

2002

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN  
ST. CLAIR COUNTY  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL GRANTS DEPARTMENT  
AND  
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION  
AND  
THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER  
AND  
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
REGARDING THE SAUGET BUSINESS PARK  
AT SAUGET, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS

RECEIVED  
JAN 18 2002

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REGARDING THE SAUGET BUSINESS PARK  
AT SAUGET, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WHEREAS, St. Clair County Intergovernmental Grants Department, hereinafter known as Grantee, using Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds made available by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is providing infrastructure for the Sauget Business Park, at Sauget, St. Clair County, Illinois, as proposed by the Village of Sauget, hereinafter known as Applicant; and

WHEREAS, Grantee, in receiving such Federal funds, has agreed to be the lead Federal Agency pursuant to 24 CFR 58.4 Assumption authority; and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration, hereinafter known as USDOT, is providing an access road for the Sauget Business Park, at Sauget, St. Clair County, Illinois, as proposed by the Village of Sauget, hereinafter known as Applicant; and

WHEREAS, Grantee has determined that the proposed project's area of potential effects, as defined in 36 CFR 800.2(c), to include the archaeological sites 11-S-332, 11-S-333, 11-S-334, 11-S-345, 11-S-459, 11-S-823, and 11-S-944, which have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; and

WHEREAS, Grantee and USDOT have determined that the construction of the planned development may have an adverse effect on these historic properties; and

WHEREAS, USDOT has determined that the proposed access road's area of potential effects, as defined in 36 CFR 800.2(c), includes the archaeological site 11-S-823 which has been determined eligible for listing on the National

Register of Historic Places; and

WHEREAS, Grantee and USDOT have determined that the construction of the planned infrastructure will have an adverse effect on historic properties, and have consulted with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council), and consulted with the Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act 16 U.S.C. Section 470f) to resolve such adverse effects to historic properties; and

WHEREAS, Grantee and USDOT have consulted with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. Section 470 (NHPA), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800) to resolve the adverse effects to historic properties; and

WHEREAS, Grantee, USDOT, and SHPO have also invited the Applicant and the Illinois Department of Transportation, hereinafter known as IDOT to participate in the consultation and to concur in this Programmatic Agreement and they have agreed; and

WHEREAS, Grantee and USDOT has determined that the construction of the planned development may have an adverse effect on the historic properties; and

WHEREAS, no other sites of historical or archaeological significance exist within the area of potential effects; and

WHEREAS, Grantee and USDOT has consulted with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. Section 470 (NHPA), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800) to resolve the potential adverse effect of historic properties; and

WHEREAS, Grantee has agreed to be the lead Federal Agency; and

NOW, THEREFORE, Grantee, the USDOT, the SHPO and the Council agree that upon Grantee's and the UDSOT's decision to proceed with the issuance of funding, USDOT, IDOT, and

applicant shall ensure that the following stipulations related to archaeological site 11-S-823 are implemented within the proposed access road right-of-way in order to take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties; Grantee will ensure the following stipulations are implemented within the right-of-way of the Sauget Business Park in order to take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties.

#### STIPULATIONS

Grantee shall ensure that the following measures are carried out within the right-of-way of the Sauget Business Park:

- 1) Prior to ground disturbance or construction activities within the boundaries of any historic properties, the applicants' archaeologist shall determine the location of subsurface archaeological features. This work will be done in accordance with the scheduling plan (Attachment A) and the treatment plan (Attachment B).
- 2) With the exception of the Curtis Steinberg Road Site 11-S-823 the historic properties will be treated in the following fashion.
  - A. After the subsurface features have been identified the Grantee, shall consult with SHPO regarding development of a plan for avoidance of the historic property by means of a preservation covenant (Attachment C) which may allow a bituminous parking surface.
  - B. If, after consultation with SHPO, SHPO and Grantee agree that avoidance is not feasible, Applicant shall do a Phase III investigation in accordance with a Data Recovery Plan that is approved by SHPO and agreed upon by Grantee.
  - C. If in portions of the sites, which contain no burials, the Grantee chooses they may bury the sites to protect the resources. With the exception of parking lots no other buildings can be constructed in these areas. These areas will also be protected by a preservation covenant (Attachment C).
  - D. Grantee shall ensure that a data recovery plan addressing substantive research questions is

developed in consultation with the Illinois SHPO for the recovery of relevant archaeological data. The plan shall be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation (48FR 44734-37) and take into account the Council's publication, Treatment of Archaeological Properties. It shall specify, at a minimum, the following:

- i. -the property or portion thereof where data recovery is to be carried out;
  - ii. -the research questions to be addressed through the data recovery, with an explanation of their relevance and importance;
  - iii. -the methods to be used, with an explanation of their relevance to the research questions;
  - iv. -proposed methods of disseminating results of the work in the interest of the public; and
  - v. -a proposed schedule for the submission of reports to the SHPO.
- E. The data recovery plan shall be submitted by the Grantee to the SHPO for thirty (30) days review and comment. After receipt of the SHPO's comments, the Applicant shall ensure that the data recovery plan is implemented.
- F. GRANTEE shall ensure that the data recovery plan is carried out by or under the direct supervision of an archaeologist who meets, at a minimum, the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48FR 44738k-9).
- G. GRANTEE shall ensure that adequate laboratory time and space are available for analysis of osteological, cultural, and biological materials recovered from the excavations.
- H. GRANTEE shall ensure that an adequate program of site security from vandalism during data recovery is developed in consultation with the Illinois SHPO, and implemented.
- I. If burials are discovered during the investigations covered by this Programmatic Agreement, required notifications (20 ILCS 3440, 17 IAC 4170) of the discovery will be made to the county coroner, then following authorization

under the Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440, 17 IAC 4170) and its Rules, it and any associated burial artifacts will be removed following procedures for recordation and reporting that are similar to those 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 human remains and burial artifacts will be accomplished as determined under the provisions of the Act and its Rules.

