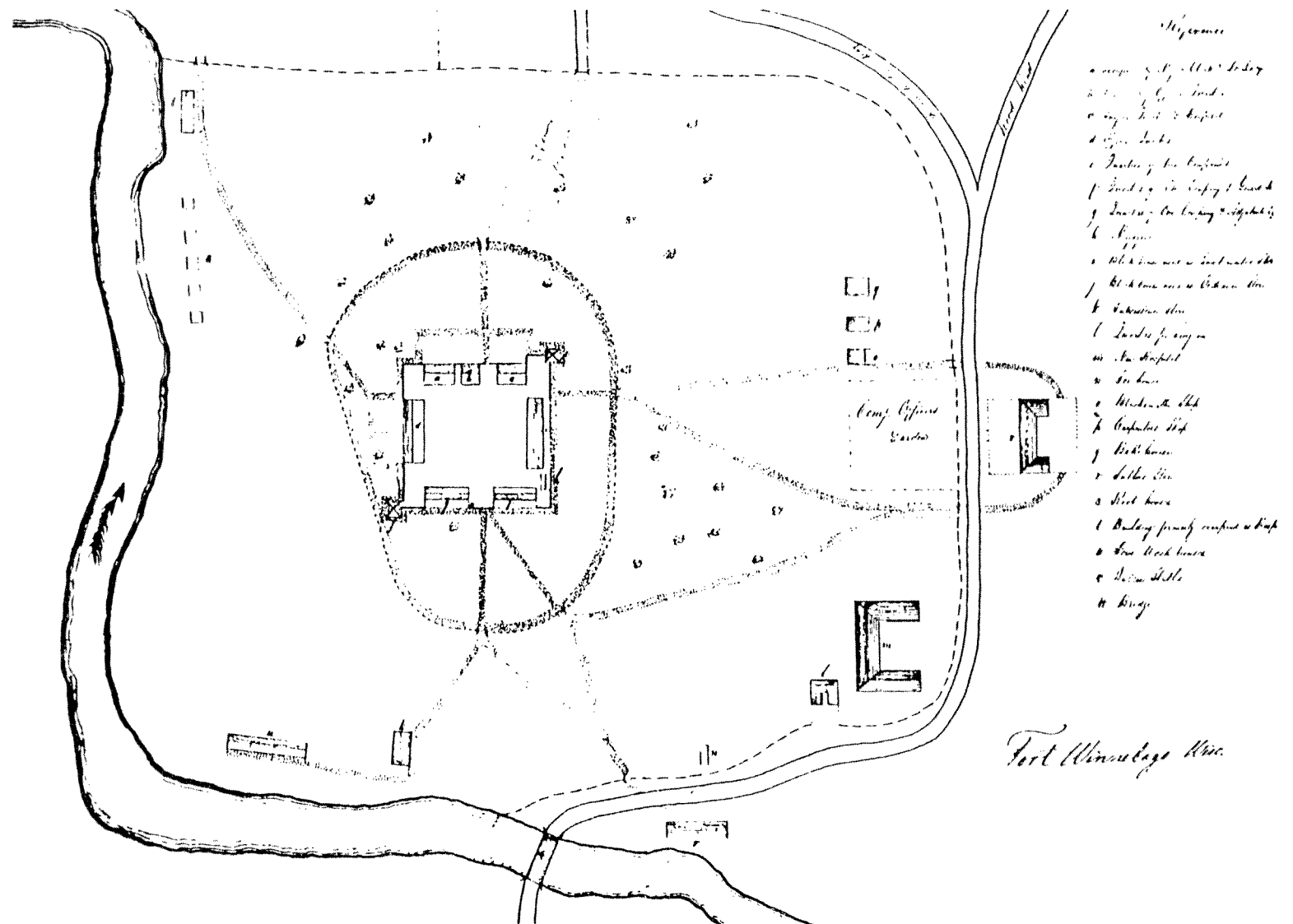


HISTORIC PORTAGE



Part I - The Reconstruction of Fort Winnebago

FINAL REPORT - PART I
THE RECONSTRUCTION OF FORT WINNEBAGO

A STUDY OF THE FEASIBILITY AND IMPLEMENTATION
OF DEVELOPING THE HISTORIC AND RELATED RESOURCES
OF THE PORTAGE AREA
AS A PART OF THE SOUTH CENTRAL WISCONSIN REGION

FOR
THE GOVERNOR'S PORTAGE CANAL IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE
STATE OF WISCONSIN

BY

FRANK AND STEIN ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED
804 American Bank and Trust Building
Lansing, Michigan
48933

3 January 1968

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THE HISTORY OF FORT WINNEBAGO

Dr. Paul Clough, in his Fort Winnebago and Surrender of Red Bird, 1957, gives a brief history of Fort Winnebago.

. . . That the Winnebagoes were still regarded as a menace is evident in the establishment of Fort Winnebago at the Portage in 1828, the year following the Winnebago War. A further reason may be found in the effort of John Jacob Aster to induce the government to protect the trade of the American Fur Company from the tolls levied by the Winnebagoes.

It was late in the fall of 1828 that the First Infantry stationed at Fort Howard, under command of Major D. E. Twiggs, was relieved by the Fifth Infantry and was ordered to ascend the Fox and erect fortifications at the Portage. There were three companies officered by Captains Buell, Spence and Harney. The subalterns were First Lieutenants Jefferson Davis, Gaines Miller and Abercrombie, and Second Lieutenants Pergram, Burbank and Lamotte.

The site selected by Major Twiggs was the handsome high ground, east of the Fox, where the surrender of Red Bird has so recently taken place. This plateau extended into a bend of the Fox River and commanded a broad and extensive view north, west and south. Officers and men camped in tents till temporary barracks of tamarack could be built in which to pass the winter of 1828-29. Then preparations were made for the Fort proper. Parties of soldiers under Lieutenant Jefferson Davis were sent into the Wisconsin pineries to cut, raft and float down logs. These were dragged by horses across the flats and cut into lumber and building timbers by means of whip saws. Bricks were made at the clay pit just opposite the present Wisconsin River Bridge and lime was burned near the Belle Fountain Farm, the property of Pierre Pauquette, the noted guide, trader

and interpreter at the Portage. Nearly everything that went into the structure was wrought out by hand, even the hinges that went on the doors. The summer of 1829 saw the heaviest and hardest work, but the labor went on during 1830 and the last touches were not given till 1832.

The main buildings were placed in the form of a quadrangle, enclosing a large and spacious court in the center of which was placed a deep, capacious well, lined with stones. The chief buildings were the Officers' Quarters, the Soldiers' Quarters, the Church, the Guard House and the Magazine. Blockhouses were a story and a half high, with high pitched roofs and uniform dormer windows. Around the quadrangle was placed a stockade, or solid picket fence, with arched gateways on the east and west fronts. That on the west was surmounted by a carved wooden eagle, now resting in the D.A.R. corner of the Portage Public Library. The stockade and all the buildings within it, and without as well, were painted white, kept painted, and glistened in the sunlight as far as the eye could discern them. Every visitor at the post has remarked upon the commanding appearance of the Fort as seen in the distance and its growing beauty as seen on nearer approach. Jefferson Davis, fifty years after its construction, wrote of the fine aspect presented by the Fort and its grounds when he left, in 1832, to participate in the Black Hawk War. For location and prospect, for structure and disposition of buildings and for the trim appearance of the grounds, it was the gem of the western garrisons.

To the northward of the fort area was a little log church and below the ridge, along the Fox, were the soldiers' gardens. On the west of the stockade was the Commissary Storehouse and the Jones Butter Store. In close proximity were the Lee Houses with supplies from Swan Lake, while across the Military Road and near the bridge was the Sutler Store of Henry Merrell. To the south of the quadrangle stood the hospital with a wide porch running around its eastern and northern fronts, and near at hand the Surgeon's Quarters.

To the east of these structures were the Blacksmith Shops and the Carpenter Shops, in the latter of which Jefferson Davis signalized his remarkable handicraft in cabinet work. To the southeast of the quadrangle stood the large stone Bakehouse. On the eastern edge of the Fort grounds was located the cemetery, where were interred the remains of those who died at the Winnebago-Portage.

Across the River to the north, on a stately ledge of ground, stood and still stands the Indian Agency House, built in the early days of the Fort, and made famous with the Fort and all the Portage by Mrs. Juliette A. Kinzie, wife of the sub-agent, John H. Kinzie, in the pages of Wau-Bun, that most interesting reminiscence of frontier life. The Agency and the Fort were always in close connection and may well be considered together.

The Fort was built as a gesture or demonstration before the Indians and was not erected with any real view of sustaining any attack, although with the support of one hundred men the Blockhouses could probably have withstood the attack of any number of Indians that the times would have permitted to advance against its fortifications. There were probably never more than two occasions when its forces were called into immediate action to meet an Indian menace. The first was in the Black Hawk War.

The time came when the purpose of the Fort was accomplished. The whites had come into the State in preponderant numbers. The Indians had ceded their lands, had become reconciled to the inevitable and in every way had ceased to be a menace. With the passing of years the number of companies had been reduced and the higher officers called away to other assignments. With the beginning of trouble in Mexico in 1845, Lieutenant Mumford, the last in command, received orders to evacuate. The care of the Fort property was turned over to Sergeant Van Camp and at his death two years later to William Weir who had been a soldier at the Fort and had made Portage his permanent home. He had control until 1853,

when Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, ordered the property sold at auction. The barracks became dwellings and housed many of the early and permanent residents of the Winnebago-Portage. Fire wrought damage to the buildings in 1856, but it was not until 1866 that decay and dilapidation prompted the owners to tear down the structures and convert the materials to other uses.


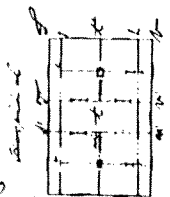
As thus shown the life of the Fort was brief, but like many another good and useful institutions, it served its purpose well, even if it compressed within a short generation the periods of erection, maintenance and decay.

Dr. Clough does not cite the source of his information and, for the purposes of this report, no intensive research has been undertaken to define the physical history of the Fort. Only those materials which were readily available have been considered in the preliminary analysis of the Fort's reconstruction and no attempt has been made to validate the documents used. Our purpose has been to arrive at a cost estimate, not to solve the myriad problems which exist. Reproduced herein, are some of the primary documents provided by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the Portage D.A.R., which were used in the analysis. For clarity, they have arbitrarily been assigned a letter designation and later references are so indicated.

- Document a. A plan of Fort Winnebago, dated 1830.
- b. A description of the Fort, keyed to "a".
- c. A plan of Fort Winnebago, undated, between 1831 and 1835.
- d. Floor plans and elevations of various buildings at Fort Winnebago, undated, keyed to "c".
- e. A letter from Major Twiggs to General Atkinson, dated 15 November 1830.
- f. A description of Fort Winnebago, undated, apparently keyed to a missing map or incorrectly keyed to "c".
- g. A lithographic drawing of Fort Winnebago, circa 1836.
- h. A painting of Fort Winnebago by S. A. Ridgeway in 1896, executed from memory and verbal descriptions.

- Document i. Photographs of "The Old Commissary Building," dated 1897-1900.
- j. A "plan of Fort Winnebago in 1835" by O. P. Williams.
 - k. A map showing a survey of the Neenah or Fox River purported to date 1839.
 - l. An undated map showing lands "reserved for Canal."
 - m. Survey map, dated October 1890.
 - n. Soundings map, dated May 1934.
 - o. Andrew Jackson Turner, The History of Fort Winnebago, Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, xiv, pp. 65-102: 1898. Contains several recollections and cited references which supply additional data. It is therefore included as document o. Where the MSS cites earlier references or recollections, the data is preceded by the year of the reference.

