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SURVEY OF TWO DRY RESE (U) WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIV
MACOMB IL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH LAB

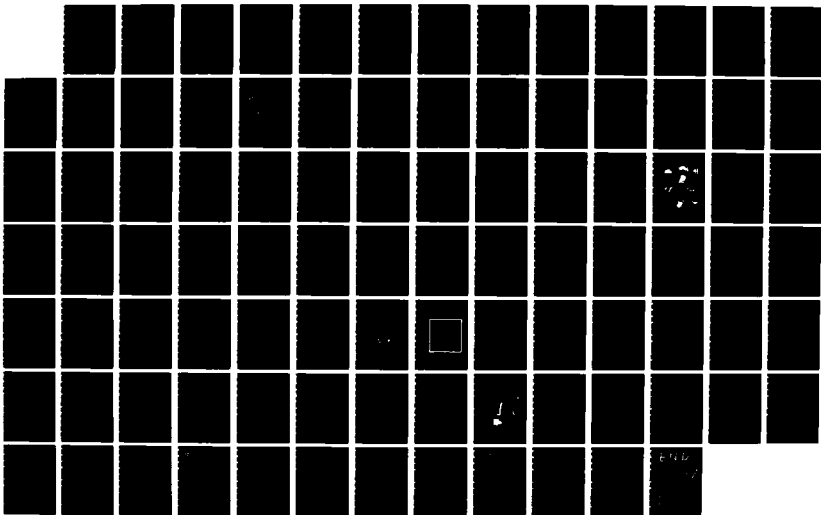
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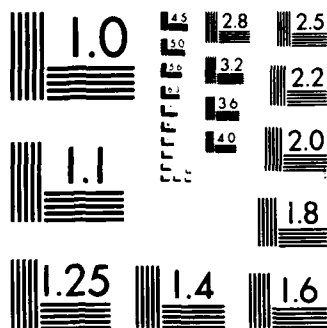
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A CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW AND
RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF TWO DRY RESERVOIRS,
TAZEWELL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

By

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ABSTRACT

Archeological and geomorphological studies were carried out by Western Illinois University in Farmdale and Fondulac reservoirs in Tazewell County, Illinois on an intermittent basis between April and July 1986. This fieldwork was supplemented by a comprehensive literature review and informant interviews. With the exception of those areas judged to be completely disturbed or too heavily silted to yield archeological data both tracts were completely examined by pedestrian survey. Geomorphological studies were conducted with the aid of silt probes, bucket augers and backhoe trenches. Selected areas were plowed to facilitate archeological survey.

Fifteen prehistoric archeological sites were located through plowing and by careful scrutiny of the forest floor. None were located in the deep testing. All of these sites seem to be attributable to the Archaic Period and to be potentially of National Register quality. Four 19th and 20th century Euroamerican sites were noted in the literature. Three of these and one other were located independently by survey and informant interview. None of the four sites examined are of National Register quality. It was recommended that the famous Pleistocene exposures in Farmdale Reservoir be considered for nomination to the National Register, due to their importance to Pleistocene studies and that more be done

to highlight these interesting and valuable public properties. No suggestion was found of archeological sites on the floor of the Fondulac Reservoir and portions of the floor of the Farmdale Reservoir seem to be without National Register quality sites. The steep slopes of both reservoirs seem safe to eliminate from further survey, but the wooded terraces and bluff tops should be tested and the unsurveyed hay field should be plowed and surveyed.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
ABSTRACT.	iv
I. INTRODUCTION.	1
II. THE SURVEY TRACTS	5
REFERENCES.	10
III. THE PLEISTOCENE GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY OF FARMDALE AND FONDULAC RESERVOIRS	11
INTRODUCTION.	11
GEOLOGY	13
GEOMORPHOLOGY	16
REFERENCES.	21
IV. A PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN FARMDALE AND FONDULAC RESERVOIRS	22
BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE REGION	22
LITERATURE SEARCH	26
SURVEY METHOD.	26
SITE DESCRIPTIONS	30
REFERENCES.	41
V. A SURVEY OF THE HISTORIC CULTURAL RESOURCES IN FARMDALE AND FONDULAC RESERVOIRS	42
INTRODUCTION.	42
DOCUMENTARY SOURCES	42
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	43

	PAGE
SITE DESCRIPTIONS	46
HISTORICAL SITE 1.	47
HISTORICAL SITE 2.	51
HISTORICAL SITE 3.	53
HISTORICAL SITE 4.	54
HISTORICAL SITE 5.	55
SUMMARY OF HISTORIC INVESTIGATION	58
REFERENCES.	60
VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	64
REFERENCES.	72

INTRODUCTION

On 24 February 1986, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers requested proposals for a cultural resources overview and archaeological reconnaissance survey of its properties composing the Farmdale and Fondulac reservoirs in Tazewell County, Illinois. This project was of interest to the Western Illinois University Archaeological Research Laboratory (WIUARL) for several reasons. Since its inception ten years ago, the WIUARL has vigorously pursued site survey as an important part of its program of research in west central Illinois and immediately contiguous regions and has incorporated the survey data into an evolving diachronic settlement model. Though all of its work has been west of the Illinois, the importance of the east side of the river has not gone unnoticed. Since the east side of the river has been much less thoroughly surveyed than the west side, any data would be welcome.

Two areas of particular interest for which the reservoirs were seen as potential sources of data were the Middle Mississippian and very early historic occupations. The Spoon River Mississippian temple town known as the Ten Mile Creek or Hildemeyer site is located just up Peoria Lake from the mouth of Farm Creek near the mouth of Ten Mile Creek. It was considered likely that there would have been use of the Farm

Creek Basin by the inhabitants of this town. As Esarey documents in this report, the lake was also a focal point for the Illini Confederacy and for the early French traders, missionaries and governmental representatives. He also points out the Farm Creek fan has generally been considered a likely spot for the location of Sieur de la Salle's Fort Creve Coeur. Certainly the Farm Creek Valley was utilized by the French and the Indians of this period for which no recognized archaeological remains have been found in the central Illinois Valley. However, no evidence of either the late prehistoric or early historic people in the region was recovered in the survey, though material from earlier and later periods was.

The Farmdale Reservoir is a Mecca for American glacial geologists and geomorphologists for reasons detailed by Alford in his section of this report. The basin also produced a shallowly-buried mammoth skeleton beyond the limits of the survey tracts. As Pleistocene geology and geomorphology as well as the extinction of the Pleistocene megafauna were of particular interest to Alford, the request for geomorphological work in the tract made the project even more appealing.

A proposal was submitted and, after discussion with Rock Island, amended. The appended proposal was accepted on 19 March 1986. As WIU had an archaeological survey field school scheduled for work in the vicinity, the survey was initiated on 1 April with scrutiny of the wooded bluff slopes and bluff

bases and of footpaths, and trails wherever they occurred. Cut banks of the streams were also scrutinized. Observations were also made of the bottoms of the reservoirs utilizing contour maps, pedestrian survey, silt probes, and bucket augers in an attempt to delimit the areas of deep siltation and those which might encompass deposits worthy of further examination.

A number of backhoe tests were made in Farmdale Reservoir and 25% of three fields were plowed and disked in hopes of exposing archeological materials. The plowing was productive of archeological remains but the backhoe cuts yielded negative evidence. Using one or more of these techniques, all of both reservoirs except those under deep silt and the baseball diamond in Fondulac and the playground in Farmdale were examined.

Informant interviews led directly to three of the five historic sites located in the survey. The literature search indicates at least one 19th century farmstead remains to be located.

In addition to the five historic sites, none of which seem to have National Register potential, 15 prehistoric sites were located. Two unplowed ones are probably significant, and the remainder from plowed fields are not well enough known to allow a tentative conclusion, but they warrant further investigation.

The three subdivisions of the project i.e. geomorphology

and paleontology, prehistoric cultural resources, and historic cultural resources are discussed below including a more detailed discussion of the techniques employed and the results. Unless otherwise noted, the sections are the work of the editor.

Thanks are due Kenneth Barr (Rock Island District Office), Angelo Zerbonia (Peoria Office), and Guy Hackman (Field Office) of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for their activities in support of this survey. Mrs. Hazel Garrett, who lives near the Farmdale Reservoir and has explored it thoroughly, was extremely helpful in locating old foundations and well sites on the property. John Frame plowed the fields and dug the backhoe trenches. Eric Anderson; Glen and Mary Hanning; Eugene Keithley; Randall Kimbrel; Robert Lambert; Joe Litney; Gerald Theobald; Robert Wagner; and Greg Zaborack took part in the survey at different times.

Eric Anderson made all of the maps except Figures VI 1 and 2, which were drawn by Cynthia Balek, and those in Esarey's section, Scott Miner drew the geomorphic profiles, and Pamela Terry typed the manuscript.

II

THE SURVEY TRACTS

Both reservoirs are located in the Farm Creek Basin in Tazewell County, Illinois. They are in the Springfield Plain of the Till Plain Section of the Central Lowlands Province (Fenneman 1938) and in the Grand Prairie section of the Grand Prairie natural division of Illinois (Schwegman 1973). As described in the Request for Proposals, "the headwaters of Farm Creek are located near Washington, Illinois, approximately 5 miles northeast of the project area as a fourth order stream. . . [the stream] flows west for three miles before being joined by an unnamed creek on which Fondulac Reservoir was constructed. Farm Creek continues to flow west for 4 miles before emptying into the Illinois River in East Peoria."

The Farmdale tract encompasses approximately 703 acres in Sections 29, 30, 31, and 32 of Township T26N-R3W and Section 25 Township T26N-R4W ranging from the lower slopes of the right side of the Farm Creek Valley, across the valley, and up the steep, rugged bluffs on the left side to and including the flat fields atop the bluff. Elevations range from approximately 580 feet ASL at the creek to 705 feet ASL on the upper fields. The valley in the upper end of the reservoir is rather narrow, but it soon widens abruptly to an average width of approximately 1500 feet and includes a significant bend

FIGURE II-1

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around a long narrow northerly-extending bluff point. Three perennial streams enter the creek from the left side, but none enter from the right side within the tract. The left side of the valley is very rugged, but the right side is not at all rugged. The survey tract only extends to 616 feet ASL on the right side.

Alford (this volume) discusses the geomorphology of this tract in considerable detail and he need not be anticipated here. The whole tract (except for those areas of exposed glacial outwash and till) is covered by the Clinton-Fayette-Hennepin-Strawn Soil Association. The Clinton soils are on the moderately well drained uplands with slopes of 2 to 7 percent. The A horizon is composed of about eight inches of dark grayish-brown silt loam while the A₁ is composed of about 41 inches of dark yellowish-brown silty clay loam. The Fayette soils are on the better drained slopes of two to 12 percent. The major differences between it and the Clinton is the A₁ is about 35 inches thick and there is less clay in the subsoil. Those steep valley slopes not composed of till are covered with Hennepin soils which have an A₁ composed of about six inches of dark grayish brown loam underlain by an A₂ of brown loam. Steep slopes of loam glacial till are usually covered by Strawn soils characterized by an A₁ of a dark grayish silt loam about eight inches thick and on A₂ is a layer of pale brown silt loam about three inches thick (Hudelson and Bushue). These soils were formed under hardwood

forests. As Alford discusses below, there are many sheer faces of glacial till in the tract. The bottom is a combination of alluvial silts and glacial detritus.

Though no formal botanical surveys were made, the impression gained in the field was that the uplands were dominated by an oak-hickory association and that the lower slopes and terraces were dominated by a maple-basswood association (see Shelford 1963:48-50). Of course, the floral community had been greatly disturbed and consisted entirely of second growth. The bottom was in grass or was dominated by a cottonwood-willow association, but it may well have been different before the clearing of the larger trees (see Shelford 1963:114-117). Main sources of protein from the tract itself would undoubtedly have been deer, raccoons, and turkeys. Presumably beaver, and to a lesser degree other fur bearing animals, would have been available and doubtless were extirpated quite early in the fur trade period.

The Fondulac Reservoir consists of approximately 257 acres in Sections 24, 25, and 26 of Township T26N-R4W encompassing the bottom land and lower slopes (between 540 and 600 feet ASL) of a major but unnamed tributary of Farm Creek which joins it approximately three miles below the Farmdale Reservoir. The bluffs are steep but not rugged in this reservoir, though there is a substantial tributary which enters the main stream from the right. Most of the floor of the reservoir was covered by deep silt or a marsh with only

the upper end of the public property being surveyable. Alford describes the geomorphology below. The soil above the marsh was apparently composed of glacial outwash except at the northeast end where they were alluvium. Those on the slopes were comparable to those in the Farmdale Reservoir. The flora and fauna of this tract would have been comparable to that in the Farmdale Reservoir.

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THE PLEISTOCENE GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY
OF FARMDALE AND FONDULAC RESERVOIRS

By

J. Joseph Alford

Introduction

Farmdale Park has been one of the most intensively studied areas in the mid-continent region. Starting with Leverett (1899) and continuing through Leighton (1926), Frye and Willman (1960), Follmer et al., (1979), and Follmer and McKay (1986) the park has been the subject of detailed investigations. The research attractiveness of this area stems from a series of exposures that reveal the most complete stratigraphic record of late Ice Age events in the Midwest. The formally described exposures are the: Farm Creek Section, Farm Creek Railroad Cut Section (old), Farmdale Park Section, Farm Creek Railroad Section (new), and Gardena Section (Figure III-1).

The geologic and geomorphic investigation of the study area began with a careful review of the substantial body of literature that is available on the study area. This was followed by the study of the Peoria East and Washington 7 1/2' topographic sheets, unpublished larger scale maps provided by the COE office in Peoria, and 1:20,000 U.S.D.A. aerial photos. This process of familiarization was completed before field investigations began.

