



Annual Report

ITARP

2006



ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

University of Illinois @ Urbana-Champaign



Illinois Department of Transportation

© 2007 by the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois
Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program
All rights reserved
Printed in the United States of America

2006 Annual Report

Editor: Wendy Smith French

Photographers: Linda Alexander, Mera Hertel, and Marcia Martinho

Designer: Linda Alexander

Coordinators: Corinne Carlson

Special thanks to the following staff members who submitted photographs for this year's report:
Linda Alexander, Pat Durst, Mike Farkas, Rich Fishel, Joe Galloy, Amy Graham, Mera Hertel,
Rob Hickson, Brad Koldehoff, Jeff Kruchten, Mike Lewis, Marcia Martinho, Dave Nolan, Chris Nycz,
Jennifer Pearce, Angie Rabe, and Mark Wagner.

I n t r o d u c t i o n



The Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program (ITARP) is the product of a nearly half-century collaborative effort by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) and the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) to preserve the state's important archaeological and historic resources while enhancing the public's understanding of Illinois's rich heritage. Initiated in 1957 by Dr. John McGregor at the University of Illinois, the program has grown in scope through the years and today is recognized as one of the premier transportation archaeology programs in the United States.

One of the continuing highlights of our 2006 efforts has been the ongoing excavations of the Janey B. Goode site in the American Bottom near St. Louis. Excavations at this site are linked to the proposed developments of the new Mississippi River Bridge to St. Louis and local infrastructural elaboration. This site covers over 6 hectares and to date nearly 7,000 archaeological storage pits, houses, a fortification ditch, and other domestic artifacts have been encountered. One of the most spectacular and rewarding aspects of the site is its excellent preservation; due to burial by a thick layer of railroad debris dating from as early as the 1850s, prehistoric materials have been especially well preserved. Janey B. Goode has yielded a rich inventory of charred cloth and mats, elaborate bone tools, rare pottery forms, and many other unusual artifacts seldom found in sites more heavily impacted by modern agriculture and development. The information gathered from this site will transform our understanding of the prehistory of the area between A.D. 600 and A.D. 1400.

One of ITARP's primary mission goals is to disseminate information to both professional audiences and the public at large. Our annual report is designed specifically to provide an overview of the program's yearly activities for Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) and University of Illinois (UIUC) administrators, the archaeological community, and the general public. The contexts of this report reflect the view of the contributors who are responsible for the facts and accuracy of the data presented herein. The contexts do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of IDOT.

The production of our annual report is the responsibility of the Statewide Archaeological Survey Division, under the direction of Dale McElrath. This year's report is compiled and coordinated by Wendy Smith French and produced through the efforts of the ITARP Production Office under the direction of production manager Mike Lewis and production coordinator Corinne Carlson, with the assistance of graphic designer Linda Alexander. The information gathered for this report represents the efforts of many ITARP staff members, and I thank them all for their effort in contributing to this presentation.

Information on obtaining additional copies of this report, as well as other ITARP volumes, is available at: www.itarp.uiuc.edu/pubs

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Dale McElrath". The signature is fluid and cursive, extending across the width of the text area.

Director, ITARP



Program Mission and Structure

History and Mission

The Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program (ITARP) is the product of a five decade long cooperative effort between the University of Illinois (UIUC) and the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) to ensure the preservation and protection of the state's important archaeological resources in the context of transportation projects. As a part of the largest land-grant University in the state, ITARP is also responsible to the citizens of Illinois for providing educational and research opportunities that advance our knowledge of the state's prehistory and history. This joint effort began under Dr. John McGregor and Professor Charles Bareis's direction in 1957 with the newly formed Illinois Archaeological Survey. It continued into the 1980s when the IDOT statewide survey program was transferred to the Resource Investigation Program within the Department of Anthropology. The recent establishment in 1994 of ITARP was the direct result of IDOT's interest in developing a centralized program to facilitate its cultural resources protection efforts and the UIUC's desire to expand its public service mission in the area of archaeology.

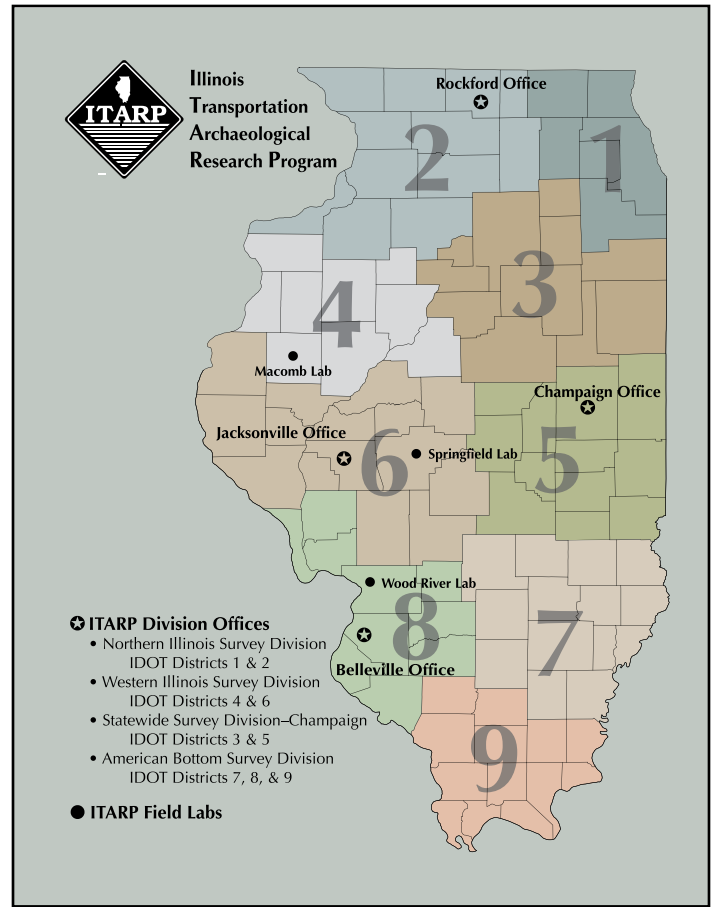
The mission of the ITARP as a joint program of the University of Illinois and IDOT, is:

1. to assist the Department in the preservation and protection of Illinois's historic and archaeological resources,
2. to carry out research activities that enhance the educational and public service mission of the University of Illinois, and
3. to promote and ensure the professional and public dissemination of information about the prehistory and history of Illinois.

The accomplishment of these goals is supported and funded through a wide spectrum of sources including IDOT, UIUC, grants, and contracts with the private sector.

Structure

ITARP is divided into six major areas of responsibility. The Northern Illinois Survey Division (NISD) handles the 16 counties immediately south of the Wisconsin border that stretch from Iowa to Indiana and includes the highly urbanized Chicago area. The Statewide Survey Division conducts continual archaeological reconnaissance surveys in 32 eastern Illinois counties stretching from Chicago, south to the Indiana and Kentucky borders. The Western Illinois Survey Division (WISD) carries out Phase I surveys in the 27 counties of the Lower Illinois River Valley and counties to the west. The American Bottom Survey Division (ABSD) performs archaeological surveys and testing within the 27 counties comprising southern Illinois, including the archaeologically complex American Bottom region near St. Louis. The Special Projects Division coordinates large multi-year research projects throughout the state. The Program Support Division is responsible for program administration, ethnobotany and faunal analysis, historical and specialized archaeological research, digital cartographic production and GIS analysis,



physical anthropology, curation and security issues, manuscript production, formatting, editing, graphic design, and art work of the various ITARP publication series and public displays. Program support is provided by archaeobotanists, faunal analysts, physical anthropologists, historical archaeologists, and cartography, production, and curation sections located in the Champaign office, and a historic researcher in the Springfield Research Lab. The various divisions within ITARP also conduct long-term, large-scale, grant-funded archaeological research projects and selected private contract work that provide funding and research opportunities for UIUC Department of Anthropology students and other researchers.

Faunal Laboratory

In 2006, faunal specialist Steve Kuehn was hired to develop a formal ITARP faunal analysis laboratory. Kuehn created a comparative collection that includes representative samples of all major taxa utilizing osteological material from his own collection and that curated by ITARP. Specimens from curation continue to be processed and transferred to the faunal lab.

Larger faunal assemblages were analyzed, and reports were prepared for the following Illinois sites: Frozen Ground (11MG268), Horseshoe Pond (11BR442), Chenoweth (11MD771), Rosewood (11S639), Orendorf (11F017/F1248), Coon Run VII (11MG307), and 11MC7. Smaller quantities of material from various sites were examined and identified during the process of site analysis as requested by ITARP researchers.

Results of the preliminary analysis of the Rosewood faunal assemblage were presented at the 2006 Midwest Archaeologi-

cal Conference (MAC). Kuehn also participated in the Ancient Technologies Workshop at the MAC, displaying Grand River phase Oneota ceramics from three sites in east-central Wisconsin (47PT159, 47PT160, and 47PT191), which had been excavated under his direction prior to coming to ITARP.

Report preparation continues for a number of Illinois research projects, including analyses of nineteenth century dietary behavior in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin (for *Illinois Archaeology*), several shell midden faunal assemblages from the Macktown and Nygren sites in Winnebago County, and nineteenth century diet at the Carter and Burdick farmstead sites in Will County.

Archaeobotany Laboratory

The paleoethnobotany laboratory functions under the direction of Mary L. Simon with assistance from research archaeologists/archaeobotanists Leighann Calentine and Mary M. King, and from Kathryn Parker, archaeobotanist with Great Lake Ecosystems, on a contractual basis. The primary mission of this lab is to analyze archaeobotanical assemblages from sites across Illinois and most importantly to publish these analyses in appropriate and accessible venues. To these ends, the program has had a busy and productive year. Two major syntheses of regional archaeobotanical records were completed and submitted for publication: a revision of American Bottom plant use patterns (Simon and Parker, *Southeastern Journal of Archaeology*, 2006) and a summary of the Archaic Period plant record in the Midwestern United States (Simon, University of Nebraska Press, in press). At the same time, we continue the ongoing analysis and reporting of individual data sets from sites across Illinois. That work has produced a number of report chapters and short descriptive reports for inclusion with ATSRs. Highlights include two chapters summarizing plant remains from the East St. Louis site, one by Parker (2005) and one by Simon (2006). The East St. Louis site, located in the American Bottom, is the second largest Mississippian Period mound center in the United States. Among the features excavated were a number of burned "storage structures," from which the plant residues reveal construction material selection and food storage practices. The study of plant remains from a series of Late Woodland sites located in the uplands to the east of the American Bottom, offered by Parker (Koldehoff et al. 2006), has produced valuable information concerning Woodland period farming and gathering in the upland "frontier." Recent excavations at the Kane Village site, a Mississippian occupation in the northern American Bottom, provided the opportunity not only to examine a series of samples from recently excavated features but also to reexamine samples from the IDOT excavations of the 1960s. The latter samples were originally analyzed by Cutler and Blake, so are of considerable historic as well as intrinsic significance. The Kane Village site report will be published in 2007. A report was also completed for the Adcock site, a Late Woodland occupation in Greene County, western Illinois (Simon 2006). Additionally, we have published a number of short, descriptive reports, all of which are available from ITARP.

While analysis and report preparation is the primary mission, we are also active and fully engaged in many related or

collaborative studies. During 2006, ten samples of carbonized plant remains from six sites were prepared and submitted to the Illinois State Geological Survey for radiometric dating. Among these was material from the Fisher site, an important late prehistoric site located in northeastern Illinois. Samples were prepared by Calentine, and the results appear in a collaborative article published in *Illinois Archaeology* (Emerson, Jeske, and Calentine 2005). The lab also maintains a radiocarbon date database, summarizing results extending back to the 1980s.

Plants cannot be understood in isolation from the rest of the archaeological record, and one of the important objectives has been implementation of collaborative studies. Among these efforts has been a study looking at the relationship between pottery and plants as indicators of "ethnicity" in the Middle Woodland of western Illinois (Calentine and Simon, 2006). In collaboration with Dr. Amanda Thompson (University of Alabama) the lab is also involved in the ongoing study of carbonized textiles, probably basketry or bags, from the Janey B. Goode site in the American Bottom. Dr. Thompson has



identified at least three different types of twined textiles, one of which retains selvage, as well as twisted and braided cordage in these samples. These small fragments are among the only pieces of prehistoric textiles recovered from open-air sites in southwestern Illinois. Ongoing work also includes the study of stone hoes and cultivation by Calentine, which suggests a negative relationship between small grain cultivation and hoes during the Middle Woodland in west central Illinois. The latter two studies were the subjects of papers presented in the "Plants and Technology" symposium at the 2006 Midwest Archaeological Conference (MAC), cohosted by ITARP, in Urbana, Illinois. That symposium, which was organized by Simon and Parker, offered papers from eight contributors covering a wide variety of topics having to do with technologies of study or prehistoric use of plants for technological purposes. A subset of papers will be published in a special edition of the *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*, projected for spring 2008.



*Salvage of burned twine fabric,
Janey B. Goode site.
Twelfth Century A.D.*

The late prehistoric in northern Illinois remains a research area of great interest. Work continues on plant remains from the important late prehistoric Hoxie site, located in northeastern Illinois. Analysis of plant residues from the fortified village area were completed by Kathryn Egan-Bruhy, and a draft chapter has been reviewed. King and Calentine are completing the analysis of samples from the main occupation area at that same site. This work will be completed in early 2007. Archaeobotanical remains from Hoxie will provide valuable information concerning prehistoric plant use by the poorly understood, though widely recognized, Huber and Fisher phase peoples.

Curation

Curator Dr. Laura Kozuch, assisted by collections specialist/librarian Stephanie Daniels and curation assistant Kim Wurl, oversees the use, storage, and movement of ITARP's extensive material and document collections. Approximately 400 hours were spent on ITARP collections' use by in-house and outside researchers, accessions/de-accessions, and loans.

Other curation activities included collection re-housing, inventory, and cataloging. Forty-eight boxes of rough rock, limestone, and comparative chert were de-accessioned in 2006 in order to create space for incoming collections. Seven hundred boxes of Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) project materials from the Center for American Archeology (CAA) were re-housed and inventoried by curation staff; related CAA files were transferred to hard drive.

Films from the 1950s of excavations at the Crawford Farm (11R181), Pool (911PK1), and

Irving (11PK2) sites were converted to DVD. An audiotape from the 1956 inception of the Illinois Archaeological Survey (IAS) was transcribed; the text is available on the ITARP web site at www.itarp.uiuc.edu/beginnings.html. In addition, a database for metadata of audio-visual materials was created.

Collections storage and space constraints are a constant concern of curation. ITARP currently houses 17,802 boxes of artifacts that occupy approximately 31,000 cubic feet; of necessity, space for incoming collections has been limited to those that require immediate analysis.

In 2006, Daniels handled the acquisition of 879 books, periodicals, and other items for the Charles J. Bareis Library located at the Champaign ITARP offices. The document inventory project, under the management of Wurl, cataloged more than 42,000 documents from the Range site (11S47) as well as several smaller sites.

The curation staff attended a two-day disaster preparedness workshop in Memphis, Tennessee, presented by the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET). The classes provided training for the organization and execution of disaster and salvage plans.

Kozuch conducted a mollusk shell-working session during the Ancient and Modern Technologies Workshop at the 2006 MAC. She continues work on columella shell bead replication studies and research on ceramic shell cup effigies in Illinois.

Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials (ATAM)

The ATAM program at the University of Illinois, directed by Dr. Sarah Wissemann, has had a dual mission of research and teaching in archaeological science since 1979. Originally a unit under the Vice Chancellor for Research, ATAM became a division of ITARP in October 2005. While ATAM continues to conduct research in Old World archaeometry (e.g., analyses of Etruscan ceramics and Egyptian mummies), it is also engaged in several Illinois projects. These include coordinating analyses of copper artifacts from the Hoxie Farm site, preparing a short TV spot with UIUC Extension's Sandra Mason on "Ancient Gardening in Illinois," giving papers at the MAC,



acting as a museum liaison for an Illinois archaeology exhibit at the Krannert Art Museum now scheduled for the academic year 2007–08, and examination of the Ellington Stone.



Dr. Sarah Wisseman (right) interviewed by UIUC Extension educator Sandra Mason (left) for "The Morning Show" (WCIA TV).

Historic Archaeology Laboratory

Under the direction of Mark C. Branstner, with the assistance of Stephanie Glienke, the primary mission of the historic archaeology laboratory is the identification, evaluation, and documentation of historic period archaeological resources from sites distributed throughout Illinois. In this capacity, the staff participates at all levels, from initial research in the historic documents, through project planning and implementation, testing and evaluation, and ultimately, the mitigation of significant sites.

In addition to providing input on a number of small and large-scale survey projects, major research efforts focused on three extensive nineteenth century site assemblages. The first of these was Horseshoe Pond (11BR442). Located on the floodplain of the LaMoine River in Brown County, the site represented a rather unusual, short-term occupation by a single extended family during 1849–65. Phase II testing of the site in 2005 resulted in the excavation of a series of intact features, and analysis of the recovered materials provided a highly significant view of this Pennsylvania-born immigrant as he interacted with neighbors drawn from the Upland South.

The second major research effort in 2006 was the ongoing analysis of materials recovered from the Chenoweth site (11MD771). Mitigated in 2005 as part of the long-term IL 336 project, this farmstead site yielded two historic components. The earliest and most significant of these was a domestic activity area that likely represented the initial occupation of the site in the ca. 1835 period. Consisting of the original cabin site, a cistern, and a number of associated pits, it appears that this area was only occupied for about ten years, allowing an



Historic ceramics, Horseshoe Pond site. Mid-Nineteenth Century.

important opportunity to explore a short-term presence within the context of the longer-term ca. 1835–1900 occupation.

The final research project was also an ongoing one, this time in relation to recoveries at Rockyford (11LE72–74), a ghost town just outside of Amboy in central Lee County. Excavated in 2005 as part of a bridge replacement project, the effort resulted in the exposure of portions of a small, mill-based squatter community that developed in the mid-1830s and disappeared shortly after the Civil War, when the new railroad was located several miles to the east in present-day Amboy. Excavations of commercial, industrial, and residential features at this site have set a baseline for the investigation of other similar Illinois communities that flourished only briefly during the early settlement period. Reporting of all three projects will be completed in 2007.

In addition to the research work undertaken in 2006, preliminary results of the Rockyford site analysis were presented at the 2006 MAC, held in Urbana, Illinois (Branstner and Vanderford 2006). Preliminary results of the Horseshoe Pond inquiries were presented later that month at the annual Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference, which was held at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana (Branstner and Fishel 2006).

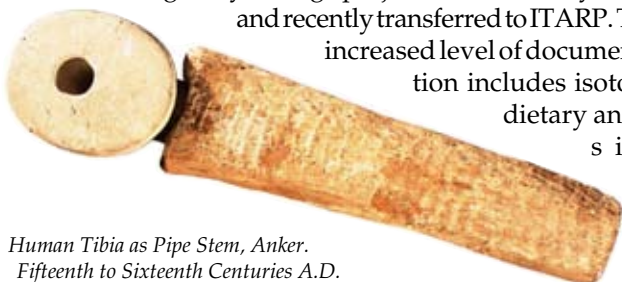
Bioarchaeology

The bioarchaeology/osteology program of ITARP is under the direction of Eve A. Hargrave and Kristin M. Hedman assisted by assistant skeletal analyst Paolo Gujilde, archaeologist/physical anthropologist Julie Bukowski, and lab technician Astrid Allen. The primary mission of this section is to perform the responsibilities outlined in the Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440 et seq.). These duties include the archaeological excavation, technical analysis, and reporting of human remains identified during the course of ITARP investigations. In addition, we are involved in collaborative research projects both within ITARP/UIUC and with researchers at other institutions. Results of these projects are presented at professional conferences and in peer reviewed journals. Public outreach is encouraged and program physical anthropologists give presentations to schools, clubs, archaeological societies, and other groups.

