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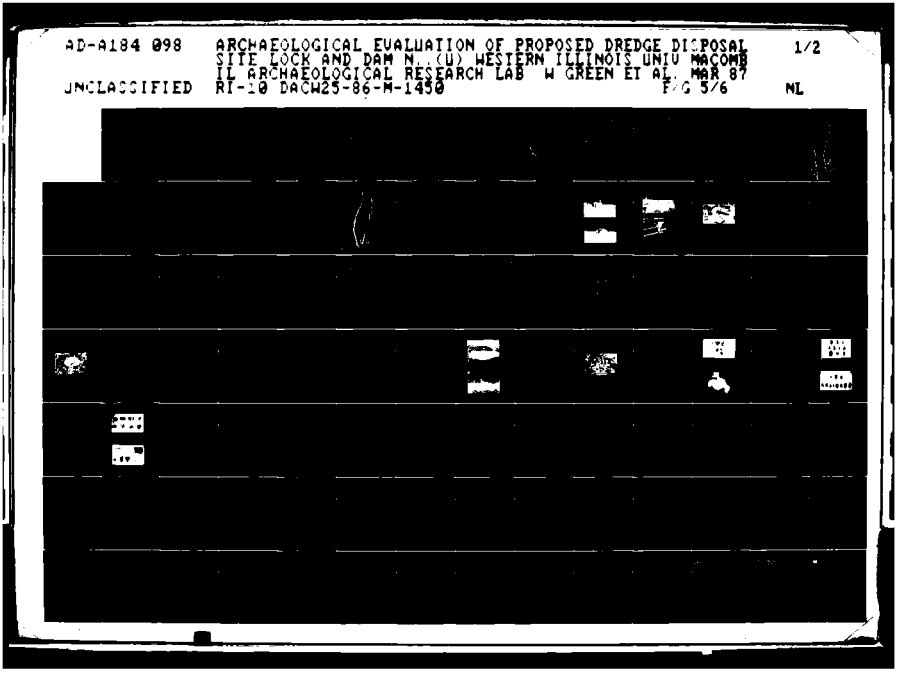

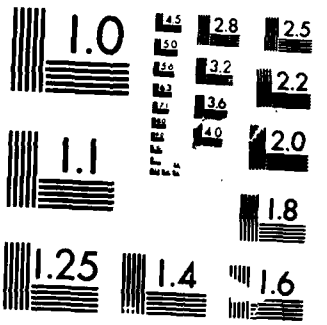

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF PROPOSED DREDGE DISPOSAL SITE, LOCK AND DAM NO. 20, ADAMS COUNTY, ILLINOIS

by

William Green

with contributions by

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Submitted to the Rock Island District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
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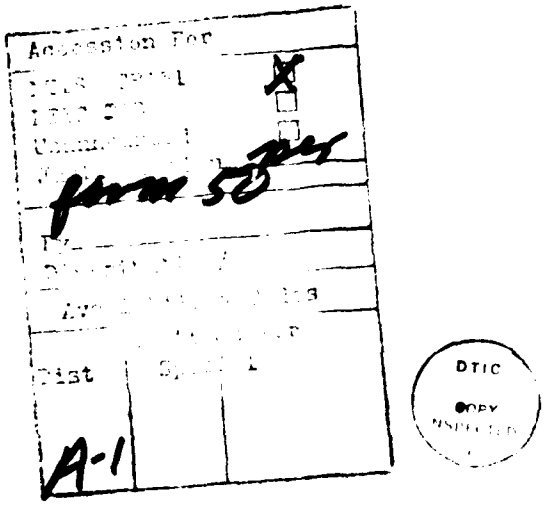


ABSTRACT AND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Archaeological investigations were conducted at the dredged material disposal site to be used in conjunction with the rehabilitation of Lock and Dam No. 20, located near Meyer, Adams County, Illinois. Two archaeological sites within the project area were evaluated in terms of the National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria. Literature and archival searches were conducted. Field techniques consisted of controlled surface collection, shovel probing, test excavation, soil coring, and test trenching assisted by earthmoving machinery.

The archaeological site located in the southern part of the project area (11-A-68) contains minimally disturbed features from Early Woodland, Late Woodland, and historic-period occupations. This site is likely to contain important information on local and regional research problems and, thus, meets the National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria. The site located in the northeastern part of the project area (11-A-1040) contains Late Woodland remains but no undisturbed features were found. Thus, 11-A-1040 does not appear to be eligible for the National Register.

The disposal of dredged material can be designed to avoid adverse effects on 11-A-68 in three possible ways. 1) The site boundaries can be marked and all project-related activities directed to avoid the site area. 2) Archaeological data can be recovered through excavation of subsurface features; disposal operations conducted after such data recovery may include subsurface disturbance. 3) Beneficial results — the slowing of sheet erosion — can result from careful placement of sorted dredged material on 11-A-68, as long as no subsurface disturbance occurs. All three management options would require coordination between the Corps of Engineers and the State Historic Preservation Officer; the second and third options also would require concurrence by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the archaeological evaluation conducted for the Rock Island District, Corps of Engineers, at the proposed Lock and Dam No. 20 dredged material disposal site. The project was conducted under contract to the Rock Island District by the Archaeological Research Laboratory of Western Illinois University.

The legal location of the project area is the N 1/2 of section 25, T2N, R10W, Adams County, Illinois. It is located in the westernmost part of Illinois. The project area is situated on a low ridge in the Mississippi River floodplain between the river itself on the west and Martin Lake on the east. It is located approximately 1 km south of the unincorporated village of Meyer, Illinois and 1 km east of the city of Canton, Missouri. See location maps, figures 1-3.

The purpose of this project was to determine whether the archaeological resources of the project area meet the National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria. Literature and archival searches were to be conducted. Field work was to consist of controlled surface collection, hand excavation of three test units, and machine-assisted plowzone removal over 10 percent of the archaeological site(s). The results of these efforts were to be a comprehensive cultural resource evaluation of the project area and recommendations for additional management actions.

As used in this report, the term "project area" refers to the 50-acre (20.2 ha) area subjected to archaeological evaluation (see figure 4). This is a roughly triangular tract bounded by a borrow pit on the north, the shore of Martin Lake on the east, a field edge on the south, and the base of a slope on the west. The project area is nearly 800 m in length (north-south) and 300 m in maximum width. It is larger than the 30-acre area described in the Scope of Work: an additional 20 acres along the western edge was needed in order to fully evaluate the archaeological site which the Scope required to be investigated. Our proposal stated we would not work outside the 30 acres originally outlined. However, it became apparent that the western edge of the area designated in the Scope of Work was approximately 50 meters east of where it should have been if archaeological site 11-A-68 was to be completely included. This is because the edges of the 30-acre project area were defined as coinciding with the 480 foot contour line on the Canton (Missouri-Illinois) 1:24000 and 1:25000 topographic maps (U.S. Geological Survey 1975 and U.S. Army Map Service 1953, respectively). As we will discuss in a later section, this contour probably marks the summit rather than the base of the slope of the ridge. Archaeological site 11-A-68 extends to the base of the ridge; thus, field work encompassed this additional area below the 480 foot contour line.

Field work was not conducted in any of the additional 50 acres outlined for dredged material disposal. These areas were surface surveyed by Rock Island District archaeologists, who reported finding no archaeological material (Hanson 1986). These additional 50 acres include relatively high ground above the 480 foot contour as well as lowland floodplain deposits between the project area and the Mississippi River.

In 1986 the entire project area was planted in closely spaced (drilled) rows of soybeans. Flooding and wet soil conditions characterized the summer and fall of 1986, preventing harvesting of the bean crop until early November.

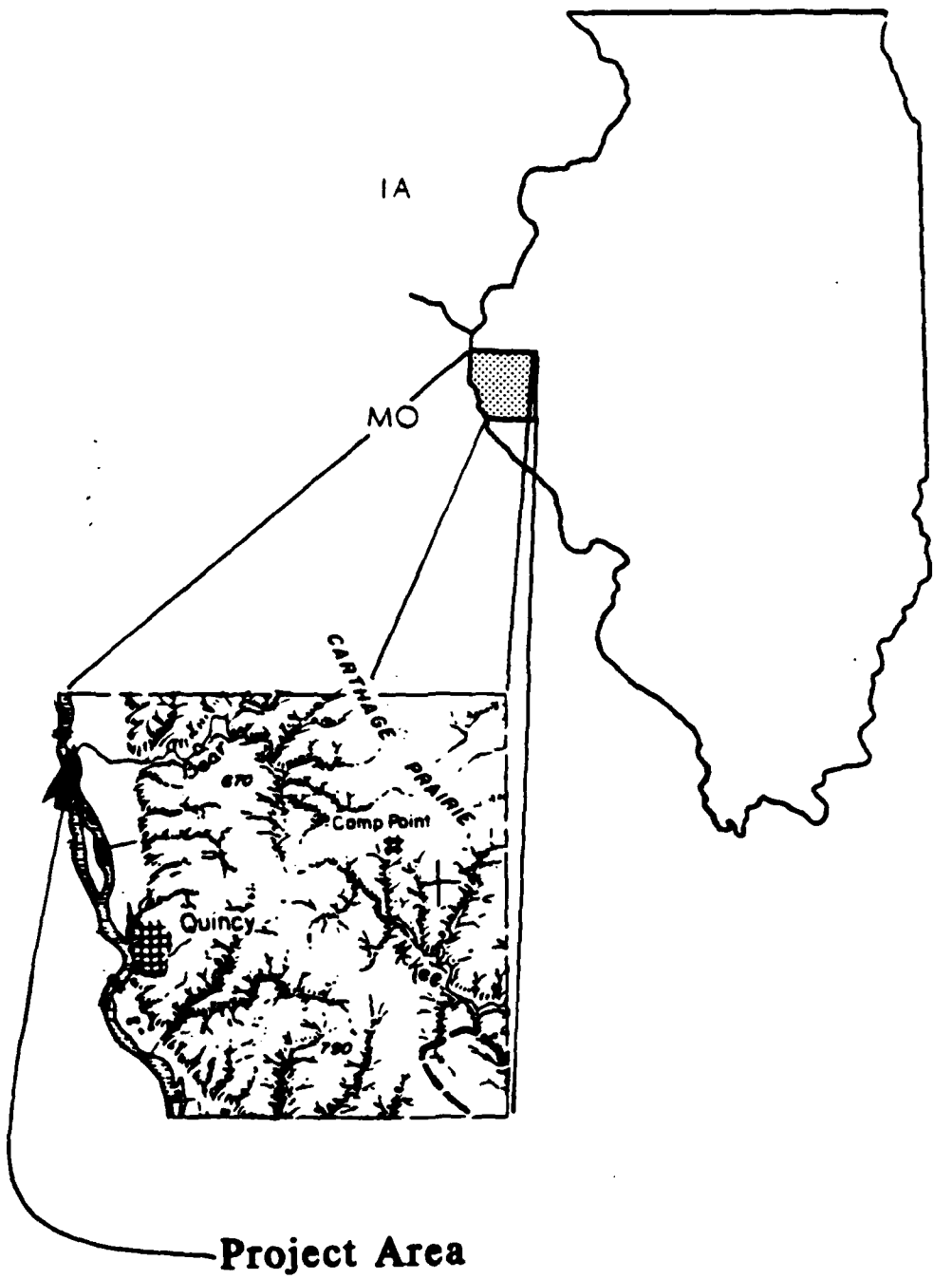


FIGURE 1. Project area location in Adams County, Illinois.

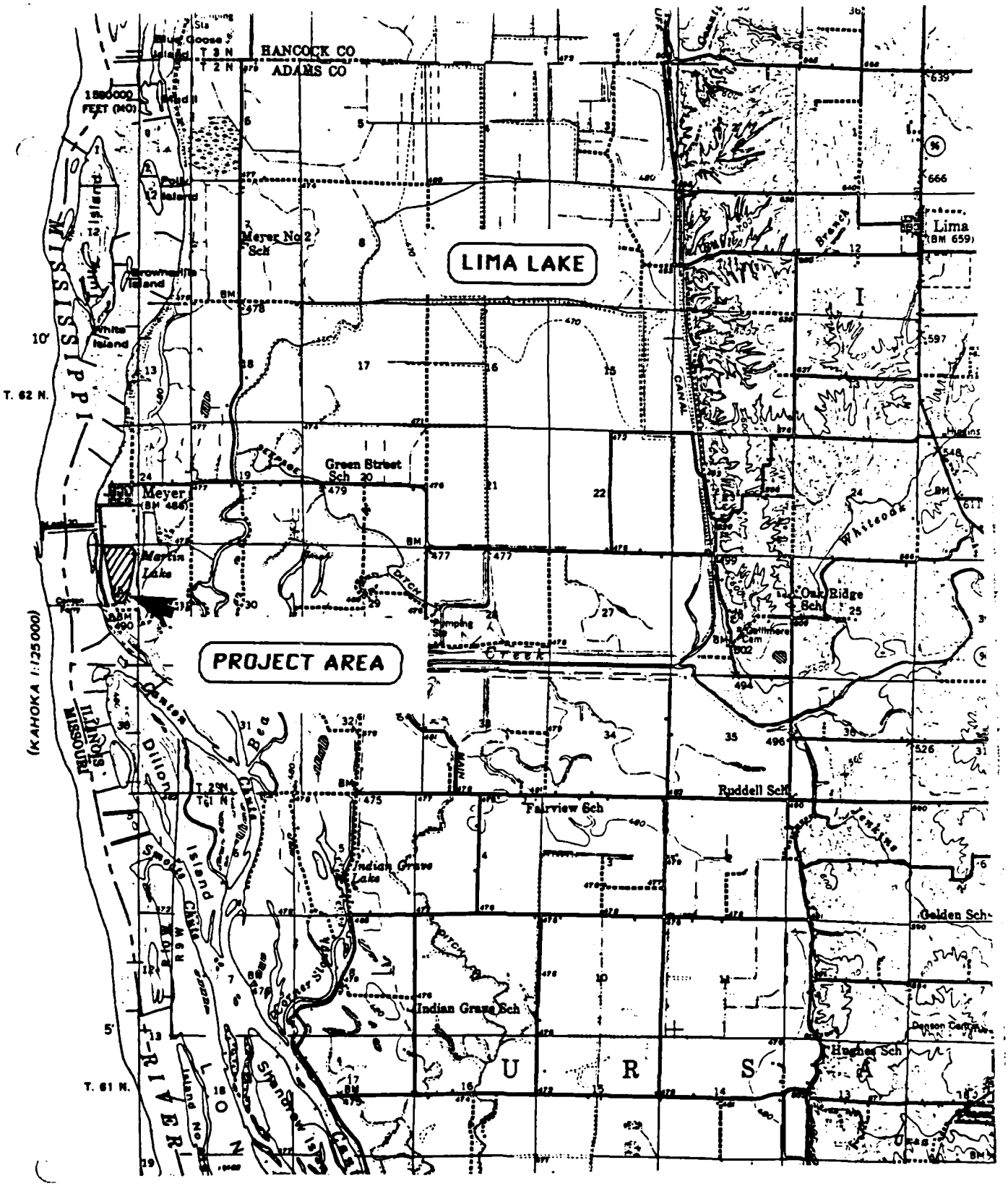


FIGURE 2. Project area location. U.S.G.S. Mendon, Ill. 15' topographic quadrangle, 1953. Scale: 1:62500 (1 inch = 1 mile).

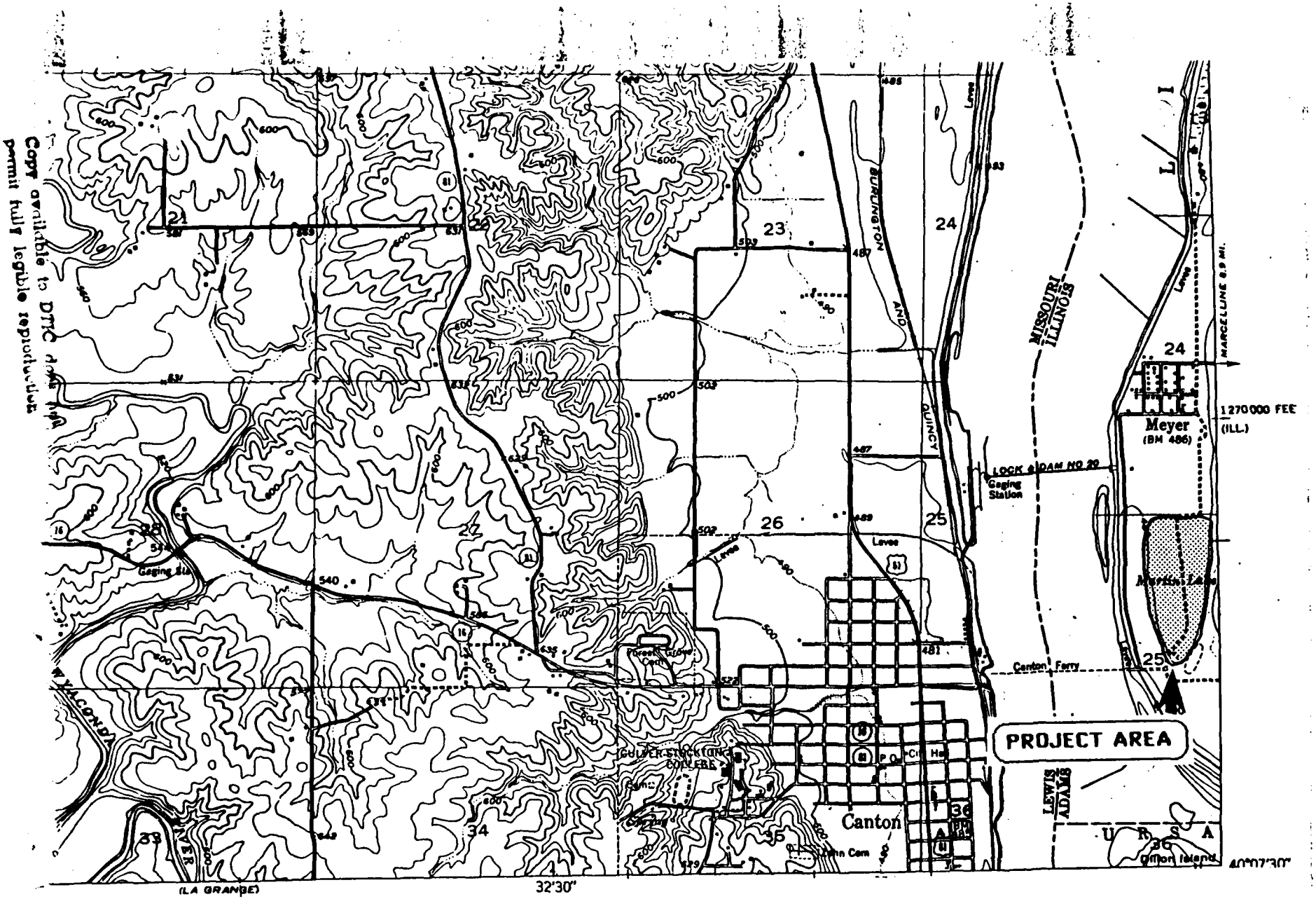


FIGURE 3. Project area location. U.S.G.S. Canton, Mo.-Ill. 7.5' topographic quadrangle, 1975.

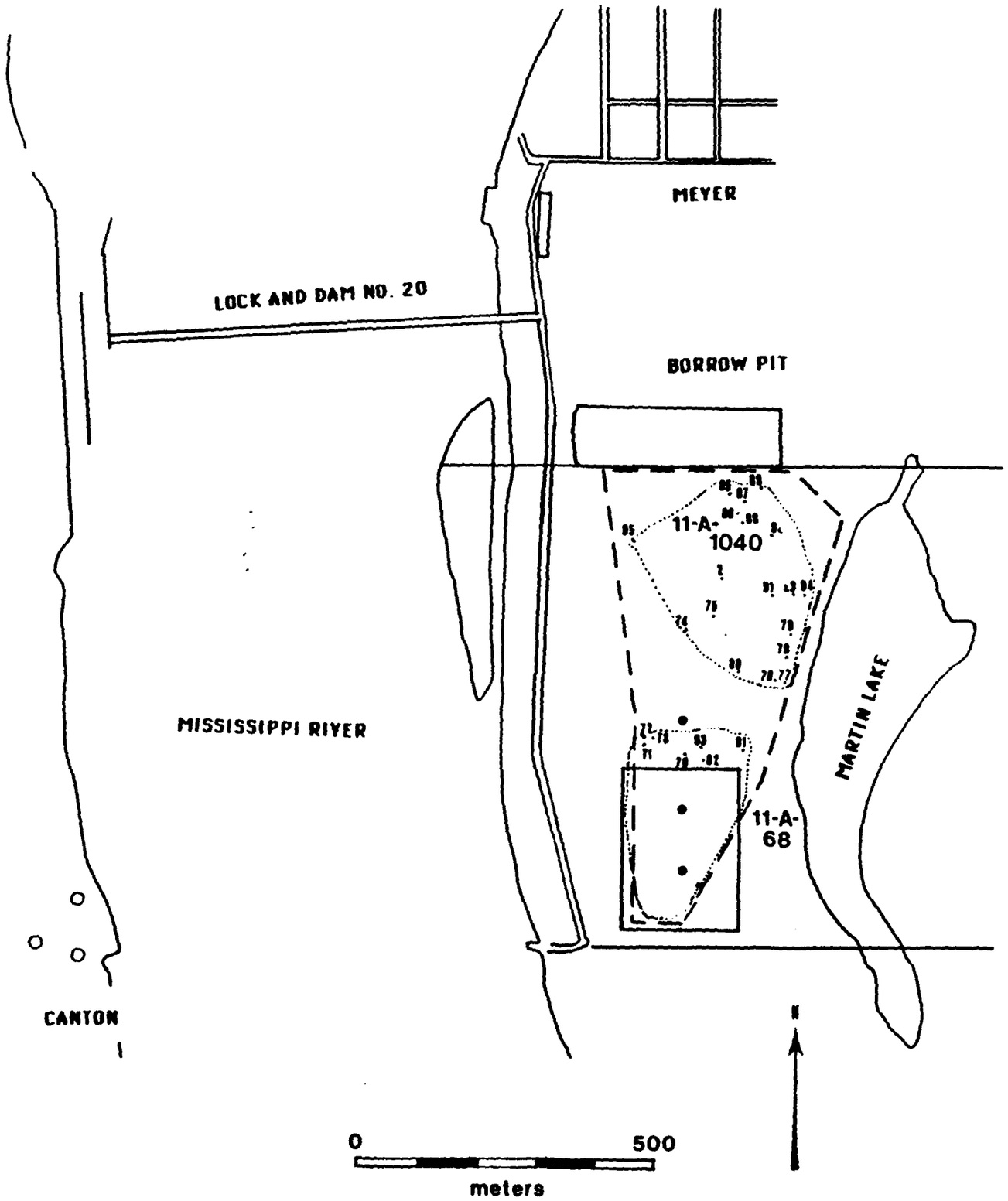


FIGURE 4. Project area (dashed line); archaeological site boundaries (dotted lines). Numbers are piece plot locations. See figure 10 for piece plots in enclosed area.

The field then was disked in the expectation that this would improve visibility for surface collection. Thus, the initiation of field work was delayed until late November, at which point about one inch of rain had fallen since the field was disked. Field work was conducted from November 21 through November 26, 1986.

PHYSICAL SETTING

by William Green and J. Joe Alford

The project area is located in the Mississippi River floodplain at a point where the valley — bluff to bluff — is approximately 11 km (7 mi) wide. The river in this area runs close to the western (Missouri) side of the valley. Major tributaries traversing the floodplain include Bear Creek, Rock Creek, Ursa Creek, and County Line Branch.