- 3) Grantee, USDOT, IDOT and Applicant shall ensure that the following measures are carried out within the proposed right-of-way of the Curtis Steinberg Road Site 11-A-823:
  - A. Prior to any ground disturbance or construction at the Curtis Steinberg Road Site 11-S-823, the applicants' archaeologist shall determine the location of subsurface archaeological features.
  - B. After the subsurface features have been identified the Applicant shall consult with SHPO regarding development of a plan for avoidance of any burials by means of a preservation covenant (Attachment C) which shall limit the use of the property to passive recreational use.
  - C. In portions of the sites the grantee may excavate and record the non-burial archaeological features.
  - D. Grantee, IDOT, and USDOT shall ensure that a data recovery plan addressing substantive research questions are developed in consultation with the Illinois SHPO for the recovery of relevant archaeological data. The plan shall be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation (48FR 44734-37) and take into account the Council's publication, Treatment of Archaeological Properties. It shall specify, at a minimum, the following:
    - i. -the property or portion thereof where data recovery is to be carried out
    - ii. -the research questions to be addressed through the data recovery, with an explanation of their relevance and

- importance;
  - iii. -the methods to be used, with an explanation of their relevance to the research questions;
  - iv. -proposed methods of disseminating results of the work in the interest of the public; and
  - v. -a proposed schedule for the submission of reports to the SHPO.
- E. The data recovery plan shall be submitted by the Applicant to the SHPO for thirty (30) days review and comment. After receipt of the SHPO's comments, the Applicant shall ensure that the data recovery plan is implemented.
- F. GRANTEE shall ensure that the data recovery plan is carried out by or under the direct supervision of an archaeologist who meets, at a minimum, the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48FR 44738k-9).
- G. GRANTEE shall ensure that adequate laboratory time and space are available for analysis of osteological, cultural, and biological materials recovered from the excavations.
- H. GRANTEE shall ensure that an adequate program of site security from vandalism during data recovery is developed in consultation with the Illinois SHPO, and implemented.
- 4) APPLICANT shall submit a written Annual Progress Report to SHPO, Grantee and IDOT by September 1st every year until the parties agree that the terms of this MOA are fulfilled.
- 5) CURATION AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION
- A. In consultation with the SHPO, Grantee, IDOT, and USDOT shall ensure that all materials and records resulting from archaeological survey and data recovery conducted for the project are curated at a repository within the State of Illinois and in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79.
- B. Grantee, IDOT, and USDOT shall ensure that all final archaeological reports resulting from actions pursuant to this agreement will be provided in a format acceptable to the SHPO and the National Park Service for possible peer

review and submission to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). The agency official shall ensure that all such reports are responsive to contemporary standards, and to the Department of the Interior's Format Standards for Final Reports of Data Recovery Programs (42FR 5377-79). Precise location data may be provided only in a separate appendix if it appears that its release could jeopardize archaeological data.

#### 6) DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Disputes regarding the completion of the terms of this Programmatic Agreement shall be resolved by the signatories. If the signatories cannot agree regarding a dispute, any one of the signatories may request the participation of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to assist in resolving the dispute.

#### 7) Modification or Termination

Modification, amendment, or termination of this agreement as necessary shall be accomplished by the signatories in the same manner as the original agreement.

Execution of this MOA by Grantee, the USDOT, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, and the Illinois SHPO and implementation of its terms, shall constitute evidence that Grantee and the USDOT have taken into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.



This agreement shall be null and void if its terms are not carried out within Five (5) years from the date of its execution, unless the signatories agree in writing for an extension for carrying out its terms.

St. Clair County Intergovernmental Grants Department

By: Thelma Chelmer Date: 2/4/02

The United States Department of Transportation;  
Federal Highway Administration

By: Shirley J. Vandy Date: 1/23/02

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

By: [Signature] Date: 2/20/02

for Elizabeth Quintanilla  
Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer

By: Anne Edwards Date: 1-15-02

CONCUR:

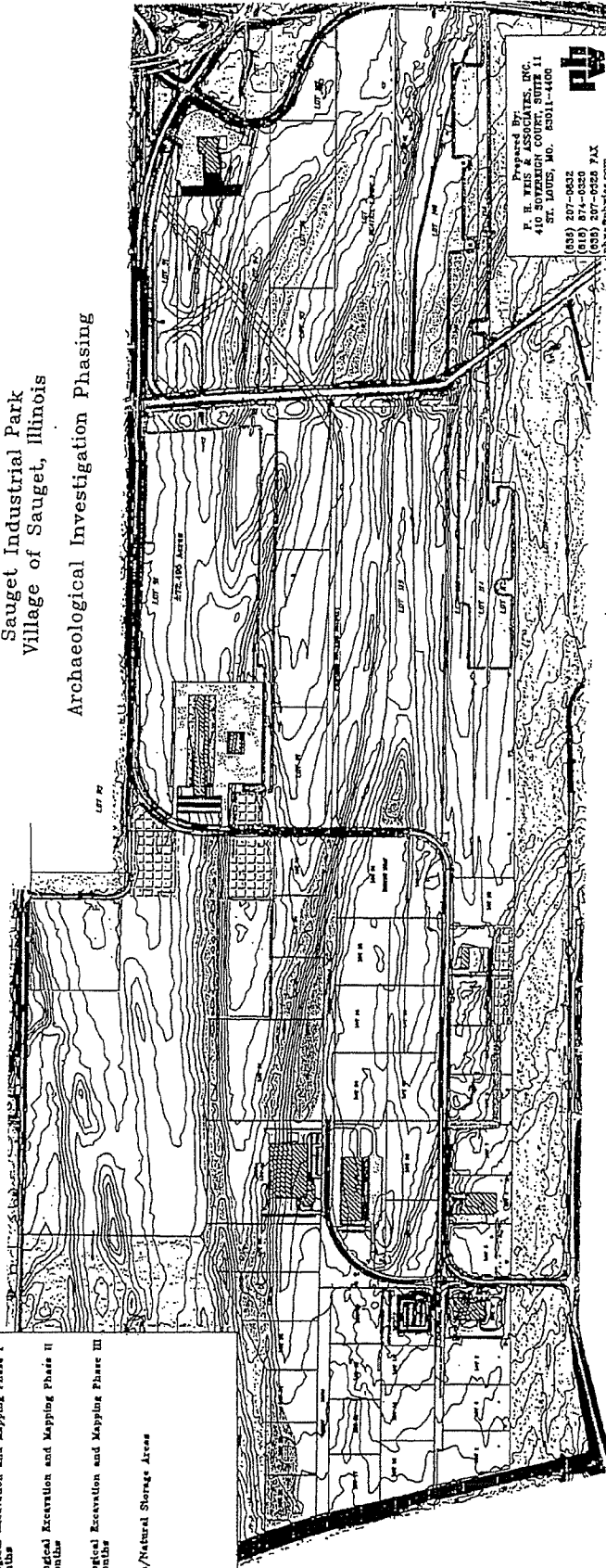
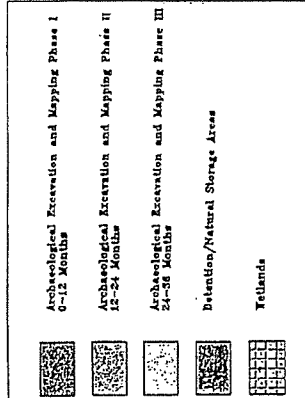
The Village of Sauget

