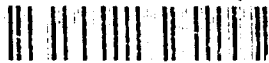


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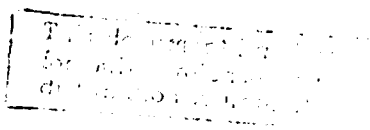
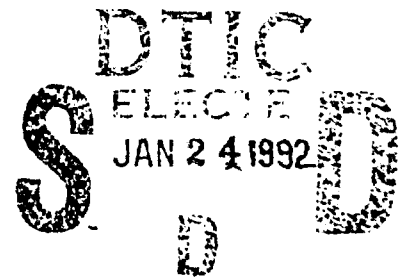
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**Test Excavations at Three Archeological
Sites on Kaskaskia Island,
Randolph County, Illinois**

Contract No. DACW43-82-D-0083

by
Charles R. Moffat and Cynthia J. Anderson

**Harold Hassen, Principal Investigator
Center for American Archeology**



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of Engineers**
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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) TEST EXCAVATIONS AT THREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON KASKASKIA ISLAND, RANDOLPH COUNTY, ILLINOIS.		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED
7. AUTHOR(s) Charles R. Moffat and Cynthia J. Anderson		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER SLD CRM REPORT 12
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Center for American Archeology Kampsville Archeological Center P. O. Box 20 Kampsville, IL 62053		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) DACW43-82-D-0083
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, ST. LOUIS 1222 SPRUCE STREET ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103-2833		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) N/A		12. REPORT DATE June 1984
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 67
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) unclassified
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for release; distribution unlimited		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Test excavations were carried out by the Contract Archeology Program, Center for American Archeology, at three archeological sites, the Core Site, the Rig Site, and the Empty Sandbag Site, located on Kaskaskia Island in Randolph County, Illinois. All three sites have nineteenth century historic occupations; the Empty Sandbag Site was also occupied during the Middle or Late Woodland period. These sites are to be impacted by earth borrowing operations in connection with a levee raising project planned by the U.S. Army		

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US Army Corps
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St. Louis District

March 1984

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ABSTRACT

Test excavations were carried out by the Contract Archeology Program, Center for American Archeology, at three archeological sites, the Core Site, the Rig Site, and the Empty Sandbag Site, located on Kaskaskia Island in Randolph County, Illinois. These sites are to be impacted by earth borrowing operations in connection with a levee raising project planned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District. The investigations at the three sites involved deep soil coring, the excavation of five 10 by 2 m backhoe trenches, and hand excavation of a 2 by 2 m unit. No archeological features or cultural deposits were identified at any of the three sites by these methods. It is concluded that none of the three sites meets the criteria for eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A number of people contributed toward the completion of the Kaskaskia Island project. Dr. Harold Hassen served as the Principal Investigator for the project. He played an important role in developing the research design for the project and he also edited our report. David Leigh carried out the soil coring and provided helpful observations concerning the stratigraphy of the sites that we tested. Floyd Williams and Terry Williams provided the backhoe and carried out the machine excavations. Carl Udesen processed and inventoried the materials recovered during the project. David Morgan also assisted with the artifact analysis. Terry Norris and Timothy Pauketat of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, assisted us with various matters during the project.

INTRODUCTION

In October of 1983, the Contract Archeology Program, Center for American Archeology, Kampsville, Illinois, carried out test excavations at three archeological sites at the northeast end of Kaskaskia Island in Randolph County, Illinois, in fulfillment of a contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District. The three sites investigated were the Core Site (11-R-324a), the Rig Site (11-R-324c) and the Empty Sandbag Site. The results of previous survey work had indicated that the former two sites contained historic components, while the latter site had a prehistoric Woodland occupation. The three sites were to be impacted by earth borrowing operations in connection with a levee raising project planned by the Army Corps of Engineers. (Figure 1).