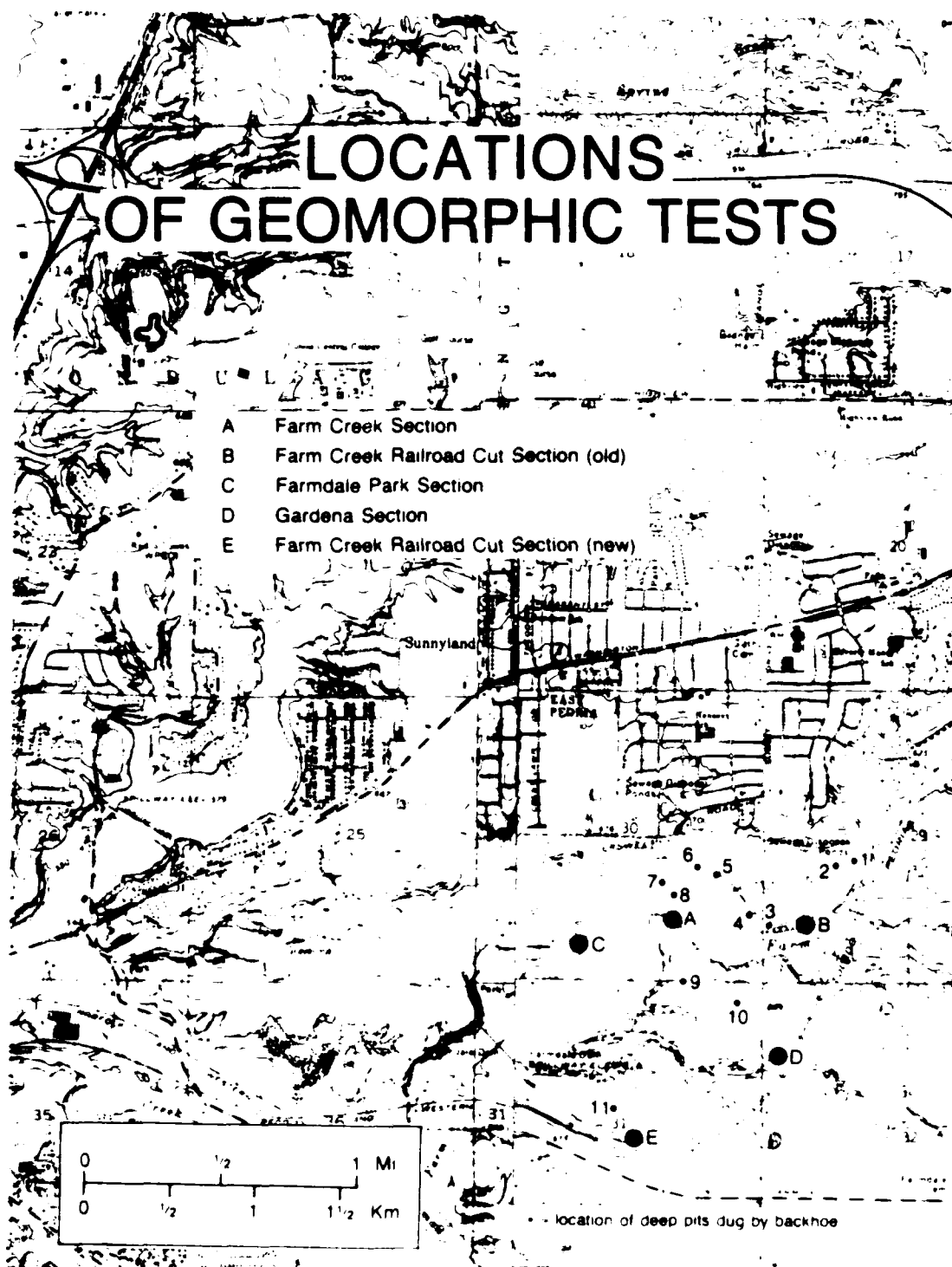


Figure III-1

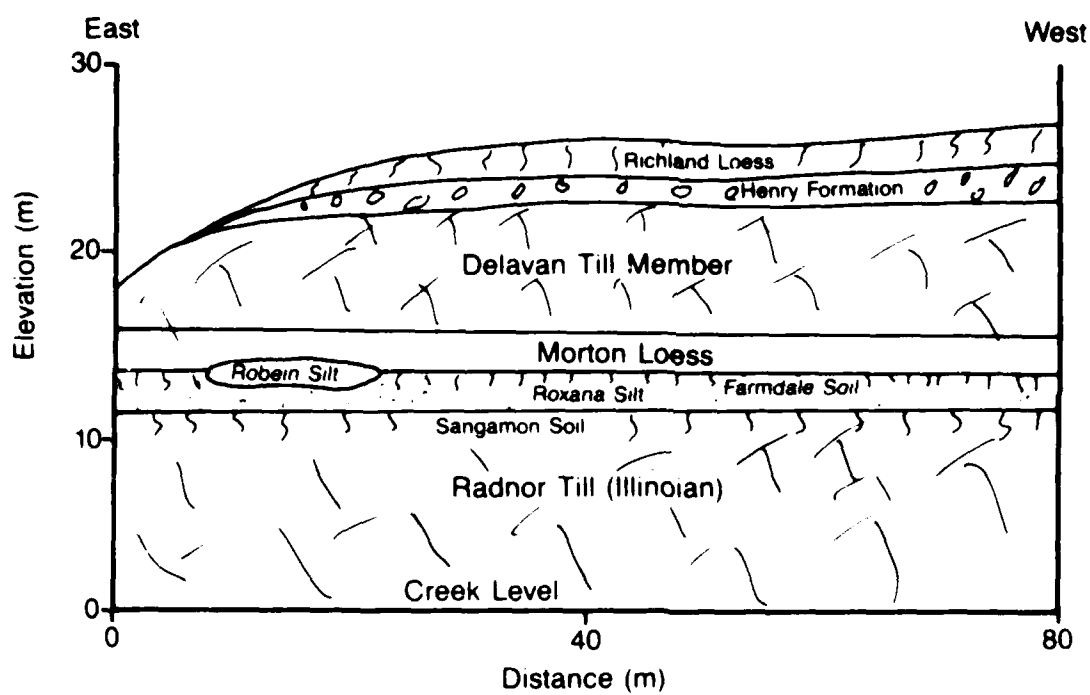
Field investigation included a visit to all the railroad cuts and stream cuts in order to confirm the observations of earlier investigations. Sediments on the stable surfaces (upland and floodplains) were examined with the aid of a backhoe. Data gleaned from these pits were supplemented with numerous hand probes and hand core holes.

Geology

The most recent interpretation (Follmer and McKay, 1986) of these sections suggest the following sequence of events took place in the park. First, the area was overrun by two Illinoian ice advances. Evidence of these events are found in the till units exposed at the base of the Farmdale Park section. The older of these two tills is referred to as the Vandalia Till while the younger is thought to be part of the Radnor Till complex.

After the Illinoian ice had melted a Sangamon Soil developed upon the till surface. This paleosol is developed in the upper portion of the Radnor Till and is exposed in the Farm Creek Section. The Sangamonian soil development period was terminated by the deposition of the Roxana Silt (loess) which marked the onset of the Wisconsinan glacial episode about 75,000 years ago.

The deposition of the Roxana Silt ended about 30,000 years ago and a weak soil (Farmdale Soil) developed on stable surfaces while accretionary Robein Silt collected in low lying areas. This period of soil formation and accretionary



FARM CREEK SECTION
(after Follmer and McKay)

Figure III-2

activity represents an important Wisconsinan interstage that is widely recognized in the professional literature as the Farmdalian Substage.

The Farmdalian Substage terminated about 25,000 years ago as Morton Loess, heralding the approach of the Woodfordian glacial advance, began to bury the Farmdale Soil surface. At the Gardena Section the Morton Loess is rich in plant fossils which has allowed for the reconstruction of the plant associations during the coldest part of the late Wisconsinan glacial episode.

Shortly after $19,680 \pm$ RCY B.P., the area was overridden by Woodfordian glacial ice and the Delavan Till was deposited. By 18,000 B.P., the ice had probably pulled back to the position of the Bloomington Moraine which flanks the southeastern side of Farmdale Park. From there, outwash sands and gravels were deposited on the recently exposed surface of the Delvan Till. The outwash, called the Henry Formation, was deposited for only a relatively short time before the Woodfordian ice retreated rather rapidly from the East La area. From that time until approximately 12,500 B.P. (Giv, 1979) the retreating glacier produced the Richland Loess which was deposited on the stable land surfaces. After 12,500 B.P., the major processes in the study area were erosion on the unstable surfaces and soil formation on the stable ones.

The sequence of events described for Farmdale Park also apply to Fondulac Park. Curiously, however, there are no

Pleistocene sections of any significance in Fondulac Park. Although Fondulac like Farmdale is located in a steep sided valley, exposures are lacking because of the greater urban development along the flanks the former and the lack of strategically placed railroad cuts.

Geomorphology

Basically, Fondulac Park contains only two types of surfaces. There are the steep valley walls which are between 50 and 60 feet high, and there is the relatively flat floodplain which is about one quarter of a mile wide at its greatest extent (Figure III-1). In certain places along the base of the valley walls colluvial material has accumulated, but in most cases these deposits contain a great deal of recent cultural debris (tin cans, old refrigerators, etc.).

The floodplain is divided by the Fondulac Dam. In front of the dam there is a baseball diamond. The area immediately in back of the dam is swampy and is rapidly accumulating sediment. Farther upstream the surface is more natural. Remnants of point bars are present and natural levees can be found along the stream.

A careful walkover did not reveal any promising geologic, paleontologic, or archaeological sites in the near surface deposits of the park; so subsurface investigation was not undertaken in this area.

Farmdale Park besides having steep valley walls and a floodplain also has a considerable area of relatively flat

upland. These surfaces, because they appeared to be relatively undisturbed by recent human activity, were subjected to considerable subsurface investigation.

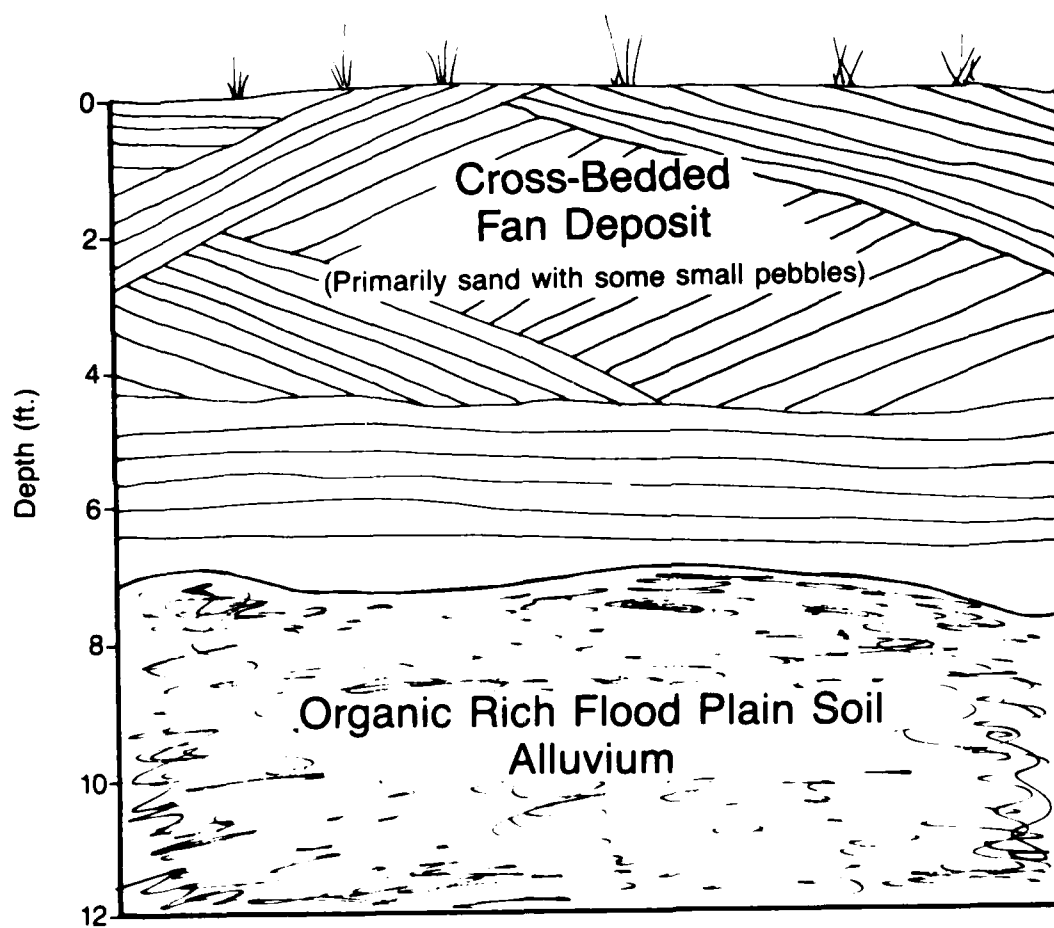
Of prime interest were the colluvial and fan deposits that are particularly well expressed at the base of the valley wall along the northside of the park (Figure III-1). Using a backhoe, six holes were dug either to the water table or to the 11 foot depth depending upon which came first.

Site 1 revealed 8 feet of reworked loess on top of water bearing gravels. Site 2 which was dug on the edge of a small drainageway showed 2 feet of organic top soil on top of 5 feet of yellow-brown reworked loess. Site 3 also revealed an organic rich soil developed in 11 feet of reworked loess.