The Mississippi River might not have appeared much different throughout the late Holocene from the way it does now. The Mississippi was about 700 meters wide at this location in 1881 (M.R.C. 1881; Fig. 5), as it is today (e.g., U.S. Army Map Service 1953; U.S. Geological Survey 1975). Other surface water features are drastically different now from their pre-settlement conditions. The floodplain was "characterized by a complex of natural levees, yazoo streams, crevasses, a large shallow lake, dunes, and fans" (Conrad et al. 1986:191). The large floodplain lake known as Lima Lake dominated this locality until it was drained in the early twentieth century. This was "a shallow backswamp lake formed by the damming effect of the Bear Creek fan" (ibid.). Drainage for flood control and agriculture led to extensive channelization in the floodplain on the Illinois side of the valley. All streams, including major tributaries such as Bear Creek, were channelized. Thus, floodplain hydrology bears little resemblance to presettlement conditions.

The bluffs which border the Mississippi trench form the edges of an ancient bedrock valley. These bluffs and local stream cuts contain outcrops of Keokuk Limestone, which includes high quality chert extensively used in prehistory (Esarey 1983; Goodwin and Harvey 1980). Warsaw Shale exposures also are found in these uplands; this formation is the source of the geodes for which the region is well known (Collinson et al. 1979).

The project area vicinity contains pre-Illinoian Wolf Creek Formation glacial till deposits but was outside the area of Illinoian and Wisconsin ice cover (Wickham 1979, 1980). The Mississippi trench itself has been filled with a variety of Quaternary deposits, including pre-Illinoian glacial drift (Piskin and Bergstrom 1975) and a variety of glacial outwash and other sediments classified as Cahokia Alluvium (Lineback 1979).

The project area is primarily situated on a narrow ridge between the Mississippi River and Martin Lake. This ridge is of interest topographically because it is about two meters higher than nearly all other parts of the Lima Lake locality floodplain. Other areas mapped as 485 feet (148 m) or higher include an extension of the same ridge north to Meyer (Brown 1929-1930), and the alluvial fans at bluff bases, at the valley margins. Southeast of the project area and south of Bear Creek, the Indian Grave Prairie area also contains ridges over 485 feet in elevation (U.S.G.S. Canton and Lima 7.5' maps and Mendon 15' map; see Fig. 2).

The ridge upon which the site is located is an unusual feature for this section of the Missisippi Valley. It stretches for nearly 4 km (2.5 mi) along the east site of the river, and it measures about 800 m (2600 ft) at its widest

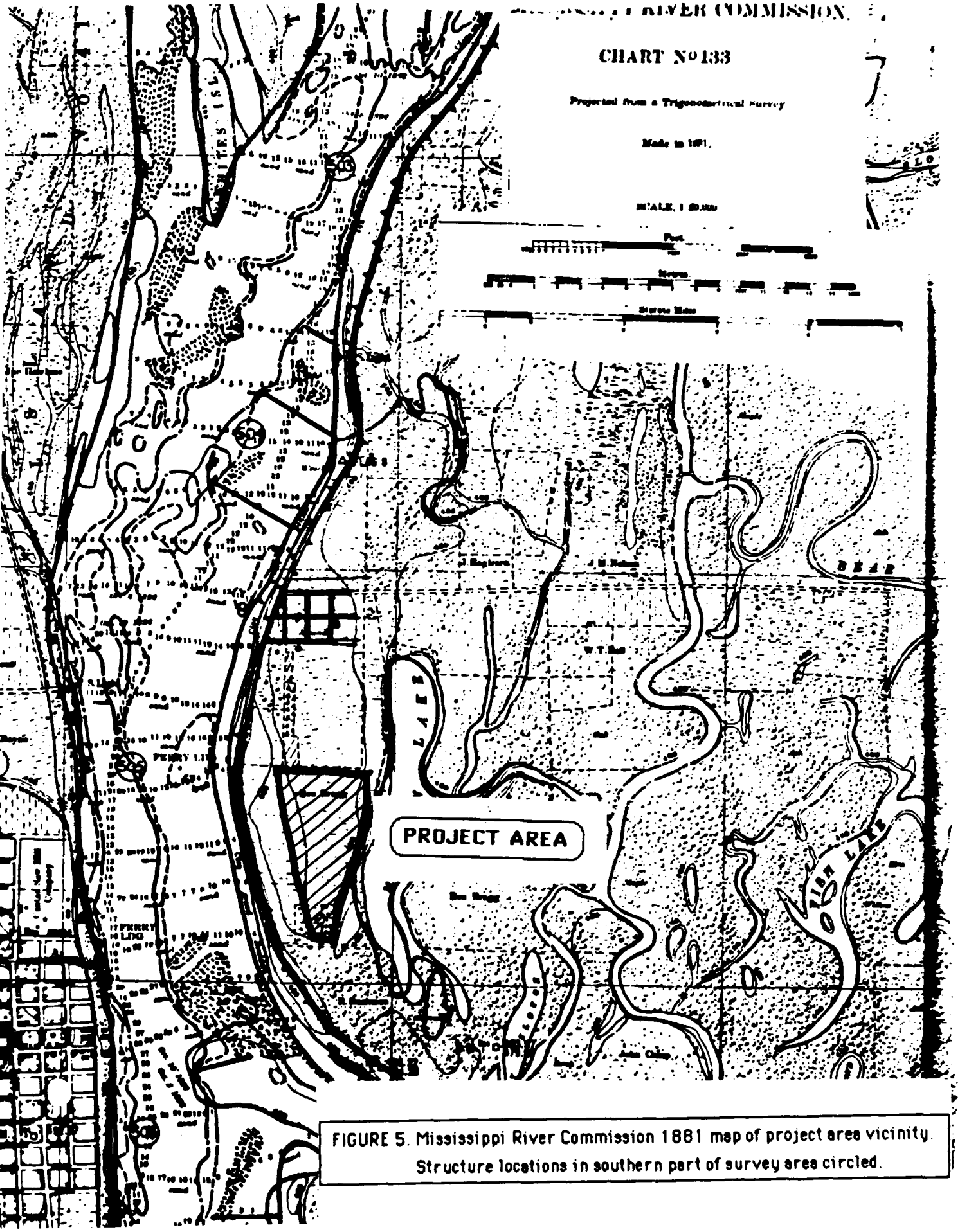


FIGURE 5. Mississippi River Commission 1881 map of project area vicinity. Structure locations in southern part of survey area circled.

point. Besides being distinctly higher than the adjacent floodplain the sediments of the ridge are much coarser than those of the surrounding Holocene-aged Cahokia Alluvium. Exposures in gullies and test units reveal that the bulk of the ridge is composed of bedded sands, gravels, cobbles, and boulders. The coarse grained material is, in most places, capped by a relatively thin veneer of finer grained sands and silts judged to be overbank deposits of Holocene age. The ridge summit itself probably received little deposition, making it extremely unlikely that deeply buried cultural deposits will be found on the ridge.

The coarse substratum is clearly glacial outwash and is assigned to the Mackinaw Member of the Henry Formation. According to Willman and Frye (1970) this formation ranges in age from earliest to latest Wisconsinan. In the study area, however, the lack of Peoria Loess on the top of the gravels suggests that the unit is very late Woodfordian and is probably associated with one of the last pulsations of very coarse material down the Mississippi River.

To summarize, the ridge is probably a remnant of a mid-channel bar that was constructed of very coarse grained outwash during the waning phase of the late Wisconsinan stage. Its present position adjacent to the river channel has allowed it to receive overbank deposits during times of highest floods. Its high elevation relative to the adjacent floodplain has made it attractive to both prehsitoric and historic settlers.

The biotic resources of the project area and environs can be summarized by referring to the description of the natural division in which it is located. The characteristic tree species of the Mississippi River Section of Illinois' Upper Mississippi River and Illinois River Bottomlands Division are pin oak, black willow, river birch, silver maple, American elm, green ash, hickories, and black walnut (Schwegman 1973; see also M.R.C. 1881). A wet, mesic prairie also occurred in parts of the floodplain. Soils data (Bushue 1979) and the General Land Office survey indicate the project area itself supported prairie vegetation, while much of the surrounding floodplain was covered with bottomland forest.

Fish and shellfish resources undoubtedly were rich both in the Mississippi River and in the nearby backwater lakes and oxbows. Riverine and terrestrial fauna also abounded, as did waterfowl.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

by William Green, Lawrence A. Conrad, and Floyd Mansberger

Extensive archaeological work has been conducted in recent years along the Mississippi River in the area under Rock Island District jurisdiction. It would not be particularly informative or relevant to the purposes of this report, however, to review this work in detail. Readers wishing such information should review the summaries in Petersen (1978) and Johnson et al. (1985). The present section treats the more immediate vicinity of the project area. It briefly discusses previous archaeological investigations in northern Adams County and provides more detail on previous work in the vicinity (the Lima Lake locality) and in the project area itself. The Euro-American settlement history of the project area also is summarized.

Northern Adams County (excluding the Lima Lake locality)

The northern half of Adams County was known by the turn of the century as an area rich in "enigmatic" mounds. One site in particular attracted some attention: the 'serpent' effigy mound located on the south bluff of Rock Creek at its juncture with the Mississippi trench (Peet 1889a, 1890, 1893:363-364). This mound, though reduced in height, is still visible (W. and P. Binger, personal communication, 1986).

The first archaeological excavations in the county were conducted in 1928 and 1929 by the University of Chicago at the Lemmon Mound on the Bear Creek bluffs and at two mounds near Quincy (Griffin 1933, n.d.). Late Woodland materials predominated among the grave goods. The University of Chicago also conducted site surveys focusing primarily on mounds, over 300 of which were found (Griffin 1933). In the 1930s Georg Neumann conducted Quincy area mound excavations on behalf of the University of Chicago (Mohrman 1985:238; Wedel 1943:169-170,182). Various Quincy residents also have excavated mounds near that city (e.g., Anderson 1880; Brown n.d.; Mohrman 1949; Peet 1889b; Perino 1963; Reed 1957; Reed and Fowler 1950; Reed and Johannes 1957; Stephens 1962).

Adams County south of Quincy has since seen an explosion of professional work, much of it associated with Illinois Department of Transportation and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers projects. North of Quincy, in the area under consideration here, the following projects have been undertaken since 1976: a major reconnaissance survey (Conrad 1981; Forman 1980); a Late Woodland habitation site excavation (McGimsey and Conner 1985); and a geoarchaeological survey of chert sources and workshops (Esarey 1983). These upland oriented investigations have shown that prehistoric cultures from Paleo-Indian through Late Woodland occupied this part of western Illinois.

Lima Lake Locality (excerpted with modifications from the recently published summary of WIU field work in the area; Conrad et al. 1986:191-192)

Despite the fame of the Lima Lake bottom among collectors, the area has been virtually ignored by professional archaeologists. At least three factors have contributed to this. One is that there are no nearby scholarly institutions with a history of archaeological interest in the area; another is the fixation on the Illinois River shared by most archaeologists involved in the archaeology of west-central Illinois; and the third has been the lack of substantial contract projects in the area. With the development of a regional archaeological program by WIU, limited research has been undertaken in the region that is beginning to demonstrate its surprising archaeological potential.

The earliest published archaeological research in the region is that of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the 1880s (Thomas 1894). As part of their late-nineteenth-century "Mound Survey," a BAE agent, presumably Colonel P.W. Norris, tested two mounds on the bank of the Mississippi across from Canton, Missouri. The site was described as "an irregular line of mounds, nearly all of which are circular and vary in diameter from 30 to 120 feet, and in height from 4 to 10 feet." The two mounds tested were reported to be 5 and 10 feet high, respectively, and to be composed of very hard clay with a 2-foot-thick cap of soil. One yielded an extended burial with associated sherds and the other yielded nothing (Thomas 1894:120). Remnants of this group are clearly visible within the village of

Meyer, immediately north of the project area.

Approximately 8 km south of this site was a 20 ha prairie known as Indian Grave Prairie. This prairie was apparently adjacent to Indian Grave Lake. Several sand dunes were tested here and a deep midden was noted in the shore of the lake (Thomas 1894:121). This lake is still extant in sections 5 and 8 of Ursa Township (T1N, R9W), Adams County, Illniois. A brief mention of the site at Indian Grave Lake being Middle Woodland has been located in the archaeological literature (Griffin 1933). Mohrman and Mohrman (1950) report collections of Middle Woodland materials from a site on Rock Creek, directly below the above-mentioned serpent mound, and Harold Mohrman (1955) reports a broken platform pipe from near Lima Lake. According to the report, fragments of elbow pipes, Woodland sherds, and a wide range of projectile points were recovered.

During 1971 and 1972, Washington University (St. Louis) conducted a survey of the eastern floodplain of the Mississippi River between the mouth of the Illinois and the mouth of the Des Moines (on the Missouri-Iowa state line) as part of the Illinois Department of Conservation's Historic Sites Survey program. This survey located 23 sites in the bottom north of Quincy, of which two were classified as Early Woodland and two were classified as Middle Woodland. The remaining 19 were of unknown cultural affiliation (Reed 1971, 1972).

Between December 1980 and May 1982, WIU carried out Phase I and II tests on a multicomponent site at a proposed water-treatment facility approximately 1.7 km upstream from the point at which Ursa Creek enters the Mississippi floodplain. The site, Ursa Major (11-A-1006), was found to have at least five archaeological components including an unnamed Late Woodland component, Black Sand, Red Ochre or Marion, an unnamed late Archaic component (probably dating between 2500 and 1000 B.C.) characterized by Sedalia and Smith points, and an earlier Archaic component located 2 m below the surface which yielded no diagnostic artifacts (Esarey 1982). The site was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the proposed water-treatment facility was moved to the Ursa Creek alluvial fan.

WIU also conducted test excavations at this new location (Conrad and Esarey 1983). Hand- and machine-excavated trenches again revealed stratified archaeological deposits with Weaver-like, Marion, and unidentified Archaic components. This site was also declared eligible for the NRHP, but it was "determined" the proposed water-treatment facility would not impact it. While working at these sites, WIU archaeologists became aware of the wealth of data available in this section of the Mississippi bottom and decided to begin documenting it. The major thrust of this effort has been through spring survey field schools.

These field school surveys in 1984 and 1985 concentrated on the Lima Lake area of the Mississippi River floodplain in Adams and Hancock counties, Illinois, approximately 20 km north of Quincy. During the 1984 survey, it quickly became apparent that most sites, and by far the richest sites, were situated on sand ridges or immediately to the west of these ridges. We were also able to gather abundant evidence to demonstrate the presence of sites in lower-lying areas. During 1985, a series of tracts was surveyed that extended from a previously surveyed tract on the County Line Branch alluvial fan to the western shore of Lima Lake just above the Adams-Hancock line, at the north end of Lima Lake. Forty-one aboriginal sites yielding artifacts ranging in age from Dalton to historic times were located by the surveys.

Two other WIU projects also are active in the Lima Lake area. One, an archaeological and ethnohistorical survey of the locality by David Nolan, is a master's degree project under the direction of the WIU Department of History and the Archaeological Research Lab. The other — also a WIU master's project — is a geoarchaeological study of Lima Lake by Donald Cripe, under the direction of the Department of Geography and Archaeological Research Lab.

Project Area

Historical Background

The Thomas Hutchins map of 1778, which was based on observations made between 1764 and 1775 (Tucker 1942:9), is relevant to the project area. This map

> "shows an Ioway town on the bottom approximately nine miles below Warsaw and noted it included 300 men. The Abraham Bradley, Jr. map of 1796 (Temple 1975: Plate LXXVIII) shows an Ioway town across the Mississippi from the mouth of the Wyaconda River. Considering the scale and slight stylization it seems best to place this site at or near the present Lock and Dam 20 at Meyer where a human burial with silver crosses eroded out on the river front a number of years ago. Anthony Nau's map made sometime between 1806 and 1810 (Tucker 1942:Plate XXXII, 10-11) illustrates an "Indian Village" at or near the location of the Ioway village plotted by Hutchins. Zebulon Pike passed the village on August 18, 1805, but did not stop (Pike 1966:3)." (Conrad, in Johnson 1985:11-12)

The 1817 and 1821 U.S. General Land Office survey maps and notes show no cultural features in the project area, but they complement the earlier maps by providing detailed descriptions of physical features. Comparisons between the G.L.O. and earlier maps support the location of the Indian village noted by Pike at or near Meyer (Maddox 1985; D. Nolan, current research at WIU).

Other than the maps cited above, the earliest known map of the project area is the Atlas Map of Adams County, Illinois (Andreas, Lyter and Co. 1872). This map also indicates no sites within the project area. At the time this map was made, the land and much of that surrounding Martin Lake was owned by W.C. Powell. The village of Meyer was not yet present.

The next available map is Chart No. 133 of the Mississippi River Commission (1881; Fig. 5). Although the map is somewhat blurred, there appear to be two structures located along the southern edge of the project area. These structures are located along the 490' contour line. The land at this time was owned by a Mr. Benjamin Bragg. The Map of Adams County, Illinois (Edwards 1889) illustrates a single structure in the same general area as that illustrated on the 1881 M.R.C. map. Again, this land was owned by a "B. Bragg."

The next map illustrating the project area is Ogle (1901). Again, a single structure is indicated in the project area and the tract is owned by Benjamin Bragg. At this time (1901) he had 258 acres of ground at this location. This is the first map on which the community of Meyer is located.

The Upper Mississippi River Survey map (Brown 1929-1930) illustrates the historic site in the project area very

clearly. No name is associated with the site at this time. The northernmost structure indicated on this map (Fig.6) probably is the structure mapped in Test Trench 1 at 11-A-68 (see below). Two structures are located north of a road while a third is located south of the road.

Both the 1950 Mendon 15' and the 1953 Canton 7.5' quadrangle maps (U.S.G.S. 1950; Army Map Service 1953) illustrate a single structure south of the road in the southernmost part of the project area or, more likely, just south of the project area. This structure probably represents the same building illustrated on the south side of the road in the 1929-1930 Brown map.

Benjamin Bragg, Jr. was a farmer who in 1879 owned 80 acres and lived in section 11 of Lima Township. Born in Caldwell County, Missouri in March, 1837, he arrived with his family in Springfield, Illinois in 1841 only to move again — this time to Adams County — in 1842. In the fall of 1858 Mr. Bragg married Eleanor Leeper. She died in 1860, and Mr. Bragg married Sarah Ireland in 1861. Benjamin Bragg, Sr. was listed as a farmer living in section 6 of Lima Township in 1879 (Murray et al. 1879:848). The 1850 U.S. Population Census for Adams County lists Benjamin Bragg, Sr. as a farmer (46 years of age) from Massachusetts. The oldest son was Benjamin (Jr.) who was 13 years old in 1850.

By 1881, it appears that Mr. Bragg, Jr. had purchased much land around Martin Lake, possibly forseeing the future worth of this ground after the organization of drainage districts, the construction of levees, and the formation of the community of Meyer. By 1889, the Lima Lake Levee apparently had been built since it appears on the Edwards (1889) map. By 1881 a complex of structures — probably a farmstead — appeared in the southern part of the project area. Whether this represents the home of Benjamin Bragg, Jr. is difficult to determine. Although Mr. Bragg owned much of the land around Martin Lake by 1889, this is the only structure indicated on his land. It is very possible that Mr. Bragg moved from section 11 to this site between 1879 (the date of the county history) and 1881.

Prehistoric Resources

The above-mentioned B.A.E. report of mounds on the bank of the Mississippi River (Thomas 1894) may be relevant to the project area. At least five conical mounds can be seen in Meyer, only 500 m from the northern edge of the project area and only 175 m from the northern edge of the proposed disposal site. These mounds are noted on the 1881 M.R.C. map (Fig. 5) and their contours are visible on the 1930 two-foot contour map prepared for Lock and Dam No. 20 (C.O.E. 1930; M.R.C. 1881). Most are situated above the 490-foot contour according to Brown (1929-1930; Fig. 6), at the highest portion of the ridge between the Mississippi River and Martin Lake. At least one mound at the southern edge of Meyer has been largely leveled by plowing, suggesting that any mounds south of Meyer probably also have been leveled and are imperceptible on the surface.

The Washington University survey mentioned above covered the project area and the entire disposal area. Two of the mounds in Meyer were assigned Illinois Archaeological Survey numbers 11-A-34 and 11-A-35. Just south of Meyer, possibly in the northern part of the disposal area, Washington University crews reported site 11-A-33. Surveyed in 1971, this site was described as a "village" on a sand ridge following the edge of an old lake. Documentation on this site is poor.

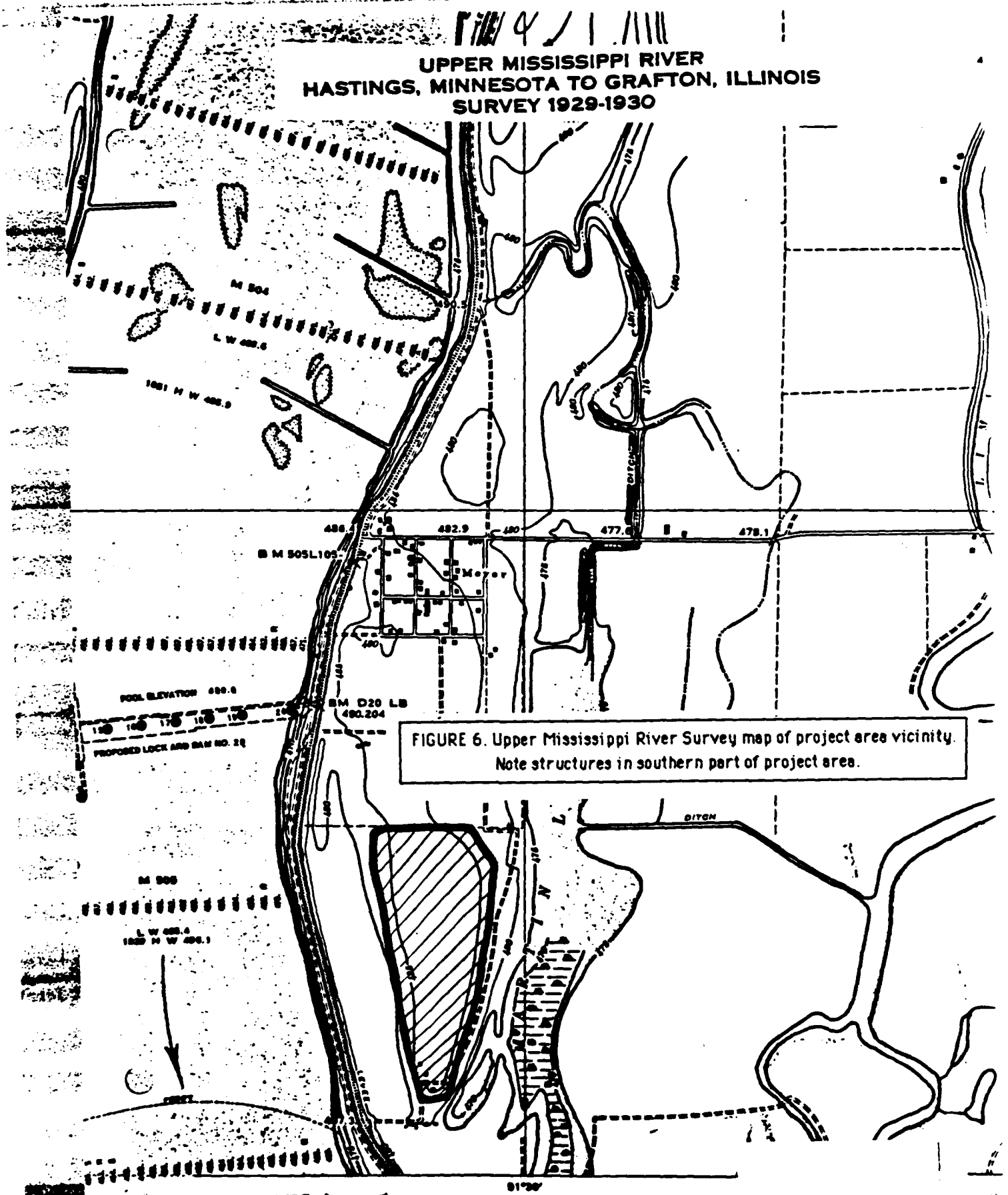


FIGURE 6. Upper Mississippi River Survey map of project area vicinity. Note structures in southern part of project area.