By: Paul Langer Date: 4/7/02

The Illinois Department of Transportation

By: Bruce A. Dinkholder Date: 4/9/02

Sauget Industrial Park  
Village of Saugel, Illinois  
Archaeological Investigation Phasing



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*Draft*

Sauget Industrial Park  
Archaeological Resources  
Management and Mitigation Brief

18 May 2001

Submitted to  
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410 Sovereign Court, Suite 11  
St. Louis, MO 63011-4400

Submitted by  
Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Illinois  
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## Introduction

Situated in the American Bottom region of Illinois, the Sauget Industrial Park (SIP) is an ongoing commercial development on the Mississippi River floodplain in St. Clair County, Illinois (Figure 1). Covering 316.5 ha (782 acres), SIP encompasses a large rectangular block of the Goose Lake Meander, an old channel of the Mississippi River abandoned around 500 to 300 B.C. Before recent land contouring and construction projects (Figure 2), SIP was covered by farmland and wetlands. The sandy loam ridges within SIP were inhabited by prehistoric peoples of the Woodland (600 B.C. to A.D. 750), Emergent Mississippian (A.D. 750 to 1000), and Mississippian (A.D. 1000-1300) cultures (Koldehoff et al. 2000). Recently concluded Phase II excavations by the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program (ITARP) have discovered that these ridges were most intensively utilized by Mississippian peoples.

The SIP project area is located 12 km southwest of the Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, the largest Mississippian mound center in North America and one of the few sites in the United States listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage site (Fowler 1997). Consequently, the archaeological sites within SIP have the potential to contribute important new information about the rise and fall of this once powerful center of Mississippian culture (Emerson 1997; Pauketat 1994; Pauketat and Emerson 1997).

The purpose of this document is to provide general context and recommendations for the management and/or mitigation of the significant archaeological sites within SIP. Detailed documentation and regional context will be presented in the Phase II testing report, which is currently being prepared. Moreover, because the Phase II report is in preparation, the archaeological data and related information presented here may vary from those presented in the final report.

## Brief History of Archaeological Investigations

Starting in the early 1970s, the area that is now SIP has been covered completely or partially by a number of different archaeological surveys, and three sites (11S332, -333, and -823) were partially excavated (Kelly 1995; Norris 1974) and were determined to be eligible for the National Register (see Koldehoff et al. 2000). During the recent Phase I archaeological survey of SIP completed by ITARP, 11 archaeological sites were considered likely to contain intact cultural deposits (Koldehoff et al. 2000). These sites were recommended for further investigations. A Phase II testing program was initiated in November 2000 to determine the National Register eligibility of these sites. Field investigations were concluded 1 May 2001, and lab analysis and report preparation are currently under way. Four sites were determined to lack sufficient archaeological information and integrity to warrant further work. Seven sites yielded evidence of extensive prehistoric occupation and utilization and will be recommended to the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) as being eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

## Overview of Phase II Methods and Results

Standard UIUC-ITARP Phase II testing procedures were followed. These procedures are well proven and employed a backhoe with a toothless bucket to remove the plow zone and to carefully clean off the top of the subsoil. Archaeological features were detected at the interface

between the plow zone and the subsoil. Once detected, features were delineated by shovel scraping, then they were mapped, photographed, and cored with an Oakfield probe to determine their depth. All exposed artifacts were collected, and a small number of features were excavated. To evaluate the effects of recent land contouring and to determine whether or not deeply buried features or old living surfaces may be present, seven sites were cored with a geoprobe by Mike Kolb, consulting geomorphologist. No evidence of buried cultural deposits was detected.

In total, 17,720 m<sup>2</sup> (190,736 sq. ft, or 4.4 acres) of subsoil were exposed during 26 days of backhoe excavation at the 11 sites. At four sites (11S339, -428, -456, and -1440) no evidence of intact deposits was detected, and we recommend that no further archaeological work be done (Table 1). In other words, it is our opinion that these four sites can be cleared for development and do not require Phase III investigations. Recommendations to that effect will be made to the IHPA.

The seven remaining sites contain clear evidence of intact cultural deposits (Table 2). In all, 156 archaeological features were uncovered at the seven sites (not including isolated postmolds). Eight historic cellars and wells/cisterns were identified, and 148 prehistoric features were identified: 26 structures (dwelling foundations), 88 pits (cooking/storage), and 34 burial pits. Each of the seven sites produced two or more prehistoric features, and all or most of the features appear to be Mississippian. A majority of the structures appear to be of typical Mississippian wall-trench construction, and the ceramics recovered indicate that a majority of the Mississippian features fall within the Stirling (A.D. 1050 to 1150) and Moorehead (A.D. 1150 to 1250) phases (see Bareis and Porter 1984). The pit features, for the most part, appear to be Mississippian, but it is possible that a few could date to the Woodland and Emergent Mississippian periods. One possible Emergent Mississippian structure was identified. The historic features appear to be from the late nineteenth century and thus are probably not significant resources.

