



5 NATURAL, AGRICULTURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES

5.1 NATURAL RESOURCES

Overview

Natural resources relate to most, if not all, of the comprehensive plan chapters. As a result, natural resource issues may arise relating to each specific chapter and implementation of chapter goals, objectives and actions. Several key resources and supporting information will be reviewed outlining the importance or issues relating to natural resources, agriculture, and cultural resources.

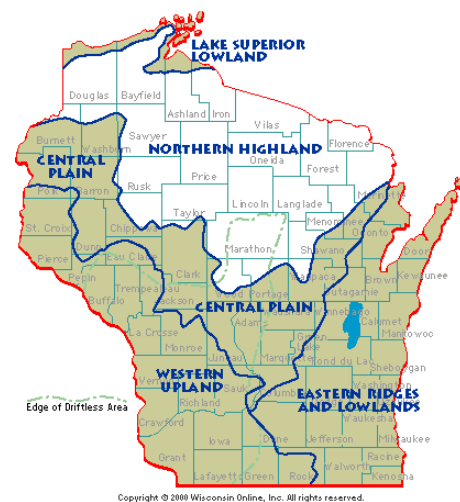
Natural Resource Inventory & Analysis

Understanding Taylor County's natural features provide a framework for analysis and suggest possible advantages and disadvantages for particular land uses. It is also essential to understand the location of environmentally sensitive areas to make responsible land use decisions. Maintenance of sensitive natural features is also important for the visual attractiveness of Taylor County and for the functions they perform as natural communities. Representation of this information can assist Taylor County in making informed decisions relative to the goals for natural resource use, protection, and restoration. Additionally, the information ties to the Land and Water Resource Management Plan and Agricultural Farmland Protection Plan. Because the natural environment has fixed locations, communities have options regarding siting human development. Information collected in the natural resources inventory also helps in preparing and reviewing other comprehensive plan chapters.

Topography & Elevation

Taylor County lies in the Northern Highland Geographical Province of Wisconsin. This region is characterized by an abundance of forest, hills and lakes.

The present landscape and soils of Taylor County are the result of glacial advances during the Pleistocene glacial period. The topography of Taylor County is mostly gently rolling terrain and ranges from fairly level to hilly or broken (Map 5.1). The Perkinstown Moraine is a glacial moraine that divides the county from the northeast to the southwest. It ranges from three to ten miles wide and extends in some areas to a height of 100 to 150 feet above the surrounding landscape. The area to the south and east of the moraine has gently rolling topography with smooth and moderate slopes. North and west of the moraine ridges and knolls emerges a level to gently rolling landscape.





Soils

Nearly all soils in Taylor County today were developed in loess over glacial deposits. The loess cap ranges from non-existent or very thin in the Perkinstown Moraine area to approximately five feet thick northwest of Jump River. Generally, the soils of Taylor County are acidic in nature with a naturally low fertility. Soils associated with the rolling moraine include gravelly, sandy, and stony soils. Soil suitability is a key factor in determining the best and most cost-effective locations for development. Soil type capabilities also foretell the viability of land for agricultural purposes. The County consists of 24 general soil series, which are shown on Map 5.2 and summarized below (Table 5-1).

Table 5-1: Taylor County Soil Series Names	
Alban	Very deep, well drained soils formed in mostly loamy lacustrine deposits on stream terraces, glacial lake plains, and delta kames.
Amery	Very deep well drained soils that are very deep to a densic contact. These soils formed in sandy loam till or mudflow sediments on end moraines, disintegration moraines, and on dissected ground moraines.
Almena	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed mostly in loess or silty alluvium and in the underlying loamy till on ground moraines.
Antigo	Very deep, well drained soils which are moderately deep to sandy outwash. These soils formed mostly in loess or silty alluvium and in loamy alluvium underlain by stratified sandy outwash. Typically these soils are on outwash plains, stream terraces, outwash terraces, kames, eskers, glacial lake plains, glacial drainageways, and outwash areas of moraines.
Auburndale	Very deep, poorly drained soils formed mostly in loess or silty alluvium, or both, and in the underlying loamy till on ground moraines.
Barronett	Very deep, poorly drained soils formed in mostly silty lacustrine deposits on stream terraces and glacial lake plains. Permeability is moderate in the solum and moderately slow in the substratum.
Cable	Very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils that are moderately deep to a densic contact. These soils formed in a thin loess or water-laid loamy mantle and in loamy till underlain by dense mostly sandy lodgement till. These soils are in depressions or drainageways on drumlins.
Cathro	Very deep, very poorly drained organic soils moderately deep to loamy materials. They formed in organic material 16 to 51 inches thick overlying loamy glacial deposits on ground moraines, end moraines, outwash plains, lake plains, stream terraces, and flood plains.
Chetek	Very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils which are shallow to sandy outwash. They formed mostly in loamy alluvium and in the underlying sandy and gravelly outwash. Typically, they are on outwash plains and stream terraces but some are on moraines or kame terraces.
Freeon	Very deep, moderately well drained soils which are deep to a densic contact. They formed in loess or silty lacustrine deposits and in the underlying dense sandy loam till on ground moraines, end moraines, disintegration moraines, drumlins, and ice-walled glacial lake plains.
Langlade	Very deep, well drained soils formed in a mantle of loess or silty alluvium and in loamy alluvium overlying sandy and gravelly outwash on outwash plains.
Loyal	Very deep, moderately well drained soils, formed in loess or silty alluvium and in the underlying loamy till on ground moraines.
Lupton	Very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in organic deposits more than 51 inches thick within depressions on lake plains, moraines and outwash plains.
Loxley	Very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in herbaceous organic deposits more than 51



	inches thick in depressions on moraines, lake plains and outwash plains. These soils have moderately slow to moderately rapid permeability.
Magnor	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils which are deep to a densic contact. They formed in loess or silty lacustrine deposits and in the underlying dense sandy loam till mostly on ground moraines, end moraines, disintegration moraines, drumlins, and ice-walled glacial lake plains.
Marshfield	Very deep, poorly drained soils formed in loess or silty alluvium and in the underlying loamy glacial till on ground moraines.
Menahga	Very deep, excessively drained to well drained soils that formed in sandy glacial outwash sediments on outwash plains, valley trains, and some moraines and drumlins.
Newood	Very deep, moderately well drained soils that are deep to a densic contact. They formed in loamy till on end moraines, disintegration moraines, ice-walled glacial lake plains, and drumlins.
Newot	Very deep, well drained soils that are deep to a densic contact. They formed in loamy till on end moraines, disintegration moraines, ice-walled glacial lake plains, and drumlins.
Pence	Very deep somewhat excessively drained soils which are shallow to stratified sandy outwash. They formed in a thin mantle of loamy alluvium or eolian deposits and in the underlying stratified sand or stratified sandy outwash on glacial lake plains, outwash terraces, outwash plains, eskers, and kames within moraines.
Rifle	Very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in organic deposits more than 51 inches thick in bogs and depressional areas within ground moraines, end moraines, outwash plains, and lake plains.
Rosholt	Very deep, well drained soils which are moderately deep to sandy outwash. These soils formed mostly in loamy alluvial deposits and are underlain by stratified sandy outwash on outwash plains, stream terraces, eskers, and kames.
Santiago	Well drained soils which are deep to a densic contact. They formed in loess or silty lacustrine deposits and in the underlying dense sandy loam till on ground moraines, disintegration moraines, and end moraines.
Withee	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in loess or silty alluvium and in the underlying loamy till on ground moraines.

Source: NRCS

Steep Slopes

Areas with steep slopes (20% and greater) are scattered throughout Taylor County, but are especially concentrated in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest near Perkinstown, and in northeastern Taylor County near Rib Lake. Steep slopes are generally associated with either directly adjacent waterways or elongated or oval hills of glacial drift. Map 5.3 shows the general locations of areas that have slopes from zero to 20% or greater.

Land Cover

Taylor County land cover information was obtained from the Wisconsin Initiative for Statewide Cooperation on Land Cover Analysis and Data (WISCLAND) data set. The data represents surface vegetation, open water, and urban area delineation based upon satellite imagery. The data presents a generalized view of the county’s land cover and should be used for general planning purposes only. WISCLAND land cover is shown in Table 5-2 and depicted on Map 5.4.



Class	Acreage	Percent
AGRICULTURE: corn	23,520.25	4%
AGRICULTURE: forage crops	64,396.32	10%
AGRICULTURE: herbaceous/field crops	29,192.44	5%
AGRICULTURE: other row crops	7,875.36	1%
BARREN	6,954.13	1%
FOREST: aspen	89,236.54	14%
FOREST: jack pine	4,452.30	1%
FOREST: maple	11,653.29	2%
FOREST: mixed deciduous/coniferous	26,465.37	4%
FOREST: mixed/other broad-leaved deciduous	138,702.70	22%
FOREST: mixed/other coniferous	7,538.99	1%
FOREST: oak	26,999.78	4%
FOREST: red pine	4,452.41	1%
FOREST: sugar maple	1,989.26	0%
FORESTED WETLAND: broad-leaved deciduous	26,547.30	4%
FORESTED WETLAND: coniferous	16,854.49	3%
FORESTED WETLAND: mixed deciduous/coniferous	13,132.97	2%
GRASSLAND	52,166.11	8%
OPEN WATER	10,543.24	2%
SHRUBLAND	3,793.42	1%
URBAN/DEVELOPED: golf course	30.19	0%
URBAN/DEVELOPED: high intensity urban	449.86	0%
URBAN/DEVELOPED: low intensity urban	1,123.86	0%
WETLAND: emergent/wet meadow	21,458.11	3%
WETLAND: lowland shrub	21,258.16	3%
WETLAND: lowland shrub: broad-leaved deciduous	17,731.13	3%
WETLAND: lowland shrub: broad-leaved evergreen	793.83	0%
WETLAND: lowland shrub: needle-leaved	202.22	0%
Total	629,514.03	100%

Source: WISCLAND

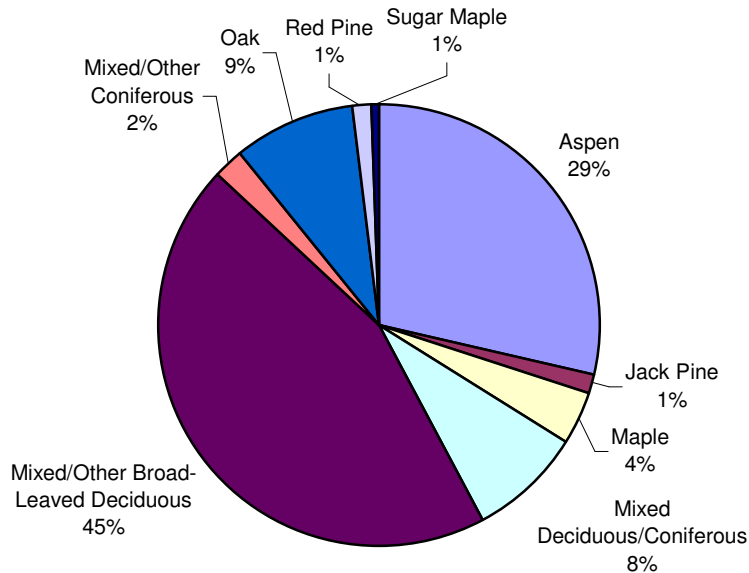
Forest Cover

Forests and woodlands play an important role in providing habitat for plants and animals as well as shaping the economy of many communities. Nearly 60 percent of Taylor County’s total land area is wooded or forest land. The DNR manages two forestry tax law programs that provide tax incentives to encourage managing private forestlands for sustainable forestry, while recognizing a variety of other purposes. Taylor County has 7,571 acres enrolled in Forest Crop Law, and 36,063 acres enrolled in Managed Forest Law programs (Map 5.5).

The dominant forest cover type in Taylor County is mixed/other broad-leaved deciduous, as shown in Figure 5-1 and Map 5.6. It comprises nearly 140,000 acres or 45 percent of the total forested area. Aspen, oak, and mixed deciduous/coniferous make up the bulk of the remaining forestland in the county.