At site 4, the pattern changed slightly. Here, 8 feet of colluvium was found on top of what is considered the settlement or 1840 paleosol. This paleosol is quite common in Illinois and elsewhere in the country. When the first white settlers moved into an area, they usually deforested the hillsides and triggered rapid erosion. These sediments ended up at the bottom of the hill burying the local soil surface.

Sites 5 and 6 are both on alluvial fans and in both cases sandy fan deposits were found overlying organic rich floodplain deposits.

Moving away from the bluff base sites 7 and 8 were located on high points on the floodplain. Site 7 turned out to be an old point bar. The seven foot hole revealed a fining up



PROFILE OF PIT 6
(Fan Deposit)

Figure III-3

sequence with gravel at the base and an organic rich soil developed in silt and fine sand at the top. Site 8 showed the same sequence from a depth of 9 feet.

Sites 9, 10, and 11 are all located on stable upland surfaces. Site 9, located next to an old gravel road in a pasture revealed 18 inches of forest soil developed in 11 feet of Richland Loess. In turn, this unit is draped over the reddish brown outwash of the Henry Formation. Site 10 showed the same sequence. Site 11 situated in a swale also showed 11 feet of Richland Loess over outwash.

Sites 9, 10, and 11 are all located on a surface that is about 30 feet lower than the highest upland surface. Follmer and McKay (1986) have mapped the lower surface as a terrace. More specifically, in our view, it is a strath terrace that was cut shortly after the ice pulled back from the park borders. It carries the maximum thickness of Richland Loess, so it was stable surface only a short time after the ice abandoned the area.

In summary, investigation revealed little that was of interest, from the earth science point of view, in Fondulac Park. In contrast, Farmdale Park contains within its border the classic Pleistocene sections that have been previously discussed. Effort should be made to preserve these.

As for archeological materials, Fondulac Park appears to be lacking in the low energy deposits of the correct age that might preserve any but the most recent cultural horizons.

Curiously, although Farmdale Park contains extensive shallow deposits that could preserve buried archeological material, none was found. Particularly hard to understand is the fact that pits 1 through 6 plus a number of hand cored holes and probes are in colluvial and fan deposits along the base of the south facing bluff (Fig. III-1) and that these failed to produce a single artifact. Although there is considerable recent deposition in this area (see Fig. III-3), the pits were deep enough to reach prehistoric depths. Evidently, the bluff base was not popular with the local Indians.

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IV
A PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF PREHISTORIC
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN FARMDALE
AND FONDULAC RESERVOIRS

By
Lawrence A. Conrad

Brief Overview Of The Prehistoric
Archeology Of The Region*

The earliest recognizable cultural diagnostics in the region are the fluted points of the terminal Pleistocene. Though Clovis, Lincoln Hills Fluted and Folsom points have not been reported from the immediate vicinity, their manufacturers may have utilized the tracts in question between 11,500 and 10,750 B.P. Later terminal Pleistocene points such as Agate Basin and a variety of unfluted lanceolate form would be expected in the vicinity but are yet to be documented.

The pre-Boreal Climatic Episode dating from approximately 10,000 to 9300 B.P. was characterized by temperatures warmer than the terminal Pleistocene but cooler than today. The growing season would have been shorter than today but precipitation would have been heavier, particularly during the winter. The last of the Pleistocene spruce trees would have

*Unless otherwise noted, reference is Conrad n.d.

been replaced by deciduous trees and prairies. During this time, Dalton people occupied west central Illinois, but the dearth of data precludes a definitive statement concerning Farm Creek or its immediate vicinity. It is possible side notched points were also deposited in the region at this time.

The Boreal Climatic Episode dating from approximately 9300 B.P. to 8490 B.P. was characterized by temperatures similar to today's with January's temperatures being perhaps 1° C cooler and July's being about the same as today. Though the annual precipitation totals would probably have been greater than today's the snowfall would have been less. This was the time characterized by the manufacture of the stemmed and notched, serrated, and beveled points of the Early Archaic. In general chronological order the point styles are Kirk, Theban (a point cluster including Thebes, St. Charles, and similar point types), and Hardin and early Bifurcated Based points. A large Hardin Barbed point was found isolated on the Upper Meadows field by this project and a St. Charles point was found several years ago on the Illinois Central College Campus in the headwaters of the unnamed stream on which the Fondulac Reservoir is located.

By at least the end of the Boreal Climatic Episode, there began a long lived decline in precipitation and rise in temperature which ultimately resulted in a severe drought which reached its peak about 7,000 RCY B.P. During this time Farm Creek may have been dry and prairies may have reached the

bluff edges. The gradual decline in temperature and rise in precipitation resulted in essentially modern conditions by about 5500 RCY B.P. An Early Archaic technology was still in use during the early part of this Atlantic Climatic Episode but for the most part it coincided with the poorly defined Middle Archaic period. The Middle Archaic lithic assemblage at the Koster site in the lower Illinois Valley was characterized by corner notched points giving way to boldly side notched and broadly side notched points. In the central and southern Illinois River Valley, surface collections regularly yield bifurcated base points which can be dated to between 8500 and 8100 RCY B.P. and the central Illinois Valley at least yields points of the Stanley Type Cluster which date to approximately 7800 RCY B.P. Though side notched points were clearly dominant during this period and this seems to have been the time when they were most common, it does not follow that all sites with side notched points were Middle Archaic sites, since side notched points were made before and after this period. Site T205 (Figure II-1) was confidently assigned to an age of approximately 7800 years on the basis of the presence of a Stanley point.

Though there have been several documentable fluctuations in the climate of the Midwest since the end of the Atlantic Episode, they have all been relatively minor. The cultural manifestations between 5500 and 2500 RCY B.P. are generally referred to as Late Archaic. One of these manifestations in

the Wabash Valley where it has been dated between 3500 and 3100 B.P. is the Riverton Culture. This culture is characterized by a small dart point known as the Riverton point. Though there is some question as to whether the occurrence of these points in central Illinois are indicators of the presence of the Riverton Culture, they are certainly indicative of contemporary cultures. One of these points was found on the lower meadow (Site T207 in Figure IV-1) and another was found on the upper meadow (Site T211 in Figure IV-2).

The Archaic Period was succeeded in west central Illinois by the Early Woodland Period for which no material has been reported in the immediate vicinity of the Farm Creek Basin. Marion Thick pottery, the hallmark of the Marion phase (2600-2500 B.P.) has been recorded in extreme southern Tazewell County at the Clear Lake site (Griffin 1952:97). The succeeding Black Sand Phase is indicated for the general vicinity by its appearance at Clear Lake (Griffin 1952:99) and at the Dickinson site just north of Mossville in Peoria County (Walker 1952:36).

In his survey of the Illinois River Valley, McGregor (1957) found Middle and Late Woodland as well as Middle Mississippian sites along the Illinois River in the immediate vicinity of Farm Creek. These observations were supported by others (Buris 1940; Schoenbeck 1940; 1946). As mentioned on Page 1, the nearby Ten Mile Creek site was a major Middle

Mississippian town. Esarey has discussed the historic Indian use of the vicinity in his section of this report. To date, no prehistoric material known to post date 3100 B.P. has been reported from the Farm Creek Basin.

Literature Search

Though the literature search provided no suggestion of previous archaeological work in the tracts, contact was made with the Illinois Archaeological Survey and the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency as well as with the Anthropology Section of the Peoria Academy of Sciences. None of these organizations had any record or knowledge of sites within the reservoirs. In addition, everyone with any knowledge of the tracts encountered during the work was questioned about sites or artifacts from the tracts. Though valuable data was gathered concerning historic sites, none were gathered concerning prehistoric sites.

Survey Methods

An early, warm, and dry spring allowed initiation of the survey on 1 April 1986. The foliage was dormant at this time and survey conditions in the forested areas were as good as they would ever be. After familiarization with the reservoirs, all of the wooded areas were examined paying particular attention to the bluff bases, bluff edges and bluff tops. All footpaths, horse trails, gullies, tree falls and animal burrows were carefully examined as well as those areas

where limited leaf litter made observation of the forest floor practical. The vertical faces of the stream banks were examined, usually from the opposite side by one team walking up one side and down the other. One hundred percent of the tracts were examined, but the interval between passes varied depending on the terrain and the availability of exposed soil. Few patches of more than 100 feet on a side were not traversed and the interval was not infrequently 20 feet or less.

After determining the extent of modern filling of the basins through the examination of topographic maps and through the use of silt probes and bucket augers and an examination of available paths, trails, and roadcuts it was decided the Fondulac Reservoir had very little potential for buried archaeological sites or for near-surface archaeological sites in the hayfield, but a scheme of backhoe trenches and plowed strips was devised to examine the subsurface in selected areas of the bottom and uplands of the Farmdale Reservoir. The backhoe trenches, which yielded only negative archaeological evidence have been discussed above by Alford.

The plowed and disked strips were approximately 20 feet wide and were designed to expose 25% of three hay fields in the tract. Those fields were the ones labeled Field 1 and Field 2 on Figure II-1 and the one encompassing much of the upland lobe between the southeast end of the dam and the Toledo, Peoria, and Western railroad track. The configuration of the strips on Field 1 is shown on Figure IV-1. This

configuration was chosen to give a representative sample of the field and to facilitate economical plowing. While it accomplished these goals, it required an inordinate amount of time to map the circuitous strips. Future use of this technique might better employ straight lines when possible. For reasons to be discussed below, the plowed strips in the upper fields were not mapped; but they, too, were laid out to gain a representative sample of the fields.

Though the plowing was completed in late April, by late May there had still not been heavy enough rains to wash down the loess fields of the uplands, but the frequent light rains had been adequate to wash down the sandy soils of Field 1 and to support a vigorous weed crop in the plowed strips in the uplands. In late May, all artifacts were collected from Field 1 and their positions marked with labeled flags. A transit crew mapped in the plowed strips and the position of the flagged artifacts. There was no suggestion of unauthorized collecting on the site, no doubt due in part to the fact that the county park in which it was located was not yet open for the season.

While the transit crew was mapping Field 1, another crew collected and flagged the obvious artifacts visible in the plowed strips of Field 2. This was done to preclude their private collection and to salvage as much as possible from our disappointing efforts there. The plowed strips in the third field exhibited worse collecting conditions and the weeds were

FIGURE IV-1

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as bad. No diagnostic artifacts and very few cultural items of any kind were observed in this field.

Fortunately the tenant of the upper fields decided, since he had already plowed 25% of them, it was the appropriate time to plow the remainder in order to forestall the encroachment of forbes into the hay fields and to upgrade the component plants. He actually plowed all of Field 2 (but plowed around the flags) and it was surveyed after being very well rained upon. On the negative side is that the beans planted in the field thrived on a week of heavy rains which made access to it impossible. When the survey started, the conditions were good but by the time it ended the plants obscured visibility markedly. Extra time and care was expended to overcome this handicap. Since the scatters were substantial, they were mapped by plotting them on air U.S.D.A. 1:20,000 photos. All obvious tools were collected along with a sample of debitage. Tools were piece plotted on the air photos or by transit.

Site Descriptions

Site T205 consisted of a thin scatter of chert debitage, cobbles, and a single Stanley Cluster point, dating from approximately 7800 B.P. (Figure IV-3B) scattered over an area measuring approximately 150 x 25⁴ feet on the low right terrace of Farm Creek just above the dam. The site was covered with second growth timber and leaves. The point was collected.

Site T206 consisted of a light to moderate scatter of

chert debris and an untypable corner notched point (Figure IV-3G) exposed by erosion of the extreme lip of the left bluff of Farm Creek just above the dam. The scatter extends along the lip of the bluff for approximately 50 feet but the width of the scatter is unknown. The point was collected.

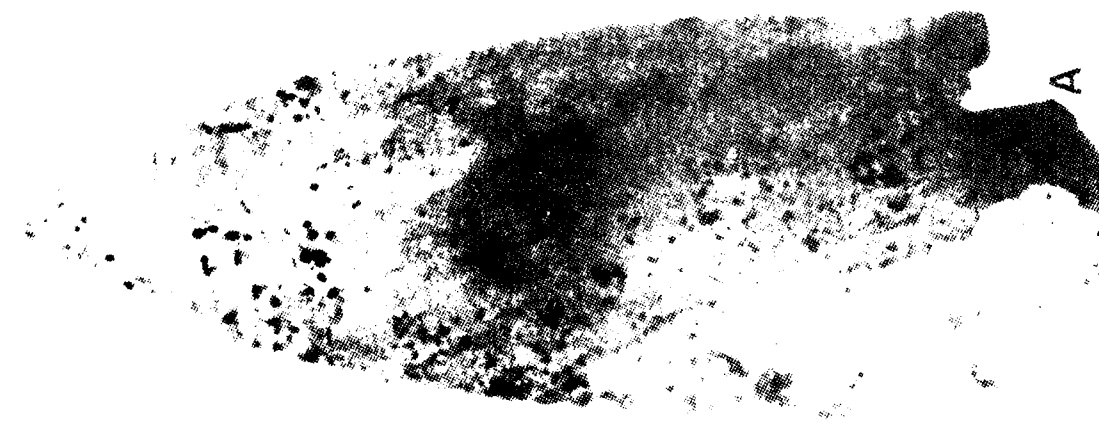
Site T207 consisted of a single distal portion of a Riverton point (Figure IV-3D), a biface fragment, and at least one angularly broken rock and 10 chert flakes thinly scattered over an area measuring approximately 1000 x 200 feet on the right floodplain of Farm Creek. This material was collected on the 25% of the site plowed. The thin scatter dates at least in part to the Riverton Horizon approximately 3300 B.P.

