



# ITARP

# 2007

## Annual Report



**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

### *2007 Annual Report*

Editor: Wendy Smith French  
Photography: Linda Alexander, Mera Hertel, and Marcia Martinho  
Cover Design: Linda Alexander  
Layout: Corinne Carlson

### *On the Cover*

Upper left: Auger testing in Brown County Wetland project area.  
Lower left: Testing a mid-to late-nineteenth-century Kunze-Toft farmstead, Washington County.  
Center: Excavation of Archaic deposits at the White Bend site, Hancock County.  
Artifacts: **Clay pipe**, Buckmaster site, early Nineteenth Century farmstead; **Brass mouth harp**, Trotter site, 1760–1800.

### *On the Back*

Sunset field work in Champaign County.

Thank you to Dr. John Walthall, chief archaeologist at IDOT, and the Illinois Department of Transportation for their support of the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program's investigations. Dr. Thomas Emerson, ITARP director, and Dale McElrath, ITARP statewide coordinator, provided guidance in the preparation of the annual report. The report was prepared with the assistance of many at the various ITARP divisions. Andrew Fortier, Doug Jackson, and Ian Fricker (C–U); David Nolan, Rich Fishel, Rob Hickson, and Chris Nycz (WISD); Jennifer Pearce and Phil Millhouse (NISD); Brad Koldehoff and Charles Witty (ABSD); Joe Galloy (Wood River Lab); and their staff provided updates of continuing surveys and site investigations, as well as the excellent photos included the report. Mike Farkas produced the maps that illustrate ITARP's efforts around the state. Thank you to all who contributed.

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 publications, is available at: [www.itarp.uiuc.edu/pubs](http://www.itarp.uiuc.edu/pubs)



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



The Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program (ITARP) is the product of a half-century collaborative effort by the University of Illinois (UI) 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 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 IDOT and UIUC administrators, the archaeological community, and the general public. The content of this report reflects the views of the contributors who are responsible for the facts and accuracy of the data presented herein and do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of IDOT.

One of the highlights of our 2007 efforts has been the return to an archaeological site first sampled by the FAI-270 Mitigation Project in the very early 1980s. Approximately 60 percent of the Fish Lake site was impacted by the original FAI-270 corridor and over 150 features were excavated, including seven keyhole houses, a large communal structure, and about 130 storage pit features. For many years it remained one of our best examples of Patrick Phase Late Woodland lifestyles at about A.D. 650 to 900. In early 2007, the planned construction of a new interstate interchange near Columbia, Illinois put the remainder of the Fish Lake site in the construction zone. ITARP crews returned to the site to excavate the remaining site portion and ultimately investigated over 600 additional features, including over 40 structures, one of which was a large single-post communal building like that dug in the 1980s in the northern portion of the Fish Lake site. This sample of nearly 700 Late Woodland houses and pits has expanded our understanding of this period in American Bottom prehistory. Archaeobotanical analysis has confirmed our earlier suspicions that maize was not present during this period. The frequent recovery of zoomorphic figures, as well as tobacco and clay pipes, indicates a richer symbolic life for these people than we had previously envisioned. The opportunity to examine the larger spatial patterns of the village indicates that like most Patrick phase sites the houses are arranged in linear rows and confirmed that the unusual large single-post structure played an important role in village life, probably as communal gathering place for the loosely scattered families. This unusual situation of being able to synthesize the results of two investigations, separated by nearly a quarter of a century, is one of the unique benefits of IDOT's long-term commitment to the protection and preservation of Illinois' cultural resources.

Perhaps the most exciting event this year was the recognition of IDOT's Chief Archaeologist, Dr. John Walthall, as the recipient of the Society for American Archaeology's Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management. Dr. Walthall first came to IDOT in 1978 at the initiation of the FAI-270 Archaeological Mitigation Project. For over three decades he has guided the department's cultural resources program to its current position as one of the top transportation programs in the nation. This is truly an achievement and one that we can all be proud of and to some small degree, as employees of ITARP, share in with Dr. Walthall.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John McGregor". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

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 at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) and the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), created 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 in order to advance our knowledge of the state's prehistory and history. This joint effort began under the direction of Dr. John McGregor and Dr. Charles Bareis in 1957 with the newly formed Illinois Archaeological Survey (IAS). It continued into the 1980s when the IDOT statewide survey program was transferred to the Resource Investigation Program (RIP) within UIUC's 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 Illinois's cultural resources protection efforts and UIUC's desire to expand its public service mission in the area of archaeology.

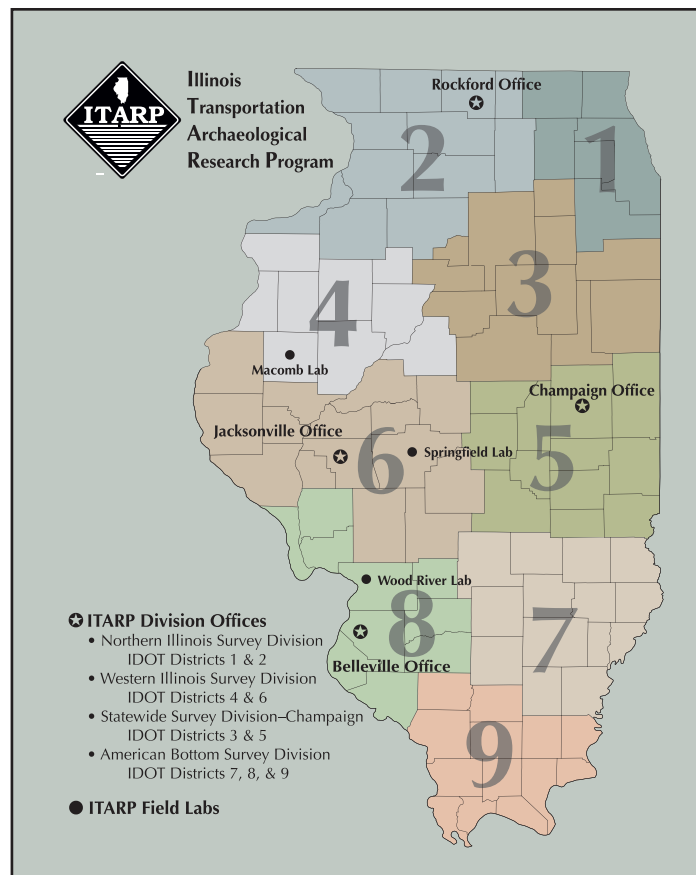
The mission of ITARP as a joint program of the University of Illinois and the Illinois Department of Transportation is:

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 professional and public dissemination of information regarding 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

Dale McElrath coordinates the Statewide Survey Division of ITARP, which is responsible for the majority of Phase I archaeological reconnaissance surveys and small-scale Phase II and III archaeological site investigations for projects across the state. Statewide Survey is divided into six major areas of responsibility. The Northern Illinois Survey Division (NISD), under the direction of Jennifer Pearson and Phil Millhouse, handles the 16 counties immediately south of the Wisconsin border and the highly urbanized Chicago area. A crew from the Central Illinois Survey Division (CISD) in Champaign, led by Ian Fricker, surveys projects in 32 eastern Illinois counties, from Chicago to the southwestern Indiana border. The Western Illinois Survey Division (WISD), under the direction



of David Nolan, conducts surveys, Phase II testing, and Phase III excavations in the 27 counties of the lower Illinois River Valley and counties to the west. The American Bottom Survey Division (ABSD), directed by Brad Koldehoff, carries out Phase I surveys and associated site investigations within the 27 counties comprising southern Illinois, including the archaeologically complex American Bottom region near St. Louis.

Dr. Andrew Fortier coordinates the Special Projects Division and is responsible for large, multi-year research projects throughout Illinois. The Wood River Lab, a branch of Special Projects under the direction of Joseph Galloy, conducts FAP 310 and New Mississippi River Bridge (NMRB) investigations in southwestern Illinois.

The Program Support Division is responsible for program administration and specialist analyses. These duties include paleoethnobotany and faunal analysis, historical and specialized research, digital cartographic production and GIS analysis, physical anthropology, curation and security issues, manuscript production, and the formatting, editing, graphic design, and art work of the various ITARP publication series and public displays. Program support is provided by archaeobotanists, faunal analysts, historic archaeologists, and cartography, production, and curation personnel located in the Champaign office as well as a historic researcher at 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 which provide funding and research opportunities for UIUC students and other researchers.



## Paleoethnobotany Laboratory

The ITARP Paleoethnobotany Laboratory is located at the Champaign office and is under the direction of Mary L. Simon. She is assisted by research archaeobotanists Leighann Calentine and Mary M. King and by Kathryn Parker, archaeobotanist with Great Lake Ecosystems who is employed on a contractual basis. The primary mission of this lab is to analyze archaeobotanical assemblages from sites excavated as part of ITARP's mission. They also prepare reports on the results of those analyses. The sites may be located anywhere in the state and range in size from very small areas having few cultural features to extensive, multi-hectare sites with many thousands of features.

During 2007, a main focus was on reducing the backlog of work from small- to medium-sized sites excavated by ITARP personnel over the past several years. These analyses varied in scope and nature from the identification of structural logs from the historic DeBaun Cabin to the comprehensive examination of flotation and hand-collected botanical samples from the 43 Late Woodland and Mississippian features at the Russell site. Analysis and final reports for nine sites were completed. Analyses were completed and reports are in progress for five sites. Analyses and tabulation is complete for three sites. In addition, analysis of flotation samples was begun on materials from two large sites with

many features, Mary Craig (11PK1567) and Buffalo Chip (11MG162). (See Table 8 in the appendix for a list of sites and the corresponding archaeobotanical analyses for the year.)

Reports ranged from the tabulation of results to completed chapters for publication and included data from several sites analyzed in previous years. (See Table 9 in the appendix for a list of reports completed in 2007.) Several of these reports merit special mention as contributions that particularly enhance our understanding of regional prehistoric lifeways. Among them, Kathryn Egan-Bruhy, archaeobotanist with Great Lake Ecosystems who is employed on a contractual basis, submitted her final report on the plant remains from the fortified village area at the Hoxie site, (11CK4), a major Upper Mississippian site located in northeastern Illinois. Kathryn Parker completed reports for Illinois Route 3 project sites (11S729, 11S730 and 11S747) and for the Rosewood site (11S639). The former added important new data to Parker's

continuing study of Late Woodland plant and land use in the uplands east of the American Bottom. The Rosewood site was originally excavated in the 1980s by FAI270 project volunteer crews and became the type-site for the early Late Woodland Rosewood phase. However, none of the material recovered, including the botanical remains, had ever been fully analyzed. The results of this analysis are critical to understanding the development of early Late Woodland societies in the American Bottom region. Mary Simon submitted the botanical chapter for the Egan site, 11ST331, located in the uplands of west central Illinois in the Illinois River drainage area. This work has contributed to our knowledge of late Middle



*Examination of Hoxie Farm archaeobotanical samples.*

Woodland and early Late Woodland plant use and material culture in western Illinois and is complemented by ongoing analyses by Leighann Calentine of smaller Middle and early Late Woodland sites, such as the Cooper 1 site. All reports will be available through the ITARP publication offices.

The Paleoethnobotany Laboratory prepares and submits carbonized botanical samples for radiometric dating. Samples are run at the Illinois State Geological Survey Laboratories on the University of Illinois campus, under the direction of Dr. Hong Wang. In 2007, fourteen botanical samples from four sites were prepared and submitted for standard dating and one sample was

submitted for Accelerated Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating. All requests for radiometric dating from ITARP personnel and the results of these analyses are tracked electronically and are recorded in the ITARP Radiocarbon Database, which is managed by Leighann Calentine.

The Paleoethnobotany Laboratory also maintains a complete inventory of all flotation samples received and oversees curation of analyzed samples. Mary King oversees these tasks and is responsible for maintaining the floatation log database. To date, ITARP has curated over 17,000 analyzed floatation samples. In 2007, we received and inventoried samples from 12 sites.

A second focus of our efforts for 2007 was to organize a series of manuscripts for submission to the *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* to be published as an archaeobotanical special issue. The group of manuscripts developed from papers presented in a symposium organized by Simon and Parker at the Midwest Archaeological Confer-





Uncarbonized squash family (Cucurbitaceae) seeds, Hoxie Farm site, Cook County.

ence in 2006. Among the papers, Mary Simon and Amanda Thompson, textile specialist at the University of Alabama, described textiles from the Janey B. Goode site (11S1232). Manuscripts were solicited from all other symposium participants, with five responding affirmatively, including Leighann Calentine of ITARP, with an article titled *Chipped-Stone Hoes and Gardening in Middle Woodland Illinois*. The collected articles were submitted to MSJC editors for review in August of 2007, along with *Introductory Comments* by Simon and Parker.

The analysis of flotation samples from the Hoxie Farm site (11CK4) is largely complete (appendix Tables 8 and 9). However, analyses of other botanical materials from the site are ongoing. Site excavations produced a number of samples of non-carbonized, waterlogged plant remains that were recovered from below the water table in an outer fortification ditch. Initial processing of these samples was begun in 2007, disclosing large masses of narrow woody stems, fibrous root materials, and other nondescript vegetative tissues. With the exception of a small number of carbonized wood fragments, the only plant remains of clear cultural origin were several hundred uncarbonized squash family (Cucurbitaceae) seeds and several fragmentary peduncles. Some of these seeds are from fruits of the native cultigen *Cucurbita pepo*. However, over half are from a different species, identification of which is among our objectives for 2008.

(Note: In February 2008, the identification of the latter as being from the native plant *Echinocystis lobata*, wild cucumber, was confirmed by Thomas Andres of the New York Botanical Garden.)

### Historic Archaeology Laboratory

Under the direction of Mark C. Branstner, and 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 continuing input on small and large-scale survey projects, major research efforts for 2007 focused on Phase II and Phase III assemblages from a number of nineteenth century homesteads and farmsteads. At the early end of the temporal spectrum, materials from the ca. 1815–30 Buckmaster site (11MS2254) and the similarly dated early component at the Not Unusual site (11MG389) have provided significant new data sets, both in terms of material culture and faunal remains, which will help us to further refine our understanding of the complementary roles of social class, ethnicity, and regionalism during Illinois' initial settlement period.

On the other hand, work at later sites like Faust (11S69), Kunze-Toft (11WG150), and Tofflemire (11WO476) has highlighted the often problematic nature of archaeological research at historic sites occupied for far longer periods of time. With occupations that may have persisted from the pre-Civil War period through to the present day, these sites are necessarily palimpsests of their complex development histories, with individual components and research significance often obscured by the sheer weight of their presence.

If long-term historic period sites represent less than ideal research laboratories, the often under-appreciated role of standing structure archaeology was dealt a serious blow in 2007 with the discovery of the DeBaun house (11MS2258). Hidden under multiple layers of newer siding, which had discounted its architectural significance, this ca. 1835–40 timber-framed residence represents a nearly unique survivor of the transitional housing that would have bridged the period between pioneer log cabins and the more formal structures of the Classical Revival period.

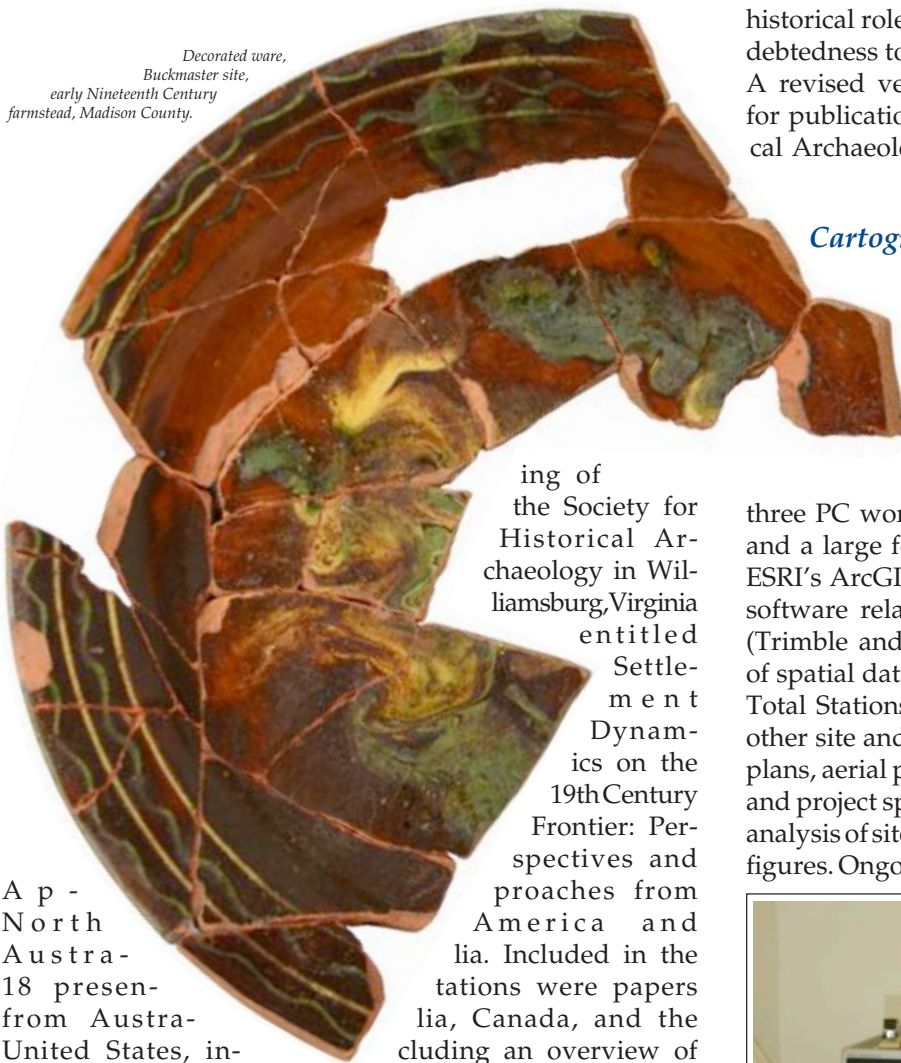
In addition to the incidental research work undertaken in 2007, Branstner co-organized a session at the annual meet-



DeBaun House, pre-1840 hand-hewn, timber-framed structure, Madison County.



