



ITARP 2008

Annual Report



ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

University of Illinois @ Urbana-Champaign



Illinois Department of Transportation

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2008 Annual Report

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On the Cover

Upper left: Excavation of Monk's Mound Red seed jar fragment, Ninth–Tenth Century, East St. Louis Mound Center, Stockyards Tract, St. Clair County.

Center: (left) Fieldwork at the Sartorial Splendor site, Hancock County; (middle) Red-slipped ceramic foot effigy, Sub Mound 51, Cahokia (right); Edgeware, 1815–30, Not Unusual site, Morgan County.

Bottom: Fieldwork at the Elmore site, Kane County.

On the Back

Excavation at the Excelsior site in Brown County.

Acknowledgements

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)—**ITARP will miss you, Chris!**; Jennifer Pearce and Phil Millhouse (NISD); Brad Koldehoff and Charles Witty (ABSD); Joe Galloy (Wood River Lab); and their staff provided updates of division activities, continuing surveys, and site investigations, as well as the beautiful photos included in the report. 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.illinois.edu/pubs

To Our Readers

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.

This year has seen an important expansion in both our program facilities and our outreach capabilities. We greatly increased our ability to serve central Illinois with the

establishment of two new laboratories in the Springfield area. Kenneth Farnsworth, ITARP's Senior Research Editor, moved into laboratory space at the Illinois State Museum's (ISM) Research and Collection Center as part of a cooperative arrangement between ISM and ITARP. Additionally ITARP acquired a Historic Research and Collections Laboratory in Salisbury, just to the west of Springfield. Robert Mazrim, ITARP's new Outreach Coordinator, manages this laboratory. A portion of this facility was home to the former "Under the Prairie Museum" operated by the Sangamo Archaeological Center (SAC). The museum displays have been left intact and now are on loan to the University where they serve as an important part of ITARP's training and outreach program. The incorporation of this facility allows ITARP to significantly expand our historic archaeology capabilities. The building houses ITARP's large comparative collection of eighteenth and nineteenth century Euroamerican artifacts from excavations in Illinois as well as a donated collection of similar materials from across the eastern United States by SAC.

IDOT has long history of producing quality reports, articles, and books for the professional archaeological community.



ITARP's staff has always been active in giving talks, presentations, and tours to local community and school groups. However, our ability to reach a wider audience has been limited. The addition of an outreach coordinator to ITARP's staff is indicative of IDOT's increasing interest in expanding its interaction with the public and disseminating information on its historic preservation program in a readily accessible general format. Mazrim's responsibilities include the production of both printed and web-based audiovisual materials on IDOT's historic preservation work for the public. This increased emphasis on information distribution is in keeping with an integral pillar of IDOT-ITARP's primary mission statement to "promote . . . the professional and public dissemination of information about the prehistory and history of Illinois."

It has been a productive year in the area of IDOT's historic preservation program and again I thank all of our staff for their professionalism and dedication to helping to preserve the past while enabling economic development to move forward in a timely manner.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert Mazrim".

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 '80s when the IDOT statewide survey program was transferred to the Resource Investigation Program (RIP) within UIUC's Department of Anthropology.

The recent establishment of ITARP in 1994 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 UIUC and IDOT is:

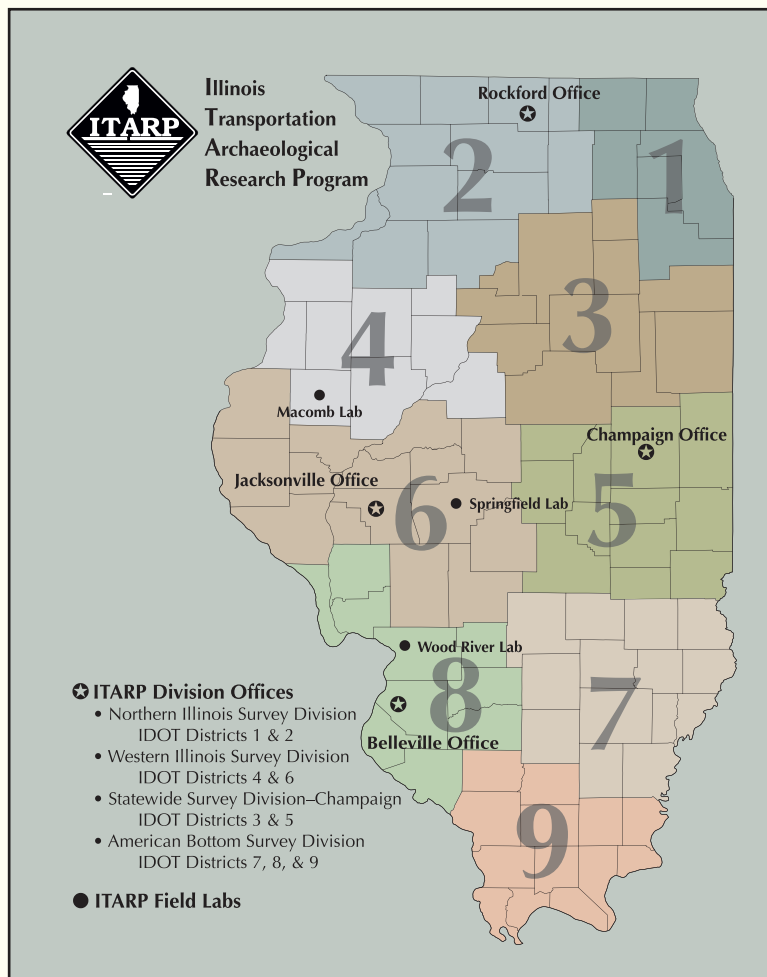
1. to assist the department in the preservation and protection of Illinois's historic and archaeological resources,
2. to carry out research activities that enhance the educational and public service mission of the University of Illinois, and
3. to promote and ensure professional and public dissemination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

The ITARP Statewide Survey Division, directed by Dale McElrath, is responsible for the majority of Phase I archaeological surveys and Phase II and III archaeological site investigations conducted in conjunction with IDOT projects across Illinois. Six regional offices comprise the Statewide



Survey Division. The Northern Illinois Survey Division (NISD) based in Rockford carries out surveys and excavations in the 16 Illinois counties south of the Wisconsin border, including the highly urbanized Chicago area. The Central Illinois Survey Division (CISD) in Champaign is responsible for archaeological reconnaissance in the 32 eastern Illinois counties between greater Chicago and the southwestern Indiana border. The Western Illinois Survey Division (WISD), with offices in Macomb and Jacksonville, handles surveys and Phase II and III excavations in the 27 counties of the central and lower Illinois River valley and areas to the west. The American Bottom

Survey Division (ABSD), which operates an office in Belleville and the Wood River Lab, conducts surveys and related site investigations in the 27 southernmost Illinois counties; this region encompasses the archaeologically complex and rich American Bottom in the St. Louis area.

Dr. Andrew Fortier coordinates the Special Projects Division, which is responsible for large and, often, multi-year research projects throughout the state, including the East St. Louis Mound

Center and Janey B. Goode site in the American Bottom, the Hoxie Farm site in Cook County, and the Fish Lake site in Monroe County south of St. Louis. The Wood River Lab, a branch of Special Projects, conducts ongoing I-255/FAP 310 and Mississippi River Bridge investigations in southwestern Illinois.

The Program Support Division is responsible for program administration and specialist analyses and offers the following: paleoethnobotany and faunal analysis, historical research, digital cartographic production and GIS analysis, physical anthropology, curation and security, and manuscript production, which includes the editing, formatting, graphic design, and art work for the various ITARP publication series and public displays. Program support is provided by archaeobotanists, a faunal analyst, a historic archaeologist, physical

anthropologists, cartographers, desktop publishers, a graphic designer/illustrator/photographer, network administrator, and curation specialists in the Champaign office and the nearby Neil Street Lab. A senior research editor and the ITARP outreach coordinator are based in Springfield/Salisbury Research Lab. Floatation labs are housed in facilities in Macomb and Godfrey.

The various divisions within ITARP also conduct long-term, large-scale, grant-funded archaeological research projects and selected private work that provides funding and research opportunities for UIUC students and other researchers.

Paleoethnobotany Laboratory

The Paleoethnobotany Laboratory is located in the main offices of the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, on the University of Illinois campus in Champaign. The laboratory is under the directorship of Mary Simon, assisted by two full time research archaeobotanists, Leighann Calentine and Mary King. Kathryn Parker, archaeobotanist with Great Lake Ecosystems, is employed on a contractual basis. The primary duty of lab personnel is to analyze the archaeological plant remains recovered from ITARP excavations across the state, and to publish the results of these analyses in accessible and appropriate venues. The sites investigated range in size from very small areas having few cultural features to extensive, multi-hectare sites with many thousands of features. Depending on the nature of the site and deposits involved, at minimum analysis comprises the identification and quantification of plant remains, and preparation of a summary table. However, for most assemblages, preparation of a written report, appendix, or chapter is required.

Most of the plant remains from archaeological sites are derived from flotation samples, which are soil samples of known volume, typically 8–12 liters. These samples are systematically processed using water flotation to extract carbonized plant remains. Upon drying, plant parts are identified and quantified following standard ITARP procedures. Large, obvious samples of carbonized plant-based materials are collected separately during excavations. These “hand-collected charcoal samples” can include any number of items from large pieces of wood, through caches of nuts and even burned textile pieces. In all cases, only those residues that are carbonized or that are from securely prehistoric or significant historic contexts are considered in our work. Analyses of archaeobotanical materials provide insight into tangible issues of subsistence, technology, and environment as well as to more ephemeral issues such as belief, ritual, and exchange.



Microscopic analysis of Fish Lake macrobotanical samples.

In 2008, ITARP archaeobotanists analyzed a total of 2,248 flotation samples from 22 sites (see Addendum: Table 7). Over half were from the extensive Patrick phase component at the Fish Lake site (11MO608) analyzed by Kathryn Parker. In addition to flotation samples, we also analyzed 263 hand-collected charcoal samples, six water-screened samples, and timbers from 2 burned structures and one historic well frame. The components represented ranged from the Middle Archaic through nineteenth century historic. Analysis was completed and reports compiled for just over half these sites, while reports are currently being prepared for another four. Analysis remains in progress for the remaining sites (see Addendum: Table 7).

A report is prepared for all sites having plant remains from secure cultural contexts, regardless of site size. The type of report depends on a number of factors, including the following: site complexity and extent; number of samples or features excavated; cultural affiliation; whether or not further work is to be conducted; and in some instances time constraints. In 2008, archaeobotanical reports for 17 sites were finalized (see Addendum: Table 8). Over half were tables for inclusion in

Archaeological Testing Short Reports (ATSRs) This is the most common report format, because by far the largest number of sites excavated in a given year are small sites with few features and for which no further work is recommended. In and of themselves, these small data sets may not appear to have much significance; however, it is important that they be published. These assemblages are sometimes the only records available concerning plant use at a certain time in a given region, thus providing a foundation for future work. Even in better-studied parts of the state, they have the potential to help support existing models or provide some new insight into our understanding of people’s use of plants in the past. The second most common report type is the short report or appendix, while the largest and most complicated sites require preparation of a chapter for inclusion in published volume.

In 2008, chapters were completed for the Ray’s Bluff (11MS526) and H. Brush (11MS957) sites. As of December 31, chapters detailing the results of analysis at the Fish Lake (11M0608), Powerline (11MO598), Tree Row (11F53), and Hoxie (11CK4) sites were in progress, with draft reports on track for completion in 2009.

As illustrated in Appendix: Tables 8 and 9, the Paleoethnobotany Laboratory was actively engaged in sample analysis and report preparation throughout 2008. Included in these analyses are samples from several small Middle to early Late Woodland sites in western Illinois. The early Late Woodland Weaver phase in particular is well represented. When integrated with other artifact studies, as well as with feature and site structure information, plant remains are contributing substantially to our understanding of prehistoric life during this time period in western Illinois. In particular, we are interested in looking at population movement, interaction, and culturally defined subsistence strategies. The Middle and early Late Woodland of west central Illinois will remain a focus of study in ‘09.

Because many of the sites excavated in the American Bottom expose huge tracts



Fragments of carbonized corn kernels from the Sartorius site, Hancock County.

structures in the northern American Bottom region.

By far the greatest effort put forth in 2008 was in the analysis of samples from the Patrick phase component at the Fish Lake (11MO608) site. Over the last two years, excavations at this site greatly expanded on the site

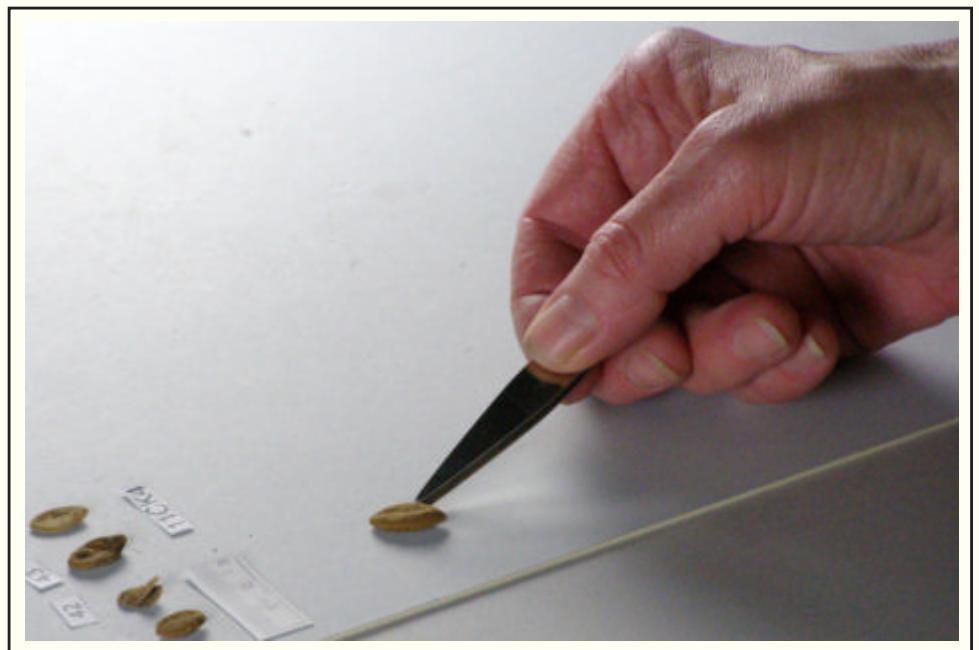
area originally excavated in the early 1980s. The archaeobotanical assemblage is also significantly larger than that reported in 1984. This year, Kathryn Parker analyzed over 1,500 samples from 390 pits, 10 rectilinear structures, and 17 keyhole houses extending across two ridges. The report is not yet complete, but analysis to date shows that seeds, especially those from native cultivated crop plants, dominate the macrobotanical assemblage. As was observed in 1984, tobacco seeds are unusually abundant and ubiquitous at this site. This suggests not only that tobacco was routinely harvested and processed in this area, but also that it may have been a valuable trade commodity. Trade with upland groups is also hinted at in the presence of red cedar wood and abundant hickory nutshell, neither of which would have been present in useable amounts deep in the floodplain. The final report will be submitted in 2008 for inclusion in the newest Fish Lake site ITARP publication.

of land with dense feature concentrations, macrobotanical assemblages are large and diverse. Included in this number for 2008 are excavations at the Rays Bluff, H. Brush, Powerline, and Fish Lake sites. The former two were completed in 2008. Both the Ray's Bluff and H. Brush sites are sited in the upland bluffs adjacent to the American Bottom floodplain. Rays Bluff was unusual in that it presented a pure Sponeemann phase component (ca. A.D. 750–800), consisting of 39 pit features. Particularly interesting is the absence of corn. While we believe that corn was known to at least some people in Illinois by the Middle Woodland period, the question as to when it became a true staple crop is not clear. Its presence at a number of Sponeemann phase features at the multicomponent Sponeemann site suggested that this was occurring by about A.D. 750, which was earlier than previously thought. If so, the absence of corn from Ray's Bluff, a "pure" Sponeemann age site, is unexpected. Among our projects for the upcoming year will be a reassessment of Sponeemann phase corn, incorporating both AMS dating and elemental analysis, the later of which can be used to identify C4 plants, including corn, through their heavy carbon signatures.

Three prehistoric components, the largest of which dates to the Stirling phase of the Mississippian period, were identified at the H. Brush site. The Stirling phase features included two burned wall trench structures as well as numerous pits and two wall post structures. Forty-three timber fragments from the two burned structures were analyzed. Most of the wood consisted of relatively narrow saplings of oak and hickory, although a number of other wood types including several species of elm were also present. These results contribute to the growing Mississippian period construction materials database and are consistent with findings from other burned

The Powerline site (11MO598) is located in the floodplain very near to the Fish Lake site and in a similar setting. Much less of this site was exposed and the number of features is much lower than found at Fish Lake. Given the lower feature count, we would expect to recover a much smaller plant assemblage. However, the Powerline site remains differ from those at Fish Lake in less expected ways. Not only is the macrobotanical assemblage smaller, it is also much less taxonomically diverse and density values are significantly lower. The two sites provide an interesting contrast, as they seem to represent different aspects of Patrick phase utilization of the floodplain.

Among the studies completed in 2008 was analysis of floatation samples from the early Late Archaic component at the Tree Row (11F53) site, located in the central Illinois River valley. The site was originally dug in the late 1980s and a preliminary, macrobotanical analysis was completed in the early 1990s. In 2008, ITARP personnel initiated reanalysis of the site and its material culture. Floatation samples from an additional 174 features were analyzed, bringing the total to 247, or 85 percent of the early Late Archaic features at the site. While typically Archaic in nature, the macrobotanical assemblage is quite diverse and will provide important information concerning Late Archaic use of the area. Notable is the good evidence for wetland exploitation, which would be expected but cannot always be readily identified, as well as for the tending of weedy annuals.



Carbonized squash seeds, late Sixteenth Century, Hoxie site, Cook County.

Macrobotanical remains were identified from several historic sites in 2008. Included is the Trotier site (11S861). Historic occupation spanned a long period, from French Colonial (ca. 1760–1800) and Early American (ca. 1800–35) times through the late nineteenth century. The earliest occupation is best represented and comprised wall trenches from the original structure, a cellar, a cistern, a well and a privy. Almost all the botanical remains recovered were from the circular well and probably represent garbage discarded there. The well also contained four of the original side support timbers. All were roughly split; three had notched tenons on both ends and the fourth had a tenon on one end. Timbers averaged 102.5 cm in length and 20.3 cm in height. All were made of mulberry wood. As Calentine noted in her report, mulberry is good for this purpose as it can survive in wet contexts for tens of years without rotting.

The Hoxie site (11CK4) is another site that has a fairly long history of investigation. This late prehistoric site includes a Fisher phase village with a fortification ditch, as well as a later, Huber phase occupation. The final step in investigating these occupations was the analysis of floatation and water-screened, non-carbonized plant materials from waterlogged contexts in the fortification ditch. Hundreds of liters of sediment and organic matter were processed by refloating the samples in the laboratory. The resultant vegetation masses were scanned under a low power, magnifying lamp. Most consist of small twig, stem or leaf bits, held together by masses of roots and rootlets. However, some samples also contained several hundred uncarbonized squash (*Cucurbitaceae*) seeds as well as a few peduncles. While many of the seeds were clearly *Cucurbita pepo*, or cultivated squash, a number were quite different. Tom Andreas, at the New York Botanical Garden, identified these unique seeds as *Echinocystis lobata*, native wild cucumber. He also suggested that, based on size variation, two *C. pepo* cultivars may be represented. One *C. pepo* seed was dated,



Measuring support timbers from well, French Colonial period, Trotier site, St. Clair County.

using AMS, to 345 ± 20 (ISGS A1088). This date indicates that the squash seeds, and likely the associated debris, post-date A.D. 1550, so are of Huber rather than Fisher phase association. Materials must have been deposited or fallen into the open ditch when it was no longer an active fortification feature. The results of all macrobotanical analyses of Huber phase features at the Hoxie site will be detailed in a future report.

As is true for most organizations, maintaining up to date records is important in our Laboratory, and we maintain a number of databases, which not only help the laboratory track information but which also can be accessed by interested ITARP employees. Copies of the ISGS Radiocarbon date request forms for completed samples are now available on line, as is an up to date copy of the latest calibration application program. The Float Number database, an inventory of analyzed floats by ITARP number, is updated regularly. As of December 31, 2008, a total of 19,537 float numbers had

been assigned, going back to the late 1970s. We are currently in the process of developing a database that will ultimately contain summary information for all sites from which archaeobotanical remains have been analyzed. Each record will include an electronic link to the associated Archaeological Testing Short Report, if relevant. We have also spent some time working on seed photography techniques. A sample of photographed seeds can be seen at: www.itarparchaeobotany.blogspot.com. This remains a work in progress, but we expect that in the next year we will refine our photographic techniques and have an easily accessible electronic site on which photos can be posted. Having photographs available for other researchers to view will be immensely helpful for confirming problematic identifications or working with unknowns. Finally, we maintain a tracking form that summarizes the status of archaeobotanical analysis for sites going back to 2001.



Side support timber from well, French Colonial period, Trotier site, St. Clair County.



ITARP's new archaeobotany blog: *Floating By* at www.itarparchaeobotany.blogspot.com.

Another technique that we incorporated into our research universe in 2008 is the Element Analyzer (EA). Housed at the US Geological Survey on campus, this machine assesses chemical element signatures for very small fragments of plant material. For archaeobotanical research it is especially useful, because it assays heavy carbon ratios and can thus confirm identification of very tiny fragments of corn, which might otherwise be misidentified. Although destructive, samples can be retained for AMS dating. In our first application, we submitted for EA analysis two possible corn kernel pieces from early late Woodland Weaver phase (ca. A.D. 300–600) contexts at the Sartorius (11HA360) site. Each was found to have a ^{14}C ratio of around -11, confirming identifications. The residues have been submitted for AMS dating to assess antiquity. If they do indeed date to the Weaver component, they will rank among our oldest corn residues to date.

During the first months of 2008, Simon and Parker finished review and editing of articles for publication a special issue of the *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*. This volume was published in October of 2008. With the exception of one article, it brings together in published form several of the papers that were presented in a symposium entitled “Plants and Technology,”

organized by Simon and Parker at the 2006 *Midwest Archaeological Conference*. In other publication efforts, Simon reviewed the book *Architectural Variability in the Southeast*, by Cameron H. Laquemont. That review was published in *Illinois Archaeology*, Volume 20, 2008.

