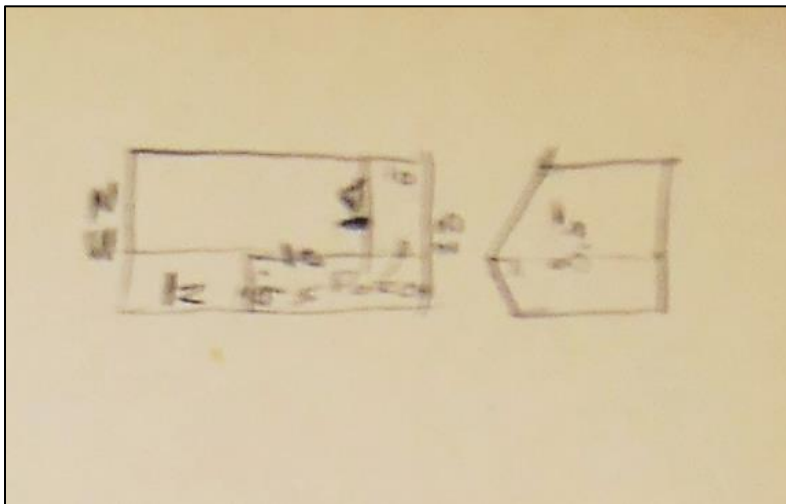
Figure 254. Shepherd's sawmill in section 35 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1877, 1897, 1903, 1915, and 1924 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index documents two structures associated with tract 251: a 23 × 32 ft wood-frame cottage (Survey no. 103-A) and an 8 × 20 ft wood-frame storehouse (103-B). According to the index, the probable owner of the site prior to government acquisition was L. A.

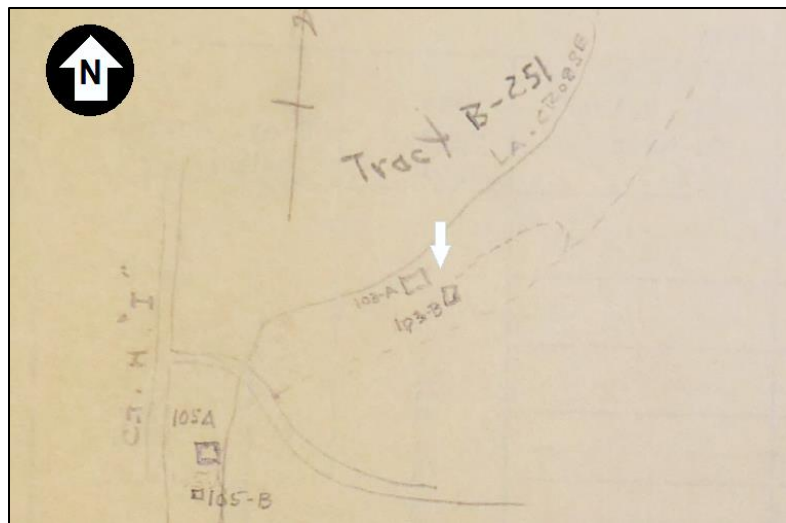
Hansen.²⁷⁷ Specification sheets were created for the house and shed. The house was a narrow, one-story frame structure topped with a gable roof. An L-shaped porch was incorporated onto the east side of the cottage (Figure 255). The adjacent storehouse (which a site sketch identifies as a toilet) was a narrow, wood-frame structure topped with a shed roof. A site sketch shows that the cottage and storehouse were located east of County Highway I, in close proximity to the east bank of the La Crosse River (Figure 256). Currently, a field investigation of the site is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the residence may be highly disturbed.

Figure 255. Dimensional sketch of the house associated with tract 251. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



277. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 24.

Figure 256. Site sketch of the house and storage shed associated with tract 251. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



3.1.58 Tract 253, New Lyme Township (Impact Zone)

One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts a summer house associated with tract 253 section 25 (SE¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄), that is not recorded in an existing ROI (Table 63; Figure 257). On the map, this feature is located in the southwest corner of the quarter-quarter section, close to the north bank of the La Crosse River. No ownership information is given (Figure 258).

Table 63. Location of tract 253.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
25	SE	SE	Lewis A. Brockman et al.

Figure 257. Location of New Lyme Township, section 25, southeast quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

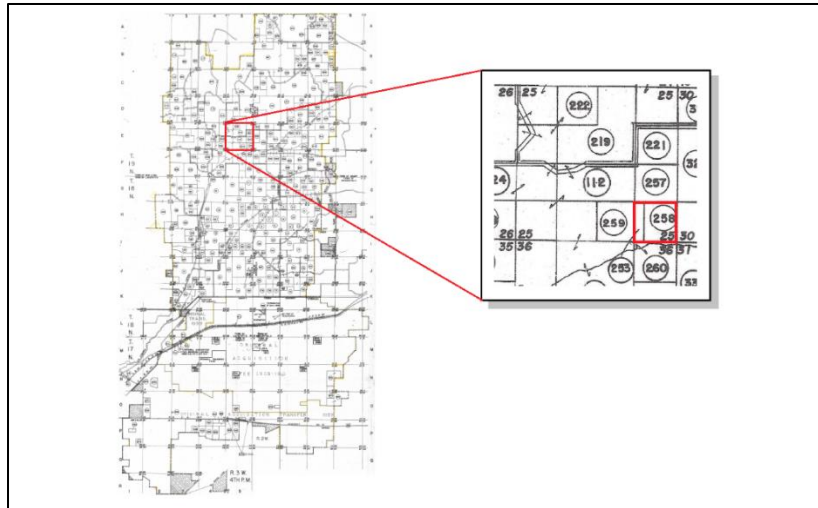
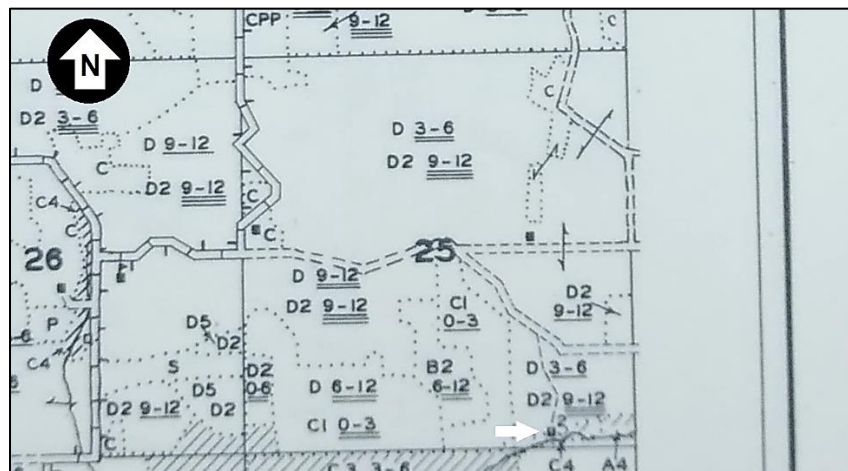


Figure 258. A summer house in section 25 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

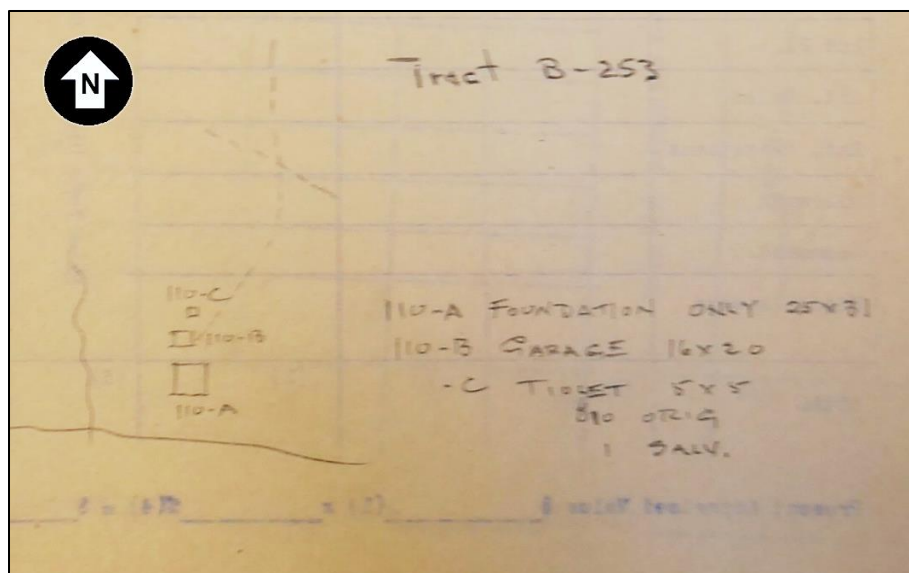


The Army Farm Survey records three structures associated with tract 253: the foundation of a 25 × 31 ft house (Survey no. 110–A), the foundation of a 16 × 20 ft garage (110–B), and a 5 × 5 ft toilet house (110–C). According to the index, Lewis A. and Lucille Brockman et al. were the probable owners of the site prior to government acquisition.²⁷⁸ A site sketch of the residence depicts the house (110–A) close to the La Crosse River, while the garage (110–B) and toilet house (110–C) are situated behind it (Figure 259). A field investigation of the site is not possible because of its location

278. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 24.

in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the residence may be highly disturbed.

Figure 259. Site sketch of a small residence associated with tract 253. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



3.1.59 Tracts 254 and 255, New Lyme Township (Impact Zone)

Five cartographic sources depict structures or farmsteads associated with tract 254 and tract 255, section 35 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that are not documented in any existing ROI: the 1877 county atlas, 1897 plat map, 1903 plat map, 1915 plat map, and 1924 plat map (Table 64; Figure 260). Four features are visible on the 1877 plat map: three are located on land belonging to G. W. Shepherd, one is on land belonging to E. H. Prescott. Two features are visible on the 1897 plat map: one near the center of the quarter-quarter section and one in the north-central portion of the quarter-quarter section. The central structure or farmstead is part of a tract owned by William Perkins, while the northern structure or farmstead is part of a 148-acre parcel of land owned by L. D. Prescott. The 1903 map depicts these two features in approximately the same locations as the 1897 map. The central structure or farmstead is on a 12-acre parcel of land owned by W. P. (likely William Perkins), and the northern structure or farmstead remains on land owned by L. D. Prescott. L. D. Prescott retained ownership of the land around the northern structural feature or farmstead in 1915, while ownership of the 12-acre parcel had transitioned to Dan Franklin. The 1924 plat map shows both structures or farmsteads on the L. D. Prescott land (Figure 261).

Table 64. Location of tracts 254 and 255.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
35	SW	SE	Serenus J. Paulsen et al.
35	SW	SE	Frederick Scholze et al.

Figure 260. Location of New Lyme Township, section 35, southwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

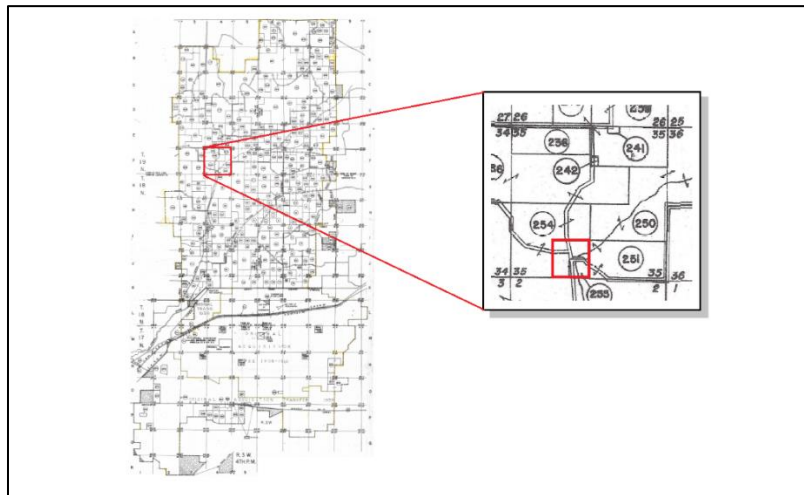
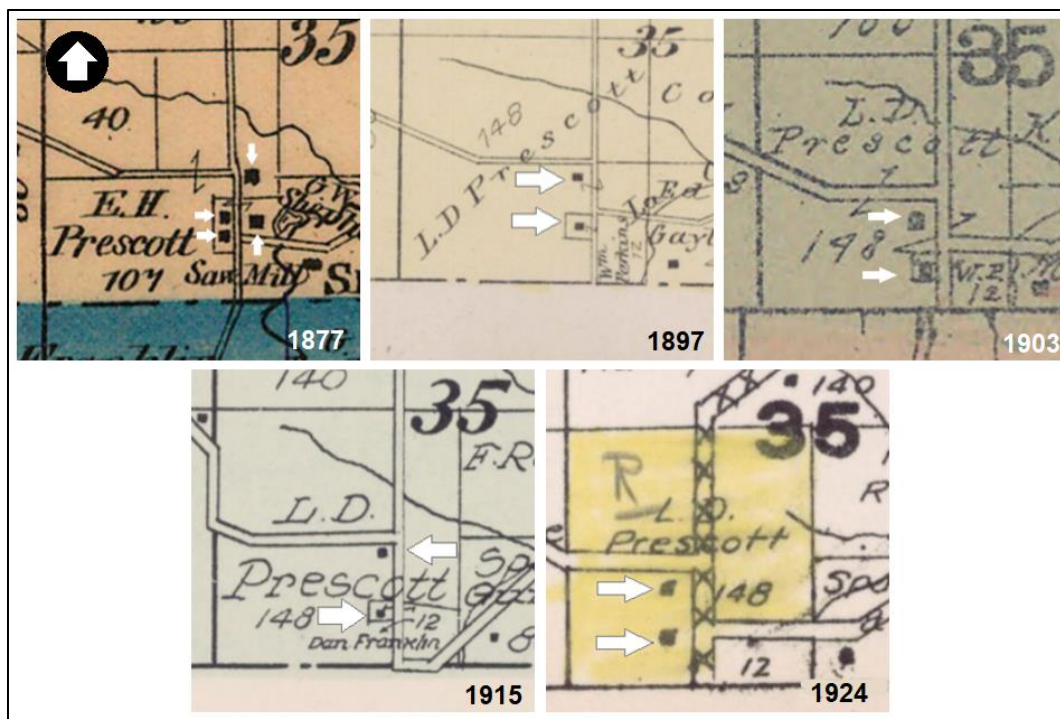


Figure 261. Structures or farmsteads in section 35 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1877, 1897, 1903, 1915, and 1924 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index records ten structures associated with tract 254, section 35 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$): the foundation of a 32 × 40 ft barn and silo (Survey no. 36–A), the foundation of a 24 × 40 ft hen house (36–B), the foundation of a 14 × 24 ft–18 × 21 ft farmhouse (36–C), a demolished 18 × 24 ft hog house (36–D), the foundation of a 34 × 34 ft house (36–E), a partially demolished 6 × 8 ft wood-frame corn crib (36–F), and four additional structures that were no longer on-site (a milk house, shop, granary, and shed). According to the index, Frederick and Louise Scholze were the last probable owners of the site before government acquisition.²⁷⁹

Structural metrics for individual buildings were not recorded for tract 254. However, surveyors did create a basic sketch of a farmstead site. This sketch shows five orthogonally arranged buildings clustered near the southwest intersection of County Highway I and another east–west county road. A sixth structure, a corn crib (36–F), was located at the northwest intersection of these roads (Figure 262).²⁸⁰ This corresponds most closely to the location of the Prescott farmstead seen on the 1897, 1903, 1915, and

279. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 17.

280. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

1924 plat maps. A 1939 aerial photograph also corroborates this as the Prescott farmstead site (Figure 263).

Figure 262. Site sketch of a farmstead associated with tract 254, section 35 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ -1/4). (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

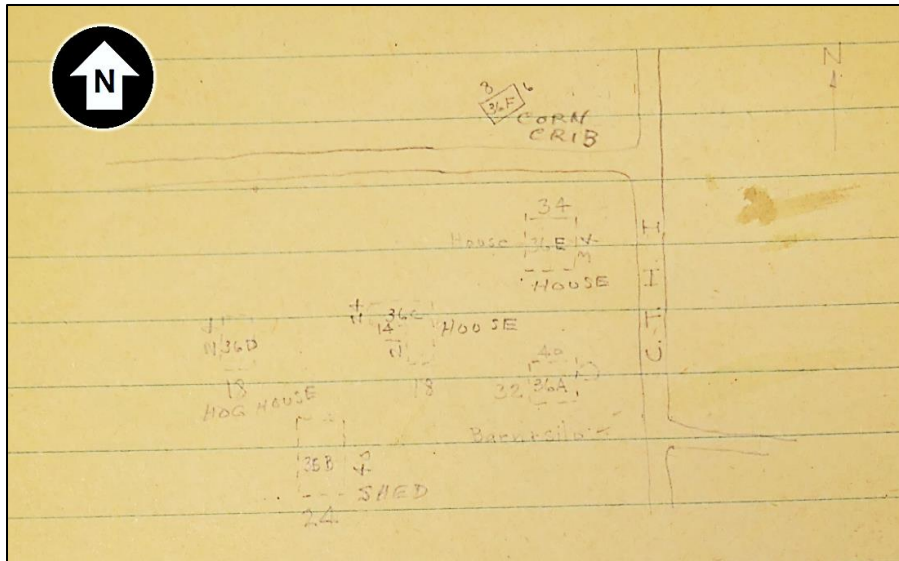


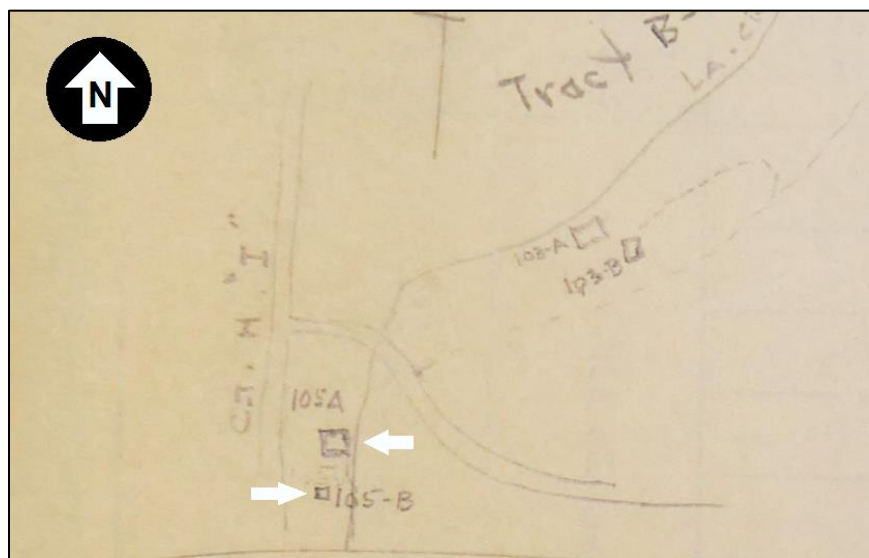
Figure 263. A 1939 aerial photograph showing the Prescott farmstead (tract 254) and a cottage site associated with tract 255. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index documents two structures associated with tract 255: the foundation of a cottage (no dimensions; Survey no. 105-A) and a 4 × 5 ft wood-frame toilet (105-B). According to the index, the probable owner of the documented features prior to government acquisition

was Serenus J. Paulsen.²⁸¹ Surveyors did not complete any specification sheets for structures associated with tract 255 but did draw a general sketch of the site. This sketch shows two structures: the cottage (105-A) and the wood-frame toilet house (105-B) in close proximity to the west bank of the LaCrosse River (Figure 264).²⁸² These structures would have been located on the 12-acre parcel of land owned by William Perkins (shown on the 1897 and 1903 plat maps) and Dan Franklin (visible on the 1915 plat map). However, since the structures on the site sketch are depicted on the east side of County Highway I and are in close proximity to the La Crosse River, it is unlikely they correspond to the structure or farmstead depicted on William Perkins's land in the 1897 and 1903 maps, or Dan Franklin's land on the 1915 plat map.

Figure 264. Site sketch of the cottage and toilet house associated with tract 255. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Currently, a field investigation of the sites associated with tract 254 and tract 255 is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the sites may be highly disturbed.

3.1.60 Tracts 256, New Lyme Township (Impact Zone)

Three sources depict structures or farmsteads on two quarter-quarter sections of tract 256, section 26 and section 27, that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 65; Figure 265). One source, the 1915 plat map,

281. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 24.

282. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

depicts a structure or farmstead in section 26 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄). This map places the feature in the east-central portion of the quarter-quarter section, within a 360-acre parcel of land owned by F. Reise (Figure 266).

Table 65. Location of tract 256.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
26	SW	SW	Vernon E. Reise et al.
27	SE	SE	Vernon E. Reise et al.

Figure 265. Location of New Lyme Township, section 26, southwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section; and section 27, southeast quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

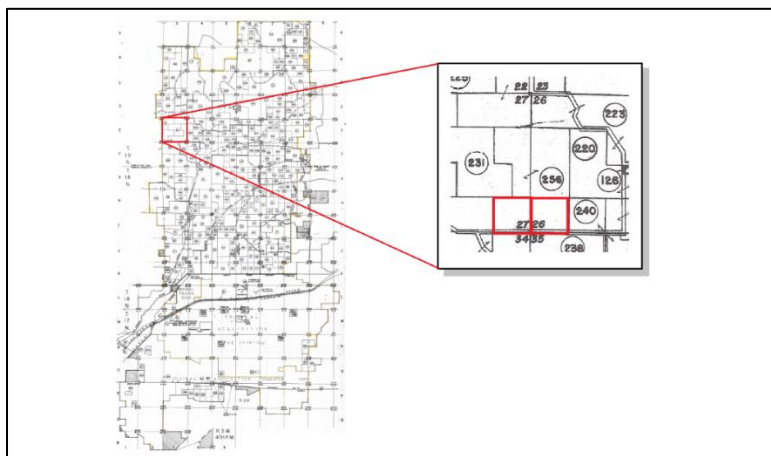
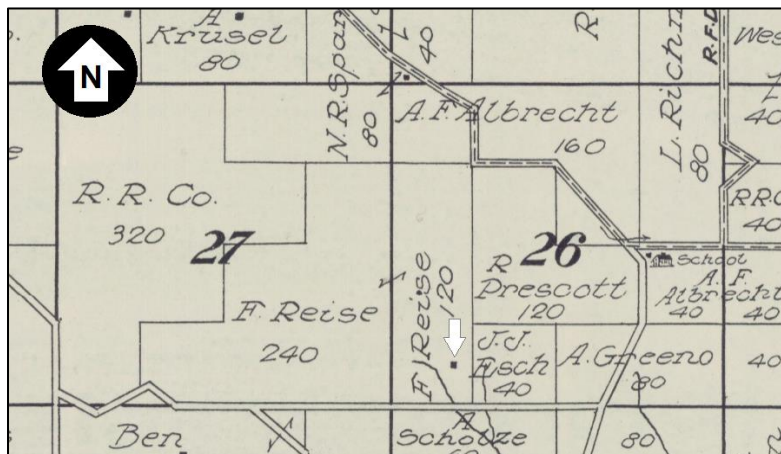
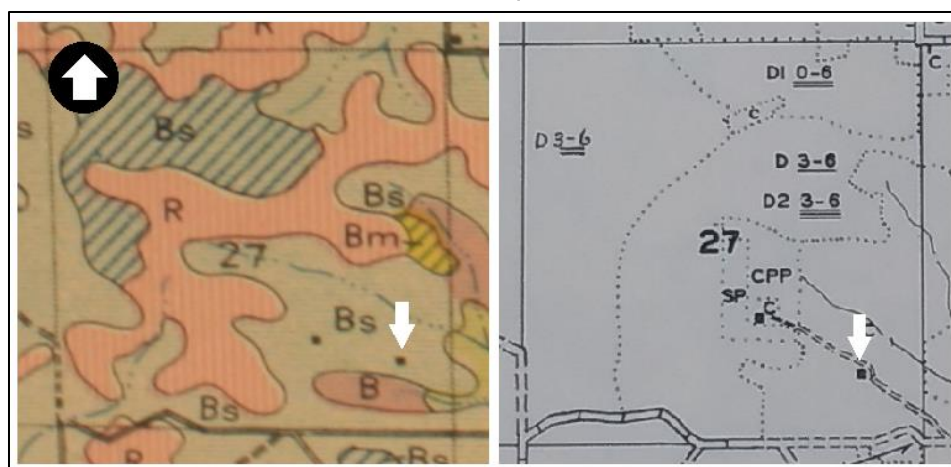


Figure 266. A structure or farmstead in section 26 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄) on the 1915 plat map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Two sources, the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map, depict a structure or farmstead in section 27 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). On the 1923 map, the feature is situated in the north-central portion of the quarter-quarter section and is not in close proximity to any roads (Figure 267). The 1939 land cover map shows an occupied residence in the same location as the feature on the 1923 map. The 1939 map depicts the residence along an unimproved dirt road and places it within a large area of cleared cropland (Figure 267). Neither map provides ownership information.

Figure 267. A structure or farmstead in section 27 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 USDA soil map and 1939 land cover map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room and Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



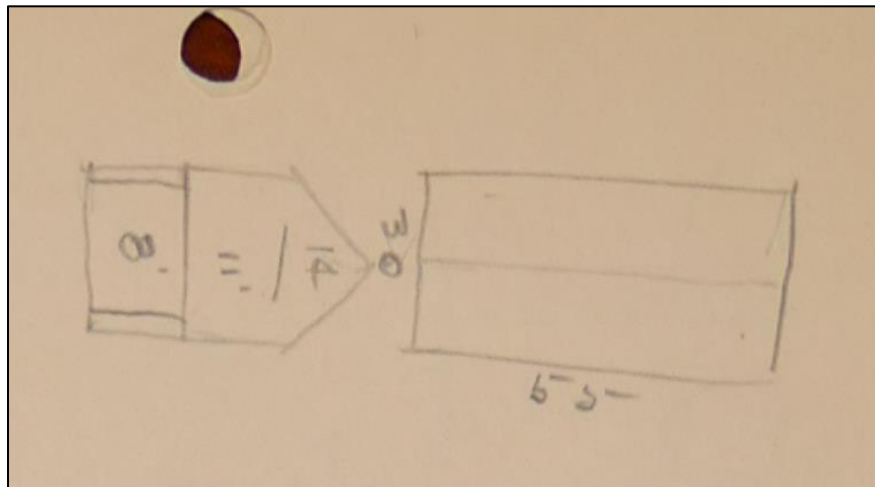
The Army Farm Survey index documents nine structures associated with tract 256: a 30 × 55 ft wood-frame barn (Survey no. 43-A), a 16 × 30 ft wood-frame granary and machine shed (43-B), a partly demolished 6 × 12 ft wood-frame shed (43-C), the foundation of a 12 × 18 ft–24 × 26 ft farmhouse (43-D), the foundation of an 18 × 28 ft hog house (43-E), the foundation of a 16 × 20 ft shed (43-F), and three other unspecified buildings that were no longer on-site. According to the index, the Amelia Reise Estate was the probable owner of the property before government acquisition.²⁸³

Surveyors created building specifications sheets for the barn (43-A) and the granary (43-B). The barn was a one-story wood-frame structure with a stone masonry basement and a gable roof. The basement was 8 ft deep, the main level was 11 ft high, and the rafter area had a maximum height of 14 ft. The exterior walls were sheathed with 1 in. thick boards, and the roof

283. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 17.

was sheathed with wood shingles (Figure 268). The granary consisted of a 1½-story central block topped with a gable roof. The central block was flanked by one-story wings, each of which contained a shed roof.²⁸⁴ A site sketch of the farmstead shows a loose cluster of buildings dissected by a driveway. Approached from the southeast, the house (43-D) is located at the front of the farmstead. The barn (43-A), granary (43-B), and shed (43-C) are situated on the west side of the driveway, while the farmhouse, hog house (43-E), another shed (43-F), and corn crib (43-G) are situated on the east side of the drive (Figure 269). A 1939 aerial photograph appears to corroborate this arrangement (Figure 270).

Figure 268. Dimensional sketch of a barn associated with tract 256, section 27 (SE¼/SE¼-¼). (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



284. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 269. Site sketch of a farmstead associated with tract 256, section 27 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

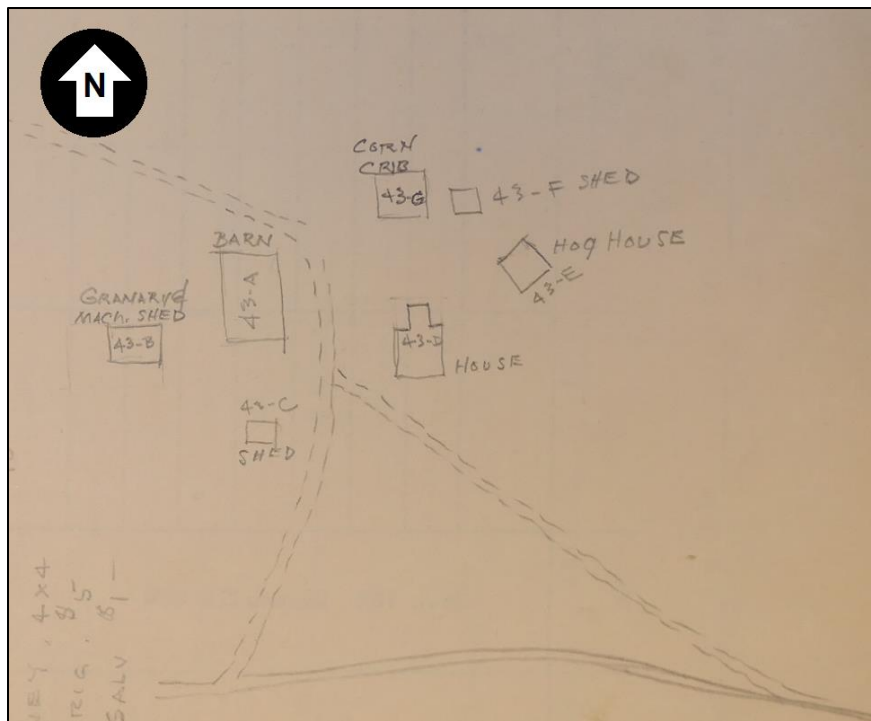


Figure 270. A 1939 aerial photograph of a farmstead associated with tract 256, section 27 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



Currently, a field investigation of the site associated with tract 256 is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the farmstead may be highly disturbed.

3.1.61 Tract 261, New Lyme Township

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts a structure or farmstead associated with tract 261, section 24 (NW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 66; Figure 271). On this map, the feature is situated in the extreme northwestern corner of the quarter-quarter section, just south of an unimproved road. No ownership information is provided with this source (Figure 272).

Table 66. Location of tract 261.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
24	NW	SW	Neal R. Sparling

Figure 271. Location of New Lyme Township, section 24, northwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

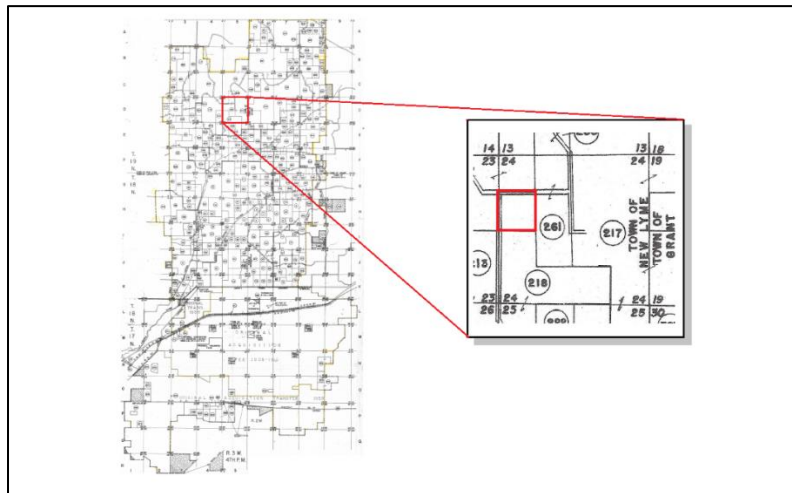
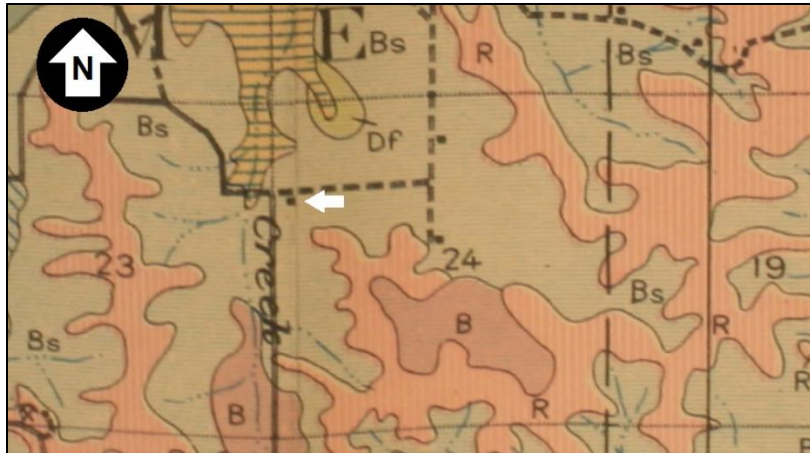


Figure 272. A structure or farmstead in section 24 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 USDA soil map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index does not document any structural features associated with tract 261. A 1939 aerial photograph of the site shows two driveways leading to a small, elongated clearing. This may indicate the former site of a residence or farmstead. However, no standing structures appear to be visible in the aerial photograph (Figure 273).

Figure 273. A 1939 aerial photograph showing the possible location of a former residence or farmstead in section 24 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.62 Tract 263, Grant Township

Three sources depict structures or farmsteads associated with tract 263, section 4 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be

documented in an existing ROI (Table 67; Figure 274). One source, the 1915 plat map, shows a structure or farmstead in section 4 (NW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄). On this map, the feature is located in the northwest portion of the quarter-quarter section and is seen in close proximity to a diagonally oriented county road. The structure or farmstead is situated on a 150-acre tract of land owned by Ed Mayfield (Figure 275).

Table 67. Location of tract 263.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
4	NE	NW	Clara Gorbet
4	NW	NE	Clara Gorbet

Figure 274. Location of Grant Township, section 4, northeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section; and northwest quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section, on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

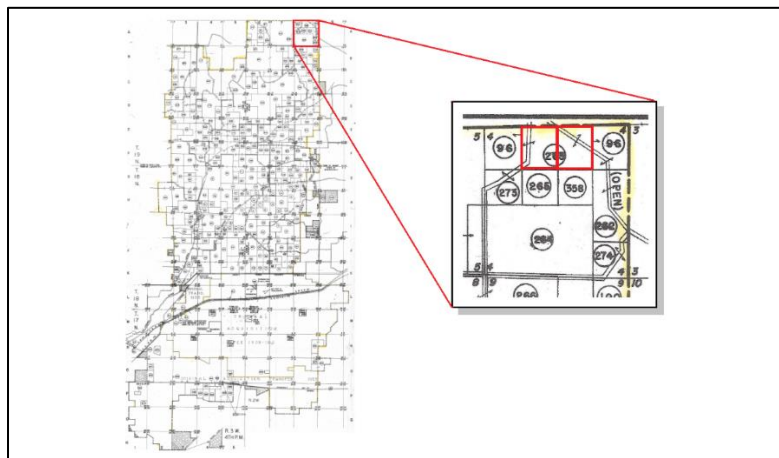
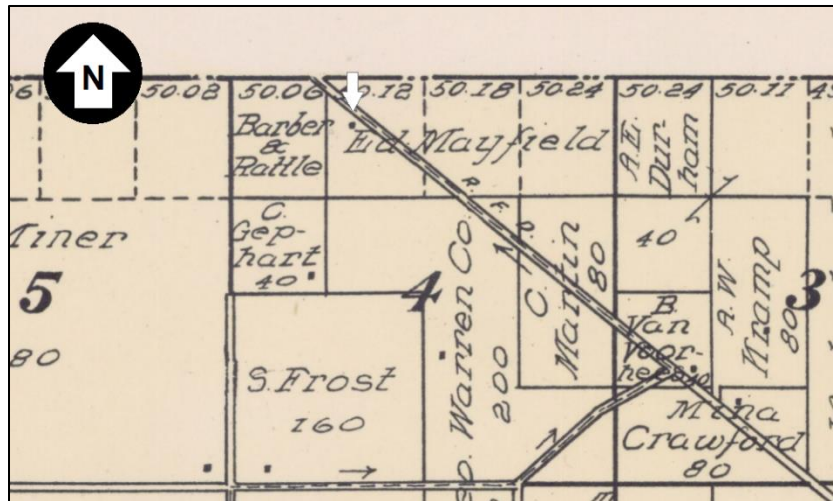
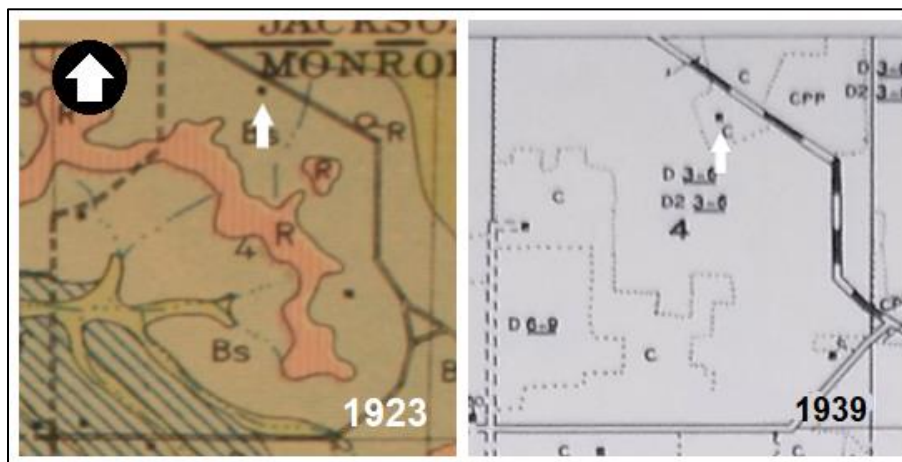


Figure 275. A structure or farmstead in section 4 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1915 plat map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Two sources, the 1923 USDA soil map and 1939 land cover map, show a structure or farmstead in section 4 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). On the 1923 map, the feature is located in the extreme west-central portion of the quarter-quarter section, close to a diagonal county road. The 1939 land cover map depicts an occupied residence in approximately the same location (Figure 276).

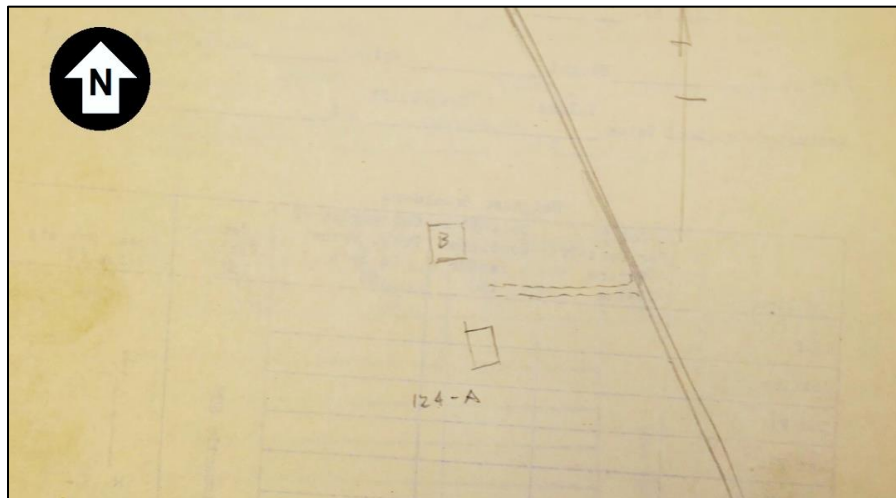
Figure 276. A structure or farmstead in section 4 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map. (Images from Monroe County Local History Room and Wisconsin Historic Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index documents three structures associated with tract 263: a demolished 18 × 20 ft barn (Survey no. 124-A), a demolished 22 × 30 ft house (124-B), and another barn that was no longer on-site.

The index states that the probable property owner prior to government acquisition was Clara Gorbet.²⁸⁵ Surveyors did not create individual building specification sheets for these structures but did draw a site sketch.²⁸⁶ This shows that the house and barn were in close proximity to the west side of a diagonal road (Figure 277). The property corresponds to the site in section 4 (NE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄) presented on the 1923 and 1939 maps.

Figure 277. Site sketch of a small farmstead in section 4 (NE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄).
(Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



An aerial photograph from 1939 does not appear to show any evidence of the structure or farmstead in section 4 (NW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄) seen on the 1915 plat map. However, the aerial photo does show the small farmstead in section 4 (NE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄) depicted in the Army Farm Survey site sketch. At minimum, the photo indicates that the house and barn were still extant in 1939 (Figure 278).

285. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 26.

286. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 278. A small farmstead in section 4 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), as seen in a 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



3.1.63 Tract 264, Grant Township

Two sources, the 1915 plat map and the 1923 USDA soil map, depict a structure or farmstead associated with tract 264, section 4 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that is not documented in an existing ROI (Table 68; Figure 279). On the 1915 map, the feature is situated in the southwestern portion of the quarter-quarter section, on a 160-acre parcel of land owned by S. Frost. The structure or farmstead is found in approximately the same location on the 1923 USDA soil map (Figure 280). This site is not recorded in the Army Farm Survey index, and a 1939 aerial photograph does not appear to show any standing structures in this vicinity. However, the photograph does exhibit an indistinguishable anomaly in the area of the site, perhaps indicating that a residence was once located here (Figure 281).

Table 68. Location of tract 264.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
4	SW	SW	Lamasco Realty Company

Figure 279. Location of Grant Township, section 4, southwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

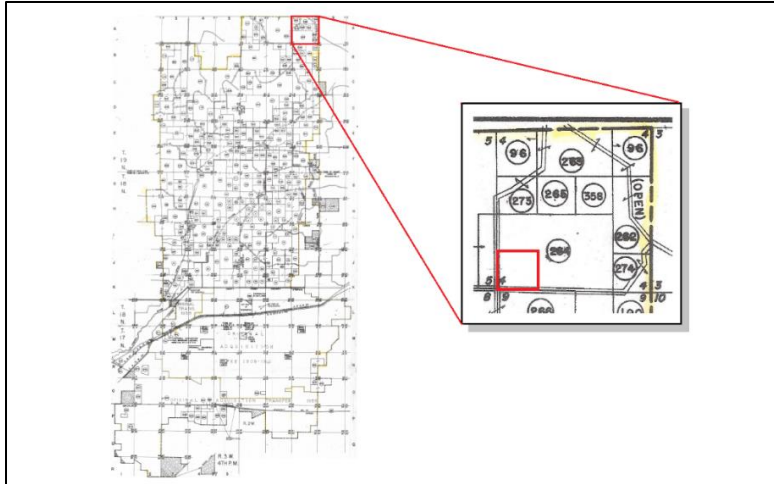


Figure 280. A structure or farmstead in section 4 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄) as represented on the 1915 plat map. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain.)

