

# ISAS 2012

## *Annual Report*



Illinois Department of Transportation



ILLINOIS  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

# Message from the Director

The Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) continues to grow as a state scientific survey under the Prairie Research Institute (PRI), which serves as the “home of the state surveys” at the University of Illinois. The central mission of ISAS is public research and service, while continuing to create real-world educational experiences for UI students. This recognition makes ISAS a good fit within PRI whose mission is “to provide objective, integrated scientific research and service...that allow citizens and decision-makers to make choices that ensure sustainable economic development, enduring environmental quality, and cultural resource preservation for the people, businesses, and governments of Illinois.”

A major theme in ISAS’ long history of service to the people of Illinois has been its cooperative efforts with the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) to preserve the state’s important archaeological and historic resources, while enhancing the state’s transportation network infrastructure. Archaeology and transportation are part of a strongly interwoven tradition in Illinois. The state professional organization, the Illinois Archaeological Survey (IAS), came into existence under the guidance of Dr. John McGregor in 1956 in response to the first federal environmental laws that called for the protection of archaeological resources. One of the goals of the new organization was to work with IDOT to protect resources impacted by highway development. From 1957-1979, the IAS and IDOT operated a transportation archaeology program under the direction of Professor Charles Bareis at the University of Illinois. In 1980, transportation archaeology was transferred from the IAS to the Department of Anthropology at the University of Illinois and under Prof. Bareis, became the Resource Investigation Program and Resource Management Program (RIPARM). RIP, as it was locally known, continued until 1994 when it was reorganized into the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program (ITARP). As ITARP, its activities were greatly expanded in range and scope over the next sixteen years to become recognized as one of the premier transportation archaeology programs in the United States. ISAS continues to carry on those many traditions of public service.

While ISAS’ broadened mission now encompasses many new areas of preservation, education, and research, transportation archaeology remains at the heart of the Survey. A major aspect of this effort has been the mitigation of approximately 10% of the East St. Louis Mound Complex (ESTLMC). The ESTLMC was the second largest mound center in North America at its prime between A.D. 1050 and 1200 and likely was an integral part of the Greater Cahokia administrative center. While long thought destroyed, testing for the Stan Musial Veterans Memorial Bridge in 2008 revealed that the majority of this ancient city is still intact under modern industrial development. Five years of ISAS fieldwork concluded in the fall of 2012. During this period the excavations proved to be one of the largest in the nation. By its conclusion, nearly 1500 prehistoric houses and several thousand monumental posts, pits, sweat lodges, and, most startling, the basal buried remnant of a platform mound were discovered and excavated by fieldworkers. Ultimately this new mound remnant was preserved in place by IDOT. ISAS’ and IDOT’s historic preservation activities demonstrate the value of such governmental partnerships and their widespread and positive impact on archaeological resources throughout Illinois.

ISAS continues to expand on earlier programs to disseminate information to professional audiences and the public at large through publications, posters, multimedia educational materials and video presentations. Our annual report is a key aspect of that process and is designed to provide an overview of the Survey’s yearly activities for IDOT and university administrators, the archaeological community, and the general public. The content of this report reflects the views of the contributors who are responsible for the facts and accuracy of the data presented herein and do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of IDOT.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Wendy Smith French". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned at the bottom left of the page.



ILLINOIS STATE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
PRAIRIE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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## 2012 Annual Report

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### Photo Credits

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Information on obtaining additional copies of this report, as well as other ISAS publications, is available at:

[www.isas.illinois.edu/publications](http://www.isas.illinois.edu/publications)

### About the Cover

#### Front

Top: Stan Musial Veterans Memorial Bridge construction. Photograph courtesy of MODOT and IDOT.

Bottom: Fieldwork at East St. Louis Mound Complex in bridge construction footprint.

Photograph Mera Hertel, ISAS.

#### Back

Prehistoric and historic artifacts from excavations at the East St. Louis Mound Complex (clockwise from top left corner): Notched hoe, discoidal (chunky stone), projectile points, Ramey knife, medicine bottles, spoon, Armour and Company bottle, spittoon, “Pike’s Peak or Bust” flask, spud; (center from left): bone die, bone fishhook, ceramic forearm and white clay pipe. Photographs, Mera Hertel, Pat Durst, and Amanda Morrow, ISAS.



## Illinois State Archaeological Survey Transportation Program

The Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS), directed by Dr. Thomas Emerson, is one of the five scientific surveys that operates under the auspices of the Prairie Research Institute (PRI) at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC). Through an intergovernmental agreement between Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) and UIUC, ISAS is charged with implementing IDOT's archaeology program, which is managed by Mr. Brad Koldehoff, IDOT Chief Archaeologist and Acting Chief of the Cultural Resources Unit. ISAS conducts archaeological survey, testing and data-recovery excavations in advance of IDOT projects throughout Illinois. Program oversight is provided by associate directors Dale McElrath, Statewide Survey Division, and Dr. Andrew Fortier, Special Projects Division.

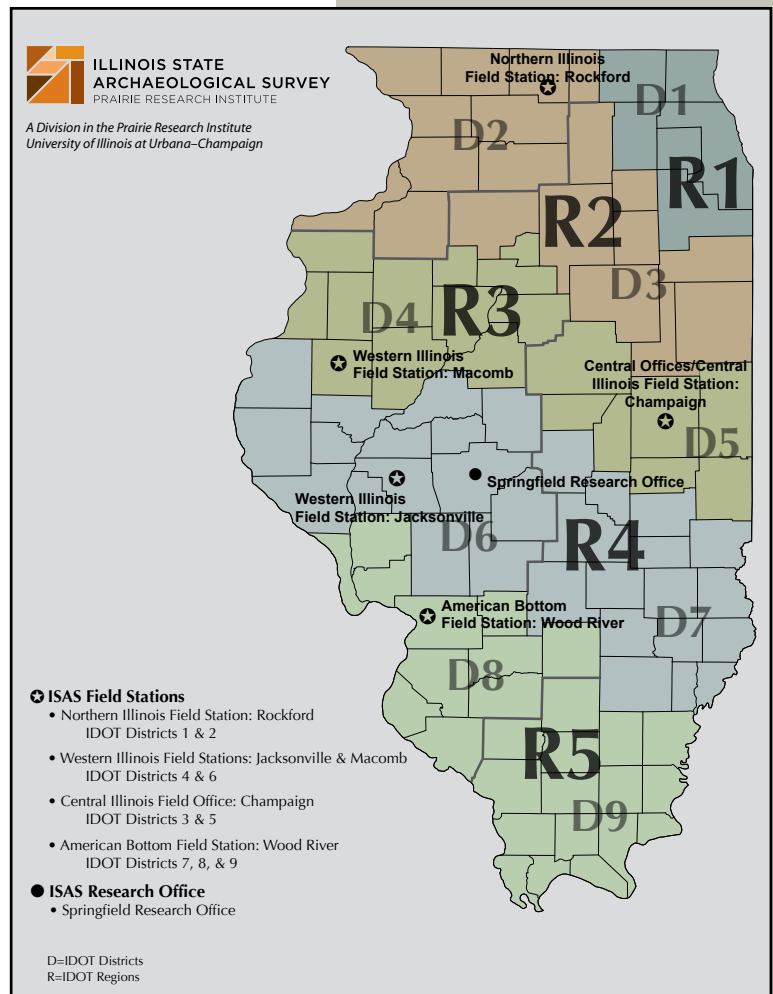
Five ISAS field stations are responsible for archaeological investigations in the nine IDOT districts: Northern Illinois Field Station (NIFS) in Rockford, Western Illinois Field Station (WIFS) in Macomb and Jacksonville, Central Illinois Field Office (CIFO) in Champaign, and the American Bottom Field Station (ABFS) in Wood River; flotation lab facilities are operated in Macomb and East Alton; and the Springfield Research Lab houses a senior editor and historic researcher. The ISAS Program Support Division handles program administration, technical support, specialist analyses, curation of IDOT-ISAS' extensive artifact and document collections, report preparation and publication, and photography and videography.

Most noteworthy in 2012 was completion of data-recovery excavations in conjunction with the Mississippi River Bridge project, which impacts large portions of the late prehistoric East St. Louis Mound Center (11S706). More than 6,000 prehistoric and historic features were identified and documented over the course of multi-year investigations — excavation was initiated in 2008, and in 2011, ISAS and IDOT received an Environmental Excellence Award from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) for the intensive data-recovery efforts. Also of note in 2012 were multiple surveys undertaken for the High Speed Rail project between Chicago and St. Louis and the Illiana Expressway project across southern Will County.

In 2012, IDOT requested survey of 222 projects located in 77 counties stretching from the Wisconsin border to the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Projects ranged in scope from modest bridge replacements to extended highway and railway corridors. A total of 226 projects were completed in 2012, generating Archaeological Survey Short Reports (AS-SRs), Archaeological Testing Short Reports (ATSRs), feasibility studies, and database reviews.

### **FHWA IDOT Transportation Archaeology Section 106 Process Review**

The Illinois Division of the FHWA and the IDOT conducted a Joint Process Review on the Illinois Transportation Archaeology Program, December 3–6, 2012. The review team was led by Ms. Janis Piland (FHWA) and Mr. Brad Koldehoff (IDOT) and included representation from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA), the State Historic Preservation Officer



**Photo Below**

**Mr. Brad H. Koldehoff**  
**(Co-Coordinator)**  
**IDOT, Chief Archaeologist**

**Ms. Janis Piland**  
**(Co-Coordinator)**  
**FHWA, IL Division, Environmental Engineer**  
**third from left**

**Mr. Walt Zyznieuski**  
**(Acting)**  
**IDOT, Environment Section Chief**  
**fifth from right**

**Mr. Matt Fuller**  
**FHWA, IL Division, Environmental Engineer**  
**second from left**

**Dr. Owen Lindauer**  
**FHWA, HQ Washington DC,**  
**Chief Archaeologist**  
**fourth from left**

**Dr. Thomas E. Emerson**  
**ISAS, Director**

**Mr. David Nolan**  
**ISAS, Field Station Coordinator**

**Dr. Brian Adams**  
**ISAS, Assistant Director -**  
**Statewide Survey Program**

**Ms. Anne Haaker**  
**Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA),**  
**Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer**  
**fifth from left**

**Mr. Mike Jackson**  
**IHPA, Division Manager,**  
**Preservation Services, Architect**  
**fourth from right**

**Mr. Joe Phillippe**  
**IHPA, Archaeologist**

**Facilitator:**  
**Mr. Rob Ayers**  
**FHWA, Environmental Program Specialist,**  
**Resource Center, Matteson, IL**  
**second from right**

(SHPO), and the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS), as well as Dr. Owen Lindauer, Environmental Protection Specialist (Chief Archaeologist) from FHWA Headquarters office. Mr. Rob Ayers, Environmental Program Specialist from FHWA Resource Center, Matteson, Illinois, was facilitator during the review week.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and it requires federal agencies to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), SHPO, federally recognized tribes, and other consulting parties opportunities to participate in project consultation. FHWA's responsibility is addressed through working with IDOT in processing projects according to the steps specified in 36 CFR 800, the implementing regulations for Section 106.

In 2009, FHWA and IDOT performed a Joint Process Review on the overall IDOT Section 106 Program. The 2012 Process Review focused specifically on evaluating potential areas of improvement and streamlining opportunities in the Archaeology Program. A one-day visit to ISAS at the University of Illinois facilitated a review of archaeological procedures, staffing, and facilities, as well as a review of the Project Notification System (PNS) managed by ISAS for IDOT/FHWA.

The team identified successful practices that add integrity and streamlining to the archaeology program:

- programmatic agreements for minor projects, Euro-American archaeological sites, and tribal consultation;
- a web-based electronic Project Notification System (PNS); and
- the intergovernmental relationship between IDOT and ISAS, whereby ISAS provides regional expertise in the identification and evaluation of archaeological resources, maintenance of archaeological databases, and a robust public outreach program.

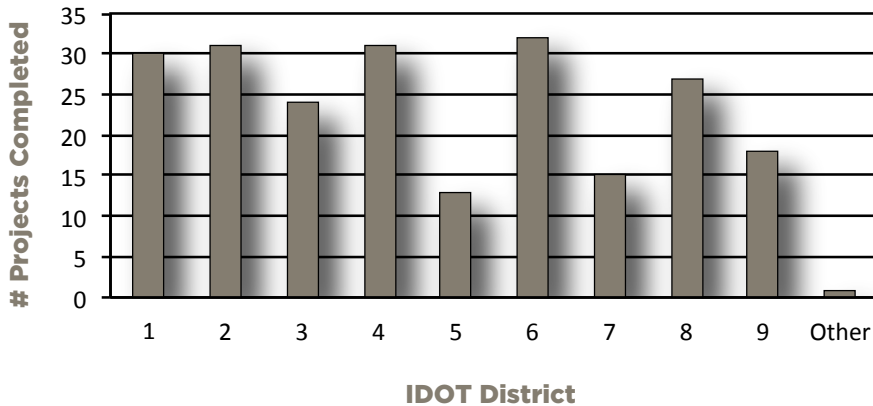
The team noted opportunities for significant streamlining, with recommendations to develop a more inclusive Section 106 PA that would:

- allow IDOT's Cultural Resource staff to make negative determinations ("No Historic Properties Affected" or "No Adverse Effect" findings) for both minor and non-minor projects;
- expand the list of project types in the existing "Minor Projects PA" that do not require SHPO review;
- develop and implement standard treatment plans for adverse effects to archaeological and architectural resources, and allow the opportunity to include other federal agencies with permit/approval authority on transportation projects to be signatories, adopt the PA, or accept the results of the process followed under the more inclusive Section 106 PA.

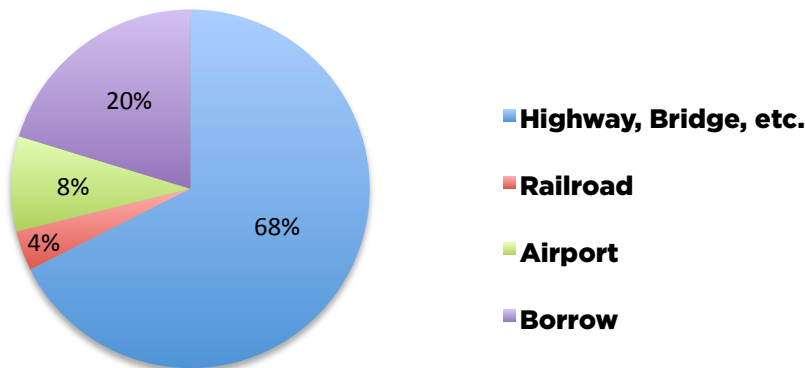
The IDOT-ISAS Illinois Transportation Archaeology Program incorporates many effective and efficient policies and practices that contribute to a high quality program. Implementing the review recommendations will enhance streamlining while ensuring the Section 106 regulations are fully incorporated into IDOT's procedures and practices.



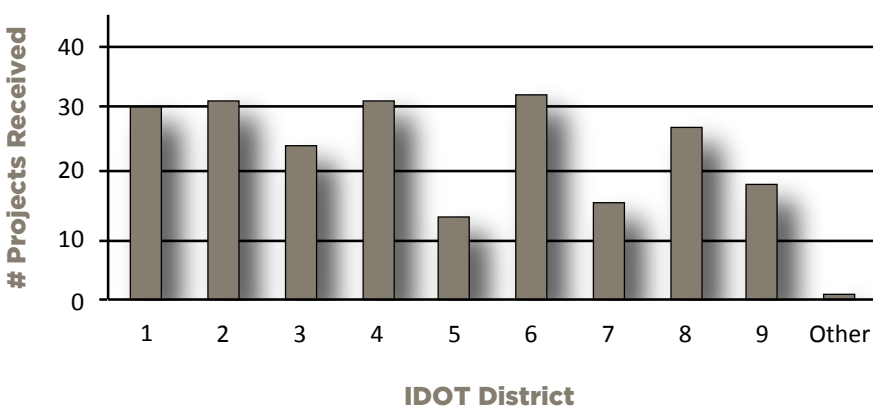
## IDOT Projects Completed



## 2012 IDOT Survey Requests



## 2012 IDOT Projects by District



## IDOT-FHWA Tribal Consultation Continues to Receive National Recognition



Janis Piland, FHWA Environmental Engineer in the Illinois Division, recently received two awards from FHWA in large part for her outstanding efforts in developing and maintaining tribal relationships and consultation protocols. After tribal consultation workshops in 2008 and 2009, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for tribal consultation was developed and subsequently signed by three Tribes (Iowa, Ponca, and Osage), in addition to the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, IDOT, and FHWA. Piland spearheaded these efforts, in particular the drafting of the MOU, and she continues to work on tribal coordination issues while building and maintaining relationships with Tribes in collaboration with IDOT Chief Archaeologist Brad Koldehoff.