The prehistoric components, however, are in our opinion significant resources. All seven sites have produced prehistoric features, and these features have the potential to contribute important new information about the prehistory of the area, particularly about rural life during the rise and fall of Cahokia (see Emerson 1997). Therefore, we recommend that Phase III investigations be conducted, if these sites are to be developed or otherwise affected by construction or related activities. As discussed below, if these sites will not be developed, steps will need to be taken to ensure that damage from current agricultural practices does not continue. Each of the seven sites has experienced severe damage from recent tillage practices. For example, most of the sites have shallow plow zones (15-25 cm), and plow scars were observed running through features at most sites.

#### Overview of Significant Archaeological Sites

1. The Centreville site (11S332) is the best preserved of all the sites in SIP because it has not been damaged by recent land contouring and development (see Figure 1). During testing, 2 percent of the total site area was examined, and four structures and nine pits were identified, but none were excavated. All structures and pits appear to be Mississippian, but it is possible that several of the pits could belong to a Florence phase, Early Woodland occupation (see Emerson and Fortier 1986). Phase II excavation blocks have been backfilled. Previous Phase II excavation blocks for the Sauget Business Boulevard remain open. These excavations were

conducted in September 2000 and resulted in the detection and complete excavation of three prehistoric pits and a small Mississippian or Emergent Mississippian basin structure (Witty and Koldehoff 2000). In 1973, the Centreville site was tested by Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville (Norris 1974): four prehistoric pits features and a single-post Emergent Mississippian or early Mississippian structure were excavated. Taking all of these findings into consideration, it is clear that the Centreville site contains significant prehistoric archaeological deposits. To date, six structures and 15 pits have been uncovered at the site. By extrapolating our Phase II findings across the site, we estimate that the Centreville site could contain as many as 783 features (Table 2). This estimate may be a somewhat high because it assumes that features occur at the same density across the entire site area. Even so, it is obvious that the Centreville site contains hundreds of features. This site has been previously determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

2. The Fingers site (11S333) is the largest of all the sites, and it has been damaged from recent land contouring and construction projects. Nonetheless, we uncovered ample evidence of prehistoric (10 structures and 46 pits) and historic (7 cellars or wells) utilization. Two percent of the total site area was tested, and backfilling has been completed. While one of the 10 structures appears to be Emergent Mississippian, the others all appear to be Mississippian (e.g., Figure 3). Most of the pit features appear to be Mississippian or Emergent Mississippian, but a few could be Early, Middle, or Late Woodland. Phase III investigations at the Fingers site by ITARP in the early 1990s, prior to the construction of Curtiss Steinberg Road, resulted in the excavation of 14 Mississippian, Stirling phase features: 12 pits and two wall-trench structures (Kelly 1995). By extrapolating our Phase II results across the site, we estimate that as many as 2,792 features could be present within the limits of the Fingers site. Again, this estimate may be high, but we strongly believe that 1,000 features could be present. This site has been previously determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

3. The Baby Moon site (11S334) has experienced extensive damage. In fact, our Phase II testing was hampered by a thick (30-60 cm) layer of compacted sediment that was spread across western portions of the site. This sediment is undoubtedly derived from the large, recently excavated basin at the eastern end of the site, which destroyed that section of the Baby Moon site. Less than 1 percent (0.3%) of the total site area was tested; if only the site area that falls within the industrial park is considered, 0.5 percent of the site area was tested. Three pit features were identified, and one was excavated; it produced Mississippian ceramics and related refuse. All excavation blocks have been backfilled. Based on our testing results, we estimate that as many as 658 features could be present within that portion of the site that falls within SIP, but given the amount of damage the site has sustained it is difficult to be certain how many features remain.

4. The main body of the All-in-a-Row #3 site (11S345) is well preserved, as at the Centreville site. However, much of its southern mitten-shaped extension appears to be made up of prehistoric artifacts redeposited by recent land contouring. During Phase II testing, three structures and nine pits were identified in the main site area. The structures are Mississippian, but the pits could be Mississippian or Early Woodland. Three percent of the total site area was tested, and backfilling is complete. Based on our Phase II results, we estimate that as many as 467 features could be present at the site.

5. The portion of the Mousette Goose site (11S459) that falls within SIP was almost completely destroyed by recent land contouring and the excavation of a large basin. Like the Baby Moon site, Phase II testing was hampered by a layer of compacted sediment that was spread across the remaining site area. Less than 1 percent (0.4%) of the total site area was tested; if only the site area that falls within SIP is used, 0.7 percent of the site area was tested. One structure and one pit feature were identified, and backfilling is complete. Given our Phase II results, we estimate that as many as 269 features could be present within that portion of the site that falls within SIP, but given the amount of damage the site has sustained it is difficult to be certain how many features remain.

6. In the early 1990s a Mississippian wall-trench structure was excavated at the Curtiss Steinberg Road site (11S823) prior to the construction of Curtiss Steinberg Road (Kelly 1995). The portion of the Curtiss Steinberg Road site (11S823), that sits on the west side of Curtiss Steinberg Road, appears to have been completely destroyed by construction activities (Figure 2). East of the road, the site is well preserved, except for a shallow plow zone (20 cm) and damage from chisel plowing. Phase II testing uncovered 5 structures, 4 pits, and 34 burial pits--17 with exposed human remains (Figure 4). Except for two postmolds, no features were excavated. Twelve percent of the total site area was tested. Twenty percent of the eastern, or intact, section was tested. All of the features appear to be from the Mississippian period. The burial features are definitely Mississippian as indicated by exposed ceramic and lithic artifacts and by their construction and arrangement. Careful examination of the very deteriorated exposed bone by ITARP physical anthropologists suggests that these are in situ burials of discrete individuals. Additionally, these investigations indicated that the exposed graves are only the basal remnants of the burial pits, often less than 15 cm of fill remains. Farming practices have severely impacted the graves and little intact material is present.