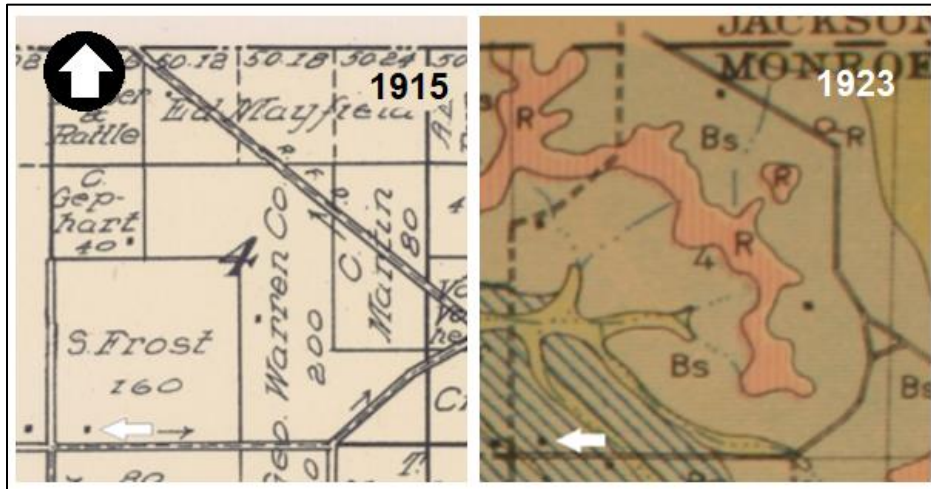
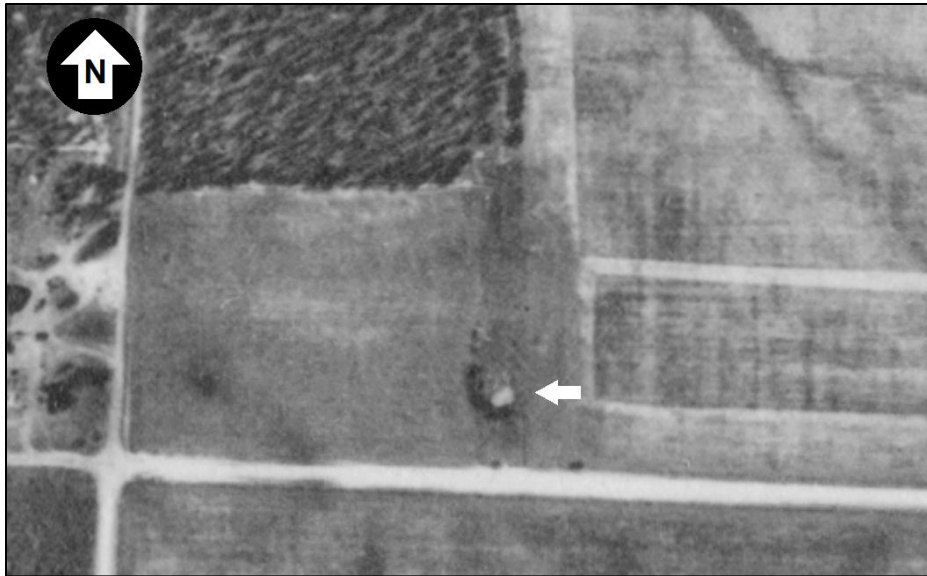


Figure 281. A 1939 aerial photograph shows an anomaly in section 4 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



3.1.64 Tract 273, Grant Township

Two sources, the 1915 plat map and the 1939 land cover map, depict a structure or farmstead associated with tract 273, section 4 (NW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄), that is not documented in an existing ROI (Table 69; Figure 282). On the 1915 map, this feature is located in the southeastern portion of the quarter-quarter section, on a 40-acre tract of land owned by C. Gephart. The 1939 land cover map depicts the feature as an occupied residence and positions it closer to the southwest corner of the quarter-quarter section. No ownership information is given, but the map does show the feature within a sizeable area of cleared cropland (Figure 283).

Table 69. Location of tract 273.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
4	NW	SW	Monroe County

Figure 282. Location of Grant Township, section 4, northwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

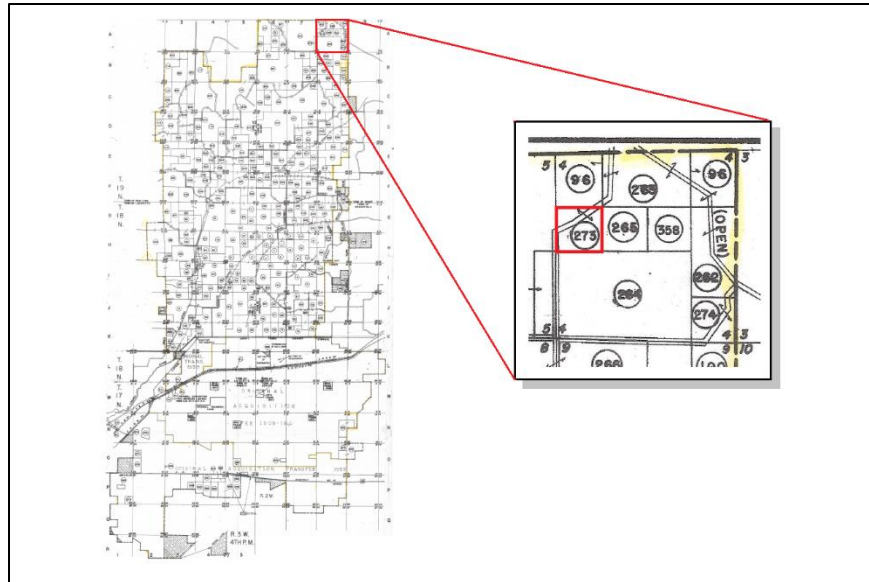
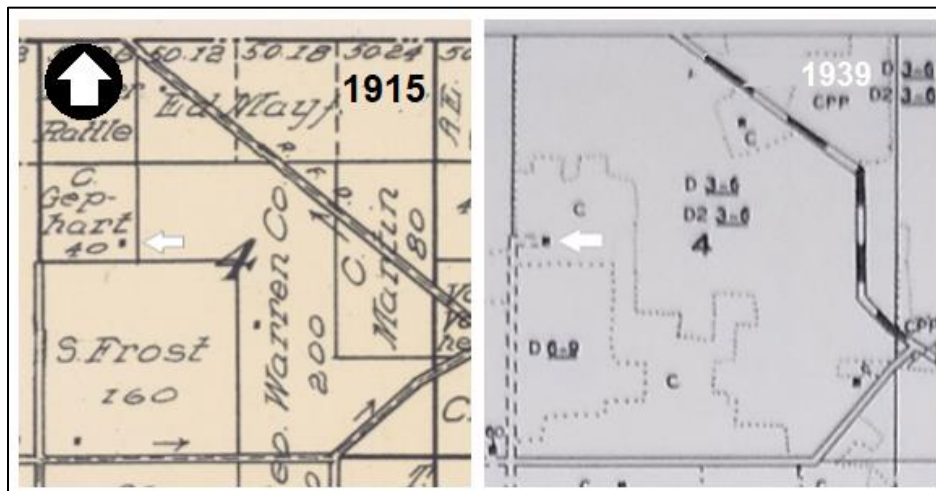


Figure 283. A structure or farmstead in section 4 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1915 plat map and the 1939 land cover map. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index does not record any structures associated with tract 273. Standing structures are not readily apparent on a 1939 aerial photograph of the site, but a cluster of regulated plantings suggest that there may have been a small to medium-sized farmstead here (Figure 284).

Figure 284. A 1939 aerial photograph shows a cluster of plantings in section 4 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.65 Tract 274, Grant Township

One source, the 1939 land cover map, shows an occupied residence associated with tract 274, section 4 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that is not documented in an existing ROI (Table 70; Figure 285). On the map, this feature is located in the northwestern portion of the quarter-quarter section, in close proximity to a diagonal improved dirt road and a small patch of cleared cropland (Figure 286).

Table 70. Location of tract 274.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
4	SE	SE	Sarah J. Andrews et al.

Figure 285. Location of Grant Township, section 4, southeast quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

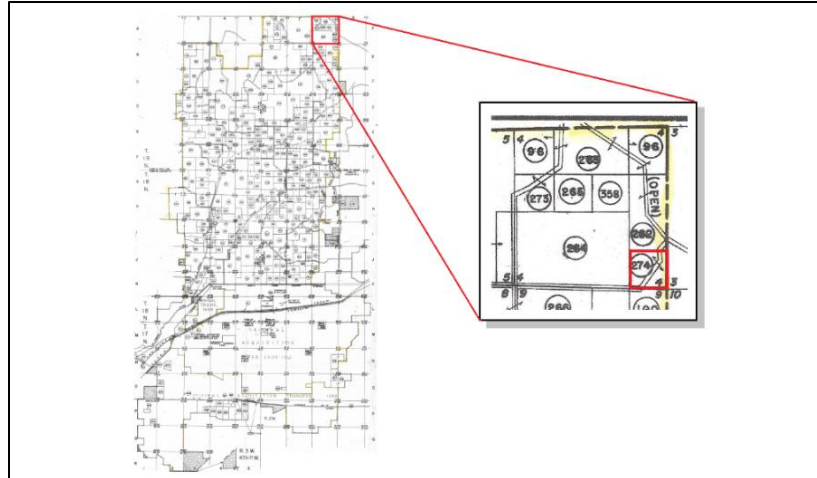
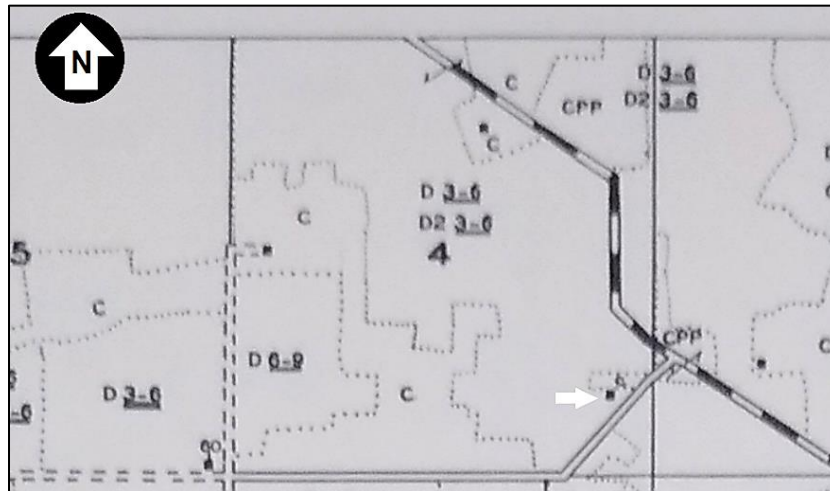


Figure 286. An occupied residence in section 4 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

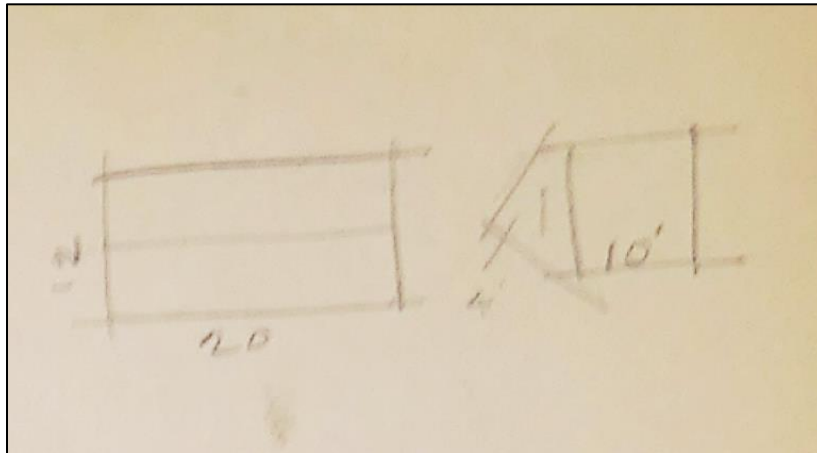


According to the Army Farm Survey index, three structures were associated with tract 274: a partly demolished 12 × 20 ft wood-frame house (Survey no. 60–A), a demolished 16 × 20 ft barn constructed from logs (60–B), and a corn crib that was no longer on-site. The index states that the probable owner of the site prior to government acquisition was William E. Andrews.²⁸⁷

287. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 18.

Surveyors created one specification sheet for the farmhouse (60-A). According to this document, the house was a one-story building with a gable roof. The house was situated on a foundation that contained no basement. The walls were principally of 2 × 4 in. stud construction and sheathed with 1 in. boards. Surveyors noted that the floor contained log joists and the roof was supported with a system of 2 × 4 in. rafters (Figure 287). A site sketch of the property shows that the house and the barn were on the northwest side of a diagonal road (Figure 288).²⁸⁸ This arrangement is corroborated in a 1939 aerial photograph of the site, which also shows the house and barn on the northwest side of a looped driveway (Figure 289).

Figure 287. Dimensional sketch of a house associated with a farmstead in section 4 (SE¼/SE¼-¼). (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



288. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 288. Site sketch of a small farmstead associated with section 4 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

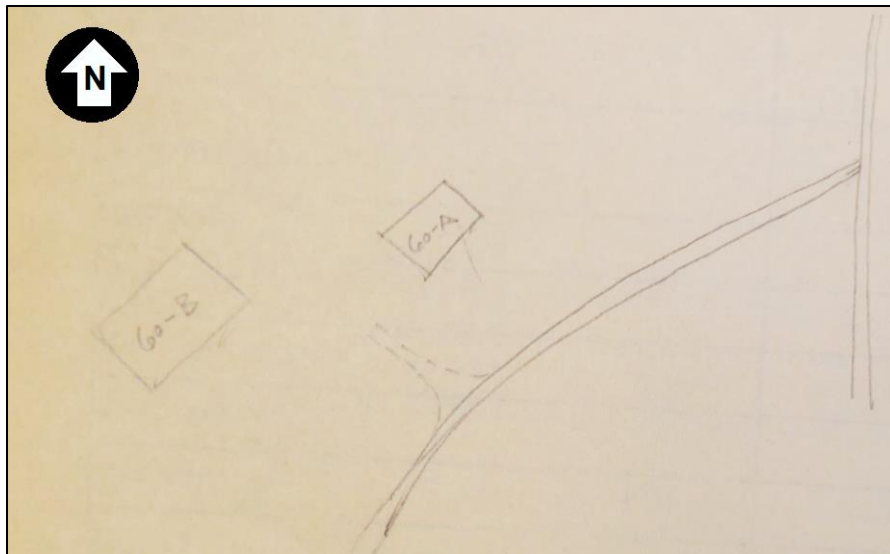


Figure 289. A 1939 aerial photograph shows the house and barn in section 4 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



3.1.66 Tract 284, Grant Township

One source, the 1923 USDA map, depicts a structure or farmstead associated with tract 284, section 9 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that is not documented in an existing ROI (Table 71; Figure 290). On the map, this feature is situated in the northeast corner of the quarter-quarter section, in close proximity to an unimproved road. No ownership information is provided on the map (Figure 291).

Table 71. Location of tract 284.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
9	SE	NW	George Warren Company Bank et al.

Figure 290. Location of Grant Township, section 9, southeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

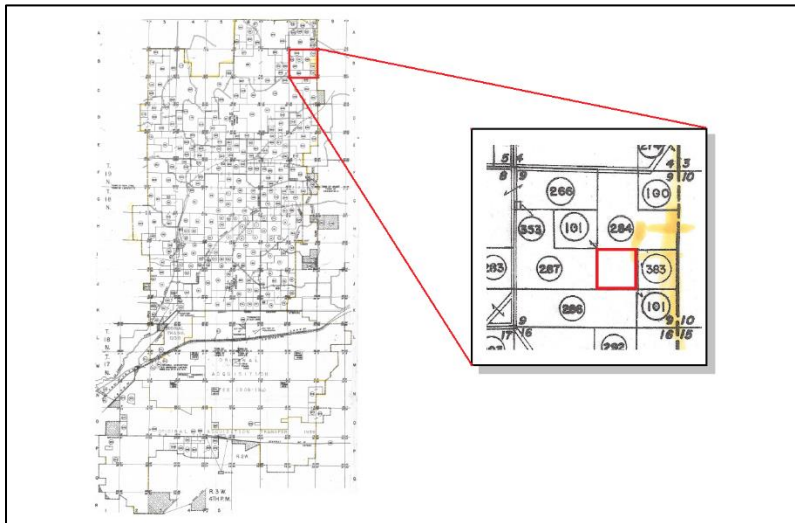


Figure 291. A structure or farmstead in section 9 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 USDA soil map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain.)



The Army Farm Survey does not document any structural features associated with tract 284. It is difficult to make out any standing structures in a 1939 aerial photograph of the area. However, a small cluster of vegetation

may be a remnant of the site. The aerial image also indicates that the surrounding acreage was still active farmland (Figure 292).

Figure 292. A structure or farmstead in section 9 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 USDA soil map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.67 Tract 287, Grant Township

Three sources depict a structure or farmstead associated with tract 287, section 9 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that is not documented in an existing ROI: the 1915 plat map, 1923 USDA soil map, and 1939 land cover map (Table 72; Figure 293). On the 1915 map, the feature is situated in the extreme northwest corner of the quarter-quarter section on a 120-acre plot of land owned by S. Shookman. The 1923 soil map and the 1939 land cover map place the structure or farmstead in approximately the same location, but do not provide any ownership information. The 1939 map depicts the feature as an occupied residence within a sizeable area of cleared cropland (Figure 294).

Table 72. Location of tract 287.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
9	SW	NW	Charles Paddock et al.

Figure 293. Location of Grant Township, section 9, southwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

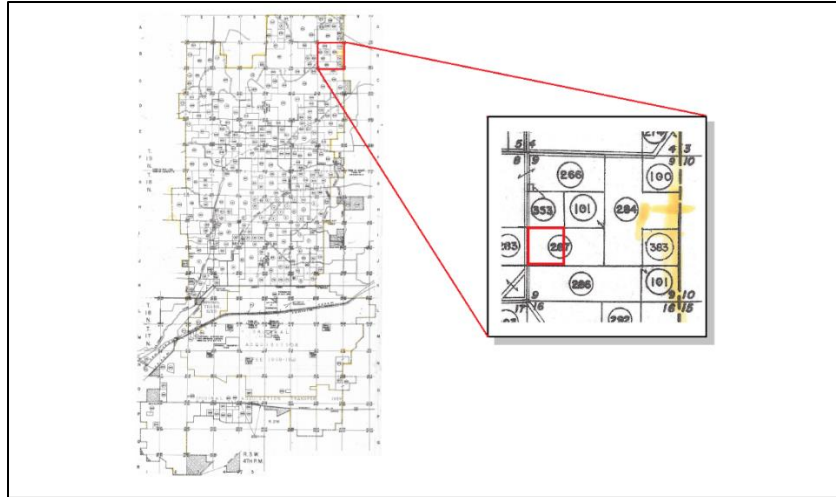
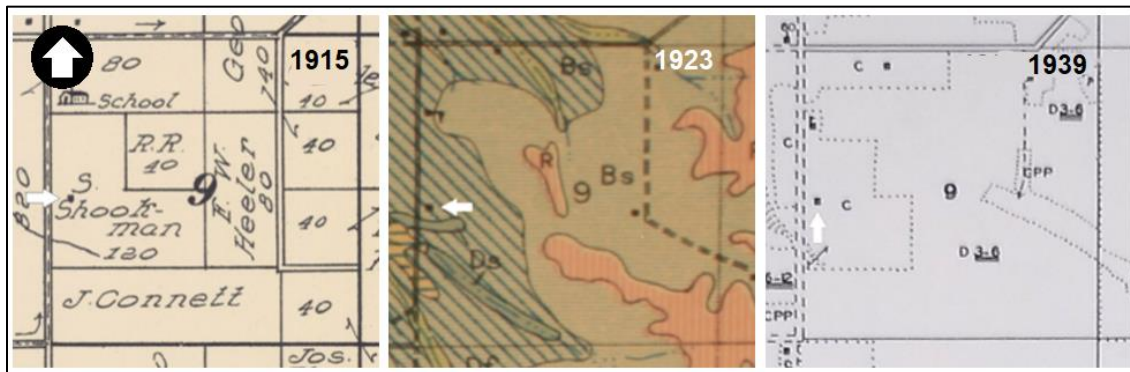


Figure 294. A structure or farmstead in section 9 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as represented on the 1915, 1923, and 1939 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index records four structures associated with tract 287: the foundation of a 10 × 12 ft–14 × 20 ft house (Survey no. 123–A), the foundation of a 12 × 16 ft shop (123–B), the foundation of a barn (no dimensions, 123–C), and a corn crib that was no longer on-site. The index states that the probable owner of the site prior to government acquisition was Charles and Earl Paddock et al.²⁸⁹

Structural metrics for individual buildings were not recorded for tract 287. However, surveyors did create a basic sketch of the site. This sketch shows a cluster of three orthogonally arranged buildings located on the east side of a north–south road. The house (123–A) is situated at the front (west)

289. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 26.

side of the cluster, with the shop (123-B) and barn (123-C) behind it (Figure 295).²⁹⁰ A 1939 aerial photograph of the farmstead appears to corroborate this arrangement (Figure 296).

Figure 295. Site sketch of a small farmstead associated with section 9 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

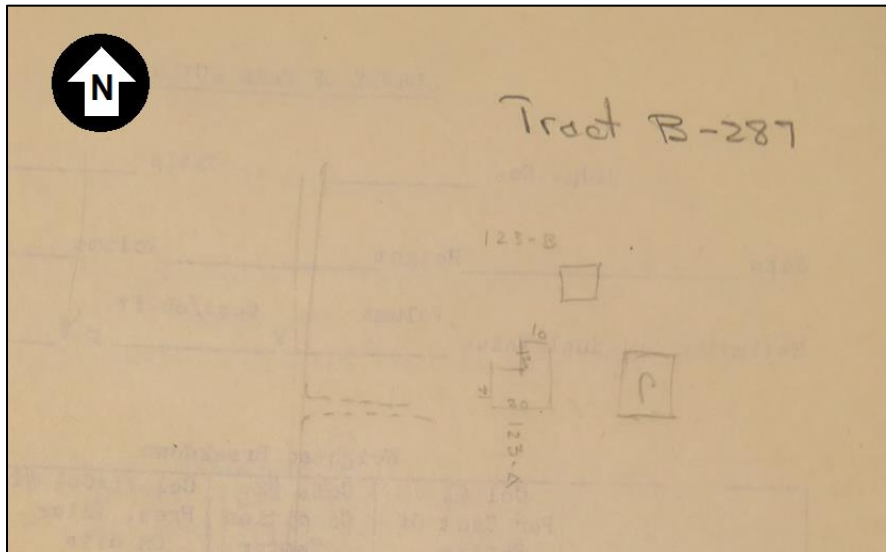


Figure 296. A 1939 aerial photograph of a farmstead associated with section 9 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



3.1.68 Tract 293, Grant Township

Two sources, the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map, depict a structure or farmstead associated with tract 293, section 17

²⁹⁰. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

(NE¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 73; Figure 297). On the 1923 map, the feature is located in the southeastern corner of the quarter-quarter section, in close proximity to an unimproved north–south county road. The 1939 land cover map situates an occupied residence in the extreme northeastern corner of the quarter-quarter section, locating it within a small patch of cleared cropland (Figure 298). Neither the 1923 map nor the 1939 map provide ownership information.

Table 73. Location of tract 293.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
17	NE	NE	John Marnach et ux.

Figure 297. Location of Grant Township, section 17, northeast quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

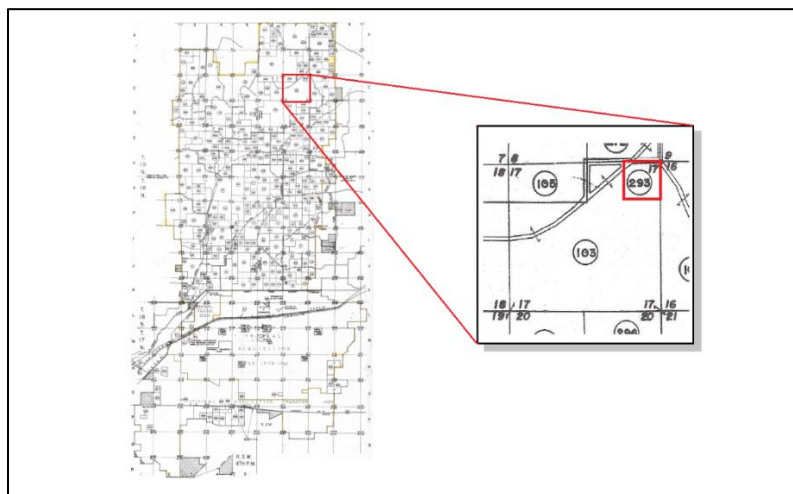
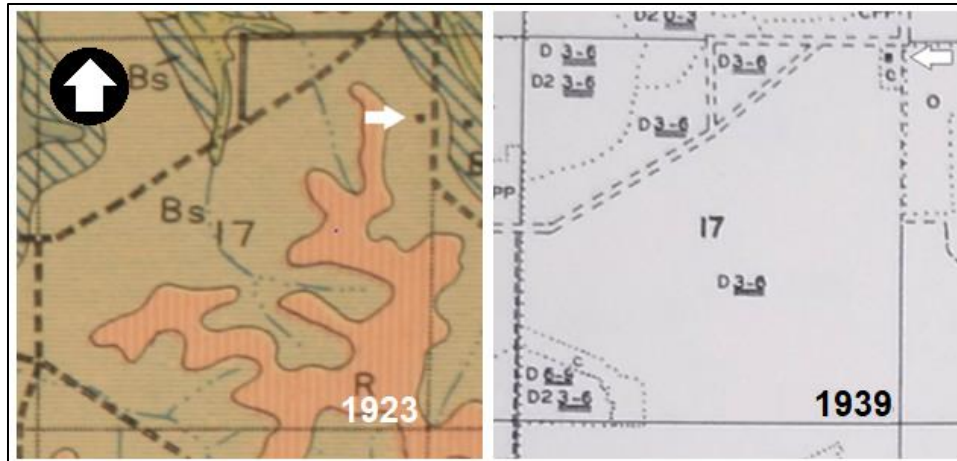


Figure 298. A structure or farmstead in section 17 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ -1/4) on the 1923 soil map and the 1939 land cover map. (Images from Monroe County Local History Room and Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index documented two structures associated with tract 293: the foundation of a house (no dimensions, Survey no. 122–A) and the foundation of a barn (no dimensions, 122–B). The index states that the probable owners of the site prior to government acquisition were John and Lottie Marnach.²⁹¹ Structural metrics for individual buildings were not recorded for tract 293. However, surveyors did create a basic sketch of the site. This sketch shows two orthogonally arranged buildings (the farmhouse and barn) located near the southwest intersection of two unlabeled roads (Figure 299). It is difficult to make out any distinguishing features on a 1939 aerial photograph of the site (Figure 300).

291. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 26.

Figure 299. Site sketch of a small farmstead associated with section 17 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

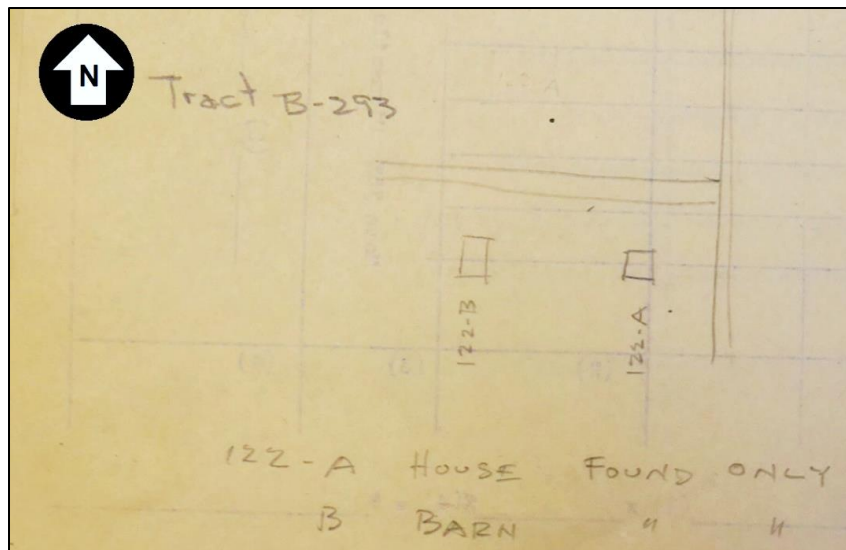


Figure 300. A 1939 aerial photograph of a farmstead associated with section 17 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



3.1.69 Tract 295, Grant Township

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts a structure or farmstead associated with tract 295, section 20 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 74; Figure 301). On the map, this feature is located near the center of the quarter-quarter section, near an unimproved diagonal road. No ownership information is provided on this source (Figure 302).

Table 74. Location of tract 295.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
20	NE	SW	Cornelia Lamb et al.

Figure 301. Location of Grant Township, section 20, northeast quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

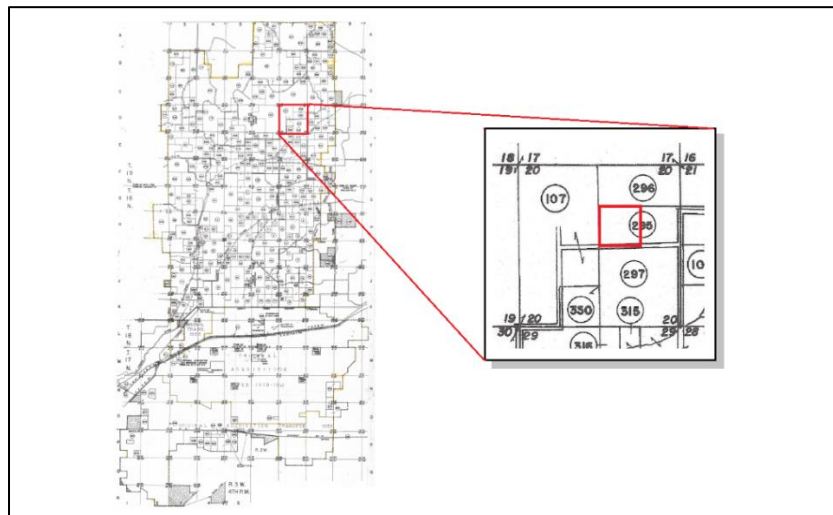
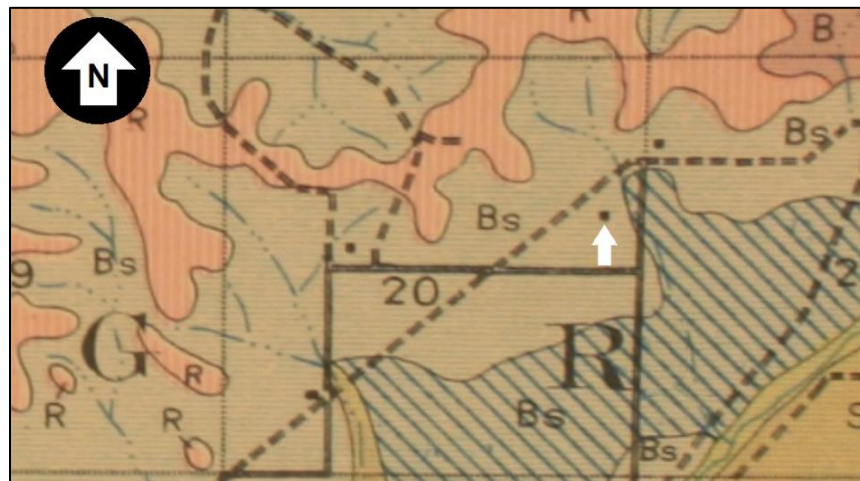


Figure 302. A structure or farmstead in section 20 (NE¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄) on the 1923 soil map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey does not document any structures associated with tract 295. Additionally, no structural features can be delineated on a 1939 aerial photograph of the area, suggesting this residence or farmstead was gone by that time (Figure 303).

Figure 303. A 1939 aerial photograph showing the area of interest within section 20 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.70 Tract 297, Grant Township

One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts an occupied residence in tract 297, section 20 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 75; Figure 304). This map positions the feature in the extreme southeast corner of the quarter-quarter section, near an elongated area of cropland (Figure 305). No ownership information is provided on this map.

Table 75. Location of tract 297.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
20	SE	SE	Mae C. Kress

Figure 304. Location of Grant Township, section 20, southeast quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

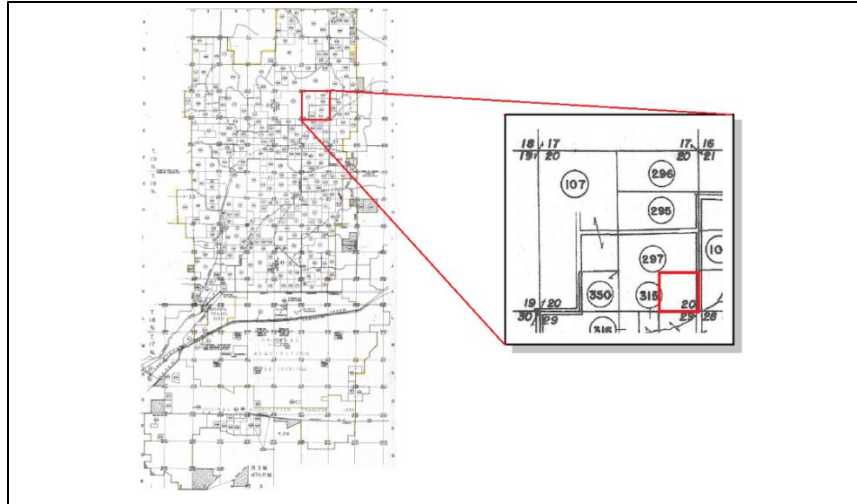
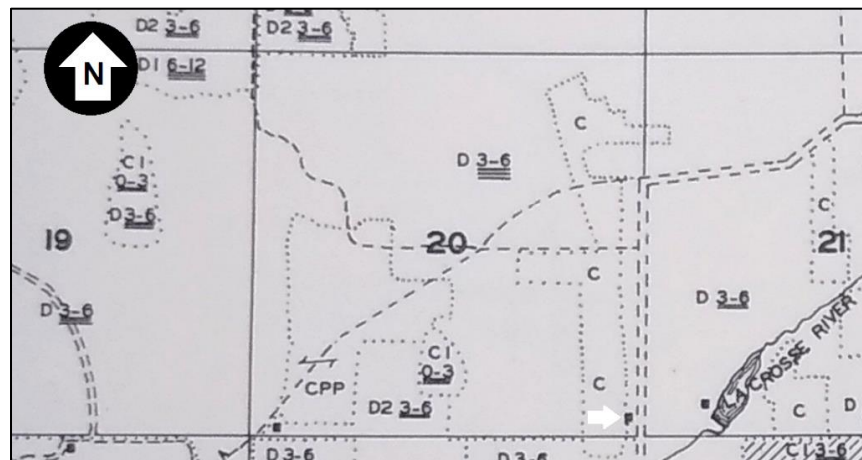


Figure 305. An occupied residence in section 20 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index documents four structures associated with tract 297: the foundation of an 18 × 24 ft farmhouse (Survey no. 121-A), a barn, hen house, and corn crib. The latter three structures were no longer on-site when the index was compiled. According to the index, the probable owner of the property prior to government acquisition was Mae C. Kress.²⁹² A basic sketch of the site shows only the house (121-A), a driveway, and a nearby county road (Figure 306). A 1939 aerial photograph shows a tight cluster of other structures on the site, perhaps representing

292. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 26.

the barn, hen house, and corn crib (Figure 307). The farmstead's orientation along the west side of the county road aligns with the site sketch.

Figure 306. Site sketch of a residence associated with section 20 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

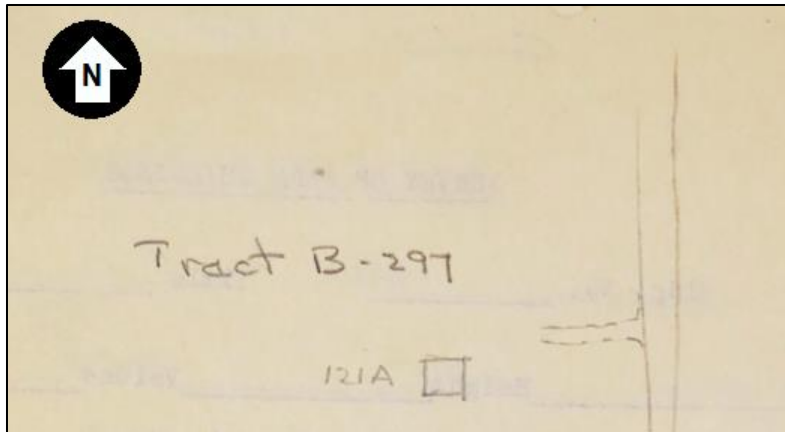


Figure 307. A 1939 aerial photograph showing a small farmstead associated with tract 297 in section 20 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



3.1.71 Tract 300, Grant Township

One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts an occupied residence associated with tract 300, section 21 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 76; Figure 308). On this map, the feature is situated in the south-central portion of the quarter-quarter section, in close proximity to a dammed reservoir on the La Crosse River. The residence itself is situated within a large tract of scrub oak. No ownership information is provided on this source (Figure 309).

Table 76. Location of tract 300.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
21	SW	SW	E. O. Shephard

Figure 308. Location of Grant Township, section 21, southwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

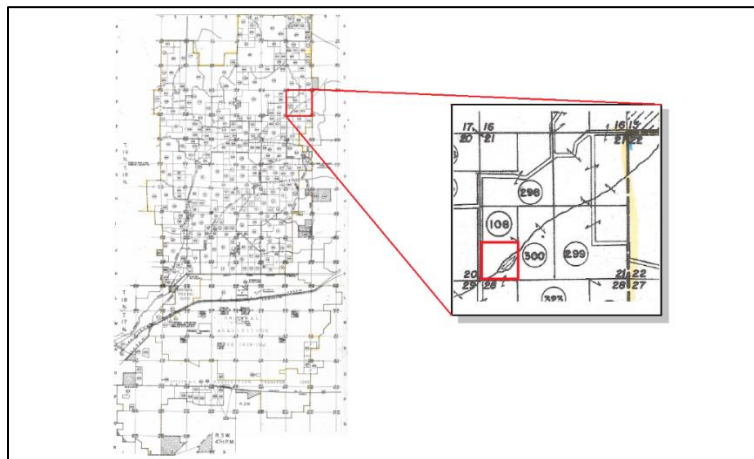
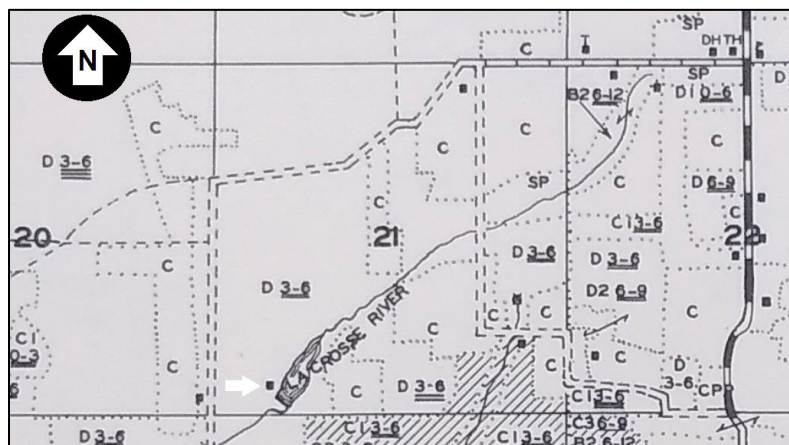


Figure 309. An occupied residence in section 21 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

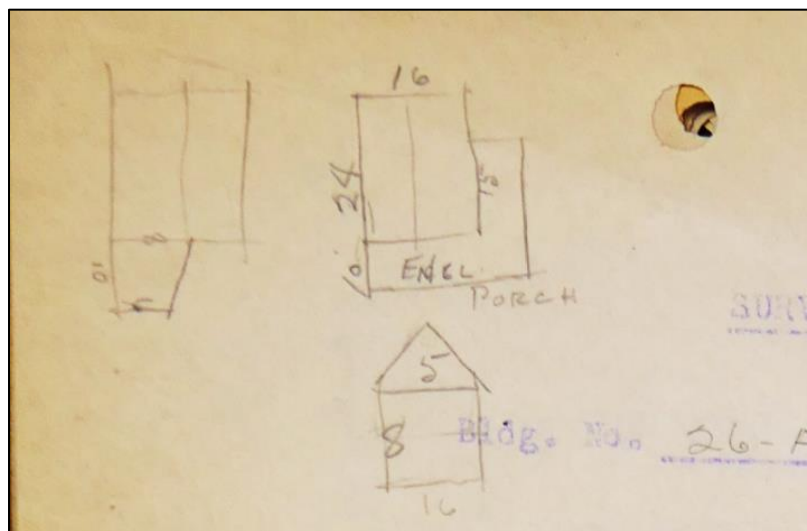


The Army Farm Survey documents four structures associated with tract 300: a 16 × 24 ft wood-frame cottage (Survey no. 26–A), a 12 × 16 ft garage of log construction (26–B), a 12 × 14 ft icehouse of log construction

(26–C), and two dams (26–D). According to the index, the probable owner of the site prior to government acquisition was E. O. Shephard.²⁹³

A specification sheet for the frame cottage (26–A) indicates that it was a one-story rectangular structure with an L-shaped enclosed porch (Figure 310). The house sat on a slab foundation and was topped with a papered gable roof. A general sketch of the site shows that the cottage, garage (26–B), and icehouse (26–C) formed a tight cluster near the northwestern corner of the La Crosse River reservoir. The dams are not drawn on the sketch, but it is reasonable to assume they formed the southwest aspect of the reservoir (Figure 311). All of these features are clearly distinguishable on a 1939 aerial photograph of the area (Figure 312).

Figure 310. A dimensional sketch of the cottage associated with tract 300. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



293. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 18.