In July 2012, Piland and Koldehoff were invited to speak about Illinois' award-winning tribal consultation program at an FHWA-sponsored symposium, entitled "Perspectives on Consultation with Non-Resident Tribes," at a national historic preservation conference held in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Their presentations highlighted not only the importance of building relationships but also the key role the web-based Project Notification System (PNS) plays in efficiently maintaining communication links via email with Tribes. Developed by ISAS and IDOT as the centerpiece of the MOU, the PNS was recognized by FHWA in 2010 with an Exemplary Human Environment Initiatives award. In 2012, Piland received the FHWA Leadership Award. This national award recognizes FHWA staff members who have exhibited extraordinary leadership in advancing FHWA's goals and mission. Early in 2013, she received the Dennis Johnson Memorial — Engineer of the Year Award, Illinois Division Office. The award honors one engineer from the Illinois Division in recognition of engineering excellence and dedicated service to FHWA and the State of Illinois.

# The New Mississippi River Bridge Project



The 2012 calendar year marked the final field season for archaeological excavations in East St. Louis for the Mississippi River Bridge (MRB) project. From 2009–2012, these excavations were the largest in North America. Upwards of 70 field crew and staff worked tirelessly alongside ongoing construction during one of the hottest and driest summers on record. Our efforts were focused on the excavation of prehistoric deposits within the impact areas for the relocated I-70 mainline, the removal of Packers Avenue, relocated IL 3, Exchange Avenue extension, and relocated I-70 over 1st Street. All excavations were associated with the National City (11S706/4), Stockyards (11S706/5), and Second Street (11S706/6) tracts of the East St. Louis Mound Center. Additionally, ISAS personnel monitored various utility company activities associated with the removal and/or construction of water mains, gas lines, commercial advertising, and electrical services. This year, Site Director Patrick Durst directly supervised all MRB fieldwork in coordination with senior ISAS and IDOT staff.

In 2012, machine stripping within the East St. Louis Mound Center and adjacent areas

encompassed a total of nearly 18,000 m<sup>2</sup>, or 4.5 acres. Combined with all previously excavated areas, the MRB project exposed an area totaling approximately 140,000 m<sup>2</sup>, or 35 acres, during archaeological investigations.

At the conclusion of fieldwork on Halloween, over 2,200 prehistoric features had been completed during the 2012 field season. This included roughly 1,300 pits and 600 structures. Throughout the duration of the project, ISAS personnel mapped, documented and excavated more than 6,000 prehistoric features and nearly 350 historic-period features. The latter included pits, privies, cellars, wells, structures, and cisterns, most of which dated to the ca. 1880–1900 period of industrial expansion in East St. Louis. Prehistoric features dated from ca. A.D. 900–1250, spanning the Terminal Late Woodland through the early Mississippian (Lohmann and Stirling Phase) periods. These included roughly 3,700 pits, 1,450 structures, 70 monumental post pits, and 780 miscellaneous features such as hearths, posts, middens, and borrow pits associated with the occupation of the site. Evidence of prehistoric agricultural practices was rec-

ognized in the form of numerous relatively uniform rows of shallow pits that may have been utilized to maximize crop production in poorly drained areas. Additionally, examples of prehistoric earthworks were examined such as the remnants of a Mississippian mound (Feature 2000), a prehistoric ditch, and several borrow pits.

After fieldwork was completed, American Bottom Field Station staff began a systematic analysis and report writing process for the MRB project. As this crucial next phase of the project continues, ABFS personnel have been organized into analysis teams for prehistoric ceramic, lithic, floral, and faunal materials. Furthermore, the finished product will include elucidation and discussions on feature morphology, community design and/or settlement patterns, landscape modification, geomorphology, human burial practices, as well as the overall scope of regional site importance. Historic period artifacts will be inventoried and catalogued and a similar analysis will be completed that may focus on the lives of East St. Louis' working class at the turn of the century.



# East St. Louis Crop Production



with a sharp, pointed tool, likely a digging stick.

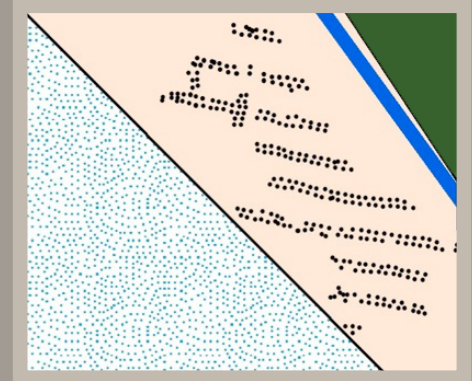
Sample excavations of the features produced very few artifacts and nothing that would definitively indicate function. We speculate, however, that these features, termed Agricultural Row Features, represent a form of gardening or agricultural field system. We believe the presence of dark, fertile soil and available moisture throughout the growing season were the two key factors in locating these features in this particular setting.

maize would have been the primary crop, and a soil phytolith study is underway to see if concentrations of maize phytoliths are in fact present.

The row features' ages are not entirely clear, but they must have been in place no later than the Lohmann phase. They may represent a specialized type of agricultural system tied to the local conditions of the East St. Louis site (and perhaps other densely occupied sites) to maximize food production on all available land. This represents a newly discovered, labor-intensive method of crop production and is just one of the many interesting discoveries that have come to light based on MRB project investigations.

Amid the thousands of pit and structure features exposed and excavated at the East St. Louis Mound Center site was a peculiar, never before observed series of features consisting of closely spaced small pits arranged within sets of long, straight paired rows positioned in a regularly spaced pattern across large areas (inset: map). These features were restricted to low-lying, swale areas with heavy clay soil. In profile cross section (Inset: profile images), the features are also unusual — displaying steeply angled sidewalls and pointed bases, indicating that they were dug

The excavated small pits of these row features extended into the more clayey and less fertile subsoil and were refilled with topsoil. This provided the plant roots with an improved growing environment of looser and more fertile soil — essentially they constructed a “container system” in which the individual plants could grow. The close spacing of the two rows in each feature may have provided maximum sunlight for the plants, allowed for ease of access for weeding, and likely also facilitated planting of more than one type of crop. We speculate that



## East St. Louis Marine Shell

The recovery of marine shell artifacts from the East St. Louis Mound Complex was a rare occurrence, but three Mississippian pit features (F3766, F1906, and F4447) excavated in 2011 and 2012 contained significant amounts of marine shell and shell artifacts.

ISAS archaeologists recovered two large marine shell caches from Mississippian storage pits. One of the caches contained shell beads in various stages of manufacture, while the other contained mostly whole whelk shells. In total, 454 shell beads and fragments were recovered from the bead cache, in addition to two bone beads. The cache of largely complete specimens contained 60 whelks, averaging 15–20 cm long, and 18 additional columellae. Whelk species are found along the Gulf of Mexico and southeast Atlantic coasts. The Mississippi River acted as a convenient highway for trade between coastal groups and those local to the American Bottom.

A small, relatively shallow pit (F3766) that dated from the early Mississippian Stirling phase

(A.D. 1100–1200) contained numerous exotic and ritual artifacts. At the top of the pit was a large lightning whelk shell that had been modified by removal of the columella and shaping of the lip to produce a cup or dipper. The shell cup had been placed upside down over a cache of five large galena (natural lead ore used mainly as a white pigment) cobbles, collectively weighing over forty pounds. In addition to these items, pottery, and chipped stone, the pit also included a slab abradar with traces of white and red pigment, lumps of red and yellow pigment, mica flakes, a stone saw and scoria slot abradars. The cache of unworked galena is noteworthy, as it weighed more than four times the collective weight of the rest of the galena recovered at the East St. Louis site and six times the collective weight of the galena recovered from Cahokia and fourteen other nearby sites.

The recovery of a marine shell cup in the Cahokia area is a noteworthy event. Shell cups

are uncommon in this region, and the cup is unusually large at thirteen inches long. Marine shell cups were used by historic Native Americans in the southeast to serve a highly caffeinated drink during male-only purification and unity rituals. This drink — referred to as “Black Drink” — was made from Yaupon holly (*Ilex vomitoria*), indigenous to the Gulf Coast area. Recent research by Patricia Crown, Thomas Emerson, et al. demonstrated that Black Drink was likely used in rituals dating to the Mississippian period and was served in special containers at various sites in Illinois including the Cahokia region. An early historic engraving depicts a purification ritual in which Black Drink was served in whelk shell cups. A tie-in to perhaps similar ritual activity can be inferred from a rare flint clay figurine that was recovered at the East St. Louis site in 2009. This figurine depicts a young female in a kneeling position with a large whelk shell cup resting on her knees.



# Western Illinois Field Station

## IDOT District 4

Projects <b>received</b> in 2012 — <b>31</b>
Completed — <b>29</b>
In progress — <b>1</b>
Further investigations required — <b>1</b>
Projects <b>completed</b> in 2012
Projects — <b>33</b>
Acres surveyed — <b>554</b>
Sites investigated — <b>82</b>
Projects with Phase II or III — <b>2</b>
Reports <b>submitted</b> in 2012
Archaeological Survey Short Reports — <b>30</b>
Archaeological Testing Short Reports — <b>5</b>

## IDOT District 6

Projects <b>received</b> in 2012 — <b>32</b>
Completed — <b>29</b>
In progress — <b>2</b>
Further investigations required — <b>1</b>
Projects <b>completed</b> in 2012
Projects — <b>33</b>
Acres surveyed — <b>373</b>
Sites investigated — <b>25</b>
Projects with Phase II or III — <b>1</b>
Reports <b>submitted</b> in 2012
Archaeological Survey Short Reports — <b>29</b>
Archaeological Testing Short Reports — <b>6</b>

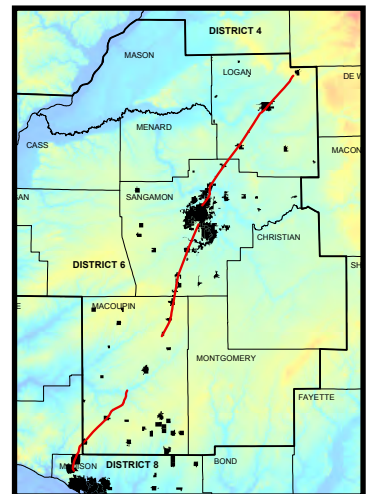


The Western Illinois Field Station (WIFS) has offices in Jacksonville and Macomb. WIFS crew handles survey, testing, and excavation projects in IDOT Districts 4, 6, and northwestern portions of District 8. Macomb is also the location for one of the two ISAS flotation-processing facilities in the state. Phase I identification studies took WIFS into nearly every county in the western part of the state, resulting in the completion of approximately 70 project surveys, identification of more than 100 sites, and submission of 62 Archaeological Survey Short Reports (ASSR) and two formal project summary memos to IDOT during the year. WIFS also made seven mortuary site revisits to update the Illinois Inventory of Burial Sites.

In 2012, WIFS undertook formal Phase II and Phase III investigations at 18 different archaeological sites throughout the western part of the state, including several site mitigations that involved a month or more of field time apiece. The larger projects and excavations are briefly highlighted and summarized below. The more notable survey projects consist of a series of High Speed Rail (HSR) alignments and a broad study area connected with the proposed US 54 Champ Clark Bridge replacement project (IDOT Sequence #17263) in Pike County.

The HSR projects (IDOT Sequence #17351; IDOT Sequence #17378; IDOT Sequence #17551; and IDOT Sequence #17624) generally extend from north of Lincoln down to Godfrey, following existing rail lines. These four IDOT environmental survey requests form a narrow, 85 mile-long corridor that was examined by ISAS personnel during the fall/winter of 2012. Interestingly, few potentially significant archaeological sites were discovered as a result of these surveys, which is largely due to the narrow width of the study corridor, previous impacts caused by the construction of the original tracks, and the upland till plain topography traversed by this railroad line. However, near the southern end of the corridor, a possible historic rail workers camp (11MP308) and a large Late Woodland (Jersey Bluff [ca. A.D. 800-1100]) prehistoric habitation complex (11MP4) were documented that may require additional evaluation and excavation.

The Missouri and Illinois Departments of Transportation are working jointly to upgrade the current two-lane bridge carrying US 54 over the Mississippi River linking Pike County, Illinois with Louisiana, Missouri. In 2012, WIFS personnel began studying the possible impact corridor area east of the river, conducting Phase I surveys, a shoreline reconnaissance, geo-archaeological coring, and related archival studies. These investigations documented six near-surface archaeological sites, including four Early to Middle Woodland prehistoric lithic scatters located on ridge and swale topography associated with the natural levee of the river (11PK1911-11PK1914). These sites have excellent potential for containing intact, near-surface archaeological deposits, such as pit features and midden. Geo-coring also suggests there is the potential for encountering more deeply buried archaeological remains throughout most of the study area. The historic



Photos Top Right:  
Western Illinois Field Station Crew

Photo Above:  
Ceramic pot excavation, WIFS — Macomb.

Map Bottom Right:  
High Speed Rail Project corridors surveyed by WIFS.



resources documented include a late nineteenth to early twentieth century domestic artifact assemblage (11PK1910) likely associated with the small river settlement of Pike Station and the remains of a large, possible hand-hewn floating platform or barge (11PK1915). Further evaluation and documentation of this unique riverine resource is recommended, along with Phase II testing of each prehistoric site and further geo-archaeological investigation of the alignment once final project plans have been developed.

In the lab, our analytical team completed the initial inventory of several sizeable excavated IDOT collections, including the Marseton II (11MC71) midden remains. In addition, six Archaeological Testing Short Reports (ATSR) and several larger Contract Completion Reports were also sent to Urbana for review/production in 2012. The latter include the White Bend (11HA938) Woodland volume and the Bell's Terrace (11MD1286) and Dobey (11SC1134) site reports. The ceramic and lithic assemblages from these three LaMoine River valley early Weaver components document interaction with contemporary La Crosse and South Branch phase peoples located in the Sny and Lima Lake localities of the Mississippi River valley, and possibly other groups as far away as southern Illinois and southwestern Indiana. White Bend appears to be the location of a Weaver phase multi-seasonal bluff base habitation site, since a wider array of tools, tasks, and food remains are represented there than at Bell's Terrace or Dobey, including significant amounts of production waste relating to the manufacture of platform and handled varieties of stone smoking pipes. Several possibly associated burial mounds are also located on the adjacent bluff near the site on federally protected land.

## District 4

### FAP 315/IL 336 Macomb Bypass Project, McDonough County

This undertaking involves the construction of a new four-lane expressway that will extend from the current IL 336/US 136 interchange southwest of Macomb to US 67 north of the city limits. Archaeological investigations were completed last year for the proposed structure carrying W. Adams Street over the forthcoming highway mainline and work was finished on the Archaic period Bagley Bluff (11MD773) site early in 2012, thereby clearing the US 136 interchange area for construction. Four additional sites were tested in the Macomb Bypass mainline area during the reporting year, including two Archaic scatters, Noonthirty (11MD1230) and Chicken Run (11MD1227), that failed to produce evidence for potentially significant remains. The other two sites, detailed below, yielded a number of subsurface features and were determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These important cultural resources were mitigated through data-recovery excavations.

