



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**

Illinois Division

3250 Executive Park Dr.
Springfield, IL 62703
(217) 492-4640
www.fhwa.dot.gov/ildiv/index.htm

May 11, 2010

In Reply Refer To:
HB-IL

Mr. Reid Nelson
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Suite 803
Old Post Office Building
Washington, DC 20004

Subject: Memorandum of Agreement, Illinois Route 96
Hancock County, Illinois

Dear Mr. Nelson:

The Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) proposes to use Federal-aid funding to improve Illinois Route 96 in Hancock County, Illinois. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in consultation with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), has determined the undertaking will have an adverse effect on one archaeological site that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D. The site is important for the information it likely contains.

The FHWA notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation of the adverse effect in a letter dated March 24, 2010, and received a notification letter on April 15, 2010, declining participation in consultation for the project. The FHWA has notified the Tribes who have an interest in Illinois lands for this project. No responses have been received. Therefore, FHWA executed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Illinois SHPO and hereby submits a copy for the Council's records pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(b)(1)(iv).

If you have any questions, please call me at (217) 492-4615.

Sincerely,

Robin Helmerichs
Transportation Engineer

For: Norman R. Stoner, P.E.
Division Administrator

Enclosure



cc: Dr. John Walthall, Bureau of Design and Environment, IDOT (w/ 2 originals)
Ms. Anne Haaker, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (w/ 1 copy of original)

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
AND THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
REGARDING THE
IMPROVEMENTS TO IL 96 (FAP 685), HANCOCK COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

WHEREAS, the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) plans to improve IL Route 96 (FAP 685) in Hancock County, Illinois (Project), IDOT Sequence #14998; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) may fund the Project thereby making the Project an undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, and its implementing regulations, 36 C.F.R. Part 800; and

WHEREAS, the FHWA has defined the undertaking's area of potential effect (APE) as the proposed project area (as shown in Exhibit A) in Hancock County; and

WHEREAS, FHWA in consultation with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has determined that no standing structures that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places are within the Project's APE; and

WHEREAS, FHWA invited the following Tribes to enter consultation; the Ho Chunk Nation and the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, and neither Tribe expressed an interest in consultation; and

WHEREAS, FHWA and IDOT, in consultation with SHPO, have identified a single archaeological habitation site (Site), 11HA955, that appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D and will be adversely effected by the Project; and

WHEREAS, the Site is a prehistoric habitation site important for the scientific data it likely contains and does not require preservation in place; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, the FHWA acknowledges and accepts the advice and conditions outlined in the Council's "Recommended Approach for Consultation on the Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites," published in the Federal Register on June 17, 1999; and

WHEREAS, FHWA has invited the IDOT to participate in consultation and to become a signatory to this MOA; and

WHEREAS, execution and implementation of this MOA evidences that FHWA has satisfied its Section 106 responsibilities for the Project; and

NOW, THEREFORE, FHWA, IDOT, and SHPO agree that the Project shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations to ensure that potential effects on historic properties are taken into account.

STIPULATIONS

FHWA, IDOT, and SHPO agree that the following steps will be undertaken for the Project:

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION (PHASE III)

- A. IDOT will prepare a data recovery plan with a research design for the affected Sites in consultation with the SHPO that is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook. A generalized data recovery plan (DRP) for prehistoric sites may be used and an example is attached to this agreement (Appendix A). The generalized DRP will apply primarily to small archaeological habitation sites and IDOT's Cultural Resources Unit professional personnel will make the final determination on whether to use the generalized DRP or to develop a project specific DRP. Factors in the making of this determination will include, but not be limited to, site type, location, project type, and project schedule.**
- B. Human remains are not expected to be found during the investigations covered by this MOA. However, if encountered, required notifications of the discovery will be made to the county coroner and the SHPO, then after authorization under Illinois Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440, 17 IAC 4170) and its rules (the Act), the remains along with any associated artifacts will be removed following procedures for recording and reporting established under the ACT. No excavation of human remains will be performed except under the direction of a Certified Skeletal Analyst (17 IAC 4170.300(f)). Disposition of the remains and associated artifacts will be accomplished as determined under the ACT.**

II. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

For the purpose of implementing this MOA, IDOT shall continue to employ departmental staff with qualifications that meet the requirements of 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A. At a minimum, the professional staff required to carry out the terms of this MOA shall consist of one permanent, full time, archaeologist. In the event of a prolonged absence of the

IDOT archaeologist, IDOT will, in consultation with SHPO, appoint an archaeologist that meets the requirements of 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A.

III. DURATION

This MOA will be null and void if its stipulations are not carried out within ten years from the date of its execution. In such an event, the FHWA shall so notify the parties to this MOA and, if it chooses to continue with the Project, then it shall reinstate review of the Project in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.

IV. POST REVIEW DISCOVERIES

A. *Procedures for an Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains and Burials:* In the case of an unanticipated discovery of human remains or burials on Federal land, IDOT will follow the procedures outlined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, as amended (43 CFR 10, Subpart B), and pursuant to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (43 CFR 7). In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains or burials on non-Federal lands during IDOT construction activities, IDOT will comply with 20 Illinois Compiled Statutes 3440/0.01, et seq. (Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act) and follow these procedures:

(a) Upon encountering human remains or an unmarked human burial during ground disturbing construction activities, IDOT will ensure that the construction contractor immediately stops work within a one-hundred-fifty (150) foot radius from the point of discovery. IDOT will ensure that the construction contractor implements interim measures to protect the discovery from vandalism and looting, but must not remove or otherwise disturb any human remains or other items in the immediate vicinity of the discovery.