Public outreach remains important, although in 2008 it was less focal than in other years. Calentine made two presentations “What Do Archaeologists Do?” to local preschool classes. Simon developed a general interest presentation, “Prehistoric People and Plants in Illinois,” for the Master Naturalist Program, which is offered to interested adults through the University of Illinois Extension. It was presented in October to a group of about 30. In part as an outgrowth of this, Simon, Dale McElrath, and Alice Berkson became involved in preparation of a formal curriculum covering Illinois archaeology and prehistory. This curriculum will be part of the Master Naturalist study program. As of December 31, a draft

was complete and had been submitted for review. We anticipate that it will be finished by early next year and hopefully in use for the next group enrolled in the Master Naturalist Program.

Historic Archaeology Laboratory

Under the direction of Mark Branstner, and with the assistance of Stephanie Glienke and Lauren Bridges, 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.

As usual, a significant amount of effort was expended relative to the planning process, with pre-field research focusing on a wide range of documentary resources,



Handthrown, lead-glazed redware pot, ca. 1820–40, S. Shafer site, Madison County.



Hand-painted teacup, 1820s, Skarritt site, Madison County.

The Bland site, on the other hand, was the “poster child” for less desirable farmstead sites, i.e., a long-term occupation lasting nearly a century, multiple occupants, and evidence for significant post-depositional impact as a result of razing. Ultimately, analysis proved that while both site types are potentially capable of producing significant data sets, the simple “short-term

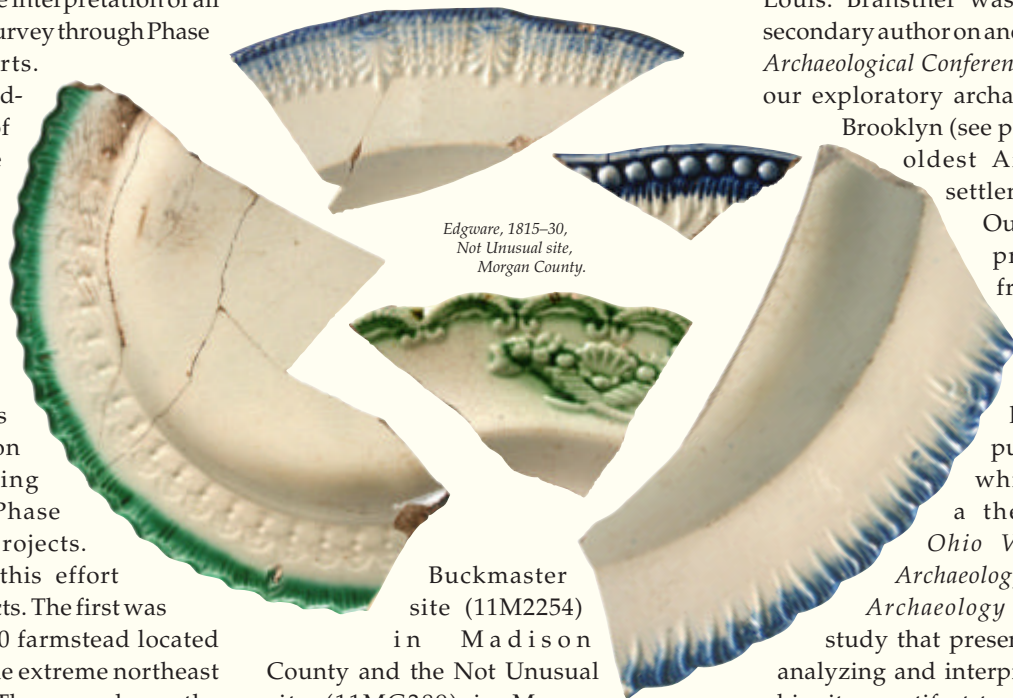
including deed and tax records, maps and atlases, county histories, and any other sources that would provide information relevant to the development history and resultant archaeological sensitivity of specific project areas. These data provide the foundation for the initial survey efforts and ultimately, for the interpretation of all results, from Phase I survey through Phase III mitigation efforts.

In addition to providing input on dozens of small and large-scale survey projects, such as the ongoing research effort for the new Illinois Route 29 corridor in Putnam, Marshall, and Peoria counties, major research efforts for 2008 focused on completion reporting for a number of Phase II and Phase III projects.

Included within this effort were two older projects. The first was 11L730, a ca. 1840–70 farmstead located in Lake County, in the extreme northeast corner of the state. The second was the Bland site (11MS923), a mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century farmstead site located in Madison County, near Alton, Illinois. Generally speaking, 11L730 would appear to represent what is considered an ideal archaeological resource, i.e., a site with a relatively short-term occupation, a limited number of occupants, and no evidence for significant post-depositional impact.

occupation” criterion is not in and of itself a guarantee of research significance.

Although these findings are repeated on a fairly routine basis, short-term sites often do provide the best archaeological samples, for exactly the reasons cited. Examples of the latter include the



Edgware, 1815–30, Not Unusual site, Morgan County.

Buckmaster site (11M2254) in Madison

County and the Not Unusual site (11MG389) in Morgan County. In the first instance, the Buckmaster site represents a homestead/farmstead that was founded ca. 1815 and likely abandoned no later than 1830, providing a highly significant and temporally discrete view of life on Illinois’ early frontier. On the other hand, the Not Unusual site spanned a much longer period of time, from ca. 1825–70. However, due to changing

land use pattern within the site area, several discrete features dating to the site’s earliest occupation were preserved, again adding data that will help us to further refine our understanding of the complementary roles of social class, ethnicity, and regionalism during Illinois’s initial settlement period.

In addition to the incidental research work undertaken in 2008, Branstner presented a number of papers at both national and regional venues. Of these, perhaps the most significant were papers covering ITARP’s recent work at the pre-Civil War Horseshoe Pond site (11BR442) in Brown County, which was presented at the *Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology* in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and a paper entitled “The Buckmaster Site (11MS2254): An Early Settlement Period Site in South-Central Illinois,” which was presented at the *2008 Midwest Archaeological Conference* in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The latter paper documented ITARP’s mitigative recovery of a rare, short-term War of 1812 period homestead site near St. Louis. Branstner was also listed as a secondary author on another *2008 Midwest Archaeological Conference* paper covering our exploratory archaeological work at

Brooklyn (see page 46), one of the oldest African-American settlements in Illinois.

Outside publications produced by staff from the Historic Archaeology Lab included a paper outlining ITARP’s historical role in public archaeology, which appeared in a thematic issue of *Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology* and an *Illinois Archaeology* methodological study that presented new ways of analyzing and interpreting a relatively ubiquitous artifact type, the round lead ball, as used in muzzle-loading firearms.

Research projects less germane to ITARP’s primary work included a presentation on the history and archaeology of Civilian Conservation Corps sites in northern Michigan, and a paper covering work at the prehistoric Muir site (20IA305) in southern Michigan.



Mapping at the Dobby Site, Schuyler County.

Cartography

ITARP's Cartography/Geographic Information System (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 scanner. Our primary software includes ESRI's ArcGIS 9.x application suite in addition to with proprietary software relating to electronic data collection equipment (Trimble and Sokkia). The Cartography Lab assists with field collection of spatial data through use of Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers and Electronic Total Stations. The electronic field data is integrated with other site and/or project specific data (e.g., feature maps, right-of-way plans, aerial photography, remote sensed data) to create site and project specific GIS databases. The data is used in the spatial analysis of arch-

aeological sites and projects; it is also used to create publication quality figures. Ongoing, large-scale projects during 2008 include the digitization of field maps (pits, posts, structures, wall trenches, etc.) from the Fish Lake Site (11MO608) and scanning of oversized field excavation maps. We are also involved in numerous smaller scale

projects and large highway feasibility studies for the Illinois Department of Transportation. During 2008, we have begun the slow process of creating digital archival copies of our archaeological field map collection. This will help ensure the continued preservation of these invaluable maps by using the digital copies for research while the originals remain in our curation facilities.

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



Digitizing archaeological maps, American Bottom Survey Division.



Digitizing archaeological maps, Western Illinois Survey Division.

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. This dataset is continually updated and now contains over 3,100 records.

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)**

The program on Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials (ATAM), a division of ITARP, is an archaeological science program, funded primarily by the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) under director Dr. Sarah Wisseman.

Papers on our sourcing of Midwestern pipestones using a Portable Infrared Mineral Analyzer (PIMA) were presented at the *International Symposium on Archaeometry* in Siena, Italy (May 2008) and the *Science and Archaeology Symposium* in Urbana, Illinois (November 2008), which was organized by Wisseman and Dr. Emerson, with vital assistance from other ITARP staff.

The *Science and Archaeology Symposium* attracted approximately seventy archaeologists and scientists from Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin, as well as members of the general public, to a full day of papers and posters on topics ranging from analyses of Illinois paleosols and coprolites to Egyptian mummies and Near Eastern cylinder seals

www.itarp.uiuc.edu/atam/newsandevents/atamconf08.html



Egyptian mummy, early Second Century A.D., UIUC Spurlock Museum.

Ongoing PIMA research included data collection trips to Iowa City, Iowa and the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus, Ohio, updating databases, writing reports, and preparing digital publications for the Siena conference and the York conference on quarries, also attended by Emerson and Randall Hughes, Illinois State Geological Survey, in 2007.

and clay analyses using X-ray diffraction and optical microscopy) on over-fired, “warped ceramics” from the Sartorius site (11HA949), also in Hancock County, was begun by Wisseman with the assistance of Alexey Zelin, ITARP Champaign.

Our *Archaeological Heritage of Illinois* exhibit (curated by Wisseman and Emerson) at the Krannert Art Museum



Experimental firing of test tiles made from Sartorius site clay, Hancock County (above); non-tempered test tiles from the photo above, which were fired at different temperatures (3 artifacts below).

Other activities included preparing presentations on the UIUC mummy project both for the U of I Foundation and the November symposium, highlighting recent pigment analyses of the stucco covering from the Spurlock Museum mummy by the Getty Conservation Institute. On-campus analyses included microphotography of a mastodon thoracic bone and teeth from the Andrew Farm Locality (11A1578) in Adams County at the Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS), X-rays of Near Eastern cylinder seals from the UIUC Spurlock Museum, and compositional tests of copper from the White Bend site (11HA938) in Hancock County, at the Materials Research Laboratory.

Experimental work (creation of test tiles)



was extended until mid-July 2009 and is featured in *Illinois Issues* on the web at <http://illinoisissues.uiuc.edu/archives/2008/12/stoneart.html>.

Curation

Two thousand eight was a productive year for ITARP curation, directed by Dr. Laura Kozuch. Most notable was the successful funding of a two-year project to catalog the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program’s voluminous Cahokia collections by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The NEH grant



Cataloguing Cahokia collections.

funds two-thirds of the project, including salaries for three full-time staff (Nate Hardwick, Brittany Fullen, and Teresa Rende), computers, and curation supplies. Eventually, the electronic database, including photographs, will be available to the public via the ITARP web site. We are using the SQL-compatible database, "Archon," which is available without cost for non-profit use: www.archon.org. Many hours of data entry, employee supervision, and training were spent setting up the project, including meetings with Archon authors, UIUC professors Chris Prom and Scott Schwartz, winners of a 2008 Mellon Award for Technology Collaboration for creation of the database. Mike Lewis, ITARP Network Administrator, is maintaining and upgrading the Archon program, as well as helping to import data into Archon.

The University of Illinois' Spurlock Museum recently transferred to ITARP stewardship of artifacts from a number of North American archaeological sites; ITARP also maintains the corresponding

documents and collections. Several of these sites were investigated during the University of Illinois Archaeological

Expedition of the late 1920s and early 1930s, undertaken under the direction of Warren Moorehead. Many of the artifacts are from Cahokia and will eventually be cataloged in the online Cahokia database. The accession of Spurlock Museum materials has been a lengthy undertaking, since each item must be cataloged separately by librarian Stephanie Daniels.

During the past year, Daniels added more than 550 volumes to the Charles J. Bareis Library collection. Kim Wurl completed cataloging the extensive Range site (11S47) documents; over 119,000 records were processed throughout the course of this multi-year project. UIUC student, Michael Gornick, finished the organization of IDOT project documents, which were transferred from the Center for American Archeology (CAA) in 2005.

Improvements were made to storage facilities at the Champaign offices, including the installation of a new forced-air cooling system and the shoring up of the south wall in the southernmost storage room, which together will greatly improve climate control; the renovations were funded by IDOT. A monitor was placed in the ITARP warehouse, courtesy of a Preservation Working Group grant from the Institute of Library and Museums Services, to document temperature and relative humidity.

In order to save weight and space on storage shelves, over 1,500 pounds of rough rock, glacial till, and fire-cracked rock from approximately 170 boxes were deaccessioned, generating room



Movable shelving, ITARP curation, Champaign.



"University of Illinois Archaeological Expedition" aboard the *Tecumseh* (1920s–30s) (above); Havana chert disc (First Century, B.C.) found on the expedition, now housed at ITARP (below, left).

This location provides expanded layout and analysis space, as well as room for housing the comparative collection, zooarchaeology reference books and articles, and files and documentation pertaining to previous and current faunal projects. The Neil

fish) are ubiquitous. Overall a range of taxa is represented, demonstrating the broad-based faunal exploitation strategy characteristic of other, larger Weaver sites in west-central Illinois.

A large quantity of fish remains was also found at the Mary Craig site (11PK1567), a single component Late Woodland La Crosse phase habitation currently under analysis. Fish species identified thus far include bowfin, bluegill, black and brown bullhead, bass, drum, redhorse, buffalo, flathead and channel catfish, rock bass, minnow, sunfish, and crappie. Other animals represented consist of deer, turtles, ducks, and aquatic mammals such as beaver and mink.

Kuehn continued his analysis of faunal remains from Tract 15B at Cahokia for Dr. Tim Pauketat. The assemblage consists of material recovered during the 1960 salvage operations and contains nearly 25,400 pieces of bone and shell. The majority of specimens are associated with the Terminal Late Woodland Merrell phase and later Mississippian Moorehead and Sand Prairie phase components. The Merrell phase assemblage is dominated by fish. Catfish and bullheads are most common, with various bass, sunfish, and suckers well represented. Bowfin, sturgeon, gar, pike, white bass, and drum remains were also identified.

Numerous waterfowl and marsh birds were represented, including swan, goose, mallard, teal, wigeon, loon, grebe, crane, whimbrel, and yellowlegs, further demonstrating heavy utilization of nearby aquatic resources.

for ITARP's growing collections. Heavy fractions from the Tree Row site (11F53) in Fulton County were screened, reducing volume and allowing for the removal of 60 boxes from the warehouse facility.

A total of 171 hours was spent on collections use by staff, outside researchers, and out-loans. This does not include ongoing activities such as rehousing, inventory, cataloging, and data entry (see Addendum: Table 6).

Kozuch continued to participate in the University of Illinois Preservation Working Group by helping to plan and host the annual Preservation Emporium. The Emporium provides the public with access to experts in the identification and preservation of a range of materials, from arrowheads to family photographs.

Faunal Laboratory

ITARP faunal specialist, Steve Kuehn, is responsible for the identification, analysis, and interpretation of prehistoric and historic faunal assemblages from sites across Illinois. In addition to the preparation of faunal reports based on his analyses, Kuehn maintains and continues to develop the ITARP faunal comparative collection. Faunal material (consisting of bone, teeth, antler, fish scale, mollusk shell, and eggshell) is recovered from a variety of archaeological sites and can provide important information regarding diet, animal exploitation strategies, habitat and resource availability, seasonality, and butchery practices.

In 2008, a new faunal analysis laboratory was set up at ITARP's Neil Street Lab.

Street Lab facility was made available to the UIUC Department of Anthropology for a Zooarchaeology class, taught by visiting researcher Dr. Elizabeth Arnold. Kuehn provided osteological specimens and teaching material from the ITARP faunal comparative collection for use in the class.

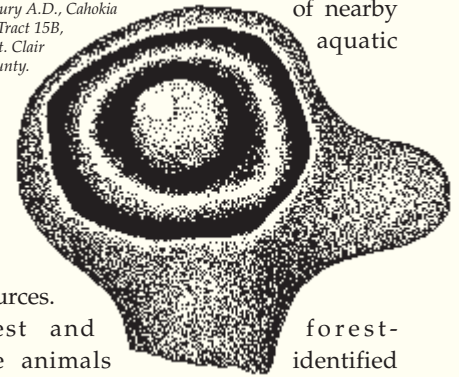
Faunal assemblages were analyzed and reports submitted for numerous sites investigated by ITARP archaeologists. Sites containing Archaic, Woodland, and Historic assemblages were examined in the Western Illinois Survey Division (WISD). The Not Unusual site (11MG389) contained a sizeable assemblage associated with the pre-1830 initial settlement of the property by the Thomas and Betsy Bobbitt Jones family. Swine remains were abundant, with deer, sheep/goat, tree squirrel, chicken, fish, and shellfish recovered. The subsistence data obtained contribute to the growing body of information on Upland South dietary patterns in late Frontier Period Illinois. A small amount of historic faunal material from site 11HE551 also was analyzed.

Kuehn continued his analysis of the Hemphill, Helton, and Falling Spring phase faunal remains from the White Bend site (11HA938). Despite marginal preservation, deer, dog/coyote, muskrat, raccoon, beaver, pocket gopher, tree squirrel, painted turtle, softshell turtle, and freshwater drum remains were recognized.

A series of Weaver occupation households at 11HA360 and 11HA949 produced over 4,500 pieces of bone and shell. The amount of faunal material recovered varies between households, but deer and aquatic resources (especially



Ceramic duck effigy, Thirteenth Century A.D., Cahokia Tract 15B, St. Clair County.



Forest and forest-edge animals identified include deer, skunk, rabbit, gray and fox squirrel, turkey, and passenger pigeon. Several probable dog remains were identified, as well as smaller taxa such as box turtle and marsh rice rat.

The Moorehead and combined Moorehead-Sand Prairie faunal assemblages from Tract 15B reflect a more

broad-based exploitation strategy. Deer remains are plentiful, but a variety of other animals are represented including elk, beaver, muskrat, otter, dog/coyote, squirrel, goose, sawn, large and small duck, merganser, cormorant, crane, coot, grebe, turkey, bobwhite, hawk, bald eagle, and snapping turtle. Fish are less plentiful than in the Merrell assemblage; suckers are most common followed by catfish and bullheads. Several varieties of freshwater mussel were observed, and marine shell recovered included whelk and pointed campeloma.

In the Moorehead-Sand Prairie assemblage, fish are more plentiful than in the Moorehead phase assemblage from Tract 15B. Catfish and bullhead elements are most common, followed by members of the sucker and sunfish families. Bowfin, gar, drum, sturgeon, and

pike bones were also collected. Other taxa present include deer, raccoon, muskrat, swan, goose, duck, cormorant, sora, coot, turkey, box turtle, snapping turtle, musk turtle, freshwater mussel, and marine mollusk. While faunal exploitation as seen in the Tract 15B assemblage is consistent with patterns evident in other faunal assemblages from Cahokia, there are a number of differences that warrant further examination. Possible factors responsible for these differences might include sample size, differential preservation, recovery methods, contextual issues (e.g., elite versus non-elite households; normal consumption versus ceremonial or ritual feasting; disposal issues), variations in the control and distribution of food resources, seasonality and resource availability, and the procurement of faunal resources for non-food use, among others. A draft of the faunal report has been submitted to Dr. Timothy R. Pauketat (UIUC) for comments.



Decorated bone shuttle, Eighth–Ninth Century A.D., Fish Lake site, Monroe County (above and below, center).

Numerous other faunal assemblages from sites in the American Bottom were analyzed in 2008. The relatively small Adze Kickin' site (11JY570) produced a surprisingly diverse array of animals (deer, duck, prairie chicken, turtle, shellfish, and various fish) despite consisting of only 338 specimens from six features. The circa 1815–30 (late Frontier Period) Buckmaster site (11MS2254) produced a typical Upland South faunal assemblage, with swine and chicken remains predominating over cattle. Sheep/goat, deer, rabbit, squirrel, turkey, passenger pigeon, prairie chicken, freshwater drum, catfish/bullhead, and sunfish elements also were identified. Both historic and prehistoric faunal assemblages were recovered from the Faust site



(11S69). Faunal remains from the Powerline (11MO598), Knoebel (11S71), 11MS2208, and 11MS22333 sites were also analyzed. While a number of these assemblages are relatively small, they can contribute to our better understanding of floodplain and upland subsistence strategies in the American Bottom.

Analysis of the Late Woodland Patrick phase fauna from the Fish Lake site (11MO608) is currently underway. The primary focus is a comparison of exploitation patterns between the North Ridge and South Ridge occupations at this village site on the Lunsford-Pulcher Terrace. Over 10,000 pieces of bone, shell, and fish scale were recovered, including a large quantity of worked bone and shell artifacts. Numerous awls and perforating tools, decorated and plain shuttles, a fish gorge,

worked turtle shell, antler billets, and flintknapping tools have been identified. Fish and deer dominate both assemblages, with a variety of aquatic turtles, waterfowl, marsh and terrestrial birds, medium and small-sized mammals, and shellfish and snails incorporated into the diet. Aquatic resources were of singular importance, but forest, forest-edge, and prairie taxa were also utilized. The Fish Lake fauna also contained several unusual finds. A dog burial contained femora with cut marks on the medial surfaces, near the pelvis, which might represent evidence for ritual castration at or around the time of death. Nearly thirty passenger pigeon wing bones, representing at least nine individual birds, were recovered from a

single feature at Fish Lake and are interpreted as representing fans or some type of decorative items.