Site T208 (see Figure IV-2 for this and the following sites) consisted of a moderate scatter of chert tools and debitage and at least one unmodified cobble scattered over an area measuring approximately 600 x 150 feet along the edge of a point formed by the left bluff of Farm Creek and a large gully to the south. The material collected from the plowed site under good conditions included 1 end scraper on a Brannen point (Figure IV-3I); 1 untyped, unground corner notched point (Figure IV-3H); 2 stage 3 (ala Callahan) preforms; 1 section of a unifacial side scraper; 3 pieces of chert shatter; 1 thin flake of quartzite; and 1 unmodified cobble.

Site T209 consisted of a moderate scatter of lithic tools and debris over an area of 250 x 200 feet on the crest of a bluff interfluvium between Farm Creek and a major gully to the

FIGURE IV-2

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A



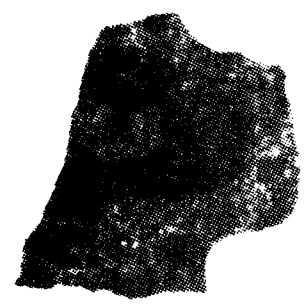
B



C



D



E



F



G



H



Figure IV-3

Hafted Bifaces From Farmdale Reservoir

- A. Hardin Barbed T215
- B. Stanley T205
- C. Riverton T211
- D. Riverton T207
- E. Untyped Side Notched T210
- F. Untypable Side or Corner Notched T208
- G. Untyped Corner Notched T206
- H. Untyped Corner Notched T208
- I. Brannon Side Notched End Scraper T208

south. The sample collected from the plowed site under good conditions included 1 milling stone; 1 chert side scraper; 2 decortication flakes; 3 thick blank flakes; three thin blank flakes; 1 flake fragment; and 1 piece of igneous rock.

Site T210 consisted of a moderate scatter of lithic tools and debris over an area of approximately 150 x 150 feet on a bluff point above Farm Creek. The sample collected from the plowed site under good conditions included 1 side notched point (Figure V-3E); 1 proximal portion of a thin biface; 2 stage 3 preforms; 1 pitted mano; 1 primary decortication flake; 1 secondary decortication flake; 1 thick blank flake; 1 core fragment; 1 hematite pebble; and 1 fire cracked rock.

Site T211 consisted of a moderate scatter of chert artifacts and debitage measuring approximately 100 x 150 feet on the bluff top along the edge of a gully which runs down the bluff front to the Farm Creek bottom. Material collected from the plowed site under good conditions included 1 Riverton point (Figure V-3C); 1 retouched blade like flake; 1 primary decortication flake; 1 thick blank flake; 2 thinning flakes; and 1 piece of chert shatter.

Site T212 consisted of a moderate scatter of lithic debris covering an area of approximately 100 x 150 feet on a bluff point overlooking a gully which cuts down the bluff to the Farmdale Creek bottom. The sample collected from the plowed site under good conditions included 1 core fragment; 1 secondary decortication flake; 1 thinning flake, and 1 piece

of slate.

Site T213 consisted of a moderate scatter of lithic tools and debris covering approximately 670 x 680 feet on a point overlooking the head of a gully running west to Farm Creek. The sample from the plowed site under fair to good conditions included 1 pitted mano; 1 retouched primary decortication flake; 2 thick blank flakes; 2 thin blank flakes; and 1 piece of chert shatter.

Site T214 consisted of a moderate scatter of lithic tools and debitage over an area of approximately 100 x 100 feet on a broad interfluvium between Farm Creek and a large gully to the southwest cutting to Farm Creek. The sample from the plowed site under good conditions consisted of 1 fragment of thin, narrow biface; a slightly battered (?) cobble; 1 possibly pitted mano; 4 decortication flakes; 4 thick blank flakes; 1 thin blank flake; and 2 thinning flakes.

Site T215 consisted of a moderate scatter of chert tools and debitage scattered over an area of approximately 385 x 220 feet on a bluff finger between a large gully to the north and an intermittent stream valley to the south. The sample collected from the plowed site under poor conditions (visibility approximately 20%) included 1 broken corner or side notched point (Figure IV-3I); 1 distal end of a point; 1 fragment of an unidentifiable thin biface; 2 secondary decortication flakes; and 1 thin blank flake. A large Hardin Barbed point (Figure IV-3A) was collected ca. 50 feet east of

the site.

Site T216 was a group of three moderate scatters of chert tools and debris separated by a markedly lighter scatter on the same bluff finger as site T215. Together, these scatters covered an area of approximately 800 x 100 feet. The sample collected from the plowed site under poor conditions included 1 large boldly side notched point; 1 block of an unidentifiable notched point; 2 cores; 3 primary decortication flakes; 3 thick blank flakes; 6 thin blank flakes; and 1 thinning flake.

Site T217 consisted of a moderate scatter of chert tools and debitage covering an area of approximately 690 x 700 feet on an interfluvium between the Farm Creek on the north edge and an intermittent tributary of Farm Creek on the south. The sample collected from the plowed site under poor conditions consisted of 2 primary decortication flakes; 1 thick blank flake; 2 thin blank flakes; 4 thinning flakes; and 1 possible biface fragment.

Site T218 consisted of a moderate scatter of chert debitage over an area of approximately 500 x 275 feet on the bluff edge above the Farm Creek bottom. The sample collected in the plowed field under poor conditions included 2 primary decortication flakes; 3 thick blank flakes; and 2 thin blank flakes.

Site T219 consisted of a thin to moderate scatter of chert debitage on the north bluff of an intermittent stream

flowing to Farm Creek from the right. No sample was taken.

SUMMARY OF PREHISTORIC SITES IN FARMDALE RESERVOIR

NUMBER	AGE/COMPONENT	CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION RE SIGNIFICANCE
T205	7800 B.P./Stanley	Unplowed but road through it.	Probably significant. Unplowed and of little known period.
T206	Unknown/Archaic	Unplowed but eroding.	Probably significant. Unplowed and of period poorly known in region.
T207	3500-3100 B.P./Riverton	Plowed w/possibility of intact deposits.	Possibly significant but not obviously so at this stage.
T208	5500-5000 B.P./		
T209	Unknown/Probably Archaic	Plowed w/possibility of intact deposits.	Possibly significant but not obviously so at this stage.
T210	Unknown/Probably Archaic	Plowed w/possibility of intact deposits.	Possibly significant but not obviously so at this stage.
T211	3500-3100 B.P./Riverton	Plowed w/possibility of intact deposits.	Possibly significant but not obviously so at this stage.
T212	Unknown/Probably Archaic	Plowed w/possibility of intact deposits.	Possibly significant but not obviously so at this stage.
T213	Unknown/Probably Archaic	Plowed w/possibility of intact deposits.	Possibly significant but not obviously so at this stage.
T214	Unknown/Probably Archaic	Plowed w/possibility of intact deposits.	Possibly significant but not obviously so at this stage.

NUMBER	AGE/COMPONENT	CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION RE SIGNIFICANCE
T215	Unknown/Probably Archaic	Plowed w/possibility of intact deposits.	Possibly significant but not obviously so at this stage.
T216	Unknown/Archaic	Plowed w/possibility of intact deposits.	Possibly significant but not obviously so at this stage.
T217	Unknown/Probably Archaic	Plowed w/possibility of intact deposits.	Possibly significant but not obviously so at this stage.
T218	Unknown/Probably Archaic	Plowed w/possibility of intact deposits.	Possibly significant but not obviously so at this stage.
T219	Unknown/Probably Archaic	Plowed w/possibility of intact deposits.	Possibly significant but not obviously so at this stage.

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A SURVEY OF THE HISTORIC CULTURAL RESOURCES
IN FARMDALE AND FONDULAC RESERVOIRS

By

Mark E. Esarey

Introduction

During field investigations, the Western Illinois University crew and this writer located four of the five documented Historic period sites whose occupations began prior to 50 years ago. Lawrence Conrad and I were guided directly to the locations of three of these sites by Hazel Garrett, a local resident familiar with Farmdale Park. Additionally, Mrs. Garrett showed or described to me several coins and a utility tag, which she collected many years ago from one of the sites. Conrad directed me to the fourth site; the only historic site discovered by the survey crew in Fondulac Dam Park.

Documentary Sources

A documentary search was conducted in order to obtain site-specific information and to establish a historical and cultural framework for the project area. The following sources were consulted: county, USGS, and USGLO maps, plats, and atlases; county histories; state and regional histories and colonial and ethnographic documents; vertical files at local public libraries; Illinois Department of Conservation

historical sites and historical structures inventories (1973, 1974); published National Register of Historic Places site listings (Illinois Preservation Series 1985); and reports of local historic archaeological research. It should be noted that the 1864 county map (Thompson 1864) is essentially a useless source due to the nearly illegible condition of the only copies available.

Historical Background

In the central Illinois River valley, the Historic period began in 1673 when the French explorer Jolliet, accompanied by the Jesuit missionary Jacques Marquette returned via the Illinois River on their search for the mouth of the Mississippi River. Although it should be noted that Marquette relates that the Illinois Indians at Peoria already had French trade goods, including some guns (Jesuit Relations Vol. 59:86-163). Seven years later, La Salle and his men built the short-lived Fort Creve Coeur near the lower end of the east side of Lake Peoria (Anderson 1901). Farm Creek's delta has seemed a likely spot to many of the numerous searchers for the still undiscovered location of La Salle's fort (c.f., Jelks and Unsicker 1981). In the winter of 1691-1692, La Salle's old Lieutenant, Tonti moved his trading post from Fort St. Louis at the Rock (at or near Starved Rock near present-day Utica, Illinois) to the west side of the narrows separating upper and lower Lake Peoria. He persuaded the Indian groups living near the old fort to accompany him. At Peoria, Tonti

built several structures to house his men and trade goods. Tonti again named his post Fort St. Louis; this post lasted about five years (Alvord 1920:136-137, 137-139). The French had repeated conflicts with the Illinois Indians especially the Peoria. Both the French and the Peoria Indians settled and abandoned the site several times until the 1730s when the Peoria established a permanent village (Temple 1977:11-56).

A French professor of History at the Sorbonne and Jesuit priest, Charlevoix visited the Peoria village in 1721, shortly after political control of the Illinois Country was transferred from New France (Montreal) to Louisiana (New Orleans). He described a few Frenchmen living among a large Indian village (Charlevoix 1966, Vol. 2:205).

In 1722, the French Company of the Indies sent its director, Francois Renault with a military expedition headed by Legardeur de Lisle to the Illinois Country to explore for minerals. Renault and a few men made a fruitless one-day trip up present-day Farm Creek in search of copper when they stopped at Peoria. Renault personally acquired a large, one league by five league, French royal land grant at Peoria a few years later (Alvord 1920:154, 204; Faye 1945). De Lisle's journal (Faye 1945) is one of the few early historic references to the Farm Creek drainage.

A small French garrison was removed after the end of the French and Indian War in 1763. Illinois Indians, especially the Peoria, remained in and controlled the region until the

1760s when central Illinois was taken over by groups from farther to the northeast, especially the Potawatomi, Fox, and Kickapoo (Bauxar 1978:596-600; Temple 1977:11-56). Known Potawatomi and Kickapoo settlements were to the north of Peoria on the west side of the Illinois River and to the southeast along the Mackinaw River (Alvord 1920:443-445; Edwards 1870:68; Smith 1978). The British occupation of the central Illinois River valley from 1763 to 1778 was essentially in name only as no troops were placed in the area and settlement and unlicensed trading were forbidden by the Proclamation of 1763 (Matson 1874:142; Pease 1965:20). The only documented British colonial exploration of the vicinity was conducted by Patrick Kennedy in 1773; however, he did not venture up Farm Creek (Kennedy 1904:127-128).

In about 1778, the French settlement at Peoria moved from the narrows to the west side of the foot of the lower lake, across from the mouth of Farm Creek (Coles 1834).

This settlement and several Indian villages in the region were destroyed by American forces between 1810 and 1813 (Alvord 1920:224, 443-445; Ballance 1870:28-41; Davidson and Stuve 1874:156, 251; Edwards 1870:37-55, 68-72; 1884:88-90; Matson 1874:90, 197-218, 245; Reynolds 1887:246-249).

The first American settler in Fondulac Township was William Blanchard in 1819; the same year that the Kickapoo of the Prairie ceded central Illinois to the United States government, In 1827 Tazewell County was established by

separating it from parts of Fayette and Peoria counties (Andreas, Lyter 1873; Chapman 1879; Clayton 1970:11, 34).

The project area, lying in southeastern Fondulac and southwestern Washington townships, was settled between the 1820s and 1840s by farmers with mixed livestock and grain crop economies. Various types of mills and coal mining were the early local industries. An 1830s road connecting the villages of East Peoria and Washington ran through present-day Fondulac Reservoir in the 19th century, and an early 1860s track of the Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railroad ran through present-day Farmdale Reservoir. Flooding in the Farm Creek drainage was a deterrent to intensive settlement or use of the project area throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries (c.f., Andreas, Lyter 1873; Bateman 1905; Chapman 1879; USGS 1905, 1932). Begun in 1947, the Farm Creek Flood Control Project was completed in 1954 (Peoria Journal Aug. 30, 1951; Peoria Journal-Star Oct. 10, 1954; Peoria Star Aug. 31, 1951) and has ended the earlier flooding problems. The area just outside the project has undergone substantial suburban growth since the 1940s (c.f., USGS 1940, 1950, 1979a, 1979b).