Our intensive backhoe work, followed up by careful shovel scraping and mapping, roughly delineated the prehistoric burial area. No backfilling has taken place because no decisions have been made about a course of action. If backfilling does take place, IHPA has indicated that some type of landscaping fabric should be used to cover the features (Mark Esarey, personal communication 2001) to better preserve the features by facilitating air and water movement. The burials have been exposed since November 2000, and even though they have been covered by plastic sheeting, they have been adversely affected by the elements (wetting and drying; freezing and thawing). Given the minimal grave remnants left in the burial area, removal would seem the most expedient mitigation.

Based on our Phase II results, we estimate that as many as 213 features could be present at the site. This site has been previously determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

7. The limits of the Goose Ditch site (11S944) were expanded during our Phase II investigations because we discovered a surface scatter of prehistoric lithic and ceramic artifacts on an adjoining ridge segment. This ridge, because of crop cover, was not examined during our Phase I survey in the spring and summer of 2000. Both sections of the site were investigated, and 2 percent of the total site area was tested. In all, 3 structures, 16 pits, and 1-historic well (or cistern) were identified. The structures and most of the pits appear to be Mississippian, while a few of the pits could be Woodland or Emergent Mississippian. Based on our Phase II results, we estimate that as many as 1,136 features could be present at the site.

### Research Design

The seven sites discussed above are ideally suited to investigate two important research issues: (1) long-term land-use patterns in the Goose Lake Meander and (2) rural Mississippian lifeways and their relationship to the rise and fall of Cahokia. While only limited evidence of pre-Mississippian use of the Goose Lake area has been uncovered to date, by plotting discoveries of diagnostic artifacts, such as points and sherds, and by meticulously excavating and analyzing all pre-Mississippian features, information can be brought to bear on the issue of evolving land-use patterns. Given that Goose Lake, a Mississippi River oxbow lake, was formed around 500-300 B.C. and ultimately put into cultivation in the early nineteenth century, the Goose Lake area is an excellent setting for investigating how prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns shifted through time as the natural landscape and its resource potential evolved, in particular, as Goose Lake evolved from an open oxbow lake, to a swampy lake, and finally to a shallow seasonal wetland (see Koldehoff et al. 2000:38-42).

The identification of Mississippian features at each of the seven sites, with structures unearthed at all but one site, clearly makes these sites important cultural resources with much to contribute to our understanding of Cahokia. The consistent recovery of Mississippian hoe blades and axe heads during our Phase II investigations reinforces the point made by researchers that such dispersed, rural populations were actively converting the natural landscape into farmland—in part for surplus production to support elite populations at Cahokia (e.g., Emerson 1997; Lopinot 1992). That these rural populations had their own cemetery is demonstrated by the discovery of 34 burial features at the Curtiss Steinberg Road site. Such a cemetery in this specific context is extremely unusual. In total, the intact Mississippian deposits at these seven sites hold many significant clues not only about Cahokia but also about the organization and structure of dispersed Mississippian communities.

### Site Management and Mitigation

The prehistoric features contained within the seven sites are, in our opinion, significant cultural resources. Therefore, if any portion of these sites will be impacted by development, the impact area will need to be subjected to Phase III excavations. If a site will not be impacted and preservation alternatives are chosen, future land management practices must ensure that the sites are protected from current farming practices. Given the shallowness of the plow zone, and the damage that cultivation and land contouring have already caused, we recommend that all agricultural practices be stopped immediately. This recommendation is especially critical for the Curtiss Steinberg Road site, where burial features and human remains are just centimeters below the surface. In fact, at Curtiss Steinberg Road, given the heavy destruction that has already occurred to the burial area, we recommend that the area be excavated and removed. At the other six sites, no-till methods of farming could be employed, but periodic chisel plowing, which is customary with no-till, must be eliminated. Ideally, if a site will not be impacted, it should be planted in grass, but trees should be eliminated because their roots will damage the features.

A third option, in addition to either preservation or mitigation, is a hybrid plan of partial preservation and partial mitigation. This strategy would allow sites to be developed, and it could substantially reduce the cost of site mitigation (Phase III excavation). Under such a plan, a site would be stripped of its plow zone, all possible features would be defined by hand by shovel scraping, and all features would be mapped in plan and probed to determine their depth. An



overall site map would be created with a total station, and with this map, potential buildings and utility lines could be planned for areas where features are absent or less numerous. The areas with high feature densities would be covered over with at least 40 cm of fill and planted in grass or possibly covered by such facilities as parking lots.

If mitigation is selected, then a backhoe with a smooth-bladed bucket will be used to carefully remove the plow zone and clean off the top of the subsoil from the entire impact area. All features will be delineated by hand by shovel scraping, their location will be recorded with a total station, and each feature will be mapped in plan and completely excavated by hand. Excavation notes for each feature will be recorded on standardized forms. Pit features will be bisected, a detailed profile map will be made, the profile will be photographed, and the second half of each pit will be excavated by fill zones. Artifacts from each zone will be collected as a separate unit, and at least 10 liters of fill from each zone will be collected for flotation analysis. Structures will be excavated by hand, either in halves or in quarters, with profiles mapped and remaining feature sections excavated by zones and artifact and 10-liter flotation samples collected by zone. A special effort will be made to locate and map all wall trenches and wall posts, as well as interior posts and other internal features, such as pits, hearths, artifact concentrations, and charred structural elements (roof and wall timbers). All features will be fully excavated and documented, and all artifacts will be collected. When human remains are encountered, they will be excavated and documented in accordance with all procedures and guidelines associated with the Illinois Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440).

In the laboratory, all lithic and ceramic artifacts will be washed, labeled, analyzed, and tabulated by feature. All flotation samples will be processed, and at least one sample from each feature will be analyzed. Botanical, zoological, and human remains will be analyzed by qualified specialists. All collections, samples, photographs, and records will be curated in perpetuity at the University of Illinois or the Illinois State Museum. A report detailing the results of all field and laboratory investigations will be prepared in accordance with the standards of IHPA and the National Park Service and will be submitted to IHPA in a timely manner after the completion of all field and laboratory investigations.