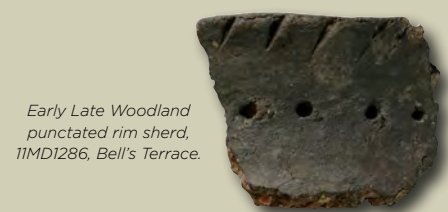
Shybull Terrace (11MD1231) produced 55 subsurface features that were largely contained within two spatially distinct habitation areas. The southeastern-most of these is comprised of several nearby pit clusters, primarily nutshell-rich Late Archaic pits, although one small cluster of Late Woodland features with associated ceramic remains was also encountered. The Late Archaic occupation produced a number of corner-notched to expanding stemmed points that appear to be regional variants of the recently named Whale-Tail point from the American Bottom. Several of these points were found in pit context, so we expect that this locally unique component will generally date between cal 1800-1400 B.C. The northwestern feature cluster produced temporally diagnostic remains, although both Early and Middle Archaic (Matanzas) point types were recovered during machine excavation. In fact, chert tools and flint-knapping debris were exceedingly rare overall, suggesting this unidentified Archaic period occupation may have been highly focused upon bulk heating or processing activities using sandstone obtained from nearby bedrock outcrops exposed



Late Woodland pot reconstruction, WIFS — Macomb.



Early Late Woodland pipe preforms, 11HA938, White Bend.



Early Late Woodland punctated rim sherd, 11MD1286, Bell's Terrace.



Mapping at 11MD1231, Macomb Bypass, McDonough County.



Excavating and screening at 11MD1231, Macomb Bypass, McDonough County.



Excavating Archaic surface hearth or roasting facility at 11MD1231, Macomb Bypass, McDonough County.

along the river course. Several obvious rock hearths and pits filled with burned sedimentary rock, including at least one example with a narrow, cylindrical-shaped column of stacked stone displaying a hollow center (chiminea-like facility), were identified and excavated from the northwestern feature cluster.

The Merciless Ridge site (11MD1208) occupies a narrow bluff slope landform that overlooks Spring Creek, a tributary of the East Fork of the LaMoine River. Eighteen features, including shallow pits and stone hearths, were excavated. Based upon the recovery of an Osceola point from one of these features, the Archaic occupation appears to date to the local Hemphill horizon (ca. cal 3100–2650 B.C.) and may be related to the John Gage site (11MD984) remains, which were excavated on the LaMoine River bluff as part of this same highway project in 2011. However, Merciless Ridge produced more associated chert debitage, tools, and charred floral material overall than John Gage, suggesting it may represent a functionally different occupation type in the regional Hemphill settlement system.

### US 34 Biggsville Bypass Project, Henderson County

This segment is part of a larger four-lane highway project that extends from US 67 at Monmouth, Illinois, to the US 34 bridge over the Mississippi River to Burlington, Iowa. The upland segment represents the middle portion of the project. In this area, the four-lane highway largely parallels and incorporates the existing two-lane road but also includes a completely new alignment that extends southward to bypass Biggsville and the local high school. In 2012, ISAS personnel undertook Phase II testing of ten of the 12 archaeological sites that were recommended for further work in the original Phase I survey report. This total includes eight prehistoric sites with components ranging from Early Archaic to Late Woodland. Two of these, Bernard Galbraith (11HE434) and Otter Ridge (11HE496), produced a small number (<8) of shallow pit remnants, but lacked sufficient integrity, preservation, or diagnostic material to be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. The other tested prehistoric sites similarly failed to significant materials and were not recommended for further archaeological investigation. However, the two historic sites, Hawkeye (11HE194) and Mary Hipple (11HE506), yielded the remains of potentially significant, intact pre-Civil War components that were determined eligible for listing on the NRHP and data recovery excavations were conducted.

The Hawkeye site consisted of a tightly circumscribed residential compound and the remains of a separate brick clamp. The recovered artifacts indicate that the farmstead was founded in the 1830s but persisted into the Civil War period and perhaps beyond. The refined ceramics suggest many of the exterior pit facilities may have been used and closed well before 1850. The substructure cellar at Hawkeye was one of the largest and deepest facilities of this type ever excavated by WIFS personnel, suggesting the overlying cabin or frame home was also atypically large. Nearly one hundred yards to the west of the residential remains, a dense concentration of fragmentary soft mud brick fragments and spalls was observed on the site surface that machine scraping demonstrated were the remains of a brick clamp or isolated firing kiln feature. Since these facilities were originally built on the ground surface near clay exposures, brick clamps rarely have a preserved subsurface expression in plowed agricultural settings. The Hawkeye clamp consisted of the colorful thermal signature or a rectangular area of burned subsoil that occurred beneath the columns of brick and intervening flues (hollow air passages) as a result of intensive firing activities. In addition to the clamp itself, several shallow hand-dug trenches and a series of post-molds were found around the periphery of this feature that likely relate to its function.

Mary Hipple (11HE506) was located several miles east of Hawkeye, immediately south of Biggsville. Thirteen features were encountered, including standard facilities such as a sub-floor cellar, a stone-lined well, and a few circular and rectangular pit types (possible cisterns and privies), as well as an obvious barnyard-related post mold complex adjacent to the residence. The artifacts suggest the occupation primarily dates to the 1840s but the farmstead likely was initiated in the 1830s and persisted into the 1850s. The site excavations also produced an unusual number of figural flasks and evidence for more expensive types of tablewares, such as porcelain. Unfortunately, the documentary sources failed to provide information on its occupants.

## District 6

### FAP 685/IL 96 Culvert Replacement, Hancock County

This modest-scale drainage improvement project (IDOT Sequence #14998) consists of replacing the culvert under IL 96 near the village of Pontoosuc. ISAS personnel undertook the Phase I survey in 2009 and documented three prehistoric sites, but only Hutson View (11HA955) was scheduled for substantive impact by the proposed undertaking. Phase II testing of the site was undertaken at that time, documenting the presence of ceramic-producing, later Late Woodland and Oneota components. A portion of a single prehistoric pit feature was encountered. This large basin facility produced both grit- and shell-tempered ceramics along with preserved bone and charred floral remains. Based upon this and the bluff base setting, the site was recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP and a project MOA was developed. However, the project plans were subsequently narrowed by IDOT, largely excluding the area south of IL 96 where the feature was documented. The proposed ROW north of the highway was subjected to machine excavation in October 2012 after the property was acquired by the state. These investigations failed to produce evidence for intact, near-surface archaeological remains within the affected area. Given these negative results, the project-specific portion of the site was recommended for cultural resources clearance in a summary memo that was submitted to the IDOT.



Brick clamp, at 11HE194, Hawkeye site (top) and illustration (bottom), Henderson County.



*“Along the Upper Mississippi every hour brings something new.”*

**—Mark Twain**

Survey crews from the WIFS conducting reconnaissance along the Mississippi River bank in Pike County, Illinois, as part of the FAP 321/US 54 Champ Clark Bridge Replacement Project were surprised to find what they believed to be a portion of a possible shipwreck. During the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century, several ferryboats were in operation at this general location connecting Pike County, Illinois, and Louisiana, Missouri, shuttling people, wagons, and animals across the Mississippi. The ferry landings appear on multiple historic plats. An outfitting center for settlers heading west was located near the ferry landing on the Illinois side of the river.

Due to the abnormally dry weather conditions and subsequent low water level of the Mississippi River during the summer of 2012, a survey of the river bank and adjacent bottoms was undertaken, searching for early cultural material and potential ‘surface features,’ such as piers, rock landings, or other associated structural remains. Reaching the river through the dense undergrowth was a challenge, but once reached, the water was only 12–24 inches deep for approximately 30 feet out from the shore.

While walking out of the floodplain woods, the surveyors came across a large area of debris probably deposited during the flood of 1993. The debris proved to be the remains of a large redeposited maritime-related structure, reminiscent of a floating platform or barge, and was designated as site number 11PK1915. Over the course of two days the surveyors made plan and profile maps of the structure. While no diagnostic artifacts were observed, iron ore was present on the surface of the structure, suggesting that it was used for this trade. Its hand-hewn timber construction and hand-forged iron

fastenings suggest that it was built sometime during the nineteenth century, although its use life could have extended into the twentieth century. On the Mississippi, wooden barges and steamboats had been largely phased out and replaced by iron-hulled vessels (propeller driven towboats and steel barges) by the early 1900s.

Several things became apparent concerning the structure’s construction. The structure exhibits butt scarfing and fastening patterns similar to those found in Euro-American ship construction. However, the construction techniques are quite different than those used on other known wooden barges or flatboats. It does not have a keel, keelson, or framing system like other known wooden bulk cargo carriers, canal boats, or barges. It does not have a chine and girder support system like a flatboat. The structure consists of a series of approximately one-foot square hand-hewn timbers attached longitudinally via 36-inch long, hand-forged iron fastenings. The extant side is four timbers wide by four timbers deep, while the remainder of the structure measures two timbers deep. A series of two-inch iron straps are bolted to the bottom of the timbers. Its shape is similar to a large, modern pontoon boat. Some modern modification is evident on the structure — a galvanized steel U-bolt is attached to the bow (as if it were tied-up or perhaps unsuccessfully dragged) and some of the fastenings have also been cut with a torch.

While there is no evidence for a propulsion system, the vessel may have been towed behind a steamboat or it may have been a floating platform, possibly used for loading/unloading iron ore. Its form may also reflect local inventiveness in ship construction on the Mississippi River. In general, the vessel is robust and sturdy, necessary for iron ore shipment in a wooden vessel on the Mississippi River.

# Northern Illinois Field Station

## IDOT District 1

Projects <b>received</b> in 2012 — <b>30</b>
Completed — <b>16</b>
In progress — <b>13</b>
Further investigations required — <b>1</b>
Projects <b>completed</b> in 2012
Projects — <b>31</b>
Acres surveyed — <b>2,365</b>
Sites investigated — <b>73</b>
Projects with Phase II or III — <b>4</b>
Reports <b>submitted</b> in 2012
Archaeological Survey Short Reports — <b>22</b>
Archaeological Testing Short Reports — <b>12</b>

## IDOT District 2

Projects <b>received</b> in 2012 — <b>31</b>
Completed — <b>29</b>
In progress — <b>1</b>
Further investigations required — <b>1</b>
Projects <b>completed</b> in 2012
Projects — <b>33</b>
Acres surveyed — <b>216</b>
Sites investigated — <b>9</b>
Projects with Phase II or III — <b>0</b>
Reports <b>submitted</b> in 2012
Archaeological Survey Short Reports — <b>28</b>
Archaeological Testing Short Reports — <b>1</b>



The Northern Illinois Field Station (NIFS) crew stationed in Rockford conducts Phase I reconnaissance and Phase II testing and excavation of sites in IDOT Districts 1 and 2 and Bureau and DeKalb Counties in District 3. Approximately 4,050 acres were surveyed, and nearly 60 IDOT project surveys in Districts 1 and 2 were completed. As a result of these projects, over 80 prehistoric, historic, and multicomponent (prehistoric and historic) sites were investigated. Notable undertakings in 2012 include three large, ongoing projects: South Suburban Airport (IDOT Sequence #17294), Illiana Expressway (IDOT Sequence #16651A), and Illinois Route 173 Improvements (IDOT Sequence #16513). Eleven mortuary sites in District 1 and five mortuary sites in District 2 were revisited to update information on the Illinois Inventory of Burial Sites.

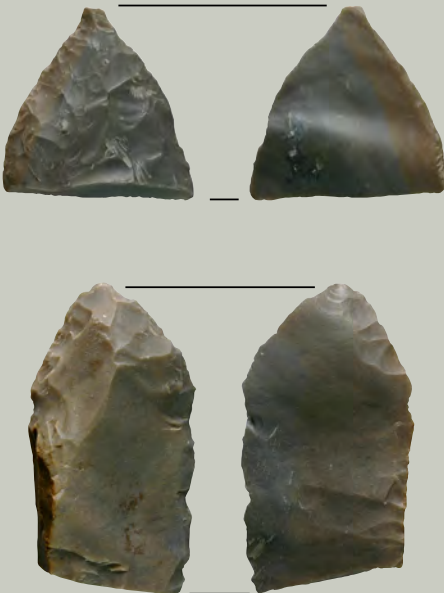
## District 1

### South Suburban Airport, Will County

In July 2012, Phase I survey commenced on 441 acres of recently acquired IDOT properties within the boundaries of the proposed South Suburban Airport (IDOT Sequence #12127) located outside the town of Peotone. This was a continuation of the 1995–1996 Phase I survey of the original 23,500 acres conducted by ITARP. Since then, an Ultimate Boundary comprising the entire project area was designated, along with an Inaugural Boundary that focused on approximately 5,500 acres immediately around the proposed airport. Thus far, approximately 16,600 acres (70%) of the Ultimate Boundary and 4,100 acres (74%) of the Inaugural Boundary have been surveyed. The total number of sites identified for the entire project to this point is 225.

During the 2012 ISAS Phase I survey of 441 acres, five additional historic sites were identified and one prehistoric and three historic sites were revisited; further investigations are not recommended for these sites. Phase I testing will resume as additional parcels are purchased by IDOT. To date, only three (11W1136, 11W1163, and 11W1478) of the 13 sites presently recommended for Phase II testing within the Inaugural Boundary are located on IDOT-owned parcels; testing of these three sites is planned for 2013.

Site 11W1136 is a 7907 m<sup>2</sup> Late Archaic and Woodland site located on a low bluff of Rock Creek. The site yielded ceramics, fire-cracked rock, projectile points, and other tools; dark patches of soil were noted that may represent plowed subsurface features. Historic site 11W1163 occupies 7757 m<sup>2</sup> on an upland ridge. Historically the property has changed hands multiple times; however, the earliest occupation pre-dates the Civil War. Based on the possibility of intact deposits dating to this period, further work was recommended for this early component. Site 11W1478 is a 450 m<sup>2</sup> site that produced biface fragments and chert debitage. Phase II investigation was recommended due to the large number of artifacts recovered and the range of functions represented.



Lithic material, 11L886,  
11L83 and 11L137 Improvements,  
Lake County.

## Illiana Expressway, Will County

The Illiana Expressway project (IDOT Sequence #16651A) is a Phase I survey that encompasses over 12,000 acres of farmland, forest, and urban areas in the dissected uplands of southern Will County. The project area is a 2,000-foot wide corridor that stretches 34 miles, tying together major north-south highways I-55, I-57, and I-65 in Indiana. The project provides an opportunity to study how hunter-gatherer landscape use and material culture changed over time in upland and riverine settings in southern Will County. In 2012, approximately 5,000 acres (43%) were pedestrian surveyed or shovel tested, 140 newly identified prehistoric and historic sites were identified, and 11 previously recorded sites were revisited. The vast majority of these sites are isolated or small scatters of prehistoric bifacial tools and debris dating to the Archaic period. Thus far, 16 sites are recommended for further evaluation, including a large late prehistoric site located on a terrace along the Kankakee River near Wilmington, IL and an early Archaic site in the uplands near Symerton, IL, which consisted of numerous hafted bifaces including a Dalton point base. Additionally, there are numerous historic properties that require further investigation, including eight properties identified as Will County Historical Landmarks.

## Illinois Route 173 Improvements, Lake County

Phase I survey was initiated for a nine-mile stretch of IL 173 Improvements (IDOT Sequence #16513). The project area encompasses approximately 652 acres of agricultural fields, woodlands, and Lake County Forest Preserves between Antioch and Wadsworth. Survey has been completed for about 40 percent of the project. To date, nine previously recorded sites, prehistoric and historic, are being revisited and five new sites have been identified. Artifacts from these sites include prehistoric lithics and ceramics and historic ceramics, glass and building materials. One site that produced prehistoric grit-tempered ceramic sherds is being considered for further Phase II investigation.