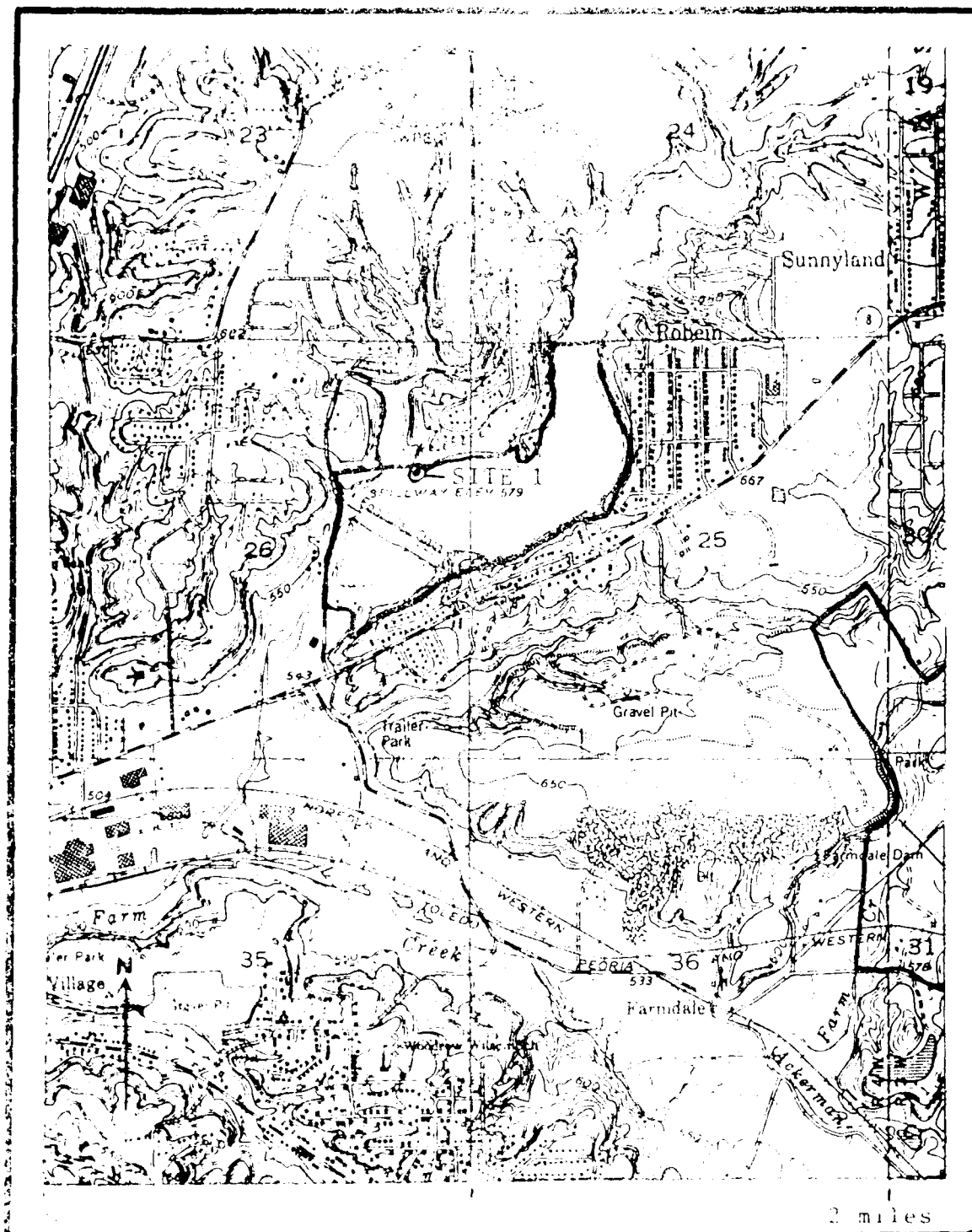
Site Descriptions

Five historical sites were documented or discovered; none has any standing architectural features. Documentary research also failed to show that any of these sites is of purely historical interest, but the personal significance of any occupants. Four sites were discovered during the

archaeological survey work and three sites yielded evidence of archaeological features or structural remains. The documented but undiscovered site probably lies in a heavily wooded bluff slope in the far northwest corner of section 32 of Washington Township. All five historic site occupations are middle nineteenth century or newer with several terminating with dam construction in the late 1940s. One site lies in Fondulac Reservoir. The remaining four, including the undiscovered one, are within Farmdale Reservoir. Site descriptions follow below.

Historical Site 1

This site, an 1880s to 1940s farmstead, is the only historic site located in Fondulac Reservoir. The site lies about 1000 feet to the northwest of the west end of the dam in the NW1/4, SW1/4, NE1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4 of Section 26, Fondulac Township (T26N, R4W), Tazewell County, Illinois (Figure V-1). The site is on the north side of a gravel road at the base of a wooded bluff slope. Remnants of five structural features were discovered on visual surface inspection (Figure V-2). These features are: a partially filled, circa 10 foot diameter brick cistern with a concrete slab on the south side; an approximately 12 foot by 24 foot rectangular depression; a 10 foot by 16 foot concrete foundation; an approximately 30 foot square brick, stone, and concrete foundation, and an approximately 50 foot square foundation with lots of window glass and crockery fragments lying around it. Other artifacts



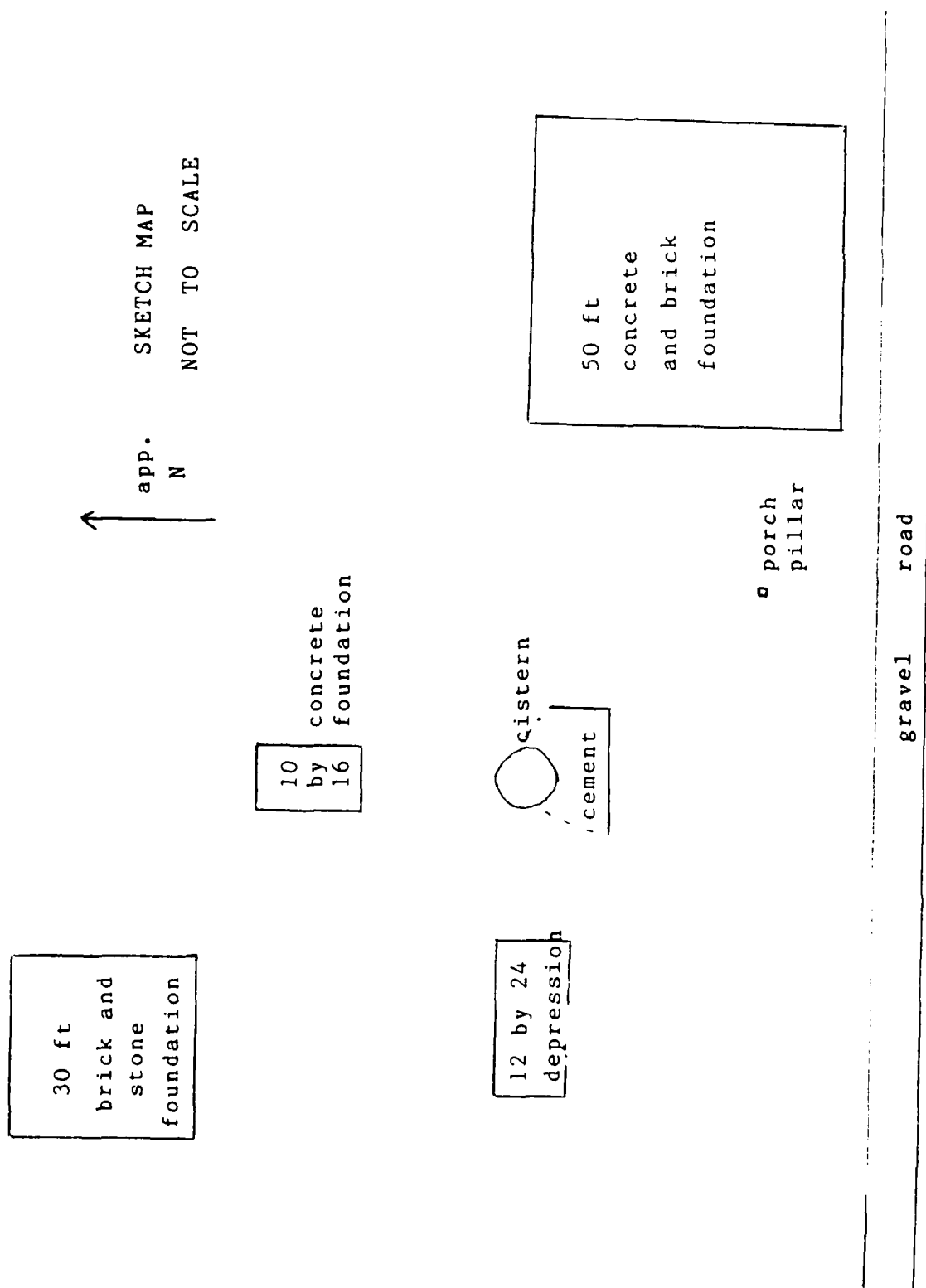


Figure V-2. Sketch map of Site 1

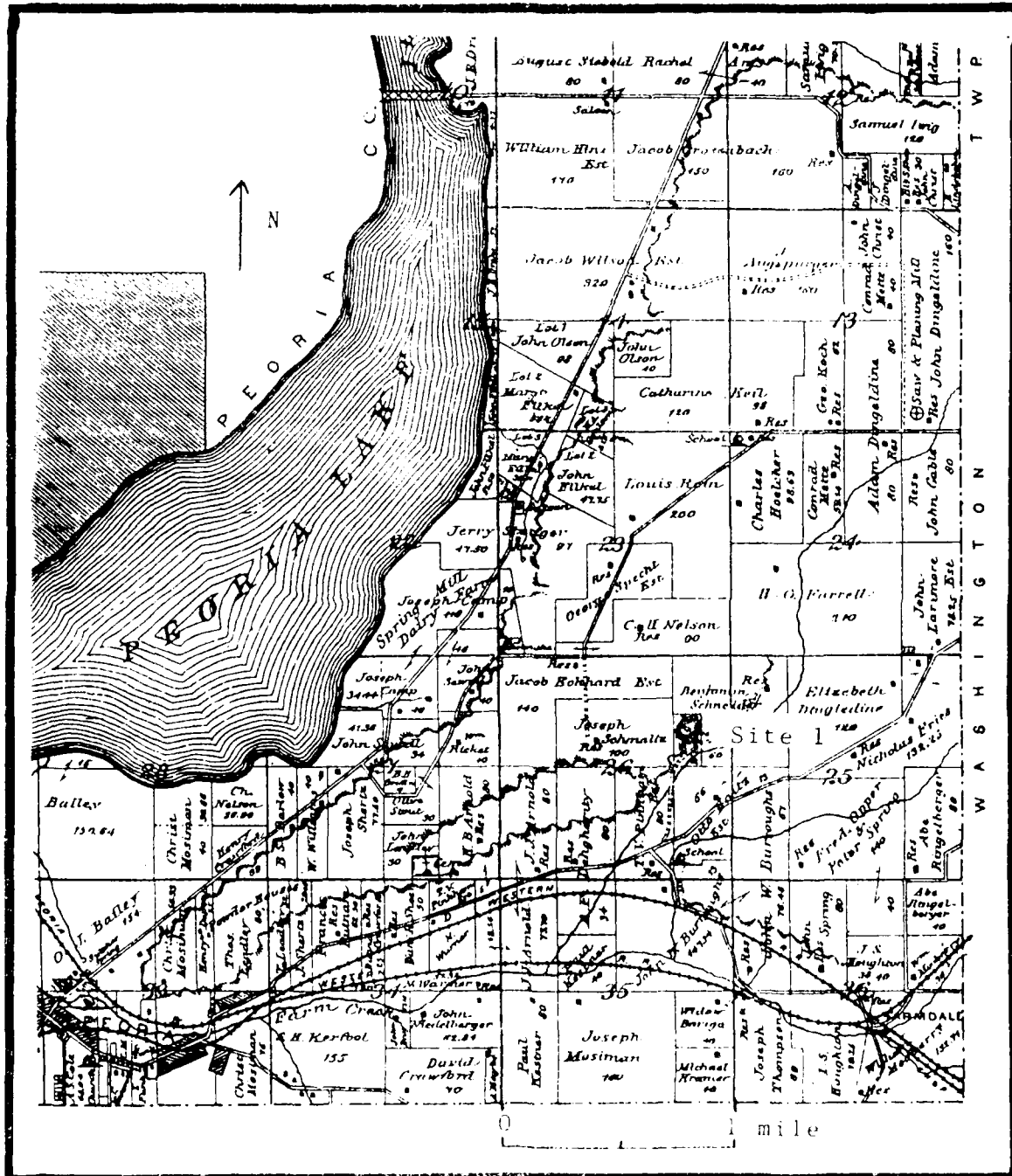


Figure 1-0. Plat showing Site 1

seen at the site were a concrete porch pillar, numerous soft-paste bricks, many hard-paste bricks, a stoneware bottle, a luster-edge-decorated whiteware plate rim, a blue and orange sponge-decorated whiteware bowl, a clear glass pie plate, and a brown 1/2-pint alcohol bottle with a vacuum scar and the following embossed marks "3 R 29" and "57-45" on the base. In spite of the artifactual evidence clearly indicating a late nineteenth through mid twentieth century occupation, only the 1891 plat map shows a structure at the site location (c.f., Andreas, Lyter 1873; Occidental 1891; Ogle 1910; Thompson 1864; USGS 1905). The 1891 map (Figure V-3) illustrates a structure labeled "residence" on a 20-acre plot owned by H. Weigand (Occidental Publishing 1891).

Historical Site 2

This site consists of the remains of a root cellar foundation in the side of a small hill and two adjacent patches of annual flowers. The site lies just east of the present course of Farm Creek and about 15 feet west of the present track of the Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railroad in the SW1/4, SW1/4, NE1/4, SW1/4 of Section 29 of Washington Township (T26N, R3W), Tazewell County, Illinois (Figure V-4). The root cellar is rectangular, approximately 8 feet north-south by 10 feet east-west, with an entrance in the south half of the east wall. This is towards the railroad track, which was moved to its present location in the late 1940s as part of the Farmdale Dam project (Peoria Journal-Star Oct. 10, 1954).