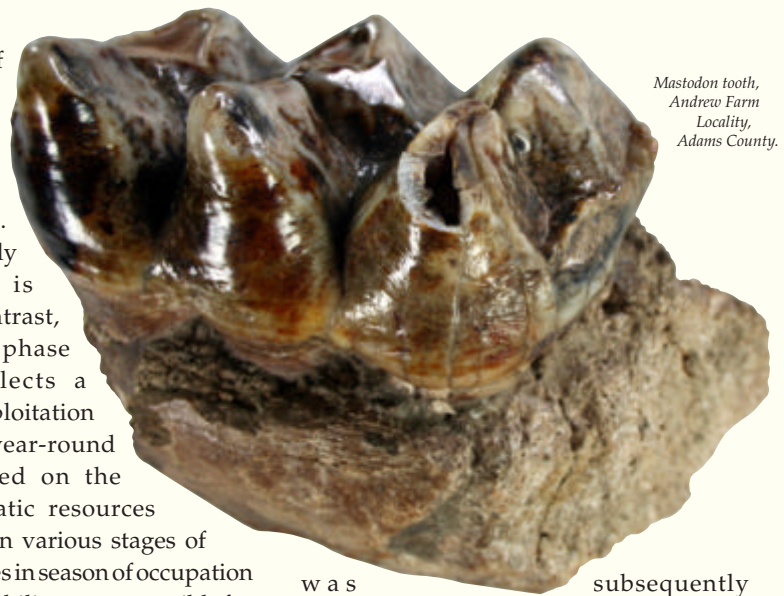
The North Ridge and South Ridge assemblages at Fish Lake differ in several respects. Deer (including fawns) were more heavily relied

upon on the South Ridge, while fish procurement was more intense on the North Ridge. There are also differences in the types of fish consumed by the inhabitants. Catfish and bullhead remains account for about half of all fish in both assemblages, but on the South Ridge sunfish account for nearly thirty percent and suckers ten percent while on the North Ridge sunfish comprise only five percent and suckers twenty-eight percent. In addition, drum and gar are better represented in the North Ridge assemblage. Distinctions were also noted in bird exploitation, with terrestrial birds more common in the North Ridge assemblage and waterfowl and marsh birds more common in the South Ridge assemblage. While diet and the resulting faunal material is greatly influenced by local resource availability, the Fish Lake evidence suggests that other unknown factors can be a significant factor in dietary choice and faunal exploitation. Kuehn presented a paper on the Patrick phase faunal remains from this site at the *2008 Midwest Archaeological Conference* in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Analysis of the smaller Terminal Late Woodland and Mississippian Moorehead phase assemblages from the Fish Lake site is currently underway.

The faunal analysis of the Russell site (11MS672) was completed with a comparison of the Late Woodland Mund and Mississippian Moorehead phase assemblages. The Mund fauna demonstrates

a heavy use of aquatic resources, in particular fish and turtles from backwater lake and pond habitats. A summer or early fall habitation is indicated. In contrast, the Moorehead phase assemblage reflects a more diverse exploitation strategy and a year-round occupation, based on the presence of aquatic resources and deer antlers in various stages of growth. Differences in season of occupation and resource availability are responsible for the variation in faunal exploitation noted between the Mund and Moorehead phase assemblages. The recovery of Moorehead phase material is significant as relatively little well-preserved Moorehead fauna has been recovered in the American Bottom, in particular outside of Cahokia itself.

The Faunal Lab had the rare opportunity to examine mastodon and other Late Pleistocene faunal remains from the Andrew Farm Locality (11A1578) in Adams County. A mastodon molar from the site was dated to 10,800 years old, making it one of the youngest mastodon sites in the state. Steve Tieken, director of the project, observed some unusual scratches on a thoracic vertebra spine, and the faunal assemblage



Mastodon tooth, Andrew Farm Locality, Adams County.

was subsequently submitted to ITARP for further analysis. Working in conjunction with the Illinois State Geological Survey, Kuehn was able to distinguish a number of probable cut and other butchering marks on pieces of mastodon and turtle bone. Micrograph images of the butchery marks were recorded and will be sent to outside experts for their input. A preliminary report on the butchering mark evidence from Andrew Farm was presented at the *Science and Archaeology Symposium* in Urbana, Illinois (November 2008), sponsored by the Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials (ATAM) program at UIUC.

Analysis of the Bluff Road site (11R579) resulted in the identification of over 20,000 pieces of bone, teeth, fish scale, mollusk shell, and crustacean exoskeleton from a large Late Woodland Patrick phase habitation in the southern American Bottom. Deer, timber wolf, raccoon, muskrat, beaver, rabbit, squirrel, Canada goose, teal, grebe, crane, turkey, prairie chicken, northern bobwhite, snapping turtle, musk turtle, painted turtle, garter/ribbon snake, bowfin, drum, gar, pike, shovelnose/pallid sturgeon, bullhead, blue catfish, flathead catfish, smallmouth buffalo, redhorse, white sucker, carpsucker/quillback, smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, bluegill, redear sunfish, crappie, rock bass, white/yellow bass, yellow perch, creek chub, mucket, threeridge, spike, fluted-shell, black sandshell, giant floater, and crayfish are among the taxa recognized in the assemblage. A large quantity of worked bone and shell was recovered, including several awls, flintknapping tools, a probable wolf canine pendant, a shell pendant, and a worked phalanx from cup-and-pin game. The Bluff Road inhabitants relied heavily on fish, deer, and a wide variety of other aquatic resources, as part of a faunal



Examining mastodon tooth for cutmarks.



exploitation strategy in which a range of animals from various habitat settings were incorporated into the diet. A final report on the Bluff Road fauna will be completed in 2009.

The Trotier site (11S861) is a multicomponent late eighteenth and early nineteenth century habitation in French Cahokia. The fauna from Component 1 (1760–1800) demonstrates a diet in which domesticated animals (especially swine and cattle) played a key role. Other large mammals (e.g., deer and black bear) were utilized, along with beaver, muskrat, and opossum. The presence of eggshell indicates the presence of egg-laying hens even though no domesticated chicken bones were identified. Trumpeter swan, mallard/black duck, and various fish, turtle, and shellfish remains were found as well. The types of fish present (gar, channel catfish, bowfin, buffalo) indicate exploitation of larger river and backwater lake settings. The Component 2 (1800–35) assemblage shows a reliance on larger domesticated mammals, although deer and bear were also consumed. Some smaller mammals were procured, but to a lesser extent in comparison with Component 1. Birds played a greater role in the Component 2 diet, with chicken, turkey, mallard/black duck, teal, and possible prairie chicken remains identified. While similar fish taxa were noted in Component 2, overall the number of fish, turtle, and shellfish remains suggests a lesser reliance on these resources over time.

The slightly younger S. Shafer site (11MS178) is a historic site with ca. 1830–40 (Occupation A) and ca. 1850–75 (Occupation B) components. The faunal remains from Occupation A consist of cattle, swine, horse, elk, deer, house cat, rabbit, fox squirrel, chicken, greater prairie chicken, turkey/Canada goose, and indeterminate waterfowl remains. The Occupation B assemblage contained cattle, swine, horse, house cat, chicken, and slider turtle remains. The shift in faunal exploitation between the two components likely reflects changing dietary patterns between the late Frontier Period and the Civil War era and the loss of native wild animals due to habitat loss and overhunting.

In 2008, Kuehn began analyzing faunal remains from the Jarrot Nordique site (11S1741), a multicomponent historic site in French Cahokia. The Component 1 assemblage is associated with the Historic Illinois (Cahokia and Tamaroa bands) and dates to circa 1700–30. Component 2 dates to circa 1760–80 and represents occupation by the French-Canadian Hamelin family. The Component 1 faunal assemblage demonstrates an interesting mix of traditional game resources and introduced domesticated taxa. Deer remains are plentiful, and along with black bear, elk, bison, cattle, and swine demonstrate that large mammals contributed significantly to the diet. Other mammals identified include timber wolf, beaver, raccoon, and opossum. Birds remains further demonstrate the mix of domesticated and wild taxa eaten by the site inhabitants, with chicken, teal, mallard, Canada goose, great blue heron, trumpeter swan, passenger pigeon, turkey, and greater prairie chicken bones identified. Other taxa represented include freshwater mussels, snapping and painted turtle, and smallmouth buffalo, black buffalo, and bigmouth buffalo.

Work on the Tree Row (11F53) fauna neared completion, with a draft report expected in early 2009. The assemblage contained a range of faunal remains, with deer and fish interpreted as the primary food resources. In addition, the remains of dog, possible bison, waterfowl and marsh birds, and mussels were recovered. The types of fish represented indicate heavy use of floodplain lake, pond, and creek resources. Affiliated with the Late Archaic Tree Row phase, the assemblage provides important information on late Holocene subsistence adaptations in the central Illinois River valley, an area not well represented with regard for Archaic faunal material.

Kuehn also began analysis of faunal remains found in dog coprolites from the Janey B. Goode site (11S1232). In the future, faunal

material from human coprolites will also be examined as part of a long-term research project directed by Dr. Andrew Fortier. This represents a rare opportunity for archaeologists to examine how dogs fed and were treated while residing in habitation areas. For example, did dogs actively hunt for their food, scavenge from refuse areas, or receive sustenance from their owners? Thus far, the faunal analysis has recovered primarily fish bones and scales. Tough, diamond-shape gar scales are particularly common, no doubt due to their ability to withstand the digestive process. In addition to gar, bowfin, catfish/bullhead, and frog/toad bones have been identified. The preliminary results suggest that the JBG dogs obtained at least some of their food through scavenging fish scraps discarded or lost during processing.

Analysis of the faunal remains from the Mississippian Orendorf site (11F1284) in Fulton County, Illinois continued in '08. Completion of this report, incorporating preliminary studies of the deer, bird, and fish remains published in 1981, will prove to be an important contribution to our understanding of Mississippian faunal exploitation in the Spoon River area of the Central Illinois River Valley.

Kuehn submitted and published several articles in 2008.

Production

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



Consulting page layout process, ITARP publications coordinators.



Scanning for the "Illinois Cultural Resource Management Document Archive Project."

The ITARP Production office is currently 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.

Over 16,000 documents will be available once the project is completed. Currently there are over 12,000 documents scanned. The web accessible database—www.itarp.illinois.edu/crmarchive—went into beta testing in November with plans to go live in Spring 2009. A user account and password will be required to use the database.

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.

During 2008, 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 and include the following:

In 2004 ITARP hosted *The Urbana Conference on the Archaic Societies of the*

Midcontinent. The contributions to this conference will be published in *Archaic Societies: Diversity and Complexity across the Midcontinent* by SUNY Press. Production and editorial work on this 891 page volume were completed in November 2008 and press-ready files were submitted to SUNY Press in December 2008. The completed book is scheduled to be available in mid-2009.

The Kaesberg-Schaudt Site (11R594) and the Late Woodland Settlement in the Mary's River Valley by Brian M. Butler, Mark J. Wagner, Anne Cobry DiCosola, Eve A. Hargrave, Heather A. Lapham, Sarah J. Monteith, and Kathryn E. Parker. This 298 page volume describes a large, intensively occupied Late Woodland village site located on a ridge crest overlooking the Mary's River valley north of Steeleville, Illinois. It contains 51 tables and 50 figures.

More from the Illinois Frontier: Archaeological Studies of Nine Early-Nineteenth-Century Sites by Robert Mazrim. This 170 page volume summarizes the results of ITARP archaeological excavations between 2002–05 at nine frontier-context

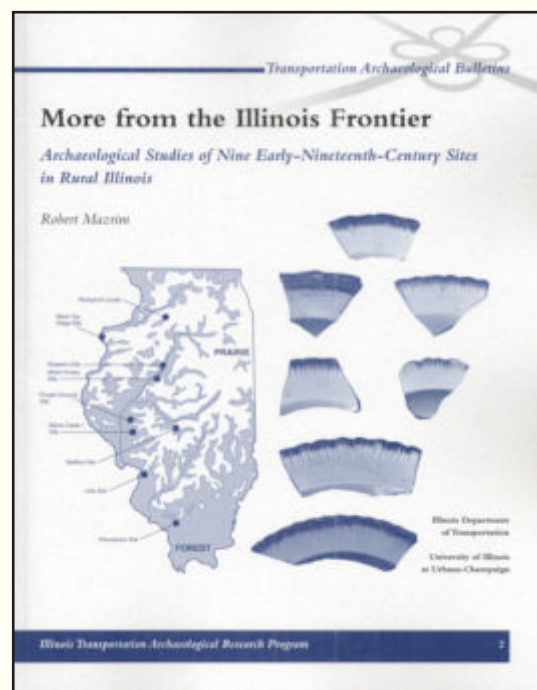
archeological sites in rural Illinois. Each of the sites consists of a domestic component occupied between 1810 and 1845. It contains 9 tables, 87 figures, and 10 plates.

Research Report No. 93 *Archaeological Investigations at the Quicksilver Site: A Mississippian Homestead in the Silver Creek Headwaters* by Charles R. Moffat, with contributions by Tamira K. Brennan, Brad Koldehoff, K. Shane Vanderford, and Patti J. Wright (29 Tables, 20 Figures)

Research Report No. 101 *Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Danville Beltline* by Leighann Calentine, Dale McElrath, and Jamie Zehr (6 Tables, 42 Figures)

Research Report No. 115 *Archaeological Investigations at the Deer Site* by Julie A. Bukowski and Brad Koldehoff (5 Tables, 21 Figures)

Research Report No. 121 *Archaeological Investigations at the Ramsey Road Section of the Fish Lake Site* by Julie



New Historical Archaeology Handbook in Preparation on Illinois Embossed Commercial Bottles: 1840–80

Ken Farnsworth (Senior Research Editor with the Springfield ITARP laboratory) and John Walthall (Chief Archaeologist with the Illinois Department of Transportation) are putting the finishing touches on

Bottled in Illinois
The Embossed Bottles and Bottled Products
of Early Merchants from Chicago to Cairo,
1840–1880

Embossed glass bottles, jars, vials, and flasks from this early period reflect a rich Illinois heritage of frontier-expansion, Civil War-era, and early-industrial commerce by capitalists and con men alike. The earliest known Illinois embossed bottles, made around 1840, contained liniments produced in Peoria (by Hiram and William Farrell) and in Springfield (by Alexander and Morris Lindsay). Following quickly on the heels of these first efforts, the newly economical practice of embossing product and company advertising on glass containers quickly became popular across the state, and was soon accessible to even home bottlers as the result of industrial and factory developments spurred by the material needs of the Civil War.

This new book documents the early Illinois embossed bottles, their bottlers, and their product contents for archaeologists and historians. Farnsworth and Walthall describe and illustrate nearly 1,000 different Illinois embossed bottle varieties produced before, during, and after the Civil War for some 500 Illinois merchants operating in 100 small towns and cities across the State with populations ranging from just a few hundred souls to more than 100,000 people. Several small towns are represented by only a single embossed-bottle style produced by only one enterprising merchant. At the opposite end of the spectrum, Chicago bottler John A. Lomax created the “Largest Bottling House in the U.S.” during the 1860s and 70s, and used over 60 different embossed bottle styles, in a variety of colors, to help sell his beverages. The merchant and product histories included in the volume

and the hundreds of accompanying black-and-white photos, color plates, and line-drawings that accompany the text richly illustrate the development and focus of statewide commercial bottling efforts during this time. Farnsworth and Walthall worked with historical archivists Eva Mounce and Curtis Mann to research the bottlers and bottled products included in the book, and 14 additional historical research contributors have added their local and regional expertise and knowledge to help make the volume a reality.

Prior to assembling this volume, the only Illinois embossed-glass identification aids readily available to archaeologists and historians were the 1973 Illinois soda-bottle volume prepared by Paul and Parmalee for the Illinois State Museum, and a small volume listing several categories of embossed bottles known for an area of west-central Illinois within a 50-mile radius of Peoria prepared in 1990 by the Pekin Bottle Collectors Association. The much-expanded scope of the new volume is illustrated by the fact that the 1973 Paul & Parmalee documented only six (and recognized only three) pontiled soda bottles (ca. 1850–60) from Illinois. The Farnsworth and Walthall study records 74 varieties of these bottles: 41 from Chicago and 33 from several smaller Illinois towns and cities.

A particular focus of the new study is to provide information for archaeologists on embossed-glass chronologies, merchant and consumer behavior, and an embossed-glass-shoulder identification system for Illinois-area archaeologists excavating historic sites of this era. In addition to detailed merchant and product histories for the Illinois businesses that used the embossed bottles, the volume includes an identification guide and chronology for the glass-maker marks embossed on many of the bottles by the eastern, midwestern, and foreign glass houses (two early Illinois bottle varieties dating to this 40-year period were manufactured in London).

Embossed-Bottle Contents

A wide range of products were represented by embossed-glass containers used by Illinois

merchants from 1840–1880.

Patent Medicines: liniments, vermifuges, cholagogues, fever and ague cures, ointments, teething and cough syrups, nerve tonics, balsams, blood renewers and purifiers, and veterinary medicines.

Also, several patent medicines transcend formal ailment categories: for instance, an 1877 ad for Foster’s Indian Health Renewer declares that “A torpid state of the liver and kidneys is the great cause of nearsightedness so general among our children. [FIHR] is known to be a safe and sure cure for this evil.” Dr. Cram’s Fluid Lightning was said in an 1873 ad to cure “all nervous pains.” And Clarke’s Genuine Red Drops were not advertised at all. However “Red Drops” from elsewhere occasionally circled around their function—with ad comments like “Great sins require great repentance.” Apparently Red Drops were sold as a cure for venereal disease.

Pharmacy Bottles: including druggist preparations, citrates, and hair dressings from “Azzaieline” to “Ox Marrow.”

Sodas and Mineral Waters: including mineral water, mineral spring waters, flavored and unflavored soda beverages—many were first sold as pharmacy products and whiskey mixers.

Chemical Company Products: including flavoring extracts, bluing, baking powders, and rat killer.

Brewery Products: such as ales, porters, brandies, lager beers, cider, and a variety of “small” beers (often bottled in stoneware) including birch, spruce, lemon, and sassafras (or “root”) beer, and “California” pop.

Distillery Products: various whiskeys, gin, and schnapps.

Bitters: usually a mixture of vegetable contents and alcohol sold as medicines but essentially a more socially acceptable way to consume alcohol.

Also in Illinois Embossed Bottles: oils, unguents, spices, honey, and gun oil. “Presentation” whiskey flasks (with contents) were also put out by glass houses, hotels, etc. Preserve jars embossed by their distributors were also occasionally produced.



A. Bukowski, with contributions by Brad Koldehoff (5 Tables, 24 Figures) Research Report No. 123 *Isolated Human Remains Recovered from the Habitation Area of the Fish Lake Site* by Julie A. Bukowski (9 Figures)

Research Report No. 125 *Isolated Human Remains Recently Discovered at the Sponemann Site* by Julie A. Bukowski (3 Tables, 9 Figures)

Research Report No. 127 *Phase II Testing at the Stockyard Tract (11S706/5) for the Proposed Extension of Exchange Avenue* by Jeffrey D. Kruchten and Brad Koldehoff, with contributions by Julie A. Bukowski, Mary L. Simon, Matthew C. Terry, and Miranda L. Yancey (9 Tables, 36 Figures)

ITARP continues to distribute IAS and ITARP publications by placing journal ads, using the ITARP website, and attending archaeological conferences. In 2008, publications were sold at the *IAS Annual Meeting* in Edwardsville, Illinois and the *Midwest Archaeological Conference* in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In addition, the Production office works with ITARP staff members to display publication order forms at other conferences. For example, order forms and display copies were also taken to the *Annual Meeting of Iowa Archaeological Society/IAAA Meeting* and the *Annual Meeting Society for Historical Archeology* by ITARP participants.

Another 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 2008 Alexander began preparing appropriate images for the *Master Naturalist* publication, slated for release in 2009. As part of Production's involvement in ITARP public outreach, the office

oversaw several projects related to the *Early Paleoindian Colonization Conference* (Urbana), *Section 106: Tribal Consultation Workshop* (Collinsville), and the *Science and Archaeology Symposium* (Urbana). These projects included, but were not limited to: poster and sign design and generation, binders and commemorative gifts (magnets and mugs), workshop and conference photography, nametags, programs, and technical support.

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 20 in 2008.

A three-year computer upgrade plan, begun in 2007, entered its second year. The goal is to replace computers five years or older with new Apple iMacs throughout ITARP. Year one (2007) saw the upgrading of older computers at the main office in Champaign. In 2008 computers were upgraded at the ABSD and WISD offices; 2009 upgrades will be done at the NISD and Springfield offices.

In addition instant messaging (IM) was enabled on all new computers and added to older ones. This gives all ITARP offices around the state the ability to instantly message coworkers at other labs. It serves as a status system to indicate if a coworker is in the office that day. Primarily IM is being used for text chatting, but the ability to hold video chats (video conferencing) and sending large files via IM is also available.

In 2008, ITARP began the process of hosting Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program databases via the internet. Currently ITARP's *Charles J. Bareis Library* database is available with plans to add additional databases to the internet

in the coming months (http://itarp1.itarp.uiuc.edu/fmi/iwp/res/iwp_auth.html).

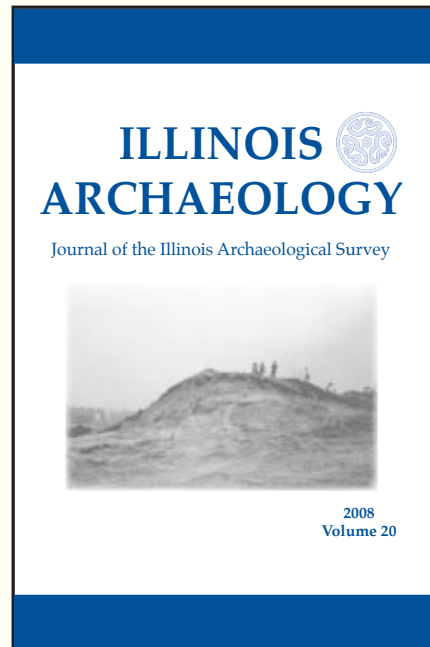
Bioarchaeology

The Bioarchaeology/Osteology Program of ITARP is under the direction of Kristin M. Hedman and Eve A. Hargrave, assisted by Julie Bukowski, Paolo Gujilde, Mary Hynes, and John DiMaggio. Our primary mission is to perform the responsibilities outlined in the Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440 et seq.). These duties include the excavation, technical analysis, and reporting of human remains falling under ITARP responsibilities. In addition, we are involved in collaborative research of IDOT-related projects both with colleagues 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 frequently give presentations to schools, clubs, archaeological societies and other public organizations.

During 2008, burial features were excavated at the Sponemann (11MS517) and Brennan Hynd (11S1492) sites. Skeletal reports were completed for Drda (11MS32), Deer (11MO1068), Fish Lake (11MO608), Brennan Hynd (11S1492), Fingers North (11S333N), and Kaesberg-Schaudt (11R594). Burial excavations, skeletal analyses, and report completions were conducted in accordance with HSRPA (20 ILCS 3440 et seq.). Skeletal analyses are ongoing for several IDOT or IDOT-related sites including Janey B. Goode and Cahokia Tract 15B.

The osteological analysis and report of human remains excavated in 1979 at the Drda site was completed by Ms. Doreen Dong, under the supervision of Hedman and Hargrave. Ms. Dong is a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology,



ITARP coffee mug designed for the Section 106: Tribal Consultation Workshop.