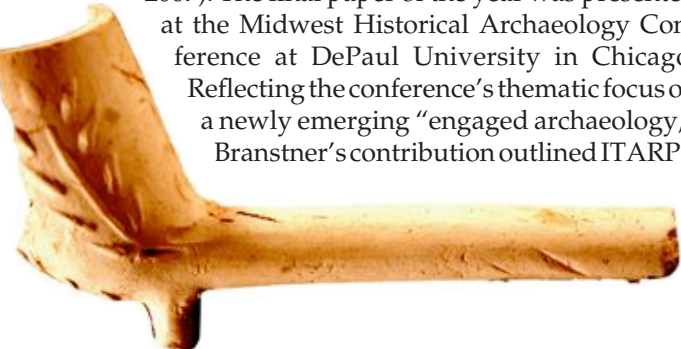
Decorated ware,  
Buckmaster site,  
early Nineteenth Century  
farmstead, Madison County.



A p -  
North  
Austra-  
18 presen-  
from Austra-  
United States, in-  
ITARP's work at Rocky  
Ford, a mid-nineteenth  
century town site in Lee County (11LE72-74; Branstner and Vanderford 2007). An abbreviated version of the same paper was also presented at the annual meeting of the Illinois Association for Advancement of Archaeology, which was held in Beloit, Wisconsin (Branstner 2007).

Other papers included a comparative summary of Phase II testing and evaluation methods undertaken at the pre-Civil War Horseshoe Pond (11BR442) farmstead site in Brown County, which was presented at the annual meeting of the Illinois Archaeological Survey in Carbondale (Branstner 2007), and a description of the DeBaun house recordation in Madison County was presented at the Midwest Archaeological Conference at the University of Notre Dame (Branstner 2007). The final paper of the year was presented at the Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference at DePaul University in Chicago.

Reflecting the conference's thematic focus on a newly emerging "engaged archaeology," Branstner's contribution outlined ITARP's



Clay pipe, Buckmaster site, early Nineteenth Century farmstead, Madison County.

ing of  
the Society for  
Historical Archaeology in Williamsburg, Virginia  
entitled  
Settle-  
ment  
Dynamics on the  
19th Century  
Frontier: Perspectives and  
proaches from  
America and  
lia. Included in the  
tations were papers  
lia, Canada, and the  
cluding an overview of  
Rocky Ford, a mid-nineteenth  
century town site in Lee County (11LE72-74; Branstner and Vanderford 2007). An abbreviated version of the same paper was also presented at the annual meeting of the Illinois Association for Advancement of Archaeology, which was held in Beloit, Wisconsin (Branstner 2007).

historical role in "public archaeology" and its continued indebtedness to the avocational community (Branstner 2007). A revised version of the latter paper has been accepted for publication in a thematic issue of Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology that is scheduled for publication in 2008.

**Cartography**

ITARP's Cartography/GIS lab, under the direction of Mike Farkas with the assistance of Coren Buffington, provides spatial, cartographic, GIS, and site modeling support to the program. Located in the main program offices on the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign campus, the lab houses three PC workstations, two large format digitizing tablets and a large format map scanner. Our primary software is ESRI's ArcGIS 9.x application suite along with proprietary software relating to electronic data collection equipment (Trimble and Sokkia). We also assist with field collection of spatial data through 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 projects include the digitization



Digitization of archaeological site maps, American Bottom Survey Division.

of several hundred maps containing nearly 25,000 features (pits, posts, structures, wall trenches, etc.) from the Janey B.Goode site (11S1232) and assembling a spatial/chronological history of excavations of the fourth terrace of Monks Mound. 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 to ITARP by the Illinois State Museum (ISM). Once received by ITARP, the data is formatted into

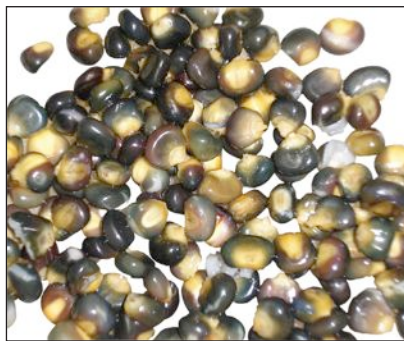


county specific GIS projects for use by ITARP staff. We also house and maintain the Illinois Inventory of Burial Sites. The Cartography/GIS lab created this spatial database during 2003–04. As the name implies, it contains the locations and other attribute data of known archaeological burial and mound sites located within the state of Illinois.

The lab maintains 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. To date, ITARP is the only State agency supplying such highly accurate data to the state site files inventory.

**Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials (ATAM)**

Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials (ATAM) is an archaeological science program funded by UIUC and directed by Dr. Sarah Wisseman, which is a division of ITARP. ATAM research included finalizing two publications (for Illinois Archaeology and Illinois Antiquity) on analyses of the Ellington Stone from the Quincy Museum in Quincy, IL, submitting a paper on PIMA sourcing of Midwestern pipestones for a special quarry studies vol-



Native Hopi blue corn.



Exhibit: “The Archaeological Heritage of Illinois,” Krannert Art Museum, UIUC.



Corn boiling experiment, ATAM diet and nutrition study.

ume based on the 2006 meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Puerto Rico, conducting PIMA analyses of pipestones from Iowa and Illinois, and preparing a poster for a September 2007 quarry conference in York, England. ATAM also began a new study of lime processing of maize. Since cooking with lime is known to improve the digestibility and nutritional value of maize in Central America, we wondered if this could be done using fire-cracked limestone from Illinois sites. A series of experiments demonstrated that lime powder can be produced from FCR reheated in an ordinary campfire and that this powder will raise the pH of cooking water enough to soften at least one variety of heirloom corn. Other ATAM research included submitting a sample from the University of Illinois’ Egyptian mummy to the Getty Conservation Institute for pigment analysis.

Our major outreach activity was serving as a liaison between ITARP staff and the Krannert Art Museum in the preparation of the two year exhibit, “The Archaeological Heritage of Illinois,” now on display in the lower gallery of the museum until May 31, 2009. We also participated in two video conferences, one on mummy research with Manchester University in England and a local “Professors to Schools” series of presentations to Illinois middle and high schools. Plans for the coming year include a one-day Science and Archaeology Symposium in November 2008, showcasing archaeological science at the University of Illinois.

**Curation**

Curation at ITARP is a large undertaking, involving over 17,000 boxes





ITARP curation staff: storage facility (above), archaeological site slide curation (bottom right).

of artifacts, not counting the associated documents. Care and handling of this material is directed by Dr. Laura Kozuch, with assistance by Stephanie Daniels and Kim Wurl. Curation issues include proper storage of archaeological materials and environmental controls, zoned security systems, inventories, and the ongoing quest for additional storage space.

Year 2007 accessions to ITARP included contributions to the Charles J. Bareis Library from Barry Lewis, Eva Mounce (in memoriam), Ken Farnsworth and Paul Katz (in memoriam of Susanna Katz); librarian, Stephanie Daniels, processed more than 2,700 additions to the library from a variety of sources.

The sizes of incoming collections vary, but average between 500 and 800 new

boxes of artifacts each year. This year's notable donations were Middle Woodland Meridian Hill site materials from Joyce and Robert Williams, Illinois and Missouri artifacts from Harold Mohrman, and a portion of Ed Lacey's collection from the Hoxie Farm site.

A variety of materials were deaccessioned in the past year to make way for new collections. Rough rock, limestone, and glacial till from the Collins Complex in Vermilion County were sorted, weighed, measured, and discarded; 10 boxes of rough rock from the Crosstown Avenue site in Rock Island County were also discarded. Finally, more than 100 boxes of geomorphological soil samples transferred from Kampsville were disposed of after it was determined they had no scientific value.

Collections movement (inloans and outloans) is a major responsibility of curation. Cahokia Tract 15B IDOT collections were loaned to ITARP from ISM for analysis; Tim Pauketat has begun writing draft chapters on the various analyses. (see Compliance Research.) ITARP archaeologists are studying artifacts from the Orendorf site in Fulton County, which are on loan from Upper Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Foundation, and the curation staff is helping re-box the voluminous Orendorf lithic collection. Curation also handles outloans of material to non-ITARP scholars. Both the Olin and Halliday site collections from the American Bottom were loaned to campus researchers for examination and eventual report publication. The curation staff helped locate and pack artifacts for the Kranert Art Museum exhibit, "The Archaeological Heritage of Illinois."

The safekeeping of our documents is a principal concern of curation, and a project that catalogs and inventories these more delicate resources is ongoing. Kim Wurl cataloged and re-housed documents from completed ITARP projects and continues the reorganization of the document collection. Stephanie Daniels is updating the digital image database, which should be available for viewing on the ITARP website in 2008.

Curator Laura Kozuch focused on improving storage facilities by writing proposals for NEH grants to catalog and re-house our Cahokia collections and to improve climate control for archaeological storage in the main ITARP repository at UIUC.

ITARP has an ever-increasing need for storage and office space. A satellite lab facility was rented by IDOT near ITARP-UIUC; it should help alleviate crowding and allow for our continuing expansion. Lack of space was the primary topic of a curation workshop hosted by the Illinois State Museum and attended by Kozuch.

ITARP staff helped the Department of Anthropology remove collections from Lincoln Hall at UIUC, prior to the building's renovation.





Curation staff re-boxed the extensive South American and African ethnographic and international archaeological collections into nearly 500 new boxes.

Kozuch participates in the UIUC Preservation Working Group and helped organize the annual Preservation Emporium last March at the Spurlock Museum. She continues gathering data on shell cup effigies in Illinois.

See Table 10 in the appendix for a summary of ITARP collections use.

### Faunal Laboratory

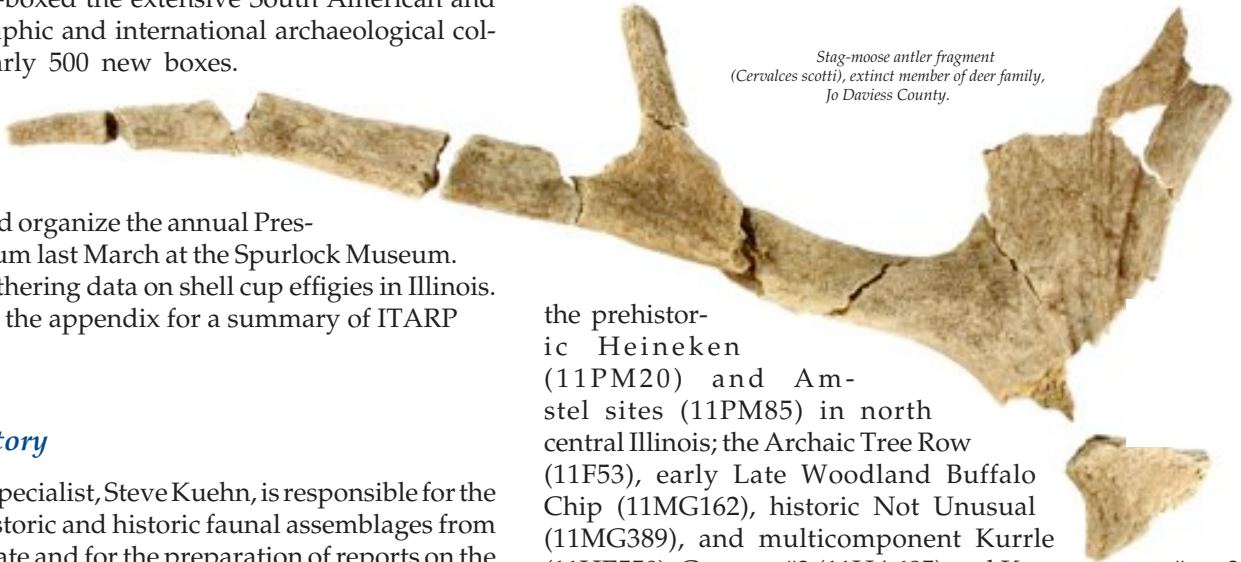
ITARP faunal specialist, Steve Kuehn, is responsible for the analysis of prehistoric and historic faunal assemblages from sites across the state and for the preparation of reports on the results of these analyses. Faunal material is recovered from a variety of archaeological sites, ranging from those with scant cultural features to large-scale, multi-feature habitations.

Faunal assemblages were examined and reports submitted for the following sites investigated by ITARP archaeologists: the Middle Woodland Brugger Mounds (11JD84) and the Thomas Liddle (11WO257), John Kelley (11WO258), and Mowry Brown (11WO259) farmsteads in northern Illinois;

the prehistoric Heineken (11PM20) and Amstel sites (11PM85) in north central Illinois; the Archaic Tree Row (11F53), early Late Woodland Buffalo Chip (11MG162), historic Not Unusual (11MG389), and multicomponent Kurrle (11HE550), Gregory #3 (11HA685) and Kost # 3 (11HA699) sites in western Illinois; and War of 1812-era Warsaw Forts in Hancock County. Faunal analyses and reports were also completed for a number of sites in the American Bottom and southern part of the state, including the historic Kunze Toft (11WG150) farmstead, the prehistoric Wilderman (11S729), Faust (11S69), Wendy Extension (11S963), and Classen (11S747) sites, the Late Woodland/Mississippian Russell (11MS672) site, and Archaic Kaskaskia Mines (11R687).

Faunal analyses are underway for several sites located in western Illinois (primarily Late Woodland Weaver and some Archaic components) and the American Bottom (mostly Late Woodland). A report on faunal material recovered during the 1960 IDOT sponsored Illinois State Museum/UIUC excavations at Cahokia Tract 15B is currently in progress.

An interesting research problem in 2007 was the identification of antler fragments recovered from a sand pit in Jo Daviess County. These were examined and found to be unlike deer or elk antlers in general morphology and orientation. Collaboration with other specialists established that they were also not moose or caribou. The antlers were ultimately determined to be those of a stag-moose (*Cervalces scotti*), an extinct member of the deer family that inhabited the tundra wetlands and spruce forests during the last ice age; it shared traits with both the moose and deer or elk. Fossil remains have been



Stag-moose antler fragment  
(*Cervalces scotti*), extinct member of deer family,  
Jo Daviess County.



Examination of faunal material, ITARP Champaign Lab.



found across the east-central United States; the stag-moose went extinct approximately 10,000 to 12,000 years ago.

A further endeavor of the faunal lab is the maintenance of the osteological comparative collection and its augmentation via the addition of new specimens. The collection is used for the identification of faunal materials from sites investigated by ITARP, as teaching tools for UIUC anthropology classes, and for the identification of specimens brought in by the public.

At the request of the Spurlock Museum (UIUC), Kuehn and Laura Kozuch (ITARP Curation) examined the museum's bone tools and artifacts with bone and shell components to help identify ivory in the museum collections.

Papers presented at the 2007 Midwest Archaeological Conference covered an analysis of Late Woodland Rosewood phase dietary behavior in the American Bottom and a study of late prehistoric Oneota Grand River phase subsistence and settlement in east-central Wisconsin. Research activities included work on the Peterson site (21YM47), an Early Archaic Logan Creek Complex bison kill in southwestern Minnesota. Several articles are in various stages of preparation and review for *Illinois Archaeology* and *The Wisconsin Archeologist*.