Figure 311. A site sketch of the cottage, garage, and icehouse associated with tract 300. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

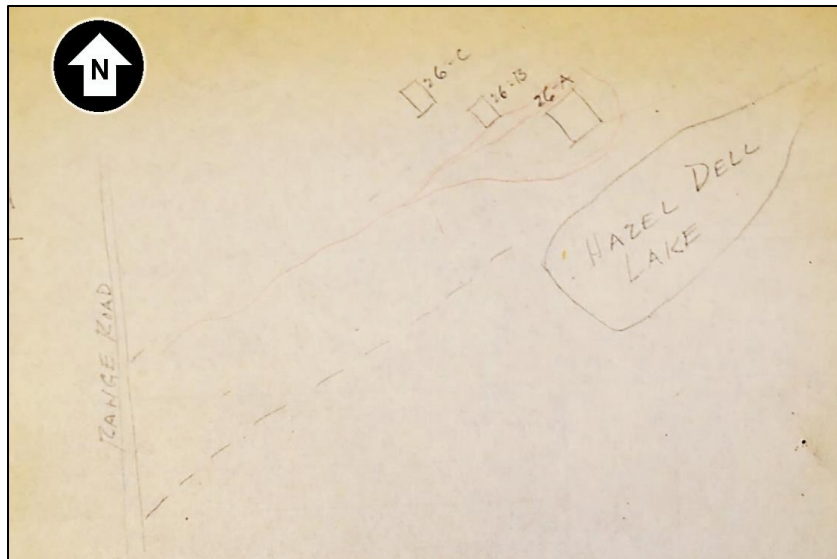


Figure 312. A 1939 aerial photograph of the cottage, garage, and icehouse associated with tract 300. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



3.1.72 Tract 313, Grant Township

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts a structure or farmstead associated with tract 313, section 28 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-1/4), that is not documented in an existing ROI (Table 77; Figure 313). On this map, the feature is positioned in the extreme southwestern portion of the quarter-quarter section, approximately a quarter mile east of a north–south county road. No ownership information is provided on this source (Figure 314).

Table 77. Location of tract 313.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
28	SW	SW	George Greeno et al.

Figure 313. Location of Grant Township, section 28, southwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

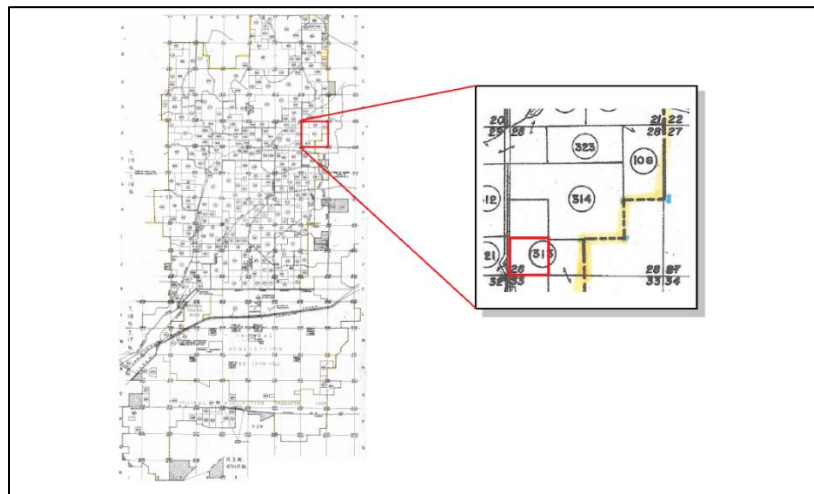
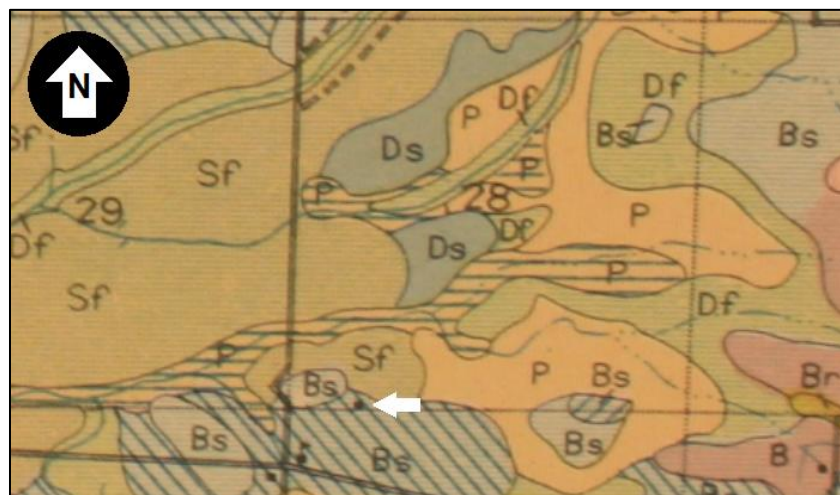


Figure 314. A structure or farmstead in section 28 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄) on the 1923 USDA soil map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain.)



The Army Farm Survey indicates that there were five structures associated with tract 313: a partly demolished, 12 × 16 ft/12 × 18 ft/4 × 9 ft wood-frame house (Survey no. 14-A), a 25 × 30/25 × 12 ft wood-frame store (14-B), a demolished shed (no dimensions, 14-C), a demolished latrine

(no dimensions, 14–D), and a partly demolished shed (14–E). The index states that there was no record of acquisition for the store building (14–B) and places a “?” in the field describing its probable owner. For all the other structures, the index states that the probable owner prior to government acquisition was George Green et al.²⁹⁴ All of these structures are located in the quarter-quarter section to the south (section 33, NW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄) and have been documented by Sewell. According to Sewell, that portion of tract 313 is not eligible for the NRHP due to the disturbed nature of the site.²⁹⁵

A 1939 aerial photograph shows the store and house in section 33 but does not show any evidence of structural features in section 28. If there was once a structure or farmstead in section 28, as suggested on the 1923 soil map, then it may have been situated in the clearing seen at the end of a faint driveway (Figure 315). If the southwest portion of section 28 is as disturbed as the northwest portion of section 33, such conditions may impact stratigraphy of the section 28 site.

Figure 315. A 1939 aerial photograph showing the potential farmstead site in section 28. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.73 Tract 322, Grant Township (Impact Zone)

Two sources, the 1915 plat map and the 1939 land cover map, depict structures or farmsteads across two quarter-quarter sections of tract 322 (NW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄ and NE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄) that may not be documented on an existing ROI (Table 78; Figure 316). Only one source, the 1939 land cover

294. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 19.

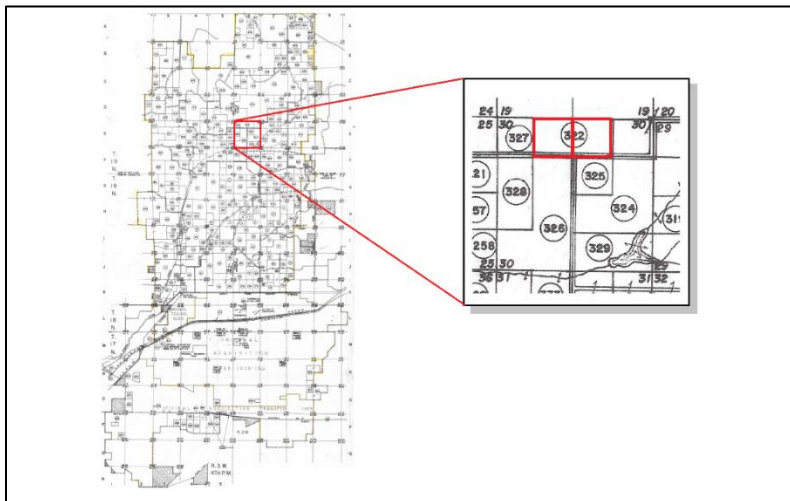
295. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. II, 275.

map, shows a feature in the NE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄ section. It is depicted as an occupied residence in the extreme northeastern corner of the quarter-quarter section and situated within a large area of cleared cropland. No ownership information is provided (Figure 317).

Table 78. Location of tract 322.

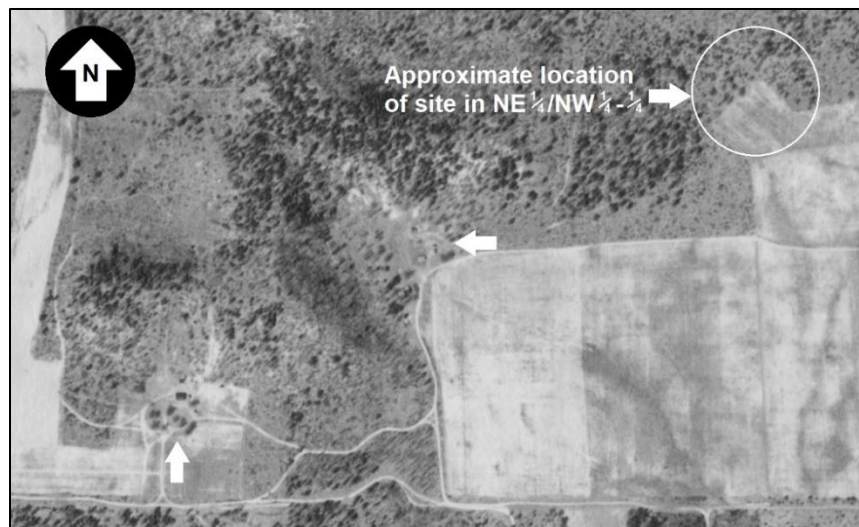
Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
30	NW	NE	Zephaniah Hettrick et al.
30	NE	NW	Zephaniah Hettrick et al.

Figure 316. Location of Grant Township, section 30, northeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section and northwest quarter-quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



The Army Farm Survey index does not record any structures associated with tract 322. A 1939 aerial photograph appears to show standing structures related to the two sites seen in the NW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄ section on the 1939 map. No structural features are visible for the site depicted in the NE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄ section on the 1939 aerial image (Figure 319). Currently, a field investigation of the sites associated with tract 322 is not possible because of their location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the sites may be highly disturbed.

Figure 319. A 1939 aerial photograph showing the location of sites associated with tract 322. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.74 Tract 324, Grant Township (Impact Zone)

Two sources, the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map, depict structures associated with two quarter-quarter sections of tract 324, section 30 (SE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄ and SE¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 79; Figure 320). In section 30 (SE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄), the 1923 map places a structure or farmstead in the north-central portion of the quarter-quarter section, at the end of an unimproved drive. On the 1939 map, the feature is situated toward the southwest portion of the quarter-quarter section and seen in close proximity to a north-south county road (Figure 321). No ownership information is provided on either source.

Table 79. Location of tract 324.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
30	SE	NW	Mary F. Wells
30	SE	NE	Mary F. Wells

Figure 320. Location of Grant Township, section 30, southeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section and southeast quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section, on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

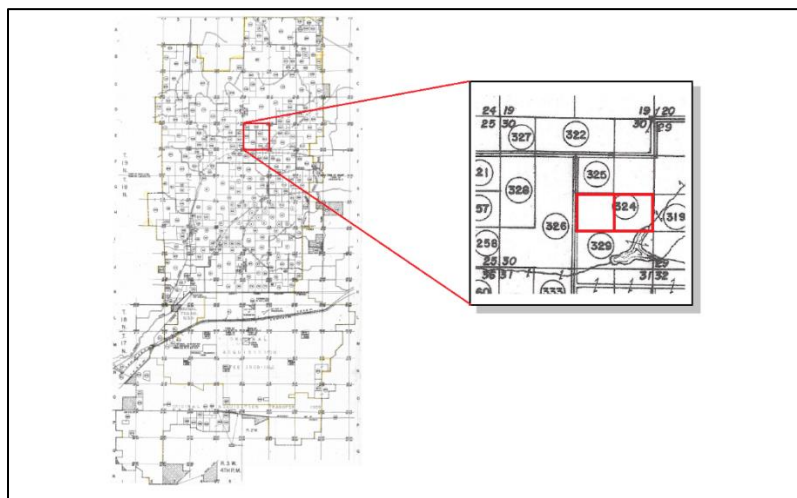
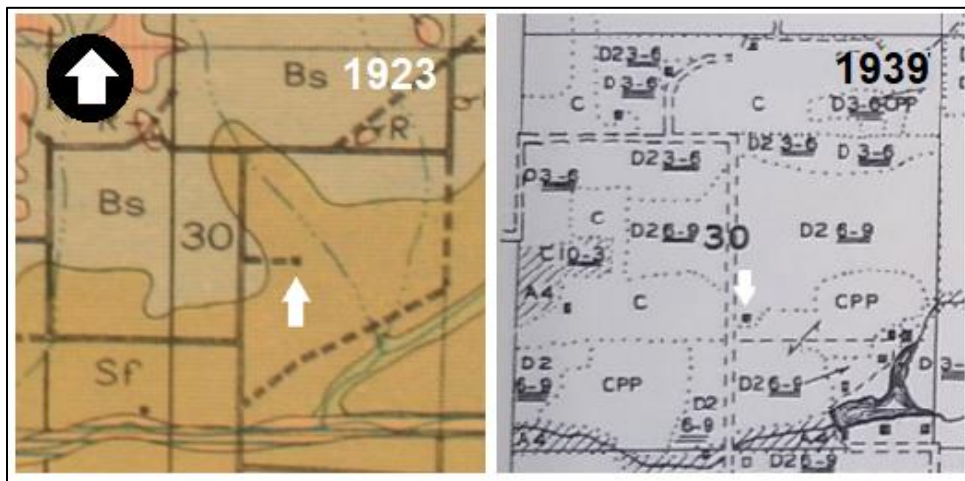


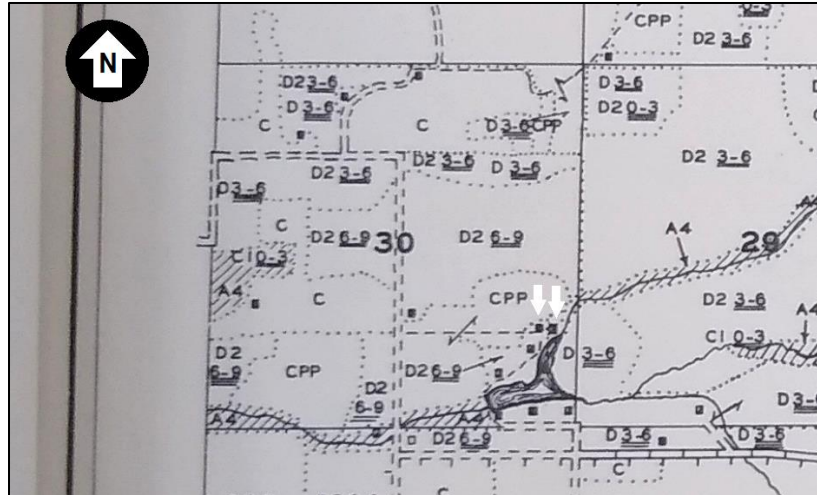
Figure 321. A structure or farmstead in section 30 (SE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄) on the 1923 USDA soil map, and an occupied residence on the 1939 land cover map. (Images from Monroe County Local History Room and Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



In section 30 (SE¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄), the 1939 map documents two summer homes in the southeast portion of the quarter-quarter section. These are

seen in close proximity to a dammed reservoir (Figure 322). No ownership information is provided on the map.

Figure 322. Two summer homes in section 30 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain.)



The Army Farm Survey index documents nine structures associated with tract 324: a partly demolished 10 × 22 ft/18 × 22 ft wood-frame house (Survey no. 24–A), a 17 × 28 ft barn of log construction (24–B), a wood shed of log construction (no dimensions, 24–C), a demolished chicken house (no dimensions, 24–D), a hog house of log construction (no dimensions, 24–E), a latrine (24–F), and three structures that were no longer on-site (a crib, machine shed, and log house). The index indicates that Mary F. Wells was the probable owner of the site prior to government acquisition.²⁹⁶

Surveyors completed building specification sheets for the house (24–A) and the barn (24–B). The house was a one-story rectangular structure topped with a gable roof and fronted with a small, shed-roofed porch (Figure 323). Surveyors noted that the house appeared to contain mostly reused materials and had paper siding on the exterior walls and a shingled roof. It does not appear that the building had a basement. The barn was a one-story, gable-roofed structure with a mix of materials (Figure 324). The bottom 6 ft of the exterior walls exhibited log construction, while the upper 6 ft of the walls and the roof system were of wood-frame construction.

296. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 19.

The structure was situated on a dirt floor.²⁹⁷ No site sketch was created at this location.

Figure 323. Dimensional sketch of the house associated with tract 324.
(Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

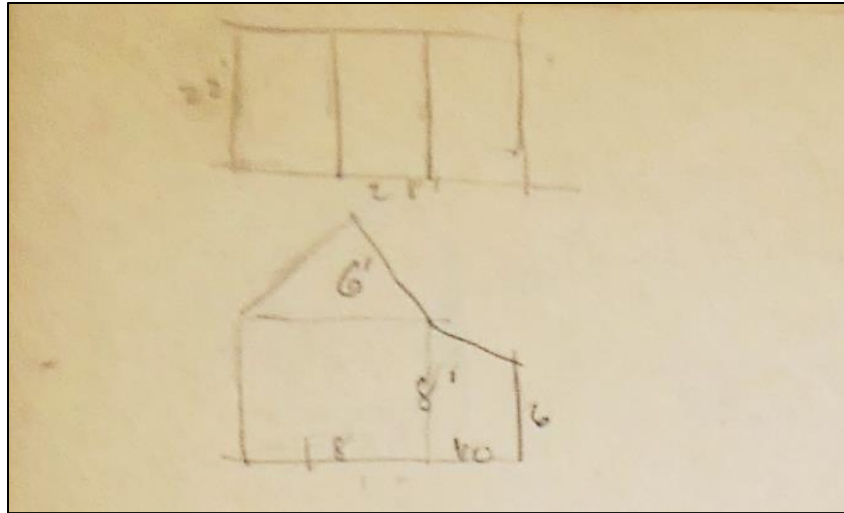
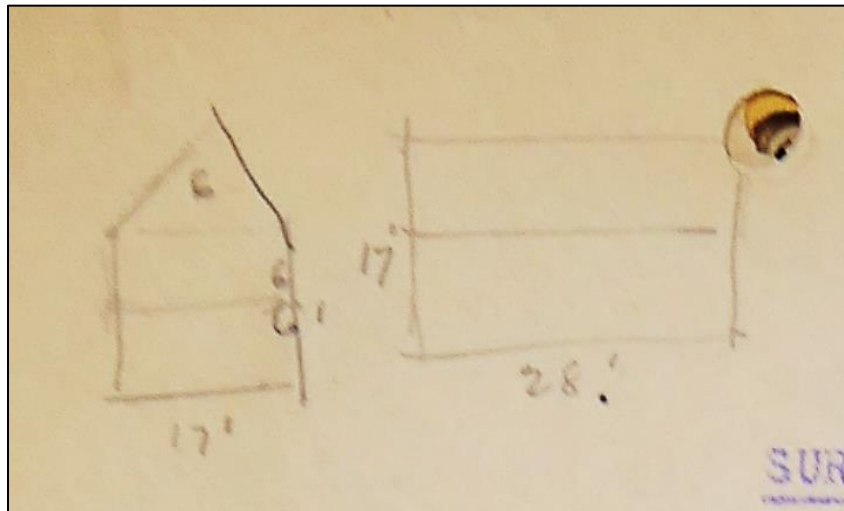


Figure 324. Dimensional sketch of the barn associated with tract 324.
(Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

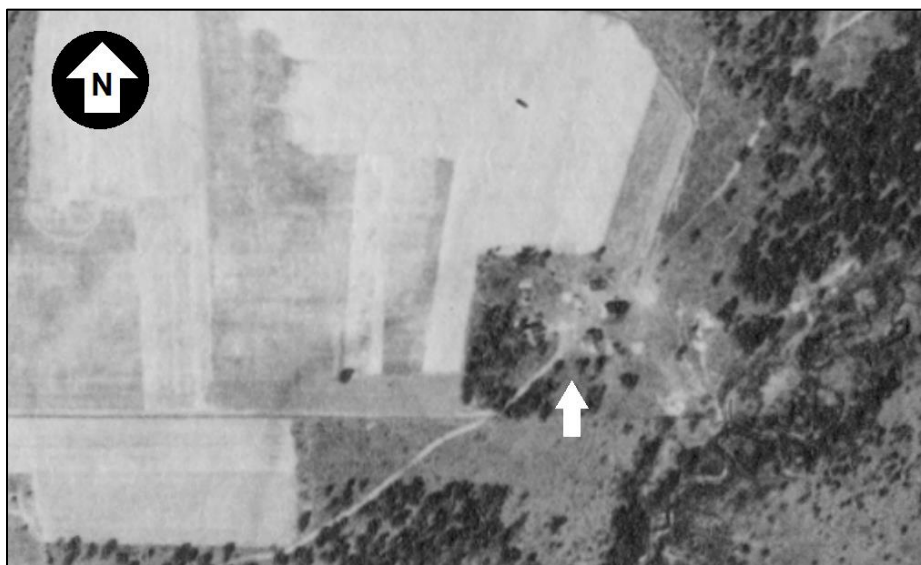


A 1939 aerial photograph does not appear to show structural features in section 30 (SE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄). However, a site resembling a small farmstead appears in the southeast corner of section 30 (SE¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄), in the area where two summer houses are depicted on the 1939 map (Figure 325). The structures documented in the Army Farm Survey index for tract 324 may correspond to the site in the aerial photograph. Currently, a field

297. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

investigation of the sites associated with tract 324 is not possible because of their location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the sites may be highly disturbed.

Figure 325. A 1939 aerial photograph of a potential small farmstead associated with tract 324, section 30 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.)



3.1.75 Tract 326, Grant Township (Impact Zone)

Two sources depict a structure or farmstead associated with tract 326, section 30 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI: the 1915 plat map and the 1923 USDA soil map (Table 80; Figure 326). On the 1915 map, the feature is located in the extreme southeast corner of the quarter-quarter section, on a 120-acre parcel of land owned by the Otto Brockman Estate. In contrast, the 1923 soil map places the structure or farmstead in the extreme southwest corner of the quarter-quarter section (Figure 327). It should be noted that the 1939 land cover map depicts a vacant residence in the extreme northeast corner of Grant Township, section 31 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), just south of the structure or farmstead mentioned above on the 1915 plat map. Because of how close the features are mapped to the section line on the 1915 and 1939 maps, there is a possibility that they may correspond to the same site (Figure 328).

Table 80. Location of tract 326.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
30	SW	SE	John H. Baker et ux.

Figure 326. Location of Grant Township, section 30, southwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

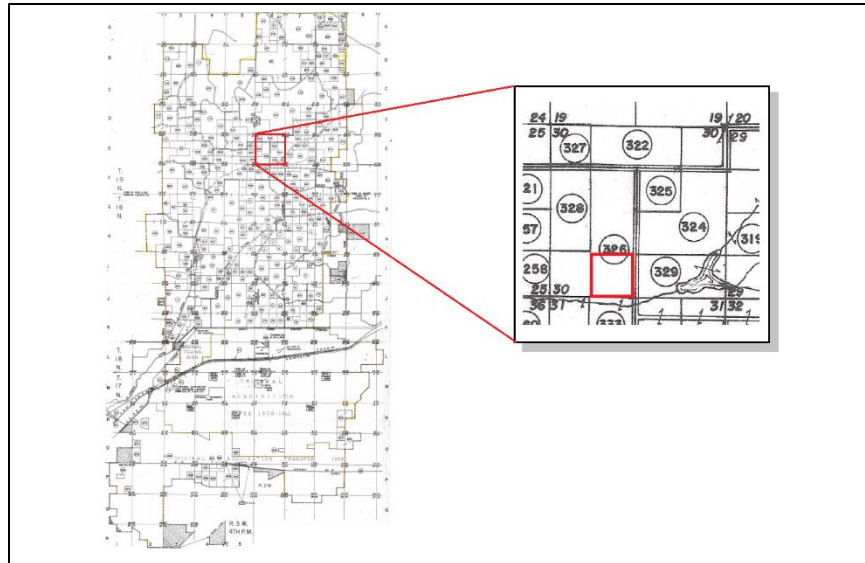


Figure 327. A structure or farmstead in section 30 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1915 and 1923 plat maps. (Images from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain.)

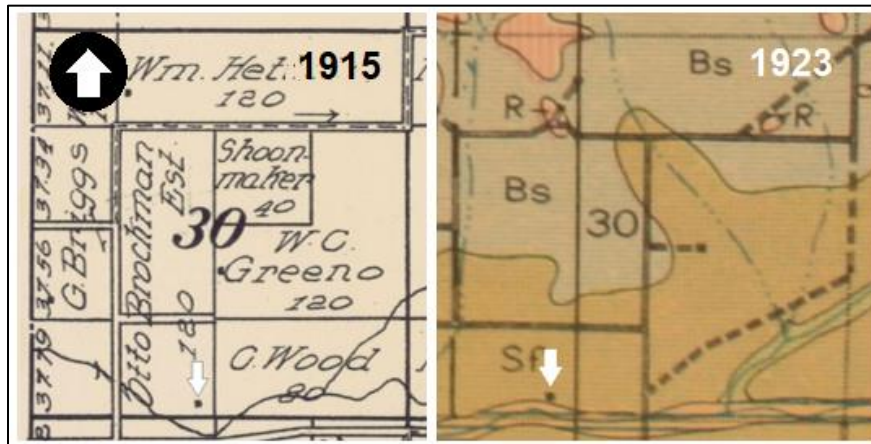
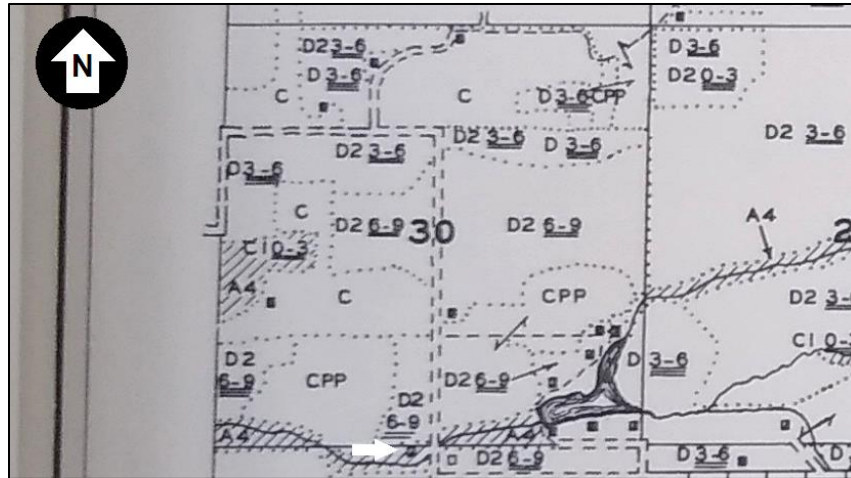
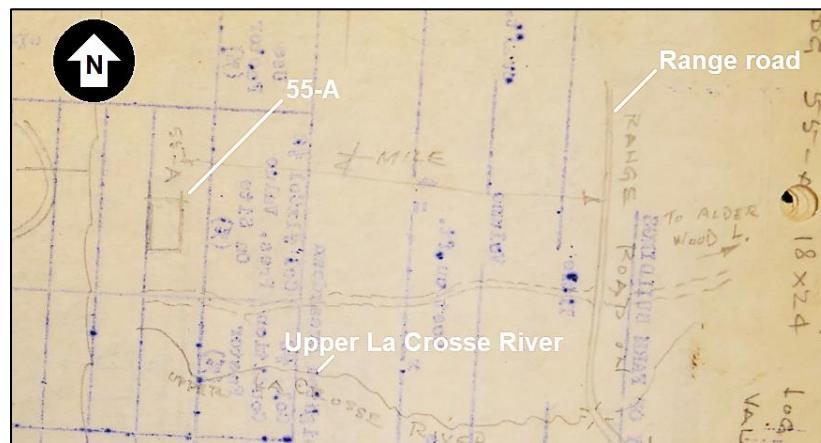


Figure 328. An occupied residence in section 31 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain.)



The Army Farm Survey records one structure associated with tract 326: a demolished 18 × 24 ft shed constructed of logs (Survey no. 55-A). According to the index, John H. and Ella T. Baker were the probable owners of the site prior to its acquisition by the government.²⁹⁸ Surveyors did not complete a building specification sheet for this structure but did include it in a general site sketch. On the site sketch, the surveyors situated the building just north of the Upper La Crosse River, approximately a quarter mile west of a north-south range road (Figure 329). On this sketch, this surveyor referred to this structure as a log house rather than a log shed.²⁹⁹

Figure 329. General site sketch of the log structure associated with tract 326. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

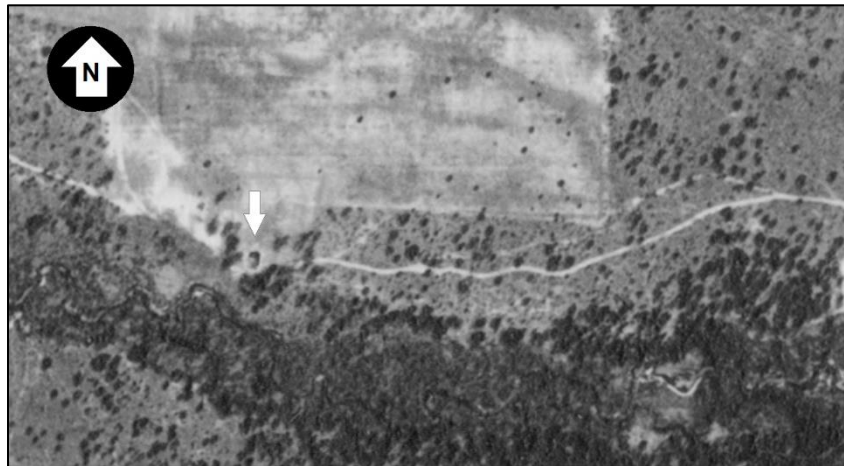


298. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 19.

299. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

A 1939 aerial photograph shows evidence of a building in the southwest corner of the quarter-quarter section, as presented on the 1923 USDA soil map. This location corresponds with the building documented on the Army Farm Survey site sketch, as well. No other built features appear to be visible on the 1939 aerial photograph (Figure 330). At present, a field investigation of tract 326 is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the site may be highly disturbed.

Figure 330. A 1939 aerial photograph of the log structure associated with tract 326. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



3.1.76 Tract 328, Grant Township (Impact Zone)

One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts an occupied residence associated with tract 328, section 30 (SW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in a current ROI (Table 81; Figure 331). On this map, the feature is situated near the center of the quarter-quarter section in an area of cleared cropland. No ownership information is provided (Figure 332).

Table 81. Location of tract 328.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
30	SW	NW	Blanche B. Antone

Figure 331. Location of Grant Township, section 30, southwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

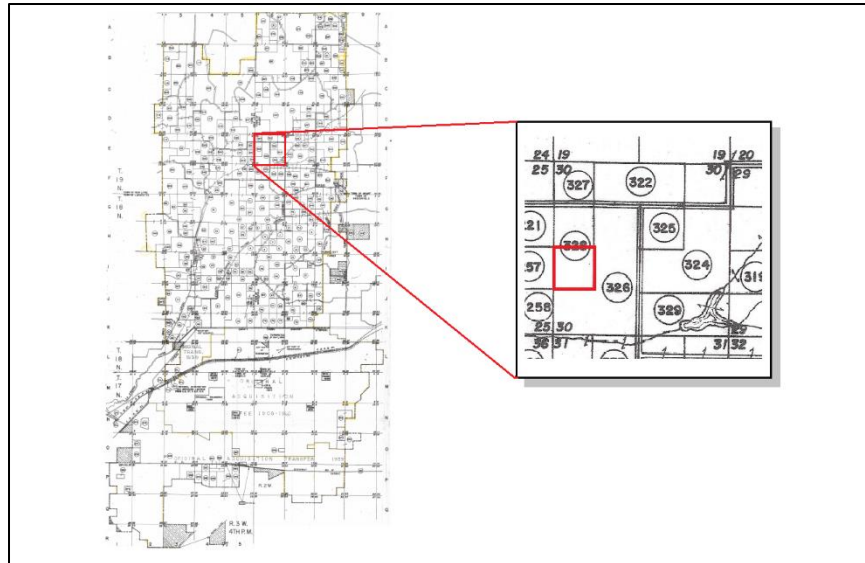
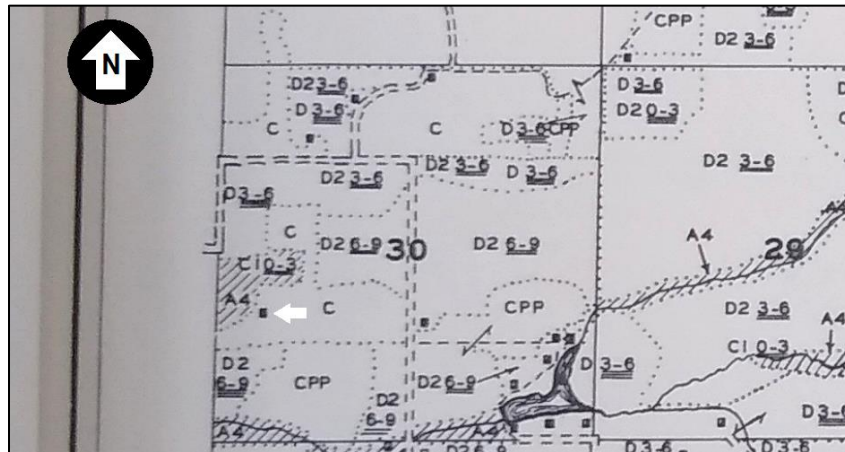


Figure 332. An occupied residence in section 30 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain.)

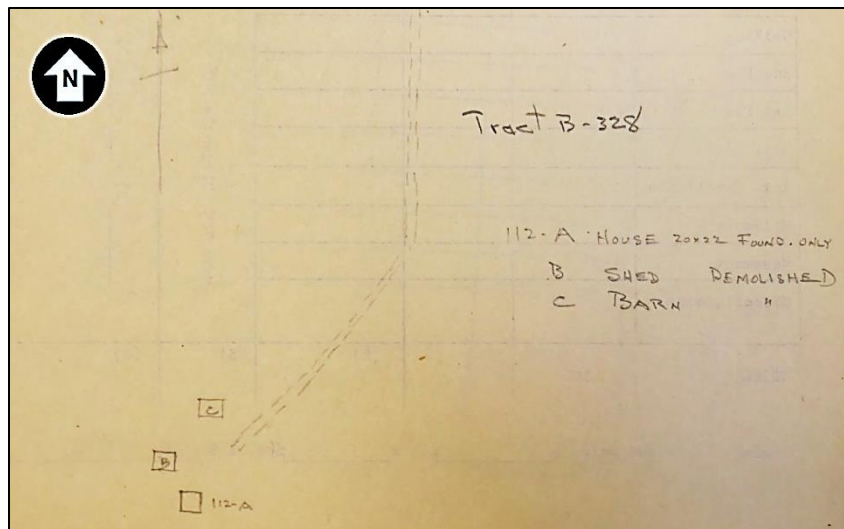


The Army Farm Survey documents four structures associated with tract 328: the foundation of a 20 × 22 ft house (Survey no. 112–A), a demolished tool shop (no dimensions, 112–B), a removed barn (no dimensions, 112–C), and a hen house that was no longer on-site. The index states that Blanche B. Antone was the most probable owner of the site prior to government acquisition.³⁰⁰

300. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 24.

Surveyors did not create specification sheets for any individual structures in tract 328 but did draw a basic site sketch. This sketch shows three structures in a tight cluster at the end of a north–south driveway: a house (112–A), shed (112–B), and barn (112–C). According to the site sketch, the structures appear to be orthogonally arranged (Figure 333).³⁰¹

Figure 333. Site sketch of the structures associated with tract 328. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



According to a 1939 aerial photograph of tract 328, there was a farmstead in approximately the same location as the occupied residence represented on the 1939 land cover map. However, there are discrepancies between the farmstead in the aerial photograph and the site sketch. The sketch suggests that the site was accessible from a driveway that branched off the northeast side of the farmstead, and the driveway eventually intersected with a southwest–northwest oriented road to the north. On the 1939 aerial photograph, the farmstead is accessible from a north–south driveway that connects to an east–west county road to the south. The size of the farmstead appears to be similar between the site sketch and the photograph, with a few more structures potentially visible in the aerial image (Figure 334). Currently, a field investigation of tract 328 is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the site may be highly disturbed.

301. Fort McCoy Army Farm specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 334. A 1939 aerial photograph of a farmstead associated with tract 328. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



3.1.77 Tract 329, Grant Township (Impact Zone)

Two sources, the 1877 county atlas and the 1939 land cover map, depict a variety of structures associated with tract 329, section 30 (SE¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄ and SE¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄), that might not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 82; Figure 335–Figure 336). The 1877 county atlas depicts three structures or farmstead features clustered near a reservoir. All of these features are found on an 80-acre parcel owned by J. W. Pomeroy. More structures, identified as occupied residences, appear on the 1939 land cover map. On this source, the residences are clustered around a reservoir located in section 30 (SE¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄). The Army Farm Survey index indicates that the site once contained seven cottages (Survey Nos. 16–A, 16–B, 16–C, 16–F, 16–G, 16–H, and 16–I) and was on land owned by the Alder Lake Club.³⁰² At least one site in this vicinity, the remnants of building 16–H (47MO333) was analyzed in Penny (1996). According to this report, the site “consists of a sparse scatter of cultural material and a deep, L-shaped depression,” which was attributed to the former cottage.³⁰³

Table 82. Location of tract 329.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
30	SE	SE	Alder Lake Club, Inc. et al.
30	SE	SW	Alder Lake Club, Inc. et al.

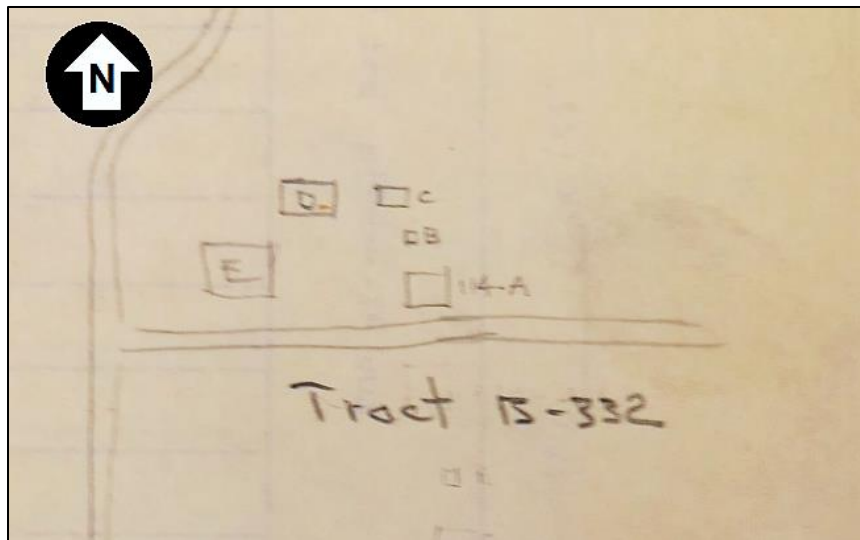
302. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 19.

303. Penny et al., *Results of a Homestead Survey*, 102.

buildings recorded as no longer on-site (a corn crib and one “other building”). According to the index, the probable owner of the site prior to government acquisition was Lum Wilson.³⁰⁴

Surveyors did not complete specification sheets for individual buildings but did create a site sketch of tract 332. According to this sketch, the farmstead had five orthogonally oriented structures situated near the northeast corner of two county roads (Figure 339).³⁰⁵ A 1939 aerial photograph of the site corroborates this arrangement (Figure 340). Today, a field investigation of tract 332 is not possible because of its location in the impact zone, and any remaining evidence of the site may be highly disturbed.

Figure 339. Site sketch of the farmstead associated with tract 332. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



304. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 25.

305. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 340. A 1939 aerial photograph of the farmstead associated with tract 332. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



3.1.79 Tract 334, Grant Township

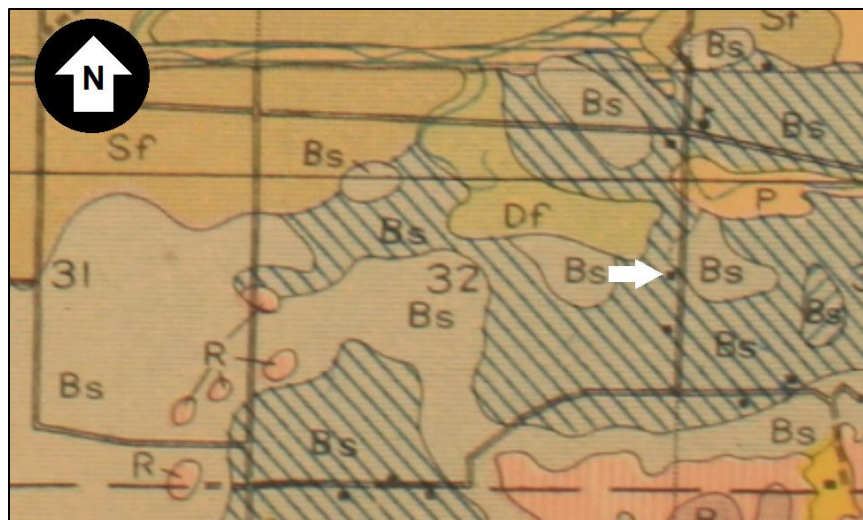
Two sources show structures associated with tract 334, section 32 ($NE\frac{1}{4}/SE\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4}$ and $NE\frac{1}{4}/NE\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 84; Figure 341). The 1877 county atlas map depicts a schoolhouse in section 32 ($NE\frac{1}{4}/NE\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4}$), which does not appear in this quarter-quarter section in later maps (Figure 342). Instead, subsequent sources show a school in the neighboring quarter-quarter section to the east (section 33, $NW\frac{1}{4}/NW\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4}$). This may indicate that a school once existed in section 32 but moved to section 33 after 1877 or that the school was not represented in the correct location on the 1877 map.

Table 84. Location of tract 334.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
32	NE	SE	Vernon Hilliker et ux.
32	NE	NE	Vernon Hilliker et ux.

been associated with the Hilliker farmstead, documented in Sewell (2000).³⁰⁶

Figure 343. A structure or farmstead in section 32, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$, on the 1923 soil map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



The Army Farm Survey does not record any structures for the site found in section 32 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) but does document structures associated with the Hilliker farmstead in section 32 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$).³⁰⁷ A 1939 aerial photograph also does not appear to show any structures for the site found in section 32 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$).

3.1.80 Tract 335, Grant Township

One source, the 1939 land cover map, shows an occupied residence associated with tract 335, section 32 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 85; Figure 344). On this map, the feature is found in the northwestern corner of the quarter-quarter section within a small area of cleared cropland (Figure 345). No ownership information is provided on the 1939 land cover map.

Table 85. Location of tract 335.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
32	NW	SW	Alma Knudtson et al.

306. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. II, 245.

307. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 25–26.