#### References Cited

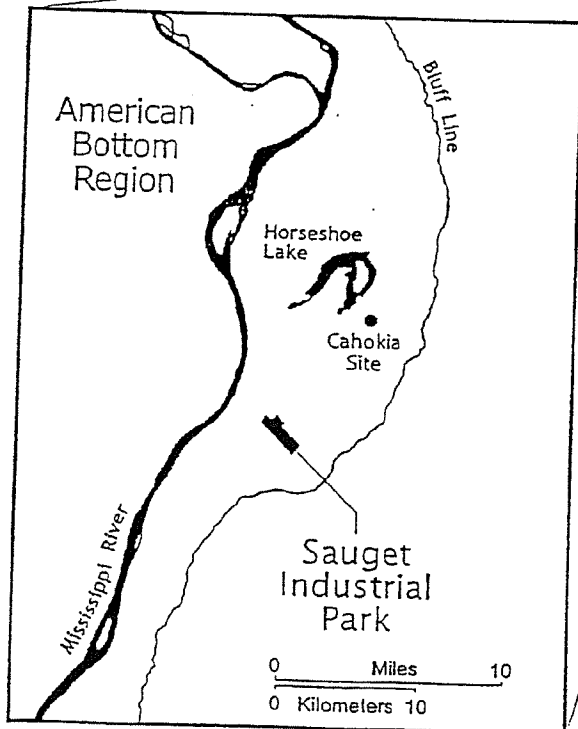
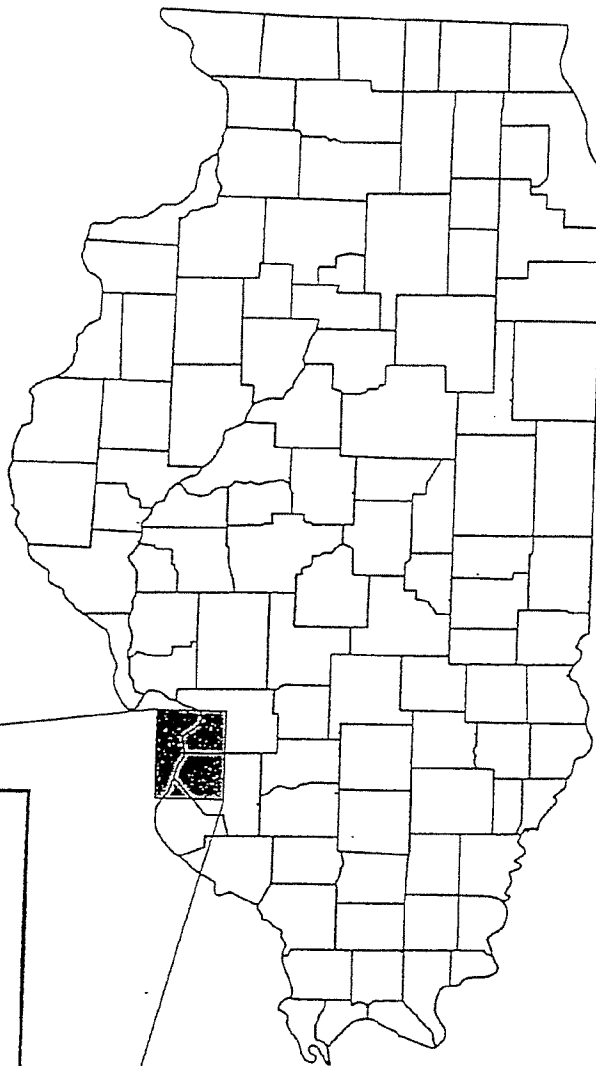
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Figure 1



Illinois Transportation  
Archaeological  
Research Program



0 Miles 10  
0 Kilometers 10

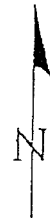
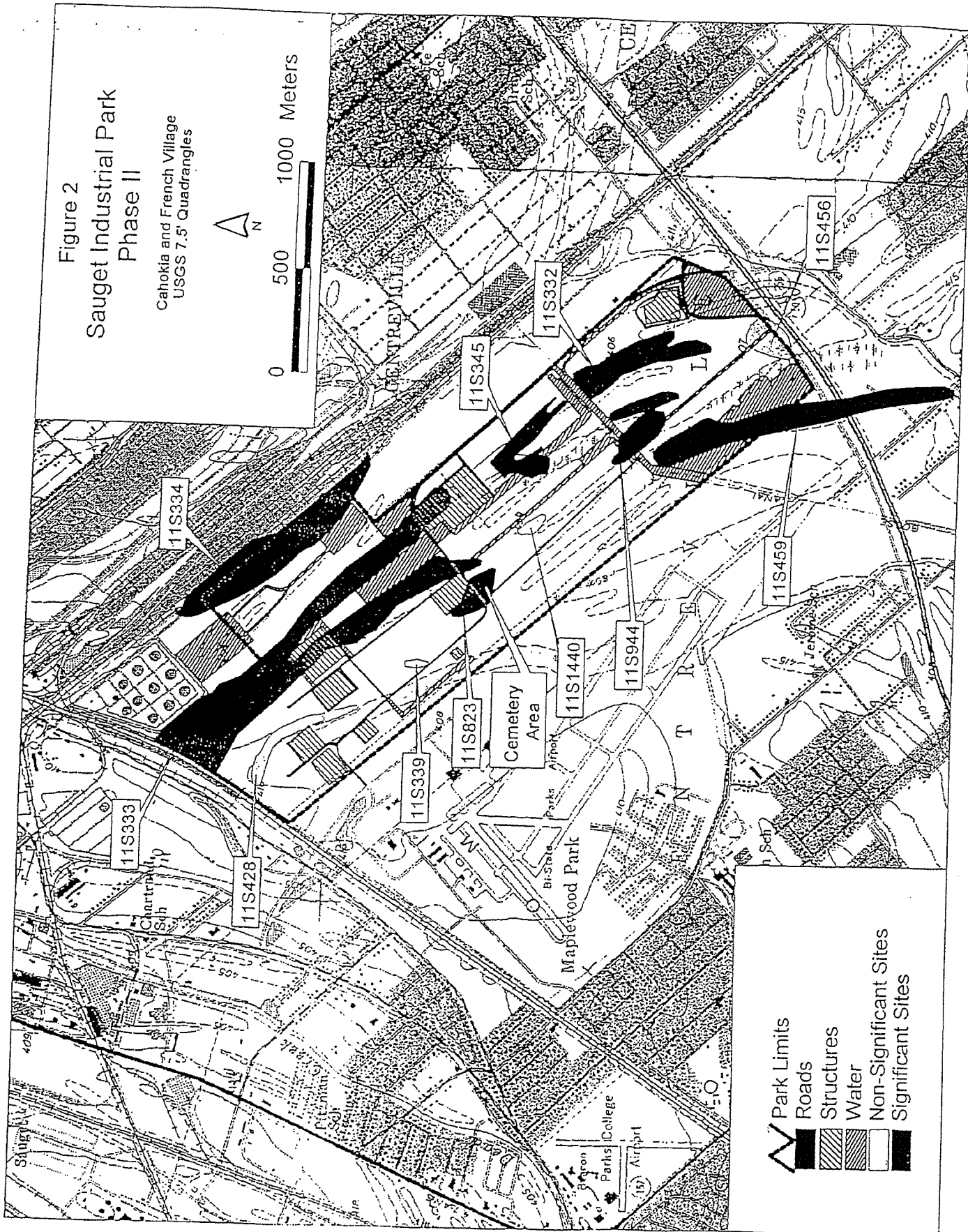