Washington University also reported two sites in T2N, R10W, section 25, whose locations as mapped by the I.A.S. fall in or near the project area. These sites are 11-A-40, found in 1971 (a "campsite" on the "edge of Martin Lake"), and 11-A-68, found in 1972 (on a "sand ridge between the Mississippi River and Martin Lake"). The legal locations for these sites on the I.A.S. forms do not match the mapped locations, but the mapped locations probably are correct because the topographic descriptions fit the project area and because Reed (1971, 1972) mapped the sites in this location. Updates of the I.A.S. records reflect this correction to match the mapped site locations. Collections and all other material related to the Washington University survey were deposited with the Illinois Archaeological Survey in Urbana (N. Reed, personal communication, 1986).

Rock Island District personnel conducted reconnaissance surveys of the disposal area in April and June, 1986 (Hanson 1986). Surface collections were made at 11-A-68 and at newly-found 11-A-1040. Grit-tempered, apparently Late Woodland pottery sherds were found in the southern part of the project area at 11-A-68. Late historic glass and ceramics also were found on the site. Chert debitage was collected from both 11-A-68 and 11-A-1040. Though few diagnostic artifacts were collected, the sites did appear to warrant evaluation to determine the integrity of subsurface deposits and the sites' eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

RESEARCH DESIGN, METHODS, AND TECHNIQUES

Research Design

The objective of this project was to evaluate the archaeological resources of the project area in terms of the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The major criterion of National Register eligibility for archaeological resources is that of the likelihood of the resource to contain important information on prehistory or history.

The research design was oriented toward achieving this objective as efficiently as possible. The project was directed toward collection of sufficient data from both sites to allow integration into the area's extant data base (Conrad et al. 1984, 1986; Reed 1971, 1972) and assessment of their information potential in that context. Research questions specific to the locality are being formulated for the Early Woodland cultural stage (Conrad et al. 1986), based on data collected by WIU and by amateurs cooperating with WIU. However, most other prehistoric stages require more data collection and compilation before detailed research questions and specific problem areas can be formulated.

With regard to evaluating Late Woodland sites in the area, there is a substantial regional data base with which to work. As noted above, Late Woodland sites in the Lima Lake locality and northern Adams County have been investigated by workers from WIU (Conrad 1981:242-247; Conrad et al. 1984; Esarey 1982:18-20; Forman 1980:119-178) and by others (Griffin 1933; McGimsey and Conner 1985). Researchers generally have been concerned with identification of the various Late Woodland manifestations present in the area. Thus, pottery taxonomy is an

important topic, as it is for the Late Woodland stage in the Mississippi bottoms south of Quincy (Morgan 1985). Problems of Late Woodland regional relationships are important and have been investigated primarily through pottery classification and comparisons. With the data base improving for the Lima Lake locality, research on Late Woodland settlement patterns can be conducted, complementing the settlement analyses underway south of Quincy (Hassen 1985).

The general subjects discussed in the Late Woodland sections of the Interim Illinois Archaeological Preservation Plan (Downer n.d.:26,56-57) have been greatly expanded upon in recent problem-oriented research in western Illinois. Types of questions which can be pursued in the Illinois and Mississippi valleys and the intervening uplands are the reasons for settlement pattern shifts and continuities, and the nature of interaction within and among social groups and "tribal" networks (Green 1987). The research design for the present project thus called for collection of sufficient data to place the resources within this broader regional context, if possible.

With regard to the historic component, no substantial research on late-nineteenth century remains has been conducted in the area. Potential early nineteenth-century Ioway Indian site locations are under investigation in the Lima Lake locality (Nolan n.d.) but so far the Hutchins, Bradley, and Nau maps, as well as the Pike report — all mentioned in the previous section — are the only direct pieces of evidence that such occupations may have been present near the project area.

Methods and Techniques

Pre-field archival and literature searches, which continued during and after field work, involved checks of plat maps and county atlases, censuses, aerial photos, and topographic maps. Published county histories (e.g., Murray et al. 1879) also were examined for data on the Meyer vicinity. Site files of the Illinois Archaeological Survey had been checked for previous projects in the area and were checked again for this project. Maps of recently discovered sites and surveyed tracts in the vicinity (Conrad et al. 1986) were examined at WIU. Collections from these sites, curated at WIU, also were examined.

Contacts were reestablished with area collectors and amateur archaeologists. Interviews attempted to elicit data on any collections from the project area. Interested amateurs were invited to volunteer in the field work.

Field investigations included the following elements:

Controlled surface collection: After three transit stations were established along a north-south base line, the entire project area was subjected to intensive surface survey. Transect intervals were 4 to 8 meters. All temporally and functionally diagnostic artifacts were flagged and numbered, as were artifacts such as chert flakes when they were noted as isolated finds, away from concentrations. All flagged items were piece-plotted with the transit and stadia rod. All artifacts within a 10 meter radius of each flagged item also were collected. These artifacts are catalogued as having been found in the areas of the nearest piece-plots.

This form of controlled surface collection was undertaken because of the variable and less than ideal surface collecting conditions. The rain which had fallen since the field was disked was sufficient to expose some near-surface

artifacts, but minimal splash erosion led to only fair surface visibility in most areas. Visibility was good in north-south strips in the undisked parts of the harvested bean field; these strips were ca. 2 meters wide and ca. 8 meters apart. Piece-plotting of every observed item would have been too time consuming because of the abundance of material. A total surface pickup within grid units of 225 m^2 was planned, but the results would have been unreliable because parts of the project area were disked while others were not. The technique applied was useful in providing data on the distribution and density of surface material while accounting for the fact that surface conditions were not equivalent throughout the area.

Soil coring: Probing with a one-inch diameter Oakfield-type probe was conducted in two situations. First, limited probing was undertaken in preparation for testing to ascertain soil depth and the possible existence of subsurface features. Second, cultural features exposed during testing were cored in order to determine their depth below the point at which they were recognized.

Shovel probing: Limited shovel probing was conducted in order to provide more data on soil depth and development, to refine the information provided by soil coring.

Test excavation: One-by-one meter square test units were excavated by shovel and trowel. Plow zone was shoveled and not screened; sub-plow zone deposits with cultural material were troweled and shovel scraped, and the soil was dry-screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Culturally sterile deposits were shoveled and not screened. Testing was conducted well into such sterile deposits in order to obtain stratigraphic data for geomorphic analysis.

Machine-assisted test trenching: A paddlewheel scraper was employed to remove plow zone from areas designated as test trenches (Fig. 7). The backfill was placed directly west of each trench. Trenching was closely monitored, and all observed features were flagged, numbered, described, measured, and mapped. Shovel scraping was conducted to assist with feature definition (Fig. 8). Collections were made in the trenches between features and from the scraped surfaces of each feature.

Feature sampling: Nearly all prehistoric features were cored, as described above (Fig. 9). Selected features were excavated by trowel and shovel, with all fill dry-screened through 1/4-inch mesh. Soil samples of approximately 10 liters were removed unscreened from the otherwise unexcavated halves of deep features.

Backfilling: All features were marked for future reference by insertion into the feature of a surveying flag marked with the feature number. Test units and trenches were backfilled by a bulldozer. No direct contact was made between the machine treads and the features, minimizing the potential for disturbance during backfilling. The procedure was monitored to ensure the features were not disturbed.

Recording: Maps and records were kept current throughout the field work and basic analytical data on artifacts were recorded. This permitted placement of test units and trenches with reference to the results of the controlled surface collection.

Activities conducted after the conclusion of field work included:

Artifact processing and analysis: All collected materials — historic and prehistoric — were washed, sorted, and identified. Soil samples were not processed because flotation data were not needed to complete the site evaluations.

FIGURE 7. Test trenching with paddlewheel scraper.

FIGURE 8. Feature definition in test trenches.

FIGURE 9. Coring of prehistoric feature, for depth measurement.

Mapping: Elevation data from transit readings were mapped and a 50 cm contour map drafted of one of the two sites in the project area (11-A-68). A detailed topographic map was not prepared for the other site because that area is covered by the preconstruction 2-foot contour map for Lock and Dam No. 20 (C.O.E. 1930). A map of the entire project area, based on a recent vertical aerial photograph, was prepared. Other maps were drafted for the features found in test trenches.

Contextual research: Once the particular prehistoric and historic components were defined, intensive research was conducted on related cultural complexes in order to obtain detailed data for significance assessments.

EVALUATION OF 11-A-68

Introduction and Background

This site, located at the southern end of the project area, will be described first because it is the one referred to by Rock Island District archaeologists as the "area of greatest artifact density" (Hanson 1986). The precise legal location is: SE1/4, SE1/4, NW1/4, section 25, T2N, R10W, Adams County, Illinois. UTM coordinates for the center of the site are 627600 E, 4443700 N (zone 15).

As noted above, 11-A-68 was reported in 1972 by Washington University archaeologists conducting a reconnaissance survey under the Illinois Historic Sites Survey program. The Illinois Archaeological Survey form for this site indicates it was pointed out to the Washington University crew by a nearby resident but was not visited. Its reported size (10 x 20 m) is much smaller than the size determined through our survey. No site visits by professionals are documented until the 1986 Corps survey, though it is likely local collectors have continued to cover the area. However, none of the amateur archaeologists contacted for this project have collected from the site or knew of any person who collects in the project area. One person reported to reside in Meyer may have a collection but was reported to be unwilling to work with professional archaeologists.

The archival and literature search indicated that the site encompassed the location of a late 19th/early 20th century farmstead probably owned and occupied by Benjamin Bragg, Jr. from ca. 1880 to sometime in the early 20th century. The site was abandoned some time after 1953. The Bragg family almost certainly collected prehistoric materials from the area surrounding their home.

Field Investigations

The controlled surface collection, which was conducted across the entire project area including the ridge's western slope, revealed a bounded scatter of prehistoric and historic material. The site's maximum dimensions are 340 m north-south by 200 m east-west, while the site area itself is approximately 5.1 ha (12.6 ac). The collection allowed precise mapping of the site's location and boundaries. Figure 4 shows the site location within the project area, and figure 10 is a detailed topographic map showing the locations of surface collected artifacts and the test units and

(Facing Page) FIGURE 10. Topographic map of 11-A-68, showing test trenches (TT), test units (TU), transit stations (TS), and piece plot locations (numbered circles). See pocket map in back of report for the full size version of this map.

Artifacts collected at each piece plot are listed below; artifacts collected from piece plot areas are listed in Table 1.

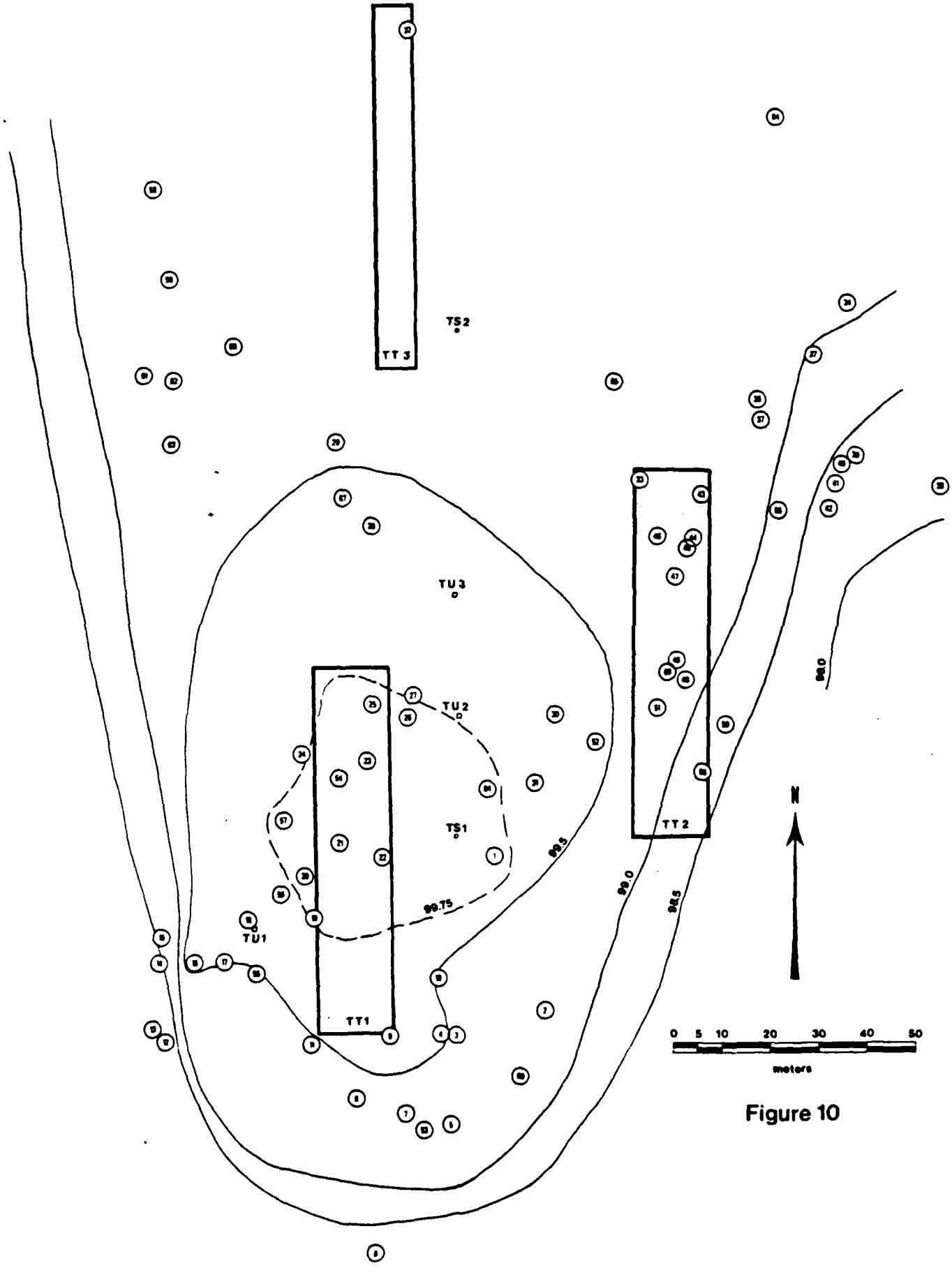
PIECE-PLOT	COLLECTED MATERIAL		PIECE-PLOT	COLLECTED MATERIAL	
1	Bottle neck/lip	(Amethyst, improved)	40	Exhausted core	
2	Biface fragment		41	Core	
3	Mussel shell frag.		42	Core	
4	Core		43	Core	
5	Core		44	Flake	
6	Mussel shell frag.		45	Decortication flake	
7	Core		46	Core	
8	Decortication flake		47	Large grinding stone	(not collected)
9	Core or shatter		48	Flake	
10	Core frag.		49	Flake blade	
11	Mandible	(Small mammal)	50	Flake	
12	Bifacial core		51	Biface	
13	Core		52	Core(?)	
14	Flake blade		53	Serrated point tip	
15	Core		54	Late Woodland sherd	
16	Whiteware cup frag.	(Blue transfer printed)	55	Late Woodland sherd	(also flake)
17	Flake blade		56	Biface	
18	Retouched flake		57	Historic debris	*(see below)
19	Bifacial core		58	Late Woodland sherd	
20	Clear glass jar frag.	(Embossed)	59	Endscraper	
21	Clear bottle neck/lip	(Improved tool)	60	Contracting-stem point	
22	Flake		61	Flake blade	
23	Late Woodland sherd		62	Flake	
24	Retouched flake		63	Flake	
25	Flake		64	Core	
26	Thinning flake		65	Flakes	
27	Flake		66	Retouched flake (& exhausted core)	
28	Flake		67	Biface	
29	Late Woodland sherd		68	Fire cracked rock	
30	Flake blade		69	Utilized flake	
31	Flake		70	Flake	
32	Late Woodland sherd		71	Flake	
33	Core		72	Core	
34	Biface		73	Triangular knife	
35	Flake blade		81	Flake	
36	Flake		82	Flake	
37	Turtle bone		83	Flake	
38	Flake		84	Core	
39	Bifacial core		96	2 flakes	

* Artifacts from piece plot 57:

Pottery: 16 undecorated whiteware sherds
2 special purpose whiteware sherds marked "CROOKSV.../CHINA CO.../1042/MADE IN U.S..." decal decorated whiteware sherd
undecorated whiteware bowl base frag.
4 salt glazed stoneware body sherds
blue glazed mixing bowl rim
Bristol glazed molded mixing bowl rim

Glass: 5 clear glass body frags.
2 clear glass embossed body frags.
clear machine made jar/drinking glass rim
2 aqua body frags.; thick aqua plate frag.
3 milk glass frags.; 2 clear machine made bottle necks/lips

Other: coal frag.; zinc frag.; soft mud brick frag.
Lustre Cream metal screw cap
iron strap hinge frag.; iron "o"-ring


TT 3
TS 2
TU 3
TU 2
TS 1
TU 1
TT 1
TT 2
99.5
99.0
99.5
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99.0
N
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
meters

Figure 10

trenches excavated at 11-A-68. The pocket map in the back of this report is a full-size version of figure 10. The figures indicate the locations of piece-plotted artifacts by number. These artifacts are identified in the figure caption. Artifacts found within the ca. 300 m^2 piece plot "areas" are listed in Table 1. Temporally or functionally diagnostic items piece plotted or found in the piece plot "areas" include: grit tempered Woodland pottery sherds, an Early Woodland contracting-stem point, an early Late Woodland expanding-stem point, several retouched flake blades, several bifacial chert cores, and a variety of historic glass and ceramics. (These are described and illustrated in the following section.)

Three 1 x 1 meter test squares were excavated by hand in areas of high and moderate surface debris density (Fig. 10). Plow zone was removed as a unit; sub-plow zone strata were excavated in 10 cm levels. The three squares were excavated to depths of 80, 90, and 100 cm. Though all three units contained prehistoric artifacts, including pottery, no features were found. A few artifacts were noted below the plow zone, but bio- and pedoturbation in the site's sandy soils probably is responsible for this. See Table 2 for artifact inventories from these test units.

The surface collection and test unit results were mapped, in order to prepare for test excavation through mechanically assisted plow zone removal. The placement of test trenches was determined by the nature and density of surface collected material (see Fig. 10). Trench 1 (15 x 75 m; 1125 m^2) was placed in an area of a moderate density of prehistoric and historic remains, and was expected to encounter the remains of the northernmost structure noted on the 1929-1930 M.R.C. map of the vicinity (Brown 1929-1930). Prehistoric pottery also was found in this area and down the slope to the west. Woodland features therefore were expected in this area, though extensive historic disturbance was felt to be likely. The trench was located in the highest part of the site, the area with the lowest flood hazard.

Trench 2 (15 x 75 m; 1125 m^2) was placed in an area of less historic debris and a relatively high density of prehistoric material, and was located to attempt to define the southeastern limit to the distribution of prehistoric material. It was situated on a slight southeast-facing slope, felt to be an excellent location for exploitation of resources in Martin Lake and adjacent lowlands, somewhat protected from north and west winds.

Trench 3 (7.5 x 75 m; 563 m^2) was placed in an area of low density of prehistoric material but still within the site boundaries. It was expected to indicate the nature of subsurface remains near the site's northern boundary.

All test trenches were excavated on November 25 by Grist Excavating of Quincy, under the author's supervision. The average depth of the trenches was 35-40 cm. Prehistoric features were found in all three test trenches. Historic features were found only in Trench no. 1. Table 3 lists the numbers and types of features noted in each trench. Artifacts collected from features are listed in Table 4. Appendix A contains a complete list of features and a summary description of each.

Trench 1 contained all of the historic features as well as four prehistoric features and both the historic and prehistoric structures. Trenches 2 and 3 contained only prehistoric features.

Trench 1: Prehistoric Component. A plan map of all features and structures encountered in Trench 1 is presented in figure 11. The prehistoric pit features in Trench 1 are located at the northern and southern edges of the trench. However, the prehistoric structure is located in the central part of this trench. This is the highest part of the project area (see Fig. 10), so it would offer the best protection from occasional floods and thus is a likely location for a

Table 1. Piece plot area collections, 11-A-68.

PIECE-PLOT AREA	COLLECTED MATERIAL
1	Whiteware cup rim
2	5 flakes, 2 shatter, 3 clear bottle glass, 2 mussel shells
3	Rough rock, red brick, mussel frag.
4	4 flakes, whiteware, crack rim white glass, ceramic roof tile(?)
5	3 flakes, 1 shatter; dark blue bottle glass
7	3 flakes (1 retouched), 1 red brick frag., 2 2 white glass, 1 ceramic roof tile(?)
8	5 flakes, 1 core; red brick, 4 clear bottle glass, white bottle glass, 2 whiteware
9	3 flakes, 2 shatter
10	2 flakes, Mason jar lid, red brick, embossed historic ceramic
11	Flake, 4 limestone, green bottle glass, whiteware pitcher(?) rim
15	Prehistoric sherd; possibly Early Woodland
16	Clothing snap; "Victor, Pat. July 4 99"
17	2 cores, gouge
18	2 Late Woodland sherds, 1 Late Woodland point, 2 cores, 2 flakes; 1 crack sherd
19	Clear window glass, clear glass jar base, white glass rim, 2 whiteware
20	Rough rock, red brick, coal, clear bottle glass, plate base (whiteware, transfer printed), 3 whiteware
21	3 clear, embossed bottle glass, crack rim, white glass, 5 whiteware (2 plate rims)
22	Coal, Mason jar lid, white glass, crack rim
24	2 flakes, 2 clear bottle glass, blue bottle glass, glazed crack sherd, whiteware cup rim
25	Fire cracked rock
26	2 flakes, 1 earthenware, 1 glass rabbit head
27	Flake
28	Core
30	2 utilized flakes
32	Flake
33	Core
36	3 flakes
38	Rough rock
39	Flake
39	2 flakes, 1 shatter
40	3 flakes (1 utilized)
42	Utilized flake, rough rock
43	4 flakes, 1 rough rock
44	Flake, rough rock
45	Flake, rough rock
47	Flake
48	2 flakes
49	Rough rock
50	Biface, 4 flakes (1 retouched)
51	5 flakes
52	2 flakes
53	Clear bottle glass
58	3 flakes (1 utilized), rough rock
59	3 flakes

Table 2. Artifacts from test units, 11-A-68.

TEST UNIT	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (cm)	PREHISTORIC CERAMICS	PREHISTORIC CHERT	PREHISTORIC ROUGH ROCK	HISTORIC	COMMENTS
1	0-20	1	1		1 nail, 1 crock sherd	Not screened
	20-30	7	2	2	1 whiteware, 1 clear window glass	Late Woodland sherd
	30-40			1	1 clear glass (cup?)	
2	0-20		1			Not screened
	20-30	2	46	4	1 metal fragment	Late Woodland sherd
	30-40		16			
	40-50		24	3		Chert includes spokeshave
3	0-30	2	12	14	Salt glazed brick, 1 earthenware	Chert includes 1 endscraper, 1 core
	30-40	2	9		1 clear bottle glass	
	40-50		4	1		

Table 3. Features noted in test trenches, 11-A-68.

Feature Type(s)	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3
Prehistoric Pit Features	4	33	1
Prehistoric Structures	1	*2	
Prehistoric Isolated(?) Post Molds		2	
Prehistoric Rock Features			3
Historic Pit Features and Artifact Clusters	24		
Historic Structures	2		
Historic Post Molds (Isolated?)	8		

* – Uncertain

Table 4. Collections from features, 11-A-68.