Figure 5-1: Taylor County Forest Cover Types



Legacy Places

The ‘Wisconsin Land Legacy Report’ produced by the WDNR, is a statewide assessment and description of places the public and Department staff identified as most important to meet Wisconsin’s conservation and recreation needs for the next 50 years. The report identifies 229 Legacy Places and 8 Statewide Needs and Resources by ecological landscapes. The 229 Legacy Places range in size and their relative conservation and recreation strengths. Within Taylor County, the WDNR identified seven legacy places. Table 5-3 lists the Taylor County legacy places.

Place Name	Ecological Landscape	Size	Protection Initiated	Protection Remaining	Conservation Significance	Recreation Potential
Black River	Forest Transition	L	Limited	Substantial	:::	:::
Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	North Central Forest	L	Substantial	Limited	:::	:::
Jump River	North Central Forest	L	Limited	Substantial	:::	:::
Pershing Area	North Central Forest	M	Substantial	Limited	::	::
Rib River	Forest Transition	M	Moderate	Moderate	::	:::
Timm’s Hill	North Central Forest	M	Substantial	Moderate	:::	:::
Yellow (Chippewa) River	North Central Forest	M	Limited	Moderate	:::	::

Source: WDNR
 M: Medium – Places where the study area will most likely incorporate from 5,000 to 50,000 acres



L: Large - Places where the study area will most likely incorporate more than 50,000 acres

To better understand Table 5-3: Legacy Places in Taylor County, a description of the key headings is provided to allow the reader an understanding of what the data represents.

Protection Initiated

Limited: Little, if any, formal permanent protection has occurred. Most of the protection efforts to date are the work of individual landowners.

Moderate: Some formal permanent or shorter-term protection work, either by a government or conservation or recreation group, has occurred.

Substantial: A considerable amount of formal protection has already taken place or been attempted and, in many cases, represents several partners working together with landowners.

Protection Remaining

Limited: Little, if any, formal permanent protection likely remains.

Moderate: Some protection work remains and may range over a wide area or a number of different attributes, or require many partners.

Substantial: A considerable amount of protection effort remains to be undertaken if the Place is to maintain its conservation and recreation values.

Conservation Significance

::: The area possesses excellent ecological qualities, is of adequate size to meet the needs of most of the critical components, and/or harbors natural communities or species of Great Lakes regional significance. Restoration efforts have a high likelihood of success.

::: The area possesses very good ecological qualities, is of adequate size to meet the needs of some of the critical components, and/or harbors natural communities or species of state significance. Restoration efforts will typically be important and have a very good chance of success.

:: The area possesses good ecological qualities, may be of adequate size to meet the needs of some of the critical components, and /or harbors natural communities or species of state or ecological landscape significance. Restoration efforts are likely needed and have a good chance of success.

Recreation Potential

::: The area possesses excellent recreation potential, could offer a wide variety of land and water-based recreation opportunities, could meet several and existing and anticipated future recreation demands, is of adequate size to accommodate some potentially incompatible activities, could link important recreation areas, and/or is in close proximity to large population centers.

::: The areas possesses a very good recreation potential, could offer a variety of land and/or water-based recreation opportunities, could meet some existing or anticipated future recreation demands, may be of adequate size to accommodate some potentially incompatible activities, could link recreation areas, and/or is near mid-sized population centers.

:: The area possesses good to moderate recreation potential, could offer some land and/or water-based recreation opportunities, might meets some existing or anticipated future recreation demands, many not be of adequate size to accommodate potentially incompatible activities, could like recreation areas, and/or is near small population areas.



Wetlands

As defined by state statute, a wetland is “an area where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic (water-loving) vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions. Wetlands are a critical natural resource, that function in several ways that are beneficial to both people and wildlife. These are important areas for filtering pollutants, aquifer recharge, groundwater and surface water quality improvement, and wildlife habitat. Wetlands have been identified and mapped by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) through its Wisconsin Wetlands Inventory (WWI). Map 5.7 depicts scattered wetlands throughout Taylor County and Table 5-4 lists the different types of wetlands found in Taylor County.

The Taylor County shoreland zoning ordinance restricts development of wetlands five acres and greater within the shoreland zone. The federal government and WDNR restrict development in wetlands through Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and NR 103. The WDNR keeps an inventory of all wetlands that are five acres or greater.

Type	Approximate Acres*
Emergent/Wet Meadow	21,458.11
Lowland Shrub/Scrub	39,985.34
Forested Wetland	56,534.76
Total	117,978.21

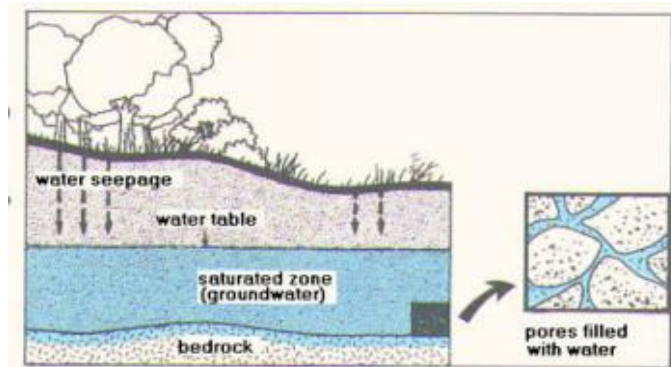
Source: * WWI data, 5-acre minimum mapping unit

Floodplains

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designates floodplain areas. These are areas that are predicated to be inundated with floodwaters in the 100-year storm event (a storm that has a 1% chance of happening in any given year). FEMA produces flood hazard maps called Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) showing areas subject to flooding that are currently regulated by FEMA. The State requires local regulation of development in floodplains. Development is strongly discouraged in floodplains to avoid both on-site and downstream property damage. For official delineation and elevation, the FIRMs should be referenced for floodplain boundaries and can often be reviewed at local government offices and the Taylor County Courthouse. Map 5.8 is an approximation of floodplains located in Taylor County and is included for reference only as the map should NOT be used to determine floodplain location, only site analysis can determine where a location is or is not within a designated floodplain.

Groundwater

Groundwater is the water that occupies the spaces in between soil particles and rocks below the earth surface. It is the source of drinking water for Taylor County residents. Groundwater resources are plentiful in Taylor County supplied by the aquifer that underlies the county at depths from less than 82 feet in the northeast and southwest and up to 213 feet in the central portions of the





county. Map 5.9 depicts a generalized depth to the water table that is found in the county. This map does not indicate the depth to finding adequate or quality drinking water.

Groundwater contamination can occur in many ways and from multiple sources, both natural and human-induced. Groundwater commonly contains one or more naturally occurring chemicals, leached from soil or rocks by percolating water, that in concentrations may exceed state or federal drinking water standards. Some natural sources of groundwater contamination include dissolved solids and chloride, iron and manganese and nitrate-nitrogen. Contamination can also enter groundwater from more than 30 different sources related to human activities. These sources are commonly referred to as either point or non-point sources of pollution. Point sources are localized in areas of an acre or less, whereas non-point sources are dispersed over broad areas.

Since 1985, the Taylor County Land Conservation Department and UW-Extension have conducted drinking water testing that has painted a general picture of the quality of groundwater around the county. Testing has been conducted for coliform bacteria, nitrates, chlorides and arsenic. Arsenic is one of the most serious potential health threats in Taylor County's drinking water. Elevated levels of arsenic are found in drinking water tested throughout the county, with the highest levels in the northern half of the county.

Recommendations for improving the implementation of groundwater issues could include:

- Increasing citizen involvement to heighten the priority of groundwater in local communities
- Hire local government staff and consultants who value groundwater
- Improve the accessibility of groundwater data
- Provide education to help better interpret and use groundwater information
- Provide funding assistance to support further groundwater studies
- Provide education about the costs of groundwater contamination

Hydrologic AreasBasins

The state is divided into 3 major river basins each identified by the primary waterbody into which the basin drains. In Wisconsin, they are the Lake Superior Basin, Mississippi River Basin and the Lake Michigan Basin. Taylor County is located within the Mississippi River Basin. Two-thirds of the land area of Wisconsin is in the Mississippi River drainage basin.

Water Management Units (WMUs)

These areas are hydrologically based subdivisions of the larger major basins of the state. Wisconsin has 24 Water Management Units that were originally developed to support the old Water Quality Management Plans, which are now called State of the Basin Reports. Five of the 24 WMUs are partially located in Taylor County. They include the Black River, Lower Chippewa, Upper Chippewa, Central Wisconsin and Upper Wisconsin.



Watersheds

Watersheds are interconnected areas of land draining from surrounding ridge tops to a common point such as a lake or stream confluence with a neighboring land area. Watersheds are further hydrologic subdivisions of the Water Management Units. There are 16 watersheds completely or partially located within Taylor County. They include: Popple River, Trappers and Pine Creeks, Black and Little Black Rivers, South Fork Eau Claire River, North Fork Eau Claire River, Lower Yellow (Chippewa Co.) River, Upper Yellow (Wood Co.) River, McCann Creek and Fisher River, Lower Jump River, Middle Jump River, Upper South Fork Jump River, Upper Big Eau Pleine River, Black Creek River, Upper Rib River, New Wood River and Spirit River. Map 5.10 details the location of all watersheds within Taylor County.

Surface Water

Surface waters in Taylor County are primarily comprised of lakes, rivers, streams, ponds and flowages (Map 5.11). In total, there are 283 lakes in Taylor County, 88 named and 195 unnamed. Covering 2,730 acres, the Chequamegon Waters is the largest lake (impoundment) in the county. Other prominent lakes in the county include Mondeaux Flowage (416 acres) Rib Lake (320 acres) and North Spirit Lake (213 acres). Due to dissolved organics from decaying plant material, many of the lakes in the county are brownish in color with a low transparency or visibility. In an effort to be involved in various levels of lake management to maintain, protect and improve the quality of a lake, its fisheries, and its watershed, a number of lake associations have been formed. These associations are voluntary organizations with members who own land on or near a lake and vary from well-run management groups to loose-knit social groups. Lake associations have been formed for Diamond, Esadore, Harper, Hulls, Kathryn, Richter and Spirit Lakes and Miller Dam and the Mondeux Flowage. A Lake District has been formed for Rib Lake. A Lake District enables the area to assess a levy onto all properties within the District for purposes to advance the interests of the members relating to the natural resources. Table 5-5 lists the named lakes in Taylor County along with other lake information.