(b) Immediately following receipt of such notification, the IDOT will ensure that construction activities have halted within a one-hundred-fifty (150) foot radius from the point of discovery and assume responsibility for implementing additional measures, as appropriate, to protect the discovery from looting and vandalism until the requirements of state law have been completed.

(c) IDOT will determine if the skeletal remains are human, the degree to which they were disturbed, and, if possible, assess their potential age and cultural affiliation without any further disturbance.

(d) IDOT will notify the county coroner, SHPO, and other interested parties within forty-eight (48) hours of the discovery.

(e) Within seventy-two (72) hours after notification the county coroner will determine jurisdiction. If the remains are older than 100 years, the county coroner will notify the SHPO.

(f) The SHPO is responsible for notifying FHWA, IDOT, and other interested parties within twenty-four (24) hours of its findings.

(g) If it is determined that intact or fragmented human remains are present IDOT will consult with the SHPO, FHWA, and other interested parties regarding additional measures to avoid and protect or mitigate the adverse effect of the Project on the human remains and burial site. These measures may include:

- i. formal archaeological evaluation of the site;
- ii. if the remains are determined to be Native American, consultation with appropriate Tribes will be required;
- iii. visits to the site by the SHPO and other interested parties;
- iv. exploration of potential alternatives to avoid the human remains or burial;
- v. for Native American remains, implementation of a mitigation plan by IDOT in consultation with appropriate Tribes, including procedures for disinterment and re-interment;
- vi. implementation of the mitigation plan; and
- vii. FHWA approval to resume construction following completion of the fieldwork component of the mitigation plan.

B. *Procedures for an Unanticipated Discovery of Historic Properties:* In the event of an unanticipated discovery of historic properties during IDOT construction activities, IDOT will follow these procedures:

(a) The construction contractor must immediately stop all construction activity within a three-hundred (300) foot radius of the discovery, notify IDOT of the discovery and implement interim measures to protect the discovery from looting and vandalism. Within forty-eight (48) hours of receipt of this notification of the discovery, the IDOT shall:

- i. inspect the work site to determine the extent of the discovery and ensure that construction activities have halted;
- ii. clearly mark the area of the discovery;
- iii. implement additional measures, as appropriate, to protect the discovery from looting and vandalism; and

- iv. notify the FHWA, the SHPO, and other interested parties of the discovery.

(b) IDOT/FHWA will have seven (7) business days following notification to determine the National Register eligibility of the discovery after considering the filed comments of the SHPO and other interested parties. IDOT/FHWA may assume the newly discovered property to be eligible for the National Register for the purposes of Section 106 pursuant to 36 CFR§ 800.13(c)

(c) If the find is determined to be potentially significant the IDOT will consult with the SHPO and other interested parties regarding appropriate measures for site treatment. For properties determined eligible for the National Register, IDOT/FHWA will notify the SHPO and other interested parties, of those actions for which it proposes to resolve adverse effects. The SHPO and other interested parties will have seven (7) business days to provide their views on the proposed actions to resolve adverse effects. These measures may include:

- i. formal archaeological evaluation of the site;
- ii. visits to the site by the SHPO and other interested parties;
- iii. exploration of potential alternatives to avoid the site;
- iv. preparation of a mitigation plan by IDOT in consultation with other interested parties for approval by the SHPO;
- v. implementation of a mitigation plan; and
- vi. FHWA approval to resume construction following completion of the fieldwork component of the mitigation plan.

(d) If the find is determined to be either isolated or completely disturbed by construction activities, the IDOT will consult with the SHPO and other interested parties prior to resuming construction.

(e) Dispute Resolution: The FHWA will seek and take into account the recommendations of the ACHP in resolving any disagreements that may arise regarding determination of effects.

V. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Should any signatory to this MOA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this MOA are implemented, FHWA shall consult with such party to resolve the objection. If FHWA determines that such objection cannot be resolved, FHWA will:

- A. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the FHWA's proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide FHWA with its

advice on the resolution of the objections within thirty days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, FHWA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP and signatories and provide them with a copy of this written response. FHWA will then proceed according to its final decision.

- B. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the thirty day time period FHWA may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, FHWA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories to the MOA and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.
- C. FHWA's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

VI. AMENDMENTS

This MOA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with the ACHP.

VII. TERMINATION


If any signatory to this MOA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other parties to attempt to develop an amendment. If within thirty days an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate the MOA upon written notification to the other signatories. Once the MOA is terminated and prior to work continuing on the undertaking, FHWA must request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR § 800.7. FHWA shall notify the signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

Execution of this MOA by the FHWA, the SHPO and IDOT and implementation of its terms evidence that FHWA has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

By:  Date: 5/11/2010

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By:  Date: 4.28.10

INVITED SIGNATORY

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

By:  Date: 4/23/10

APPENDIX A: STANDARD DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR PREHISTORIC SITES

Introduction

The Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS), a joint program of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) and the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), prepared this data recovery plan for the archaeological mitigation of prehistoric habitation sites. This plan was developed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716), and "The Treatment of Archaeological Properties" published in 1980 by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. All procedures outlined in this plan are implemented using standard ISAS techniques, which are outlined in ISAS Field Manual 2005: Standard ISAS Field Procedures for Phase I, II and III Archaeological Investigations.

The IDOT and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer have jointly determined that the prehistoric sites to be investigated with this recovery plan are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D and that these sites may not be avoided by the proposed project.

Natural Setting

The natural setting for archaeological sites excavated under this data recovery plan will be examined (prior to conducting further excavation) in the appropriate existing documentation (such as the Geological Survey Soil Survey) and in the field. A verbal description of the natural setting will accompany maps and photographs in the final reporting of the site.