Figure 344. Location of Grant Township, section 32, northwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

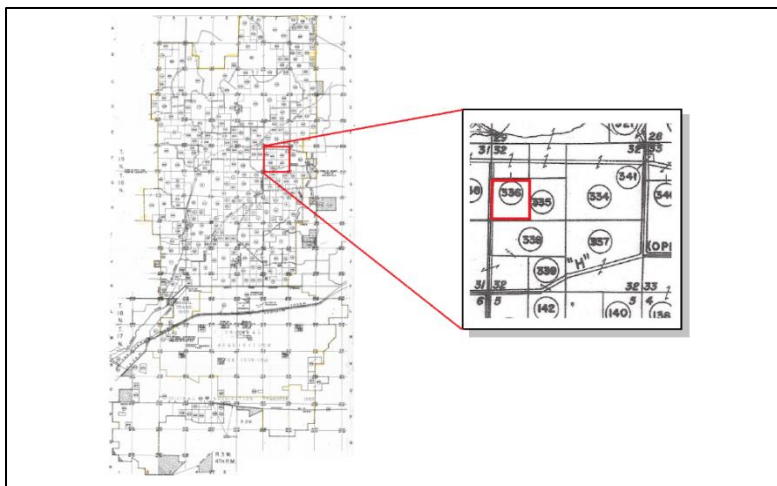
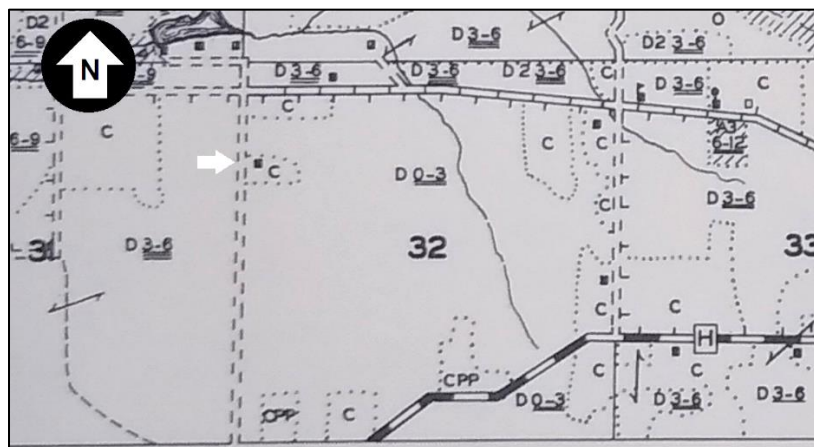


Figure 345. An occupied residence associated with tract 335 on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



The Army Farm Survey documents four structures associated with tract 335: the foundation of a 16 × 24 ft house (Survey no. 117-A) and three structures that were no longer on-site (a barn, shed, and corn crib). The index states that the probable owner of the site prior to government acquisition was Alma and Fred Knutson.³⁰⁸ Surveyors did not complete specification sheets for individual buildings but did create a site sketch of tract 335. According to this sketch, the site only contained a house (117-A), which was located on the east side of a north-south county road (Figure 346). A 1939 aerial photograph suggests that a small farmstead existed at

308. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 25.

this site, but it is difficult to discern if any standing structures are visible in the image (Figure 347).

Figure 346. A site sketch of the house associated with tract 335. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

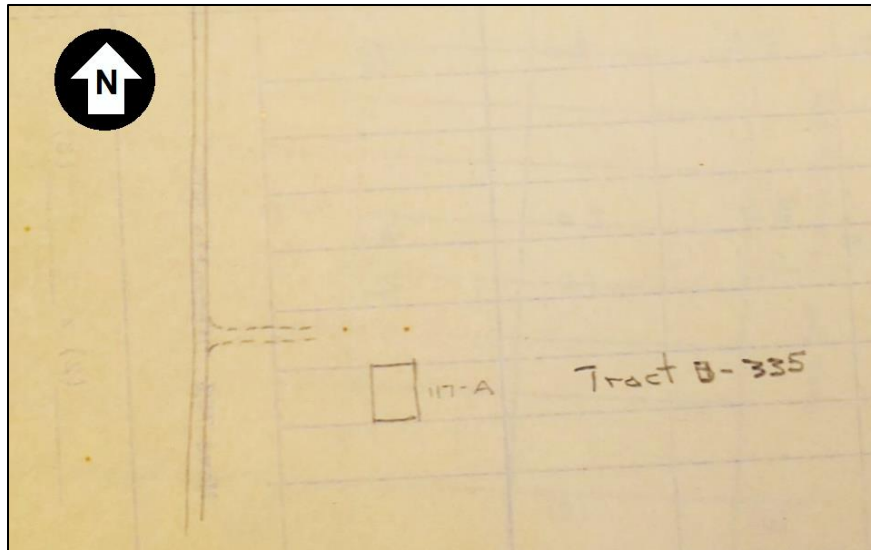


Figure 347. A 1939 aerial photograph showing evidence of a residence or farmstead associated with tract 335. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



3.1.81 Tract 338, Grant Township

One source, the 1915 plat map, depicts a structure or farmstead associated with tract 338, section 31 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 86; Figure 348). On this map, the feature is

located in the northwest corner of the quarter-quarter section on an 80-acre parcel of land owned by George Nall (Figure 349).

Table 86. Location of tract 338.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
31	NE	NE	Monroe County

Figure 348. Location of Grant Township, section 31, northeast quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

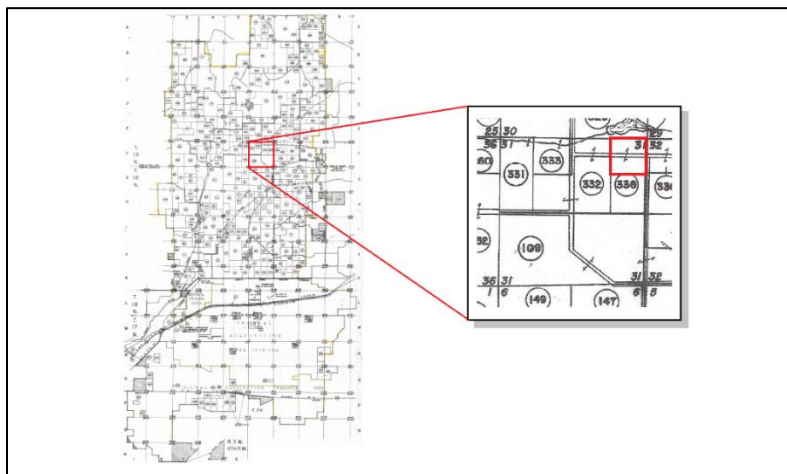
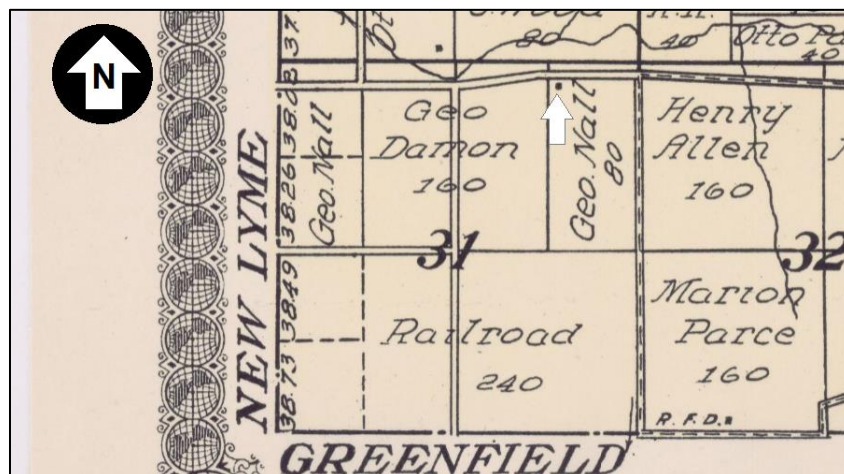


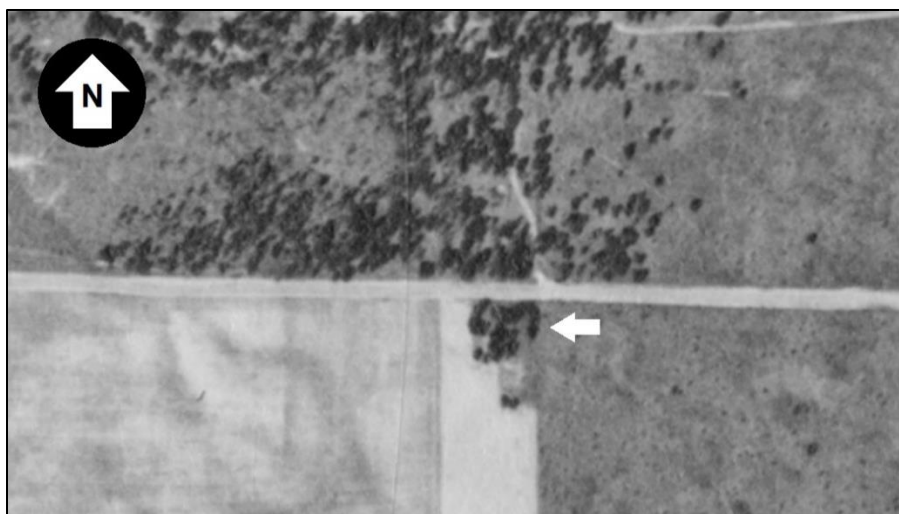
Figure 349. A structure or farmstead in section 31 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1915 plat map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



The Army Farm Survey does not record any structures associated with tract 338. A 1939 aerial photograph does not appear to show any standing

structures in this vicinity, although a small cluster of vegetation south of an east–west county road may be a vestige of the former site (Figure 350).

Figure 350. Vegetation in this 1939 aerial photograph may mark the site of a former farmstead associated with tract 338. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



3.1.82 Tract 339, Grant Township

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts a structure or farmstead associated with tract 339, section 32 (SW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 87; Figure 351). On this map, the feature is located in the extreme south-central portion of the quarter-quarter section, near an east–west county road (Figure 352). No ownership information is provided on the map. The Army Farm Survey does not document any structures associated with tract 339, nor are standing structures evident in a 1939 aerial photograph of the site.

Table 87. Location of tract 339.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
32	SW	SE	Walter M. Booth et ux

Figure 351. Location of Grant Township, section 32, southwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

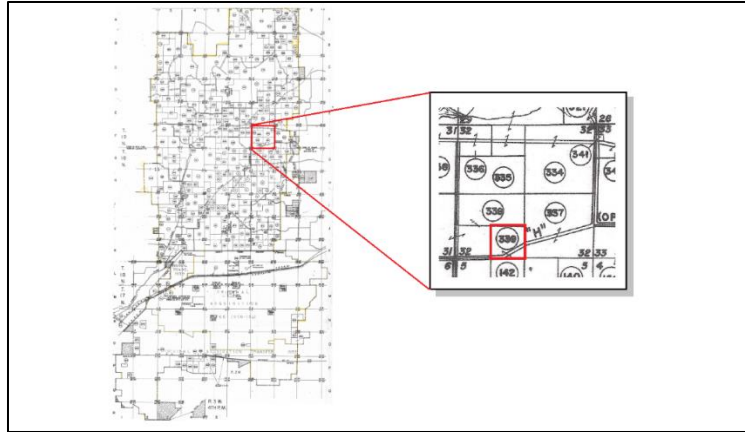
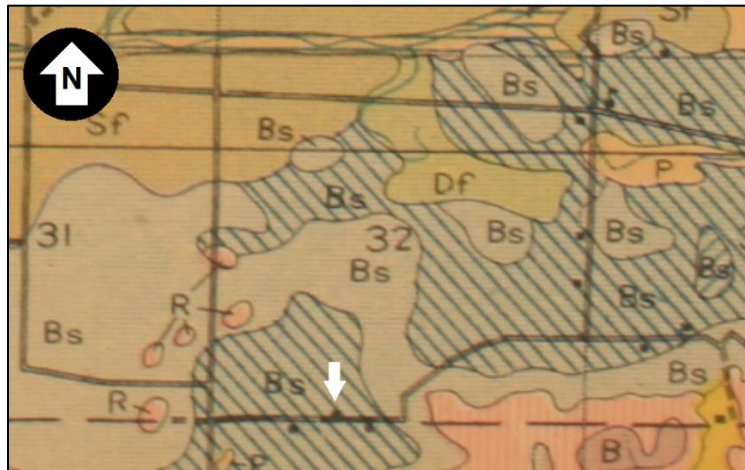


Figure 352. A structure or farmstead in section 32 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL 2023.)



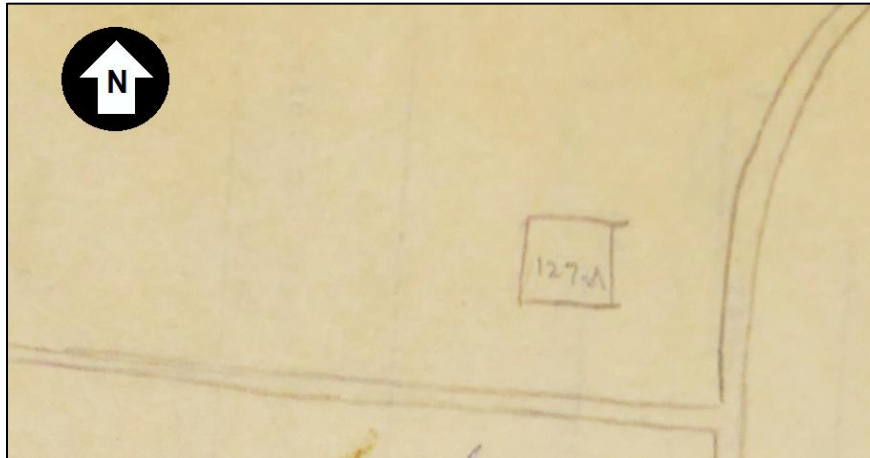
3.1.83 Tract 343, Grant Township

One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts an occupied residence associated with tract 343, section 33 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) (Table 88; Figure 353). This residence is tangentially mentioned in connection with 47MO345, which is a military depression located on the west side of tract 343.³⁰⁹ On the 1939 map, the feature is located in the south-central portion of the quarter-quarter section along Highway H within a large area of cleared cropland (Figure 354). No ownership information is provided.

309. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. II, 289.

Rockwell.³¹¹ A site sketch of the property shows the house in close proximity to the northwest corner of Highway H and an unnamed county road, in the same position it assumes on the 1939 map (Figure 355).³¹²

Figure 355. A site sketch of the house associated with tract 343. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



The house is distinguishable on a 1939 aerial photograph of the site. The aerial image also appears to show one or two other features to the west of the residence, which may have been outbuildings (Figure 356).

Figure 356. A 1939 aerial image of the residence associated with tract 343. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



311. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 27.

312. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey building specification sheets, n.p.

3.1.84 Tract 353, Grant Township

Three sources depict a school associated with tract 353, section 9 (NW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI: the 1915 plat map, 1923 USDA soil map, and 1939 land cover map (Table 89; Figure 357). On the 1915 plat map, the feature is located in the extreme southwest corner of the quarter-quarter section. This map does not include a boundary tract around the school, though it is presumable that it was situated in a parcel that was distinct from the surrounding land owned by F. G. Warren. The school is situated in the same location on the 1923 soil map and the 1939 land cover map (Figure 358).

Table 89. Location of tract 353.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
9	NW	NW	School District No. 4 Town of Grant

Figure 357. Location of Grant Township, section 9, northwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

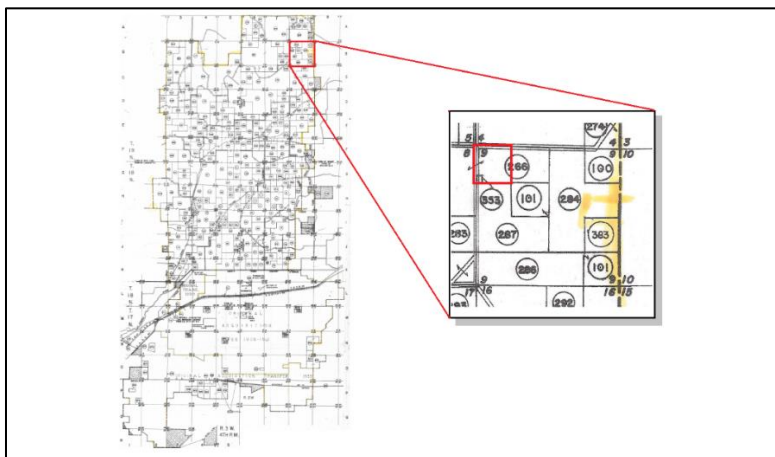
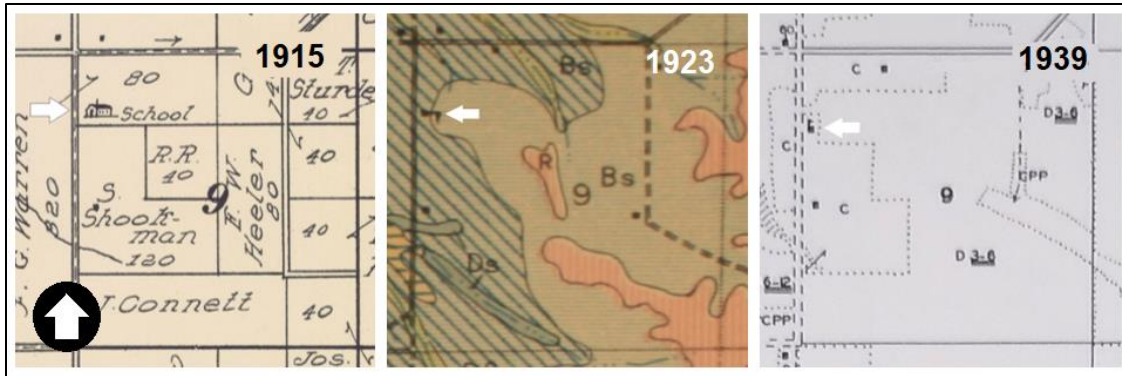


Figure 358. A schoolhouse in section 9 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1915, 1923, and 1939 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey states that tract 353 contained a demolished, 18 × 28 ft wood-frame schoolhouse (Survey no. 57-A) and other outbuildings that were no longer on-site. According to the index, the last owner of the site prior to government acquisition was School District No. 4, Town of Grant.³¹³ Sometime before the index had been compiled, surveyors completed a building specification sheet for the schoolhouse. This sheet states that the schoolhouse was a one-story, rectangular structure with a front-gabled roof (Figure 359). The building did not contain a basement. The first floor was 12 ft high, and the rafter area was 6 ft high at its maximum point. The surveyors noted that the building’s lumber had been “badly damaged by shrapnel.”³¹⁴ An accompanying site sketch shows that the building sat near the east side of the road and was arranged orthogonally. A 1939 aerial photograph of the parcel corroborates the site sketch (Figure 360).

313. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 21.

314. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 359. Dimensional sketch and site sketch of the schoolhouse on tract 353. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

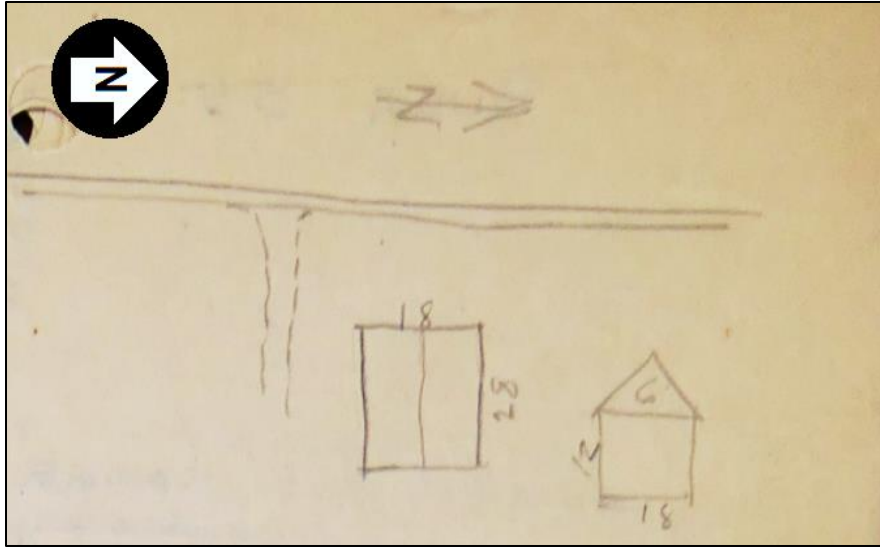


Figure 360. A 1939 aerial photograph of the schoolhouse on tract 353. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.85 Tract 360, Angelo Township

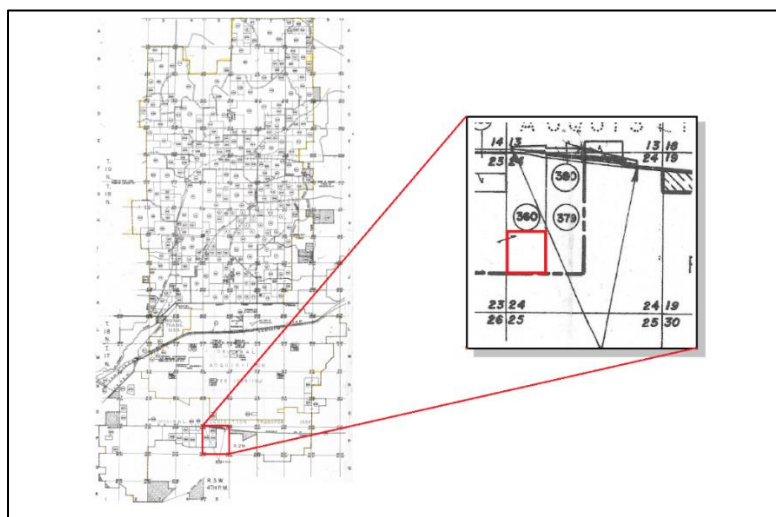
Three sources show a structure or farmstead associated with Angelo Township, section 24 (SW¹/₄/NW¹/₄-1/4), that has not been the subject of a Phase I or Phase II archaeological investigation (Table 90; Figure 361). This site is likely associated with the Sias farmstead, which is mentioned tangentially in relation to site 47MO235, which was identified as either a

privy or a military foxhole.³¹⁵ The maps depicting a structure or farmstead in this vicinity include the 1877 county atlas, 1897 plat map, and 1915 plat map. On the 1877 plat map, the feature is seen in the extreme southwest corner of the quarter-quarter section on a parcel owned by T. L. Eynon. The location of this feature does not change in the 1897 and 1915 plat maps, though both atlases present the landowner as Sarah Sias and B. C. Sias, respectively (Figure 362).

Table 90. Location of tract 360.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
24	SW	NW	Tyler D. Barney et al.

Figure 361. Location of Angelo Township, section 24, southwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



315. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resources Management Activities*, vol. II, 61.

Figure 362. A structure or farmstead in section 24 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1877, 1897, and 1915 plat maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey does not document any structures associated with tract 360. Additionally, it appears no standing structural features are visible on a 1939 aerial photograph of the site, suggesting that the longtime farmstead was removed between 1915 and 1939 (Figure 363).

Figure 363. A 1939 aerial photograph of section 24 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.86 Tract 370, Angelo Township

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts a structure or farmstead associated with tract 370, Angelo Township, section 8 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 91; Figure 364). On this map, the feature is depicted in the southeastern corner of the quarter-

quarter section, immediately north of an east–west county road (Figure 365). No ownership information is supplied.

Table 91. Location of tract 370.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
8	SE	NE	William Pokrand et al.

Figure 364. Location of Angelo Township, section 8, southeast quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

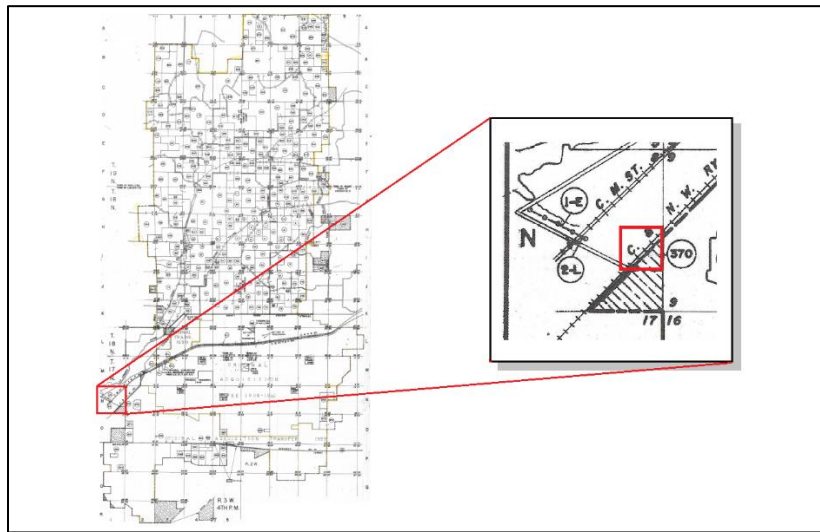


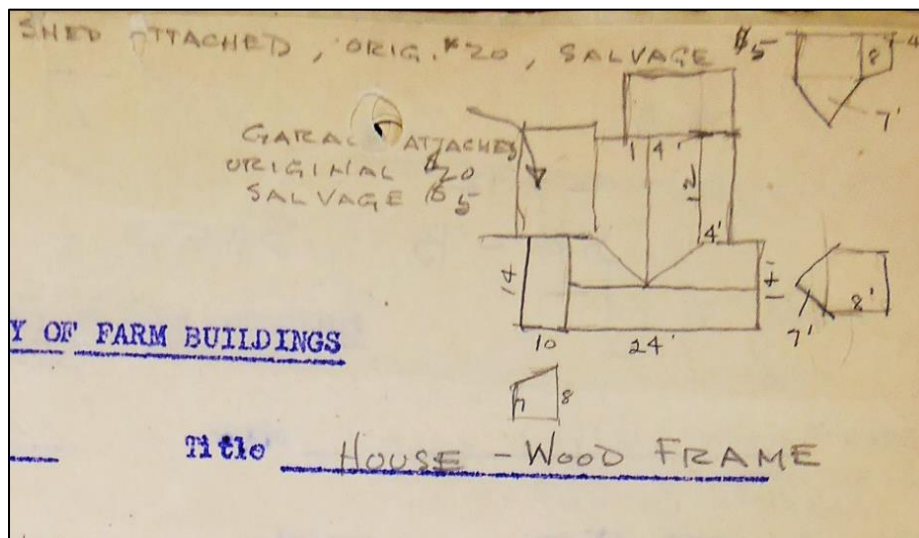
Figure 365. A structure or farmstead in section 8 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 soil map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey index documents two structures associated with tract 370: a 14 × 34 ft/12 × 18 ft wood-frame house and garage (Survey no. 54-A) and a 10 × 12 ft wood-frame shed (54-B). The index suggests that the Department of Agriculture was the probable owner of the site prior to government acquisition.³¹⁶

According to specification sheets, the house (54-A) was a one-story, T-shaped structure with a cross-gabled roof (Figure 366). An attached garage was appended to the northwestern side of the residence. The house sat on a partial basement foundation, exhibited log joists on the first floor, contained walls primarily constructed of 2 × 4 in. lumber, and a rafter system of 2 × 4 in. construction. The exterior walls were sheathed in drop siding, and the roof was protected with wood shingles. The surveyors noted that the roof was partially burned at the time of inspection. A site sketch showed that the house and its accompanying shed were not far from the Chicago and Northwestern railroad grade (Figure 367). A 1939 aerial photograph corroborates the arrangement of the house and detached shed as they are depicted in the site sketch (Figure 368).

Figure 366. Dimensional sketch of the house associated with tract 370. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)



316. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 1.

Figure 367. Site sketch of the house and shed associated with tract 370. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain.)

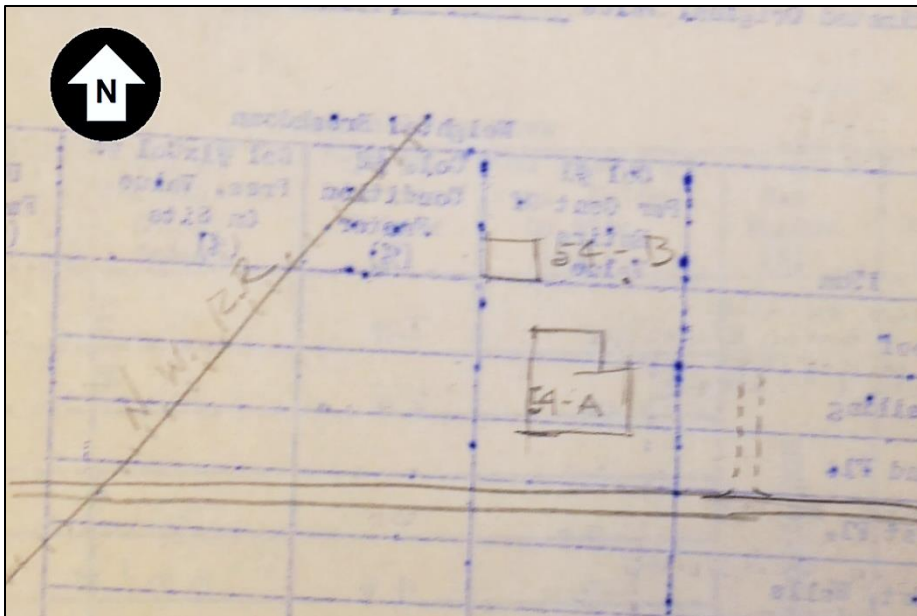


Figure 368. A 1939 aerial photograph of the house and shed associated with tract 370. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.87 Tract 372, Angelo Township

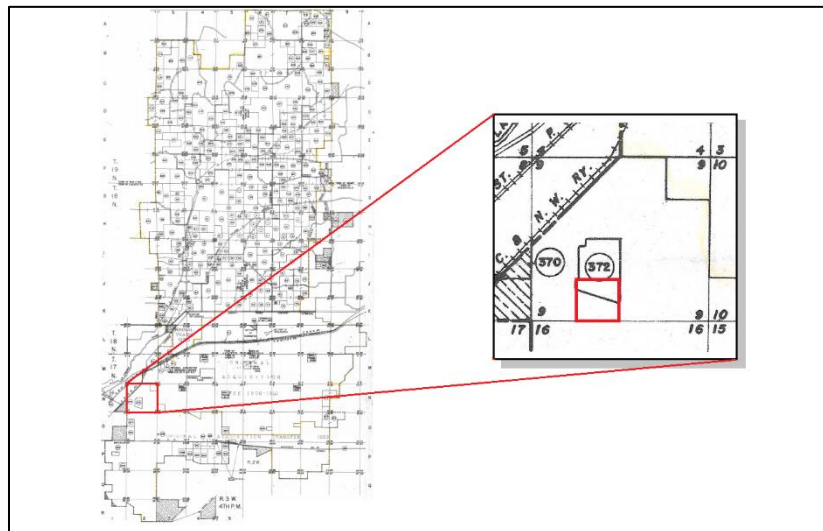
Four sources (the 1897 plat map, 1903 plat map, 1915 plat map, and 1923 USDA soil map) depict a structure or farmstead associated with tract 372, section 9 (SW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄), that had not been part of a Phase I or Phase II

investigation (Table 92; Figure 369). It should be noted that this particular site is very close to other sites that have been previously investigated, including 47MO913, 47MO914, and 47MO915.³¹⁷ On the 1897 plat map, the structure or farmstead associated with section 9 (SW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄) is found in the east-central portion of the quarter-quarter section on a parcel owned by William Pierce. On the 1903 and 1915 plat maps, the feature is situated in the same location, but ownership transitioned to A. Selts and W. R. Cole, respectively. The structure or farmstead remained in the same location on the 1923 soil map (Figure 370).

Table 92. Location of tract 372.

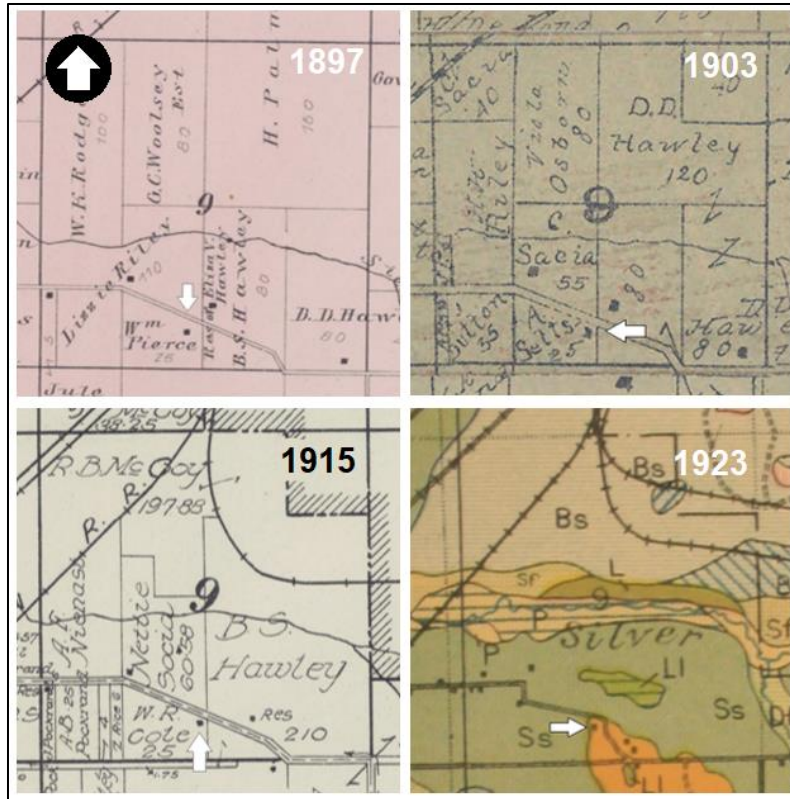
Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
9	SW	SE	James R. Freeman

Figure 369. Location of Angelo Township, section 9, southwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



317. Alexander D. Woods, Tyler J. Olsen, Megan N. Kasten, and Miranda J. Alexander, *Evaluation of 50 Archaeological Sites at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin*, vol. I, ROI 63 (Fort McCoy: Archaeological Resource Management Series, 2015), 677, 715, 751.

Figure 370. A structure or farmstead in section 9 (SW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-1/4) as seen on the 1897, 1903, 1915, and 1923 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey documents two structures associated with tract 372: a wood-frame house (Survey no. 53-A) and the foundation of a barn (53-B).³¹⁸ However, based on an Army Farm Survey site sketch and a 1939 aerial photograph, the index is referring to structures located in section 9, (SW¹/₄ NE¹/₄-1/4) and not the structure or farmstead plotted in the maps above (Figure 371).³¹⁹ The house (53-A) and barn (53-B) may be associated with 47MO913. Because the airport is located in this vicinity now, depositional integrity throughout the area is likely compromised.

318. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey index, 1

319. Fort McCoy Army Farm Survey specification sheets, n.p.

Figure 371. A 1939 aerial photograph showing the location of a house (53-A) and barn (53-B) that are part of tract 372 but not associated with the structure or farmstead seen in section 9 (SW¹/₄ SE¹/₄-1/4). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.1.88 Tract 379, Angelo Township

One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts an occupied residence associated with tract 379, section 24 (SW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-1/4), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Table 93; Figure 372). In this source, the feature is located in the southeast corner of the quarter-quarter section, immediately north of a county highway. No ownership information is provided (Figure 373). No structures appear at this location in a 1939 aerial of the site (Figure 374).

Table 93. Location of tract 379.

Section	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	Owner on 1942 Acquisition Map
24	SW	NE	Harry S. Moseley

Figure 372. Location of Angelo Township, section 24, southwest quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

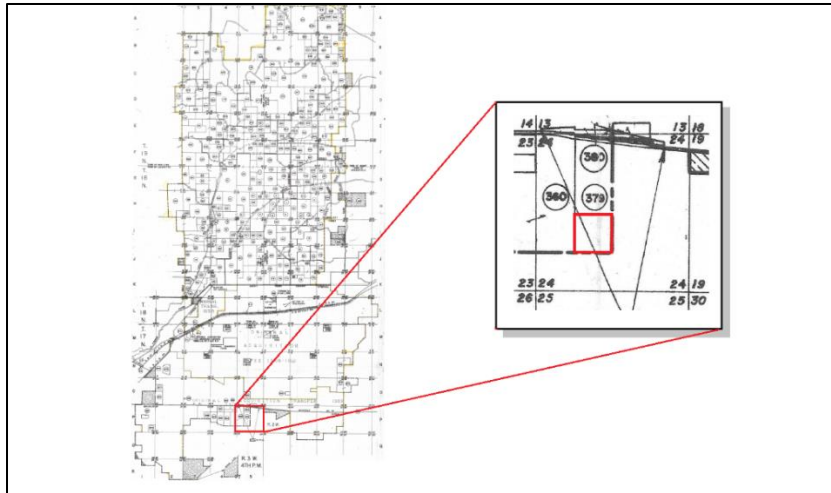


Figure 373. An occupied residence in section 24 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

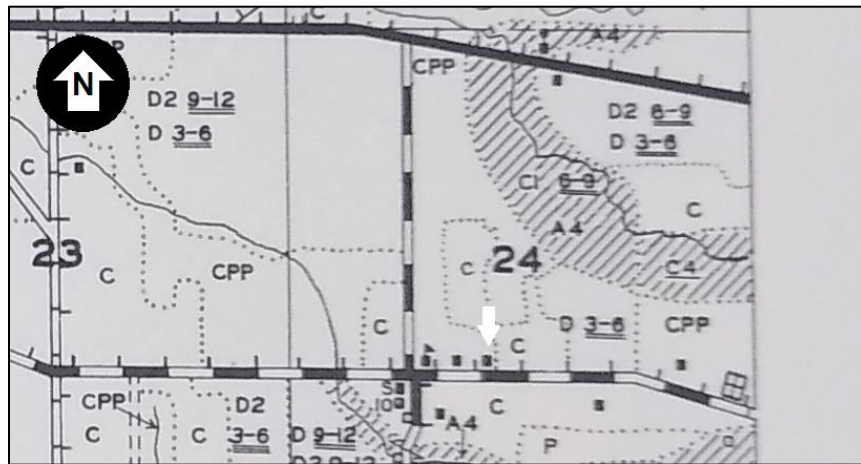


Figure 374. A 1939 aerial photograph does not appear to show any structures in the extreme southeast corner of section 24 (SW¼/NE¼-¼). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2 Sites Associated with Pre-1942 Acquisition Activity

Many properties had been incorporated into the present-day boundaries of Fort McCoy before the 1942 acquisition. Homesteads and farmsteads sites from this time period (1909–1942) that may not be documented in existing ROIs are itemized in Table 94.

Table 94. Potentially undocumented sites associated with pre-1942 acquisition activity.

Heading	Township	Sec.	Quarter Section	1877 Map	1897 Map	1903 Map	1909 Map	1915 Map	1923 Map	1924 Map	1939 Map
3.2.1	Greenfield	34	SE	Yes	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3.2.2	Greenfield	34	SW	Yes	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3.2.3	Lafayette	35	SW (1)	Yes	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3.2.4	Lafayette	35	SW (2)	---	Yes	Yes	---	---	---	Yes	---
3.2.5	Lafayette	35	SE (1)	1876 Map	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3.2.6	Lafayette	35	SE (2)	---	---	---	---	---	Yes	---	---
3.2.7	Adrian	16	NE	---	---	---	---	---	Yes	---	---
3.2.8	Adrian	20	NE	---	---	---	---	---	Yes	---	---
3.2.9	Adrian	21	NW	---	---	---	---	---	Yes	---	---
3.2.10	Adrian	21	SW	---	---	---	---	Yes	---	---	---
3.2.11	Angelo	1	SE	---	Yes	---	---	---	---	---	---
3.2.12	Angelo	9	SW	---	Yes	---	---	1915	---	---	---

Table 94 (cont.). Potentially undocumented sites associated with pre-1942 acquisition activity.

Heading	Township	Sec.	Quarter Section	1877 Map	1897 Map	1903 Map	1909 Map	1915 Map	1923 Map	1924 Map	1939 Map
3.2.13	Angelo	10	NE	Yes	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3.2.14	Angelo	10	SE	---	Yes	Yes	---	---	---	Yes	---
3.2.15	Angelo	10	NW	---	---	---	Yes	---	---	---	---
3.2.16	Angelo	13	SW	---	Yes	Yes	---	---	---	Yes	Yes
3.2.17	Angelo	14	SW	---	Yes	Yes	---	Yes	---	Yes	---
3.2.18	Angelo	15	SW	---	---	---	---	---	Yes	---	Yes
3.2.19	Angelo	16	NE	---	---	Yes	---	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.2.20	Angelo	16	SE	---	---	---	---	---	Yes	---	Yes
3.2.21	Angelo	16	SW	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Yes
3.2.22	Angelo	20	NW	---	Yes	Yes	---	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.2.23	Angelo	20	NE	---	---	---	---	---	Yes	---	---
3.2.24	Angelo	20	NW	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Yes
3.2.25	Angelo	21	NW	---	---	---	---	Yes	Yes	---	---
3.2.26	Angelo	21	NE (1)	---	---	---	---	---	Yes	---	---
3.2.27	Angelo	21	NE (2)	---	---	---	---	---	Yes	---	---
3.2.28	Angelo	21	NE (3)	---	---	---	---	---	Yes	---	---
3.2.29	Angelo	22	NW	---	Yes	Yes	---	Yes	Yes	Yes	---
3.2.30	Angelo	22	NE	---	---	---	---	---	Yes	---	Yes
3.2.31	Angelo	24	NE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Yes
3.2.32	Angelo	28	SW	---	Yes	Yes	---	Yes	Yes	Yes	---
3.2.33	Angelo	28	NW	---	---	---	---	---	Yes	---	---
3.2.34	Angelo	29	SW	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Yes
3.2.35	Lafayette	25	SW	---	---	---	Yes	---	---	---	---
3.2.36	Lafayette	26	SW	---	---	---	Yes	---	---	---	---
3.2.37	Lafayette	27	NE	---	---	---	Yes	---	---	---	---
3.2.38	Lafayette	34	NE	---	---	---	Yes	---	---	---	---
3.2.39	Lafayette	34	SW	---	---	---	Yes	---	---	---	---
3.2.40	Greenfield	31	NE	---	---	---	Yes	---	---	---	---
3.2.41	Greenfield	34	NE	---	---	---	Yes	---	---	---	---
3.2.42	Greenfield	34	SE	---	---	---	Yes	---	---	---	---
3.2.43	Greenfield	34	NW	---	---	---	Yes	---	---	---	---

3.2.1 Greenfield Township, Section 34, Southeast Quarter Section

One source, the 1877 county atlas, depicts a structure or farmstead in Greenfield Township, section 34 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 375). On this map, the feature is plotted in the south-central portion of the quarter-quarter section, on an 80-acre

parcel of land owned by John Elberts. In this source, the structure or farmstead does not appear to be near any county roads, with the nearest road lying over a quarter mile to the east (Figure 376).