11 30



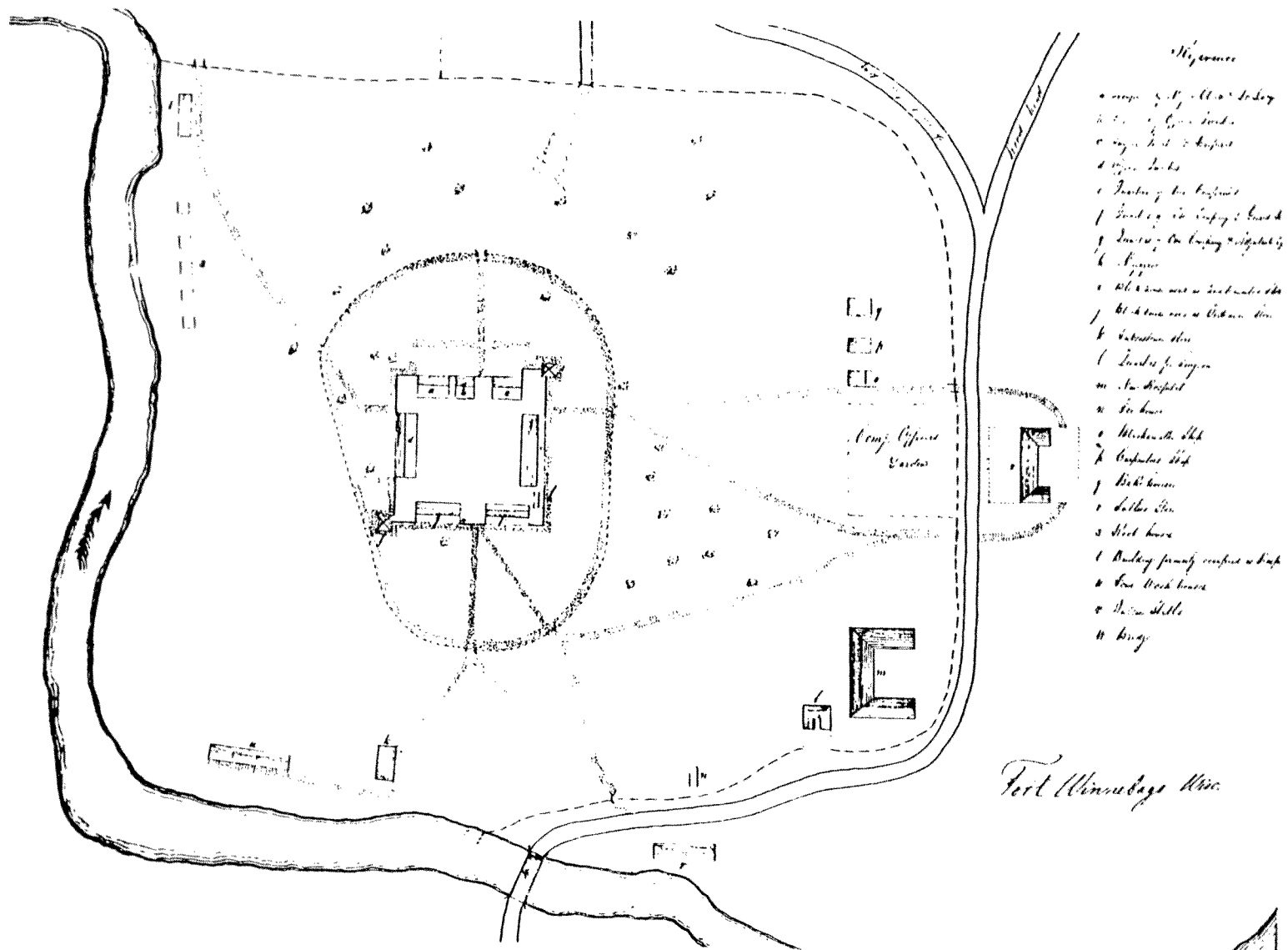
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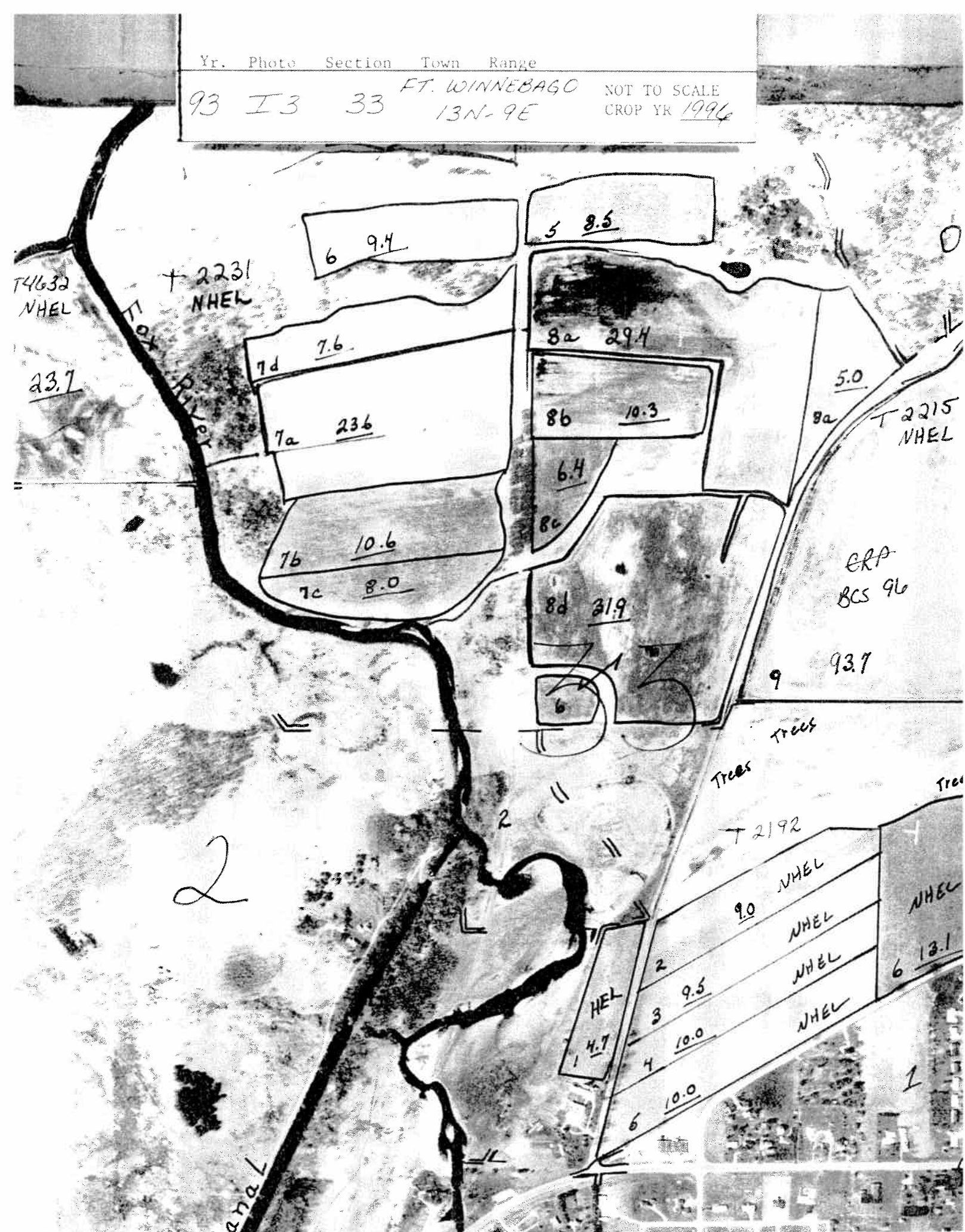
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document c.

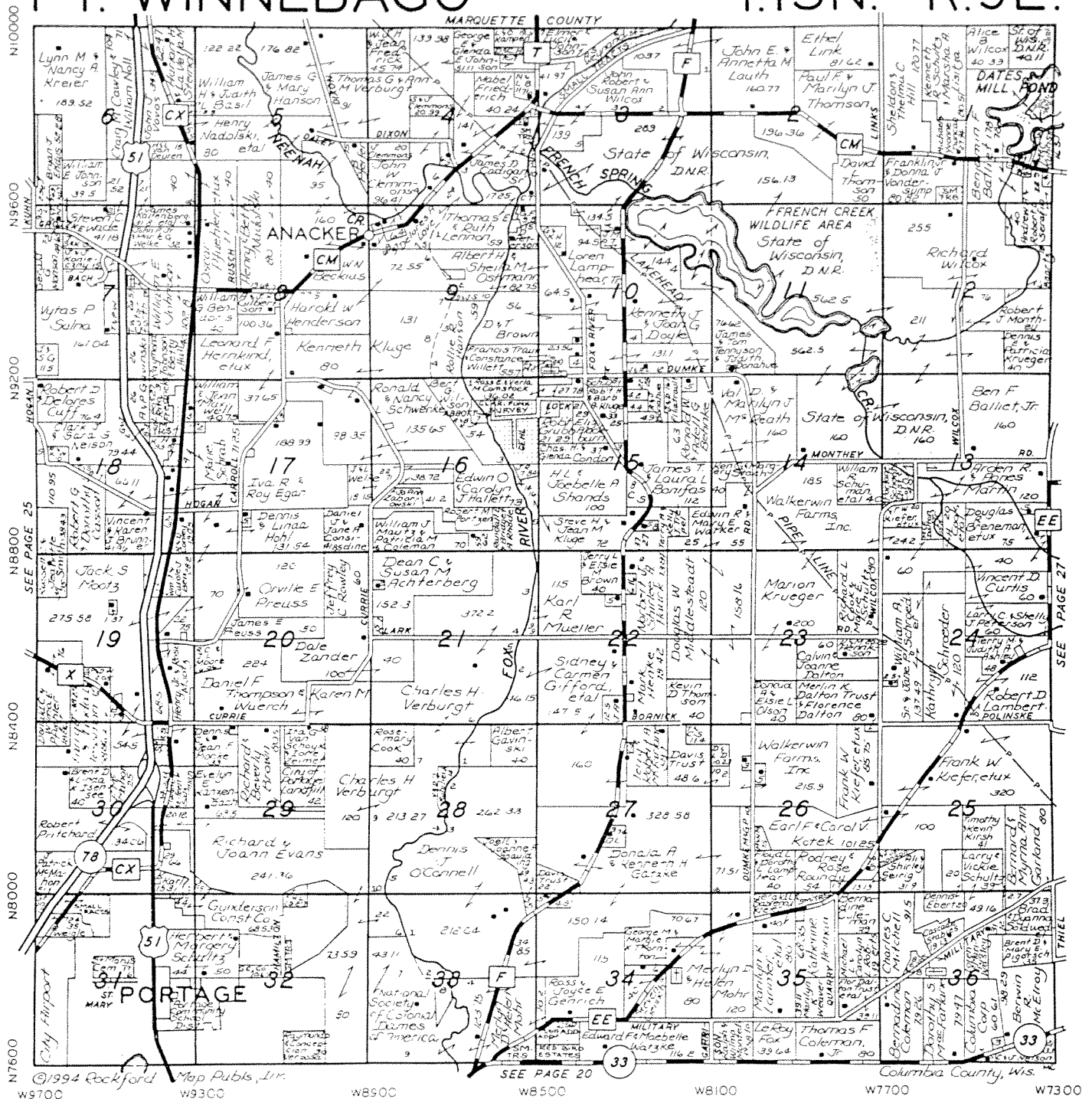
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13N-9E CROP YR 1996

NOT TO SCALE
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FT. WINNEBAGO

T.13N.-R.9E.



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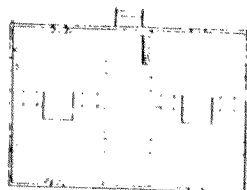
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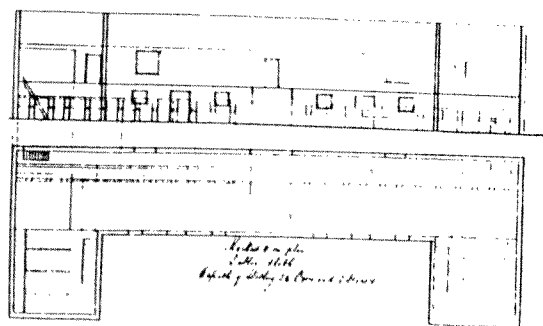
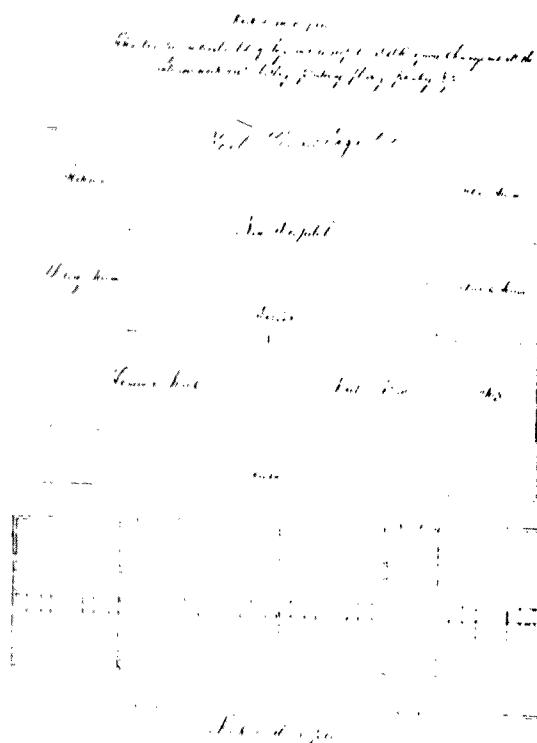
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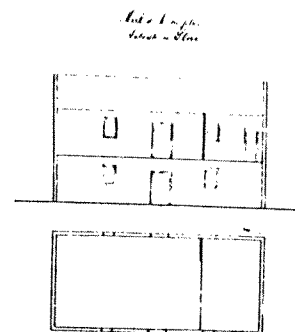
1. The living material is in the form of a small, dark, irregular mass, about 1 mm in diameter, and is found in the same place as the dead material.



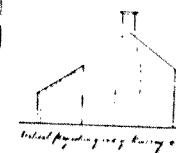
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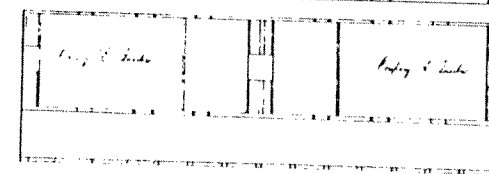
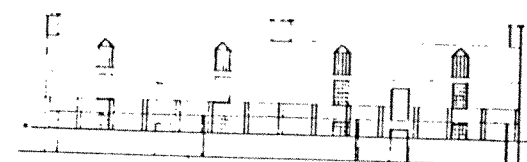
1. Revised 9 on plan
 2. Letter, sketch
 3. Diagram of sketch to show and illustrate



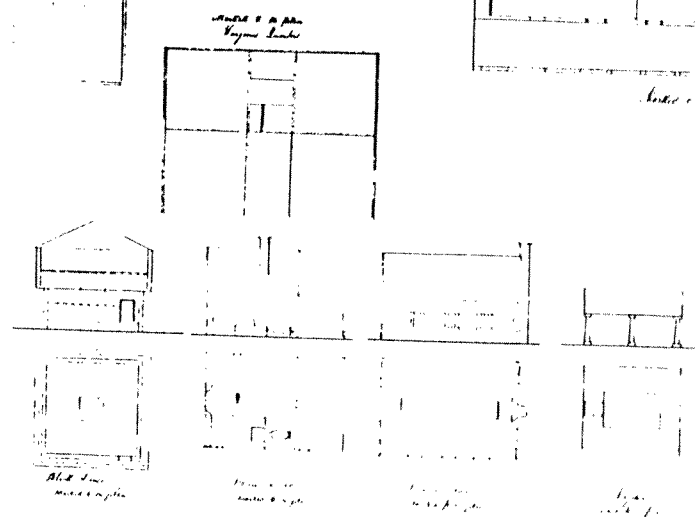
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Ant. & A. n. p. l.