Summary of Previous Investigations

In general, sites to be investigated under this data recovery plan were recorded by ISAS personnel during the Phase I survey of the proposed project area. When necessary, existing archaeological and historical property lists will be consulted and oral histories conducted to fully develop a site's history and aid in locating possible features and an understanding of a site's stratigraphy and distribution across the landscape. Phase I testing at the site will have revealed the presence of intact cultural material and the site's potential to significantly contribute to our understanding of the prehistory of this area in order to warrant additional investigation.

Research Design

The data generated by excavations at the prehistoric site(s) will be used to examine at least three topics: (1) chronology; (2) technology; and (3) subsistence practices. Insights into changing patterns of community organization may also be granted, as may insights into changes in social organization. The data recovered will then be compared to data from other regional sites.

1. **Chronology.** It is expected that the recovered artifact assemblage at the prehistoric site(s) will suggest the presence of at least one cultural component (such as the Oneota or

Late Woodland). Insights into more precise time spans at both sites can be gained through analysis of point and ceramic styles, as well as the acquisition of charcoal samples for radiocarbon analysis.

2. **Technology.** The lithic artifacts recovered from the prehistoric site(s) are expected to reflect the inhabitant's use of this material for a variety of tasks involved in procuring and processing resources. Analysis of the lithic assemblage will identify raw materials, heating stage, overall stages of tool manufacture, and lithic reduction strategies. Analysis of the ceramics, if ceramics are recovered, may also aid in the identification of pottery manufacturing processes.
3. **Subsistence.** If plant and animal remains are recovered at the prehistoric site(s), standardized flotation samples will be collected and analyzed from excavated feature fills to identify patterns of plant and animal use by the site inhabitants. These data will be used in the interpretation of seasonality and site function.

Mitigation Plan

Investigations will be conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and will be carried out by ISAS archaeologists who meet the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards (48 FR 447838-9). In designing and carrying out the work, ISAS staff will also take into account the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's publication on the "Treatment of Archaeological Properties."

Standard ISAS methods (as outlined in the ISAS Field Manual 2005) will be employed in all aspects of the data recovery. Portions of the plow zone at the site(s) will be removed; if warranted, a backhoe with a smooth-bladed bucket will likewise be utilized to carefully remove the plow zone at the site(s) in test trenches to recover artifacts, reveal features, and more fully investigate site stratigraphy.

If features are encountered, the archaeological studies will be conducted following the standard ISAS excavation techniques described in the ISAS Field Manual 2005. Any features encountered will be mapped by hand and tied into the site maps with an electronic transit. After plan mapping, features will be bisected along their long axis with hand tools (shovels and trowels). The subsequent profile will be mapped and photographed. Generally, the first half of each pit feature will be excavated as a single unit and screened with ¼-inch hardware cloth, with all artifacts bagged together; flotation samples generally will not be collected from the first halves of features. The second half of each pit will be excavated by fill zones identified in profile, with artifacts and flotation samples collected accordingly. At least one 10-liter flotation sample will be collected from each zone. Charcoal-rich zones will be more intensively sampled.

Human remains are not expected to be found during the excavations; however, if encountered, the remains will be mapped and removed in accordance with all procedures and guidelines associated with the Illinois Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440, 17 IAC 4170). Disposition of the human remains and any burial artifacts will be accomplished under the provisions of the Act.

In the laboratory, all lithic artifacts will be washed, labeled and analyzed by ISAS personnel at the appropriate Survey Division office. Botanical, zoological and human remains will be analyzed by specialists at ISAS's main office at the University of Illinois or by qualified consultants.

All archaeological reports resulting from the project will comply with contemporary standards, including the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Final Reports of Data Recovery Programs" (42 FR 5377-79). The ISAS will also insure that all final archaeological reports are presented in a format acceptable to the Illinois State historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) following Illinois SHPO guidelines on report preparation, and that all such reports are presented in a format acceptable to the National Park Service for possible peer review and submission to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). This report will be submitted to the Illinois DOT and IHPA in a timely manner after the completion of all field and laboratory investigations.

Curation

All artifactual materials, records, photographs and other data associated with this project will be curated at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and managed by ISAS in accordance with federal standards as outlined in 36 CFR Part 79.



Illinois Department of Transportation

2300 South Dirksen Parkway / Springfield, Illinois / 62764

March 10, 2010

Hancock County
FAP 685, IL Route 96
IDOT Seq. # 14998
ISAS Log # 09032

ADVERSE AFFECT TO HISTORIC PROPERTY

Ms. Anne Haaker
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Springfield, Illinois 62701

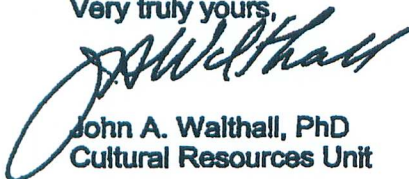
Dear Ms. Haaker:

Enclosed are two copies of an Archaeological Report and Phase I documentation completed by Illinois State Archaeological Survey personnel concerning historical and archaeological properties and sites potentially to be impacted by the proposed project referenced above. Archaeological survey in the four acre project area resulted in the discovery of three archaeological sites: 11HA821, 11HA955, and 11HA956. No standing structures are present within the project area.

Two of the sites, 11HA821 and 11HA956, are prehistoric habitation areas that fall largely outside the project limits (99-98%). No further investigation is recommended for either of these sites. The third site (11HA955) is recommended for further work because 95 percent of the site area falls within the project limits and because the site has the potential to yield important new information about late prehistory in the region (Oneota culture). The site also has a late 19th century Euro-American farmstead component (ca. 1840-1900), but this component will not be the focus of investigation because it is unlikely to yield important new information, given its occupation span and resultant mixing and disturbance. Site 11HA955 cannot be avoided and appears eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Since the site is important for the scientific data it likely contains, it does not require preservation in place.