Figure 2  
 Sauget Industrial Park  
 Phase II  
 Cahokia and French Village  
 USGS 7.5' Quadrangles



0 500 1000 Meters



- Park Limits
- Roads
- Structures
- Water
- Non-Significant Sites
- Significant Sites

Figure 3  
11S333  
Fingers Site  
Phase II Excavation  
Excavation Block 2  
Features

EB 2



0 5 10 15 20 Meters



Figure 4  
11S823  
Curtiss Steinberg Road Site  
Phase II Excavation  
Features

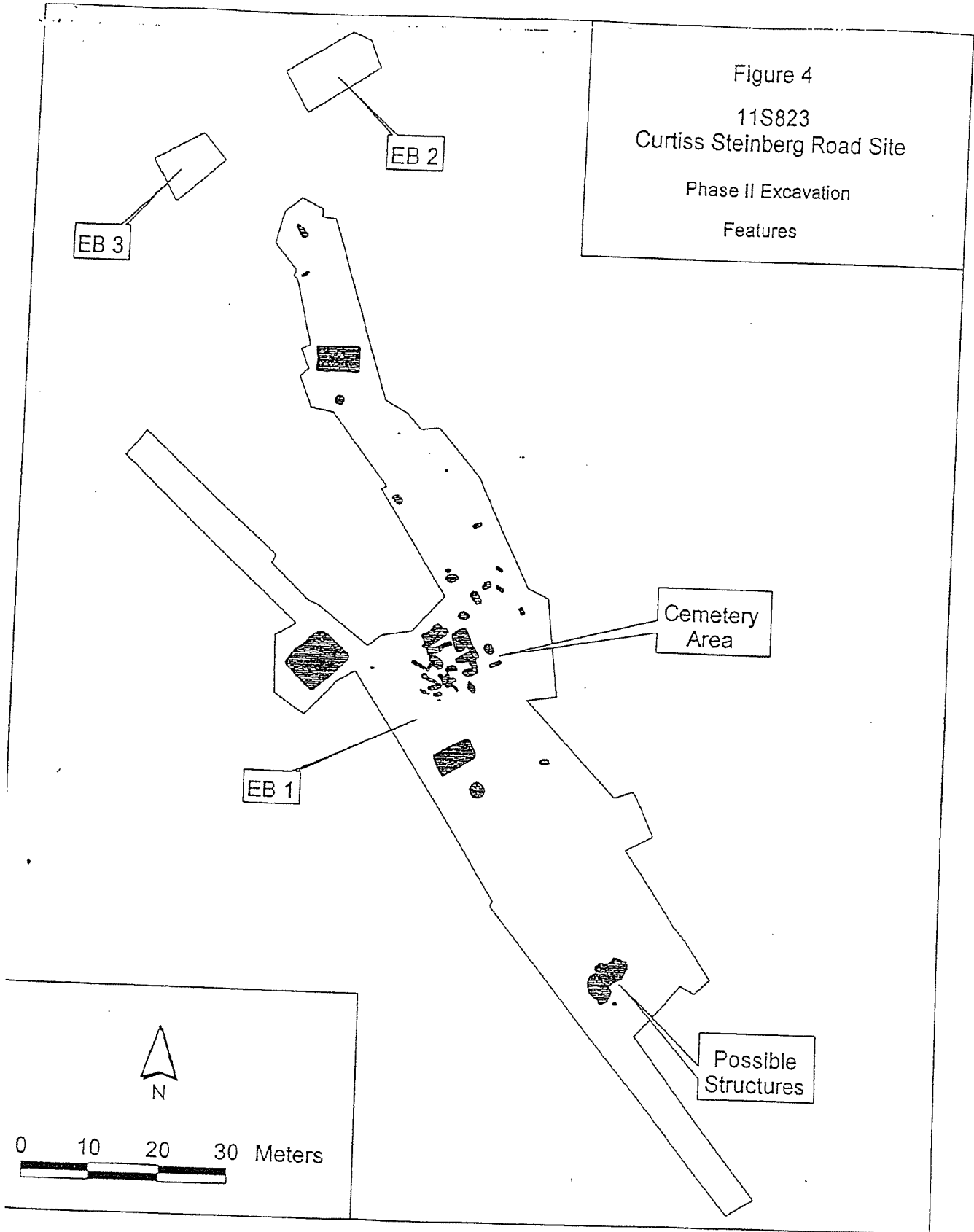


Table 1. Sauget Industrial Park Phase II Results.<sup>a</sup>

Site No. 11S-	Site Name	Features	Area Test m <sup>2</sup>	Site Area m <sup>2</sup>	Percent Tested	GeoCores	Backhoe Days	Percent of Phase II Completed		Phase III Recommended
								Field	Lab	
332	Centreville	4 structures, 9 pits	1,440	86,696	2%	--	2.5	100%	50%	yes
333	Fingers	10 structures, 46 pits, 7 historic <sup>b</sup>	6,027	387,191	2%	20	9	100%	50%	yes
334	Baby Moon	3 pits	481	175,994	0.3%	3	1.5	100%	50%	yes
339	Parks Airport	no features	1,154	3,207	36%	--	2	100%	75%	no
345	All-in-a-Row #3	3 structures, 9 pits	1,524	59,363	3%	7	1.5	100%	50%	yes
428	Roopfayak	no features	968	24,769	4%	--	2	100%	75%	no
456	Barton	no features	1,084	30,288	4%	2	1.5	100%	75%	no
459	Mousette Goose	1 structure, 1 pit	587	139,813	0.4%	3	0.5	100%	50%	yes
823	C. Steinberg Rd.	5 structures, 4 pits, 34 burial pits <sup>c</sup>	2,745	22,182	12%	6	3.5	100%	50%	yes
944	Goose Ditch	3 structures, 16 pits, 1 historic <sup>b</sup>	1,028	58,391	2%	7	1.5	100%	50%	yes
1440	Legume	no features	682	6,609	10%	--	0.5	100%	75%	no

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data, totals may change with further analysis.

<sup>b</sup> cellars and/or wells-cisterns.

<sup>c</sup> 17 burial pits with exposed human remains, mean depth of all burial pits 17 cm.

Table 2. Saugeit Industrial Park Significant Sites.<sup>a</sup>

Site No. 11S-	Site Name	Features	Feature Total	Area Test m <sup>2</sup>	Site Area m <sup>2</sup>	Percent Tested	Estimated No. of Features
332	Centreville	4 structures, 9 pits	13	1,440	86,696	2%	783
333	Fingers	10 structures, 46 pits, 7 historic <sup>b</sup>	63	6,027	387,191	2%	2,792
334	Baby Moon	3 pits	3	481	175,994	0.3%	658
345	All-in-a-Row #3	3 structures, 9 pits	12	1,524	59,363	3%	467
459	Mousette Goose	1 structure, 1 pit	2	587	139,813	0.4%	269
823	C. Steinberg Rd.	5 structures, 4 pits, 34 burial pits <sup>c</sup>	43	2,745	22,182	12%	213
944	Goose Ditch	3 structures, 16 pits, 1 historic <sup>b</sup>	20	1,028	58,391	2%	1,136

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data, totals may change with further analysis.

<sup>b</sup> cellars and/or wells-cisterns.

<sup>c</sup> 17 burial pits with exposed human remains, mean depth of all burial pits 17 cm.



PRESERVATION COVENANT (held by Federal Agency or IHPA approved 501c3 organization)

In consideration of the conveyance of certain real property, hereinafter referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ (name of property), located in \_\_\_\_\_ County, Illinois, which is more fully described as:  
(INSERT LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY, as a whole or of specific part with site)

The \_\_\_\_\_ (owner/recipient) hereby covenants on behalf of itself, its successors, and assigns at all times to the \_\_\_\_\_ Agency to maintain and preserve archaeological site(s) \_\_\_\_\_ (INSERT STATE SITE NUMBER(S)) as follows:  
(INSERT LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF SITE(S))

