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1

The Archaeology of Downtown Cahokia: The Tract 15A and Dunham Tract Excavations

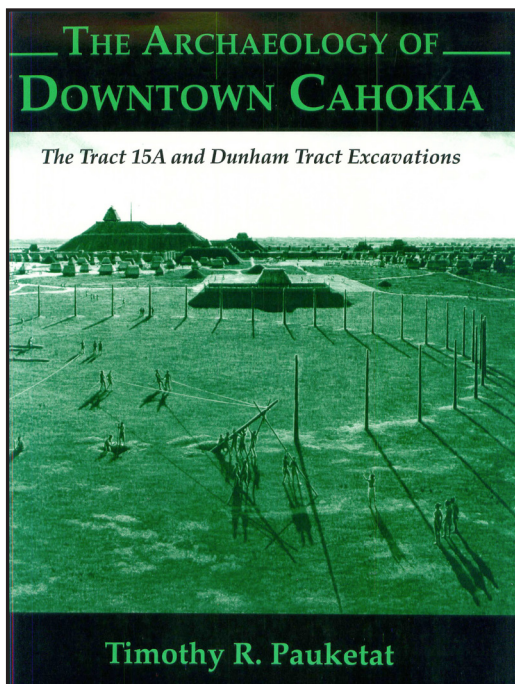
By **Timothy R. Pauketat**

- \$5.00 (PDF); SKU: **SIA01**
- 1990, 444 pp., figures, tables, references

The information, interpretations, and conclusions presented in this volume represent only one small portion of the outpouring of new ideas that have been produced by Dr. Timothy Pauketat's analysis of the Tract 15A and Dunham Tract archaeological remains. His research, which began in 1988, quickly produced a dissertation entitled *The Dynamics of Pre-state Political Centralization in the North American Midcontinent* followed by a theoretically oriented monograph, *The Ascent of Chiefs: Cahokia and Mississippian Politics in Native North America*, and numerous articles on the Cahokian sphere. Up until now, however, the structural and artifactual basis for Pauketat's innovative interpretations and new understanding of Cahokia have not been available to a wide audience. As Pauketat himself notes in his introduction, "significant advances in understanding past large-scale human organizations...require large archaeological samples" and additional advances demand that this information be made available to as wide an audience of fellow scholars as possible. This volume represents such a contribution to the present and future study of the great Cahokian center.

This is available only as a PDF download.

For a more detailed discussion, see also Studies in Archaeology #8, *The Archaeology of Downtown Cahokia II: The 1960 Excavation of Tract 15B*.



Cahokia Atlas: A Historical Atlas of Cahokia Archaeology, Revised Edition

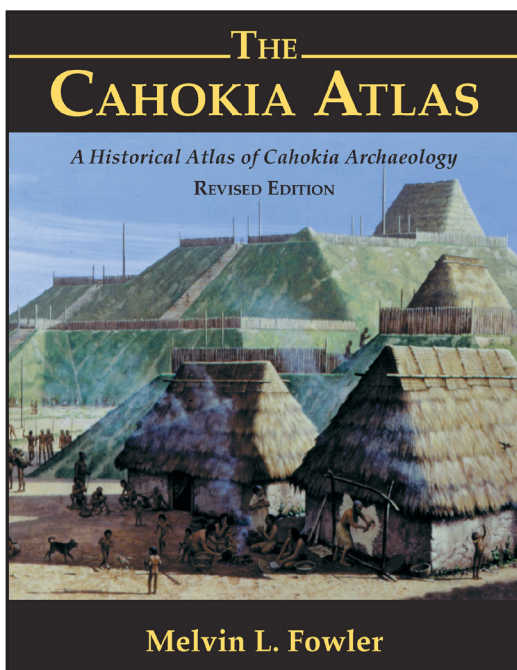
By Melvin Fowler

- \$27.50 (paper); SKU: **SIA02**
- 1997, 267 pp., figures, tables, references, index

This volume is an updated and revised edition of the “best-selling” *Cahokia Atlas*, first published in 1989 and out of print for several years. This monumental work documents the structural features and archaeology of the famous Cahokia Mounds State Historic site, located in the Mississippi Valley’s “American Bottom” in west-central Illinois. Cahokia has been recognized as one of a select group of World Heritage sites of international importance by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The main body of The Cahokia Atlas [documents] the importance of the site; the history of investigations undertaken there; historic and recent maps of the site; five chapters of descriptions, maps, and (in many cases) pictures of each of the 104 mounds and 20 borrow pits comprising the site complex; and three wonderfully synthetic concluding chapters discussing what Cahokia must have been like as it grew and declined; the organization of the site; specifically the arrangement of its architectural features into a central precinct surrounded by rings of satellite communities; and a somewhat philosophical retrospective on what has been done and remains to be done to better understand Cahokia archaeologically. These...chapters should be required reading in any serious graduate

course on Eastern North American prehistoric archaeology.... Every reader will come away from this volume with an appreciation of how important Cahokia is to understanding cultural developments in eastern North America, as well as a sense of how work at a site like this can hold clues to the evolution of civilization itself.... I view The Cahokia Atlas as an essential guide to anyone seeking to understand the Cahokia site and its importance in American archaeology. The publication of this book in revised and updated form, and the fact that provisions for future revisions are in place, is a very real service to American archaeology and particularly to the American public. —David G. Anderson, Illinois Archaeology 10:358–362, 1998



3

Early Hopewell Mound Explorations: The First Fifty Years in the Illinois River Valley

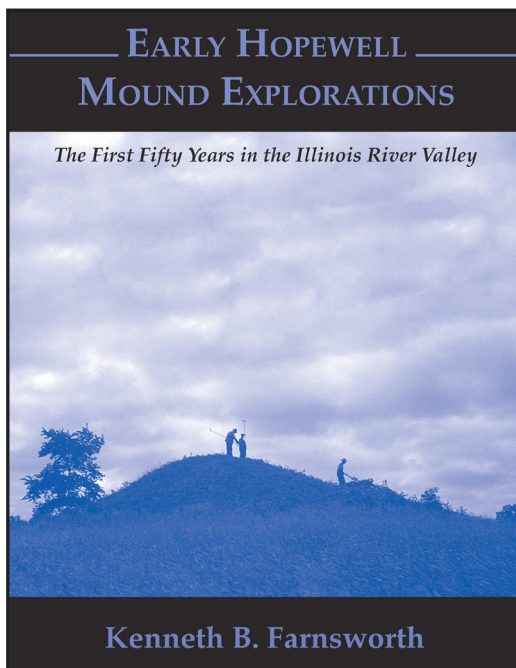
By **Kenneth B. Farnsworth**

- \$60.00 (paper); SKU: **SIA03**
- 2004, 624 pp., figures, tables, references, index

Between 1878 and 1928, the first serious archaeological attempts to understand the rise of Hopewellian culture in Illinois were focused on excavation of burial mounds and documentation of grave artifacts and mortuary ritual. This volume assembles and reprints all 15 of the published seminal pioneer archaeological studies of this era and for the first time publishes two important never-before-seen pioneer mound excavation manuscripts. The volume's reprint section is anchored by four reports documenting Warren K. Moorehead's University of Illinois excavations at 22 mound groups in the region during 1927 and 1928.

The volume's title essay, by Kenneth B. Farnsworth, is a substantial historical introduction to the pioneer archaeology of the era and the assembled pioneer Hopewellian studies. Farnsworth's essay incorporates 32 previously unseen maps and photographs of the region's pioneer archaeologists, their excavations, and some of the first recovered Illinois Valley Hopewellian artifacts. The essay discusses and maps 48 regional mound groups and incorporates unpublished data and correspondence culled from the archives of the University of Illinois, the Illinois State Museum, the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology, the Smithsonian Institution, and elsewhere to document and interpret the history of the earliest regional Hopewellian excavations by Warren K. Moorehead and J. L. B. Taylor, John Francis Snyder, John G. Henderson, William McAdams, David I. Bushnell, Gerard Fowke, James Middleton, Col. P. W. Norris, and others.

Ken Farnsworth has united fifteen early articles and two unpublished manuscripts and has masterfully tied them together to reveal the genesis of archaeology in the lower Illinois River valley. His introductory essay can stand alone as an important archaeological study. [The volume is] crafted with the consummate care of one who loves the topic. The First Fifty Years is a must for all Midwestern archaeologists, Hopewell specialists, and Illinois historians. —William L. Mangold, Indiana Department of Natural Resources



Illinois Hopewell and Late Woodland Mounds: The Excavations of Gregory Perino 1950–1975

By **Gregory Perino** with introductory essay
by **Kenneth B. Farnsworth** and **Michael D. Wiant**

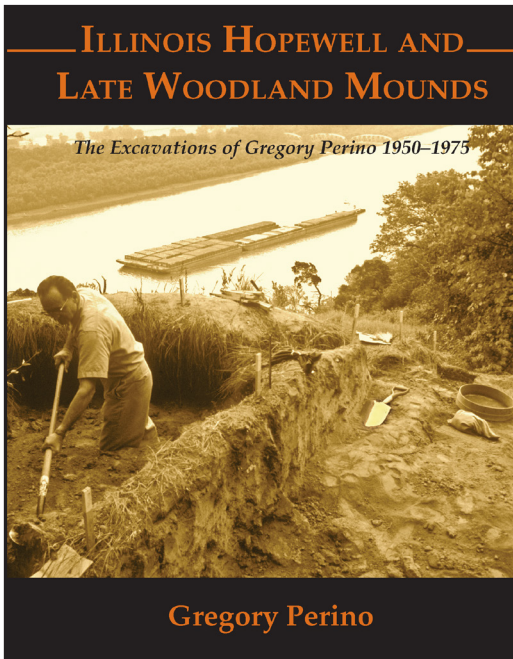
• \$75.00 (paper); SKU: **SIA04**

• 2004, 624 pp., figures, tables, references, indices

For the first time, the editors of this volume bring together 18 of Perino's Middle and Late Woodland excavation manuscripts for publication. The volume begins with an introductory historical and bibliographical essay by Kenneth Farnsworth summarizing the history and focus of Perino's work in the context of developments in Illinois archaeology during the 1950s–1970s. The 100-page Farnsworth introduction and the 18 Perino site excavation chapters of this ambitious volume report on excavations at three Middle Woodland habitation sites (Snyders, Apple Creek, and North), 12 Hopewellian mound groups (Meppen, Bedford, Montezuma, Pilot Peak, Helm, Swartz, Kraske, North, Peisker, Schafner, Gibson, and Joe Gay), two Middle/Late Woodland mound groups (Carter and L'Orient), four Late Woodland mound groups (Yokem, Homer Adams, Lawrence Gay, and Hacker), a buried Early Archaic habitation midden (Stilwell II), and a Terminal Archaic Red Ochre mortuary site (Collinsville).

This enormous volume brings together the results of Greg Perino's quarter century of mound excavations at 17 sites in west-central Illinois, most of which had never before

been published. Pieced together from Perino's manuscript reports and photographs and the memories and notes of colleagues and students, this is a monumental archaeological jigsaw puzzle with some pieces still missing, but offering a view of an archaeological career and discoveries that can never be replicated. Profusely illustrated with over 400 plates and figures and supplemented by a detailed 12-page index, Illinois Hopewell and Late Woodland Mounds will forever change the way we think about the mounds and mound builders of the Midwest. —Dr. John R. Halsey, State Archaeologist, Michigan Historical Center



5

The Rhoads Site: A Historic Kickapoo Village on the Illinois Prairie

By Mark J. Wagner

- \$35.00 (paper); SKU: SIA05
- 2011, 284 pp., figures, tables, references

The Rhoads site represents the remains of a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century Kickapoo village burned by American soldiers during the War of 1812. The Kickapoo village appears to have been organized around a series of individual family compounds consisting of post structures, deep food storage pits, and open-air work areas that contained smudge pits for smoking animal hides. European-made artifacts recovered consisted almost entirely of items such as brass kettles, trade guns, and knives associated with the Great Lakes fur trade. The recovery of bone and antler tools and ornaments, stone smoking pipes, and ceramic figurines from the site also provided evidence of continuity with late prehistoric and early historic period native peoples within the same region.

In this very interesting book, Mark J. Wagner combines aspects of a traditional site report with a case study of aboriginal culture change. Focusing on one critical period in Euro-American/American-Indian “entanglements” at the turn of the nineteenth century, the reader is given a surprisingly detailed view of conservative Kickapoo lifeways in one summer village in Illinois. This was a time when Indian peoples across the area struggled in their interactions with traders, soldiers, and politicians as they suffered increasing losses of population, territory, and their traditional ways of life. Many Kickapoo, following the dictates of the Shawnee Prophet, chose to reject many aspects of Euro-American material culture and influence, and return to what was recognized as a more traditional way of life in hope of recovering their lands and cultural power. The Rhoads Site serves as an archaeological test case for assessing the utility of this historical interpretation. Wagner is well qualified to deal with this particular archaeological record and the result is a highly informative and stimulating work. —Brian G. Redmond, The Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Ohio, 2013

THE RHOADS SITE

A Historic Kickapoo Village on the Illinois Prairie



Mark J. Wagner



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

By **Kenneth B. Farnsworth** and **John A. Walthall**

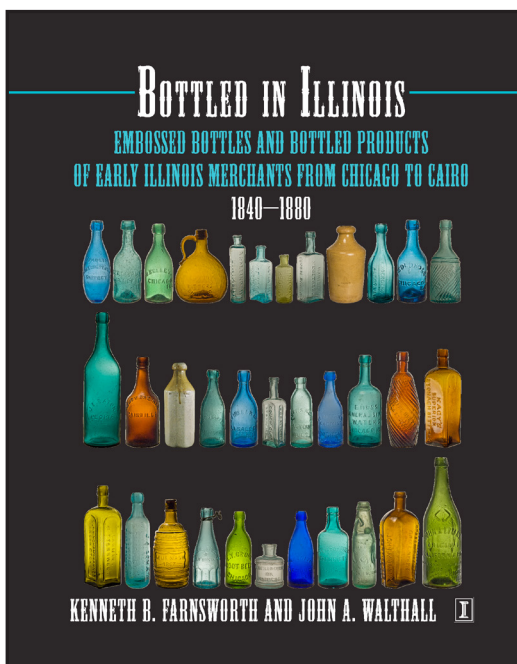
- \$125.00 (Hardback); SKU: **SIA06**
- 2011, 816 pp., full-color figures, tables, references, index

This volume's authors describe and illustrate nearly 1,100 different Illinois embossed-bottle varieties produced before, during, and after the Civil War for close to 500 Illinois merchants operating in over 100 small towns and cities across the state, with populations ranging from just a few hundred souls to more than 100,000 people. The authors worked with historical archivists Eva Mounce and Curtis Mann to research the bottlers and bottled products included in this book—and 14 additional historical-research contributors added their local and regional expertise and knowledge to help make the volume a reality.