In accordance with the established procedure for coordination of Illinois Department of Transportation projects, we request the concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Officer in our determination that the proposed improvements to FAP 685/IL 96 will adversely impact site 11HA955, a historic property subject to protection under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. FHWA and IL DOT will draft a Memorandum of Agreement to mitigate these adverse impacts, which we will send to your office for review and eventual ratification. Project notification was sent to those American Indian Tribes with an interest in this part of Illinois. No Tribes expressed an interest in the project.

Very truly yours,


John A. Walthall, PhD
Cultural Resources Unit

CONCUR

By: 
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: 3/17/10

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY SHORT REPORT
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Old State Capital Building
Springfield, Illinois 62071 (217/785-4997)

REVIEWER _____
Date _____
Accepted _____ Rejected _____
IHPA USE ONLY (Form ASSR0889)
IHPA LOG NUMBER _____

LOCATIONAL INFORMATION AND SURVEY CONDITIONS:

ITARP LOG 09032
District # 6
County Hancock
Quad Colusa

Project Type/Title FAP 685/IL 96
Culvert Replacement
SN 034-0050

Sequence No. 14998

Funding or Permitting Agency IDOT

Section 7

Township 7N

Range 7W

UTM Zone 15, West end: 648307E 4498140N; East end: 648669E 4498210N

Natural Division 6b

Project Description Culvert replacement carrying an unnamed drainage ditch to the Mississippi River under IL 96.

Soils Worthen silt loam, 0-2 percent slopes

Topography Project area occupies a fan terrace of the Mississippi River

Land Use/Ground Cover Well-washed agricultural fields, 75% visibility; grassy areas, 0% visibility
(Include % Visibility)

Drainage Unnamed ditch-Mississippi River

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

Survey Limitations Burial of utility lines restricted placement of auger tests, less than ideal surface visibility in places.

Sources IAS/GIS site file search; USGLO n.d., 1817; Holmes & Arnold 1859; Hancock and Arnold 1859; Andreas 1874; Alden, Ogle & Co 1891; Middle-West Publ. Co. 1904; Helms 1908 (see attached).

Investigation Techniques Auger tests at 15-m intervals, screened with 1/4 inch mesh; pedestrian survey at 1-3 meter intervals; 1x2 meter hand units; feature excavation

Previously Reported Sites Seven previously reported sites lie within 1.6 km of the project area: 11HA59-61, 11HA821-822, 11HA879, 11HA881.

Previous Surveys Various Dallas City Rural Water Line surveys (WIU 1994)

Archaeologist Contacted Lawrence A. Conrad, WIU

Acres 4

Sq m 14600

Time 38 person hours

Collection Technique All cultural material collected.

Curated UIUC

Materials See attached tables.

Sites In Project Area 11HA955, 11HA958

Other Sites Identified 11HA821

(OVER)

IHPA LOG NUMBER _____

- ☐ Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Has Located No Archaeological Material; Project Clearance is Recommended.
- ☐ Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Has Located Archaeological Materials; Site(s) Does (Do) Not Meet Requirements For National Register Eligibility; Project Clearance is Recommended.
- ☒ Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Has Located Archaeological Materials; Site(s) May meet Requirements For National Register Eligibility; Phase II Testing is Recommended.
- ☐ Phase II Archaeological Investigation Has Indicated That Site(s) Does (Do) Not Meet Requirements For National Register Eligibility; Project Clearance is Recommended.
- ☐ Phase II Archaeological Investigation Has Indicated That Site(s) Meet Requirements For National Register Eligibility; Formal Report is Pending and a Determination of Eligibility is Recommended.

COMMENTS: See attached.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR INFORMATION:

Archaeological Contractor: Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Address/Phone: 209 Nuclear Physics Building, 23 Stadium Drive, Champaign, Illinois 61820 (217) 244-4244

Surveyor (s): Jennifer Edwards-Ring, Richard Fishel, David Nolan, J. Mike Welty

Survey Date(s): 1, 3, 7 April 2009; 4-7 May 2009

Report Completed By: Richard L. Fishel

Date: 7 October 2009

Submitted By (signature and title): Dale McElrath, Dale McElrath, Statewide Survey Coordinator

Attached is the following documentation (if applicable):

- 1) Relevant Portion of USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle Map(s) Showing Project Location And Any Recorded Sites
- 2) Project Map(s) Depicting Survey Limits and, When Applicable, Approximate Site Limits and Concentrations of Cultural Materials.
- 3) Site Form(s).
- 4) All Relevant Project Correspondence.
- 5) Additional Information Sheets as Necessary.

Address of Owner/Agent/Agency To Whom
SHPO Comment Should Be Mailed:

Dr. John Walthall
Bureau of Design and Environment
Illinois Department of Transportation
2300 South Dirksen Parkway
Springfield, IL 62764

ITARP Project 09032
FAP 685/IL 96 Culvert Replacement
SN 034-0050
ASSR Comments:

The proposed project involves the replacement of a bridge (SN 034-0050) over an unnamed ditch on IL 96 and improvements to the bridge approaches in Section 7, T7N-R7W, Hancock County, Illinois (IDOT sequence #14998). The survey corridor measures 350 m along IL 96. West of the existing bridge the proposed ROW extends 10 m north and 10 m south from the existing road centerline, while east of the bridge the ROW widens to 30 m north and 18 m south. The project area consists of well-washed cultivated agricultural fields (75% surface visibility) or grassy areas (0% visibility). Buried utility lines lie within most of the project area along IL 96.