Figure 375. Location of Greenfield Township, section 34, southeast quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

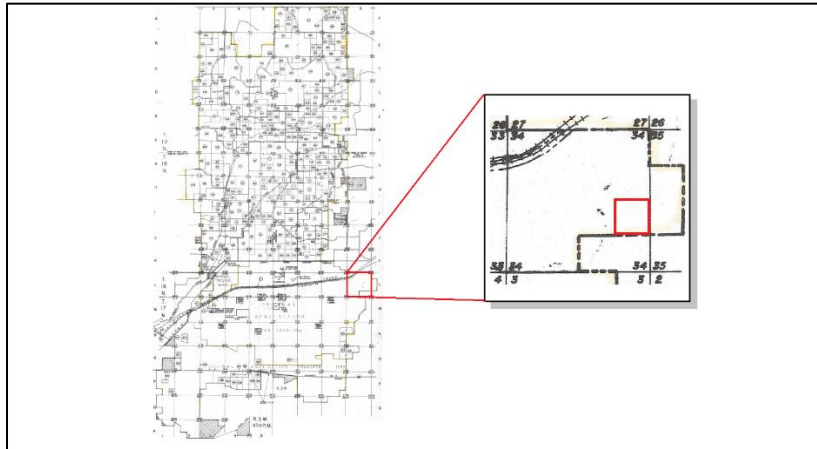
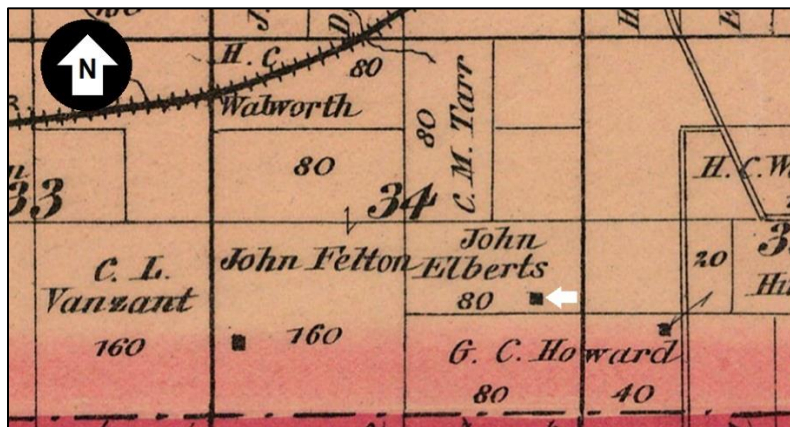
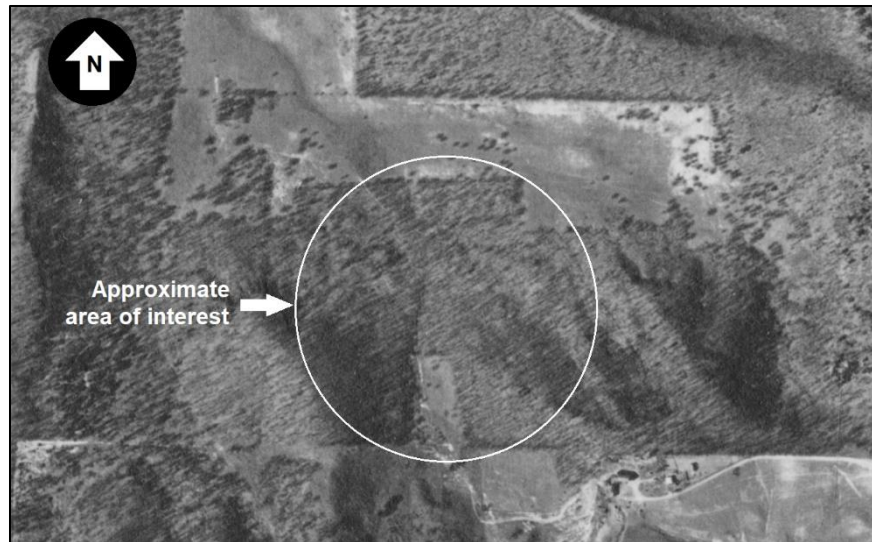


Figure 376. A structure or farmstead in section 34 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1877 county map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey does not document any structures associated with this parcel, nor for any parcel that was acquired for military use prior to 1942. Standing structures are not visible within the approximate area of interest on a 1939 aerial photograph, although a cleared valley in the south-central portion of the quarter-quarter section may have once accommodated the structure or farmstead documented on the 1877 map (Figure 377).

Figure 377. Approximate area of interest on a 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.2 Greenfield Township, Section 34, Southwest Quarter Section

One source, the 1877 county atlas, depicts a structure or farmstead in Greenfield Township, section 34 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 378). On this map, the feature is plotted in the northwest corner of the quarter-quarter section, on a 160-acre parcel of land owned by John Felton. In this source, the structure or farmstead does not appear to be near any county roads, with the nearest road lying over a mile to the east (Figure 379).

Figure 378. Location of Greenfield Township, section 34, southwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

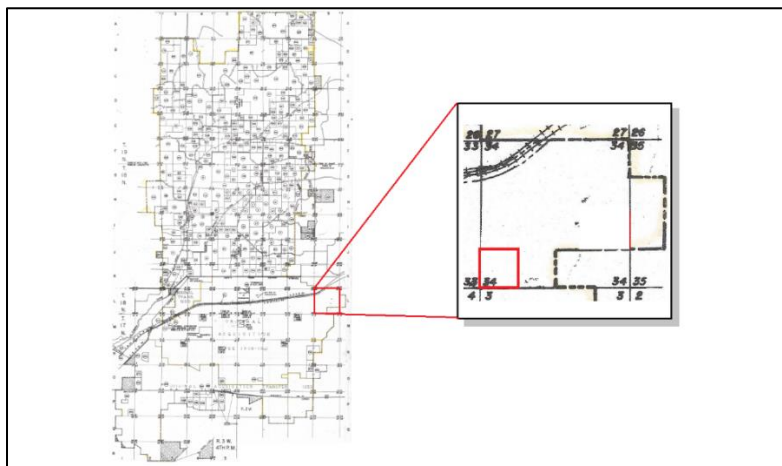
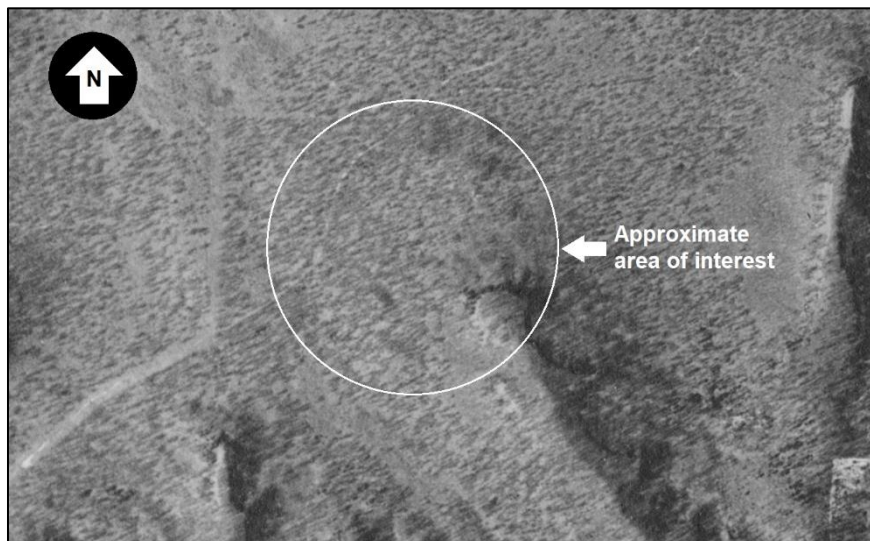


Figure 379. A structure or farmstead in section 34 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as seen on the 1877 county atlas. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey does not document any structures associated with this parcel, nor for any parcel that was acquired for military use prior to 1942. There are no standing structures visible on a 1939 aerial photograph of the area (Figure 380). This is not surprising, as this portion of Fort McCoy had been part of the military reservation for nearly 30 years by 1939.

Figure 380. Approximate area of interest on a 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



3.2.3 Lafayette Township, Section 35, Southwest Quarter Section (1)

One source, the 1877 county atlas, depicts a structure in Lafayette Township, section 35 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 381). On this map, the feature is plotted near the center

of the quarter-quarter section on land owned by George Runkle. Located near the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad tracks, this point seems to represent Lafayette Station (Figure 382). Another source, the 1897 plat map, depicts this station in section 35 (SW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-1/4), while still another source, an 1876 county map, depicts it in section 35 (SE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-1/4) (see Section 3.2.4 for a history of this station).

Figure 381. Location of Lafayette Township, section 35, southwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

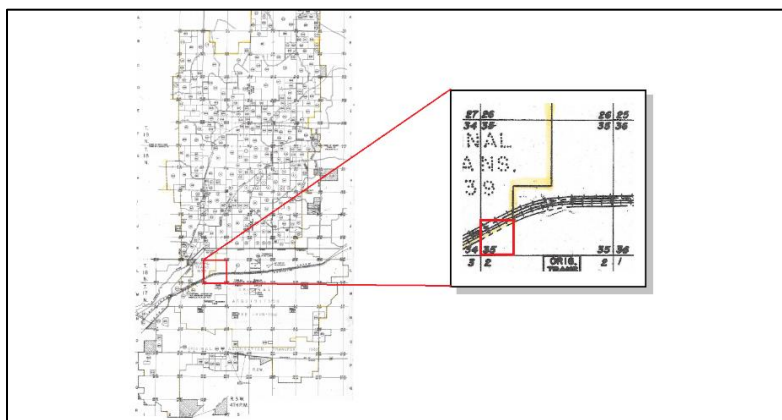
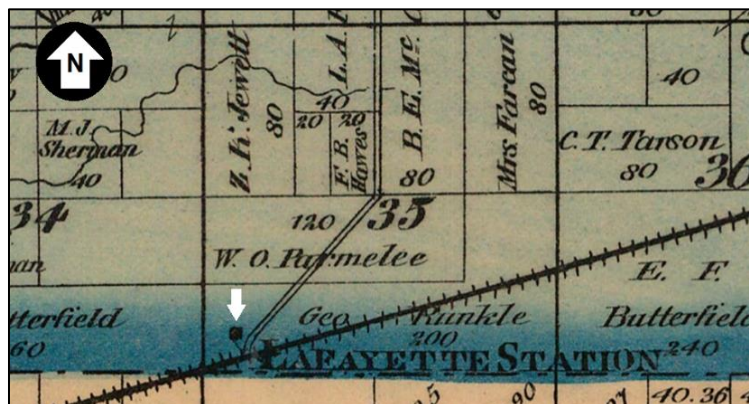


Figure 382. A structure or farmstead in section 35 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-1/4) on the 1877 county map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.4 Lafayette Township, Section 35, Southwest Quarter Section (2)

Three sources, the 1897, 1903, and 1924 plat maps, depict two structures in Lafayette Township, section 35 (SW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-1/4), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 383). On the 1897 map, one structure is plotted near the center of the quarter-quarter section near the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad tracks. This point seems to represent

Lafayette Station (see history of Lafayette Station below) A second feature, perhaps a structure or farmstead belonging to a Mrs. Parmalee, is visible in the northeastern portion of the quarter-quarter section. On the 1903 plat map, one structure is plotted immediately to the south of the railroad tracks. This may either represent the depot, or a private structure or farmstead. The 1924 plat map depicts a structure in a similar location south of the railroad grade (Figure 384). This map also appears to interpret a printing smudge on the 1903 map (found to the south) as another structure.

Figure 383. Location of Lafayette Township Section 35, southwest quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)

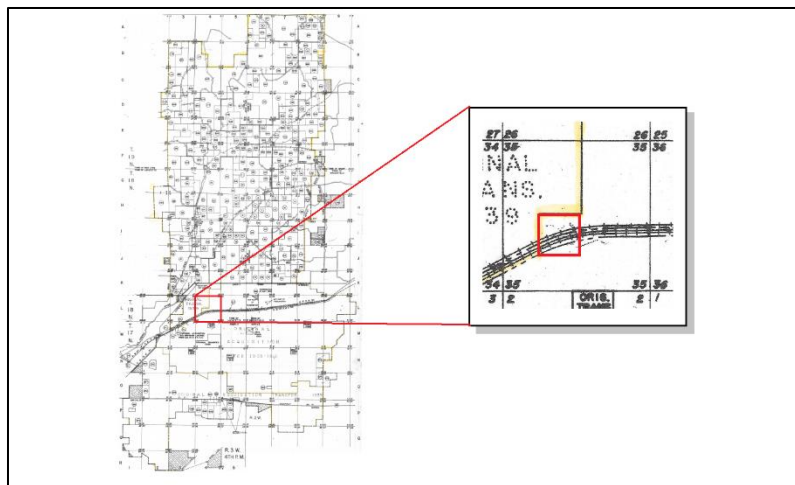
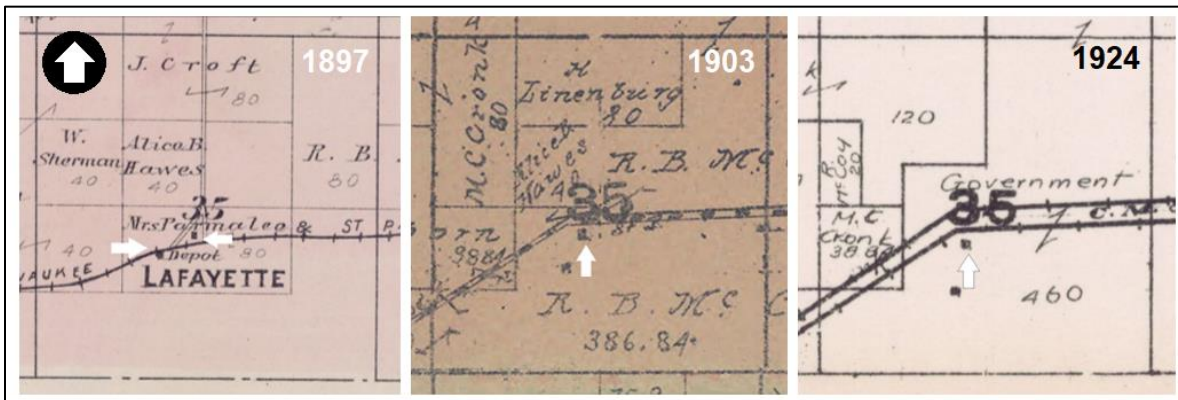


Figure 384. A structure or farmstead in section 34 (SW¼/NE¼-¼) on the 1897, 1903, and 1924 plat maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



A brief history of Lafayette Station is presented in *Historic Context for Railroads at Fort McCoy* (ERDC/CERL TR-23-21).³²⁰ In 1858, the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad (which later became the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific, or CMSTP&P) finished a cross-state line between Milwaukee and La Crosse, approximately seven miles of which transected the present-day parameters of Fort McCoy. Along the route, the railroad passed one-and-a-half miles south of Best Point, a village in section 26 of Lafayette Township.³²¹ Founded in 1856, Best Point was characterized by a sawmill, a grist mill, a blacksmith shop, a hotel, and a tavern by the time the railroad passed to the south in 1858. According to Richard's *History of Monroe County Wisconsin*, the town became a local checkpoint during construction of the La Crosse and Milwaukee line, with "contractors and railroad men for a time making it their headquarters."³²² The town remained productive after the railroad was completed, but within a few years, its growth stagnated.³²³ Lafayette Station was located in section 35 of Lafayette Township. Established in the late 1850s, this stop was situated near a crossing grade that led to Best Point.

While no railroad depot is depicted on the 1858 Lafayette Township plat map below Best Point, an 1876 map shows the station immediately north of the tracks in section 35 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) (Figure 385). An 1877 plat map denotes "Lafayette Station" in section 35 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) within a parcel owned by George Runkle (Figure 386). A discrepancy in the location of the Lafayette depot in an 1897 plat map is accompanied by a discrepancy in the path of the rail line, which in 1877 had been depicted as following a southwesterly diagonal through sections 36 and 35. The 1897 plat map shows the track following a comparatively meandering corridor through sections 36, 35, and 34 and situates the Lafayette depot near the center of section 35, within a parcel owned by Mrs.

320. The following paragraphs are excerpted, verbatim, from Aaron Schmidt and Carey Baxter, *Historic Context for Railroads at Fort McCoy*, ERDC/CERL TR-23-21 (Champaign, IL: ERDC-CERL, 2023), 72–74.

321 G. B. Holden, *Map of Monroe County, Wisconsin, Compiled Principally from Government Surveys by G. B. Holden, Sparta, 1858* (New York: H. F. Wallings), Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://content.wisconsinhistory.org/digital/collection/maps/id/4222/rec/18>.

322. Randolph A. Richards, ed., *History of Monroe County Wisconsin Past and Present: Including an Account of the Cities, Towns and Villages of the County* (Chicago: C. F. Cooper & Co, 1912), 517.

323. Richards, *History of Monroe County Wisconsin Past and Present*, 517.

Parmelee (Figure 386).³²⁴ A regional section map from c. 1874 (which does not show Lafayette Station) depicts the rail line following a path similar to the one shown in 1897, indicating that the track on the 1877 plat map may have been drawn based on 1850s survey references rather than the completed route.

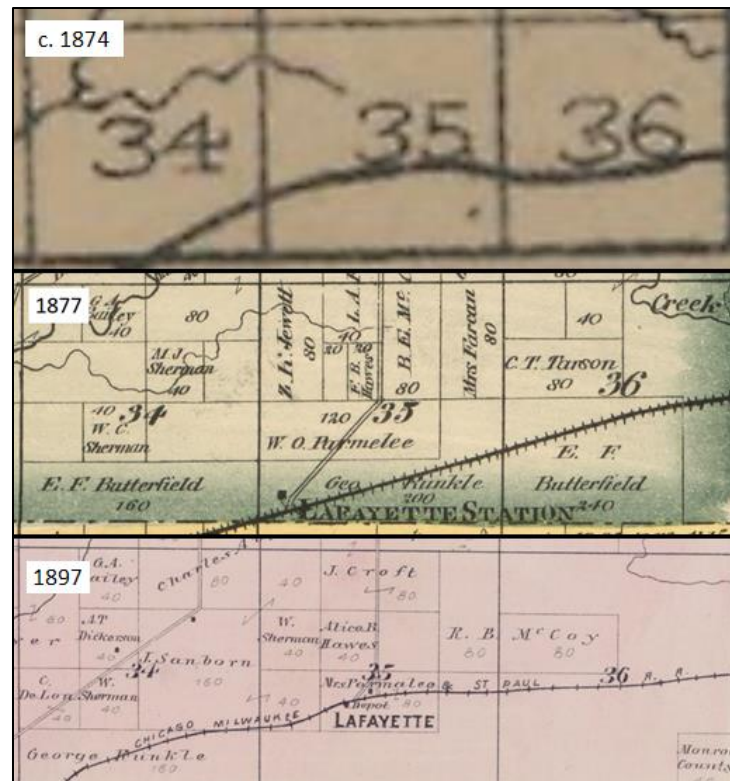
Figure 385. Lafayette Station on an 1876 Monroe County map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain).³²⁵



324. George A. Ogle & Co., *Standard Atlas of Monroe County, Wisconsin: Including a Plat Book of the Villages, Cities and Townships of the County* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1897), Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://content.wisconsinhistory.org/digital/collection/maps/id/17151/rec/48>.

325. H. F. Walling, *Atlas of the State of Wisconsin, Including Statistics and Descriptions* (Boston: Walling, Tackbury & Co., 1876), 70, Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, WI.

Figure 386. Comparison of c. 1874, 1877 and 1897 maps.
(Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain.
Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Lafayette Station operated until 1910, when McCoy Station East opened in Lafayette Township, section 36 (approximately 1,640 ft away).³²⁶ While there is no detailed inventory of railroad facilities at Lafayette Station, at minimum, it contained a depot. A section house also existed in the station's vicinity, which burned down on 31 October 1911. An article in the *Sparta Herald* confirms that section men still occupied the house at the time of the fire. According to their investigation, "four families inhabited it, who lost pretty much everything they had, with no insurance. The supposition is that the fire caught from cinders from a freight locomotive."³²⁷ It is unknown if this building was a standardized section house constructed by the railroad or an existing structure used as a section house.

3.2.5 Lafayette Township, Section 35, Southeast Quarter Section (1)

One source, an 1876 *Atlas of the State of Wisconsin*, depicts a structure in Lafayette Township, section 35 (SE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-1/4), that may not be

326. "The Milwaukee Station at Raymore," *Cashton Record*, August 19, 1910.

327. "Building at Old Lafayette Station Burned," *Sparta Herald*, November 5, 1911.

documented in an existing ROI (Figure 387). This structure is located immediately north of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad tracks, and likely represents Lafayette Station (Figure 388).

Figure 387. Location of Lafayette Township, section 35, southeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

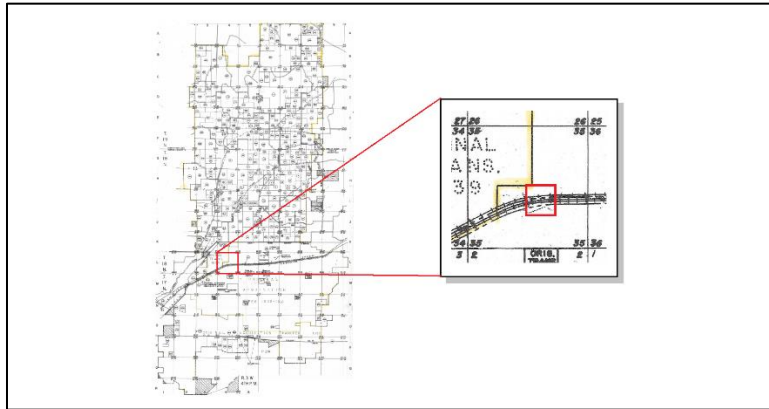


Figure 388. Lafayette Station on an 1876 Monroe County map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain).³²⁸



3.2.6 Lafayette Township, Section 35, Southeast Quarter Section (2)

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts a structure in Lafayette Township, section 35 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 389). On this map, the feature is visible near the center of the quarter-quarter section. No ownership information is provided (Figure 390).

328. Walling, *Atlas of the State of Wisconsin, Including Statistics and Descriptions*, 70.

Figure 389. Location of Lafayette Township, section 35, southeast quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

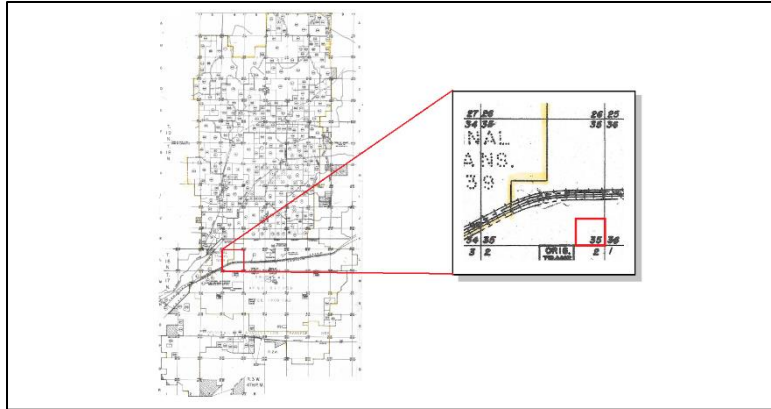


Figure 390. A structure or farmstead in section 35 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as seen on the 1923 soil map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The Army Farm Survey does not document any structures associated with this parcel, nor for any parcel that was acquired for military use prior to 1942. There are no standing structures visible on a 1939 aerial photograph of the area (Figure 391). It is not likely the feature on the 1923 map represented a farmstead since this area was part of the Sparta Ordnance Depot at that time.

Figure 391. Approximate area of interest on a 1939 aerial photograph.
 (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.
 Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.7 Adrian Township, Section 16, Northeast Quarter Section

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts a structure or farmstead in Adrian Township, section 16 (NE¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 392). On this map, the feature is seen near the center of the quarter-quarter section, just within the boundaries of the Sparta Ordnance Depot (Figure 393).

Figure 392. Location of Adrian Township, section 16, northeast quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

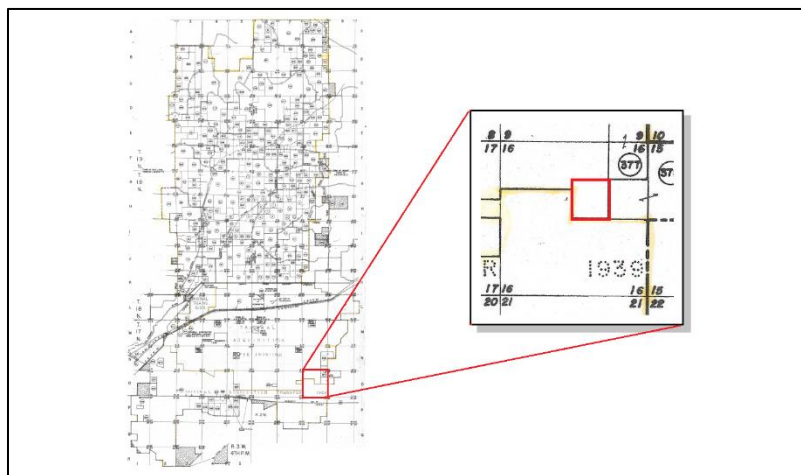
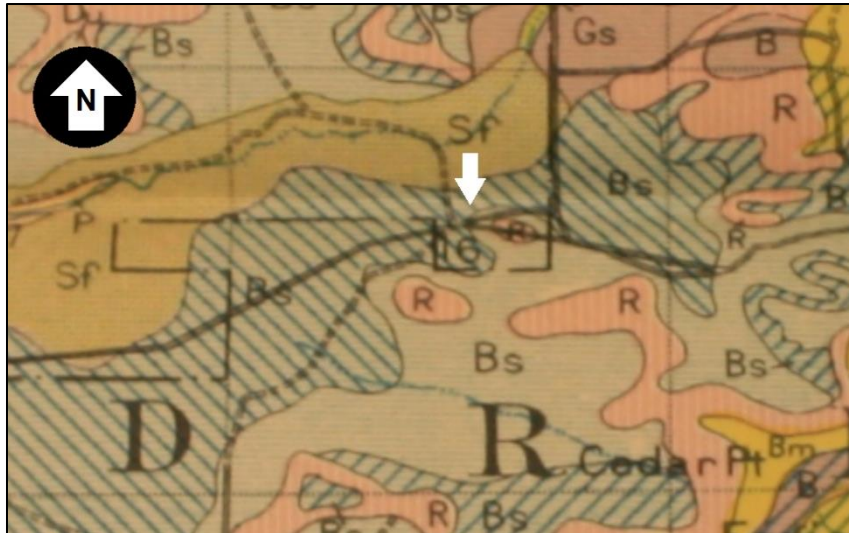
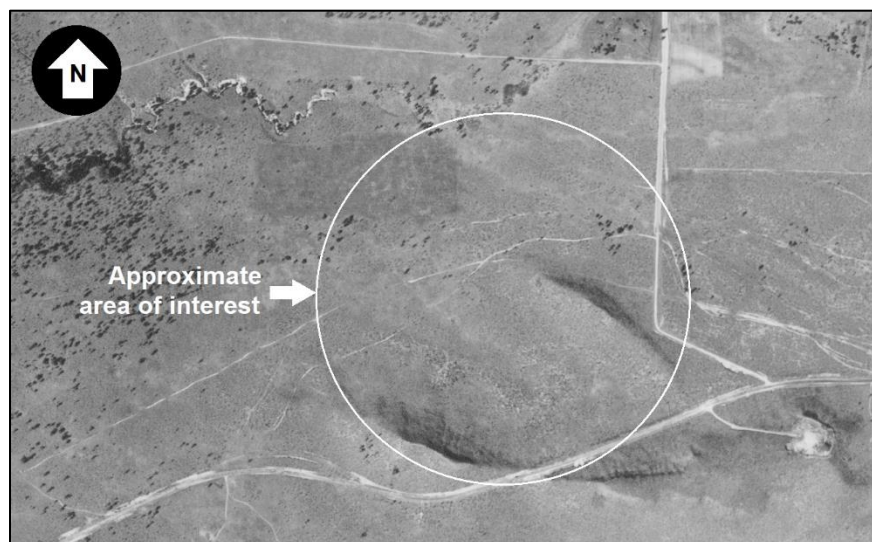


Figure 393. A structure or farmstead in section 16 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 soil map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



A 1939 aerial photograph of the area does not appear to show any standing structures in the area of interest (Figure 394). If the 1923 soil map was the only cartographic source that depicted a structure in this area, it was probably not associated with a farmstead, since this site was part of the Sparta Ordnance Depot at that time.

Figure 394. Approximate area of interest on a 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.8 Adrian Township, Section 20, Northeast Quarter Section

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts a structure or farmstead in Adrian Township, section 20 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 395). On this map, the feature is seen near the center of the quarter-quarter section, at the terminus of an unimproved driveway. No ownership information is provided (Figure 396). It is difficult to determine if any standing structures are visible in a 1939 aerial photograph of the site (Figure 397).

Figure 395. Location of Adrian Township, section 20, southeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

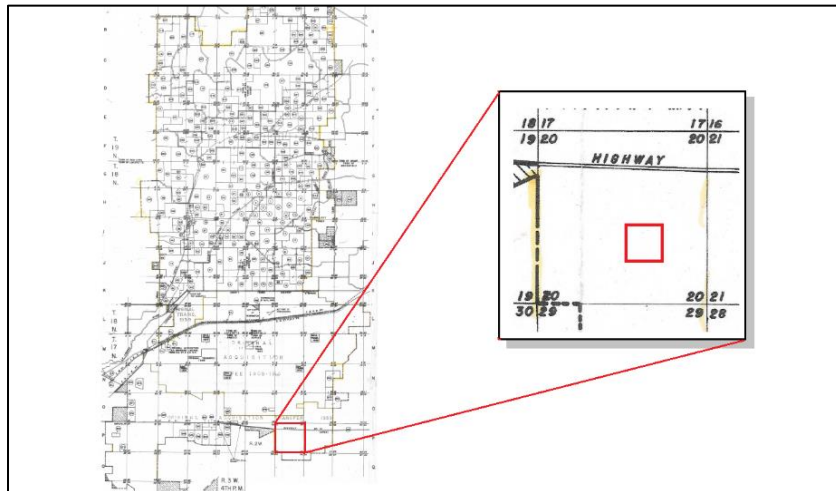


Figure 396. A structure or farmstead in section 20 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 soil map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

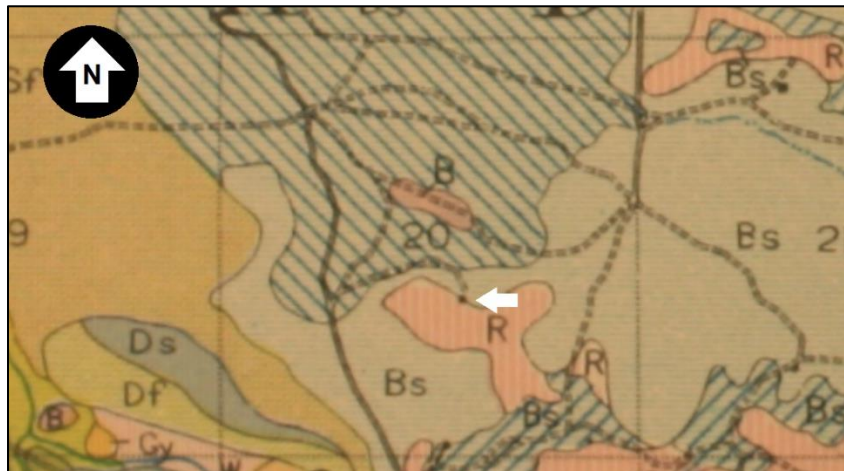
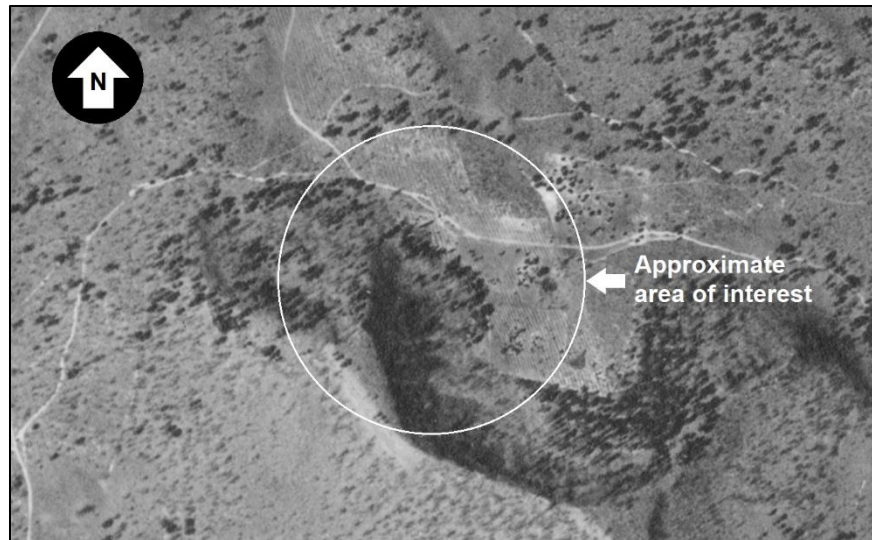


Figure 397. Approximate area of interest on a 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.9 Adrian Township, Section 21, Northwest Quarter Section

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts a structure or farmstead in Adrian Township, section 21 (NW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 398). On this map, the feature is seen near the west-central portion of the quarter-quarter section, near an unimproved, meandering road. No ownership information is provided (Figure 399). It is difficult to determine if any standing structures are visible in a 1939 aerial photograph of the site (Figure 400).

Figure 398. Location of Adrian Township, section 21, northwest quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

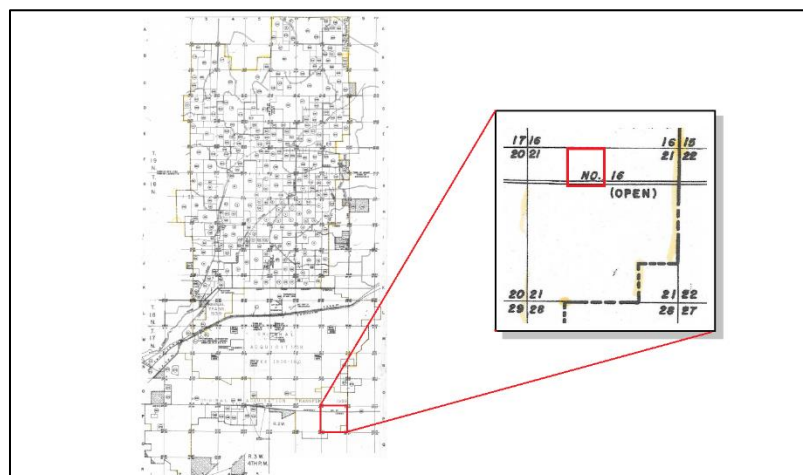


Figure 399. A structure or farmstead in section 21 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 soil map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

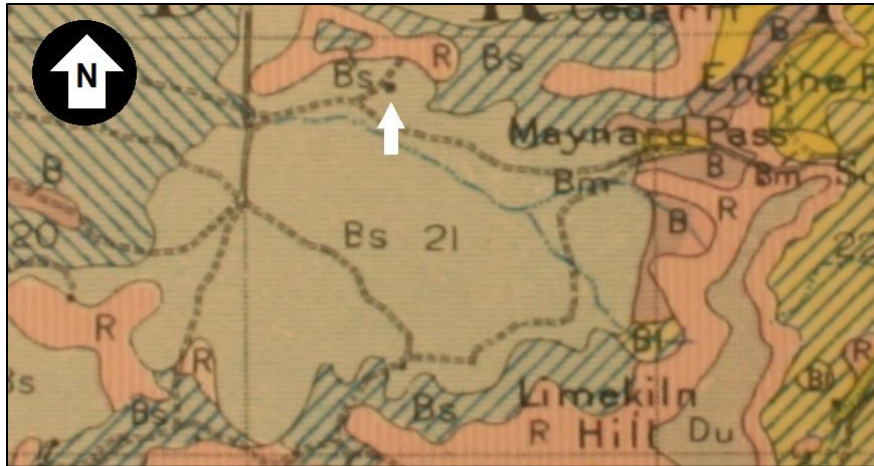


Figure 400. Approximate area of interest on a 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.10 Adrian Township, Section 21, Southwest Quarter Section

One source, the 1915 plat map, depicts a structure or farmstead in Adrian Township, section 21 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 401). On this map, the feature is seen near the southeastern corner of the quarter-quarter section, on a 120-acre parcel of land owned by D. Quackenbush (Figure 402). A comprehensive study of the Quackenbush farm is found in Dahlen and Wagner (2012). This report acknowledges that the 1915 plat map places the site near the southern boundary of section 21 but states, “The validity of this placement seems in

doubt . . . because it coincides with a location near the top of a steep ridge.”³²⁹ Instead, the archaeological investigation encountered the farmstead site approximately 0.2 miles to the north. This report determined the site to be NRHP eligible for a precontact component and a farmstead component.³³⁰

Figure 401. Location of Adrian Township, section 21, southwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

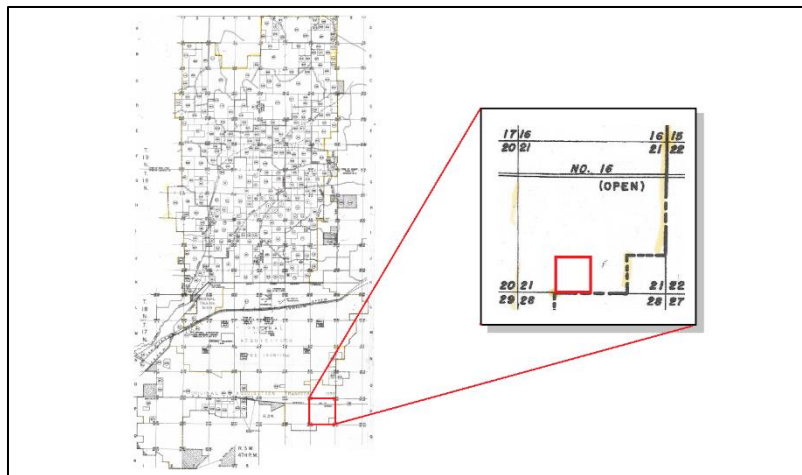
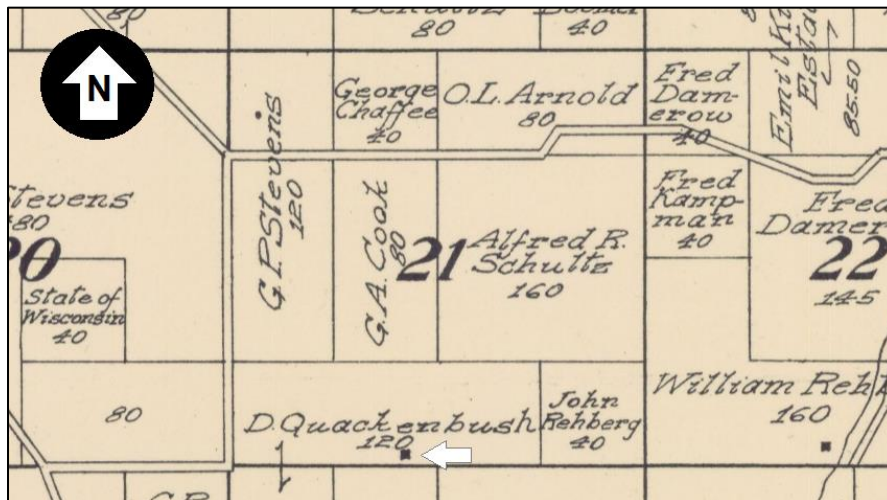


Figure 402. A structure or farmstead in Section 21 (SW¹/₄/SE¹/₄-¹/₄) on the 1915 plat map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



329. Dahlen and Wagner, 2011 *Cultural Resources Management Activities*, 464.

330. Dahlen and Wagner, 2011 *Cultural Resources Management Activities*, 524–525.

3.2.11 Angelo Township, Section 1, Southeast Quarter Section

One source, the 1897 plat map, depicts a structure or farmstead in Angelo Township, section 1 (SE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 403). On this map, the feature is seen in the south-eastern portion of the quarter-quarter section, immediately to the west of an unimproved county road. The structure or farmstead is located on a 160-acre parcel of land owned by Grant O. Meacham; the map marks the site as “Res,” indicating this was Meacham’s dwelling place (Figure 404).

Figure 403. Location of Angelo Township, section 1, southeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

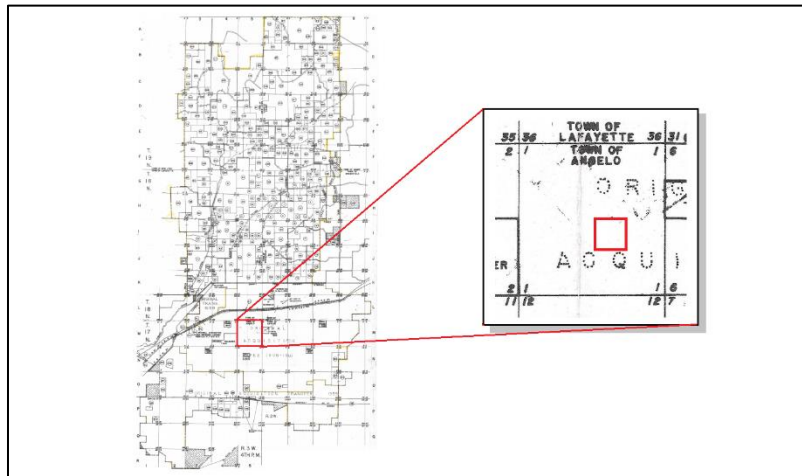
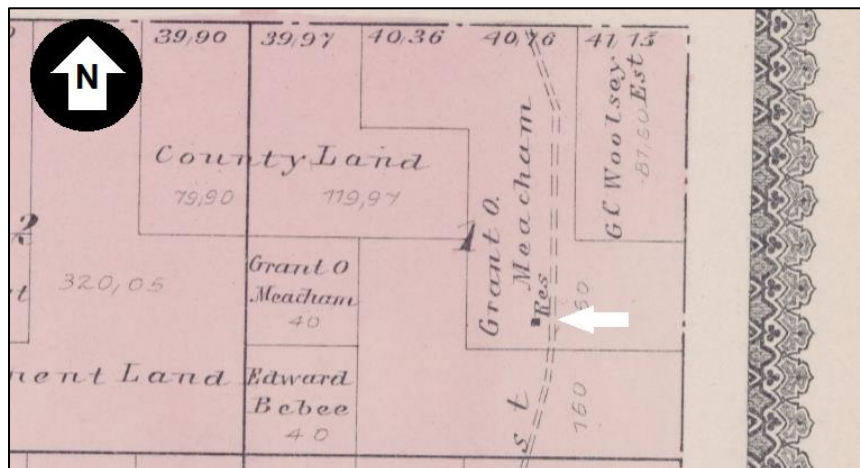


Figure 404. A structure or farmstead in section 1 (SE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄) on the 1897 plat map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.12 Angelo Township, Section 9, Southwest Quarter Section

Two sources, the 1897 and 1915 plat maps, depict a structure or farmstead in Angelo Township, section 9 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 405). On the 1897 map, the feature is depicted near the south side of a county road, within a 5-acre sliver of land in section 9 belonging to Jule Pokrand (Figure 406). The structure or farmstead retains the same location and ownership on the 1915 plat map. This source places the word “Res” next to the site, indicating it was Jule Pokrand’s residence. It is difficult to discern if standing structures are visible in a 1939 aerial image of the site. The photograph appears to show the remnants of an oval drive, around which buildings may have been arranged. Buildings visible immediately to the east of the site belong to a neighboring parcel (Figure 407).