Because of the daunting scale of the effort needed to document embossed and stamped bottle styles, user/maker marks, bottle contents, and product histories, the few existing pioneering published studies of such bottles used by early Illinois merchants provide only partial, often regional, thumbnail-outline lists with little associated historical information on the merchants and their products. This study documents, illustrates, and provides historical-context studies of 87 embossed soda/mineral water bottles of this age, used by bottlers in 46 Illinois towns ranging from Chicago to Cairo.

The product manufacture and use information provided within these pages, combined

with information from the archaeological sites where complete and fragmentary examples of the bottles were discarded, will no doubt be of use for overview studies of consumer behavior and patterns of product movement. But the immediate study's focus is to provide archaeologists and historians with clear and comprehensive information on 1840–1880 bottle styles, product contents, product functions (both real and imagined), and merchant histories, to aid in reconstructing the age of archaeological site occupations and in interpreting site functions and occupant activities.



7

The Titterington Notebooks

With Introduction by Kenneth B. Farnsworth

- Currently in Production—Scheduled for 2016 Release Date; SKU: **SIA07**
- 2016, figures, references

Paul F. Titterington dug more than 900 cemetery and mound burials along the eastern bluff line of the Illinois Valley in Jersey County from the late 1930s to the late 1940s. He did this at a time when heavy pothunting was occurring in these mounds by artifact seekers and he wanted to try to save the burial information and associations with people before it was lost. He recorded this information in his notebooks, which had never been published. Among his discoveries were that several different cultures buried their dead in the Jersey County mounds, which include Late Archaic cemeteries (ca. 5 percent of burials) beneath what were later mounded burial sites, Middle Woodland (ca. 5 percent of burials) mounded cemeteries, Early Late Woodland (ca. 10 percent of burials) stone mounds, and Terminal Late Woodland (ca. 75 percent of burials) large acrectional mounded cemeteries. One mound group contained late prehistoric Oneota burials (ca. 5 percent of burials). The focus of this volume is to present this lost data so it can be used in modern research studies and to reveal the patterns of mortuary ritual in western Jersey County from circa 3000 B.C. to A.D. 1500.

Farnsworth's introductory essay summarizes the changing patterns of mortuary behavior that Titterington documented along the western bluffs of the lower Illinois Valley during this 4,500 year period.

This volume is currently in production and scheduled for completion in 2016.

The Titterington Notebooks



Kenneth B. Farnsworth

The Archaeology of Downtown Cahokia II: The 1960 Excavation of Tract 15B

By **Timothy R. Pauketat**

- \$35.00 (paper); SKU: **SIA08**
- 2013, 352 pp., figures, tables, references, online downloadable appendices

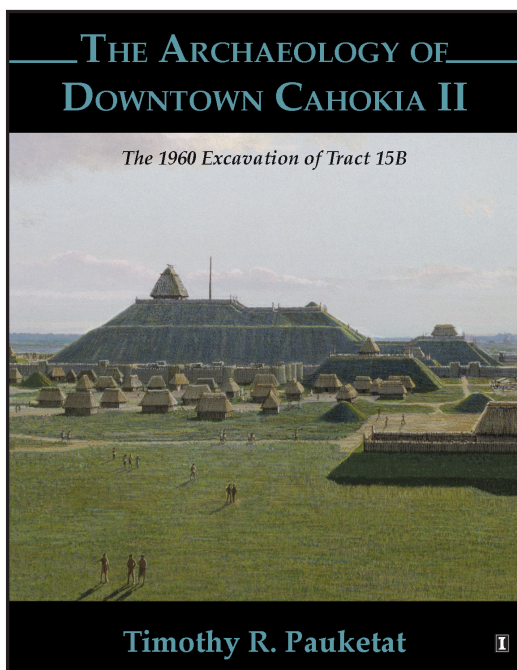


MISSISSIPPIAN

This volume represents the final part of the analysis of those early Cahokia salvage efforts by IDOT. It reports on the information, interpretations, and conclusions garnered by Dr. Pauketat on Tract 15B which was excavated contemporaneously with Tract 15A (previously published) and the Dunham Tracts (available in electronic format only). Despite the challenging conditions under which the Tract 15B excavations were conducted, this analysis yielded significant new insights into pre-Mississippian complexity, the changing patterns of public and private uses of space, and the late prehistory of downtown Cahokia.

For a more detailed discussion, see also Studies in Archaeology #1, *The Archaeology of Downtown Cahokia: The Tract 15A and Dunham Tract Excavations*.

The volume does a very nice job of placing Warren Wittry's work in its historical context and inserting the results in a current interpretive framework. Everyone may not agree with the interpretations proffered. However, thanks to the ample space devoted to data tables, color photographs, and detailed archaeological description, the basis for those interpretations is clear....



...Since this book is essentially a report of Wittry's early work at the site, it contains more methodology and description than is typical of recent research monographs. That makes it especially relevant for American Bottom Mississippianists who want to parse every interpretation made. It does a very nice job of laying out the process by which archaeological data are organized, classified, and interpreted, and this makes it a very informative study for students to read as well. —Dr. Adam King, SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 2014

9

At Home in the Illinois Country: French Colonial Domestic Site Archaeology in the Midwest 1730–1800

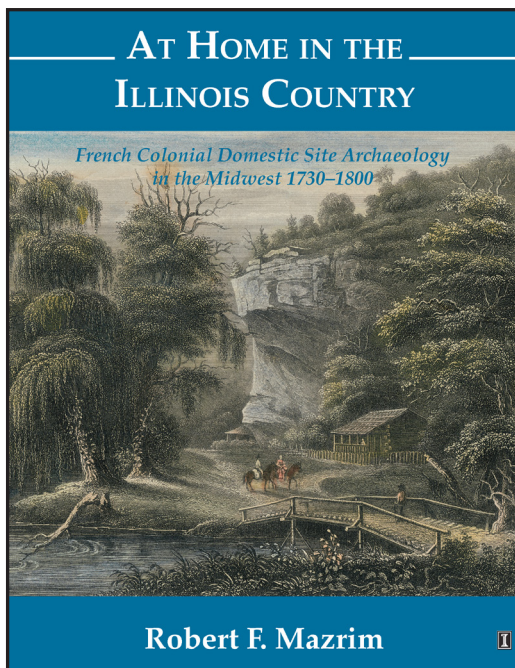
By **Robert F. Mazrim**

- \$37.50 (paper); SKU: **SIA09**
- 2011, 268 pp., figures, tables, references

At Home in the Illinois Country begins with an overview of the French settlement of Illinois, an examination of the villages where sites have been investigated, and also new research into the origins of the French community of Peoria. The second part of the volume includes an in-depth examination of traditional French ceramics and an illustrated overview of the material culture affiliated with the sites of French households. Part Three presents detailed excavation reports and artifact analyses from recently investigated sites at the villages of Cahokia, Peoria, and Prairie du Rocher. Finally, Part Four revisits older excavations and collections for reference and comparative discussion. The result is an exhaustive resource for those interested in the archaeology of colonial North America.

Mazrim's original research elevates this volume from a simple overview of sites to a scholarly synthesis of the material world in French colonial homes. His scrutiny of patterns in the rich material record reveals a correlation with varied ethnic, economic, and political conditions of the region. Further, Mazrim's use of primary documents to locate and interpret archaeological remains lends this book broader significance as an example of quality historical archaeology.

The value of so many large color illustrations cannot be understated, such that a copy of this book will be well placed in laboratories as a comparative reference for interpreting contemporaneous artifacts and features. A copy on the office shelf will be an oft-used comprehensive guide to understanding the history and nature of domestic life in eighteenth-century Illinois Country.
—Ashley A. Dumas, Black Belt Museum, University of West Alabama, Livingston, 2013



Protohistory at the Grand Village of the Kaskaskia: The Illinois Country on the Eve of Colony

By Robert F. Mazrim

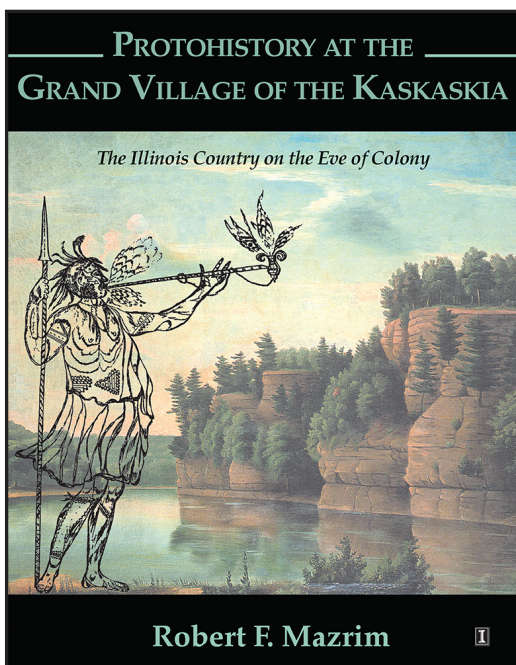
- \$20.00 (paper); SKU: **SIA10**
- 2015, 176 pp., full-color figures, tables, references

The Zimmerman site (11LS13), or the Grand Village of the Illinois, is the largest protohistoric site in Illinois and was home to the Kaskaskia band of the Illinois Confederacy during much of the seventeenth century. Excavations began there in 1947, and the researchers eventually defined the suite of pottery types known as the “Danner Series” that is affiliated with the Illinois.

In 2010, the largest archaeological sample from the Zimmerman site, excavated between 1970 and 1972 (and believed lost by the 1990s), was relocated and reexamined. This has resulted in a clearer picture of the mid-seventeenth-century occupation of the site, the nature of traditional technologies at the close of prehistory in the region, and the character of the Illinois’s initial response to imported European goods.

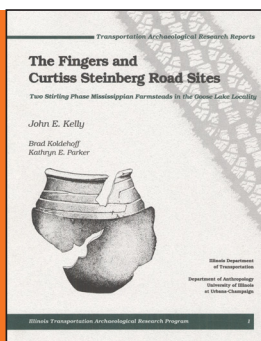
The focus of Chapters 1 and 2 is on the seventeenth-century protohistoric and early historic component of “Grid A” at Zimmerman, using the 2010 tabulations and selected secure-context samples as their bases. Chapter 3 presents a refined type/variety taxonomy for Danner Series ceramics. Chapter 4 is a reexamination of the lithic industry associated with the seventeenth-century Illinois at Grid A. Chapter 5 presents a feature-based overview of faunal remains from the 1970–1971 excavations at Grid A. Chapter 6 discusses human remains and burial

programs from across the site. A summary of the late prehistoric Huber phase ceramics and associated lithic industries from “Grid B” at Zimmerman is presented in Chapter 7. A linguistic context for the protohistoric-era activities of the Illinois is provided in Chapter 8. Chapter 9 includes comparative protohistoric samples from three additional sites in the Illinois Country. Chapter 10 presents a brief summary of the nature of technological change and Illinois identity as expressed in stone, clay, and brass at the Grand Village of the Kaskaskia.



RESEARCH REPORTS

MISSISSIPPIAN



The Fingers and Curtiss Steinberg Road Sites

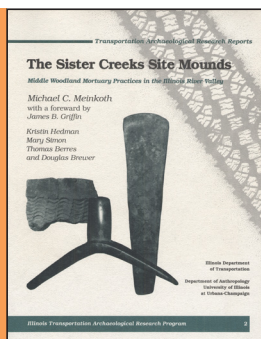
By John E. Kelly with contributions by Brad Koldehoff and Kathryn Parker

- \$8.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR01**
- 1995, 115 pp., figures, tables, references

This small volume reports on the results of excavations at two sites: Fingers (11S333) and Curtiss Steinberg Road (11S823). At the Fingers site, two late Stirling-phase Mississippian structures and 14 associated pits were located and excavated. Each structure could have housed a nuclear family of up to six or seven people. If treated as a single settlement, the site would have been occupied for a minimum of eight years. At the Curtiss Steinberg Road site, the distribution of surface debris suggested that there were three discrete adjacent occupation areas. One of these areas intersected

the project right-of-way and was excavated, revealing an isolated early Stirling-phase structure.

HOPEWELL



The Sister Creeks Site Mounds: Middle Woodland Mortuary Practice in the Illinois River Valley

Michael C. Meinkoth with Kristin Hedman, Mary Simon, Thomas Berres, and Douglas Brewer with a foreword by James B. Griffin

- \$8.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR02**
- 1995, 126 pp., figures, tables, references

The archaeological field investigations at Sister Creeks site (11F15) consist primarily of mapping and testing remnants of Mounds 61 and 62—part of a group of 23 Hopewellian mounds and three village areas that make up the Sister Creeks site. Identified features and artifacts recovered are all associated with the Middle Woodland period (Hopewellian) occupation there.

Our excavations at the site provided detailed information on the construction of the two mounds and provided new botanical and faunal subsistence information about the site's Middle Woodland inhabitants. The current project also provided an opportunity to analyze the important Schoenbeck collections obtained from the mounds during salvage excavations in the 1940s. The Schoenbecks found numerous burials and Hopewell Interaction Sphere materials, including copper celts, bear canines, cut human and animal mandibles, pipes, pearls, and other grave goods. Together, these data sets and the author's comparative analysis of the Sister Creeks excavation results with other excavated regional Hopewellian mortuary sites provide important new information on the mortuary practices of Middle Woodland peoples in the central Illinois River valley.

This report is preceded by an important short historical essay by James B. Griffin on the early development of Illinois Hopewellian studies.

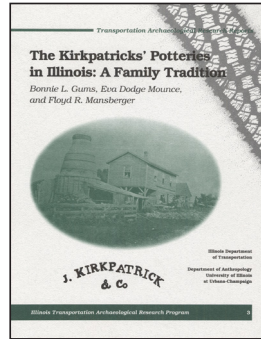
The Kirkpatricks' Potteries in Illinois: A Family Tradition

Bonnie L. Gums, Eva Dodge Mounce, and Floyd R. Mansberger

- \$8.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR03**
- 1997, 96 pp., figures, tables, references

This study documents the Kirkpatrick family's vast stoneware output at Vermillionville (ca. 1836–1871) as well as their craftsmanship and creative ceramic artistry. The first third of the report describes the results of Bonnie Gums's IDOT-sponsored controlled-surface-collection and test excavation project at the Vermillionville site. The remainder of the study is devoted primarily to Gums's detailed analysis of over 5,000 diagnostic stoneware sherds and kiln-furniture fragments recovered by Eva Mounce during several years of surface collections at the site.