For this project, the area under investigation was divided into four quadrants: NE, NW, SW, and SE. The NE quadrant consists of a well-washed agricultural field that was subjected to pedestrian survey. This survey recovered a moderate scatter of prehistoric (flaking debris, fire-cracked rock, one type indeterminate hafted biface) and historic material (Tables 1 and 2) that was designated as 11HA955. Because of the potential for buried material within this landform, Site 11HA955 was also subjected to the excavation of 12 auger tests. These tests revealed ca. 40 cm of a black silt loam A horizon overlying ca. 20-40 cm of a yellowish brown clay loam AB horizon; below the AB horizon is a yellowish brown sandy clay Bw horizon. Cultural material, including a shell-tempered sherd, was recovered from six of these tests (Tables 1 and 2); all cultural material originated from the A horizon.

The SE quadrant consists of a grass-covered area that has previously been impacted by a buried water line. Immediately south of the project limits lies the foundation of a stone house that was demolished in 1999 (William Hutson, personal communication), as well as a standing barn. Mr. Hutson reports that the house was occupied until the 1960s. The area within the project limits was subjected to the excavation of auger tests placed at 15-m intervals. Of these 13 tests, six yielded cultural material that included both historic and prehistoric material (Tables 1 and 2). Because this material lies across IL 96 from site 11HA955, it was included within that site's boundaries.

The NW quadrant also consisted of a well-washed agricultural field that was likewise subjected to a pedestrian survey. A sparse scattering of lithic material (Table 1) was recorded in this field and assigned as 11HA956. The site measures approximately 1700 sq meters in size, but only the southern margin (ca. 1-2 m) of the site will be impacted by the proposed ROW. Because this portion of the site has been previously disturbed by buried utility lines, no additional archaeological investigations were conducted at this time.

Within the SW quadrant no new ROW will be acquired. A previously recorded site (11HA821) lies within the field immediately adjacent to the ROW, however, and was subjected to pedestrian survey. This survey expanded the site boundaries of 11HA821 to about 4400 sq meters in size, and provided a temporal placement for the site; recovered artifacts include a Late Woodland sherd and a Mounds Stemless arrow point (Table 1). This site lies outside the currently proposed ROW, and no further work is recommended.

Site 11HA955 measures approximately 7500 sq meters, over 95% of which falls within the proposed ROW. Limited testing was conducted in that portion of 11HA955 lying within the SE

quadrant in May 2009; this involved the excavation of four 1-x-2-m hand units (HU). Access to test the northern portion of 11HA955 was denied by the landowner until the crops are harvested in the fall of 2009. These four hand units revealed ca. 20 cm of an A horizon overlying 10 cm of an AB horizon. Below the AB horizon is the subsoil. Each of the four hand units contained varying quantities of prehistoric and historic materials within both the A and AB horizons. Prehistoric ceramics were recovered from HU 2-4.

In addition to the abundant cultural material recovered from the four hand units, one prehistoric feature, one historic feature, and a historic post mold were encountered. Feature 1 is a prehistoric basin-shaped feature within HU 2. Feature 1 measures 125 x 55 x 21 cm and extends into the northern wall of the hand unit. Feature 1 contained small amounts of flaking debris, charcoal, and several grit-tempered sherds, suggesting the feature is affiliated with the Late Woodland time period. Feature 2 was encountered in HU 3 and measures 70 x 40 cm; this feature extends into both the north and east walls of HU 3. This feature is likely the corner of a historic cellar and was not excavated. Immediately adjacent to Feature 2 is a historic post mold. This post mold was not assigned a feature number nor was it excavated.

In summary, archaeological survey of the proposed project area documented three archaeological sites: 11HA821, 11HA955, and 11HA956. Two of the sites, 11HA821 and 11HA956, either lie completely outside the project limits or extend minimally into the project area already impacted by the burial of utility lines. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for either site; should the project limits be modified, however, to include undisturbed portions of either site, those areas should be subjected to subsurface testing. Site 11HA955 consists of a wide, moderate density, scatter of both prehistoric and historic material crosscut by IL 96; the burial of utility lines have also impacted portions of the site area along IL 96. Based upon the recovery of a shell-tempered sherd, an Oneota component is likely present. The sand- and grit-tempered ceramics suggest a Woodland component is also present. While the site was occupied until the 1960s, the recovered historic material appears to date primarily between ca. 1840 and 1900 (Table 2). Structures appear on both the 1874 and 1891 plat maps in this general area, and as previously mentioned, a stone house was demolished immediately south of the project limits in 1999. Limited testing of 11HA955 have revealed the presence of both prehistoric and historic age features. Additional archaeological investigations are therefore recommended for the prehistoric component of 11HA955 to assess its significance and mitigate the impact to these resources before the proposed bridge replacement project can proceed. As mentioned in the attachment, no further testing is recommended for the historic component due to its long occupation span and limited information potential.

Project 09032: Hancock Co.
Historic Sites Summary

Site: 11HA955 (09032-01)
(NE Corner) NW¼ NW¼ NW¼ Section 7, T7N R7W

Total artifacts: 121 (715.0 gm)

Description 1: Ceramics (n=77); glass (n=36); metal (n=8).

Moderate sized scatter of historic debris. Refined ceramics include very small pre-Civil War assemblage, which was limited to three transfer prints, and one early and one sprig painted sherd, and both plain and painted porcelain. Unrefined ceramics included salt-glazed, Albany-slipped, and Bristol stoneware, lead-glazed redware, and both plain and Rockingham yellowware. Glass included plain and embossed bottle/vessel glass, including milkglass and solarized glass, and flat glass. Estimated date: ca. 1840-1900.

The first purchaser of this property was Robert E. Atherton, who purchased the entire NE¼ Section 7 in 1838. A structurally annotated map was published in 1861 (Holmes and Arnold 1859), which indicates that the entire NE¼ Section 7 was owned by A. Sympson, but no structure was indicated at that date. In 1873, however, it appears that a residence was located roughly equivalent to the site location, but the ownership of this structure is not readily apparent (Andreas 1874). In 1891, the site appears to correspond to the residence of John Zingree (Alden et al. 1891).