## Production

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

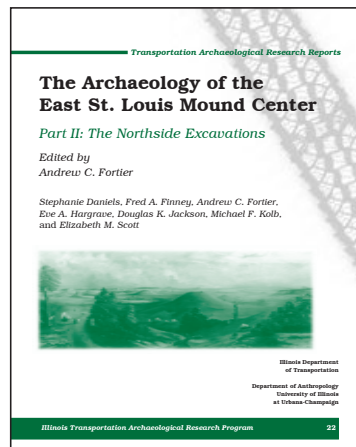
One of the main functions of the production office is to produce several report series for a number of audiences ranging

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.

The ITARP production office is also managing the Illinois Cultural Resource Management Document Archive Project. This project involves scanning reports that were submitted to the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) as part of compliance reporting involving archaeological work on locations throughout the state. These documents have been organized by Illinois county and have been assigned a unique document number. This scanning project will create a searchable database of PDFs of all of these documents, which will be available on-line for researchers. ITARP will house and maintain these electronic documents.

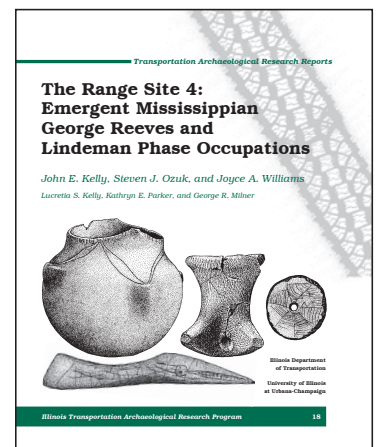
Members of the production staff teamed up with the University of Illinois's Krannert Art Museum and other ITARP divisions to produce "The Archaeological Heritage of Illinois," a two year exhibit currently on display at the museum.

During 2007, 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:



*The Archaeology of the East St. Louis Mound Center, Part II: The Northside Excavations* edited by Andrew C. Fortier. This 481-page volume describes the construction and settlement of the East St. Louis Mound Center, the second largest Mississippian town and mound center in North America. It contains 9 tables and 38 figures.

*The Range Site 4: Emergent Mississippian George Reeves and Lindemann Phase Occupations* by John E. Kelly, Steven J. Ozuk, Joyce A. Williams, Lucretia S. Kelly, Kathryn E. Parker, and George R. Milner. This 530-page volume is the long-awaited final volume covering the Range site. This site was previously covered in three other volumes examining the Archaic through Late Woodland, Early Emergent Mississippian, and Mississippian occupations. The volume has 152 tables, 208 figures, and 60 plates.



*Investigations at the Horseshoe Pond Site* by Mark C. Branstner, with contributions by Mary M. King and Steven R. Kuehn. This 150-page vol-



Photography of archaeobotany samples.

ume is a historic project identifying 21 cultural features consisting of a 1849–64 Euro-American farmstead. It contains 48 tables and 241 figures.

In March 2007, ITARP began distributing Illinois Archaeological Survey publications on the ITARP website and at conferences. In addition, ITARP took over the production and distribution of the IAS journal. As a result, IAS and ITARP publications were made available at three conferences in 2007: the Illinois Association for Advancement of Archaeology meeting in Beloit, WI; the Midwest Archaeological Conference in South Bend, IN; and the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Knoxville, TN. By combining ITARP and IAS distribution, we can provide a wide array of archaeological publications to multiple audiences. In addition to these larger conferences, order forms are taken to smaller collector conferences and talks that ITARP employees attend. The hope is to reach both the professional and amateur archaeologist as well as interested members of the general public.

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 Volume 19.

### Bioarchaeology

The Bioarchaeology/Osteology Program of ITARP is under the direction of Dr. Kristin M. Hedman and Eve A. Hargrave, assisted by Julie Bukowski and Paolo Gujilde. Our primary mission is to perform the responsibilities outlined in the Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440 et seq.), including: the excavation, technical analysis, and reporting of human remains. 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 as well as other organizations.

Burial excavations were conducted at four sites during 2007—Deer (11MO1068), Fish Lake (11MO608), Russell (11MS672), and Janey B. Goode (11S1232). Skeletal reports for these sites are in progress with anticipated completion in 2008. Skeletal reports were completed for Postin (11F2987), Fingers North (11S333n), and Drda (11MS32).

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 and their related sites conducted by UIUC. In 2007, skeletal analyses were completed for human remains recovered from the Material Services Quarry site (Edward's Plate burial), Indian Springs Knoll (11V82), and Gentleman Farm (11LS27). In most cases, this documentation includes isotopic dietary analysis, AMS dating of bone collagen, detailed levels of skeletal data recording



Excavation in Bioarchaeology Lab.

and re-evaluations of the archaeological context. Thorough documentation of human remains is required prior to ITARP's transfer of human remains to the Illinois State Museum, which handles all of IDOT's consultation and repatriation process under the federal Native American Grave's Protection Act.

In fall 2007, ITARP physical anthropologists began working with Ripan Mahli, UIUC Department of Anthropology, to gain an understanding of ancient DNA (aDNA) research and its potential for addressing archaeological questions about the population history in Illinois. Several potential research projects have been identified which involve aDNA of ancient dogs, squash seeds, coprolites, and humans. Laboratory set-up and preliminary attempts to successfully extract DNA from prehistoric human teeth has been initiated and results are anticipated in 2009.

Since 1995, we have worked closely with Dr. Stanley Ambrose (UIUC) conducting stable isotopic analyses to investigate



Seed jar,  
Mississippian period,  
Russell site.



and culverts, airports, bike paths, a welcome center, detention basins, and a forest impact mitigation study. Of 185 projects completed or resolved in 2007, 134 were received in 2007 and 51 were carried over from previous years. A total of 179 projects were completed and required no further investigation; of these, 38 had sites that were not recommended for additional examination. Another six projects were cancelled (1), revised to avoid site impact (1), or tested or mitigated with report submitted (4). Approximately 325 sites were identified during 2007 project survey. An additional 20 sites were investigated in conjunction with projects begun prior to 2007.

### Ongoing 2007 Investigations— Statewide Survey Divisions

#### District 2—Northern Illinois Survey Division

##### Riverside Boulevard and Orth Road, Loves Park, Winnebago County

The Samuel Tofflemeire Farmstead (11WO476) was located and tested by ITARP personnel in conjunction with survey for the Riverside Boulevard and Orth Road improvement project (ITARP Project Log #07071). The site was located in the uplands southeast of Spring Creek, which flows southwest into the Rock River. The farmstead was founded soon after 1839 and occupied until the early 1900s. The farmstead was razed during the post-WWII period. When encountered by ITARP personnel, the site included foundation remnants surrounded on three sides by a surface scatter.

Initial ITARP-NISD investigations included a Phase I surface collection that determined the site encompassed 5,143 m<sup>2</sup> or .51 hectares. Approximately 58% of the site was to be impacted by the project. The pedestrian survey located earthenwares, including blue transferprint, sprig handpainted, blue edgeware, and undecorated whiteware sherds. More modern refined wares were comprised of KPM-marked porcelain, airbrushed green edgeware with gilt trim, and decal-decorated porcelain. Unrefined wares consisted of Bristol-slipped stoneware, salt-glazed stoneware, and Rockingham yellow earthenware. A white clay bowl pipe fragment from the mid-nineteenth century was also recovered. Glass artifacts consisted of flat glass, a hand-tooled bottle finish, and various bottle/vessel body sherds.

The small size of the historic single-family house, the presence of a limestone foundation, the artifact assemblage, and the potential of intact features led to the recommendation of the Samuel Tofflemire Farmstead for Phase II evaluation. The site was divided into 28 ten m<sup>2</sup> collection units (CUs) arranged on a north/south, east/west axis. A flat bucket backhoe was

questions of dietary variability within populations and to explore temporal and cultural differences in the diet of prehistoric inhabitants of Illinois. Results of isotopic analysis of Langford, Fisher and Huber populations from Material Services Quarry (11LS50), Gentleman Farm (11LS27), Oakwood Mound (11WI1), Fisher (11WI5), Hoxie Farm (11CK4), and Anker (11CK4) individuals were presented at the 2007 Midwest Archaeological Conference (Hedman et al. 2007). These preliminary results suggest less intensive maize utilization during the Late Prehistoric period in northern Illinois.

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 is limited. Strontium analysis of non-migratory archaeological fauna from several sites in Illinois and adjacent states was determined to assess whether this method could be applied in our research area (Illinois). Publication of these results by K. Hedman in collaboration with Paul Fullagar (UNC), C. Brandon Currey (ISGS, UIUC), Thomas Johnson (Geology, UIUC), and Thomas Emerson (ITARP) is anticipated in 2008.

## Illinois Department of Transportation Compliance Projects

### IDOT Project Review

ITARP received 201 Phase I archaeological survey requests from IDOT in 2007 for projects in 71 counties across the state. Highway and bridge projects generated approximately half of all requests. Borrow pits accounted for a quarter of the total and a variety of other projects for the remainder of survey requests. The latter included bridges



*Samuel Tofflemeire farmstead, early Twentieth Century, Winnebago County.*

used for the mechanized stripping of approximately 45 cm of plowzone west and south of the foundation within the originally demarcated site area, as well as a small additional area, for a total of 1,341 m<sup>2</sup> or 0.1341 hectares. Ninety-six features were marked, numbered and mapped in plan as soon as they were clearly exposed. These features included 68 post molds, 19 rectangular or oval basins, 1 limestone pillar, 1 support/possible chimney, 1 cistern, 2 cellars, 1 waterline trench, 1 refuse slit trench, and 1 privy. One of the feature designations was subsequently determined to be of non-cultural origin.

Phase II mechanical stripping of what appeared to be the vast majority of the site area revealed the presence of a foundation that likely corresponds to the site's original residence. While the basement was filled with a presumably representative sample of material culture from 11WO746, that sample was clearly drawn from the entire site, both functionally and temporally, and deposited secondarily into the cellar when the farmstead was abandoned and converted to agricultural use. The privy was located approximately 35 m northwest of the house. The possible cistern was located approximately 10 m west of the house. The possible pillar and cellar are only 6 to 7 m west of the house.

In addition to the apparent residence, two distinct feature clusters were identified. These clusters may represent cattle pens. The first consisted of rectangular features of similar size. All of these features are longest on their east/west axis

and they run on a north/south line 12 m west of the house. Two features contained animal bone. Another square pen was located southwest of the first pen.

Despite the presence of structural remains and features, none appeared to contain archaeological deposits that would add significantly to our knowledge of the period. There-

fore the Samuel Tofflemeire farmstead does not represent a resource that would prove eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under any relevant criteria. No further archaeological work will be done at the site.

#### US 30, Rock Falls to Mississippi River, Whiteside County

Survey was initiated for the US Route 30 survey project (ITARP Project Log #07036) in 2007. The project corridor extends through Whiteside County from Sterling on the east to



*Excavation of foundation, Samuel Tofflemeire farmstead, 1840s–post-WWII, Winnebago County.*





US 30 pedestrian survey, Whiteside County.

Fulton, Illinois on the west. To date, 3,858 acres of high probability area (58% of the high probability area) have been surveyed. This survey has located 46 find spots, 13 prehistoric sites, 15 historic sites and revisited five previously recorded prehistoric sites. Survey work will continue next year on high probability areas for Log #07190, an addendum to the original project.



Projectile points, US 30 Project, Whiteside County.

### Districts 1 and 3—Northern Illinois and Central Illinois Survey Divisions

#### Prairie Parkway, I-88 to I-80 Connection, Kane, Kendall, and Grundy Counties

Phase I survey for the Prairie Parkway project (ITARP Project Log #05051, #05111, and #07153) continued in 2007. This project consists of a proposed section of freeway connecting I-88 with I-80, passing just west of the bulk of the western Chicago “collar” development. The project corridor extends approximately 40 miles and encompasses 18,254 acres (7,387 hectares) in Kane, Kendall, and northern Grundy Counties. Priority attention was given to areas designated as having high archaeological potential, according to standards developed by IHPA.

As of the end of 2007, all high-potential areas available for pedestrian survey (1,511 acres) have been completed. Of the

839 acres of high-potential area requiring shovel testing, 18 percent (153 acres) have been surveyed. A total of 470 find spots and 296 sites have been recorded, including revisits. These include 211 prehistoric sites, 41 historic sites, and 44 prehistoric/historic sites. As of fall 2007, IDOT has suspended further work on this project.

### 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 1,230 acres of the roughly 60-mile-long preferred alignment was subjected to survey in 2007, resulting in the identification of 100 archaeological sites and 142 non-diagnostic find spots. These investigations focused upon the Peoria and Fulton County portions



Bag check-in, IL 336, Peoria to Macomb.



of the project area because most of the McDonough County segment was surveyed the previous year. Once again, Archaic and historic period components predominated. Curiously, no prehistoric ceramics have been found to date and relatively few Woodland or Mississippian-age points have been recovered. ITARP personnel will continue examining the alignment during the spring 2008 field season.

**FAP 318/IL 29, IL 6 to I-180 Survey,  
Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, and Bureau Counties**

The proposed Illinois Route 29 project (ITARP Project Log #01099) will ultimately transform the remaining 58 kilometers of two-lane road between I-180 and Peoria into a four-lane freeway/expressway. The survey for the preferred alignment was completed in 2007, as were small-scale tests of two additional potentially significant bluff base sites. Considered together, this multi-year corridor study recorded 343 sites and 402 find spots, including seven of each (sites and find spots) in 2007 while systematically auger testing 242 acres of the remaining low visibility tracts. The final survey report is in progress.

At least 85 of these sites will be negatively affected to varying degrees by the final alignment, and 50 sites are being recommended for additional archaeological investigation to assess their significance and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) potential. Two of the latter sites, Heineken (11PM20) and Amstel (11PM85), were subjected to limited Phase II testing in 2007.

A small number of 1 x 2 m hand units were excavated at each site, documenting intact features and midden deposits with well-preserved ecofacts. One of the Heineken site features produced a Middle Woodland radiocarbon date of 1820±70 RCYBP. Based upon these results, both sites are believed to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. Archaeological Testing Short Reports (ATSR) were drafted for each site in 2007 but the accompanying specialty analyses will not be completed until early 2008.

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

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

The past spring, the fieldwork was completed for this multi-year, four-lane highway project (ITARP Project Log #03136) and the investigative focus shifted to processing, analyzing, and reporting the site collections. The block excavations into the buried Archaic period deposits at the White Bend site (11HA938) were completed during a four-week period in March and April. Approximately 200 m<sup>2</sup> was hand-excavated, yielding stratified Hemphill and Helton horizon Archaic occupations that each produced an abundance of projectile points and related tools but a relatively small number of associated pit features. Eleven radiocarbon dates were returned from White Bend in 2007 that place the age of the principal occupations at approximately cal 2600 and 4100 B.C., respectively. The two large, limestone-filled roasting pits extending out of Buried Soil 1 can now be attributed to the Hemphill component with confidence based upon the results of the C-14 analysis. The other small-sized features were found in Buried Soil 2 and are associated with the Helton occupation.

In all, 32 sites were subjected to formal Phase II testing or data recovery work on IL 336 from 2004–07, resulting in the excavation of nearly 800 prehistoric and historic Euro-



*Vessel, White Bend site, 300–750 A.D., Hancock County.*



American features and related midden or habitation deposits. The prehistoric components range from Dalton-age to later Late Woodland, although most of the features are attributable to terminal Archaic and Weaver occupations. All of the potentially significant historic remains date to the nineteenth century. Twenty-one project-related site reports were submitted for review in 2007 (see below), and another (Hickman #1 [11HA692]) was near completion by the end of December. Thus, only the two largest sites, Marlin Miller (11HA318) and White Bend, are still being processed and analyzed.

### District 6—Western Illinois Survey Division

#### TR 54/TR 147 Renning & Perbix Roads Railroad Crossing Project, Morgan County



Clay pipe, Not Unusual site, 1820s, Morgan County.

Limited excavations were undertaken near Jacksonville in March 2007 at the Not Unusual site (11MG389), a pioneer period historic homestead, as part of a modest-scale road realignment project (ITARP Project Log #06160). The site was originally discovered by ITARP personnel during survey of the proposed corridor in the fall of 2006 but only half of the nearly 1800 m<sup>2</sup> scatter area was situated within the final road alignment. The recovered artifacts and documentary sources indicate that the earliest occupa-

tion of the site can be dated to the 1820s and is associated with Thomas Jones, who was born in Virginia in 1788 and emigrated to Morgan County around 1825. Jones still owned the property in 1858 and a house is indicated at this location on the contemporary plat map. By 1874, the structural depiction endures on the available maps but is owned by Jos. Lamb. No structure is depicted in this area on any of the subsequent sources dating into the early twentieth century.