[This volume] offers readers an interesting view into the profound social transformation of industrialization, here seen in the arena of pottery.... This extensive record is a valuable comparative data set for archaeologists working in the region who seek to identify pottery from archaeological contexts, as well as an interesting reflection of the incredible range and diversity of products generated by this traditional pottery firm. Gums et al. have written a lively and cogent exposition. —Patrick E. Martin, Illinois Archaeology 13:160–61, 2001



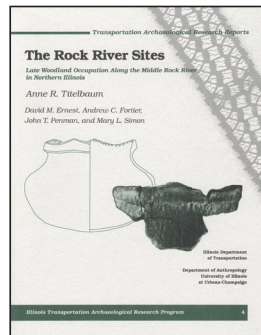
HISTORIC

The Rock River Sites: Late Woodland Occupation Along the Middle Rock River in Northern Illinois

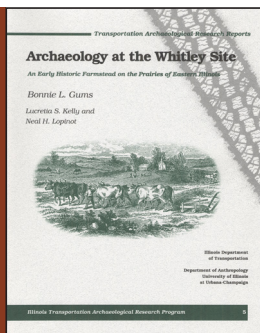
Anne R. Titelbaum, David M. Ernest, Andrew C. Fortier, John T. Penman, and Mary L. Simon

- \$5.00 (PDF) ; SKU: **TARR04**
- 1999, 332 pp., figures, tables, references

This large-scale survey project was a unique opportunity to glean extensive data regarding the archaeological record of north-central Illinois. Although 46 sites were originally identified, an initial survey noted that three sites had undergone irreversible impact, and 12 were not recommended for further work, leaving 31 sites for further archaeological investigation. This report concerns the results of investigations at 12 prehistoric Rock River sites. Each of these sites is located on the floodplain and terrace system overlooking the Rock River within the vicinity of the confluence with the Kishwaukee tributary. Twelve sites were subjected to Phase III mitigation, and 127 prehistoric features were discovered on seven of these sites. The recovered materials include collared ceramics, triangular points, maize, and elk remains. Three main cultural components are represented in the assemblage: Late Archaic, Late Woodland, and Upper Mississippian. This report is available only as a PDF download.



ARCHAIC-MISSISSIPPIAN



Archaeology at the Whitley Site: An Early Historic Farmstead on the Prairies of Eastern Illinois

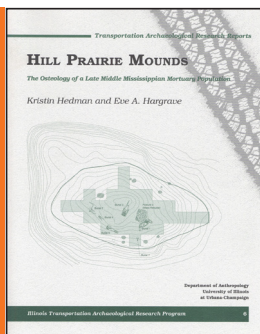
By Bonnie L. Gums with Lucretia S. Kelly and Neal H. Lopinot

- \$10.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR05**
- 1999, 124 pp., figures, tables, references

The Whitley site, located near the headwaters of Sugar Creek in the upland “Grand Prairie” area of Edgar County near the east-central border of Illinois, represents the remains of a homestead established by one of the area’s earliest European settlers. William Whitley purchased the 80-acre farm in 1829, although evidence suggests the family was living there as early as 1823. They sold the land in 1833, after which the homestead lay abandoned for about 20 years. From the recovered artifacts, the farm was later briefly

reoccupied, probably in the 1850s by Silas Elliott and his family. Archaeological investigations at the Whitley site revealed the farmstead plan including remains of the house, two smokehouses, two wells, four cisterns, and other features enclosed by fences. Artifacts were abundant, and the recovered ceramic assemblage—consisting primarily of decorated pearlware and other early nineteenth century wares—is of particular interest.

[A]n excellent technical cultural resource management report in that it fully discussed the range of features and the material culture recovered.... Its major strength is that it more than adequately documents the spatial plan of this early nineteenth-century farmstead. It will be an extremely useful work for other researchers interested in farmstead archaeology. —Mary R. McCorvie, *Illinois Archaeology* 13:163, 2001



Hill Prairie Mounds: The Osteology of a Late Middle Mississippian Mortuary Population

By Kristin Hedman and Eve Hargrave

- \$12.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR06**
- 1999, 253 pp., figures, tables, references

This report presents a meticulous reanalysis and documentation of skeletal remains excavated over 30 years ago from two of four mounds at the Hill Prairie mound group, situated about 10 miles northeast of Cahokia. The mounds contained the late prehistoric skeletal remains of at least 53 individuals dating to ca. A.D. 1250–1300. An important component of this study involves the careful chronological evaluation of changes in regional late prehistoric cemetery populations. It now appears that stone box-grave cemeteries

previously attributed to the Sand Prairie phase instead may be associated with the late Moorehead/early Sand Prairie phase transition. Also, overlapping dates from ossuary sites in the region indicate greater mortuary variability during this period than previously recognized. Reanalysis for human remains from such sites indicates only limited nutritional stress and moderate disease loads. Significant maize consumption continued throughout this period, suggesting that environmental or social constraints were not significantly affecting the diet or health of these late Mississippian populations. This report is available only as a PDF download.

[A]n excellent example of how detailed an osteological report can be...[T]he authors are to be commended for their effort to record as much as possible.... The editor of this series is to be commended for including such as extensive series of appendices with their wealth of data. —Martin Nichols, *Illinois Archaeology* 13:160, 2001

The Keeshin Farm Site and the Rock River Langford Tradition in Northern Illinois

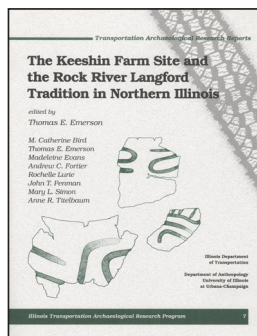
Edited by Thomas E. Emerson with contributions by M. Catherine Bird, Thomas E. Emerson, Madeleine Evans, Andrew C. Fortier, Rochelle Lurie, John T. Penman, Mary L. Simon, and Anne R. Titelbaum

- \$15.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR07**
- 1999, 284 pp., figures, tables, references.

This study of the Upper Mississippian Keeshin Farm site is the second of two investigations at late prehistoric sites endangered by proposed expansion of the Greater Rockford Airport in Winnebago County (see Research Report #4, *The Rock River Sites: Late Woodland Occupation Along the Middle Rock River in Northern Illinois*). Excavations at Keeshin Farm in the middle Rock River valley uncovered multiple prehistoric pit features containing ceramic and lithic artifacts and botanical and zoological remains. The site's inhabitants appear to have been dedicated corn agriculturalists who also exploited riverine fauna and elk. This is one of the few modern excavation/analysis projects at a Langford habitation site and the only such scientific excavation to occur outside northeastern Illinois. The project results suggest that Langford society was more sedentary and more complex than previously thought.

While the Langford occupation of the middle Rock River emphasized floodplain habitats, the focus was on rich habitats [like] the Kiskauke-Rock River confluence. The settlement-subsistence is characterized by "long-term villages [and] smaller secondary sites," with maize cultivation becoming an important staple as tribal social-political relationships became more complex.

For researchers concerned with the Langford tradition of northern Illinois, Keeshin Farm is a must read. And for those whose interests extend beyond the Upper Midwest, this volume is a welcome contribution to the archaeology of late prehistoric small-scale societies. —Roland L. Rodell, *Illinois Archaeology* 13:142–144, 2001



MISSISSIPPIAN

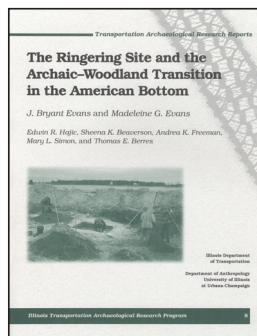
The Ringier Site and the Archaic–Woodland Transition in the American Bottom

By J. Bryant Evans and Madeleine G. Evans with Edwin R. Hajic, Sheena K. Beaverson, Andrea K. Freeman, Mary L. Simon, and Thomas E. Berres

- \$20.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR08**
- 2000, 460 pp., figures, tables, references

The Ringier site was occupied, off and on, from the Paleoindian to Mississippian periods. Particularly well represented are Early to Late Archaic and Early Woodland cultural remains. In some areas of the site there were approximately 3 meters of stratified artifact-bearing deposits. Although the report is large, readers will find it easy to locate specific temporal-cultural information. The authors compare and contrast material assemblages in terms of significant socioeconomic and technological changes that occurred in regional prehistory. In particular, the Ringier excavations offer significant insights into the Late Archaic to Early Woodland transition in the American Bottom (during the Ringier, Carr Creek, and Columbia phases), and these are discussed in some detail in the final chapter.

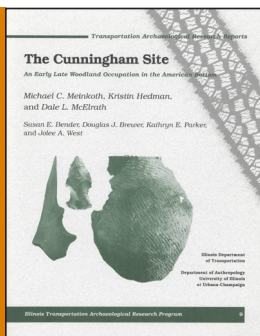
The Ringier report is a significant addition to the prehistoric record in the American Bottom and provides important data on late Pleistocene/Holocene geology and archaeology as well as the Early Woodland period. —C. Russell Stafford, *Illinois Archaeology* 14:157–158, 2005



ARCHAIC-WOODLAND

RESEARCH REPORTS

WOODLAND



The Cunningham Site: An Early Late Woodland Occupation in the American Bottom

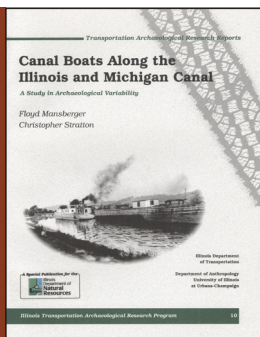
By Michael C. Meinkoth, Kristin Hedman, and Dale McElrath
with contributions by Susan E. Bender, Douglas J. Brewer,
Kathryn E. Parker, and Jolee A. West

- \$15.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR09**
- 2001, 325 pp., figures, tables, references

Archaeological investigations were undertaken in 1992–1993 at the location of the proposed Glendale Gardens Upland Reservoir in Madison County, Illinois. Subsequent testing and mitigation resulted in the identification of the Cunningham site. Over 100 features were excavated at the site, including two human burials and at least four domestic structures. Recovered artifacts included significant ceramic, lithic, floral and faunal remains.

The Cunningham site is interpreted as a single-component Early Late Woodland occupation dating to ca. A.D. 400–500 and is viewed by the report's authors as "a single component horticultural hamlet. The lack of structure rebuilding and the ceramic continuity across the site, combined with the generally similar types of faunal and floral remains from the feature clusters, argue strongly for a short-term, perhaps multiyear occupation of the site" (p. 185).

HISTORIC



Canal Boats Along the Illinois and Michigan Canal: A Study in Archaeological Variability

By Floyd Mansberger and Christopher Stratton

- \$5.00 (paper) ; SKU: **TARR10**
- 2000, 68 pp., figures, tables, references

During the late summer of 1996, an unusually extreme thunderstorm deposited over 15 inches of rainfall on Chicago's southwestern suburbs within a 24-hour period. One result of this torrential downpour was the destruction of a dam across the Du Page River at Channahon, which supplied a large section of the Illinois and Michigan Canal with water. An unexpected result of the dewatering of this stretch of canal was the exposure of seven canal boat hulls in a section of the canal known as the Morris Wide Water.

Opened for navigation in the summer of 1848, the Illinois and Michigan Canal connected the southern tip of Lake Michigan (and the port city of Chicago) with the upper Illinois River valley, greatly influencing the historic pioneer settlement of the northern quarter of the state. Although canal boats were once a common sight along this waterway, with hundreds of boats traveling between Chicago and LaSalle, little is known today about canal-boat construction techniques in Illinois. Archaeological investigations at the Morris Wide Water have resulted in detailed documentation of seven such boats and have contributed to our understanding of these nineteenth-century workhorse riverine craft.

[A]n important contribution to the study of American inland watercraft. —Historical Archaeology, Troy D. Nowak of the Nautical Archaeology Program at Texas A&M University

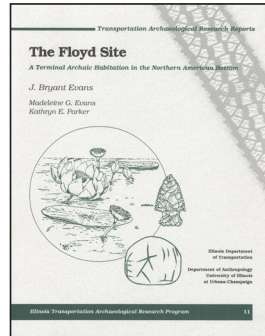
The Floyd Site: A Terminal Archaic Habitation in the Northern American Bottom

By J. Bryant Evans with Madeleine Evans and Kathryn E. Parker

- \$12.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR11**
- 2001, 220 pp., figures, tables, references

The Floyd site, located along a paleochannel of Cahokia Creek in the American Bottom, was occupied at the end of the Late Archaic period. Radiocarbon analyses and recovered artifacts indicate that most of the site occupations occurred during the Terminal Archaic Prairie Lake phase (ca. 1200–900 B.C.). The site appears to have been occupied by small family groups, who used it as a base camp nearly year-round. The Floyd site excavations add significant information to current subsistence/settlement models for the American Bottom. These models are discussed in the concluding chapter of the report.

Evans and his collaborators are to be congratulated on producing a highly readable and comprehensive analysis of the extensive work at the Floyd site and providing new and interesting information and interpretation on the nature of Terminal Archaic adaptation and community organization in the American Bottom.... This volume is worth reading, not just by regional specialists but also by those with broad-ranging interests in the Archaic or other time periods. —William A. Lovis, *Illinois Archaeology* 14, 2002



ARCHAIC

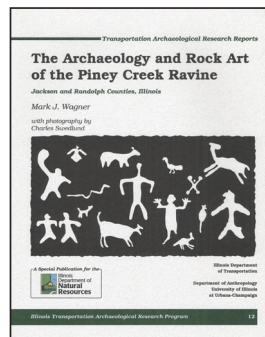
The Archaeology and Rock Art of the Piney Creek Ravine

By Mark J. Wagner with photography by Charles Swedlund

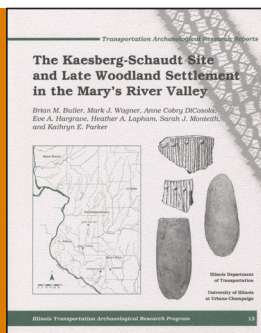
- \$17.50 (Paper); SKU: **TARR12**
- 2002, 124 pp., figures, tables, references

The 111-acre Piney Creek Ravine Nature Preserve in southwestern Illinois contains the highest frequency of prehistoric rock-art sites per acre of any area documented in the state. A 1997 partial archaeological survey of the preserve recorded four such sites and two prehistoric rockshelter sites. The Piney Creek site (11R26) is the largest documented prehistoric rock-art site in the state, with over 150 carved and painted designs. These designs are documented through a combination of photographs and tracings on clear acetate. Stylistic design differences suggest they are not all contemporaneous. The prevalence of winged anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figures, and the presence of horned/eared anthropomorphs—one of which holds three spears, suggests some of the designs were created as part of shamanistic ceremonies. The designs appear to date to Late Woodland and Mississippian times (ca. A.D. 450–1500). Excavation of a test square in the shelter floor revealed Archaic, Crab Orchard, Late Woodland, and Mississippian components at the site.