Based on these analyses, it appears that 11H955 consists of a residential site that was developed in the Civil War era and likely persisted into the very early twentieth century. Given the very weak pre-Civil War component, and the sites continued occupation into the early twentieth century, it does not appear to be a good candidate for NRHP eligibility. No further testing of this site is recommended.

References Cited

Andreas, A.T.

1874 *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Hancock County, Illinois*. Chicago.

Alden, Ogle, and Co.

1891 *Plat Book of Hancock County, Illinois*. Chicago.

Holmes, J.W., and C.R. Arnold

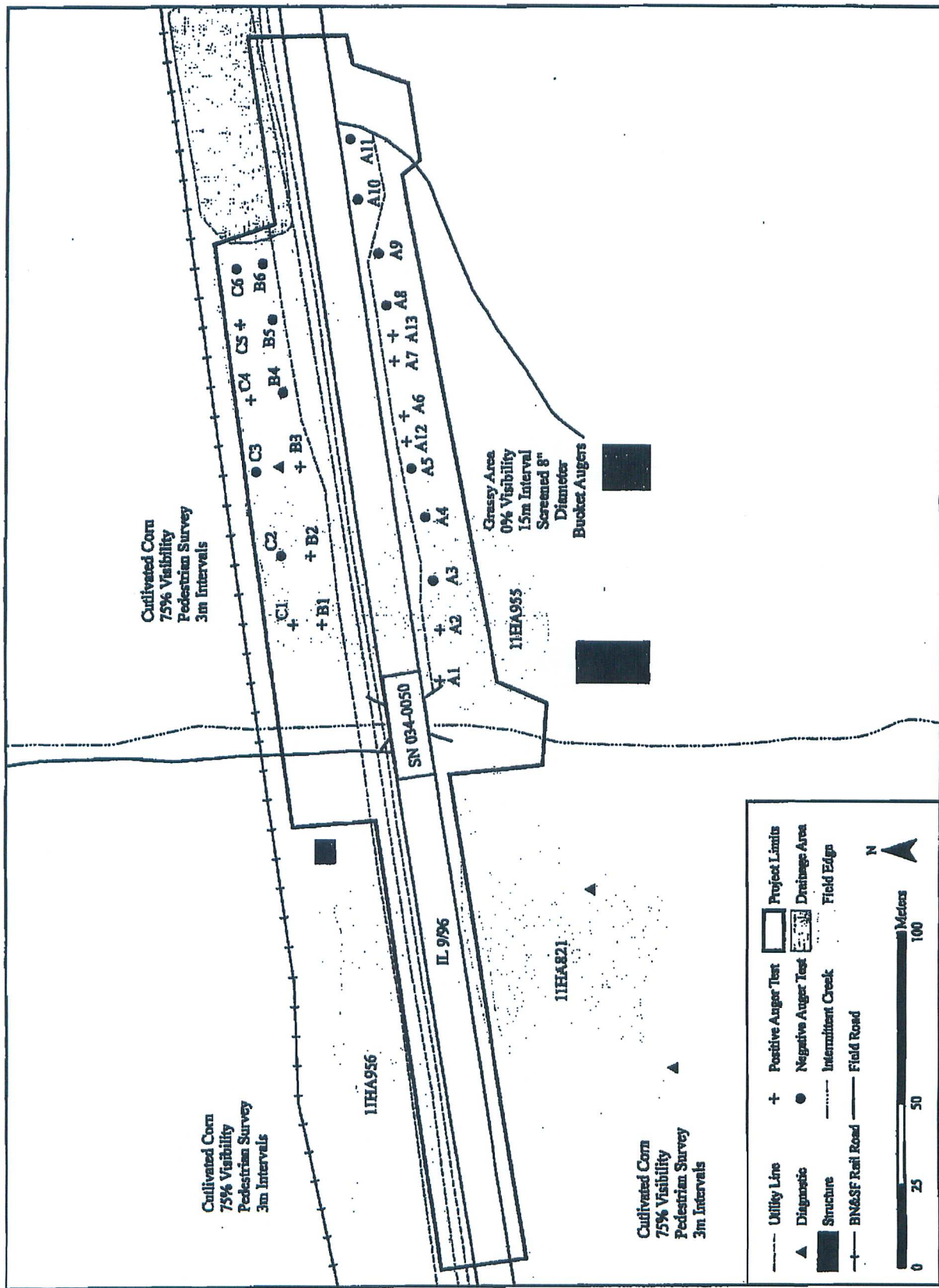
1859 *Map of Hancock County, Illinois*. Buffalo.