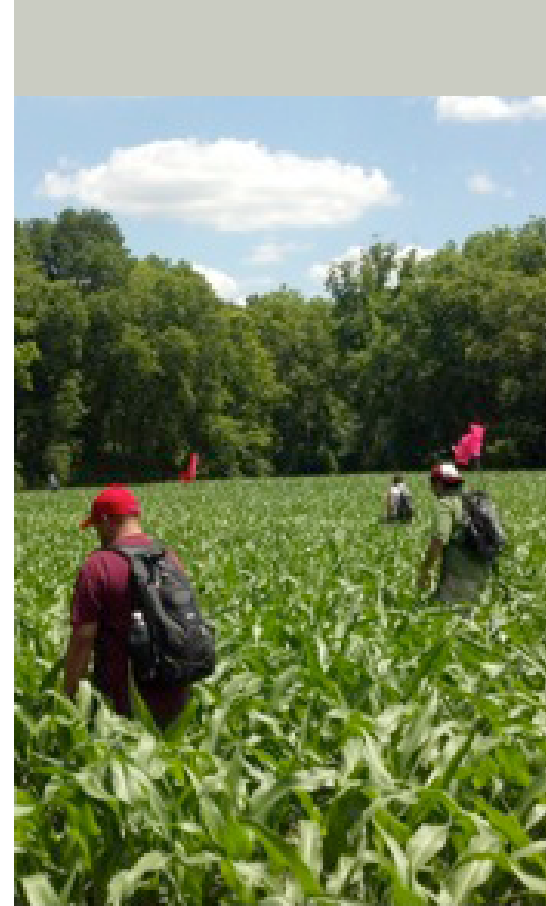
## Illinois Route 83/137 Improvements, Lake County

The Illinois Routes 83 and 137 Reconstruction Project (IDOT Sequence #17101) spans 10.25 miles and includes 790 acres. Land use within the project area varied considerably including agricultural fields, fallow fields, prairie and forested areas, manicured lawns, and disturbed parcels. As a result of the survey, four previously recorded sites were revisited, 11 new sites were recorded (prehistoric, historic, and multi-component), and two cemeteries were identified. Only the Potter Site (11L883) was recommended for further investigations. This farmstead may have been occupied from the pre-Civil War era up into modern times. Noer Potter was reputedly the first Euro-American settler in Avon Township, arriving to stake his claim in 1835. Although it appears the site has undergone multiple construction episodes, the southern portion of the site area may contain an early to mid-nineteenth century occupation. Bolstering this argument is the presence of a pre-Civil War artifact assemblage, historic maps (i.e., GLO Map 1840, 1861 plat map), documents (Federal Land Patent 1844), and local histories indicating that Noer Potter was an early settler of the county with a claim in the vicinity of the site area. As such, 11L883 may have the potential for listing on the NRHP.

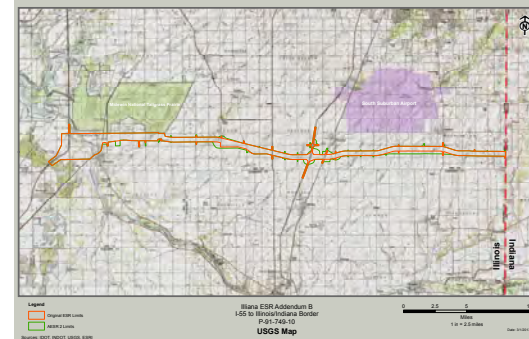
## District 2

## Longhollow Bridge and Culvert Replacement, Jo Daviess County

A Phase I survey conducted for the Longhollow Bridge and Culvert Replacement (IDOT Sequence #17198) at the intersection of Long Hollow and Broderecht Roads identified three historic sites: 11JD776, 11JD777, and 11JD778. All three sites are likely related to the Avery family, an early prominent and influential family of Guilford Township. 11JD776 is an 1830-1860 brick scatter that may be associated with the post office marked on the 1872 plat. 11JD778 is a historic scatter that produced ceramics, glass, iron hardware, and a button; the historic plats show a nearby structure that may be associated with the scatter. An 1830s barn and an 1880s barn are present at 11JD777; the site corresponds to a structure labeled "Avery House" on the 1872 plat. Sites 11JD776 and 11JD778 fall completely within the project area and have been recommended for testing.



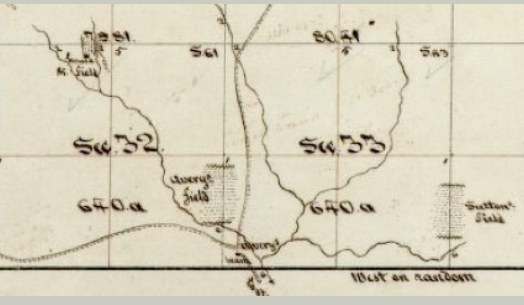
Pedestrian survey, Illiana Expressway, Will County.



Illiana Expressway corridor, Will County



Field crew, Illinois Route 83/137 Improvements, Lake County.



1842 General Land Office map showing Avery property, Longhollow Road, Jo Daviess County.

Archival research reveals that Elias P. Avery claimed the property in 1827. The Avery family continued to own the land encompassing the project area until the early 1900s. The 1842 GLO labels a structure and agricultural field as Avery's along a creek, northwest of the project area. According to local legend, Elias Avery is buried on the property, outside the project limits. The GLO also shows "Avery's beam" — a possible scale for livestock or lead — at the intersection of the old stagecoach trail. The house represented on the 1872 plat belonged to Elias' son, William, and was a stop on the stagecoach trail, an inn and tavern. William Avery was the first postmaster for Guilford Township, succeeded by his son, George. William Avery's house also held the first school in the Township.

### Apple River Borrows, Jo Daviess County

NIFS conducted Phase I reconnaissance of two borrow areas north and south of the Apple River associated with the construction of a new bridge on Scout Camp Road. The survey identified numerous lead mining prospector pits in the proposed borrow area on the south side of the bridge. These landmarks have not been fully evaluated by the state for their historic and cultural significance in the northwestern lead district and were recommended for avoidance to prevent the loss of a potentially significant historic landscape. An alternate borrow location south of the bridge was chosen and was clear of cultural resources.

Survey north of the river located historic sites 11JD768 and 11JD769 and prehistoric site 11JD766. Historic plats identified structures at 11JD768 as having been built by the Stevens family sometime around 1900; a farmhouse was extant until the late twentieth century. The long-term occupation of the site offered low probability for informative historic data on the early settlement along this section of the Apple River valley. Additionally, a historic grave marker was found on the edge of a cornfield. The headstone was inscribed in French for young Adele Prince, a 23-year-old woman of apparent French descent who died in 1854. This may be the last remaining marker from a cemetery belonging to a community of settlers who established a small mining community in the mid-nineteenth century, known as "Frenchtown."

Historic documentation has revealed that this location along the Apple River was the center of a once bustling lead mining area. References to a historic mining settlement, "Frenchtown" were part of the local narrative, as told by landowner Thomas Holland, and further substantiated by local historian and faculty of Highland Community College, Dr. Daryl Watson. The 1841 GLO map notes that the bend of the river directly below the current bridge is the site of a structure identified as "Strongs House," as well as a mill and millrace that cut across the river bend. Investigation of the riverbank and floodplain revealed what appears to be a remnant depression that runs parallel to the bend of the river and may be the documented millrace. The diggings that could be identified from pedestrian survey were recorded in the Illinois site files as 11JD769, the Frenchtown Lead Mines.

Concentrations of prehistoric lithic material, 11JD766, were found within the borrow boundaries on a prehistoric terrace on the bluff overlooking the Apple River. Machine scraping of the site revealed three eroded features that produced small quantities of lithics and burned limestone, but no diagnostic artifacts. Based on these subsurface investigations, it was determined that there is a low probability for the presence of intact NRHP eligible deposits.



Shovel scraping, Apple River Borrows, Jo Daviess County.

### Chicago to Quad Cities Rail Improvements, Bureau, Henry, Rock Island Counties

Phase I survey (IDOT Sequence #17345) of the Iowa Interstate Railroad (IAIS) line running from west of Wyanet, Illinois to the bridge crossing on the Mississippi River in Rock Island was undertaken in advance of proposed infrastructure improvements to upgrade rail lines between Chicago and the Quad Cities. The ca. 50-mile long project area encompassed 1,135 acres of which 1,095 acres (96.5%) have been surveyed. As a result, 13 new and two previously reported sites were identified. Three Henry County sites (11HY354, 11HY355, and 11HY359) were recommended for further investigation should they be impacted by project construction.



Pedestrian survey, Chicago to Quad Cities Rail Improvements.

# Illinois High-Speed Rail



ISAS conducted a record and database review of a 244-mile long corridor for the proposed Joliet to St. Louis High-Speed Rail project to identify and evaluate possible archaeological resources that might be impacted. The current railroad corridor was constructed between about 1850 and 1864.

The project corridor traverses 10 counties (Will, Grundy, Livingston, McLean, Logan, Sangamon, Macoupin, Jersey, Madison, and St. Clair). Archaeological and archival data demonstrate the much of the corridor follows preexisting prehistoric and historic trails and roads, which in turn tended to follow river and drainage divides.

The section of the high-speed rail corridor between St. Louis and Lincoln in Logan County closely follows the route of historic Edwards Trace, which in turn follows an earlier Native American road. Edwards Trace is named for Territorial Governor Ninian Edwards who used the road to lead a band of militia to Peoria during the War of 1812. Prehistoric sites dating to the Late Archaic, Early and Middle Woodland, and Mississippian periods have been identified along Edwards Trace, demonstrating the antiquity of this route. North from Lincoln, the proposed high-speed corridor traverses the relatively broad and flat glacial terrain and parallels a 1830s “wagon trail” known as the Old Chicago Trail between Bloomington and Chicago. The north end of the Old Chicago Trail joined an old Indian trail known as “Archer’s Road/Trail” and became one of the first county roads 1831. The trail enabled grain from pioneer farms to reach eastern markets. In addition, “drovers” herded cattle, sheep, and swine along the trail to Chicago. Early Yankee settlers used the trail to reach Central Illinois. The Old Chicago Trail was the precursor of the earliest

twentieth century road between Chicago and St. Louis. Known as the “Pontiac Trail,” it was built in 1915. Later, Illinois Route 4 and U.S. Route 66 would be constructed along this same corridor.

A review of known sites identified fifty-four previously identified archaeological sites within the corridor with components including prehistoric Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian, as well as historic sites dating to the pioneer, frontier, industrial and post-war periods. Only two documented railroad-related archaeological sites were identified. Site 11S664 is the C.B. & Q. Roundhouse located in East St. Louis. Built ca. 1881, it consists of a concrete foundation and brick walls. Site 11MP308 is the former location of structures associated with a “depot” depicted on Chicago & Alton property on the 1875 plat of Plainview, Illinois in Macoupin County.

Two locations along the corridor – Funks Grove in McLean County and the Plainview area in Macoupin County – have ties to Irish construction crews who built the original Alton & Sangamon Railroad in the middle nineteenth century. These sites include railway construction camps and cemeteries that contain victims of cholera or other diseases that swept through the area in 1851/52. The Funks Grove site consisted of one of the largest construction camps between Springfield and Bloomington, and was located approximately four miles southwest of Bloomington. Unfortunately, many of the original records pertaining to the specifics of construction were lost in a fire about 100 years ago. Typical living arrangements for railroad workers at this time in Illinois consisted of “camp cars” or trackside huts. Typically, the track-laying crew resided in converted railroad boxcars with bunks and a kitchen, which moved

forward as the corridor was extended. An account from 1853 indicates one such boarding train consisted of 15 large covered cars. Grading and excavating crews most likely resided in “shanties” along the corridor. Local tradition and history indicate 50 Irish railroad workers died of cholera and were buried in a mass grave west of Funks Grove church. On April 28, 2000, a monument consisting of a 6-foot high marble Celtic cross was dedicated to the Irish workers buried here. An attached plaque reads:

*This Celtic cross honors the memory of more than fifty souls buried here in the early 1850s. These immigrants from Ireland were driven from the land of their birth by famine and disease. They arrived sick and penniless, and took hard and dangerous jobs building the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Known but to God, they rest here in individual anonymity — far from the old homes of their hearts — yet forever short of the new homes of their hopes. Their sacrifices opened interior Illinois and made it possible to develop the riches of the land we share today.*

The second construction campsite along the corridor was located in Macoupin County. Here tradition places a large tent campsite of Irish laborers north of Macoupin Station “. . . at a base of a hill in the Macoupin bottom on the east side along where they were digging through the embankment . . . The hill and trees at this camp location gave protection of (sic) cold and north-west and western winter winds . . .” It is likely this account also refers to the tie hacking camp established in the Macoupin Creek bottom. Other oral tradition places a worker camp immediately southwest of Plainview, on the south side of the existing railroad corridor. Like the Funks Grove worker camp, the Macoupin County camp was hit by the cholera epidemic in 1851. Several Irish workers succumbed to the disease and were buried in the northeast corner of Wagner Cemetery immediately northeast of Plainview. The exact number of casualties is uncertain, though local lore reports between 70 and 200 deaths.



# Central Illinois Field Office

## IDOT District 3

Projects **received** in 2012 — **24**

Completed — **20**

In progress — **2**

Further investigations required — **2**

Projects **completed** in 2012

Projects — **22**

Acres surveyed — **176**

Sites investigated — **25**

Projects with Phase II or III — **0**

Reports **submitted** in 2012

Archaeological Survey Short Reports — **20**

Archaeological Testing Short Reports — **0**

## IDOT District 5

Projects **received** in 2012 — **13**

Completed — **8**

In progress — **5**

Further investigations required — **0**

Projects **completed** in 2012

Projects — **12**

Acres surveyed — **179**

Sites investigated — **29**

Projects with Phase II or III — **0**

Reports **submitted** in 2012

Archaeological Survey Short Reports — **14**

Archaeological Testing Short Reports — **0**



The Central Illinois Field Office (CIFO) is based at the UIUC campus. CIFO is primarily responsible for cultural resource compliance work in Districts 3, 5, and northern portions of 7, occasionally taking on additional projects in Districts 1 and 8, as necessary. In 2012, more than 40 IDOT survey requests were assigned to CIFO, prompting surveys in the eastern half of the state from Will to Lawrence Counties. Survey corridors varied from 400' to 52 miles in length; project areas ranged from .25 to over 1,200 acres. Approximately 50 projects were completed and over 40 Archaeological Survey Short Reports detailing the results of Phase I reconnaissance were submitted. During the same period, nearly 60 sites were investigated in Districts 3 and 5, and 11 revisits were made to mortuary sites in close proximity to IDOT project areas.

CIFO undertook a number of High Speed Rail projects in 2012. The Pontiac to Lincoln alignment (IDOT Sequence #17554) spans Livingston, McLean, and Logan Counties. Six sites were identified in conjunction with the project, including a mid-nineteenth century farmstead (11ML690) and the unregistered ca. 1859-1938 Shirley Cemetery (11ML691) that will require additional investigation if threatened by project impacts.

Survey of an 11.5-mile stretch of Illinois Route 47 north of Morris (IDOT Sequence #17099) identified 16 new sites and revisited 10 previously recorded sites. Two historic sites with pre-Civil War components, 11GR386 and 11KE681, were recommended for further evaluation, but final project design avoids impacts to the sites

## **Brian Adams, Assistant Director Statewide Survey**

Brian Adams came on board in 2012 as the assistant director of the Statewide Survey. He received B.A. and M.A. degrees in anthropology from the UI-Chicago and a Ph.D. in anthropology from UIUC, specializing in Middle to Upper Palaeolithic cultures in Central Europe. He has worked on Palaeolithic-age sites in both Hungary and Egypt. For almost 20 years, Adams was employed at the Public Service Archaeology and Architecture Program, Department of Anthropology, UIUC. He has conducted archaeological surveys and excavations in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, and Kansas, and specializes in lithic analysis and has developed expertise in the use of high-powered magnification for determining use-wear on stone tools. In recent years, he has become an advocate for local historic preservation issues. Between 2009 and 2011, he served on the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council and participated in evaluations of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places in Illinois. He recently wrote a biography of one of Urbana-Champaign's most influential architects, *Joseph William Royer — Urbana's Architect*. His many years of experience with cultural resource management and knowledge of architecture and lithic analysis, along with his demonstrated outreach efforts, will strengthen the ISAS program.





## District 3

### CH C28/Old Stage Road, Grundy County

Phase I survey and Phase II test excavations were conducted by CIFO staff in advance of planned improvements to Old Stage Road by the Grundy County Highway Department (IDOT Sequence #17340). Excavations were conducted at 11GR290, a prehistoric site located north of the Illinois River along Old Stage Road. The investigations included auger testing, four hand-excavated test units, and machine excavation of two large trenches. Interpretation of this site was challenging due to its location within rocky deposits left by the Kankakee Torrent ca. 16,000 years BP. The site produced Early Archaic, Late Woodland, and possible Mississippian diagnostic artifacts. In addition, a single shovel test produced human remains consisting of the medial portions of a distal right femur, proximal right tibia, and patella (i.e., an articulated right knee) from an older adult, approximately 50-70 cm below the surface on the south side of Old Stage Road.

Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site included grit-tempered (Late Woodland or Langford) sherds, an Early Middle Woodland Havana series punctate rim sherd, one smoothed-over cord-marked sherd, and Early Archaic Fox Valley and Kirk Corner-Notched points. Other artifacts recovered included chert debitage, fire-cracked rock, and small amounts of burnt sandstone, red ochre, hematite, and limonite. Two small, circular, basin-shaped pits were identified during field investigations.

Following consultation with IDOT Chief Archaeologist Brad Koldehoff, the decision was made by to modify plans for construction work south of Old Stage Road within the site limits to avoid additional disturbance of the burial. Based on consultation between IDOT and appropriate Indian groups following the protocol established in the Illinois Tribal Consultation Memorandum of Understanding, the human remains were reinterred by CIFO personnel at the original location and depth from which they were recovered

## District 5

### FAP 813/Olympian Drive (Addendum A), Champaign County

In 2012, CIFO conducted Phase III data-recovery excavations at 11CH341, a nineteenth century farmstead believed to have been occupied between about 1840 and 1870. The site will be impacted by the proposed extension of Olympian Drive from Apollo Drive in Champaign to Lincoln Avenue in Urbana (IDOT Sequence #10329A). Several historic features were identified, including a three-room residential foundation, two cisterns, a probable privy pit, and several post molds. Unusual aspects of the foundation were the lack of a basement or cellar and shallow footing trenches consisting of loose brick and brick fragments with no intact coursed masonry. One room included an intact brick fireplace hearth. A Confederate States belt buckle found during the metal detector survey and a complete ca. 1865 "Bourbon Bitters" bottle from the privy were among the interesting artifacts recovered. The privy also contained a substantial faunal assemblage, including numerous fish bones.



Privy feature, 11CH341, Olympian Drive, Champaign County.



Mapping profile, 11CH341, Olympian Drive, Champaign County.



Winter auger testing, Morris Municipal Airport, Grundy County.

# American Bottom Field Station

## IDOT District 7

Projects **received** in 2012 — **15**

Completed — **10**

In progress — **5**

Further investigations required — **0**

Projects **completed** in 2012

Projects — **14**

Acres surveyed — **81**

Sites investigated — **9**

Projects with Phase II or III — **0**

Reports **submitted** in 2012

Archaeological Survey Short Reports — **14**

Archaeological Testing Short Reports — **0**

## IDOT District 8

Projects **received** in 2012 — **27**

Completed — **26**

In progress — **0**

Further investigations required — **1**

Projects **completed** in 2012

Projects — **29**

Acres surveyed — **645**

Sites investigated — **8**

Projects with Phase II or III — **1**

Reports **submitted** in 2012

Archaeological Survey Short Reports — **27**

Archaeological Testing Short Reports — **27**

## IDOT District 9

Projects **received** in 2012 — **18**

Completed — **15**

In progress — **1**

Further investigations required — **2**

Projects **completed** in 2012

Projects — **17**

Acres surveyed — **490**

Sites investigated — **10**

Projects with Phase II or III — **1**

Reports **submitted** in 2012

Archaeological Survey Short Reports — **16**

Archaeological Testing Short Reports — **2**

The American Bottom Field Station (ABFS) conducts project survey and site investigations in the southern third of Illinois. However, due to sprawling transportation infrastructure in the St. Louis Metro East, most of the work at ABFS is performed within the American Bottom region, the broad Mississippi River floodplain opposite St. Louis, Missouri, which contains abundant and complex archaeological resources. The ABFS office is located in downtown Wood River, with a flotation lab facility in East Alton. This year ABFS offices were combined from two Wood River building locations into a single, centralized facility. ABFS received 43 survey requests for projects in IDOT Districts 7, 8, and 9, and a total of 60 new and outstanding projects were completed in 2012. Approximately 60 prehistoric, historic, and multicomponent sites were investigated in conjunction with these various IDOT projects and three revisits were made to mortuary sites to update the Illinois Inventory of Burial Sites.

Most noteworthy in 2012, ABFS completed multi-year data recovery excavations for the Mississippi River Bridge (MRB) project, which will provide a new bridge crossing between St. Louis, Missouri and the Illinois Metro East. The project corridor traverses the East St. Louis Mound Center (11S706), a mound and town site second in size to only Cahokia. Large portions of this site are preserved under modern East St. Louis, and excavations have uncovered the extensive remnants of Mississippian ceremonial and domestic activities. The project also passes through the defunct St. Louis National Stockyards, once one of the largest livestock and meatpacking operations in the nation, employing at the turn of the century more than 1,000 laborers. Vestiges of this enterprise are the privies, cellars, cisterns, and everyday household items of the stockyard workers uncovered in the course of ISAS' data recovery investigations.

## District 8

### FAP 312/IL 3 Waterloo Bypass, Monroe County

This project (IDOT Sequence #11869A) involves the addition of lanes to the existing IL 3 Bypass, west and south of Waterloo. The project begins at HH Road on the north and ends near Vanderbrook Road on the south. Three previously recorded sites determined eligible for the National Register during earlier investigations for the IL 3 Bypass will be impacted by planned construction: 11MO716, 11MO717, and 11MO718. All three sites were subjected to Phase III data-recovery excavations conducted under an MOA developed in 2012.

Data-recovery investigations within the newly expanded IL 3 right-of-way at the Sprague site (11MO716) identified fifty additional Late Woodland features, including 3 structures, 41 pits, 5 posts, and 1 trench. The features and recovered artifacts indicate the site dates to the Patrick phase.

Excavations at the Rhonda site (11MO717) located nine pit features that yielded Late Woodland ceramic and lithic artifacts; one of the pits contained a stratigraphic zone composed almost entirely of charred nuts.

Both Late Woodland and Mississippian component features were previously identified at the Dugan Airfield site (11MO718). In 2012, excavations located two additional early Mississippian features, a basin-covered, wall trench structure and a small circular pit near the middle of the structure floor that contained five large fragments of unworked Burlington chert that weigh roughly 35 pounds.

Feature excavations conducted at the three sites have served to augment data recovered during previous investigations for the original bypass project and have yielded additional information and insights about late Woodland and Mississippian upland land use.

### Rieder Road, St. Clair County

This project (IDOT Sequence #16130) involves the planning and construction of a new interchange at Rieder Road and Interstate 64 and the construction of a new gate facility at Scott Air Force Base.

In 2012, ABFS staff conducted Phase I metal detector/pedestrian survey on three historic period sites and Phase II machine-aided testing of nineteen previously identified prehistoric,



Feature excavation, Waterloo Bypass Project, Monroe County.



historic, and prehistoric/historic sites within the project area. A total of 21,349 m<sup>2</sup> of subsoil was exposed by machine stripping, or a little more than 6 percent of the sites' total area within the project boundaries. Ten previously recorded sites (11S815, 11S828, 11S987, 11S1003, 11S1004, 11S1005, 11S1006, 11S1017, 11S1018, 11S1099) failed to produce intact subsurface deposits or artifacts. Due to the lack of material and the lack of identifiable features, no further testing was recommended at these sites.

Machine scraping of three of the site areas revealed no subsurface cultural features, but uncovered artifacts: the Kemp site (11S1025) yielded historic artifacts; the NRHP-eligible Knoebel site (11S71) produced Terminal Late Woodland and Mississippian Lohmann phase ceramic material; and the NRHP-eligible Knoebel South site (11S816) produced Late Archaic Florence and Helton points.

Cultural features were identified at six sites. Surface finds of prehistoric and Frontier historic components were initially identified at the Scheurer site (11S100), but subsurface investigations only located a single prehistoric pit feature with no artifacts. Due to the lack of material culture and paucity of cultural features, no further testing was recommended.

The remaining five sites were subjected to Phase II testing and have been recommended as NRHP eligible. Nine features — five historic Frontier period and four Mississippian Lohmann phase — were identified at the George Perchbacher site (11S814). Four features were located and two cellars were excavated at the Philip Perchbacher site (11S984); ca. 1815-1835 refined ceramics were collected. The Philip Perchbacher site likely represents one of the earliest American occupations in the region and provides a singular perspective on the material culture and domestic architecture of this period. Thirteen historic Frontier and Early Industrial period features were located at the Autry Site (11S1016), and six were excavated; the material and features are interpreted as being most closely affiliated with the Frontier period. Machine stripping of the Hancock site (11S825) identified numerous features, including a large cellar, well, cistern, privy, rain barrel cistern, several large posts and many artifacts mostly dating to the Frontier period. Test excavations at the John Knoebel site (11S1098) revealed five Euro-American farmstead features and thirteen prehistoric features, which represent a cluster of seasonally utilized Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 650-900) pits containing ceramic, ethnobotanical, zooarchaeological, and lithic debris. The site's historic features represent a discrete ca. 1830-1870 Euro-American farmstead. ATSRs were completed and submitted to IDOT and a draft of the formal Phase II report with Phase III research design and data-recovery plan was just submitted to IDOT.

## **District 9**

### **Herrin to Johnston City Blacktop, Williamson County**

This undertaking involves the realignment of the Herrin to Johnston City Blacktop (IDOT Sequence #9891, 9891A, 9891B) to eliminate a dangerous curve. Two prehistoric sites, of the eight sites identified, fall in the project ROW: Broglio (11WM80) and Shannon (11WM328). Based on previous investigations, a Woodland component was present at Broglio and Early and Late Archaic components were identified at Shannon. Both sites were recommended for Phase II testing.



*Screening, Rieder Road, St. Clair County.*



*Cistern, Hancock site, 11S825, Rieder Road, St. Clair County.*

# FAP 310 Vaughn Branch Upland Locality

*Madison County*



A major effort of the Special Projects division in 2012 was the continuing FAP 310 site analysis and report preparation. The multi-year FAP 310 project provides a four-lane corridor between southwestern and northwestern Illinois. Archaeological survey undertaken in conjunction with this project identified more than 100 sites. The current focus of Special Projects' analysis and write up has been a group of seven sites — Reilley, Bay Pony, Husted, Vasey, Grove, Lillie, and Ray's Bluff — located and excavated in the Vaughn Branch Upland Locality in the northern American Bottom. All of these sites have Sponemann phase components. Bay Pony also contains a Terminal Late Woodland I (TLW I) Loyd phase component; Lillie has a Mississippian component; Vasey has Patrick and TLW I components; and Grove has Cunningham, Carr Creek and TLW I components. Most of these sites represent small extractive camps where the main focus of activities appears to be deer procurement and processing and nut harvesting. The sites have yielded a variety of exotic artifacts, including stone pendants, discoidals, and a chert bird effigy, as well as nearly complete pottery vessels and in one case, rare clay human figurines.

Approximately 18 percent of the Broglio site area within the ROW was tested, revealing 21 pit features. Previous work at the site had identified a Woodland component; however, an Early Archaic Kirk point and Early/Middle Woodland Crab Orchard ceramics were the only diagnostic materials recovered in 2012. Human remains were recognized throughout the site. Broglio, a likely habitation with burials, appears to be eligible for NRHP listing and as such is recommended for avoidance. If avoidance is not possible, then Phase III data-recovery excavations are recommended.

Nearly 20 percent of the Shannon site area within the project ROW was examined in two excavation blocks. Initial survey of the site recovered an Early Archaic Kirk and a Late Archaic Karnak point. Phase II testing identified one subsurface feature and located only nondiagnostic materials, including rough rock, burned clay, and chert. That portion of the site within the ROW does not appear to contain significant deposits and is not recommended for further work.



*Fieldwork and metal detecting, Rieder Road, St. Clair County.*



# Ground Penetrating Radar

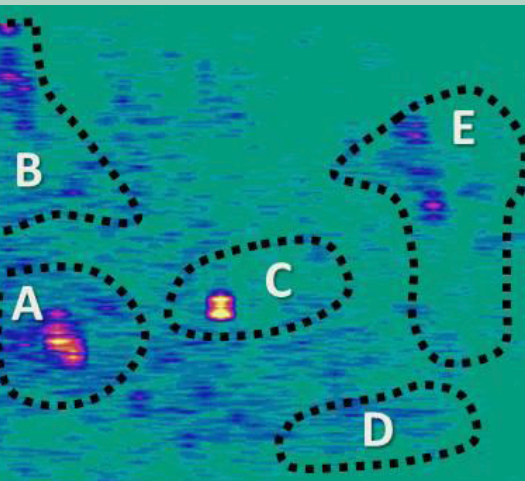
## *Southern Illinois Regional Airport*

In 2012, Dr. Timothy Larson of the Illinois State Geological Survey (assisted by Dr. Brian Adams and Michael Farkas of ISAS) conducted a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey to identify graves in a historic Euro-American period cemetery on a newly acquired parcel of land at the Southern Illinois Regional Airport in Jackson County, just outside Carbondale, IL.

Local lore mentioned a long-abandoned, small family cemetery in the parcel; however, no standing grave markers survived. During clearing operations, airport personnel recovered numerous grave marker fragments, including one larger piece with a partial inscription and date of death. A search of historic plat maps and atlases also indicated a potential cemetery at the same general location.

In order to delineate the cemetery and identify grave locations, a non-destructive investigative method was chosen. GPR is the preferred, non-invasive method to locate potential graves; the energy emitted by the GPR device passes into the ground and reflects back to the GPR antenna after striking buried materials such as metal objects, tree roots and wooden coffins. The GPR can also identify disturbances to the natural soil stratigraphy produced by excavations and grave shafts.

The GPR survey did detect many buried objects within a rectangular area 40 meters wide by 35 meters long. Some of these may be trees as they correlate with stumps observed on the surface, while others may be graves. Further investigations would help answer this question.



# Program and Specialist Support

## *GIS Laboratory*

ISAS' GIS Lab provides spatial, cartographic, GIS, and site modeling support to the Survey. Located in the main Survey offices on the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign campus, the lab houses three workstations, two large format digitizing tablets, and a large format scanner. Our primary software is ESRI's ArcGIS applications, along with proprietary software relating to electronic data collection equipment (Trimble and Sokkia) and Quick Terrain Modeler software for use in LiDAR derived digital terrain model creation and visualization. We also assist with field collection of spatial data through use of GPS receivers and Electronic Total Stations. The electronic field data is integrated with other site and/or project specific data (e.g., feature maps, ROW plans, aerial photography, remote sensed data) to create site- and project-specific GIS databases. This is used in the spatial analysis of sites and projects and to create figures for use in publications.

Management of the IDOT Project Notification System (PNS) continued in 2012. Projects received by the ISAS Statewide Survey Division are summarized and forwarded to the GIS Lab where an information packet is generated specific to each project. The packet consists of project location maps and a summary of nearby mortuary-related archaeological sites (contained in the Illinois Inventory of Burial Sites). This information is then uploaded to the PNS for Tribal representatives, ISAS field archaeologists, and other State and Federal agency staff.

The GIS lab also provides Survey-wide access to the state archaeological site file database (IAS database). The archaeological sites database is maintained and provided to ISAS by the Illinois State Museum (ISM). Once received by ISAS, the data is formatted into a GIS program for use by ISAS staff. The GIS Lab also maintains the Illinois Inventory of Burial Sites (IIBS). The GIS Lab created this spatial database during 2003-2004. As the name implies, it contains the locations and other attribute data of known archaeological burial and mound sites located within the state of Illinois. This dataset is continually updated and now contains over 3,100 records. As part of the PNS system, ISAS field crews revisit known IIBS sites and update the master database with current conditions and status of each site. The IHPA Burial Coordinator and approved researchers can access the data via a web browser as either a traditional tabular database or a new GIS web application.

Utilizing LiDAR data made available through the Illinois Height Modernization Program, we have begun to re-inventory and assess the condition of Illinois' 9,500+ mounds. LiDAR data is processed to produce highly detailed, spatially accurate digital terrain models. Burial mounds and other archaeological modifications to the landscape can then be identified and the information used to update the IIBS. Mounds are protected under Illinois State law, so their locations and conditions are invaluable to preservation groups and agencies tasked with protecting these resources while not impeding development.