Vertical presentation of history.



Antares e. a. p. l. n.



Went to the
Hayward Center

Alfred Jones
March 4, 1891

$$f^{\circ} \circ g = g \circ f$$

$$f^{\circ} \circ g^{\circ} = g^{\circ} \circ f^{\circ}$$

1. *... ..*
 2. *... ..*

12

1898

Report of Major David E. Twiggs to General Henry Atkinson:

Fort Winnebago
15 November 1890

Sir -

I herewith enclose a projection of the buildings at the fort, they are complete except some plastering, which would have been done long since but we were disappointed in getting hair, the materials are all of excellent quality, and the work done in such manner as would bear a comparison with the best public quarters on the Atlantic, the companies and Qr. Mr. store is finished equally as well as the others, and should it be necessary four companies could be quartered here by building a store house. Our work shops and stables are also completed. I have not put up the pickets, for several reasons. In the first place, I don't think they are wanting, and the distance that they would have to be procured from the garrison, and our men have been on constant labor for nearly two years, taking all these things into consideration I have determined to wait for orders before it is done.

I am, Sir
Very respectfully
Yr obt svt

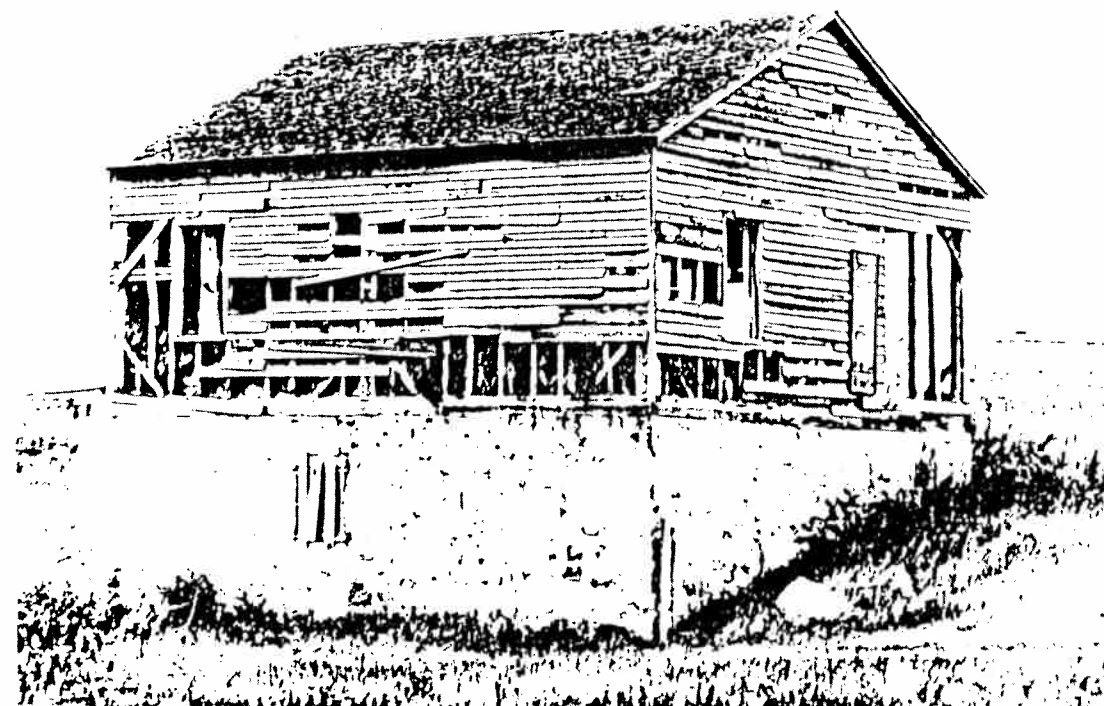
D. E. Twiggs
Major USA

Gen'l B. Atkinson
Hdq - Jefferson Barracks

document e.



1920?



document i.

Remarks to accompany the projection of Fort Winnebago:

The site of the Fort is elevated above the river about 35 feet the ground declined gently from the rear to the bluff shown on the drawing the descent of which is generally abrupt (mean angle about 30 degrees and height 200 ft.)

The space between the bluff and the River is a wet meadow so soft as to obstruct the movement of Cavalry or Artillery except when frozen. The width of the wet meadow (or marsh) increases on the garrison side both above and below the site of the Fort. On the opposite side of the River the marsh is of considerable extent and when not frozen inaccessible to the above mentioned description of Troops except at two points. The cultivated land is from 160 to 200 yd. removed from the Fort and of such quantity as is required for gardens.

The buildings of the Fort are composed of the basement or cellar story, the first story and the garret. The horizontal projection shows the manner in which they are divided and the size of the rooms. The vertical height of the cellar rooms is 9 feet 5 below the ground and 4 above the ground of the rooms of the first story as denominated is 10 feet of the garret rooms 8½ ft. in those buildings which are 36 feet wide, and of 7 feet in those which are only 20 feet. The knees in the garret are placed 4 feet from the foot of the rafters diminishing that much the size of the garret rooms.

The basement story is built of sandstone. The walls are two feet thick, the partition walls except a few necessary to strengthen the work are of wood. The remainder of the house is framed of white pine sheathed and weather boarded on the outside, filled in (between the studs) with blocks and mud, the inner side of the exterior walls and the partition walls on both sides lathed and plastered.

The plastering is not finished because of a deficiency in hair. In the buildings marked CDE the cellar windows are composed of two sashes, one below the surface of the ground. In those marked FGH of but one sash above the ground. In CDE the cellars are entered by a door at each end of the passage and a pair of stairs descending from the story above at the rear end of the passage. In FGH by a door in front and a pair of stairs at one end of the room communicating with the story above. In CDE the passage of the first story has a back door, in E there is a window. In front of the Company Quarters there is a piazza supported by wooden pillars. The Commissary Store is built similarly to the Company Quarters marked G. The garret rooms are lighted by dormant windows except the extreme rooms which are lighted by sliding sashes in the gable end. The dormant windows are however retained in the building marked C. The blockhouses are situated on the extremities of the diagonal AB have not been contemplated in the above description. They are of equal size, similar construction and symmetrically situated to the diagonal on which they stand. For horizontal dimensions see plan. The lower story is 8 feet high, the upper is 7 feet. The sides of the upper story are parallel to those of the lower one projecting two feet beyond them. The foundation is of stone, the walls of the building of white pine logs (8 inches thick) soft in their nature and but little disposed to be splintered. The lower story is floored with two inch planks calculated to support field pieces, though this story like the upper one is at present only furnished with musketry portholes. The bluff which is represented under the blockhouse A will answer all the purposes of a scarp. The workshops are removed from the Fort beyond the range of musketry.

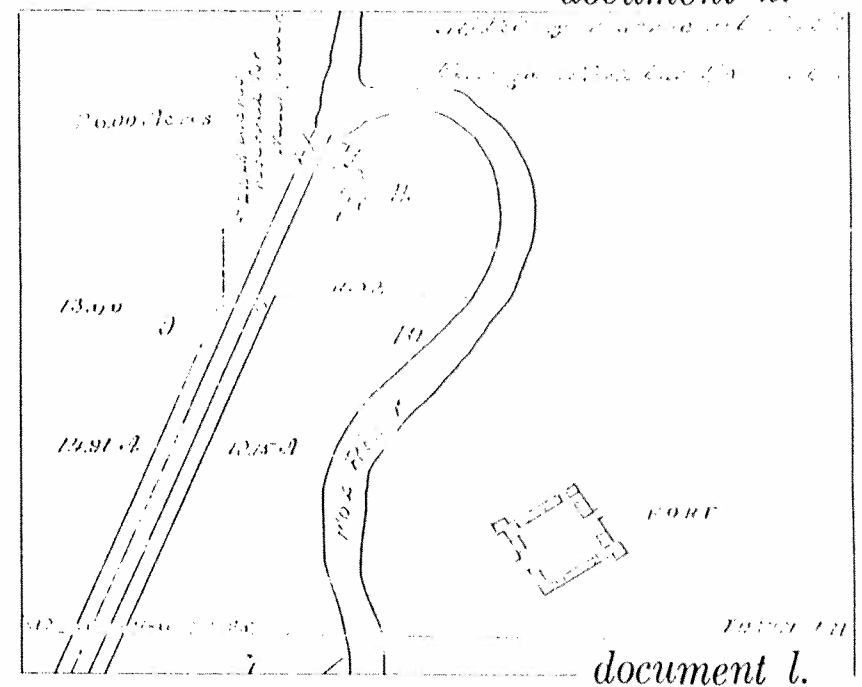
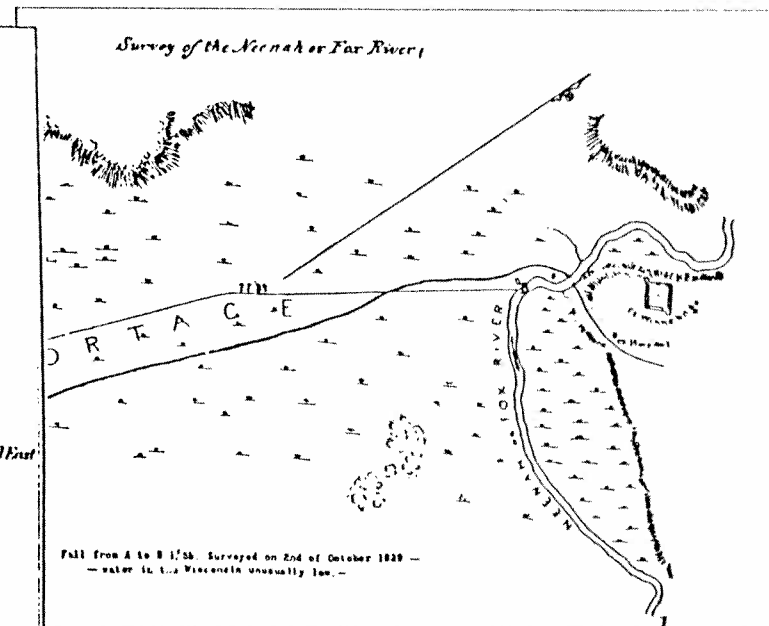
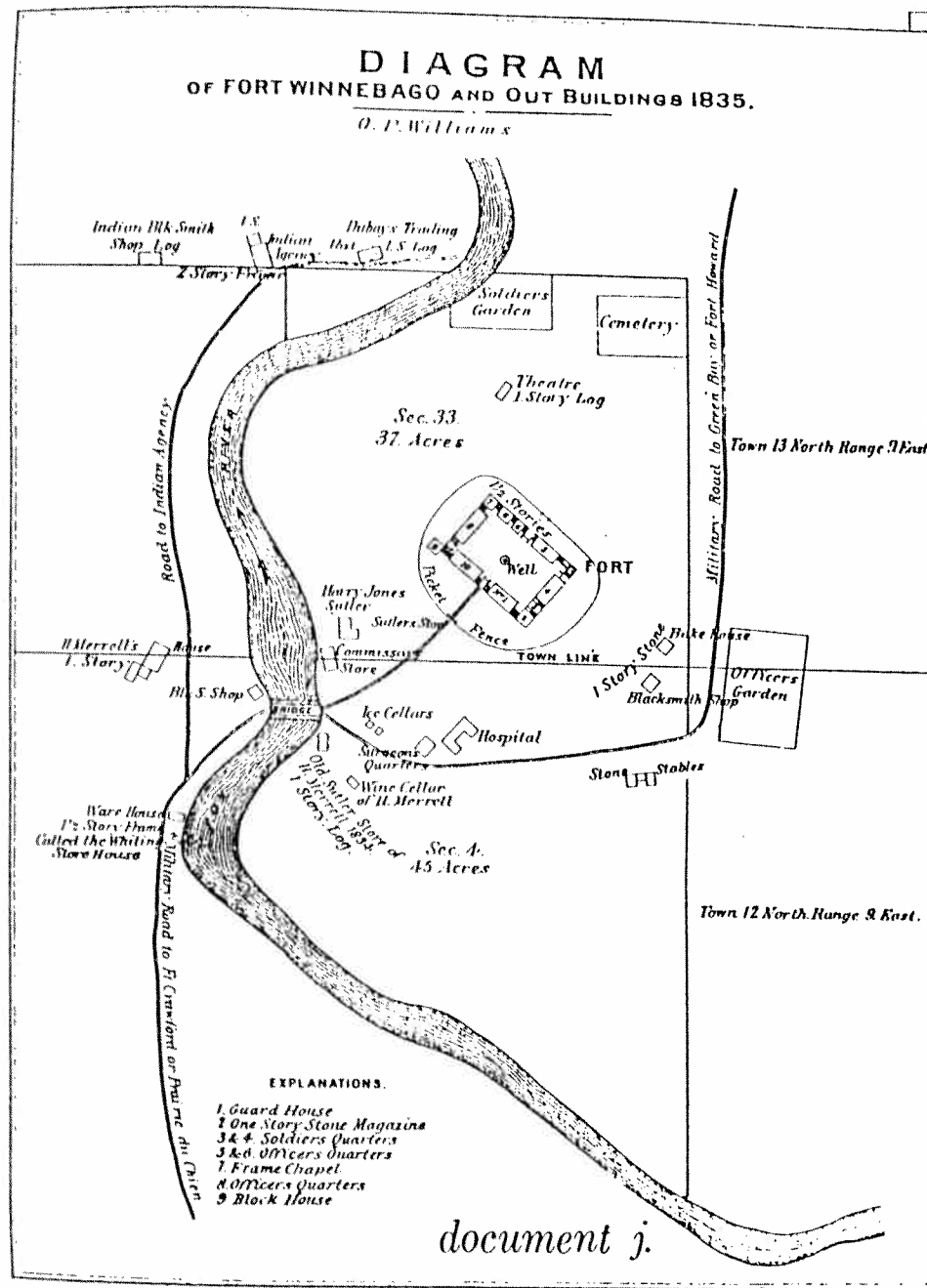
document f.