Figure 405. Location of Angelo Township, section 9, southwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

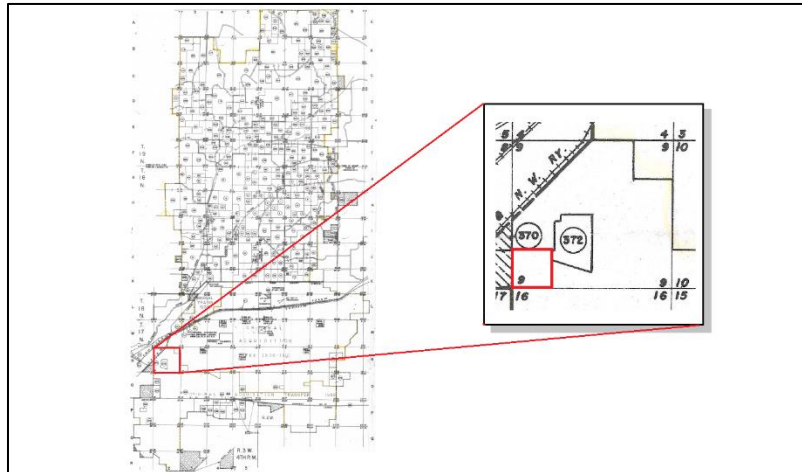


Figure 406. A structure or farmstead in section 9 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) as seen on the 1897 and 1915 plat maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Figure 407. Approximate area of interest on a 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.13 Angelo Township, Section 10, Northeast Quarter Section

One source, the 1877 county atlas, depicts a structure or farmstead in Angelo Township, section 10 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 408). On the 1877 map, the feature is depicted in the southwest corner of the quarter-quarter section on a 280-acre parcel of land owned by W. N. Wilcox. No roads are shown within close proximity to the site, which is approximately a quarter mile north of Swamp Creek (Figure 409).

Figure 408. Location of Angelo Township, section 10, northeast quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

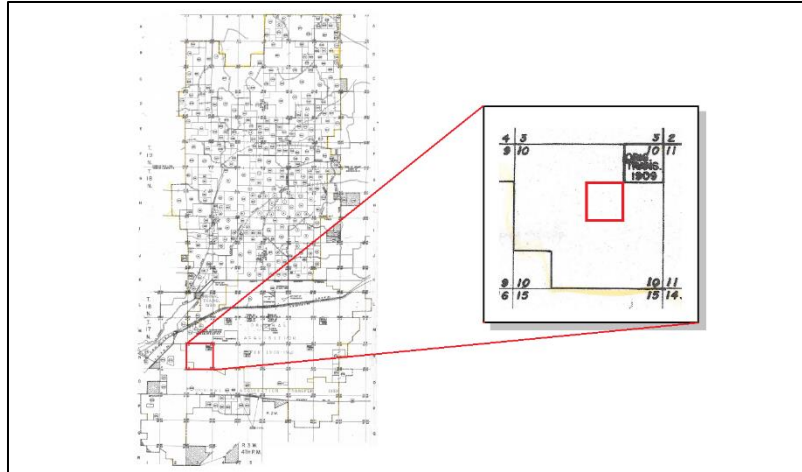
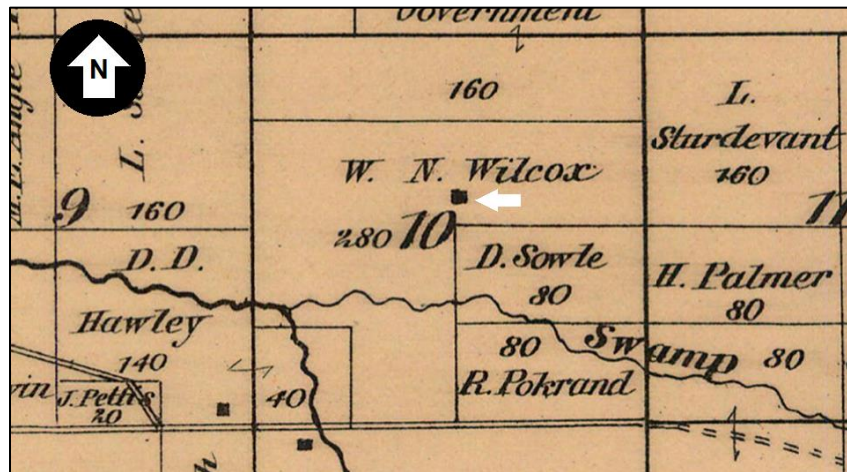
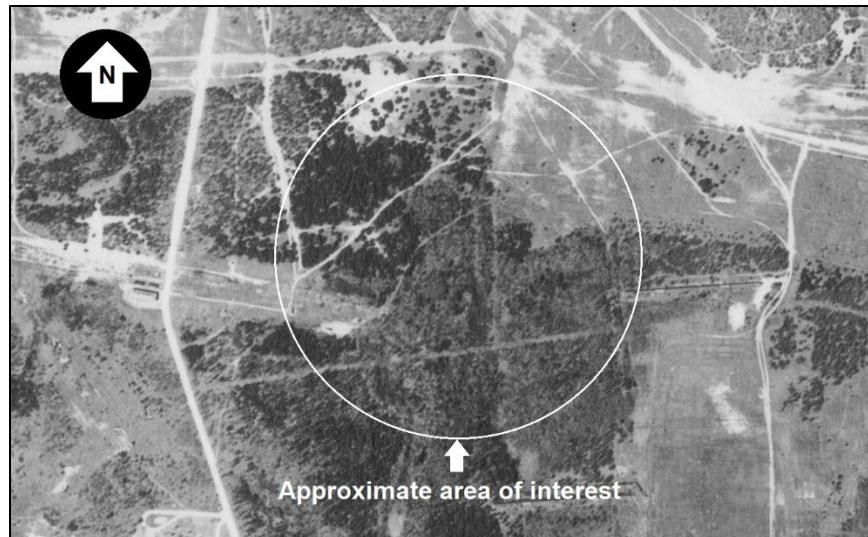


Figure 409. A structure or farmstead in section 10 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1877 county atlas. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Structures associated with this farmstead do not appear in a 1939 aerial photograph (Figure 410). This is not surprising, since the site had been part of the military reservation for nearly 30 years by 1939. Additionally, over 30 years had elapsed between 1877 (when the site was recorded) and 1909 (when it became part of the military reservation).

Figure 410. Approximate area of interest on a 1939 aerial photograph.
(Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain.
Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.14 Angelo Township, Section 10, Southeast Quarter Section

Three sources, the 1897, 1903, and 1924 plat maps, depict two structures or farmsteads in Angelo Township, section 10 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 411–Figure 412). The 1897 map situates both features in the southeast corner of the quarter-quarter section, with one site located on a 77-acre parcel owned by W. A. C. Alden and the second site located on a 3-acre parcel owned by A. J. Dickerson. The locations of these sites and their respective ownership remain the same on the 1903 map. On the 1924 map, both sites maintain their established locations but have become part of a larger plot of land owned by the US government. By 1939, an aerial photograph shows that structures from the original sites were no longer extant and the parcels had been converted into a training area (Figure 413).

Figure 411. Location of Angelo Township, section 10, southeast quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

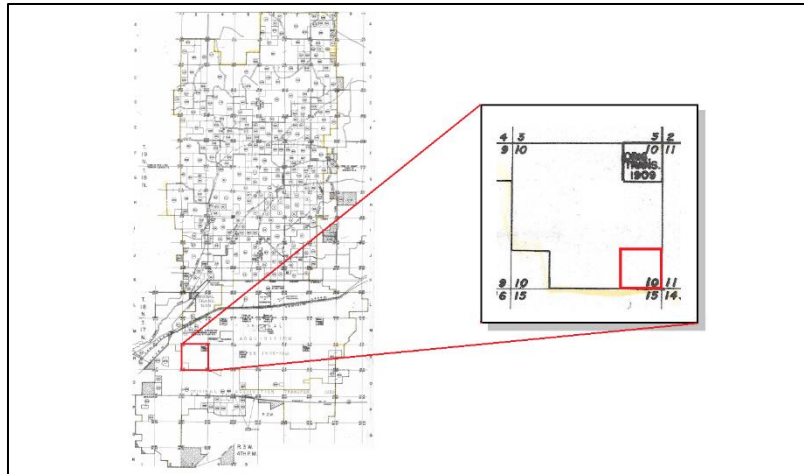


Figure 412. Two structures or farmsteads in section 10 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1897 plat map. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

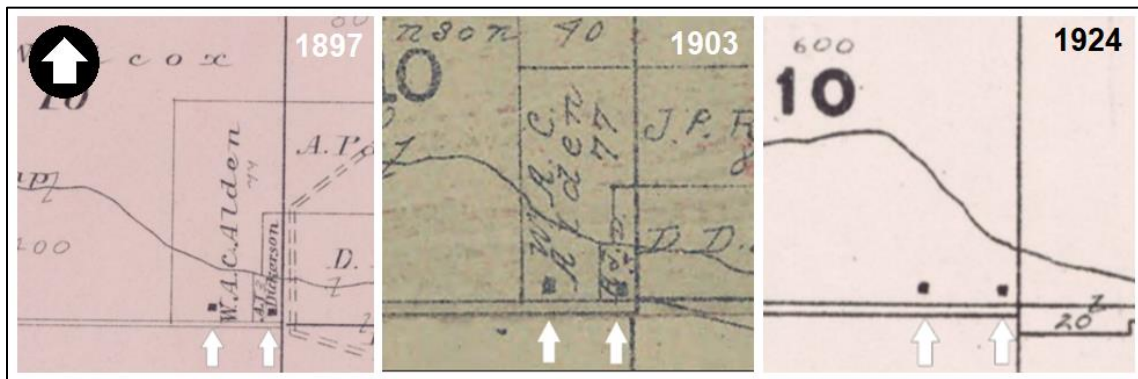


Figure 413. A 1939 aerial image showing the approximate location of the two former farmstead sites. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.15 Angelo Township, Section 10, Northwest Quarter Section

One source, the 1909 military map, depicts two vacant structures in Angelo Township, section 10 (NW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 414). The 1909 map depicts these two structures in the north-central portion of the quarter section. These two features, which may have constituted a single farmstead, are located near the base of a hill, approximately an eighth of a mile northwest of an unnamed country road. No ownership information is provided (Figure 415).

Figure 414. Location of Angelo Township, section 10, northwest quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

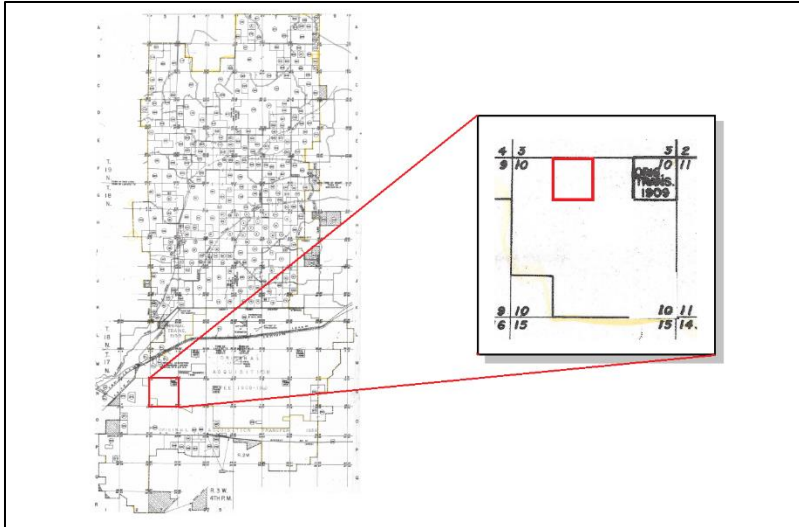
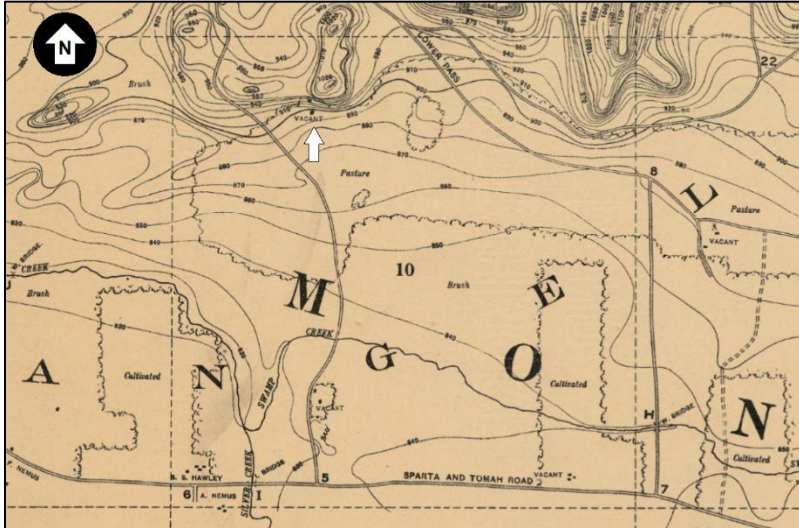


Figure 415. Two vacant structures in section 10 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1909 military map (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



The site of this farmstead would have been approximately 1,800 ft northwest of the 1909 concrete ordnance warehouse (building 6017, which is the oldest building on Fort McCoy). No standing structures are visible in a 1939 aerial photograph of the site (Figure 416).

Figure 416. A 1939 aerial image showing the approximate location of the former site in section 10 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.16 Angelo Township, Section 13, Southwest Quarter Section

Four sources depict structures or farmsteads in Angelo Township, section 13 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI: the 1897, 1903, and 1924 plat maps and the 1939 land cover map (Figure 417). The 1897 map plots two features within the quarter-section, one on a 30-acre parcel owned by A. M. Palmer and a second located on a 60-acre parcel owned by L. J. Dickinson (Figure 418). On the 1903 map, the site formerly within Palmer's land is depicted on a parcel owned by A. W. Dickson, and the site formerly possessed by L. J. Dickinson is on a parcel owned by M. Jones. Ownership transitioned again on the 1924 map: the site formerly on A. W. Dickson's land is on a parcel owned by S. Smith, and the site formerly possessed by M. Jones became part of a larger parcel owned by the Mosely Brothers. Only one site, labeled a vacant residence, is visible on the 1939 land cover map (Figure 418). Structures from these two sites do not appear to be visible in a 1939 aerial photograph. However, a small building resembling something utilitarian (such as a filling station) may be visible on the site formerly belonging to the Mosely Brothers (Figure 419).

Figure 417. Location of Angelo Township, section 13, southwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CER, 2023.)

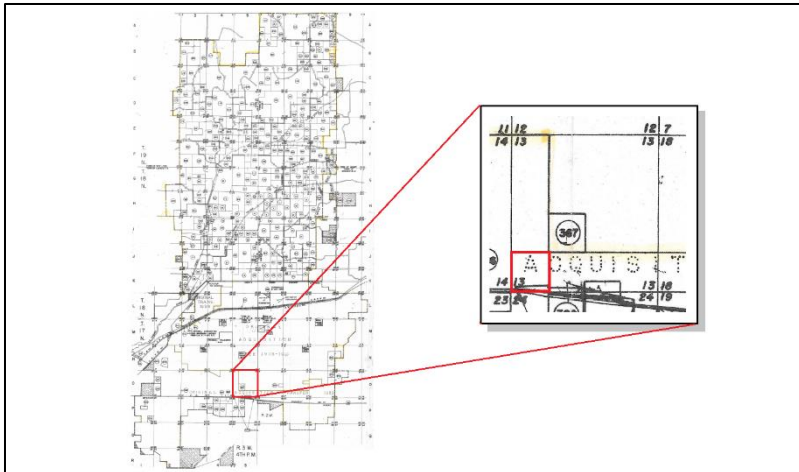


Figure 418. Two structures or farmsteads in section 13 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄) on the 1897, 1903, 1924, and 1939 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

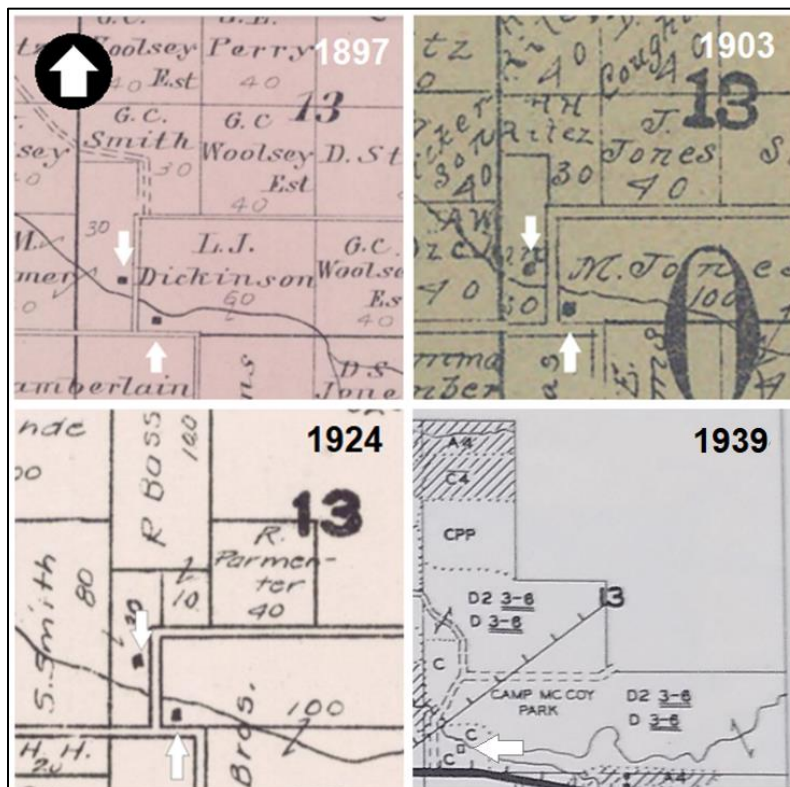


Figure 419. A 1939 aerial image showing the approximate location of the two former farmstead sites. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.17 Angelo Township, Section 14, Southwest Quarter Section

Four sources depict a structure or farmstead in Angelo Township, section 14 (SW¹/₄/SW¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI: the 1897, 1903, 1915, and 1924 plat maps (Figure 420). On the 1897 map, the feature is situated in the south-central part of the quarter-quarter section between a county road and Smith Creek. In this source, the site is on a property owned by G. W. Nichols. In 1903, the structure or farmstead remains in the same location and continues to be under the ownership of G. W. Nichols. On the 1915 and 1924 plat maps, the location of the feature does not change, but the land is in the possession of C. T. Thorbus (Figure 421).

Figure 420. Location of Angelo Township, section 14, southwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

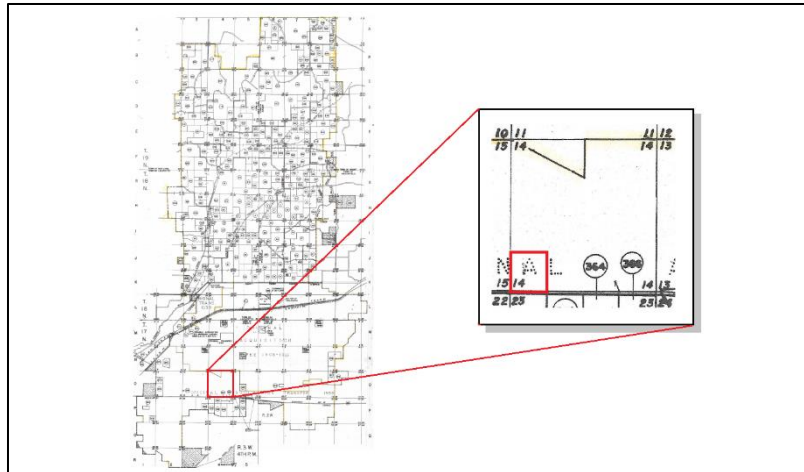
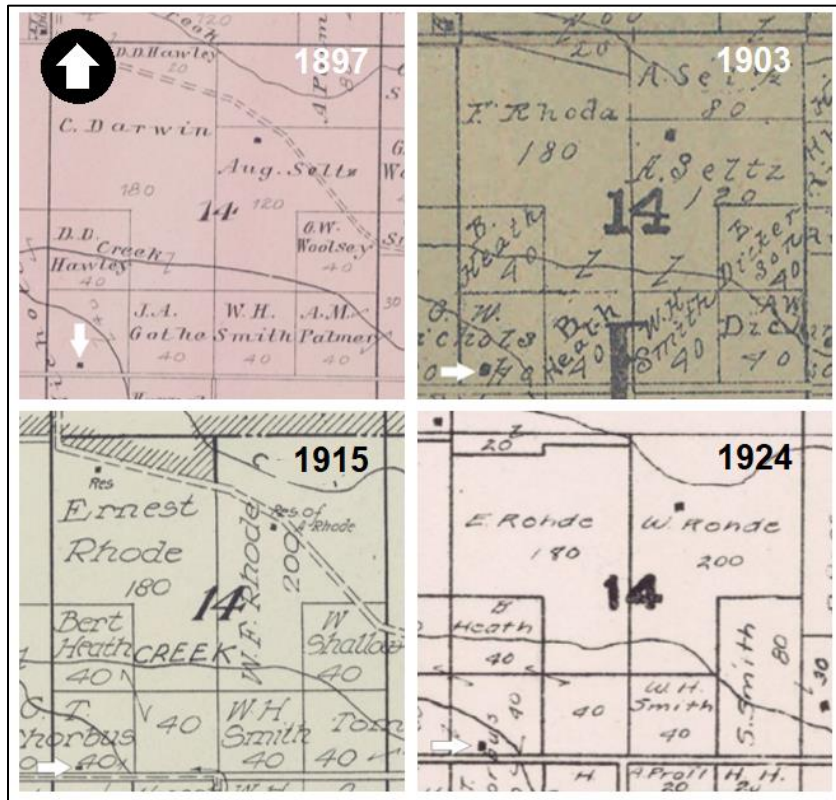


Figure 421. A structure or farmstead in section 14 (SW1/4/SW1/4-1/4) on the 1897, 1903, 1915, and 1924 plat maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



A 1939 aerial image shows two standing structures associated with this site. These appear to represent a house and an outbuilding, such as a

garage or shed. Another two structures are visible on the south side of the road, which belong in section 23 (Figure 422).

Figure 422. A 1939 aerial image showing the approximate location of the former sites. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.18 Angelo Township, Section 15, Southwest Quarter Section

Two sources depict a structure or farmstead in Angelo Township, section 15 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI: the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map (Figure 423). On the 1923 map, the feature is seen in the southwest corner of the quarter-quarter section, just north of an east–west county road. On the 1939 land cover map, a vacant residence is plotted in the same location as the structure or farmstead seen on the 1923 map (Figure 424). No ownership information is provided on either map.

Figure 423. Location of Angelo Township, section 15, southwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

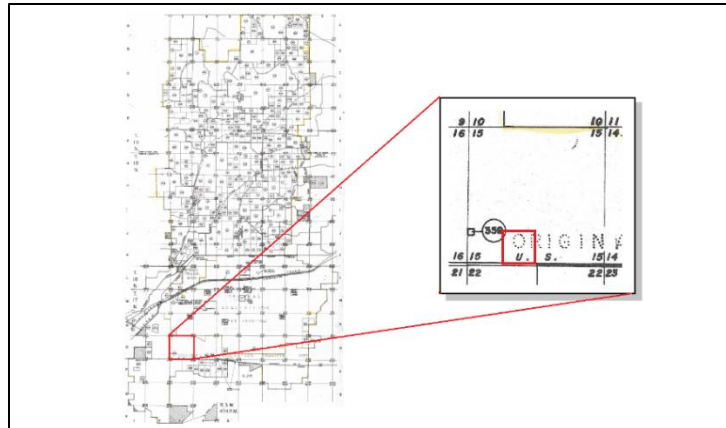
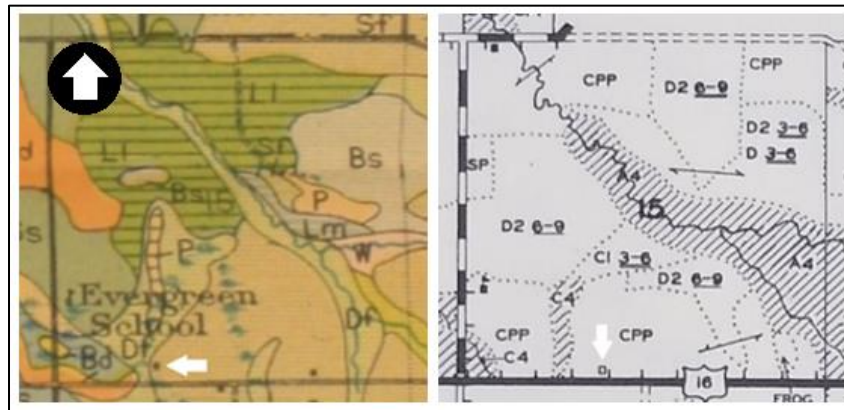
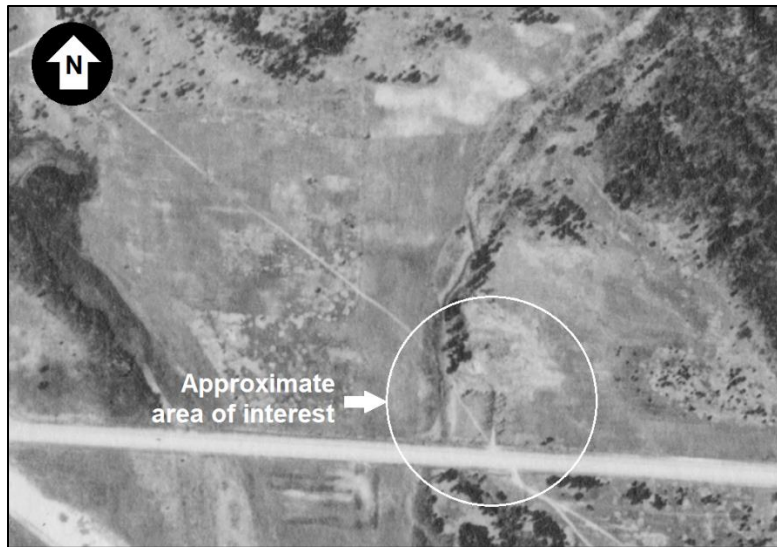


Figure 424. A structure or farmstead in section 15 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 soil map. (Images from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



A 1939 aerial image does not appear to show any standing structures associated with this site. However, a driveway may indicate the presence of a former residence or small farmstead (Figure 425).

Figure 425. A 1939 aerial image showing the approximate location of the former site. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.19 Angelo Township, Section 16, Northeast Quarter Section

Five sources depict a structure or farmstead in Angelo Township, section 16 (NE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-1/4), that may not be documented in an existing ROI: the 1903, 1915, and 1924 plat maps; 1923 USDA soil map; and 1939 land cover map (Figure 426). On the 1903 map, the feature is plotted in the north-central portion of the quarter-quarter section and located on a 160-acre parcel of land owned by R. Pokrand. The site moves to the northeast corner of the quarter-quarter section in the 1915 map and is under the ownership of F. S. Flagg. The 1923 and 1924 maps position the structure or farmstead toward the north-central part of the quarter-quarter section, as first presented in 1903. No ownership information is given on the 1923 map, but Thomas O'Connor is documented as the landowner in 1924. On the 1939 land cover map, an occupied residence is recorded at the site, which is surrounded by a sizable area of poor land that had been previously cropped (Figure 427).

Figure 426. Location of Angelo Township, section 16, northeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

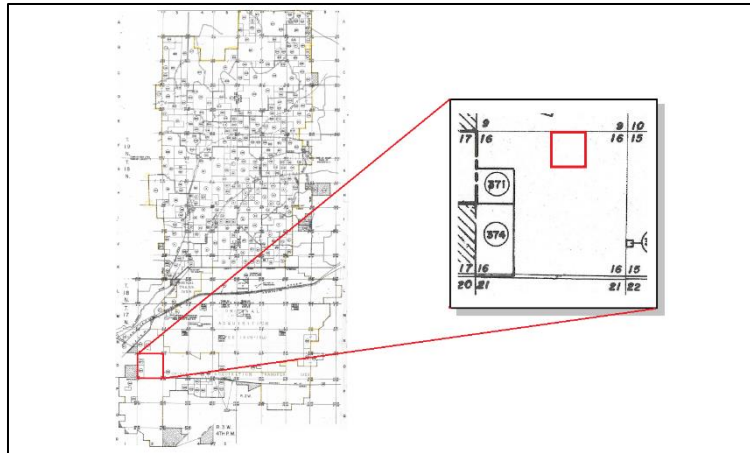
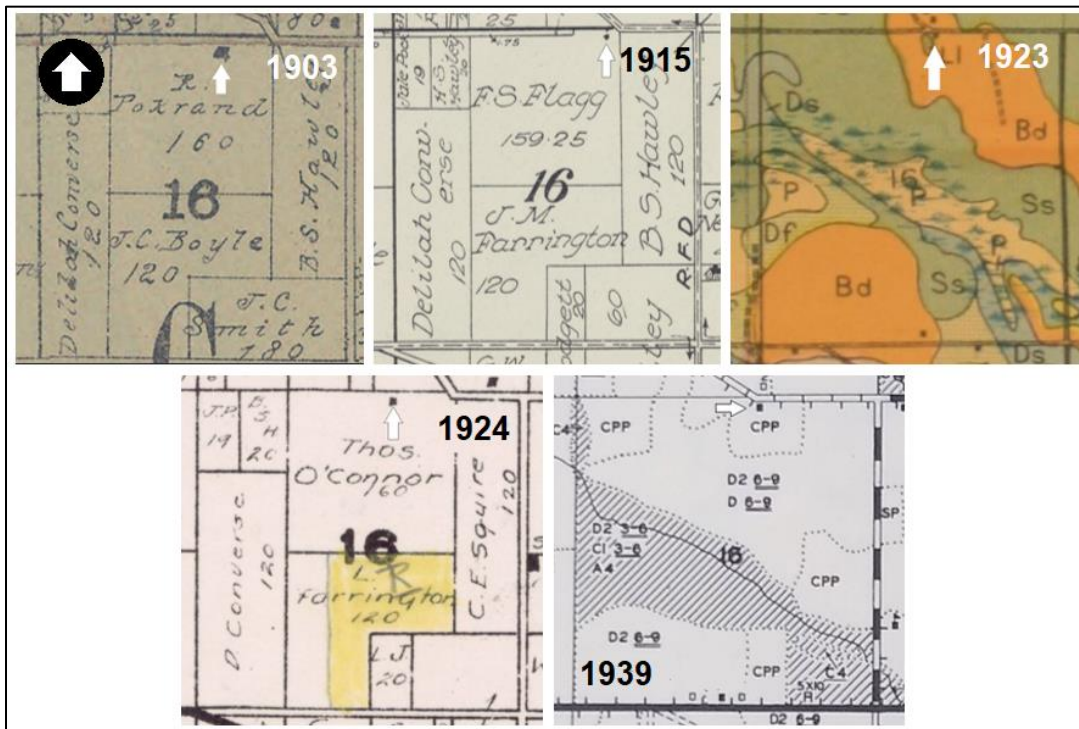


Figure 427. A structure or farmstead in section 16 (NE¹/₄/NW¹/₄-¹/₄) on the 1903, 1915, 1923, 1924, and 1939 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



A site with standing structures is visible on a 1939 aerial photograph. Based on the image, it appears that the site could have been a small farmstead with a house, barn or shed, and one or two additional outbuildings. It is of interest to note what appears to be a lack of mature vegetation at the site (Figure 428).

Figure 428. A small farmstead in section 16 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) in a 1939 aerial photograph. (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.20 Angelo Township, Section 16, Southeast Quarter Section

Two sources, the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map, depict a structure or farmstead in Angelo Township, section 16 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 429). On the 1923 map, the feature is situated in the extreme southwest corner of the quarter-quarter section, just to the north of an east-west county road. The 1939 land cover map documents a vacant residence in the same location as the feature in the 1923 map. This source also shows that the residence was surrounded by a parcel of poor land that had been previously cropped (Figure 430). Neither map provides ownership information.

Figure 429. Location of Angelo Township, section 16, southeast quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

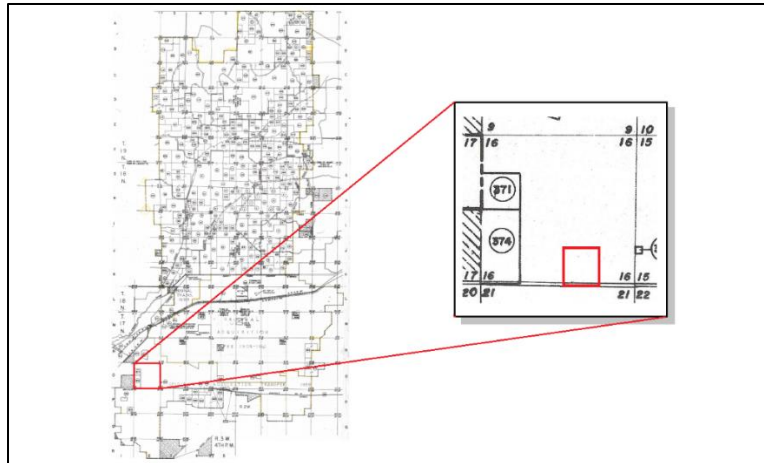
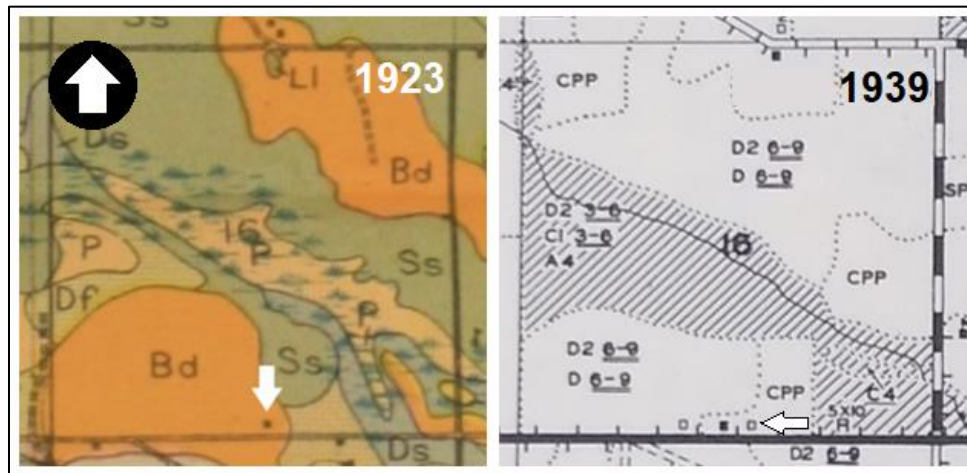


Figure 430. A structure or farmstead in section 16 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 and 1939 maps. (Images from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



A 1939 aerial photograph appears to show a small cluster of buildings congregated to the east of a looping driveway. The low resolution of the image makes it difficult to distinguish what kinds of buildings might be represented or whether it is primarily a residence or a small farmstead site (Figure 431).

Figure 431. A 1939 aerial photograph of a residence or small farmstead associated with section 16 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.21 Angelo Township, Section 16, Southwest Quarter Section

One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts a vacant and an occupied residence in Angelo Township, section 16 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 432). On this map, both features are situated near each other in the southeast portion of the quarter-quarter section (Figure 433). Additionally, both sites are in close proximity to the occupied residence previously identified in section 16 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$).

Figure 432. Location of Angelo Township, section 16, southwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

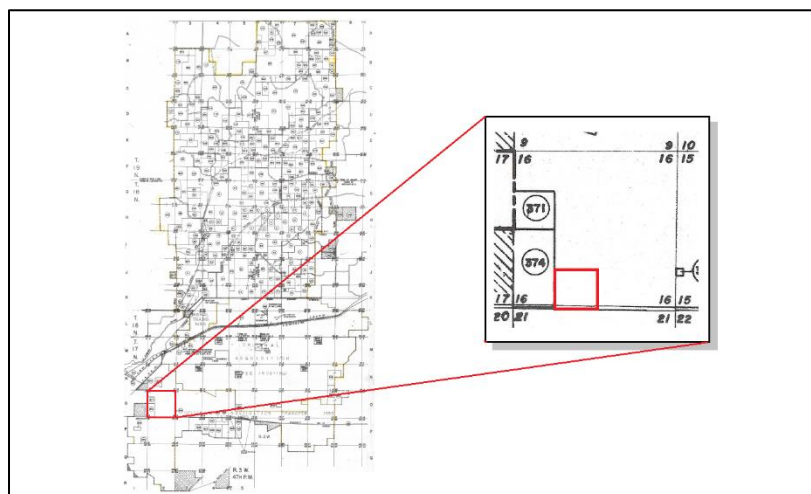
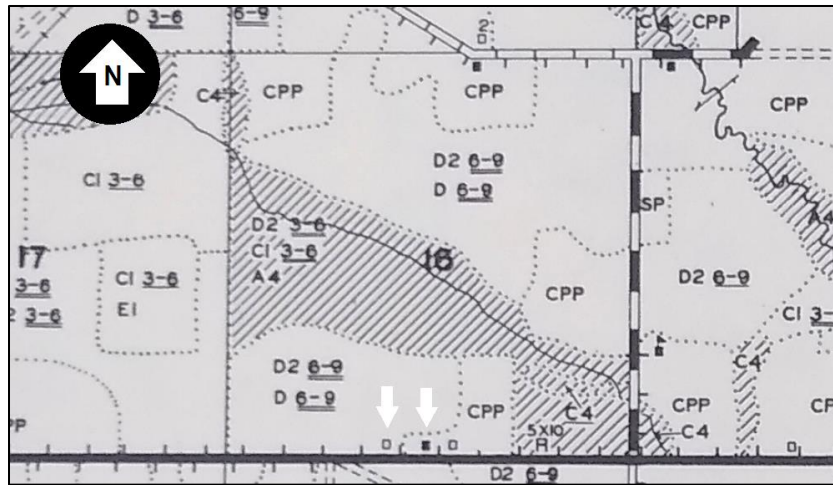


Figure 433. Two residences in section 16 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Due to low resolution, it is difficult to tell if any structures are visible at these two sites in a 1939 aerial photograph. Complicating the visibility of the westernmost site is a thick cluster of trees on the north side of the road, wherein the residence would be situated. The residence or small farmstead located in section 16 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) is visible to the right (Figure 434).

Figure 434. A 1939 aerial photograph approximating the locations where two residences should be in section 16 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.22 Angelo Township, Section 20, Northwest Quarter Section

Six sources depict a structure or farmstead in Angelo Township, section 20 (NW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄), that may not be documented in an existing ROI: the 1897, 1903, 1915, and 1924 plat maps; the 1923 USDA soil map; and the 1939 land cover map (Figure 435). On the 1897 map, the feature is plotted in the extreme northwestern corner of the quarter-quarter section on an 80-acre parcel of land owned by John Hudson. Five years later, the structure or farmstead remains in the same location, but ownership of the land has transitioned to H. Kromberg. Ownership changes again in the 1915 map, which documents the parcel in the possession of Anton Anderson. The 1923 map shows three structures or farmsteads in the northern portion of the quarter-quarter section but provides no ownership information. The 1924 plat map only shows one structure or farmstead in the northwestern corner of the quarter-quarter section (as did all of the sources before the 1923 soil map) and depicts Russell Shepard as the parcel owner. Finally, the 1939 map also depicts only one feature, a vacant residence situated within a range of poor land that had been previously cropped (Figure 436).

Figure 435. Location of Angelo Township, section 20, northwest quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

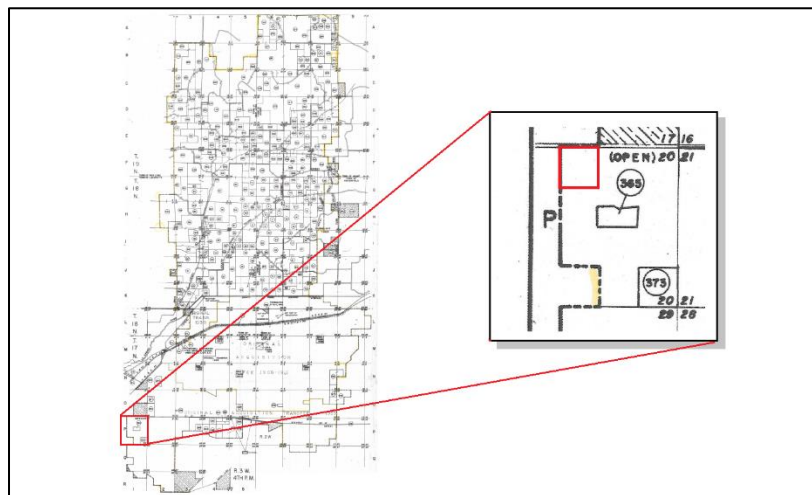


Figure 437. A 1939 aerial photograph of a small farmstead in section 20 (NW¼/NE¼-¼). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL.)



3.2.23 Angelo Township, Section 20, Northeast Quarter Section

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts a structure or farmstead in Angelo Township, section 20 (NE¼/NE¼-¼), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 438). On this map, the feature is situated in the north-central portion of the quarter-quarter section, immediately south of an east–west county road (Figure 439). No ownership information is provided. Additionally, no standing structures appear to be visible in a 1939 aerial image of the site (Figure 440).