The test excavations were carried out to determine whether any of the three sites should be considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Criteria for eligibility are described in Part 800.10, Chapter VIII of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Assessment of the three sites is intended to comply with the procedures required by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Executive Order 11593, and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974. The results of the investigations indicate that none of the three sites are significant and do not meet the criteria for National Register eligibility.

Dr. Harold Hassen served as the Principal Investigator for this project. The authors of this report, Charles R. Moffat and Cynthia J. Anderson, carried out the field investigations. Andersen is responsible

for the sections of the report dealing with the historic background and the historic artifacts recovered during the project. Moffat prepared the remaining parts of the report. All materials and records obtained as a result of the project are being curated at the Center for American Archeology repository in Kampsville, Illinois.

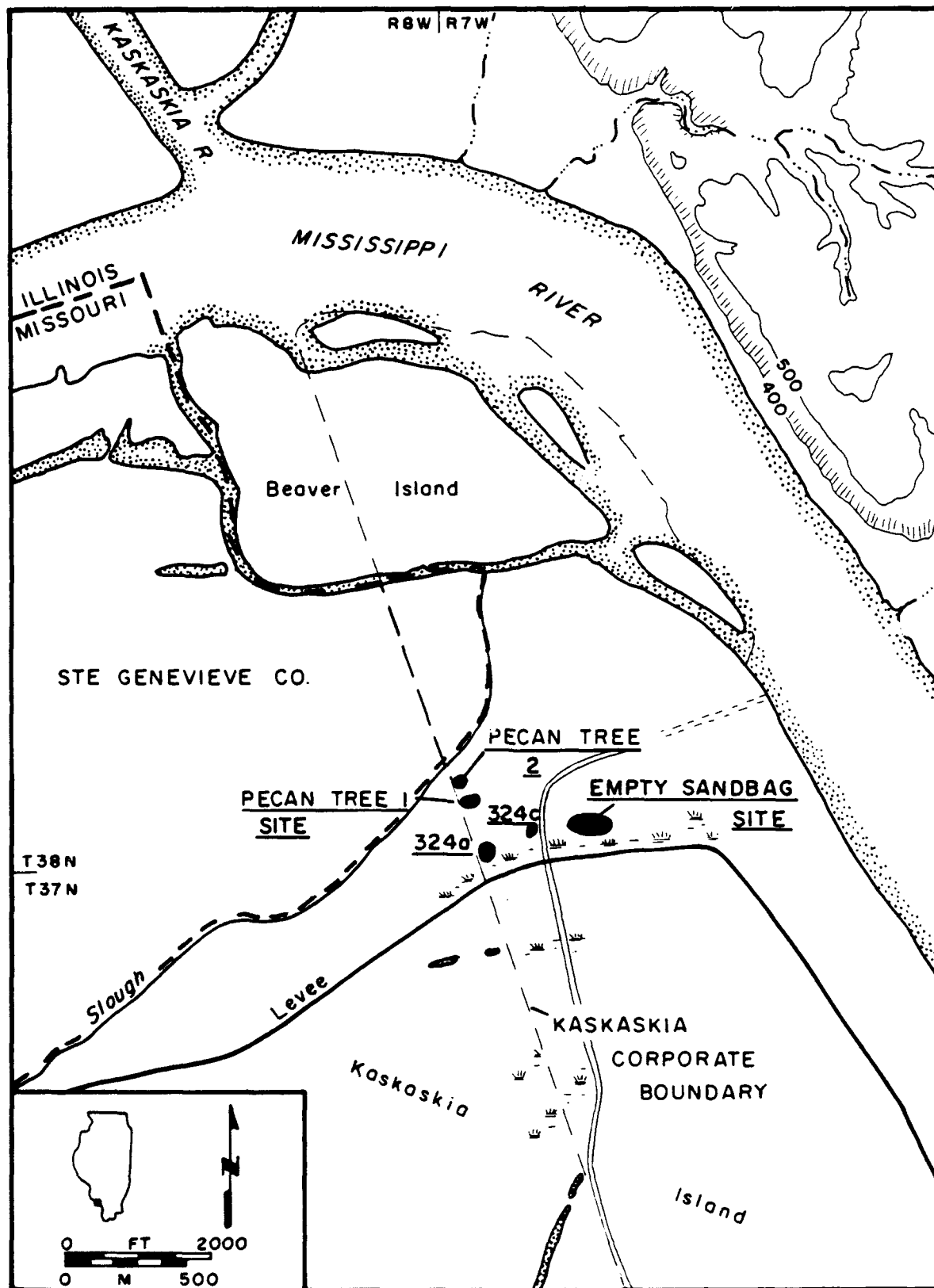


Figure 1: Location of Kaskaskia Island and the Project

PHYSICAL SETTING

→ Kaskaskia Island is located in the Mississippi River valley about 87 km south of St. Louis, Missouri. The eastern and northern boundaries of the island are formed by the present day channel of the Mississippi River. 4 The island's western and southern boundaries are formed by a swampy channel scar marking the course of the Mississippi River prior to 1881. Before that date, the Kaskaskia River flowed along the course now taken by the Mississippi River (Burnham 1914). The area of the island is about 42 square kilometers.

The Mississippi Valley in the vicinity of Kaskaskia Island averages about 8 to 9 km in width and is flanked by steep limestone bluffs. Mississippian System sedimentary rocks, primarily limestones and sandstones belonging to the upper Valmeyeran and lower Chesterian series underlie the Mississippi Valley in this area (Willman, et al. 1967). The valley itself was filled by 15 to 60 m of alluvium during the Pleistocene. Much of this material was derived from glacial outwash, but the Mississippi Valley itself in the neighborhood of Kaskaskia Island was not glaciated (Willman and Frye 1970:17,50).