Mark C. Branstner

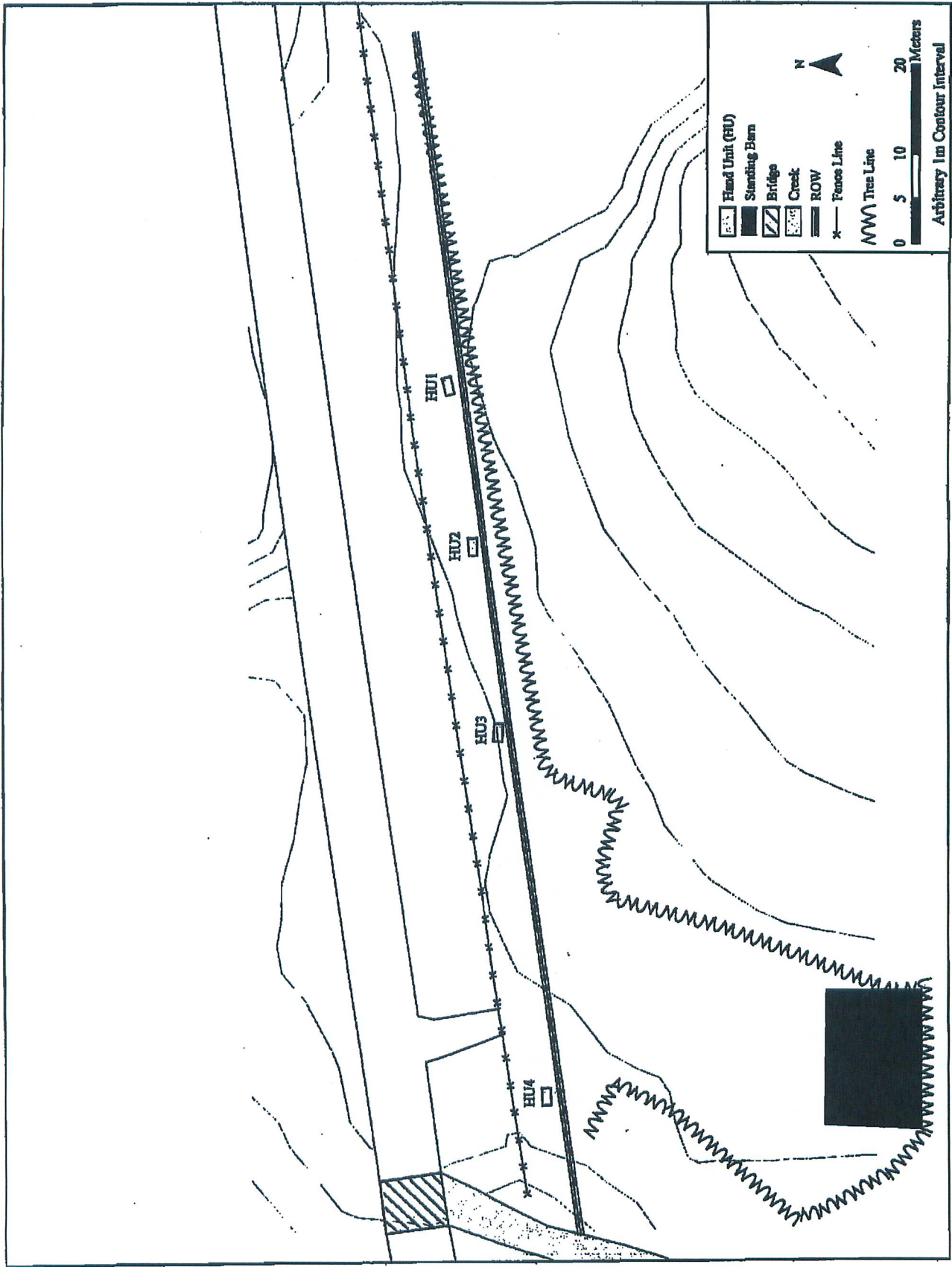
Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
9 October 2009



ITARP Project Log 09032: FAP 685/IL 96 Culvert Replacement (SN 034-0050).
Project and Site Locations on the Colusa 7.5' USGS Quad. Scale = 1:24,000.



ITARP Log 09032: FAP 658/IL 96 Culvert Replacement (SN 034-0050). Project Sketch Map.



Plan View of Phase II Investigations at 11HA955

Table 1. Recovered Prehistoric Material from Project 09032.

11HA821

Surface

1 Mounds Stemless arrow point 2.0 g
3 primary decortication flakes 35.7 g
7 reduction flakes (2 heat treated) 35.0 g
2 thinning flakes .7 g
30 broken flakes (3 heat treated) 48.8 g
8 block chert shatter (3 heat treated) 93.6 g
1 natural chert shatter 6.0 g
4 utilized flakes (1 heat treated) 32.3 g
1 retouched flake 5.3 g
1 biface (heat treated) 2.8 g
1 core 45.7 g
3 fire-cracked rock 241.7 g
1 burned limestone 10.3 g
1 hammerstone 256.4 g
1 grit-tempered smoothed-over cordmarked body sherd 4.1 g
1 animal bone 21.7 g
2 shell 1.5 g

11HA955

Surface

1 type indeterminate hafted biface 2.6 g
1 primary decortication flake 1.9 g
1 secondary decortication flake 2.7 g
13 reduction flakes (1 heat treated) 32.4 g
15 broken flakes (1 heat treated) 18.3 g
1 tertiary flake .2 g
19 block chert shatter (3 heat treated) 221.6 g
2 thermal chert shatter 2.9 g
2 natural chert shatter 5.2 g
4 fire-cracked rock 205.8 g
1 geode 372.8
1 animal tooth 3.3 g

AU A1 30-40 cm

1 broken flake 1.7 g

AU A7 20-40 cm

3 reduction flakes .2 g
4 thinning flakes 2.0 g
8 broken flakes (1 heat treated) 2.1 g
1 notching flake .1 g

Table 1. Recovered Prehistoric Material from Project 09032.