Table 5-5: Taylor County Named Lakes						
Name	Sec. T-N R-W	Acres	Miles of Shoreline	Miles of Public Shoreline	% Of Private Shoreline	Lake Type
Anderson Lake	5-31N-1E	10.7	0.48	0	100	S
Anderson Lake	2-31N-2W	42.9	1.32	0	100	D
Birch Lake	23-31N-2W	10.2	0.56	0.56	0	D
Black Lake	29-33N-2E	15	0.63	0	100	D
Blacken Lake	27-32N-1W	5.5	0.44	0	100	D
Bullhead Lake	2-32N-1E	17.8	0.89	0	100	D
Bullhead Lake	7-32N-1E	15	0.75	0.75	0	D
Bullhead Lake	20-32N-1E	3.7	0.38	0	100	SP
Camp 8	25-33N-3E	22.0	-	All	0	-



Table 5-5: Taylor County Named Lakes						
Name	Sec. T-N R-W	Acres	Miles of Shoreline	Miles of Public Shoreline	% Of Private Shoreline	Lake Type
Chelsea Lake	35-33N-1E	59.6	1.80	0.04	98	D
Chequamegon Waters	23-32N-3W	2,730	34.10	30.05	12	D
Chub Lake	16-31N-2W	5.7	0.40	0.4	0	D
Clarke Lake	21-32N-1E	12.3	0.79	0.16	80	SP
Clear Lake	1-31N-1W	25.5	0.95	0.01	99	D
Cronin Lake	29-32N-1E	20.2	0.98	0	100	SP
Diamond Lake	1-30N-3W	48.95	1.30	1.04	20	D
Duchien Lake	20-33N-2E	4.5	0.32	0	100	S
East Lake	20-33N-2E	5.4	0.33	0.33	0	S
Eleven Lake	11-31N-2W	8.1	0.54	0.54	0	S
Esadore Lake	1-31N-1W	45.6	1.70	0	100	D
Eska Lake	3-31N-2W	11.2	0.55	0	100	S
Foss Lake	34-32N-2W	3.3	0.28	0.01	96	S
Gibbs Lake	2-32N-1E	7.4	0.43	0	100	SP
Grassy Knoll Lake	30-32N-1E	58.3	1.20	0	100	D
Halfmoon Lake	26-33N-1E	7.1	0.55	0	100	D
Horsehoe Lake	20-32N-1E	15.1	0.88	0	100	D
Horton Lake	5-31N-1W	15.5	0.74	0	100	D
Hulls Lake	29-32N-1W	66.8	1.99	0.02	99	D
James Lake	9-33N-2E	50.2	2.00	0	100	S
Jerry Lake	26-32N-2W	10.2	0.50	0.5	0	D
Kathryn Lake	4-31N-2W	63.2	2.63	0.36	86	SP
Kennedy Lake	22-33N-2E	11.9	0.56	0	100	D
Ketcham Lake	9-32N-1E	3.7	0.28	0	100	D
Kettle Lake	17-33N-2E	6.1	0.35	0	100	S
Keyes Lake	33-32N-1W	13.4	0.55	0	100	SP
Kleutch Lake	21-32N-1W	27.5	1.44	0.81	44	D
Laher Lake	21-32N-1E	3.7	0.39	0	100	SP
Leuthy Lake	2-31N-1W	4.3	0.39	0	100	S
Little Chelsea Lake	35-33N-1E	11.3	0.50	0.02	96	S
Little Rib Lake	27-33N-2E	24	1.13	0	100	S
Long Lake	30-32N-1E	18.1	0.88	0	100	SP



Name	Sec. T-N R-W	Acres	Miles of Shoreline	Miles of Public Shoreline	% Of Private Shoreline	Lake Type
Long Lake	35-32N-2W	7.3	0.55	0	100	D
Long Lake	1-33N-2E	19.6	1.13	0	100	S
Lost Lake	1-32N-2W	19.1	0.75	0	100	D
MacNamar Lake	21-32N-1E	8.5	0.55	0	100	SP
Marion Lake	17-31N-2W	1.6	0.19	0.19	0	D
Matt Och Lake	27-32N-1W	5.1	0.39	0	100	SP
Medford Flowage	27-31N-1E	19	1.14	0.4	65	D
Mondeaux Flowage	24-33N-1W	416	11.20	7.04	37	D
Monson Flowage	34-33N-4W	60	1.36	1.36	0	D
Mud Lake	28-30N-4W	8.1	0.58	0	100	SP
Mud Lake	32-31N-2W	15.8	0.88	0	100	D
Mud Lake	10-32N-1E	13	0.63	0	100	SP
Mud Lake	32-32N-1W	9.5	0.45	0	100	SP
Mud Lake	35-32N-2W	27.8	1.57	0	100	D
Mud Lake	16-33N-3E	0.3	0.08	0	100	S
Nancy Lake	27-32N-2W	6.9	0.38	0	100	S
Niene Lake	20-33N-2E	5.9	0.43	0	100	S
Nineteen Lake	19-32N-1W	17.1	0.65	0	100	S
Nona Lake	4-31N-2W	5.2	0.34	0	100	S
North Harper Lake	2-33N-2E	53.7	1.85	0	100	S
North Spirit	31-34-3E	213.3	5.51	0.02	100	D
North Twin Lake	1-32N-1W	31.7	1.39	0.24	83	S
Pechstein Lake	31-32N-1E	6	0.63	0	100	D
Perch Lake	24-32N-1W	5.3	0.53	0	100	D
Pickerel Lake	18-32N-1W	5.5	0.43	0.36	16	S
Polack Lake	9-31N-2W	8.3	0.68	0	100	SP
Redman Flowage	3-32N-4W	40	1.00	1	0	D
Reich Lake #1	1-33N-2E	8.7	0.56	0	100	D
Reich Lake #2	1-33N-2E	5.8	0.53	0	100	SP
Rib Lake	26-33N-2E	320	3.33	0.4	88	D
Richter Lake	11-31N-2W	44.8	1.70	0.2	88	S
Sackett Lake	36-32N-1W	63.3	1.85	0.07	96	S



Name	Sec. T-N R-W	Acres	Miles of Shoreline	Miles of Public Shoreline	% Of Private Shoreline	Lake Type
Saint Clair Lake	6-33N-3E	6.3	0.58	0.02	97	S
Salem Lake	19-32N-1W	12.9	0.63	0.02	97	D
Schoolhouse Lake	2-31N-1W	19.3	1.60	0	100	S
Scoof Lake	32-32N-1W	32.1	1.25	0.11	91	D
Shearer Lake	35-33N-1E	21	1.05	0.02	98	S
Skinner Lake	20-33N-2E	9.2	0.64	0	100	S
South Harper Lake	11-33N-2E	79.7	2.00	0.02	99	S
South Twin Lake	12-32N-1W	24.9	0.93	0.93	0	S
Spirit	32-34-3E	126.4	3.51	0.02	99	D
Spruce Lake	32-31N-2W	22.5	0.88	0.79	10	SP
Steve Creek Flowage	3-33N-2W	140	2.74	2.74	0	D
Sue Lake	11-31N-2W	2.5	0.23	0.23	0	SP
Thirty Lake	30-32N-1W	19.4	0.80	0.15	81	SP
Thirty-Three Lake	33-32N-2W	7.6	0.44	0	100	S
Wellington Lake	5-32N-2E	42.5	1.30	0.04	97	S
Wood Lake	23-33N-3E	62.5	1.43	0	100	D

Source: WDNR (D-Drainage Lake, SP-Spring Lake, S-Seepage Lake)

Lake Types

Lakes are often classified into three types based on water source and type of outflow. The named lakes of Taylor County are classified as “spring”, “seepage” or “drainage” lakes.

Spring Lakes – Also called “groundwater drainage lakes”, are naturally fed lakes by groundwater, precipitation and limited runoff that have a stream outlet.

Seepage Lakes - Naturally fed lake by precipitation, limited runoff and groundwater, with no stream outlet.

Drainage Lakes - Lakes fed by streams, groundwater, precipitation and runoff and drained by a stream.

Water Quality

Impaired waters, as defined by Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act, are those waters that do not meet the state's water quality standards. Every two years, states are required to submit a list of impaired waters to EPA for approval. In 2006, WDNR developed a proposed Impaired Waters List update -- this list has not been finalized by WDNR and USEPA.



Table 5-6: Proposed 303(d) Impaired Waters in Taylor County

Waterbody	Pollutant	Impairment	Priority
Black River (South of Medford)	Mercury	FCA	Low
Chequamegon Flowage	Mercury	FCA	Low
Diamond Lake	Mercury	FCA	Low
North Spirit Lake	Mercury	FCA	Low
Richter Lake	Mercury	FCA	Low
Sackett Lake	Mercury	FCA	Low
South Harper Lake	Mercury	FCA	Low
Spirit River Flowage	Mercury	FCA	Low

Source: WDNR

Rivers and Streams

There are 67 named streams totaling 494 miles in Taylor County. The major rivers include the Jump, Yellow, Black and Rib. Water quality studies have been conducted on Jump, Pine, Trappers Creeks, Black and the Little Black Rivers. Of the 494 miles of rivers and streams, 60 miles are classified as trout waters.

Surface Water resources have also been evaluated and rated for water quality, fish, wildlife, and aesthetic values by the WDNR. High quality water resources were classified as either Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW) or Exceptional Resource Waters (ERW). Outstanding Resource Waters are defined as a lake or stream having excellent water quality, high recreational and aesthetic value, high quality fishing, and are free from point source or non-point source pollution. Exceptional Resource Waters are defined as a stream exhibiting the same high quality resource values as an ORW but may be impacted by point or non-point sources of pollution or have the potential for receiving a wastewater discharge from a non-sewered community in the future.

Several streams or rivers in the county have been identified as ORW or ERW. In some cases the stream or river segment classified traverses more than Taylor County as identified in the segment description. The segments identified are from NR 102.10 (November 2006).

ORW

Yellow River: Segment 1 - Confluence with South Fork Yellow River to Inlet of Chequamegon Waters Flowage.

Segment 2 – Outlet of Chequamegon Waters Flowage (at Miller Dam) to State Highway 64/73.

Silver Creek: Segment 1 – Origin to Westboro Sanitary District Outfall.

ERW

Jump River: Segment 1 - Confluence of the North Fork Jump River and South Fork Jump River to the Village of Jump River.

Segment 2 – From Village of Jump River downstream to Holcombe Flowage.



South Fork Jump River: Segment 1 – Origin to Confluence with North Fork Jump River.
 Silver Creek: Segment 2 – Westboro Sanitary District Outfall to Confluence with South Fork Jump River

Shorelands

Taylor County has statutory authorization to regulate shoreland development in the unincorporated areas as part of the Taylor County Shoreland Zoning Code (Chapter 31). Shorelands include lands within 1,000 feet of the ordinary high water mark of a lake or pond and lands within 300 feet of the ordinary high water mark or landward edge of the floodplain (which ever is greater) along rivers or streams.

Trout Streams

Trout need certain environmental conditions to survive and flourish. Cold water, plenty of oxygen, sheltered places to hide and rest, and abundant supplies of insects and forage fish are the most important. Trout waters usually indicate relatively high water quality. The WDNR has classified some streams in Taylor County as trout streams (Table 5-7). Three categories have been developed to classify the different types of trout streams throughout the state.

Table 5-7: Taylor County Trout Waters

Stream Name	Portion Trout Waters	Brook	Brown	Class
Big Rib River	Below rd crossing CTH C to Co line	n	x	1,2,3
Black River	Above Medford	n	x	2,3
Camp 11 Cr	All	n		2
Fisher Cr	All	n	x	3
Mink Creek (Mondeaux)	All	x		2
Mink Creek (Goodrich Cr)	All	n		3
Sheep Ranch Cr	Above Hwy 102	x		2
Silver Cr	All	n	x	3
Spring Cr	All	n		2
Wood Cr	All	n	n	2

Source: WDNR
 n=natural x=stocked a=anadromous (migratory)

Class 1

High quality trout waters that have sufficient natural reproduction to sustain populations of wild trout.

Class 2

Streams may have some natural reproduction, but, stocking is required to maintain a desirable sport fishery. These streams have good survival and carryover of adult trout, often producing some fish larger than average size.

Class 3

These waters are marginal trout habitat with no natural reproduction occurring. They require annual stocking of trout to provide trout fishing. Generally, there is no carryover of trout from one year to the next.