Burial excavations were conducted at two sites in 2006—Janey B. Goode (11S1232) and Russell (11MS672). Analysis of Janey B. Goode is ongoing, and the Russell site report will be completed in 2007. Skeletal reports are in progress for the Hoxie Farm fortified village (Fricker, Hargrave, and Hedman, draft 2006) and main occupation area (Hedman and Hargrave, draft 2006).

In addition to analysis and report preparation for recent ITARP/IDOT projects, ITARP osteologists continue the re-analysis and documentation of skeletal remains from early highway salvage projects conducted by UIUC

and recently transferred to ITARP. This increased level of documentation includes isotopic dietary analysis,



Human Tibia as Pipe Stem, Anker.
Fifteenth to Sixteenth Centuries A.D.

AMS dating, detailed levels of skeletal data recording and new evaluations of archaeological context. Such work is now required prior to ITARP's transfer of human remains to the Illinois State Museum, which handles all of IDOT's consultation process under the federal Native American Grave Protection Act. In many of these projects, ITARP has been able to involve collaborative funding between UIUC's Department of Anthropology and IDOT to the benefit of both parties.

Since 1995, we have worked closely with Dr. Stanley Ambrose (UIUC) conducting stable isotopic analyses to investigate questions of dietary variability within populations and to explore temporal and cultural differences in the diet of prehistoric inhabitants of Illinois. We continue to expand upon our earlier analyses of American Bottom FAI-270 Project Mississippian populations (see Late Mississippian Diet in the American Bottom: Stable Isotope Analyses of Bone Collagen and Apatite, *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 27 (2):237–271, Hedman, Hargrave, and Ambrose 2002). AMS dates of collagen combined with the isotope results have allowed us to refine our ideas about differences in maize consumption between contemporaneous individuals—in particular, between males and females in an American Bottom Mississippian population, and between non- or little-maize consumers in an earlier Late Woodland population.

Isotope research of Upper Mississippian Langford populations is also an ongoing UIUC research project (see Marginal Horticulturalists or Maize Agriculturalists? Archaeobotanical, Paleopathological, Isotopic, and Archaeological Studies Related to Langford Subsistence, *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*, 30(1):67–119, Emerson, Hedman, and Simon 2005). Analyses of Langford, Fisher, and Huber populations from Material Services Quarry (11LS50), Gentleman Farm (11LS27), Oakwood Mound (11WI1), Fisher (11WI5), Hoxie (11CK4), and Anker (11CK21) sites identified variation in maize consumption between sites; the preliminary results suggest less intensive maize utilization during Late Prehistory in northern Illinois.

Continuing isotope research projects also include the stable isotopic analysis of bone collagen and apatite from several Archaic populations (Tree Row [11F53], Andrew Farm Gully [11A1578], Kaskaskia Mine [11R687]) that will provide baseline data on Archaic diet in the region, with particular emphasis on protein consumption. Similar analyses of isotopes from Late Woodland populations (Luthy Alps skeletal remains collected by one of the first IDOT salvage projects 50 years ago) provide evidence of individual variation in diet during the period of maize adoption/intensification.



Plates from extinct Beautiful Armadillo (*D. bella*), Kaskaskia Mine.

In addition to providing information on diet and maize consumption, collagen extracted and purified for stable isotopic analysis provides more reliable organic material for AMS dating and has allowed us to assign dates to sites that lack associated artifacts or traditional dates. The selection criteria

applied to collagen samples maximizes likelihood of accurate dates. In several cases, comparisons between traditional total organic ^{14}C bone dates and AMS dates on bone collagen revealed significant differences. We are collaborating with Dr. Hong Wang, Director of the Radiocarbon Dating Lab, ISGS on an ISGS-funded project addressing the increased accuracy of AMS dating using bone collagen. Collagen samples from Archaic sites and sites with poor bone preservation were prepared for Dr. Wang to allow him to compare dates derived from collagen compounds of differing molecular weight. Results of this study will have significant implications for collagen dating of very old or poorly preserved samples.

Strontium analysis of archaeological skeletons has been used to address questions of human migration in many regions of the world, but its applicability in the Midwest has not been addressed. Strontium analysis of non-migratory archaeological fauna from several sites in Illinois and adjacent states was used to assess whether this method could be applied in the Midwestern US. Mean Sr values indicate measurable, and in some cases, significant differences in Sr ratios between some regions and suggest that Sr analysis may be a useful tool in addressing questions of human migration between particular regions in the Midwest. Results of this pilot study were presented by Hedman at the 2006 MAC in Urbana, Illinois (Regional Variation of Strontium Isotope Ratios in the Midwest) and at the 2006 Bioarchaeology and Forensic Anthropology (BARFAA) Conference in Springfield, Illinois (Regional Variation of Strontium Isotope Ratios in the Midwest: Its Applicability to Studies of Human Migration in Late Prehistory). Publication of these results by Hedman in collaboration with Paul Fullagar (UNC), C. Brandon Currey (ISGS, UIUC), Tom Johnson (Department of Geology, UIUC), and Thomas Emerson (ITARP, UIUC) is anticipated for 2007–08. This methodology may provide critical contributions in IDOT's attempts to identify tribal movements across the state and to assist in NAGPRA compliance.

Analysis of the Hoxie Farm skeletal remains revealed several examples of deliberately carved human bones. This heretofore unrecognized practice prompted us to investigate other collections and subsequently identify several examples of culturally modified human bone, including incising, drilling for suspension, polishing, and the manufacture of bone tubes or pipe stems from Midwestern sites. Examples of modified bone were summarized in a poster by Hargrave and Hedman, (Ritual Use of Human Bone in the American Midwest) presented at the 2006 Society for American Archaeology meetings in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Cartography

ITARP's cartography/GIS laboratory, directed by Mike Farkas with assistance from Coren Buffington, provides spatial, cartographic, GIS, and site modeling support to the program. Located in the main program offices on the UIUC campus, the lab houses three PC workstations and two large format digitizing tablets. Our primary software is ESRI's ArcGIS 9.1 application suite in addition to proprietary software relating to electronic data collection equipment



Coren Buffington digitizing archaeological site map.

(Trimble and Sokkia). We also assist with field collection of spatial data through the use of GPS receivers and Electronic Total Stations. The electronic field data is integrated with other site and/or project-specific data (feature maps, ROW plans, aerial photography, remote sensed data) to create site and project-specific GIS databases. This is used in the spatial analysis of sites and projects and to create publication quality figures. Ongoing large-scale cartography projects include the digitization in 2006 of nearly 1,000 field maps containing in excess of 30,000 features (pits, posts, structures, wall trenches, etc.). We are also involved in numerous smaller scale projects and large highway feasibility studies for IDOT.

The GIS/cartography lab also provides program-wide access to the state archaeological site file database (IAS database). The archaeological sites database is maintained and provided by the Illinois State Museum (ISM). Once received by ITARP, the data are formatted into county specific GIS projects for use by ITARP staff. We also house and maintain the Illinois Inventory of Burial Sites. The cartography/GIS lab created this spatial database during 2003–04. As the name implies, it contains the locations and other attribute data of known archaeological burial and mound sites located within the State of Illinois.

As previously alluded to, we also maintain the program's electronic mapping equipment, specifically, Electronic Total Stations and GPS receivers and data-loggers. The lab developed a system for sending highly accurate GPS-mapped archaeological site locational data to the ISM, thereby bypassing the need to digitize the data and eliminating the inherent introduction of spatial error.

Production

Production manager, Mike Lewis, and three staff members, including photographer/illustrator, Linda Alexander, and production coordinators Corinne Carlson and Sarah Boyer comprise the production staff.

One of the main functions of the production office is to produce several report series for a number of audiences ranging from detailed scientific analyses to more general works of interest to the general public. An important role of this office is to produce conference posters, graphics, and to assist in the creation of public displays to promote the program's main missions. During the course of the year program photographer and graphic designer, Alexander, produced digital images, illustrations, and/or designs for several dozen projects as well as for several regional conferences and public presentations.

In March 2006, ITARP assumed responsibility for the inventory and distribution of all ITARP publications. A new publications page was added to our website (www.itarp.uiuc.edu/pubs/) with a shopping cart function that allows the direct purchase of publications from ITARP. In addition, ITARP books were displayed and sold at several regional conferences. All orders are filled and shipped directly from our office in Champaign.

The production manager also fills the role of the network administrator and is responsible for maintaining the program's extensive computer network both in the main campus offices and for all ITARP branch offices and remote labs. The production office also maintains the ITARP website.



During 2006, ITARP produced a number of publications reporting on IDOT compliance work as well as several volumes for the public that were produced by the UIUC in collaboration with other organizations, including the following:

Archaeological Investigations at the Adcock Site: Green County, Illinois by Charles R. Moffat, Mary Simon, David J. Nolan, K. Shane Vanderford, and Amy K. Graham. This 152-page volume discusses an upland Late Woodland habitation site. It contains 28 tables and 20 figures.

Late Woodland Land Use in the American Bottom: An East St. Louis Perspective by Brad Koldehoff and Joseph M. Galloy, with contributions by Lucretia S. Kelly and Kathryn E. Parker. This 114-page volume includes 20 tables and 22 figures.

Archaeological Investigations at the Kendall Hill Site by Kristin Hedman and Douglas K. Jackson. This 52-page volume contains 5 tables and 8 figures focusing on a number of burials encountered along the FAP-310 corridor in Madison County, Illinois.

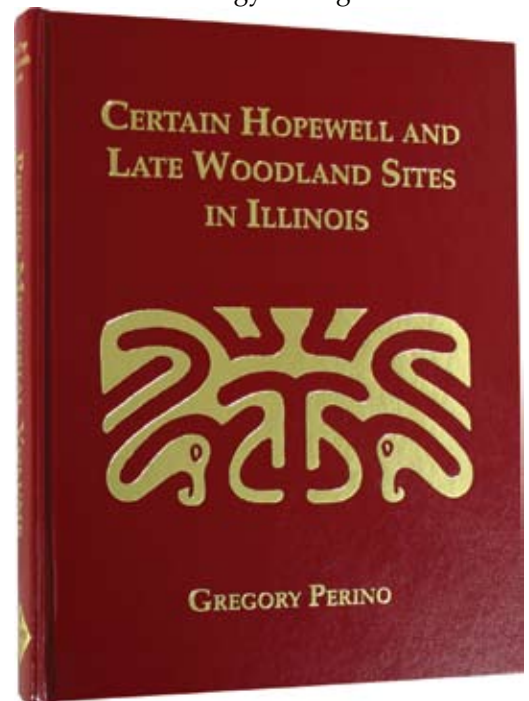
Late Woodland Frontiers: Patrick Phase Settlement along the Kaskaskia Trail by Brad Koldehoff and Joseph M. Galloy, with Kathryn E. Parker, Elizabeth S. Scott, Megan Jost, and Julie Zimmerman Holt. This 500-page volume contains 114 tables and 132 figures to illuminate the investigations at three sites occupying adjacent ridges on the south side of Waterloo: Sprague (11MO716), Rhonda (11MO717), and Dugan Airfield (11MO718).

ITARP–UIUC worked with a number of other organizations to bring several important archaeological manuscripts to the final publication stage. Gregory Perino's classic study of Illinois mound excavations, *Illinois Hopewell and Late Woodland Mounds: The Excavations of Gregory Perino 1950–1975* by Gregory Perino (edited by Kenneth B. Farnsworth and Michael D. Wiant) was finalized for publication by senior editor Ken Farnsworth, bringing closure to many years of work by the Illinois Archaeological Survey and the Illinois State Museum editorial staffs. This 720-page volume includes 18 of Perino's Middle and Late Woodland excavation manuscripts. The volume begins with an introductory historical and bibliographical essay by Farnsworth summarizing the history and focus of Perino's work in the context of developments in Illinois archaeology during the 1950s–70s.

Perino Memorial Volume: Certain Hopewell and Late Woodland Sites in Illinois by Gregory Perino (edited by Kenneth B. Farnsworth and Michael D. Wiant) was published in collaboration and with support from the Illinois State Archaeological Society. This 464-page volume was produced

with the avocational archaeologist and artifact collector in mind—a hardback, foil-embossed cover with a title page hand-signed by Perino himself. A few unsigned volumes were also produced. The entire print run was sold in a matter of days. This is truly a collector's item and while the volume was produced posthumously, it reflects how Perino originally envisioned the presentation of his manuscripts.

ITARP's director, Thomas E. Emerson, also serves as editor for the Illinois Archaeological Survey's professional journal, *Illinois Archaeology*. This journal provides an outlet for much of IDOT's archaeological research and compliance results. The production office provided technical assistance in support of the publication of Volumes 17 and 18.



Illinois Department of Transportation Compliance Projects

For a detailed project overview, please see the ITARP 2006 Annual Report Addendum.

Ongoing 2006 Investigations— Statewide Survey Divisions

District 1—Northern Illinois Survey Division

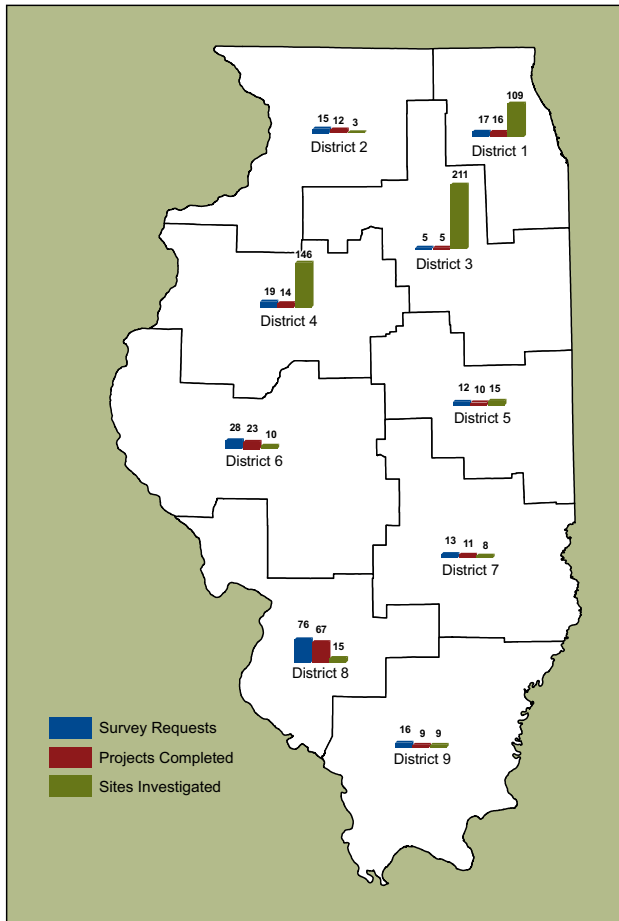
Kendall Farm Site, Anderson Road, Keslinger Road to IL 38, Kane County

The Kendall Farm site (11K750) was located and tested by ITARP personnel in conjunction with survey for the Anderson Road improvement project (ITARP Project Log #06062). The farmstead consists of seven structures, including an 1840s Greek Revival (GR)-style house, that represent a good example of a farm typical of early development in Kane County. Investigations included a grid of nineteen 10 m x 10 m collection units (1,900 m²) laid out on the north, east, and west sides of the extant Greek Revival residence. Testing was implemented with a backhoe using a smooth-edge ditching bucket. Operations were largely limited to a series of stripping efforts.

Most of those areas to the rear of the original GR residence had been significantly impacted by more than 150 years of farmstead-related activities, with the major impacts probably occurring in the past 50–75 years. Closer to the house, testing revealed the presence of intact subsurface contexts, although the near proximity of those areas to the house precluded the presence of particularly significant archaeological deposits, such as privies, trash pits, etc. Only one clearly definable feature was recorded within this latter zone. Feature 1 first appeared as a trench stain leading westward off the northwest corner of the one-story wing of the original structure. Based on its location and down slope orientation, it was assumed that this was a ditch excavated to drain roof water away from the structure's basement. Artifacts within the trench fill, which included ash and cinder deposits, were almost entirely limited to ceramics of the ca. 1845–55 period (N=97). Recovered materials suggested a feature closure date well

IDOT Project Review

In 2006, ITARP received 201 requests from IDOT for Phase I archaeological survey of projects in 69 Illinois counties, spanning all nine IDOT highway districts. More than 75 percent of these projects were completed or resolved by year's end.



Approximately 40 percent of survey requests received from IDOT in 2006 were for bridge and highway/bridge projects, while highway projects accounted for nearly 25 percent and borrow projects for more than 30 percent of new survey requests. Phase I survey was requested for a variety of other projects, including airports, wetlands, park and rides, and release of excess parcels.

Of 167 projects completed in 2006, 156 were received in 2006, and 11 were pending at the end of 2005. A total of 150 projects were resolved without the need for additional investigations; 27 of these produced sites that were not recommended for further work. (Phase I survey was completed for three 2006 projects with sites recommended for Phase II testing.)

Eighty-three sites were located during survey of 2006 projects. More than 440 additional sites were identified during survey for continuing projects initiated in previous years.



Greek Revival farmhouse. Kendall Farm site. 1840s.

before 1860, and probably not much after 1850. As such, Feature 1 appears to represent an architectural feature roughly concurrent with the construction of the northern one-story wing of the GR residence, which is presumed to have occurred in the ca. 1840–50 period. Given the heavily disturbed nature of the majority of the 11K750 farmstead area and the failure of even the better-preserved areas to yield significant archaeological materials and/or features, ITARP recommended that no further survey, evaluation, or mitigation efforts are warranted per archaeological resources at this site.

Praying Mantis, Dropping, and Pincher Sites, Red Gate Road/Fox River Crossing, Kane County

Survey and small-scale hand unit testing were conducted for the Red Gate Road (ITARP Project Log #05056) and the Red Gate Road Addendum (ITARP Project Log #05090) project areas. Three sites were investigated, including the Praying Mantis site (11K1132), the Dropping site (11K1133), and the Pincher site (11K1134).



The Praying Mantis site area encompasses 1.5 acres. Five 2 m x 2 m hand units were excavated to locate possible subsurface features. In total, 28.33 m² (0.01 acres) were tested, or about 0.5 percent of the total site area. In addition to the prehistoric component, a small historic component was also located during hand unit excavation. Sub-plowzone features were limited to Feature 1, a soil anomaly exposed at the base of HU5 that appeared to represent a prehistoric postmold. Although the historic period component was not considered significant, the prehistoric component appears to warrant further research. Twenty-nine prehistoric grit-tempered body sherds and four projectile points temporally affiliated with the Late Woodland period were located at

Praying Mantis. The presence of ceramics suggests a fairly stable prehistoric occupation; the presence of ceramics and a postmold feature, along with the high material density and diversity in this small area, demonstrates that the potential for intact cultural deposits is high. Phase II machine-aided plowzone removal of a larger portion of the site is recommended if the site will be impacted by final plans.