Wagner brings an arsenal of approaches to the question of age and cultural affiliation of each style and motif, including comparison with other eastern rock art, comparison with archaeological specimens, ethnographic studies of art, and even structural analysis that compares the bilateral symmetry of one panel with engraved shell artifacts from the Spiro site. Space does not permit an outline of his well-reasoned conclusions; suffice it to say that anyone working on the Archaic, Woodland, or Mississippian periods should have a look. —Linea Sundstrom, *Illinois Archaeology* 14, 2002



ARCHAIC-MISSISSIPPIAN



The Kaesberg-Schaudt Site and the Late Woodland Settlement in the Mary's River Valley

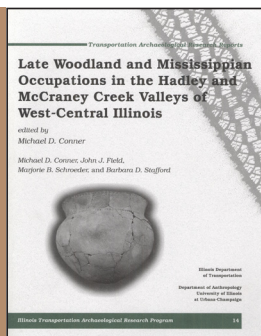
By **Brian M. Butler, Mark J. Wagner, Anne Cobry DiCosola, Eve A. Hargrave, Heather A. Lapham, Sarah J. Monteith, and Kathryn E. Parker**

- \$22.50 (paper); SKU: **TARR13**
- 2008, 298 pp., figures, tables, references

The Kaesberg-Schaudt site (11R594) is a large, intensively occupied Late Woodland village site located on a ridge crest overlooking the Mary's River valley north of Steeleville, Illinois. The excavated features are thought to be the eastern side of a ring midden pattern with the "plaza" located just west of the stripped area. Radiocarbon dates indicate a ca. 350-year occupation span from ca. A.D. 650 to

A.D. 1000 (calibrated), with some of the heaviest use coming after A.D. 800. Both artifacts and subsistence remains support a long-term multiseasonal use of the site. Botanical remains show that the inhabitants were heavily invested in plant cultivation, including maize, after A.D. 800.

Kaesberg-Schaudt is used as a type site to define the Mary's River phase of the Late Woodland, an entity contemporaneous with the Patrick phase of the American Bottom and portions of the Kaskaskia Valley and with the Raymond phase of the Big Muddy drainage. The key ceramic marker is the persistence of rim nodes in some quantity, a trait virtually lacking in Raymond and Patrick phase assemblages.



Late Woodland and Mississippian Occupations in the Hadley and McCraney Creek Valleys of West-Central Illinois

By **Michael D. Conner with contributions by John J. Field, Barbara D. Stafford, and Marjorie B. Schroeder**

- \$20.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR14**
- 2002, 463 pp., figures, tables, references

This report presents the results of excavations of six sites in the valleys of two tributaries to the Mississippi River in west-central Illinois. Five of the sites—Hadley Creek South and North, Barcam, Barabell, and Tickless—were closely spaced in Hadley Creek valley. The Schuhardt site was located several kilometers north in the McCraney Creek valley. Except for a scattering of earlier projectile

points at several of the sites, and a Mississippian component at Schuhardt, material remains and radiocarbon dates at all the sites indicate the principal occupation at each dated to the Late Woodland period, between A.D. 600 and A.D. 1000.

Excavated features included two Mississippian structures at Schuhardt and two unusual intensely fired, limestone-lined pits at Hadley Creek North and South. The function of the pits is uncertain, but some evidence suggests they may have been used as kilns for firing ceramics. In all, 155 pre-historic pit features were excavated at the six sites: two at Barabell, seven at Tickless, 26 at Barcam, 80 at Hadley Creek North and South, and 40 at Schuhardt. The Late Woodland ceramic assemblage at the sites was dominated by cordmarked jars. At each site, 50–67 percent of the vessels were decorated with a variety of lip punctations. Undecorated vessels with punctations below the lip accounted for 12–38 percent of vessels. Less than 10 percent were decorated with cord impressions.

Despite the Late Woodland components' temporal and spatial proximity, they contain a wide variety of feature types, ceramic vessel styles, and botanical assemblages.... This report serves as an excellent description and discussion of Late Woodland cultural variability. —William Green, Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin

The Woodland Ridge Site and Late Woodland Land Use in the Southern American Bottom

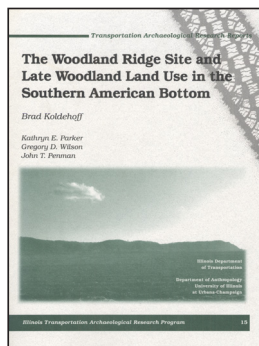
By Brad Koldehoff with contributions by Kathryn E. Parker, Gregory D. Wilson, and John T. Penman

- \$15.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR15**
- 2002, 310 pp., figures, tables, references

The Woodland Ridge site is located on a narrow, sinuous bluff-top ridge and adjacent bluff spurs along the northern flank of Salt Lick Point in western Monroe County, Illinois. Archaeological investigations conducted in 1996–1997 prior to construction for the relocated town of Valmeyer included the excavation of 108 late prehistoric pit features arranged in 15 distinct clusters. Based on ceramics, radiocarbon dates, feature fills, and feature organization, it appears that the site was used periodically for brief periods during the full length of the Patrick phase (ca. A.D. 600–800).

The common occurrence of large ceramic bowls and charred masses of starchy seeds supports the notion that Woodland Ridge was a periodic aggregation site, and that individual feature clusters were probably reused by individual families or larger social groups. The great number of large bowls is especially significant: proportionately more of these vessels were recovered from Woodland Ridge than from any previously reported Patrick phase site.

By addressing multiple traditional and contemporary themes or problem issues (including landscape and resources, settlement organization, aggregative group behavior, feasting and ritual, indigenous plant cultivation, exchange and the use of herbal medicines, among others) Koldehoff and his collaborators enrich our insights into the Late Woodland of the American Bottom.... For those of us who harbor a predilection for complex egalitarian Late Woodland systems, particularly in the greater Midwest, The Woodland Ridge Site...is essential reading. —William A. Lovis, Professor and Curator of Anthropology, Michigan State University



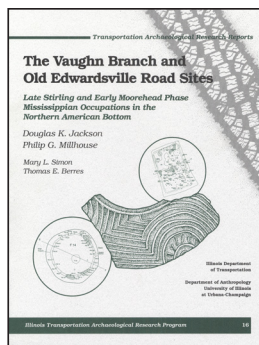
WOODLAND

The Vaughn Branch and Old Edwardsville Road Sites: Late Stirling and Early Moorehead Phase Mississippian Occupations in the Northern American Bottom

By Douglas K. Jackson and Philip G. Millhouse with contributions by Mary L. Simon and Thomas E. Berres

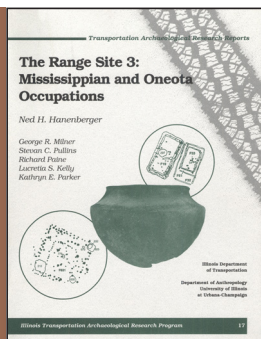
- \$25.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR16**
- 2003, 431 pp., figures, tables, references

This report presents information from the archaeological investigations of two Mississippian sites, Vaughn Branch (11MS1437) and Old Edwardsville Road (11MS1291), situated in the northern American Bottom. Archaeological investigations at the Vaughn Branch site revealed a Stirling phase component. Investigations at the Old Edwardsville Road site produced evidence of an early Moorehead phase occupation. These two sites, located only 2.4 km apart, are situated in a similar bluff-base setting, and despite being assigned to two separate phases, the occupations are separated by only a limited temporal span. Each site occupation also represents an example of a specialized form of Mississippian rural community referred to as a civic node. Central to this identification is the presence of a sweat lodge at each site. Evidence from these sites has added important information on the complex settlement patterns associated with the Cahokian polity in the American Bottom and has provided the opportunity to examine material and subsistence patterns on similar sites from within a limited temporal perspective.



MISSISSIPPIAN

RESEARCH REPORTS



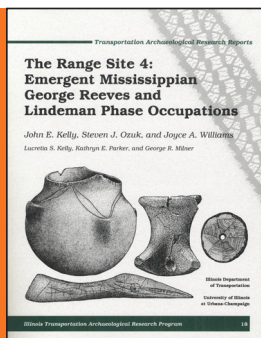
The Range Site 3: Mississippian and Oneota Occupations

By Ned H. Hanenberger with contributions by George R. Milner, Stevan C. Pullins, Richard Paine, Lucretia S. Kelly, and Kathryn E. Parker

- \$25.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR17**
- 2003, 515 pp., figures, tables, references

This is the third in a series of reports describing the archaeological investigations at the Range site (11S47) in St. Clair County, Illinois. It deals with the 183 Mississippian and Oneota habitations and burial features. These features combine to form Mississippian period Lohmann and Stirling phase (A.D. 1000–1150) farmsteads and community centers, a late (A.D. 1500–1650) Oneota farmstead, and six mortuary areas.

For more discussion about this site, see also FAI-270 #16, *The Range Site: Archaic through Late Woodland Occupations*, FAI-270 #20, *The Range Site 2: The Emergent Mississippian Dohack and Range Phase Occupations* (11S47), and Research Report #18, *The Range Site 4: Emergent Mississippian George Reeves and Lindeman Phase Occupations*.



The Range Site 4: Emergent Mississippian George Reeves and Lindeman Phase Occupations

By John E. Kelly, Steven J. Ozuk, and Joyce A. Williams with contributions by Lucretia S. Kelly, Kathryn E. Parker, and George R. Milner

- \$30.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR18**
- 2007, 530 pp., figures, tables, references

This is the fourth report in the Range site series. Previous reports examined the Archaic through Late Woodland, Early Emergent Mississippian, and the Mississippian occupations at this site. This volume describes the later two Emergent Mississippian components—George Reeves and Lindeman phase occupations. Since primary occupation of the site took the form of a single large village whose inception coincided with the George Reeves phase and

that persisted into the Lindeman phase, it is important that changes within this community be carefully documented.

For more discussion about this site, see also FAI-270 #16, *The Range Site: Archaic through Late Woodland Occupations*, FAI-270 #20, *The Range Site 2: The Emergent Mississippian Dohack and Range Phase Occupations* (11S47), and Research Report #17, *The Range Site 3: Mississippian and Oneota Occupations*.

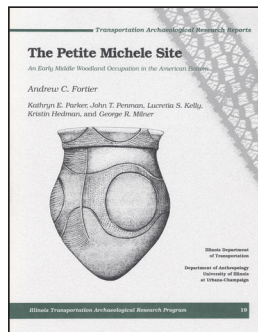
The Petite Michele Site: An Early Middle Woodland Occupation in the American Bottom

By **Andrew C. Fortier** with contributions by **Kathryn E. Parker, John T. Penman, Lucretia S. Kelly, Kristin Hedman, and George R. Milner**

- \$15.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR19**
- 2004, 232 pp., figures, tables, references

The Petite Michele site represents a substantial residential camp dating to the latter portion of the early Middle Woodland Cement Hollow phase. The site is located on a sandy bank of the Goose Lake meander, an abandoned channel scar of the Mississippi River, in the central portion of the American Bottom. The occupation consists of 86 pit features and one ceramic concentration. Sizable and diagnostic ceramic and lithic assemblages were retrieved from pit and midden contexts. Archaeobotanical and faunal remains were also recovered. This site currently represents the most extensive early Middle Woodland occupation excavated in the American Bottom. The occupation appears to represent a multi-season encampment, probably fall through winter, occupied by a transitory group of Middle Woodland people who utilized this site because of its proximity to the marsh resources of the abandoned Goose Lake meander and its proximity to nearby upland resources.

In most respects, the assemblages recovered from Petite Michele are typical of the Cement Hollow phase. The assemblages are characterized by the presence of large, thick-walled, decorated, sandy-tempered cooking jars, Snyders projectile points, large unifacial flake scrapers, and a subsistence system focused on venison and incipient horticulture. Unusual aspects of the assemblage are (1) the presence of a sizable assemblage of southern Illinois Cobden/Dongola chert tools and debitage, many pieces with exterior rind still in place; (2) some southern Illinois Crab Orchard pottery; and (3) possible nascent Hopewell Interaction Sphere artifacts such as mica, fluorite, a bird effigy, a ground schist tablet, and a miniature copper celt.



HOPEWELL

Middle Woodland Archaeology of the C. House Site

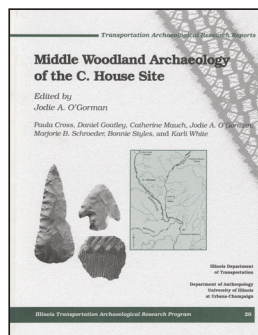
Edited by **Jodie A. O'Gorman** with contributions by **Paula Cross, Daniel Goatley, Catherine Mauch, Jodie A. O'Gorman, Marjorie B. Schroeder, Bonnie Styles, and Karli White**

- \$12.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR20**
- 2005, 204 pp., figures, tables, references

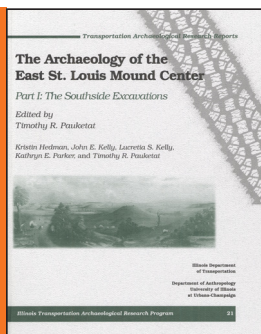
The C. House site is a small, primarily Middle Woodland, multicomponent site situated on a sand ridge along the Mississippi River. Excavation of the C. House site offered a rare opportunity to document a small, riverine-oriented specialized camp, furthering our understanding of Middle Woodland people and their landscape.

The C. House site provides the first documentation of a specialized Middle Woodland encampment on the banks of the Mississippi with clear stratigraphic evidence of repeated use. It is well documented based on stratigraphic, artifact, and chronological information that Middle Woodland people returned to the site for almost 200 years.

Comparison of the warm-weather occupation of C. House with other excavated sites from this time period provides further insight into the lives of these people 2,000 years ago. Most striking is the difference in the use of blades between the riverine-oriented sites (Hull and C. House) and the slough sites near the bluff line. Perhaps this indicates some kind of specialized processing of aquatic species. The most common kinds of fish include catfish, buffalo, sucker, drum, bowfin, pike, and gar. Many seem to have been very large fish and it is speculated that the abundant blades could be related to fish processing.



WOODLAND



The Archaeology of the East St. Louis Mound Center: Part I—The Southside Excavations

Edited by Timothy R. Pauketat with contributions by Kristin Hedman, John E. Kelly, Lucretia S. Kelly, Kathryn E. Parker, and Timothy R. Pauketat

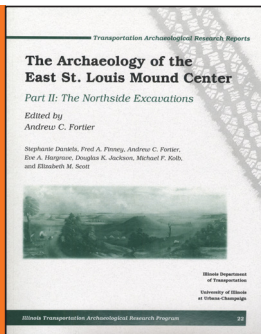
- \$25.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR21**
- 2005, 434 pp., figures, tables, references

The initial large-scale excavations in the East St. Louis Mound Center are reported in this volume. They are the result of an expansion in the width of Interstate 55/70 that provided IDOT archaeologist Dr. John Kelly and his crew with an opportunity in 1991 and 1992 to investigate a 5–10 m wide, 250 m long strip through the heart of the mound center. This portion of the East St. Louis site has been

labeled the “Southside” to distinguish it from later 1999–2000 IDOT excavations on the “Northside” of the interstate.