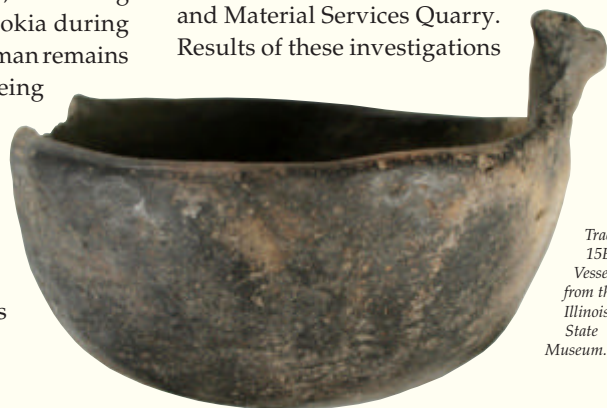
Excavation in Bioarchaeology Laboratory.

UIUC and the analysis was completed as partial fulfillment of requirements for a Human Osteology course. The final report completed by Ms. Dong will be summarized for publication in collaboration with Hargrave and Hedman. Submission of this manuscript is anticipated in 2009.

Analysis of human remains from Janey B. Goode site are in progress and preliminary results offer insights into the health and well being of the Mississippian inhabitants of this site. In November 2008, J. Bukowski presented a case study at the *Bioarchaeology and Forensic Anthropology Association Meetings* in Allendale, Michigan. An isolated human forearm recovered from the JBG site during the 2007 field season is deformed at the elbow due to a disorder known as congenital radio-ulnar synostosis (CRUS). This occurs when the tissues of the radius and ulna separate improperly during fetal development. Fusion of these bones and often dislocation of the radius at the elbow occur as a result. Archaeological examples of the condition are relatively uncommon.

Analysis of human burials excavated during the 1960 mitigation of Tract 15B at the Cahokia site are in progress and provide significant new information on life and lifestyle of those represented. Hargrave has identified evidence of

scalping of several individuals who were interred in the habitation area of this site during the Moorehead phase (A.D. 1200–1275). Unlike other regions in Illinois where skeletal evidence of violent death is well documented, very few examples of skeletal trauma arising from interpersonal violence have been identified in the American Bottom. The absence of direct skeletal evidence for conflict has been particularly puzzling given archaeological indications of major political and social changes, including increased fortification of Cahokia during this period. Analysis of the human remains and mortuary practices is being completed in collaboration with Dawn Cobb, Illinois State Museum, and will be included in the final site report by Timothy Pauketat, currently in progress. The Tract 15B collection is



Tract 15B Vessels from the Illinois State Museum.

on loan to ITARP from the Illinois State Museum.

ITARP physical anthropologist, Hargrave, continues to work with Dr. Ripan Mahli, UIUC Department of Anthropology, to gain an understanding of ancient DNA (aDNA) research and its potential for addressing archaeological questions about prehistoric populations in Illinois. ITARP aDNA research will focus on the following research areas: (1) identification of prehistoric dog DNA in the American Bottom in an effort to establish a comparative genetic basis for Midwestern prehistoric dogs; (2) extraction of ancient human DNA from prehistoric samples associated with Tract 15B at Cahokia.

Since 1995, we have worked closely with Dr. Stanley Ambrose, UIUC Department of Anthropology, conducting stable isotopic analyses to investigate questions of dietary variability within populations and to explore temporal and cultural differences in the diet of prehistoric inhabitants of Illinois. Results of isotopic analysis of Langford, Fisher and Huber phase populations from Material Services Quarry (11LS50), Gentleman Farm (11LS27), Fisher (11WI5), Hoxie Farm (11CK4), and Anker (11CK4) sites were presented at the 2007 *Midwest Archaeological Conference*. In 2008, ITARP expanded this study of Upper Mississippian subsistence by including or augmenting samples from Oakwood Mound (11WI1), Fisher Mounds, and Material Services Quarry. Results of these investigations

confirm significant levels of maize utilization during the Langford and Fisher phases, comparable to that of American Bottom Mississippian populations. Variability in maize consumption among individuals within these samples and an apparent decrease in maize consumption late in the sequence continue to be explored. Publication of these results is anticipated in 2009. Access to the Oakwood and Fisher Mounds collections was granted by Dr. Della Cook, Indiana University, Bloomington. This project is collaborative with Dr. Michael Strezewski, University of Southern Indiana.

Strontium analysis of archaeological skeletons has been used to address questions of human migration in many regions of the world but has been little used in the Midwest. Strontium analysis of non-migratory archaeological fauna from several sites in Illinois and adjacent states was conducted to assess whether this method could be applied in our research area (Illinois). These results were published in 2008 by Hedman in collaboration with Paul Fullagar (UNC), C. Brandon Currey (ISGS, UIUC), Thomas Johnson (Geology, UIUC), and Thomas Emerson (ITARP). In 2009, this project will be expanded to include the analysis of soils, plants, and additional faunal species.

Hargrave and Hedman, in collaboration with Shirley Shermer and Robin Lillie

(Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist), presented a poster at the 2008 *Paleopathology Association Annual Meeting* in Columbus, Ohio, addressing the role of culturally modified human bone in prehistoric Illinois and Iowa. Hargrave, Schermer, Hedman, and Lillie also organized a symposium entitled "Human Bone as Cultural Object: A Midwestern Perspective" at the 2008 *Midwest Archaeological Conference* in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Papers presented at this symposium were well received and will be revised for inclusion in a book edited by Hargrave, Hedman, Schermer and Lillie with publication anticipated in 2010.

Illinois Department of Transportation Compliance Projects

IDOT Project Review

IDOT submitted 246 requests for Phase I archaeological survey to ITARP in 2008. Projects were located in 86 of the 102 Illinois counties, from the Wisconsin border to the southernmost tip of the state, with between 9,000 and 10,000 acres subjected to archaeological reconnaissance. Projects ranged in scope from bike paths to interstate

highways and one acre detention ponds to multi-acre airport improvements. Highway and bridge projects comprised nearly 70 percent of all survey requests; 15 percent of the survey requests were for proposed borrows; and the remaining projects were a variety of other undertakings, including wetlands, utility installations, and drainage improvements.

A total of 221 projects were completed or resolved in 2008. Of these projects, 179 were received in 2008 and 42 were carried over from previous years. Projects completed and requiring no additional investigations totaled 198; archaeological survey of 50 of these projects discovered sites that were not recommended for further evaluation. Six feasibility studies were completed and submitted to IDOT. Twelve survey requests were cancelled, one project was superseded by a revised request, one project recommended for monitoring was constructed, and all final reports were submitted for three projects that required Phase II testing or III mitigation.

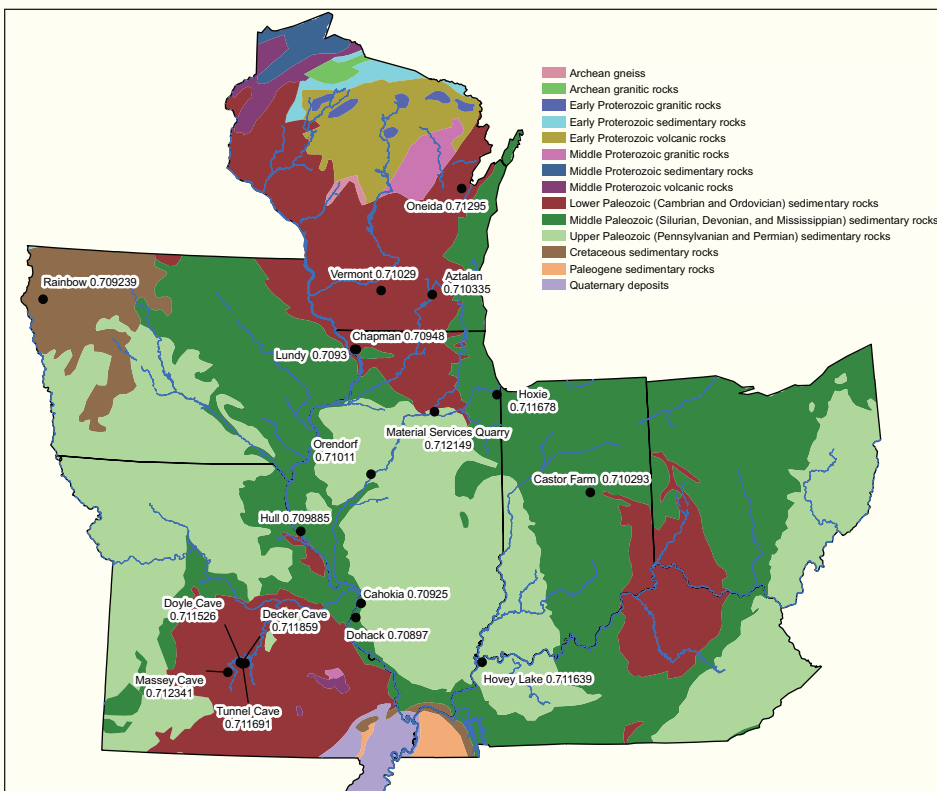
Approximately 600 archaeological sites were investigated and/or reported in 2008. These ranged from single diagnostic artifacts, usually projectile points, to large prehistoric and historic habitation sites with multiple domestic features and large quantities of associated material. Site investigations ranged from pedestrian walkover and documentation to extensive, mitigative excavations of sites potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

A number of projects remained to be surveyed or required further investigation, monitoring, and/or a final report at the end of 2008.

Ongoing 2008 Investigations— Statewide Survey Divisions

Northern Illinois Survey Division

In 2008, Jennifer Pearce and Phil Millhouse supervised work at the Northern Illinois Survey Division (NISD) in Rockford with the assistance of crew chiefs Rebecca Pagan and Ryan Griffin. Graphic artist Marcia Martinho was involved in a series of illustration, photography and report preparation projects for several ITARP offices. Crew Members Laura Blank, Paula Bryant, Amanda Douglas, Dean Duryea, Pete Geraci, Winter Guite, Ed Jakaitis, Jim



Bedrock geology with mean strontium isotope ratios of faunal tooth enamel from archaeological sites around the Midwest.



Fieldwork at the prehistoric and historic Elmore site, Kane County.

Meierhoff, and Liz Schlagel helped with various aspects of survey, testing, artifact processing and ASSR preparation. The year's work included a number of small Statewide surveys and testing of the Plum River site (11JD735) in Jo Daviess County. Two larger projects included the US Route 30 survey in Whiteside County and testing of sites 11K97, 11K371 and 11K971 for the Red Gate and Stearns Road crossings of the Fox River in Kane County. The NISD office has also stayed active in public presentations and meetings for the ongoing Jo Daviess County Mound Project (JDCMP). This successful project is focused on the preservation of the remaining burial and effigy mounds in Jo Daviess County.

District 1

Fox River Bridges/ Red Gate Road Extension, Kane County

The Wheeler site (11K371) was tested as part of ITARP Project Log #05056. Site 11K371 was originally visited during the ITARP Phase I surveys of the project alignment in 1995-96. The Phase I survey discovered a thin scatter of mid-

late-nineteenth century historic material along the proposed ROW alignment. Based on the recovered assemblage, a pre-Civil War residential site appeared to be present, corresponding spatially to a structure documented at this location in 1872. As 96 percent of the site area was located within the project area and given its potential to provide information about Euro-American settlement, the site was recommended for testing to assess its NRHP-eligibility.

In 2008, the site was gridded into 10 x 10 m collection units. These grid units were subjected to a metal detection survey that located a cluster of pre-Civil War metal

artifacts. Selective machine scraping of .2 acres (approximately 15% of the site area) was then conducted. The scraping uncovered a small farmstead represented by 15 post molds, 7 linear stains, 4 shallow basins, 1 gravel filled oval, 2 possible wells, 1 possible cistern, 1 rubble-filled out building, and 1 large structure stain. Limited testing was then conducted on a sample of the features.

The modest assemblage derived from testing dates from ca. 1820-75 but was largely recovered from secondary rubble and debris used to backfill the site after it was abandoned. No distinct, intact early deposits were identified. Given the long-term, disturbed and redeposited nature of the deposits, the site was not considered eligible for the NRHP.

Fox River Bridges/Stearns Road Corridor, Kane County

Previous phase I surveys (ITARP Project Log #95063 and #05136) recorded the presence of a prehistoric component and historic homestead at 11K97, the Elmore site. As it was considered possible that portions of the site were unplowed and could contain intact features, it was determined that limited subsurface testing was necessary. Because the site area is covered with large trees and dense scrub, test units (TU) were preferable to machine scraping.

In 2008, ITARP excavated eight 1 x 2 m TUs around the historic house hole and barn foundation to look for additional features. Although variable amounts of



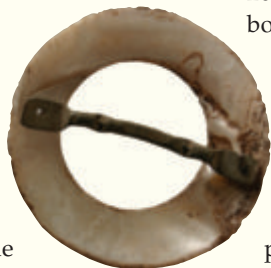
Stone foundation, mid-Nineteenth Century, Wheeler site, Kane County.

historic debris were present, no additional features were found. The presence of mid-nineteenth century domestic household debris and interior wall mortar suggests that the oval depression represents the remains of a ca. 1840 residential structure associated with ownership of the property by David Elmore. The presence of several outbuildings shown on the 1892 plat in the location of 11K97 suggests that the abandoned residential structure may have been reused for non-domestic purposes after the property was purchased by the Keating family, although there is no direct archaeological evidence for this interpretation. The feature has been extensively disturbed and retains little to no architectural integrity or intact archaeological deposits. It is not expected that any significant additional information about the early settlement of St. Charles Township or the Fox River Valley can be gleaned from further investigation of this feature.

With the exception of items recently dumped into the structure depression, the bulk of the artifact assemblage recovered from 11K97 represents domestic household debris dating from ca. 1830 through 1860 and architectural debris pre-dating ca. 1890. The distribution of materials recovered from across the site area indicates a much higher concentration of domestic household debris west and slightly northwest of the structure depression and much higher concentrations of architectural debris located west and south of the structure depression. If any additional subsurface features are present on the site, they are likely located west and/or southwest of the known structure depression and outside of the present ROW and survey limits.



Shell pin, mid-Nineteenth Century, Elmore site, Kane County.



ITARP excavated a series of units north-west of the house hole in the center of the area where Late Woodland material was found during an earlier shovel test survey. These units consisted of four 1 x 2 m and eight 2 x 2 m TUs that totaled 40

m² or .5 percent of the total site area and 30 percent of the area of Late Woodland concentration. These excavations uncovered a living surface or sheet midden with both prehistoric and historic materials. The prehistoric materials included stemmed Late Woodland points, triangular arrow points and chert debitage along with grit- and shell-tempered sherds. These artifacts indicate light use of the immediate area by local prehistoric people between A.D. 400–1400. Given the lack of intact prehistoric or historic features and the disturbed or marshy nature of the northern site border, it is unlikely

that this site will be deemed eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

ITARP also completed testing at 11K971, the White Gate site, as part of the Stearns Road-Fox River Crossing (ITARP Project Log #05136) project. The White Gate site was a prehistoric habitation site, possibly associated with 11K13, two small conical mounds on the property to the south. The ROW impacted approximately 60 percent of the site. NISD machine scraped approximately .3 acres (71%) of the site and located 20 small stains representing the very bottom of pit features or post molds.

Bisecting of these features yielded small amounts of charcoal, a triangular arrow point, flakes, burned bone and plain surface, grit tempered ceramic body sherds that are likely Late Woodland and a small, triangular arrow point. Upon completion of the features it does not appear that they are arranged in any pattern suggesting a structure. Because a high percentage of the site was scraped, features were all extremely small, there were no culture-specific



Fieldwork at the prehistoric White Gate site, Late Woodland, Kane County.

ceramics and no post mold patterning, no further work will be conducted.

District 2

FAP 642/Illinois 78 (Addendum A), Jo Daviess County

The Plum River site (11JD735) was originally discovered as part of a 2007 Phase I survey for FAP 642/Illinois 78, Addendum A (ITARP Project Log #07171). The site is located approximately five miles (8 km) south-southwest of present day Stockton, Illinois. As initial shovel testing yielded a high density of lithic artifacts (N=83, 101.5 g) within the site area, it was recommended for further testing. Limited subsurface testing was initiated by ITARP in May 2008 in an attempt to locate features and determine if the site was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The testing consisted of machine scraping a total of 281.6 m² (.7 acres or .3 hectares), representing 64 percent of the site area. The remaining 36 percent of the site was

inaccessible for machine scraping due to the fence edge bordering Illinois 78, presence of trees, erosional gullies, and the proximity of the steep drop off to the Plum River immediately to the east. The machine scraping resulted in the location of eight subsurface prehistoric features that appeared to be shallow, basin-shaped pits. Although these features were completely excavated as floatation samples, no diagnostic material was located. Because the site sits on a dissected and eroded slope above the Plum River,

it seems that only the basal portions of the features remained for recovery. We are confident that all intact and accessible cultural features within the right-of-way were located during our investigations. Due to the low density of subsurface features and paucity of associated material, the Plum River site was determined to not be NRHP-eligible.

US Route 30, Whiteside County

In 2007, ITARP began surveying parcels for the US Route 30 project (ITARP Project Log #07036) in Whiteside County. The initial survey area covered 21,853 acres, 34 percent (7,351 acres) of which was located within areas designated as high probability for site location by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. During the initial field season, work focused on agricultural fields within the high probability areas that could be examined for historic remains by pedestrian survey. At the end of the 2007 field season, 3,858 acres (18% of the total corridor and 52% of the high probability area) had been surveyed. Thirteen new sites (seven prehistoric and six mixed prehistoric-historic) and five isolated prehistoric diagnostics were located within the area surveyed.



Historic materials from US Route 51 Survey.

In 2008, ITARP continued surveying parcels for the US Route 30 project and focused on a new addendum to the project (ITARP Project Log #07036) provided by District 2, which was a bypass around Morrison in Whiteside County. The additional project area included 12,968 acres, 29 percent (3,798 acres of the expanded study area) of which was located within areas designated as high probability for site location. As with the previous field season, work focused on agricultural fields within the high probability areas that could be pedestrian surveyed. At the conclusion of the 2008 field season, 1,993 acres (15% of the total survey, 52% of the high probability area within the added survey area) had been completed. A total of 57 new sites (14 prehistoric, eight historic, 35 mixed prehistoric-historic sites and eight isolated prehistoric diagnostics) were located within the area surveyed.

In summary, a total 34,820 acres are included in the survey corridor; 5,850 acres (17% of the combined original and addendum areas) have been examined for cultural resources to date. This includes 11,148 acres (or 32% of the total area of the two surveys, 52% of the total high probability area for the two surveys) falling within areas designated as high

probability. For the two field seasons, a total of 70 new sites (21 prehistoric, 8 historic and 41 mixed prehistoric-historic) and 13 isolated prehistoric diagnostics were located.

Central Illinois Survey Division

The Central Illinois Survey Division of ITARP (CISD), directed by Dale McElrath, is based at the University of Illinois at Urbana/Champaign campus. CISD is responsible for cultural resource compliance work in Districts 3, 5, and 7.

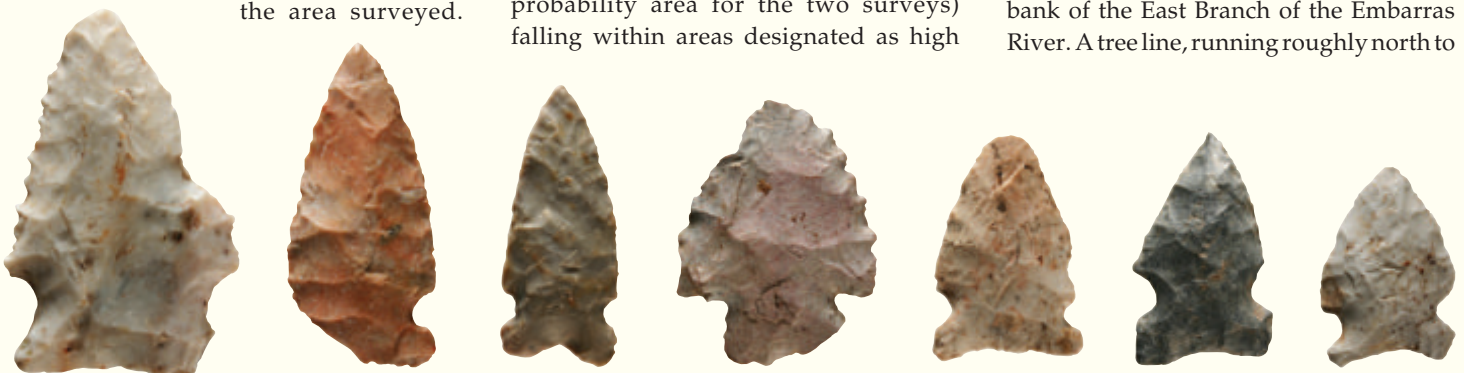
In addition, certain projects from Will County in District 1 may be assigned to this division. Permanent field staff includes Ian Fricker (Assistant District Archaeologist), Michael Barnes, and Matthew Cross (Assistant Crew Supervisors). Additional field personnel are incorporated on a seasonal basis.

In 2008, CISD submitted 33 Phase I survey reports, and undertook test excavations at two sites. In addition, the ABSD and CISD labs began a collaborative Phase I survey of FA 322/US 51 (US 51 South), detailed below. Other notable projects include the continued survey of the Macon County Beltway corridor and a test excavation at 11CH579, also summarized below.

District 5

FAP 808/IL 130, Philo to Villa Grove, Champaign County

Site 11CH579 was located in conjunction with survey for Illinois Route 130 road improvements (ITARP Project Log #07127). It is a previously undocumented Pioneer-era historic residence, overlying a prehistoric Woodland to Upper Mississippian period occupation. The site is situated near the east bank of the East Branch of the Embarras River. A tree line, running roughly north to



Projectile points, US Route 30, Whiteside County.

south, lies just west of the site. Immediately west of the tree line, the ground surface drops abruptly by approximately two feet to an old roadbed, now covered in grass. Both landowners, as well as other local residents, confirmed that the road now designated as IL 130 was originally located closer to the East Branch, west of the tree line.

Shovel testing yielded chipped debitage, FCR, prehistoric pottery, and historic period residential debris. Prehistoric ceramics included a few grit-tempered, cord-wrapped stick impressed sherds, dating generally to the Woodland period. The historic assemblage dates from 1830–60, and includes a half-dime dated 1849. Interestingly, the Woodland period ceramics and the half-dime were found together in the same shovel test. No available historic maps depict a residence at this location, supporting the disappearance of the historic occupation sometime in the mid-nineteenth century.