The Dropping site is approximately 0.34 acres area. Two 2 m x 2 m hand units were excavated to locate possible subsurface features. In total, 8.09 m² (0.002 acres), or 0.6 percent of the site, was tested. No features were located in HU1 or HU2. A small historic component was noted but not considered significant; however, prehistoric research potential appeared promising. Three projectile points and twelve prehistoric ceramic sherds display characteristics that are similar to Late Woodland types. The presence of prehistoric ceramics and high material density and diversity in this small area demonstrate that the potential for intact cultural deposits is high. Phase II machine-aided plowzone removal of a larger portion of the

Dropping site is recommended if the site area will be impacted by final plans.

The final new site, Pincher, was 0.28 acres in area. Shovel testing located both prehistoric lithic debitage and pre-Civil War Euro-American debris. Two 2 m x 2 m hand units were excavated, totaling 8.09 m² (0.002 acres), or 0.7 percent of the total site area. Both hand units yielded a small amount of additional lithic debitage and pre-Civil War material. Cultural features were not identified in either unit. One projectile point fragment exhibits characteristics typical of other Late Woodland period points. Because of the overall low density of recovered prehistoric material and the absence of prehistoric ceramics, no further work is recommended for the prehistoric component. The historic component of Pincher however is recommended for further testing based on the pre-Civil War affiliation of the material recovered.

Districts 1 and 3—Northern Illinois Survey Division and Statewide Survey Division

Various Sites, Prairie Parkway, I-80 to I-88, Kane, Kendall, and Grundy Counties

Survey for the Prairie Parkway project (ITARP Project Log #05111 and #05051) continued in 2006. The Prairie Parkway project corridor extends approximately 40 miles through Kane, Kendall, and Grundy Counties. The current project footprint is 18,252 acres (7,386 ha) in size. Areas designated as having high archaeological potential based on the criteria developed by the IHPA were given priority attention in 2006. That portion of the project area with high probability available for pedestrian survey totals 1,511 acres of agricul-

tural fields, 82 percent (1,246 acres) of which have been surveyed. The high probability area requiring shovel/auger testing due to poor visibility totals 839 acres, 15 percent (124 acres) of which have been surveyed.

As of the end of 2006, a total of 427 find spots and 272 newly recorded sites have been collected. These include 200 prehistoric sites, 35 historic sites, 37 prehistoric unknown/historic sites, 358 prehistoric find spots, 14 prehistoric/historic find spots, and 55 historic find spots. The project survey is ongoing.

**Districts 3 and 4—
Western Illinois Survey Division**

**FAP 318/ IL 29, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam,
and Bureau Counties**

The proposed IL 29 four lane-highway project, which extends from IL 6 near Mossville in Peoria County to the existing I-180 in Bureau County (ITARP Project Log #01099), will ultimately transform the remaining 58 km of two-lane road between I-80 and Peoria into a four-lane highway. This multi-year corridor study has recorded over 800 archaeological sites to date, including 25 in 2006, and examined more than 80 percent (nearly 1,800 acres) of the final preferred alignment. A wide array of prehistoric components have been identified, dating from the Paleo-Indian period through the historic period, with a number of potentially significant ceramic-producing prehistoric sites located in the final project alignment (e.g., Rench, Steuben, Heineken sites). A limited test of 11P652, a potentially significant historic occupation dating to the 1820s, was made in the spring of 2006; further work is anticipated at this and other sites, along with additional auger test survey of the remaining unexamined poor visibility areas.

**District 4—
Western Illinois Survey Division**

**FAP 315/IL 336, Peoria to Macomb Survey
(I-474 to Macomb Bypass), Peoria, Fulton,
and McDonough Counties**

The proposed highway corridor will link Peoria to Macomb with a four-lane limited access freeway/expressway (ITARP Project Log #05084). Approximately 1,025 acres of this 60-mile-long corridor were subjected to survey in the spring of 2006, resulting in the identification of more than 100 sites and a similar number of nondiagnostic find spots. These sites are dominated by various Archaic and historic period components; few Woodland or Mississippian-age diagnostics



*Springly points,
Hancock County. 1400–800 B.C.*

have been recovered to date. A preferred alignment was received late in the year that will be the focal point for the 2007 field season.

**Districts 4 and 6—
Western Illinois Survey Division**

**Cooper #1 Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to
Macomb Segment, Hancock County**

Nearly the entirety of this site complex (11HA399) will be negatively affected by construction relating to IL 336 mainline work (ITARP Project Log #03136). The site occupies the summit and slopes of a high, narrow, loess-mantled terrace remnant that extends into the LaMoine River's East Fork floodplain, where the toe slope portion of the landform is buried by younger, fine-grained river alluvium. A cluster of seven early Late Woodland Weaver variant pits were identified and excavated on the terrace apex, north of US 136. However, the largest part of this particular site component probably was destroyed during the original construction of the road. South of the highway, a small terminal Archaic occupation was found on the toe slope, buried beneath historic alluvial deposits and some colluvial drape that also contained some later Late Woodland ceramics and artifacts. After the overburden was mechanically removed, this 60 m² area was hand excavated in block fashion, resulting in the recovery of a sizeable terminal Archaic assemblage but few purposefully constructed features. These excavations removed the affected cultural resources, thereby mitigating the negative impact of road construction. As such, no further work is recommended at the site.

**FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Segment,
Hancock and McDonough Counties**

Small-scale testing and/or mitigation work was undertaken on at least 25 different archaeological sites during 2006 as part of this multi-year, four-lane highway project (ITARP Project Log #03136). A number of additional locations were also subjected to geoarchaeological exploration and supplemental survey during the course of the year, although this work generally did not result in the identification of many obvious National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) quality properties. Limited testing, including surface collection and gridded auger test, hand unit, and machine-aided block excavation, was sufficient to determine that the right-of-way (ROW) portions of eighteen sites were heavily deflated, disturbed, and/or lacked sufficient subsurface integrity to consider them eligible for the NRHP. Although sites 11HA692 and 11MD938 each yielded a small number of subsurface features, these facilities failed to produce diagnostic ar-



5,000 year old fire pit, Hickman #1 site.

The principle subsurface component relates to an Early Woodland Marion culture occupation, which is the first excavated in the central to upper reaches of the LaMoine River basin. This component produced several Marion Thick vessel sections, nearly a dozen fragmentary Kramer points, a thin lanceolate biface reminiscent of Red Ochre blades, and some shallow pit features with variably preserved floral remains. Two additional Late Woodland components also appear to be represented in the ROW by individual subsurface features and artifacts. Repeated Archaic period use of the landform is also suggested by the variety

tifacts, well preserved ecofacts, or sufficient information to render the project-specific parts of these sites NRHP-eligible.

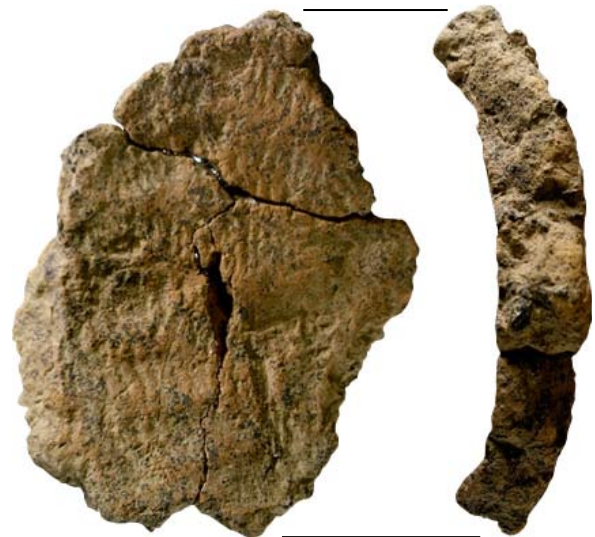
At Cadwell #3 (11HA679), auger tests and machine-aided excavations demonstrated that the extant portion of the site was either disturbed or heavily deflated, so there was no potential for buried upland Archaic deposits like those encountered by WIU in 1988. This earlier work, undertaken as part of the FAP 53/US 136 Highway Widening Project, resulted in the site being considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. However, given the results of our 2006 investigations, no further excavation is recommended at the site since the intact portions were previously mitigated and reported by WIU.

Six additional sites tested in 2006 appeared to have sufficient integrity and information potential to be considered NRHP-eligible and were subsequently subjected to data recovery excavations to clear the proposed ROW at each location. The investigations undertaken at each site are briefly summarized below. The remains from each of these sites are currently being processed/analyzed and final reports are pending.

Gregory #2 Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Segment, Hancock County

Phase II testing and data recovery excavations were undertaken at this multi-component prehistoric site (11HA684) in 2005 and 2006, respectively. A portion of this bluff top area is scheduled for removal to accommodate the course of the adjacent highway and provide fill for building up the mainline area in nearby low-lying settings. The site minimally occupies 1,500 m² of the bluff top, but only the southwestern third of the scatter area will be negatively affected by the proposed highway work. A total of 22 features, which includes pits and posts, as well as subsurface ceramic and lithic concentrations, was excavated within the 625 m² machine-scraped area.

of projectile points recovered from both plowzone and subsurface contexts. The densest parts of the site clearly extend east of the proposed highway ROW into areas that were unavailable for excavation as part of the current project; these areas will have to be evaluated independently of the work summarized here if future impacts are proposed. Nonetheless,



Marion Thick ceramics, Hancock County. 800–400 B.C.

less, the ITARP investigations have mitigated the negative affects of highway construction to the ROW portion of the site.

Gregory #3 Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Segment, Hancock County

This small-sized, multi-component site (11HA685) is located in a bluff base setting along the northern margin



of the East Fork of the LaMoine River valley. Nearly all of the scatter limits (ca. 850 m²) are situated within the main-line ROW and will be impacted by the pending highway construction. As a result of auger testing, geo-coring, and backhoe trenching, ITARP personnel determined that the constituent landform is a relatively stable late glacial surface that has been periodically subjected to minor colluvial additions, which have over-thickened the modern A-soil horizon. However, through the excavation of a series of 1 m x 2 m hand units in 2005, it was demonstrated that any stratigraphic integrity that may have once existed on-site was effectively destroyed by moderate to heavy amounts of natural bioturbation. Given this, a grid of 10 m x 10 m collection units was superimposed over the site in 2006 to recover all cultural material encountered during the machine-aided exposure of subsurface features; all diagnostic artifacts and recognizable tools encountered in situ during these mitigative investigations were individually piece-plotted.

While the overall number of features encountered during the investigations at 11HA685 was relatively low (N=36), a remarkably large number of projectile points (+50) were found within the 800 m² area investigated, including several from pit context. The majority of the diagnostic points appear attributable to the Late Archaic and should help define at least one new hafted biface type and a related cultural phase, both of which were heretofore unrecognized in the drainage basin. In addition to the Late Archaic component(s), there was also evidence for small-sized Middle Woodland and later Late Woodland occupation, the latter of which is clearly represented by several pit features with good ecofact preservation. However, no further work is recommended at the site because the associated surface and subsurface deposits have been identified and excavated.

Kost #3 Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Segment, Hancock County

Phase II testing and subsequent data recovery excavations were undertaken at this site (11HA699) during the summer and fall of 2006. Kost #3 occupies a 0.37 hectare area (3,720 m²) of narrow, heavily eroded loess-mantled terrace remnant that overlooks the East Fork of the LaMoine River. ITARP personnel arranged for custom plowing of the ROW area and made two gridded surface collections prior to mechanically stripping the topsoil away from the densest site areas (ca. 1,300 m²), using the 10 m x 10 m collection units as the excavation block parameters. A cluster of ten small Late Woodland features was mapped and excavated in the southwestern part of the site as a result of these investigations. These features produced quite variable material assemblages, although the overall artifact density was low. However, floral preservation was excellent, and several pits contained midden-rich fill zones. The recovered ceramics are grit-tempered and typically exhibit smoothed or plain surfaces; however, no rim sherds or reconstructable vessel sections were found. Given their paste body and temper characteristics, these ceramics appear to date to the later Late Woodland, which corresponds well with a Madison point found on the site surface. There is currently little data available about this temporal span in this part of the LaMoine drainage, so this household-size occupation can provide important baseline information about the chronology, structure, and function of sites of this age. Since all the associated subsurface deposits within the alignment have been located and excavated, no further work is recommended within the proposed ROW.



Late Archaic points, Hancock County. Fourteenth Century B.C.

Norris #3 Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Segment, Hancock County

Phase II testing and data recovery excavations were undertaken at 11HA703 during October and November of 2006. The site is located on a low, loess-mantled terrace remnant situated immediately adjacent to the modern channel belt of the East Fork of the LaMoine River. Only the southernmost extreme of the site limits extend into the proposed IL 336 ROW; the largest part of the habitation area appears to extend for an unknown distance to the north into a fallow, overgrown cultivated field/pasture. The project specific portion of the site was initially subjected to gridded auger test and limited hand unit (1 m x 2 m) excavation; this work was supplemented with geo-archaeological coring and trenching. These investigations documented that artifacts were confined to the plowzone and uppermost several centimeters of the underlying subsoil deposits of this ancient landform. Subsequent incremental machine stripping of a 515 m² area resulted in the identification and excavation of six shallow Archaic pit remnants, one chipped stone tool cache found in subsoil contexts, and two generalized subsurface lithic concentrations dominated by cobble tools and flintknapping-related debris, respectively.

While the pit remnants produced rather meager artifact assemblages, nutshell and other charcoal was commonly observed during excavation, indicating the site has good botanical preservation and absolute dating potential. The projectile point assemblage is dominated by small-to medium-sized corner notched darts but also includes a few stemmed/barbed points typically found in terminal Archaic contexts. Based upon the excavated data, the ROW portion of this site appears to represent the remains of a short-term, single component camp with well-preserved information about overall site structure and individual activity areas. The remains at Norris #3 are very similar to those found at the Thomas East site (11HA706), which is located in a nearly identical setting adjacent to the West Fork of the LaMoine. One of the features from Thomas East produced a terminal Archaic radiocarbon date of 2720 + 70 RCYBP (cal. 970 [890, 880, 830] 810 B.C.) (ISGS-5905). The data from these two sites indicate that additional phase or sub-phase division of the local Late Archaic chronological sequence may be possible once the analysis of 11HA703 is complete. However, no further investigation is recommended for the project-specific part of the site, because the affected subsurface deposits have been identified and excavated. If

future impacts threaten the remainder of Norris #3, those areas should be evaluated to determine their significance.

White Bend Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb, Hancock County

ITARP personnel discovered this site (11HA938) in May of 2006 while systematically auger testing a wooded tract located between US 136 and the LaMoine River. Phase II testing and standard geomorphological investigation revealed that the site minimally occupies a 1,700 m² area of a bluff base alluvial/colluvial fan complex that contains stratified Woodland and Archaic period habitation deposits. The entirety of this important archaeological property is situated within the proposed IL 336 ROW. Data recovery excavations began in June and continued throughout the summer and fall of the past year until they were cut short by harsh winter conditions on 1 December; the Archaic investigations should be completed by the spring of 2007.

The site consists of two principle areas that correlate with two separate, but well-defined fan lobes. The easternmost lobe is formed in ancient, gravel-supported sandy sediment that lacks obvious midden development. Machine scraping in this area produced the remains of more than 50 Weaver-age and later Late Woodland pit features that were partially



Ceramic vessel, White Bend site. 300–750 A.D.



plow-truncated as a result of using this part of the tract as an agricultural field during the 1980s. The later Late Woodland ceramics from this area consist of thin bodied, shouldered vessels that appear to have much in common with Myer-Dickson ware from the Illinois valley and the Fall Creek series in the Mississippi drainage. The Weaver remains from the east lobe area appear to be very similar to those from the Marlin Miller site (11HA318), located less than ten kilometers to the west.

The westernmost lobe had a dense, organic Woodland midden developed onto the uppermost 50–70 cm of the silty alluvial fan deposits. Approximately 50 percent of this midden area was excavated by hand using a grid of screened, 2 m x 2 m units dug in arbitrary 10 cm levels; the remainder was incrementally stripped to expose features using a backhoe outfitted with a straight-edged digging bucket. These investigations resulted in the excavation of more than 250 cultural features, including a variety of pit and post mold types, and the recovery of a sizeable material assemblage. The majority of these remains appear to date to the Middle to early Late Woodland transition, a span that is poorly known throughout the state. The ceramics from the western lobe area consist of both Weaver ware and what appears to be poorly executed, late Hopewell-style vessels with interior rim channels but little decorative elaboration aside from rim tooling/slashing/punctuation. The projectile point assemblage has similarly dual characteristics, being comprised of both corner-notched Middle Woodland types and Steuben Cluster hafted bifaces. This part of the site also produced well-preserved faunal and floral remains and a number of unique artifacts, including a small copper awl, a copper bead, a hematite celt, and several stone pipe fragments.

While tracing out the edge of the steeply sloping western fan lobe and off-site Woodland dumps using a backhoe, more deeply buried, stratified Archaic deposits were discovered approximately a half meter below the base of the Woodland midden. These strata are currently being excavated using a grid of contiguous 2 m x 2 m hand units (ca. 200 m²), although our work has been slowed considerably by the extremely dry nature of the constituent sediments brought about by drought-related conditions. Boldly side-notched points, such as Godar/Raddatz and Osceola, dominate the assemblage from the uppermost of these two buried strata (Buried Soil 1). The lowermost buried soil, which is both culturally and organically enriched, seems to be attributable to a Helton horizon occupation, based on the recovery of dozens of Matanzas and Karnak hafted bifaces. Two exceptionally large limestone-filled roasting pits were identified at the top of Buried Soil 2, and a series of small basin-shaped processing facilities were delimited within this



deposit, along with several obvious activity areas denoted by the patterned recovery of ground stone tools.

White Bend is by far the densest and most archaeologically complex site encountered to date in the IL 336 project area. The stratified Woodland and Archaic deposits at the site are currently unique to the area and will provide a firm basis for developing a locally based chronology in the LaMoine basin.

District 6—Western Illinois Survey Division

Mary Craig Site, FAP 304/IL 96 Brewster Creek Bridge Replacement, Pike County

Phase II testing and data recovery excavations were undertaken at this La Crosse phase Late Woodland site (11PK1567) between January and April of 2006 as part of a modest scale bridge replacement project. The habitation area minimally occupies 2.07 hectares (20,749 m²) of a bluff base alluvial fan located at the eastern wall of the Mississippi valley. However, less than ten percent of the overall site limits are situated within the proposed project ROW, including areas previously disturbed by the existing road/ditches and buried utility lines. After the ROW area was initially tested using a combination of gridded surface collection, auger testing, and hand unit excavation, the less heavily disturbed parts of the site were subjected to machine-aided topsoil removal to expose subsurface feature remnants. Thirty-six cultural features were ultimately discovered and excavated within the 312 m² area exposed to subsoil contexts. This



Pipe fragment, Mary Craig site. Ca. 500 A.D.

total includes 35 pits and the remains of a single, partially truncated structure basin, which is the first domicile that can be directly associated with the La Crosse phase. A sizeable material assemblage was recovered from the site, including an abundance of well-preserved faunal remains. The projectile point assemblage is dominated by Ansell points, whereas the ceramics are comprised of both cordmarked and “fabric marked” variants, as is typically the norm.