Northern Rivers Initiative (NRI)

The mission of the Northern Rivers Initiative is to provide protection options for northern Wisconsin streams and rivers by ranking them according to their high ecological significance, outstanding natural scenic beauty, and special recreational and/or cultural values. The list of streams and rivers identified has the greatest risk of over-development or other threats. Table 5-8 shows NRI ranked streams in Taylor County. In the table, the segment heading refers to the



portion of the stream which was selected and ranked based on specific data related to it. The # Rank & % Rank identifies the stream ranking within Taylor County, *with one (1 & 100%) having the highest ranking*. The total score is the sum of the individual value scores among rivers, creeks and streams in 20 counties under each of the three headings (natural resource, recreational, and cultural) where the higher the total score the higher ranking due to resource values. The full individual scoring report for each stream can be found in the publication titled “Northern Rivers Initiative: An Integrated Ecosystem Management Project for Shoreland Habitat Protection”, produced by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Table 5-8: NRI Ranking w/in Taylor County

River/Stream	Segment	# Rank	% Rank	Total Score	Basin
Alder Creek	All	29	20.00%	30.31	UC
Bear Creek	All	12	68.57%	44.98	UC
Elder Creek	All	32	11.43%	28.98	UC
Fisher River	All	31	14.29%	29.63	UC
Hay Creek	All	28	22.86%	30.64	UC
Jump River	All	3	94.29%	60.36	UC
Jump River	SEG2	5	88.57%	57.75	UC
Levitt Creek	All	14	62.86%	42.77	UC
Mondeaux River	All	4	91.43%	58.23	UC
N FK Eau Claire River	All	25	31.43%	33.43	UC
N FK Yellow River	All	9	77.14%	49.43	UC
Otter Creek	All	27	25.71%	30.77	UC
S FK Eau Claire River	All	33	8.57%	27.63	UC
S FK Yellow River	All	1	100.00%	73.09	UC
Shoulder Creek	All	22	37.14%	38.09	UC
Silver Creek	All	7	82.86%	53.70	UC
Wolf River	All	34	5.71%	26.83	UC
Yellow River	All	8	80.00%	50.97	UC
Big Rib River	SEG1	10	74.29%	48.94	UW
Big Rib River	SEG2	20	45.71%	38.89	UW
Big Rib River	SEG3	22	37.14%	38.09	UW
Black Creek	All	18	51.43%	40.16	UW
E Lemke Creek	All	21	42.86%	38.64	UW
Gus Johnson Creek	All	6	85.71%	55.98	UW
New Wood Creek	All	2	97.14%	64.03	UW
Rocky Creek	SEG2	15	60.00%	41.98	UW
W BR Big Eau Pleine River	All	26	28.57%	32.09	UW
Black River	SEG 2	11	71.43%	48.76	BBT
McKenzie Creek	All	13	65.71%	44.43	BBT
W BR Little Back River	All	16	57.14%	40.70	BBT
Paradise Creek	All	17	54.29%	40.64	BBT
Black River	SEG 1	18	51.43%	40.16	BBT
Pine Creek	All	19	48.57%	39.18	BBT
Trappers Creek	All	24	34.29%	37.83	BBT
E BR Little Back River	All	36	0.00%	22.43	BBT



Table 5-8: NRI Ranking w/in Taylor County

River/Stream	Segment	# Rank	% Rank	Total Score	Basin
Washington Creek	All	35	2.86%	23.31	BBT

Source: WDNR
 UC: Upper Chippewa
 UW: Upper Wisconsin
 BBT: Black/Bufalo/Trempealeau
 Basin Rank: Rank given for water body in each basin.
 Overall Rank: Overall points assigned based on the three resource values. The lower the number, the more valuable the resource is.
 Total Score: The higher the total score, the more protection needed to preserve the resource.

Rare, Threatened & Endangered Species

Land and waterways in Taylor County provide habitat for many species of flora and fauna, which often include rare, threatened, or endangered species. These rare, threatened or endangered species have been documented by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as part of the Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) Program (Table 5-9). The specific location of the species is confidential because rare species are very sensitive and vulnerable to collection as well as destruction. Map 5.12 Sensitive Resources, depicts the general locations (by section) of resources listed in the public access database.

The NHI Map (5.12) represents data as aquatic, terrestrial or both. Aquatic NHI species or plants refer to those living or growing in, on, or near the water. Terrestrial refers to plants and animals living on the soil.

Table 5-9: Natural Heritage Inventory – Taylor County

Group	Common Name	Status	SRank	GRank
BIRD	NORTHERN GOSHAWK	SC/M	S2N;S2B	G5
BIRD	BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER	SC/M	S3B	G5
BIRD	CERULEAN WARBLER	THR	S2B	G4
BIRD	GREATER PRAIRIE-CHICKEN	THR	S2B;S2N	G4
BIRD	GREAT BLUE HERON	SC/M	S3B;SNAN	G5
BIRD	RED-SHOULDERED HAWK	THR	S1N;S3B	G5
BIRD	BALD EAGLE	SC/FL	S2N;S3B	G4
BIRD	OSPREY	THR	S3B	G5
COMMUNITY	NORTHERN DRY-MESIC FOREST	NA	S3	G4
COMMUNITY	NORTHERN MESIC FOREST	NA	S4	G4
COMMUNITY	ALDER THICKET	NA	S4	G4
COMMUNITY	BLACK SPRUCE SWAMP	NA	S3	G5
COMMUNITY	EMERGENT MARSH	NA	S4	G4
COMMUNITY	FLOODPLAIN FOREST	NA	S3	G3
COMMUNITY	HARDWOOD SWAMP	NA	S3	G4
COMMUNITY	LAKE--DEEP; SOFT; DRAINAGE	NA	S1	GU
COMMUNITY	LAKE--DEEP; SOFT; SEEPAGE	NA	S3	GU
COMMUNITY	LAKE--MEROMICTIC	NA	S1	GU
COMMUNITY	LAKE--SHALLOW; SOFT; DRAINAGE	NA	S3	GU

**Table 5-9: Natural Heritage Inventory – Taylor County**

Group	Common Name	Status	SRank	GRank
COMMUNITY	LAKE--SOFT BOG	NA	S4	GU
COMMUNITY	NORTHERN SEDGE MEADOW	NA	S3	G4
COMMUNITY	NORTHERN WET FOREST	NA	S4	G4
COMMUNITY	NORTHERN WET-MESIC FOREST	NA	S3	G3?
COMMUNITY	OPEN BOG	NA	S4	G5
COMMUNITY	STREAM--SLOW; HARD; WARM	NA	SU	GNR
COMMUNITY	STREAM--SLOW; SOFT; COLD	NA	SU	GNR
FISH	REDSIDE DACE	SC/N	S3	G4
FISH	SLENDER MADTOM	END	S2	G5
HERPTILE	WOOD TURTLE	THR	S3	G4
HERPTILE	BLANDING'S TURTLE	THR	S3	G4
HERPTILE	FOUR-TOED SALAMANDER	SC/H	S3	G5
INVERTEBRATE	ELKTOE	SC/H	S4	G4
INVERTEBRATE	SPLENDID CLUBTAIL	SC/N	S3	G4
INVERTEBRATE	SKILLET CLUBTAIL	SC/N	S3	G3
INVERTEBRATE	GREEN-FACED CLUBTAIL	SC/N	S3	G3
INVERTEBRATE	EXTRA-STRIPED SNAKETAILED	END	S1	G3
INVERTEBRATE	RIFFLE SNAKETAILED	SC/N	S3	G5
INVERTEBRATE	PYGMY SNAKETAILED	THR	S3	G3
INVERTEBRATE	LEAST CLUBTAIL	SC/N	S3	G5
INVERTEBRATE	ELLIPSE	THR	S2	G3G4
MAMMAL	ARCTIC SHREW	SC/N	S2	G5
MAMMAL	PIGMY SHREW	SC/N	S3	G5
OTHER	BIRD ROOKERY	SC	SU	GNR
PLANT	DEAM'S ROCKCRESS	SC	S2	G4G5QT3?Q
PLANT	LITTLE GOBLIN MOONWORT	END	S3	G3
PLANT	BLUNT-LOBE GRAPE-FERN	SC	S2	G4Q
PLANT	PALE SEDGE	SC	S3	G5TNRQ
PLANT	PURPLE CLEMATIS	SC	S3	G5
PLANT	AUTUMN CORAL-ROOT	SC	S3	G5
PLANT	GLADE FERN	SC	S2	G5
PLANT	SPREADING WOODFERN	SC	S2	G5
PLANT	LARGE-FLOWERED GROUND-CHERRY	SC	S1	G3
PLANT	BROAD BEECH FERN	SC	S2	G5
PLANT	PALE GREEN ORCHID	THR	S2	G4T4Q
PLANT	HOOKE ORCHIS	SC	S2	G5
PLANT	LARGE ROUNDLEAF ORCHID	SC	S3	G5
PLANT	TORREY'S BULRUSH	SC	S2	G5
PLANT	AUTUMNAL WATER-STARWORT	SC	S2	G5
PLANT	ASSINIBOINE SEDGE	SC	S3	G4G5
PLANT	PRICKLY HORNWORT	SC	S2	G4
PLANT	SHOWY LADY'S-SLIPPER	SC	S3	G4
PLANT	TUFTED HAIRGRASS	SC	S2	G5



Group	Common Name	Status	SRank	GRank
PLANT	MARSH WILLOW-HERB	SC	S3	G5
PLANT	WHITE ADDER'S-MOUTH	SC	S3	G4Q
PLANT	FARWELL'S WATER-MILFOIL	SC	S3	G5
PLANT	VASEY'S PONDWEED	SC	S2	G4
PLANT	HIDDEN-FRUITED BLADDERWORT	SC	S3	G4G5

Source: WDNR

Protection category designated by the Wisconsin DNR.

Status

END: Endangered

THR: Threatened

FL: Federally protected

SC: Special Concern

SCN: Take regulated by establishment of open closed sessions

SCM: Special Concern (Migratory Bird Act)

SCN: No laws regulating use, possession, or harvesting

SRank (State Rank)

S1: Critically imperiled in Wisconsin because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals or acres) or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state.

S2: Imperiled in Wisconsin because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals or acres) or because of some factor(s) making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state.

S3: Rare or uncommon in Wisconsin (21 to 100 occurrences).

S4: Apparently secure in Wisconsin, with many occurrences.

SU: Possibly in peril in the state, but their status is uncertain. More information is needed.

B: Breeding N: Non-breeding

GRank (Global Rank)

G1: Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals or acres) or because of some factor(s) making it especially vulnerable to extinction.

G2: Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals or acres) or because of some factor(s) making it very vulnerable to extinction throughout its range.

G3: Either very rare and local throughout its range or found locally (even abundantly at some of its locations) in a restricted range (e.g., a single state or physiographic region) or because of other factors making it vulnerable to extinction throughout its range; in terms of occurrences, in the range of 21 to 100.

G4: Apparently globally secure, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

G5: Demonstrably secure globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery

GU: Possibly in peril range-wide, but their status is uncertain. More information is needed.

Species with a questionable taxonomic assignment are given a "Q" after the global rank. Subspecies and varieties are given subranks composed of the letter "T" plus a number or letter. The definition of the second character of the subrank parallels that of the full global rank. (Examples: a rare subspecies of a rare species is ranked G1T1; a rare subspecies of a common species is ranked G5T1.)



Metallic and Non-metallic Mining Resources

Taylor County’s mineral resources have potentially significant economic, community and environmental impacts on local areas and the county as a whole. Mineral resources are placed into two general categories – non-metallic (e.g., sand and gravel) and metallic (e.g., gold, silver, copper). Table 5-10 lists known active (open), inactive (closed), pending and proposed mining sites in Taylor County. There are no active metallic extraction sites in the county.

Name	Status
Bauer Pit #1	Active
Bend Project	Proposed
Black River Pit #9	Inactive
Brooks Pit #53	Active
Buehler Pit #6	Active
Buffalo Pit #12	Active
Clarkson Pit #20	Active
Dan Derks Pit #47	Active
Decker Pit #37	Active
Dick's Pit #30/#28	Active
Duesing Pit #36	Active
East Pit #34	Active
Foster Pit #27	Active
Freudenthal Pit #44	Inactive
Gibson Pit #46	Inactive
Goessl Pit #22	Active
Gosbee Pit #8	Active
Gravel Road Pit #45	Inactive
Hatlestad Pit #55	Active
Hoehn Pit #29	Active
Hulle Pit #50	Active
Jochimsen Pit #17	Active
John's Creek(USFS)	Active
Kend Wudi Pit #11	Active
Kennedy Pit #52	Active
Komarek Pit #13	Active
Kroeplin Pit #31	Active

Source: Taylor County Zoning Department

Krug Pit #21	Active
Larson Pit #3	Active
Lissner Pit #23	Active
Main Pit #16	Active
Main Pit #32	Active
Maplehurst Pit #42	Inactive
Matyki Pit #7	Active
Mayer Pit #26	Active
McKinley Pit #10	Active
Nelson Pit #14	Active
Niebuhr Pit #48	Active
Nuemann Pit #35	Active
Ovyn Pit #19	Inactive
Pawelko Pit #54	Active
Pernsteiner Pit #40	Inactive
Rehbein Pit #2	Active
Rocky Run (USFS)	Active
Sawyer Ave Pit #41	Inactive
Schreiner Pit #24	Active
Sec. 1 Pit #5	Active
Sec. 12 Pit #4	Active
Spieles Pit #25	Active
Spur Pit #15	Active
Thums Pit #38	Active
West Side Matierals #51	Active
Wisniewski Pit #17	Active
Yellow River (USFS)	Active
Zach Pit #49	Active



5.2 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Overview

This agricultural resources section is based on the principle of achieving sound long-range planning that protects prime agricultural resources of the county while treating landowners in a fair and equitable manner. Good planning helps rural communities promote agriculture and its contribution to rural economies, support appropriate development of land, manage renewable resources, avoid unnecessary conflicts among neighboring land uses, protect community features of special value, and encourage appropriate community development.