FEATURE	PREHISTORIC CERAMICS	CHERT	SANDSTONE	ROUGH ROCK	FAUNA	HISTORIC	COMMENTS
1	17	50		20		1 nail	2 rims, + Black Sand sherd
2				1			
3	38	37		21			2 Late Woodland vessels, Black Sand sherd; retouched flake
4				5			
5		2		1			
6			2				
7	7	1	2				Late Woodland
8		1					
9	2			2			Late Woodland
14		1		1			
15		3		4			
16	1			2			Early Woodland(?)
18	4	2		6			Late Woodland
19	2	2		3			cf. Weaver cordmarked
20	4						Late Woodland
21		1					
22		3		1			
23	1			2			rocker stamped(?) sherd
24				2			
25				1			
26	1	4					Late Woodland
27	1	3		5			1 core; Late Woodland
28	1						Late Woodland
29	2						Late Woodland
30	2	3					Late Woodland sherds; utilized flake, biface
31				2			
32	1	2					Black Sand(?) sherd; flake blade
33		2		4			
34				3			
37	43	4		31			2 vessels (cord impressed, 1 lip notched
40				11			geode
41				1			
42				12			
43				1			
44		1		1			
49	1		1				

Table 4 (continued)

FEATURE	PREHISTORIC CERAMICS	CHERT	SANDSTONE	ROUGH ROCK	FAUNA	HISTORIC	COMMENTS
51	2			7		metal, cinder	Late Woodland
52					bird bone		
54					bird bone		
55				28			all cobbles (3 limestone)
58					eggshells		
66						1 red paste earthenware drain tile	
69				5	1 shell frag		rough rock is limestone
70	1						Late Woodland sherd
71						*see below	
72	1	1				soft mud brick, mortar, machine cut nail, clear flat glass	
76						2 undecorated whiteware, machine cut nail, 2 metal frags., soft mud brick	
77	3	3					Late Woodland sherds; core
78		5		1		1 machine cut nail	
84				1		1 brass shell casing	
85					14 bird longbone frags.	4 wire nails, cinder, 2 metal frags.	
Struct. 1 (historic)	2	2				**see below	
Struct. 2 (prehistoric)	4	22		4		1 green glazed plate rim	1 Late Woodland(?) rim; 1 endscraper

* Historic material from feature 71:

Pottery 3 unglazed redware flower pot frags.
Albany slipped stoneware mixing bowl base
Albany slipped/salt glazed molded mixing bowl rim

Other 4 machine cut nails
brass pinfire shell casing (large caliber)
2 freshwater mussel shell frags.
bird longbone

Glass 8 aqua jar body frags.
aqua two piece plate bottom molded jar base
aqua blow-over-mold jar rim frag.
aqua applied tool wax seal canning jar rim
aqua vial with improved tool lip embossed "MRS WINSLOW'S/SOOTHING SYRUP/CURTIS & PERKINS/PROPRIETORS

** Historic material from Structure 1 complex:

Pottery 2 undecorated whiteware plate frags.
decal decorated whiteware frag.
salt glazed stoneware frag.
Albany slipped/salt glazed stoneware mixing bowl rim

Glass molded green glass frag., aqua flat glass frag.

Metal and Other iron whiffletree (singletree) hook
iron butt hinge frag., wire frag., metal container frag., "No. 12 American Eagle" pinfire shotgun shell, 3 machine cut nails, wire nail, hard rubber tire frag., 4 coal frags., bone frag.

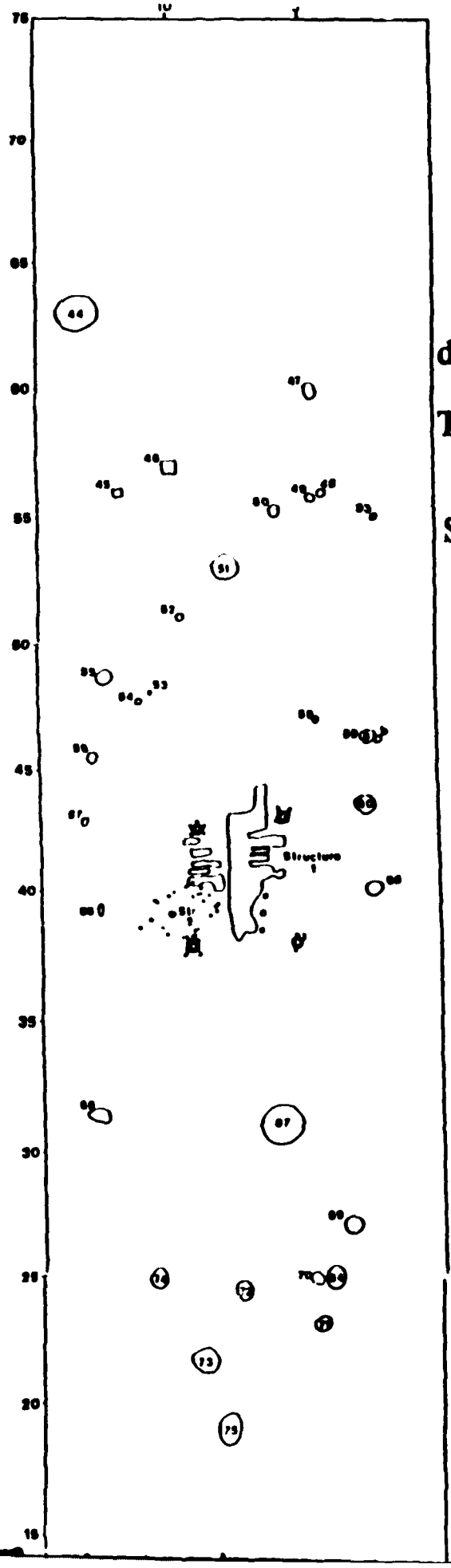
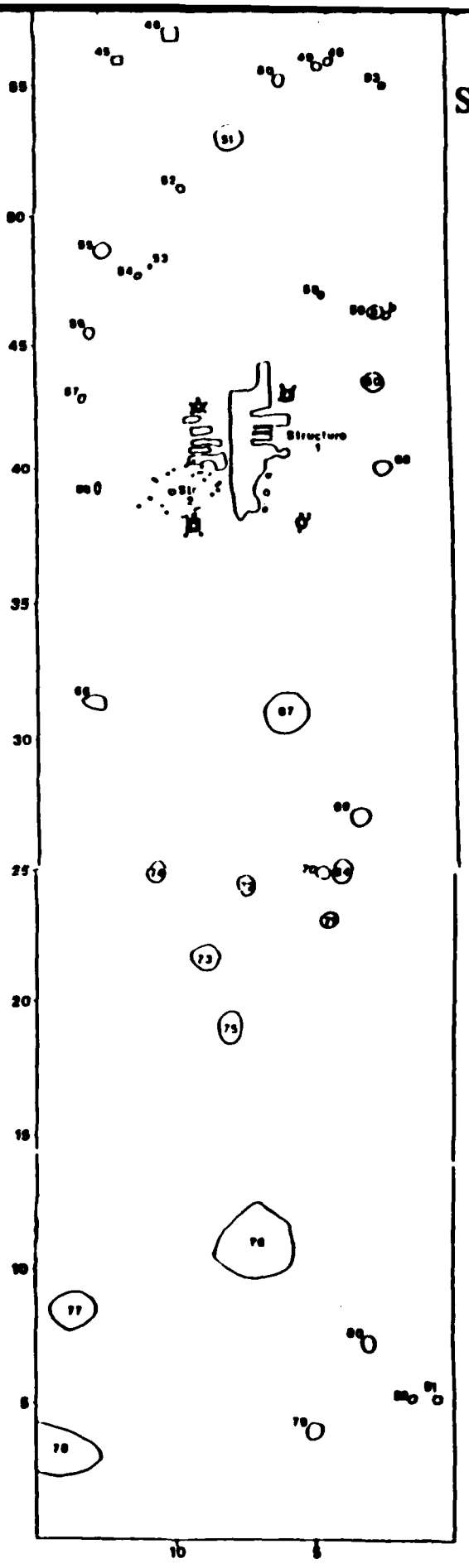


FIG 11. Feature distribution, Test Trench 1.

Scale in meters.



Scale in meters.

FIG 11a. TT1, southern 1/3.

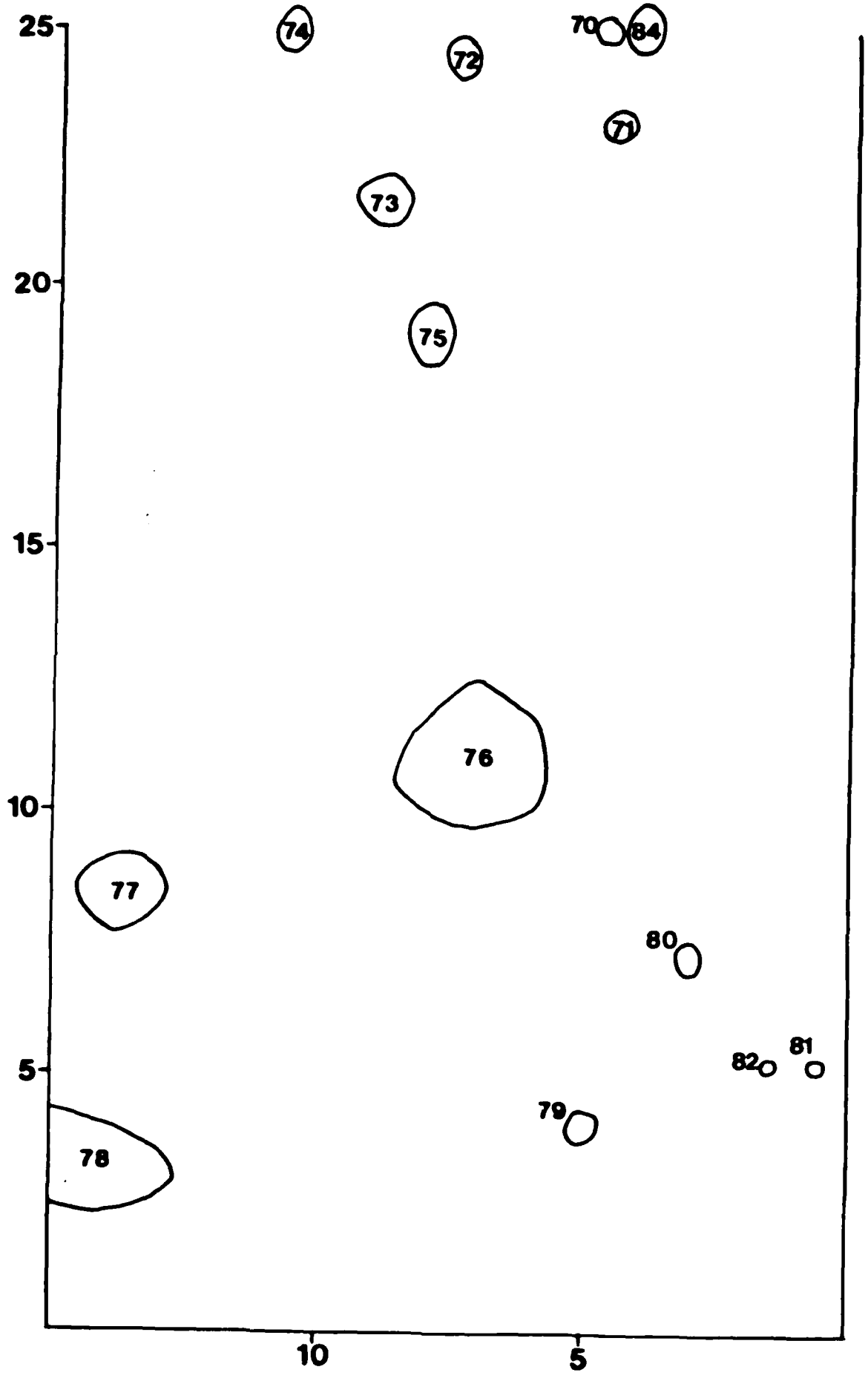


FIG 11b. TT1, central 1/3.

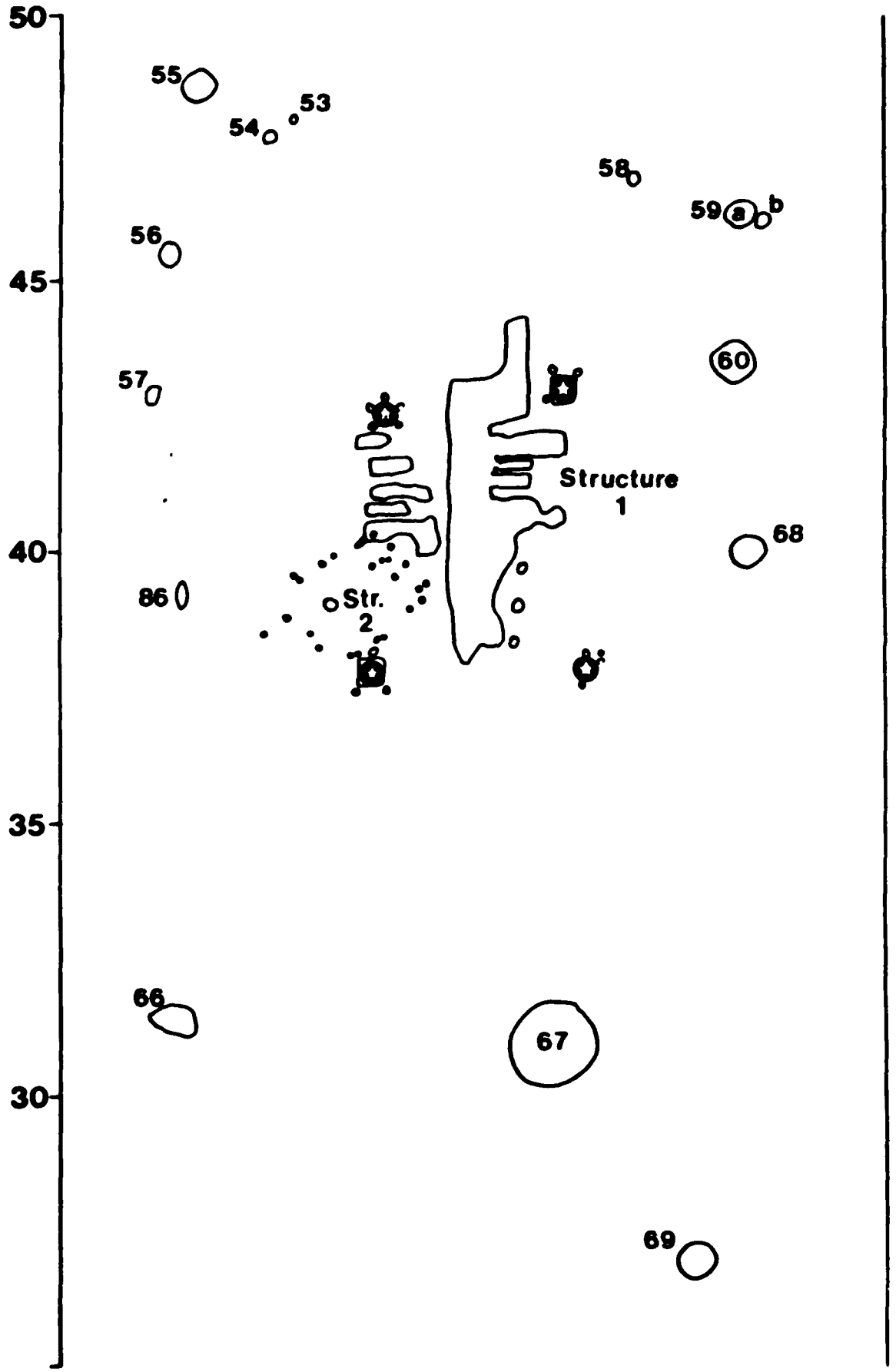
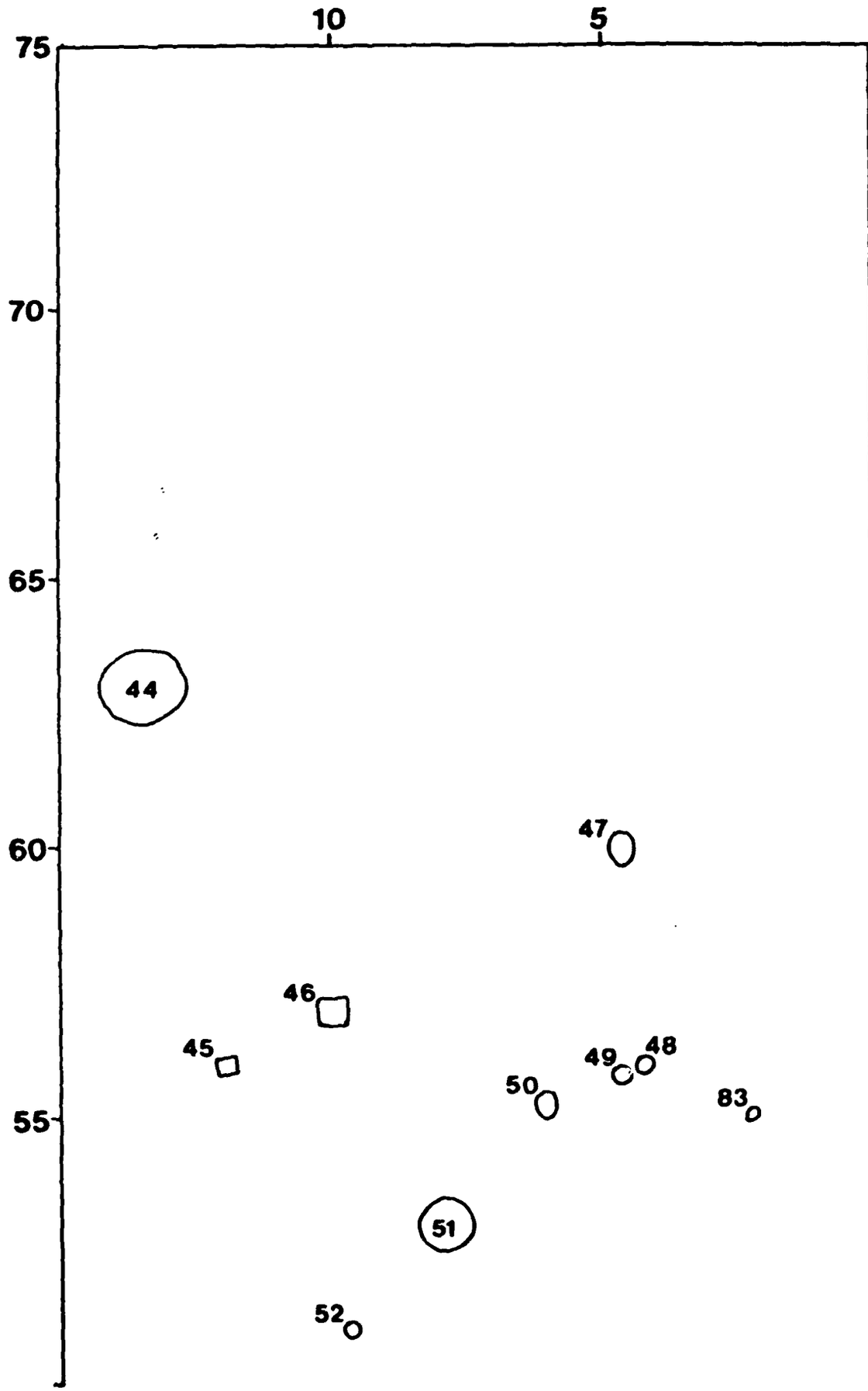


FIG11c. TT1, northern 1/3.



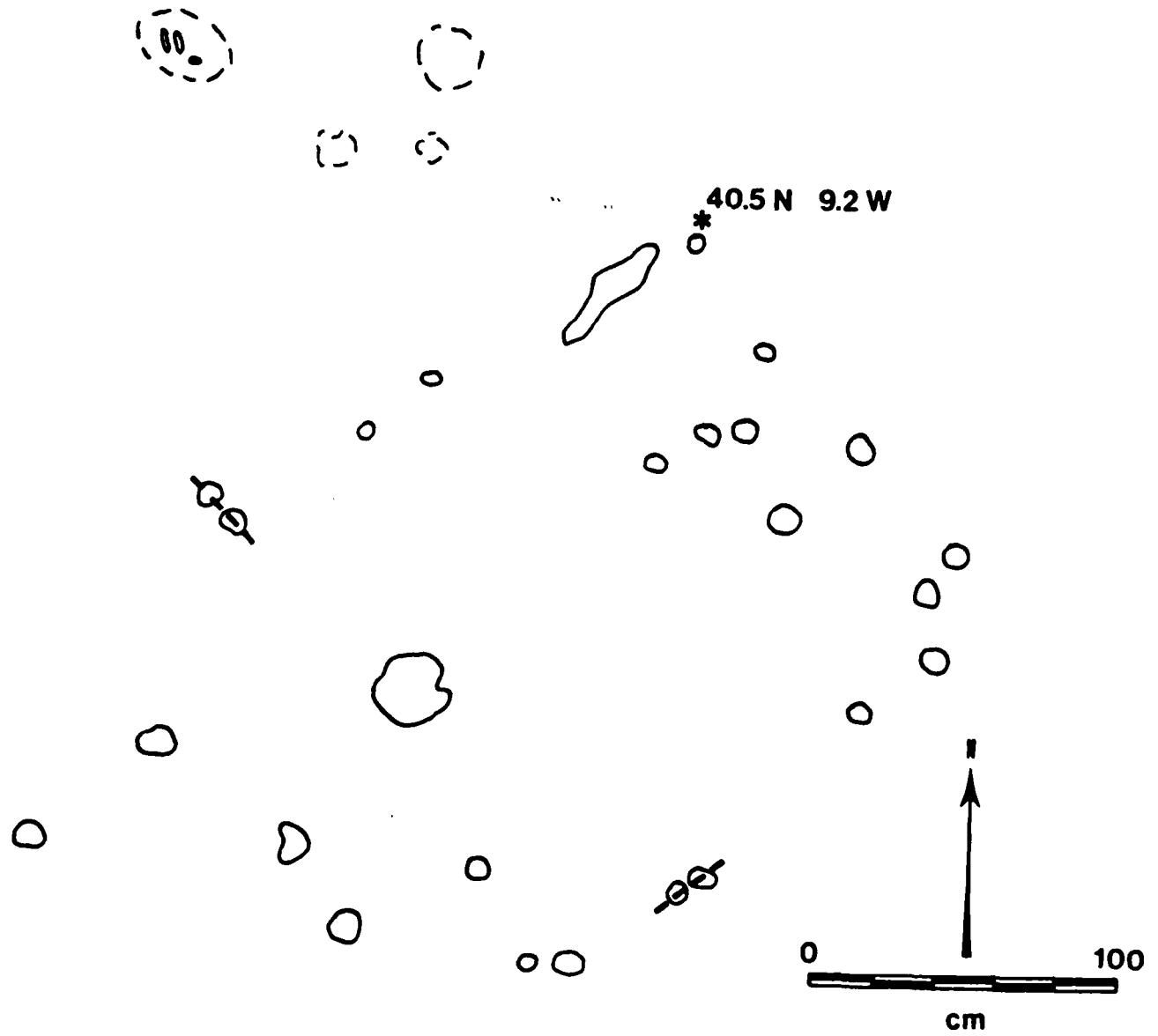


FIGURE 12. Prehistoric structure (structure 2), Test Trench 1.

domestic structure. The structure itself is a rectangular, single-post dwelling (Fig. 12). Its interior measurements are 2.1 m in length (NE-SW) and 1.9 m in width (NW-SE). A possible extended entryway is indicated by an exterior post on the structure's southwest side. Two sets of paired posts were cross-sectioned and revealed straight but shallow (ca. 6 cm deep) post holes. A few flakes and Late Woodland pottery sherds were found within the structure's area, but no basin was observed. A possible internal hearth was noted in the southwestern half of the dwelling.

The distribution of Woodland features in this trench may reflect historic disturbance which has obscured the original prehistoric site plan. With the exception of the prehistoric structure, the prehistoric features are located in the parts of the test trench with the fewest historic features and least historic disturbance. Ironically, the outline of the prehistoric structure may have been preserved because of its proximity to a historic structure. The historic structure, described below, had no excavated foundation but was instead built on or near the ground surface, with four small corner supports. Its inhabitants excavated various pit features but all were at least 3 m from the house. The location of the Woodland structure's post outline partially under and adjacent to the historic structure thus spared it from disturbance by pit digging. Sharing of the same location by the two structures indicates the desirability of that high spot for protection from floods in Late Woodland times as well as in the nineteenth century.

Trench 1: Historic Component. As noted above, all historic features encountered in the test excavations were found in Trench 1 (Fig. 11). This is not surprising, as most of the historic artifacts from the controlled surface collection were found in this area, and because the early maps cited previously showed structures at this location.