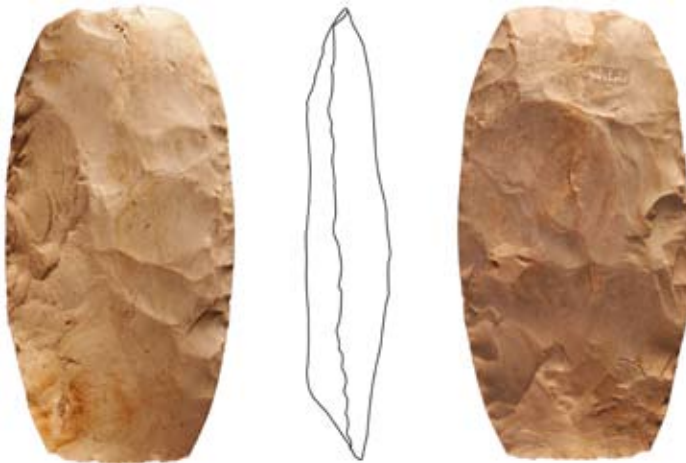
In short, it is our opinion that the site is eligible for listing on the NRHP because it has sufficient integrity and information potential to contribute important new data about the early Late Woodland La Crosse phase. However, no further investigation

is recommended for the project-specific part of the site because the affected subsurface deposits have been identified and excavated. If future impacts threaten the remainder of 11PK1567, those areas should be evaluated to determine their significance.

District 8—American Bottom Survey Division

Adze-Kickin' Site, FAS 754/Park Street, Borrow 1/1, Jersey County

In July 2006, a damaged Late Woodland site (11J570) was discovered during Phase I survey for a proposed IDOT borrow area (ITARP Project Log #06089). Recent commercial soil borrowing at this previously unrecorded blufftop site had exposed several pit features and likely removed others. Subsequent subsurface investigations resulted in the identification and excavation of seven Late Woodland pits. Ceramics, lithics, and subsistence remains were recovered from most of the pits, and all of the ceramics are typical of the Patrick phase (or Early Bluff).



Chipped chert adze, Jersey County, 650–900 A.D.

Crowley, Brackmann, and Rapsallion Sites, Old Madison Road Improvements, Madison County

Late in 2006, excavations were conducted at three adjacent sites located along the east bank of Horseshoe Lake, north of the Janey B. Goode site (11S1232). Planned road improvements (ITARP Project Log #06106) will only impact a narrow slice of each site. At the Crowley site (11MS2208), our work resulted in the location and excavation of eight Mississippian features (probably Moorehead phase). The features included a wall trench structure with 3 pit features on the floor (2 superimposed) and 4 exterior pits. Our work at the Brackmann site (11MS2210) uncovered a series of twentieth century features and soil disturbances, in addition to a single prehistoric feature. On the basis of the recovered materials, the pit appears to be Mississippian. The recent historic features and activities may have obliterated additional prehistoric features. At the Rapsallion site (11MS2233), our investigations resulted in the discovery and excavation of 26 prehistoric pit features. Preliminary observations indicate that most of the features are Late Woodland (Patrick phase), with several pits likely associated with a Mississippian occupation. In addition, four historic features were located and excavated. These included a cellar,

a large pit feature, and two possible posts. Few artifacts were recovered, but a soda bottle dating to the 1850s was found.

Faust Site, FAI 64/I-64 Resurfacing and Bridge Repair, St. Clair County

Subsurface investigations were undertaken at the Faust site (11S69) as part of survey for proposed I-64 improvements (ITARP Project Log #05043). The site had been subjected to Phase III excavations prior to construction of I-64 and the Scott Joint-Use Archaeological Project. Testing by ITARP in 2005 and 2006 exposed 1,254 m² within the current project ROW and revealed ten probable Late Woodland and/or Terminal Late Woodland pit features and remnants of a historic farmstead. A historic fenceline, privy, well, and cellar were identified; artifacts recovered from historic features date from the mid to late nineteenth century.

Knoebel Site, FAI 64/I-64 Resurfacing and Bridge Repair, St. Clair County

Excavations at the Knoebel site (11S71) were conducted in the 1960s in conjunction with I-64 construction. Current investigations at the site examined a total of 1,204 m² within the I-64 ROW (ITARP Project Log #05043), exposing two Mississippian wall-trench structures. Lohmann phase rim sherds, shell-tempered sherds, chert debitage, and basalt debitage, likely from celt manufacture, were recovered during excavations. Further work is not recommended within the project ROW.

District 9—American Bottom Survey Division

Various Sites, FAP 42, IL 13/127, Pinckneyville West Bypass, Perry County

Between 2005 and 2006, District 9 submitted numerous possible alignments for what is referred to as the Pinckneyville West Bypass (ITARP Project Log #05046, #05142, #06050, and #06103). However, none of the proposed alternates have been chosen as the final project design. Pedestrian survey has located more than 20 sites and 13 find spots in the various proposed corridors. Once District 9 makes a decision on the final alignment, ITARP is requesting that the centerline for the chosen alignment be staked in order to ascertain which sites, if any, will require Phase II testing and whether additional survey will be required. Recommendations regarding further investigations are thus uncertain.

Ongoing 2006 Investigations—Special Projects

District 1

Hoxie Farm Site, Kingery Expressway, Cook County

The Hoxie Farm site (11CK4) was intensively occupied by Upper Mississippian groups over a time frame broadly ranging from the fourteenth through the sixteenth centuries. ITARP Special Projects Division personnel conducted major field excavations at this site from 2000–03 (ITARP Project Log #95156). These excavations represent the largest archaeological investigations undertaken in northeastern Illinois.



Copper artifact examples, Hoxie Farm site. Twelfth–Sixteenth Centuries A.D.

Extensive cultural remains were found within two areas of the excavations, areas referred to as the Fortified Village and the Main Occupation Area. The late Fisher phase Fortified Village excavations uncovered a portion of an extensive, short-lived community that was surrounded by defensive ditches and a palisade. Over 80 basin structures were excavated within this community. This village is projected to have covered about 11 acres and to have had a population of over 1,000 inhabitants. The Main Occupation Area witnessed a series of late Fisher phase to Huber phase occupations. Approximately 2,000 pits and postmolds along with at least three longhouse structures were excavated. Artifact-rich midden deposits with excellent faunal preservation were encountered in most areas.

Since the completion of the field investigations, analysis efforts have been focused on the Fortified Village component by various researchers based in Champaign and elsewhere. Efforts in 2006 continued on the completion and editing of draft chapters for the report, finalizing tables, and producing figures. With the Fortified Village report nearing completion, inventory, analyses, and write up shifted to the Main Occupation Area assemblages. An initial priority was the assignment of cultural components to individual features. The intensity and multi-component nature of the late Fisher and Huber phase Upper Mississippian occupations in this area severely restricted our ability to recognize and reliably sort individual cultural components. Using a conservative approach, ceramic and feature superpositioning data were used to segregate a limited percentage of the overall feature total into late Fisher and Huber phase components. These will form the basis for the analyses of the various recovered assemblages and allow for the identification of potential trends through time for the currently poorly understood Upper Mississippian era in this portion of the Midwest. Chapter drafts have been initiated for the feature, ceramic, and lithic sections. Floral and faunal assemblages continue to be analyzed. Physical anthropologists continue their study of human remains. Kathy Ehrhardt, University of Missouri-Columbia, collaborated with staff at the UIUC Material Research Lab on a study of a sample of the copper-base metal

artifacts and determined that the metal was copper and was derived from native copper sources. A limited metallographic study of copper-base artifacts is scheduled for 2007.

District 6

Egan Site, TR 154/Bridge over Brushy Fork Creek, Scott County

The Egan site (11ST331) is a multi-component occupation located in the uplands of Scott County, about 20 km east of the Illinois River valley. A total of 65 features were excavated in conjunction with survey for the TR 154 bridge replacement over Brushy Fork Creek (ITARP Project Log #98114). Analysis of materials was completed in 2006. Two primary components were identified. The earliest component produced Massey Cordmarked ceramics and dates to the end of the fourth century A.D., or the end of the Middle Woodland. The second component dates to the sixth century A.D. and appears to represent a variant of the early Late Woodland White Hall phase. White Hall ceramics are, by definition, sand-tempered, but the Egan White Hall-like vessels are all grit- or grog-tempered. The Late Woodland ceramic assemblage consists of what we are calling Egan Cordmarked and Egan Zoned vessel types. The latter type is noteworthy for its hemiconical punctates, usually located below nodes; its exterior cordwrapped stick lip decoration; and an undecorated panel, located between the rowed nodes and punctates and above the cordmarked body. The discovery of wild rice in the Late Woodland component and trace amounts of maize in both components represent unusual findings for this region. A report on this site is forthcoming.

District 8

Manns Site, FAP 310 IL 143 to Godfrey, Madison County

FAP 310 project (ITARP Project Log #98024) investigations in 2006 focused on the Manns site (11MS1846). The 2006 investigations examined the historic component on the east-



ern part of the site, materials from which suggest a Frontier period (A.D. 1841–70) occupation. Preliminary documentary research indicates an association with Robert Garrett, a farmer, beginning ca. 1831 and continuing with other members of his family into the mid to late nineteenth century. A grid of twenty 10 m x 10 m collection units, which was walked and metal detected in 2005, was metal detected a second time and then completely stripped with a backhoe. Subsurface features included a stone fireplace foundation, two wells, one cistern, three pits, nine posts, and a probable windbreak represented by a row of four trees. The features clustered within a 150 m² area and seem to represent the entire site plan. Posts and pits were generally shallow (15–30 cm), while both wells exceeded 4 m in depth and had wood-lined lower portions. The cistern was over 2 m deep and contained a brick-lined lower portion. The bracket-shaped fireplace foundation was made from sandstone slabs and measured about 1 m x 2 m. One pit, a few meters opposite the fireplace, is probably a subfloor cellar. The upper portions of the wells and cistern appeared to contain materials dating from ca. 1860–80, while the lower portions and most shallow features have materials from ca. 1840–60.

Janey B. Goode Site, New Mississippi River Crossing, Railroad Realignments and Relocated IL 3, St. Clair County

The NMRC/Relocated Route 3 project (ITARP Project Log #97038) investigations in 2006 consisted almost entirely of Phase III data recovery at the Janey B. Goode site (11S1232). Janey B. Goode is a massive (6 ha), intensively occupied prehistoric habitation area along the former bank of Horseshoe Lake in the American Bottom. The site occupations span the Late Woodland, Terminal Late Woodland and Mississippian periods; the latter two are the major site components. The site will be impacted by the relocation of state Route 3 to the east of Brooklyn and by two NMRC-related rail realignments.

In 2006, ITARP conducted its fifth year of IDOT-funded investigations at this site, and the field season ran from May through November. About 350 m² was stripped with a trackhoe, about 280 m² of which was nearly or completely cleared by hand excavation. The year-end completed feature total was 940, raising the cumulative total to 6,437 features. Hand excavations were performed within one large contiguous block in Area A and within three small, scattered locations in Area D. Most of the areas investigated in 2006 were

dense with complex feature superpositioning. Compared with previous field seasons, the 2006 field crew was small, consisting of a single team of approximately 20–30 individuals in the spring and summer and of about 10–20 in the fall.

A largely unexplored portion of the site to the south of Area D was subjected to geomorphological testing to help define the site limits and to reconstruct its environs. Coring and trenching in this “Roundhouse Area” revealed that, despite much subsurface feature destruction, intact portions of the site exist here. This work extended the known site limits by about 75 m to the south. No further investigations will be conducted there, as no NMRC impacts are planned.



Face bone pin, Janey B. Goode site.



Discoidals, Janey B. Goode site.

East St. Louis Mound Center, St. Clair County

A report on ITARP's investigations along the north side of I-55/70 (ITARP Project Log #97036) in the heart of the East St. Louis Mound Center (11S706) has reached final report production. The report will document the occurrence of mound and plaza fills, a palisade-like fence line, a unique storage hut compound, and numerous public structures and post pits, most dating to the middle to late Stirling phase. The existence of extensive landscaping activities is documented, as is the destruction of a religious precinct and storage compound by a precinct-wide conflagration.

Second Street Mound, New Mississippi River Crossing (NMRC), Resurfacing of Exchange Avenue, East St. Louis, St. Clair County

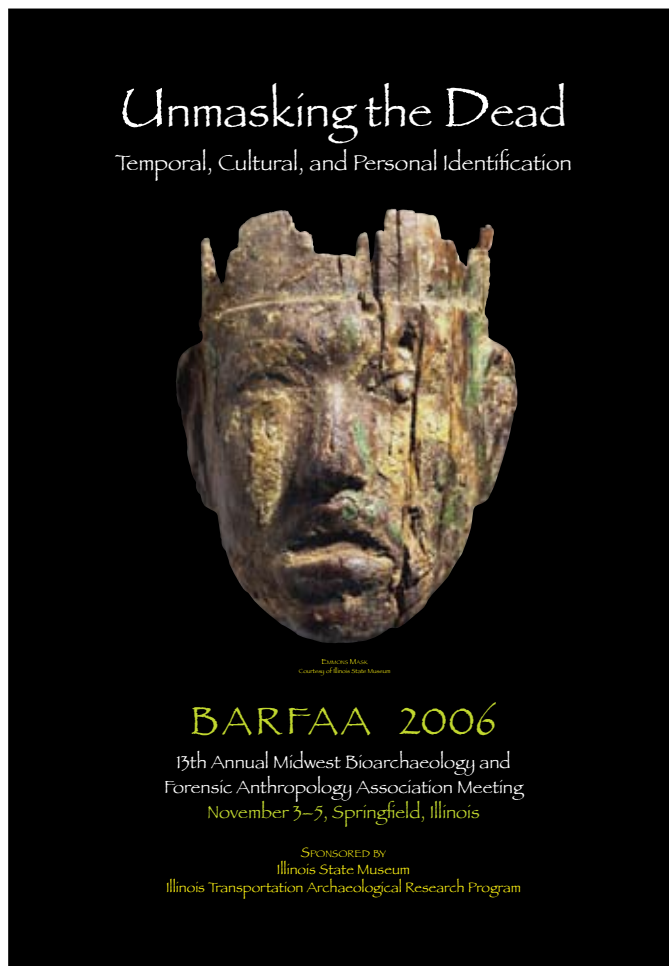
In May, a topographic rise at the intersection of Exchange Avenue and 2nd Street was investigated due to planned NMRC-related improvements to Exchange Avenue (ITARP Project Log #04178). This rise corresponds to a mound mapped at the intersection by J. R. Patrick in the late nineteenth century and has been designated as Mound I-3 of

the East St. Louis Mound Center (11S706). Cores extracted during a nearby previous investigation indicated a possible mound outside (and perhaps just inside) the street ROW.

The 2006 coring was performed to determine the location and integrity of this mound. Because the lots at the intersection corners were privately owned, coring was confined to the narrow, publicly owned ROW just beyond the pavement. However, no mound fill was detected. The cores closest to the intersection exhibited truncated soils due to construction of road, sewer and water infrastructure, and the only intact soils were silty or clayey. Further investigation of this mound location, in particular the less disturbed areas away from the intersection, will be conducted after IDOT acquires additional ROW.

Edging Site, St. Clair County

The Edging site (11S658) is a multi-component site on the bluff edge above the American Bottom northwest of Belleville. Excavations were conducted several years ago by ITARP personnel in conjunction with a proposed visitor's center (ITARP Project Log #99171 and #01109). As part of the analysis for this site, the ceramic assemblage from the



the lobby of the Illinois State Museum as attendees mingled with each other and wandered through the new first floor exhibits entitled *Changes: Dynamic Illinois Environments*. Podium papers and poster presentations on Saturday covered a variety of themes, including Forensic Anthropology, Osteology, Bioarchaeology, and Technical Applications. On Saturday afternoon, participants toured the Funeral Customs Museum (with exhibits featuring American funeral and mourning customs, funerary art, and practice) located near the gates of Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield. The curators of the Funeral Museum also allowed participants to tour the curation areas where reference collections focusing on a variety of funeral related materials (e.g., coffin hardware, clothing, monuments, photographs) are stored. The conference concluded with a workshop on Sunday morning, featuring demonstrations of the FORDISC 3.0 relational skeletal database program (by Joe Hefner of the University of Tennessee), 3D Imaging: the ShapeCam System (by Jodi Blumenfeld of the University of Illinois), and “ADBOU” – Transition Analysis: A New Method for Estimating Skeletal Age (developed by Jesper Boldsen and George Milner, presented by Dawn E. Cobb). Conference organizers were Dawn E. Cobb (Illinois Historic Preservation Agency/Illinois State Museum) and Eve A. Hargrave and Kristin M. Hedman (ITARP). Institutional support was provided by the ITARP Production staff (Mike Lewis, Corinne Carlson, and Linda Alexander), ITARP volunteers (Paolo Gujilde, Amanda Butler, and Thomas Duggan), ITARP Program Assistants (Janice Pankey and Cathy Cunningham), and Illinois State Museum staff (Katherine Woldriege, Agnes Arnold, and Kent Smith).

ITARP and the Illinois State Museum (ISM) collaborated to host the 13th Annual Bioarchaeology and Forensic Anthropology Association (BARFAA) Conference held November 3–5, 2006 at the Illinois State Museum in Springfield. BARFAA provides an informal format for the presentation and discussion of current bioarchaeology and forensic research projects by researchers in the Midwest. Students are strongly encouraged to attend and present. The successful conference, entitled “Unmasking the Dead: Temporal, Cultural, and Personal Identification,” boasted 100 registrants/participants in attendance. Fourteen papers were presented, and nine posters were displayed, in addition to the workshop presentations. In attendance were professionals and students from a number of Midwestern institutions, as well as a small international contingent from Australia and Canada.

At Friday evening’s opening reception, hosted by ITARP, Dr. Steve Nawrocki and Co. performed on acoustic guitars in



The 2006 Annual Midwest Archaeology Conference (MAC), co-sponsored by ITARP and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Illinois, was held at the Holiday Inn Hotel and Conference Center in Urbana on October 12–15, 2006. The conference organizers were Dr. Thomas Emerson and Eve Hargrave (ITARP) and Dr. Timothy Pauketat (UIUC Department of Anthropology). Over the course of the conference, a total of 78 individual papers, 11 symposia (7–14 papers each), and 25 posters were presented. ITARP

staff presented 20 papers and two posters. Three hundred eighty-one registrants attended the three-day conference, far outstripping the original estimate of 250 participants.

Highlights of the conference included a special symposium organized by Dr. Bonnie Styles to honor Dr. Bruce McMillan's many contributions to Midwestern archaeology during the span of his career. The Illinois Archaeological Survey (IAS) also organized a special symposium focusing on the history of Illinois archaeology in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the organization's inception.

The second annual MAC Student Paper Competition was also a component of the conference. Six students submitted written papers and presented their papers before three judges in general sessions or symposia. All of the papers were very well received; the winner was Rex Weeks from Arizona State University who won three boxes of books donated by all attending conference book vendors.