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ (owner/recipient) shall preserve and maintain archaeological site(s) \_\_\_\_\_ (INSERT STATE SITE NUMBER(S)) in their present condition in order to preserve and enhance those qualities that make these archaeological sites (potentially eligible) eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

2. No construction, alteration or disturbance of the ground surface or any other thing shall be undertaken or permitted to be undertaken on archaeological sites \_\_\_\_\_ (INSERT STATE ARCHAEOLOGY SITE NUMBER(S)) which would affect the integrity or the archaeological value of these sites without the express prior written permission of the \_\_\_\_\_ Agency signed by a fully authorized representative thereof. (Any other restrictions go here in this paragraph)

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ Agency shall be permitted at all reasonable times to inspect this/these archaeological site(s) in order to ascertain if the above conditions are being observed.

4. In the event of a violation of this covenant, and in addition to any remedy now or hereafter provided by law, the \_\_\_\_\_ Agency may, following reasonable notice to the \_\_\_\_\_ (owner/recipient), institute suit to enjoin said violation or to require the restoration of the archaeological site(s). The successful party shall be entitled to recover all costs or expenses incurred in connection with such a suit, including all court costs and attorney's fees.

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ (owner/recipient) agrees that the \_\_\_\_\_ Agency may at its discretion, without prior notice to the \_\_\_\_\_ (owner/recipient), convey and assign all or part of its rights and responsibilities contained herein to a third party.

6. This covenant is binding on the \_\_\_\_\_ (owner/recipient), its heirs, successors, and assigns in perpetuity. All restrictions, stipulations, and covenants contained herein shall be inserted by the \_\_\_\_\_ (owner/recipient) verbatim or by express reference in any deed or other legal instrument by which it divests itself of either the fee simple title or any other lesser estate in the \_\_\_\_\_ (name of property) or any part thereof.

7. The failure of the \_\_\_\_\_ Agency to exercise any right or remedy granted under this instrument shall not have the effect of waiving or limiting the exercise of any other right or remedy or the use of such right or remedy at any other time.

The covenant shall be a binding servitude upon the \_\_\_\_\_ (name of property) and shall be deemed to run with the land. Execution of this covenant shall constitute conclusive evidence that the \_\_\_\_\_ (owner/recipient) agrees to be bound by the foregoing conditions and restrictions and to perform the obligations herein set forth.



# Illinois Department of Transportation

## Memorandum

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To: Darrell W. McMurray  
From: Bruce A. Dinkheller  
Subject: Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)  
Date: April 11, 2002

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HPD PROGRAM  
Village of Sauget  
Section 97-00009-00-FP

Attached for your files is a copy of the signed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the above-mentioned project.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Thomas L. Siekmann'.

Thomas L. Siekmann, P.E.  
District Engineer of  
Local Roads and Streets

GHG:af:41102  
Attachment