Figure 438. Location of Angelo Township, section 20, northeast quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

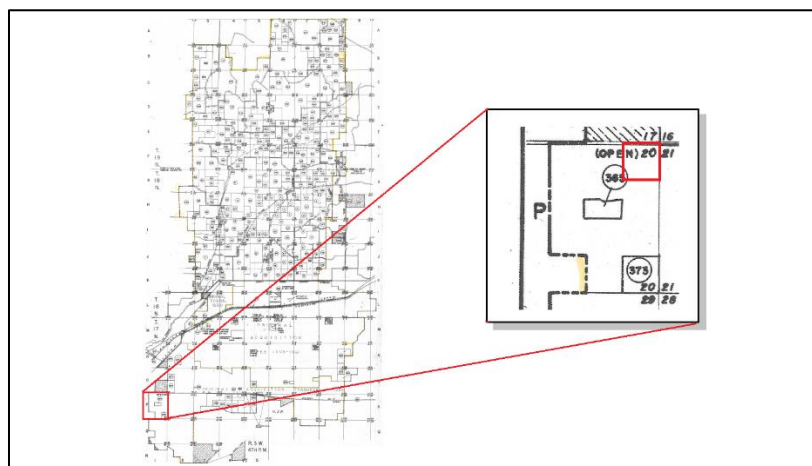


Figure 441. Location of Angelo Township, section 20, northwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

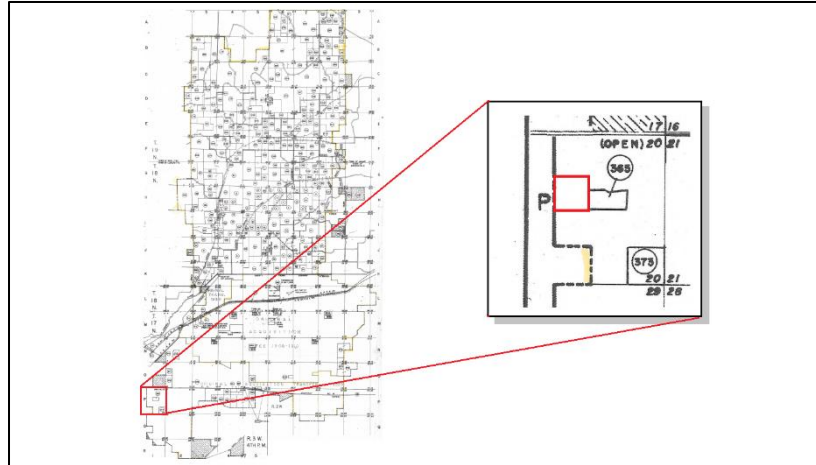
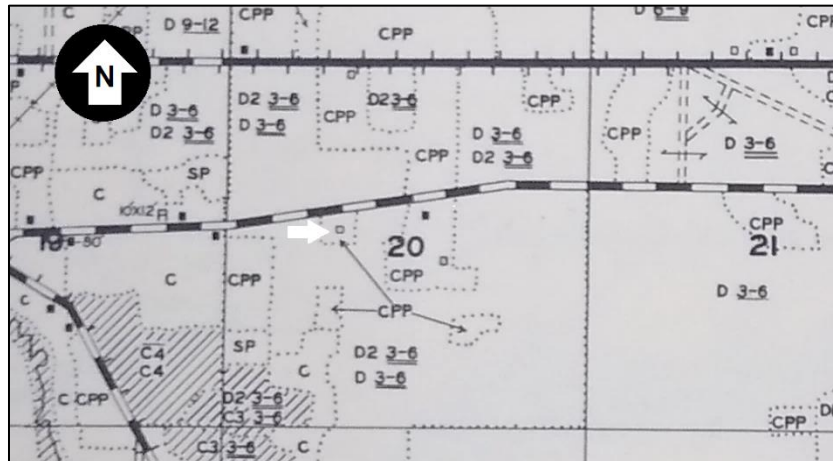


Figure 442. Two residences in section 16 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Evidence of a former residence seems to be visible in a 1939 aerial photograph. In this image, a driveway is seen extending south of the highway. The remnants of a cluster of structures may remain at the site, but the photograph's low resolution makes it difficult to ascertain what they may have been (Figure 443).

Figure 443. A 1939 aerial photograph showing the approximate location of a former site in section 20 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.25 Angelo Township, Section 21, Northwest Quarter Section

Two sources, the 1915 plat map and the 1923 USDA soil map, depict a structure or farmstead in Angelo Township, section 21 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 444). On the 1915 plat map, the feature is situated in the northwestern corner of the quarter-quarter section on a 240-acre parcel of land owned by E. Sheperd. The location of the feature does not change much on the 1923 USDA soil map, where it remains in the northwest corner of the section (Figure 445). No ownership information is provided on this map.

Figure 444. Location of Angelo Township, section 21, northwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

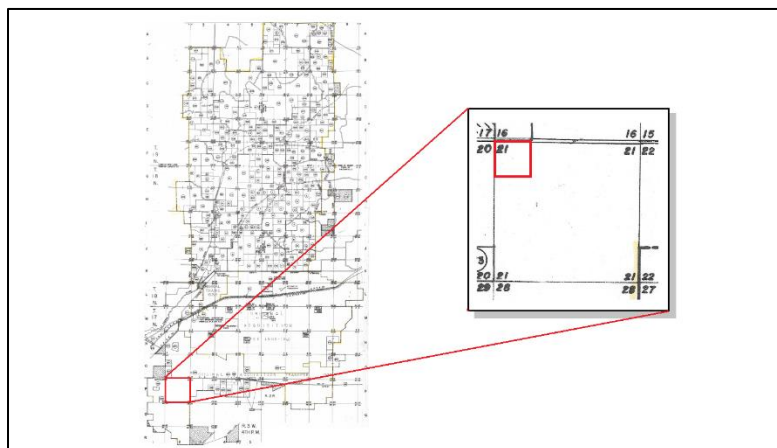
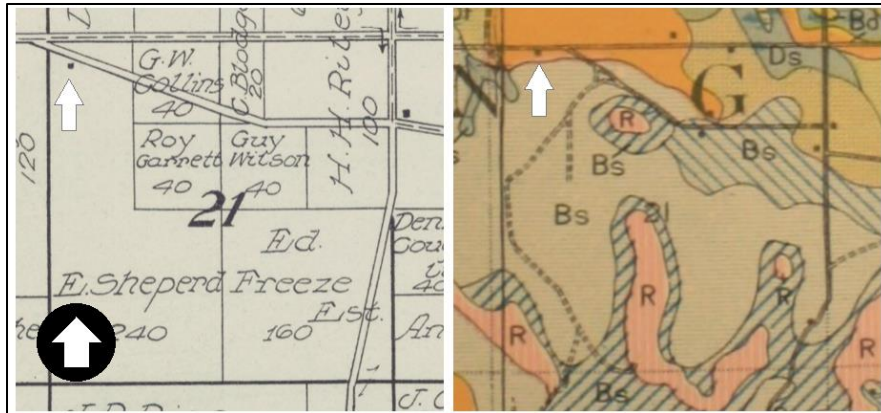


Figure 445. A structure or farmstead in section 21 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1915 and 1923 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



It is not apparent that any standing structures from the farmstead are visible in a 1939 aerial image of the site (Figure 446). Today, the site is located within or near a training area, which would render it highly disturbed.

Figure 446. A 1939 aerial photograph showing the approximate location of a former site in section 21 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.26 Angelo Township, Section 21, Northeast Quarter Section

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts two structures or farmsteads in Angelo Township, section 21 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 447). On this map, one feature is situated in the northeastern portion of the quarter-quarter section immediately below a latitudinal county road. The second structure or

farmstead is found in the south-central part of the quarter-quarter section and is in close proximity to a secondary access road (Figure 448). No ownership information is given.

Figure 447. Location of Angelo Township, section 21, northeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

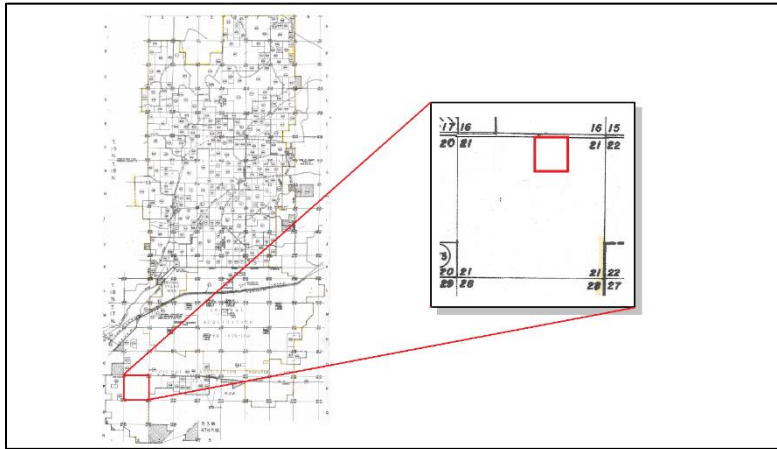
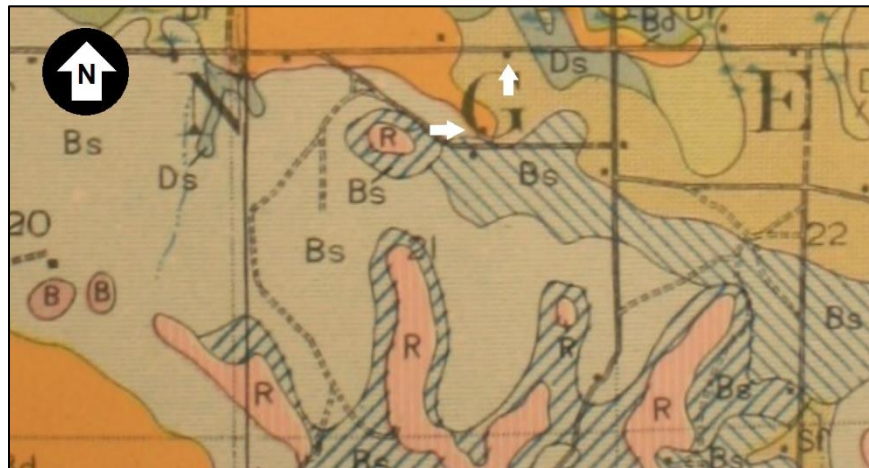


Figure 448. Two structures or farmsteads in section 21 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 soil map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



It does not appear that any standing structures from the northernmost farmstead or the southernmost farmstead in section 21 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) are visible in a 1939 aerial image of the site (Figure 449). A new road grade, completed sometime between 1923 and 1939, would have almost dissected the southernmost site. Today, both sites are located to the west of a training area, which may render them highly disturbed.

Figure 449. A 1939 aerial photograph showing the approximate location of two former sites in section 21 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.27 Angelo Township, Section 21, Northeast Quarter Section

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts a structure or farmstead in Angelo Township, section 21 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$), that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 450). On this map, the feature is located in the northwestern corner of the quarter-quarter section, in close proximity to a secondary road. No ownership information is provided on this source (Figure 451). Standing structures are not visible in a 1939 aerial image of the site (Figure 452).

Figure 450. Location of Angelo Township, section 21, northeast quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

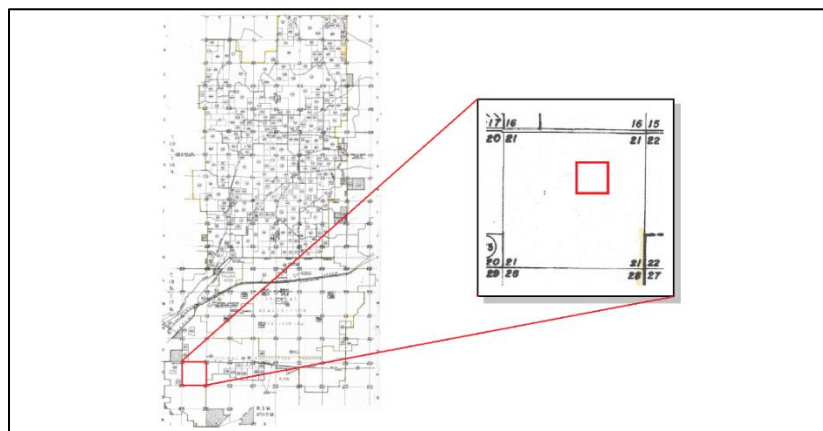


Figure 451. A structure or farmstead in section 21 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 soil map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

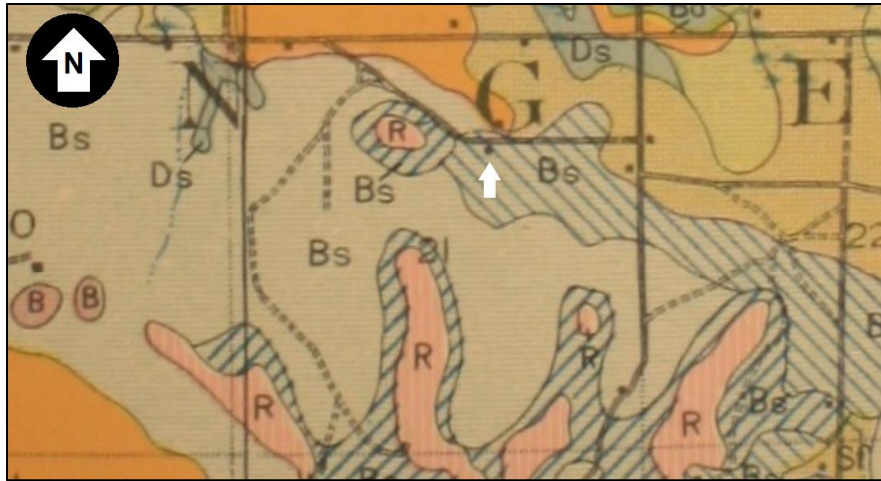


Figure 452. A 1939 aerial photograph showing the approximate location of a former site in section 21 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.28 Angelo Township, Section 21, Northeast Quarter Section

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts a structure or farmstead in section 21 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 453). On this map, the feature is located in the northeastern portion of the quarter-quarter section, near the intersection of two county roads. No ownership information is provided on the map (Figure 454).

Figure 453. Location of Angelo Township, section 21, northeast quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

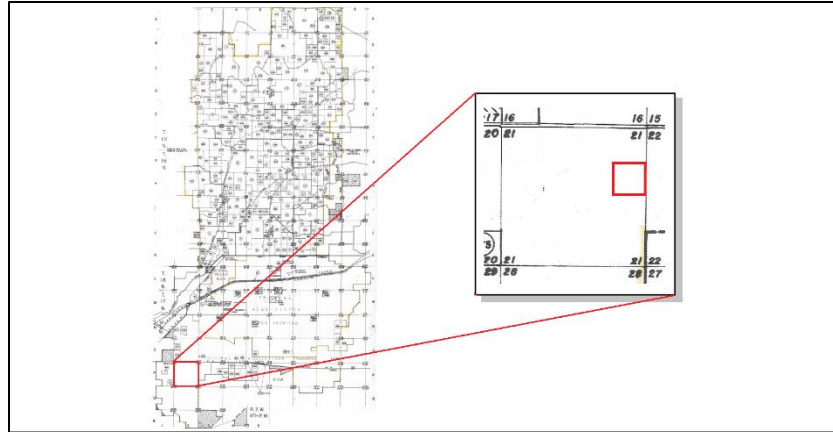
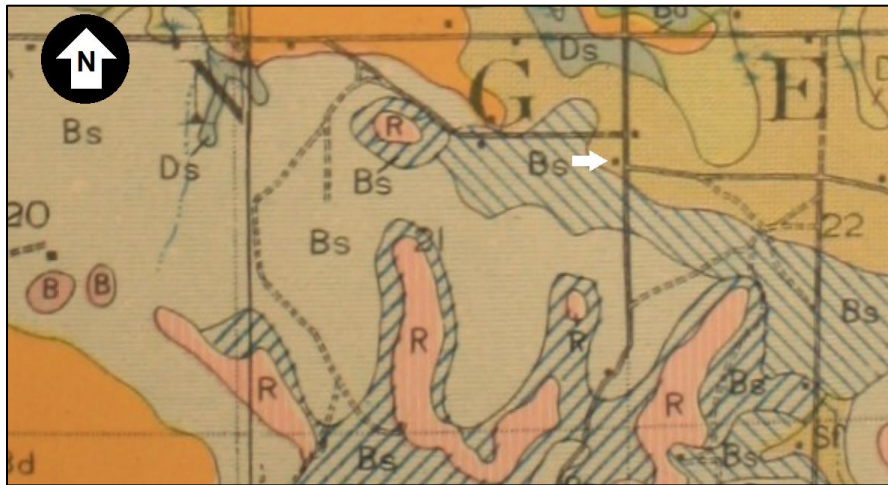


Figure 454. A structure or farmstead in section 21 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 soil map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



A 1939 aerial photograph does not appear to show any standing structures associated with the site. One feature that does stand out is a rectangular pad, which may have been a foundation slab for a former residence. Alternatively, the site may have been located within the path of an improved gravel road, which was completed sometime between 1923 and 1939 (Figure 455).

Figure 455. A 1939 aerial photograph showing the approximate location of a former site in section 21 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.29 Angelo Township, Section 22, Northwest Quarter Section

Five sources depict a structure or farmstead in section 22 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) that may not be documented in an existing ROI: the 1897, 1903, and 1915 plat maps; 1923 USDA soil map; and 1924 plat map (Figure 456). In every source except the 1924 plat map, the feature is plotted in the extreme southwest corner of the quarter-quarter section. On the 1924 map, the structure or farmstead is transposed slightly to the north, closer to the west-central portion of the quarter-quarter section. Ownership changed multiple times over the years. In 1897, the feature was located on an 80-acre tract owned by James Fish; in 1903, the land's ownership had transitioned to A. Davidson; and by 1915, the structure or farmstead sat on a 160-acre parcel owned by H. H. Riley. No ownership is documented on the 1923 soil map, and ownership is recorded under a Mrs. Riley on the 1924 plat map (Figure 457).

Figure 456. Location of Angelo Township, section 22, northwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

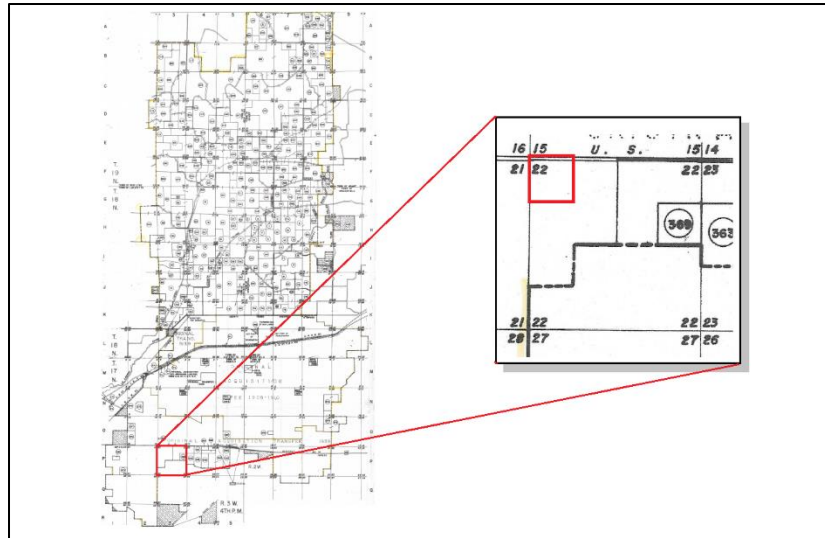
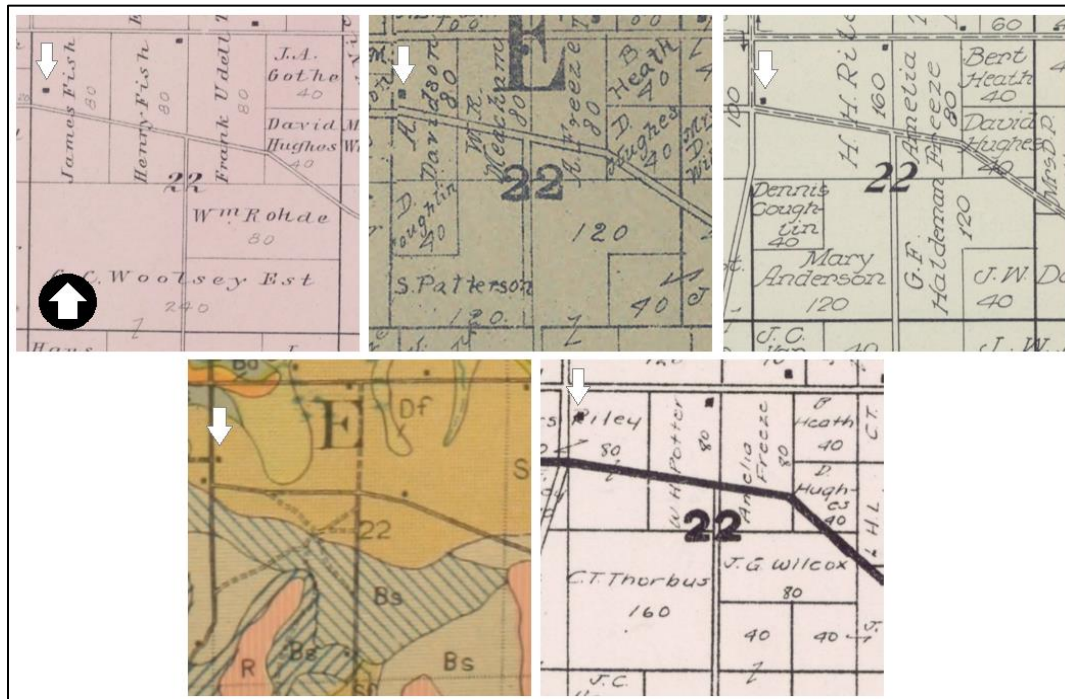


Figure 457. A structure or farmstead in section 22 (NW¼/NW¼-¼) on the 1897, 1903, 1915, 1923, and 1924 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



A 1939 aerial image of the site appears to show foundational clearings upon which structures may have been situated. However, these had been

removed when the photograph was taken (Figure 458). Today, the site is near or under a training area, which likely renders it highly disturbed.

Figure 458. A 1939 aerial photograph showing the approximate location of a former site in section 22 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.30 Angelo Township, Section 22, Northeast Quarter Section

Two sources depict structures or farmsteads in section 22 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) that may not be documented in an existing ROI: the 1923 USDA soil map and the 1939 land cover map (Figure 459). On the 1923 soil map, a feature is situated near a county road in the south-central portion of the quarter-quarter section. The location of this feature does not change on the 1939 land cover map, which specifies that it is an occupied residence north of an improved gravel road. A second occupied residence is visible on the 1939 map south of the improved gravel road. Neither map provides ownership information (Figure 460). A 1939 aerial image of the northern site shows several buildings arranged around what appears to be a small, rectangular courtyard. This clustering of structures indicates that this site may have contained a small-to-medium-sized farmstead. Another cluster of buildings and structures is visible on the southern site, suggesting this was also a small-to-medium-sized farmstead (Figure 461). A farmstead appears to remain at the southern site today (Figure 462).

Figure 459. Location of Angelo Township, section 22, northeast quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

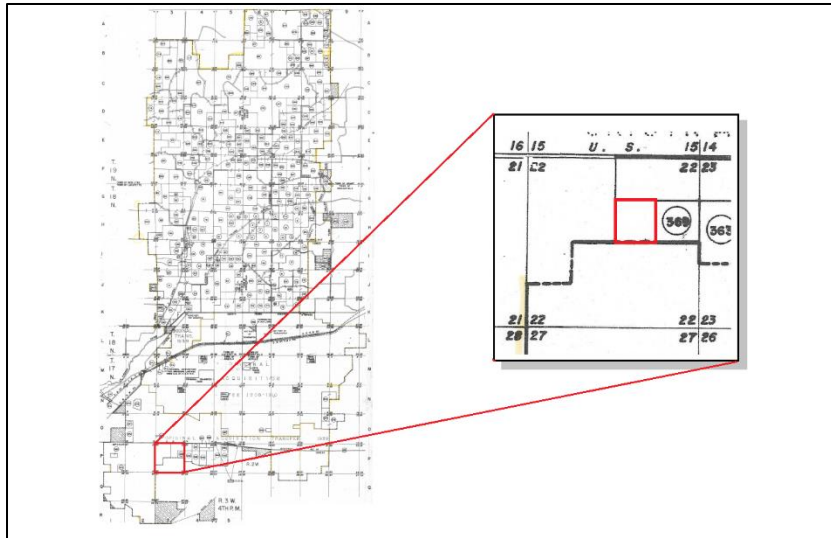


Figure 460. A structure or farmstead in section 22 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 soil map, and two occupied residences on the 1939 land cover map. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

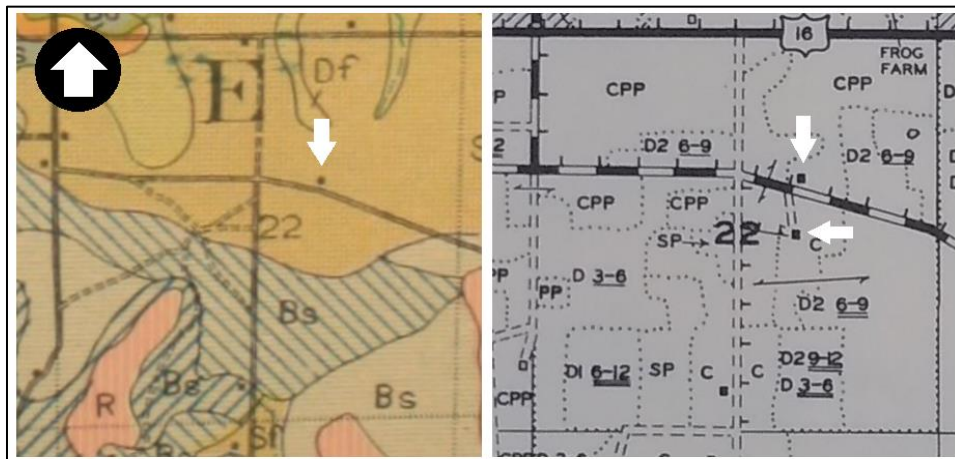


Figure 461. A 1939 aerial photograph showing the approximate location of two farmsteads in section 22 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

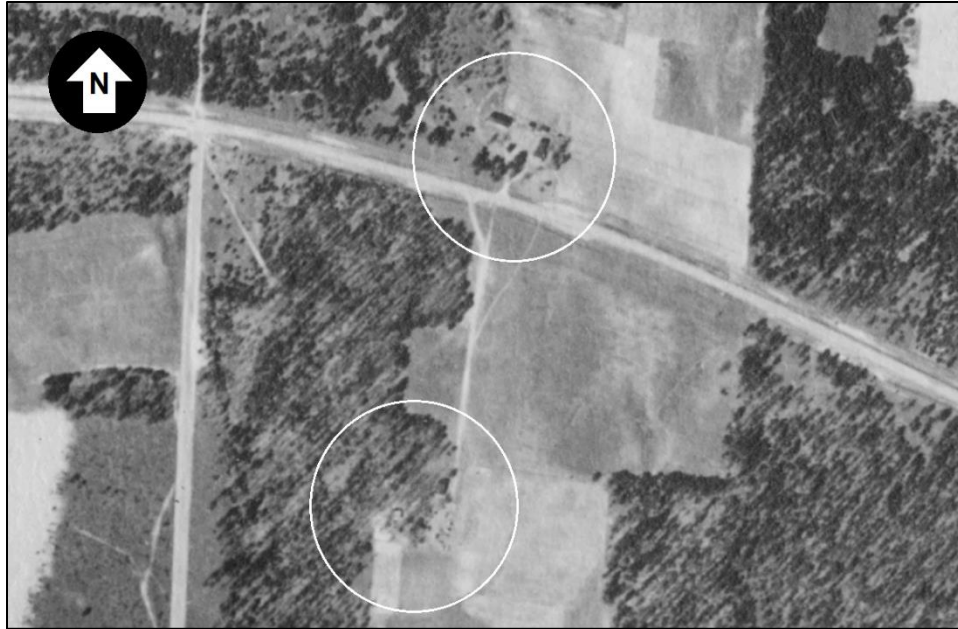


Figure 462. A current satellite image showing a farmstead in section 22 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Map data: Google, 2023. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.31 Angelo Township, Section 24, Northeast Quarter Section

One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts an occupied residence in section 24 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 463). On this map, the feature is situated in the west-

central portion of the quarter-quarter section, in close proximity to Highway 16 and south of a filling station. No ownership information is provided (Figure 464).

Figure 463. Location of Angelo Township, section 24, northeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

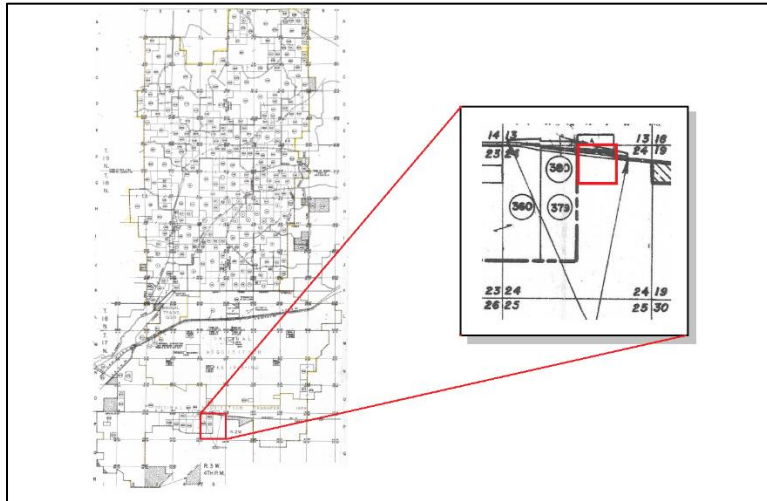
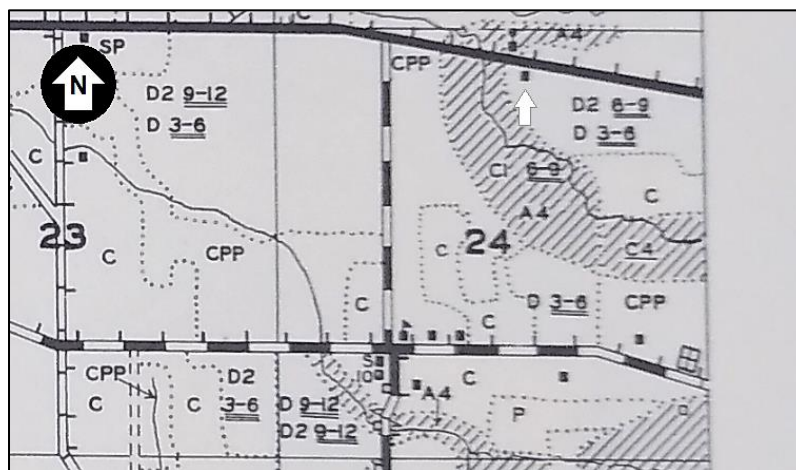
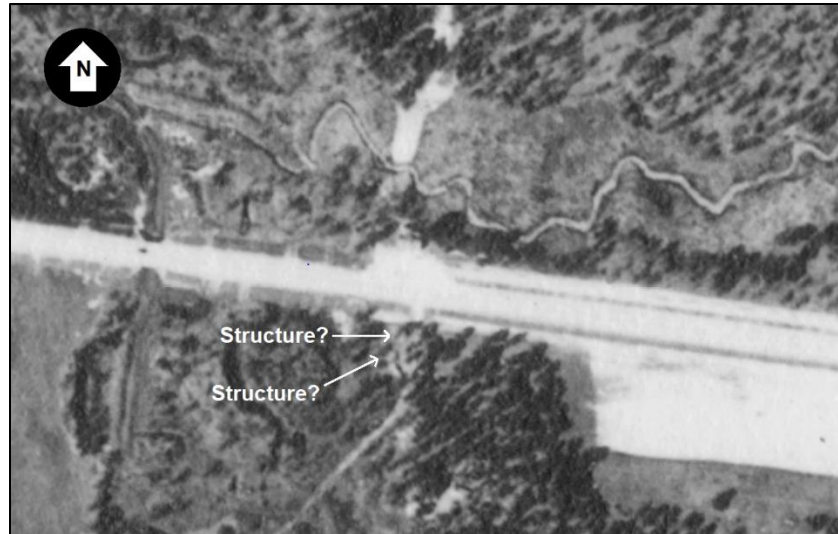


Figure 464. An occupied residence in section 24 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



On a 1939 aerial image, there are potentially two structures visible at the site, which might correspond to a house and a garage. Given that they are situated across the highway from a filling station, the residence may be associated with that service (Figure 465).

Figure 465. A 1939 aerial image of section 24 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) showing possibly two structures on the south side of Highway 16. (Image from Wisconsin Historical Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.32 Angelo Township, Section 28, Southwest Quarter Section

Five sources depict structures or farmsteads in section 28 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) that may not be documented in an existing ROI: the 1897, 1903, 1915, and 1924 plat maps and the 1923 USDA soil map (Figure 466). On the 1897 map, the feature is depicted in the northeast corner of the quarter-quarter section, on an 80-acre parcel of land belonging to Mrs. Radtke. The position of the structure or farm does not change on the 1903 and 1915 maps, but ownership of the parcel transitioned to T. Buss and then to Frederick Buss, respectively. On the 1923 soil map, two structures or farmsteads are depicted, both on the western side of the quarter-quarter section. No ownership information is provided. The 1924 plat map, like the earlier plat maps, shows one structure or farmstead in the northeast corner of the quarter-quarter section, on a 40-acre parcel of land owned by E. W. Dickenson (Figure 467). On a 1939 aerial image, standing structures do not appear to be visible in the vicinity of the site (Figure 468).

Figure 466. Location of Angelo Township, section 28, southwest quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

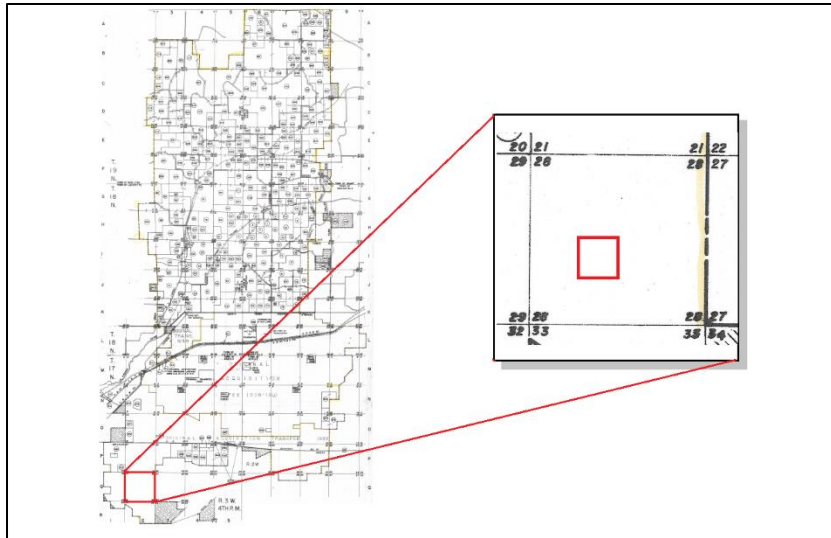


Figure 467. A structure or farmstead in section 28 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1897, 1903, 1915, 1923, and 1924 maps. (Images from Wisconsin Historical Society and Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

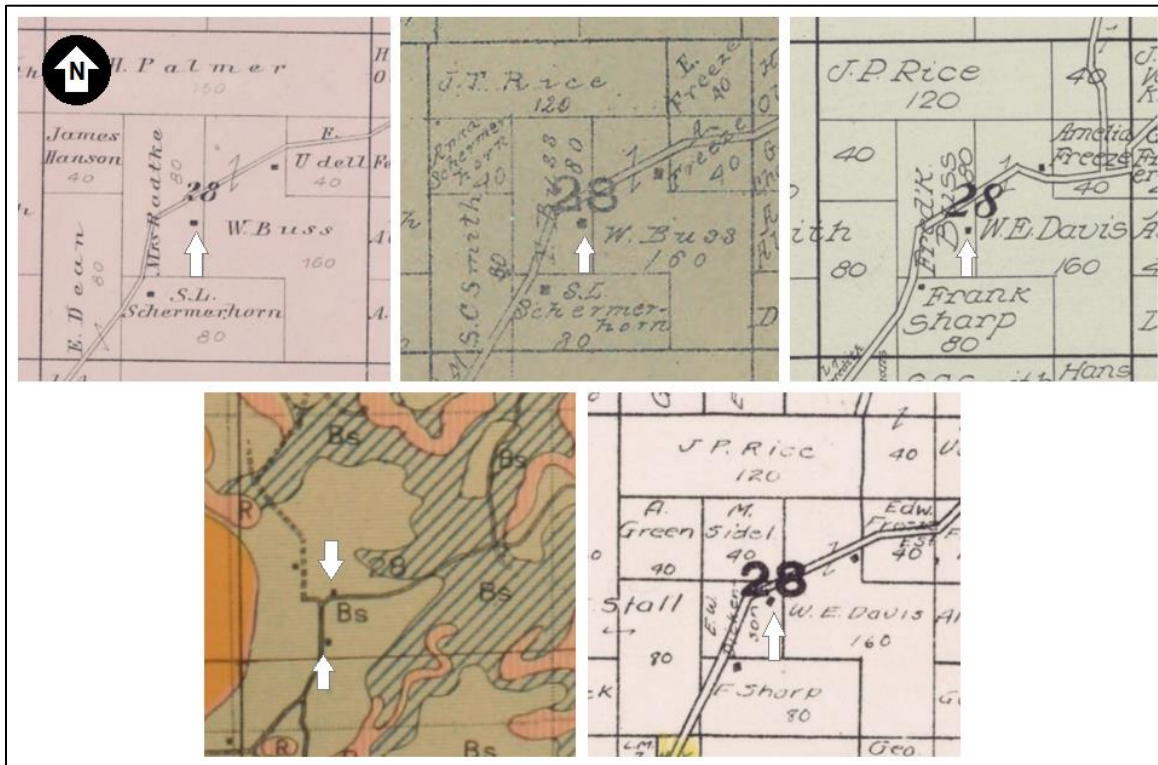


Figure 468. A 1939 aerial photograph showing the approximate location of a former farmstead site in section 28 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.33 Angelo Township, Section 28, Northwest Quarter Section

One source, the 1923 USDA soil map, depicts a structure or farmstead in section 28 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 469). On this map, the feature is located in the southeastern portion of the quarter-quarter section, near an unimproved road. No ownership information is provided (Figure 470). A 1939 aerial image of the site does not appear to show any standing structures (Figure 471).

Figure 469. Location of Angelo Township, section 28, northwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

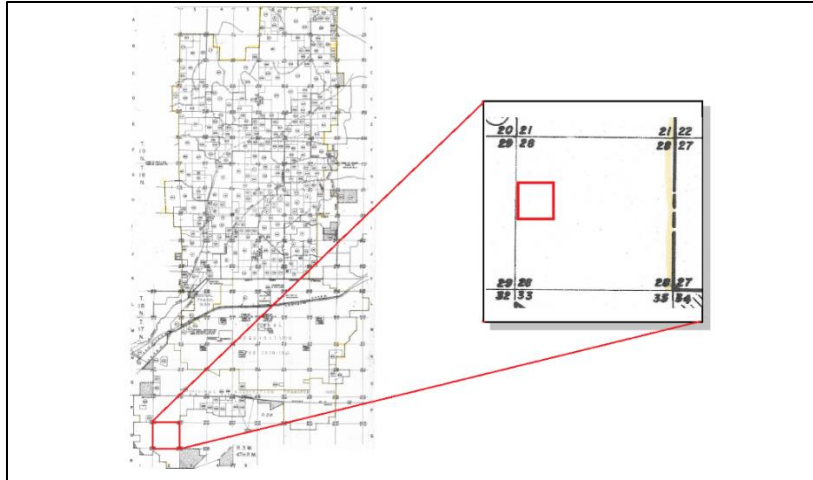


Figure 470. A structure or farmstead in section 28 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1923 soil map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

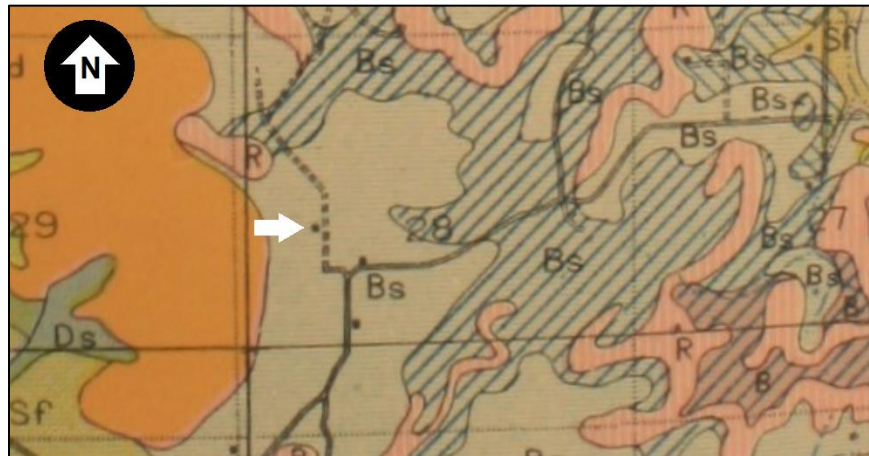


Figure 471. A 1939 aerial photograph showing the approximate location of a former farmstead site in section 28 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.34 Angelo Township, Section 29, Southwest Quarter Section

One source, the 1939 land cover map, depicts an occupied residence in section 29 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 472). On this map, the feature is located in the southeastern corner of the quarter-quarter section, immediately to the east of Highway 71. No ownership information is provided (Figure 473).

Figure 472. Location of Angelo Township, section 29, southwest quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

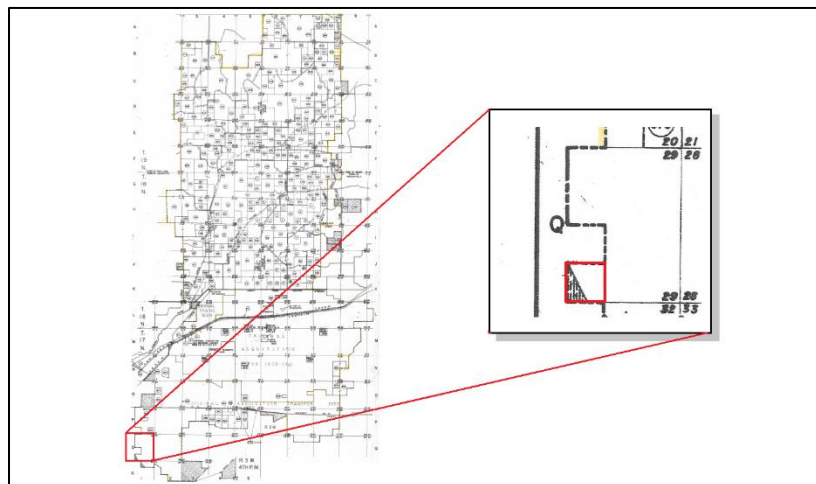
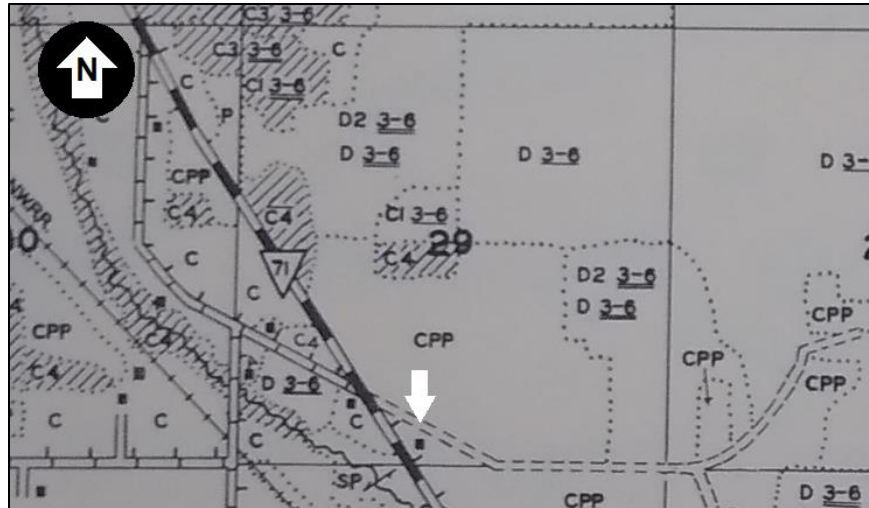


Figure 473. An occupied residence in section 29 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1939 land cover map. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Structures were still visible when an aerial image of the site was captured in 1939. It is difficult to tell from the aerial photograph if the site was primarily a residence or if it possessed any additional functions (Figure 474).