The Friday evening reception focused on Illinois archaeology in the 50 years since the inception of the IAS, as well as the history of archaeological investigations across the Midwest over the past 100 years. Donations for the reception were generously provided by ITARP, the Department of Anthropology at the University of Illinois, Illinois Archaeological Survey, Archaeological Consultants, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Environmental Compliance Consultants, East Central Illinois Archaeological Society, Fever River Research, Illinois Association for Advancement of Archaeology, Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc., and the Illinois State Museum. In addition to the buffet and beverages, the reception included a continuous slide show of archaeologists, both historic and contemporary, as well as field excavations ranging from the early part of the twentieth century to the present day. Many archaeologists throughout the Midwest



generously provided images for the slide show from their own personal archives. The crowd's enjoyment was evident—a large group gathered to watch and reminisce about archaeologists, past and present. To facilitate more interaction between archaeologists and the general public, a special "Saturday-only" registration fee was arranged for non-professional individuals with an interest in archaeology to attend the conference. On Saturday, there was a number of symposia as well as an afternoon

workshop appealing to the general public. The "Ancient and Modern Technologies" workshop included displays of late prehistoric ceramics, examples of orthoquartzites from the Midwest, and information about the Grossman Celt Cache.

Demonstrations focusing on the production of ground stone tools and shell-working technology were also available. The modern technology exhibit demonstrated the use of geophysical instruments as aids in identifying archaeological sites and subsurface features and new mapping devices for recording them. The great success of this workshop lay in the variety of events/presentations.

The conference formally ended with the Saturday evening banquet and Dr. Steve Lekson's excellent presentation on Chaco, Cahokia, and Post-Classic North America.

The conference's success would not have been possible without the assistance of ITARP's amazing production staff, Mike Lewis, Linda Alexander, Corinne Carlson, and Sarah Boyer, who worked with the organizers to design the conference logo, generate signs and posters for paper sessions, compile abstracts and schedules, research, evaluate, purchase, and configure conference equipment, train conference staff, organize the poster sessions, and organize the book room. Similarly, the conference registration and paper presentations would not have gone smoothly without the assistance of numerous ITARP volunteers including Mike Lewis, Linda Alexander, Paolo Gujilde, Stephanie Glienke, Amanda Butler, Wendy French, Ian Fricker, Mary King, Pat Green, Kim Wurl, Alexey Zelin, Brad Krueger, Stephanie Daniels, Thomas Duggan, Corinne Carlson, Madeleine Evans, and Maria Frias. Finally, Janice Pankey and Cathy Cunningham, our wonderful ITARP administrative assistants, worked tirelessly to keep track of contracts and budgets as well as run last minute errands to ensure the smooth operation of all facets of the conference.





early Mississippian component was sent to Special Projects Division researcher, Alexey Zelin, to be inventoried and written up under the supervision of Doug Jackson. The ceramic inventory and analysis were completed in 2006, and a draft of the ceramics chapter was compiled. The site consists of a fairly sizeable hamlet occupation in one area and a smaller concentration of structures and pits in another area. A total of 19 rectangular domestic and four circular special purpose structures were excavated along with an array of pit features. The effects of Euro-American cultivation over many years has had a significant impact on the structures, and little remained of the basin fills. Thus, despite the large number of structures, only a small, badly weathered ceramic assemblage was documented. Fifty-five total vessels were recognized in the collection, consisting primarily of jars and bowls, with small numbers of other vessel types that characterize local Mississippian assemblages. On the basis of the temporal attributes of the ceramic assemblage, the site occupation spanned the late Lohmann phase to the early Stirling phase; the assemblage appears to be typical for the rural location and time frame of this settlement.

Rosewood Site, St. Clair County

The Early Late Woodland Rosewood phase in the American Bottom is a critical dataset for understanding the transition from the elaborate cultures of the Hopewell period to the more prosaic groups of the Late Woodland period. In the initial formulation of the phase during the FAI-270 project, most of the data was garnered from the non-project Rosewood site (11S639). A group of FAI-270 volunteers conducted excavations at this site in 1979–1980, prior to the destruction of the site by a subdivision. Approximately 130 early Late Woodland component pit and postmold features, as well as a few possible structures, were documented. This site represents the largest excavated sample from this specific portion of the Late Woodland period from this region of Illinois; it became the type-site for the newly defined Rosewood phase when FAI-270 Project researchers revised the American Bottom cultural chronology system in the early 1980s (Bareis and Porter 1984). A complete analysis of the material collections, however, was never conducted and only summary information based on partial analyses or impressionistic studies was available for several decades following its excavation. The privately held collection was donated to ITARP in 2006.

This 2006 donation was especially timely because ITARP currently has in its collections several as yet unanalyzed Rosewood phase components. Given the availability of the Rosewood type site collection, the Special Projects division began a project to analyze the various IDOT Rosewood assemblages in the context of the new data available from the type site. The researchers involved in the project are Andy Fortier, features; Katie Parker, plant remains; Steve Kuehn, faunal remains; Stephanie Daniels, lithics; and Alexey Zelin and Doug Jackson, ceramics. Researchers made considerable progress on their respective assemblages in 2006.

The Rosewood phase ceramic assemblage proved to be more diverse than anticipated, but clear evidence for multi-component Late Woodland occupations at these sites could not be documented. Assemblages from a series of other early Late Woodland



Ceramic material, Rosewood site. Fifth Century A.D.



sites (predominantly Rosewood and Mund phases) that had been excavated, analyzed, and reported by various researchers over the years were examined for comparative purposes.

As part of the overall Rosewood phase sites analysis and re-evaluation project, Alexey Zelin began to reevaluate the assemblages and the assigned components at these other sites. These analyses have had the benefit of evaluating the various collections simultaneously with one consistent inventory system and from the perspective of 20 or more years of additional accumulated archaeological knowledge among ITARP staff. Based on what we have seen so far, earlier researchers were often premature in assigning specific phase components to small data sets. Our results show a reduction in Rosewood phase feature totals on a series of sites and an increase in more non-specific, early Late Woodland or simply Late Woodland designations. What can be said is that

the early Late Woodland period ceramic assemblages exhibit diversity in vessel shape, surface treatment, and type and location of decorative traits. These traits may have spatial and temporal parameters across the American Bottom that we now are only beginning to recognize.

Archaeological Testing

Short Reports

Submitted to IDOT in 2006

Twenty-eight Archaeological Testing Short Reports (ATSR) describing ITARP investigations at sites recommended for further work were reviewed and submitted to IDOT in 2006. Summaries of these site reports follow.

District 2

11OG234, FAP 74/IL 2, Oregon to Byron, Ogle County

Site 11OG234 is situated on a broad terrace of the Rock River floodplain. It was re-visited during survey for the proposed realignment of IL 2 between Oregon and Byron (ITARP Project Log #02071). Approximately 29 percent of the 19,428 m² site area will be impacted by project construction. A 773 m² area (0.4 percent of the total site) was examined in nine excavation blocks placed on small rises in the floodplain.

Three features identified in the excavation blocks include a probable refuse pit that produced biface retouch flakes, debitage, and burned clay; a shallow hearth with FCR, two pieces of heated tabular raw chert, two cobbles, and debitage; and an intact Early Archaic living surface. The latter feature was 3 m x 4 m in size and consisted of several concentrations of chert debitage, two Kirk Corner-notched projectile points, 44 informal tools and three broken bifaces; a total of 1,048 lithics items were recovered. No subsurface features were associated with the Archaic living surface. The site is interpreted as a short-term camp for procurement of locally available lithic, plant, and/or animal resources. In our opinion, 11OG234 is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, and further work is recommended if the site is threatened by future construction. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in December 2006. (30 pages, 6 tables, 11 features, 1 appendix)

Crosstown Avenue Site, FAP 595/IL 5, Crosstown Road Extension and Frontage Road RS at the IL 5 and Crosstown Avenue Intersection, Rock Island County

Approximately 24 percent of the 11,336 m² this site (11RI63) area is located within the FAP 595/IL 5, Crosstown Road extension and Frontage Road RS at the IL 5 and Crosstown Avenue intersection limits (ITARP Project Log #98060). A 1,115 m² area was opened in four hand excavated test units and 13 machine aided excavation blocks; approximately ten percent of the site area was tested. Twenty-four prehistoric features were located. The overall similarity in size, shape, and contents of the pits, as well as their closely spaced distribution on the landform indicate that all of the features are attributable to the Late Archaic period. Wood charcoal collected from Features 4, 6, and 17 were submitted for AMS radiocarbon dating to the Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS) and yielded respective dates of 3970 ± 70 RCYBP (cal. 2470 B.C.) (ISGS-5172), 4010 ± 70 RCYBP (cal. 2560, 2540, 2500 B.C.) (ISGS-5173), and 3970 ± 70 RCYBP (cal. 2470 B.C.) (ISGS-5175). Recovered diagnostic lithic materials, including Sedalia/Nebo Hill point fragments and perform/knives, when considered in conjunction with radiocarbon dates place the site in the Titterington/Sedalia Horizon of the Late Archaic period. In our opinion, the Crosstown Avenue site is NRHP-eligible and should be subjected to further investigation if future construction is planned within the remaining site area. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in December 2006. (40 pages, 6 tables, 10 figures, 1 appendix)

District 4

Morgan David Site, FAP 315/317, US 24 Spoon River Crossing, Borrow 3/3, Fulton County

Borrow 3 of 3 for the US 24 Spoon River Crossing project (ITARP Project Log #05143) is located on a slightly elevated ridge at the foot of a slackwater terrace remnant in the Spoon River valley. Based on subsurface investigations, the Morgan David site (11F3011) appears to cover an estimated 490 m² area within the project limits. A 2,862 m² area, which encompassed the entire site and the area immediately adjacent to the proposed borrow, was excavated in seven test trenches.

Artifacts recovered during testing include a small number of chipped stone tools (N=6), chert debitage, grit-tempered body sherds, and FCR recovered from feature and plowzone contexts. Seven shallow prehistoric pit features and nine subsoil anomalies were encountered in the excavation blocks. Many of the cultural materials associated with the pits appear to be secondarily deposited, likely washed in after site abandonment. The presence of a Snyders Cluster point fragment, Choteau and Cobden exotic cherts, and thick, grit-tempered Havana ware sherds point to a Middle Woodland occupation. The small site size and low overall material density and tool diversity indicate a short-term, low-intensity occupation. Poor preservation and the limited quantity of faunal and botanical remains make interpretations of site use difficult. Phase II work at the site removed all intact deposits. Further work is not recommended for the site. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in 2006. (24 pages, 2 tables, 6 figures, 1 appendix)

Canadian Falls Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb, McDonough County

The previously recorded Canadian Falls site (11MD938) was investigated in conjunction with survey for proposed IL 336 improvements (ITARP Project Log #03136). The site occupies an upland ridge drained by a tributary of Troublesome Creek and is located southeast of Tennessee. Surface collections yielded primarily historical material and a smaller number of prehistoric artifacts. Thirty-seven percent (1,945 m²) of the 5,304 m² site falls within the project corridor. A total of 415 m² of the project-specific portion of the site was examined in three excavation blocks (EBs1–3). A straight-walled feature was identified in EB2 and is a probable privy vault based on morphology and fill contents, including difficult to digest, uncarbonized remains of berry seeds. No other features were encountered during excavations. The majority of the historic artifact assemblage consists of material associated with an 1830s–50s occupation. Refined and unrefined ceramics, container glass, cast iron fragments, and square cut and square nails were recovered. Prehistoric materials from the site include debitage, two biface fragments, a ground stone mano and a ground stone tool fragment. More than 100 pieces of burned and unburned sandstone were located; however, it is unclear whether this relates to prehistoric or historic activities. An historical document search indicates that the property was first purchased in 1835 and was occupied until sometime in the twentieth century. ITARP investigations recovered historical materials that represent a predominantly mid-nineteenth century (ca. 1835–55) component; later activities at the farmstead appear to have been concentrated outside the current project limits, likely to the north where the scatter was densest. Based on the lack of diagnostic prehistoric artifacts and intact cultural deposits and the location of only a single historic feature during testing, further work is not recommended for the site area within the project area. Further evaluation of the remaining site area is suggested if threatened by future impacts. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in December 2006. (18 pages, 2 tables, 3 figures, 1 appendix)

Calamine Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb, McDonough County

Site 11MD954 was revisited during the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb, survey (ITARP Project Log #03136). It is located on an upland ridge west of an intermittent tributary to Troublesome Creek. The site area is approximately 100 m², all of which falls within the project area. A 10 m grid of 26 auger tests and two 1 m x 2 m hand units were excavated across the site. Six pieces of nondiagnostic debitage were recovered during Phase II testing; no cultural features or artifact concentrations were observed. Further work was not recommended for this ephemeral lithic scatter. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in December 2006. (8 pages, 1 table, 2 figures)

Steuben Site, FAP 318/IL 29, Chillicothe to I-180, Marshall County

A revisit to the Steuben site (11MA2) was conducted in conjunction with survey for IL 29 improvements between

Chillicothe and I-180 (ITARP Project Log #01099). The large late Middle and early Late Woodland village occupies an alluvial fan on the western margin of the Illinois River valley and is drained by an intermittent on the south. The Steuben site area is 70,264 m², 13 percent or 8,985 m² of which is located within the proposed corridor (including 2,560 m² under existing IL 29). The total site was surface collected. However, only 0.0001 percent of the project-specific portion of the site was subjected to subsurface investigations in 26 screened auger tests and four 1 m x 2 m test units, which located intact midden and feature deposits.

Placement of the four test units was determined by debris density in surface collection units and avoidance of the standing corn crop. Five features were identified and excavated in these units. Based on associated material and feature configuration and color, it appears that the features represent the remains of cooking, processing, and storage activities associated with Middle and Late Woodland occupations; a Late Woodland storage pit produced an early Weaver date (1680 ± 70 RCYBP). Lithic artifacts recovered from subsurface and surface contexts include cores, ground stone hammerstones, pitted stones and metates, and chipped chert tools and debitage, including diagnostic Middle and Late Woodland point types and tool forms. The site produced a large quantity of FCR (excavated FCR = 4,133; surface collected FCR = >36,000) and a few exotics that consisted of a galena cube, two copper beads, and two flattened pieces of copper. Both excavated and surface assemblages contain Middle and Late Woodland rim and body sherds. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in 2006. (136 pages, 14 tables, 16 figures, 4 appendices)

District 5

11V894, TR 101 Borrow 2/2, Vermilion County

Site 11V894 was located during survey for proposed TR 101 Borrow 2/2 (ITARP Project Log #03034). It lies on a small bluff knob east of the Middle Branch of the North Fork of the Vermilion River. Phase I shovel testing recovered chert debitage, collared rim sherds, and a large quantity of FCR. Subsurface investigations exposed 104 m² of the 2,886 m² site area in three machine-excavated trenches and three hand-excavated 2 m x 2 m test units (within one of the trenches). FCR concentrations were excavated to delineate possible features; however, it was determined that these likely represent midden-like deposits resulting from re-use of rock for cooking. Three cultural features were identified, all of which yielded ceramic and lithic artifacts and FCR. Middle/Late Archaic, Late Archaic, and Late Prehistoric projectile points were located, including one Karnak Unstemmed, two Merom Expanding Stem, one Mo-Pac, one Triangular Side-Notched, and two triangular points. The lithic assemblage is also comprised of scrapers, bifaces, drills, perforators, a wedge, a sandstone abrader, and ground stone items. There are eight rim sherds in the ceramic assemblage, five of which are collared. Ceramic materials are predominately grit-tempered and cord-marked body sherds. Decoration, present on only seven sherds, consists of interior lip notching (associated with punctates on one sherd), cordmarking, and incising. There is evidence of an eighteenth century historic Native American

presence at the site; glass beads were recovered from one of the features and a brass "arrow point" was located in a test unit. Metal and brick building materials and stoneware and glass fragments represent a post-1860s occupation. In light of the archaeological material found in the project area, a new borrow pit location was selected. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in October 2006. (41 pages, 10 tables, 15 figures)

District 6

Cabin Corner Site, FAS 1600/North Bottom Road, Adams County

The Cabin Corner site (11A1392) was tested and surveyed in the late 1990s by CAA as part of the survey for FAS 1600/North Bottom Road reconstruction. Surface collections and limited test excavations produced Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, Oneota/Mississippian, and historic (Victorian era) artifacts and a single Late Archaic pit feature with Titterington/Mule Road complex diagnostics. Unauthorized borrow was removed from the site area in 1999, necessitating salvage excavations by ITARP (ITARP Project Log #99091). The site is located on a bluff base alluvial fan in the Mississippi River valley. A total of 5,692 m² in the disturbed portion of the 95,204 m² site area was examined. The borrow pit walls and floor were shovel and machine scraped in order to identify cultural materials and features.

Cultural deposits that relate to a Late Archaic Hemphill complex were encountered in a paleosol identified on the borrow floor. Osceola and Godar/Raddatz points, ground stone tools, a shallow hearth and charred nutshell concentrations were recovered from these deposits, which produced a date range of cal. 3,360–3,030 B.C. A near-surface early Late Woodland occupation, three features truncated by borrowing activities and a lithic concentration, was encountered. LaCrosse series ceramics were located in these features. The early Late Woodland component has been dated to cal. A.D. 550. In addition to the Late Archaic component identified by CAA and the Late Archaic and early Late Woodland components located during the ITARP salvage work, diagnostics characteristic of other components were recovered from disturbed contexts. Middle Woodland ceramics and lithics were found in surface and near-surface contexts. Late Prehistoric materials were recovered, none in situ; Feature 7, a large volume pit, may be attributable to an Oneota or Mississippian occupation based on its size and morphology. In the opinion of the site's investigators, the site is eligible for the National Register based on its potential to contribute further information on the prehistory of the Lima Lake locality and is worthy of preservation and/or mitigation. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in 2006. (75 pages, 8 tables, 13 figures, 3 appendices)

Ed Walch Site, FAS 1597/IL 96, Adams and Pike Counties

Test excavations were conducted at the Ed Walch site (11A1542) in advance of a widening and resurfacing project involving a 7.5 mile-long segment of IL 96 in Adams and Pike Counties (ITARP Project Log# 01008). The site occupies approximately 16,432 m² on a narrow upland bluff spur located on the west side of Pigeon Creek near Payson, Illinois. The Phase I survey produced abundant lithic debris

and diagnostic points suggestive of Late Archaic, early Late Woodland, and later Late Woodland components. Machine scraping of a 712 m² portion of the site resulted in the definition and excavation of 10 Late Woodland features. Nine of these features, including a small structure basin with an internal hearth, are clustered on the apex of the ridge and appear to be the remains of a single component later Late Woodland household. The associated ceramics are vertically punctated and similar to those found in Poisson phase contexts in the adjacent Sny Bottoms area. An isolated feature was also found at the base of the bluff; it produced early Late Woodland La Crosse phase ceramics. The site is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. However, all cultural features located within the proposed ROW were excavated, thereby mitigating the impact to this portion of the site. Future impacts to site areas located outside the proposed IDOT ROW will require additional evaluation. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in 2006. (51 pages, 4 tables, 8 figures, 1 appendix)

Janice Cook Site, FAS 2592/CH 1, Borrow 1/1, Adams County

The Janice Cook site (11A1577) was tested during an emergency borrow pit investigation for County Highway 1 (FAS 2592) in northern Adams County (ITARP Project Log #03142). The site minimally covers a 2,960 m² area corresponding to the apex and slopes of a narrow upland ridge and steeply sloping spur located along the eastern bluff line of Lick Creek. The site was discovered during systematic auger testing, and subsequent machine-aided stripping resulted in the removal of a 358 m² area (12 percent of the site total) and the excavation of 16 Late Woodland Adams-variant pit features. Based upon the relative density of features and potential site significance, an alternate borrow location was examined and cleared for use, thereby avoiding further impact to 11A1577. The Janice Cook site features were distributed on both the apex and steeper slopes of the ridge/spur, and some clustering is evident. The recovered ceramics are a distinctive "shoulder" punctated ware that is a regional variation of other better-known Adams tradition types, such as Bauer Branch. However, the vessels do not appear to have been produced in the same manner nor are they decorated in exactly the same fashion as Bauer Branch. Based upon its relatively good preservation of subsistence remains and overall information potential, it is our opinion that 11A1577 is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in July 2006. (37 pages, 4 tables, 6 figures, appendix)