Although the ROW encroachment into the site area measured only two meters wide, the presence of FCR and Woodland period ceramics strongly suggested the presence of intact prehistoric features at 11CH579. In addition, the short-term early to mid-nineteenth century component offered an excellent opportunity to study a Pioneer occupation unaffected by disturbance from early twentieth century farm development. The presence of this abandoned road alignment was also of particular importance. Since the historic occupation at 11CH579 would have been oriented relative to the original road, the proposed improvements to IL 130 would impact the area behind the associated residence. In general, significant historic period features are more likely to be located in the “backyard” of a residence.

Given the above considerations, ITARP undertook further investigations at 11CH579. Excavation was primarily limited to the proposed IL 130 ROW. A single hand

unit, HU7, was located further west, in the vicinity of the shovel test containing Woodland period ceramics. HU7 was the only test unit to yield prehistoric ceramics, along with an elevated density of historic material. No features were found as a result, although excavation has added substantially to the site assemblage.

The prehistoric ceramics recovered from HU7 appear to be contemporaneous with those examples found in the shovel

this portion of the site in the post-1845 period. It is important to note that the tested portion of the site corresponds mostly to a “roadside” site, and as such contains artifacts consistent with both the early nineteenth century settlement of the site and more recent twentieth century activities. However, given the temporal disparity between the two assemblages and the general confinement of the more recent materials to the upper site strata, the two

are easily separable. The following discussion will be limited to the early nineteenth century component.

The refined earthenware assemblage is small (N=154); of these, only 46 are decorated. Included are Staffordshire blue and purple transferprints, blue and sprig handpainted, annular wares (including one with a green rouletted rim), both irregular and straight blue edgeware and blue spatter. Generally, this assemblage is consistent with a ca. 1830–45 occupation, and the absence of flown transferprints or molded ironstones strongly suggests a pre-1845 date for the

assemblage. While undecorated whiteware sherds typically add little temporal information, it was noted that all appeared to represent pearlwares, whitewares, or very late cream-colored wares.

The unrefined assemblage included only one tiny sherd of undecorated yellowware, several sherds of a large Rockingham platter, salt-glazed stoneware, and lead-glazed redware. All are consistent with an early assemblage. The “brick” assemblage included both highly eroded fragments and a few hard-fired specimens, although all appeared handmade.

The glass assemblage was exceedingly small and was limited to a number of hand-blown bottle fragments, mirror glass, and window glass. Although there was quite a bit of variation in glass thickness, there was a strong representation of the



Fieldwork at prehistoric Woodland and mid-Nineteenth Century historic site 11CH579, Champaign County.

test. Unfortunately, all of the examples recovered to date are badly eroded and surface treatment cannot be determined. However, the cord-wrapped stick-impressed motif was identified on a lip sherd from the shovel test. All prehistoric sherds found at 11CH579 date generally to the Woodland period. Other temporally diagnostic prehistoric material is limited to two hafted bifaces. A broken point base was recovered from HU7. The base, thought to be Late Archaic, is side-notched, with a moderately ground, convex basal edge. Grinding was not apparent in the single undamaged notch. Also, a complete, side-notched Upper Mississippian point was found in HU1.

The historic component appears to correspond to the homestead of Samuel Groundyke, who settled here in 1836. There is no evidence for occupation of

very thin window glass typical of early nineteenth century homesteads.

Testing of 11CH579 has added considerably to the site assemblage, although no features were found as a result. ITARP determined that construction within the proposed IL 130 ROW will not have a significant adverse impact on any buried deposits at this site. 11CH579 has the potential to contribute significantly to our understanding of the culture history of the Embarras River and the central Illinois prairie.

District 7

Macon County Beltway Decatur, Mt. Zion, Long Creek, Macon County

CISD continued Phase I survey of the Macon County Beltway corridor (ITARP Project Log #07123) in the spring of 2008; the survey report was submitted the following September. The proposed Beltway will bypass the greater Decatur area on the south and east sides, connecting US Highway 51 in the south with Illinois Route 48 and Interstate 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, and Lake Decatur. An additional 262 acres were surveyed this spring, for a total coverage of 787 acres.

The corridor includes a total of 262 acres designated as having a high potential for cultural resources, according to standards



Classical Revival/Italianate house (Myers residence), pre-Civil War, Macon County Beltway.

outlined by the State of Illinois (20 ILCS 3420). The portion of high-potential area available for pedestrian survey totals 92 acres, all of which has been surveyed. A total of 69.4 acres of high-potential area will require shovel testing and remain to be surveyed. Denied access areas are not included in the above totals.

Surveyors have identified 49 new sites, 6 previously reported sites, and

57 find spots to date. Ten sites have been recommended for Phase II testing. Eight of these, 11M261, 11M266, 11M267, 11M272, 11M273, 11M282, 11M283, and 11M328, are either historic or primarily historic multicomponent sites representing short-term pre-Civil War or mid-nineteenth century occupations. Two prehistoric sites, 11M308 and 11M316, have been recommended for Phase II testing; the size of the material assemblage and the presence of FCR suggest the possibility of intact features at both of these site locations.

Two sites, 11M302 and 11M309, have been conditionally recommended for Phase II testing. Both sites are located outside of the project corridor, and further work will only be necessary in the event that they are impacted by future proposed construction. Phase III mitigation of the previously reported site 11M245 is recommended in the event that this site is impacted by proposed construction. At the present time, only 25 percent of this site falls within the project corridor. Phase II testing of 11M245 was carried out in 2007 by CCRG.

Two historic residences were also identified within the project corridor. The Eli Ulery House is a brick Italianate residence, constructed in 1862, and listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Myers residence is a Classical



Late Nineteenth Century timber frame barn, Macon County Beltway.

Revival/Italianate brick house, dating from 1858. This residence is not listed in the NRHP but appears eligible for inclusion. While the archaeological research potential of these residences has been diminished by continued occupation and twentieth century farm development, they do represent two of the oldest standing structures in this part of Macon County. CISD there-



Pedestrian survey, US 51 widening, Fayette County..

fore suggested that efforts be made to avoid significant impact to them.

Districts 6, 7, and 8

FA 322/US 51, Shelby / Christian County Line to US 51/ IL 177 Interchange, Christian, Shelby, Fayette, Marion, Clinton and Washington Counties

The proposed widening of US Highway 51 (ITARP Project Log #08048) stretches over 60 miles, from the border between Shelby and Christian Counties to the interchange at Illinois Route 177. The current project is part of an ongoing project to expand US 51 to a four-lane divided highway. The project area encompasses 37,135 acres, not including over 10,000 acres of municipal area. The latter will not be subjected to pedestrian survey or shovel testing.

Work began in the late spring of 2008 under the collaborative direction of Ryan Gifford (ABSD) and Ian Fricker (CISD). An initial survey focused on the highest potential areas within the corridor, namely the Kaskaskia River floodplain and the adjacent uplands around Vandalia. ITARP covered a total of 2,307 acres in Fayette County, finding 222 sites and 159 find spots.

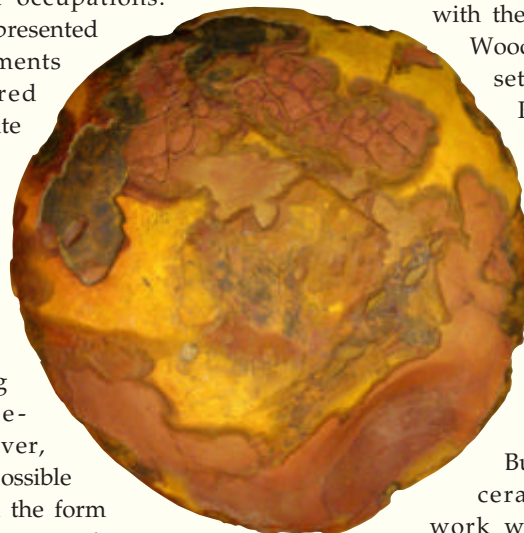
Included in the site total are a multicomponent prehistoric site complex and a large multicomponent site, both located in the Kaskaskia River floodplain. The complex is comprised of three previously reported sites, 11FY181, 11FY175, and 11FY176, which are essentially contiguous and are situated on

a terrace near an intermittent tributary to Bear Creek that flows into the Kaskaskia River approximately two-thirds mile to the southeast. ITARP surveyors revisited these sites in 2008, significantly expanding the mapped limits of 11FY181. A range of prehistoric components are represented at these sites, including Early Archaic, Middle to Late Archaic, as well as Early, Middle, and Late Woodland. Grit-tempered prehistoric ceramics found at 11FY175 and 11FY176 date generally to the Woodland period. In addition, these two sites each include a modest historic period component.

The limits of previously reported site number 11FY48 have been expanded significantly to the southwest. Prehistoric components present at the site include Middle to Late Archaic and Woodland occupations.

The latter is represented by a few fragments of grit-tempered ceramics. This site also includes a historic period component relating to a farmhouse situated on the same landform; the only standing structures remaining, however, are grain bins. A possible mound exists in the form of a pronounced grassy rise at the southwest edge of the site.

Project survey will continue in 2009.



Hematite and limonite concretion, possibly worked, Fayette County.

Western Illinois Survey Division

The Western Illinois Survey Division has offices in Jacksonville and Macomb that are directed by Robert N. Hickson and David J. Nolan, respectively. In addition to the aforementioned, Richard Fishel (Project Archaeologist) is responsible for many of the larger testing and excavation

projects conducted in IDOT Districts 4 and 6. The WISD staff consists of roughly a dozen full-time employees and a small but fluctuating number of seasonal or part-time help. Included in the former total are Susan Nolan and Christine Nycz, who act as the Lab Supervisors/Collection Managers for the Macomb and Jacksonville facilities, respectively. The Macomb office is also the location for one of the two ITARP floatation-processing facilities in the State.

In 2008, the WISD offices undertook test excavations at 18 different archaeological sites throughout the western part of the state and submitted 16 reports detailing the results of such work. In addition, nearly 60 Phase I survey reports were submitted to the IDOT during the year. Some of the more interesting highlights of these investigations are briefly summarized below. Notable research includes Fishel's ongoing work

with the extensive initial Late Woodland Weaver-age data sets from the LaMoine River drainage and his western Iowa pipestone sourcing investigations, the publication of an unusual Early Holocene bifurcated base point assemblage by Hickson, Monroe, and Nolan, and Trudi Butler and Susan Nolan's ceramic reconstruction work with the White Bend (11HA938), Sartorius (11HA360), and Dobey (11SC1134) site collections. A number of WISD



Neil Street Laboratory, Champaign

March 2008 saw the establishment of a new satellite laboratory on S. Neil Street in Champaign, which houses the ITARP Faunal

and Bioarchaeology Laboratories. Personnel at this new location include Faunal Analyst Steve Kuehn, Human Skeletal Analysts Kristin Hedman and Eve Hargrave and their staff, Mary Hynes and John DiMaggio, as well as Sarah Wisseman, director of the Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials program. In addition to housing ITARP's faunal and human osteology research collections, the new facility also increased available storage space for Curation and Production at the central ITARP Champaign office through the transfer of ITARP publications and curated field maps to the Neil Street site.







Salisbury Historic Research and Collections Laboratory, Sangamon County

The new Historic Research and Collections Laboratory in Salisbury, managed by Robert Mazrim, is a satellite of the Springfield Research Lab that is directed by Ken Farnsworth. The Salisbury Lab focuses on large-scale historic site excavations and research-based projects, including the French Colonial Heritage Project. The facility houses laboratories, a classroom, and our growing historic-

period teaching collections. Also located in the facility are the "Under the Prairie" historic artifact exhibits and interpretive displays. These exhibits, on loan from the Sangamo Archaeological Center, will be the focus of new training and outreach programming.

In 2008, the Salisbury Lab processed and completed the study of the Scarritt site, in Madison County. The site, tested as part of the FAP 310 Highway Project, produced the single largest frontier-context sample of materials yet encountered by ITARP. Also examined and reported in 2008 was an impressive sample of regional stoneware (ca. 1840-80) from the Bland site in Madison County.





staff also gave presentations about archaeology to various school and community groups, and participated in several professional conferences, workshops, and public outreach projects.

District 4

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). The pedestrian survey of the roughly 60-mile-long preferred alignment was completed in 2008. Considered together, this multi-year corridor study resulted in the identification of 287 archaeological sites and 356 nondiagnostic find spots, including 77 sites and 84 find spots in 2008. Archaic and historic age sites are the most common. Oddly, no prehistoric ceramics were recovered from the corridor. The final survey report is in progress.



Fieldwork, 1820s–30s homestead (above); groundstone adze IL 336 Survey, Peoria County (below, left); and gun flintlock assembly, 1820s–30s (middle, right), Mary Thomas site, Peoria County.

the ITARP Production office in 2008. One of the sites recommended for additional archaeological investigation to assess its significance and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) potential is Mary Thomas (11P652), a Pioneer-age homestead that appears to have been occupied for a brief period in the late 1820s and early 1830s. Mary Thomas was subjected to Phase II testing in late 2008 that involved the excavation of 37 screened 1 x 2 m hand units that documented intact features and recovered a substantial amount of early nineteenth century artifacts. Based upon these results, Mary Thomas is believed to be eligible for listing on the NRHP.

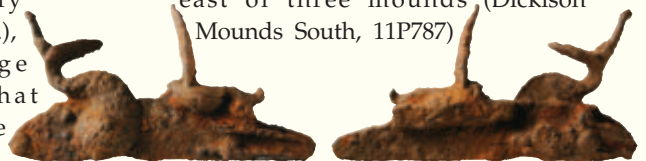
Materials from Mary Thomas are being processed and analyzed and further work at the site is tentatively planned for 2009.

FAP 64/IL 29, IL 29 and Engine Drive, Caterpillar Plant Site, Peoria County

This proposed project involves the addition of double left turn lanes at the intersection of Engine Drive and IL 29. The northern end of the project lies

immediately east of the Dickison Mound Group (11P5), which was partially excavated by the Illinois State Museum and the University of Chicago in 1940, while the project's southern end lies east of three mounds (Dickison Mounds South, 11P787)

excavated in 1957. Survey of the project area documented five sites (11P782–11P786), all of which were subjected to the mechanical removal of the plowzone and underlying soil horizons. While no subsurface features were encountered at 11P782 and 11P785, the remaining three sites contained pit features and sparse to moderate amounts of ceramic and lithic debris. Site 11P783 (Cat #2) yielded 15 features, site 11P784 (Cat #3) yielded 13 features, and 11P786 (Cat #5) yielded six features. Based on the ceramic and lithic material, Cat #2 is associated with the little-studied Late Woodland Myer-Dickson phase; averaging the two radiocarbon assays from the site produced a date of 1295±49 RCYBP. Cat #3 is likewise associated with the Myer-Dickson phase; a late Middle Archaic component is also present at the site (averaging two radiocarbon samples yielded a date of 4935±49 RCYBP). Cat #5 is also affiliated with the Myer-Dickson phase, with two radiocarbon dates producing an average date of 1535±49



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 km of two-lane road between I-180 and Peoria into a four-lane freeway/expressway. Survey was completed in 2007, with the final survey report sent to



Dickison Mound Group, Second Century B.C., Peoria County.

RCYBP. An isolated twentieth century feature is also present at the site's northern limits. These three sites represent some of the first Myer-Dickson phase occupations to be excavated and will provide significant new information pertaining to this time period in west central Illinois. The final report is currently in progress.

FA 315/US 136 Highway Widening and Resurfacing, Fulton County

Phase II testing was undertaken in April at the Golden Bluff site (11F2990) in conjunction with this modest-scale road improvement project (ITARP Project Log#02135). The site is located on the Spoon River bluff near Duncan Mills, Illinois, and extends for nearly a quarter mile on either side of US 136 (ca. 3.6 ha). The original survey, undertaken by our office in the fall of 2002, noted that the surface scatter consisted of both light and dense areas, although a type indeterminate Woodland sherd was the only diagnostic recovered at that time. However, local informants reported Clovis points from the general site area and the possibility for mounded and unmounded aboriginal cemeteries seemed high given their presence on most similar high landforms within view of Golden Bluff. Given the

overall size of the site and potential for subsurface features, fourteen machine-aided excavation blocks were opened within the narrow project limits that collectively examined 975 m². This figure represents approximately three percent of the known scatter area or roughly three-quarters of the portion scheduled for impact by the project. Intact subsurface remains were only encountered in the existing road shoulder in one small part of the site; the remaining areas were either disturbed or plow-deflated. Eight shallow pit remnants and three other poorly defined (residual) lithic concentrations were defined and excavated but they primarily produced burned rock and little else. Based upon their ephemeral expression and

the presence of a few Helton horizon artifacts in the adjacent subsoil deposits, we suspect these pit remnants are associated with the Archaic period but found no other corroborative data. The recovery of a Late Woodland Bauer Branch punctated shoulder sherd from the plow zone in this same general area further muddies the possible associations. Given this and the poor state of preservation, the features and other project-specific remains from the site do not appear eligible for the NRHP. Further work was therefore not warranted in this particular part of the site and cultural resources clearance was recommended so construction could proceed as planned. An ATSR is currently in progress.

FAP 542/IL 61, Bridge over LaMoine River (SN 055-0010), McDonough County

Phase II testing continued at the Bell's Terrace site (11MD1286), which was discovered during the fall of 2007 as part of a bridge replacement project over the LaMoine River (ITARP Project Log #07121). Bell's Terrace appears to be an extensive (2.8 ha), multicomponent lithic workshop associated with nearby exposures of Burlington/Keokuk chert that outcrop along the LaMoine River. An unplowed site portion lying within a wooded area was subjected to the excavation of 26 1 x 2 m units that revealed dense quantities



Fieldwork at prehistoric lithic workshop, Bell's Terrace site, McDonough County.

of lithic debris, as well as light amounts of ceramic material. One substantial early Late Woodland pit feature with well-preserved ecofacts (bone, shell, and charred plant remains) was encountered and excavated, along with scattered Early Holocene artifacts, including a Dalton cluster point. Based upon the results of testing, the site was recommended as being eligible for listing on the NRHP in a concurrence memo submitted to IDOT in September. Additional investigations are planned at the site and an adjacent portion of the LaMoine River floodplain in 2009. However, only a small, narrow portion of the overall scatter area will be affected by the planned construction.

District 4 and 6

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

While fieldwork was completed in 2007 for this multi-year, four-lane highway project (ITARP Project Log #03136), processing, analysis, and reporting of the multicomponent White Bend site (11HA938) continued in 2008. Basic lab work associated with the deeply buried Archaic components was completed, and the ongoing analysis revealed a Falling

Springs-age component (ca. cal 3100–3600 B.C.), in addition to the previously identified Hemphill and Helton horizon components. The report on the White Bend Archaic occupations is in progress. Processing of the artifacts from the Woodland components continued, with the feature inventory being completed. Ceramic analysis has also begun and revealed, in addition to the transitional late Havana/early Weaver component, the presence of a terminal Weaver (Myer-Dickson-age) Late Woodland occupation along the site's eastern limits. The report on the White Bend Woodland remains is currently in progress and the initial suite of ¹⁴C assays are scheduled for submission early in 2009.

District 6

Wetland Mitigation Bank, Brown County

In the spring, ITARP personnel completed the reevaluation a series of sites that were identified across a portion of this large, IDOT-owned floodplain tract during the original survey undertaken by our offices in 2001 (ITARP Project Log #01056). This was done to assess the negative effects that might be caused by dredging a willow-lined slough, a former

LaMoine River meander scar, to recreate a wetland habitat that was depicted in this area on the 1904 Woermann Map of the Illinois River valley. The fill removed from this area will be used to raise the profile of the adjacent access road that traverses the property, thereby secondarily impacting parts of several additional sites. Eight floodplain sites originally recommended for further geoarchaeological evaluation or Phase II testing in the original report were recollected and subjected to gridded auger testing and geo-coring to determine their relationship to the proposed project impacts. An additional site (11BR424) located along the valley margin was subjected to recollection and limited backhoe trenching. Most of these sites will not be negatively affected by dredging or failed to produce evidence for potentially significant deposits in the realigned path of the raised roadway, so no further work was undertaken.

However, two sites with potentially significant Black Sand and nineteenth century historic components, 11BR428 and 11BR429, were subsequently subjected to formal Phase II testing. As a result of hand unit excavation and the placement of five machine-aided blocks, it was determined that the densest parts of 11BR428 were located south and upslope of the dredging impacts. No further



Machine excavations at the Excelsior site, ca. 1830–50 residential site, Brown County.



Buttons, ca. 1830–50, Excelsior site, Brown County.



work was recommended as part of the present project. Much more time and effort was expended evaluating the Excelsior site (11BR429), including a gridded total surface collection and metal detector survey, because most of the scatter lies within the path of the realigned roadway. This work demonstrated that the historic component dated primarily to the pre-Civil War era (ca. 1830–50) and was areally extensive but discreet. The densest areas of surface material were subsequently subjected to machine exposure (1,400 m²), resulting in the identification of five substantial domestic features (rock-lined well and pits), two fencerow alignments, and a series of larger posts or piers perhaps representing a building location. No obvious prehistoric pits were encountered at this time. Since the sampled portions of the historic features produced good floral and faunal preservation and the occupation appeared to be short-term, the site was recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP in a concurrence memo submitted to the IDOT. Once compliance was completed, the sampled features were more fully excavated and an additional 900 m² area was opened near the western end of the scatter. These scraping activities produced three substantive “barnyard” features, additional post molds, four probable Woodland-age prehistoric pits, and the plow-disturbed remains of an apparently isolated Early Woodland Black Sand vessel section. Unfortunately, none of these features produced robust assemblages or temporally specific diagnostics. However, since these excavations identified, evaluated, and removed all the potentially significant cultural resources that will be affected by the project, clearance was recommended in a summary memo submitted to IDOT. Archaeological Testing Short Reports are currently pending for 11BR424, 11BR428, and 11BR429.