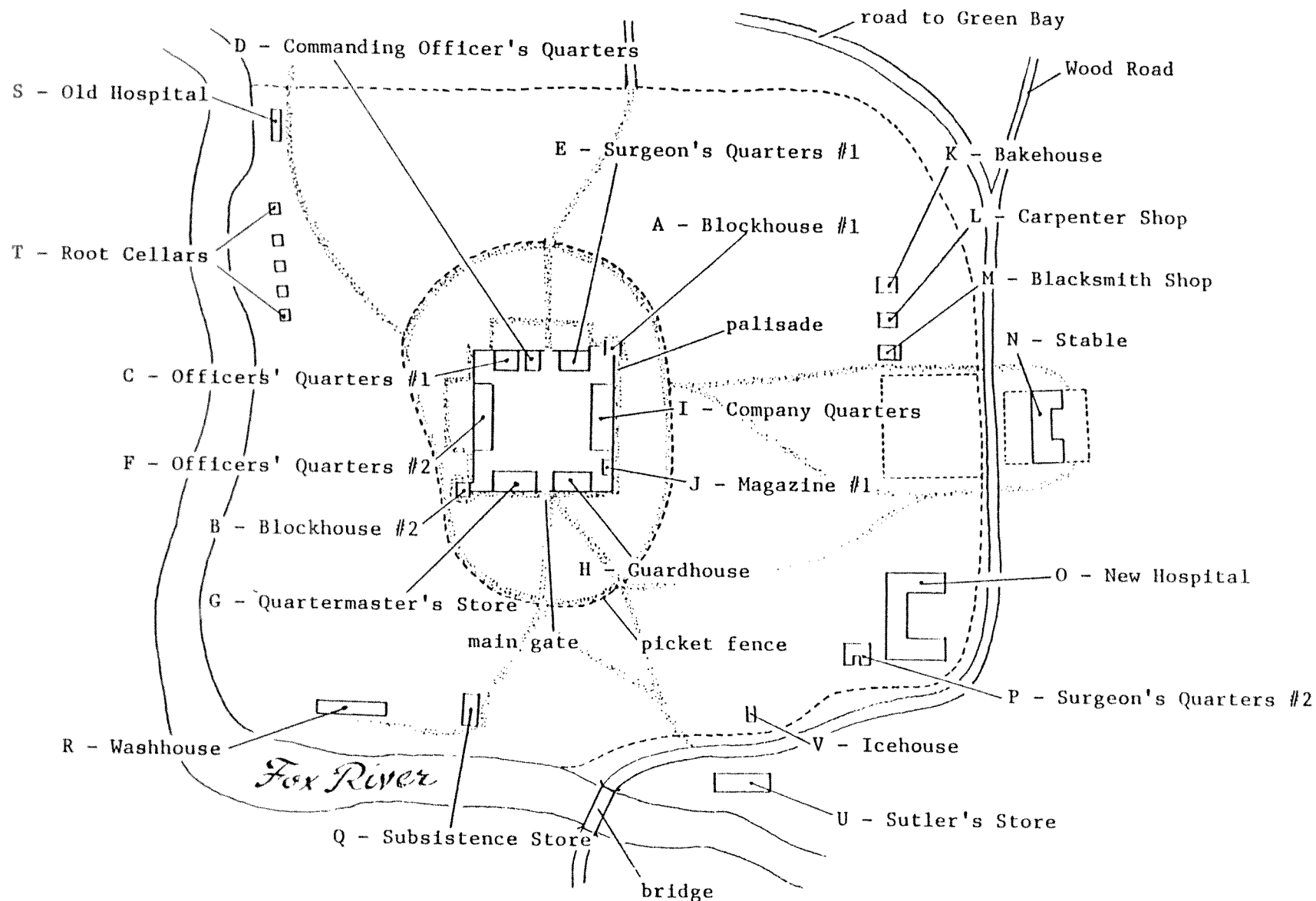
document g.



document h.



NOMENCLATURE FOR FORT WINNEBAGO RESTORATION



This map conforms to document c. Location, size and orientation of structures are to be confirmed through archeological investigation.

SUMMARY OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The mass of data available would seem to give a clear picture of the appearance of Fort Winnebago. Quite the opposite is true. Analysis of the data reveals numerous discrepancies which can only be solved through further research. Of primary importance is the data which may be recovered through archeological investigation of the site.

For the purpose of this report, the structures depicted in document c are presumed to be those which will be reconstructed. As the documents vary, from one to the other, in their nomenclature, arbitrary names and letter designations have been assigned to those structures depicted in document c. Structures which existed, but are not shown on document c, have been assigned names only.

BUILDINGS A AND B - GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS:

Document b - "Of similar construction and equal size; two-story, 8" hewed pine logs; covered with bevelled roof of pine shingles." First Floor - 22'-0" square; 8'-4" high; floored with 2" pine planks, entered by a door. Second Floor - Sides parallel to lower floor and project 2'-0"; height 7'-2"; floored with 1" planks; entered by a trap door in center and a movable stairway. Both floors have musketry portholes."

Document d - First Floor - Door 2'-8" x 6'-8"; ports 1'-6" o.c., 5'-3" above ground line. Second Floor - Trap door 5'-0" square; ports 1'-8" o.c., 3'-8" above overhang. Roof - Bevelled, height 6'-0" above plate.

Document f - "Equal size, similar construction, symmetrical to their diagonal. Foundations of stone, walls of white pine logs, 8" thick. First Floor - 8'-0" high; floored with 2" planks calculated to support field pieces; only musketry ports. Second Floor - 7'-0" high; parallel to lower floor; walls project 2'-0"."

Document g - Not painted white as rest of buildings. Blockhouse A not apparent.

Document h - Painted white. Blockhouse A exists.

Document o - (1871) " One of the small, yet massive, blockhouses was burned simultaneously with the line of buildings forming the end of the quadrangle . . ."

BUILDING A - BLOCKHOUSE NO. 1:

Document a - At Angle B - First Floor - 22'-0" square. Second Floor - 26'-0" square.

Document c - Building NO. 1 - "Blockhouse used as Quartermaster's Store" - 22'-0" square with bevelled roof.

Document j - Does not exist.

Document k - Indefinite.

Document l - Indicated as bastion with rectangular building.

BUILDING B - BLOCKHOUSE NO. 2:

Document a - At Angle A - First Floor - 22'-0" square. Second Floor - 26'-0" square.

Document c - Building J - "Blockhouse used as Ordinance Store." Rectangular Building 21'-0" by 26'-0" with bevelled roof.

Document j - Building No. 9 - "Blockhouse."

Document k - Indefinite.

Document l - No building indicated, bastion only.

BUILDINGS C-D-E-F-G-H-I - GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS:

Document b - "Composed of a basement (sandstone) 9'-0" high, 5'-0" below ground, 4'-0" above. Framed, sheeted, weatherboarded, space between studs filled with block and clay, walls lathed and plastered, interior walls lathed both sides and not filled in, cellar partitions of stone and wood as indicated, gable ends filled as outer walls."

Document e - "Buildings complete except plastering . . . materials of excellent quality workmanship comparable to best public quarters on the Atlantic."

Document f - "Composed of a basement, first story and a garret. Vertical height of cellar rooms is 1'-0", 5'-0" below ground, 4'-0" above. Knees are placed 4'-0" from foot of rafters which reduces the size of garret rooms. Basement of sandstone 2'-0" thick. Partitions, except as noted, are of wood. Remainder of house framed of white pine, sheeted and weatherboarded on the outside, filled between studs with blocks and mud. Inner walls and partition walls lathed and plastered. Garret rooms lighted by dormer windows. End rooms have sliding sashes in gable ends. Garret rooms 8'-6" high, cellar windows have two sashes. The cellars are entered by a door at each end of the passage and a pair of stairs descending from the story above at the rear of the passage. The passage of the first story has a back door."

Document k - At least six buildings indicated, general conformation to document c.

Document o - (1871) "On several of the . . . officers' quarters the . . . roofing has descended almost to the ground . . . over the face of the building . . . The timbers were all of the best pine."

BUILDING C - OFFICERS' QUARTERS NO. 1:

Document a - Building WXYZ - "Commanding Officer's Quarters." 53' x 35', four rooms 17'-6" x 21'-0", central hall 11'-0" x 35'-0".

Document b - "Same construction as hospital [Building E] except the garret laid off as the first story."

Document c - Building a, "occupied by Major Clark and Lt. Lacy," 36'-0" x 48'-0".

Document d - 49'-6" x 33'-6"; 4 rooms 16'-9" x 20'-0", central hall 9'-6" x 33'-6" fireplace 6'-0" x 6'-6". Basement - 8'-6" high, windows 8 over 12 partially below ground. First Floor - 9'-6" high; window 12 over 12, 2'-9" x 5'; door 7'-0" x 4'-0". Garret - 8'-6" high; 3 dormers in front, 6 over 9. Gable windows, 9 lights. Ridge - 33'-8" above ground.

Document f - "Garret rooms 8'-6" high; cellar windows have two sashes. The cellars are entered by a door at each end of the passage and a pair of stairs descending from the story above at the rear of the passage. The passage of the first story has a back door."

Document j - Building No. 6 - "Officer's Quarters, one and one-half stories."

Document l - Building indicated in proper location.

Document o - (1830) " Quarters consisted of two large rooms on each side of the building. On the ground floor the room was vacant. The one in the rear was to be the sleeping apartment as was evident from a . . . bedstead. A wardrobe had been erected in each set of quarters to supply the deficiency of closets . . . The three apartments of which each structure was composed were . . . designed for clothes-press, storeroom, and china closet. The shelves were too close to admit setting in a gravy

boat but they made up in number what was wanting in space."

(1856) "A destructive fire occurred in the Officers' Quarters, March 30, 1856, destroying one of the principal sections of the Fort."

BUILDING D - COMMANDING OFFICER'S QUARTERS:

Document a - Does not exist.

Document c - Building b - "Commanding Officer's Quarters," 29'-0" x 36'-0".

Document d - "The building marked b [Building D] corresponds with building marked a [Building C] except that the size of the rooms are 16'-0" x 17'-0" and 9'-0" x 17'-0".

Document f - "Garret rooms 8'-6" high, cellar windows have two sashes. The cellars are entered by a door at each end of the passage and a pair of stairs descending from the story above at the rear of the passage. The passage of the first story has a back door."

Document j - Building No. 6 - "Officer's Quarters."

Document l - Building not indicated.

BUILDING E - SURGEON'S QUARTERS:

Document a - Building STUV - Hospital - 35'-0" x 53'-0". First Floor - four rooms, 17½' x 21', central hall 11' x 35'. Second Floor - two end rooms, 11' x 26', central room 31' x 26'.

Document b - "Basement of four rooms, 20' x 16', separated into pairs by a passage 10'-0" wide with a door at each end. A stairway to first story which is divided as the basement. A stairway

to the garret is located over the one from the basement. The garret is divided into three rooms, the end rooms 10' x 26', the middle room 30' x 26'. The fireplaces are changed to the sides of the chimneys to suit the different positions of the rooms."

Document c - Building c - "Surgeon's Quarters and Hospital," 36' x 46'.

Document d - "This building corresponds with that marked a [Building C] except for some unimportant variations in the other story."

Document f - "Garret rooms 8'-6" high, cellar windows have two sashes. The cellars are entered by a door at each end of the passage and a pair of stairs descending from the story above at the rear of the passage. The passage of the first story has a back door."

Document l - Building indicated in proper location.

BUILDING F - OFFICERS' QUARTERS 2:

Document a - Building CDEF - "Officers' Quarters." 36' x 106', 8 rooms 18' x 22', two central passages 9' x 36'.

Document b - "Composed of two parts similar and equal to Commanding Officers' Quarters [Building C] except the passage is only 8'-0" wide and has, in the first story, no back door."

Document c - Building d - "Officers' Quarters," 106' x 32'.

Document f - "Garret height 8'-6" cellar windows have two sashes. The cellars are entered by a door

at each end of the passage and a pair of stairs descending from the story above at the rear of the passage. The passages have no back doors, but windows instead."

Document g - Gable end visible, apparently a shed roof extended beyond the building to the outside, four windows.

Document h - Gable end visible, four windows.

Document j - Building No. 8 - "Officers' Quarters."

Document l - Building indicated in proper location.

BUILDING G - QUARTERMASTER'S STORE:

Document a - Building EFGH - "Quartermasters and Commissary Stores," 19' x 72', two rooms, one 19' x 52', one 19' x 20'. A piazza 11' x 22'.

Document b - "72' x 21'. A porch 11' deep (supported by turned columns). Basement divided into two rooms, one 50' and one 20' in length. Each room is entered at the front. A stairway to the first story is located at the outer end of the 50' room. The first story is divided as the basement and the rooms are entered by doors directly over the ones in the basement. In front of the door, a landing place covers the steps leading to the door below. From this, steps descend on each side running down the side wall of the house and thus with the front doors of the Fort. Stairs, one over the stairs to the basement and one in the outer front corner of the small room, lead to the garret which is divided as the first story. The basement is lighted by windows of one sash (12 lights above ground. The first floor has similar windows of two sashes. The garret is lighted by two dormer windows in the rear and three in front and two small windows in the gable ends, six lights each. The small room in the cellar is floored, the large one is not. The rooms of the upper story are floored. No part of the house is plastered. The Company's store is built so as to be readily convert

into Company Quarters should they be wanting."