Since a substantive portion of the site was slated for destruction and could not be avoided, Phase II testing and subsequent data recovery excavations were undertaken. A gridded total surface collection and metal detector survey were completed prior to machine-stripping the project area (ca. 850 m<sup>2</sup>). Seven nineteenth century features were identified and excavated, including two possible privy vaults, three generalized pits, a fence line comprised of ten square posts, and a 4.7 x 3.5 m oval cellar. The project-specific portion of the site appears to

have been the focal point for the initial occupation, producing material that primarily dates to the 1820s, including beautiful printed and painted historic ceramics. In short, the 2007 ITARP excavations mitigated the negative impacts of road construction by removing the affected cultural resources. An ATSR is currently in progress that details the results of these investigations. No further work is recommended in the proposed ROW, although other potentially significant nineteenth century remains are likely present outside the current project limits.

#### FAP 315/IL 336 Borrow, Hancock County

Phase II testing and data recovery excavations were undertaken at the Weaver-age Late Woodland Sartorius site (11HA360) in the spring of 2007 in conjunction with an Illinois Route 336 borrow pit study (ITARP Project Log #06198). The site is located at the northern margin of the LaMoine River valley on an upland interfluvium that overlooks the entrance of an intermittent stream into the valley. A scatter of Weaver ceramics and related lithic material was discovered in a hog lot situated along a gravel pit cut by Western Illinois University personnel in the 1970s, as part of the FAP 407 survey. Unfortunately, this part of the site was destroyed by an expansion of the private gravel pit during the intervening years.

ITARP personnel surveyed the adjacent portions of the ridge system, documenting that additional Weaver and Archaic material was present, despite the fact that this area had been cleared with machinery in the past. In March 2007, the less heavily eroded or disturbed portions of the Sartorius site were stripped as part of Phase II testing, resulting in the discovery of 77 Weaver pits. These features were distributed in several discreet household clusters that extended across the broadest and highest parts of the ridge. The pits produced grit/grog-tempered Weaver Plain ceramics but almost no related cordmarked wares. Evidence for possible on-site ceramic production was found, including several pit dumps comprised of warped and misfired pottery. In addition, these facilities displayed good but quite variable subsistence preservation, suggesting the site was seasonally reoccupied on several occasions by small segments of the local Weaver population. Since testing demonstrated that the Sartorius site was NRHP eligible and could not be avoided or preserved, the site remains were excavated to clear the borrow area for use.

An additional Weaver site, Sartorial Splendor (11HA949), was found further east on the same ridge as 11HA360 during the aforementioned borrow pit investigations. However, it was originally believed that the contractor would be able to avoid Sartorial Splendor because sufficient road fill could be



Hand-painted ceramics, Not Unusual site, 1820s, Morgan County.



District 7—Central Illinois  
Survey Division

Macon County Beltway De-  
catur, Mt. Zion, Long Creek,  
Macon County

Phase I survey of the Macon County Beltway corridor (ITARP Project Log #07123) commenced in the fall of 2007. The proposed Beltway will bypass the greater Decatur area on the south and east side, connecting US 51 in the south with IL 48 and I-72 in the northeast. The project corridor covers a total of 1,958 acres, including all commercial and residential development, existing IDOT right-of-way (ROW), and Lake Decatur. As of the end of 2007, 525 acres have been surveyed, including one acre of shovel testing. Of



*Sartorius site excavations, Archaic and early Late Woodland periods, Hancock County.*

obtained from the other cleared parts of the ridge and existing gravel pit area. It became clear in the fall of 2007 that this might not be the case, so the site area was excavated to provide enough borrow fill to redress the shortfall and complete the project.

Three Weaver pits were exposed and sampled during the original spring 2007 investigations, producing plain, grit/grog-tempered plain ceramics and well-preserved floral remains. Based upon this, Sartorial Splendor was determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (HRHP). The remaining, project-specific portions of the site area and beyond were subjected to machine stripping in September. Nine additional Weaver features were discovered in the area immediately surrounding the original three, along with an apparently isolated rock-filled Archaic basin. While it seems likely that this spatially separate household cluster relates to the same Weaver people that produced the Sartorius site (11HA360), a larger number of stone tools were found in the Sartorial Splendor pits. The differences between the various pit clusters encountered on this upland ridge may be indicative of important functional, seasonal, social, and/or temporal variation. The remains from both sites will add an upland dimension to the growing Weaver settlement and subsistence database that is available from this area. The Sartorius and Sartorial Splendor sites are currently being analyzed and a report of investigations is in progress.

the total surveyed area, 92 acres (18%) of pedestrian survey extended outside of the project corridor. Therefore, 27 percent (433 acres) of the total project corridor has been surveyed.

The corridor includes 262 acres designated as having a high potential for cultural resources, according to standards developed by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA). The portion of high-potential area available for pedestrian survey totals 92 acres, of which 26 percent (24 acres) has



*Italianate house, Civil War-era, Macon County Beltway.*



been surveyed. A total of 69.4 acres of high-potential area will require shovel testing. The following areas were omitted when calculating the available high-potential area: Lake Decatur, commercial and industrial properties, residential lots, existing roadway, and parcels to which landowners had denied access.

Nineteen sites and 19 find spots were found in 2007. Sites include 1 prehistoric site, 17 historic sites, and 1 prehistoric/historic site. Find spots include 15 prehistoric find spots, 3 historic find spots, and 1 prehistoric/historic find spot. Six historic sites will be recommended for Phase II testing.

### District 8—Western Illinois Survey Division

#### FAP 310/US 67 Structure Demolition (Parcel #8414003), Greene County

The Rimfire site (11GE675) was tested in the spring of 2007 in conjunction with the razing of an existing residential structure and outbuildings (ITARP Project Log #06204) purchased in advance of the forthcoming four-lane highway linking Alton and Jacksonville. This area was initially evaluated by excavating a grid of screened bucket auger tests across the yard and conducting pedestrian survey in the adjacent cultivated fields. These investigations resulted in the recovery of a large sample of historic artifacts dating from at least the 1830s through the last decades of the twentieth century. A standard review of the available historic documents indicated that a structure was present in this location by at least 1861. Given this, and the presence of pre-Civil War artifacts, the site was subjected to Phase II testing to determine whether any discreet, potentially NRHP eligible historic components or features were preserved.



Excavation of stoneware jug, mid-Nineteenth Century, Greene County.

All of the high potential areas in the tract were incrementally machine-stripped to identify intact archaeological features. In all, 17 historic feature remnants were mapped and sampled within the 634 m<sup>2</sup> area that was exposed to subsoil deposits. These features consisted of at least three cisterns, a well, two

limestone cellars, and a number of smaller features whose origin or function was more vague. Although some of these structures and facilities could have been initiated during the earliest historic occupancy of the property, all of them were disturbed by, or contained mixed fill from, more recent use of the farmstead. Thus, the affected area failed to produce intact features or deposits with sufficient integrity relating to Antebellum or earlier historic period occupation. As such, the site does not appear to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, so no further investigation or evaluation of 11GE675 was recommended. An ATSR is currently pending.



Cellar entrance, Rimfire site, mid-Nineteenth Century, Greene County.

### District 8—American Bottom Survey Division

#### St. Louis Regional Airport, Madison County

Proposed improvements at the St. Louis Regional Airport in Bethalto, Illinois (ITARP Project Log #06199) necessitated cultural resource investigations that resulted in the identification and evaluation of three sites.

While many modern farmsteads in Illinois can trace their origins to the pre-Civil War settlement period, the very fact that they were successful and have been continuously occupied for 150 years or more has often created a situation

where their archaeological research potential has been seriously reduced, simply due to the background “noise” that has been generated over the course of their existence. In some respects, the more significant Euro-American settlement period sites are those that failed, or that were otherwise abandoned after relatively short occupation periods. It is these sites that are more likely to preserve archaeological features and deposits that can be directly interpreted as products of early settlement, without the “masking” of data that typically occurs as a result of longer term or more intensive occupations. In 2007, one of those rare short-term occupation sites was discovered during mitigative work at the Bethalto Airport in Madison County. Named the Buckmaster site after a much later landowner, 11MS2254 corresponds to a pioneer homestead, likely founded immediately after the War of 1812 and certainly abandoned no later than 1830. Represented by only nine features, the site included at least one subfloor cellar, a well, and a number of small pits. Artifact recoveries were extensive for such an early site, with a particularly strong domestic ceramic offering, including faience, redware, creamware, and pearlware—all in patterns and forms consistent with pre-1830 production. The faunal assemblage, although





Knife (above) and one-bit piece from 8-reale coin ("Piece of Eight") (below), late Eighteenth-early Nineteenth Centuries, Buckmaster site, Madison County.



more limited, indicated a reliance on both wild and domestic sources. Despite the fact that the site has not yet been associated with a specific immigrant family, the recovered assemblages have provided critical new data to be compared and contrasted to similar sites in the region.

As a result of its research significance, the site was recommended as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Mockingbird site (11MS2255) site is a mid-nineteenth century material scatter with features and a minor prehistoric component represented by plowzone lithics. Phase II testing included metal detecting and surface collecting a 40 x 80 m collection grid, followed by stripping one excavation block totaling 1,016 m<sup>2</sup> (43% of the site area) and hand excavation of all exposed features. The features include a well, a small pit, and 14 posts. The features, along with artifacts from surface, plowzone, and feature contexts, suggest a decade-long occupation ca. 1850–1860. (A mean ceramic date of 1855.8 is corroborated by 1851 and 1853 pennies found while metal detecting.) The materials include plain and transfer-printed whitewares, crockery, personal items and architectural remains, and several items reflecting labor activities, such as small tools, lead shot, and scrap metal.



These artifacts, along with the features, appear to reflect livestock raising or other farming activities rather than a homestead. Due to the limited diversity and quantity of artifacts and features and lack of information about the site's owner(s) or tenant at the time of occupation, the site appears to have low information value. More-

over, all identified features have been fully excavated or extensively sampled, mitigating any adverse effects from the proposed undertaking. No further investigations were recommended. The Superannuated site (11MS2257) is described in the ATSR section below.

FAU 9380/N. County Road, Fuesser Road to IL 161, St. Clair County

Phase II testing was conducted at five previously recorded sites (11S387, 388, 389, 1388, and 1389) for the proposed realignment of North County Road from IL 161 to Fuesser Road near the town of Mascoutah. The sites are located along the east side of Silver Creek. Only two sites yielded intact cultural deposits. At the Gene Cove #3 site (11S389), 31 features were identified within the project limits. Four historic features, dating to the early 1900s, and numerous associated postmolds were documented and sampled. Twenty-seven late prehistoric features were excavated. Two wall-trench structures and two pit features mark the presence of a Mississippian occupation that likely dates to the Moorehead phase. A Terminal Late Woodland occupation includes two single-post structures and 17 pits. Four pit features lack temporally diagnostic artifacts. At the neighboring Guntown site (11S1389), 10 late prehistoric features were identified and excavated within the project limits. A rebuilt wall-trench structure, similar in



Mississippian Moorehead structure (1200–1300 A.D.) and Lohmann storage pits (1050–1100 A.D.), Guntown site, St. Clair County.



size to the rebuilt wall-trench structure at the Gene Cove #3 site, marks a late Mississippian, probably Moorehead phase occupation. The nine remaining features appear to be part of an early Mississippian, probably Lohmann phase occupation. These features include two single-post structures, four pits, and three large posts. Of the latter, Feature 1 is likely an internal element of Feature 10, a single-post dwelling; whereas, the other two are larger and may be community marker posts. However, this interpretation cannot be confirmed because we have only exposed a small part of the potential site area, with the remaining site area falling outside our project limits.

IL 157/Camp Jackson Road,  
St. Clair County



Stanhope cross, ca. 1830–70 (above); French musket balls, 1760–80 A.D. (left); brass Jesuit ring, 1700–30 A.D. (bottom left), Jarrot Nordique site, St. Clair County.



The Jarrot Nordique site (11S1741) is a previously uninvestigated portion of French Colonial Cahokia located in downtown Cahokia near the Jarrot mansion. The northern edge of Jarrot Nordique was investigated because of proposed ditch and road improvements along IL 157. More than 90 historic period features were defined within a long, linear excavation block encompassing about 340 m<sup>2</sup>. Three distinct components are represented. The first is a ca. 1700–30 occupation by Native Americans (Cahokia and Tamaroa) that is represented by a structure basin, six smudge pits, and two storage pits. The recovered artifacts include French lead-glazed coarse earthenware, Westerwald stoneware, French gunflints, a lead bale seal, stone Micmac pipes, chert Madison points, shell tempered pottery, glass and brass beads, tinkling cones and a brass Jesuit ring. The second component is a ca. 1760–80 French occupation represented by at least two poteaux-en-terre structures, a possible poteaux-sur-sole building, and several cellars and pits. These structures correspond with village lots owned ca. 1770 by Jean Baptiste Hamelin dit Grondine and Capitan Joseph Dubord dit Cleremont. Ceramics include creamware and Westerwald stoneware, French, British and Spanish tinglazed wares, and French, Italian and possibly early American lead-glazed coarse earthen-



wares. Other artifacts include container glass, iron clasp knives, a brass projectile point, lead casting waste, French gunflints, musket balls, buttons, buckles, stone pipes, and glass beads. The last component dates from ca. 1830–70, but the identities of the occupants at that time have yet to be determined. This component is represented by a large cellar, two privies, and several pits and



posts. The sizeable artifact assemblage includes nineteenth century and redeposited eighteenth century earthenwares and container glass. Other materials include clay pipes, a Stanhope rosary cross, buttons, and various metal utensils.

Prairie State Energy Campus,  
St. Clair and Washington Counties

Phase I survey efforts in advance of proposed roadway improvements along the border of St. Clair and Washington Counties for the Prairie State Energy Campus (ITARP Project Log #07024) resulted in the identification the following four sites that were recommended for Phase II testing: Averbeck Farmstead (11S1737), Kunze Toft (11WG150), Monticule (11WG151), and Assez Non Grand (11WG130). The latter two sites are prehistoric habitation areas that failed to yield intact deposits. Kunze-Toft and the Averbeck Farmstead are mid- to late-nineteenth century farmstead remnants, and while Phase II efforts located intact cultural deposits, neither site appears to have potential to yield significant information about rural lifeways in the region. No further work was recommended. Discussion of investigations at the two historic sites follows in the ATSR summary section.

District 9—American Bottom Survey Division

Hall Road, Jefferson County

East of Mt. Vernon in Jefferson County, Hall Road crosses the broad floodplain of Rayse Creek, a tributary of the Big Muddy River. Because Hall Road is often made impassable by floodwaters, plans are underway to raise the elevation of Hall Road two feet above the exiting floodplain. Phase I survey of the narrow project corridor (40' on either side of the existing road edge), yielded negative results for cultural resources. However, outside of the immediate project area nearby ridgetops are known to hold numerous archaeological sites. This site information was supplied by a local amateur archaeologist, Mr. Jerry Seidel. With his assistance, 11 new sites were recorded (11JN359–369). Only one previously











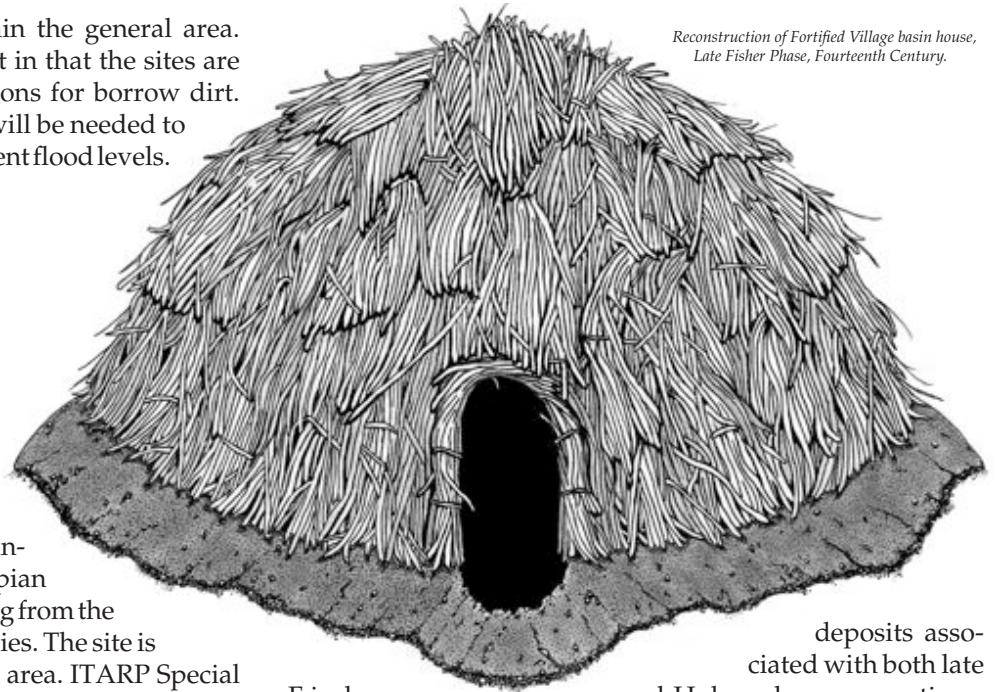
reported site (11JN57) is located within the general area. This new site information is significant in that the sites are located on ridges that are likely locations for borrow dirt. Considerable amounts of borrow dirt will be needed to raise the grade of Hall Road above frequent flood levels.