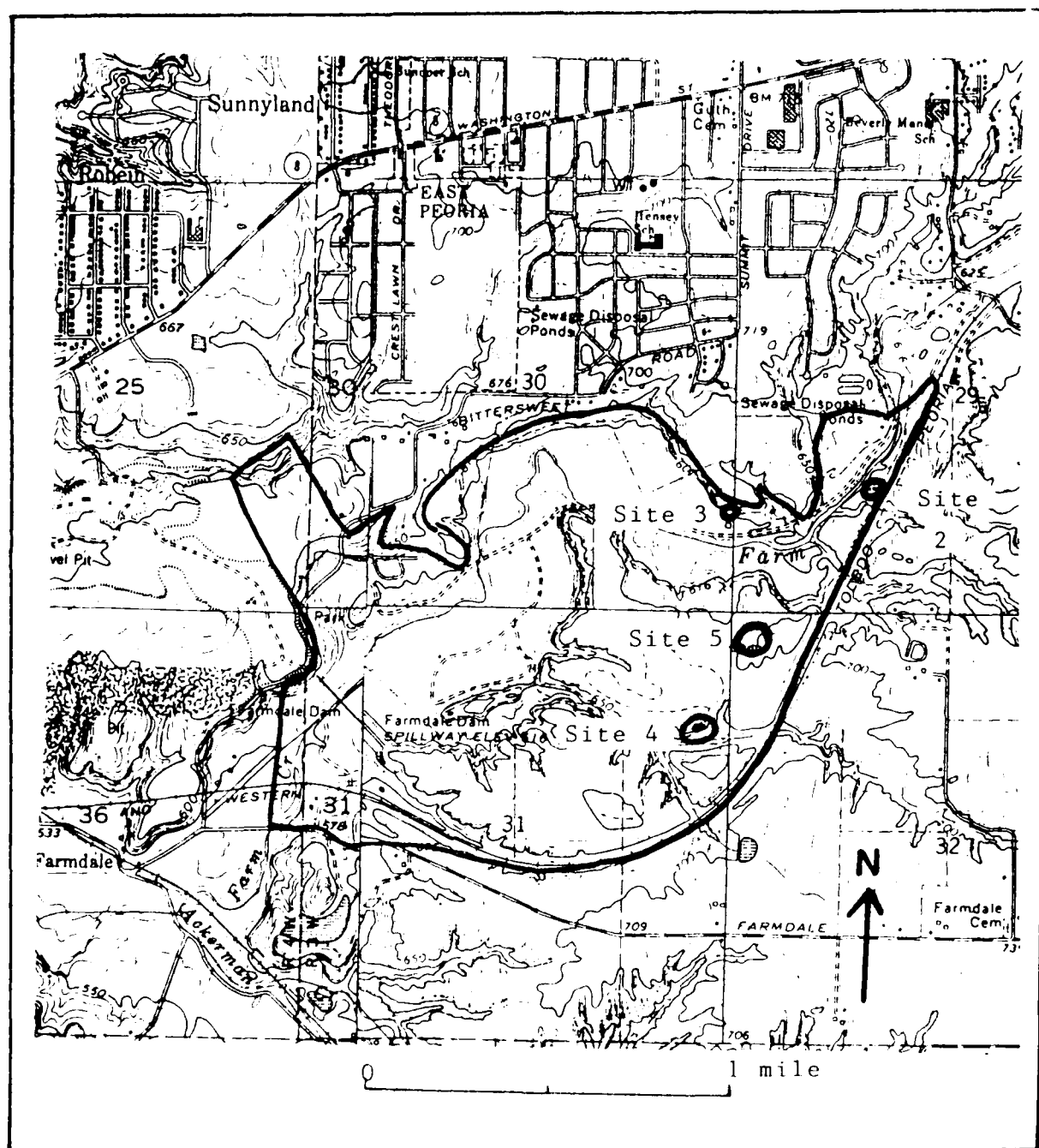


Figure 7-1 Location of Sites 2-5 (USGS 1979a, 1979b)

The one-foot-wide cellar walls are constructed of cobbles and flagstones and bound with soft mortar. No artifacts were visible on the surface, which is overgrown with small trees and weeds. Mrs. Garrett showed me three items, which she recovered from the site: 1913 and 1891 Austrian coins and a hexagonal brass utility tag stamped "IEPCO". She also described to me two other coins no longer in her possession, which she attributed to the site: an 1851 US large cent and a US three-cent piece. According to the 1967 Handbook of United States Coins (1966:34-35, 40-41), two varieties of three-cent coins were minted by the U.S. government---one from 1851 to 1873 and the second from 1865 to 1889.

There is no documentary evidence to support a site at this location (c.f., Andreas, Lyter 1873; Occidental 1891; Ogle 1910; Thompson 1864; USGS 1932). The site has been partially impacted by a levee built for the railroad relocation. There is only a small area, perhaps 20 feet by 50 feet, where any more of the site may remain intact archaeologically. The area to the east of the railroad track is outside the project area.

Historical Site 3

This site is a farmstead in the NE1/4, NE1/4, SE1/4, SE1/4 of Section 30, Washington Township (T26N, R3W), Tazewell County, Illinois (Figure V-4). A brick and concrete outbuilding foundation wall remnant was discovered in a densely wooded area at the base of a bluff about 400 feet to

the north of the abandoned track of the Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railroad. No artifacts, beyond the foundation remnants, were visible on the surface due to the heavy undergrowth. A site is shown at this exact location beginning with the Occidental 1891 atlas (Figure V-5). However, on the Andreas, Lyter 1873 map a site also owned by the Oppen family is shown, not north, but to the south of the railroad track, in between the track and Farm Creek (Figure V-6). Inasmuch as there is less than 10 feet of relatively flat land south of the railroad, this may be a map error. The site is not shown on the 1932 USGS map, so the occupation probably ended in the 1910s or 1920s.

Historical Site 4

A surface artifact scatter and open well shaft at the edge of a field represent this probable farmstead site, which lies in the NW1/4, NE1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4 of Section 31, Washington Township (T26N, R3W), Tazewell County, Illinois (Figure V-4). A general surface collection of the circa 50 foot north-south by 100 foot east-west site yielded the following items:

- 1 steel pickaxe head
- 1 steel spring fragment
- 1 clear patent medicine pint bottle lip sherd
- 1 green soda bottle sherd
- 1 wine bottle sherd
- 1 Ball-Mason canning jar lid liner sherd
- 1 red-paste terra cotta flower pot rim
- 1 slip-glazed crock sherd
- 1 slip-glazed jug sherd
- 1 white-glazed crock base
- 1 sherd of a small porcelain container
- 1 undecorated whiteware cup handle sherd

- 1 scroll embossed whiteware saucer rim
- 1 undecorated whiteware saucer rim
- 1 fluted whiteware plate or platter sherd
- 1 handpainted brown tea leaf pattern, whiteware plate sherd
- 1 yellow-glazed whiteware bowl rim
- 1 purple and green floral decal transfer print decorated, whiteware plate or saucer sherd

The site first appears on the 1932 USGS map, and therefore postdates 1910, which is the date of the next previous map (c.f., Ogle 1910). The occupation probably terminated in the late 1940s with the beginning of the dam project.

Historical Site 5

This site, also probably a farmstead, was not discovered by the survey crew. It is shown on the 1873 and 1891 county plats as being located in the center of the NW1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4 of Section 32, Washington Township (T26N, R3W), Tazewell County, Illinois (Figures 4-6). The site is not shown on the Ogle (1910) atlas; therefore, if found, it would represent the only potentially wholly nineteenth-century occupation in the project area. The site was owned in 1873 by G. Minch, a Feb.-Sept. 1865 veteran as a private in Company K of the 155th Infantry in the Civil War (Andreas, Lyter 1873; Chapman 1879:377). In 1891, a 10-acre parcel including the site was owned by an A. Golderacker (Occidental 1891). This site may lie on a heavily wooded ridge terrace near the bluff crest to the south of Farm Creek. When this terrace was surveyed, it was assumed this site was located in the hay field. Therefore, the underbrush was not combed as thoroughly as it would have been had it been assumed this site was there to

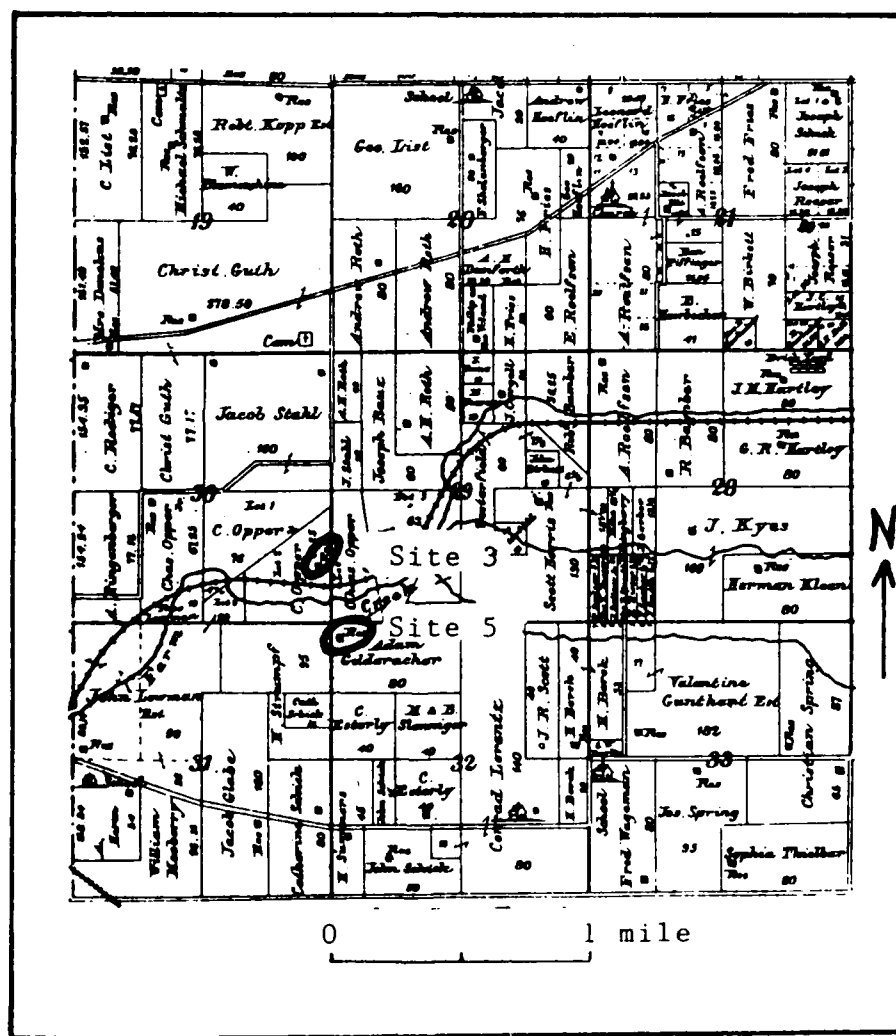


Figure V-5. Sites 3 and 5 on the 1891 plat

find. Another attempt should be made to locate it.

Summary Of Historic Investigation

No Historic Indian or Colonial European sites were referred to in the documentary sources. Five middle nineteenth to middle twentieth century American farmstead sites were documented; four of these were found by the field crew and visited by this writer. The fifth site was not discovered during the fieldwork. None of the four visited sites has any architectural integrity, and none of the documented sites has any association with known historically important individuals. The four discovered sites all exhibit at least one archaeological feature readily visible on the surface; however, many of these features, such as the open wells, are clearly of little interest. Additionally, only a portion of Site 2 lies within the project boundaries. The occupations at Sites 1, 2, and 4 terminated in the late 1940s, and Site 3's occupation probably ended about 1920.

Because of the recent age of deposition and other factors mentioned above, none of the four surveyed historical sites exhibit potential for nomination to or listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Site 5, depending upon its condition, might warrant further research and testing, and an effort should be made to locate and evaluate it.

SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL SITES IN FARMDALE RESERVOIR

NUMBER NAME	DATE	CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION RE SIGNIFICANCE
2	Late 19th and early 20th centuries	Walls of root cellar and flowers visible above ground. May be damaged by railroad.	Not significant
3	Late 19th and early 20th centuries	Outbuilding foundation visible above ground.	Not significant
4	Mid 20th century	Artifact scatter and open well shaft.	Not significant
5	Recorded 1897 Published 1899	Excellent	NR Quality
6	Recorded 1897 Published 1899	Overgrown but well preserved.	NR Quality

HISTORICAL SITE IN FONDULAC RESERVOIR

NUMBER NAME	DATE	CONDITION	RECOMMENDATION RE SIGNIFICANCE
1	1880's-1940's	Foundation and artifact scatter.	Not Significant

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Western Illinois University has undertaken a Phase I survey of Farndale and Fondulac Reservoirs in the Farm Creek Basin of Tazewell County, Illinois utilizing the expertise of a Quaternary geomorphologist, a prehistorian, and a historic archaeologist familiar with the basin. Methods employed included literature search, informant interviews, silt probing, bucket augering, backhoe trenching, and pedestrian survey. The geomorphologic and historic portions of the survey were conducted exactly as proposed. The prehistoric portion was not. The lack of suitable rain prevented adequate observations on the plowed strips in the upper meadows but the tenants' decision to plow one of the upland fields for his own purposes more than offset this loss.