After the completion of the 1992 field season Dr. Kelly was responsible for the curation and analysis of the materials, first at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville and later at the Waterloo lab of ITARP. During the six years from the end of the excavation to Dr. Kelly’s departure from the program in 1998, only limited progress was made on the analysis of the Southside excavations. During this several-year process it became apparent that the abbreviated excavation and curation practices employed during the project would make it difficult to reconstruct the field excavation process and track missing materials and records. In 2000 IDOT made funding available to contract with Dr. Timothy Pauketat for a period of three months to complete the analysis and prepare a report on the Southside excavations.

For more discussion about this site, see also Research Report #22, *The Archaeology of the East St. Louis Mound Center: Part II—The Northside Excavations*.



The Archaeology of the East St. Louis Mound Center: Part II—The Northside Excavations

Edited by Andrew C. Fortier with contributions by Stephanie Daniels, Fred A. Finney, Andrew C. Fortier, Eve A. Hargrave, Douglas K. Jackson, Michael F. Kolb, Elizabeth M. Scott, and Mary Simon

- \$30.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR22**
- 2007, 502 pp., figures, tables, references

The East St. Louis Mound Center represents the second-largest Mississippian town and mound center in North America. Long thought to have been destroyed by modern urban development, recent archaeological investigations revealed remains of a deeply buried (by historic rubble and fills) Mississippian ceremonial precinct bordered

by remnants of intact mound and plaza fills. Investigations reported in this volume occurred along a narrow pipeline transect paralleling the Northside of existing Interstate 55/70. Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville (SIUE) work along the Southside of the interstate has previously been reported as Part I. Those excavations also revealed intact remains of buried mound fills, as well as public structures, a storage compound, and a palisade. Northside investigations, reported as Part II in this volume, took place over a two-year period and uncovered a sequence of mound, plaza, house, post pit, and storage compound construction unrivaled anywhere in the Midwest, with the possible exception of its nearby sister city at Cahokia. The Southside and Northside investigations together provide a remarkable first glimpse into the structure and activities of the ESTL Mound Center.

For a more discussion about this site, see also Research Report #21, *The Archaeology of the East St. Louis Mound Center: Part I—The Southside Excavations*.

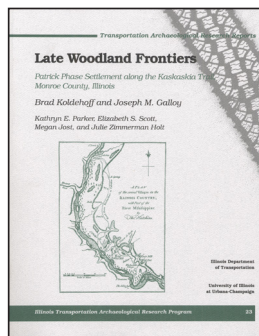
Late Woodland Frontiers: Patrick Phase Settlement along the Kaskaskia Trail, Monroe County, Illinois

By Brad Koldehoff and Joseph M. Galloy with Kathryn E. Parker, Elizabeth S. Scott, Megan Jost, and Julie Zimmerman Holt

- \$20.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR23**
- 2006, 496 pp., figures, tables, references

Planned improvements to Illinois Route 3 in Monroe County necessitated archaeological investigations at three sites occupying adjacent ridges on the south side of Waterloo: Sprague (11MO716), Rhonda (11MO717), and Dugan Airfield (11MO718). The investigations resulted in the recovery of important new information about Late Woodland Patrick phase (cal A.D. 650–900) land use and community organization in the interior uplands.

In total, more than 200 Patrick phase pit features and structure basins (including 11 keyhole structures) were excavated at these three sites. The subsistence remains show that local populations were farmers as well as foragers. Significantly, a number of riverine resources—large fish, aquatic turtles, and mussels—were identified that are unavailable or uncommon in the interior uplands. These remains, in addition to certain lithic raw materials (e.g., Crescent Hills Burlington chert) and several pipes made from floodplain clays, indicate regular visits to the American Bottom or interaction with American Bottom groups.



WOODLAND

Changing Consumption Patterns on a Mid-Nineteenth Century Illinois Farmstead: The Manns Site

By Claire Dappert with contributions by Steven R. Kuehn

- \$19.25 (paper); SKU: **TARR24**
- 2014, 126 pp., full-color figures, tables, references, online downloadable appendices

Situated in northwestern Madison County, Illinois, the Manns site presents a unique view of a long-term, mid-nineteenth century occupation by a single household. The Garrett family purchased the underlying property in 1831, and they retained possession until 1892. Fieldwork conducted in 2005 and 2006 led to the discovery of 40 subsurface features and the recovery of nearly 7,500 individual artifacts. Seventy percent of the artifacts were recovered from just two features, a well (dating 1830–ca. 1850) and a cistern (1845–ca. 1880). Combined, these yielded a wide swathe of material covering nearly the entirety of the Garrett occupation. This data facilitated an unfettered examination of changing consumption patterns and consumer choice, isolated from variables associated with multiple ownerships.

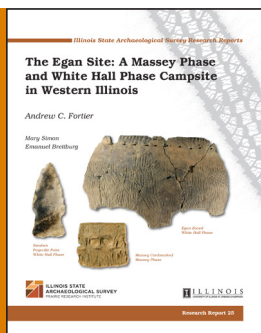
The well revealed a strong preference for printed refined ceramics over the less expensive painted wares prior to ca. 1850; this finding is significantly out of the norm for most rural farmsteads. The post-1845 cistern reveals a relatively equal representation of printed and painted wares, but with minimal plain paneled and molded wares, again out of the norm for that era. While the cistern presents a typical teaware dominant assemblage, the well yielded approximately 50 percent more tableware than teaware. A proportionally large number of unrefined vessels are present; while regionally atypical, the Manns site's proximity to the Upper Alton pottery industry would have made these readily available. Furthermore, as a number of vessels in the cistern exhibit warping and bubbled glaze, these may represent lower-cost seconds purchased directly from the pottery. Further illustrating the local access to affordable ceramic food storage vessels, no glass food storage or canning jars were recovered. While archival documents show the Garrett ownership persisted until 1892, the archaeology demonstrates the occupation of this site concluded ca. 1880 or, at minimum, sustained a drastic change in site use and refuse disposal.



HISTORIC

RESEARCH REPORTS

WOODLAND



The Egan Site: A Massey Phase and White Hall Phase Campsite in Western Illinois

Andrew C. Fortier with contributions by Mary Simon and Emanuel Breitburg

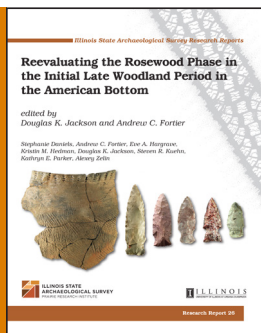
- \$31.75 (paper); SKU: **TARR25**
- 2013, 360 pp., full-color figures, tables, references, online downloadable appendices

The Egan site is situated in the uplands in Scott County in western Illinois, about 20 kilometers east of the Illinois River valley. The site was the location of several chronologically distinct occupations dating to the Hopewell era (ca. cal A.D. 150), the late Middle Woodland Massey phase (ca. cal A.D. 400), and the Late Woodland White Hall phase (ca. cal A.D. 600).

Of significance is the fact that several distinct occupations occurred in this same relatively isolated location. The author proposes that this location probably was utilized over a 500-year period because it lay along a possible overland trail connecting the Illinois River valley with the upland prairies.

The Egan site is unique in many respects, but it mainly stands out because of its distinctive material assemblages, its surprising chronological placement, its isolated position in the western Illinois uplands, and its groundbreaking subsistence information. This report represents one of the few attempts to analyze and report on material and subsistence assemblages from the Massey and White Hall phases. Because so few sites are known from these periods in this area, the Egan report will stand as a baseline for future research.

WOODLAND



Reevaluating the Rosewood Phase in the Initial Late Woodland Period in the American Bottom

Edited by Douglas K. Jackson and Andrew C. Fortier with contributions by Stephanie Daniels, Andrew C. Fortier, Eve A. Hargrave, Kristin M. Hedman, Douglas K. Jackson, Steven R. Kuehn, Kathryn E. Parker, and Alexey Zelin

- \$32.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR26**
- 2014, 324 pp., full-color figures, tables, references, online downloadable appendices

This report is divided into two primary parts. The first part represents the first attempt at providing information about the Rosewood site, the type site for the Initial Late Woodland Rosewood phase. In the early 1980s, the then-unanalyzed materials from this site, and others excavated as part of the FAI-270 Project, formed the basis of the Rosewood phase that denoted the first phase in the American Bottom Late Woodland sequence, circa cal A.D. 400–550. The second part of this report represents a reevaluation of the ceramics, lithics, feature types and subsistence recovered from 19 Rosewood phase sites. Errors of identification of ceramic types and their associated phases and/or pit clusters have been identified and rectified in this report. The second part of this report, in fact, should be utilized as the baseline for future research associated with the Rosewood phase.

Normally, phases in the American Bottom are based on published reports detailing all ceramics, lithics, subsistence, etc. That was not the case for the Rosewood phase. This report is therefore significant because it finally brings all these assemblages, including other Rosewood assemblages, collectively to light for the first time. This report really provides the most complete basis for defining the entire Initial Late Woodland sequence, including information about the Mund and Cunningham phases that denote the end of the Initial Late Woodland period. This report is also a testament to the perseverance of a team of researchers and administrators aimed at keeping Rosewood in our collective memories. It also supports the notion that old collections can have significant value and reinforces the importance of reviving older unanalyzed collections from this area.

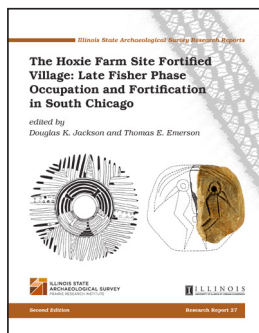
The Hoxie Farm Site Fortified Village: Late Fisher Phase Occupation and Fortification in South Chicago, Second Edition

Edited by Douglas K. Jackson and Thomas E. Emerson with contributions by Brenda Beck, Amanda Butler, Stephanie Daniels, Kathryn C. Egan-Bruhy, Kjersti E. Emerson, Thomas E. Emerson, Madeleine Evans, Ian Fricker, Eve A. Hargrave, Michael L. Hargrave, Kris Hedman, Jennifer Howe, Douglas K. Jackson, Terrance J. Martin, and Jean Nelson

- \$42.50 (paper); SKU: **TARR27**
- 2014, 502 pp., full-color figures, tables, references, online downloadable appendices

The Hoxie Farm site (11CK4) is a large, intensively occupied multicomponent site located in the south suburban Chicago area of Cook County, Illinois, near the Village of Thornton. Most segments of prehistory are represented in the various collections and excavated data sets from the site, and the native occupations may have extended into the protohistoric area. Euro-Americans occupied this site just prior to the mid-nineteenth century.

What is unarguably the most important aspect of the site investigations was the exposure of a portion of a large, densely populated village that was surrounded by fortifications—what we term the Fortified Village. This village occupation can be confidently assigned to the fourteenth-century late Fisher phase. Importantly, the village was found to be spatially discrete and segregated from the more intensively utilized portion of the site exposed during the investigations. This latter area, which we refer to as the Main Occupation Area, lies to the north and west of the Fortified Village and will be covered in a separate volume that is currently in production.



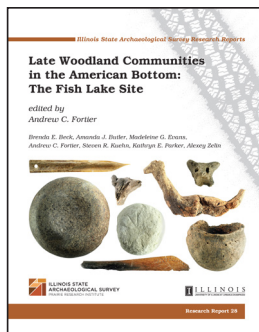
Late Woodland Communities in the American Bottom: The Fish Lake Site

Edited by Andrew C. Fortier with contributions by Brenda E. Beck, Amanda J. Butler, Madeleine G. Evans, Andrew C. Fortier, Steven R. Kuehn, Kathryn E. Parker, and Alexey Zelin

- \$29.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR28**
- 2015, 340 pp., full-color figures, tables, references, online downloadable appendices

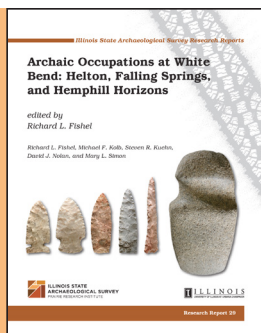
The Fish Lake locality, in the central American Bottom floodplain, was the focus of a major concentration of Late Woodland habitation, dating to the Patrick phase, or circa cal A.D. 650–900. Excavations by ISAS here have yielded well over 700 pits and structures, including several large public buildings and multiple household units. This report introduces the concept of individual household space, that is, consistent areas of open terrain between houses and pits, regardless of the overall community pattern. The absence of pits inside houses also underscores the differentiation between private and communal space.

The identification of so many settlement types in the same location of the same period throws a great deal of light on how socially complex this time was. Such diversity has been previously recognized at the nearby Range site but not at smaller encampments from this period. One important result of both excavations is the finding that the larger, more complex settlements such as Fish Lake and Range were not dependent on maize agriculture; that is, large population growth in the American Bottom prior to cal A.D. 900 was not economically based on a single crop. We now must look for other explanations for how communities like Fish Lake and Range were able to take root in this area and provide the basis for the eventual events that led to the development of Cahokia. Community harvests and hunts and social/ritual fandangos may have had as much to do with the emergence of complexity the economy and landscape stability did. One of the significant aspects of this report is the presentation of Late Woodland materiality in great detail. It is hoped that this report will provide a baseline for future research and a better understanding of the Late Woodland period in general.



RESEARCH REPORTS

ARCHAIC



Archaic Occupations at White Bend: Helton, Falling Springs, and Hemphill Horizons

Edited by Richard L. Fishel with contributions by Richard L. Fishel, Michael F. Kolb, Steven R. Kuehn, David J. Nolan, and Mary L. Simon

- \$20.50 (paper); SKU: **TARR29**
- 2013, 216 pp., full-color figures, tables, references, online downloadable appendices

Almost 257,000 artifacts were recovered from an area measuring only 98 m². Covered by up to 1.5 m of alluvial and colluvial deposits, the Archaic cultural components at White Bend consist of a 20 cm thick Hemphill midden (ca. 2650 B.C.) overlying a 40 cm thick Helton midden (ca. 4100 B.C.). A Falling Springs occupation (ca. 3500

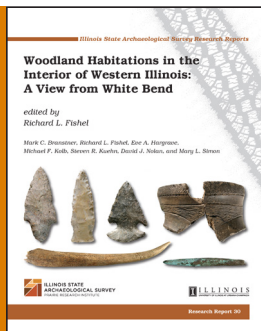
B.C.) is also present within the Helton midden.