Elevations on Kaskaskia Island range from about 3 to 10 m above the normal level of the Mississippi River. Much of the island would be subject to frequent flooding if it were not protected by a levee. The surface of the island displays only a slight amount of relief. Previous meanderings of the river have created a gentle ridge and swale topography characteristic of floodplain environments. Many of the deeper swales are occupied by swamps or marshes, while the higher, better drained ground is used for agriculture.

The characteristics of the soils on the island vary according to topographic situation. Soils formed in the swales tend to have a high clay content and are relatively impermeable, while soils on the ridges tend to have a greater sand and silt content and more favorable drainage characteristics. The soil types found on the island range from the heavy, impermeable Darwin silty clay to the lighter, more permeable Dupon and Medway silt loams (Schwegman 1975:39-40, Powell and Austin 1980:5).

The vegetation of Kaskaskia Island has been considerably altered in modern times by clearing and artificial drainage for agriculture.

Formerly, a variety of wet prairies, marshes and floodplain forests were present, within which plant composition varied according to soil characteristics, drainage, and frequency of flooding (Schwegman 1975:40). Grass communities ranged from marshes dominated by sedges and rushes in areas with shallow standing water to communities dominated by slough grass, wild rye and switch grass on wet, poorly aerated soils, to mesic prairies dominated by big bluestem and Indian grass on better drained soils (Voigt and Mohlenbrock 1964:152-4). Floodplain forest communities also varied in composition according to soil and drainage characteristics. Heavy, chronically wet soils were occupied by forests composed of water-tolerant trees such as river birch, black willow, and cottonwood. Areas subject to periodic flooding included red maple, silver maple, honey locust, sweetgum, and pin oak in their forests in addition to the preceding species, while forests on moist, well-drained soils were composed primarily of sycamore, elm, black walnut and pecan (Voigt and Mohlenbrock 1964:105-125).