**Ongoing 2007 Investigations—  
Special Projects**

**District 1**

**Hoxie Farm Site, Kingery Expressway, Cook County**

The Hoxie Farm site (11CK4) is a significant late prehistoric site, which was intensively occupied by Upper Mississippian groups over a time frame broadly ranging from the fourteenth through the sixteenth centuries. The site is located in the south-suburban Chicago area. ITARP Special Projects Division personnel completed large-scale excavations at this site several years ago for an interstate expansion project (ITARP Project Log #95156), revealing intensive late Fisher and Huber phase Upper Mississippian occupations. During site excavations, archaeologists encountered a portion of a densely populated, fortified, fourteenth century late Fisher phase occupation now referred to as the Fortified Village. This village is estimated to have encompassed an area of about 11 acres. Approximately 80 houses and storage facilities with a mean floor area of about 6 m<sup>2</sup> were located within the investigated village area; 69 percent contained hearths. These basin structures (mean basin depth = 48 cm) are mostly circular but a few oval examples, with lengths extending to 6.6 m, are present. Basin structures had not been identified in the Chicago area before. The remainder of the site excavations focused on what is referred to as the Main Occupation Area and produced dense concentrations of features and midden



*Reconstruction of Fortified Village basin house, Late Fisher Phase, Fourteenth Century.*

deposits associated with both late Fisher and Huber phase occupations. Investigations at the Hoxie Farm site yielded a wide array of cultural materials, including copper implements and ornaments, bone tools, stone projectile points, scrapers, knives and celts, hundreds of ceramic vessel fragments, and pipes. (A unique pipe bowl fragment recovered from the Fortified Village is decorated with the Buffalo mask motif.) Preserved, uncarbonized squash seeds, some from the fruits of the native cultigen *Cucurbita pepo*, were located below the water table in a fortification ditch.

Since the completion of the site excavations, the largest investigations undertaken in northeastern Illinois, our efforts have been focused on the Fortified Village. In 2007, nearly all of the chapter drafts had been completed for this portion of the site; editing and figure production continue. Analyses continued on the various assemblages from the Main Occupation Area, and some chapter drafts were completed in 2007.

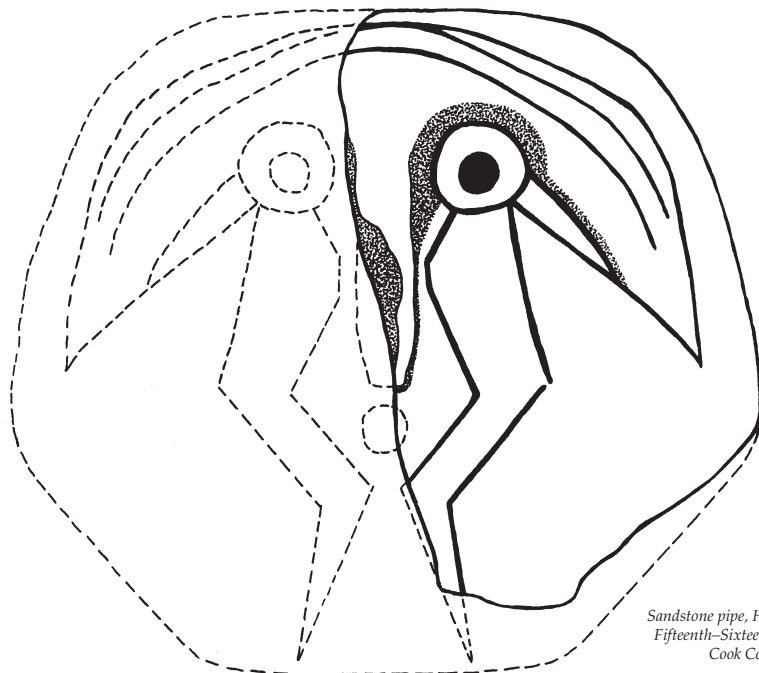
**District 8**

**Rosewood Site, St. Clair County**

The Rosewood site (11S639) is an upland site located north of Belleville, Illinois. Volunteer salvage excavations at this site in 1979–80, largely by FAI-270 project personnel, resulted in the exposure of a single component early Late Woodland occupation. At the time of its excavation it was the largest known site from this portion



*Sandstone pipe, Hoxie Farm site, Fifteenth–Sixteenth Centuries, Cook County.*





of the early Late Woodland period (named the Rosewood phase after the site) and nearly three decades later it remains the largest in the region. Complete analysis and reporting of the material assemblages from this important site had not been possible following the site excavations, but when the site assemblages were donated to ITARP in 2006, efforts were initiated by the Special Projects division to fully analyze the collections. Personnel associated with this project are Dr. Andy Fortier, features; Katie Parker, plant remains; Steve Kuehn, faunal remains; Stephanie Daniels, lithics; and Alexey Zelin and Doug Jackson, ceramics. Considerable progress was made on the various assemblages in 2007 and a draft report is nearing completion.

The Rosewood site ceramic assemblage is much larger than all other Rosewood phase assemblages, and as a result we were able to more fully document the degree of diversity present in an assemblage from this phase and note its similarities/dissimilarities with other early Late Woodland phase assemblages (Mund and Cunningham phases). With this greater understanding, we began to reexamine some of the previously reported Rosewood phase site assemblages, most of which are curated at ITARP, for comparative purposes. During this process we began to question some of the component interpretations from these other sites. Ultimately the scope of this overall project was broadened from one based solely on the Rosewood site to include a re-evaluation (usually hands-on reanalysis) of most known early Late Woodland period ceramic assemblages in the American Bottom region. This included not only published site assemblages but also other unpublished/unanalyzed sites, several of which had recently been excavated. A summary of our interpretations of all these individual sites along with site component maps, vessel profiles, and vessel summary data tables will be included as an appendix to the forthcoming Rosewood site report in order to provide the most up-to-date compilation of site data for the early Late Woodland time period as possible. A symposium on the results of this project was presented at the 2007 Midwest Archaeological Conference.

#### Sponemann Site, Horseshoe Lake Road, St. Clair County

The northwest corner of the Sponemann site (11MS517) falls within the Horseshoe Lake Road Bridge (HLRB) and improvement project area (ITARP Project Log #07135). This project will provide access to a proposed soccer park development and will require the relocation the bike path that currently runs along the south side of Horseshoe Lake Road. Two decades ago, Phase III excavations were conducted at the Sponemann site by the UIUC along the main line of the FAI-270/255 project corridor, resulting in the excavation of 901 Late Woodland and Mississippian features. These efforts focused on the southern

two-thirds of the site, as the northern one-third of the site largely fell outside of the FAI-270/255 ROW. With the HLRB project, Phase II testing and subsequent Phase III investigations yielded important information about the northern site area. Investigations were conducted last fall and this spring and resulted in the discovery of numerous intact late prehistoric features, some of which were buried beneath a meter of historic alluvial sediments derived from nearby Schoolhouse Branch. Phase III excavations were confined to the potential impact area of the proposed relocated bike path ROW and resulted in the excavation of 47 late prehistoric features and the sampling of a ravine deposit that held a mix of redeposited Late Woodland and Mississippian ceramics. The features include a Mississippian Stirling phase wall-trench structure (F1000) and 13 associated Mississippian pit features. The Mississippian component was preceded by a Late Woodland occupation, represented by 29 pits that primarily produced Sponemann phase ceramics. Four pit features failed to produce temporally diagnostic artifacts, and two of these held fragmentary human remains. South of the proposed relocated bike path, Phase II testing identified 164 late prehistoric features; 36 features were investigated (23%). The remaining features were mapped, left in place, and reburied. Two complex sequences of rebuilt Mississippian wall-trench structures (F917 and F954) were investigated; these likely belong to a larger occupation. One structure complex (F954) is noteworthy because it yielded Cahokia style microliths and an unfinished fluorite bead.

#### Janey B. Goode Site, New Mississippi River Crossing, St. Clair County

The NMRC/Relocated Route 3 investigations in 2007 consisted of Phase III data recovery at the Janey B. Goode site (11S1232). Janey B. Goode is a 6 ha late prehistoric habitation area along Horseshoe Lake with intensive occupations during the Terminal Late Woodland and Mississippian periods. The 2007 field season was the sixth and likely final year of large-scale excavations at Janey B. Goode due to redefinition of the proposed impacts to the site. Field investigations therefore focused on finishing previously exposed features as well as filling gaps in our knowledge of the site. All features left



Rim from Ramey incised vessel, Sponemann site, 1100–1150 A.D., Madison County.



*Ear spoon, Janey B. Goode site, Eleventh–Twelfth Centuries.*

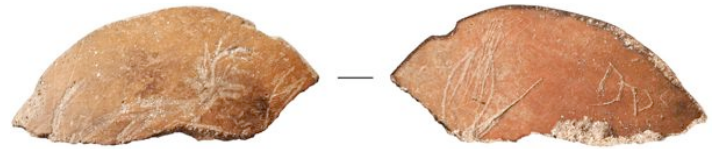
over from 2006 were completed, and two new 10 x 10 m blocks were stripped to document feature density in previously unsampled portions of the site. One of



these blocks was completely excavated. In total, 485 features were completed in 2007, bringing the site cumulative total to 6,922 excavated features. Roughly 85 percent of the 4.8 ha accessible site area was cleared. The main focus of the 2007 field season was delineating and excavating an early Terminal Late Woodland ditch (F457). The exposed sections run in a line north-south for about 250 m. In 2003, 32 linear meters of this feature were hand excavated, and an additional 44 m were dug in 2007. The ditch measured about 2–3 m wide and 50–75 cm deep and was filled with complex stratified sediments and cultural deposits. The basal layers consisted of finely laminated silts and sands that had been washed into the ditch when it held standing water. In contrast, the upper layers appear to reflect intentional backfilling. At least two episodes of dredging were identified in cross-section profiles.

Significantly, the construction and maintenance of the ditch reflects a greater ability to organize community labor than has been previously recognized for the early Terminal Late Woodland period. However, feature superpositioning suggests that the ditch was built, briefly maintained, and was deliberately abandoned and refilled within a fairly short span of time, perhaps within one or two generations. As such, it might represent an engineering failure. The intended function of the ditch is unclear. It appears to be too long and shallow to have been effective for defense. Although the ditch appears to have run between two important water bodies, Cahokia Creek and Horseshoe Lake, a transportation function seems unlikely. The northern section did not exhibit the laminated sediments observed to the

south, and thus, it probably did not hold water for extended periods. Drainage also appears to be an unlikely function because the ditch's gradient is not regular and would not have promoted steady flowage. It does appear that the ditch represents some sort of geographical or social boundary within the early Terminal Late Woodland settlement. The density of habitation features is much higher to the immediate west of the ditch than it is to the east, suggesting that the ditch served to divide the site into a densely occupied core area and a more sparsely settled periphery. This pattern may indicate a defensive function, but no evidence of a stockade wall was detected. Nonetheless, the ditch, whatever its function, clearly represents one of the earliest "public works" projects in the American Bottom region.



*Ceramic spindle whorl with incised deer, Janey B. Goode site, 1000 A.D., St. Clair County.*

### FAP 310, Jersey and Madison Counties

FAP-310 project fieldwork in 2007 focused on properties from the Godfrey locality in Madison County to the Jerseyville area in Jersey County. Twenty parcels were evaluated in association with IDOT contracts to demolish standing structures, and 64 other parcels were examined prior to proposed utility adjustments. Many of these parcels were found to have been disturbed by previous utility work. Nineteen of the utility adjustment parcels were surveyed, resulting



*Massive prehistoric ditch, Janey B. Goode site, Tenth Century, St. Clair County.*





*Mortise and tendon joint, DeBaun House, ca. 1830s–40s, Madison County.*

in the discovery of one new site and three isolated finds. Fourteen of the parcels affected by the demolition contract were subjected to Phase I and II investigations, resulting in the discovery of six new sites and testing of three previously reported sites, 11MS2143, 11MS2248, and 11JY572, none of which were recommended for further investigations. Sites 11MS2143 and 11MS2248 were tested with negative results. 11JY572 consisted of a concentration of possible Archaic period chipping debris that was completely excavated with hand units that produced no temporally diagnostic artifacts. Only one of three nineteenth-century structures, the DeBaun house (11MS2258), appears to be significant.

Located just north of Alton, the DeBaun house corresponds to one of the earliest farmsteads in Madison County's Godfrey Township. First purchased in 1829 by George DeBaun, a descendant of French Huguenots from Mercer County, Kentucky, his presence was well documented from 1829 through at least 1849, when he relocated to St. Louis. Following his departure, other members of the family appear to have maintained control of the farm until about 1865/66, when it was sold to Patrick Waters, an Irish immigrant who entered the county in 1858. As all of the remaining farmstead structures were slated for demolition in relation to a highway improvement project, ITRP crews took the opportunity to take a closer look at a relatively non-descript, vinyl-sided, 1½-story residence located just north of the more formal Classical Revival home that dominated the site. This inspection revealed that it was in fact a hand-hewn, timber-framed structure, likely constructed by DeBaun shortly after his purchase of the property, but certainly prior to the much larger Classical Revival structure, which was presumably built ca. 1840–50. Given that the preservation of such an early, transitional residential structure is a rare, if not unique occurrence for any area, it was decided that a more formal architectural recordation was required. This was accomplished by stripping

approximately four layers of siding from the building and exposing the underlying timber-frame structure. Details were recorded using both photographic and traditional line-drawing techniques, and wood samples were taken from representative timbers for species identification. Although initially not considered architecturally significant due to the essentially 'cosmetic' alterations of its exterior, a more archaeologically oriented investigation revealed and preserved a highly significant component of the region's early settlement history.

### **Columbia Crossing Project, Monroe County**

In the spring and summer of 2007, Phase II and Phase III investigations were undertaken for IDOT at six sites in the Mississippi River floodplain along Fish Lake near the city of Columbia in Monroe County, Illinois. The proposed project entails the conversion of the

existing I-255 Fish Lake Road overpass into an interchange to facilitate access to a planned commercial development known as "Columbia Crossing." Phase II excavations at three sites failed to uncover intact cultural deposits; these are the King Landing (11MO597), Lamear (11MO600), and Gas Line (11MO1070) sites. However, at the King Landing site, aerial photos indicate the presence of a possible mound that now falls within the corridor of a buried gas pipeline. Intact cultural deposits were detected and excavated at the Power Line (11MO598), Fish Lake (11MO608), and Deer (11MO1068) sites. Excavations at the Deer site resulted in the delineation and complete excavation of 20 prehistoric features, including a post structure and 19 pits. While the post structure appears to be a remnant of an Early Woodland encampment, the 19 oval pits appear to be remnants of a late prehistoric mortuary processing area. At the Power Line site, 36 habitation features were identified and excavated. A Late Woodland occupation is represented by three keyhole-shaped structures and 24 pits; ceramic artifacts recovered are consistent with the Patrick phase. A Mississippian occupation is represented by three wall-trench structures with ceramics indicative of the early Mississippian Lohmann phase. Investigations at the Fish Lake site expanded upon excavations conducted in the late 1970s for the original I-255/270 Project. At that time, 147 Late Woodland Patrick Phase habitation features were excavated. In 2007, investigations identified and excavated 611 primarily Patrick phase features including 43 structures and 544 pits. Several overlapping Patrick phase episodes are evident, and



*Fish Lake canine ceramic effigy, Seventh–Ninth Centuries, Monroe County.*





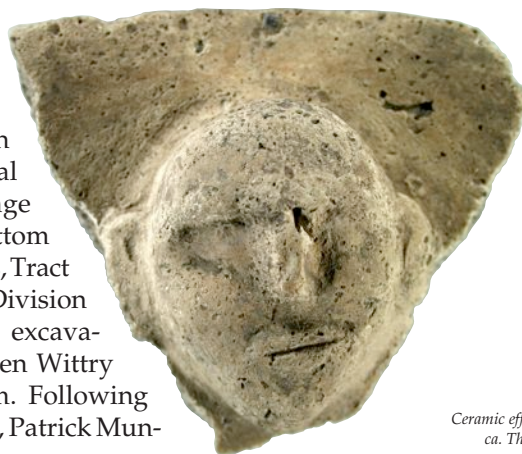
*Shovel scraping, Fish Lake site, Monroe County.*

keyhole shape structures are particularly common. Segments of at least two Terminal Late Woodland communities were documented, as was a portion of a late Mississippian farmstead (likely Moorehead phase). A spatially isolated cluster of 15 oval pits was uncovered along the eastern edge of the site near Ramsey Road. The features appear to be part of a late prehistoric mortuary processing area similar to that documented at the nearby Deer site. While a large portion of the Fish Lake site remains outside the project area, the hundreds of excavated features have yielded important new information about Late Woodland subsistence and community organization. Combined with information gleaned from the Power Line and Deer sites, the Fish Lake Road interchange project has provided an opportunity to further delineate late prehistoric cultural developments in the American Bottom region. Laboratory investigations are currently underway.