In addition to the artifact-laden Helton midden, which included more than 100 Matanzas and Karnack points, numerous grooved axes, and a plethora of other chert and ground-stone cobble tools, the Helton occupation is marked by four small pit features arranged in a semicircular pattern; one Helton pit feature is located a short distance from these four. It is argued that the four features mark the location of a single-family residence whose occupants dispersed into the valley during the winter months for several years.

The Falling Springs occupation, which is one of the more northerly occurrences of this cultural manifestation in west-central Illinois, was likely a temporary field camp focused on fall hickory nut processing.

The Hemphill occupation at White Bend is suggested to be a one-time event that likely lasted at most several days and was focused on two paired steaming pits. Almost 50 points, consisting of bold side-notched varieties such as Osceola and Godar, are associated with this occupation.

WOODLAND



Woodland Habitations in the Interior of Western Illinois: A View from White Bend

Edited by Richard L. Fishel with contributions by Mark C. Branstner, Richard L. Fishel, Eve A. Hargrave, Michael F. Kolb, Steven R. Kuehn, David J. Nolan, and Mary L. Simon

- \$30.75 (paper); SKU: **TARR30**
- 2014, 368 pp., full-color figures, tables, online downloadable appendices

This book breaks new ground in Woodland studies within the interior of west-central Illinois, presenting a comprehensive report on several of the poorly known Woodland cultures in the LaMoine Valley. Beginning with a late Middle Woodland society around A.D. 250 and ending with late Late Woodland inhabitants at ca. A.D. 900, at least

five different groups (consisting of late Middle Woodland, two Weaver, Adams variant, and unnamed late Late Woodland peoples) occupied the White Bend site intermittently over that 650-year period.

While some of these features are scattered across the site area, the earlier Weaver features are arranged in a semicircular pattern around a plaza area that is generally devoid of pits from that time. This feature arrangement, as well as the botanical and faunal assemblages, indicates that the earlier Weaver occupation was permanent and year-round.

In addition to discussions on feature distribution/morphology and activity areas (including a siltstone pipe manufacturing locus), highlights include thorough analyses of the extensive lithic, ceramic, faunal, and floral assemblages (the lithic, ceramic, and faunal materials alone total 447,000 items). The book concludes with an in-depth discussion of Weaver in the LaMoine Valley that draws in data from numerous Weaver sites in the area and allows for the definition of two Weaver phases (Camp Creek and Crooked Creek) in the valley and its upland margins. Illustrated with more than 100 figures and containing links to 25 online appendices, this report is a welcome and necessary addition for those researchers interested in the Woodland period of Illinois and the Midwest in general.

An Early Nineteenth Century Farmstead in Western Illinois: The Seibert Site

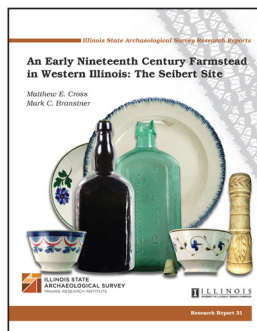
By **Matthew E. Cross** and **Mark C. Branstner**

- \$32.50 (paper); SKU: **TARR31**
- 2014, 204 pp., full-color figures, tables, references, online downloadable appendices

The Seibert site represents one of the earliest farmsteads in Shiloh Valley Township, continually occupied for nearly 200 years. David and Polly Everett first settled the site in 1811 and retained it until 1833, at which time it was sold to Joseph Ledergerber. Ledergerber, in turn, occupied the site until 1861, before selling the property to Hiram Pierce. The property again changed hands in the early twentieth century, when purchased by George Seibert.

The earliest (Everett) occupation occurred when the area was still very much the American frontier and subject to only moderate growth. The succeeding Ledergerber occupation occurred during a period of exponential regional growth; thus, Ledergerber lived in a much more established Euro-American community. The Everett farm had been a struggling, small-scale subsistence operation; Ledergerber transformed it into a very successful commercial farm. This transformation can be seen in the material culture, not especially in type but most certainly in quantity.

Sociocultural differences between the occupants were also observed, especially as noted in alcohol consumption patterns. The Everetts were likely devout Methodists (Polly's father having been a Methodist preacher), with no alcoholic beverage containers identified with their household. On the other hand, Ledergerber, a Swiss-German emigrant, was responsible for a minimum of 43 alcoholic bottles, dominated by wine, and 36 drinking glasses, including three stemware wine glasses. The vast majority of the bottles were, surprisingly, the French Bordeaux style. It appears Ledergerber's service in the Swiss Guard under Charles X of France had a clear effects on his taste and choice of alcoholic beverage.



HISTORIC

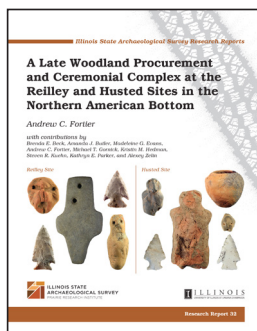
A Late Woodland Procurement and Ceremonial Complex at the Reiley and Husted Sites in the Northern American Bottom

Edited by **Andrew C. Fortier** with contributions by **Brenda E. Beck, Amanda J. Butler, Madeleine G. Evans, Andrew C. Fortier, Michael T. Gornick, Kristin M. Hedman, Steven R. Kuehn, Kathryn E. Parker, and Alexey Zelin**

- \$30.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR32**
- 2015, 286 pp., full-color figures, tables, references, online downloadable appendices

These two settlements form a contemporaneous single-settlement complex. Both sites appear to have been occupied by the same people but utilized for different purposes, and all the features are associated with the early Sponemann phase. Both sites are unique in that they occur when the Sponemann identity was being forged in the northern American Bottom.

Reiley appears to represent a large multiseason procurement camp as evidenced by subsistence activities primarily focused on deer hunting and nut harvesting and processing. Husted has a more limited subsistence focus but produced a number of clay zoomorphic and anthropomorphic figurines that are not common at other Sponemann sites in this region. A number of the human figurines appear to have been purposively broken. This occupation appears to have been a special purpose encampment, perhaps related to propitiation, to gain favor for future hunting and/or harvesting ventures or to give thanks for successful hunts or harvests. Another possibility is that this complex served as a gathering point for two cultural entities that came together to commemorate the creation of the new Sponemann identity. Perhaps a communal hunting venture(s) associated with the new bow and arrow technology was the primary catalyst that drove the creation of this unique economic/ritual complex, a complex that has not heretofore been documented in the Midwest during this time period.



WOODLAND



Hawkins Hollow: A Late Mississippian Household in the American Bottom

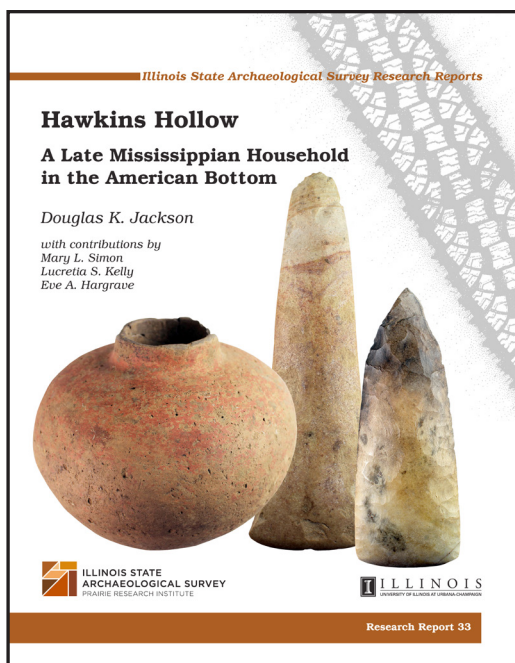
By Douglas K. Jackson with contributions by Mary L. Simon, Lucretia S. Kelly, and Eve A. Hargrave

- \$25.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR33**
- 2015, 272 pp., full-color figures, tables, references, online downloadable appendices

Hawkins Hollow (11MO855) is a prehistoric site located south of St. Louis in southwestern Illinois along the base of the American Bottom bluffs in western Monroe County. The site first came to the attention of the professional archaeological community in 1990 during archaeological survey investigations for a nearby county road project. Further archaeological investigations at this site were warranted when a new roadway was proposed as a northern access route for the Village of Valmeyer, which was relocated to an upland setting south of the site as a result of the calamitous flood of 1993.

Phase I–III investigations for this project were conducted from 1995 through 1996 by ISAS personnel and resulted in the exposure of a late Mississippian Sand Prairie phase structure and an associated midden. The structure had been rebuilt once and then had burned, leaving behind an array of artifacts on the structure's floor. Lithic tools were present in quantity and included large artifacts as well as numerous microliths. The ceramic assemblage and radiocarbon assays provided support for the Sand Prairie phase affiliation.

Because the entire site was not exposed due to project limits, the true nature and extent of the Sand Prairie phase occupation is not known. It may have been just a small family farmstead, but it is possible that a larger community was present. Sand Prairie phase occupations are far less common than occupations associated with the three earlier defined Mississippian phases in the American Bottom. Thus, the Hawkins Hollow site provides significant information on this little-known cultural and temporal segment of this area of Illinois and the Midwest.



Excavations at the Blue Island and Naples-Russell Mounds and Related Hopewellian Sites in the Lower Illinois Valley

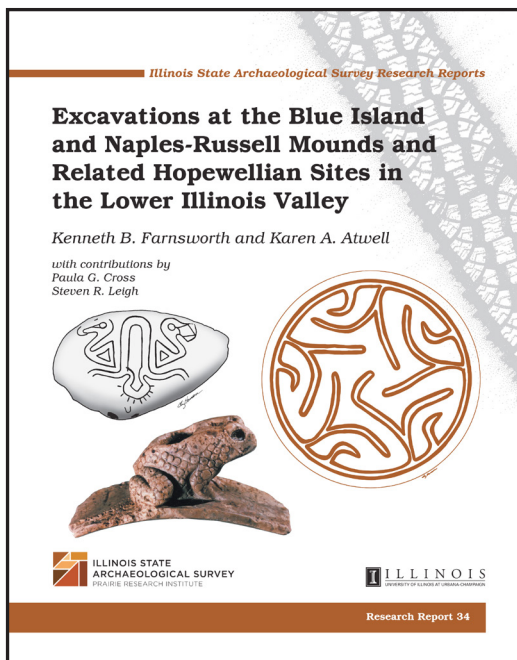
By **Kenneth B. Farnsworth and Karen A. Atwell** with contributions by **Paula G. Cross and Steven R. Leigh**

- \$27.50 (paper); SKU: **TARR34**
- 2015, 270 pp., full-color figures, tables, references

This report presents and evaluates the results of mound-restoration projects carried out in 1986 and 1990 at Blue Island Mound 6 (11PK513)—two bluff-top early Hopewellian burial mounds located along the western bluff line of the Illinois River valley in northern Pike County. The singular internal mound structures and mortuary artifacts documented by these two excavation projects are evaluated in light of several smaller-scale surveys and excavations at nearby Middle Woodland mortuary sites and ritual-staging areas in an effort to chronicle the early development of Hopewellian mortuary ritual in the lower Illinois Valley.

From the published evidence of 36 modern calibrated radiocarbon dates, Hopewellian mounds were first constructed in northern Pike County during the early Mound House phase (ca. 50 B.C.–A.D. 100). The early Mound House phase was an era of far-reaching and diverse interregional exchange in exotic artifacts and raw materials associated with Hopewellian mortuary ritual—an exchange pattern that may largely predate the advent of village-based bluff-top mound cemeteries of the later Mound House phase (ca. A.D.

100–350). Thus, our study also evaluates regional origins and distributions of distinctive symbolic artifacts associated with early Hopewellian mortuary ritual at the Naples-Russell and Blue Island mounds and at ritual-staging areas near the mounds to aid recognition of other regional ritual and mortuary sites that date to the time of the first appearance of Hopewellian mortuary ritual in the lower Illinois Valley.



Archaeological Investigations at Marlin Miller #2: Weaver in the LaMoine Valley of Hancock County, Illinois

Edited by **Richard L. Fishel** with contributions by **Leighann Calentine, Richard L. Fishel, Kristin M. Hedman, Steven R. Kuehn, and David J. Nolan**

• \$19.50 (paper); SKU: **TARR35**

- 2015, 162 pp., full-color figures, tables, references, online downloadable appendices

The Marlin Miller site is a multicomponent occupation located within the LaMoine Valley of west central Illinois. The prehistoric cultural remains at the site consisted of a 20 cm thick Late Woodland Weaver midden and 185 Weaver features; one Archaic feature is also present within the investigated area. The Archaic feature consists of a cache of four stone tools associated with the Campbell Hollow horizon (6650–5700 B.C.). Other Archaic points, such as those belonging to the Springly cluster, suggest a Terminal Archaic (1350–800 B.C.) presence within the excavated portion of the landform; no cultural features belonging to this time period were recorded however.

Marlin Miller appears to have been a favorite and heavily utilized locus during both the newly defined Camp Creek (A.D. 250–500) and Crooked Creek (A.D. 500–800) Weaver phases of the LaMoine Valley. The most common points at Marlin Miller associated with the Weaver occupations are those assigned to the Steuben/Mund cluster; the typical Weaver vessel at Marlin Miller is described as a grit-tempered, plain-surfaced jar that exhibits exterior plain dowel tool impressions at the lip with a general absence of nodes. Fabric-impressed and net-impressed ceramics at the site suggest interaction between Marlin Miller and those peoples living in the Mississippi Valley during the Camp Creek phase. Pecan nut-shell and wood may also be an import from that valley.

This book includes chapters on the midden and features, lithics, ceramics, and botanical and faunal remains at Marlin Miller. Illustrated with more than 45 figures and containing links to 14 online appendices, this report adds to the growing body of data pertaining to the Late Woodland Weaver utilization of the LaMoine Valley of western Illinois.



Main Street Mound: A Ridgetop Monument at the East St. Louis Mound Complex

Edited by Tamira K. Brennan with contributions by Steven L. Boles, Tamira K. Brennan, Kristin M. Hedman, Michael F. Kolb, and Lenna M. Nash

• In Production; SKU: **TARR36**

• 2016, 200 pp., full-color figures, tables, references, online downloadable appendices

In May 2011, Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) personnel encountered a large area of unusual fills at the East St. Louis Mound Complex (11S706) during excavations for the new Mississippi River Bridge project. These fills proved to be the remnants of previously undocumented Mississippian mound and borrow pit features, partially preserved beneath the historic overburden of industrial East St. Louis. As investigations progressed, a suite of related features were discovered, including a large submound pit, associated human burials, a possible Lohmann phase cemetery, and evidence of other large-scale landscape modification.