The remains of one historic dwelling — probably the Benjamin Bragg, Jr. residence — were noted near the center of Trench 1. This building's setting on the highest ground in the area was mentioned above. Its construction technique is not certain, but it seems to have lacked a basement or subsurface foundation. Square footings were placed at the structure's four corners (Fig. 11). These probably were large wooden posts, but the post mold depths are not known. Each corner post was surrounded by three to five small, circular post molds. It is possible these smaller posts were set in as temporary corner supports during repair or replacement of the primary corner posts.

Floor board stains were noted inside the structure. Various historic artifacts such as nails and ceramics also were found. It is likely that these small items fell through or between the boards, forming a thin midden under the structure's floor. A dark organic stain characterized the area under this structure's floor, similar to the dark coloration of most of the other historic features. The prehistoric features generally are characterized by lighter fills.

A second historic structure may be located in the southern part of Trench 1. This is feature 76, a subrectangular feature with an area of over 6 m^2. The depth of this feature is not known because no soil coring was conducted in Trench 1. This is because most of the historic features were too densely filled with rock to allow probing.

Several small features in the northern part of Trench 1 also may indicate a historic structure in that area. A large outbuilding such as a barn or shed may have been located there. Several of the possible post molds have square outlines (e.g., features 45, 46), while others are circular (features 48, 49). The outer edges of the square post molds are lined with highly fragmented egg shell. Chicken-sized bird bone also was noted in several features.

Other features of note include: feature 66, a largely intact line of ceramic pipe or drain tiles, which may be part of a septic system; feature 67, a large, rock lined pit which may have been a well; and feature 71, a probable trash-filled

barrel with a dense concentration of bottle glass and ceramics (Fig. 13).

Trench 2. The prehistoric features noted in Trench 2 indicate that substantial occupation occurred in the site's southeastern portion (Fig. 14). This is a sloping area well below Trench 1 and more susceptible to flooding. However, it is protected from north and west winds and is situated directly above resource-rich Martin Lake and its adjacent wetlands.

Evidence of prehistoric structures is not as clear as in Trench 1. However, one probable Late Woodland structure with an associated feature cluster is located at the southern end of the trench. Post molds (features 8, 11, 12, and 13) indicate the structure's northwest corner. Features were not clear in the area east and south of these posts. A midden or structure basin may exist there, but further investigations are needed to define habitation or other features in that area. Directly southeast of the possible structure location is a circular cluster of prehistoric pit features (nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 33, and 34), two of which (features 3 and 7) are definitely Late Woodland. (Nearby feature 1 is Early Woodland and thus not culturally related to this cluster.) The remains of a single household probably are represented among these features and the possible structure.

Another Late Woodland feature complex which may include a structure is located in the central part of Trench 2. Feature 18 is a large and deep subrectangular pit which might be a house basin. The feature contains Late Woodland pottery, which is important because house basins of similar size are known at Late Woodland sites elsewhere in the Mississippi floodplain (e.g., Kelly et al. 1984). Late Woodland house structures in the American Bottom also have deep basins but they are rarely over a meter in depth. The apparent volume of feature 18 (4.4 m^3) and the presence of a sand lens within the fill leads to the possibility that this is not a domestic structure basin but was a communal cooking, storage, or other type of pit. A pit of similar volume, structure, and age at the Fish Lake site in the American Bottom was interpreted as a communal pit (Fortier 1984:43-45). Such features have not yet been found at Late Woodland sites in the Mississippi floodplain just south of Quincy (Hassen 1985).

Features not clearly associated with structures include three from which Early Woodland pottery was collected: features 1, 16, and 32. These three are widely scattered, 25 to 50 meters apart, at the northern edge, southern edge, and center of Trench 2. Their distribution suggests Early Woodland activities along the lake edge were sporadic and relatively less intensive than the Late Woodland occupation, or that the major Early Woodland feature concentration(s) was (were) not found.

All of the features in this trench were cored to determine depth, and three were excavated. Half of feature 1, an Early Woodland pit, was excavated in order to obtain a sample of Black Sand artifacts and, hopefully, datable carbonized floral remains, and to examine the feature's form and construction technique. Feature 1 is located at the southeast corner of Trench 2. It was found to have a generally cylindrical form, with a flat bottom and slightly inslanting sides (Figs. 15a, 16). The feature's flat bottom occurs at the contact of the sandy C horizon with the coarser substrate of pebbles and small cobbles. The dark (5YR2.5/1) feature fill contained no internal horizonation and few artifacts other than Black Sand Incised pottery.

Feature 3 is located 5 m north of feature 1. It is one of seven pits in the circular cluster of Late Woodland features situated adjacent to the possible single-post structure. Feature 3 is a relatively shallow, flat bottomed basin (Figs.

FIGURE 13. Scraped surface of feature 71.

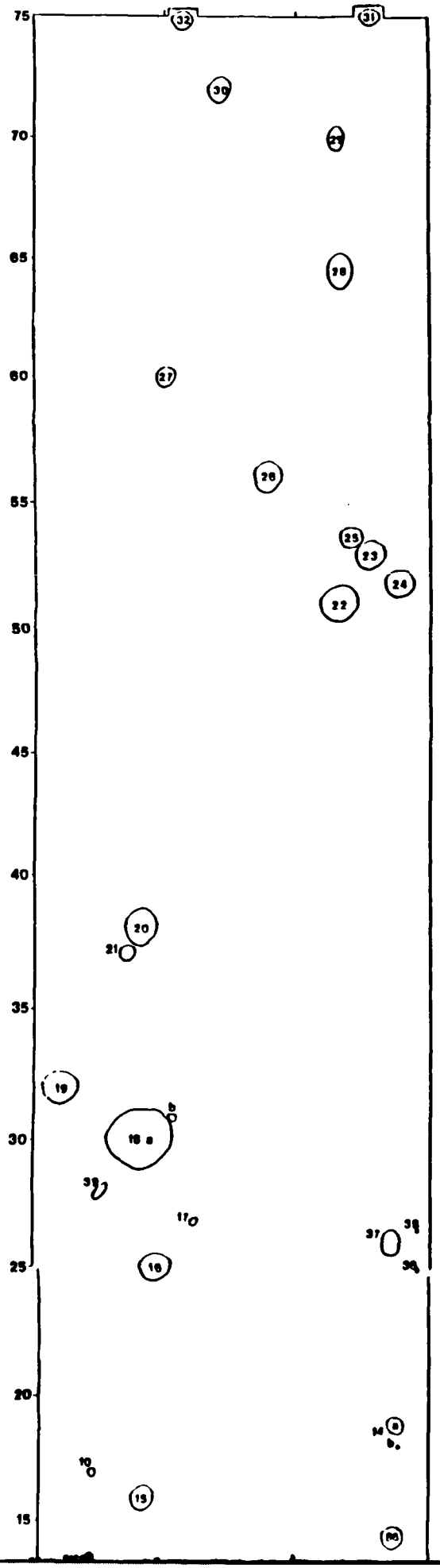
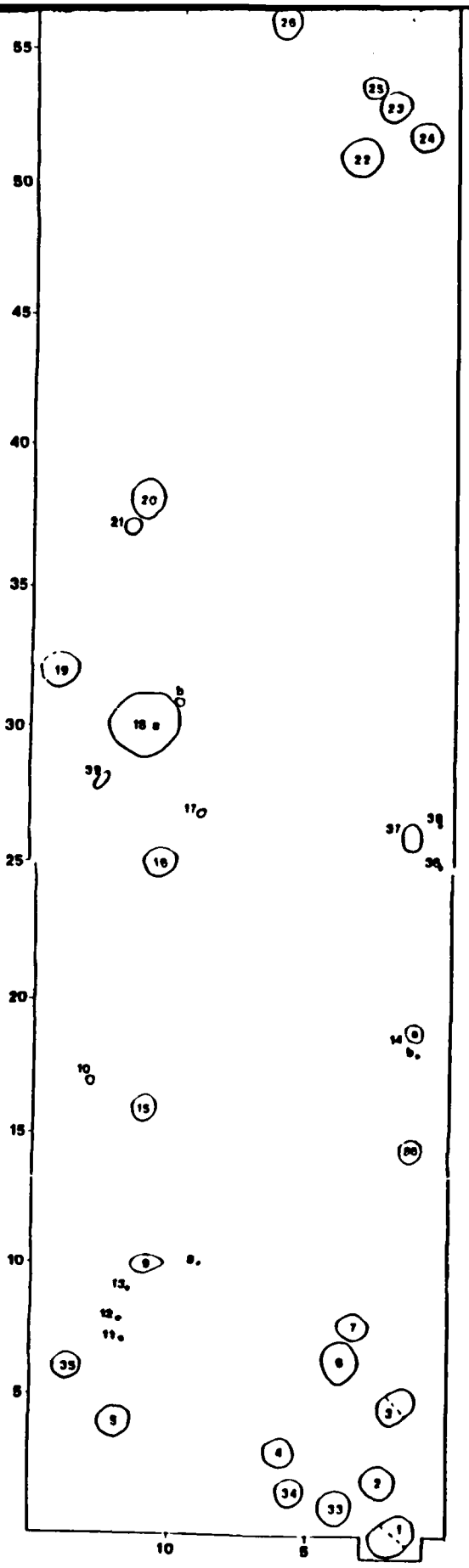


FIG. 14. Feature distribution, Test Trench 2.

Scale in meters.



Scale in meters.

FIG 14a. TT2, southern1/3.

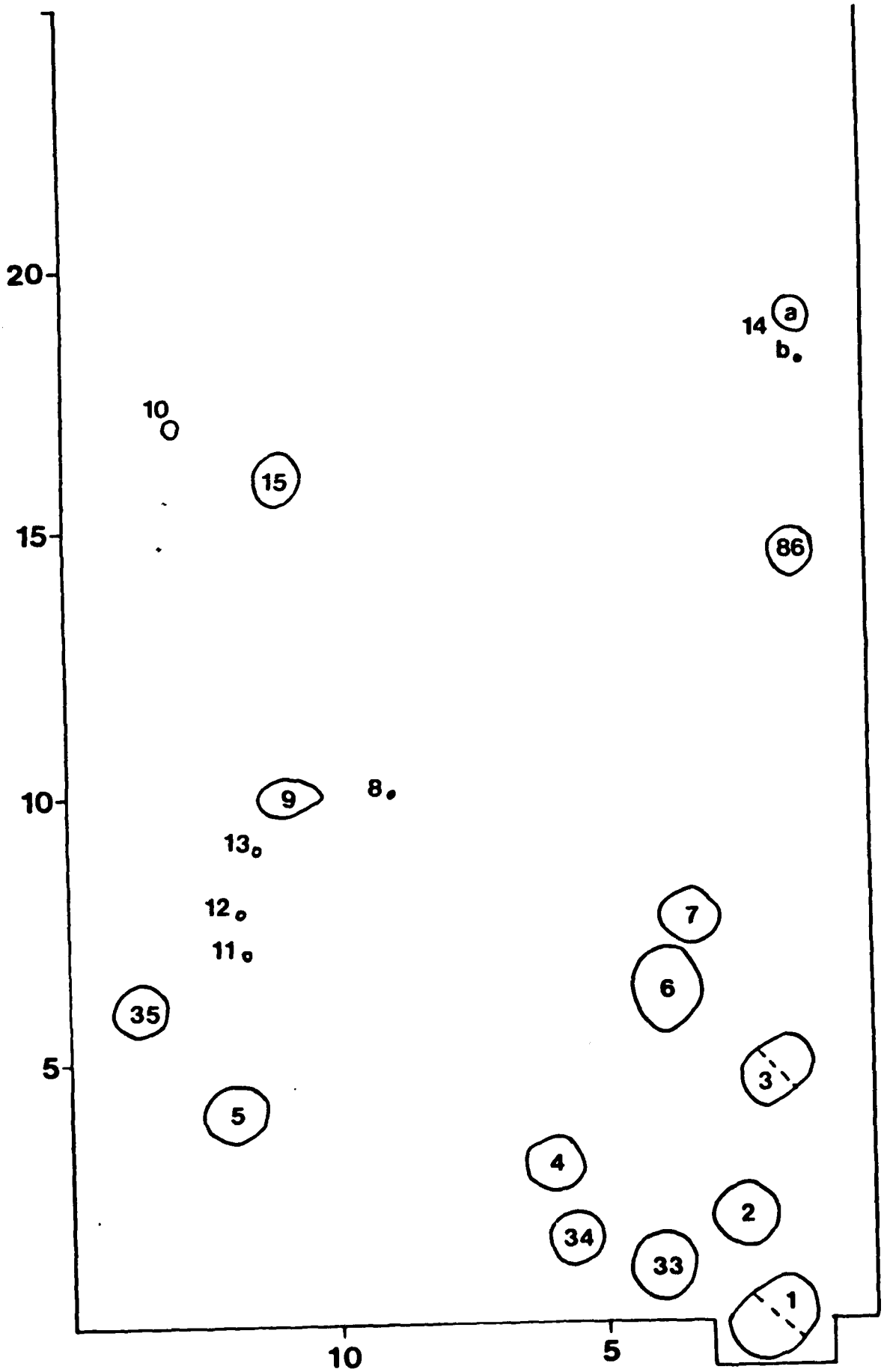


FIG14b. TT2, central 1/3.

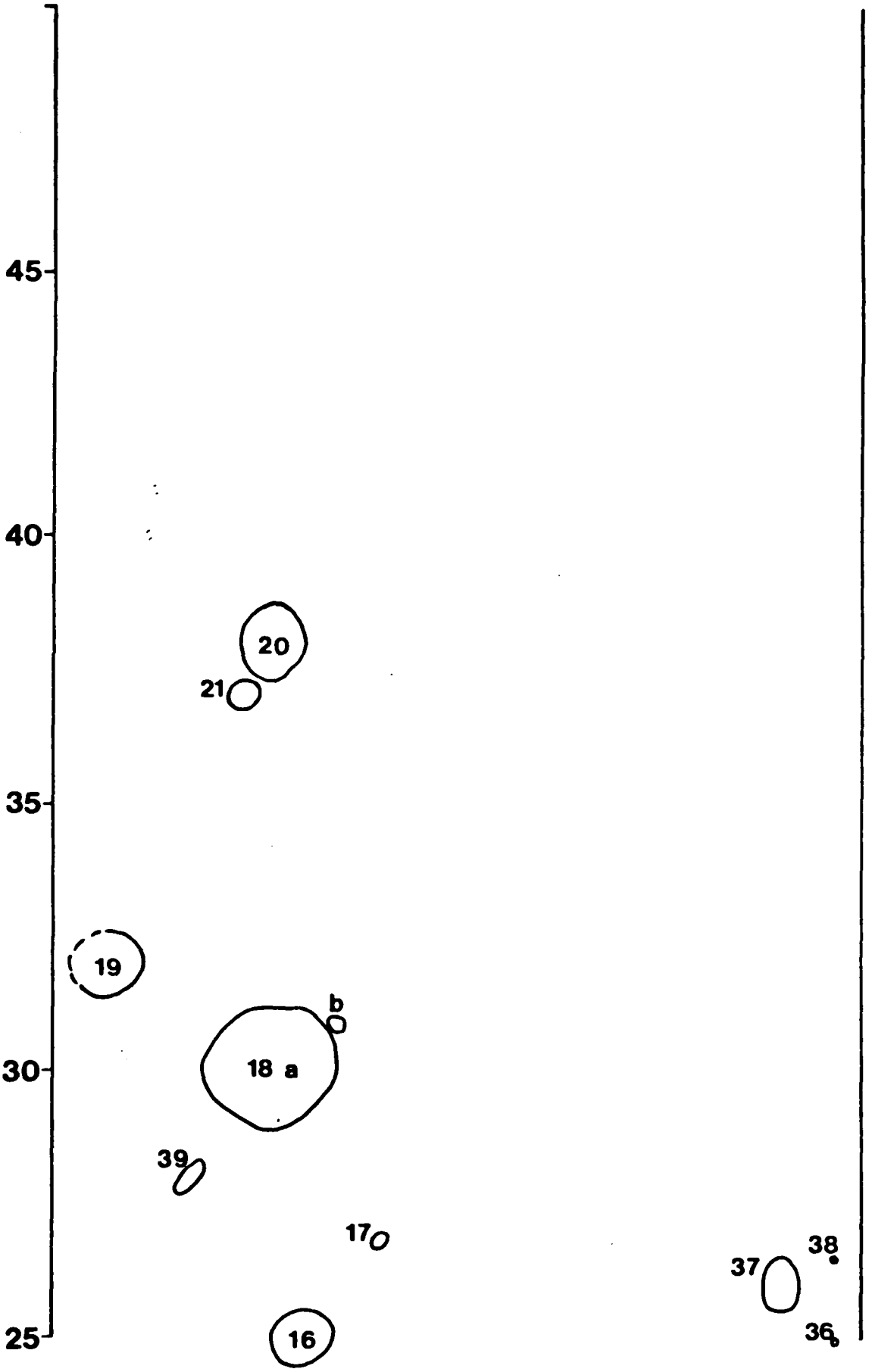
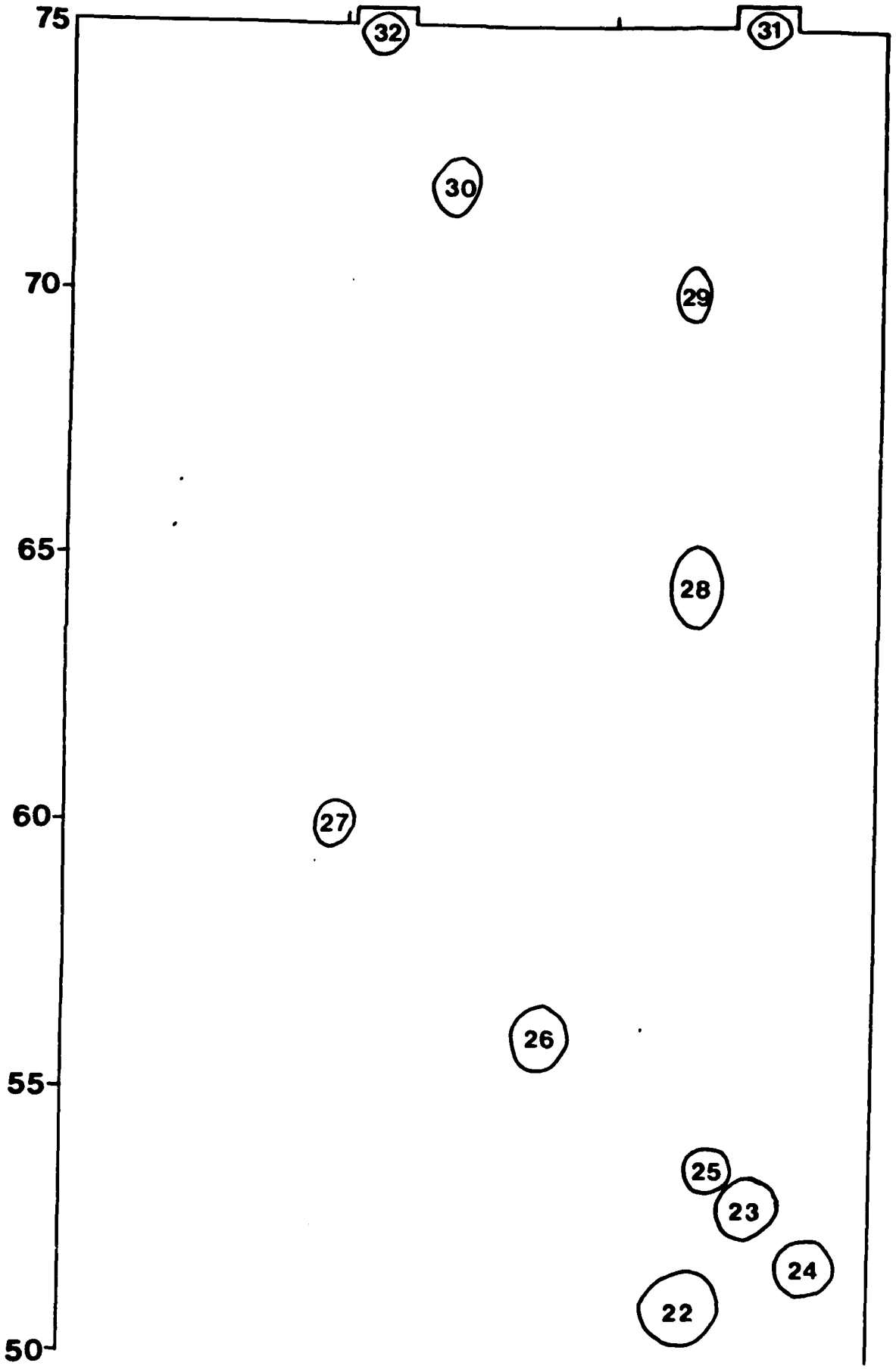


FIG14c. TT3, northern 1/3.



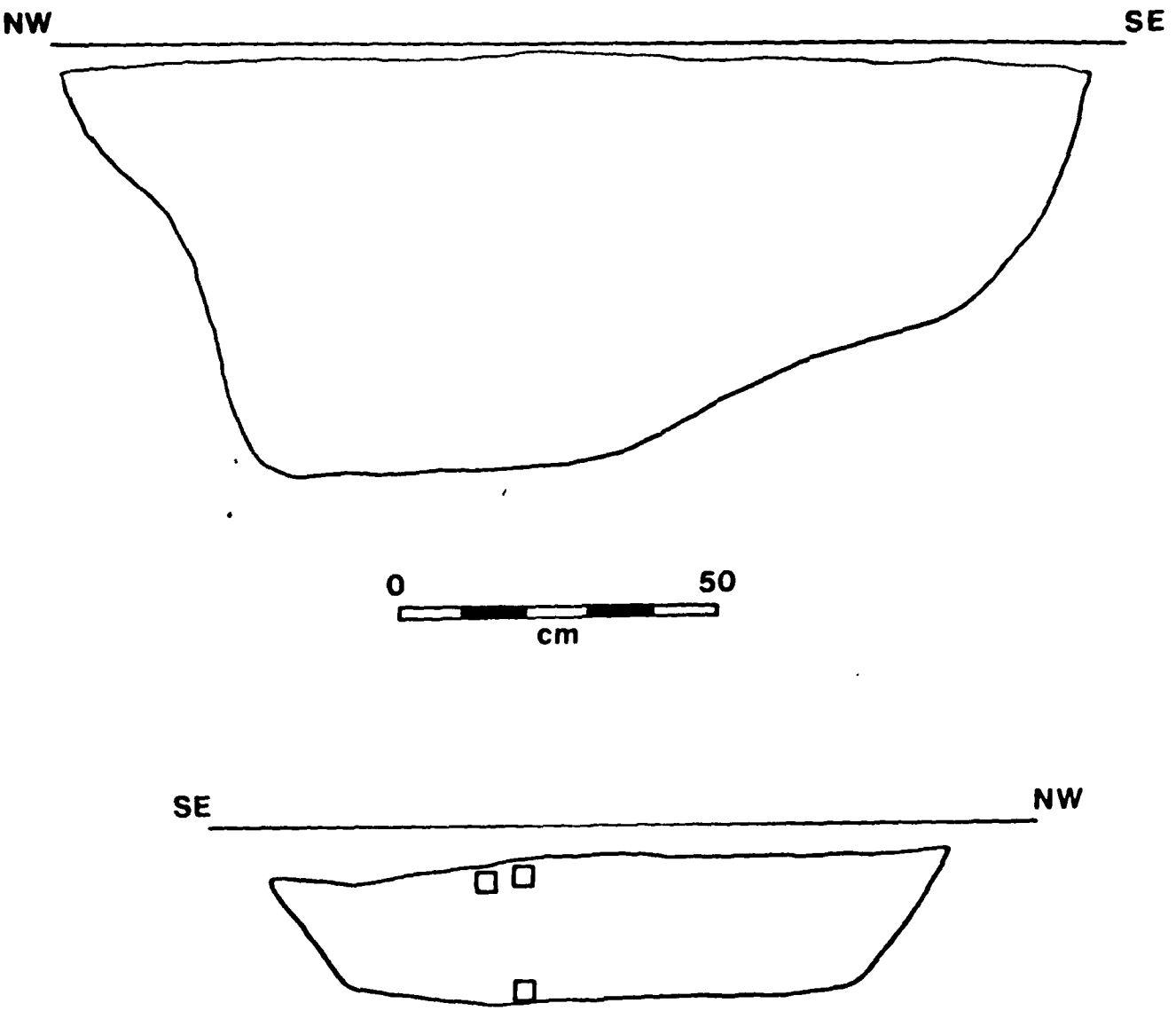


FIGURE 15. Feature profiles. Top: feature 1. Bottom: feature 3.