FAP 315/IL 336 Borrow, Hancock County

Additional data recovery excavations were undertaken at the Late Woodland Weaver-age Sartorial Splendor site (11HA949) in the summer of 2008 in conjunction with an Illinois Route 336 borrow pit study (ITARP Project Log #08143). Previous excavations at the site in 2007 documented 12 Weaver-age features; expansion of the borrow pit boundaries in 2008 necessitated additional archaeological investigations that revealed 25 Weaver-age pit facilities. The 37 features at Sartorial Splendor are clustered in four discreet households that extend across the upland ridge. Similar to the nearby Sartorius site (11HA360), Sartorial Splendor yielded quantities of grit and grog tempered Weaver Plain ceramics, as well as moderate amounts of deer and fish bone. The remains from both sites will add an upland dimension to the growing Weaver settlement and subsistence database of the LaMoine River valley of west central Illinois. Since the entire site area was excavated after receiving a concurrence from the IDOT, the proposed borrow pit was cleared for use in a memo and ASSR submitted to the lead agency. A report of investigations is currently being prepared that

details the results of the excavations at these two related Weaver variant sites.

Havana Bike Path Investigations, Mason County

A narrow portion of the massive (12.5 ha) Rockwell Village site (11MN236) was tested in July as part of the survey and evaluation of a proposed recreational bike trail that will connect Riverfront Park and Veterans Park in Havana, Illinois (ITARP Project Log #08092). The bike path route extends for approximately 2.3 miles and will be located on both municipal roadways, which will be widened, and a new alignment extending through Park District property. The proposed ROW was initially investigated by excavating a series of eight-inch diameter, screened bucket auger tests down the center of the 5–7 m wide alignment. The number of positive tests that were encountered within the previously mapped limits of 11MN236 precipitated a need for further site evaluation to determine the potential impacts from project-related construction. Eight widely spaced 1 x 2 m screened hand units were excavated, along with one approximately 100 m² machine-aided block placed where a cut was proposed along the riverward escarpment of the high sandy terrace the site occupies. Although urban growth and land-filling



Fieldwork (above); projectile point illustrations (top, center), Sartorial Splendor site, Hancock County.



the IDOT. An Archaeological Testing Short Report is currently pending.

FAP 474/IL 104, Bridge over Illinois River (SN 069-0016), Morgan, Pike, and Brown Counties

This proposed bridge project involves removal and replacement of the Illinois River bridge at Meredosia, as well as the possible relocation of IL 104 east and west of the river (ITARP Project Log #08016). The five-mile-long project corridor encompasses 3,328 acres of Illinois River floodplain, including a large section of the village of Meredosia. Survey was initiated in 2008 and focused on the project corridor within Morgan County outside the village limits of Meredosia. A total of 770 acres were surveyed, resulting in the documentation of 33 archaeological sites and 77 nondiagnostic find spots. Based largely upon the exotic lithic materials recovered, a number of the sites appear to be small Middle Woodland scatters. Survey is scheduled to continue in 2009, as is the geomorphological investigation of selected floodplain areas.

TR 66 Bridge over Flower Creek (SN 085-4204), Schuyler County

A narrow portion of the Dobe site (11SC1134) was subjected to evaluation in November as part of this modest scale Local Roads bridge replacement project

activities have clearly compromised large portions of the site, Woodland-age midden deposits and associated pit features were encountered underneath these modern disturbances in five of the test units. Parts of ten prehistoric features that were mapped and sampled produced well-preserved ecofacts, variable amounts of Havana and Weaver ceramics, and an array of debitage and rough rock types. These investigations reaffirmed the site's National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility and should provide important new information about the age, distribution, and economy of the site inhabitants. However, it is our opinion that the shallow impacts which are planned should have no real adverse affect on NRHP eligible resources, because they are safely buried beneath a half-meter or more of urban landfill deposits. Given this, cultural resources clearance was recommended for the proposed bike path project in a memo submitted to



Testing at Rockwell Village site, Second Century B.C. to Fifth Century A.D., Mason County (top, left); Neither snow, nor rain, nor sleet . . . (above).

(ITARP Project Log #08005). ITARP personnel discovered the site in March during auger testing undertaken as part of the Phase I identification survey. It is located near the eastern corporate limits of Birmingham, Illinois, on a scrub-covered high terrace remnant that is adjacent to a bedrock-lined ford and bend in the LaMoine River.



Mapping, Dobej site, Schuyler County.

Approximately ten percent of the known scatter limits (ca. 3000 m²) will be impacted as a result of realigning the bridge approaches to improve visibility and remove a precipitous curve in the road. Given the recovery of Late Woodland ceramics and fire-cracked rock from several auger tests, as well as mid to late nineteenth century historic material, the project-specific part of the site was subjected to machine excavation to expose any related subsurface deposits. Thirty prehistoric and historic features were identified in the two machine blocks, which collectively examined 318 m². The four excavated historic features consisted of rectangular post-molds or piers, some of which had been braced with stone. However, they cannot be associated with a particular span of time and do not clearly form a pattern denoting the presence of an identifiable structure. As such, the project specific historic remains do not appear to be eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Twenty-seven terminal Middle Woodland to early Late Woodland pits ultimately were defined and excavated at the site, after receiving a concurrence per the NRHP eligibility of this component from the IDOT.

The recovered ceramics suggest most of the features are attributable to Weaver-age occupation, although some thicker pottery with a distinctive reddish paste was found in the easternmost pits, suggesting these facilities could date slightly earlier. Additionally, these basins were much larger in diameter and exhibited different fills than the definite

Weaver pits, which primarily consisted of small but moderately deep cylindrical and steep-walled forms. Overall, the prehistoric features exhibited good floral and faunal preservation, with mussel shell particularly well represented in some pits. Several reconstructable sections of Weaver pottery vessels were also found. Since all of the potentially significant project specific prehistoric remains were identified and excavated, cultural resources clearance was recommended for the project contingent upon strict adherence to the proposed ROW plans.

The excavated material and floatation samples are processed at the Macomb lab. An ATSR is currently pending.

TR 283/Mansion Road Realignment and Culvert Replacement, Sangamon County

Phase II testing was undertaken at the Greenwood site (11SG1295) in October as part of this small-scale Local Roads improvement project (ITARP Project Log #03008). The site consists of a moderate density scatter of early to mid-nineteenth century historic artifacts that occupy the summit and slopes of a finger ridge situated along the Lick Creek bluff line near Curran, Illinois. Evaluation was necessitated because the extreme southern margin of the scatter is scheduled for impact as a result of straightening and shifting the existing road alignment to the north to remove a dangerous curve. A 2,100 m² collection grid comprised of 21 individual 10 x 10 m units was initially established across the proposed project area to facilitate a controlled metal detector survey. The less heavily eroded portions of this area were subsequently subjected to machine aided plowzone removal to look for intact Frontier period historic features. Although an abundance of iron artifacts was found, no potentially significant historic facilities were encountered in the 1,215 m² area that was subjected to machine scraping. The densest parts of this farmstead site clearly are located to the north beyond the proposed ROW limits. Given this, cultural



Mowing and metal detecting at the Greenwood site, Sangamon County.

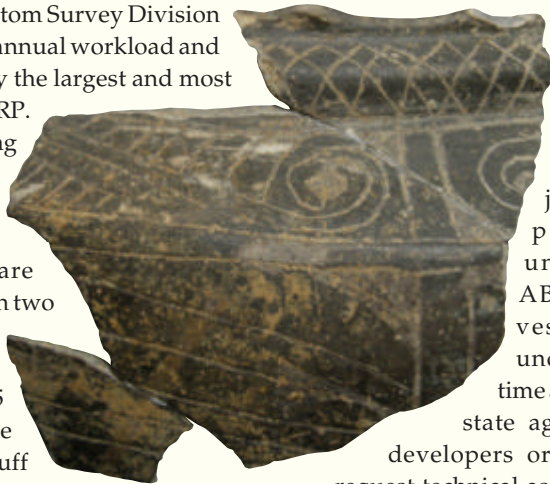
resources clearance was recommended for the project-specific portion of the site in a memo submitted to the IDOT in November. An ATSR is currently in progress.

American Bottom Survey Division District 8

The American Bottom Survey Division (ABSD), in terms of annual workload and staff size, is typically the largest and most active division of ITARP.

In addition to covering Statewide projects in IDOT Districts 8, 9, and part of 7, ABSD personnel are currently involved in two complex multi-year Special Projects—the extension of I-255 (FAP 310) from the Mississippi River bluff line in Madison County into the uplands of Jersey County, which has involved Phase II and III excavations at a series of prehistoric and historic sites, and the Mississippi River Bridge Project, which includes a new bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis, and more importantly, the realignment of I-70 northward through East St. Louis. The I-70 realignment and associated roadwork cuts through the East St. Louis Mound Center (11S706), a large Mississippian period mound and town site

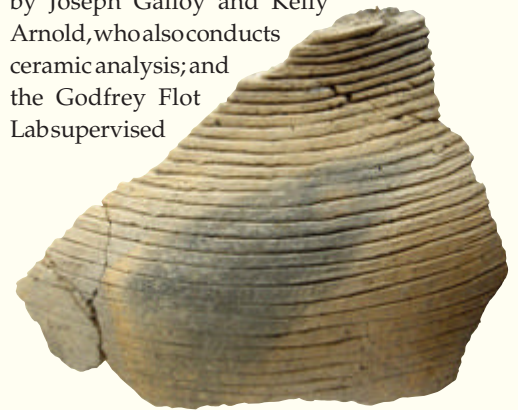
second only in size and complexity to the nearby Cahokia site (11S34/11MS2). Like previous investigations for IDOT in East St. Louis, hundreds of remarkably well preserved Mississippian residential and ritual features have been discovered beneath layers of fill and rubble from late nineteenth century and early twentieth century



railyards, stockyards, and factories. Investigations for non-transportation projects are also periodically undertaken by ABSD. Such investigations are undertaken when time allows and when state agencies or local developers or municipalities request technical assistance, typically for Phase III excavations. In 2008, two such projects were conducted in the uplands of St. Clair County, one involving portions of the Pfeffer site (11S204), a Mississippian mound and town complex, and the other involving the Brennan Hynd (11S1492) and Ariana (11S1482) sites, two adjacent Late Woodland habitation areas.

The ABSD staff, which routinely includes a seasonal crew of more than 30, is directed by Brad Koldehoff, Division Coordinator,

and Dr. Joseph Galloy, Assistant Division Coordinator, along with six archaeologists, numerous crew chiefs, and a talented support staff. Charles Witty conducts investigations for Statewide projects; Jeffrey Kruchten is project archaeologist for the New Mississippi River Bridge project; Patrick Durst conducts investigations for the FAP 310 Project; Thomas Zych and Mathew Terry conduct investigations for various projects; and Julie Bukowski is a field supervisor, as well as a Human Skeletal Analyst. The ABSD operates out of three facilities, the Belleville Lab, supervised by Brad Koldehoff and Tricia Wright, who also does administrative and collections work; the Wood River Lab, supervised by Joseph Galloy and Kelly Arnold, who also conducts ceramic analysis; and the Godfrey Flot Lab supervised



by Amanda Gifford. Mera Hertel works primarily in Belleville not only preparing report graphics but also conducting myriad tasks, like training staff in digital photography and helping with ceramic analysis and archival research. In addition to their regular duties, ABSD personnel regularly participate in professional conferences and engage in volunteer research projects and public outreach activities.

FAS 2735/CH 3,
Renken Road,
IL 159 to Prairietown,
Madison County

The historic atlas maps for the Renken Road, IL 159 to Prairietown, improvements (ITARP Project Log #08032) indicate a cemetery in the vicinity of the requested survey limits south of Renken Road. The cemetery appears in



Fieldwork at Stockyards Tract of the East St. Louis Mound Center, St. Clair County (above); exotic wares, Thirteenth Century, A.D., East St. Louis Mound Center (top).



Headstone from Ridgely Cemetery, Nineteenth Century, Madison County.

both the 1873 and 1892 Madison County atlases; a church and other structures are also illustrated. An initial field check in the cemetery locale failed to detect any visible remains such as headstones; however, what appeared to be part of a foundation in the ditch cut was present, as evidenced by cut sandstone blocks and brick fragments.

Based on the presence of a cemetery on nineteenth century maps and the existence of a possible foundation remnant in the modern ditch, research was conducted at the Madison County Historical Museum and Archival Library in Edwardsville, which revealed a community located in the southeast quadrant of the IL 159 and Renken Road intersection that was known as Ridgely. According to local histories, in ca. 1850 Ridgely consisted of a store run by Richard O'Bannon, two saloons, a post office (1847–67), a blacksmith shop and three churches.

Further inspection of a pasture adjacent to the project located fragmentary headstones in the cemetery area shown on 1873 and 1892 maps; this was recorded as the Ridgely Cemetery site (11MS2307).

Subsurface investigations within the existing right-of-way were undertaken with the approval of IHPA. No graveshafts were observed but more of the foundation was excavated. The exposed foundation was mapped and the area on top and to the east and west of the exposed profile in the ditch was stripped. Excavations indicated that the foundation was the remains of the north wall, which was

over eight meters in length. Portions of the structure's east and west foundation walls were uncovered; these extend to the south outside of the right-of-way into the probable cemetery. The walls were about 60 cm wide and 35 cm in depth. No temporally diagnostic artifacts or domestic refuse was encountered; numerous small fragments of brick, building stone, and plaster were observed and a few square nails and pieces of flat glass were recovered. The foundation remains could perhaps be the remnants of one of the three early churches in the area. The lack of graves in the area examined does not preclude the possibility of burials to the south outside the current project limits. Cultural resources clearance was recommended for this project.

**Robbins Road,
IL 3 to IL111,
Madison County**

The Auburn Sky site (11MS2300) is

located less than one kilometer east of the Mississippi River along IL 3 on a ridge in the northern American Bottom floodplain (ITARP Project Log #08049). Pedestrian survey resulted in the recovery of a Late Woodland ceramic sherd, debitage and fire-cracked rock. Machine excavation at the site revealed one exterior pit and two reconstructed wall-trench structures oriented roughly north-south; unfortunately, historic land modifications and deep plowing destroyed the basins and upper portions of the wall trenches, and the presence of several buried gas pipelines within the project limits precluded the full excavation of the structures. Nonetheless, the excavations resulted in the identification of a Mississippian Moorehead phase household cluster. The ceramic assemblage places the occupation firmly in the Moorehead phase and most likely early due to the presence of thin, slipped sherds and well made Cahokia Cordmarked Jars. The site likely extends outside of the project area to the north into a subdivision. Test excavations have mitigated project impacts to the site. An ATSR will be prepared.



Fieldwork at Auburn Sky site, Madison County (above); Cahokia Cordmarked rimsherd, Thirteenth Century, Auburn Sky site, Madison County (top, right).

**Cargill Elevator Road (Addendum A),
St. Clair County**

The Cargill Road site (11S1770) was discovered during investigations for the proposed widening and improvements to Cargill Road (ITARP Project Log #08219), which began at the intersection of Cargill Road and First Street in the Village of Cahokia and proceeded to the Mississippi River Barge Facilities approximately one mile to the northwest. Due to the project area's close proximity to the Old Cahokia Courthouse (11S422), two excavation blocks (EBs) were placed in a grassy lot at 207 W. First St., across First Street from the Old Cahokia Courthouse and immediately next to Dead Creek and Cargill Road. The EBs exposed the foundation/basement of a mid-twentieth century residence filled in with brick, concrete, and refuse. However, a thin, linear debris pile composed primarily of small- to medium-sized limestone (5–25 cm) pieces was exposed below the topsoil south of the basement and along the north edge of First Street. The limestone dump layer contained a few scattered nails and thus may be construction or remodeling debris. A seated liberty silver half-dollar with an 1876 mintmark was recovered just above the limestone rubble layer. No structure is shown on the early historic atlases for this lot. The soil profiles exposed in the lot indicate the area was prone to flooding. Investigations along Cargill Road closer to the river revealed that the project corridor west of Dead Creek is a recent landscape created from Mississippi River sandbars. No further work was recommended in the project area.

**FAU 9142/Eagle Park Road,
Terminal Railroad to IL 203,
Madison and St. Clair Counties**

This project (ITARP Project Log #08075) calls for improvements to Eagle Park Road between the Terminal Railroad and IL 203, along the bank of Horseshoe Lake near the Village of Brooklyn, Illinois. The Brook Cemetery (11S1233) was previously recorded on the north side of Eagle Park Road. The Janey B. Goode site (11S1232) is located immediately southwest of the project's western terminus. An excavation block (EB) was opened at the base of the berm on which Eagle Park Road is constructed, east of the Terminal Railroad track between the recorded site limits of Janey B. Goode to the southwest and the Brook Cemetery to the northeast. This

excavation resulted in the discovery of one pit feature that extended the site limits of Janey B. Goode to the northeast; the feature was mapped in plan and fully excavated. The extension is referred to as Area E; previous excavations in Areas A-D located nearly 7,000 prehistoric features, many of which date like this feature to the Late Woodland period.

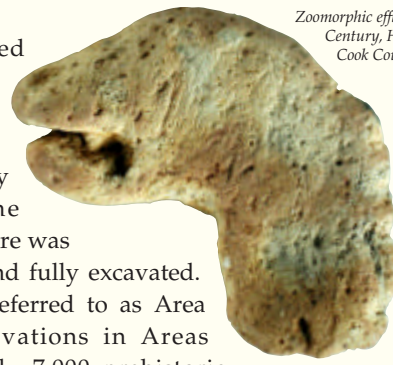
With Village of Brooklyn and IHPA permission, a 190m² EB was placed in front of the Brook Cemetery between the north edge of Eagle Park Road and a culvert in front of the cemetery. No grave shafts or human remains were located, but four historic postmolds and a single prehistoric pit feature were identified after removal of the plowzone. The posts, given their loose cindery fill, lack of alignment, and close proximity to the existing roadway, appear to be the subsurface remnants of road signs. The prehistoric pit produced Late Woodland ceramics and likely represents an extension of Late Woodland activities along the bank of Horseshoe Lake. Further work was not recommended for either of the sites.

**Ongoing 2008 Investigations—
Special Projects**

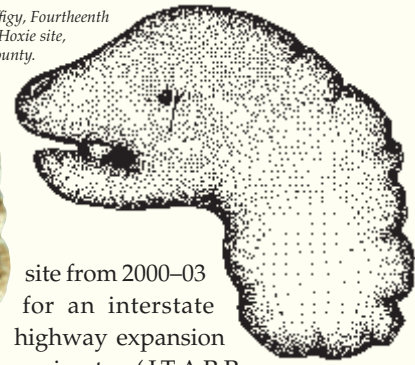
District 1

Hoxie Farm

The Hoxie Farm site (11CK4) is a large, complex archaeological site located in southern Cook County. ITARP personnel conducted extensive excavations at this

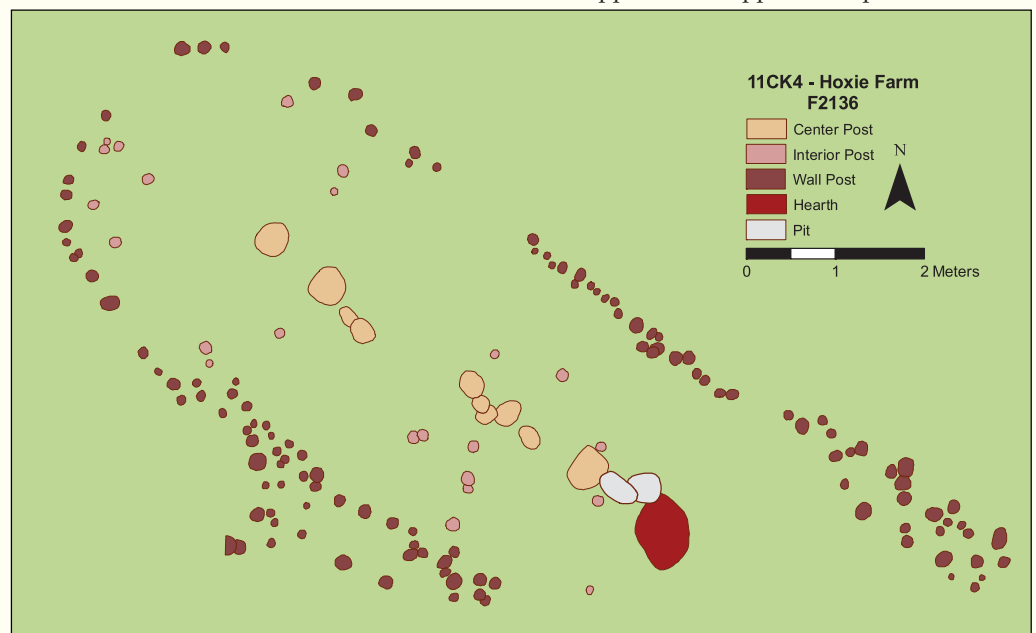


Zoomorphic effigy, Fourteenth Century, Hoxie site, Cook County.



site from 2000–03 for an interstate highway expansion project (ITARP

Project Log #95156). The site excavations revealed intensive occupations by Upper Mississippian groups associated with the late Fisher and Huber phases spanning the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and extending into the sixteenth century. Cultural material from minor Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland site occupations was also recovered. Our excavations revealed two areas of Upper Mississippian group occupation. One area, termed the Fortified Village, consists exclusively of a densely settled, but limited duration, late Fisher community surrounded by defensive works (a palisade and four ditches). In our approximately 200 m long but narrow project excavation corridor through this village, we excavated 84 basin structures and several hundred pit and other features. This village is projected to have encompassed approximately 11 acres and is unique in the Chicago area for its size, defensive works, and basin structures. The other Upper Mississippian occupation occurred within what we term the Main Occupation Area of the site. This is where most of the occupation on the site took place over the centuries of Upper Mississippian occupation. Artifact



Huber phase longhouse structure, Hoxie Farm main occupation area, Cook County.

and feature density is high and midden deposits are present over much of it. Extensive looter activity has also taken place in this area, severely damaging the cultural resources. The ITARP investigations included the excavation of 1,508 numbered Upper Mississippian features in this area, primarily small pits. Twenty-six were burial features. Due to several factors such as the mixing of material from the various occupations through prehistoric digging activity, our limited database of late Fisher and early Huber phase ceramic assemblages, as well as our lack of understanding of the relationship between these two phases, we were only able to assign a small percentage (27.6%) of the Main Occupation Area features to a specific component. Late Fisher phase features (N=270, 17.9%) are over twice as numerous as Huber phase features (N=147, 9.7%), but Huber phase ceramic remains are predominant in the midden deposits. Most of the burial features are likely associated with the late Fisher phase occupation. The remaining features were assigned to a generic Upper Mississippian component. Unlike the Fortified Village area, structures were not common in the Main Occupation Area. Late Fisher phase structures were absent, but either complete or substantial portions of three Huber phase structures were excavated. These structures differ greatly from the late Fisher phase structures. Whereas the latter are mostly small, approximately 6 m², semi-subterranean single family households, the Huber structures are at least 10 m long by 3.5 m wide oval, multi-family longhouses built on the surface or perhaps within shallow basins, similar to Huber phase structures from the Chicago area Oak Forest and Anker sites.