The three sites tested in connection with this project, the Core Site, the Rig Site, and the Empty Sandbag Site, are located in an agricultural field near the northeast end of Kaskaskia Island about 3 km north of the modern town of Kaskaskia. The field in which the sites are situated is located north of the main levee in an area exposed to flooding. All three sites are on a single, low, east-west trending ridge. A small, wooded slough is present to the south of the field between it and the main levee. The ridge slopes off gradually to the north to a slight depression. The Core Site is situated at the west end of the ridge near the place at which a north-south trending secondary levee cuts across it. The Empty Sandbag Site is located toward the eastern end of the ridge. The Rig Site is located in the center between the Core Site and the Empty Sandbag Site. A gravel farm road that ends at the river bank runs between the Rig Site and the Empty Sandbag Site. The field in which the sites are located supported a dense crop of soybeans when the fieldwork described in this report was carried out. The slough to the south of the site supports a community of cottonwoods and willows in its lowest part. It is flanked by sycamores on higher ground near the edge of the field. Several large pecan trees are growing along the west end of the field near the base of the north-south trending secondary levee. Most of the field in

which the three sites are situated is only 5 feet or less above the normal pool level of the Mississippi River.

CULTURAL SETTING

The archeology of the central Mississippi Valley has been recently reviewed in detail by Chapman (1975, 1980). Rather than resummaring the entire prehistoric sequence in detail, we shall simply comment here on the sites that are relevant specifically to understanding the prehistoric situation on Kaskaskia Island. Much archeological research has been carried out in the general vicinity of Kaskaskia Island, but the archeological resources of the island itself have received relatively little attention. With the exception of a few recent cultural resource surveys, described below, archeological work in the area has focused on a few large and artifactually productive sites. There has been little systematic survey. Settlement patterns in the area are not well understood for any period.

Few Paleo-Indian and Archaic sites have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of Kaskaskia Island. However, important sites dating to these periods have been found elsewhere in the central Mississippi Valley. The Kimmswick Bone Beds, located about 68 km to the north of Kaskaskia Island, have recently been the site of a widely publicized discovery of Paleo-Indian projectile points in association with mastodon bones (Carlson 1979, Graham 1981). Somewhat nearer to the project area is Modoc Rock Shelter, a deeply stratified site that contains deposits illustrative of virtually the entire Archaic sequence in the Midwest. This site, one of the most famous Archaic sites in the Midwest, is located about 14.5 km to the north of Kaskaskia Island and Randolph County, Illinois (Fowler 1959, Styles et al. 1981).

Much of the research carried out in the immediate vicinity of Kaskaskia Island has focused on sites dating to the Woodland and Mississippian periods. Early investigations were carried out just west of the island in Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri, by Bushnell (1908, 1914). A number of additional sites are also recorded in Ste. Genevieve County (Adams, Magre and Munger 1941). Some sites in this county were also visited by Griffin and Spaulding (1950) in the course of survey work carried out in the late 1940's. More recently, the lower drainage of Saline Creek in Ste. Genevieve County, located about 5.5 km southwest of our 1983 project area on Kaskaskia Island, was the focus of a research project directed toward the investigation of prehistoric salt

manufacturing techniques (Keslin 1964). In connection with this project, surveys and test excavations were carried out at six sites. Two of these sites, the Kreilich Site (STG-5) and the Cole Site (STG-7), were specialized salt processing stations that were in use during the Late Woodland, Mississippian and historic periods. Characteristic of the prehistoric deposits at these sites were large quantities of sherds from large, shallow ceramic vessels, commonly called "salt pans," and a number of hearths. These finds were indicative of the procedures used to evaporate salt from the salty spring waters. Keslin (1964) also investigated two Mississippian village sites and two Mississippian stone box grave cemeteries in the lower Saline Creek drainage. A large Mississippian village site with a mound, which had been described by Bussnell (1914), stood near the confluence of Saline Creek and the old channel of the Mississippi River. Keslin (1964:26) noted that this site had been destroyed prior to his work in the area, but he suggested that it might have been the permanent residence of some of the prehistoric salt manufacturers. This site was in a good position to control access to the salt springs. A still larger Mississippian site, variously known as the Big Field Site or the Common Field Site, is located a few kilometers south of the town of Ste. Genevieve (Keslin 1964, Linder 1975). This site reportedly once contained eight mounds, the largest of them nearly 30 feet high, as well as a substantial village area. Over a span of many decades, it has been surface collected by a number of investigators, including Bushnell (1914); Adams, Magre and Munger (1941); and Keslin (1964). Excavation has recently been undertaken at this site by the University of Missouri-Columbia, but a report of this work is not presently available. Some artifacts that were recovered from the Common Field Site by local amateurs are displayed in the county museum in Ste. Genevieve. This site was presumably the major Mississippian ceremonial center in the region.