Document c - "Quarters of one company and Adjutant's Office." 22' x 70' with porch 10' x 72'.

Document d - "Corresponds with building marked f [Building H]. Occupied by Company D and office for Adjutant. Vertical projection corresponds with building marked e, [Building I]".

Document e - " . . . the companies and Quartermasters' Store is finished equally as well as the others and, should it be necessary, four companies could be quartered here by building a store house."

Document f - "Garret rooms 7'-0" high. Cellar windows are of one sash above ground. Cellar entered by a door in front and a pair of stairs communicating with the story above. The garret rooms are lighted with dormer windows except the extreme rooms which are lighted by sliding sashes in the gable ends."

Document g - Building visible behind palisade, two dormers, two chimneys.

Document h - Building visible behind palisade, four dormers, four chimneys, six windows in second story outer wall.

Document j - "Building 10" (No title).

Document l - Building indicated in proper location.

BUILDING H - GUARDHOUSE:

Document a - Building JKLM - "Company Quarters and Guardhouse." 19 x 72, two rooms, one 52' and one 20' long. Porch in front 11' x 72'.

Document b - "Same size as building EFGH [Building G] and agrees exactly except that they stand symmetrically to the open space between them. No door leads to the cellar of the Guard Room which is entered through a trap door in the floor of the Guard Room. There are only small, grated windows in this cellar. In the garret, another room, similar to the one over the Guard Room, 20' square, is laid out at the opposite end."

Document c - Building f ' "Quarters for one company and Guard House." 22' x 70' with porch 10' x 70'.

Document d - "Corresponds in vertical projection with building marked e Building I 20' x 68', two rooms, one 20' x 48' and one 20' x 20'. The larger room appears to be divided by a partition, creating a room 16' x 20' next to the double fireplace. Labeled "Company "C" Quarters."

Document f - "Garret room 7'-0" high. Cellar windows are of one sash above ground. Cellar entered by a door in front and a pair of stairs communicating with the story above. The garret rooms are lighted with dormer windows except the extreme rooms which are lighted by sliding sashes in the gable ends."

Document g - Building visible behind palisade, two dormers, two chimneys, two windows.

Document h - Building visible behind palisade, four dormers, three chimneys, six second story windows on outer wall.

Document i - Building No. 1 - "Guard House."

Document l - Building indicated as combined with buildings J and with "Stone Magazine" on document j.

Document o - (1832) "The men were . . . confined in the "black hole" . . . an enormous dungeon . . . to await trial . . . The Indians . . . tunneled their way under the walls . . . to escape."

BUILDING I - COMPANY QUARTERS:

Document a - Building NPQR "Company Quarters." 20' x 102', four rooms. Two outer rooms 20' x 20'. Inner rooms 20' x 51'. A porch in front 10' x 102'.

Document b - Composed of two parts similar to the 50' rooms in Building H. "The first story and the small rooms at the end of the garret have been plastered."

Document c - Building E - "Quarters for two companies," 34' x 116'.

Document d - Four rooms. Outer rooms 20' x 51'. Inner rooms 17' x 20'. Basement - doors, 6'-8" x 3'-6"; windows, 12 lights, single sash 2'-6" x 3'-0". First Floor - doors, 6'-8" x 3'-6"; windows, 12 over, double hung, 3'-0" x 5'-0". Garret - windows, 3'-0" wide, no cross muntins. Vertical projectic ground to plate 11'-9", plate to ridge 7'-6", porch columns."

Document g - Low gable end visible, two windows.

Document h - Gable end obscured by Magazine and another building.

Document j - Building No. 4 - Soldiers' Quarters.

Document l - Building indicated in proper location.

BUILDING J - MAGAZINE NO. 1:

Document a - Not indicated

Document b - "The Magazine is the only building now to be erected."

Document c - Building h - "Magazine 14' x 26'."

Document d - A thick walled structure, roof probably arched. 19' x 21' exterior 8' x 12' interior, entered by a series of three doors. Three 7'-0" columns on each side of the structure.

Document g - Does not project above the palisade.

Document h - Arched roof projects far above the palisade.

Document j - Building No. 3 - "Soldier's Quarters" (a building, adjacent to this structure and located in the angle of the fort as described as "a one-story stone magazine).

Document k - Indefinite

Document l - Apparently combined with Building J and with Building No. 2 on Document j.

Document o - (1971) "The Magazine wards off the worm as only stone can."

BUILDING F - BAKEHOUSE:

Document b - "Old buildings were removed to make . . . a bakehouse."

Document c - Building Q - "Bakehouse" 30' x 36' (aligned with Carpenter Shop and Blacksmith Shop).

Document e - "Our workshops . . . have been completed."

Document f - "The workshops are removed from the Fort beyond the range of musketry."

Document k - Not indicated.

Document l - Not indicated.

Document j - "Bakehouse - one story stone"; not aligned with Blacksmith Shop.

Document o - (1871) "The Stone Bakery is also in a good state of preservation."

BUILDING L - CARPENTER'S SHOP:

Document b - "A Carpenter Shop has been erected, 30' x 20', 8' high . . . from houses."

Document c - Building P - "Carpenters' Shop" - 24' x 36' (aligned with Bakehouse and Blacksmith's Shop).

Document d - 30' x 21' x 6", chimney at end opposite door. Three windows, 3'-0" square on one side. Benches along side walls and a central table. Small windows flanking the fireplace and near the door. Nine feet ground to plate, 19' ground to ridge.

Document e - "Our workshops are completed."

Document f - "Workshops are removed from the Fort beyond the range of musketry."

Document g - Building barely visible, one window.

Document h - Building visible with two windows and chimney on outside of southeast side.

Document j - Not indicated.

Document k - Not indicated.

Document l - Not indicated.

BUILDING M - BLACKSMITH SHOP:

Document b - "A Blacksmith's Shop 20 x 18 , 8'-0" high . . . from houses."

Document c - Building O, "Blacksmith's Shop." 27' x 28', with shed room 8' x 28'.

Document d - A building 20' x 21', with a shed room 8' x 21'. A forge 7'-0" square on wall to right of entry with floor bellows. Ground to plate 9'-6", ground to ridge 19'.

Document e - "Our workshops are completed."

Document f - "Workshops are removed from the Fort beyond the range of musketry."

Document j - "Blacksmith Shop - one story stone," not aligned with other buildings.

Document k - Not indicated.

Document l - Not indicated.

BUILDING N - STABLES:

Document b - "Old buildings have been removed to make stables . . ."

Document c - Building v - "Public Stables" - 126' long, 48' deep "U" shaped, 30' wide wings.

Document d - A large, U-shaped structure 35' x 107'. The lower floor, 7'-9" high is probably of stone. The upper floor 7'-9" high is probably frame. Height to ridge is 22'-0" " . . . Capable of stabling 25 oxen and 8 horses."

Document e - "Our . . . stables are completed."

Document g - Unable to define stable, but building exists in proper location.

Document h - Not in picture.

Document j - "Stone" Stables.

Document k - Not indicated.

Document l - Not indicated.

BUILDING O - NEW HOSPITAL:

Document c - Building M - "New Hospital," 150' x 104' - U-shaped building.

Document d - "This building constructed of logs and is roofed - it still requires chimneys and all the exterior work." A floor plan only. Basic building 27' x 132' with two wings 13' x 51' forming a U-shape. A 14' piazza on either side of the basic structure. Seven rooms and a central hall. Walls 8" thick.

Document g - Not apparent.

Document h - One story, U-shaped structure, same size as Surgeon's Quarters No. 2.

Document j - "Hospital."

Document k - A rectangular structure without wings is indicated.

Document l - Not indicated.

Document o - (1898) "A portion . . . of the old hospital still remains."

BUILDING P - SURGEON'S QUARTERS NO. 2:

Document c - Building No. 1 - "Quarters for Surgeon" 40' x 45' - U-shaped building.

Document d - "Surgeon's Quarters" - floor plan only. 35' x 44'. Wings 17'-7" wide.

Document g - Building in proper location, 2 gable ends visible, door in left end.

Document h - Building appearing much like existing building.

Document j - "Hospital"

Document k - A small square structure is indicated.

Document l - Not indicated.

Document o - (1898) "A portion of the Surgeon's Quarters . . . still remains."

BUILDING Q - SUBSISTENCE STORE:

Document c - Building K, "Subsistence Store," 28' x 54'.

Document d - A building 20'-6" x 45'-0", 2-story. Upper floor divided into two rooms, 13' and 32' long. First floor 9'-6" high, garret 7' high.

Document g - Building exists in proper location, painted white, one door, two windows, one story.

Document h - Gable end visible beyond Old Commissary. Stone foundation, chimney.

Document j - "Harry Jones-Sutler, Sutler's Store." An L-shaped structure, part of which appears to be the Subsistence Store indicated in document c.

Document k - Not Indicated.

Document l - Not indicated.

BUILDING R - WASHHOUSE:

Document b - "The old buildings have been removed to make . . . Washhouses . . ."

Document c - Building U - "Four Washhouses" - 22' x 128'.

Document g - Long low building in proper location, seven windows visible.

Document h - Not in picture.

Document j - Not indicated.

Document k - Not indicated.

Document l - Not indicated.

BUILDING S - OLD HOSPITAL:

Document c - Building T "building formerly occupied as hospital" - 19' x 70'.

Document j - "Theatre - one-story log."

Document k - Not indicated.

Document l - Not indicated.

Document o - "A theater was erected with a fireplace in the rear."

BUILDING T - ROOT CELLARS:

Document c - Building S - "Root houses" - 5 structures 18' square.

BUILDING U - SUTLER'S STORE:

Document c - Building R - "Sutler's Store" 30' x 98'.

Document g - Two story store and frame building indicated.

Document h - One story log structure, 2 windows on river side.

Document j - "Old Sutler Store of H. Merrell 1834, 1 story log."

Document k - Not indicated.

Document l - Not indicated.

OLD COMMISSARY BUILDING:

Document c - Not indicated.

Document g - Not indicated.

Document h - Stone Basement - 1 door, 2 windows. First Floor - Frame, 1 door, 2-4 light windows on river side. One door, 1 window on south side, 1 chimney.

Document i - A two-story structure resembling in general appearance Building Q-Subsistence Store but situated at right angles to it and nearer the River. Estimated from the photographs to be approximately 20' x 53'. Stone foundation, frame upper story. Studs not filled. In disrepair in 1897. Partially demolished before 1920 (?), remainder demolished after 1934.

Document j - "Commissary Store"

Document k - Building indicated in proper location.

Document l - Not indicated.

Document m - Building 30' x 80' indicated. Sandstone meander post, 8" x 8" x 20" located 35' from south end, 10' from west side.

Document n - Building 38' x 81' north 31' demolished. Stone meander post located 50' from south end, 10' from west wall.

Document o - (1871) "The Old Commissary still remains."

PALISADE:

Document a - The line of a Palisade is indicated as dotted line ABCD, 80 yards square. This line is congruent with outer walls of Buildings FGH and l and is located 12' from the outer walls of Buildings C and E. Two gates indicated, in the northeast and southwest curtains.

Document b - "The pickets cannot be got here before next spring."

Document c - Palisade indicated as constructed, congruent with outer walls of Building CEDFGH and l. A 12' offset jog from corner of Building E to align with position indicated in document a. Two gates indicated in the northeast and southwest curtains.

Document e - " I have not put up the pickets for several reasons. In the first place, I do not think they are wanting and the distance that they would have to be procured. I have determined to wait for orders . . ."

Document g - Palisade as high as top of first floor windows outside Buildings G and H, painted white. Gate obscured. Palisade encloses buildings.

Document h - Unpainted palisade to first floor windows. A gate with arched top and diagonal slats in gate. Main gate flanked by two sentry boxes. Palisade encloses buildings.

Document j - A palisade congruent with outer walls of Fort Building. No jog to position of Blockhouse A. Four gates indicated, one in each curtain.

Document k - Congruent with outer walls of Fort buildings, no jog indicated.

Document l - Congruent with outer walls of Fort buildings, 2 gates indicated.

Document o - (1839) "The Fort is merely a square of barracks connected together with palisades."

WINE CELLAR:

Document g - Small structure could be the Wine Cellar.

Document j - "Wine Cellar of H. Merrell."

Document k - Not indicated.

Document l - Not indicated.

WAREHOUSE:

Document b - One and one-half story frame building, 1 chimney, 1 garret window.

Document j - "Warehouse - one and one-half story frame, Whiting Store House," located on the west side of the River.

Document k - Building indicated in proper location.

Document l - Not indicated.

BLACKSMITH SHOP NO. 2

Document j - "Blk. S. Shop," located at western end of bridge, north of road.

Document k - Building indicated near bridge, south of road.

Document l - Not indicated.

HENRY MERRELL'S HOUSE:

Document j - "Henry Merrell's House - one story," three adjacent buildings west of Agency House Road.

Document k - Not indicated.