The ITARP Hoxie Farm site investigations represent a significant addition to our Upper Mississippian era database for the southern Lake Michigan area. Floral and faunal assemblages have been extensively sampled and detailed analyses have been performed on the recovered lithic, ceramic, and copper assemblages. Radiometric samples have aided our temporal placement of the site occupations. Drafts sections for the Fortified Village area report are complete and analyses and report writing are still being undertaken for the Main Occupation Area report.

District 8

FAP 310, Madison County

During 2008, FAP-310 project fieldwork was focused on properties from the Godfrey region of northern Madison County to southern Jersey County. In total, seven parcels were investigated



Stone foundation, mid-Nineteenth Century, No Danger site, Madison County.

in association with an IDOT contract to demolish extant structures. Numerous other parcels were investigated in relation to FAP 310 bridge projects in Madison County including crossings at Wenzel Road, Humbert Road, Route 111/267 and the South Branch of Piasa Creek. This work resulted in the testing of nine previously recorded sites and the delineation and/or testing of seven new sites.

Of the seven new sites investigated, only five were subjected to Phase II testing. Two of them (11MS2316, 11MS2320) revealed only nondiagnostic prehistoric lithic concentrations within a plowzone context. A third lithic concentration (11MS2315) produced an Early Archaic end scraper. Another site (11JY577) consisted of an intact deposit of potentially Archaic period chipped stone debris that failed to produce temporally diagnostic artifacts. The Herter site (11MS2317) was identified through post-hole tests placed across a residential property that overlooked the South Branch of Piasa Creek. Numerous prehistoric lithics were recovered and subsequent Phase II testing revealed four potentially Late Archaic subsurface pit features that were completely excavated. A Helton/McLean type projectile point was recovered from the site during machine stripping.

The two new sites not tested, C. S. Olden (11MS2318) and Rebecca Godfrey & Son (11MS2319), were historic in nature. These sites were located adjacent to each other during pedestrian survey of an agricultural field in Godfrey. Each produced materials from ca. 1860–1900, supporting the presence of a structure at this location on the 1861, 1873, and 1892 Madison County atlases. Phase II testing is planned for C. S. Olden in summer 2009.

All of the revisited sites were subjected to Phase II testing. No artifacts were recovered from two of the sites (11MS805, 11MS1628) and five sites (11MS1040, 11MS1615, 11MS1616, 11MS1625, 11MS1626) produced only nondiagnostic prehistoric lithic concentrations discovered within plowzone contexts. Archival research indicated that the Down South site (11MS1624) represents a barn facility associated with the adjacent DeBaun/Waters farmstead (11MS2258). Investigations at the farmstead in 2007 revealed the presence of a ca. 1830–40 timber-framed dwelling. An illustration of the farm in the 1873 Madison County atlas depicts a large barn and at least one outbuilding in the vicinity of the Down South site. The site was investigated prior to the construction letting for the South Branch of Piasa Creek bridge. The area was first systematically divided into 10 m² collection units, followed by pedestrian and metal detector surveys. Artifacts collected consisted primarily of post-ca. 1860 ceramics, metal and glass. Mechanical stripping was conducted



Well, mid-Nineteenth Century, No Danger site, Madison County.

within the collection units with the highest concentrations of nineteenth century materials, resulting in the delineation of several fence lines, outbuilding remnants and barn foundations, most of which were contaminated with twentieth century artifacts. In addition, some features appear to date to the twentieth century. All of the features were mapped and recorded.

The No Danger site (11MS1636) is located in an agricultural field in Godfrey and was investigated prior to utility adjustments along US67. According to archival research, the site area was the location of the Star Hotel in ca. 1861. Little other information about the hotel has been ascertained, but some documents describe the hotel as being located farther to the south. A structure is depicted at this location on the 1861, 1873, 1892, and 1906 Madison County atlases. The site area was first divided into 10 m² collection units that were subjected to pedestrian survey. The large assemblage of historic artifacts collected was suggestive of a ca. 1850–1900

occupation of the property. Mechanical stripping was conducted in the units with the highest artifact densities, resulting in the delineation of 170 posts (belonging mostly to fence lines), three pits, one brick fireplace, four cellars, one limestone foundation, one well and one cistern. All of the features were mapped and recorded and portions of each was excavated. These excavations demonstrated that one cellar and the cistern were likely abandoned after ca. 1900. The brick fireplace, the pits and two cellars were probably abandoned sometime between ca. 1860 and 1890. The limestone foundation, one cellar and the well contained very little material and may represent the original development of the site, possibly around ca. 1850–60.

FAP 998/I-70 Tri-Level Connection, Exchange Avenue Extension, CSX RR to Packers Ave, St. Clair County

Phase II testing was undertaken in the fall of 2008 within the Stockyards Tract of the East St. Louis Mound Center (11S706/5) in advance of the planned extension of Exchange Avenue (ITARP Project Log #08080), which is associated with the realignment of I-70 for the New Mississippi River Bridge project. Phase II investigations at the stockyards resulted in the detection and documentation of intact late prehistoric cultural resources



Stoneware, Stockyards Tract of the East St. Louis Mound Center, St. Clair County.

beneath about one meter of historic fill and pavement. A backhoe was used to remove the historic layers and exposed a total of 3656.3 m² of subsoil in 32 excavation blocks (EBs) along the proposed alignment. In all, 83 late prehistoric subsurface features were delineated in five of the EBs. Based primarily upon recovered ceramic vessel fragments, 16 features have been assigned to one of two early Mississippian phases—nine Lohmann phase structures and pits and seven Stirling phase structures and pits. The discovery and documentation of these intact Mississippian deposits not only confirm early accounts by Warren King Moorehead and Charles Rau of similar discoveries in the stockyards prior to and during its development but also confirms that such

deposits still exist largely undamaged by the stockyards, which operated from 1873–1997.

Our Phase II results established the presence of a Lohmann phase residential area. Previously, this component was only known from a unique discard deposit south of the stockyards along Interstate 70. Of particular interest was the recovery of non-local ceramics, as fragments of at least three Varney Red Filmed jars from southeastern Missouri/northeastern Arkansas were recovered from two Lohmann-phase structure basins. In addition, an unusual engraved limestone-tempered body sherd was recovered. The engraved images, located on both sides of the sherd, are

comprised of classic Mississippian symbolic motifs, including a birdman, and ceremonial maces. The presence of these non-local vessels furthers the notion of the multi-cultural/ethnic character the Mississippian population in the American Bottom. Similarly, two unusual vessels were recovered

from a Stirling phase pit. One is a Mitchell Modified Lip Sanford Ware jar that was imported from northwestern Iowa. Although contact between Cahokians and Mill Creek culture peoples has long been documented, very few imported Mill Creek vessels have been recovered in the American Bottom. The other unusual vessel was a locally manufactured jar that has both Plains (Mill Creek) and Caddoan characteristics. This shell-tempered, dark-slipped, polished jar with a scalloped, cambered rim is also engraved on the neck, shoulder, and lower body. Moreover, several Lohmann and Stirling phase features produced great amounts of cultural debris including numerous pieces of basalt debitage, which is indicative of specialized groundstone celt production.

**Columbia Crossing Project,
Monroe County**

Field activities associated with the Columbia Crossing Project were completed during the fall of 2007. Phase III excavated sites include Fish Lake, Power Line, Deer, and the Ramsey Road section of Fish Lake. Analyses of the material assemblages from all four sites were initiated during 2008. These are described separately below.

The most extensive site investigations occurred at the Fish Lake site (11MO608). During the 2007 field excavations at least five components were identified, including the Late Woodland Patrick, the Terminal Late Woodland George Reeves, the Terminal Late Woodland Lindeman, the Mississippian Lohmann, and the Mississippian Moorehead phases. The most extensive excavations were associated with the Patrick phase. A total of 558 Patrick phase features was defined during analysis. A number of features that were originally assigned to the Patrick phase component in the field were redefined as indeterminate or re-assigned to other components based primarily on ceramic contents or the lack thereof. Analysis was initiated on the Patrick phase materials, features, fauna, and flora during spring of 2008.

The Patrick phase component actually consists of two separate occupation areas, one associated with a north, east-west trending ridge, the other with a south, east-west trending ridge. A sterile swale separates the two occupation areas. All of the analyses were consistently separated into a North Ridge and South Ridge occupation dichotomy. The North Ridge occupation exposed in 2007 consists of 144 features, including five keyhole structures, three small rectilinear post structures, part of a large rectilinear community post structure, one post screen, and 134 pits. The South Ridge occupation includes 414 features, including 11 keyhole structures, 11 small rectilinear post structures, 384 pits, and 8 isolated posts.

The North Ridge occupation actually represents the western extension of a Patrick community that was excavated by the FAI-270 Project in 1981–82 and reported

in the FAI-270 Site Reports Series in 1984. If the features from the earlier community are combined with those from the 2007 field season, then the North Ridge community would total 291 features, including 12 keyhole structures, 4 small rectilinear post structures, 2 large rectilinear structures, 268 pits, 1 hearth, 1 fill area, and 52 nonstructural postmolds.

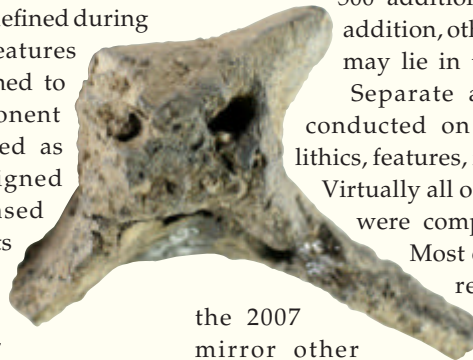
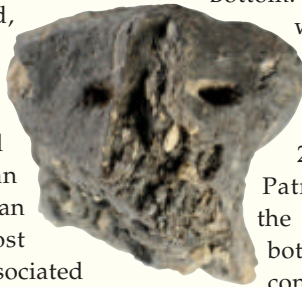
The excavated portion of the Fish Lake site, from both ridges, therefore includes 705 features, making this site the second largest excavated Late Woodland Patrick phase occupation in the American Bottom. Since the terrace edge to the west presently lies outside of the proposed right-of-way it was not investigated during either 1981–82 or 2007. It is postulated that the Patrick occupation extends to the west to the terrace edge in both occupation areas and may contain up to, if not more than, 500 additional features. In addition, other components may lie in this same area. Separate analyses were conducted on the ceramics, lithics, features, fauna and flora. Virtually all of these analyses were completed in 2008.

Most of the materials recovered from the 2007 investigations mirror other Patrick assemblages in the American Bottom, but because of the overall sizes of the individual assemblages at Fish Lake, a much greater understanding of the breadth of diversity during this phase is coming to light. Some of the nuances that we have discovered between the two occupation areas are shedding more light on variation in settlement systemics and material culture that may reflect changes through time, something that has eluded past researchers frustrated

by the apparent homogeneous nature of Patrick material culture over a 150 year period. Report completion of the Patrick phase occupation is scheduled for 2009, and will hopefully represent a major contribution to Late Woodland research throughout the Midwest.

The analysis of human remains recovered from the Fish Lake site (11MO608) has yielded new insights into late prehistoric mortuary and healing practices. Investigations on the southern ridge at the Fish Lake site in the summer of 2007 revealed 15 oval-shaped pit features separated from the main habitation area by about 100 m. This isolated grouping of shallow pits was designated the Ramsey Road Section of the Fish Lake site (11MO608-A). The pits did not contain domestic refuse, but rather, only scattered fragments of human bone and teeth were discovered. Excavated in accordance with state law and in consultation with the IHPA, fragmentary human remains representing 13 individuals were present in 13 of the 15 pit features. Although poor preservation contributed to the fragmentary nature of the skeletons, evidence of re-examination of the features, and the extent of absent skeletal elements, suggests that postmortem processing and extended mortuary practices occurred at the site. Most individuals were oriented with the cranium towards the southeast or east. Identified burial positions include flexed, semi-flexed, and disarticulated. Few standard measurements and observations of the human remains were possible, limiting demographic data to age only. Adults and juveniles are buried within the mortuary area; eight adults and five juveniles were identified. The juvenile burials are restricted to the northern cluster of features. Dental pathology including caries, calculus, and linear enamel hypoplasias was identified in over half the population.

Two unusual and important finds include a culturally modified incisor from one individual, and two modified pebbles



Modified pebbles, Eighth–Ninth Century, Fish Lake site, Monroe County (above); ceramic canid heads, Fish Lake site, Monroe County (top).



Public C

ITARP personnel participated in a wide array of public outreach activities throughout the field as Missouri, Michigan, and even the Dominican Republic. We gave guest lectures to Scouts about what archaeologists do to study warfare and bioarchaeology and historic frontier archaeology through high-schoolers with the tools of their trade. We displayed artifacts. Slide presentations on various ITARP sites were given to senior citizen groups. Tours were conducted of Mississippian effigy mounds in northern Illinois, and rock art in southeastern Illinois. We exposed to lab procedures and the processing and analysis of artifacts at facilities. Master Naturalists-in-training were introduced to the information gleaned from archaeobotanical remains. We presented at the Illinois Association for the Advancement of Archaeology the state. Hundreds of artifacts were examined and recorded at the Preservation Emporium, sponsored by the Preservation Council of Illinois. Day at Cahokia Mounds State Park; the public has been invited to expand the database of known Illinois sites. ITARP artifacts were displayed at the UIUC Krannert Art Museum, in its second year at the Urbana Public library. ITARP personnel were featured in print as well as online magazines, Illinois Stewardship in the archaeology of Brooklyn, the nation's first in-depth study of the historic Brook Cemetery continued. Meetings were held with the Historical Society of Brooklyn to discuss the cemetery.





Outreach

Public outreach activities throughout Illinois and as far as the Republic. These ranged from presentations to Cub Scouts to college students on a variety of topics, including archaeology. ITARP staff made presentations to grade-school children—trowels, screens, shovels, and orange vests—and investigations were given to civic organizations and archaeological sites in the uplands of southwestern Illinois, southern Illinois and Missouri. College students were involved in the analysis of archaeological materials during tours of ITARP facilities, including paleoethnobotanical methods and the sorts of artifacts recovered. ITARP archaeologists were enthusiastic presenters at public events, including the presentation of Archaeology meetings and activities around the state. These were recorded at artifact identification events including the Illinois Archaeology Working Group at UIUC and Artifact Identification events. We have been encouraged to bring in collections for recordation and display. ITARP personnel helped with the installation of exhibits at the Cahokia Mounds Museum, and the museum has been featured in radio and television interviews and contributed to the Illinois Issues, respectively. ITARP involvement in the restoration of the African-American town, and the restoration of the town were held with IHPA officials and members of the town's rehabilitation with the help of local volunteers.



that were recovered from the burial of another individual. The modified incisor was notched on the occlusal tooth edge for decorative/social purposes, and also exhibits fracturing on the labial surface that reflects use of the tooth as a tool. Two modified pebbles were found lying against the left tibia and femur of an individual. They are naturally thin diabase and diorite pebbles that have been polished on both faces. Each pebble has a thin notch or groove cut into the edge at one end. Similarly shaped and modified pebbles have been recovered from Late Woodland habitation contexts at the A. E. Harmon and Reilley sites, and from Mississippian context at the Julien site, but this is the first time they were found in burial context. The individual associated with the two pebbles suffered from systemic, chronic infection, particularly evident in the lower extremities. The pebbles may have been associated with healing practices.

In the main habitation area at Fish Lake, isolated human remains were recovered from three domestic features along with household refuse. A partial cranium was recovered from a Terminal Late Woodland structure basin, and a frontal bone and an occipital fragment were recovered from habitation pits. The presence of these isolated remains reflects postmortem processing and/or curation of human remains within the habitation area. The frontal bone exhibits cutmarks over the right eye, consistent with postmortem processing and soft tissue removal. Along the coronal suture, the frontal bone is perforated from a compression fracture that would have also involved the parietal. The perforation was made postmortem when the bone was dry and was likely made by a stick or branch with a diameter of 2.6 cm.

University of Illinois

Public Engagement, Contracts, and Research

Public Engagement

Jo Daviess County Mound Project

The NISD office has been active in working on the Jo Daviess County Mound Project (JDCMP). This is a joint venture involving the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, the Jo Daviess

Conservation Foundation, the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, and the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. The project is focused on the broad goals of compiling known information about local mound groups and using this data as a point for working with private land owners and county agencies to increase knowledge, encourage preservation and assist with local economic development. Ultimately this information will be synthesized into an awareness-raising document that will be publicly available. Increased knowledge about these mound groups will stimulate both appreciation for their historic value and an understanding of how their preservation can contribute to the county's economy.

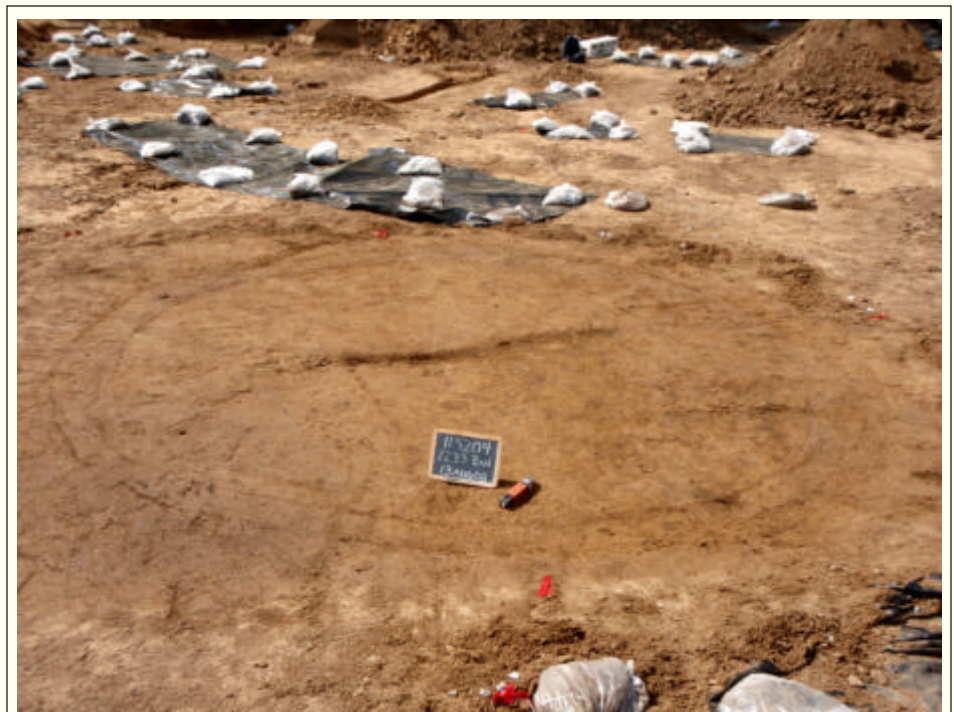
The project's work with JDCF has already resulted in the preservation of three impressive archaeological sites. These include the John Chapman (11JD12) Mississippian village and mound (Wapello Preserve), the Aiken Mound group (11JD5) with an intact thunderbird effigy (Casper Bluff Preserve), and the Reynick Mounds (11JD34, 11JD80, and 11JD81) that contain a large bear effigy (Keough Slough Effigy Preserve). All totaled, these preserves include 200 acres, which contain rock shelters, mussel shell middens, village areas, and 53 Native American burial mounds. Two of these mounds are well-preserved effigies, possibly the last intact mounds of their kind in the state. All of these properties are being converted into publicly accessible parks with native

habitat restoration, bird-viewing stations, informational kiosks, and hiking trails.

During 2008, ITARP-NISD work at these sites included participation in meetings and presentations to discuss restoration of prairie habitat at the John Chapman site, assisting with remote sensing at the Aiken Mounds that was conducted by Mike Hargrave (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) and Jarrod Burkes (Ohio Valley Archaeology), consultation for trail planning at the Reynick Mounds, and local tours of these preserves. At the annual IAS meeting the former owners of the Aiken Mounds, Dave and Pat Casper, along with Chris Kirkpatrick (Natural Resource Coordinator for JDCF and UIUC Extension) were presented with the IAS Public Service Award for their role in the preservation of the Aiken Mound group.

Pfeffer Site, St. Clair County

In the summer of 2008, salvage excavations were conducted at the Pfeffer site (11S204), an early Mississippian mound and town complex located 22 km east of Cahokia Mounds along Silver Creek. While part of the site is preserved within residential areas in the city of Lebanon, numerous Mississippian and Late Woodland habitation features in an adjacent agricultural area were damaged and destroyed by a local developer. With oversight from IHPA, ABSD personal completed salvage data-recovery efforts with funding from the developer. In all 101



Possible sweat lodge, Eleventh Century, Pfeffer site, St. Clair County.



features were discovered and excavated, the large majority of which date to the Late Woodland Patrick phase and are cooking and storage pits. One pit held two intact discoidals. Twenty-one Mississippi features were identified and excavated: 3 wall-trench structures, 10 pits, 7 postmolds, and 1 postpit. All of these, like those previously excavated at the site by Dr. Timothy Pauketat and his UIUC field school students, appear to date to the Lohmann and Stirling phases. While one of the three structures appears to be a typical rectangular-shaped Lohmann phase domicile, similar to others found at the site, the other two are wholly unique and represent the only examples of their kind thus far discovered at the Pfeffer site. One is T-shaped, a possible temple or elite residence, and the other is circular, a possible sweat lodge. Both structures likely functioned as loci of ritual and/or public events. Similar structures across the region are found only at major ritual or administrative centers, such as the Pfeffer site. Comparable to what Pauketat and his students previously observed, Mississippian domestic refuse was limited. Relatively few artifacts were recovered from the Mississippian features. Noteworthy among the artifacts recovered are a large unfinished celt and two finely crafted arrowpoints. In sum, data recovery efforts have added unique and important insights into the nature of the Mississippian occupation of the Pfeffer site. These efforts have also added substantial new information about the Late Woodland occupation at the site.