On the eastern side of the Mississippi River some archeological surveys have been undertaken along the lower Kaskaskia River in Randolph County, Illinois. An important Middle Woodland center in this area, the Roots Site, has been identified and surface collected by several survey parties (Griffin and Spaulding 1950, Conrad 1966), but has not been excavated (Conrad 1966).

Previous archeological investigations in the vicinity of Kaskaskia

Island have shown that there are important prehistoric archeological sites in the area, but these investigations have not been systematic or intensive enough to delineate settlement patterns, economic patterns, or patterns of socio-political organization for any prehistoric period. Keslin (1964:25) provides the following brief summary of the local archeology:

The net result of this work indicates a long occupation of the area from the Archaic to the present time. While no Archaic sites have been located, surface collections have yielded projectile point types characteristic of this culture. Woodland sites are present and speaking of the country as a whole, these sites are more numerous albeit, smaller than those of the Mississippian culture. This latter group is amply represented by village sites, burial areas and mounds. At many sites there is a mixture of clay tempered and shell tempered ceramics which are difficult, if not impossible to interpret on the basis of surface collections alone. However, at excavated sites where cultural stratigraphy occurs, the clay tempered sherds invariably underlie those tempered with shell, indicating a temporal precedence in the area.

It is not presently possible to enlarge very much upon this bare sketch of the local prehistory.

Kaskaskia Island was in the early historic period bordered by the Kaskaskia River below the Illinois Bluffs on the east and by the Mississippi River on the west. The first European exploration of the Mississippi Valley was by Marquette and Joliet in 1673 and at that time the Kaskaskia Island area was inhabited by the Cahokia and Tamaroa tribes. In 1703, Kaskaskia, the second permanent white settlement in Illinois, was founded by French Jesuits, traders and the Kaskaskia tribe. The early years of the new town are poorly documented. Many of the first settlers seem to have been coureurs du bois, who had married Indian women and spent more time in the woods hunting and trapping than at the settlement. By 1714 French records suggest that agriculture had taken hold at the Illinois settlements and exports of agricultural products to Lower Louisiana are noted for the first time. This trade would become much more important later (Belting 1945; Snyder 1913). The population of Kaskaskia grew slowly. By 1731, 300 whites, 102 blacks, and 68 Indian slaves were living in the town (Belting 1945:3-4).

In 1718 a civil government was established for the French colony of Louisiana by the Company of the Indies under a royal charter. At that

time Louisiana extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Missouri River. Pierre Duque, Sieur du Boisbriant, the first commandant of the Illinois Country, assumed his post at Kaskaskia in 1718. Shortly thereafter, Boisbriant ordered the construction of a wooden fort, the first Fort de Chartres, on the banks of the Mississippi River 16 miles upstream from Kaskaskia. This fort was completed by 1721. Within a few years, the villages of St. Phillippe and Prairie du Rocher were established in the vicinity of the new fort (Belting 1945:4-6). In 1719 the new French authorities relocated Kaskaskia's Indian population at a site 6.5 or 8 km up the Kaskaskia River from the town (Franzwa 1967:13). A possible location for the Kaskaskia Indian village (ISU Museum #24A1-1) was identified by Irvin Peithman and was later resurveyed by Conrad (1966:23).

French settlers were soon drawn to the west bank of the Mississippi River by the presence of saline springs and lead deposits in this area. The most important early French settlement on the west bank of the Mississippi River was Ste. Genevieve, which was in existence by at least 1732 (Yearly 1935:24-25) and, perhaps, as early as 1723 (Franzwa 1967:23). Ste. Genevieve became an important shipping location for salt made at the saline springs a few miles south of the town and for lead mined in the eastern Ozarks (Franzwa 1967:20-25).