Agricultural Issues

In Wisconsin, as in many agricultural states, the impact of agricultural practices on the environment is of great concern to farmers, citizens, and policy makers. Effective planning for agriculture requires cooperation with non-rural communities. While farming is often associated with rural life, the towns located nearest to the edges of cities and villages tend to be the places where conflicts between farmers and non-farmers occur and where the pressure for converting land out of agricultural use is most intense. Issues also arise when residential development infringes upon lands already in agricultural use. Systematic consideration of agricultural issues can further local intergovernmental communication and cooperation and increase the likelihood that a city or village and the adjacent towns agree on policies and programs to manage growth, preservation and development.

Current issues facing Taylor County when it comes to agriculture and farming include:

- Large factory farms
- Competition from large farm operations
- Driving equipment on public roads
- Nutrient management issues (manure management)
- Volatile milk prices
- Increasing costs of production
- Pressure from non-agricultural development
- Odor and noise

Agricultural-related issues were addressed in the Taylor County Comprehensive Land Use Planning Community Survey. Property owners were asked if “Local and county units of government should address the issue of development in productive (prime) agricultural regions by:

	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Disagree</i>
<i>a. Preserving all existing farmland at all costs.</i>	31.3%	32.6%	36.1%
<i>b. Protecting productive farmland, but allowing development in areas not suitable for agricultural use.</i>	59.3%	21.2%	19.5%



<i>c. Not protecting farmland.</i>	<i>12.2%</i>	<i>19.7%</i>	<i>68.1%</i>
<i>d. Protecting or preserving other agribusiness.</i>	<i>51.9%</i>	<i>37.2%</i>	<i>11.0%</i>

Source: Taylor County Comprehensive Land Use Planning Community Survey (2006)

Economic Impact

Agriculture is an important economic force in Taylor County. It includes hundreds of family-owned farms, related businesses and industries that provide equipment, services and other products farmers need to grow, process, market and deliver goods to consumers. The production, sales and processing of Taylor County’s farm products generate employment, economic activity, income and tax revenue. Taylor County’s agricultural community boasts great diversity that includes production dairy, meat animals, crops, ginseng, horticulture, Christmas trees, mink pelt production (Wisconsin is #1 producer in U.S.), berries, exotic animals and organic farms. Taylor County is home to food producers such as Drangle Foods, Inc., Marathon Cheese Corp., Kraft-Tombstone Pizza and Maple Island, five lumber processing facilities and five major wood product manufacturers. All these businesses use raw Wisconsin agricultural and forestry products.

How important is agriculture to the county’s economy?

- Agriculture provides jobs for 2,545 Taylor County residents. (Nearly 21% of Taylor County’s workforce)
- Agriculture accounts for \$286 million in economic activity. (Nearly 18% of Taylor County’s total economic activity)
- Agriculture contributes \$87 million to the county’s total income. (18.5% of Taylor County’s total income)
- Agriculture pays \$7.4 million in taxes. (Does not include all property taxes paid to local schools)

Who owns the farm(s)?

- Individuals or families – 93.8%
- Family partnerships – 3.7%
- Family-owned corporations – 2.1%
- Non-family corporations – 0.4%

Agricultural Resources Inventory and Trends

Farming has been a significant land use activity throughout the county’s history. Taylor County is a rural county, with agricultural activities covering about 23 percent of its land area, according to a 2006 land use inventory. Statistics provided by the USDA Census of Agriculture for Taylor County, show that in the decade from 1987 to 1997 the county lost 192 farms, but five years later in 2002, they gained 169 farms (Table 5-11).

Table 5-11: Farm Changes in Taylor County – 1989, 1992, 1997 & 2002

	Number of Farms	Land in Farms (acres)	Average Farm Size (acres)	Number of Farms Lost/Gained*
1987	1,079	265,001	246	--
1992	931	231,427	249	-148
1997	887	223,587	252	-44



2002	1,056	257,143	244	+169
Source: USDA, Census of Agriculture				
*Change from previous census year				

What is a farm? Wisconsin farms can be diverse. There is no specific “right” definition of what a farm is. The process to define what a farm is should begin with the inventory of agricultural operation in the community. ¹Most government agencies that collect agricultural statistics define a farm as any place from which \$1,000 or more of the agricultural products were produced or sold in a normal year. The statistics provided by the USDA included both large, commercial operations that hire numerous non-family employees, medium-sized family labor commercial farms, and smaller, part-time or hobby farms whose households may rely entirely on non-farm jobs to keep the farm business afloat. Table 5-12 shows that nearly 37 percent of farms in Taylor County have sales values of less than \$2,500. Table 5-13 shows that milk is the county’s top commodity.

According to the Taylor/Price County USDA Service Center, it is likely that the increase in farms in Table 5-11 from 1997 to 2002 in part is due to an increase in smaller tracts of land for the purpose of hobby farming. Other rapidly growing segments of Taylor County’s agricultural industry include a strong growth in cattle grazing, more niche farming (goat & sheep dairying), tree farming, greenhouses, nurseries, sod farms and a noticeable growth in game farms for hunting purposes.

Table 5-12: Farms by Value of Sales (Taylor County)

Value of Sales	Farms
Less than \$2,500	386
\$2,500 to \$4,999	81
\$5,000 to \$9,999	85
\$10,000 to \$24,999	106
\$25,000 to \$49,999	83
\$50,000 to \$99,999	129
\$100,000 or more	186

Source: USDA Census of Agriculture, 2002

Table 5-13: Taylor County Top Commodities (sales by dollar values, 2002)

1. Milk	\$32.8 million
2. Cattle & calves	\$10.6 million
3. Grain	\$3.8 million
4. Other crops & hay	\$1.5 million
5. Christmas trees	\$0.4 million

Source: UW-Extension 2004

Taylor County Farmland Trends

The data shown in Table 5-14 through 5-15 were made available to local town governments and to county, regional, and state-level extension personnel, planners and other government officials. The data may be used in a variety of ways including:

1. **Documenting the variability of town land use trends within county borders.** Understanding that counties can be quite diverse – both in terms of their natural resource base and land use trends, it may encourage planners to develop different approaches or policies for different parts of Taylor County.

¹ Taken from “Planning for Agriculture in Wisconsin” November 2002



2. **Helping local communities understand their own trends** and to see how their situation compares to their neighboring communities.
3. **Provide a statistical foundation for the development of new land use/comprehensive plans** particularly the components of those plans designed to protect agricultural resources.
4. **Encourage debate and dialogue at the town level (and across municipal boundaries)** regarding land use trends and possible policy options. Having a common foundation of information can also facilitate inter-jurisdictional cooperation on regional land use plans.

While the data in the tables may be useful, it only provides a starting point for local discussions of land use policy, but will not provide the answers for what should be done to address potential land use problems or conflicts at the local level.

Farmland Preservation

The Farmland Preservation Program was developed in the late 1970's and early 1980's to achieve three goals: land conservation, tax relief for farmland owners, and land use planning.

Taylor County prepared a Farmland Preservation Plan under the Wisconsin Preservation Act in the early 1980's. Adopted in 1981, this plan sought to preserve large blocks of farmland most suitable for agricultural production, maintain the rural character of the county, preserve open space and scenic areas, and encourage development to be directed to areas with existing public facilities (sewer and water). Prime agricultural land is identified by the Taylor County Farmland Preservation Plan as all soils categorized by the Soil Conservation as having a capability class of I, II, and III and all lands presently used for agriculture (all cultivated land and pasture, not including pastured woodlots). The County currently has approximately 14,747 acres enrolled in 103 farmland preservation programs. Property tax relief is provided to farmland owners who participate in the programs. The soil and water preservation standards for farm plans in Taylor County are tied to the NR 151 performance standards.

The “Generalized Map of Major Agricultural Areas” was taken from the 1981 Taylor County Farmland Preservation Plan depicts the general areas of agriculture based on “existing land use”. The “Prime Farmland” map (Map 5.13) shows prime farmland areas based on soils data from NRCS, WDNR, and Taylor County. A broad view comparison can be seen between existing land use in 1981 and prime farmland soils in 2002.

GENERALIZED MAP OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL AREAS

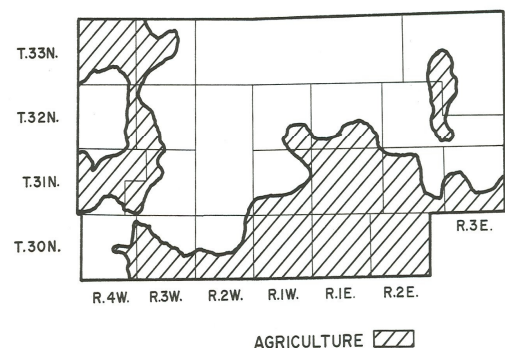




Table 5-14: Taylor County Farmland Trends 1989-1997

Town Name	Estimated Farms in Town, 1990	Estimated Farms in Town, 1997	Percent Change in Farm Numbers, 1990-1997	Estimated Farms per sq. mile, 1997	Number of Dairy Farms, 1989	Number of Dairy Farms, 1997	Percent Change in Dairy Farms 1989-1997	Dairy Farms per sq. mile, 1997
<i>Aurora</i>	57	58	1.8%	1.7	52	41	-21.2%	1.2
<i>Browning</i>	57	55	-3.5%	1.5	50	38	-24.0%	1.0
<i>Chelsea</i>	47	56	19.1%	1.4	16	7	-56.3%	0.2
<i>Cleveland</i>	29	26	-10.3%	0.8	17	13	-23.5%	0.4
<i>Deer Creek</i>	90	88	-2.2%	2.6	55	50	-9.1%	1.5
<i>Ford</i>	32	34	6.3%	1.0	22	22	0.0%	0.7
<i>Goodrich</i>	42	38	-9.5%	1.0	30	18	-40.0%	0.5
<i>Greenwood</i>	70	63	-10.0%	1.2	39	22	-43.6%	0.4
<i>Grover</i>	8	15	87.5%	0.2	4	2	-50.0%	0.0
<i>Hammel</i>	28	29	3.6%	0.8	15	5	-66.7%	0.1
<i>Holway</i>	97	80	-17.5%	2.2	71	44	-38.0%	1.2
<i>Jump River</i>	41	34	-17.1%	0.9	17	13	-23.5%	0.4
<i>Little Black</i>	89	78	-12.4%	2.2	58	36	-37.9%	1.0
<i>Maplehurst</i>	44	29	-34.1%	0.8	28	13	-53.6%	0.4
<i>McKinley</i>	60	50	-16.7%	1.4	37	31	-16.2%	0.9
<i>Medford</i>	68	51	-25.0%	1.3	37	20	-45.9%	0.5
<i>Molitor</i>	16	19	18.8%	0.5	8	5	-37.5%	0.1
<i>Pershing</i>	39	37	-5.1%	1.0	30	17	-43.3%	0.5
<i>Rib Lake</i>	87	81	-6.9%	1.1	32	21	-34.4%	0.3
<i>Roosevelt</i>	55	57	3.6%	1.7	33	20	-39.4%	0.6
<i>Taft</i>	42	40	-4.8%	1.1	31	21	-32.3%	0.6
<i>Westboro</i>	30	29	-3.3%	0.2	17	8	-52.9%	0.1
All Towns	1,128	1,047	-7.2%	1.1	699	467	-33.2%	0.5