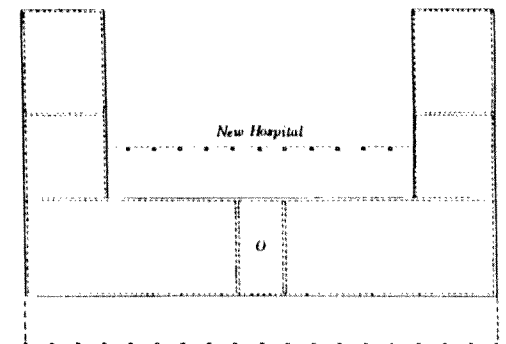
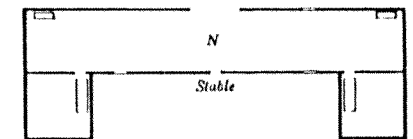
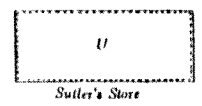
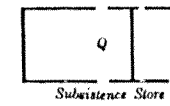
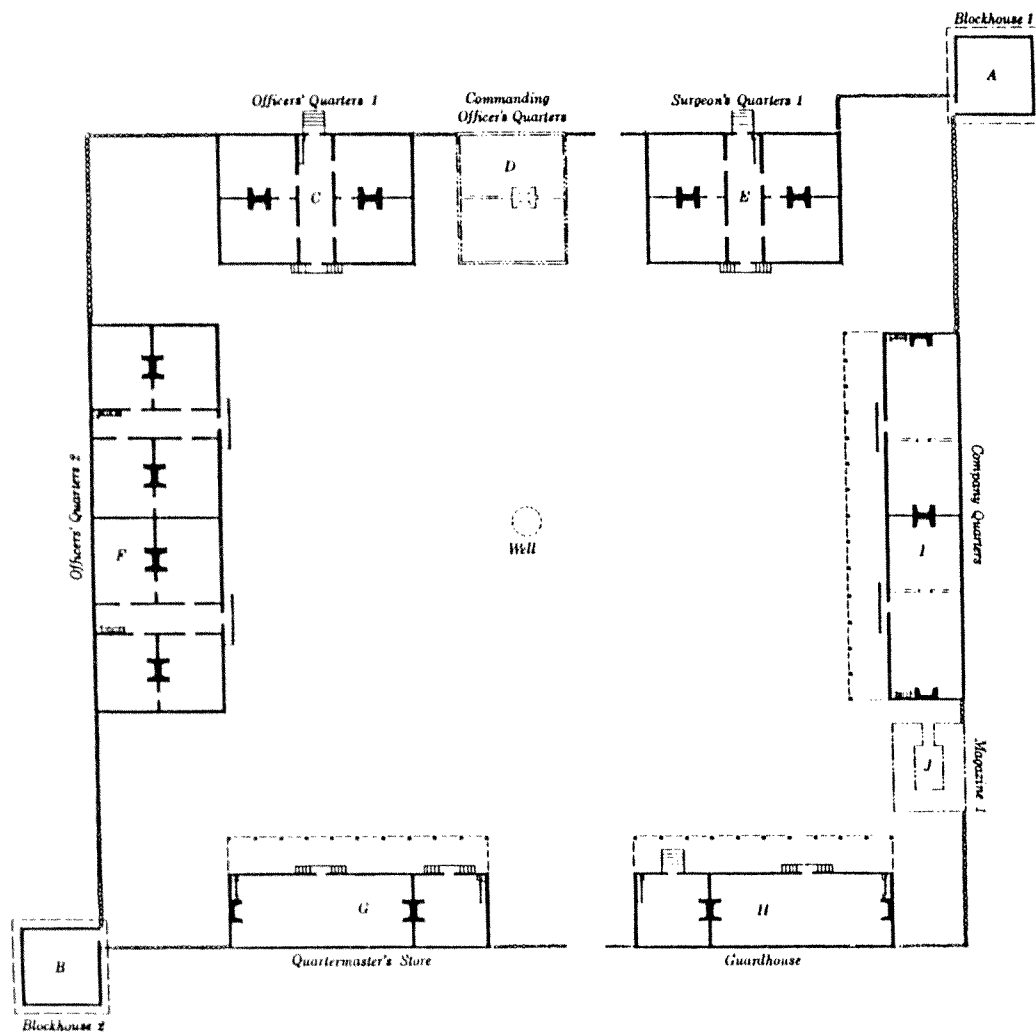
Document l - Not indicated.

An unsigned, undated document titled History of House Known as the Henry L. Merrell Home indicates that Merrell came to Fort Winnebago in 1834. There seems to be no record of the year in which the first "one story house" was replaced . . . In an old Columbia County History, we find this item: "Henry Low Merrell was born at Fort Winnebago, July 22, 1838, in the same house in which he now lives, the same having been removed to Fortage."

PRELIMINARY PLANS

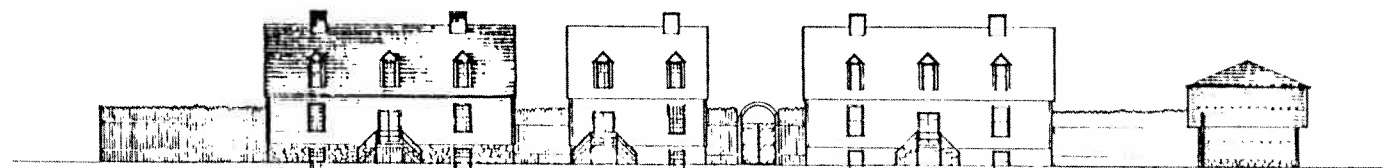
In order to estimate the cost of reconstruction, preliminary plans and elevations have been drawn of the buildings of Fort Winnebago. Final plans cannot be prepared until archeological investigation has revealed the true size, location and structural details which will permit accuracy in reconstruction. Some assumptions have been made where data is missing. For example, the palisade is presumed to fill the gaps between buildings. This is supported by numerous maps but not by documents g and h. The question of location of the palisade is of primary importance. If it is exterior to the buildings, a slower schedule for completion of the building is possible, if it fills the spaces between buildings. The external appearance of the fort will not be complete until all the structures are built. This second condition is assumed to be correct for it would result in higher initial construction costs and a more concentrated schedule for development. Although undesirable, this is the condition we may face.

Outbuildings of the fort have not been studied in detail as they are not considered an element of the first phase of development and archeological investigation of these structures would be deferred.

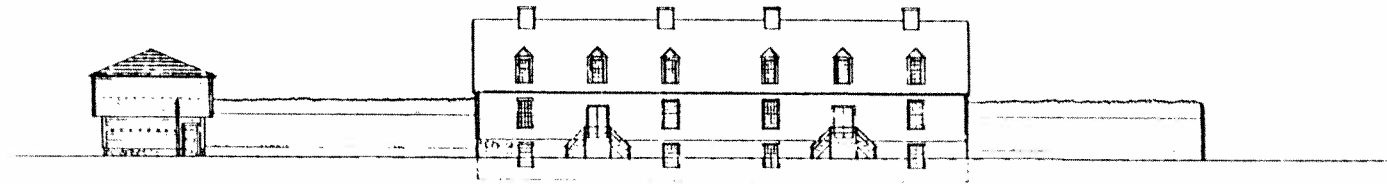




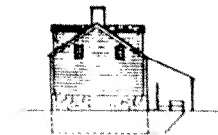
Typical end elevation
CDEF



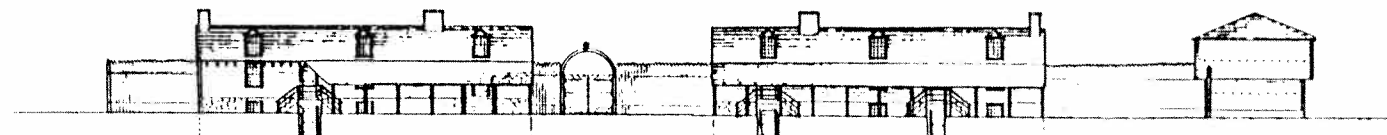
C D E A
Officers' Quarters 1 Commanding Officer's Quarters Surgeon's Quarters 1 Blockhouse 1



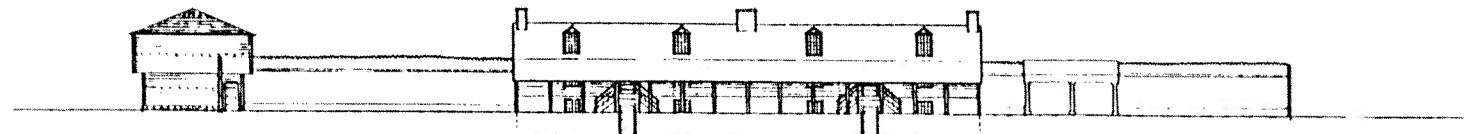
B F
Blockhouse 2 Officers' Quarters



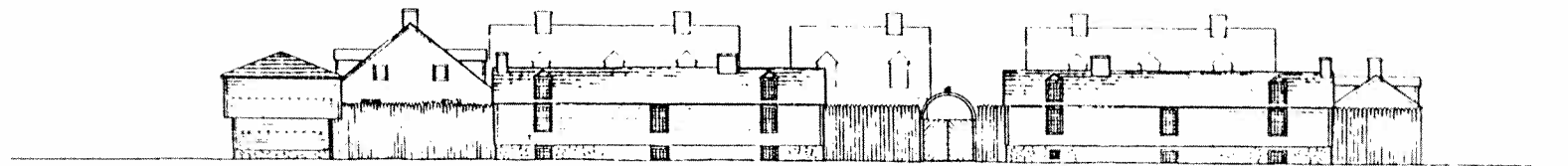
Typical end elevation
GH I



H G B
Guard House Quartermaster Store Blockhouse 2



A I J
Blockhouse 1 Company Quarters Magazine 1



B G H
Blockhouse 2 Quartermaster's Store Guard House

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATES FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF
FORT WINNEBAGO

The following preliminary cost estimates are based upon construction costs only. A more realistic approximation of costs would include a 25% mark-up for profit and overhead. Such a mark-up is indicated in the second column. As construction costs increase each year, a 10% increase in costs for each year a particular building is delayed should be anticipated. That increase is not indicated here, but should properly be included when phasing of construction is considered.

Preliminary Cost Estimates - November 1967 -

DEMOLITION OF EXISTING STRUCTURES	CONSTRUCTION COST	TOTAL COST
North of W-33	\$10,000	\$ 12,500
South of W-33	10,000	12,500
	<u>\$20,000</u>	<u>\$25,000</u>
SITE DEVELOPMENT (Minimum)		
Grading	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,250
Walks	5,000	6,250
Bridge Construction (foot bridge)	8,000	10,000
	<u>\$14,000</u>	<u>\$17,500</u>
FORT WINNEBAGO		
Outer Fence	\$ 7,800	\$ 9,750
Palisade	4,100	5,125
Gates	800	1,000

Preliminary Cost Estimates - November 1967 - (continued)

FORT WINNEBAGO	CONSTRUCTION COST	TOTAL COST
Building A	\$ 36,400	\$ 45,500
Building B	36,400	45,500
Building C	48,800	61,000
Building D	26,000	32,500
Building E	48,800	61,000
Building F	97,500	121,875
Building G	39,300	49,125
Building H	39,300	49,125
Building I	57,500	71,875
Building J	22,000	27,500
Carved Eagle	300	375
Well House	5,000	6,250
Well Repair	1,500	1,875
	<u>\$471,500</u>	<u>\$589,375</u>
FORT WINNEBAGO OUTBUILDINGS		
Blacksmith Shop	\$ 12,600	\$ 15,750
Carpenter Shop	12,600	15,750
Bakehouse	13,500	16,875
Washhouse	50,000	62,500
Subsistence Store	21,800	27,250
Sutler's Store	25,000	31,250
Stable	52,200	65,250
New Hospital	142,900	178,625
	<u>\$330,600</u>	<u>\$413,250</u>
TOTAL	<u>836,100</u>	<u>\$1,045,000</u>

PHASING OF THE FORT WINNEBAGO RECONSTRUCTION

Phasing the restoration of Fort Winnebago is dependent upon many factors and is one of the more flexible elements of the total Historic Portage Development. An interpretive program can be devised to make the process of reconstruction interesting and a vital part of the total presentation to the visitor regardless of whether the reconstruction is phased on a three or a 12 year schedule. For purposes of this report, a five year reconstruction program is projected.

1968:

Demolition of existing structures north of 33	\$ 12,500	
Archeological research (assumed budget)	12,000	
		<hr/> \$ 24,500

1969:

Demolition of existing structure south of 33	\$ 12,500 + 10%	12,700	
Archeological research (assumed budget)	12,000 + 10%		
Reconstruction -			
Buildings A	45,500 + 10%	50,000	
B	45,500 + 10%	50,000	
F	121,875 + 10%	134,000	
G	49,125 + 10%	54,000	
1/2 Palisade	2,600 + 10%	2,900	
Wall Restoration	6,500 + 10%	7,100	
1/2 Gates	500 + 10%	600	
Carved Eagle	375 + 10%	400	
Bridge	10,000 + 10%	11,000	
1/2 Grading and Walks	7,500 + 10%	8,300	
			<hr/> \$ 343,000

1970:

Archeological research (assumed budget)	\$ 12,000 + 20%	\$ 14,400	
Reconstruction -			
Buildings C	61,000 + 20%	73,200	
E	61,000 + 20%	73,200	
H	49,125 + 20%	58,900	
I	61,875 + 20%	74,000	
1/2 Palisade	2,500 + 20%	3,100	
1/2 Gates	500 + 20%	600	
Outer Fence	9,750 + 20%	11,700	
1/2 Grading and Walks	7,500 + 20%	9,000	
			<hr/> \$ 244,900

1971:

Archeological research (assumed budget)	12,000 + 30%	15,600	
Reconstruction -			
Buildings D	32,500 + 30%	42,500	
J	27,500 + 30%	35,700	
Blacksmith Shop	15,750 + 30%	20,500	
Stable	65,250 + 30%	84,900	
Subsistence Store	27,250 + 30%	35,500	
New Hospital	178,625 + 30%	232,200	
			<hr/> \$ 466,800

1972:

Archeological research (assumed budget)	\$ 12,000 + 40%	\$ 16,800	
Reconstruction -			
Carpenter Shop	15,750 + 40%	22,100	
Bakehouse	16,875 + 40%	23,600	
Washhouse	62,500 + 40%	87,500	
Sutler's Store	31,250 + 40%	43,800	
			<u>\$ 193,800</u>
CUMULATIVE TOTAL			<u>\$1,273,000</u>

It is obvious that the first year of development will see no reconstruction and thus a budget of \$50,000 or less should be sufficient for the first year of operation. The remaining cost of construction may vary, but for purposes of discussion, an annual budget of \$325,000 for four years should be realistic.