FIGURE 16. Feature 1 after excavation on southwest half.

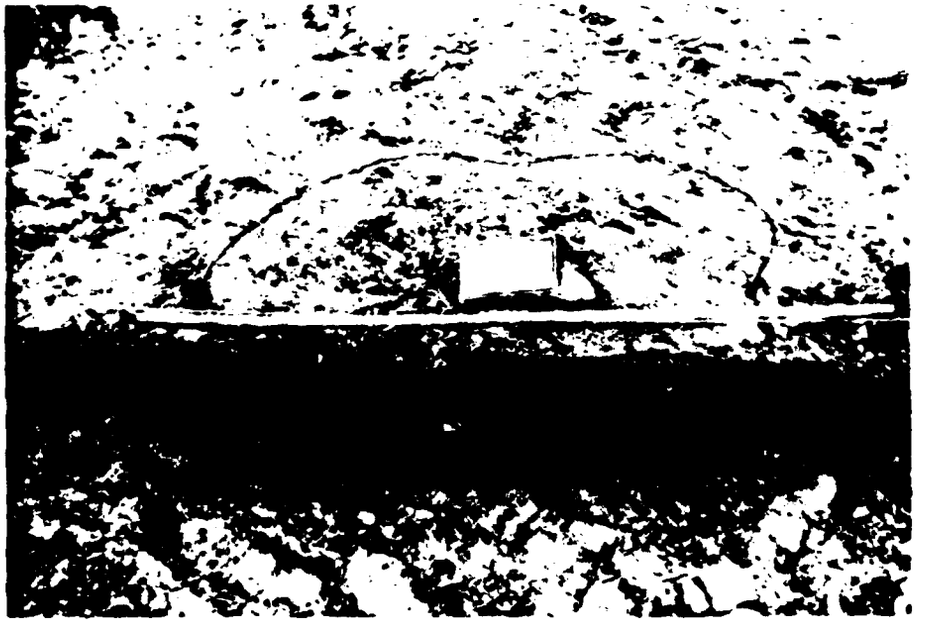


FIGURE 17. Feature 3 after excavation of northeast half.

15b, 17). A variety of chert and other rock debris was collected from its scraped surface and the excavated northeast half. Large cobbles and vessel portions from a Late Woodland jar were concentrated in the feature's northern portion. One eroded Early Woodland sherd also was incorporated into the pit. Feature fill (10YR3/2) was homogenous.

Feature 37 was a shallow basin-shaped pit with a concentration of fire-cracked rock and pottery. The feature was located in the central part of Trench 2, near its eastern portion. Very little of the feature remained intact below the plow zone, but diagnostic vessel rims indicate a Late Woodland affiliation. Two possible adjacent post molds (features 36, 38) may indicate an adjacent structure, which would extend eastward into an unexcavated area.

To summarize, Trench 2 exhibits evidence of scattered Early Woodland and intensive Late Woodland occupation. A variety of prehistoric features is preserved below the plow zone. The distribution of artifacts on the surface suggests that other subsurface features will be found in this part of the site, particularly to the northeast and southwest of Trench 2.

Trench 3. Archaeological material was sparse on the surface in the northern part of the site. It was expected that few if any features would be found in the test trench.

During the excavation of Trench 3, it became apparent that the A horizon in this area was thicker and somewhat siltier than in the southern part of the site. This may be due to the slightly lower elevation of this part of the site, which allowed it to accumulate fine grained sediments through vertical accretion (overbank deposition) during Holocene floods. In order to observe features, therefore, excavation was carried to ca. 45 cm below the present surface. The added effort involved in this deeper excavation forced halving of the test trench width from 15 to 7.5 meters.

Only one possible pit feature was observed. This was feature 42, a concentration of cobbles (Fig. 18). Though no pit outline was observed, it is possible these cobbles were set in a shallow pit which was subsequently covered by alluvium. Naturally occurring cobbles do not appear until the coarse strata of the Woodfordian torrent bar are reached, at least 60 cm below the surface, so there is little doubt that these are manuports. At about the same depth of feature 42 (45 cm), several in situ fire-cracked rocks were recorded as features (nos. 40, 41, 43).

Though one pottery sherd had been found on the surface in the Trench 3 area, no diagnostics were found in the test excavation. The cobble cluster and fire-cracked rocks are prehistoric and were undisturbed by plowing, but their cultural affiliations are unknown. They do not necessarily relate to either the Early or Late Woodland occupations which occur in the site's southern portion.

Artifact Analysis

The artifacts collected from 11-A-68 will be discussed in terms of three categories: prehistoric ceramics, prehistoric lithics, and historic material.

Prehistoric Ceramics

A small amount of pottery was collected from the site's surface. The original Rock Island District collection (April, 1986) includes only one sherd, and the Corps' June, 1986 collection includes five sherds. Our controlled

FIGURE 18. Feature 42, 11-A-68.

surface collection recovered a total of nine sherds. All of the surface collected pottery exhibits grit tempering and smoothed over cordmarked surface treatment, but no rim or decorated sherds were collected.

Despite the paucity of ceramics on the site's surface, a large sample of Woodland pottery was collected through test excavations. All sherds are grit tempered, though a variety of crushed rock was used. Black, angular, mafic grit was used as well as light colored quartz and crushed granitic rock. The predominant surface treatment is smoothed over cordmarking. Unsmoothed cordmarking also occurs on several sherds. No interior cordmarking was noted.

Early Woodland pottery is represented by a Black Sand Incised body sherd and two probable Early Woodland rim sherds from feature 1 (Fig. 19a-c). One rim is deeply punctated on the lip top and exterior, and the other is noded and has plain stamps or incised lines on the interior and exterior. The former is similar to Peisker or Florence phase ceramics and may date to ca. 300 – 500 B.C. (cf. Fortier et al. 1984; Struever 1968); the latter resembles Black Sand Incised. The Black Sand pottery probably dates to this period or slightly later (Munson 1982). Thick, sandy paste sherds with unsmoothed cordmarking also were noted at features 16 and 32. These may be Early Woodland body sherds, but excavation of those features would be needed in order to investigate this possibility. One worn, eroded probable Early Woodland sherd also was found in feature 3, where it probably represents an accidental inclusion into that Late Woodland feature.

Features 3 and 37 both contained portions of two Late Woodland vessels, and other rims and decorated sherds were found in other contexts (Figs. 19d-k, 20). Only two vessels appear to have similar decoration; these are represented by two possibly plain rocker stamped sherds from different vessels. The following additional decorative styles were noted, each on only one vessel: single cord impressing on the exterior rim, knotted cord notching on the lip top, fingernail impressing on the exterior lip, near-lip noding, and shoulder punctating.

Formal ware or type names can be tentatively applied to some of the Late Woodland vessel portions. The rocker stamped sherds (Fig. 19d-e) may be from Lane Farm Cord-Impressed vessels or other early Late Woodland types (ca. A.D. 350-700). This assignment seems more likely than the only other rocker stamped pottery of the region, varieties of Middle Woodland Hopewell, Baehr, and Pike ware (see Griffin 1952; Logan 1976; Struever 1968). This is because the 11-A-68 sherds are grit rather than limestone tempered, and no other sherds with possible Middle Woodland decorative styles were noted.

The vessel with the single cord impressed rim decoration (Fig. 19f) probably can be classified either as a type of Canton ware (Fowler 1955) or an example of the cord-impressed ceramic series defined for the Fall Creek locality of Adams County (Morgan 1985). It is unknown whether the rim is squared or castellated, thus making it difficult to classify as Canton ware. The oblique and horizontal orientation of the decorative cords on the 11-A-68 rim also indicates a similarity to Madison Cord-Impressed (Logan 1976). Single cord-impressed ceramics have been considered diagnostic of the Perry phase of northeast Missouri (Donham and O'Brien 1985). A Lane Farm Cord-Impressed vessel probably is not represented because the cord decoration on this vessel was placed over a cordmarked surface, in contrast to the decoration over smooth surfaces characteristic of most Lane Farm vessels. In this part of the Mississippi Valley, cord-impressed ceramics other than Lane Farm date from around A.D. 700 – 1200.

The vessel portion with knotted cord notching on the lip top (Fig. 19g) resembles several rim sherds from the

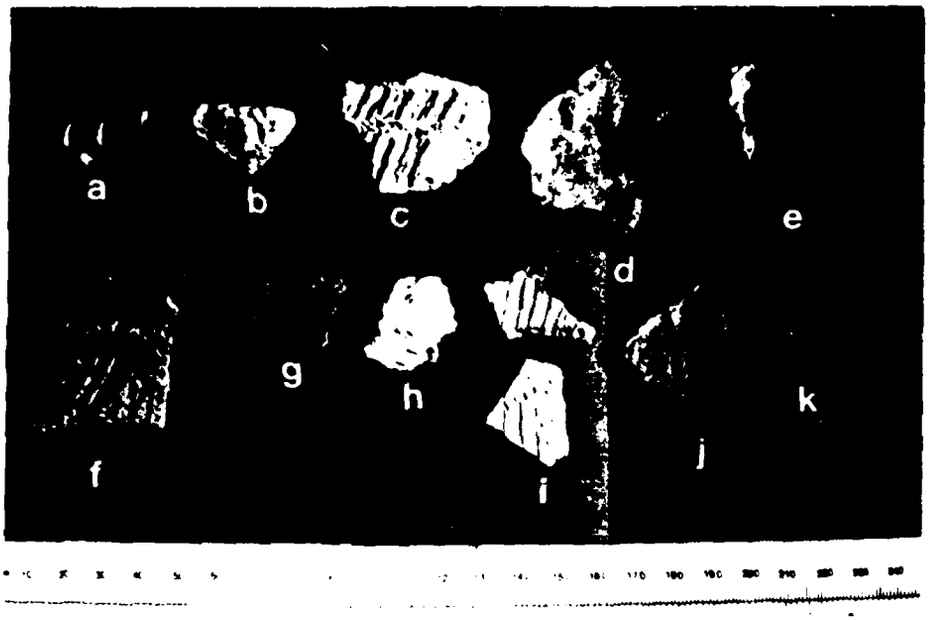


FIGURE 19. Woodland pottery. A: Early Woodland punctated rim, feature 1. B: Early Woodland noded and incised (cf. Black Sand) rim, feature 1. C: Early Woodland Black Sand Incised body sherd, feature 1. D: Early Late Woodland(?) rocker stamped sherd, feature 23. E: Early Late Woodland(?) rocker stamped(?) sherd, Trench 2 general collection. F: Late Woodland single cord-impressed rim, feature 37. G: Late Woodland notched rim, feature 37. H: Late Woodland (?) undecorated rim from prehistoric structure area, Trench 1. I: Early Late Woodland Weaver noded and cordmarked sherds. J: Late Woodland Bauer Branch punctated shoulder sherd, Test Unit 1, level 3. K: Bauer Branch sherd, piece plot 94 area (11-A-1040).

FIGURE 20. Late Woodland vessel with exterior rim fingernail impressions, feature 3.

Deer Track site, about seven miles east of the project area. The Deer Track pottery was considered to be similar to Sepo ceramics (White 1985). Sepo refers to terminal Late Woodland material in the central Illinois Valley; the pottery from Deer Track would compare better to the "early Sepo" material (now termed Myer-Dickson) than to the "type" Sepo pottery, which is diagnostic of Mississippian-influenced Late Woodland groups of the Dickson Mounds locality (Harn 1986). Corded decorations on lip tops also are common on Mund phase pottery in the American Bottom (Finney 1983a, b). Regarding the possible age of this pottery style, radiocarbon determinations on Myer-Dickson and Deer Track material similar to the 11-A-68 vessel suggest a range of ca. A.D. 450 – 750, and the Mund phase is dated to A.D. 450 – 600. The presence of a single cord impressed vessel fragment in the same feature as the Myer-Dickson – like rim might indicate mixture from two occupations. The same combination of pottery types occurred in a feature dated to A.D. 730±75 at the Deer Track site (McGimsey 1985:16).

The globular vessel with exterior rim punctates (Fig. 20) is somewhat similar to the cordmarked series of Late Woodland ceramics defined in the Fall Creek locality (Morgan 1985) and to various Salt River phase rims of northeast Missouri (Donham and O'Brien 1985). Both of these series date to approximately A.D. 600 – 800 or slightly later. Fingernail impressions seem to be uncommon in these assemblages, however.

The noded vessel fragment (Fig. 19i) is fairly clearly related to early Late Woodland Weaver ceramics of ca. A.D. 300 – 500. Its widely spaced, narrow cordmarking pattern also is characteristic of Weaver and related ceramic complexes.

The punctated shoulder sherd (Fig. 19j) most likely derives from a Bauer Branch vessel. Bauer Branch is a Late Woodland phase represented in western Illinois and adjoining parts of Missouri. A small amount of Bauer Branch material has been found at the Deer Track site and Lemmon Mound along Bear Creek, and larger quantities have been reported from the Quincy and Hannibal areas. The Bauer Branch phase dates to ca. A.D. 600 – 950 (Green 1976, 1982, 1987).

Prehistoric Lithics

Very few temporally or functionally diagnostic stone tools were found in any parts of the site. Two projectile points were found on the surface; one is an Early or Middle Woodland Dickson or Waubesa contracting stem point (Fig. 21a) and the other is an expanding stem early Late Woodland point similar to those characteristic of the Mund phase (Fig. 21b). One asymmetrical triangular knife (Fig. 21e) is similar to bifaces found on western Illinois Late Woodland sites. Other projectile point and hafted biface fragments were found, including one thin, serrated distal portion (Fig. 21c), but none of these could be assigned to a particular cultural stage or period. Three endscrapers (Fig. 22a-c) and a chert hoe or celt with a polished working edge also were collected. In addition, various biface fragments and retouched and utilized flakes were found.

The Rock Island District's surface collections contain one retouched lamellar flake blade manufactured of heat treated Burlington chert (Fig. 22f). This artifact is the only one which might be classified as Middle Woodland. It is the most "Hopewell"–looking of several retouched flake blades found at the site. Most flake blades from 11-A-68 are wider than Hopewell lamellar blades and lack the straight dorsal ridges (Fig. 22d-e, g-k). It is probable that production

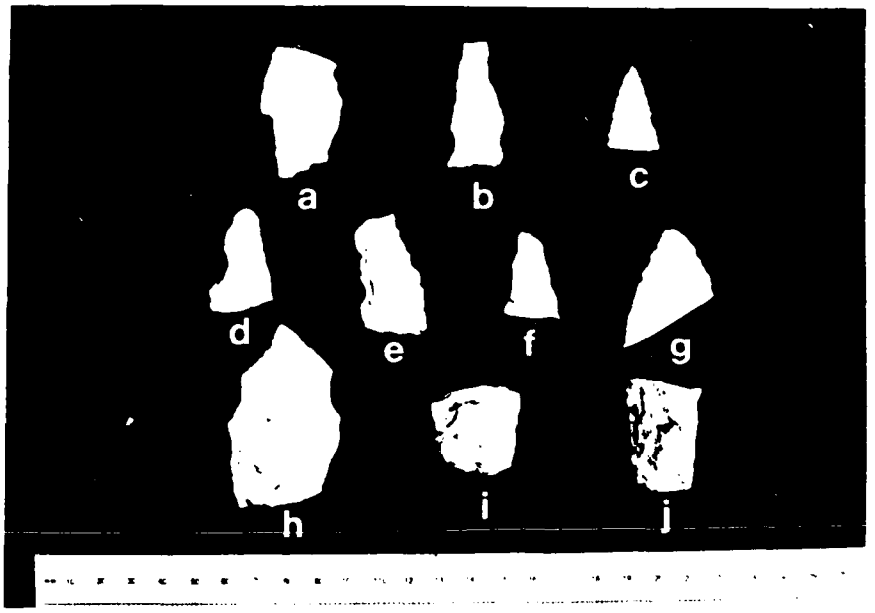


FIGURE 21. Stone tools (points and bifaces). A: Early Woodland contracting stem point, piece plot 60. B: Late Woodland expanding stem point, piece plot 18 area, C: Serrated point blade, piece plot 53. D: Biface, piece plot 51. E: Late Woodland(?) asymmetrical triangular knife, piece plot 73. F: Biface, feature 30. G: Thin biface, piece plot 76. H: Biface, piece plot 15. I: Biface, Trench 2 general collection. J: Thick biface, piece plot 56.

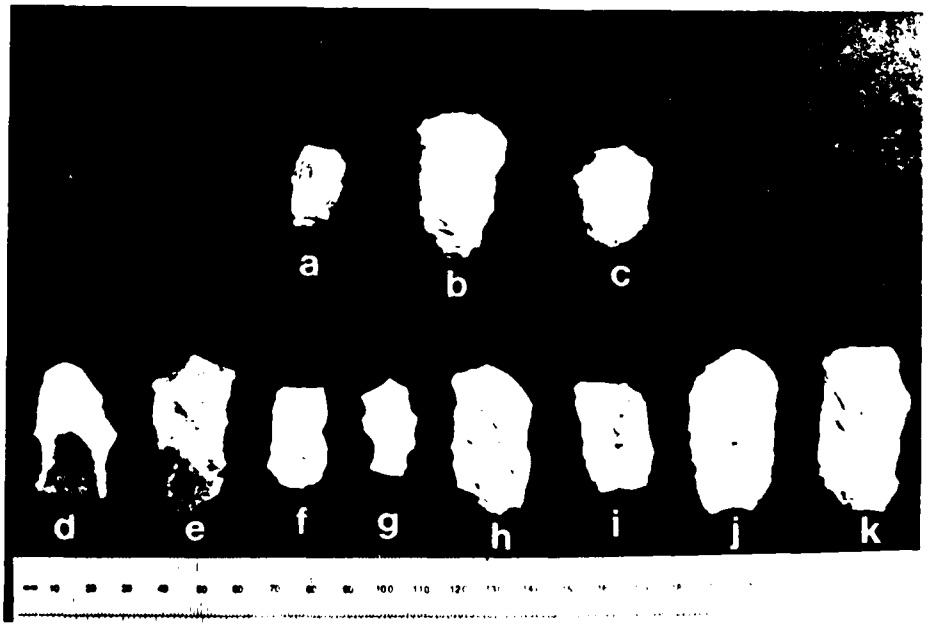


FIGURE 22. Stone tools (A-C: endscrapers; D-K: retouched flake blades). A: Piece plot 59. B: Test Unit 3, levels 1-3. C: Structure 2 (prehistoric structure, Trench 1). D: Piece plot 50 area. E: Piece plot 17. F: Rock Island District collection. G: Piece plot 18. H: Piece plot 30. I: Piece plot 49. J: Piece plot 14. K: Piece plot 35.

of flake blades continued for several generations after the Hopewell demise into early Late Woodland times, with local cherts substituting for the higher quality Burlington and Cobden/Dongola cherts used previously (Behm and Green 1982). Though most local western Illinois cherts may have been "structurally inadequate" for manufacture of the thin, Middle Woodland lamellar or prismatic flake blades (Cantwell 1987; see also Winters 1984), they were entirely adequate for wider flake blades. Local Late Woodland production of blades is suggested at this site by the cherts used — local, redeposited cobbles — and by the presence of cores which functioned as modified blade cores. A few of these cores exhibit scars from removal of blade-like flakes, though most are exhausted and thus too small to retain evidence of many of the removed flakes (Fig. 23).

Historic Material (by Floyd Mansberger)

The artifacts recovered from the surface and from the exposed subsurface features (Fig. 24) support the documentary information available. The ceramics consist of mostly undecorated whitewares typical of the late 19th century. The few decorated sherds recovered include decal decorated whitewares also typical of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.The glass artifacts include a wide range of both aqua and clear glass. Both improved tool and machine made bottle lip finishes are present. The only temporally diagnostic metal present is nails. The majority of the nails recovered are machine cut nails typical of the late 19th century. This would reflect the initial date of construction of the farmstead during the late 19th century. Few wire nails — common after ca. 1900 — were recovered. Although the artifact density was not heavy, the assemblage appears to be typical of a late 19th/early 20th century assemblage containing mostly kitchen related and architecturally related items.

Summary

Archaeological investigations have produced much information on the cultural features and occupations at 11-A-68, though testing consisted primarily of plowzone removal and feature mapping rather than feature excavation. The interpretations of structures and other features are preliminary and subject to change if new data are recovered through more intensive investigations.

The site contains intact pit features below the plow-disturbed surface. Artifact types and styles from the features and the surface collection indicate occupation by peoples of two prehistoric cultural stages. A Black Sand (Early Woodland) occupation is represented by pottery found at three features and possibly by a contracting stem point from the surface. The Early Woodland occupation appears to have been relatively thinly scattered along the eastern edge of 11-A-68, on a slight slope toward Martin Lake. Late Woodland occupation was more intense, with Late Woodland pottery recovered from at least 12 features. Most Late Woodland pottery exhibits smoothed-over cordmarked surfaces and decorated rims. More than one Late Woodland occupation probably is represented, as several styles of decoration are noted. The Late Woodland occupations probably were more substantial or sedentary than the Early Woodland, in view of the structures and feature clusters on the highest part of the sand ridge and on the slope toward Martin Lake.

The historic archaeological component at the site contains subsurface remains from a late 19th and early 20th

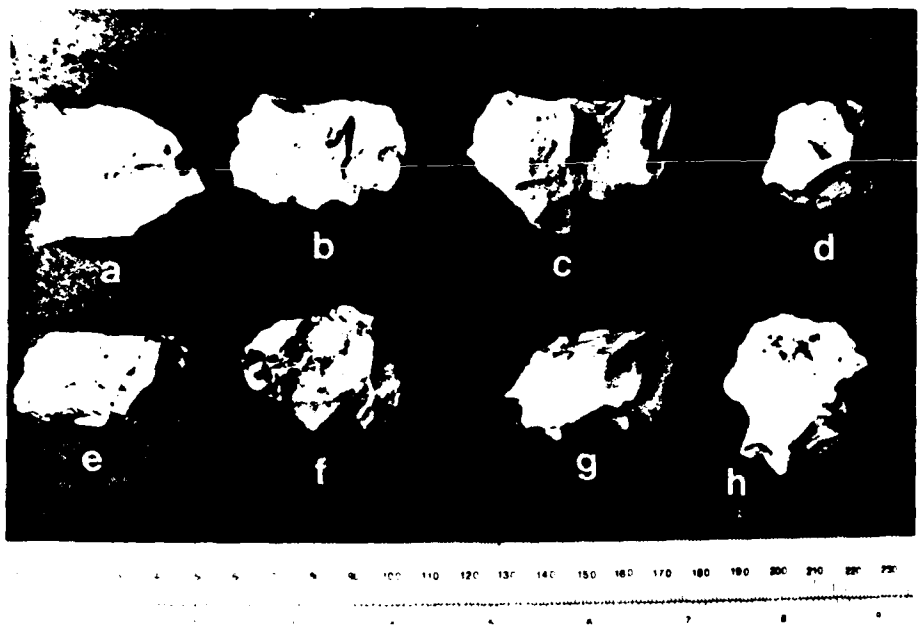


FIGURE 23. Cores. A: Piece plot 41. B: Piece plot 12. C: Piece plot 33. D: Piece plot 40. E: Piece plot 87 (11-A-1040). F: Piece plot 64. G: Piece plot 66. H: Piece plot 84.