### **Compliance Research**

#### **Tract 15B, Cahokia**

In 2004, ITARP initiated an analysis of one of the original highway archaeology salvage projects in the American Bottom region of southwestern Illinois, Tract 15B at Cahokia. In 1960, the Division of Highways funded rescue excavations to be directed by Warren Wittry of the Illinois State Museum. Following springtime testing of the tract, Patrick Mun-



*Ceramic effigy, Cahokia Tract 15B  
ca. Thirteenth Century.*



son, Robert Salzer, and William Hurley were brought on to supervise a crew of local laborers. Work continued into October, resulting in the excavation of 130 buildings (or reconstructions), 393 subterranean pits and post pits, and 35 fill areas, middens, and artifact concentrations. No funds were allocated for analysis at the time, and the materials remained at the Illinois State Museum, accessed only occasionally.

An analysis of all ceramic and lithic artifacts from excavated feature contexts, on loan from the Illinois State Museum, and the generation of a digital plan map were completed at the University of Illinois in 2006 by Susan Alt, with

the assistance of Stephanie Glienke, Guido Pezzarossi, and Tim Pauketat. In 2007, Steven Kuehn, Eve Hargrave, and Kris Hedman initiated analyses of faunal materials and human remains. At that time, Pauketat began the drafting of report chapters, a process to be completed in 2009.

Preliminary results include significant insights into the occupation history of the pre-Mississippian (Terminal Late Woodland period) and the subsequent Mississippian habitations and monumental constructions at this location, sometimes also identified as Downtown Cahokia's western plaza. Here, at about A.D. 950–1000, a substantial Merrell phase residential occupation can now be characterized as involving people who lived in typical, but larger-than-normal single-post houses. With the Edelhardt phase of A.D. 1000–1050, the occupation seems to have shifted slightly to the south, and mostly out of the excavation area. Then, with the Mississippian period's Lohmann phase, the area was cleared of its domestic buildings. A large public rotunda, 25 m in diameter, was



constructed. Later, in the eleventh and early twelfth centuries (the Stirling and early Moorehead phases), the public use of the tract continued but included the construction of other oversized buildings and two different versions of palisaded compounds that protected the temples or homes of likely high-status Cahokians. Finally, the entire tract reverted to residential occupation between about A.D. 1225 and 1350.

### *Archaeological Testing Short Reports Submitted to IDOT in 2007*

#### **District 2**

Thomas Liddle, John Kelley, Mowry Brown, Malcolm McMichael, Phillip Gleasman, and Alex McGonigal Sites, FA 734/IL 2, Winnebago County

The Thomas Liddle (11WO257), John Kelley (11WO258), Mowry Brown (11WO259), Malcolm McMichael (11WO405), Phillip Gleasman (11WO406), and Alex McGonigal (11WO408) sites represent residential farmsteads founded in the mid-late nineteenth century and abandoned in the latter quarter of the twentieth century. The sites, which lie in the uplands west of the Rock River, were tested in 2001 in conjunction with the acquisition of additional ROW along IL 2 between Elmwood Road and Rockton (ITARP Project Log #96139). Approximately 5–10 percent of each one hectare farmstead was subjected to subsurface investigation. Although testing revealed the presence of both structural remains and features, the long-term occupation of the sites and their ultimate razing appeared to have heavily impacted associated archaeological research potentials. There was minimal evidence for the preservation of intact pre-1870 features or for the potential separability of any of the individual components from the

larger 125+ year site occupations. It is therefore recommended that the sites do not represent resources that would prove eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under any of the relevant criteria; no further investigation or evaluation appears warranted.

#### **District 4**

Postin Site, FAP 317, US 24/IL 100, Spoon River Bridge Crossing, Fulton County

Narrow portions of the multicomponent prehistoric Postin site (11F2987) that is located on either side of US 24 were subjected to Phase II testing in 2005 as part of the FAP 317, US 24/IL 100 Spoon River Bridge Crossing project (ITARP Project Log #00197). The proposed ROW will impact less than one-third of the extant scatter limits (ca. 8,700 m<sup>2</sup>), which occupy a narrow upland interfluvium immediately east of the Spoon River bluff. The ITARP investigations included comprehensive surface collection of the proposed ROW, gridded auger tests, and the machine-aided removal of plowzone from an approximately 1,011 m<sup>2</sup> area. These investigations documented that the site is heavily deflated and minimally reflects occupation during the Middle Archaic and Late Woodland periods. Only six shallow prehistoric feature remnants and a single isolated line of possible post molds were discovered and excavated within the project confines. One of these features produced some poorly preserved human remains that were mapped, removed, and treated in accordance with all procedures and guidelines outlined in the Illinois Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (HSRPA, 20 ILCS 3440, 17 IAC 4170). Given the poor state of preservation, lack of phase-specific diagnostics in secure context, mixed nature of the plow-disturbed deposits, and the fact that all seven features were excavated as a result of testing, no further work was recommended for the ROW portion of the site.



*Machine-aided excavation.*



Kurrle Site, TR 195A  
Bridge Replacement over  
Dugout Creek,  
Henderson County

Site 11HE550 was discovered and tested by ITARP personnel as part of a local roads borrow study relating to the TR 195A bridge replacement project (ITARP Project Log #05094) in 2005. The scatter minimally covers a 2,767 m<sup>2</sup> area of a sandy terrace remnant located in the Mississippi River floodplain near Lomax. Evidence for later Late Woodland and Oneota components was recovered during survey, which consisted of both pedestrian reconnaissance and gridded auger tests. Five 1 m x 2 m hand units were excavated adjacent to the current roadway in the proposed borrow area west of TR 195A. These tests documented that this part of the site had probably never been plowed,

so these duned, sandy sediments contain ephemeral yet weakly stratified cultural deposits; however, only a single, nondiagnostic cultural feature was identified and removed at this time. Subsequent incremental machine scraping in the proposed borrow area (ca. 818 m<sup>2</sup>) resulted in the mapping and removal of six other subsurface anomalies several of which appear to have been natural, as well as the recovery of isolated diagnostics suggestive of additional Early Archaic, terminal Archaic, and Early Woodland Black Sand components. Diag-



*White Bend laboratory material.*

nostic artifacts include a portion of an Early Woodland Peisker diamond knife, three Late Archaic Springly points, an Early Archaic end scraper, an Archaic grooved hematite plummet, Early and Late Woodland sand tempered ceramics, and Oneota shell tempered ceramics. This work also demonstrated that the proposed borrow crosscuts the sloping western margin of the site/terrace, where there were fewer intact deposits and more substantial historic impacts. Based upon this, cultural resources clearance was recommended for the proposed bridge improvement project and attendant borrow removal.

#### Districts 4 and 6

Norris #4 Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb,  
McDonough and Hancock Counties

The Norris #4 site (11MD672) occupies the bluffcrest of the LaMoine River. Eleven percent of the 5,278 m<sup>2</sup> site area that falls within the proposed ROW (total site = 9,340 m<sup>2</sup>) was tested (ITARP Project Log #03136); however, no intact subsurface deposits were located. The lithic assemblage recovered during Phase II investigations includes debitage (some heat-treated), cobbles, FCR, sandstone, and ochre; three probable Archaic projectile points, and several expediently used ground stone tools were recovered. All of the recovered artifacts were confined to plow-disturbed context. The site was not evaluated for NRHP-eligibility because the highest portion of the landform and the area where the densest site







*Flot lab, Western Illinois Survey Division.*

remains are expected lies outside the proposed project limits. No additional work is therefore recommended with the ROW at the Norris #4 site.

**Norris #2 Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb, McDonough and Hancock Counties**

Norris #2 (11MD902) was investigated during survey for the IL 336 project (ITARP Project Log #03136). The 6,350 m<sup>2</sup> site, 56 percent of which falls within the project ROW, occupies a high terrace remnant east of the East Fork of the LaMoine River. Gridded auger tests covered 69 percent of the project-specific portion of the site; six percent of the site area in the ROW (210 m<sup>2</sup>) was opened in five excavation blocks. Work at the site produced a small lithic assemblage that includes chert debitage, a chert core, and FCR. The tested area appears to be the product of one or more ephemeral uses by unidentified aboriginal groups. The small size of the assemblage, lack of diagnostics, and absence of subsurface features or artifact concentrations indicate that this part of the site lacks sufficient integrity or

information potential to be considered eligible for the NRHP. Further archaeological investigation is not recommended.

**Nelson Tiptoe Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb, McDonough and Hancock Counties**

The Nelson Tiptoe site (11MD953) occupies an upland interfluvium west of Killjordan Creek. Phase I survey determined that the densest parts of the site were located south of the currently proposed FAP 315/IL 336 ROW (ITARP Project Log #03136). Due to testing limitations, this area was not examined during the ITARP Phase II evaluation, which assessed roughly a quarter of the overall site limits but did not result in a determination of NRHP eligibility. The tested site area (553 m<sup>2</sup> or one percent of the total 53,551 m<sup>2</sup> area) produced only meager amounts of non-diagnostic flaking debris, cores, a biface fragment, hammerstone, and FCR, all from plow-disturbed contexts; no features or intact subsurface deposits were identified. Because the project-specific part of the site failed to produce significant information, no further work is recommended within the IL 336 ROW. However, if future impacts threaten the remainder of the site, those areas should be reevaluated to determine whether it is in fact eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Kost #4 Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb, McDonough and Hancock Counties**

Kost #4 (11HA352) is situated on a terrace north of the East Fork of the LaMoine River. Only ten percent of the site (235 m<sup>2</sup>) falls within the proposed IL 336 project area (ITARP Project Log #03136). Auger testing and machine stripping suggest this area is comprised of secondary deposits that have either eroded from the edge of an Archaic habitation or were pushed there as a result of land clearing activities. Materials recovered during subsurface investigations include chert debitage, bifaces, hammerstones, and FCR; one of the bifaces is an Early Archaic adze-like implement and the other is a large side-notched point fragment. No features or midden deposits were encountered. Since the affected part of the site lacks demonstrable subsurface integrity and appears to be a secondary deposit associated with a multicomponent occupation, it is our opinion that further archaeological investigation is not warranted within the project-specific portion of the site. However, if future impact threatens the remainder



*Sorted squash seeds, Hoxie Farm site, Cook County.*





*Vessel reconstruction, Special Projects Division.*

875 m<sup>2</sup> of the 3,310 m<sup>2</sup> site area affected by FAP 315/IL 336 (ITARP Project Log#03136) was subjected to auger testing and machine excavation. No intact pit features or midden deposits were identified in the test units; however, a number of artifacts dating from the Early Holocene to the Late Prehistoric (9th century B.C. to 16th century A.D.) were recovered, demonstrating occupation of the landform throughout prehistory. Diagnostic items recovered include an Early Archaic Kirk point, a “Dalton” adze, and triangular knife; several Middle Holocene (Helton and earlier) point fragments; a possible Late Archaic point fragment; and a Late Prehistoric Madison point. Testing also produced FCR, grinding stones, and a small banded slate pendant. The site is interpreted as a multi-component aboriginal encampment resulting from serial, short-term use of the landform over the course of several thousand years of prehistory. Given that all of the artifacts were found in the plowzone or other disturbed contexts and the lack of intact features, it is recommended that cultural resources clearance be granted for the ROW in this particular area so that the proposed highway construction can proceed as planned.

**Cadwell #3 Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb, McDonough and Hancock Counties**

Cadwell #3 (11HA679) was tested in conjunction with survey for IL 336 (ITARP Project Log #03136). The 6,800 m<sup>2</sup> site area occupies an inter-fluve between the LaMoine River and an unnamed tributary; 32 percent of the site falls within the proposed ROW. Previous testing by WIUARL identified two buried Archaic components. Recent ITARP investigations located no intact cultural features in the 275 m<sup>2</sup> area excavated within the ROW, north of the area tested by WIU. Phase II work recovered a small artifact assemblage consisting of debitage, two

of the site, which appears sizeable, Kost #4 should be reevaluated to assess its research potential and NRHP-eligibility.

**S.B. Turnaround Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb, McDonough and Hancock Counties**

The S.B. Turnaround site (11HA392) lies in the LaMoine River floodplain. Approximately 42 percent of the 3,983 m<sup>2</sup> site area will be impacted by IL 336 improvements (ITARP Project Log #03136). A 113 m<sup>2</sup> area within the proposed ROW was tested and appears to be the product of one or more ephemeral uses of the area by unidentified aboriginal groups. A corner-notched projectile point, two bifaces, debitage, FCR, a hammerstone, a piece of ochre, and other nondiagnostic lithic items were recovered; no cultural features were located. The small size of the assemblage, lack of diagnostics, and absence of subsurface features or artifact concentrations indicate that this part of the site lacks sufficient integrity or information potential to be considered eligible for the NRHP. However, if future impacts threaten additional portions of the site, these areas should be evaluated to assess their research potential and NRHP eligibility.

**Holland North Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb, McDonough and Hancock Counties**

The Holland North site (11HA499) is a multi-component prehistoric site, 4,670 m<sup>2</sup> in area, situated atop an eroded bluff north of the LaMoine River. A total of



*Artifacts in flint sample.*



biface fragments, a core, a hammerstone, and FCR; an Archaic Matanzas point was also found in an excavation block. Testing determined that the site area to be affected by the current project has been deflated by long-term farming; further work is not recommended for Cadwell #3.

**Gregory #3 Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb, McDonough and Hancock Counties**

This small, 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 m<sup>2</sup>) are situated within the mainline IL 336 ROW (ITARP Project Log #03136) and will be impacted by the pending highway construction. The excavation of a series of 1 x 2 m hand units demonstrated that any stratigraphic integrity that may have once existed on site was effectively destroyed by substantial natural bioturbation. Given this, a grid of 10 x 10 m collection units was superimposed over the site 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 investigations were individually piece-plotted.

While the overall number of features encountered was relatively low (N=36), a remarkably large number of projectile points (+50) were found, including several from pit context. The majority of the diagnostic points appear attributable to the Late Archaic period 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.

**Hendrick #3 Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb, McDonough and Hancock Counties**

Hendrick #3 (11HA691) occupies a terrace remnant, north of the LaMoine River floodplain. Approximately 39 percent of the extant site area (originally 2,940 m<sup>2</sup>) falls within the FAP 315/IL 336 project limits (ITARP Project Log #03136); the entire ROW portion was auger tested and a 125 m<sup>2</sup> area was excavated. A Dalton point fragment, scraper fragments, utilized flakes, debitage, cores, and cobbles were recovered; no intact subsurface features were located. Based on test excavations, Hendrick #3 appears to be the product of one or more ephemeral uses of the area by Early Holocene



*Artifact photography, American Bottom Survey Division.*

(primarily Dalton horizon) hunting groups. However, the small size of the assemblage and absence of cultural features or artifact concentrations, indicate that the site lacks sufficient integrity to be considered NRHP-eligible. Given this, it is our opinion that further archaeological investigation is not warranted within the ROW portion of the site.

**Hickman #4, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb, McDonough and Hancock Counties**

The Hickman #4 site (11HA695) is an upland artifact scatter investigated in conjunction with FAP 315/IL 336 (ITARP Project Log #03136). The entire 2,974 m<sup>2</sup> site area was auger tested and a 214 m<sup>2</sup> area was subjected to test excavations. A variety of stone items were recovered, including an Early Archaic Thebes point fragment, a Late Woodland arrow point, bifaces, utilized flakes, FCR, and a hammerstone. No cultural features were encountered. The site represents a low-density, multi-component occupation contained within the plowzone; plowing likely destroyed the site's integrity and obviously distributed artifacts widely across the landform. Because of the low density of cultural material and the lack of subsurface integrity, it is our opinion that the site cannot significantly contribute to our understanding of the prehistory of the area and thus is recommended as not eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places.