RESEARCH - A REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Historical Research - No extensive program of research was undertaken for the purposes of this report. Numerous copies of primary research materials were provided by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Other copies of documents were obtained from the U. S. Corps of Engineers, District Office in Chicago. This last collection consisting of about 60 - 105 m.m. negatives or sepia prints of maps and drawings and negative copies of photographs which will be given to the State Historical Society at the conclusion of the study. Further research is not needed, at this time, in order to achieve the limited goals of the study. If the proposed project is funded, an intensive search for, and analysis of, all available documents, references, reminiscences, drawings, photographs etc. should be undertaken under the guidance of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Funds should be provided to hire competent student assistants to conduct the work under the supervision of the Society.

Archeological Research - Before final planning for any segment of the reconstruction of Fort Winnebago can be accomplished, an archeological program must be in operation and an interpretation must be made of the data thus obtained.

A preliminary archeological testing program was conducted by Dr. Joan E. Freeman and Jay Brandon. The report of this investigation is published as a part of the Report on the Reconstruction of Fort Winnebago, Appendix I of this report.

The following proposal for the organization and conduct of archeological work on the Fort Winnebago site has been previously submitted in draft form. The proposal was accepted by the Committee and an initial meeting of the Archeological Planning Board will soon be held.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
AN ARCHEOLOGICAL PROGRAM AT
FORT WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN

Submitted to
The Governor's Portage Canal Implementation Committee

Submitted by
Frank and Stein Associates Incorporated
Lansing, Michigan

Consultant for Historical Archeology
Charles E. Cleland, ph.D.
Curator of Anthropology of the
Museum and Assistant Professor
of Anthropology
Michigan State University

Introduction:

During the last quarter of this century and particularly during the last decade, a higher level of education, a greater affluence and more mobility within our society has given rise to an unprecedented, popular curiosity about the history of our country as well as a seemingly insatiable desire to see the place where this history was made. In such a milieu, we have witnessed an equally unprecedented number of projects designed to make history come alive for those who have fallen legacy to this heritage in our time and those who will be its heirs in the future.

As the citizens of Portage undertake the development of their historic resources, they do so with the opportunity to gain by the experience of other experiments in interpretive history. The most important lesson to learn in this regard is that the significant, the outstanding and the lasting historic developments are the ones that are based on sound financing, competent professional interpretation and perhaps most important, responsible scientific research.

This proposal is being submitted as a first step in providing for the long term archeological research which together with a documentary research program will provide the data necessary for the successful reconstruction of the Portage Historic Site Development complex. If such a program is not adopted - if data is not available for an authentic interpretive program - the general public, which is sufficiently sophisticated to appreciate historic authenticity, will not support this development. It is recommended that the following program of historic sites archeology be adopted by the Governor's Portage Canal Implementation Committee.

Portage Historic Resources:

All of the sites of historic significance near Portage should be considered to be historic resources

subject to archeological and historic research. The most significant of these are of course the sites of Fort Winnebago, the Indian Agency House and the Portage Canal with its special features, such as the locks and the waste weir. Steps should be immediately taken to control and/or to preserve these sites. Local legislation should be enacted to prevent destructive digging or other types of activities which would do irreparable damage to these sites.

The sequences of development of these sites must depend upon a number of criteria:

1. The degree of artifactual and structural preservation of the site.
2. The importance of the site in local, regional and national history.
3. The availability of sufficient funds for the development of the site.

Assuming that adequate financing will soon be available, the application of the first two criteria points to Fort Winnebago as the keystones to the success of this development program. Indeed this is a superb historic resource which, without the benefit of preliminary archeological data, seems to lend itself remarkably well to the kind of reconstruction and interpretation which will be so important in making the Portage historic complex a success.

Excavation Schedule:

A long term archeological project, such as the one being proposed for Fort Winnebago, needs to have both long term and immediate goals which are clearly stated and understood by both the contracting agency and the archeologists undertaking the research. A flow design for the long term goals must be based on some knowledge of the archeology of Fort Winnebago and as a result these cannot be

presented here. Nonetheless, each goal should be formulated by the end of the first full season of archaeological work. Information produced by this work, determining the sequence of site development and the direction of the interpretative program should all be considered in outlining these long term objectives of the archeological program.

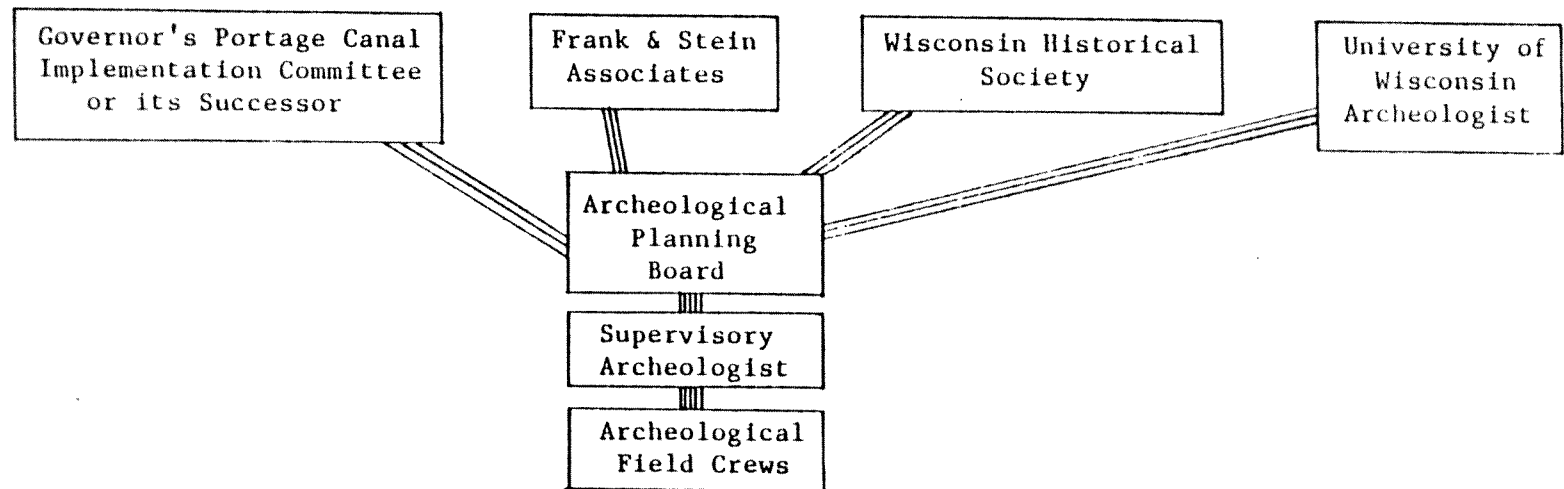
The more immediate goals of the archeological program are very important and can be more precisely stated at this time. These should be as follows:

1. Institute a limited testing program during late summer of 1967. This program will function primarily to test the preservation of archeological features on the site to provide a precise orientation for the existing maps of the Fort. This field period will be important in generating public interest for the archeological program in particular and the Portage program in general. Data produced by the initial testing program can also be used to demonstrate local initiative in developing the Fort Winnebago site.
2. Undertake a full archeological field program during the summer of 1968.

The first year of an archeological research program is always an important one in that it provides the stage for future scientific research and community support of the project. As a result it is important that this year's program be carefully planned by all parties to the Portage project. The first season's work should include accurately mapping the entire site, setting up a permanent grid system and datum controls as well as extensive excavation of one or more structures.

Structure:

The following plan of responsibility is suggested for executing the archeological program at Fort Winnebago:



One representative from Frank and Stein Associates Incorporated, one representative from the controlling corporation for the Portage development, a representative from the Wisconsin Historical Society, and one professional archeologist from the University of Wisconsin faculty should constitute an Archeological Planning Board. This group will be responsible for certifying an archeologist, receiving and evaluating archeological reports, for approving work plans for each field season (a task which should be done in consultation with the Supervisory Archeologist), for determining the budget for archeological work with other phases of the development of the Portage historic site complex. The archeologist is directly responsible to the Archeological Planning Board in matters of excavation priority, submitting reports and expenditure of funds. In no instance should the Board interfere with the fixed methods and techniques employed by the Supervisory Archeologist. The Archeologist is responsible for the operation of the field crew.

Excavation Procedure:

It is of utmost importance to assure that the excavation and analysis of material be done under the supervision of competent personnel. This point is the most important recommendation of this proposal. As a guiding principle in this regard, the Archeological Planning Board should keep in mind that historic archeological sites are non-renewable resources. Once a site is dug by either competent or irresponsible persons, it is destroyed. The destruction of a site through excavation is justified only when a careful documentation is made in the process.

Plans for excavation should always include a competent and professionally recognized archeologist.

Field Crews:

The size of field crews depends upon a number of criteria:

- 1. The number of supervisory assistants employed by the Supervisory Archeologist,*
- 2. the degree of experience of crew members, and*
- 3. the funds available to hire a crew.*

Past experience has shown that college students, preferably students with a career commitment to archeological research, make the most efficient field workers. Other forms of labor such as job corps trainees, local volunteers or penal laborers have proven to be less careful in making field observations and recording data.

The hiring of crew personnel should be the responsibility of the archeologist and his institution.

These personnel should, if possible, be hired as student employees of the institution so that they will be covered by insurance and other staff benefits. Such an arrangement will also relieve the Archeological Planning Board of the clerical responsibility associated with their employment.

Crew size is most seriously limited by the budget and the need for professional supervision. Probably one archeologist can handle about ten field workers. Approximately four students can be added for every additional experienced field assistant employed. It is recommended that between ten and fifteen students be employed during the first full field season.

Equipment:

The annual work plan approved by the Archeological Planning Board should contain an appropriation for expendible and non-expendible equipment.

Length of Field Season:

Summer archeological field work should be in operation for not less than ten weeks and not more than twelve weeks each summer. The period from about June 15 to September 1 conforms well to maximum weather advantage, university scheduling, and the peak of the tourist season.

Analysis of Excavated Materials:

The data obtained from the excavations will take two forms, structural evidence for buildings and special features such as refuse pits, cache pits and walls etc. - this data will be contained in the field records and photographs of the archeologist. Second, there will be large quantities of artifacts which will require laboratory analysis of a descriptive and classificatory nature. Since the complete analysis of artifacts depends upon the structural context on which the artifacts are

recovered and since, in turn, the analysis of the structures depends upon the artifacts which they contain, these two kinds of data must be treated in a holistic manner. The data recovered in excavation, both structural and artifactual, constitutes a research collection and is therefore properly subject to certain procedures to insure that the integrity of the collection is maintained for this purpose. To this end, the following procedures are recommended in regard to the research data resulting from the excavations at Fort Winnebago:

1. A cataloging system be established to order the field data. The excavated material should be cataloged as part of the collections of the Wisconsin State Historical Society and would therefore become the property of the State of Wisconsin. The cataloging should be the responsibility of the Supervisory Archeologist.
2. During the period that the data is under analysis, the collection should be housed in a museum which is convenient for the Supervisory Archeologist and his staff.
3. Plans should be made to provide for the permanent housing of the collection at the Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison.
4. No part of the collection should ever be sold, given away, or traded to individuals or to other institutions without the approval of the Board of Curators of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. No items should be used for display purposes without the knowledge and consent of the Supervisory Archeologist and then only when a written record is made of their disposition. This regulation is necessary so that the interpretation program will not come into conflict with the analytic process.

5. *No portion of the research collection from each field season should be housed at another museum for analysis for a period of longer than two years. This length of time is sufficient for the analysis of each season's collection.*
6. *It is strongly recommended that the original catalogue system be established in such a way that it lends itself to electronic computer processing. This recommendation is made in view of the fact that huge quantities of artifacts will be recovered each field season. In addition, these artifacts will be recovered from many thousands of different proveniences. The use of a computer provides the only realistic way to manipulate this mass of data.*

Publications:

The Supervisory Archeologist is responsible for preparing reports on the excavations and material excavated. The Supervisory Archeologist should be required to submit a preliminary report to the Archeological Planning Board by no later than two full months after the close of each field season. This report should describe the areas excavated and the features encountered. In addition, the preliminary report must provide a complete list of the artifacts recovered during the field season. This list should be based on the provenience of these materials.

In a period of no more than ten months after the close of each field season, the Supervisory Archeologist should be required to submit a comprehensive report on his season's work in a form suitable for publication.

In addition, the Board should be supplied with twelve copies of any scholarly or popular publications which result from archeological work under their sponsorship.

The publication of annual reports is recommended. Publication should be through an established archeological or anthropological monograph series preferably one published in Wisconsin. The Archeological Planning Board should provide the financing for the publication of these reports.