## *Historical Archaeology Laboratory*

The primary mission of the Historical Archaeology Laboratory is the identification, evaluation, and documentation of historic period archaeological resources from sites distributed throughout Illinois. In this capacity, the staff participates at all levels — from initial historical research through project planning and implementation, testing and evaluation, and ultimately, the Phase III data-recovery excavation and reporting of significant sites.

A significant amount of effort was expended relative to the planning process, with prefield research focusing on a wide range of documentary resources, including deed and tax records, maps and atlases, county histories, and any other sources that would provide information relevant to the development history and resultant archaeological sensitivity of specific project



Ca. 1865 "Bourbon Bitters" bottle from privy, 11CH341, Champaign County.

areas. Included in this research is continuing work on the Illinois Historic Map Project, which has the ultimate goal of creating digital copies of all structurally annotated nineteenth century maps for use by our staff. These data provide the foundation for the initial survey efforts, and ultimately, for the interpretation of all site data, from Phase I survey through Phase III data-recovery efforts.

For the 2012 field season, more than 222 new projects were reviewed, in addition to continuing work on several large, multi-year efforts, such as the East Side Highway project, which will provide bypass relief around Bloomington-Normal, and the more extensive High Speed Rail project, which will provide improved service between Chicago and St. Louis, as well as other locations. This year also marked our final season of coordinating archaeological investigations at the Mississippi River Bridge project site in East St. Louis, which resulted in the recovery of several hundred cultural features associated with the late nineteenth-early twentieth century working class neighborhoods that were formerly associated with the National City stockyards and meat processing facilities.

Smaller data recovery efforts included the Hawkeye site (11HE194), one of a series of resources associated with the US 34 project in west-central Illinois. In this instance, testing resulted in the recovery of a rather typical pre-Civil War farmstead, as well as an early brick clamp or kiln with a well-defined structural footprint. The identification and controlled recovery of this feature is relatively rare throughout the Midwest and is likely the best example recovered to date in Illinois. Another mid-nineteenth century farmstead (11CH341) was excavated in association with the Olympian Drive project in Champaign County. Although artifact recoveries were modest, the information derived from this site adds significantly to our growing understanding of agrarian settlement and process during this later period.

In the laboratory, major efforts focused on the artifact assemblage from the Siebert site (11S801), a pre-Civil War farmstead in St. Clair County that includes an important ca. 1815-30 component. Analysis and report preparation are expected to be completed in early 2013. In addition to current projects, significant gains were made relative to the formal reporting of a number of older projects, with final reports submitted for the John Waters (11JY587) and the Marks Creek I (11ST241) sites. Dr. Claire Dappert completed her reporting on the pre-Civil War town of Rockyford (11LE72-74), as well as the smaller Mary Craig farmstead (11PK1567), and has begun a major effort to reconstruct and report on archaeological investigations undertaken as part of an IDOT bridge replacement in Hutsonville, Crawford County in the mid-1970s.

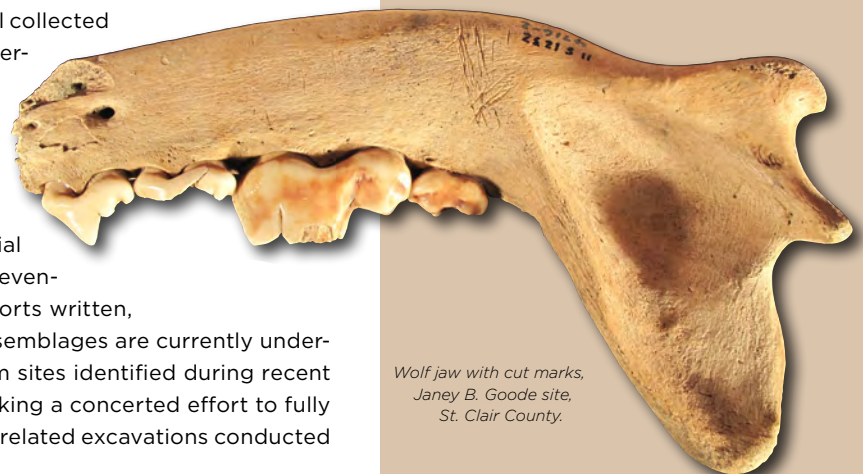
## Faunal Laboratory

The Faunal Laboratory is responsible for the identification, analysis, and interpretation of prehistoric and historic faunal assemblages from archaeological sites across Illinois. Faunal material (consisting of bone, teeth, antler, fish scale, mollusk shell, and eggshell) provides important information on past diet, animal exploitation strategies, habitat use and resource availability, seasonality, and butchering practices. In addition to the preparation of reports based on analyses of faunal material collected in the course of IDOT projects, past and present, the lab undertakes the maintenance and development of the ISAS faunal comparative collection at the Killarney Research Annex.

The Faunal Lab analyzed thousands of faunal remains from over two-dozen archaeological sites identified through IDOT projects. Most of these sites are located in IDOT Districts 6 and 8, but significant zooarchaeological material from sites in other districts was also examined. In 2012, seventeen site assemblages were completely analyzed and reports written, in preparation for final publication. Another ten faunal assemblages are currently undergoing analysis. While most of these assemblages are from sites identified during recent or on-going IDOT highway projects, the Faunal Lab is making a concerted effort to fully analyze zooarchaeological remains obtained during IDOT-related excavations conducted



*Confederate States belt buckle, 11CH341, Champaign County.*



*Wolf jaw with cut marks, Janey B. Goode site, St. Clair County.*



Faunal Laboratory.



Dog burial, East St. Louis,  
New Mississippi River Bridge Project, St. Clair County.



Analysis, Archaeobotany Laboratory.

over the past five decades. The data obtained from these assemblages provide important information on the prehistoric and historic inhabitants of Illinois.

Although assemblages from sites identified through IDOT projects remain the primary focus of the Faunal Lab, some attention is given to faunal remains obtained through Survey research projects and academic studies. In 2012, the Faunal Lab analyzed prehistoric and historic faunal material from the Olin (11MS133), John Chapman (11JD12), Fisher (11W15), Orendorf (11F1284), Saukenauk (11R181), Pump Station (11PK69), Mills Village (11JD11), Fort Johnson/Cantonment Davis (11HA957), Huber (11CK1), Andrew Farm (11A1578), and Williams Hollow II (11JY48) sites. These ongoing research projects provide significant comparative information on Illinois cultural resources, and the data obtained have important applications in the interpretation of site assemblages recovered during IDOT highway projects.

### **Archaeobotany Laboratory**

The ISAS Archaeobotany Laboratory is responsible for all phases of study involving botanical remains recovered from archaeological sites identified in conjunction with IDOT environmental impact surveys. Duties range from sample inventory, through identification, interpretation, and report preparation. The objective of these studies is to better understand the histories of plant use by earlier residents of Illinois. The focus is not only on what plants were being used, but also on how and why these plants contributed to the economy, and by extension to culture and society.

The Archaeobotany Laboratory is responsible for preparing and submitting non-collagen samples to the Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS) for radiometric dating, as well as for maintaining the database for dated samples, regardless of material type. Additionally, we maintain a database of analyzed ethnobotanical samples and curate those samples.

### **Processing and Analysis Protocols**

The majority of samples containing archaeological plant remains originated as soil samples collected from cultural contexts during site excavation. Samples are processed using water flotation at one of two facilities: the ABFS Flotation Laboratory or the WIFS Flotation Laboratory. The flotation process effectively separates the lighter, carbonized plant materials that result from prehistoric or historic activities from the soil matrix and any other cultural or non-cultural soil contents. The botanical remains recovered using this process are designated as "light fractions" and comprise the primary data source for understanding people's use of plants in the past.

Flotation sample analysis follows a standard protocol that includes both identification and quantification. This enables comparability among data sets. For some very small assemblages, tabulated results comprise the final report. However, in most cases a text



report is also prepared. These can vary from short descriptions prepared for inclusion in Archaeological Testing Short Reports, to complete chapters for inclusion in formal Site Reports, to concise summaries presented as articles in a scholarly journal.

During site excavation, larger quantities of culturally deposited plant remains encountered may be collected as individual, hand collected samples. These samples are not floated. Analysis consists of examining them under low magnification and providing written descriptions of sample contents.

These materials are often originally collected for use in radiometric dating, but can also provide a unique and informative data set. Among the most interesting are remnants of structural wood recovered from burned buildings, which provide direct information about the types of wood selected for construction purposes. This year, masses approaching one liter in volume of both carbonized thick-shelled hickory nuts and acorns were identified in samples from several sites located along the FAP 310 alignment in northern Madison County. Acorn shell in particular is quite fragile so infrequently identified in archaeobotanical assemblages. Finds such as this confirm assumptions that overall absence in the record is the result of preservation rather than prehistoric use levels.

### Summary of Archaeobotanical Sample Analysis

In 2012, the ISAS archaeobotanists analyzed 1,044 flotation samples from 13 different sites. Analysis was completed for 12 of the 13, and is ongoing for the Joe Lewis site (11CK284). A total of 75 hand collected charcoal samples were also analyzed. Most were from the Buffalo Chip site (11MG162) and were analyzed to evaluate their potential for radiometric dating. Over this same period, we completed and submitted reports for 16 sites. Six of these reports are detailed chapters that will be included in forthcoming published site reports.

Excluding collagen samples, a total of 44 samples were submitted to ISGS for dating in 2012. Included were twelve soil samples from four sites that were submitted to evaluate the potential of using the Optical Thermal Luminescence dating technique (OSL). The results were mixed, with some samples providing apparently valid dates but the majority providing dates that were obviously too old. Eight individual items were dated using Accelerated Mass Spectrometry (AMS) and 24 samples were dated using standard radiometric procedures. In addition, one sample, a possible corn kernel fragment, was analyzed using the Element Analyzer. This technology provides element composition and isotope ratios for the sample. In this case, the delta 13C ratio returned showed that the sample was not corn.



*Thick-shelled hickory nuts (Carya sp.), Husted site, Madison Co.*



*Archaeobotany staff.*



## Research Highlights

Among the highlights of our 2012 research is the continuing analysis of late Late Woodland period plant assemblages from the Northern American Bottom and western Illinois. Work at the Husted (11MS1960), Grove (11MS89), and Reilley (11MS27) sites, all of which were excavated as part of the FAP 310 project, has produced evidence supporting the importance of native plant cultivation and absence of corn, in Late Woodland subsistence economies. These finds are applicable to ongoing studies investigating the history of corn in Illinois. At one time, corn was thought to have been introduced into the American Bottom during the eighth century A.D. by “Sponemann phase” peoples immigrating from farther north along the Mississippi River. This thesis was recently rejected when direct dating of maize from the ca. A.D. 800 Sponemann site, which is located in the northern American Bottom, showed that corn to be contamination from later occupations. In 2012, we reported the results of directly dated corn from eight additional Middle or Late Woodland sites located across western Illinois, and in only two cases was the association validated. As the result of these studies, we have revised our thinking regarding the history of this important plant.

Analysis of assemblages from the Bell’s Terrace (11MD1286), Marlin Miller (11MD318), and Buffalo Chip sites have provided large data sets that supplement our expanding, early Late Woodland Weaver phase (ca. A.D. 400 to 600) database. Weaver phase plant use studies have focused on the role of plants in the subsistence economy, but also have bearing on such diverse topics as landscape modification, plant domestication, and population movement.

Farther north, the ongoing analysis of samples from the Joe Lewis site (11CK284) in Cook County has so far yielded an extensive and diverse, systematically recovered data set dating to the poorly known, in regards to plant materials, late prehistoric period of Northern Illinois. These results will join those provided by late prehistoric components at the Hoxie site (11CK4) to flesh out our understanding of plant use at that time. In particular, we are interested in examining the nature of domesticated plant cultivation as well as better defining the subspecies, or land races, of corn, beans, and squash under cultivation. A report detailing the results of our study of plant remains from the main occupation area at the Hoxie site is currently being prepared.



## Bioarchaeology Program

Bioarchaeology/Osteology staff work primarily out of the Killarney Research Annex (KRA) in Urbana, and the American Bottom Field Station (ABFS) in Wood River. The primary mission of the Bioarchaeology Laboratory is to fulfill the Survey’s responsibilities in instances where human remains are encountered that are subject to the Illinois State Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440 et seq.). These duties include coordination with the Illinois State Burial Law Coordinator and IDOT Chief Archaeologist, as well as excavation, technical analysis, and reporting of human remains falling under the Survey’s responsibilities. In addition, Lab personnel are involved in collaborative research projects both within ISAS/UIUC and with researchers at other institutions. Results of these projects are presented at professional conferences and in peer reviewed journals. Public outreach is encouraged and the Survey’s physical anthropologists frequently give presentations to schools, clubs, various archaeological societies and other general public groups.



*Bioarchaeology staff, Killarney Research Annex, top, middle, and bottom.*

# Investigating Native American Dogs



Archaeological investigations at the Janey B. Goode site (11S1232), a massive Native American village excavated as part of the New Mississippi River Crossing project, recovered over 100 individual dog skeletons dating from A.D. 800–1150. This assemblage provides an uncommon opportunity to study the prehistoric life and death of man's best friend.

Analysis of the Janey B. Goode dogs focused on gaining insights into the daily lives of dogs as well as how they were treated after death. Based on the data obtained thus far, the Janey B. Goode dogs were relatively healthy and well cared for. Of the 103 dogs in the sample, slightly less than half exhibit evidence of trauma or pathology. Twenty-two dogs had vertebrae with the bending or displacement of the vertebral neural spine, a condition often associated with the carrying of heavy loads. The Janey B. Goode dogs may have pulled travois (a frame structure used for transporting goods) or carried packs. Seventeen healed rib fractures and cranial traumas suggest that dog life was occasionally harsh, too. Evidence of periodontal disease is limited, although some dogs were missing teeth as a result of injury or infection. Other pathologies are age related, suggesting that even injured or elderly dogs continued to receive care and attention from their owners.

Most of the Janey B. Goode dog remains were formally buried. The animals were typically interred individually, but multiple dogs were recovered from a few features. One burial contained a complete adult dog, as well as paw bones from a separate dog, indicating some degree of ceremonial activity. Adult dogs outnumber juveniles, suggesting that older and presumably more valued or proven animals were afforded greater care and consideration at death. As the Janey B. Goode faunal analysis continues, a great deal more information about the unique role of domestic dogs in Native American communities will be uncovered.

The Janey B. Goode site was also unique in preserving a large sample of dog coprolites, or fossilized dog feces, from Terminal Late Woodland period (ca. AD. 900–925) feature contexts. Coprolites from open-air sites are very rare, particularly in the American Bottom, where the climate and soils typically result in poor preservation of organic materials. A small exploratory study of JBG coprolites was initiated by ISAS with Dr. Karl Reinhard and Johnica J. Morrow at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln to determine their research potential.

Coprolites can provide important information on prehistoric diet and disease through the study of parasites, pollen, starch, and phyloliths. Dog coprolites are also important proxy indicators of human health. Dogs not only eat some of the same foods as humans and drink from the same water sources, but are also coprophagic (feces-eaters), ingesting and passing human parasites in their own feces. This behavior makes dog coprolites suitable reflections of both dog and human parasitism.

Three dog coprolites were analyzed for the presence of parasites and pollen grains, starch, and macroscopic remains. Unfortunately, the analysis indicated that environmental conditions were less than ideal for parasite or pollen preservation. However, the Janey B. Goode coprolites are still a unique and valuable source of information on diet and health. Analysis of the macrofauna and botanicals from these coprolites has provided evidence of diet. DNA, phytolith, and other biochemical and molecular methods of analysis may prove useful in the future.

In June, the Bioarchaeology Lab joined the Faunal Lab and the Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials (ATAM) Program in a move from the Neil St. Lab in Champaign to a new location at the Killarney Research Annex (KRA) in Urbana. For Bioarchaeology, the relocation of 240 boxes and personnel into the new premises was a welcome change. The new space provides much improved analysis and curation space for ISAS staff, as well as space for visiting researchers and staff meetings.

## 2012 Field Projects

Human remains were encountered at a small number of sites investigated in conjunction with 2012 IDOT projects. Significant burial investigations were undertaken at the East St. Louis Mound Complex and were removed in accordance with a FHWA Memorandum of Agreement. All human remains recovered in the course of ISAS projects are documented according to established standards, and upon completion of analysis and skeletal report production, are transferred to the Illinois State Museum in Springfield where they are subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). The Survey does not permanently curate human remains.