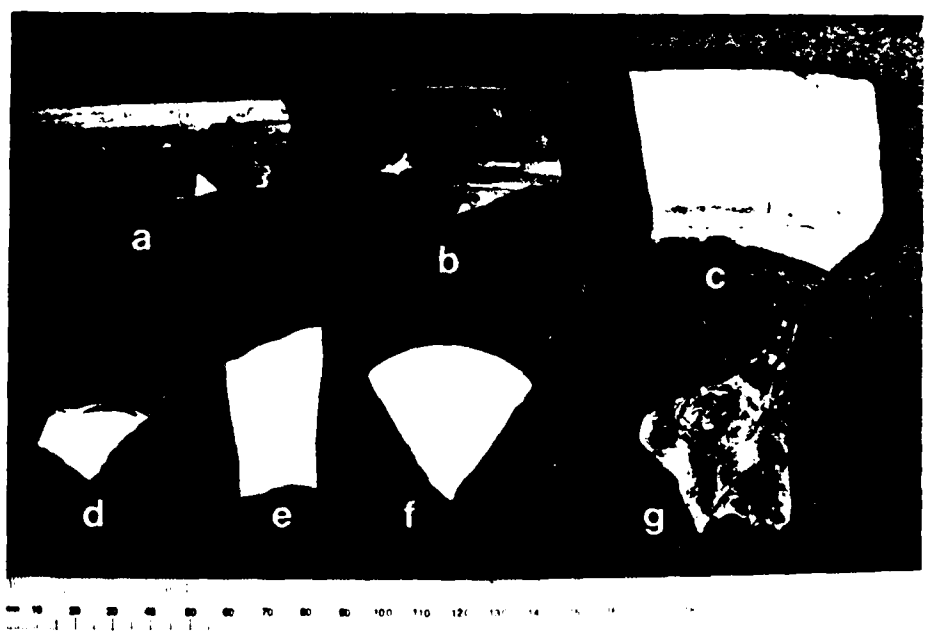


FIGURE 24. Historic material. Top: Stoneware rims (A: Piece plot 4 area; B: Piece plot 22 area; C: Piece plot 21 area). D: Blue edged whiteware plate rim (Piece plot 21 area). E: Decal decorated whiteware plate sherd (Piece plot 21 area). F: Aqua glass Mason jar lid (Piece plot 22 area). G: Clear glass rabbit head (Piece plot 26 area).

century occupation, probably of the Benjamin Bragg, Jr. family. Features, structural remains, artifacts, and faunal remains are well preserved. Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate several decades of occupation.

EVALUATION OF 11-A-1040

Introduction and Background

This site was discovered in the northeastern part of the project area. It is located in the NE 1/4, NW 1/4 of section 25, T.2N., R.10W., and at the western edge of the SW 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4 of the same section. Cultural material, all of it prehistoric, is thinly scattered throughout the site except for the eastern edge, where concentrations are noted. This concentrated area is located along the east edge of the SE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4 of section 25; its UTM coordinates are 627700 E, 4444100 N.

The eastern part of the site is situated on a gradual southeast-facing slope directly overlooking Martin Lake. Erosion is intense in certain portions of this sloping area. The remainder of the site area is on the nearly level summit of the sand and gravel ridge on which 11-A-68 is situated. The two sites are separated by an area of about 130 m in which the intensive, controlled surface collection found no artifacts. The concentrated eastern edge of 11-A-1040 is about 500 m northeast of the artifact and feature clusters in 11-A-68.

Field Investigations

The controlled surface collection revealed a thin scatter across most of the site area and a denser concentration of material along the eastern edge. The area of concentration corresponds to the eroded strip of ground just above the shore of Martin Lake. Figure 4 shows the locations of piece plotted artifacts; Table 5 lists the collected artifacts.

Soils in the eastern part of the site exhibit thin A horizons in areas where erosion is greatest and overthickened A horizons in several more level areas where sheet erosion of upslope sediments has slowed and led to deposition. In order to determine natural stratigraphy, two soil cores and two shovel probes were placed in the piece plot 94 area, where pottery and other artifacts were found. The cores and probes encountered a 42 cm thick A horizon which probably can be classified as cumulic due to deposition from upslope. Some deposition also may have resulted from Martin Lake flooding.

Test excavations were conducted at the locations of pottery finds in order to search for sub-plow zone features. Testing involved excavation with a paddlewheel scraper of a 7 x 15 m trench ("Trench 4"). The trench was located in the piece plot 94 area, 1.2 m west of shovel probe no. 1 and 17 m west of the field edge near the Martin Lake shoreline. A deep, silty plow zone was scraped to a depth of 40 – 45 cm, and, although a few artifacts were found, no features were noted.

The 105 m^2 excavated in this test trench constitutes less than one percent of the total site area. However, the trench covers about four percent of the 2700 m^2 eastern part of the site (90 m north-south by 30 m east-west), in

Table 5. Collections from 11-A-1040.

COLLECTION LOCUS	COLLECTED MATERIAL
PIECE PLOTS	
74	Utilized flake
75	Utilized flake
76	Point fragment
77	Flake
78	Late Woodland sherd
79	Biface, hammerstone
80	Core
85	Utilized flake
86	Biface (hoe?)
87	Core (cf. wedge shaped blade core)
88	Decortication flake
89	Core
90	Core
91	Decortication flake
92	Flake
93	Hammerstone
94	(Artifact cluster; see 94 area collection)
95	Flake
79 area	7 flakes (2 utilized), 4 cores
94 area	2 Late Woodland sherds, 8 flakes, chert hammerstone
OTHER LOCI	
Shovel Probe 1	Core fragment or shatter; rough rock
Shovel Probe 2	Woodland sherd; 3 rough rocks
Trench 4 general collection	2 Late Woodland sherds; 8 utilized flakes (1 utilized); rough rock

which the greatest number of artifacts were found. The scatter to the west was so thin — one artifact every 50 m or more — that placement of test trenches there almost certainly would have been unproductive.

Artifact Analysis

Two major classes of artifacts were recovered: prehistoric ceramics and prehistoric lithics. Only six pottery sherds were found. All are grit-tempered, Woodland sherds, and all are undecorated body sherds except for one shoulder sherd with small, circular punctates (Fig. 19k). This sherd probably is classifiable as Bauer Branch punctated shoulder, and, as discussed above, most likely would date to between A.D. 600 and 950.

No temporally diagnostic lithics were found, though several tools were collected. A biface with a polished working edge may be a hoe fragment. Utilized flakes, cores, and hammerstones also were found. The cores include one small, wedge-shaped core from which narrow blade-like flakes were removed (Fig. 23e). Cobbles used as cores probably were collected from the adjacent Martin Lake shoreline.

Summary

The investigations at 11-A-1040 produced only a small artifact assemblage from the surface and no features in the tested area. The distribution of artifacts indicates an orientation toward Martin Lake, and most activities probably were conducted on the gradual southeast-facing slope above the lake shore along the site's eastern edge.

Investigations of Late Woodland sites in western Illinois — and especially Bauer Branch phase Late Woodland sites — have shown that such sites generally contain subsurface features. Small scale testing at these sites rarely reveals features, but block excavations generally allow definition of structural remains and a variety of other features. A Late Woodland site at which pottery has been surface collected can almost be guaranteed to contain subsurface features (Green 1987).

The sites at which features might not be found are those situated on slopes and subjected to substantial erosion. Accelerated erosion due to modern plowing may have destroyed Late Woodland pit features at this site.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Significance Assessment and Summary

In our opinion, the information obtained through field investigations shows the proposed Lock and Dam 20 dredge disposal site contains archaeological remains eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The portion of the project area eligible for the National Register corresponds to the boundaries of archaeological site 11-A-68, as indicated on figure 4.

Archaeological site 11-A-68 site contains two major prehistoric components and a historic component. The

prehistoric components are of the Early Woodland and Late Woodland stages. Early Woodland remains include a few pit features assigned to the Black Sand culture (ca. 300 – 500 B.C.). Late Woodland materials include pit features and house structures of several occupations dating to ca. A.D. 400 – 800.

The prehistoric components contain well preserved data on Early Woodland and Late Woodland settlement and technological patterns. Associations of ceramic styles and lithic tool types and raw materials can be clearly defined because of the intact subsurface features. For the Late Woodland occupations, discrete household residential and activity areas can be defined, allowing extraction of even more precise contextual data. Thus, the prehistoric components clearly retain substantial spatial integrity.

Preservation of bone seems to be poor in the prehistoric pit features. However, charred plant material was observed in the sampled features and has been recovered from excavated Woodland sites in nearby parts of the Mississippi floodplain and in the Bear Creek drainage (McGimsey and Conner 1985). Thus, it is likely that the site contains important data on plant use by Early and Late Woodland peoples in the Mississippi floodplain.

This site already has produced significant information on Woodland settlement patterns. It is clear that the Martin Lake edge area attracted various groups over hundreds of years. The protected area just above the lake's western shore and below the ridge summit seems to have been favored for settlement, rather than the ridge's western slopes directly above the Mississippi River. Perhaps prehistoric sites oriented toward Mississippi River exploitation are deeply buried in the adjacent lowland floodplain.

The site's well preserved Black Sand (Early Woodland) features contain critical data on this important but poorly known culture. Other Black Sand sites in the Lima Lake locality also are located along floodplain lake edges (Conrad et al. 1986), suggesting a consistent settlement pattern oriented toward such features rather than toward the main channel of the Mississippi. Any Black Sand site in this region with preserved subsurface features is significant because the sizable, well-documented artifact assemblages, the intra-site settlement data revealed by feature distribution, and the radiometric dating potential of such sites will provide the first data on these previously unknown aspects of Black Sand culture for the Mississippi Valley between Quincy and the Quad Cities. Clarification of Black Sand culture history, settlement systems, and regional relationships is vital to understanding the nature of Woodland cultural development in the Midwest (Munson 1982).

Documentation of floodplain use by people of the Bauer Branch phase adds an important dimension to the site's significance. This phase is known almost entirely from sites in the remote, interior uplands of western Illinois and small blufftop sites along the edges of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers (Green 1976, 1982, 1987). Further study of the Bauer Branch occupation at 11-A-68 can add important data for the reconstruction of Bauer Branch culture history and settlement systems. Features from the other Late Woodland occupations also are significant because they contain data on artifact style associations which are essential to understanding the relationships between those styles and between or within the groups they represent. Useful comparisons can be made with well studied sites elsewhere in Adams County (Forman 1980; McGimsey and Conner 1985; Morgan 1985) and in northeastern Missouri (Donham and O'Brien 1985) to refine regional maps of style distribution and, ultimately, social territories and boundaries.

The historic occupation at 11-A-68 dates to the late 19th/early 20th century and contains well preserved artifacts

and features indicative of domestic and farming activities. The historic occupation was lengthy, the site was abandoned relatively recently (mid-20th century), and no above-ground remains are present on the site. The site is not historically related to the area's only potentially significant historic locale (the Canton Ferry). It may be viewed as typical of the region's late 19th century settlement. There is no a priori reason, however, why a typical 19th century site would not be eligible for the National Register. After all, one of the eligibility criteria is the embodiment of "the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction" (36 CFR 60.6). The historic component at this site may lack the information and the more complete characteristics possessed by farmsteads with standing structures and archaeological remains. However, it would be best at this stage to consider the site's historic features as contributing to the overall significance of 11-A-68. Topics which can be investigated through data available at the Bragg farmstead include early exploitation of the Mississippi bottoms for farming. There exist several unique and well preserved structural features, such as the square corner posts surrounded by smaller circular posts and the square outbuilding(?) posts lined with eggshell; these may prove significant because documentation of these types of features at vernacular farmsteads is absent or minimal.

Archaeological site 11-A-1040, located in the northeastern part of the project area, is a Late Woodland site at which undisturbed features are unlikely to be found. This is because occupation was focused on a sloping area at which the soils have been reworked by erosion to a substantial depth. It is possible that deep feature remnants might be found, but the site does not retain the integrity needed for a National Register site.

Recommendations

We note the following points for management purposes:

1. Dredge spoil disposal can have various effects on the eligible archaeological resource (11-A-68), depending upon project design and implementation.

2. If dredge spoil disposal will affect the resource, a data recovery or preservation plan should be developed to minimize adverse effects and maximize beneficial effects.

3. Adverse effects can be minimized through excavation of intact subsurface features; beneficial effects can be maximized through deposition of dredge spoil in such a way to prevent erosion, further plowing, and continued damage to features.

At this point, it would be prudent to seek an official determination of eligibility for 11-A-68 from the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places. The information presented in this report should provide sufficient evidence of the site's eligibility and can serve as the primary source for the agency's determination. The request for determination of eligibility should be accompanied by consideration of project effects on the site. If dredge disposal activities can be designed to entirely avoid the site, documentation for this should be forwarded to the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office. If disposal activities will affect the site, archaeological data should be recovered from all parts of the site which will be disturbed or rendered unavailable for future investigation. Data recovery should focus on the areas of significance discussed above, and would proceed most efficiently and effectively if it involved large

scale removal of plow zone and excavation of all cultural features encountered. If necessary, plow zone stripping over a sample of the site could provide some information but would be less desirable than complete excavation because of the important data on patterns of household and feature distribution that could be lost through sampling.

If it is possible to place a relatively thin layer of clean fill over 11-A-68 without damaging the site, this course of action might have a beneficial effect by protecting the site from further erosion, which may otherwise develop into a serious problem along its eastern edge. Placement of fill as a preservation technique has been used before but should be designed and monitored closely to ensure significant deposits are not damaged or otherwise lost to future study.

As a final management note, it must be restated that the lowland floodplain area constituting the western edge of the proposed disposal area was not surveyed because it was outside of the designated area to be evaluated. The northern part of the disposal area, immediately south of Meyer, also was not evaluated because it was outside the project area.

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APPENDIX A: FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS, 11-A-68

FEATURE 1 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 0 N, 1.8 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 150 N-S X 164 E-W DEPTH (cm): 68
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Oblong
AGE: Early Woodland (Black Sand)
COMMENTS: SW 1/2 of feature excavated; flat bottom, gradually sloping sides. Dark fill 5YR2.5/1.

FEATURE 2 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 2 N, 2.4 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 110 N-S X 120 E-W DEPTH (cm): 29
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular
AGE: Prehistoric
COMMENTS: Black stain noted; gravel and fire-cracked rock. No other artifacts noted.

FEATURE 3 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 4.7 N, 1.8 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 130 N-S X 136 E-W DEPTH (cm): 22
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Oblong
AGE: Late Woodland
COMMENTS: NE 1/2 excavated; fill medium brown 10YR3/2; flat bottom, sloping sides. Smoothed-over cordmarked pottery with exterior lip *fingernail impressions*.

FEATURE 4 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 3 N, 6 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 100 N-S X 100 E-W DEPTH (cm): 18
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular
AGE: Prehistoric
COMMENTS: Fill dark brown, clear edges. Fire cracked rock noted. Dark zone noted 14-18 cm.

FEATURE 5 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 4 N, 12 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 105 N-S X 120 E-W DEPTH (cm): 36
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular
AGE: Prehistoric
COMMENTS: Medium brown fill, clear margins; 2 flakes, some gravel noted.

FEATURE 6 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH 6.3 N, 3.7 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 160 N-S X 120 E-W DEPTH (cm) 41
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Oblong
AGE: Prehistoric (?)
COMMENTS: Medium brown fill, diffuse margins. Some gravel and charcoal flecks noted.

FEATURE 7 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 7.6 N, 3.4 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 115 N-S X 110 E-W DEPTH (cm): 25
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular
AGE: Late Woodland
COMMENTS: Dark brown fill, well defined edges; pottery, flakes very little gravel noted.

FEATURE 8 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH 10 N, 9 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 11 N-S X 11 E-W DEPTH (cm): 17
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular
AGE: Prehistoric (?)
COMMENTS: Possible post mold; medium brown fill, sharp margins; flake adjacent to edge.

FEATURE 9 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH 10 N, 10.8 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 70 N-S X 120 E-W DEPTH (cm): 6
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Oblong
AGE: Late Woodland
COMMENTS: Medium brown fill, irregular margins; rough rock abundant, pottery noted.

FEATURE 10 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH 17 N, 13 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 30 N-S X 30 E-W DEPTH (cm): 8
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular
AGE: Prehistoric (?)
COMMENTS: Dark stain , clear margins; abundant charcoal. Small soil sample taken from top.

FEATURE 11 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH 7 N, 11.7 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 7 N-S X 6 E-W DEPTH (cm): 4
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Circular**
AGE: **Prehistoric (?)**
COMMENTS: **Post mold (cross sectioned); medium brown fill.**

FEATURE 12 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 7.8 N, 11.8 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 9 N-S X 9 E-W DEPTH (cm): 3
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Circular**
AGE: **Prehistoric (?)**
COMMENTS: **Possible post mold; medium brown fill.**

FEATURE 13 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 9 N, 11.5 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 15 N-S X 18 E-W DEPTH (cm): 1
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Irregular; roughly circular**
AGE: **Prehistoric (?)**
COMMENTS: **Possible post mold.**

FEATURE 14 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 19 N, 1.25 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 62 N-S X 62 E-W DEPTH (cm): 6
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Circular**
AGE: **Prehistoric**
COMMENTS: **Medium to dark brown; diffuse margins. Flakes and some gravel noted. Extension(?) feature 14b noted 80 cm south.**

FEATURE 15 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 16 N, 11 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 100 N-S X 85 E-W DEPTH (cm): 10
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Circular**
AGE: **Prehistoric**
COMMENTS: **Medium brown fill; diffuse edges. Flakes, some rough rock noted.**

FEATURE 16 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 25 N, 10.4 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 95 N-S X 115 E-W DEPTH (cm): 7
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular
AGE: Prehistoric; probably Early Woodland
COMMENTS: Medium brown fill; clear margins. One thick, sandy paste, cordmarked sherd cf. Black Sand; little fire cracked rock.

FEATURE 17 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 26.8 N, 8.9 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 33 N-S X 30 E-W DEPTH (cm): 12
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular
AGE: Prehistoric (?)
COMMENTS: Medium brown fill; much apparent rodent disturbance.

FEATURE 18 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 30 N, 11 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 232 N-S X 250 E-W DEPTH (cm): 106
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular to subrectangular
AGE: Late Woodland
COMMENTS: Medium brown fill; flakes, pottery, fire cracked rock noted. May be structure basin. Sand lens noted at 50-60 cm depth. Historic post or tap root noted at northeast corner of feature.

FEATURE 19 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 32 N, 14 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 115 N-S X 130 E-W DEPTH (cm): 60
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular (?)
AGE: Late Woodland; cf. Weaver
COMMENTS: Feature extended into unexcavated area; E-W measurement uncertain. Large rock noted; pottery is Weaver-like noded, cordmarked.

FEATURE 20 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 38 N, 11 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 150 N-S X 95 E-W DEPTH (cm): 5
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Oblong
AGE: Late Woodland
COMMENTS: Dark fill noted. Pottery apparently single cord-impressed; some gravel and charcoal noted.

FEATURE **21** TEST TRENCH **2** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **37 N, 11.5 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **50** N-S X **60** E-W DEPTH (cm): **12**
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Circular (?)**
AGE: **Prehistoric**
COMMENTS: **Amorphous; many dark stains (rodent disturbance?) nearby. Flake noted.**

FEATURE **22** TEST TRENCH **2** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **51 N, 3.5 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **130** N-S X **140** E-W DEPTH (cm): **94**
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Circular**
AGE: **Prehistoric**
COMMENTS: **Medium to dark brown fill, moderately well defined. Rock, flakes noted.**

FEATURE **23** TEST TRENCH **2** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **52.9 N, 2.3 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **110** N-S X **110** E-W DEPTH (cm): **15**
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Circular**
AGE: **Late (?) Woodland**
COMMENTS: **Moderately well defined edges. Rocker stamped, smooth body sherd; sandstone noted.**

FEATURE **24** TEST TRENCH **2** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **51.8 N, 1.2 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **100** N-S X **100** E-W DEPTH (cm): **1**
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Circular**
AGE: **Unknown**
COMMENTS: **Poorly defined, extensive rodent disturbance. Some gravel noted.**

FEATURE **25** TEST TRENCH **2** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **53.6 N, 3 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **80** N-S X **80** E-W DEPTH (cm): **14**
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Circular**
AGE: **Unknown**
COMMENTS: **Medium brown fill; moderately well defined edges. Little gravel noted.**

FEATURE **26** TEST TRENCH **2** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **56.1 N, 6.2 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **120** N-S X **100** E-W DEPTH (cm): **30**
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Oblong**
AGE: **Late Woodland**
COMMENTS: **Dark brown fill; well defined edges. Flakes and pottery noted.**

FEATURE **27** TEST TRENCH **2** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **60 N, 10 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **80** N-S X **60** E-W DEPTH (cm): **10**
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Oblong**
AGE: **Late Woodland (?)**
COMMENTS: **Faint stain surrounding concentration of fire cracked rock; one sherd found in rock pile.**

FEATURE **28** TEST TRENCH **2** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **64.5 N, 3.4 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **150** N-S X **90** E-W DEPTH (cm): **12**
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW **Oval**
AGE: **Late Woodland**
COMMENTS: **Diffuse stain noted; sherd collected. Length measurement uncertain.**

FEATURE **29** TEST TRENCH **2** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **70 N, 3.5 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **100** N-S X **60** E-W DEPTH (cm): **14**
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Oval**
AGE **Late Woodland**
COMMENTS: **Medium brown fill, poorly defined edges. Length measurement uncertain. Exfoliated sherd collected.**

FEATURE **30** TEST TRENCH **2** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **72 N, 8 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **120** N-S X **80** E-W DEPTH (cm): **10**
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Oblong**
AGE **Late Woodland**
COMMENTS: **Dark brown fill, with some gravel. Biface, flakes, pottery collected. Rodent disturbance noted.**

FEATURE 31 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 75 N, 2.2 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 70 N-S X 80 E-W DEPTH (cm): 17
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular
AGE: Woodland
COMMENTS: Edges poorly defined. Fire cracked rock, pottery, charcoal flecks noted.

FEATURE 32 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 74.8 N, 9.3 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 70 N-S X 80 E-W DEPTH (cm): 12
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular
AGE: Early (?) Woodland
COMMENTS: Diffuse edges. Flakes, possible Black Sand pottery noted.

FEATURE 33 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 1 N, 4 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 120 N-S X 120 E-W DEPTH (cm): 17
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular
AGE: Prehistoric
COMMENTS: Dark brown fill, diffuse margins. Abundant gravel and large fire cracked rocks.

FEATURE 34 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 1.6 N, 5.5 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 100 N-S X 90 E-W DEPTH (cm): 28
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular
AGE: Prehistoric (?)
COMMENTS: Similar to feature 33 and contiguous to it. Dark fill noted to 12 cm, mottled to 28 cm.

FEATURE 35 TEST TRENCH 2 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 6 N, 13.7 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 90 N-S X 100 E-W DEPTH (cm): 30
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular
AGE: Prehistoric (?)
COMMENTS: Medium brown fill, diffuse margins; mottled fill between 15 and 30 cm. Rough rock noted.