Proposal for a Preliminary Archeological Testing Program at Fort Winnebago:

1. Objectives -

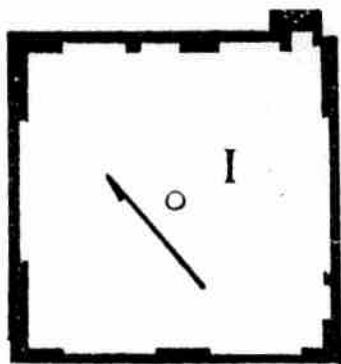
During the late summer or fall of 1967 a limited archeological testing program should be undertaken at Fort Winnebago. The primary objectives of this program should be to locate at least two structures at the site to serve as points of reference in orienting and checking the accuracy of existing maps of the site. These excavations should also provide data on the degree of preservation of structure, the nature of the substratum and the amount of overburden. This information is all important in formulating the excavation procedures for the following field season:

2. Techniques -

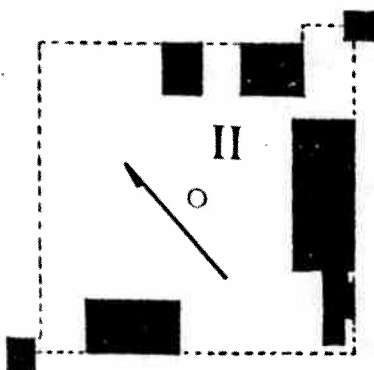
In view of the fact that so little is known of the subsurface archeology of Fort Winnebago, all precautions should be taken to proceed slowly and carefully. No power equipment should be employed on the site during this preliminary testing period nor for other excavation. If necessity demands, such equipment may be used for backfilling, but only after the location of subsurface structures are determined with such accuracy that the machinery will not result in the loss of irreplaceable data. It is, therefore, recommended that the first excavation be a series of long hand excavated trenches. Foundations encountered in the course of these excavations can be defined by smaller peripheral test pits. By using this method, a minimum of earth will be disturbed in the process

of locating building corners necessary in checking the maps of the site. More extensive excavation should be confined to a grid system which will be established at the beginning of the first full season's excavation.

It is recommended that these excavations begin on about 15 August 1967, and be continued until approximately 1 September 1967.



It is possible to define some specific recommendations for the establishment of priorities for future research. The accompanying maps illustrate the suggested order of priorities for excavation. The following comments are submitted for consideration:



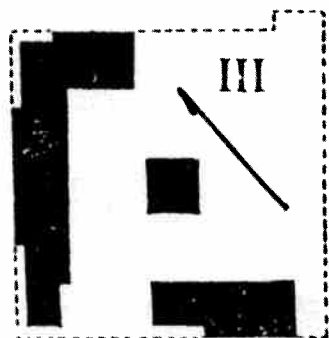
1. It is primarily important to establish a base map and grid system with at least three permanent bench marks as controls. Existing structures and surface topography should be included as part of the survey.

2. Archeological investigation should be directed to excavation of the palisade line to determine whether or not the outer walls of the buildings form part of the palisade. Attention should be given to determining the sequence of events which led to the establishment of palisades linked to Blockhouse A.

3. Buildings G and I would seemingly present the fewest problems and should be excavated first.

4. The Guardhouse should be excavated with extreme care in order to preserve, intact, the tunnel supposedly excavated by prisoners in 1832 due to the importance of this feature as an interpretive element.

5. Building D and the Magazine are enigmas and require careful excavation to determine the location of rooms, stairways, doorways, etc.



On September 8, 1967, Joan E. Freeman and Jay Brandon, accompanied by a crew of five workers, began test excavations at a building thought to be the commissary store which is known to have been associated with Fort Winnebago, but which lay outside the confines of the fort proper. Work continued through September 10.

The decision to test at the commissary store was based on two factors: first, the site of the fort itself is covered by the farmstead of the families of Arthur and Merlyn Mohr who were hesitant to give permission for excavation since digging would have destroyed lawn and would have interfered with the usual operation of the farm. Second, portions of the commissary store foundations were exposed confirming the fact that there was a structure present. Because of severe time limitations imposed by crew availability, it seemed unwise to risk time loss in exploration for unconfirmed structure locations.

The goals of the test excavation were three fold: to determine the condition and extent of destruction to the remaining foundations, to gain impressions of qualitative and quantitative artifact yield, and to discover which techniques of excavation would be most appropriate under the probable conditions which would be encountered should complete excavation of the fort and its peripheral buildings be undertaken in the future.

First, the exposed portion of foundation at the commissary store was cleared. Then a trench 2.6' in width and 13' in length was excavated to a depth of 5.3' along the south (interior) face of the wall course in order to ascertain its mode of construction and condition of preservation. The remaining masonry of the store's north wall is 5.3' in height, with the upper 2.2' badly disrupted and much of it fallen. Its lower 3.1' is intact with the large, mortared sandstone blocks undamaged and in position. The intact wall is 2.2' wide. There remained no indications of a floor.

In addition to the trench paralleling the north wall, a trench 5' wide and 12' in length was excavated at right angles to the wall, toward the interior of the building. No other masonry was encountered, but a layer of rubble and collapsed wall 2.7' in depth, and lying on a level coincidental with the bottom of the intact masonry wall seems to be consistent along the interior periphery of the north side of the building. This is probably also the case with the three remaining sides of the building.

Because of differential grass color, it was possible to discern segments of the other wall courses. On the basis of these visible walls, the building appears to measure 30' east-west, and 40' north-south. This orientation of the long axis, however, is in conflict with one picture of the building's relationship to the fort (Turner, 1898: 64). Also, the structure tested may not be the commissary store, but rather another structure. Determination of these points must await complete excavation of the building.

On the front lawn of the farm house which stands within the fort compound, other wall courses are visible due to differential grass color. By probing along the wall courses, we attempted to follow these buried walls to corners in order to ascertain the approximate size of the structure. The result, while irregular, is sufficient to yield approximate dimensions of 29' by 22'. The building's probable position within the fort was deduced by first plotting its location in relation to the well, which is still in use for nonpotable water. According to a source quoted by Turner (1898: 97), the well stood in the center of the quadrangle. Working on this assumption, the well was used as datum, and the restored plat rotated over the existing fort plan to determine the location of structure #2. The resulting overlay suggests that the structure in question is not one that is included on the plan. It is quite possibly the magazine which was constructed in the location occupied by structure 2 (see overlay), but which was built after the plan had been prepared and sent to Washington. This observation is further confirmed by correspondence in north orientation of our plat with that of the fort. The magnetic north declination factor has not been researched for the 1840 orientation of

the fort which we are using (in Turner, (1898: 96 ff), nor has our plat been corrected to true north.

It is interesting to note that a depression along a northeasterly line from structure 2 lies at approximately the correct (165') distance from it to qualify as the site of the east blockhouse. These speculations must, of course, remain such until more extensive excavation and more accurate surveys are completed.

Artifacts were obtained both from the test trenches at structure 1 and from a probable dump area lying east of the fort. Most of the items recovered from the commissary store appear to be datable.* Most of the pipe fragments are of the period during which Fort Winnebago served as a military post. A few appear to be of later manufacture. Almost all the china fragments, upon cursory examination, appear to be of the same period and of English manufacture. One piece of china represented by three shards is of Chinese origin, but also appears to be of the same time period as the other ceramics. Most of the nails seem to be of the "cut" variety while the heavier spikes are hand-wrought. It is improbable that the "cut" nails were of local or Wisconsin manufacture during this period. Hence, we deduce that they must have been imported or else represent later construction (post c. 1870) at the building site. The remainder of the artifacts all appear to be of the same time with two possible exceptions: The kerosene lamp part is probably later than the period and the barbed wire dates after 1876 since it was invented in that year by Mr. Glidden of Illinois. The single gunflint is almost certainly a fully napped French specimen, whose breadth (26 mm) is not inconsistent with the flints used for government muskets of the time.

The selected sample of the material recovered from the surface of the dump area contains only one item which may postdate the fort, and that is the barbed ribbon wire. Such wire preceded barbed wire of the modern variety, but its dates of manufacture have not been researched.

*Thanks are due to Mrs. Joan Severa and Mr. Louis Hurst for their kind assistance in our preliminary examination of artifacts.

The Mohr family have assembled a good collection of artifacts from the fort and dump areas which contains many items of interest.* The gunflints in this collection are uniformly of blond flint and of French manufacture. All are of the size accommodated by the U.S. Flintlock musket M1-16 which was probably the most prevalent firearm at the fort during its military service. One exception is a smaller flint (French) which appears to be of pistol size. The musket balls in the collection are all of cal. .69 which would serve all government muskets M1795 through M1806 of the smoothbore type. From the legible military buttons in the collection, representatives of the periods 1812-1815, 1816-1836 and 1837-1860 have been identified.

On the basis of our work and the private collection mentioned above, it appears that intensive excavation would produce a prolific artifact yield of items associated for the most part with the military occupancy of the fort.

September 29, 1967

*We wish to express our thanks to the Mohrs for making their collection available to us for study.

References Cited

Turner, Andrew Jackson

1898 *The History of Fort Winnebago. Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Vol. 14, pp. 65-102.*

ARTIFACT LIST

Artifacts - Structure 1 - Commissary Store

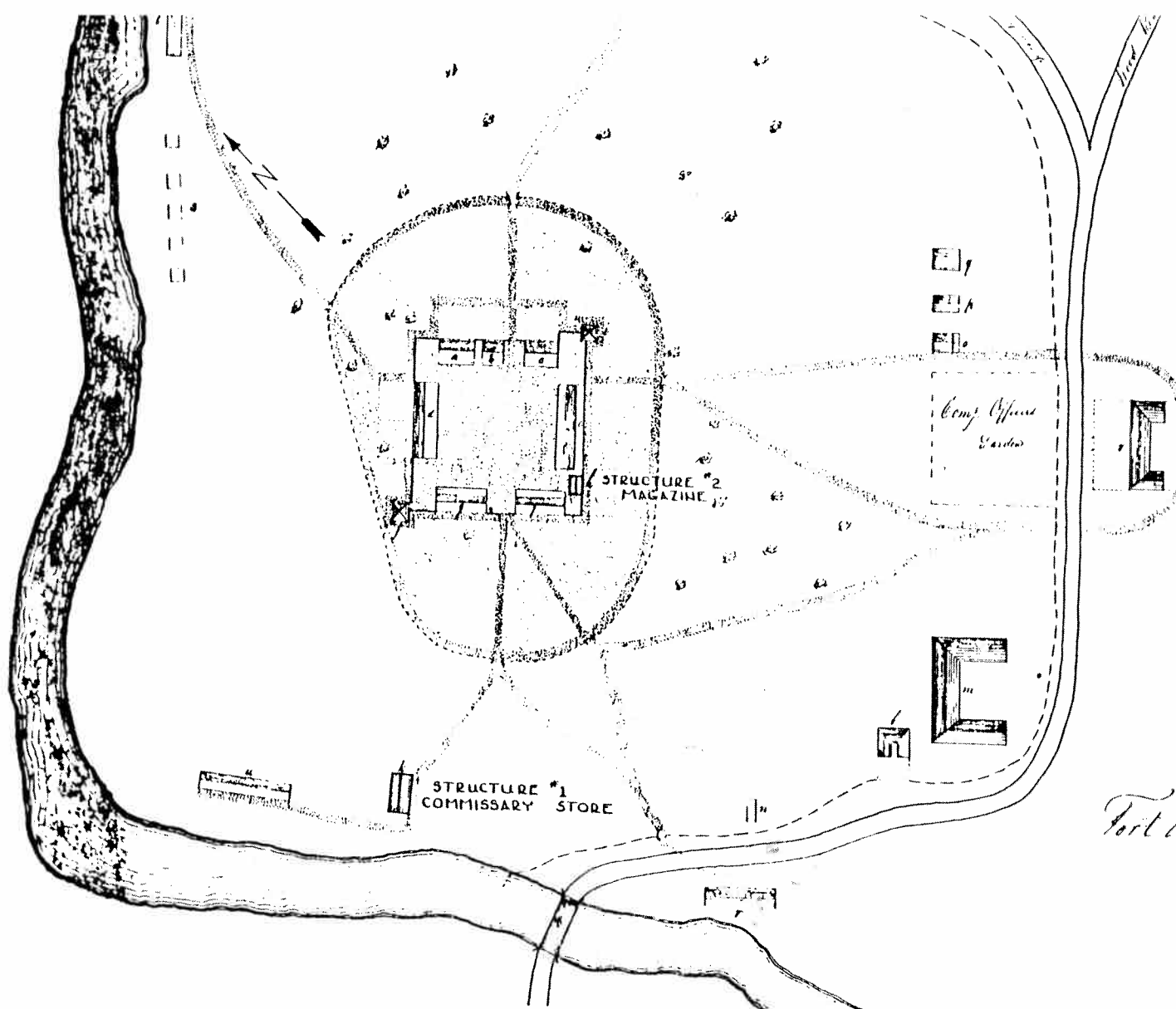
- 64 Bowl fragments - kaolin pipes
- 226 Stem fragments - kaolin pipes
- 891 Square nails
- 7 Wire nails
- 5 Screws
- 6 Staples

- 321 Fragments of china

- 136 Fragments of window glass
- 34 Glass bottle fragments
- 92 Animal bones
- 12 Buttons
- 1 Metal candle holder
- 6 Metal hinge fragments
- 1 Brass tinkler
- 2 Brass thimble fragments
- 4 Pieces barbed wire representing 3 types
- 4 Door latches
- 1 French gunflint
- 9 Slate pencil fragments
- 1 Chain
- 1 Brass fragment - unidentified
- 59 Iron fragments - unidentified
- 1 Fragment of lead
- 1 Brass burner assembly for a kerosene lamp - adjustable wick

Surface collection - dump area on farm (selected sample)

- 1 Square lock*
- 1 Tine from a harrow*
- 1 Harness buckle*
- 2 Gunflints*
- 36 Glass fragments - wine and medicine bottles*
- 2 Fragments Sandwich style pressed glass*
- 14 Stem fragments - kaolin pipes*
- 7 Bowl fragments - kaolin pipes*
- 62 Fragments of china*
- 1 Piece barbed ribbon wire*



- a. Black house used as headquarters of the
- b. Black house used as kitchen
- c. Black house used as
- d. Black house used as
- e. Black house used as
- f. Black house used as
- g. Black house used as
- h. Black house used as
- i. Black house used as
- j. Black house used as
- k. Black house used as
- l. Black house used as
- m. Black house used as
- n. Black house used as

Fort Winnebago, Wisc.