Source: Wisconsin Town Land Use Data Project: UW-Madison



Table 5-15: Taylor County Changes in Farmland on Tax Rolls 1990, 1997 & 2006

<i>Town Name</i>	<i>Acres of Farmland on Tax Rolls 1990</i>	<i>Acres of Farmland on Tax Rolls 1997</i>	<i>Acres of Farmland on Tax Rolls 2006</i>	<i>Percent Change in Farmland Acres, 1990-2006</i>	<i>Percent of Land Taxed as Farmland, 2006</i>
<i>Aurora</i>	12,814	12,869	12,650	-1.3%	60.4%
<i>Browning</i>	12,251	11,884	10,671	-12.9%	49.9%
<i>Chelsea</i>	5,114	4,752	3,375	-34.0%	18.7%
<i>Cleveland</i>	4,864	4,595	4,824	-0.8%	44.7%
<i>Deer Creek</i>	16,216	16,078	14,115	-13.0%	66.8%
<i>Ford</i>	5,633	5,651	5,267	-6.5%	44.1%
<i>Goodrich</i>	8,595	8,489	5,766	-32.9%	33.1%
<i>Greenwood</i>	9,488	9,490	8,364	-11.8%	29.1%
<i>Grover</i>	1,328	1,277	1,165	-12.3%	11.5%
<i>Hammel</i>	6,127	5,642	4,465	-27.1%	25.9%
<i>Holway</i>	14,976	13,449	10,841	-27.6%	49.2%
<i>Jump River</i>	5,469	5,423	6,988	27.8%	48.1%
<i>Little Black</i>	16,039	15,691	13,499	-15.8%	61.5%
<i>Maplehurst</i>	9,635	9,094	9,005	-6.5%	42.9%
<i>McKinley</i>	13,160	11,468	9,501	-27.8%	48.6%
<i>Medford</i>	12,744	11,934	9,171	-28.0%	39.0%
<i>Molitor</i>	2,547	2,476	1,664	-34.7%	16.9%
<i>Pershing</i>	7,613	7,599	6,427	-15.6%	40.2%
<i>Rib Lake</i>	8,101	7,995	5,037	-37.8%	21.8%
<i>Roosevelt</i>	11,939	11,593	8,027	-32.8%	38.1%
<i>Taft</i>	7,493	7,293	6,907	-7.8%	32.0%
<i>Westboro</i>	6,322	5,776	3,973	-37.2%	15.1%
All Towns	198,468	190,521	161,702	-18.5%	38.7%



5.3 CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Introduction

Cultural resources are those tangible and intangible aspects of our cultural society, both past and present, that are valued by or representative of a given culture, or that contain information about a culture. Tangible cultural resources include, but are not limited to, sites, structures, districts, landscapes, objects, and historic documents associated with or representative of peoples, cultures, and human activities and events, either in the present or in the past. Intangible cultural features including family life, myth, folklore, ideology, folk song, and folk dance are renewable and transmitted from generation to generation. Although material evidence of past cultures is finite, cultural resources in general are not, but are produced by each successive generation.

Most cultural resources are unique and nonrenewable. These cultural resources were created or occurred at specific geographic locations at certain points in time by different individuals. Although cultural resources fall into broad patterns of civilization, the circumstances that created each resource are unique and thus cannot be duplicated. Because the path of human history continues, new cultural features are created daily, and only time will provide the context for evaluating the relative significance of these new features.

Regional and Local History

Taylor County never had a very large Indian population, however, they were present. During the mid 1800s to the early 1900s there were significant enough numbers to leave behind noted habitation in the areas of Lublin, Perkinstown, Browning, Westboro, Whittlesey and Chelsea. These were mostly Chippewa (also called Ojibwa) Indian communities that were scattered in the northern part of Wisconsin. A camp and burial grounds are still evident northeast of Perkinstown along the North Fork of the Yellow River.

Taylor County was created on March 4, 1875 from parts of Clark, Marathon, Chippewa, and Lincoln counties. The present boundaries of the county are the same as those established in 1875. Taylor County being 42 miles long and 24 miles wide has an area of 979 square miles or approximately 628,480 acres. Sources differ as to the origin of the name “Taylor”. Some say the county got its name from William R. Taylor, Governor of the State at the time the county was organized, while others say it was named for David Taylor of Sheboygan, who at the time was a prominent jurist and later a State Supreme Court Justice.

By provision of the Act that created Taylor County, the county seat was located in the Village of Medford. Now incorporated, the City of Medford continues to be the county seat. There are 22 towns, four villages, and one city in Taylor County. Their names and dates of incorporation are shown in Table 5-16.



Table 5-16: Taylor County Organization			
Towns	Incorporation Date		Incorporation Date
Aurora	1899	Medford	1875
Browning	1895	Molitor	1886
Chelsea	1875	Pershing	1919
Cleveland	1896	Rib Lake	1885
Deer Creek	1880	Roosevelt	1905
Ford	1917	Taft	1909
Goodrich	1903	Westboro	1875
Greenwood	1895	Villages	
Grover	1895	Gilman	1914
Hammel	1897	Lublin	1915
Holway	1895	Rib Lake	1902
Jump River	1923	Stetsonville	1949
Little Black	1875	Cities	
McKinley	1902	Medford	1889
Maplehurst	1905	Source: http://www.co.taylor.wi.us/county/history	

Historic Resources Inventory

The Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) provides historical and architectural information on approximately 120,000 properties in Wisconsin. The Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) contains data on buildings, structures and objects that illustrate Wisconsin's unique history¹. There are currently a total of 226 sites that have been identified in Taylor County. Of these 226 sites, 82 are located within the City of Medford, 14 in the Village of Rib Lake, and one each in the Villages of Lublin and Stetsonville, leaving 128 in 'rural' Taylor County. Table 5-17 details the 128 found in the unincorporated areas of Taylor County.

Table 5-17: Taylor County Architecture & History Inventory			
Site ID	Municipality	Current Name	Historic Name
20904	Little Black	Elmer Nuernberger House	J M Nuernberger House
20905	Little Black	Louis Schaefer House	--
20906	Little Black	George Matheus House	--
20907	Little Black	--	--
20908	Little Black	R L Martin House	Matt Bach House
20909	Little Black	Ludwig House	Joseph Ruprich House
20910	Holway	Louis H Larson Farm	Mads Larsen Farm

¹ This is not a comprehensive list of all old Wisconsin buildings and structures in Taylor County. The inventory has been assembled over a period of more than 25 years from a wide variety of sources. In many cases, the information is dated. Some properties may be altered or no longer exist. The majority of properties included in this inventory are privately owned and not open to the public. Inclusion in this inventory conveys no special status, rights or benefits to owners of these properties.



Table 5-17: Taylor County Architecture & History Inventory

Site ID	Municipality	Current Name	Historic Name
20911	Holway	Louis H Larson Farm	Mads Larsen Farm
20912	Holway	Amish School Privy	Poplar Grove School
20913	Holway	Amish School Privy	Poplar Grove School Privy
20914	Holway	--	Forest Grove School #5
20915	Deer Creek	Frank Reinhart House	Reinhart House
20916	Deer Creek	Art Pfaff Farm	Wenzel Pfaff Farm
20917	Deer Creek	--	--
20918	Roosevelt	Helen Czech House	Jacob Konczak Farm
20919	Roosevelt	Joe Karakula Barn	John Karakula Barn
20920	Roosevelt	--	--
20921	Roosevelt	--	--
20922	Taft	--	Town Hall
20923	Medford	Mulberry Ln. Bridge	--
20924	Medford	Pleasant Heights School #8	Pleasant Heights School
20925	Medford	Fred W Dable House	--
20926	Medford	--	--
20927	Medford	Washington School	Washington School
20928	Medford	--	--
20929	Medford	Hilltop Varsity Store	Thielke School
20930	Medford	Reinhold Janke Farm	Anderson Farm
20931	Medford	Medford House	Borneman's Supper Club
20932	Hammel	--	--
20933	Hammel	--	Molitor's Black Smith Shop
20934	Medford	Bauer Log Cabin	--
20935	Browning	--	--
20936	Grover	Perkinstown Jail	Perkinstown Jail
20937	Grover	P. Town Saloon	Molitor School
	Grover	Lucky Hill 4-H Club	Lincoln School
20938	Goodrich	--	Goodrich School
20939	Goodrich	Why Go By Bar	--
20940	Ford	--	--
20941	Ford	Hungry Hollow Bar Tractor Display	--
20942	Ford	--	--
20943	Ford	Pete Helman House	--
20944	Aurora	Truman Bolstad Hunting Cabin	
20945	Aurora	Fitzpatrick House	
20946	Aurora	Polley Lane Bridge	Polley Lane Bridge
20947	Aurora	Tony Prasnicki 14-Sided Barn	George Sheldon 14-Sided Barn



Table 5-17: Taylor County Architecture & History Inventory

Site ID	Municipality	Current Name	Historic Name
20948	Chelsea	--	--
20949	Chelsea	--	--
20950	Chelsea	--	--
20951	Chelsea	--	Town Hall
20952	Chelsea	George Stolp Farm	Stolp Farm
20953	Chelsea	George Stolp Farm	Stolp Farm
20954	Chelsea	Walter Kraschnewski House	--
20955	Chelsea	Hidden Lane	--
20956	Molitor	--	--
20957	Molitor	--	--
20958	Molitor	Molitor Town Hall	Pine Tree School
20959	Greenwood	Carl Thums School	Josef Thums General Store
20960	Greenwood	John & Mary Dums Farm	Graumann Farm
20961	Greenwood	John & Mary Dums Farm	Graumann Farm
20962	Greenwood	Max Thums Farm	Philip Haider Farmstead
20963	Greenwood	Max Thums Farm	Philip Haider Farmstead
20964	Greenwood	Max Thums Farm	Philip Haider Farmstead
20965	Greenwood	Max Thums Farm	Philip Haider Farmstead
20966	Greenwood	St. Ann's Catholic Church	St. Ann's Catholic Church
20967	Greenwood	--	--
20968	Greenwood	--	--
20969	Greenwood	--	--
20970	Greenwood	St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church	--
20971	Greenwood	L Frenz House	--
20972	Greenwood	--	--
20973	Goodrich	--	--
20974	Pershing	St. Joesph's Catholic Parish	St. Joesph's Catholic Parish
20975	Pershing	Joe Debnar Barn	Frank Omasta Barn
20976	Pershing	Hannibal Presbyterian Church	Hannibal Presbyterian Church
20977	Westboro	Westboro Library	Westboro High School
20978	Westboro	Dr. MC Clure Office	Dr. MC Clure Office
20979	Westboro	Jack Sales	Frank Ruprich Store
20980	Westboro	William Westberg Farm	Andrew Westberg Farm
20981	Westboro	William Westberg Farm	Andrew Westberg Farm
20982	Westboro	William Westberg Farm	Andrew Westberg Farm
20983	Westboro	Wallace Kennedy House	Beng G Engstrom House
20984	Rib Lake	Corduroy Road	--
20985	Rib Lake	Peter Kauer House	Anton Kauer House
20986	Rib Lake	Irene Vanasten Farm	Joseph Kauer Farm