The geomorphology of the tracts conformed to expectations based upon numerous published studies of the locale. Due to heavy erosion and rapid recent deposition, it was decided no promising locations for buried archaeological sites existed in the Fondulac Reservoir. Extensive testing was undertaken in the Farndale Reservoir, but no buried archaeological material was encountered nor was anything noted which differed from the standard understanding of the geomorphology of this well-studied locality. No further work appears to be needed insofar as deeply buried archaeological sites are concerned, but the preservation of the faunal remains in this park is

strongly recommended. They should not be damaged through canalization or attempts at stabilization. Consideration should be given to making the Fairdale Reservoir a Pleistocene theme park. A very limited investment in directional and informational signs could transform this park into a valuable educational resource for nonspecialists as well as for the numerous professionals and students who make regular pilgrimages to it. Some of the more famous exposures including, certainly, Leverett's Farm Creek Railroad Cut Section (old) (Figure III-1A) should be considered for placement on the National Register, not because of their geological significance, but because of their significance in the history of science.

Follmer (Follmer, McKenna, and King 1986) has discussed the historical importance of these sections in some detail. On page V, he says:

Stop 4 is located at the original site of the Farm Creek Section, if the slope retreat of a cut bank on Farm Creek is taken into consideration. This section was one of the first exposures of late Pleistocene deposits to be described in Illinois and has been very useful to glacial geologists attempting to formulate stratigraphic concepts and interpret glacial history in the Midwest.

And, on pages 22 and 23, he says in part:

No exposure in Illinois has drawn more attention from glacial geologists than has the Farm Creek Section. Since Leverett's discovery of this creek bluff in 1897, this exposure has stimulated much research into the late glacial history of the area. The following summary and discussion are modified from material prepared for the Geological Survey of America by the North

American Geology--Centennial Field Guides.

...

The Farm Creek Section and nearby exposures appear to be complete with respect to most stratigraphic elements of the late Pleistocene in central Illinois, and continue to be the best and most accessible exposures in the area. The Farm Creek Section is the type section for the Farmdale Soil, the Farmdalian Substage, and the Robein Silt. Many geologists have used this section as a type or reference section for litho-, chrono-, and pedostratigraphic units. A discontinuous organic paleosol within a sequence of loess that overlies Illinoian till and underlies Wisconsinan till is a principal reference point for Pleistocene researchers in Illinois. The organic soil was first thought to be the Sangamon Soil but later was determined to stratigraphically overlie the Sangamon Soil developed in Illinoian till.

BACKGROUND

Leverett (1899) first described and interpreted the Farm Creek Section in terms of the meaning of the organic soil and weathering zone on the Illinoian till. He related both features to the Sangamon Soil and considered them to be evidence for an interglacial stage (Follmer, 1978). Leighton (1926) was so impressed with the exposure that he referred to it as 'a notable type Pleistocene Section.' His general interpretation of the sequence between the overlying Wisconsinan till (Shelbyville) and the Illinoian till below agree with Leverett's. . . . Leverett's Farm Creek description indicates that he did not resolve the detail that was later found to be present. The terms Iowan and Peorian, first introduced by Leverett, have been confused or misinterpreted and have since been dropped (see McKay in Follmer et al., 1979). The Iowan was interpreted as a glacial event between the Illinoian and Wisconsinan, represented here by a calcareous loess; the Peorian was thought to be a loess deposited at the end of a glacial event and weathered during an interglacial event.

Leighton and Leverett agreed that the 'Sangamon' (the organic zone) contains coniferous wood and overlies a loesslike silt. The boreal vegetation present caused interpretation problems because the Sangamon was thought to be a time of warmth similar to the present climate. They

concluded that the cold-climate indicators reflected either the close of the Sangamon time or the result of the subsequent glaciation. By 1948, Leighton had decided that the loesslike silt had been generated by glacial conditions, and consequently he renamed the unit the Farmdale loess. Leighton and Willman (1956) interpreted this loess as representing the Farmdale substage, the oldest part of the Wisconsin stage. They did not name the organic soil at this time but recognized it as a youthful profile of weathering not sufficient to be designated as an interglacial soil. This interpretation removed the confusion between the organic soil and the profile of weathering on till below the loess, both of which had been called Sangamon. This change brought the basic stratigraphic interpretations into alignment with present concepts, but no agreement on terminology was reached at this time.

In 1960 Frye and Willman proposed a major revision of the Wisconsin terminology because new data could not be reconciled with the old models. Much new information was developed from their study of the Farm Creek area. Their work culminated with the publication of a comprehensive study of the Pleistocene stratigraphy of Illinois (Willman and Frye, 1970). They correlated and renamed most stratigraphic units present at Farm Creek and designated the section as the type section for the Farmdale Soil, the Farmdalian Substage, and the Robein Silt. A new railroad cut south of the Farm Creek Section (plate 4) was designated the type section of the Morton Loess (Frye and Willman (1960). Most of the changes resulted from the implementation of a system of multiple classification allowing litho-, chrono-, and pedostratigraphic units to be treated independently. In effect, the previous classification system was monofactoric, in that all aspects were considered interrelated; this led to confusion of the terms used for materials, time intervals, and paleosols.

The study of Follmer et al. (1970) provides the most recent information for the Farm Creek Section. In this study, the classic Farm Creek Section was described, and the terminology of Willman and Frye (1970). The results are presented in Follmer et al. (1970) and are summarized here.

LEVERETT (1899)		LEIGHTON (1926)	WILLMAN and FRYE (1970)
FARM CREEK	FC RR*	FARM CREEK	FARM CREEK
Shelbyville till	Shelbyville till	Shelbyville till	Delavan Till
lowan loess	lowan loess	Peorian loess	Morton loess
	Sangamon peat	Sangamon Soil (Farndale Loess) 1948)	Robein Silt
	silt		Roxana Silt
Illinoian till	leached Illinoian till	gumbotil	Sangamon Soil in till
	calcareous Illinoian till	calcareous Illinoian till	clacareous Illinoian till

*railroad cut near Farm Creek Section

Development of stratigraphic classifications of Farm Creek Section.

The prehistoric archaeological survey yielded valuable results. Sites were found on bottom land, terrace, bluff edge, and bluff top environments in Farmdale. Though no sites were found in Fondulac, there is some potential in the wooded terraces and bluff tops there, judging from the location of a site in similar situation in Farmdale. Raking of leaves and/or shovel testing will be needed to allow a definitive statement on this matter. These methods along with plowing should be employed to complete the survey of those areas of Farmdale with site potential. The bottom of the reservoir appears to have no prehistoric archaeological sites.

Site T205 (Figure II-1) is exciting because it seems to be an unplowed early Middle Archaic site which yielded a Stanley Cluster point. These points have been reported on three or four sites in Fulton County, but have not been recognized elsewhere in the region. Not only are the sites

rare but this one is unexplored. Phase II work is clearly warranted here. It should include careful clearing of the leaf litter, piecemeal plotting of all artifacts and excavation of test pits. The site does not seem to be threatened in any way and testing need not be carried out in the immediate future.

Site T206 (Figure II-1) seems to be an unplowed bluff edge site. Its specific cultural attribution is unknown. It should be tested in the same manner as Site 1. While it is unlikely the bluff edge is moving at a perceptible rate, the site will eventually erode away.

Site T207 (Figure IV-1) is a reasonably productive site given that only 25% was plowed and it did produce a Riverton point. At some point, it should be completely plowed and collected. Test pitting and/or limited scraping should be undertaken to check for sub plow zone deposits. If the site is plowed to rejuvenate the river community, the plow should not be allowed to cut into the undisturbed zone. If such plowing takes place periodically, the Phase II work could be coordinated with it. The rest of the field does not seem to have any potential for National Register quality sites.

The location of the site in the order column (Figure IV-2) indicates the sampling was done over a considerable period of time, from at least 1950 to 1960, but not the Atlantic period. Moreover, the fact that the site was sampled in 1950 and 1960, and was not sampled in 1955, suggests that the site was sampled only when it was considered to be important for the study.

plowing. In other words, there are probably intact Archaic deposits on the upper meadow. Tenants should be forbidden to plow the field any deeper than the present plow zone until the nature of the subsurface resources are defined. The most economical method of testing these sites would be to conduct multiple surface collections then scrape off the plow zone. Given the difficulty of access to these fields, hand excavation might be required for sub plow zone testing.

The work done to date indicates Farmdale is a rich archaeological tract and suggests that the terraces and bluff tops in Fondulac have some potential given their similarity to those in Farmdale which were occupied aboriginally. Additional Phase I work should include inspection of any fields that are plowed for any reason if they are not deeply buried or badly disturbed, extensive raking of leaves in the forested areas of the terraces in both Farmdale and Fondulac and of the upper end of the bottom and the uplands in Farmdale. Any unplowed potentially significant areas which have still not yielded cultural material should be shovel tested.

As Boney has indicated, none of the historic sites located by the survey seem to have National Register potential. All but one of the sites mentioned by the literature search were located independently by the survey with the help of a local informant. In an attempt to locate and find out more about the sites mentioned in the literature but not been located, there is a possibility that this

site can be located and it should be, since at the time of the original survey, Esarey had not completed his literature search.

AREAS REQUIRING FURTHER ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK IN THE FONDULAC RESERVOIR

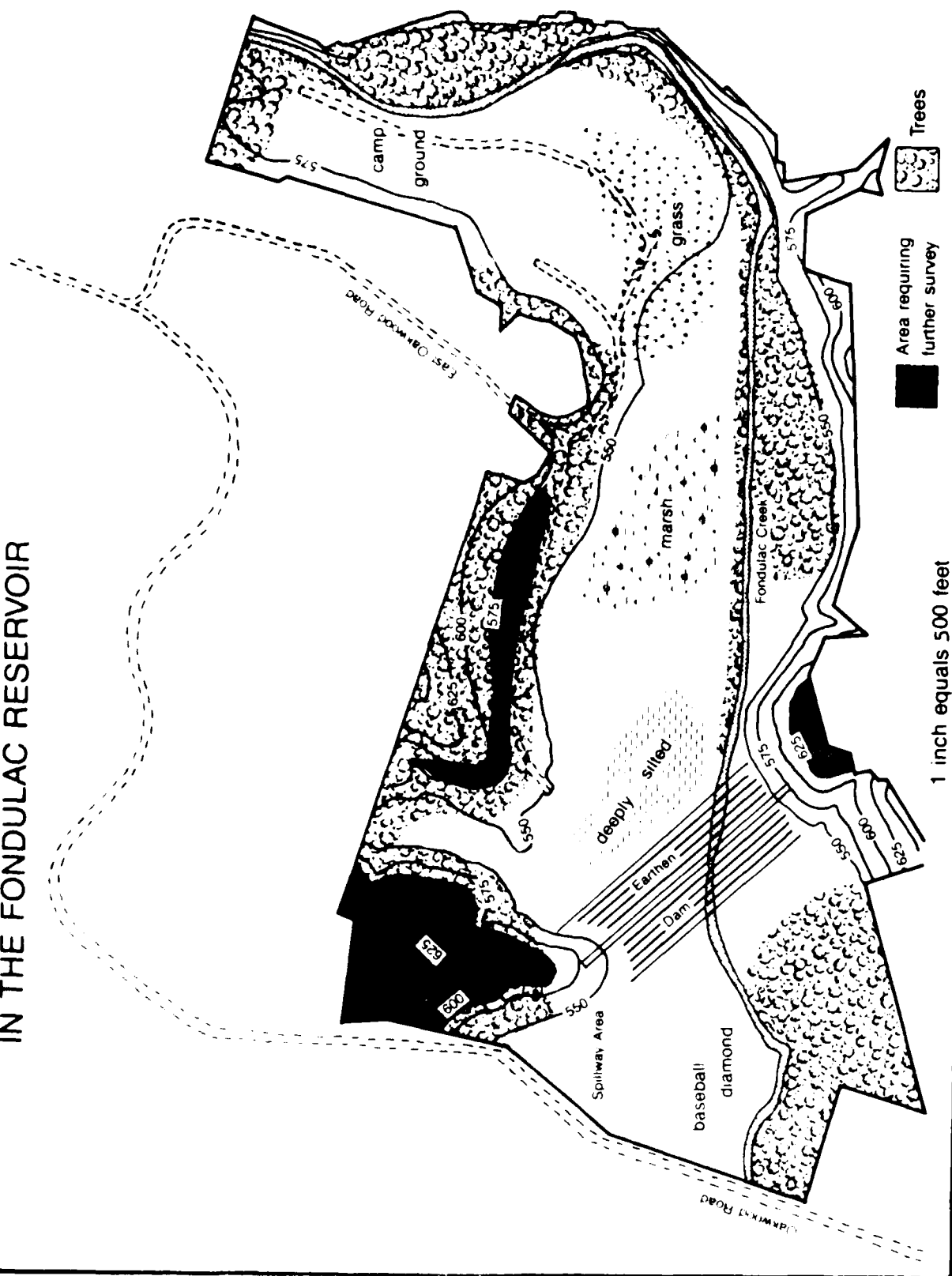


FIGURE VI-2

Not for Public Release

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SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
A CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW AND RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY
OF TWO DRY RESERVOIRS, TAZEWELL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

I. OBJECTIVE

1.1 The purpose of this purchase order is to obtain a cultural resources overview and archeological reconnaissance survey for the Corps of Engineers fee land at the Farmdale and Fondulac Reservoirs, Tazewell County, Illinois (Exhibit 1). The area to be evaluated includes 960 acres of fee land along Farm Creek and a tributary of Farm Creek near East Peoria, Illinois. The major work elements under this procurement are: (1) an historical and archeological literature review; (2) pedestrian survey with sample shovel-assisted subsurface survey; (3) sample soil coring with geomorphological interpretation where necessary to determine the potential for deeply buried cultural horizons; (4) an evaluation of survey results with detailed artifact analysis; (5) the preparation of a high quality technical report on the results of the literature review, field investigations and analysis with recommendations concerning any Phase II testing that may be necessary to determine the National Register of Historic Places eligibility of any cultural resource encountered. The object of the study is to locate and identify cultural resources present within the project areas.