Evidence points to the establishment of this monument during the early Lohmann phase (A.D. 1050), with continued use into the Stirling phase and perhaps beyond. This mound, designated Main Street Mound, therefore represents one of the few earthen monuments known to date to the earliest Mississippian occupation of the site and is additionally a geographical outlier to the other documented mounds at East St. Louis. Analyses of the Main Street Mound area reveal much more than an earthen monument.

They indicate an area dedicated to special events important to the establishment of East St. Louis as a major Mississippian center and an important player in the broader Cahokian world.

The discovery of Main Street Mound afforded two rare opportunities: detailed professional investigations into one of the few extant monuments at East St. Louis and the chance to preserve this and related features in perpetuity through a redesign of the NMRB project corridor. The decision to set aside this thousand-year-old sacred site as a preserve creates a physical link to a long-forgotten landscape, acknowledging the significance of the distant past to the present.

Illinois State Archaeological Survey Research Reports

Main Street Mound

A Ridgetop Monument at the East St. Louis Mound Complex

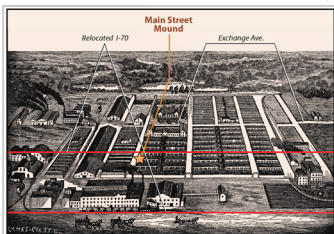
edited by

Tamira K. Brennan

with contributions by

Steven L. Boles, Tamira K. Brennan,

Kristin M. Hedman, Michael F. Kolb, and Lenna M. Nash



ILLINOIS STATE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
PRADISE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

ILLINOIS
UNIVERSITY OF URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Research Report 36

A Multicomponent Late Woodland Complex at the Vasey Site in the Northern American Bottom Uplands

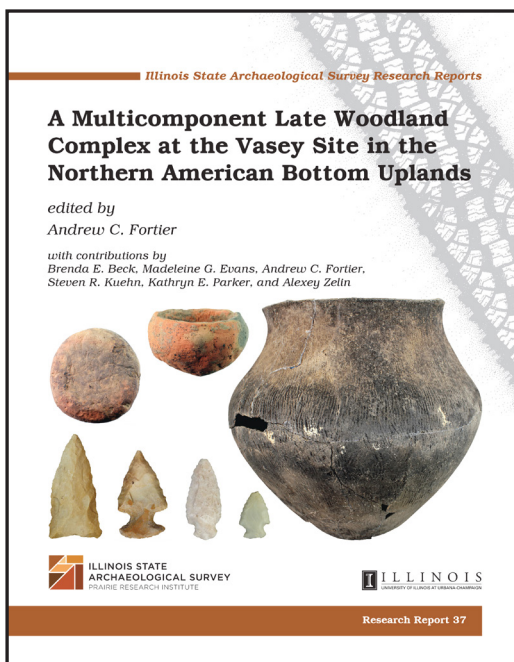
Edited by **Andrew C. Fortier** with contributions by **Brenda E. Beck, Madeleine G. Evans, Andrew C. Fortier, Steve R. Kuehn, Kathryn E. Parker, and Alexey Zelin**

• \$24.00 (paper); SKU: **TARR37**

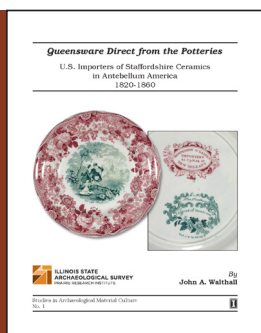
- 2015, 192 pp., full-color figures, tables, references, online downloadable appendices

The Vasey site is situated in the northern American Bottom uplands just east of Roxana, Illinois. The site is a multicomponent series of occupations dating to the Patrick, Spone-mann, and TLW I period, cal A.D. 650–925. Backhoe excavations revealed subsurface features, including 13 Patrick phase pits, 54 Spone-mann phase pits and one house, and 81 pits and 7 houses dating to the TLW I period. Another 26 features could not be assigned to a particular phase but probably date to the Late Woodland period.

The Vasey site is significant because it is unusual to find three nearly contemporaneous Late Woodland occupations that can be studied in one location. Especially interesting is that the TLW I occupation contains maize remains, while the Patrick and Spone-mann occupations produced no evidence of corn. This fact speaks to the sudden appearance of maize in the northern American Bottom and supports a similar phenomenon observed elsewhere in the American Bottom at this time. The ceramic assemblages are quite distinctive and show rapid technological and stylistic changes over a very brief period, despite the fact that the overall occupation, procurement, and technological practices were very similar over time. Overall, the intensity of occupation seemed to increase over time, and then the locality was completely abandoned sometime after cal A.D. 925. This phenomenon is also observed at all other Vaughn Branch Upland Locality sites, where there is a gap in occupation between TLW I and Mississippian periods.





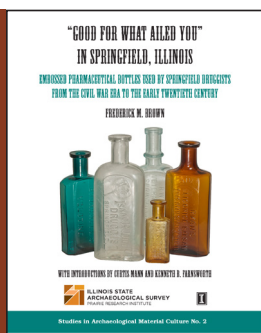


Queensware Direct from the Potteries: U.S. Importers of Staffordshire Ceramics in Antebellum America 1820–1860

By **John A. Walthall**

- \$9.99 (PDF); SKU: **SAMC01**
- 2013, 353 pp., full-color illustrations

This study was conceived by archaeologists and therefore is biased toward those importers who left tangible evidence of their existence. In this case, it is the underglaze marks on ironstone, and other high-fired pottery, which is almost indestructible when buried. This volume was updated August 1, 2015. This is available only as a PDF download.



"Good for What Ailed You" in Springfield, Illinois: Embossed Pharmaceutical Bottles Used by Springfield Druggists from the Civil War Era to the Early Twentieth Century

By **Frederick M. Brown with Introductions by Curtis Mann and Kenneth B. Farnsworth**

- \$9.99 (PDF); SKU: **SAMC02**
- 2015, 440 pp., full color illustrations

This study deals with Springfield druggists, their locations, and the Springfield druggist bottle collection. Curtis Mann gives a look at Springfield from its beginning in 1821 to the turn of the twentieth century. Kenneth Farnsworth discusses the chronology of pharmacy glassware manufacturing companies and patented bottle styles

and shows the changes in manufacturing technology of embossed pharmacy bottles from 1840 to 1925, plus the development of the neighborhood drugstores in Springfield and the disposal patterns of embossed pharmacy bottles. This is available only as a PDF download.



Modified Predator Mandible and Maxilla Artifacts and Predator Symbolism in Illinois Hopewell

By **Kenneth B. Farnsworth, Terrance J. Martin, and Angela R. Perri**

- \$20.00 (paper); SKU: **SAMC03**
- 2015, 78 pp. with full-color illustrations, figures, tables, references

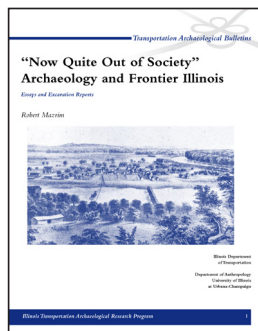
Species reidentification and burial-context analysis of 34 artifacts made from the cut-and-drilled mandibles and maxillae of coyotes, wolves, cougars, and bears recovered from Illinois Hopewellian mounds over the past century provide new perspectives on the variety of forms, mortuary associations, species-specific uses, and symbolic significance of these artifacts.

"Now Quite Out of Society": Archaeology and Frontier Illinois

By Robert Mazrim

- \$25.00 (paper); SKU: **TAB01**
- 2002, 297 pp., figures, tables, references

This volume assembles a number of interrelated historical archaeology studies, originally written by Robert Mazrim for several separate research and contract archaeology projects between 1994 and 2000 but not previously published. Each of these reports focuses on early nineteenth-century frontier-context sites and settlements in Illinois. Chapters 1, 3, 4, and 5 represent reworked or expanded versions of studies conducted as part of an analysis of three early nineteenth-century sites in the greater American Bottom region. Chapter 2 looks at patterns of initial American settlement in central Illinois as reflected in land-office survey maps. Much of this information was gathered during the preparation of historical-context studies for archaeological surveys of major highway corridors in central Illinois. Chapter 6 is an in-depth study of artifact assemblages recovered from frontier sites in and near Illinois.



HISTORIC

More from the Illinois Frontier: Archaeological Studies of Nine Early Nineteenth-Century Sites in Rural Illinois

By Robert Mazrim

- \$20.00 (paper); SKU: **TAB02**
- 2008, 170 pp., figures, tables, references

This volume summarizes the results of archaeological excavations at nine frontier-context archaeological sites in rural Illinois. They were occupied for a short period during the American frontier period of Illinois, which closed around 1845. They are also united in that they represent all the short-term pre-1850 sites excavated by ITARP for road construction projects between 2002 and 2005. Each of the sites consists of a domestic component occupied between 1810 and 1845. Additionally, one of these sites (the Rockyford site) also includes a blacksmith shop from this period.

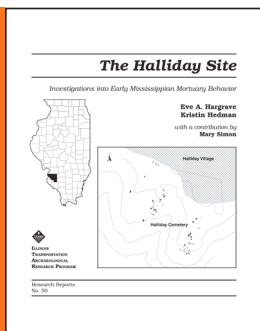
These sites, reported using consistent analytical terms and methods, provide an opportunity to revisit certain themes and the hypothesis presented in the Mazrim 2002 summary volume, *"Now Quite Out of Society": Archaeology and Frontier Illinois*. Each chapter is divided into three parts: archival setting, results of excavations, and results of artifact analysis. These are designed to provide the reader with a thorough discussion of the features, artifacts, interpretations, and apparent patterning at each site. This information, the basis of short-form testing reports submitted to the Illinois Department of Transportation and the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, is presented here in a manner more suitable for publication. The final chapter of the volume serves as a summary and synthesis structured around frontier context research themes presented in Mazrim 2002a. Those themes, and the patterns derived during the 2002 study, are presented and tested using the new data from these additional sites.



HISTORIC

COMPLIANCE/TECHNICAL REPORTS

MISSISSIPPIAN



The Halliday Site: Investigations into Early Mississippian Mortuary Behavior

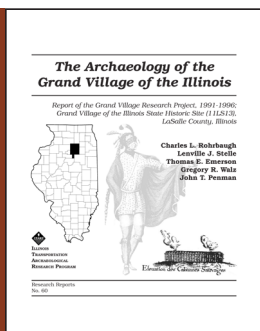
By Eve A. Hargrave and Kristin Hedman
with a contribution by Mary Simon

- \$5.00 (PDF); SKU: **ITARR50**
- 2001, 204 pp., figures, tables, references

This cemetery was associated with a large early Middle Mississippian village (Halliday site, 11S27) that was being excavated by Dr. Timothy Pauketat, University of Illinois. During the course of the excavations at the Halliday site, Pauketat encountered isolated fragments of human remains in various habitation site features. In addition, he discovered and excavated four mortuary pit features north of the presently defined Halliday cemetery. The analysis of these remains

is included in this report to provide a comprehensive perspective on the mortuary patterns of the eleventh-century inhabitants of the Halliday village. This is available only as a PDF download.

HISTORIC



The Archaeology of the Grand Village of the Illinois: Report of the Grand Village Research Project, 1991–1996; Grand Village of the Illinois State Historic Site (11LS13), LaSalle County, Illinois

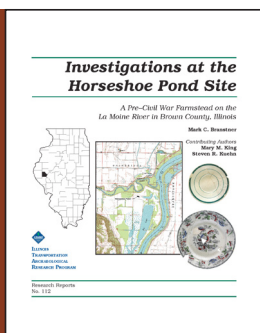
By Charles L. Rohrbough, Lenville J. Stelle, Thomas E. Emerson, Gregory R. Walz, and John T. Penman

- \$5.00 (PDF); SKU: **ITARR60**
- 1999, 300 pp., figures, tables, references

The site, known variously as the Zimmerman site, Old Kaskaskia Village or the Grand Village of Illinois, was being purchased by developers who planned to build a vacation resort on the location. Eventually, after a private and public campaign that reached an international level, Governor James Thompson authorized IHPA to

seek condemnation of the property and bring it into public ownership. In April 1999 a final settlement was reached, and the site was purchased by the state. It is currently under the administration of the IHPA and has been renamed the Grand Village of the Illinois State Historic Site. This is available only as a PDF download.

HISTORIC



Investigations at the Horseshoe Pond Site

By Mark C. Branstner with contributions by Mary M. King and Steven R. Kuehn

- \$13.00 (paper); SKU: **ITARR112**
- 2007, 162 pp., figures, tables, references

The Horseshoe Pond site (11BR442) covers an area of approximately .54 hectares on the floodplain of La Moine River in the extreme northeast corner of Brown County. In the spring of 2005, Phase II investigations of the plow zone in selected site areas were conducted and this work resulted in the initial identification of 21 cultural features, consisting of 17 features associated with a ca. 1849–1864 Euro-American farmstead and 4 features attributable to either the Late Archaic (Riverton?) or Early Woodland (Black Sand) periods. All were excavated, but only the historic period component is reported

in this volume. This volume also has color photographs of the ceramics found at this site.

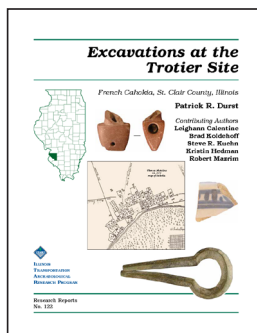
COMPLIANCE/TECHNICAL REPORTS

Excavations at the Trotter Site

Patrick R. Durst with contributions by Leighann Calentine, Brad Koldehoff, Steve R. Kuehn, Kristin Hedman, and Robert Mazrim

- \$18.00 (paper); SKU: **ITARR122**
- 2009, 194 pp., figures, tables, references

Priests from the Seminary of Foreign Missions founded the French colonial village of Cahokia in 1699. French Cahokia gradually expanded from a mission site near an Illini village to a traditional French agricultural and mercantile community. The often well-preserved remains of this historic community rest beneath the modern-day town of Cahokia. In 2007 a waterline project passing through the town of Cahokia affected known archaeological sites associated with historic French Cahokia, a National Register of Historic Places District. Phase III excavations conducted for the project cut through two previously recorded French colonial sites: Trotter (11S861) and Cahokia Wedge (11S743). Although few artifacts and features were discovered at the Cahokia Wedge site, numerous features and artifacts were discovered at the Trotter site. Three distinct historic temporal components were identified, representing the French colonial through early industrial American occupation of Cahokia.