Table 5-17: Taylor County Architecture & History Inventory			
Site ID	Municipality	Current Name	Historic Name
20987	Rib Lake	Irene Vanasten Farm	Joseph Kauer Farm
20988	Rib Lake	Irene Vanasten Farm	Joseph Kauer Farm
20989	Rib Lake	Rib Lake Town Hall	--
20990	Rib Lake	Selma Beam Barn	Lambert Enders Barn
20991	Greenwood	--	--
20992	Greenwood	--	--
20993	Greenwood	--	--
20994	Jump River	Ladies' Aid Building	Community Hall & Church
20995	Jump River	Jump River Presbyterian Church	Jump River School
20996	Jump River	--	Henry Boeckler Hotel
20997	Jump River	Allen Beadles Cabin	Koonz House
20998	Jump River	--	--
20999	McKinley	--	--
21000	McKinley	McKinley Town Hall	Jump River Town Hall
21001-21073 - City of Medford			
21074-21087 - Village of Rib Lake			
21088 - Village of Stetsonville			
21089	Westboro	Chequamegon National Forest Bath and Club House	Mondeaux Dam Public Utility Area
20090	Westboro	Caretaker's/Concessionaire's Dwelling	Mondeaux Dam Public Utility Area
21091	Westboro	Chequamegon National Forest Garage	Mondeaux Dam Public Utility Area
21092	Westboro	Mondeaux Dam	Mondeaux Dam Public Utility Area
22281 - City of Medford			
23904 - Village of Lublin			
24672	Westboro	Jump River Lookout Tower	Jump River Lookout Tower
24673	Westboro	--	--
24674	Grover	Perkinstown Lookout Tower	Perkinstown Lookout Tower
24675	Grover	Grover Town Hall	Grover Town Hall
24676	Grover	Foss Lake Guard Station	Foss Lake Guard Station
24677	Grover	Ron & Holly Sromek Home	Foss Lake Guard Station
	Grover	Jackie Ogle Home	Anton Anderson Home
24679-24683 - City of Medford			
32069	Hammel	--	Sawyer Avenue Bridge
	Hammel	Dane & Jill Bolz	Foss Lake Guard Station
37773	Chelsea	Will Geiser House	--
37774 & 41012 - City of Medford			

**Table 5-17: Taylor County Architecture & History Inventory**

Site ID	Municipality	Current Name	Historic Name
68194	Westboro	--	Spearhead Point Picnic Shelter
70918	Cleveland	Webster Farmstead	B.B. Colwell House
72192	McKinley	Jump River Bridge	--
109489	Holway	Water Dr. Bridge	--
119988	Aurora	CTH H/Yellow River Bridge	--
120533 - City of Medford			
123918	Hammel	Black River Bridge	Black River Bridge
123958	Medford	Klingbeil Lumber Yard	Maurer Lumber Yard
123959	Medford	Klingbeil Lumber Yard	Maurer Lumber Yard
132798	Maplehurst	--	First Apostolic Church
132799	Maplehurst	--	--
132800	Maplehurst	--	--
132801	Maplehurst	--	--
133345	Chelsea	--	Trout Avenue Bridge
133346	Hammel	--	Division Road Bridge
133799	Maplehurst	--	--
133800	Maplehurst	--	--
134438	Deer Creek	--	G. Sonder House
134439	Deer Creek	--	Blasel House
Source: WI Architecture & Historic Inventory (Acquired 9/1/06) and LUAC			

Historic Places (National and State Registers)

The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. Properties listed in the Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior. All historic places listed on the National Register are also registered on the Wisconsin National Register of Historic Places. Table 5-18 lists the eight current sites that are included on the National Register of Historic Places in Taylor County.



Table 5-18: National & State Registries

Historic Name	Town/Village/City	Location	Date Listed
Benn, J.W., Building	C. Medford	202-204 S. Main St.	12/22/1983
Big Indian Farms	Westboro	Address Restricted	7/11/1988
Jump River Town Hall	Jump River	S of WI 73	3/28/1974
Medford Free Public Library	C. Medford	104 E. Perkins St.	4/1/1993
Medford Post Office	C. Medford	304 S. Main St.	10/24/2000
Mondeaux Dam Recreation Area	Westboro	*Mondeaux River	8/21/1984
St. Ann's Catholic Church & Cem.	Greenwood	W3963 Brehm Ave.	12/14/1995
Taylor County Courthouse	C. Medford	224 S. 2 nd St.	5/14/1980

Source: National Register of Historic Places and LUAC
 *Roughly bounded by Mondeaux River and Forest Rd.

Archaeological Resources Inventory

Resource use and land stewardship is preserved in archaeological sites, buildings, landscapes, written accounts, photographs, governmental records, and the thoughts and ideas people remember and pass along by word of mouth. Planning can play a critical part in protecting these resources and in learning from this wealth of experience. Land-use planning and land-use decisions can directly impact historic buildings, archaeological sites, and cemeteries.

The Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) maintains a list of archaeological sites and cemeteries referred to as the Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI) a component of the Wisconsin Archaeological and Historic Resource Database (WAHRD). The ASI is the most comprehensive list of archaeological sites, mounds, unmarked cemeteries, marked cemeteries, and cultural sites available. The ASI does not include all of the sites and cemeteries present in the state. It includes only those sites that have been reported to the Wisconsin Historical Society. The information in the ASI is a compilation of reports covering a period of at least 150 years. The information for each entry varies widely and WHS has not been able to verify all of the entries. Few of these sites have been evaluated for their importance. The ASI is changed and updated on a daily basis and recommendations about site importance may change as new information becomes available.

Since only a small portion of the County has been surveyed for the presence of archaeological sites and cemeteries, the sites listed in the inventory represent only a fraction of the sites actually present. Local residents and American Indian communities who have and do live and work in the area possess much additional information on other archaeological sites and cemeteries.



Up to this time, 207 archaeological sites and cemeteries (Table 5-19) has been reported for Taylor County with the following types of sites having been identified:

- Cemeteries (including, unmarked graves, mounds)
- Campsites/villages
- Cabins/Homesteads
- Dams
- Logging Camps
- Sugar Bush
- Tower
- Corn Hills / Garden
- Beds
- CCC/WPA Camp
- Dance Circle



Table 5-19: Archaeological Sites and Cemeteries in Taylor County

Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town Range Section
FS 09-02-03-104	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 2, W, 26
CURT SCHULTZ	Campsite/village	Late Paleo-Indian	32, 2, W, 35
Unnamed Site	Campsite/village	Historic Indian	30, 3, W, 1
Black River Woods Mound	Mound(s) - Other/Unk	Woodland	31, 1, E, 10
Anderson Lake Mound	Mound(s) - Conical	Woodland	31, 2, W, 2
Unnamed Site	Campsite/village	Historic Indian	31, 2, W, 2
Anderson Lake Cemetery	Cemetery/burial	Historic Indian	31, 2, W, 2
FS 09-02-03-062	Campsite/village	Unknown	31, 2, W, 6
FR 121 GRAVEL PIT SOUTH	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric	31, 2, W, 7
LECHNER FARM	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	31, 2, W, 8 31, 2, W, 8
LAKE ELEVEN CAMP	Logging camp	HEA*	31, 2, W, 11
RIVAL ACORN HABITATION	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	31, 2, W, 15
BEAVER CREEK CAMP	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	31, 2, W, 16
Hundred Foot Hills	Other	Unknown	31, 2, W, 26
Maiden Point	Campsite/village	Historic Indian	31, 3, W, 1
	Cemetery/burial		
MILLER DAM	1. Dam	HEA*	31, 3, W, 2
FS 09-02-03-066	Logging camp	HEA*	31, 3, W, 2
N, L AND HUDSON LOG CO.	Logging camp	HEA*	31, 3, W, 10
HEMP HOMESTEAD	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	31, 3, W, 22
FS #09-02-03-086	Unknown	HEA*	32, 1, W, 6
FS #09-02-03-085	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	32, 1, W, 7
FS 09-02-03-032	Campsite/village	Historic Indian	32, 1, W, 8
KENNY DAM AND CAMP	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 1, W, 10
STITTS DAM	Dam	HEA*	32, 1, W, 13
FEEDER DAM AND CAMP	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 1, W, 13
FS 09-02-03-036	Campsite/village	Unknown	32, 1, W, 14
FS 09-02-03-037	Campsite/village	Historic Indian	32, 1, W, 15
	Cemetery/burial		
MONDEAUX DAM	Dam	HEA*	32, 1, E, 18
Norton Cemetery	Cemetery/burial	Historic Indian	32, 1, E, 29 32, 1, E, 2 32, 1, E, 35 32, 1, E, 20



Table 5-19: Archaeological Sites and Cemeteries in Taylor County

Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town Range Section
			32, 2, E, 28
Unnamed Site	Sugar bush	Historic Indian	32, 2, W, 1
PINE CAMP	Logging camp	Historic Euro American	32, 2, W, 1
PINE CAMP	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 2, W, 3
HANSEN DAM	Other	HEA*	32, 2, W, 4
RAUSS HOMESTEAD	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	32, 2, W, 4
HANSEN PINE CAMP	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 2, W, 4
FS 09-02-03-043	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 2, W, 5
FS #09-02-03-089	Unknown	HEA*	32, 2, W, 13
FS #09-02-03-090	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 2, W, 13
FS #09-02-03-078	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 2, W, 14
FS #09-02-03-079	Unknown	HEA* Unknown Historic	32, 2, W, 14
FS #09-02-03-084	Unknown	HEA*	32, 2, W, 14
FS 09-02-03-046	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 2, W, 18
NORTON DAM, UNION LUMBER CO.	Dam	HEA*	32, 2, W, 18
FS #09-02-03-93	Unknown	HEA*	32, 2, W, 21
FS #09-02-03-094	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 2, W, 21
INDIAN HILL	Campsite/village	Unknown	32, 2, W, 22
FS 09-02-03-048	Mound(s) - Other/Unk	Woodland	32, 2, W, 22
BAKER DAM, UNION LUMBER COMPANY	Dam	HEA*	32, 2, W, 24
FS #09-02-03-087	Unknown	HEA*	32, 2, W, 24
FS 09-02-03-088	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	32, 2, W, 24
STITTS DAM AND CAMP	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 2, W, 25
Lake Bluff Cemetery	Cemetery/burial	Historic Indian	32, 2, W, 35 32, 2, W, 34
Unnamed Site	Campsite/village	Historic Indian	32, 2, W, 34
FEEDER DAM	Dam	HEA*	32, 2, W, 36
FEEDER DAM	Dam	HEA*	32, 2, W, 36
HUGHEY DAM AND CAMP	Other Logging camp	HEA*	32, 3, W, 13
FS 09-02-03-058	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 3, W, 13
FS 09-02-03-076	Unknown	HEA*	32, 3, W, 13
FS 09-02-03-017	Campsite/village	Unknown	33, 1, E, 28
FS 09-02-03-020	Campsite/village	Unknown	33, 1, E, 30
FS #09-02-03-091	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 1, E, 30
FS 09-02-03-092	Unknown	HEA*	33, 1, E, 31
09-02-03-004 (PINE CAMP)	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 1, W, 2



Table 5-19: Archaeological Sites and Cemeteries in Taylor County

Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town Range Section
FS 09-02-03-005 (HOAG PINE CAMP)	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 1, W, 3
FS 09-02-03-006 (CORWITH DAM AND CAMP)	Dam Logging camp	HEA*	33, 1, W, 3
FS 09-02-03-007	Sugar bush	Historic Indian	33, 1, W, 8
FS 09-02-03-008	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 1, W, 10
MONDEAUX DAM (FS 09-02-03-009)	Dam	HEA*	33, 1, W, 13
FS 09-02-03-010	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 1, W, 14
FS 09-02-03-011	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	33, 1, W, 16
FS 09-02-03-013 (OLD PINE CAMP)	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 1, W, 19
FS 09-02-03-012	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 1, W, 19
FS 09-02-03-014 (HOAG PINE CAMP)	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 1, W, 20
FS 09-02-03-015	Sugar bush	Unknown	33, 1, W, 22
FS 09-02-03-016	Campsite/village	Unknown	33, 1, W, 23
GLACIAL SPRING	Other	HEA*	33, 1, W, 23
FS 09-02-03-018	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 1, W, 30
FS 09-02-03-019 (BARNEY PINE CAMP)	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 1, W, 30
FS 09-02-03-021 (KINNEY PINE CAMP)	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 1, W, 32
FS 09-02-03-022 (NORTH FORK DAM)	Dam	HEA*	33, 1, W, 33
Unnamed Site	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 1, W, 35
Rib Lake Point	Mound(s) - Conical	Woodland	33, 2, E, 26
Unnamed Site	Campsite/village Corn hills/garden beds	Unknown	33, 2, E, 26
BIG LICK	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 2, W, 3
JUMP RIVER CCC CAMP	CCC/WPA site	HEA*	33, 2, W, 15 33, 2, W, 15
JOHNSON HOMESTEAD	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	33, 2, W, 20
FS 09-02-03-024	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 2, W, 24
PINE TREE CAMP	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 2, W, 25
KIDRICK HOMESTEAD	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	33, 2, W, 28
FS 09-02-03-028	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 2, W, 36
FS 09-02-03-029	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	33, 3, W, 35
Unnamed Site	Cemetery/burial Campsite/village	Historic Indian Unknown Prehistoric	33, 4, W, 12 33, 4, W, 13