Figure 474. A 1939 aerial photograph showing the approximate location of a former site in section 29 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$). (Image from Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.35 Lafayette Township, Section 25, Southwest Quarter Section

One source, the 1909 military map, depicts two unknown features in Lafayette Township, section 25 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 475). On this map, the two features are located

in the northwestern corner of the quarter-quarter section, immediately to east of Stillwell Creek. No ownership information is provided, and it is unknown if these two features represent a single farmstead (Figure 476). Today, this site is near the southwestern intersection of South K Street and Airfield Range Road.

Figure 475. Location of Lafayette Township, section 25, southwest quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

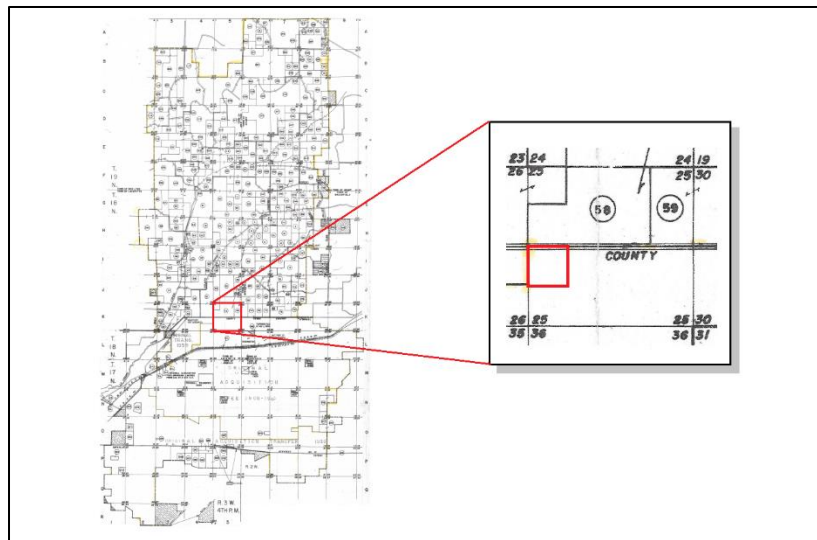
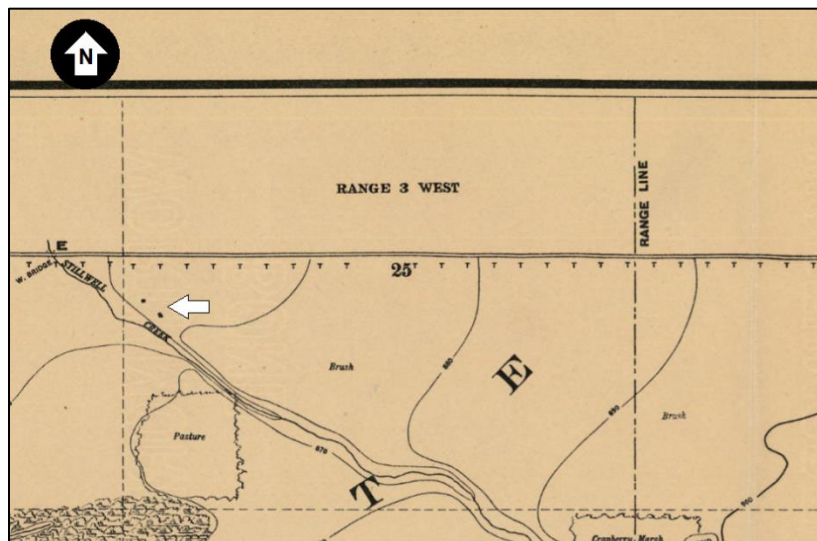


Figure 476. Two unknown structures in section 25 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1909 military map (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.36 Lafayette Township, Section 26, Southwest Quarter Section

One source, the 1909 military map, depicts one farmstead in Lafayette Township, section 26 (SW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄) that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 477). On this map, the farmstead is located in the extreme northeast corner of the quarter-quarter section, near the intersection of Sparta and Tunnel City Road and an unnamed country road. According to this source, the farmstead belonged to A. Washburn and was in close proximity to a sizeable area of pasture land (Figure 478).

Figure 477. Location of Lafayette Township, section 26, southwest quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

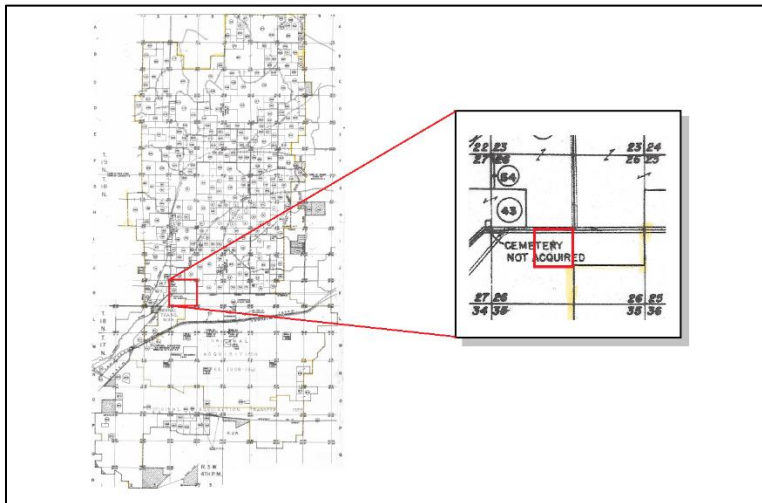
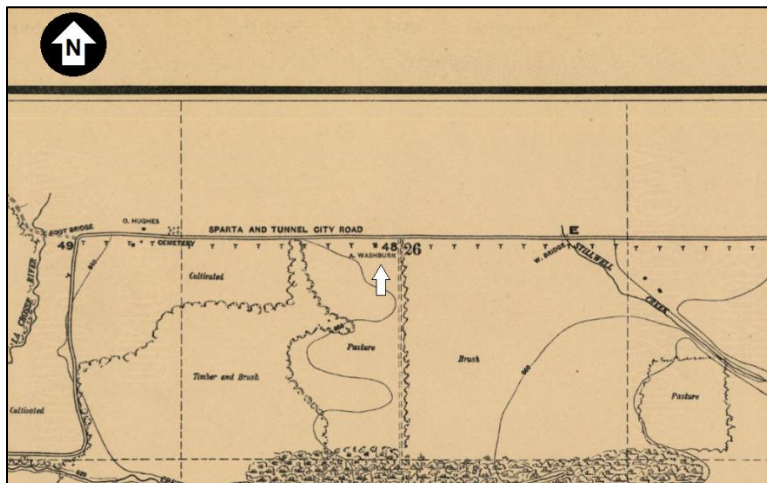


Figure 478. The farmstead of A. Washburn in section 26 (SW¹/₄/NE¹/₄-¹/₄) on the 1909 military map (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.37 Lafayette Township, Section 27, Northeast Quarter Section

One source, the 1909 military map, depicts one farmstead in Lafayette Township, section 27 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 479). On this map, the farmstead is located in the extreme southeast corner of the quarter-quarter section, near Sparta and Tunnel City Road and Lafayette Cemetery. This source depicts two squares: one on the north side of the road and one on the south side (Figure 480). Both of these features may constitute a single farmstead owned by O. Hughes. If this is the case, the Hughes farmstead may have exemplified a bisected plan farmstead (see Section 2.3.1).

Figure 479. Location of Lafayette Township, section 27, northeast quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

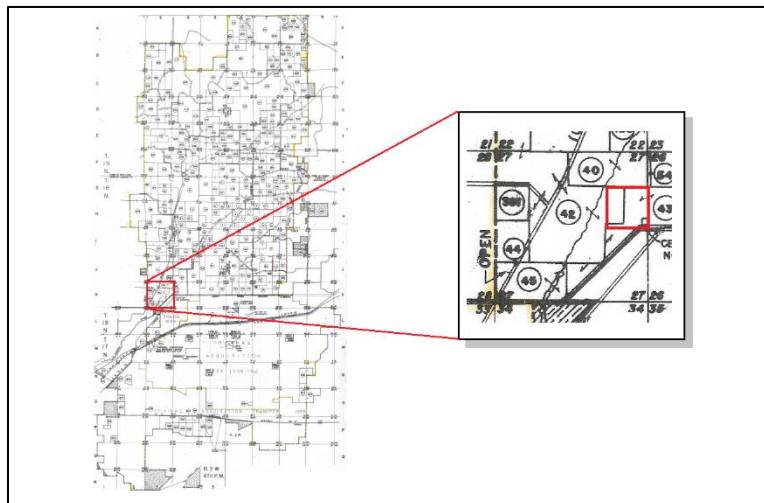
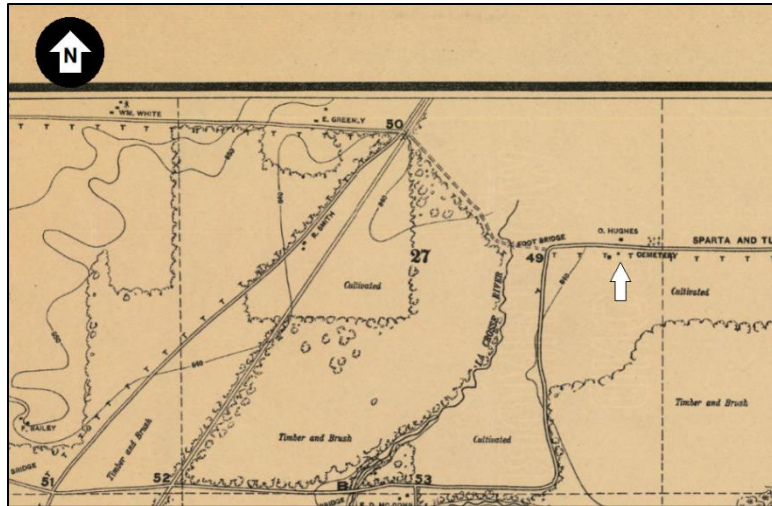


Figure 480. The farmstead of O. Hughes in section 27 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1909 military map (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.38 Lafayette Township, Section 34, Northeast Quarter Section

One source, the 1909 military map, depicts a homestead in Lafayette Township, section 34 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 481). On this map, the homestead is located near the center of the quarter-quarter section, within a sizeable area of cultivated land. The map depicts three features associated with the homestead, all of which are clustered approximately a sixth of a mile east of the Sparta and Tunnel City Road. This source does not provide any ownership information (Figure 482).

Figure 481. Location of Lafayette Township, section 34, northeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

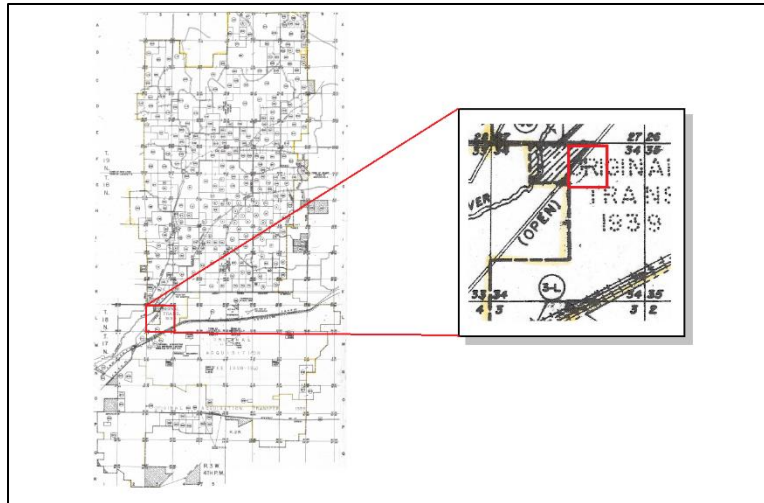
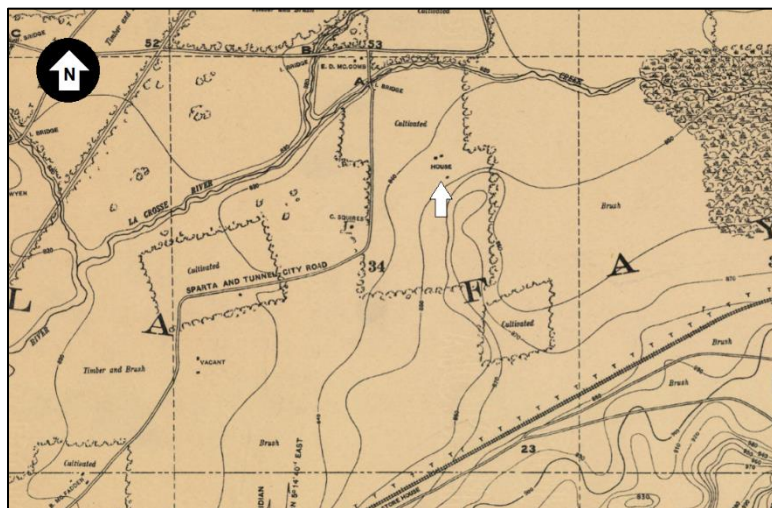


Figure 482. An unknown homestead in section 34 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1909 military map (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.39 Lafayette Township, Section 34, Southwest Quarter Section

One source, the 1909 military map, depicts a vacant property in Lafayette Township, section 34 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 483). On this map, the site consists of two undefined features near the northwest corner of the quarter-quarter section. These two structures are located approximately a tenth of a mile east of the Sparta and Tunnel City Road. No ownership information is provided on the map (Figure 484).

Figure 483. Location of Lafayette Township, section 34, southwest quarter section, southwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

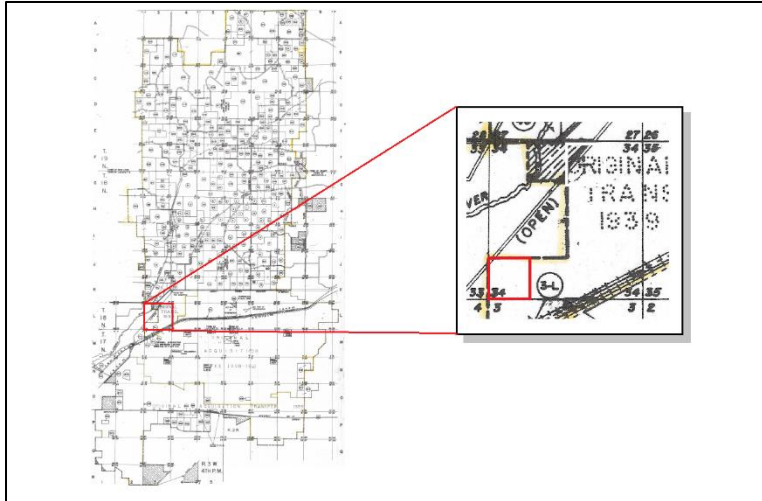
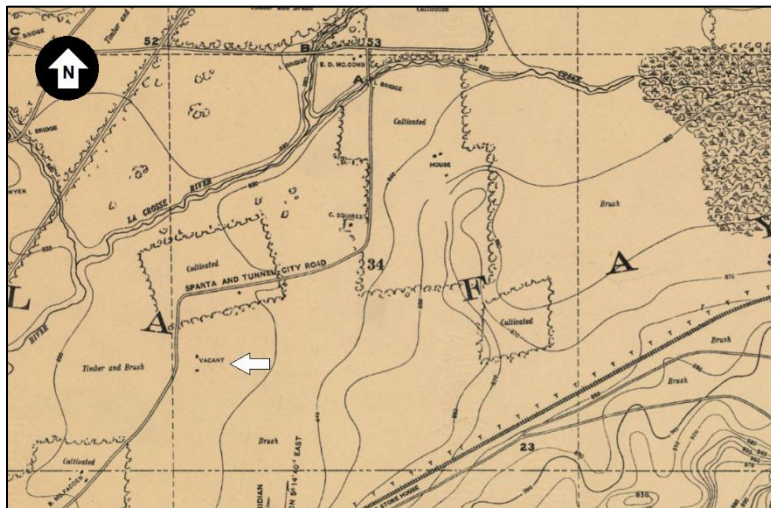


Figure 484. An unknown homestead in section 34 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1909 military map (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

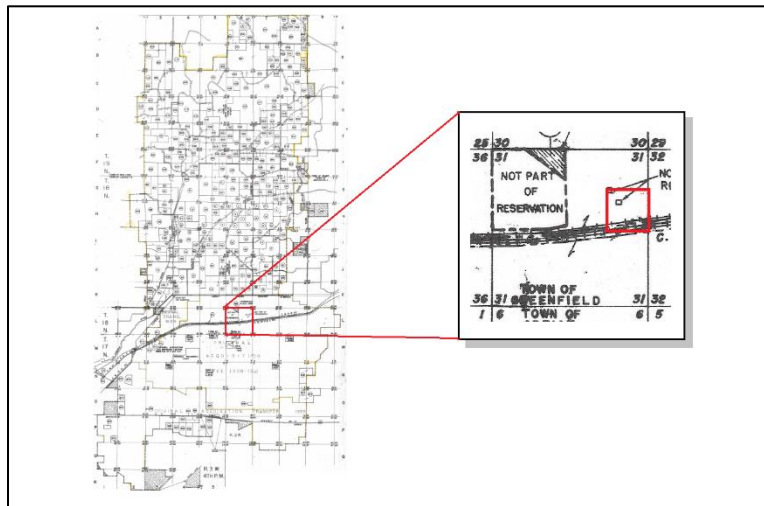


3.2.40 Greenfield Township, Section 31, Northeast Quarter Section

One source, the 1909 military map, depicts a school house in Greenfield Township, section 31 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 485). On this map, the site consists of two features immediately east of Raymore Pass Road. This site is also immediately east of a farm belonging to F. L. French (this may be a relation to Elbert E. French, who owned a farmstead in Lafayette Township, section 3;

47Mo0918).³³¹ It is unknown if the second feature next to the schoolhouse may represent a homestead (Figure 486). All of these features are approximately a quarter mile north of Raymore Station (47Mo736), discussed in Dahlen and Wagner (2010).³³²

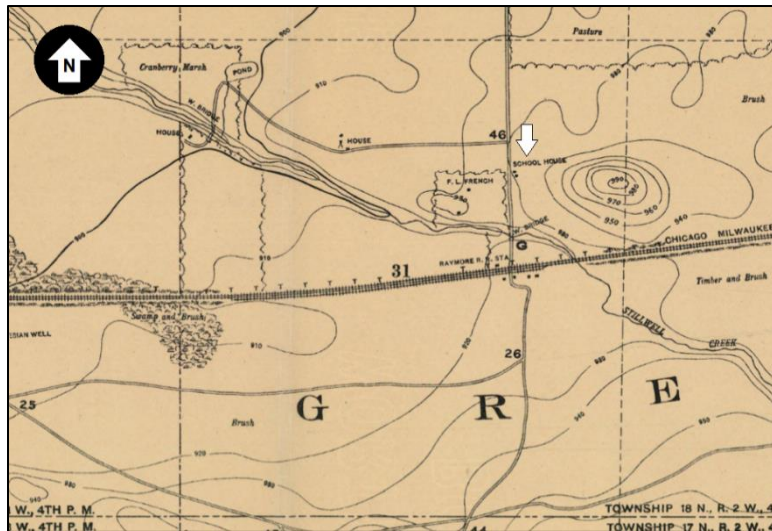
Figure 485. Location of Greenfield Township, section 31, northeast quarter section, southeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



331. Stephen C. Wagner, *Range 12 Incidental Find*, ROI 60 (Fort McCoy: Archaeological Resource Management Series, 2013), 1–9.

332. Timothy N. Dahlen and Stephen C. Wagner, *2010 Cultural Resource Management Activities: NHPA Compliance Projects*, ROI 49 (Fort McCoy, WI: Fort McCoy, 2011), 515.

Figure 486. A schoolhouse in section 31 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1909 military map (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.41 Greenfield Township, Section 34, Northeast Quarter Section

One source, the 1909 military map, depicts an unknown structure in Greenfield Township, section 34 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 487). On this map, the site is represented by a single square near the center of the quarter-quarter section, between two unnamed county roads. It is likely that this structure may have been associated with a farmstead because it is surrounded by cultivated land. No ownership information is provided on the map (Figure 488).

Figure 487. Location of Greenfield Township, section 34, northeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

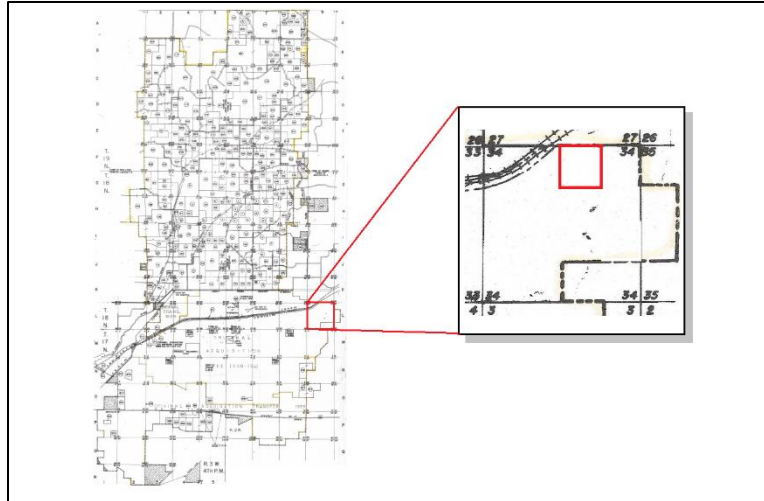
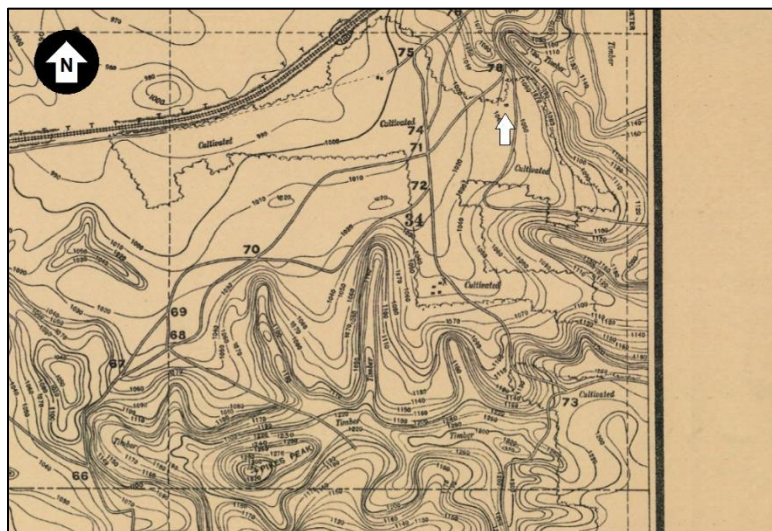


Figure 488. A potential farmstead site in section 34 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1909 military map (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.2.42 Greenfield Township, Section 34, Southeast Quarter Section

One source, the 1909 military map, depicts an unknown property type in Greenfield Township, section 34 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) that may not be documented in an existing ROI (Figure 489). On this map, the site is represented by four structures in the northwest corner of the quarter-quarter section. This cluster likely represents a single farmstead since it is surrounded by cultivated land. The map shows that the farmstead is

immediately east of an unnamed county road but does not provide any ownership information (Figure 490).

Figure 489. Location of Greenfield Township, section 34, southeast quarter section, northwest quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

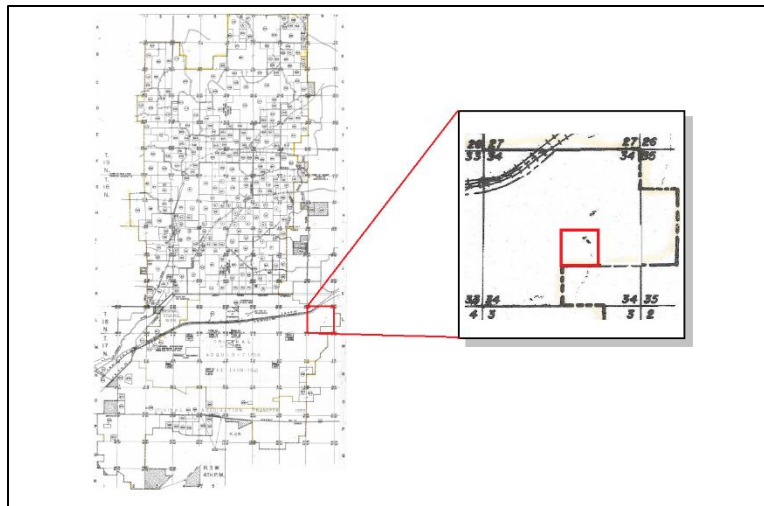
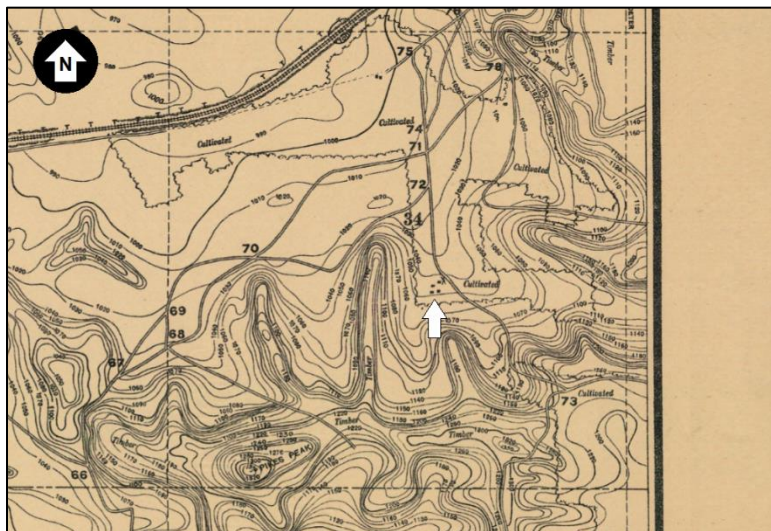


Figure 490. A potential farmstead site in section 34 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1909 military map (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

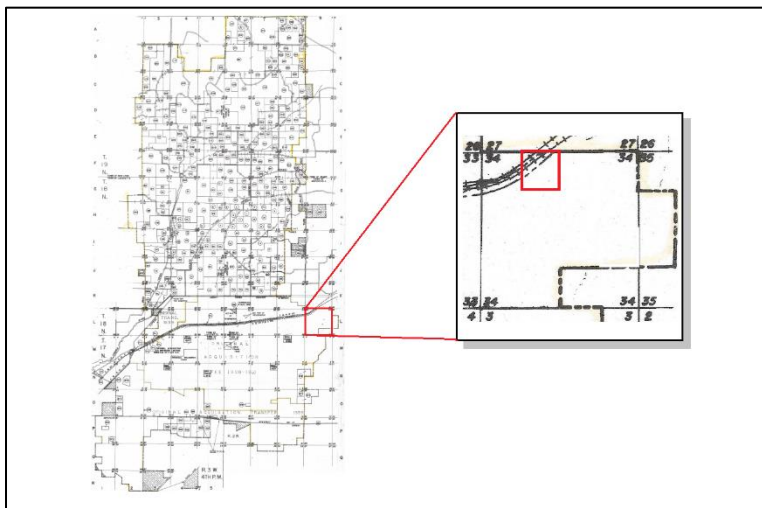


3.2.43 Greenfield Township, Section 34, Northwest Quarter Section

One source, the 1909 military map, depicts an unknown property in Greenfield Township, section 34 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) (Figure 491). On this map, the site is represented by two structures in the northeast corner of the quarter-quarter section. The features are located at the terminus of a

driveway south of the railroad tracks (Figure 492). Although the map does not provide ownership information, this site may correspond to the J. R. Jones Homestead (47Mo0442).³³³ When Sewell (2000) researched this homestead, he noted that none of the maps his team investigated depicted any structures at the site. However, Sewell did not reference the 1909 military map at the time of his investigation.³³⁴

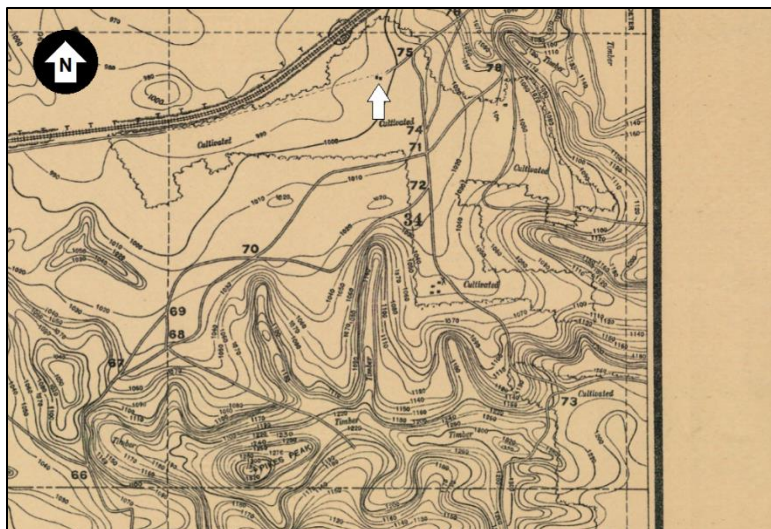
Figure 491. Location of Greenfield Township, section 34, northwest quarter section, northeast quarter-quarter section on the 1942 acquisition map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



333. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. III, 206.

334. Sewell, 1999 *Cultural Resource Management Activities*, vol. III, 207.

Figure 492. A potential farmstead site in section 34 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) on the 1909 military map (Image from Wisconsin Historical Society. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



3.3 Other Features Notated on the 1909 Military Map

The 1909 military map contains 13 additional features that are worth noting (Table 95). These include two springs in Adrian Township, section 3 (one in NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ and one in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) (Figure 493). There are three wells on the map (one in Angelo Township, section 4, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$; one in Adrian Township, section 6, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$; and one in Lafayette Township, section 36, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) (Figure 494). This source includes five bridges (an iron bridge in Adrian Township, section 18, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$; a wood bridge in Angelo Township, section 11, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$; an iron bridge in Angelo Township, section 10, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ /SW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$; a wood bridge in Greenfield Township, section 31, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$; and an iron bridge in Lafayette Township, section 34, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /NW $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) (Figure 495). Finally, the map also shows a cemetery (Lafayette Cemetery in Lafayette Township, section 27, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ /SE $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$) and an exchange building and US store house near Kelvin Railroad Station in Angelo Township (Figure 496).

Table 95. Other features notated on the 1909 military map.

Township	Sec.	Quarter Section	Quarter-Quarter Section	1909 Military Map Feature
Adrian	3	NE	NW	Spring
Adrian	3	SW	NE	Spring
Adrian	6	NW	NE	Well
Adrian	18	SW	NW	Iron Bridge
Angelo	4	NE	SE	Artesian Well
Angelo	4	NE	SE	Exchange Bld.
Angelo	10	SW	SW	Iron Bridge
Angelo	11	SW	SW	Wooden Bridge
Lafayette	27	NE	SE	Cemetery
Lafayette	34	NE	NW	Iron Bridge
Lafayette	36	SE	NW	Artesian Well
Greenfield	31	NE	SE	Wooden Bridge
Angelo	3	NW	NE	US Store House

Figure 493. Location of two springs on the 1909 military map, Adrian Township, section 3. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)

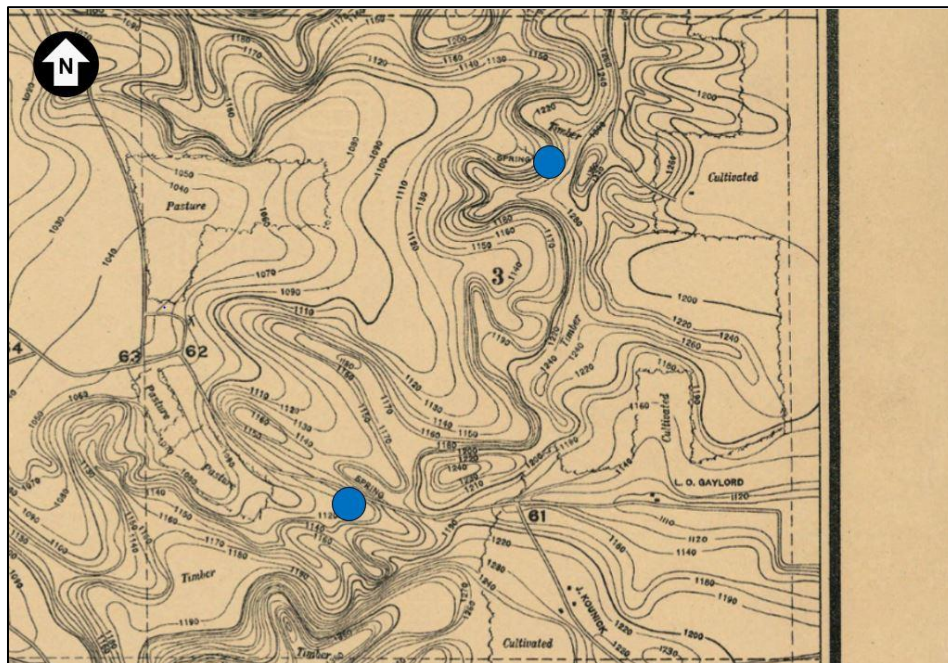


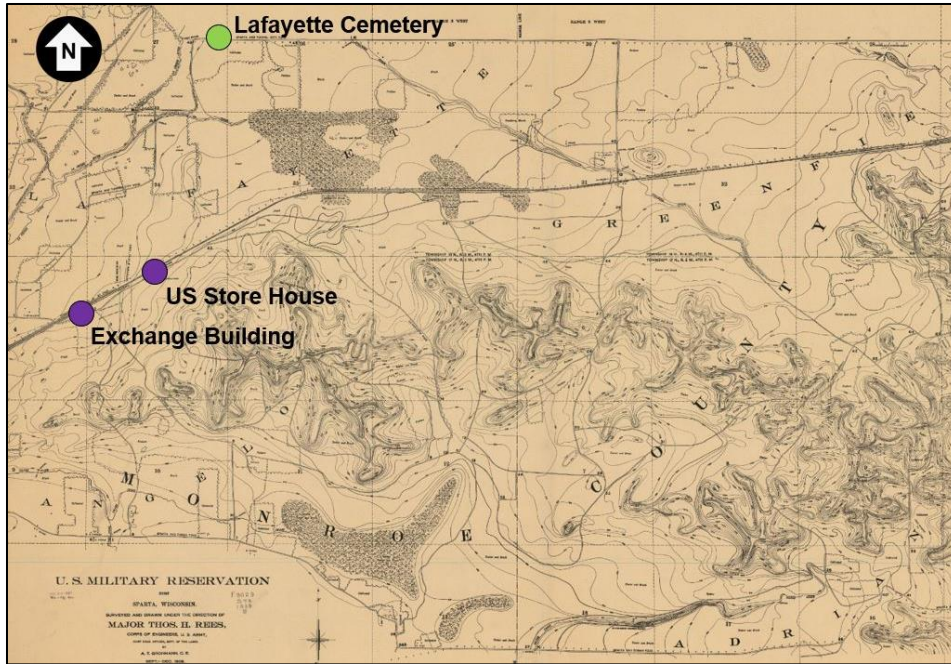
Figure 494. Location of three wells on the 1909 military map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Figure 495. Location of five bridges on the 1909 military map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



Figure 496. Location of two buildings near Kelvin Railroad Station, and one cemetery on the 1909 military map. (Image from Fort McCoy CRM. Public domain. Modified by ERDC-CERL, 2023.)



4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

Following the establishment of Camp Robinson and Camp Emory Upton in 1909 and continuing with the expansion of Camp McCoy during WWII, hundreds of farms and residences throughout New Lyme, Grant, Lafayette, Greenfield, Angelo, and Adrian Townships were gradually subsumed into what is today Fort McCoy. Interest in the archaeological potential of farmstead sites under military purview began in the 1990s, and since that time, several historic contexts and archaeological investigations have been conducted at Fort McCoy in order to evaluate the potential NRHP eligibility of these sites.

In order to facilitate future archaeological investigations, Fort McCoy's CRM was interested in ascertaining if there were additional sites documented in historic cartographic sources but not yet investigated in the field. To that end, the primary objective of this project was to compare historic county maps to determine if there were any more potential sites that Fort McCoy's CRM has not investigated yet. The results of this cartographic comparison, presented in Chapter 3, indicate there may be up to 131 sites that are not documented in an existing ROI. These represent 88 sites associated with the 1942 acquisition, and 43 acquired before 1942.

Another goal of this project was to summarize some of the attributes of Fort McCoy's farmstead archaeology projects over the past 20 years. This summary focused on Phase II investigations and provided some typical characteristics of farmsteads determined to be NRHP eligible by field archaeologists. This summarization was presented in association with a brief historic context of farmsteads in the Upper Midwest and Monroe County. Based on this summary, sites that are more likely to be NRHP eligible are those that may reveal information about important genesis or transitional phases in regional agriculture. The age of the site and duration of residency are also important factors. Still, the summary of archaeological investigations indicates that the majority of sites on which a Phase II investigation is performed will not be considered NRHP eligible. Of the 29 Phase II sites dealing specifically with former farmsteads and homesteads, only 3 have been determined eligible for the NRHP solely for their post-contact farmstead or homestead component, and only 1 has been determined NRHP eligible for both a precontact component and a postcontact

farmstead component. An additional 2 have been determined NRHP eligible solely for a precontact component, and the remaining 23 sites have been determined not eligible for either a precontact or postcontact component (79.3% of the Phase II farmstead sites).

Another goal of this report was to determine if enhanced lidar returns could reveal signatures of infrastructure related to farmstead activity that are not visible on the ground or from older returns. To that end, six farmstead sites (three undocumented sites and three known sites) were chosen for the lidar review. This lidar review indicates that data provided by the Wisconsin State Cartographer's Office, in conjunction with proper manipulation, is capable of displaying structural signatures but works best with sites that are not already disturbed.

4.2 Recommendations

Because Fort McCoy's CRM is interested in potential outreach opportunities with the descendants of individuals who were evicted from their family farmstead due to government acquisition, it is recommended that personnel conduct oral histories with descendants who experienced the eviction. A brief questionnaire is included in the appendix below, which may be used as a template for oral history projects aimed at describing the characteristics of postcontact farmsteads, farmstead communities, and events surrounding the government-coordinated eviction at Fort McCoy. This may be expanded and revised based on the discretion of the interviewer and interviewee.

Additionally, the authors recommend using data from the Wisconsin State Cartographer's Office for future lidar analysis. Following the Quick Terrain Modeler methodology outlined in Chapter 2, the user can further enhance site visibility in the data by adjusting the color variance of the elevation and exaggerating the elevation axis (z-axis) by a factor of 3. Additionally, application of an oblique lighting angle can create shadows and enable subtle 3D variations to be more visible.

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Appendix: Oral History Questions

Farmstead Oral History

Oral history is a valuable tool for conceptualizing aspects of the past that are either under documented or not documented at all. It is especially useful for understanding practices that were considered “too mundane” to be recorded (such as daily routines), relationships between individuals and their family and community, and material culture. In an effort to develop a richer understanding of life on Fort McCoy’s farmsteads before government acquisition, descendants may be asked a series of questions that focus on physical setting, routine, community, and material culture. It is assumed that anyone present in the Fort McCoy region prior to the installation expansion in 1941 was a child at the time, and the questions are therefore geared to a child’s point of view of history. Descendants may also be interviewed to record family history that has been passed down through story telling or recollections. Sample questions may include the following:

The Farmstead:

- How long had your family owned the farm? Did they buy it themselves or was it passed down through the family.
- How far was your farmstead from the nearest road?
- What kind of buildings were contained on the farmstead? Were all of them used for their original function?
- What were the main income-producing products raised on the farm?
- What animals did you keep?
- What items were produced for self-subsistence?
- How close were your nearest neighbors?
- Who did the family sell the farm products to?
- What kind of farm equipment did your family own and use?
- Do you have any photographs of the family home and farm that you would be willing to share?

School:

- What school did you go to?
- How far was your school, and how did you typically travel there?
- What were the classes like? What did they teach? What was your favorite?

- Were there sports teams? Which ones were the most popular? What were games like? Did you play any sports?
- What other extracurricular activities were there?

Routine:

- How big was your family? Which family members lived on the farm? Was everyone who lived on the farmstead part of a biological family?
- Did your farmstead have hired hands? Did the hired hands live on the farmstead?
- Did your family hire seasonal workers?
- What roles did each member of the family have to satisfy on the farmstead? How many responsibilities did you have, and how did your responsibilities evolve as you got older?

Community:

- What organized community functions did you regularly attend? (may include church, socials, etc.).
- Did your family host events/socials on the farmstead? If so, what kinds of events were hosted?
- What kind of special events happened in the community? Festivals, parades, fairs, etc.? Were they well attended?
- What was the nearest town? How often did your family go into town?
- What were the different stores in town?
- Do you have any photographs of community buildings or events that you would be willing to share?

Moving Away:

- Do you remember when Fort McCoy expanded? How old were you when it happened?
- How did you find out your family was going to move?
- How did you and your family feel about leaving the farm?
- Where did you move to? Where did your extended family move to? Did most of your friends and extended family stay in the area or move far away?
- Did you change schools? Did you stay in contact with your friends from the old school?

- Did your family have a family cemetery? Where was it and what happened to it?
- Do you remember moving day? What was it like?
- Did you ever go back to the farmstead? Do you want to go back?

Abbreviations

ASPRS	American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing
CERL	Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
CM&STP	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
CMSTP&P	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific
CRM	Cultural resources manager
DEM	Digital elevation model
ERDC	Engineer Research and Development Center
GIS	Geographic information systems
MCLHR	Monroe County Local History Room
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PLSS	Public Land Survey System
ROI	Report of Investigation
SITS	Smithsonian trinomial site identification code

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