Holland South #1 Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Segment, Hancock County

The South Holland site (11HA697) was tested in conjunction with FAP 315/IL 336 improvements (ITARP Project Log #03136). The lithic scatter is situated on a 1,800 m² bluff top knoll north of the LaMoine River. Project construction will impact 1,750 m², or 92 percent, of the remaining site area (a portion was likely destroyed by US 136 expansion); 27 percent of this area was examined in 80 auger tests, four hand units, and two machine-aided excavation blocks. Approximately 1,050 lithic items were recovered from the various units and included chert debitage, cores, and chipped stone tools and non-chert

FCR, burned and unburned sandstone and limestone, and hematite. The chert tool assemblage consists of utilized flakes (N=56), 1 unifacial tool, 3 bifacial tools, 3 hafted biface fragments, 1 hammerstone, and 12 pitted stones; 91 percent are expedient tools. The morphology and flaking patterns of two projectile point fragments suggest a possible Archaic affiliation. No ceramic materials or cultural features were located. Due to the lack of intact deposits and definitive diagnostics, further work was not recommended for the site. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in 2006. (20 pages, 2 tables, 2 figures)

Thomas East Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Segment, Hancock County

Nearly the entirety of the extant portion of the Thomas East site (11HA706) will be negatively affected by bridge construction relating to FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb mainline improvements (ITARP Project Log #03136). The intact part of the site occupies approximately 960 m² on a low, floodplain terrace located in the West Fork of the LaMoine River valley. Geoarchaeological trenching and machine scraping undertaken across various parts of the tract opened a 1,003 m² area and resulted in the exposure of the principal site area and the excavation of eleven Archaic period pit and post features. These shallow feature remnants proved to have low overall material densities but relatively good floral preservation, primarily wood and nutshell in equal proportion. These facilities were concentrated near the western or river edge portion of the terrace. Over 2,000 lithic artifacts were recovered during Phase II and III investigations, including Late Archaic small to medium corner-notched projectile points. The remainder of the lithic assemblage consists of chert debitage and tools, FCR, ground stone manos, hematite/ochre fragments, and limestone/sandstone. A sample from Feature 5 yielded a date of 2720 ± 70 RCYBP, which places the occupation in the terminal Late Archaic (Logan phase). The Thomas East site likely represents a short-term occupation, based on the low density and volume of pit features, utilized as a base camp for nut processing. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in December 2006 recommending NRHP-eligibility for the site; however, all features that fall within the project limits have been excavated in their entirety and further work is not recommended for this portion of the site. (36 pages, 4 tables, 5 figures, 1 appendix)

Tortured Oak Site, TR 110 (Brooklyn Road District) Bridge over Willow Creek, Schuyler County

Archaeological investigation of this multi-component Late Woodland village site (11SC1120) was necessitated as a result of unintended impacts caused by ditch cleaning/clearing activities undertaken by the township. ITARP personnel observed that a moderate density of cultural material and a number of obvious pit features were exposed on the eroding cut banks located upslope of the Phase I survey limits for a local roads bridge replacement project (ITARP Project Log #04024). Although the site would not be negatively impacted by this project, all cultural materials and features that were exposed on the steeply sloping portion of the road banks were mapped and removed to prevent further degradation or outright destruction from additional erosional impacts. Fourteen Late Woodland features (both ELW Weaver and

later Late Woodland cord-impressed remains) were sampled and a relatively sizeable surface assemblage was amassed. The overall scatter area extended from the bluff down the steeper, south-facing slopes onto a bench or high terrace overlooking the entrance of Willow Creek into the LaMoine River valley. Total site size could not be ascertained due to the prohibitive timber cover and ROW-specific limitations of our salvage investigations. However, at least a 2.7-acre area of near-continuous cultural material was disturbed during ditch clearing activities. Based upon the results of the ITARP investigations, it is our opinion that the Tortured Oak site is NRHP-eligible. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in August 2006. (47 pages, 4 tables, 6 figures, 2 appendices)

District 8

Farrow Ridge Site, FAP 761/IL 108, Addendum #1, Greene County

Phase II investigations were conducted at the Farrow Ridge site (11GE97) as part of the survey for the FAP 761/IL 108, Addendum #1 project (ITARP Project Log #98088). The site occupies a low, sandy ridge remnant of a late Pleistocene/early Holocene terrace in the Illinois River floodplain. Previous surface surveys of the site located diagnostic Early and Middle Archaic lithic, Early Woodland ceramic, and Middle Woodland ceramic and lithic artifacts. A possible mound was previously recorded outside the current project limits.

Approximately 120 m² of the 13,850 m² site area, or one percent of that portion within the project limits, were examined during Phase II testing. Twelve backhoe trenches were excavated to just over 1 m below the modern ground surface, revealing historic flood deposits (>1 m) overlying a buried Holocene soil. Surface collection and the 12 trenches produced various diagnostics, including a Late Archaic Merom point, Early Woodland Black Sands sherds, Middle Woodland Havana sherds, and Late Woodland Whitehall, Early Bluff and/or Jersey Bluff sherds. Materials recovered from the surface and the historic flood deposits were likely in a secondary context. No features or artifact concentrations were encountered in the buried Holocene soil. Project clearance was recommended for the ROW portion of the site. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in 2006. (20 pages, 3 tables, 6 figures)

South Roxana Site, FAP 582/IL 111, Madison County

Construction of the FAP 582/IL 111 project (ITARP Project Log #02193) in South Roxana will impact approximately 0.3 percent of the total South Roxana site (11MS66) area. The 220,893 m² site is situated in the American Bottom floodplain on a natural levee on the bank of Grassy Lake. Previous surveys recovered Early Archaic through Mississippian materials; the major occupation is represented by a Middle Archaic component. In 1993, Witty and Kelly identified and excavated 13 cultural features, none of which produced diagnostic artifacts (Summary of Archaeological Investigations of the Grassy Lake [11MS4] and South Roxana [11MS66] sites, South Roxana, Madison County, Illinois).

Excavation of a 643.6 m² excavation block, which encompassed 100 percent of the site area within the current project corridor, revealed two single-zoned pit features;

neither contained diagnostic materials. A Middle Archaic retouched Valmeyer point, 23 flake tools, 3 cores, and 5 pieces of debitage were recovered during testing; other lithic materials included unmodified hematite and limonite, unmodified cobbles and pebbles, 62 FCR, and 36 pieces of burned clay. The entire portion of the South Roxana site within the current ROW was excavated, mitigating project impact; however, it is probable that additional features exist outside the project limits. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in August 2006. (16 pages, 1 table, 7 figures)

Cayem Site, McCoy Road Bridge Replacement, Borrow 1/1, Madison County

Survey for a proposed borrow pit for the McCoy Road bridge replacement (ITARP Project Log #00124) prompted a revisit to the Cayem site, 11MS934, which encompasses the area to be borrowed. The site is located on a blufftop, slope, and floodplain east of the East Fork of Wood River. The size of this multi-component site (Late Archaic, Late Woodland and Mississippian) was recorded as 32,281 m². A 976 m² area (approximately three percent of the total site and 43 percent of the of the site area that was actually borrowed) was examined in a single excavation block. Four features, including one probable Stirling phase Mississippian wall-trench structure, two Mississippian pit features, and one isolated postmold, were identified within EB1. Both pit features yielded lithic artifacts, FCR, and a variety of rim and body sherds; one pit is superimposed on the wall-trench structure and produced Stirling and Moorehead phase ceramics and hoe flakes. The site has been interpreted as farmstead. All features encountered were completely excavated; further work was not recommended in the area cleared for borrow. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in December 2006. (18 pages, 2 tables, 7 figures)

Benjamin Godfrey Site, Crosstown Road (US 67 to IL 3), Madison County

The historic Benjamin Godfrey site, 11MS2106, was investigated in conjunction with survey for the Crosstown Road project (ITARP project log #02219). The limestone mansion was constructed for businessman and philanthropist, Benjamin Godfrey, around an existing two-room structure purchased by Godfrey in 1833; his family occupied the site until 1894. The home was constructed on an upland ridge between the headwaters of South Branch and a tributary of Rocky Fork, north of Alton. The site encompasses a 10,549 m² area, 844 m² of which falls within the project corridor. Three excavation blocks examined a 1,031 m² area that included 58 percent of the impacted site area. A single pre-Civil War ceramic sherd was located in Excavation Block 1 (EB1). Other artifacts in EB1 and EB2 dated to the late nineteenth or twentieth century and were recovered from an apparently disturbed context; no cultural material was found in EB3. Three features of unknown temporal or functional attribution were located and excavated in EB1. A fourth feature, a row of fence posts, was also identified in EB1; Feature 4 was mapped but not excavated. The fence-line encloses the northeast corner of the Godfrey property. A fence is illustrated at this location in a lithograph of the mansion in the 1873 Atlas of Madison County. Further work was not recommended for the project-specific portion of the

site; however, the potential exists for additional intact cultural deposits and material in the remaining site area. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in 2006. (20 pages, 1 table, 12 figures)

Lebanon Avenue Site, FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway East Extension, St. Clair County

Testing of the Lebanon Avenue site (11S1156) was undertaken in conjunction with the FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway East extension (ITARP Project Log #03038). The site lies in uplands near an intermittent Silver Creek tributary. Initial survey located nondiagnostic lithics and a probable Terminal Late Woodland sherd. Approximately 38 percent of the 4,635 m² site area was subjected to subsurface investigations in a single excavation block, exposing 1,740 m² or 82 percent of the site area to be impacted. An unmodified cobble and a Mill Creek hoe flake were recovered; however, cultural features were not present in the area tested. Phase II work mitigated project impacts to the portion of the site that falls in the ROW. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in August 2006. (7 pages, 3 figures)

Miles Dewey Site, FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway East Extension, St. Clair County

The Miles Dewey site (11S1483) was one of eight sites subjected to Phase II testing as part of the FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway East extension survey (ITARP Project Log #03038). The lithic scatter (no diagnostics) encompasses a 5,058 m² area on an upland ridge slope between two Rock Spring Branch tributaries. A total of 760 m², or 73 percent of the actual site area to be impacted by project construction, was exposed in two excavation blocks. No additional cultural materials or features were located. Further work was not recommended for the project-specific portion of the Miles Dewey site. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in August 2006. (7 pages, 3 figures)

Stohlman Site, FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway East Extension, St. Clair County

A total of 698 m² of the 25,162 m² Stohlman site (11S1500) was examined in conjunction with the FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway extension (ITARP Project Log #03038). The site is located on an interfluvial ridge that is drained by an intermittent of Richland Creek. An earlier survey at the site recovered a Middle Woodland Snyders point, a Mississippian red-slipped, shell-tempered sherd, and Mill Creek chert flakes; previous testing identified three Mississippian wall trench structures and associated pits. Seventy percent of the 1,000 m² site area that falls within the project corridor was excavated for the current project. A Mississippian shell-tempered sherd was located in EB1, and a single piece of FCR was recovered from EB2; no cultural features were observed in either unit. Further work was not recommended for the project-specific portion of the site. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in August 2006. (9 pages, 4 figures)

Isosceles Site, FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway East Extension, St. Clair County

The Isosceles site (11S1512) is located on an interfluvial between tributaries of Rock Spring Branch and Richland Creek in the FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway project area (ITARP Project Log #03038). Phase I survey had recov-

ered Archaic points as well as Terminal Late Woodland and Mississippian sherds. A total of 2,338 m² of the 13,869 m² site area falls within the project corridor; 29 percent (667 m²) of this area was subjected to Phase II testing, as was an additional 1,686 m² outside the proposed ROW.

Topography and material density determined the placement of 11 excavation blocks. Machine excavation located FCR, debitage, one hammerstone, unmodified cobbles, one Kirk point, one point fragment, three flake tools, a core, and an adze flake in the plowzone. Four bell-shaped pit features were identified in EB1, outside of the project ROW. These produced Late Woodland Patrick phase grit- and grit/grog-tempered ceramics and a quantity of lithic materials, including 141 pieces of FCR, 9 chert tools, and 121 fragments of flaking debris. Faunal remains from the features are fragmentary and show signs of burning. Botanical remains suggest a late summer/early fall occupation. No intact cultural deposits were located within the area to be impacted by project construction; additional investigations were not recommended for this portion of the site. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in August 2006. (29 pages, 12 tables, 6 figures)

Spring Valley Site, FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway East Extension, St. Clair County

A total of 172 nondiagnostic lithic items, including FCR and chert tools and debitage, were located at the Spring Valley site (11S1547) during Phase I survey for the Frank Scott Parkway East extension (ITARP Project Log #03038). The site lies on a ridge slope south of an intermittent tributary of Silver Creek. Phase II excavations removed 995 m² (20 percent of the site area within the project corridor) from the 14,920 m² site area and an additional 240 m² northwest of the site. No subsurface cultural features were encountered in the eight excavation blocks; a small quantity of additional debitage and FCR were recovered. Further work was not recommended for the project-specific portion of the site. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in August 2006. (8 pages, 3 figures)

Third Times Charm Site, FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway East Extension, St. Clair County

The Third Times Charm site (11S1550) was tested in conjunction with the FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway extension (ITARP Project Log # 03038). Initial survey recovered lithic materials—none diagnostic—and a single Late Woodland grit-tempered sherd. The 833 m² site area is situated on an upland ridge and slope drained by a tributary of Silver Creek. Phase II investigations examined 640 m², or 77 percent, of the site. No additional artifacts or intact cultural deposits were located. The portion of the site within the project ROW was not recommended for further work. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in August 2006. (7 pages, 3 figures)

Dunn Site, FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway East Extension, St. Clair County

The Dunn site (11S1552) is located on an upland ridge west of a Rock Spring Branch intermittent tributary in the Frank Scott Parkway East ROW. Phase I survey of the lithic scatter recovered a Mill Creek hoe flake in addition to nondiagnostic lithic material. A total of 929 m² of the 2,547 m²

site area falls in the project corridor; more than 80 percent (750 m²) of the site area to be impacted was subjected to subsurface evaluation. Excavation produced only three FCR and a ground stone tool fragment; no cultural features were located. Further work was not recommended for the site area within the project limits. An Arc ATSR was submitted to IDOT in August 2006. (8 pages, 3 figures)

District 9

Huit Elements Site, Southern Illinois Airport Expansion, Jackson County

Pedestrian survey of a 63-acre parcel for planned development at the Southern Illinois Airport (ITARP Project Log #02147) relocated previously recorded site 11J713, which is situated on a bluff southwest of the Big Muddy River. Approximately 26 percent, or 434 m², of the 1,684 m² site area was examined in a single excavation block. One FCR and a single piece of debitage were recovered, but no cultural features were identified. Further investigations were not recommended at the site. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in September 2006. (8 pages, 3 figures)

Catch 22 Site, Southern Illinois Airport Expansion, Jackson County

The Catch 22 site (11J1198) was located during survey for planned development at the Southern Illinois Airport (ITARP Project Log #02147). The nondiagnostic lithic scatter is situated on a bluff southwest of the Big Muddy River. Approximately 26 percent, or 1,343 m², of the total 5,126 m² site area was investigated in one excavation block; however, no subsurface materials or cultural deposits were located. Further work was not recommended for the site. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in October 2006. (8 pages, 3 figures)

Derniere Zone Site, Southern Illinois Airport Expansion, Jackson County

Survey for the Southern Illinois Airport (ITARP Project Log #02147) located this late historic ceramic and nondiagnostic prehistoric lithic scatter along the rim of the bluffs southwest of the Big Muddy River. Subsurface investigations at the

Derniere Zone site (11J1199) recovered one piece of FCR; however, no cultural features were identified in the 34.3 percent, or 1,026 m², of the 2,990 m² site area that was tested. No further work was recommended at the site. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in October 2006. (9 pages, 3 figures)

Skeeter Mountain Mound Site, Skeeter Mountain Rest Area, White County

Investigations were undertaken at Skeeter Mountain Mound (11WH126) to assess both the nature of the site and the degree of damage to the site by looting. The mound covers a ca. 1,072 m² area on a bluff top west of the Wabash River and east of the Skeeter Mountain IDOT rest area (I-64). Two posthole transects were placed across the site to determine the extent of the site and degree of disturbance; these tests suggested that a mound was in fact present. A 7 m² area was examined in four hand-excavated test units, the profiles of which indicated that two or three episodes of mound construction had occurred and that looting and IDOT heavy machinery had disturbed only the upper portion of the mound. The mound has a minimum height of 75 cm and appears to be oval (45 m x 25 m), with its long axis oriented north-south in alignment with natural ridge contours.

Four articulated burials, which do not appear to be associated with burial pits, were encountered during testing; grave goods were not observed in the exposed portions of these burials. Burial 2 was a flexed adult male; Burial 1 was a flexed adult female; Burial 3 was a child less than four years old, also probably flexed; and Burial 4 was an infant. Burials 1, 3, and 4 show evidence of burning. Isolated human remains were recovered from the test units and account for 5–10 additional individuals; there is evidence of burning on 56 percent of these elements. Chert debitage (N=17), small pieces of hematite (N=26), burned limestone and sandstone, and two small, eroded grit- and grit/grog-tempered sherds were present in the test units. A calibrated radiocarbon date of 381 ± 80 B.C., considered with the absence of exotic trade materials and Havana or Hopewell ceramics, indicates an early Middle Woodland affiliation. Based on the presence of intact deposits, the site was recommended for NRHP eligibility. An ATSR was submitted to IDOT in September 2006. (37 pages, 6 tables, 8 figures)



Worked deer antler (left), turtle shell rattle fragments, Rosewood. Fifth Century A.D.

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Public Engagement, Contracts, Research, and Grants

Public Engagement

The Aiken Mound Project

The Aiken Mound group (11JD5) once contained over 51 mounds, which stretched out for over a mile along the Mississippi bluffs between the Galena River and Smallpox Creek in Jo Daviess County, Illinois. The mound group consists of linears, conicals, an elliptical enclosure, and a thunderbird effigy. Pioneer archaeologist W. B. Nickerson tested several of the mounds and constructed a detailed map of the group in 1900. In the century to follow, this map was lost to researchers and was recently discovered in very fragile condition at the Illinois State Museum's rare book room. At the same time the current landowners decided to sell the property, so preservation issues became imperative. Thus, the Aiken mound project was initiated with the goals of digitally reconstructing Nickerson's map, assessing its accuracy, locating on the landscape those relevant cultural features depicted on the map but no longer visible, and presenting the information to landowners and preservationists. This information could



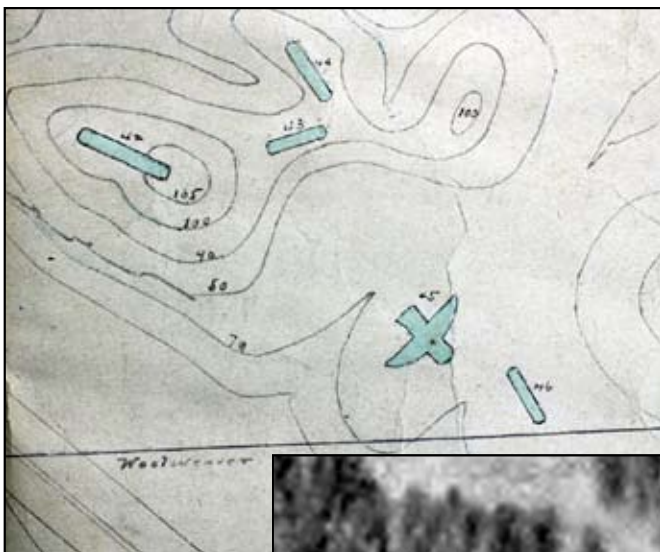
ultimately be used to establish a protective covenant around the site when the property changes hands. mapped by Nickerson and still visible today were recorded with a GPS unit. These positions were used as reference points to help reconstruct the map and place it accurately on the modern landscape. The Jo Daviess Conservation Foundation (JDCF) also sent a representative to begin discussing the possibility of a preservation easement with the owners.