Table 5-19: Archaeological Sites and Cemeteries in Taylor County

Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town Range Section
TWO BADGERS	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric	32, 1, E, 34
BAHR SITE	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	32, 1, E, 12
FR 1408 LUMBER CAMP	Logging camp	HEA*	31, 2, W, 6
FRANKLIN HOMESTEAD DUMP	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	33, 1, E, 16
SHADY BROOK SUGAR BUSH	Sugar bush	HEA*	33, 1, E, 16
Unnamed Site	Logging camp	HEA*	31, 2, W, 19
GYPO CAMP	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	32, 1, W, 3
YELLOW RIVER CAMP	Logging camp	HEA*	31, 3, W, 10
KINNEY PINE CAMP	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 2, W, 34
MOLITOR SALE	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	32, 1, W, 8
WEST POINT	Campsite/village	HEA* Unknown Prehistoric	33, 1, W, 25
TAFT TOWN CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	30, 4, W, 33
HANNIBAL CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	32, 3, W, 17
MEADOWBROOK CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	31, 4, W, 24 31, 4, W, 25
ST. ANDREWS LUTHERAN CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	31, 3, W, 27
MT. NEBO CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	33, 3, W, 18
Donald Mission Church Cemetery	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	32, 4, W, 10
MAPLEHURST CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	30, 2, W, 33
ST. MARY'S POLISH NATIONAL CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	30, 3, W, 22
ST. STANISLAUS CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	30, 3, W, 15
HOLY ASSUMPTION ORTHODOX CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	30, 3, W, 15
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	30, 1, W, 29
MEDFORD EVERGREEN CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	31, 1, E, 26
HOLY ROSARY CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	31, 1, E, 26
EVERGREEN CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	31, 1, E, 26
NEW HOLY ROSARY CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial		31, 1, E, 26
TRINITY LUTHERAN CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	32, 1, E, 35
WHITTLESEY CATHOLIC	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	32, 1, E, 26



Table 5-19: Archaeological Sites and Cemeteries in Taylor County

Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town Range Section
CEMETERY (AKA OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP CEM.)			
MOLITOR CATHOLIC CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	32, 1, W, 33
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	Historic Euro American	30, 1, E, 8
Holway Town Hall Cemetery	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	30, 1, W, 22
AMISH CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	30, 1, W, 11
HOLWAY CHURCH CEMETERY (AKA OUR SAVIOR'S LUTHERAN CEMETERY)	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	30, 1, W, 12
PERKINSTOWN CEMETERY (AKA PERKINSTOWN COMMUNITY CEMETERY)	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	31, 2, W, 3
LAKE VIEW CEMETERY (AKA RIB LAKE CEMETERY)	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	33, 2, E, 26
GREENWOOD LUTHERAN CEMETERY (AKA ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CEMETERY)	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	32, 3, E, 19
DONALD CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	32, 4, W, 18
STETSONVILLE PUBLIC CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	30, 1, E, 25
ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CEMETERY (AKA STETSONVILLE LUTHERAN CEMETERY)	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	30, 1, E, 25
SACRED HEA*RT CATHOLIC CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	30, 1, E, 24
NORTHSIDE CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	33, 1, E, 12
ST. ANN CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	32, 2, E, 9
CHELSEA COMMUNITY CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	32, 1, E, 1
PILGRIMS REST CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial		32, 1, E, 1
MOUNT OLIVE CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial		33, 1, E, 14
WESTBORO SPUR	Campsite/village	HEA*	33, 1, W, 8
HARDSCRABBLE CABIN	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	33, 1, W, 5
POTHOLE SITE	Logging camp	HEA*	31, 2, W, 22
J.P. REDWINE	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	31, 2, W, 3



Table 5-19: Archaeological Sites and Cemeteries in Taylor County

Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town Range Section
HOMESTEAD			
FS 09-02-03-081	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 3, W, 34
FS 09-02-03-082	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	33, 3, W, 34
RED PINE	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric	31, 2, W, 7
DONUT	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	32, 3, W, 12
Duplicate of TA-0124	CCC/WPA site	HEA*	31, 2, W, 4
RINDT LOOKOUT TOWER	Other	HEA*	33, 1, E, 20
BEAR CUB	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 2, W, 17
MARSH CAMP	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 2, W, 16
PERCH LAKE	Other	HEA*	32, 1, E, 18
PONCEK HOMESTEAD	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	33, 1, E, 5
DEER	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 1, W, 28
FS 09-02-03-137	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 1, W, 22
MICE SITE	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	32, 1, W, 18
LITTLE CREEK	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 2, W, 17
SKILLE	Campsite/village	Early Paleo-Indian (Fluted pt)	31, 3, W, 29
JUMP TOWER/CCC DUMP SITE	CCC/WPA site	HEA*	33, 2, W, 15
STICKLEBACK HOMESTEAD	Cabin/homestead	Unknown Historic	32, 1, W, 15
PERCH LAKE	Other	Unknown Historic	32, 1, E, 18
Unnamed Site	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	31, 1, W, 18
Unnamed Site	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	31, 1, W, 18
Unnamed Site	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	31, 1, W, 18
PINE WELLS	Logging camp	HEA*	31, 1, W, 7 31, 1, W, 18
Unnamed Site	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	32, 2, W, 31
TURK'S CAP	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric	31, 2, W, 15
CHEESE AND RICE	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric	32, 2, W, 24
HISTORIC HABITATION	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	32, 1, E, 18
FS 09-02-03-101	Foundation/depression	HEA*	32, 2, W, 10
	HCM concentration		
CAMP MONDEAUX RIVER	CCC/WPA site	HEA*	33, 1, W, 11
HIPWADERS	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric	32, 1, E, 27
First Apostolic Church Cemetery	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	30, 2, W, 5
PERKINSTOWN CCC CAMP	CCC/WPA site	HEA*	31, 2, W, 4
Hempfner Burial Site	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	30, 1, W, 28



Table 5-19: Archaeological Sites and Cemeteries in Taylor County

Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town Range Section
TOWN OF ROOSEVELT CEMETERY	Cemetery/burial	HEA*	30, 3, W, 15
FS 09-02-03-135	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	33, 1, W, 6
FS 09-02-03-155	Sugar bush	Unknown	31, 2, W, 8
FS 09-02-03-126	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 2, W, 7
FS 09-02-03-128	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric	33, 1, W, 11
		Historic Euro American	
FS 09-02-03-156	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 1, W, 33
Nicpon Logging Camp	Logging camp	HEA*	30, 3, W, 9
South Twin Lake Site	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric	32, 1, W, 12
		Woodland	
FS 09-02-03-083	Cabin/homestead	Unknown Historic	32, 1, E, 8
Mondeaux Dam Historic District	Dam	HEA*	33, 1, W, 13 33, 1, W, 14 33, 1, W, 23 33, 1, W, 24
Foss Lake Guard Station	Guard Station	HEA*	32, 2, W, 33
Medford RD Administrative Site	Other	HEA*	31, 1, E, 27
Jump River Look Out Tower	Tower	HEA*	33, 2, W, 15
Perkinstown Lookout Tower	Tower	HEA*	31, 2, W, 9
	CCC/WPA site		
Spearhead*d Point Picnic Shelter	CCC/WPA site	HEA*	33, 1, W, 24
FS 09-02-03-121	CCC/WPA site	HEA*	33, 1, E, 31
FS 09-02-03-124	Logging camp	HEA*	33, 2, W, 5
FS 09-02-03-129	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric	33, 1, W, 24
Webster Farm	Farmstead	HEA*	32, 3, W, 24
FS 09-02-03-150	Cabin/homestead	Unknown Historic	32, 1, W, 14
FS 09-02-03-151	Cabin/homestead	Unknown Historic	32, 1, W, 13
FS 09-02-03-153	Cabin/homestead	Unknown Historic	32, 2, W, 10
FS 09-02-03-158	Well	Unknown Historic	31, 2, W, 8
Mondeaux Dam in Section 9	Dam/historic earthwork	HEA*	32, 1, E, 9
FS 09-02-03-068	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric	32, 2, W, 1
Mauer Creek	Cabin/homestead	Unknown Historic	33, 2, W, 28
FS 09-02-03-159	Cabin/homestead	Unknown Historic	31, 2, W, 20
FS 09-02-03-067	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	32, 3, W, 13



Table 5-19: Archaeological Sites and Cemeteries in Taylor County

Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town Range Section
FS 09-02-03-160	Transportation site	HEA*	32, 2, W, 7
FS 09-02-03-161	Cabin/homestead	HEA*	33, 2, W, 34
FS 09-02-03-162	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 2, W, 1
FS 09-02-03-163	Logging camp	HEA*	32, 1, W, 12
P-224-7	Campsite/village	Unknown Prehistoric	30, 3, W, 16

*HEA – Historic Euro-American

Protecting Important Archaeological Sites

To begin the process of protecting important sites, the WHS has four specific recommendations.

- Development of a strong cultural resource component will allow the residents to identify valuable sites and locations and clarify the important role they play in the present and in planning for the future. This can provide a variety of rewards such as heritage tourism, economic development and other community enrichments.
- Local residents and American Indian communities who have or do live and work in the area possess much additional information on past history. Thus, steps should be taken to have this information incorporated into a document that narrates the societal history.
- Cemeteries and burials should be cataloged under Wis. Stat. 157.70 to provide for the maximum protection of these important sites and to clearly define their boundaries.
- Archaeological investigations should be completed at the locations of known archaeological sites to assess the impacts of projects on these resources and archaeological investigations should be completed at high potential areas as identified through research.

There are also a wide variety of other methods used to protect archaeological sites. For example, land purchases, easement purchases, zoning, and state tax exemptions can further documentation and preservation of known and yet to be discovered sites.

Cultural/Community Events and Festivities

Cultural events and festivals are an important part of Taylor County’s culture and every part of the county has something to offer. Throughout the year, but especially during summer, multiple cultural events are held. What follows is a listing of cultural/community events that represent or symbolize some form of cultural activity in Taylor County. This list is not intended to be all inclusive, but rather to list the variety of activities throughout the county.

- **Taylor County Fair**
- **Lublin Days**
- **Gilman June Dairy Days**



- **Gilman Fall Festival**
- **Octoberfest - Medford**
- **Ice Age Days – Rib Lake**
- **Harvest Days Festival – Medford**
- **July 4th Celebrations – Jump River, Perkinstown, Medford, Rib Lake**

Cultural and Historic Resource Programs

Wisconsin Historic Preservation Fund Sub-grants (Tax Credits)

Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) sub-grants are administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation (DHP). These grants are in the form of income tax credits for income-producing historic buildings, historic homes, and archaeological sites. These credits are available to all local units of government in the State of Wisconsin and to non-profit organizations.

Wisconsin Humanities Council Historic Preservation Grants

The Wisconsin Humanities Council offers grants of up to \$10,000 for projects that enhance appreciation of the need for historic preservation and/or increase public awareness of the importance of particular historic buildings or decorative art works in Wisconsin. Preference is given to small towns and rural communities with populations under 30,000.

National Trust for Historic Preservation/Jeffris Preservation Services Fund (PFS)

This fund was established in 1998 by a gift from the Jeffris Family Foundation to the National Trust. The PSF provides funding to small towns to use in the planning stages of historic preservation projects. Eligible expenses include costs for professional consultants and educational activities. A dollar for dollar match is required for these grants.

5.4 SUMMARY

Natural, cultural, and agricultural resources are of particular importance to the county and communities. These resources contribute to the quality of living and sense of place no matter where in the county people live or visit. Best management practices and stewardship efforts will continue to maintain and enhance natural, cultural, and agricultural resources for generations to come. A set of goals, objectives and actions has been identified to assist the county in meeting its future desires relating to natural, cultural and agricultural resources.