Johnson #2 Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb,  
McDonough and Hancock Counties

Johnson # 2 (11HA698) occupies a steeply sloping terrace remnant, north of the East Fork of the LaMoine River. Approximately 33 percent of the 6,585 m<sup>2</sup> site area falls within the proposed IL 336 ROW. A 125 m<sup>2</sup> area was subjected to test excavations, which produced a small assemblage consisting of prehistoric chert debitage, a point fragment, and sandstone, and historic ceramics, glass, and metal (from dumping?). The low density of artifacts and the lack of subsurface cultural features or artifact concentrations, suggests the project-specific part of the site lacks sufficient integrity or information potential to warrant further investigation. However, if future impact threatens the remainder of the site, the affected areas should be evaluated to assess their research potential and NRHP eligibility.

Nelson #1 Site, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb,  
McDonough and Hancock Counties

The Nelson #1 site (11HA701) is a nondiagnostic prehistoric and historic scatter reported in 1987. The site occupies a terrace remnant at the base of the LaMoine River bluffs and will be totally impacted by project construction (ITARP Project Log #03136). A total of 70 sq m or one percent of the reported site area was subjected to subsurface investigations; however, no intact cultural features or prehistoric items were encountered. Further, reexamination of material collected during WIU's initial survey indicates that no unequivocal prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Late nineteenth and twentieth century historic material was observed but not collected and may be the result of dumping activities. Soil coring at the site indicates widespread disturbance. Nelson #1 was not recommended for placement on the NRHP.

Thompson 1, FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb,  
McDonough and Hancock Counties

Approximately 45 percent of the 11HA707 site area (4,455 sq m) will be impacted by the proposed FAP 315/IL 336 ROW (ITARP Project Log #03136). The site occupies a terrace immediately north of the East Fork of the LaMoine River. A 315 m<sup>2</sup> excavation block was placed within the ROW portion of the site; gridded auger tests covered the entire site area to be impacted. Test excavations produced a small lithic assemblage, including chert cores and debitage and FCR. No diagnostics or cultural features were located. The tested site area appears to be the product of one or more ephemeral uses of the property by unidentified aboriginal groups. Based on the small size of the assemblage, lack of diagnostic artifacts, and absence of subsurface cultural deposits, further archaeological investigations are not recommended within the project-specific site area. However, if future impacts are planned, the remainder of the site should be reevaluated to determine its NRHP-eligibility.

**District 6**

Fire Swamp and Horseshoe Pond Sites, Wetland Mitigation Bank, Wessel Property, Brown County

The Horseshoe Pond site (11BR442) is located in the central Illinois River valley on a low, narrow floodplain ridge situated near the mouth of the LaMoine River. Testing was undertaken in the spring of 2005 to evaluate the impact of proposed drainage ditch dredging activities to the site; this work is part of a larger wetland restoration project currently being undertaken by the IDOT in Brown County (ITARP Project Log #01056). The site surface was initially subjected to a gridded total collection and metal detector survey, which yielded evidence



Profile mapping, Fish Lake site, Monroe County.





*Well superstructure salvaged from shaft excavation, Nineteenth Century, Brown County.*

ridge during the proposed slough dredging and attendant sediment removal activities. However, if future impacts threaten these sites, data recovery excavations are recommended.

### District 8

#### Harry Billhartz #1 Site, CH 8 Borrow, Clinton County

Survey for the proposed FAS783/CH 8 borrow pit near Damiansville in Clinton County (ITARP Project Log #03027) prompted subsurface testing at previously reported site 11CT255. The 5,070 m<sup>2</sup> site area is located in uplands west of the marshy Sugar Creek floodplain. Approximately half fell within the proposed borrow limits. An 829 m<sup>2</sup> area was exposed in six narrow excavation blocks, revealing 28 prehistoric features. Fourteen features were excavated before backfilling, including a Late Woodland keyhole structure with Spone-mann-like ceramics, several Patrick/Sponemann phase pits, and one Terminal Late Woodland pit; several Middle Woodland body sherds recovered from Late Woodland features indicate the presence of a Middle Woodland component. An alternate borrow area was ultimately chosen. A report on these investigations was featured on the local, national, and international news.

#### Superannuated Site, St. Louis Regional Airport, Madison County

The Superannuated site (11MS2257) is an Early Archaic lithic scatter located on an upland ridge entirely within the fenced perimeter of the St. Louis Regional Airport (ITARP Project Log #06199). Test excavations opened a 908 m<sup>2</sup> area within the 2,290 m<sup>2</sup> site limits but failed to detect intact deposits. In total, from plowzone and surface collections, 47 prehistoric artifacts were recovered including five Early Archaic points/hafted

bifaces that probably represent tools discarded during three separate occupations. Two Kirk points and a Bass Knife are manufactured from Burlington chert and may belong to a single, brief occupation. A Searcy or Rice Lanceolate point is made from heat-treated Burlington chert and likely denotes another slightly later occupation, as does the Graham Cave side-notched point. These tools and associated items likely represent the lithic remnants of a series of short-term Early Archaic encampments. Hunting appears to be the main activity represented, as suggested by the five recovered points. Based on the low quantity of artifacts and the lack of intact cultural deposits, clearance was recommended for the site.

#### Averbeck Farmstead, FAP 680/Prairie State Energy Campus, St. Clair and Washington Counties

The Averbeck Farmstead (11S1737) is situated in rolling uplands, north of Mud Creek, and is 14,101 m<sup>2</sup> in area. The original structure, which appears on the 1863 St. Clair County

for a substantive mid-nineteenth century historic component with two separate but apparently contemporary material concentrations (households) that together extended across a 4,080 m<sup>2</sup> area of the ridge. Subsequent hand and machine-aided excavations (600 m<sup>2</sup>) produced evidence for intact pit features in each household area with a diverse array of associated ceramics (1840–60s) and well preserved ecofacts. While there was no surficial evidence for prehistoric occupation of this ridge, some limited deeper machine trenching and hand excavations documented that Early Woodland Black Sand and Late Archaic occupation zones are buried approximately .50 m and .90 m below the modern surface, respectively. A similar sequence of stratified prehistoric remains was encountered during more limited geoarchaeological trenching (13 m<sup>2</sup>) at the Fire Swamp site (11BR441), located approximately .2 km west on this same landform. Based upon the stratified nature of the two sites and their potential significance, the IDOT decided to avoid the constituent floodplain



Atlas and is still standing but in a much modified form, is actually located just outside the current area of project impact (ITARP Project Log #07024). However, documentation of the original structure and later twentieth century outbuildings was allowed by Peabody Coal Company, who owns the land. Our documentation was requested by IHPA because previous investigations at the site conducted by a private cultural resources firm for the coal company was considered inadequate. Documentation was done through a series of photos of the original structure, as well as a scaled floor plan drawing of the original structure and subsequent additions. In addition to test excavations (1,073 m<sup>2</sup> of the 6,840 m<sup>2</sup> area to be impacted), which yielded limited results, the 15 associated outbuildings were photographed, and an overall plan of the entire farmstead was produced. Due to the paucity of significant archaeological remains and the extensively modified standing structures, further work is not recommended.

**Kunze-Toft Site, FAP 680/Prairie State Energy Campus, St. Clair and Washington Counties**

Archival research has demonstrated that the Kunze-Toft site (11WG150) represented a farmstead that was likely founded soon after initial land purchase in 1853. It occupies an upland ridge north of Mud Creek. Structural development of the site can certainly be demonstrated as early as 1872, but its terminal appearance was in the 1906 Standard Atlas of Washington County, Illinois. Archaeological investigations confirmed that the site was initially settled during the mid-nineteenth century, just prior to the Civil War but further suggested that use of the site during the post-1880 period must have been very minimal, with abandonment certainly not post-dating 1900. Mechanical stripping of what appeared to be most of the 1,354 m<sup>2</sup> site area revealed the presence of a sandstone foundation that likely corresponds to one of the site's original residences, as well as a number of other, smaller features. While the site can be best characterized as a mid-nineteenth century residential site, the apparent absence of additional activity areas, structures, etc., argues against extensive use of the site as a working farmstead, although those activities may have been focused at an alternate location. Artifact recoveries from the site were modest and were almost exclusively from disturbed or redeposited contexts. Formal demolition of the farmstead in the late nineteenth century and conversion of the land to agricultural use resulted in an archaeological site that was not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. As such, it is our recommendation that no

further work is warranted and that project clearance regarding cultural resources is recommended.

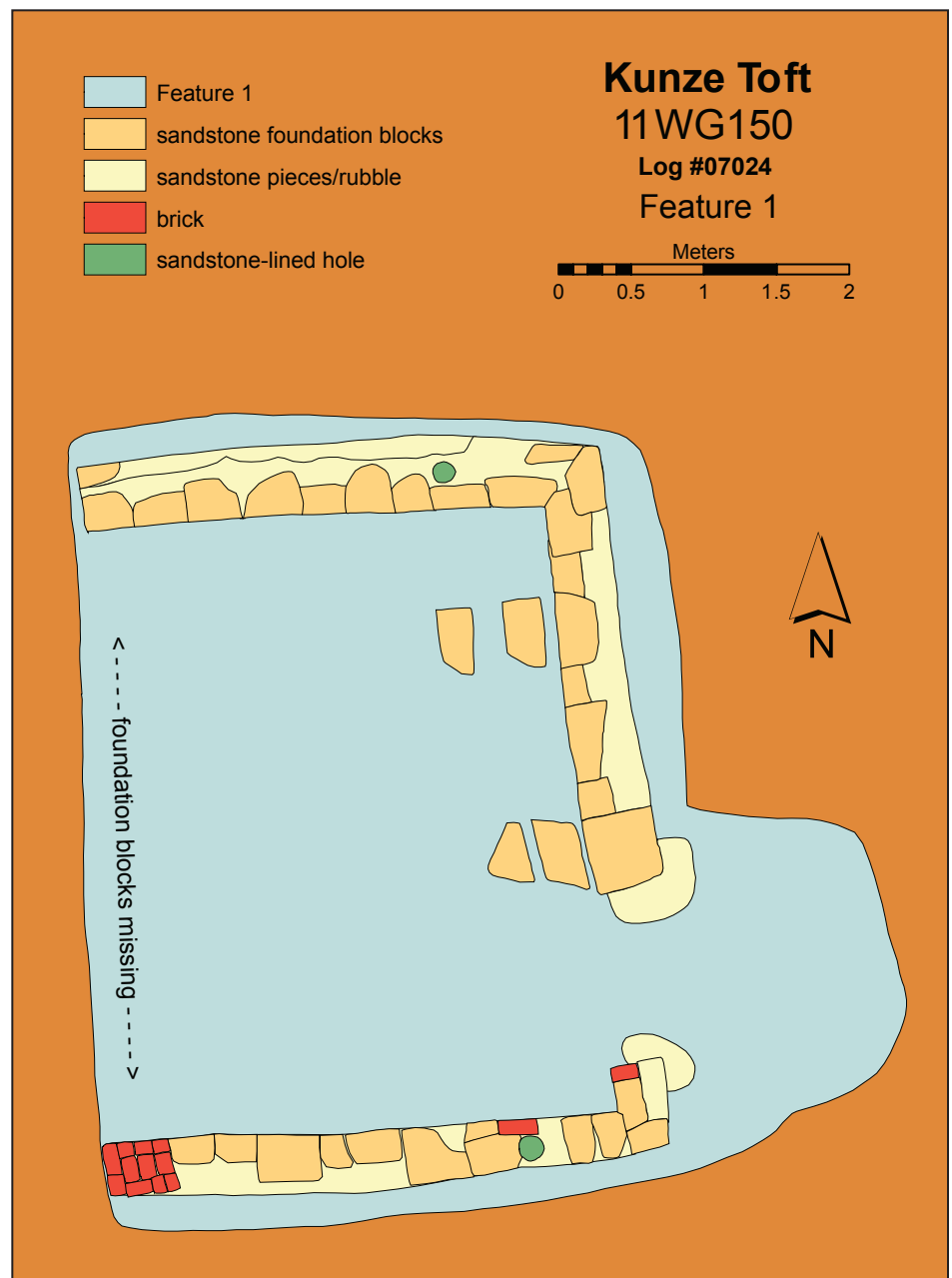
**University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign**

*Public Engagement, Contracts, Research, and Grants*

**Public Engagement**

*John Chapman Site, Jo Daviess County, Illinois*

The John Chapman site (11JD12) is a mounded Native American town occupied in the twelfth century A.D. by a mixed population of local Woodland people and intrusive Mississippians from the south. In 2005, the Jo Daviess Con-



Plan view of sandstone foundation from Nineteenth Century residence, Kunze Toft farmstead, Washington County.





*Controlled surface collection, John Chapman site, Twelfth Century, Jo Daviess County.*

servation Foundation (JDCF), a non-profit, educational organization committed to the protection of the resources of this northwest Illinois county, purchased the 78.74 acre property and jointly manages it with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), in consultation with the local Hanover Park District. After the JDCF purchased the property, it was renamed the Wapello Land and Water Reserve (WLWR) after a local Mesquakie leader. The purchase and preservation of the John Chapman site was unique in that it was the first time a specific archaeological resource was used to register property as a Land and Water Reserve. This was a landmark event and may provide a useful model for future efforts to preserve properties with both significant cultural and natural resources. In 2006, the JDCF received an IDNR C2000 grant to restore prairie vegetation at the WLWR. Prairie seeding meant this was the last opportunity for archaeologists to conduct a controlled surface collection (CSC) at the site. The IDNR and JSCF reached an agreement whereby a crew from UIUC-ITARP would conduct a CSC on selected portions of the site.

The first goal of the survey was to obtain a better understanding of a very sharp break in debris density on the eastern edge of the site that could represent a village boundary or palisade line. The second goal was to use the linear blocks of CSC units to delineate areas of intense occupation, use or refuse disposal. The third goal was to evaluate the apparent empty quarter in the center of the site surrounding the plowed-down mound. This area possibly represents a central plaza that surrounds the mound and separates the north and south occupation areas of the site. Surface data addressing these goals would contribute much to our understanding of the community plan for this large village site. Having a better grasp of site layout will enhance the ability to create trails and interpretive signage

for the public as well as plan for future archaeological research at the site.

The 2007 CSC focused on the north end of the site where prairie seeding was going to be initiated. After the area was turned over, nine blocks containing a series of 10x10-m collection units (CU) were established across areas that would yield data related to the project goals. In total 66 CU's were laid out. The total area covered by the surface

collection was 1.63 acres. A crew of ITARP personnel and JDCF and HPD volunteers then walked the entire surface of each CU and picked up all cultural material.

The 2007 CSC recovered 2,939 artifacts weighing 40,025.87 grams. The majority of the material was chert debitage and tools with lesser amounts of ceramics, mussel shell, and other debris. Multifacial cores and core pieces dominate the lithic assemblage; utilized and retouched flakes and smaller numbers of other expedient flake tools were present as well. Formal flake tools such as arrow points and end scrapers were also located. Several small marine shell disc beads were collected from the surface of the plowed-down mound. The 2007 CSC was able to fulfill all of the project goals and the results will be summarized in the ITARP Research Report Series Number 117.

## Contracts

### French Cahokia, Columbia Waterline, St. Clair County



*Brass mouth harp, Trotier site, 1760-1800.*

Investigations were conducted in downtown French Cahokia for a proposed waterline being run to the city of Columbia. Not far from the Jarrot Nordique site (11S1741) along Rte 158, Phase III excavations were conducted along the eastern edge of Illinois Route 3 on properties owned by the Village of Cahokia and the Holy Family Catholic Parish. This area included two sites, Trotier (11S861) and Cahokia Wedge (11S743). A nearby portion of the latter site had been excavated in the 1980s by Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville.