### *East St. Louis (11S706), St. Clair County*

Nearly five years of Phase III excavations were completed at the East St. Louis (ESTL) site for the New Mississippi River Bridge (NMRB) project in 2012. Human remains, primarily isolated or fragmentary elements, were identified in less than 5% of the nearly 6,000 features documented at the site. Osteological analysis has been completed for nearly one-half of these remains. Preliminary results suggest the presence of tuberculosis, treponemal infections, and perimortem trauma suggesting interpersonal violence. The results of this analysis promises to provide significant new insight into health and cultural practices of early Mississippian populations in the Cahokia region. The excavation and analysis of human remains at ESTL is conducted under the FHWA Memorandum of Agreement for the NMRB project. Per this agreement, all human remains are treated under the Illinois Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440, 17 IAC 4170), which mandates their transfer to the Illinois State Museum (ISM) in Springfield upon completion of the osteological analysis and final Skeletal Report where they will be subject to the Native American Graves Protection Act (NAGPRA).

### *11GR290, Grundy County*

In September, ISAS field crew conducting Phase I survey in Grundy County for the proposed reconstruction of CH 628/Old Stage Road (IDOT Sequence #17340) recovered bone fragments from a single shovel/auger test within site limits previously recorded for 11GR290. Laboratory analysis identified these fragments as portions of a human knee joint (i.e., distal femur, proximal tibia and fibula, and patella) and suggested that the shovel test had disturbed an articulated burial. Thinned cortical bone and arthritic lipping of the joint surfaces suggest these fragments may represent an older adult. An avoidance plan was developed by IDOT in consultation with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, and construction activities were shifted in order to avoid impact to this possible burial. After consultation between IDOT and Native American groups and following the protocol established in the Illinois Tribal Consultation Memorandum of Understanding, the human remains recovered from 11GR290 were reinterred in their original burial location and depth by ISAS personnel.

## Skeletal Analyses and Reports

Osteological analyses were completed for several IDOT-related sites. KRA and ABFS lab personnel continue to work on pedestal excavation and analysis of human remains from the ESTL site. In 2012, in addition to completing the field excavation of remains, excavation and analysis of approximately 440 pedestals and isolated elements from 145 features were completed between the two labs. Osteological analyses were also completed or are in progress for collections transferred, donated, or on loan to ISAS from the Department of Anthropology, UIUC for research purposes. These sites have relevance to ongoing IDOT-related archaeological projects. The ISAS Skeletal Reports series was established in 2009 for limited distribution and is designed specifically to document the excavation



and analysis of human remains from unregistered graves in compliance with the Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440).

Two Skeletal Reports were completed and distributed during 2012 and approximately 20 draft skeletal reports (including reports formatted as ATSR appendices and archaeological chapters) are in various stages of completion. These reports are primarily focused on providing compliance documents for older IDOT-generated collections so they can be transferred to the ISM.

### Curation

Curation staff handles all aspects of ISAS collections management for materials from approximately 3,000 archaeological sites — transfers, proper storage practices, and security. Currently, ISAS stores about 22,500 curation-sized boxes (cubic feet) of artifacts and 1,122 linear feet of documents. IDOT projects generated 90% of the artifacts. ISAS curation practices conform to the standards set forth in “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Collections” (36 CFR Part 79).

In 2012, 885 new items were added to the Charles J. Bareis Documents Collection, an active repository of CRM- and archaeology-related documents. To create more space in ISAS central offices, the Collection, nearly 8,000 volumes strong, was moved to the Killarney Annex. In March 3,340 conference papers and reprints were scanned and placed in the ISAS Digital Documents database, freeing shelf space and improving accessibility.



A 10-year long project to catalog and re-house all of the IDOT FAI-270 project documents into acid-free folders and boxes was completed in 2012. Since 2009, more than 251,400 document pages have been processed.

ISAS was awarded a \$6,000 grant for collection needs assessment. The grant funded the purchase of four climate monitors that will help with temperature and humidity control in ISAS’ three Nuclear Physics Lab storage areas and the Killarney Research Annex. The Rantoul warehouse was previously equipped with a monitor that ISAS received gratis as part of a trial test of the monitors. The grant continues until the end of 2013.

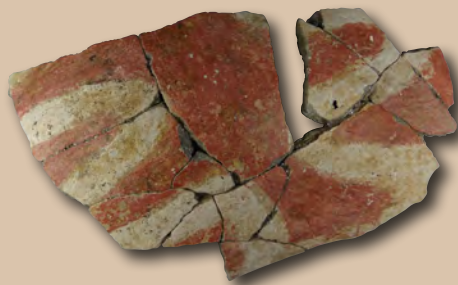
In Champaign County, Curation manages 10,834 square feet of long-term storage space at three locations: ISAS’ central office located in the Nuclear Physics Lab on the UIUC campus; the newly acquired Killarney Research Annex; and the Rantoul Warehouse, which houses the most collections per cubic feet, or 6,495 boxes. Field Station — NIFS, WIFS, and ABFS — storage room capacity totals approximately 7,000 square feet.

Setup of the Killarney Research Annex, a 6,300 square foot lab and storage facility located in Urbana, involved complex coordination between ISAS and UIUC staff. University movers were contracted to handle furniture movement, and ISAS staff transported artifacts, documents, and books. In total,

- 386 free archival metal shelving units installed in the Annex — enough to hold 2,300 curation boxes,
- 10 map cabinets housing ISAS’ oversized documents moved to the Annex,
- 7,909 books from the Charles J. Bareis Documents Collection with bookshelves transferred to the Annex,
- 1,700 boxes of Janey B. Goode site (11S1232) artifacts and documents transported to Annex storage from the Wood River Lab,
- 2,500 ISAS publications and 3,000 posters moved to the Annex for future distribution and,



*Beaker from ISAS collections, Schuyler County.*



*Red on White ceramic sherd from ISAS collections, Cahokia site, 11S34/2.*



*Rantoul Warehouse Curation facility.*

- 12 ISAS archaeologists arranged their new Annex office and lab space.

As part of our commitment to scientific investigation and education, collections stewarded by ISAS, most IDOT project-generated, are made available to institutions and researchers. Graduate students and professional archaeologists alike have benefitted from access to artifacts and documents held in Curation.

ISAS has partnered with several institutions to create exhibits that highlight IDOT work throughout Illinois. Curation procures and tracks display materials from ISAS collections ranging from artifact replicas to prehistoric and historic implements. Exhibit items are currently on view at the Cahokia Mounds Museum, the Rockford International Airport, the Belleville Labor and Industry Museum, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Monroe, Missouri; leather boots and shoes from the Creamer House site (EWP Ditch Cleanout, St. Clair County) were loaned to the UIUC Library for a Preservation Week display.



IDOT District 8 lobby exhibit

### Production

Production staff responsibilities include manuscript preparation, publication and distribution, exhibit design, and program technology and support. Other than fieldwork, ISAS publications, reports, and outreach materials are the most visible means by which ISAS reflects IDOT's CRM efforts. To that end, the Production office has developed a system to expedite compliance reports. This also helps with other publications of IDOT work done by ISAS, as Production is able to complete these more lengthy volumes in a timely manner.

The Production office has created a system for web briefs as well. These short, concise articles highlighting IDOT's archaeological undertakings are quickly completed and posted on the ISAS website, Facebook, and Twitter accounts. It is an efficient way of communicating news about the IDOT-ISAS transportation program to the public.

Work continues in the Production office with studio photography of artifacts for upcoming reports; sales and distribution of ISAS publications through online and archaeological conference sales; video briefs focusing on ISAS fieldwork and lab analysis and discovery; and the main focus, compliance report completion.

In 2012, ISAS was asked by IDOT District 8 to create a new lobby display for their headquarters in Collinsville. The focus of the exhibit is District 8's bridge and interstate project, the New Mississippi River Bridge. Initially, design and text were completed in the fall with installation planned for March 2013.

To date, Production has generated 53 ATSRs, 5 Compliance Reports, and 20 web articles.



Archaeological report production, Production Office.

### Springfield Research Laboratory

The Springfield Research Lab has been working with excavation records from early IDOT-sponsored excavations in an effort to synthesize and make available "lost" projects and otherwise largely inaccessible data, an effort that continued in 2012. Work on the IDOT Historic Sites Summary Project continued, and a new focus on the preservation of early video documentation of IDOT archaeological fieldwork was added to the project. Analog video and film footage shot on location at significant excavations is being digitized and edited into site-specific or thematic programs. Some of these programs will be made available to the public online, while others will be archived along with the more traditional forms of records associated with various IDOT projects.



Catholic medal from 1980s  
IDOT excavation at the  
homestead of Irish immigrants.



Springfield Research Lab field crew, Randolph County.



## Ambassadors of IDOT

### Documentation

#### Recording Private Artifact Collections

ISAS staff continued a long-term initiative aimed at recording collections held by private individuals across the state. Our efforts have been primarily concentrated on areas involving active transportation infrastructure efforts since such broad regional data on site locations provides insights into patterns identified in corridor and project studies. With the help of cooperating avocational archaeologists, we engaged approximately twenty collectors in this fourth year of the project, documenting their collections in full or in part. We added more than 2,000 artifacts to our existing database that now includes roughly 11,000 artifacts. We have learned the locations of many important sites through these efforts, and individual collectors have shared information on the landscape and local natural resources relevant to their own collections. We are using this opportunity to produce a publication that will help standardize the way artifacts are identified throughout Illinois.

#### Steve Johnson Collection

Roger and Peggy Johnson of Durand donated the artifact collection of their late son, Steve, to ISAS. The collection is a remarkably well-organized and recorded data set for the entire culture history of the Pecatonica River Valley where Steve worked. The collection was donated with the stipulation that it be used for research and publication to aid in our understanding of local Native American cultures. NIFS volunteers Ed Jakaitis and Jennifer Benish have begun describing the artifacts and matching labeled artifacts with specific site descriptions and maps. In 2012, the Johnsons were honored with an IAS Public Service Award.

“ ***This extensive public outreach disseminates information to many different areas, using many different media, and is integral to not only their mission but to maintaining a high level of public trust.***  
—FHWA and IDOT ”

### Public Outreach

Education and public outreach are important components of the IDOT archaeology program. In 2012, ISAS staff amassed over 1800 volunteer hours in efforts to engage and inform the general public on the contribution of IDOT's transportation archaeology program to our understanding of Illinois' prehistory and history. The staff did numerous interviews with reporters from local and national print, radio, and television media, and led guided visits of ongoing IDOT site excavations. Talks were given at several museums and to historic and civic societies and organizations. Archaeology programs were presented at grade, middle, and high schools throughout the state, and tours of working lab and curation facilities were provided to University of Illinois students enrolled in archaeology and museum studies coursework. ISAS volunteers participated in the Naturally Illinois Expo hosted by the Prairie Research Institute at the University of Illinois; ISAS involvement highlighted IDOT's cultural resource program and efforts across Illinois. ISAS staff also worked alongside people from several communities and Native American tribes to bring an awareness of archaeological site preservation efforts in the state.

ISAS maintains a highly visible website that highlights many of these outreach activities — programs, presentations, and site preservation efforts; shares recent discoveries made via the transportation archaeology program; and offers publications of interest to public and professionals alike.

For more information, please visit: <http://www.isas.illinois.edu/index.shtml>

Despite the busy lab and fieldwork schedule, a number of the WIFS staff took to the road to act as representatives for the IDOT archaeology program by giving presentations about its work to a variety of school, community, and civic groups. The west-siders also used some of their free time to participate in a variety of other public and professional outreach activities. Bob Monroe and Claire Dappert spent several weekends leading a volunteer group comprised of WIFS staff, local Boy Scouts, and members of the Grafton Historical Society in an archaeological search for a War of 1812 blockhouse located near the Illinois and Mississippi River confluence area in Jersey County. Trudi Butler and Rich Fishel created a sandbox archaeological dig for grade school children as part of the Time Traveler's Camp at the Western Illinois Museum in Macomb. In mid-May, Dave Nolan once again co-directed a public walking tour of mounds in the Indian Mounds Park group in Quincy, Illinois with Steve Tieken of the North American Archaeological Institute (NAAI). Six Macomb staffers also volunteered a Saturday in October to help colleagues at the Museum of Natural History at the University of Iowa excavate Pleistocene-age mammoth remains in Mahaska County.

NIFS staff devoted free time to numerous public outreach activities, including talks, conservation projects, and education initiatives. Paula Bryant and Paula Porubcan gave a presentation to members of the leadership at the Forest Preserve District of Cook County (FPDCC), regarding cultural resources located within the forest preserve. Bryant and Porubcan were also invited to present information on archaeological resources within the FPDCC at the District's first annual Science and Research Symposium. Phil Millhouse manned a table and spoke at the Wapello Preserve Native American Prairie Day. Conservation efforts in cooperation with interested local organizations are ongoing for the Portage Mound (11JD1), Johns Mound (11WO3), and Camling-Cline Mound (11OG15) Groups. Jenny Benish and Ed Jakaitis continued their examination of the George Johnson collection of prehistoric material from Winnebago County. NIFS staff also participated in Macktown Living History Education Center demonstrations at the site of this 1830s Winnebago County settlement.

ABFS staff conducted a wide variety of professional service and public outreach activities. Kelly Arnold and Rob Rohe gave archaeology talks to middle school students from Grant Middle School, Fairview Heights and Fanning Middle School, St. Louis. Joe Galloy manned an archaeology table at a Lewis and Clark Community College Career Fair for hundreds of 8th grade students in an Educational Talent Search College Readiness Program. Galloy was also invited to discuss social science careers at an "Alumni and Majors Event," University of Missouri-St. Louis. Various staff gave talks to community groups about American Bottom archaeology: Frank Moore spoke to the Enterprise Grange, O'Fallon, and Joe Galloy to the Lambert Airport Rotary Club, Woodson Terrace, Mo. and the Illinois Society of Professional Engineers Mini-Conference, East St. Louis. Frank Moore and Dwayne Scheid volunteered at Archaeology Day at the Hill's Fort, Greenville. Steve Boles and Joe Galloy examined artifacts at the annual Cahokia Mounds Artifact Identification Day, and Boles recorded numerous private artifact collections throughout the year. Dwayne Scheid led a survey to locate Piggott's Fort for the Columbia, Illinois Preservation and Heritage Commission. Pat Durst helped a Madison County resident document three prehistoric sites along Judy's Branch. Tamira Brennan consulted with avocational artist Glenn Baker on drawings of the Kincaid Mound Center for educational use.

In October, ISAS and the UIUC Department of Anthropology joined forces to host the Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference, a one-day regional session designed to expose students and the public to topical materials that might otherwise not be addressed in a more typical academic or professional setting. This year's session entitled "Archaeological Insights and Civic Engagement: Learning from Midwest Historical Sites" provided numerous examples of the ways that that professional, academic, avocational, and lay communities can interact in mutually beneficial ways. This provided ISAS staff an opportunity to showcase IDOT's extensive historical archaeological compliance efforts.

In September, Rosie Blewitt and Mary King developed an exhibit highlighting the nature of IDOT's archaeobotanical research and included a children's activity designed to help children understand how and why that research is important. This exhibit/activity was presented on Family Day, September 15, at the Museum of the Grand Prairie in Mahomet, Illinois.

The Faunal Lab participated in numerous outreach events in 2012, highlighting archaeological research conducted as part of IDOT projects throughout Illinois. Presentations were given at Robeson Elementary in Champaign and Sangamon Elementary in Mahomet, Illinois. Steve Kuehn and Jess Haglund also participated in the Prairie Stories event at the Museum of the Grand Prairie in Mahomet, with examples of Illinois faunal remains and shell and bone tools and game reproductions for a hands-on experience.

Bioarchaeology staff served as mentors to undergraduate and graduate students from the UIUC Department of Anthropology as they completed osteological and isotope research projects. These efforts help inform future professionals about the research potential of materials collected in the course of transportation archaeology efforts.

As part of the public outreach program, Robert Mazrim attended the annual Winter Rendezvous at Fort de Chartres State Historic Site, where he presented a video program and artifact display, focusing on IDOT's investigations of French colonial life in Illinois.