University of Illinois Extension

During 2008, the Illinois Transportation Archaeological

Research Program continued collaboration with Dr. Robert Reber of the University of Illinois Extension on several projects. Dr. Reber is the editor of the *Illinois Steward*, a popular natural history journal written for the general public. The journal, which brings to the forefront interesting aspects of “prairie state”

history, environment, and ecology, has been in existence for almost twenty years and reaches an audience of 2,500 through subscriptions, including public libraries, high schools, colleges, scientists, and interested lay people concerned with our cultural and natural heritage. ITARP’s first article, published in 2008, was written by Brad Koldehoff, American Bottom Survey Division, and dealt with the Paleoindian occupation of Illinois. Planned future articles will include a discussion of the Archaic period of

Illinois, and a special article on what is known about how the Indians used the prairies historically. In addition to preparing articles for the *Illinois Steward*, Dr. Reber has asked ITARP to participate in the production of a handbook to be used for training individuals enrolled in the “Master Naturalist” program. Several ITARP specialists will contribute to develop a chapter on the prehistory and early history of Illinois (11,000 B.C.–A.D. 1850) from the standpoint of the archaeologist. In addition to providing an overview of how we attempt to



reconstruct the past, the chapter will be richly illustrated with images of excavations in progress and artifacts unearthed by our staff. The theme will be on the significant impact that indigenous populations have had on the landscape. A draft chapter was submitted to Dr. Reber at the end of the year and we look forward to production of the handbook next year.

continued on page 47



Dr. Robert Reber, UIUC Extension (left) and Brad Koldehoff (right) (above); discoidal, A.D. 650–950, Pfeffer site, St. Clair County; (top, left); celt, Eleventh Century, Pfeffer site, St. Clair County (top, right).

The Brooklyn, Illinois Public Engagement Project



Brooklyn, IL is a small town with a nationally significant past. Despite repressive laws meant to discourage Black settlement in Illinois, Brooklyn was

founded in 1829 by free African Americans and fugitive slaves as an attempt at Black self-determination. On July 30, 1873 it became the first majority-black town in the United States to incorporate. Brooklyn is also one of only a handful of nineteenth-century Black towns that have survived until the present day. Now home to 700 inhabitants, Brooklyn is situated alongside the Mississippi River one mile north of East St. Louis. Because of its close proximity to East St. Louis, Brooklyn once benefited from the meatpacking and manufacturing jobs that the city offered, but it was also economically devastated by the collapse of those industries after the Second World War. Almost half of Brooklyn's population now lives below the poverty line, and a vice district anchored by adult entertainment is the town's main source of revenue. Despite these discouraging realities, there is a grass-roots effort underway to revitalize this community, and archaeology, history, and historic preservation lie at the center of this effort. A multifaceted archaeological and historical public engagement project has developed over the last two years as an outgrowth of ITARP's 2002-07 work at the adjacent Janey B. Goode site (11S1232). This project is a partnership between ITARP and the people of Brooklyn, represented by the office of Mayor Nathaniel O'Bannon III and the Historical Society of Brooklyn, Illinois (HSOBI). The goals for this project, as defined by HSOBI, include: (1) historic preservation, such as cemetery restoration and saving historic documents and structures; (2) increased recognition and appreciation of the town's history by both residents and outsiders, including eventual nomination of the town to the National Register of Historic Places and the



generation of positive press coverage; and 3) heritage-based community development, such as building an African-American heritage museum and cultural center. ITARP's involvement with the first two goals enhances the public service mission of the University, and promotes greater public understanding of Illinois history.

There were several activities for this project that took place in 2008. ITARP organized a spring cemetery restoration workshop that was led by Dawn Cobb (IHPA) and Dr. Hal Hassen (IDNR). The town's cemetery, which has fallen into disrepair, was established in 1891 and interments continued for at least 30-40 years. The workshop trained historical society members, local students, and other volunteers to probe for buried gravestones and to properly clean and repair them. Also, with aid from IHPA, ITARP helped village officials understand the cultural resources compliance process so they could effectively enforce a historic preservation ordinance passed



in the spring. The ordinance's first test case, involving the proposed demolition of one of the

town's few remaining nineteenth century buildings, appears to have had a successful outcome. ITARP also assisted in creating digital copies of two significant, previously unknown documents that recently came to light: ledgers containing City Council proceedings from the early years of Black control of city affairs. Ranging from 1891-1905, these records partially overlap the term of John Evans, Brooklyn's first African-American mayor.

ITARP also conducted limited archaeological



investigations during the summer. The main goal of this work was to assess the distribution and integrity of nineteenth-century deposits in support of a future nomination of the town to the National Register of Historic Places. Another goal was to determine the location of the Freedom Village that was occupied ca. 1830-45. The documentary evidence that we compiled and analyzed suggested that the first Brooklynites settled on the highest patch of ground closest to the Mississippi River, which falls within the northern part of town that was platted as "Upper Brooklyn." From there the villagers could keep watch for fugitive slaves and aid them on their journey north on the Underground Railroad. ITARP worked with the Mayor's office, HSOBI, and homeowners to obtain permission to survey and test backyards and vacant lots in Upper Brooklyn. About one-third of the 19 surveyed lots contained pre-Civil War materials in the A-horizon, which was usually buried beneath several layers of twentieth-century fill. An area along Third Street yielded artifacts from the 1830s and 1840s, and subsequent test unit excavations there located a corner of a rectangular feature that appears to date to the 1830s and thus may belong to the Freedom Village. We intend to return to this area in 2009 to expose and excavate the remainder of this feature.

This spring ITARP participated in a press conference called by the Mayor about the cemetery restoration and planned archaeological survey. This resulted in news pieces in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and on KSDK, NewsChannel 5. Follow-up pieces about the results of the survey and testing also appeared in the Post-Dispatch and in a University of Illinois press release. This positive media attention directed at Brooklyn has begun to draw the interest of others to the town. For example, the Illinois State Museum requested materials from the survey and testing to be placed on display as part of the 2009 exhibit *From Humble Beginnings: Lincoln's Illinois 1830-1861*.

Research

Coprolite Analysis— Waste is a Terrible Thing to Mind Project

During 2007, approximately 100 dog coprolite pieces from 39 pits from the Janey B. Goode site were weighed and photographed. In addition, about a dozen attributes were recorded for each piece. Some of these attributes included interior and exterior color, shape, friability and hardness. The presence of any macro-fauna, such as fish bone and scales were also recorded. This initial analysis represented Stage 1 of a much longer and detailed process aimed

at reconstructing the nutritional/health levels of the Terminal Late Woodland dog population at Janey B. Goode.

Stage II analysis was initiated during the fall of 2008. This analysis involved the rehydration of five feces samples and the collection of faunal remains for identification and fluids for future potential parasite/fungi/bacterial analysis and blood paneling. Following standard coprolite protocols each of the first two samples was placed in a .5 percent solution consisting of 400 ml of distilled water and 20 g of trisodium phosphate. This solution was later reduced to 10 g/200 ml for the remaining samples. Trisodium phosphate is a mild detergent that causes no harm to micro-fauna; in fact, this chemical causes the expansion of potential parasite and bacteria structures facilitating their identification. The feces were submerged for about two weeks after which they were lightly stirred to release bony material from the fecal matrix. At that point the entire broken down sample was passed through cheesecloth overlying a 300-micrometer screen, which in turn overlay another vat that captured the fluid. The microfauna that typically consisted of fish bone and scale fragments were allowed to dry on the screen and were then transferred to plastic vials and given to the project faunal analyst, Steve Kuehn, for identification. The captured fluids were then pipetted into airtight 20 ml vials and saved for future analysis. About 20 vials were collected for the first two specimens, about 10 vials for the latter three samples.



Processing the Janey B. Goode site dog coprolites.

One of the puzzles we have in regard to the soaking process is why the fluid turns dark reddish brown. It is not from occult blood. Stan Ambrose of the Anthropology Department at the University of Illinois thought that this color might come as a reaction of the trisodium phosphate and humic acid trapped in the fecal material. However, pH analysis indicates that the solution is highly basic. This is mostly due to the trisodium phosphate that is highly basic itself. Yet, even soaking the feces in just distilled water produces a weakly basic reading. None of the tested samples has tested acidic. Only the fluid turns reddish brown, not the fecal sample itself, which maintains its tan to dull white color throughout the process. For now it is not known what causes the fluid to give such a deep reddish brown color. There is nothing in the literature about processing prehistoric dog feces. Also surprising is that no foul-smelling gas is emitted during the bathing process. There are bubbles of trapped air released during the first hours of bathing but these do not produce an odor. Finally, strictly speaking the feces is not actually going through a rehydration process, as described in the literature. It simply falls apart without absorbing water. Some feces fell apart within hours of soaking, others took more than 15 days to break down.

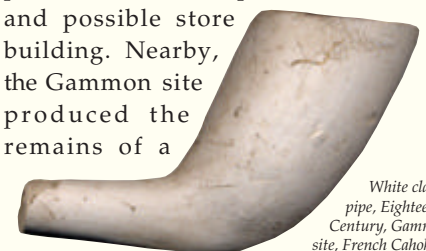
Initial results in 2008 include the identification of multiple fish species, but very little else. A surprising find in two of the samples was what appears to be individual strands of dog hair, including reddish

brown, tan and black colored varieties. In addition, possible muscle sinew was recovered, as well as some strands of vegetable material. One of the samples produced charred plant remains that may represent maize remains. About 65 vials of fluid from five features have been collected and will await future analysis

that will comprise Stage III analysis in 2009. Non-ITARP personnel will conduct this analysis. We are also hoping to conduct DNA analysis on future samples, as well as isotope analysis and SEM observations of the dog hair, to confirm our initial observation that the hairs are indeed from dog and not human.

French Colonial Heritage Project

Three years ago, ITARP and the Sangamo Archaeological Center (Springfield) established the French Colonial Heritage Project, a research-based program designed to expand and summarize the understanding of life in French communities during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries using archaeological remains and documents from that period. This has included the reconsideration of previously excavated collections and new field investigations. 2008 saw the completion of two research-based excavations under the direction of Robert Mazrim. The Duckhouse and Gammon sites are both located within the colonial limits of the town of Cahokia, and importantly, both were abandoned by 1800. The Duckhouse site produced the well-preserved remains of a post-on-sill dwelling and possible store building. Nearby, the Gammon site produced the remains of a



White clay pipe, Eighteenth Century, Gammon site, French Cahokia.

massive post-in-earth dwelling, as well as the largest sample of French domestic artifacts yet recovered in Illinois. Both sites will be featured in Robert Mazrim's forthcoming summary volume of French domestic archaeology in Illinois.

Lost and Forgotten Cemeteries

Rural Illinois is dotted with small cemeteries dating to the nineteenth



Headstone for Jack Jackson, Civil War soldier in the 6th U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

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. In 2008, ABSD staff members, especially Mera Hertel, continued working closely with local historical and genealogical societies to locate and document lost and forgotten cemeteries across the American Bottom region. This effort continues to clock numerous volunteer hours. One focus of this research has been the identification and documentation of cemeteries associated with early African-American communities and congregations. Mera has recently begun documenting the abandoned and vandalized Flat Creek

Cemetery in East Carondelet, St. Clair County. This large but neglected cemetery contains the grave of Jack Jackson, a Civil War soldier in the 6th U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery. Nearby, the Booker T. Washington Cemetery is one of the largest African-American cemeteries in St. Clair County. With help from local and county authorities, efforts of documentation and cleanup continue. In the uplands of St. Clair County near O'Fallon, David Badgley's gravesite was documented and cleaned. Badgley, one of the first pioneer ministers in Illinois, is buried with his family on his original 1814 homestead. His legacy is one of promulgation of abolition in the American Bottom through the Baptist Church.

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 Illinois. This effort relies, in large part, on public outreach activities to locate and record fluted-point discoveries. The ultimate goal of the project is to develop a database for modeling land-use patterns.

Illinois Early Holocene Point Survey

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

Mueller-Keck Paleoindian Complex

Representing large Clovis campsites, the Mueller (11S593) and Keck (11S1319) sites cover adjacent upland ridges in St. Clair County. Field and laboratory investigations conducted by avocational archaeologists and university students, coordinated by Brad Koldehoff and Dr. Daniel Amick (Loyola University, Chicago), have recovered and documented hundreds of Clovis chipped-stone artifacts including 40 Clovis points and hundreds of tools, most of which are made 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. Unfortunately, most artifacts have been found in plowzone context. Nonetheless, the Mueller-Keck artifact sample represents one of the largest Clovis assemblages in the Midcontinent and holds many clues to early land-use patterns. In 2008, Koldehoff and Amick received a grant from the Illinois Association for the Advancement of Archaeology for artifact line drawings that will be used in forthcoming publications.



Robert Reber Collection

Unparalleled insights into the prehistory of Illinois can be gained by recording well-documented artifact collections gathered by dedicated avocational archaeologists. Dr. Robert Reber, a managing editor of *The Illinois Steward* magazine and a University of Illinois Extension nutrition specialist and associate professor of nutrition, has for decades been systematically recording



and surface collecting archaeological sites in the headwaters area of the Middle Fork of the Vermilion River. His site collections are currently being recorded by a team of ITARP researchers led by Brad Koldehoff and Madeleine Evans, who have logged many volunteer hours inventorying and photographing more than 3,000 stone points and tools. Reber's efforts are especially important because little is known about the prehistory of these headwater areas in east central Illinois.

Harold Walter Collection

In 1957 Harold Walter, a native of Sidney, Illinois, took his well-organized artifact collection from sites along the Salt Fork River in eastern Champaign County to Elaine Bluhm at the University of Illinois. Based on his information, Bluhm recorded 13 sites, 11CH16 to 11CH28. In 2008, Mr. Walter, who now lives in southern Illinois, brought his collection to the Belleville Lab because he wanted to learn more not only about his artifacts

but also about what Bluhm had recorded in 1957. Brad Koldehoff, Julie Bukowski, and Mera Hertel with assistance from Wendy French in the Urbana office provided Mr. Walter with the information he desired. His visit also afforded an opportunity to record more detailed and current information

about his site collections. For example, his collection contains a Clovis point from site 11CH19 made from Galena chert and an Agate Basin point from site 11CH18 made from Wyandotte chert. His materials from site 11CH16 are particularly fascinating in that they contain rather unusual Middle Woodland lithic artifacts, at least for sites in Champaign County, including a cache of heat-treated Burlington chert bifaces, several blade

cores made from Flint Ridge chert from Ohio, and two fragments of obsidian.

Contracts

TRDS Private Development, St. Clair County

Phase III excavations were conducted in the spring of 2008 at the Brennan Hynd site (11S1492) and Ariana (11S1482) site in Shiloh, St. Clair County for a private development (ITARP Project Log #08083). Late Woodland occupations representing short-term encampments were identified at each site. The handful of pit features at the Ariana site are likely related to the larger occupation identified at Brennan Hynd, located 260 m to the south.

Ten pit features were identified at the Ariana site. Similar to the Brennan Hynd site, the features occur in clusters of two or three pits. Nine of the pit features are Late Woodland, with artifact types and pit attributes comparable to the Brennan Hynd habitation pits. The other pit feature

At the Brennan Hynd site, 98 late prehistoric pit features were detected, mapped, and completely excavated. The pits occur in small clusters spread across two adjacent ridge lobes, and in the northern area the pits are arranged around an open area. On the northern lobe there is a grouping of 86 pits, and 12 pits are grouped on the southern lobe. Twenty-six percent of the reported site area falls within the project area on the east side of the O'Fallon-Shiloh Road. However, it represents approximately 80 percent of the highest and most level sections of the site area east of the O'Fallon-Shiloh Road, and all prehistoric features have most likely been located and excavated.

Eighty-seven pits contained fragments of Late Woodland Patrick phase pottery. These features appear to be storage and/or cooking pits that were also used periodically as trash receptacles. While artifacts are generally sparse, pits often held one or two artifact-rich and/or charcoal-rich zones. Common artifact types include grit-tempered cordmarked sherds, chert

tools and debitage, FCR, and occasional concentrations of subsistence remains. The Late Woodland pit clusters likely represent the remnants of short-term encampments. Five habitation pits contained no diagnostic artifacts.

Six oval shaped pit features were identified in the northern feature cluster. These possible burial features were excavated in accordance with

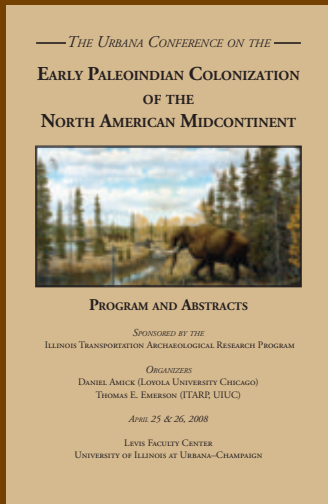
the Illinois Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act, in consultation with the IHPA (Permit #HSRPA 2008-44). Poorly preserved and fragmentary human remains representing four adult individuals were present in four of the features. The pits were shallow and had been impacted by plowing and erosion. Skeletal analysis was limited by the poor preservation, but dental pathologies including caries, calculus, and linear enamel hypoplasias were identified.



Dog burial, Ariana site, St. Clair County.

at Ariana contained two articulated dog skeletons. The dogs were oriented in opposite directions, with one cranium towards the east and the other towards the west. No diagnostic material was present with the dog burials. The proximity of the nearby existing farmstead suggests the dog burials may be historic, although a few small prehistoric sherds (along with numerous pebbles) were collected from the stomach region of one of the dogs.

The Urbana Conference on the Early Paleoindian Colonization of the North American Midcontinent



This invitational conference and workshop, organized by Daniel Amick (Loyola University) and Thomas E. Emerson (ITARP), and hosted by the Illinois Transportation Archaeological



Research Program, was organized to discuss perspectives on Late Pleistocene human occupation of the Midcontinent region and to debate their relevance for current anthropological models of New World colonization. Considerable progress in documenting the early archaeological record of this region has been accomplished in the past few decades, including accumulation of a robust record of Clovis occupation as well as identification of intriguing evidence that predates Clovis. Comparative evaluation of these adaptations within the changing environments adjacent to the Laurentide ice sheet offers an exceptional framework for learning how early human groups in North America moved into frontier areas and coped with rapid environmental changes.



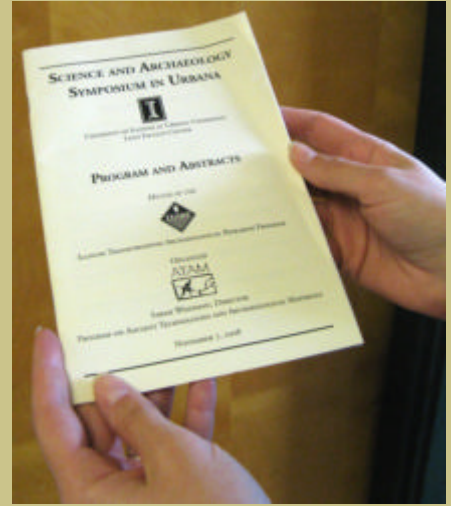


Science and Archaeology Symposium in Urbana

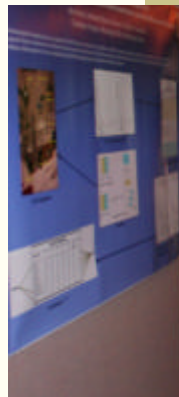


This one-day conference, held on the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign campus, hosted by ITARP and organized by Sarah Wisseman, Director of ATAM, took place on November 7, 2008.

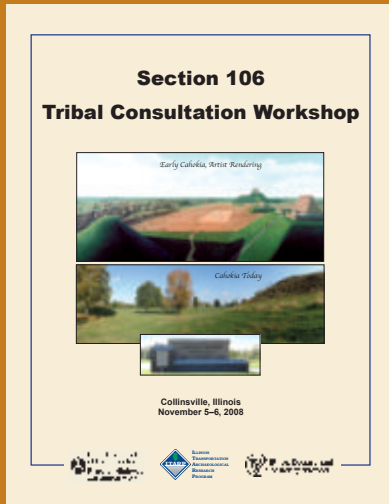
In its broadest sense, archaeological science, or archaeometry, is the interface between archaeology and the natural and physical sciences. This interdisciplinary field encompasses both the study of early technologies (flint knapping, ceramics, metal-working, weaving, basketry, etc.) and analyses of archaeological materials using modern instrumental techniques. Early archaeometric research was dominated



by dating, structural, compositional, and provenance studies of primarily inorganic materials (e.g. stone, ceramics, and metals). As the field has grown, new applications in biochemistry, soil science, medicine, geophysical prospection, and computer imaging have attracted a host of new specialists in areas such as the reconstruction of early environments and diets by analyzing bones and teeth, tracing the migration of peoples via ancient DNA, textile analysis, site mapping, and digital enhancement of ancient writing. It is hoped that the conference will become a biannual event.



Section 106: Tribal Consultation Workshop



When major highway projects are being planned, consultation with local communities, federally recognized Tribes, and other interest groups is an important part of the Section 106 compliance process of the National



Historic Preservation Act. Over the past decade the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) have actively consulted on transportation projects with federally recognized tribes, such as the Illinois (Peoria), Ho-Chunk, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and others that nearly two centuries ago ceded lands in Illinois to the federal government. There are, however, a number of tribes who believe they have ancestral connections to the state that did not historically cede lands. In November 2008, a two-day tribal consultation workshop was held in Collinsville to address issues of interest to these tribes. Invitations were made to over two dozen tribes. The workshop, which included a tour of Cahokia Mounds State Historic site, was sponsored by IDOT and FHWA, with ITARP staff providing much of the organizational and logistical support for the workshop. Participants in the workshop included staff from ITARP, IDOT, FHWA, and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office, in addition to representatives from eight Tribes: Ho-Chunk, Iowa (of Kansas and Nebraska), Kaw, Kickapoo (of Kansas), Osage, Ponca, Prairie Band-Potawatomi, Osage, and Sac-Fox (of Oklahoma).



The workshop was successful in establishing better lines of communication and helping build personal relationships between tribal and agency representatives. It also led to the concurrence of all parties on the need for a formal agreement for Section 106 tribal consultation. A key part of the consultation process involved the delineation by each tribe of specific counties in the state where they have a historic interest. Once this was accomplished, IDOT, with technical assistance from ITARP, agreed to create a formal system of project notification for the tribes by January 2009. A web-based, interactive project notification system was developed by ITARP and its full implementation is currently underway. This system allows tribes to obtain project information as soon as it is available to IDOT engineers. Furthermore, it allows them to immediately transmit any concerns they might have to IDOT. Additionally, a draft joint programmatic agreement for tribal consultation is being developed by tribal and agency members to clarify the responsibilities and obligations of all parties. A follow up meeting is to be held in the summer of 2009.



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ITARP Mission Statement

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