During the winter of 2006, the field GPS points were used to georeference Nickerson's map. In May, ITARP personnel returned to the site with a GPS unit containing the prehistoric cultural features pulled from Nickerson's map. Using this data we were able to pin-flag the perimeters of mounds no longer visible. Although trampled down, the possibility of sub-mound burial features makes them areas to avoid for any potential new owner contemplating construction. A walk of additional bluff ridges adjacent to the site located a series of habitation clusters confirming the notation of "village areas" on Nickerson's map.

Recent developments concerning the site are positive. The landowners have agreed to sell the site to the JDCF at below market value if the money can be raised, and the property will be placed into a permanent preserve. Currently, action is underway to begin fundraising for the purchase. Future archaeological work will likely be conducted as events unfold.

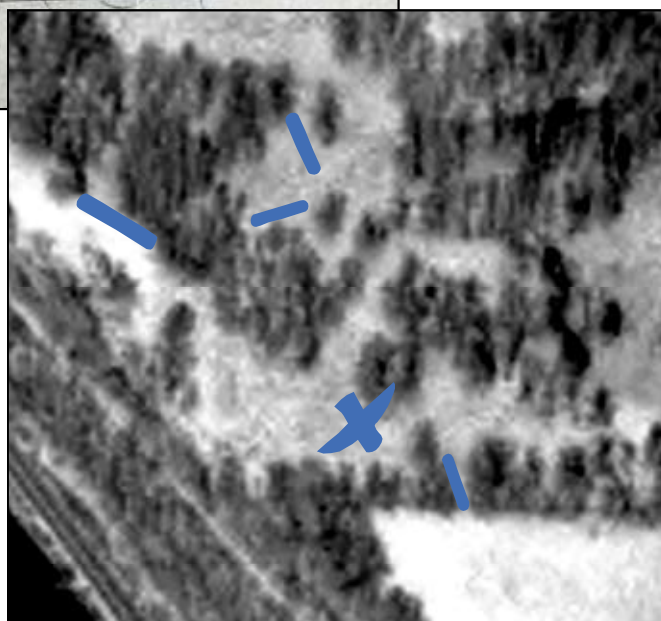
Ellington Stone Project

During the summer of 2006, the Program on Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials (ATAM), a division of ITARP, was asked to examine a limestone artifact belonging to the Quincy Museum in Quincy, Illinois. This roughly 8" by 11" artifact has the date "1671" and Jesuit symbols (the letters "IHS," a Greek abbreviation for Jesus, and two crosses) carved in it. Some people



ultimately be used to establish a protective covenant around the site when the property changes hands.

In November of 2005, ITARP personnel traveled to ISM and took a series of close-up digital photos of the map. In December, the site was visited and mounds, property corners, and other landmarks that were



believe the Ellington Stone is an exploration marker and proof that the French explorer La Salle was in western Illinois two years before the Marquette-Joliet expedition of 1673.

The ATAM Program agreed to type the limestone and explore the possibility of dating the carvings based on stylistic features, degree of surface weathering, and any organic materials embedded in the carvings. Unfortunately, the historical record shows that the Stone was cleaned at least twice around the time it was recovered from a creek bed in Ellington Township, Adams County, Illinois (between 1907 and 1920), and that no attempt was made to preserve the original context of the find.

Three geologists from the Illinois State Geological Survey examined the limestone used to make the Ellington Stone, employing low-powered microscopy and compared it to specimens of limestone gathered from all over Illinois. Based on the color, texture, and fossil content, they concluded that an origin in Adams County in western Illinois is highly probable. The attempt to date the carvings failed, however, since there are no comparable artifacts and too little organic material remaining to attempt a radiocarbon date. An article about this project has been submitted to *Illinois Archaeology*.



Ellington Stone, Adams County.

Felts Collection, Piatt County

ITARP researchers Doug Jackson and Brenda Beck, along with a group of volunteers largely comprised of members of the East Central Illinois Archaeological Society chapter of the Illinois Association for the Advancement of Archaeology, began a project to inventory the Felts collection of artifacts from Piatt County curated at ITARP. The group meets two evenings a month at the ITARP lab in Champaign. J. K. Felts



Projectile points, Felts Collection.

was a teacher at Monticello High School and was an avid collector of local prehistoric sites. His site-specific collections were donated to the University of Illinois in the late 1970s and remained unanalyzed. The collections consist of material from approximately 35 sites situated within the upper Sangamon River drainage. The site collections range in size from those with less than 10 artifacts to those with well over 100. Volunteers have been exposed to artifacts from diverse cultural components ranging from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland/Mississippian periods. This project is designed to give the volunteers hands-on training working with archaeological collections—identifying chert types, projectile point types, and cultural components and learning the procedures for recording projectile point attributes—all to be followed by the writing of a summary report documenting the results of analyses. In 2006, the volunteers accrued 214 hours for this project, completing approximately 75 percent of the artifact inventory.

Seyferth Collection, Jackson County

In July 2006, Brad Koldehoff and Mark Wagner (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale) traveled to a small museum in southwestern Kansas to record a private collection of over 1,600 artifacts that had been gath-



ters Cave and Austin Hollow Rock—that had been removed from these sites at an early date and whose location has been a mystery for almost the last 70 years. This project was funded by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and UIUC.

Contracts

Russell Site, Madison County

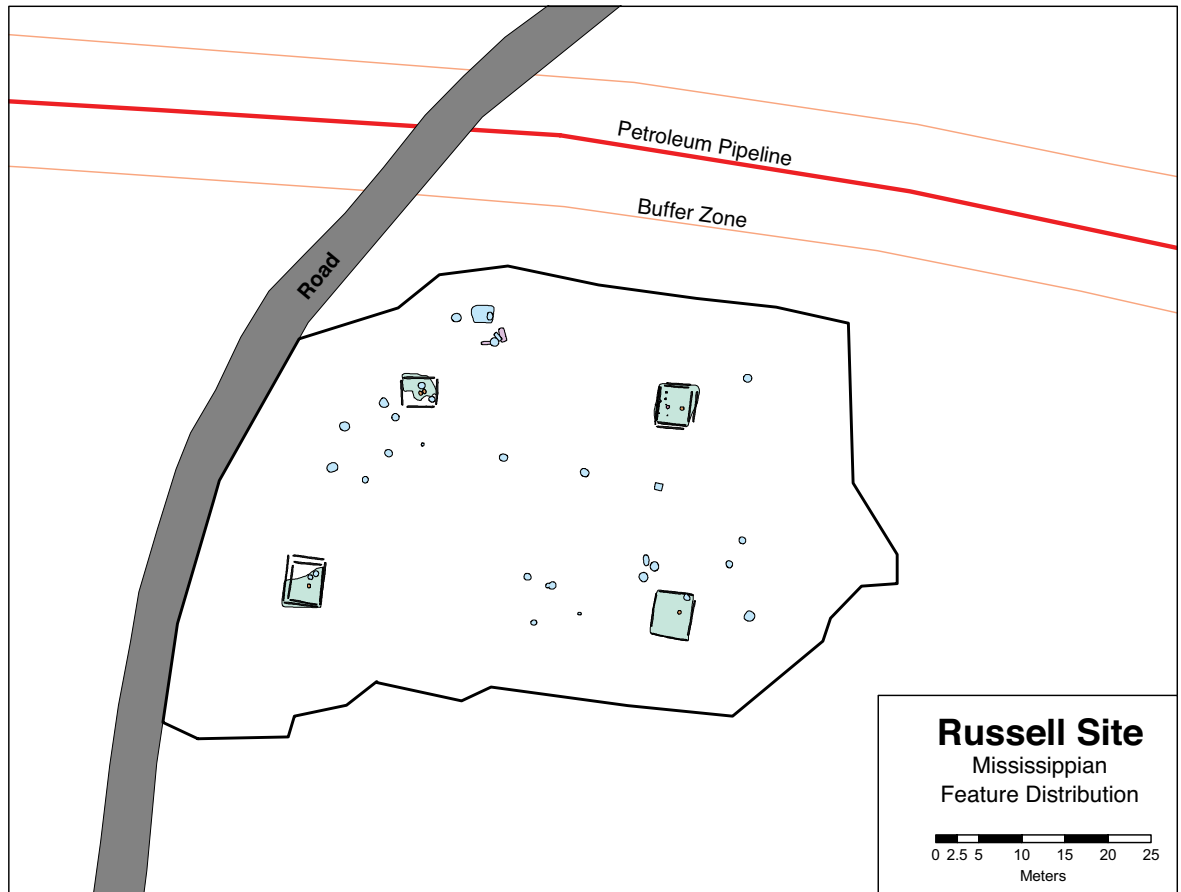
In the fall of 2006, Phase III investigations were undertaken at the Russell site (11MS672) by ABSD staff for a proposed blufftop residential development, overlooking the American Bottom in Madison County. In total, 70 prehistoric features were located and completely excavated. Preliminary analysis indicates that 14 pit features are Late Woodland (Mund phase) and likely represent the remnants of several short-term, perhaps seasonal, encampments; thirty features represent a Mississippian Moorehead phase community that includes four wall-trench structures set in basins arranged around an open area (possible courtyard) ringed by 28 pit and other features.

Sauget Business Park Sites, St. Clair County

Phase III excavations were concluded at the Fingers site (11S333) in the fall of 2006. The completion of these extensive excavations brought to a close a series of Phase II and Phase III investigations conducted by ABSD staff in the Sauget Business Park (ITARP Project Log #00047 and #00136) over the past seven years. Located in St. Clair County in the Mississippi floodplain, the Business

ered from Jackson County, Illinois, between 1900 and 1966, with most of the material collected prior to 1940.

The Seyforth collection ended up in Kansas when one of the original finders moved there following the end of World War II. In addition to almost 900 intact projectile points, the collection also contains many now-uncommon artifact types including Paleo-Indian points, discoidals, stone hoes, axes, and intact ceramic vessels. More importantly, the collection is accompanied by a catalog that provides detailed information for each of the items, including artifact type, site location, and date collected. The collection also contains four panels from two major southern Illinois rock art sites—Pe-



Park covers 316.5 ha of ridge and swale topography within the Goose Lake meander. In all, six sites were subjected to Phase III investigations, resulting in the excavation of 628 late prehistoric features—329 at the Fingers site (11S333), 113 at the Curtiss Steinberg Road site (11S823), 112 at the Centreville site (11S332), 55 at the Goose Ditch site (11S944), 12 at the Baby Moon site (11S334), and 7 at the Mousette Goose site (11S459). Although a few Late Woodland features were discovered at these sites, a majority of the features are Mississippian, spanning the Lohmann, Stirling, and Moorehead phases. The Mississippian features represent a series of dispersed communities—rural households integrated by local political and ritual settlements or nodes. The Mississippian features at the Fingers site include more than 30 wall-trench structures and more than 200 pits, most of which are arranged in three clusters on the south ridge of the site. Cluster #1 is the Moorehead phase community associated with a sheet midden that extends down slope into an adjacent swale and contains layers of sandy wash intermixed with village refuse. The presence of several large structures, which are likely elite and/or communal buildings, indicates this community was probably a civic node within the local Moorehead phase settlement system. Cluster #2 appears to be an earlier Moorehead phase farmstead or hamlet. Cluster #3 appears to be a Stirling phase civic node, given the presence of a circular wall-trench structure (or sweat lodge). The ABSD excavations at the Centreville, Baby Moon, Mousette Goose, Curtiss Steinberg Road, and Goose Ditch sites yielded equally important information.

Powell Tract, Madison County

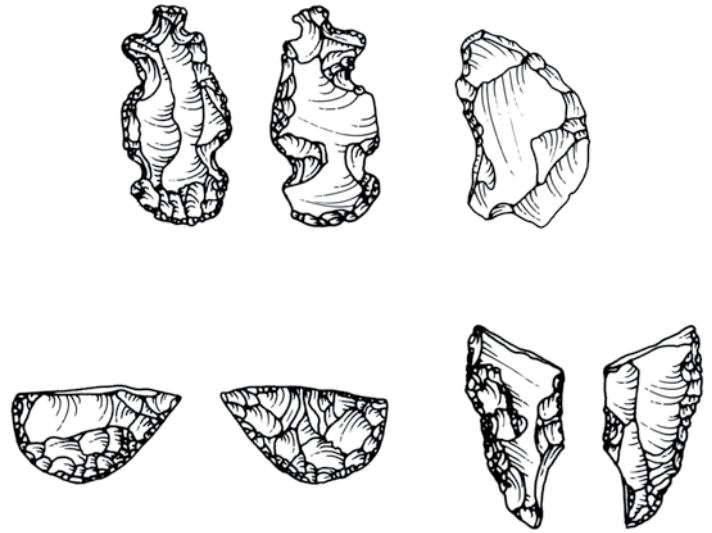
In summer 2006, field and archival research by American Bottom Survey Division (ABSD) staff ultimately resulted in the preservation of 5.25 acres of the Powell Tract at the Cahokia site. The acreage was private property being offered for sale as a commercial building site, and ABSD researchers worked with the landowners to preserve the 5.25 acres by selling it to the Archaeological Conservancy (see articles in *American Archaeology* Vol. 11 No. 1 and *Illinois Business Journal*, March 2007).

Research

Obsidian Sourcing Project

During 2006, five obsidian artifacts from Middle Woodland contexts in Illinois were submitted to Dr. Richard Hughes at the Geochemical Research Laboratory in California for x-ray fluorescence (edxrf) analysis in order to determine the obsidian sources. The samples were from the Kraske (N=2) (11S41), Pool (11PK1), Irving (11PK2), and Simpson #1 (11R231) sites. The Simpson #1 artifact is sourced to Bear Gulch, Idaho while the other pieces come from Obsidian Cliff, Wyoming. This sourcing venture is part of a more comprehensive statewide project focused on determining not only the source of obsidian coming into Illinois during the Hopewell era but the contexts of the obsidian pieces (i.e., burials versus habitation) and the nature of the artifacts themselves (i.e., tools versus debitage or lamellar blades versus non-lamellar blade debitage). To date, ITARP, through Hughes' lab, has

sourced 15 pieces of obsidian from five counties in Illinois. All 15 pieces are from habitation sites, some from specific pit feature contexts. All but one of the samples submitted in 2006 are bifacial or unifacial tools. These are the first obsidian tools sourced in Illinois. This research was funded by the UIUC.



Obsidian artifacts, Obsidian Sourcing Project.

Orendorf Site, Fulton County

The Orendorf site (11F107) is a large complex of Middle Mississippian communities situated on an upland bluff above the central Illinois River floodplain in Fulton County. Large-scale excavations were conducted from 1971–78 and also in the late 1980s by researchers associated with the Upper Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research



Foundation, led by Lawrence Conrad of Western Illinois University. In 2006, ITARP researchers began a project to facilitate the dissemination of information concerning this site and initiated investigations into the Settlement D portion of the site complex. Field maps are being digitized and the inventory work has begun on the lithic and ceramic assemblages. This project is jointly funded by the UIUC and by Lawrence Conrad, Western Illinois University and the Upper Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Foundation.

The French Colonial Heritage Project

To most residents of modern day Illinois, the fact that we were part of a French colony for nearly 50 years is scarcely apparent. Long before the American Revolution, families of French descent built homes, cultivated fields, engaged in the fur trade, and established towns along the Mississippi River.

The French colonial legacy of Illinois is a rich and often overlooked chapter in Illinois history. The “Illinois Country” of the 1600s and 1700s was the scene of a remarkable interaction between Native Americans, French explorers, priests, fur traders, merchants, and agricultural families. This resulted in a number of well-established fur trading and farming communities that spanned most of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Towns and cities such as Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher, and Peoria in Illinois, and Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis in Missouri, trace their origins to the plans of French traders and farmers of the eighteenth century. Such communities also created an important archaeological legacy. While many of these remains have succumbed to urban development and the movements of the Mississippi River, there is still an archaeological record that offers a direct link to the lives of those who were a part of French Illinois.

The French Colonial Heritage Project is designed to expand and summarize our understanding of life in French communities during the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, using archaeological remains and documents from that period. This will be accomplished through the reconsideration of previous excavations and studies, and also from new research-based investigations at a number of sites that have not yet received such attention. In the process, hope is that these studies will highlight the importance and value of the remaining archaeological deposits, many of which lay on private property or in areas threatened by development. In addition to scientific study, the project intends to introduce these discoveries to the general public through educational programming, exhibits, and publications.

The French Colonial Heritage Project is supported by the UIUC in conjunction with the Sangamo Archaeological Center

(SAC, Springfield, Illinois). Over the last 10 years, UIUC and SAC have conducted a number of excavations and studies that have focused on the French heritage of the middle Mississippi valley. Recently, the UIUC–Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program has excavated three French domestic sites for the IDOT, including the first evidence of intact French archaeological remains at Peoria, what is believed to be the dwelling (near Fort de Chartres) purchased by Pierre Laclède prior to his founding of the town of St. Louis in 1764, and a small slice of the Village of Cahokia.

The SAC has located and conducted excavations at the late 18th century “La Ville de Maillet” in downtown Peoria, as well as the early 19th century “Upper Village” of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. The SAC has also assembled a unique collection of traditional French pottery found in urban contexts such as St. Louis and New Orleans. Cooperatively, ITARP and SAC have also reexamined artifact collections that were recovered during early–mid 20th century archaeological excavations, which have never been reported. These include materials from the Cahokia Courthouse and the village of Nouvelle Chartres. Considered together, these studies promise to give us a clearer picture of life in the French colonial Illinois Country.

While there have been a number of dedicated researchers through the years focusing on the French Colonial period, in general, its archaeological heritage has been neglected, and few published archaeological reports are available. Increasingly endangered by large-scale development in the Mississippi Valley, it is clear that the systematic investigation of French Colonial archaeological sites is imperative. The French Colonial Heritage project is a direct product of that urgent need and the determination of the project’s co-organizers to take action to correct the issue.