FEATURE **36** TEST TRENCH **2** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **25 N, 0.5 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **7** N-S X **5** E-W DEPTH (cm) **1**

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Circular**

AGE **Prehistoric (?)**

COMMENTS: **Medium brown stain. Possible post mold.**

FEATURE **37** TEST TRENCH **2** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **26 N, 1.5 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **90** N-S X **60** E-W DEPTH (cm) **2**

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW **Oblong**

AGE **Late Woodland**

COMMENTS: **Feature completely excavated. Shallow basin, with concentration of fire cracked rock and pottery. One vessel cord impressed; one with lip-top notching.**

FEATURE **38** TEST TRENCH **2** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **26.5 N, 0.5 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **7** N-S X **8** E-W DEPTH (cm) **3**

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW **Circular**

AGE **Prehistoric (?)**

COMMENTS: **Medium brown stain. May be post mold, possibly rodent disturbance.**

FEATURE **39** TEST TRENCH **2** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **28 N, 12.5 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **50** N-S X **35** E-W DEPTH (cm) **30**

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW **Oval**

AGE **Prehistoric (?)**

COMMENTS: **Medium brown fill with charcoal flecks. Maximum length NE-SW: 75 cm.**

FEATURE **40** TEST TRENCH **3** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **6 N, 9.2 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **30** N-S X **35** E-W DEPTH (cm)

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW

AGE **Prehistoric (?)**

COMMENTS: **Fire cracked rock.**

FEATURE **41** TEST TRENCH **3** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **21 N, 7.6 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **10** N-S X **10** E-W DEPTH (cm)

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW

AGE **Prehistoric (?)**

COMMENTS **Fire cracked rock; ca. 45 cm below surface.**

FEATURE **42** TEST TRENCH **3** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **38 N, 7.5 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **70** N-S X **40** E-W DEPTH (cm)

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW

AGE **Prehistoric (?)**

COMMENTS **Cobble cluster; additional scatter within 110 x 110 cm area. Depth: 45 cm below surface.**

FEATURE **43** TEST TRENCH **3** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **66 N, 10.3 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **10** N-S X **10** E-W DEPTH (cm)

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW

AGE **Prehistoric (?)**

COMMENTS **Fire cracked rock.**

FEATURE **44** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **63 N, 13.5 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **140** N-S X **160** E-W DEPTH (cm)

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW **Circular**

AGE **Prehistoric (?)**

COMMENTS **Flakes and rocks noted.**

FEATURE **45** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **56 N, 12 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **30** N-S X **30** E-W DEPTH (cm)

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW **Square**

AGE **Historic**

COMMENTS **Probable post mold.**

FEATURE **46** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **57 N, 10 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **50** N-S X **50** E-W DEPTH (cm)

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW **Square**

AGE **Historic**

COMMENTS **Probable post mold.**

FEATURE **47** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **60 N, 4.7 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **62** N-S X **45** E-W DEPTH (cm)

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW **Oblong**

AGE **Historic (?)**

COMMENTS **Dark stain noted.**

FEATURE **48** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **56 N, 4.3 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **35** N-S X **35** E-W DEPTH (cm)

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW **Circular**

AGE **Historic (?)**

COMMENTS **Probable post mold.**

FEATURE **49** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **55.8 N, 4.7 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **35** N-S X **35** E-W DEPTH (cm)

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW **Circular**

AGE **Historic (?)**

COMMENTS **Probable post mold.**

FEATURE **50** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **55.3 N, 6.1 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **55** N-S X **41** E-W DEPTH (cm)

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW **Irregular circle**

AGE **Historic (?)**

COMMENTS **Stain, possible post mold (?).**

FEATURE **51** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **53 N, 7.9 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **100** N-S X **100** E-W DEPTH (cm):
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Circular**
AGE: **Late Woodland**
COMMENTS: **Rock cluster with prehistoric pottery.**

FEATURE **52** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **51 N, 9.7 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **25** N-S X **25** E-W DEPTH (cm):
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW:
AGE: **Historic**
COMMENTS: **Bone.**

FEATURE **53** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **48 N, 10.7 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **20** N-S X **20** E-W DEPTH (cm):
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW:
AGE: **Historic**
COMMENTS: **Bone.**

FEATURE **54** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **47.7 N, 11.3 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **30** N-S X **30** E-W DEPTH (cm):
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Circular**
AGE: **Historic**
COMMENTS: **Contains bone.**

FEATURE **55** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **48.7 N, 12.5 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **60** N-S X **60** E-W DEPTH (cm):
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Circular**
AGE: **Historic (?)**
COMMENTS: **Rock cluster.**

FEATURE **56** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **45.5 N, 13 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **42** N-S X **30** E-W DEPTH (cm)

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW **Oblong**

AGE **Historic**

COMMENTS **Contains sandstone and brick.**

FEATURE **57** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **42.8 N, 13.3 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **35** N-S X **25** E-W DEPTH (cm)

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW **Oblong**

AGE **Historic (?)**

COMMENTS **Stain noted, with gravel.**

FEATURE **58** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **46.9 N, 4.6 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **25** N-S X **17** E-W DEPTH (cm)

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW **Oblong**

AGE **Historic**

COMMENTS **Contains eggshell, bone. Probable post mold.**

FEATURE **59** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **46.3 N, 2.65 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **50** N-S **50** E-W DEPTH (cm)

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW **Circular**

AGE **Historic (?)**

COMMENTS **Above refers to fea. 59a. Adjacent is 59b: located 46.15 N, 2.2 W, 25 x 26 cm. Both are stains with ash and charcoal, probable post molds.**

FEATURE **60** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH **43.5 N, 2.8 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm) **80** N-S X **80** E-W DEPTH (cm)

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW **Circular**

AGE **Historic (?)**

COMMENTS **Rock, mussel shell, sherd, and flake noted.**

FEATURE 66 TEST TRENCH 1 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 31.5 N, 13 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 50 N-S X 80 E-W DEPTH (cm):
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Linear
AGE: Historic
COMMENTS: Ceramic drainage pipe or tiles in fairly intact line. Extends to the southeast.

FEATURE 67 TEST TRENCH 1 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 31 N, 6 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 150 N-S X 150 E-W DEPTH (cm):
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular
AGE: Historic
COMMENTS: Rock lined well (?) with charcoal and historic debris.

FEATURE 68 TEST TRENCH 1 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 40 N, 2.5 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 60 N-S X 60 E-W DEPTH (cm):
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular
AGE: Historic
COMMENTS: Stain with charcoal and bone.

FEATURE 69 TEST TRENCH 1 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 27.2 N, 4.7 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 65 N-S X 60 E-W DEPTH (cm):
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular
AGE: Historic
COMMENTS: Limestone slabs and large boulders.

FEATURE 70 TEST TRENCH 1 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 25 N, 4.7 W
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 40 N-S X 50 E-W DEPTH (cm):
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular
AGE: Historic (?)
COMMENTS: Stain with charcoal; adjacent to fea. 84.

FEATURE **71** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **23.2 N, 4.5 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **60** N-S X **60** E-W DEPTH (cm):

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Circular**

AGE: **Historic**

COMMENTS: **Probable trash barrel; much bottle glass and other historic material concentrated within (probable) cylindrical pit with traces of rust around periphery.**

FEATURE **72** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **24.5 N, 7.5 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **80** N-S X **60** E-W DEPTH (cm):

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Oblong**

AGE: **Historic**

COMMENTS: **Contains burnt rock, brick, ash, and plaster (?).**

FEATURE **73** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **21.7 N, 8.9 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **100** N-S X **100** E-W DEPTH (cm):

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Circular**

AGE: **Historic**

COMMENTS: **Stain noted, with coal.**

FEATURE **74** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **25 N, 10.7 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **85** N-S X **60** E-W DEPTH (cm):

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Oblong**

AGE: **Historic**

COMMENTS: **Bricks, large cobbles, historic pottery noted.**

FEATURE **75** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **19.1 N, 8 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **120** N-S X **80** E-W DEPTH (cm):

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Oval**

AGE: **Historic (?)**

COMMENTS: **Rocks (some fire cracked) and gravel noted.**

FEATURE 76 TEST TRENCH 1 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 11N, 7 W

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 280 N-S X 270 E-W DEPTH (cm):

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Subrectangular

AGE: Historic

COMMENTS: Large, dark stain with gravel and historic debris. Possible structural stain.

FEATURE 77 TEST TRENCH 1 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 8.4 N, 13.2 W

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 140 N-S X 160 E-W DEPTH (cm):

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Circular

AGE: Late Woodland

COMMENTS: Flakes and pottery noted.

FEATURE 78 TEST TRENCH 1 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 3 N, 13.7 W

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 180 N-S X 220 E-W DEPTH (cm):

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Oblong (?)

AGE: Prehistoric

COMMENTS: Feature extends west into unexcavated area; measurements are minima. Chert noted.

FEATURE 79 TEST TRENCH 1 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 4 N, 5 W

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 60 N-S X 50 E-W DEPTH (cm):

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Irregular

AGE: Historic

COMMENTS: Large cut limestone blocks, possibly foundation stones.

FEATURE 80 TEST TRENCH 1 LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: 7.2 N, 3 W

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): 60 N-S X 40 E-W DEPTH (cm):

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: Irregular

AGE: Historic

COMMENTS: Large cut limestone blocks, possibly foundation stones (similar to fea. 79).

FEATURE **81** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **5.2 N, 0.6 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **30** N-S X **30** E-W DEPTH (cm):
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Irregular**
AGE: **Historic**
COMMENTS: **Large boulders (building stones?).**

FEATURE **82** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **5.2 N, 1.5 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **30** N-S X **30** E-W DEPTH (cm):
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Irregular**
AGE: **Historic**
COMMENTS: **Large boulder (building stone?).**

FEATURE **83** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **55.1 N, 2.3 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **20** N-S X **20** E-W DEPTH (cm):
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Circular**
AGE: **Historic**
COMMENTS: **Bone scatter (in post mold?).**

FEATURE **84** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **25 N, 4.1 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **90** N-S X **70** E-W DEPTH (cm):
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Oblong**
AGE: **Historic**
COMMENTS: **Contains plaster and charcoal. Adjacent to fea. 70.**

FEATURE **85** TEST TRENCH **1** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **39.2 N, 12.7 W**
SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **45** N-S X **15** E-W DEPTH (cm):
SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Oblong**
AGE: **Unknown**
COMMENTS: **Stain noted.**

FEATURE **86** TEST TRENCH **2** LOCATION WITHIN TRENCH: **14.5 N, 1.4 W**

SIZE IN PLAN VIEW (cm): **90** N-S X **80** E-W DEPTH (cm): **40**

SHAPE IN PLAN VIEW: **Circular**

AGE: **Prehistoric**

COMMENTS: **Medium brown fill; flakes noted.**

APPENDIX C

SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
AN INTENSIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
LOCK AND DAM 20 DREDGE DISPOSAL AREA
ADAMS COUNTY, ILLINOIS

I. OBJECTIVE

1.1 The purpose of this purchase order is to obtain an intensive archeological survey (Phase II testing) of a proposed dredge disposal area located near Meyer in Adams County, Illinois. A reconnaissance survey of the area located a prehistoric (Late Woodland) site on a linear ridge between the Mississippi River and Martin Lake (EXHIBIT I). A late 19th century historic component was also identified near the south end of the site. The area to be evaluated includes approximately 30 acres of agricultural land owned by the Adwell Corporation. The major work elements under this procurement are: (1) a historical and archeological literature review; (2) a controlled surface collection and sample subsurface testing to define site limits and geomorphological context; (3) using heavy ecquipment the removal of the plowzone from a sample of the site to determine the presence and nature of undisturbed cultural deposits that may be present; (4) excavation of any in situ deposits encountered; (5) an evaluation of testing results with detailed artifact analysis; and (6) the preparation of a high quality technical report on the results of the literature review, field investigations and analysis, with recommendations concerning the eligibility of the site for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and any alternatives that may be necessary to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of the disposal operation. The object of the study is to determine site limits and the eligibility of the resource for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

II. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND AUTHORITIES

2.1 This action is being taken in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended in 1980), Executive Order 11593, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, and Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (Parts 60-66 and 800, as appropriate). The successful Contractor must adhere to the minimum qualifications when reporting, and to curation standards described in the publication entitled Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (1984).

III. BACKGROUND

3.1 The Rock Island District, Corps of Engineers has proposed a 3-year major rehabilitation project for Lock and Dam 20, Canton, Missouri, under the authority of the River and Harbor Act of

July 3, 1930. This act authorizes the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Upper Mississippi River Nine-Foot Channel Navigation Project. Work primarily involves concrete removal and replacement, steel work, sandblasting, painting, mechanical equipment replacement, and electrical equipment replacement. Completion of this project should reduce future maintenance costs and alleviate safety hazards at Lock and Dam 20. The complete project is fully described in the reports entitled Mississippi River Lock and Dam 20, Major Rehabilitation Design Memorandum No. 1, General Design Memorandum (GDM) (1986) and Environmental Assessment, Lock and Dam 20 Major Rehabilitation, Lewis County, Missouri, and Adams County, Illinois (March 1986), prepared by the Rock Island District staff.

3.2 Work incidental to the Lock and Dam 20 rehabilitation includes dredging above and below the emergency lock gates so that the gate leaves can be removed and repaired. Dredging also will be required at several locations above and below the dam to allow for placement of rockfill and capstone scour protection. The proposed Illinois disposal site for the dredged material is the subject of this procurement.

3.3 Rock Island District archeologist Kenneth Barr and Charlene Carmack conducted a Phase I reconnaissance of the proposed disposal area on April 24, 1986. The area surveyed covered approximately 100 acres of agricultural land in the floodplain of the Mississipi River in the SW1/4 of section 24 and the NW1/4 of section 25, T. 2 N., R. 10 W., Adams County, Illinois. The project area is bordered by a levee to the west and by Martin Lake and a small airstrip to the east. A walkover survey of the proposed disposal area at 15 meter intervals indicated that a prehistoric site with a medium to low artifact density occupies a ridgetop in the E1/2 of the NW1/4 of section 25. A low density of artifacts were dispersed over an approximate 30-acre area. However, the greatest artifact density is restricted to 10 acres. No artifacts or other evidence of significant cultural resources were recovered in the remaining proposed disposal area (EXHIBIT 1). The results of this survey were provided to the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in a letter dated May 8, 1986.

3.4 Artifacts collected from the site are listed on EXHIBIT 2. Five (5) cordmarked, grit-tempered body sherds recovered from the site may indicate a Late Woodland cultural affiliation for the prehistoric component. An 1881 Mississippi River Commission map denotes a mound north of the project area near the present village of Meyer (EXHIBIT 3). A historic component was also present at the south end of the site. The 1950 USGS quad map indicates a house and road near this location. The 1929 Upper Mississippi River Map shows three structures and a road at this location (EXHIBIT 4). Historic artifacts collected include whiteware, earthenware, porcelain, and a bottleneck fragment with an improved tooled lip. All historic artifacts encountered could date to the end of the 19th century. One bottle glass fragment and a porcelain fragment exhibited flake scar patterns indicative

of aboriginal unifacial scrapers. The source of these artifacts is problematical.

IV. SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 A literature search will be conducted to identify previously recorded sites in the project area. This element shall include a review of site files housed at the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office and the Illinois Archeological Survey, Urbana. Historical atlaes, maps, and plat books, as well as local and county histories also shall be consulted. The Contractor also will be required to work with informants and collectors, as appropriate.

4.2 The Contractor shall prepare a topographic map of the site area and conduct a controlled surface, or piece plot, collection of the entire site area to help determine site limits, areas of artifact concentration, and potential activity areas. This activity shall occur immediately after the farmer, Dave Ward of Adwell Corporation harvests the beans currently growing on the site. The successful contractor may, at his or her discretion, arrange for a fresh disking of the site area and wait for sufficient rain to improve artifact visibility for the controlled surface collection.

4.3 Based on the results of the controlled surface collection, the contractor shall excavate a judgmental sample of three small (1 x 1 meter) test units to evaluate the geomorphological context of the site and partially evaluate the potential of the site for containing undisturbed cultural deposits. This work element may be combined with soil core sampling. Bidders shall specify methods to be used and anticipated usefulness of the methods in their proposals.

4.4 Based on the site limits defined, the Contractor shall remove a sample of the plowzone from the site area using heavy equipment. The portion of the site investigated should be approximately 10 percent of the site area. Location of the stripped sample transects should be based on the results of the controlled surface collection and subsurface testing. Any cultural features encountered below the plowzone shall be fully excavated and recorded following standard archeological procedures.

4.5 All artifacts recovered shall be analyzed in accordance with standard archeological procedures.

4.6 Based on the results of the intensive archeological survey (Phase II testing), the Contractor shall make specific recommendations, with specific justifications, for pursuing or not pursuing a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for the site. All necessary information for preparing a DOE shall be provided to this agency.

4.7 To determine site significance it will be necessary to:

a. Identify site limit and integrity.

b. Determine the kind of data that can be recovered from the site (i.e., settlement, subsistence, technology, culture history, etc.).

c. Identify specifically what information (research questions) important to history or prehistory will be answered if additional excavations (mitigation) are conducted.

4.8 Alternative methodological recommendations for any necessary mitigation also shall be included in the intensive archeological survey report.

4.9 The Contractor shall provide a high quality technical report on the results of the study which specify research methods, testing results, and site significance. Both historic and prehistoric resources shall be addressed. Complete legal descriptions will be provided, along with any photographs or illustrations necessary to support the Contractor's conclusions and site evaluations (area and artifacts).

V. PROPOSALS

5.1 This purchase order shall be awarded to the Offeror submitting the best proposal in terms of technical and cost factors. Award will not necessarily be made based on lowest bid. Negotiations may be required; however, award may be made without negotiations at the discretion of the Contracting Officer.

5.2 Offerors must submit a brief technical proposal and a detailed cost proposal. The cost proposal shall be submitted in a separately sealed envelope so technical proposals can be evaluated first without prejudice. The technical proposal shall describe what work will be done, how the work will be done, and the staff hours of effort. Although research orientations are certainly welcome, it is likely that the small scope of the project may preclude grandiose research schemes. Still, applicability to the State's Interim Illinois Archaeological Preservation Plan (Downer n.d.) is expected, and consideration of valid research topics benefiting the project and the resource base (i.e., for DOE's) will be accepted. Award may depend upon this element more than any other as the Rock Island District, Corps of Engineers will attempt to determine the Offeror with the best familiarity of local cultural resources. It is anticipated that the most knowledgeable person also will have the technical capability to complete this project on time and within funding constraints. Familiarity should result in a creative, yet appropriate, research design.

VI. REPORT

6.1 The Contractor shall prepare a technical report on the results of the investigation as described in Section IV above. Depending upon its length, the report may be included in various Corps documents, as appropriate. Proper credit will be given through inclusion of the title sheet. This action shall in no way preclude the Contractor from independent publication upon completion of the project.

6.2 Three (3) copies of the draft report shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer for review. The draft report shall be complete when submitted unless prior approvals have been obtained. Upon approval of the draft report and receipt of notice from the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall prepare (adhering to the comments) and submit five (5) copies of the final report (one as a reproduction ready master).

6.3 The Contractor shall allow up to 60 days for the District Archeologist and the Illinois SHPO to review the draft report and to supply comments for consideration in the final version.

VII. SCHEDULE

7.1 The following general schedule shall apply, unless the Contractor submits an accelerated schedule for consideration as part of the proposal:

ACTION	DAY
Award	0
Literature search and field work	10-18
* Estimated 7 day down time	19-26
Analysis and report preparation	27-44
Submit draft report	45
Review period	45-105
Submit final report	135

* Denotes estimated delays due to adverse weather conditions and not billed to the project.

The above table lists calendar days. This schedule is offered to provide Offerors with a guideline for proposal preparation. There is some flexibility within the schedule for execution of specific tasks. However, due to the short time remaining in the present field season and the tight construction schedule it is imperative that the project be executed within the prescribed time frame. Any requests for time extensions will be closely scrutinized.

VIII. COORDINATION

8.1 The Contractor shall notify District Archeologist Kenneth Barr, at 309/788-6361, Ext. 349, prior to beginning fieldwork and

upon completion of fieldwork. District staff will likely require a field orientation trip once sufficient progress has been made; hence, the Contractor shall notify the District when the fieldwork has reached a stage that a visit would be beneficial. The Contractor also is responsible for notifying the landowner, Adwell Corporation, prior to the start of the project and upon completion of the project.

8.2 The Contractor shall arrange for land access rights of entry on any private or public property. Continuous coordination shall be maintained with Adwell Corporation and District Archeologist Kenneth Barr.

8.3 The Contractor is free to make any curation arrangements for the appropriate treatment of cultural materials so long as the District and Illinois SHPO certify that an approved facility is proposed. Any artifacts recovered remain the property of the landowner, Adwell Corporation, and will be returned after completion of the project if requested.

APPENDIX D

Draft report review and comment letters

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
CLOCK TOWER BUILDING – P.O. BOX 2004
ROCK ISLAND. ILLINOIS 61204-2004

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF

March 10, 1987

Planning Division

Mr. Lawrence Conrad
Archaeological Research Laboratory
Western Illinois University
Macomb, Illinois 61455

Dear Mr. Conrad:

District Archeologist, Kenneth Barr, has completed the review of a draft report entitled Archaeological Evaluation of Proposed Dredge Disposal Site, Lock and Dam No. 20, Adams County, Illinois, prepared under Purchase Order No. DACW25-86-M-1450. Comments on the draft report, to be addressed in the final report, are attached.

In general, the report is very thorough and clearly written. The author is to be commended for producing a quality product. Comments from the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer have been requested and will be provided to you in the near future for inclusion in the final report. I look forward to receiving the final report.

Sincerely,

Patricia L. Fout
Contracting Officer

Attachment

Project Review Comments

Type:
Concept: ☒
Final: ☐
Other: ☐

Date: 6 March 87

Project: Archeology L & D 20
Location: Adams Co., IL

Reviewer:
Name: Ken Barr
Organization: RID COE

Comment Number	Drawing/Page/ Number	Space	Comment	Action
1	Cover		"Quote No...." line should be deleted and replaced with "Contract: DACW25-86-M-1450".	
2			Can you use a state site number for 11-A-xxxx in the final?	
3			The author has prepared a very thorough and well written report. The Contractor is commended for a quality product.	
4			Append Scope of Work.	
5			Append comments from RID COE and SHPO.	

NCR Form 44
25 Sep 84

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Old State Capitol • Springfield, Illinois 62701 • (217) 782-4836

217/785-4512

ADAMS COUNTY
Lock and Dam No. 20
Proposed Dredge Disposal Site

February 6, 1987

Mr. Dudley M. Hanson, P.E.
Chief, Planning Division
District Engineer
U.S. Army Engineer District, Rock Island
Attention: Planning Division
Clock Tower Building - Post Office Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Gentlemen:

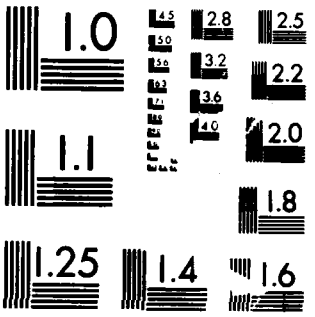
Our staff has reviewed the draft report titled "Archaeological Evaluation of Proposed Dredge Disposal Site, Lock and Dam No. 20, Adams County, Illinois" by William Green of the Archaeological Research Laboratory at Western Illinois University, Macomb.

The Phase II evaluations of the two archaeological sites appear to be adequate. Prehistoric site 11-A-xxxx is not, in our opinion, significant and, consequently, is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Site 11-A-68 has intact subplowzone features evidencing an Early Woodland (Black Sand) component, several Late Woodland occupations, and a late 19th - early 20th century historic component. This site is, in our opinion, significant and, consequently, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. We strongly recommend that the Rock Island District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers seek a formal Determination of Eligibility from the Secretary to the Interior.

The proposed disposal of dredge within the site limits of 11-A-68 will have an adverse effect on the integrity of these significant archaeological deposits. When a proposal outlining the procedure for mitigating the adverse effect to site 11-A-68 is submitted to our office, we will comment on its adequacy.

AD-A184 098 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF PROPOSED DREDGE DISPOSAL SITE LOCK AND DAM N.. (U) WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIV MACOMB IL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH LAB W GREEN ET AL. MAR 87 2/2

UNCLASSIFIED RI-20 DACW25-86-M-1450 F/G 5/6 NL



If you have any further questions, please contact Mr. James R. Yingst, Staff Archaeologist, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois 62701, 217/785-4997.

Sincerely,

William G. Farrar

William G. Farrar
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

WGF:JRY:bv

cc: Lawrence Conrad/William Green, WIU

APPENDIX E

Illinois Archaeological Survey site number assignment

ILLINOIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

109 DAVENPORT HALL UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS 607 SOUTH MATHEWS AVENUE URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801

Cooperating Institutions:
University of Illinois
Southern Illinois University
Illinois State Museum

9 February 1987

Mr. William Green
5706 Forsythia Place
Madison, Wisconsin 53705

Dear Bill:

Thank you for sending a site survey form for the disposal site in Adams County. We have assigned IAS number 11-A-1040 to this site.

We also need corrected site location information for site A-68. Please complete the enclosed add/correct form for this site.

Cordially yours,

Charles J. Bareis
Secretary-Treasurer

CJB:bal

enc.

cc: M. Records


DAT
FILM