The Preservation Emporium, hosted by the UIUC Preservation Working Group, provides the community with information about preserving all manner of unique items, from textiles to antiquities. Curator Laura Kozuch and Lithics Analyst Madeleine Evans manned the archaeology table, handled artifact identifications, and lent faces to the IDOT-ISAS archaeology program.

### Professional Outreach

Papers and posters detailing the results of IDOT project fieldwork and related analyses were presented at the annual meetings of a number of professional societies during the course of the year; ISAS was also well represented at the Illinois Association for the Advancement of Archaeology annual meeting. ISAS archaeologists have authored a variety of articles, which feature the results of research generated by IDOT's transportation archaeology efforts around Illinois.

Given that 2012 corresponds to the bicentennial of the War of 1812, a major focus of ISAS public and professional outreach related to a celebration of that event, and an exploration of the largely unsung, but significant roles that Illinois and the Old Northwest played in that pivotal conflict. Mark Branstner organized a thematic session entitled "Two Centuries On: Historical Archaeology and the War of 1812" for the Annual Meeting of the Society of

### Johns Mound Group (11WO3)

During the past several years, NIFS staff has worked closely with local landowners, the Smeja family, to preserve the Johns Mounds site (11WO3) in Winnebago County. This mound group consists of one panther effigy and 22 conical and linear mounds. The panther is particularly important, because it is one of only two remaining effigy mounds in the Illinois portion of the Rock River Valley. NIFS has partnered with the Smeja Family Foundation and Illinois Nature Preserves Commission to construct a long-term preservation plan. In 2012, the Smeja family was honored for their preservation efforts with an IAS Public Service Award.

### Portage Mounds (11JD1)

NIFS continues to consult with the Jo Daviess Conservation Foundation as they prepare plans for preservation and restoration of the Hess Property (300-plus acres) overlooking the outlet of the Galena River into the Mississippi. The property comprises the large Portage Mounds site (11JD1), which contains Middle and Late Woodland Mounds, an Oneota cemetery, and several large habitation sites.

### Cook County Forest Preserves

Stemming from several IDOT bike trail projects in Cook County, NIFS has offered consultation to the Forest Preserve District of Cook County (FPDCC) regarding the identification, preservation, and interpretation of archaeological resources within the District's 11,000 acres. Of the approximately 1,100 known sites in Cook County, over 40 percent are located within the minimally disturbed lands managed by FPDCC. These sites, islands in one of the nation's most heavily developed and densely populated metropolitan areas, represent our best chances at understanding the prehistory and early history of northeastern Illinois. The FPDCC sites are embedded within and accessible to this large urban area, providing unique opportunities for public outreach and education.

### Grafton Blockhouse

In 1811, Captain William B. Whiteside constructed a blockhouse that, according to oral tradition, was located near the confluence of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Dr. Claire Dappert and Robert Monroe, with help from the Grafton Historical Society, have been searching for the blockhouse this past year. Documentary research and advanced scouting identified a stone foundation that was suspected as being part of the Illinois River blockhouse. Using vacation time and weekends, Dappert and Monroe along with other WIFS volunteers conducted archaeological survey at this location under a permit from IHPA and IDNR. Members of the Grafton Historical Society and Boy Scout Troop 492, Jerseyville assisted with the investigations. Results thus far indicate the foundation is associated with nearby Camden, a town established in the early 1820s. The project team plans to continue their search for the blockhouse at other possible locations.

### Richard Morris Hunt Fellowship Recipient

Joe Galloy provided a tour of Cahokia Mounds for Ms. Elsa Ricaud – a preservation architect and 2012 French recipient of the Richard Morris Hunt Fellowship, a Franco-American exchange program for preservation architects. Ricaud's fellowship topic was the preservation of earthen architecture in the United States. She had previously worked with rammed-earth structures in China and was exploring a wide variety of prehistoric and historic earthen architecture in the U.S. Galloy and Ricaud discussed mound construction techniques and Monks Mound's recent slumping problems.

### I-STEM Internship

The Bioarchaeology Lab mentored local high school student David Gong as part of the I-STEM/Uni High Summer Research Experience. This program pairs University Laboratory High School juniors and seniors with UIUC researchers. Students are required to conduct independent research and work at least 10 hours per week in the lab. David undertook the analysis of skeletal elements for an individual, examined excavation documentation, and assisted with the preparation of samples for stable isotope analysis of bone collagen and apatite for dietary reconstruction and AMS dating. David's final project was a poster describing the archaeological context, osteological characteristics, and stable isotope results of carbon and nitrogen for an individual within the context of prehistoric Mississippian life in Illinois, which he presented at a poster session held at the University of Illinois. 2012 was the first year that ISAS participated in the program, and we hope to do so again.

### Naturally Illinois Expo

ISAS participated in the 2012 Naturally Illinois Expo hosted by the Prairie Research Institute on the UIUC campus. This event was designed by PRI staff to educate the public – school children in particular – about Illinois' natural and cultural resources. The ISAS Expo committee led by Eve Hargrave developed many innovative visual and hands-on exhibits that illustrated the variety of IDOT-ISAS archaeological field and research projects conducted throughout Illinois and served as a general introduction to archaeology. Exhibits included a simulated excavation with 'features' – privy, dog burial, and pit feature – and archaeologists' tools; sand boxes with unprovenienced artifacts for children to 'excavate'; a cultural stratigraphy display; Illinois fauna with animal bones and replicas of bone and shell games and tools; a rock art display; 'Let's Draw an Artifact', where children could try their hand at artifact illustration; a flintknapping demonstration; and a poster featuring dramatic new CT images of the Spurlock Museum mummy thanks to Dr. Sarah Wisseman (ATAM). CIFO, ABFS, WIFS, and NIFS volunteers staffed the exhibits, offered archaeological expertise, and contributed to the overall success of the ISAS effort at the Expo.

Historical Archaeology in Baltimore. Contributed papers included a wide range of research from both the U.S. and Canada, including our own ongoing research at Fort Johnson/Cantonment Davis in Warsaw, Illinois. The latter topic was the source for similar presentations throughout the year at the following venues: the Illinois State Historical Society's Illinois History Symposium in Peoria; the Illinois State Museum's Paul Mickey Lecture Series in Springfield; the Illinois Archaeological Society's Annual Meeting in Champaign; and the PRI Prairie Lightning Symposium, UIUC. A more substantive outgrowth of the War of 1812 activities was the publication of a thematic issue of the Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology also entitled "Two Centuries On: Midwestern Historical Archaeology and the War of 1812." Organized and edited by Branstner, the issue included a number of papers by ISAS authors, as well as papers concerning other important sites in the larger Midwest region.

WIFS staff members, Claire Dappert, Rich Fishel, Rob Hickson, and Dave Nolan, were involved in a number of public and professional presentations and also wrote a series of articles about various aspects of the Warsaw Forts Project this past year as part of the commemoration of the War of 1812 Bicentennial. ISAS' work at Fort Johnson/Cantonment Davis was also featured on the Illinois Archaeology Awareness Month poster.

A total of 35 papers and posters were presented by American Bottom Field Station staff at conferences and meetings in 2012, including the Midwest Archaeological Conference, the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, the Mississippian Conference, Illinois Archaeological Survey, Illinois Association for Advancement of Archaeology, the Missouri Archaeological Society, and the PRI Prairie Lightning Symposium.

NIFS staff presented results of their fieldwork and research at various professional meetings, including the Midwest Archaeological Conference; the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and Illinois Archaeological Survey; and the Central States Anthropological Society. Phil Millhouse presented "Archaeological Preservation in Northwest Illinois: The Success of Multi-Party Cooperation and Reconnection of Communities, Heritage, and Landscape" for the Watson Armour Research Seminar Series at the Field Museum of Natural History-Chicago.

In October, Mary Simon presented the results of ISAS' western Illinois corn research in a paper entitled "Re-evaluating the Introduction of Corn Into Western Illinois" at the Midwest Archaeological Conference. This presentation was part of the invited symposium: "What When and How? Assessing the Timing, Rate, and Adoption Trajectory of Domesticated Use in the Midwest." The results were also presented at the PRI Prairie Lightning Symposium.

Steve Kuehn presented papers on zooarchaeological remains from IDOT projects at the Midwest Historic Archaeology Conference, the Illinois History Symposium, and the Annual Meeting of the Illinois Archaeological Survey. In addition, zooarchaeological data obtained from these projects were incorporated into articles submitted for publication in Illinois Archaeology and the Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology. Kuehn also served as a co-author on several research papers delivered at the 2012 meetings of the Alaska Anthropological Association and the Society for American Archaeology.

ISAS bioarchaeologists presented results of their research at the Mississippian Conference at Cahokia, the Archaeological Sciences of the Americas Symposium, Nashville, Bioarchaeology and Forensic Anthropology Meetings Carbondale, the Southeastern Archaeology Conference, Baton Rouge, the Illinois Association for the Advancement of Archaeology meetings, Urbana, and to the PRI Executive Board, Urbana.

Bioarchaeology staff was involved in several collaborative research projects with colleagues at other institutions. Eve Hargrave and Kristin Hedman co-organized and edited chapters for inclusion in a book entitled Redefining Death: Human Bone as Ritual Object, with Shirley Schermer and Robin Lillie (Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist); publication by the University of Alabama is anticipated in 2014. Kristin Hedman and Thomas Emerson co-authored an article summarizing the bioarchaeology of Oakwood Mound with Michael Strezewski (University of Southern Indiana). Hedman, Julie Bukowski and Dawn Cobb (Illinois State Museum) continue to compile evidence of culturally modified teeth from Illinois. In 2012, they collaborated with Aimee Carbaugh and Lenna Nash and with researchers at the Smithsonian Institute to include recently identified examples. Stable isotope analysis, strontium analysis, and AMS dating of remains from Aztalan and Cahokia continue. A summary article on Aztalan results will be prepared in collaboration with John Richards (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee). Preliminary results of the analyses of Cahokia sites was presented by Hedman, Matthew Fort and Philip Slater, in collaboration with UIUC researchers, Stanley Ambrose, Anthropology, Thomas Johnson and Craig Lundstrom, Geology.



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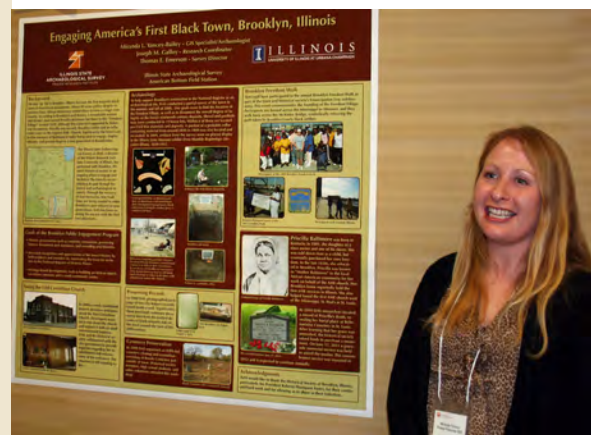
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Amanda Morrow displays poster at the Prairie Research Institute's 2012 Lighting Symposium.



Alexey Zelin displays ISAS publications at the Prairie Research Institute's 2012 Lighting Symposium.



Miranda Yancy-Balley displays poster at the Prairie Research Institute's 2012 Lighting Symposium.



(left to right) Ed Jakaitis, Phil Millhouse, and Claire Tolmie compare notes at the 2012 Illinois Archaeological Survey (IAS) Fall Workshop.



(left to right) Sarah Boyer, Dale McElrath, Stephanie Daniels, and Larry Conrad purchase the Projectile Points of Illinois poster at the 2012 Illinois Archaeological Survey (IAS) Fall Workshop.



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**Melissa Baltus presents her research at the 2012 Illinois Archaeological Survey (IAS) Fall Workshop.**



**Drs. Tom Emerson, Tim Pauketat, and Alleen Betzenhauser attend the 2012 Illinois Archaeological Survey (IAS) Fall Workshop.**



**Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) and the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign Department of Anthropology Co-Host 2012 Midwest Historic Conference.**





# Lost Mound Salvage and Restoration

## *To Daviess County*

In May 2012, NIFS learned that the Lost Mound site (11JD30) in Jo Daviess County had been extensively looted. These burial mounds sit at the apex of a large, isolated bluff remnant that rises approximately 63 m above the Mississippi River Valley. The only previous archaeological work at the site was a descriptive visit in 1896 by local pioneer archaeologist William Baker Nickerson. The current landowner showed the NIFS crew the extensive trenching and probing in the largest conical mound. The spoil from the looting activity contained burned limestone, mussel shell, and numerous crushed fragments of human remains.

After assessing the damage, notes and photographs were taken to document the looting. NIFS notified Jo Daviess County Sheriff's Office (JDCSO) and the county coroner about the presence of human remains. As the material was obviously from ancient burials, jurisdiction of the remains was transferred to the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA); Dawn Cobb at IHPA and ISAS skeletal analysts Eve Hargrave and Kris Hedman were notified. IHPA requested IDOT's assistance in mitigating the damage and stabilizing the mound.



The NIFS crew returned to the site for salvage work, accompanied by Dawn Cobb and ISAS skeletal analyst Julie Bukowski, who assisted with disturbed human remains inventory. Hal Hassen (Illinois Department of Natural Resources) also visited the site to view the damage as several nearby IDNR properties have significant mound groups. Chris Kirkpatrick of Forest Works was on hand to conduct a floral inventory in order to know how best to seed the reconstructed mound after backfilling. The Galena Gazette covered the looting and salvage project. In consultation with IHPA and IDNR, a plan for mound restoration was put in place. Dirt from the spoil piles around the looters' excavation trench was carefully screened to retrieve all artifacts and human remains, which were then recorded. Trench walls were cleaned and profiles drawn. All remains, burned limestone, mussel shell, and chert debitage were placed over in-situ human remains in the floor of the trench that was then filled in with the screened back dirt. Additional fill was needed to complete the backfilling and was taken from an area well away from the mound. Forest Works used grant money provided by the Illinois Archaeological Survey to remove cedar trees, which were contributing to erosion, and re-seed the mound with native vegetation.



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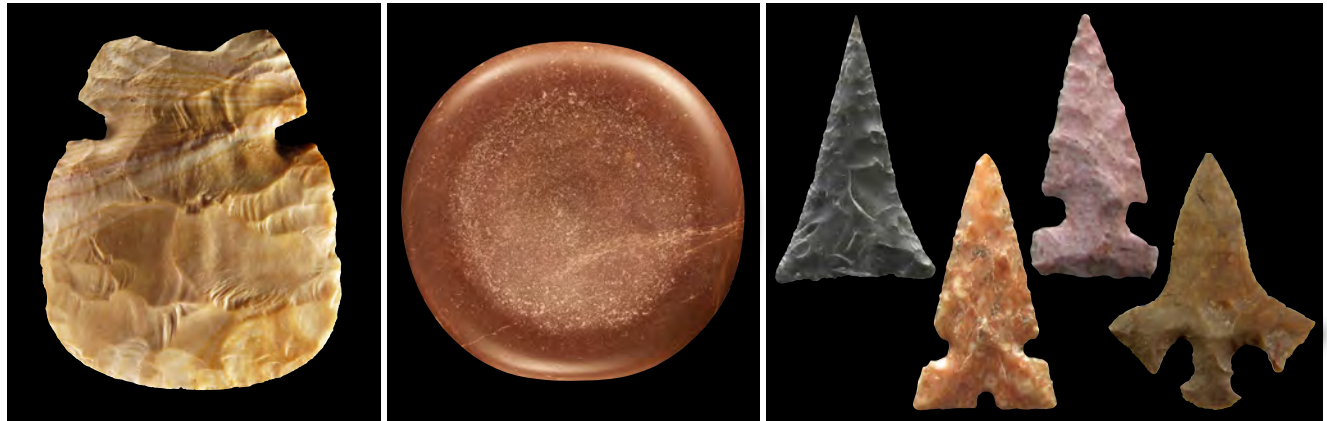
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## *ISAS Mission Statement*

*The Illinois State Archaeological Survey's mission is to investigate, preserve and interpret the archaeological heritage of Illinois within the contexts of long-term public needs and economic development through our scientific research, landscape preservation, public service, education, and outreach activities.*