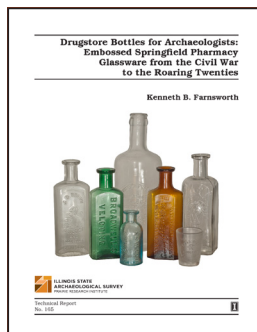
HISTORIC

Drugstore Bottles for Archaeologists: Embossed Springfield Pharmacy Glassware from the Civil War to the Roaring Twenties

Kenneth B. Farnsworth

- \$5.00 (PDF); SKU: **ITARR165**
- 2015, 84 pp., full-color figures, references

This archaeological overview of changing styles and use patterns of pharmacy glassware in the upper Midwest is a direct outgrowth of Fred Brown's intensively researched history of Springfield Illinois drugstore businesses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (see Studies in Material Culture #2, "Good for What Ailed You" in Springfield, Illinois: Embossed Pharmaceutical Bottles Used by Springfield Druggists from the Civil War Era to the Early Twentieth Century by Frederick M. Brown). This is available only as a PDF download.



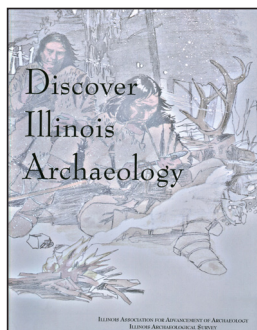
HISTORIC

Discover Illinois Archaeology

Edited by Alice Berkson, Michael D. Wiant, and Kelvin Sampson with contributions by Brad Koldehoff, John A. Walthall, Michael D. Wiant, Alice Berkson, Kenneth B. Farnsworth, Thomas E. Emerson, Duane Esarey, Robert E. Warren, Mary R. McCorvie, Mark J. Wagner, Ferrel Anderson, Rochelle Lurie, Alan D. Harn, John E. Kelly, Charles R. Moffat, Karen A. Atwell, Brian M. Butler, Mark E. Esarey, and Joseph S. Phillippe

- \$5.00 (paper); SKU: **DIA01**
- 2009, 24 pp., figures, references, list of archaeological resources

Discover Illinois Archaeology, summarizing Illinois culture history, is truly a collaborative effort by eighteen archaeologists from across the state, with a major contribution by design editor Kelvin Sampson. Along with summaries of each cultural period and highlights of regional archaeological research, we include a short list of Internet and print resources. A more extensive reading list can be found at the Illinois Association for Advancement of Archaeology website www.museum.state.il.us/iaaa/DIA.pdf. This publication is excellent for public outreach and an introduction to Illinois archaeology.



SUMMARY

SPECIALTY PUBLICATIONS

MATERIAL CULTURE



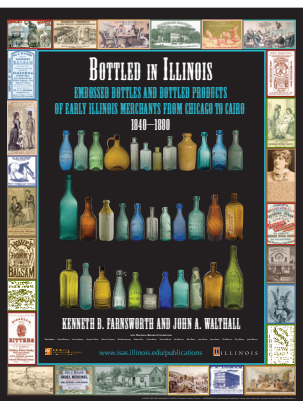
Projectile Points of Illinois

Madeleine Evans, Brad Koldehoff, Dale McElrath, Dave Nolan, and Robert Reber

- \$5.00 (paper); SKU: **P01**
- Vertical orientation. Dimensions: 22" w x 39" h
- Printed on very sturdy paper

This poster was collaboratively developed by archaeologists at the Illinois State Archaeological Survey with input from collectors around the state. The 24" x 40" framable poster was lavishly photographed by Dr. Robert Reber, the former editor of the *Illinois Steward*, and graphically designed by Lynn Smith of the Illinois Natural History Survey. Aside from serving as a handsome display of beautifully worked stone artifacts, the poster is an exhaustively researched attempt to present both common and rare specimens of stone spear, dart, and arrow points that may be found in plowed fields and streambeds across the state of Illinois. Classic examples of over sixty distinct point types are photographed full scale and in true color, each one identified by its known or suspected age and the raw material from which it was manufactured. This should serve as a useful tool for archaeologists, collectors, historians, and educators interested in the early history of the "prairie state."

HISTORIC



Bottled in Illinois

- \$5.00 for one
- \$8.00 for a bundle of both posters (paper); SKU: **PBUNDLE**
- Educational version (bottom): Horizontal orientation. Dimensions: 27" w x 24" h; SKU: **P02**
- Decorative version (top): Vertical orientation. Dimensions: 22" w x 26.5" h; SKU: **P03**
- Chemically embossed poster with vibrant glossy bottles on a matte black background.

In conjunction with the printing of our comprehensive *Bottled in Illinois* volume, two posters highlighting the trading cards and bottles were produced to help educators and researchers highlight the historic embossed bottles and bottled products.

The decorative poster highlights a selection of medicine-show posters, bottled-product trade cards, bottling-company illustrated letterheads, embossed-bottle paper labels, period newspaper illustrations, county-history images, advertising placards placed in store windows, and mineral springs resort imagery.

The educational poster illustrates 1840–1880 embossed bottles, from the *Bottled in Illinois* volume, organized by style, product contents, and decade of production and use. The poster illustrates the increasing product diversity and range of color and decorative detailing of glass containers manufactured for Illinois bottlers during the first four decades of embossed-bottle use by Illinois merchants and entrepreneurs.

HISTORIC



SPECIALTY PUBLICATIONS

Checklist of Illinois Potters and Potteries

Eva Dodge Mounce

- \$5.00 (PDF); SKU: **HIP01**
- 1989, 92 pp., figures

The Potteries of Peoria, Illinois

Floyd R. Mansberger and Eva Dodge Mounce

- \$5.00 (PDF); SKU: **HIP02**
- 1993, 39 pp., figures

The Potteries of McDonough County

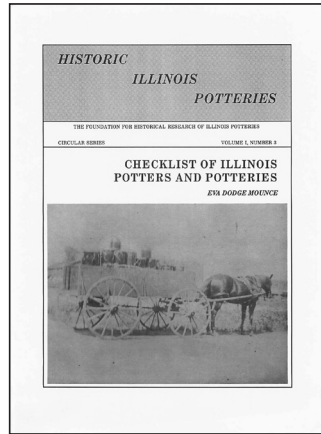
Floyd R. Mansberger and Eva Dodge Mounce

- \$5.00 (PDF); SKU: **HIP03**
- 1993, 55 pp., figures

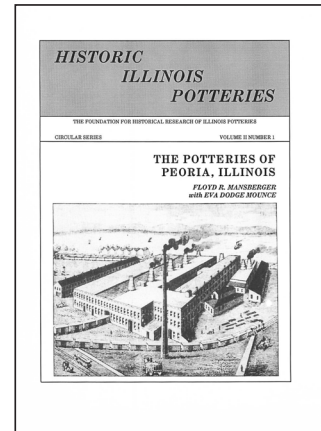
The Historic Illinois Potteries series was published by the Foundation for Historical Research of Illinois Potteries in the 1980s and '90s. While all the printed publications about historic Illinois potters and potteries are out of print, ISAS has made these three available via PDF with permission from the Foundation. We continue to work to complete this series so that researchers and educators might still have access to this research. These publications document the wide range of potters and their wares that were produced throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Checklist of Illinois Potters and Potteries is divided into five major geographical regions—southern, west central, east central, northwestern, and northeastern counties. Within each region, the checklist lists in alphabetical order the counties and the names of individual potters and potteries. *The Potteries of Peoria, Illinois* and *The Potteries of McDonough County* both focus on specific areas of Illinois and the history of pottery production in each county.

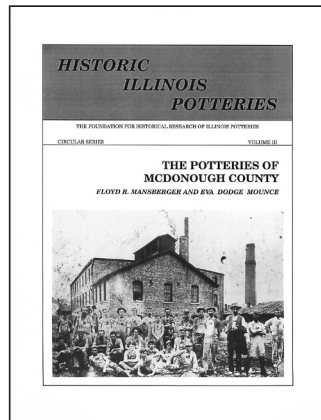
These volumes are available as PDF downloads only.



HISTORIC



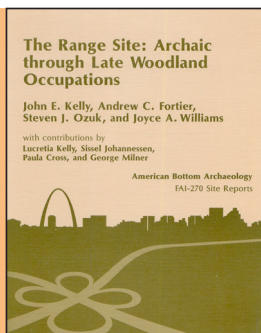
HISTORIC



HISTORIC

SPECIALTY PUBLICATIONS

ARCHAIC



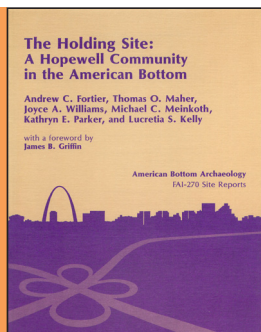
The Range Site: Archaic through Late Woodland Occupations

John E. Kelly, Andrew C. Fortier, Steven J. Ozuk, and Joyce A. Williams with contributions by Lucretia Kelly, Sissel Johannessen, Paula Cross, and George Milner

- \$5.00 (PDF); SKU: **FAI270-16**
- 1987, 486 pp., figures, tables, references

This is the first of a series of Range site volumes. For more discussion, see also FAI-270 #20, *The Range Site 2: The Emergent Mississippian Dohack and Range Phase Occupations* (11S47); Research Report #17, *The Range Site 3: Mississippian and Oneota Occupations*; and Research Report #18, *The Range Site 4: Emergent Mississippian George Reeves and Lindeman Phase Occupations* for a comprehensive view of all time periods for this site. This is available only as a PDF download.

HOPEWELL



The Holding Site: A Hopewell Community in the American Bottom

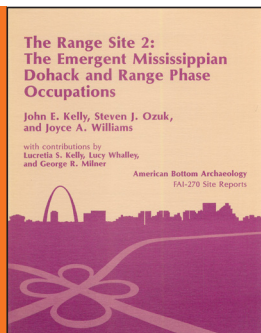
Andrew C. Fortier, Thomas O. Maher, Joyce A. Williams, Michael C. Meinkoth, Kathryn E. Parker, and Lucretia S. Kelly with a Foreword by James B. Griffin

- \$5.00 (PDF); SKU: **FAI270-19**
- 1989, 688 pp., figures, tables, references

The Holding site (11MS118) is a multicomponent site located on a north-south trending sand ridge in the Mississippi River floodplain of the American Bottom in west-central Illinois. Prior to the excavation and analysis of the Holding site, only one Middle Woodland structure had been excavated in the American Bottom. Thus, the discovery of seven houses, with a central courtyard at the Holding

site, is somewhat surprising and represents the benefits of both the natural floodplain location as well as adequate funding to expose a relatively large area so that occupational features could be recognized and excavated. This volume has been out of print for many decades and includes the two large oversized maps in the PDF download. This is available only as a PDF download.

MISSISSIPPIAN



The Range Site 2: The Emergent Mississippian Dohack and Range Phase Occupations

John E. Kelly, Steven J. Ozuk, and Joyce A. Williams with contributions by Lucretia S. Kelly, Lucy Whalley, and George R. Milner

- \$5.00 (PDF); SKU: **FAI270-20**
- 1990, 596 pp., figures, tables, references

This is the second in a series of published reports on the Range site. See also FAI-270 #16, *The Range Site: Archaic through Late Woodland Occupations*; Research Report #17, *The Range Site 3: Mississippian and Oneota Occupations*; and Research Report #18, *The Range Site 4: Emergent Mississippian George Reeves and Lindeman Phase Occupations* for a comprehensive view of all time periods for this site. This

is available only as a PDF download.

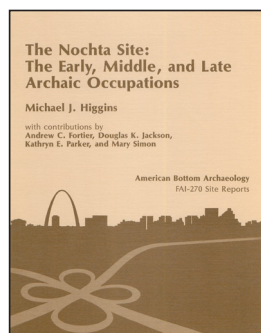
SPECIALTY PUBLICATIONS

The Nochta Site: The Early, Middle, and Late Archaic Occupations

Michael J. Higgins with contributions by Andrew C. Fortier, Douglas K. Jackson, Kathryn E. Parker, and Mary Simon

- \$5.00 (PDF); SKU: **FAI270-21**
- 1990, 314 pp., figures, tables, references

This occupation is believed to represent a residential base camp for a group generally practicing a foraging subsistence strategy. Likewise, the Early Archaic occupations are believed to reflect similar settlement strategies. The Middle Archaic occupation of the Nochta site, however, seems markedly different, exhibiting seemingly contradictory evidence. The interpretation of the Middle Archaic occupation at this site is that it represents a repeatedly occupied field camp for a logistically organized group of collectors. If the interpretations are correct, there was a definite change in subsistence-settlement strategies from Early Archaic to Middle Archaic. This is available only as a PDF download.



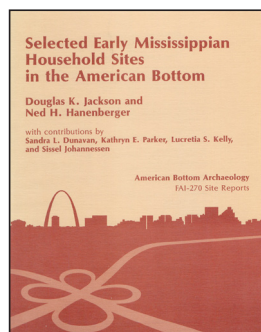
ARCHAIC

Selected Early Mississippian Household Sites in the American Bottom

Douglas K. Jackson and Ned H. Hanenberger with contributions by Sandra L. Dunavan, Kathryn E. Parker, Lucretia S. Kelly, and Sissel Johannessen

- \$5.00 (PDF); SKU: **FAI270-22**
- 1990, 518 pp., figures, tables, references

This report binds together a collection of five unabridged reports: Esterlein (11MS598), Karol Rekas (11MS1255), Olszewski (11S465), Sandy Ridge Farm (11S660), and Willoughby (11MS610). The common thread linking these sites is the presence of small Mississippian occupations. However, Sandy Ridge Farm site's prehistoric utilization was not limited to the Mississippian period. This is available only as a PDF download.



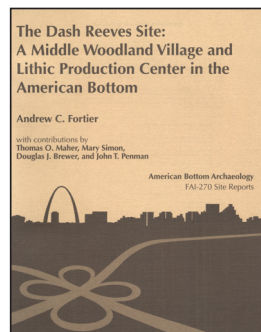
MISSISSIPPIAN

The Dash Reeves Site: A Middle Woodland Village and Lithic Production Center in the American Bottom

Andrew Fortier with contributions by Thomas O. Maher, Mary Simon, Douglas J. Brewer, and John T. Penman

- \$29.95 (paper); SKU: **FAI270-28**
- 2001, 384 pp., figures, tables, references

This volume presents the analysis of a Middle Woodland site that represents a major floodplain village and locality for the production of stone tools. The village area consists of clusters of pits and a dense refuse heap containing hundreds of diagnostic Middle Woodland artifacts: an extensive collection of lamellar blades and blade cores; projectile points; Hill Lake ceramics; a diversity of flake, blade, and core tools; and several exotic Hopewell-like pieces, including ear spool and human figurine fragments.



HOPEWELL



ISAS is a division of the Prairie Research Institute at the University of Illinois, which provides research and service to build the Illinois economy, promote public health and safety, and steward Illinois' abundant resources. ISAS disseminates information about Illinois' rich archaeological heritage to the public and professional communities.