AU A7 40-50 cm

1 thinning flake .3 g

2 broken flakes .3 g

AU A13 40-50 cm

1 broken flake 1.1 g

AU B1 0-20 cm

1 reduction flake (heat treated) .7 g

AU B1 40-50 cm

1 broken flake .1 g

AU B3 30 cm

1 shell-tempered body sherd 2.2 g

AU C1 0-20 cm

1 block chert shatter .4 g

AU C5 40-50 cm

1 broken flake .1 g

11HA956

Surface

10 reduction flakes 32.1 g

14 broken flakes (2 heat treated) 28.5 g

6 block chert shatter (1 heat treated) 210.6 g

1 utilized flake 44.5 g

2 fire-cracked rock 200.4 g

Table 2. Project 09032 - Historic Artifacts Inventory
 Site: 11HA955
 County: Hancock

Provenience		09032-01	09032-01	09032-01	09032-01	09032-01	09032-01
Bag No.		AU B1-2	AU B2-1	AU C4-1	800-2	Totals	
		Cl.	Wt.	Cl.	Wt.	Cl.	Wt.
Glass	Lip/Rim/Closure						
	Body/Base						
	Plain			1	8.0	1	2.0
	Embossed					16	86.0
						1	14.0
Bottle/Vessel	Cut/Pressed					2	9.0
	Opaque/Milk					1	2.0
	Solitized (purple)					2	8.0
	Embossed base						
	Yes/No					2	8.0
Flat/Window	Hand-tooled closure						
	Yes/No						
	Machine closure						
	Yes/No						
Misc.	Metal						
	Button/Jewelry					5	8.0
	Marble						
	Insulator						
	Other						
GLASS TOTALS							
Metal							
Iron/Steel	Vessel						
	Tool/Utensil						
	Nails						
	Hand-forged						
	Square/Cut	1	11.0			1	5.0
	Round/Wire						
	Unknown						
	Misc. Fasteners						
	Clothing Fasteners						
	Cast (store parts, etc.)						
	Flat/Sheet Scrap						
	Unidentified						
Pewter	Other						
	Other						
	Vessel						
	Utensil						
	Button						
Brass/Copper	Other						
	Vessel						
	Button/Buckle						
	Tool/Utensil						
	Ammunition						
Lead	Other						
	Shot/Ball/Bullet						
	Casting Waste/Scrap						
	Other						
METAL TOTALS		1	11.0			3	69.0
						8	108.0

Table 2. Project 09032 - Historic Artifacts Inventory
 Site: 11HA955
 County: Hancock

Provenience		09032-01	09032-01	09032-01	09032-01	09032-01	09032-01	09032-01	09032-01
Bag No.		AU B1-2	AU B2-1	AU C1-1	800-2	Totals			
Ceramics	Creamware								
	Undecorated Whiteware								
Refined Earthenwares	Transferprint								
	Old Blue								
	Other Colors								
	Flown Colors								
	Early								
	Middle								
	Late/Spring								
	Other								
	Annular								
	Edgeware								
Popslain	Green								
	Blue (irregular)								
	Blue (straight)								
	Sponge/Spatier								
	Colored hard paste wares								
	Decal								
	Molded								
	Other								
	Undecorated								
	Handpainted								
Unrefined Earthenware and Stoneware	Transferprint								
	Decal								
	Molded								
	Other								
	Stoneware								
	(exterior glaze)								
	Salt-glazed								
	Albany								
	Bristol								
	Other								
Miscellaneous Ceramics	Redware								
	(int. or ext. glaze)								
	Lead/Clear								
	Albany								
	Jackfield								
	Flowerpot								
	Other								
	Plain								
	Annular								
	Rockingham								
CERAMIC TOTALS	Pipe, Smoking								
	Bowl								
	Stem								
	Marble, Toy								
	Doll Parts								
	Brick								
	Drain Tile								
	Daub/Burned Clay								
	Other								
	CERAMIC TOTALS								

09032

Environmental Survey Request

☒ Project Information ☒ Bio ☒ Cultural ☐ Wetlands ☒ Special Waste

Submittal Date: 02/24/2009 Sequence No: 14998
District: 6 Requesting Agency: DOH Project No: 6-00368-0000
Contract #: 72B82 Job No.: D-06-020-08
County: Hancock
Route: FAP 686 Marked: IL 86
Street: Section: 113B-4
Municipality(ies): Near Nola Project Length: km miles
From To (At):
Quadrangle: Township-Range-Section: T7N-R7W-S6
Anticipated Design Approval: 08/01/2010

☒ Reason for Submittal (Check all that apply)

☒ Acquisition of additional ROW or easement ha/ acres
☒ In-Stream Work Stream Name: Unnamed ditch to Mississippi River
☐ Other:

☒ Project Description: Culvert replacement carrying an unnamed drainage ditch to the Mississippi River under IL 86, 2.2 miles East of IL 9 in Nola

Proposed Work: ☐ Highway ☒ Bridge ☐ Bike Trail ☐ Other

☒ Tree Removal?: Yes Number?: 4 ha/ acres
Existing Bridge(s) Structure Number: 034-0050 On Historic Bridge List: No
Historic District Involved? No Historic Buildings Involved? No
Section 4(f) Lands Involved? No Section 6(f) Lands Involved? No
Wetland delineation performed by: End. Species Consultation performed by:

☒ Funding: ☒ Federal ☒ State ☐ TBP ☐ MFT ☐ Local Non-MFT
☒ 404 Permit Required Anticipated Processing: OE

☒ Contact Person: Mark Dust Local Contact Person:
Telephone #: (217) 785-0887 ext. Telephone #:
Env. Contact: Dennis O'Connell E-Mail:
Telephone #: 2177859727 Title/Company:

☐ Field Sign Off (Bio & Cultural Only) ☐ Received in CO ☐ SW Received

Survey Requested
FEB 27 2009

Further Work Recommended:

OCT 28 2009

HA 821, 955, 956

Surveyed 4-7 April 2009; 4-7 May 2009

Shoreline, River, Fishel,
Volun, Welby

Survey complete. 3 sites located; HA 821, 955, 956
HA 821 - revisit expanded boundaries; outside
project area; no further work
HA 955 - multicomponent; ^{due to} presence of shell-temper
sherd & arrow point, further work recommended
HA 956 - lithic scatter that will be minimally
impacted; no further work