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, reporting, and curation standards described in the publication entitled Secretary of the Interior's standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (19-4).

III. BACKGROUND

3.1 The Corps of Engineers was authorized by Congress on December 22, 1944, to acquire property for the construction of the Farmdale and Fondulac Flood Control Projects. Water control dams were constructed across the Farm Creek and a tributary of Farm Creek in order to control flooding further downstream during times of high water runoff. The project consisted of dam and spillway construction at each location, as well as the relocation of a railroad track at Farmdale. Both locations are maintained as dry reservoirs, except during the floods. The facilities are currently maintained from a Rock Island District, Corps of Engineers field station located immediately north of the Farmdale Reservoir.

3.2 The headwaters to Farm Creek are located near Washington, Illinois, approximately 5 miles northeast of the Farmdale Reservoir. It enters the project area as a fourth order stream (Weide and Weide 1973) and flows west for 3 miles before being joined by an unnamed creek on which the Fondulac Reservoir was constructed. Farm Creek continues to flow west for 4 miles before emptying into the Illinois River in East Peoria.

3.3 Tazewell County currently leases the Farmdale Reservoir and operates a public park, campground, and recreation area at this location. The project manager actually lives within the project area near the campground. Major recreational development is restricted to the park and campground located east of the county road in the northwest corner of the project area. The remaining area is roughly one-third forested (along the creek and on ridge slopes) and two-thirds fallow hay fields. None of the area is currently plowed for agriculture, although it appears to have been in the past. There is a diversity of topography present, including Farm Creek floodplain, steep narrow ridgespurs, and broad flat ridgetops. Areas immediately adjacent to the dam and the relocated railroad track appear to be extensively disturbed. The steeper ridgeslopes in the project area are also severely eroded. However, the majority of the area is relatively undisturbed.

3.4 The Fondulac project area is restricted predominately to the floodplain of the unnamed creek. Ridges observed in the floodplain may represent some terrace development. The Fondulac area is undeveloped. Roughly 80% of the area is in fallow hay fields with the remaining 20% consisting of young woods along the creek and on the ridge slopes. The area below the dam and immediately above the dam appear to have been disturbed by dam construction.

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 atlases, maps and plat books, as well as local and county histories shall also be consulted. The Contractor will also be required to work with informants and collectors, as appropriate. Guy Hackman, the Corps of Engineers field person located at the reservoir, may be helpful in locating people with knowledge of the local area. A brief cultural overview of the area shall be prepared to place the project area and sites within it in an anthropological context and to aid in site evaluation.

4.2 The Contractor shall conduct an intensive pedestrian survey of the project areas. Due to limited surface visibility subsurface shovel testing may be necessary for most locations.

This will be augmented with silt probes and other equipment as necessary for investigating areas with no surface visibility, and where there is a potential for buried cultural deposits. It may be possible with limited effort to demonstrate a lack of archeological potential for certain areas (i.e., eroded slopes and areas above and below the dams).

4.3 The geomorphological context of the project area shall also be evaluated as it relates to cultural resource potential.

4.4 The Contractor shall provide sufficient level of investigation (documentary and field) for the Rock Island District Staff Archeologist and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to assess the potential for the areas to contain significant archeological sites. The Contractor shall provide a high quality technical report on the results of the study which specify research methods, survey results, and site location/context. 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). New sites recorded shall be reported to the Illinois SHPO on Department of Conservation Site Inventory Forms, and the Illinois Archeological Survey on standard IAS site survey forms. The Rock Island District shall receive copies of these forms with the final report, but not included in the report, as this information is not for public purview.

4.5 The Contractor shall make recommendations for any Phase II testing that may be necessary to determine the National Register of Historic Places eligibility of each resource encountered as well as indicate the condition of the resource and any potential impacts. The Contractor shall also indicate those resources that will require no additional investigation.

VI. PROPOSALS

6.1 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.

6.2 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 benefitting the project and the resource base (i.e., for DOF'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 persons 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 V above. Depending on 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 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 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	20-40
Analysis and report preparation	41-55
Submit draft report	56
Review period	56-116
Submit final report	150

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. It is anticipated that the purchase order will be awarded in February and that the ideal time to execute the field work may be until June due to project location in the floodplain of the Mississippi River. Anticipated dates for the execution of field work are included in the proposal.

VIII. COORDINATION

8.1 The Contractor shall notify District Archeologist Ken 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 once the field work has reached a stage that a visit would be beneficial.

8.2 The Contractor shall arrange for land access rights of entry on any private or public property. Continuous coordination shall be maintained with the Tazewell County Park Ranger living at Farmdale, Mr. Guy Hackman located at the Corps Field Office, and District Archeologist Ken 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 Rock Island District and are subject to recall for appropriate use.

REFERENCE

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WASHINGTON, D.C.



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

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

October 24, 1986

Planning Division

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

Dear Mr. Conrad:

The District archeologist has reviewed the Draft report entitled A Cultural Resources Overview and Reconnaissance Survey of Two Dry Reservoirs, Tazewell county, Illinois (contract number DACW25-86-M-0805). In general, the report exhibits an enthusiasm for the project areas and provides a good background for any future studies.

The District Archeologist's comments, to be addressed in the final report, are attached. Comments from the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) are forthcoming and will be forwarded to you in the near future. All correspondence relevant to this project should be appended to the final report, including the comments from this office and the SHPO.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Kenneth Barr at 309/788-6361, Ext. 349, or write to the following address:

District Engineer
U.S. Army Engineer District, Rock Island
ATTN: Planning Division
Clock Tower Building - P.O. Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Sincerely,

J. Paul VanHoorebeke
Contracting Officer's
Representative

Attachment

Project Review Comments

Type: ☐
 Concept: ☐
 Final: ☐
 Other: ☐

Page 1 of 6

Date: 17 Sept 86

Project: Cultural Resources Overview

Location: Farmdale and Fundulac

Res. Tazewell Co. IL

Reviewer:

Name: Ken Barr

Organization: C.O.E. R.I.D.

Comment Number	Drawing/Page/		Comment	Action
	Number	Space		
1	2	11	delete "As it happened" insert However,	✓
2	3	2	change "almost immediately" to a date	✓
3	3	-	delete "illegal all" or rewrite sentence	✓
4	3	6	delete "These observations, soundings"	✓
5	3	21	Who is Hazel Garrett and how can future researchers find her?	✓
6		1	delete "as mentioned"	✓
7		6	spell out "Request for Proposals" the average reader may not understand	✓
8	6		Need title and key for figure	for title
			i.e. archeological site locations = •,	✓
			○ : Fields plowed.	✓
9	7	11	"Alford's paper" should read "Alford this volume)"	✓
10	13	13	should "Delvan" read Delavan	✓
11	12		include # in key i.e. • = geomorphic test location	✓
12	14	14	"on" should read "or"	✓
13	16		Relate geomorphic study to archeological potential. What is the probable age of the two fans discovered? Why wouldn't they have potential for buried cultural resources?	✓
14	21	5	Have any of the transitional Paleo Indian point stiles been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the project area?	✓
15	21	18	Thebes misspelled	✓

Project Review Comments

Type: ☐
 Concept: ☐
 Final: ☐
 Other: ☐

Page: of 6

Date: 17 Sept 86

Project: Cultural Resources Overview

Location: Farmdale and Fundulac

Res. Hazewell Co. IL

Reviewer:

Name: Ken Barr

Organization: C.O.E.

Comment Number	Drawing/Page/		Comment	Action
	Number	Space		
16	22	1	"ultimated" should read "ultimately."	✓
17	22	23	Can you use I.A.S. site #'s in final report?	✓
18	23	12	Use I.A.S. site # and map reference.	✓
19	24		delete "as mentioned"	
			Where is Ten Mile Creek site?	✓ (see page 1)
20	24	9	Instead of "Though it was anticipated" how	
			about "Due to the absence of previous work	
			in the project area"	
21	25		Did you do a 100% walkover survey, if so at	yes interval
			what interval?	varied w/ terrain
22	25		Indicate on project maps areas in Fundulac	
			with no archeological potential.	
23	25	16	End sentence after hayfield. Begin new	
			paragraph or delete "but a scheme...?"	✓
24	28		In the first paragraph delete "disappointing",	discussed
			"worse collecting" and "very few" and	w/k.B.
			instead quantify in terms of % surface	
			visibility; heavy, medium, or light rain;	
			numbers of artifacts and sites found; and	
			time spent. Do not discredit your survey	
			work.	
25	29		Will each letter be a separate site #.	✓
			Also in key put letters equal artifact	see 3.6.8
			scatter.	
26	30		Can you have one comprehensive bibliography	discussed
			at the end of report instead of separate	w/k.B.
			ones.	

Project Review Comments

Type: ☐
 Concept: ☐
 Final: ☐
 Other: ☐

Page 3 of 6

Date: 17 Sept 86

Project: Cultural Resources Overview

Location: Farmdale and Fundulac

Res. Tazewell Co. IL

Reviewer:

Name: Ken Barr

Organization: C.O.E.

Comment Number	Drawing/Page/		Comment	Action
	Number	Space		
27	31	12	Instead of "I conducted", how about "A documentary search was conducted..."	✓
28	32	6	Are there better copies available of Thompson 1864?	✓ <i>no</i>
29	38		Figures should be title V-1, V-2, etc.	✓
30	47	9	Rewrite sentence "The site was owned..."	✓
31	47		Did field crew thoroughly check historical site #5 location? Do you recommend additional work at this location?	✓ <i>yes</i>
32	48	10	State clearly that the four historical sites are <u>not</u> eligible for inclusion and that site #5 needs additional work.	✓ <i>yes</i>
33	53	16	Delete "No surprises greeted... No promising areas were noted in" and insert "Geomorphological investigations indicate that the Fundulac Reservoir has no potential for buried archeological sites."	✓
34	54	2	Change "imperative" to "recommended."	✓
35	54	10	Need figure reference for Leverett's farm creek railroad cut.	✓
36	54		If you feel Leverett's cut sections should be nominated to the National Register you must expand on its significance and give greater descriptive and historical information to be used in preparing a D.O.E.	✓

Project Review Comments

Type: ☐
 Concept: ☐
 Final: ☐
 Other: ☐

Page of

Date: 17 Sept 86

Project: Cultural Resources Overview

Location: Hamdale and Fundulac

Res. Latwell Co. IL

Reviewer:

Name: Ken Barr

Organization: C.O.E.

Comment Number	Drawing/Page/		Comment	Action
	Number	Space		
37	54	19	What is the potential for Fundulac Reservoir containing archeological sites based on?	✓
			How was Fundulac surveyed? Areas that were surveyed and negative should be recommended not to contain significant cultural resources.	✓
38	55	21	If a 25% sample survey failed to locate any artifacts in portions of the Lower Meadow, I feel these should be recommended for no further work. Therefore, delete and rewrite last sentence paragraph 3.	✓
39	56	14	What is the site potential of Fundulac based on?	✓
GENERAL:			In general, the report exhibits an enthusiasm for the project area and a good background research. However, the writing style in places is somewhat too casual and should be more objective and technical. Some of the preceding editorial comments may help correct this problem.	
			The Introduction (and abstract) should state clearly what was done, (i.e. sample survey of Ed & Fund. Res.) and what was found. For example; 13 sites were discovered including X archaic and X historic.	

Project Review Comments

Type: _____
 Concept: _____
 Final: _____
 Other: _____

Page 5 of 6

Date: 17 Sept 86

Project: Cultural Resources Overview

Location: Farmdale and Fundulac

Res. Tazewell Co. IL

Reviewer:

Name: Ken Barr

Organization: C.O.E.

Comment Number	Drawing/Page/Space	Comment	Action
GENERAL		The Final Report should include a site description for each site and also quantification of artifacts recovered. A summary table listing each site number, site age, condition and recommendations concerning significance (i.e. not significant or evaluate) should be included for all sites both prehistoric and historic.	
		Was a 100% walkover survey conducted?	yes
		Indicate survey coverage and surface conditions on the large project maps provided. Also, indicate areas that require no additional cultural evaluation based on negative survey results and geomorphological investigations.	
		Please provide U.S.G.S. maps showing site locations.	Fig 11-1 as USGS 4 Figs IV 1+2 show actual maps not
		Please illustrate diagnostic artifacts in the report.	
		Include a representative sample of geomorphic profiles. Especially Leverett's cut and a fan.	

Project Review Comments

Type:
Concept:
Final:
Other:_____

Page 7 of 10

Date: 12/14/2011

Project: Cultural Resources Overview

Location: Lammale and Fundula,
res. Mitchell Co. IL

Reviewer:

Name: Ken Barry

Organization: C.C.F. R.I.C.

Comment No. and Date	Drawing/Page/ Number Space		Comment	Action
	Number	Space		
10/1/54	100		Include the following information in the title page of final report:	
			1. Title	
			2. Authors	
			3. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Rock Island District under the terms of Contract Number	
			DACW25-86-M-0805	
			4. By Western Illinois University	
			5. Date	
			6. Editor	
			All correspondence relevant to the project shall be in an appendix to the main report. This includes all draft comments.	



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

August 26, 1986

Mr. Lawrence A. Conrad
Archaeological Research Lab
201 Tillman Hall
Western Illinois University
Macomb, IL 61455

Dear Larry:

Thank you for your letter of August 14 and enclosure of supplementary information requesting an IAS site file search for the Farmdale and Fondulac Reservoirs Project in Tazewell County.

A check of the IAS master site file indicates that no known archaeological sites have been recorded for the two areas indicated on the map enclosed with your letter.

Could you send a copy of the proposal for the project which was not included in your letter.

Cordially yours,

Charles J. Bareis
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosure

cc: M. Records

CJB/jlp

END

10-87

DTIC