The project co-organizers, Dr. Thomas Emerson and Robert Mazrim, have had an extensive involvement with the French Colonial heritage of the Illinois Country. Dr. Emerson’s contributions began over twenty years ago when, as state archaeologist and Chief Archaeologist for the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, he oversaw agency excavations and





restoration at such state-managed French Colonial sites as Fort De Chartres. In 1988 he co-organized (with Dr. John Walthall) a conference on French Colonial Archaeology that resulted in two edited volumes—*Calumet and Fleur-De-Lys: French and Indian Interaction in the Midcontinent* (Editors, J. Walthall and T. Emerson), Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. and *French Colonial Archaeology: The Illinois Country*, (Editor, J. Walthall), University of Illinois Press, Urbana. Since joining the UIUC in 1994 he has continued to encourage and support research on the French Colonial period in Illinois.

Robert Mazrim specializes in research on the historical and archaeological record from French Colonial through mid-nineteenth century American sites across the Midwest. His longtime interest in early nineteenth century material culture led to the publication of his volume *Now Quite Out of Society: Archaeology and Frontier Illinois*, as well as a soon to be released volume on Illinois historic archaeology of the 1830–50s. His most recent research has involved excavations at Lincoln’s New Salem, detailed in his University of Chicago Press book *The Sangamo Frontier: History and Archaeology in the Shadow of Abraham Lincoln*. For the last several years Mazrim has increasingly focused on French Colonial research that has included excavations, analysis, and reanalysis of existing collections in preparation for his comprehensive study of the material culture and history of these first European settlers of the Midwest.

Illinois Early Holocene Point Survey

Similar to the fluted-point survey, Brad Koldehoff and Dr. John Walthall (IDOT Chief Archaeologist) are recording regional samples of early Holocene (Early Archaic)

point types (e.g., Dalton, Thebes, and Kirk) from across Illinois. The ultimate goal of the project is to develop a database for modeling land-use patterns. As with the fluted-point survey, this effort entails public outreach activities to locate and record well-documented collections.

Mueller-Keck Paleoindian Complex, St. Clair County

The Mueller (11S593) and Keck (11S1319) sites cover adjacent upland ridges in St. Clair County and represent large Clovis campsites. To date, avocational and professional investigations, coordinated by Brad Koldehoff, have recovered hundreds of Clovis chipped-stone artifacts including 40 Clovis points, 60 bifacial performs, and 274 scrapers and flake tools. Unfortunately, most items have been found in plowzone context. Recent field and laboratory investigations have been completed by Loyola University (Chicago) students under the direction of Dr. Daniel Amick, in collaboration with Brad Koldehoff. The Mueller-Keck complex is particularly significant because its large Clovis assemblage is primarily manufactured from a single non-local raw material known as Attica chert. The source area for Attica chert is located 320 km to the northeast in Indiana along the Wabash Valley. This is an ITARP volunteer project.

Lost and Forgotten Cemeteries

Rural Illinois is dotted with small cemeteries dating to the nineteenth and early twentieth century. With the passage of time, many of these cemeteries have fallen into disrepair and are no longer marked on maps or listed in state records. Some are family plots, while others are vestiges of defunct communities and congregations. Across all ITARP divisions,



when such cemeteries are encountered in project areas, they are recorded. However, ABSD staff members are working closely with local historical and genealogical societies to locate and document lost and forgotten cemeteries. This effort has clocked numerous volunteer hours and has been spearheaded by Mera Hertel, with assistance from Charles Witty and Brad Koldehoff. One focus of this research has been the identification and documentation of cemeteries associated with early African-American communities and congregations.

Illinois Fluted-Point Survey

Dating to the close of the last Ice Age, Clovis, Folsom, and other types of fluted points are the most diagnostic artifacts of the earliest known inhabitants of Illinois. These stone spear points and associated toolkits hold impor-



Clovis points and preforms. Ca. 10,000 B.C.

tant clues to settlement and subsistence strategies. Brad Koldehoff and Dr. Thomas Loebel (University of Illinois, Chicago) are coordinating a systematic effort to record fluted-point discoveries across Illinois. This effort relies in large part on public outreach activities to locate and record fluted-point discoveries. The ultimate goal of the project is to develop a database for modeling land-use patterns.

Warsaw Forts Project, Hancock County

Since 2003, David Nolan and Ken Farnsworth have been integral parts of a collaborative volunteer research effort to locate the archaeological remains of several War of 1812 era military sites noted along the Mississippi River in Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois. The investigative team includes several local researchers and a number of professional archaeologists, including other ITARP staff and Dr. Michael Hargrave of the USACOE-CERL, a remote sensing specialist. The focal point for these investigations has to date consisted of a systematic survey to identify the location of Fort Johnson and the closely related Cantonment Davis.

Fort Johnson was established in September 1814 by Brevet Major Zachary Taylor, the future United States president, to strategically command the mouth of the Des Moines River as part of battles being waged by the American forces against the British and their native allies. However, after less than eight weeks existence, the fort was abandoned and its works were burned because the remote location could not be provisioned through the upcoming winter. The following autumn, after the Treaty of Ghent had ended the War of 1812, a second garrison of men was sent to establish a winter encampment, or cantonment, on the former site of Fort Johnson. Cantonment



Military buttons, Warsaw Forts Project.

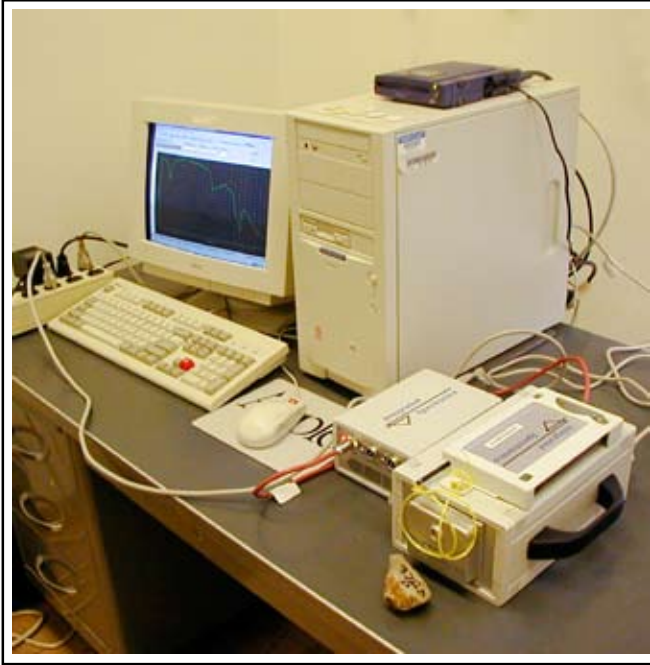
Davis was used as a staging ground for assembling the men and materials to begin building a fur trade facility at a new and more accessible nearby location starting the following year. This fur trade center eventually came to be known as Fort Edwards and was used by the United States military and American Fur Trading Company personnel for several decades prior to abandonment. Today, an obelisk-shaped monument marks the traditionally held location of Fort Edwards.

After several years of sporadic weekend fieldwork and related research, principally centered upon relatively non-invasive survey techniques such as gridded auger testing and various remote sensing methods (electronic resistance, magnetometer, and metal detection), the research team succeeded in pinpointing the location of activities relating to Fort Johnson and Cantonment Davis. This interpretation is based upon the rather remarkable assemblage of military

buttons and other related objects that has been recovered, as well as the discovery of a nearly three foot deep fortification trench and other obvious features with associated early 19th century artifacts. Nolan, along with Joe Bartholomew of the Warsaw Historical Society and Steve Ticken of the Quincy-based North American Archaeological Institute participated in a news conference to announce the findings at the Warsaw Public Library on May 8, 2006. A variety of regional print and broadcast news media outlets covered the event; the three principal project collaborators also filmed a segment about the fort discovery that subsequently aired on Illinois Stories, a central Illinois Public Broadcasting System (PBS) program. Further work at the site is anticipated in the coming years to ground truth, define, and sample the features identified as a result of these archaeological investigations. This is an ITARP volunteer project.

Grants

Over the last decade ITARP, Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials (ATAM) and the Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS) have cooperatively worked on a series of projects to source stone materials used by the prehistoric inhabitants of Illinois. These efforts have been funded primarily by two successive multi-year National Science Foundation archaeometry grants as well as subsidiary funding from the three participating organizations. Generally focused on the testing of PIMA infrared spectroscopy as an archaeological methodology in rock sourcing, the project has been extremely successful and led to a breakthrough in understanding both Mississippian and Hopewell period exchange and resource utilization. Further information on these projects can be found at www.itarp.uiuc.edu/atam/mawg/pima/home.html.



Public Engagement

In addition to participation in professional activities ITARP staff members from all divisions enthusiastically engaged in a variety of public outreach activities. These included lectures to college classes, historical societies, and avocational organizations. Archaeologists also identified artifacts for the interested public. Tours of both archaeological sites and laboratories were conducted for school children, offering “hands-on” experiences with artifact processing and interpretation. ITARP

researchers gave newspaper and television interviews on a range of topics from dog burials at the Janey B. Goode site to the possible discovery of the Illinois home of St. Louis founder, Pierre LaCledé. Most ITARP personnel are involved in the activities of the Illinois Association for the Advancement of Archaeology at the state and local levels, serving as board members and presenting talks on their areas of expertise.





Bibliography

- Calentine, Leighann and Mary L. Simon**
2006 Middle Woodland Plants and Pottery in the Uplands of Western Illinois. *Illinois Archaeology* 18. In press.
- Edwards-Ring, Jennifer, Mark Branstner, David J. Nolan**
2006 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MD938 (Canadian Falls Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 220. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Emerson, Thomas E.**
2006 Chicago's First People. *The Illinois Steward* 14(4): 2-7.
- Emerson, Thomas E., Robert J. Jeske and Leighann Calentine**
2006 A New Radiocarbon Date from a Langford Tradition House at the Fisher Site. *Illinois Archaeology* 17:168-172.
- Farnsworth, Kenneth B., Thomas E. Emerson, and Kristin M. Hedman**
2006 Two Short-Nosed God Maskettes Found with Hacker Mound #3, Burial #7, Jersey County, Illinois. In *Illinois Hopewell and Late Woodland Mounds: The Excavations of Gregory Perino 1950-1975*, by Gregory Perino, assembled and edited by Kenneth B. Farnsworth and Michael D. Wiant, pp. 654-672. *Studies in Archaeology* No. 4. Illinois Transportation Archaeology Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Felix, Rhett B.**
2006 The Steuben Point Re-examined. *Illinois Archaeology* 18. In press.
- Fishel, Richard L.**
2005 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11F2931 for the FAP 317/US 24/IL 100, Spoon River Bridge Crossing Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 205. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
2005 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11A1577 (Janice Cook Site) for the FAS 2592/CH1, Borrow 1/1 Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 208. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
2005 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11SC1120 (Tortured Oak Site) for the TR 110 (Brooklyn Road District) Bridge over Willow Creek Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 183. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Fishel, Richard L. and Rhett Felix**
2006 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MA2 (Steuben Site) for the FAP 318/IL 29, Chillicothe to I-180 Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 187. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Fishel, Richard L. and David J. Nolan**
2006 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HA706 (Thomas East Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 219. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Fishel, Richard L. and K. Shane Vanderford**
2006 Titterington Horizon Occurrences in Northwest Illinois. *Illinois Archaeology* 18. In press.
- Fortier, Andrew C.**
2006 Archaic and Late Woodland Occupations at the Rock-Kishwaukee River Confluence in Northern Illinois. *Illinois Archaeology* 18. In press.
2006 The Land Between Two Traditions: Middle Woodland Societies of the American Bottom. In *Recreating Hopewell*, edited by Douglas K. Charles and Jane E. Buikstra, pp. 328-338. University Press of Florida
- 2006 *Summary of Potential Historic Resources Impact in the Proposed IDOT I-64/I-55/70 Tri-level and I-64 Connector Areas of the New Mississippi River Bridge Crossing Project, East St. Louis, St. Clair County*. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Report No. 106. Illinois Transportation Archaeology Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Fortier, Andrew C., Thomas E. Emerson, and Dale L. McElrath**
2006 Calibrating and Reassessing American Bottom Culture History. *Southeastern Archaeology*. In press.
- Galloy, Joseph M., Kathryn Parker, Charles O. Witty, and C. Watt**
2005 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11S1512 (Isosceles Site) for the FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway East Extension Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 181. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Gibb, Heather and David J. Nolan**
2005 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MD954 (Calamine Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb, Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 184. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
2006 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11F3011 (Morgan David Site) for the FAP 315/317, US 24 Spoon River Crossing Borrow 3/3 Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 189. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Harty, Jennifer L. and David J. Nolan**
2006 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HA697 (Holland South 1 Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb, Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 188. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Hargrave, Eve**
2006 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11WH126 (Skeeter Mountain Mound Site) at the Skeeter Mountain Rest Area (IDOT)*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 184. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Hedman, Kristin M.**
2006 Human Remains. In *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MA2 (Steuben Site) for the FAP 318/IL 29, Chillicothe to I-280 Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 187, by R. Fishel and R. Felix. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Hargrave, Eve, Kristin M. Hedman, and Rebecca Wolf**
2006 *Isolated Human Burial at the Kaskaskia Mine Site (11R687), Randolph County, Illinois*. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Report No. 104. Illinois Transportation Archaeology Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Hedman, Kristin M. and Douglas K. Jackson**
2006 *Archaeological Investigations at the Kendall Hill Site (11MS93)*. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Report No. 51. Illinois Transportation Archaeology Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Koldehoff, Brad, Joseph M. Galloy, Kathryn E. Parker, Elizabeth S. Scott, Megan Jost, and Julie Zimmerman Holt**
2006 *Late Woodland Frontiers: Patrick Phase Settlement Along the Kaskaskia Trail, Monroe County, Illinois*. Transportation Archaeological Research Report No. 23. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.
- Kruchten, Jeff**
2006 The St. Thomas Site: Mississippian Habitation in the Vicinity of the Mitchell Mound Center. *Illinois Archaeology* 18. In press.
- Jackson, Douglas K.**
2006 Mapping the Mounds at the Yellow Bluff Site (11LO2), a Middle Woodland Site in the Sangamon River Drainage of Central Illinois. *Illinois Archaeology* 18. In press.
- McElrath, Dale L. and Thomas Emerson**
2006 Concluding Thoughts on the Archaic Occupation of the Eastern Woodlands. In *The Archaic People of the Midcontinent*, edited by T. Emerson, D. L. McElrath, and A. C. Fortier. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln. In press.
- McElrath, Dale L., Andrew C. Fortier, Brad Koldehoff and Thomas E. Emerson**
2006 The American Bottom Archaic: A Cultural Crossroads. In *Archaic Societies of the Midcontinent*, edited by T. E. Emerson,

- D. L. McElrath, and A. C. Fortier. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln. In press.
- Moffat, Charles R. and David J. Nolan**
2006 Examining the Early to Late Bluff Transition in the Lower Illinois River Valley: A View from the Adcock Site (11GE487). *Illinois Archaeology* 18. In press.
- Moffat, Charles R., Mary L. Simon, David J. Nolan, K. Shane Vanderford, and Amy K. Graham**
2006 *Archaeological Investigations at the Adcock Site, Greene County, Illinois*. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Report No. 86. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Nolan, David J. and Richard L. Fishel**
2006 A Review of Archaic Cultural Variation and Life Ways in West Central Illinois. In *Archaic Societies of the Midcontinent*, edited by Thomas E. Emerson, Dale L. McElrath, and Andrew C. Fortier. University of Nebraska, Lincoln. In press.
- Nolan, David and Amy Graham**
2005 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11A1392 (Cabin Corner Site) for the FAS 1600/North Bottom Road Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 207. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Nolan, David J. and Robert N. Hickson**
2006 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11A1542 (Ed Walch Site) for the FAS 1597/IL 96 Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 216. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Parker, Kathryn E.**
2005 Stirling Phase Macrobotanical Remains. In *The Archaeology of the East St. Louis Mound Center. Part I: The Southside Excavations*, edited by T. R. Pauketat, pp. 267–284. Transportation Archaeological Research Report Vol. 21. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2006 The Archaeobotany of the Paleoindian and Archaic Components of the Christianson Site (11RI142). *Illinois Archaeology* 18. In press.
- Pearce, Jennifer M.**
2006 The Russell Koster Site: Langford Phase Settlement Aggregation in the Elkhorn Creek Locality of Whiteside County, Illinois. *Illinois Archaeology* 18. In press.
- Simon, Mary L.**
2006 Adcock Site Plant Remains. In *Archaeological Investigations at the Adcock Site Greene County, Illinois*, edited by Mary L. Simon, Charles Moffat, David J. Nolan, K. Shane Vanderford, and Amy K. Graham, pp. 103–118. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Report No. 86. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2006 Archaic Period Plant Use in the Midwest. In *The Archaic People of the Midcontinent*, edited by T. Emerson, D. L. McElrath, and A. C. Fortier. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln. In press.
- Simon, Mary and Kathryn E. Parker**
2006 Prehistoric Plant Use in the American Bottom: New Thoughts and Interpretations. *Southeastern Archaeology*. In press.
- Vanderford, K. Shane**
2005 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11RI693 (Crosstown Avenue Site) for the FAP 595/IL 5, Crosstown Road Extension and Frontage Road RS at the IL 5 and Crosstown Avenue Intersection Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 180. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2006 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11OG234 for the FAP 742/IL 2 (Oregon to Byron) Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 179. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Wilson, Gregory D., Jon Marcoux, and Brad Koldehoff**
2006 Square Pegs in Round Holes: Organizational Diversity Between Early Moundville and Cahokia. In *Leadership and Polity in Mississippian Society*, edited by B. M. Butler and P. D. Welch, pp. 43–72. Occasional Paper No. 33, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.
- Witty, Charles O.**
2004 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MS934 (Cayem Site) for the McCoy Road Bridge Replacement, Borrow 1/1, Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 182. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2004 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11S1156 (Lebanon Avenue Site) for the FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway East Extension Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 210. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2004 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11S1483 (Miles Dewey Site) for the FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway East Extension Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 209. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2004 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11S1500 (Stohlman Site) for the FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway East Extension Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 211. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2004 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11S1547 (Spring Valley Site) for the FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway East Extension Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 212. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2004 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11S1550 (Third Times Charm Site) for the FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway East Extension Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 213. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2004 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11S1552 (Dunn Site) for the FAU 9330/Frank Scott Parkway East Extension Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 214. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2005 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11J713 (Huit Elements Site) for the Southern Illinois Airport Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 192. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2005 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11J1198 (Catch 22 Site) for the Southern Illinois Airport Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 193. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2005 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11J1199 (Derniere Zone Site) for the Southern Illinois Airport Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 194. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2005 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MS66 (South Roxana Site) for the FAP 582/IL 111, South Roxana Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 186. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2006 Mitchell Mound Group. *Illinois Archaeology* 18. In Press
- Witty, Charles O. and Mark Branstner**
2006 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MS2106 (Benjamin Godfrey Site) for the Crosstown Road, US 67 to IL 3, Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 215. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- Zehr, Jamey D.**
2006 Ethnicity, Diet, and Market Choice: Faunal Remains from the Stafford Site (15G1309), Sangamon County, Illinois. *Illinois Archaeology* 18. In press.
- Zehr, Jamey D. and Leighann Calentine**
2006 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11V894 for the TR 101, Borrow 2/2 Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 190. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.



The mission of the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, a joint program of the University of Illinois and the Illinois Department of Transportation, is to assist the Department in the preservation and protection of Illinois' historic and archaeological resources, to carry out research activities that enhance the educational and public service mission of the University of Illinois, and to promote and ensure the professional and public dissemination of information about the prehistory and history of Illinois.