The ITARP investigations at the Cahokia Wedge site fell within an area that was occupied by Madam Le Becasse ca. 1770 and by Jean Dehai in 1798. Only two features were excavated at site—a modern

this post and containing and nine-

teenth century materials. The investigated portion of the Trotier site was situated within

lots owned ca. 1770 by Francois La Pierre and Joseph La Chance, respec-



tively. Around 1798, the lots are associated with Dennis Valentine and Louis Le Compte. Tro-

tier yielded 27 features from three primary components. The first reflects French Colonial habitation ca. 1760–1800 and is represented by two wall trenches, a subfloor cellar, a privy vault, an unusual square cistern, a wood lined well, and a few shallow pits and posts. The wall trenches likely represent lot enclosures or fence lines separating village lots. The other features may reflect a small structure and related outdoor activities; they contain redeposited domestic midden from ca. 1760–80. The well superimposes the cistern, but both produced slightly later materials suggesting abandonment no later than ca. 1800. Ceramics recovered were of French, British and Spanish origins including tin-glazed earthenware, lead-glazed coarse earthenware, creamware and some pearlware. Other artifacts include container glass, buttons, glass beads, stone and clay pipes, a brass mouth harp, musket balls, gunflints and iron clasp knives. The second component signifies early American-period occupation ca. 1800–35 but still exhibits French cultural influence. Features include a limestone foundation, cistern, ditch, and a few small pits and posts. The foundation represents a structure likely constructed after ca. 1800 but which was occupied into the early twentieth century. Ceramics include creamware, pearlware and lead-glazed coarse earthenware of French and American origins. Other artifacts include container glass, buttons, clay pipes, iron utensils, musket balls and gunflints. The last component, ca. 1870–1900, is represented by a limestone-lined well associated with the nearby limestone structure foundation. It superimposes

Clay pipe, Trotier site (above); ribbon brooch, Trotier site (right); Dragon sideplate from musket, Trotier site, Eighteenth Century (bottom right).



a small feature a mix of eighteenth

the ca. 1800–35 cistern and was likely constructed after 1840. It contains a large assemblage of mostly domestic artifacts that suggest post Civil War abandonment. Artifacts recovered include whiteware/ironstone, miscellaneous stoneware, intact glass bottles, other container glass, buttons, utensils, iron skillets, a tin kettle, and clay smoking pipes.

## Research

### Mueller-Keck Paleoindian Complex

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 (see photo of points and bifaces). Unfortunately, most items have been found in plowzone



Foundation, Trotier site, French Colonial, early 1700s.





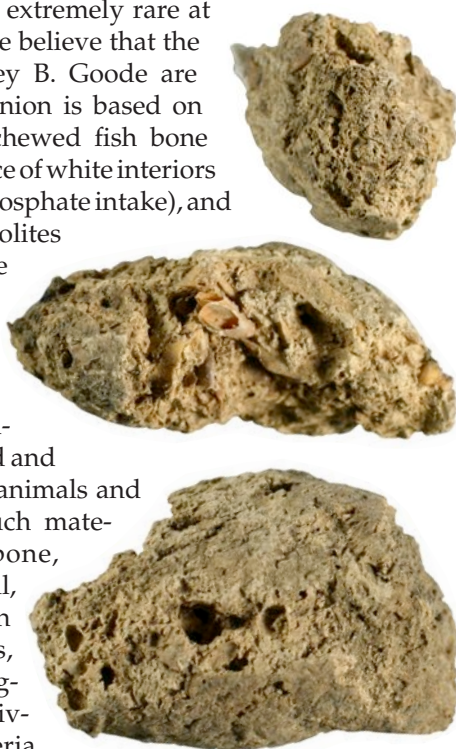
*Spear points, 10,000–8,000 years B.P.*

contexts. 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 nonlocal 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.

### Coprolite Analysis: The Waste is a Terrible Thing to Mind Project

The Janey B. Goode site has yielded a remarkably well-preserved collection of material remains not typically encountered at American Bottom sites. These remains include a wide variety of bone and shell artifacts, fiber such as rope, fabric, basketry, and coprolites. Coprolites are fossilized feces and are extremely rare at Midwestern sites. We believe that the coprolites from Janey B. Goode are from dogs. This opinion is based on the presence of unchewed fish bone and scale, the presence of white interiors (high calcium and phosphate intake), and their small size. Coprolites can provide valuable information about prehistoric diet, health and genetics. Coprolites, both human and dog, consist of partly digested and undigested parts of animals and plants, including such materials as feathers, bone, teeth, claws, hair, shell, scales, seeds, pollen grains, mucus, cells, and sometimes a significant amount of living and dead bacteria. In addition, viruses,

*Janey B. Goode coprolites with visible bone fragments.*



not yet occurred, is dependent on what kind of specific analysis will be conducted. To collect samples for blood panels, parasites and bone identification, the pieces need to be rehydrated and fluids mounted on slides. DNA studies are more elaborate and must be conducted prior to rehydration. Pollen and phytolith studies, if conducted, involve destruction of the coprolite through soaking in acids. An important stage of early research is to establish a protocol design for sampling and staging of the different analyses.

The research objectives are aimed at 1) reconstructing a gene pool for a specific dog population through DNA analysis; 2) reconstructing dietary and nutritional/health levels for a population of dogs via micro and macro fauna/flora analysis, and parasite analysis; 3) conducting stable isotope analysis that would define the range of diet that should also reflect what humans were eating at the site; and 4) using a scanning electron microscope to reveal the presence of bacteria, fungal spores, algae, and parasites that are not otherwise visible under normal light-aided microscopes. In terms of bacteria we will specifically be looking for evidence of tuberculosis bacteria, which has not previously been found in pre-contact dog or human populations in North America.

### 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 important 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 the state of Illinois. This effort relies, in large part, on public outreach activities to locate and record fluted-point discoveries.

parasites, fungi, phytoliths, and DNA chains can be identified and extracted from coprolites.

The coprolites from Janey B. Goode, numbering approximately 100 pieces, come from 39 pit features and one house. They appear to be associated primarily with the Terminal Late Woodland 1 component that also produced 50 dog burials. At this stage of analysis all of the individual pieces have been described, weighed and photographed. The next stage, which has



*Clovis point, ca. 13000 years B.C.*



*Paleoindian point measurement at Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, Oklahoma.*

The ultimate goal of the project is to develop a database for modeling land-use patterns.

### Illinois Early Holocene 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.

### 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, American Bottom Survey Division staff members are working closely with local historical and genealogical societies to locate and document lost and forgotten cemeteries. This effort continues to clock numerous volunteer hours, largely by Mera Hertel. One focus of this research has been the identification and documentation of cemeteries associated with early African-American communities and congregations. Recent research in the uplands of St. Clair County has uncovered evidence of rural African-American populations continuing into the early twentieth century. Descendants of freed slaves, these rural households educated their children in integrated, rural one-room schoolhouses such as the Hertel School.

### Public Outreach

ITARP staff members from each division participated in a wide variety of public outreach activities during 2007. A large amount of time and effort was devoted to working with children, in the schools and in the field. Preschoolers at a Champaign-Urbana school participated in a "What Does an Archaeologist Do" demonstra-

tion. Lincoln School second-graders toured the flot lab in Macomb; McDonough and Warren Counties Cub Scouts were given an introduction to archaeology at Camp Chic-a-gama near Macomb. Sixth- and eighth-graders in the Chicago area participated in a videoconference presentation, "Mummy Dearest," about the UIUC Mummy Project. Westfair Christian Academy junior and senior high school students toured the Not Unusual site, a 1830s–70s farmstead in Morgan County (and repaid the favor with a song for the archaeologists).

Lectures on topics ranging from warfare and bioarchaeology to the interpretation of pit features were presented to college students from around the state. Archaeology students at UIUC toured ITARP offices and were introduced to GIS and cartographic techniques and the analysis and curation of archaeological materials. A guest lecture to landscape architecture students detailed the archaeological resources of the campus' South Farm area, and a talk on Frontier period archaeology in the American Bottom was given to archaeology students at Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville.





Old Valmeyer Cemetery early Twentieth Century, Monroe County:  
stone in African-American section (above); view looking to the northwest (below).

and lecture; they in turn presented the archaeologists with a history of the nearby segment of tracks.

ITARP personnel are actively engaged in the Illinois Association for the Advancement of Archaeology, an organization of professional and avocational archaeologists, and a number serve as officers in their local chapters. In the past year, many gave talks about their areas of interest and expertise—Champaign County archaeology, the Hoxie Farm site in the Chicago area, and archaeological investigations along the IL 336 corridor in western Illinois. They are frequent contributors to *Illinois Antiquity*, the IAAA publication. The 2007 IAAA Professional Service Award was presented to Ken Farnsworth (Springfield Research lab) at the IAAA annual meeting for his involvement with the avocational community and promotion of amateur participation in archaeology.

Artifact identification is an important outreach activity. ITARP archaeologists participated in Artifact Identification Day at Cahokia Mounds, held an artifact identification event at the Macomb lab, and manned a table at the Preservation Emporium at the University of Illinois. The public has been encouraged to bring in their collections for identification and recordation in order to expand the database of known sites in Illinois.

Proximity to the massive excavations at the Janey B. Goode site piqued the interest of townspeople in nearby Brooklyn, Illinois, the nation's first incorporated African-American town. Brooklyn officials met with ITARP archaeologists about potential historic resources and the possible rehabilitation of the historic Brooks Cemetery (recorded by ITARP as a site). The Brooklyn Historical Society has recognized Joe Galloy for his particular volunteer service and dedication to the project.

“The Archaeological Heritage of Illinois” exhibit was mounted at Krannert Art Museum (UIUC) in August and will run until summer 2009, with displays of objects made and used by native peoples from 9,500 B.C. to A.D. 1800. The exhibit is available to school children, college students, and the public alike.

Public lectures were presented on a variety of topics. These included talks to the Macomb Lions Club and the Bushnell Women’s Club on excavations at the White Bend and Chenoweth sites in western Illinois and to Urbana Rotarians on the artistic heritage of prehistoric Illinois. Presentations on Illinois prehistory were given at the Watseka Public Library and the Illinois State Museum. Engineers stopped their train to see the excavations at the Not Unusual site in Morgan County and were given an impromptu site tour



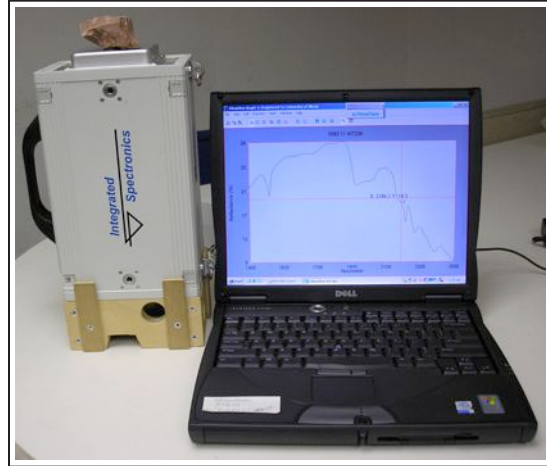


The collaboration between Brooklyn and ITARP to uncover and illuminate the town's unique heritage continues.

### 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 primar-

ily 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 <http://www.itarp.uiuc.edu/atam/index.html>



*Dr. Ken Farnsworth photographing pipes at Mound City, OH (left); PIMA (Portable Infrared Mineral Analyzer) spectrometer with laptop (above); artifact analysis with PIMA SP at the Office of the State Archaeologist in Iowa (below).*





# Bibliography

## Branstner, Mark C.

- 2007 *Settlement Success and Failure on the Midwestern Frontier: A Historical Example from Lee County, Illinois*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Illinois Association for Advancement of Archaeology, Beloit, Wisconsin.
- 2007 *Horseshoe Pond (11BR442): A Pre-Civil War Farmstead on the Western Illinois Settlement Frontier*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Illinois Archaeological Survey, Carbondale, Illinois.
- 2007 *The DeBaun House: An Early Settlement Period Survival in Madison County, Illinois*. Paper presented at the Midwest Archaeological Conference, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.
- 2007 *Public Archaeology and Public Outreach: The Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program*. Paper presented at the Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference, DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois.

## Branstner, Mark C., and Stephanie L. Glienke

- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11WO257 (Thomas Liddle Site) for the FA 734/IL 2 Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 229. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11WO258 (John Kelly Site) for the FA 734/IL 2 Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 231. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11WO259 (Mowry Brown Site) for the FA 734/IL 2 Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 231. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11WO405 (Malcolm McMichael Site) for the FA 734/IL 2 Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 235. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11WO406 (Philip Gleasman Site) for the FA 734/IL 2 Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 236. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11WO408 (Alex McGonigal Site) for the FA 734/IL 2 Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 237. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

## Branstner, Mark C., and Shane Vanderford

- 2007 *Horseshoes and Hand Grenades: Settlement Success and Evolving Transportation Systems on the Midwestern Frontier*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Williamsburg, Virginia.

## Branstner, Mark C., and Charles O. Witty

- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11WG150 (Kunze-Toft Site) for the FAP-680/Prairie State Energy Campus Roadway from IL-2 to County Highway 12*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 246. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11WG150 (Kunze-Toft Site) for the FAP-680/Prairie State Energy Campus Roadway from IL-2 to County Highway 12*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 246. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

## Branstner, Mark C., Charles O. Witty, and Patrick Durst

- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11S1737 (Averbeck Farmstead Site) for the FAP-680/Prairie State Energy Campus Roadway from IL-2 to County Highway 12*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 240. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

## Durst, Patrick

- 2007 *A Jesuit Ring from the Jarrot Nordique Site*. *Illinois Antiquity* 42(3&4):26-8.

## Edwards-Ring, Jennifer and David J. Nolan

- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MD672 (Norris #4 Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 223. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MD902 (Norris #2*

*Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*.

- Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 221. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HA351 for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 264. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HA352 (Kost #4 Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 241. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HA414 (Christmas Tree Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 254. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HA392 (S.B. Turnaround Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 234. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HA398 (Inkster Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 252. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HA698 (Johnson #2 Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 242. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

## Fishel, Richard L.

- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HE550 (Kurrle Site) for the TR 195A Bridge Replacement over Dugout Creek Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 224. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HA695 (Hickman #4 Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 233. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Turkey Tail Blades From the LaMoine Drainage, Hancock County, Illinois*. *Illinois Antiquity* 42(3&4):14-15.

## Fishel, Richard L. and David J. Nolan

- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MD771 (Chenoweth Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 227. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HA399 (Cooper #1 Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 249. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HA684 (Gregory #2 Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 269. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HA685 (Gregory #3 Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 247. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

## Galloy, Joseph M.

- 2007 *A Stanhope Rosary Cross from Cahokia, Illinois*. *Illinois Antiquity* 42(3&4):29.

## Hickson, Robert N.

- 2007 *Middle Woodland Massey Phase Exotic Artifacts*. *Illinois Antiquity* 42(3&4):30.

## Koldehoff, Brad and Charles O. Witty

- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MO597 (King Landing Site) for the Columbia Crossing Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 266. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MO600 (Lamear Site) for the Columbia Crossing Project*. Archaeological

Testing Short Report No. 267. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MO1070 (Gas Line Site) for the Columbia Crossing Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 268. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

## Kuehn, Steven

- 2007 *The Crow Hollow Site: A Middle Archaic Campsite in Southwestern Wisconsin*. *The Wisconsin Archeologist* 88:23-50.
- 2007 *Faunal Analysis. In Investigations at the Horseshoe Pond Site: A Pre-Civil War Farmstead on the La Moine River in Brown County, Illinois*, by Mark C. Branstner, pp. 83-94. Research Reports No. 112. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Late Paleoindian Subsistence Strategies in the Western Great Lakes Region: Evidence for Generalized Foraging from Northern Wisconsin*. In *Foragers of the Terminal Pleistocene in North America*, edited by Renee B. Walker and Boyce N. Driskell, pp. 88-99. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.
- 2007 *Rural Nineteenth Century Dietary Patterns in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin*. In *People, Plants, and Animals: Archaeological Studies of Human-Environment Interactions in the Midcontinent*, edited by Robert E. Warren. *Illinois Archaeology* 15&16:176-210.

## Nolan, David J.

- 2007 *Reexamination of Red Pipestone Artifacts from the Lima Lake Locality in Western Illinois*. *Illinois Antiquity* 42(3&4):23-5.

## Nolan, David J. and Jennifer Edwards-Ring

- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HA691 (Hendrick #3 Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 245. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HA707 (Thompson 1 Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 243. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

## Nolan, David J. and Heather M. Gibb

- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HA701 (Nelson #1 Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 244. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

## Nolan, David J. and Jennifer L. Harty

- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HA499 (Holland North Site) for the FAP 315/IL 336, Carthage to Macomb Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 239. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

## Nolan, David J. and Robert N. Hickson

- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11BR442 (Horseshoe Pond Site) for the Brown County Wetland Mitigation Bank Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 232. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

## Terry, Mathew C.

- 2007 *A Functional Analysis of a Reconstructed Late Woodland Keyhole Structure*. *Illinois Archaeology* 19:117-131.

## Wiseman, Sarah U.

- 2007 *Tombstone, Marker, or Hoax*. *Illinois Archaeology* 19:171-8.
- 2007 *The Mystery of the Ellington Stone*. *Illinois Antiquity* 42(3&4):30.

## Witty, Charles O.

- 2007 *Mitchell (11MS30): Investigations Through Time and Recent Discoveries*. *Illinois Archaeology* 19:179-194.

## Witty, Charles and Brad Koldehoff

- 2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MS2257 (Superannuated Site) for the St. Louis Regional Airport*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 238. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at the 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 carryout 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.*