Several French forts were built at Fort de Chartres. The first fort was damaged by flooding and decay of its wooden timbers to the point that by 1750 it was judged to be untenable. In 1751 the construction of a massive stone fort was begun about one mile from the previous fort. Completed before 1760, the new Fort de Chartres was the only fort of its type in the Illinois region, and it was thought to be one of the strongest French posts in the New World (Snyder 1913).

Fort Kaskaskia was built on the bluff above the village of Kaskaskia in order to protect that town from threat of attack by southeastern Indian tribes such as the Choctaws and Chickasaws. This fort was begun in 1734 and was completed in 1736. It was a wooden stockade with blockhouse bastions at each corner and it was manned by a company of regular French troops. By 1760 the fort's timbers had rotted badly and it had to be rebuilt (Snyder 1913:61-64).

The defeat of France in the French and Indian war led to the

assumption of control of the Illinois country by Britain by treaty in 1763. However, Fort de Chartres did not surrender to British forces until two years later. Fort Kaskaskia was abandoned by French troops in 1764 and it was burned in 1766 by residents of Kaskaskia in order to prevent British forces from occupying it (Snyder 1913). Many French and Indians moved to the west bank of the Mississippi River to escape British rule (Franzwa 1967:46).

At the time of the British takeover, Kaskaskia was a well-established village. In 1772, due to a flood at Fort de Chartres, the British moved to Kaskaskia, fortified the Jesuit mission house within the town, and named the new post Fort Gage. The British remained at Kaskaskia until July 4, 1778, when George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia for the Americans (Snyder 1913).

The new American government was unable to establish effective control in the Illinois country for more than a decade after Clark expelled the British forces from the area. During this period of lawlessness, the French inhabitants of the region suffered from the depredations of unscrupulous adventurers, such as John Dodge, who established himself and his followers in the ruins of the old French fort on the bluff and used it as a base from which to terrorize the surrounding countryside. Kaskaskia and the other Illinois towns dwindled in size as many of their inhabitants fled to the more orderly west bank of the Mississippi River, which was under Spanish control (Orser and Karamanski 1977:30).

Order was finally restored in 1790, when Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the recently formed Northwest Territory, arrived at Kaskaskia. The town then regained some of its old prominence. It became the county seat of the newly formed Randolph County in 1795, the site of a land office in 1804, and the capital of the new state of Illinois in 1818 (Orser and Karamanski 1977:31; Powell and Austin 1980:19). In 1802 the United States Army reoccupied the site of the old French fort on the bluff overlooking the town of Kaskaskia, rebuilt the fort, and stationed a garrison there. For a few years Fort Kaskaskia became one of the army's most important western posts. But after the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory, the post became unnecessary and it was closed in 1807 (Orser and Karamanski 1977:33-34).

When a decision was made to move the state capital from Kaskaskia to

Vandalia in 1820, Kaskaskia began its final decline. A major flood in 1844 destroyed much of the town. Other floods in 1851 and 1857 covered the fields surrounding the town. Concurrent with these events, several new towns was platted in the area -- St. Mary's in 1847 and Dozaville in 1872 (Powell and Austin 1980:20-21).

On April 8, 1881, the Mississippi River overflowed its banks and washed away the point of land separating it from the Kaskaskia River, permanently changing the course of the two rivers. This flood severely damaged the town of Kaskaskia. More floods in 1886 and 1909 destroyed significant portions of the town, including most of the original eighteenth century site. The towns of St. Mary's and Dozaville, once separated by the Mississippi River, were afterward only separated by a slough (Figures 2 and 3). The erosion caused by the expanding Mississippi River channel ultimately necessitated the complete abandonment of the original town (Burnham 1914). In 1915 New Kaskaskia was founded roughly three miles south of the old town site and by 1960 the population of this settlement numbered 100 (Powell and Austin 1980:21).

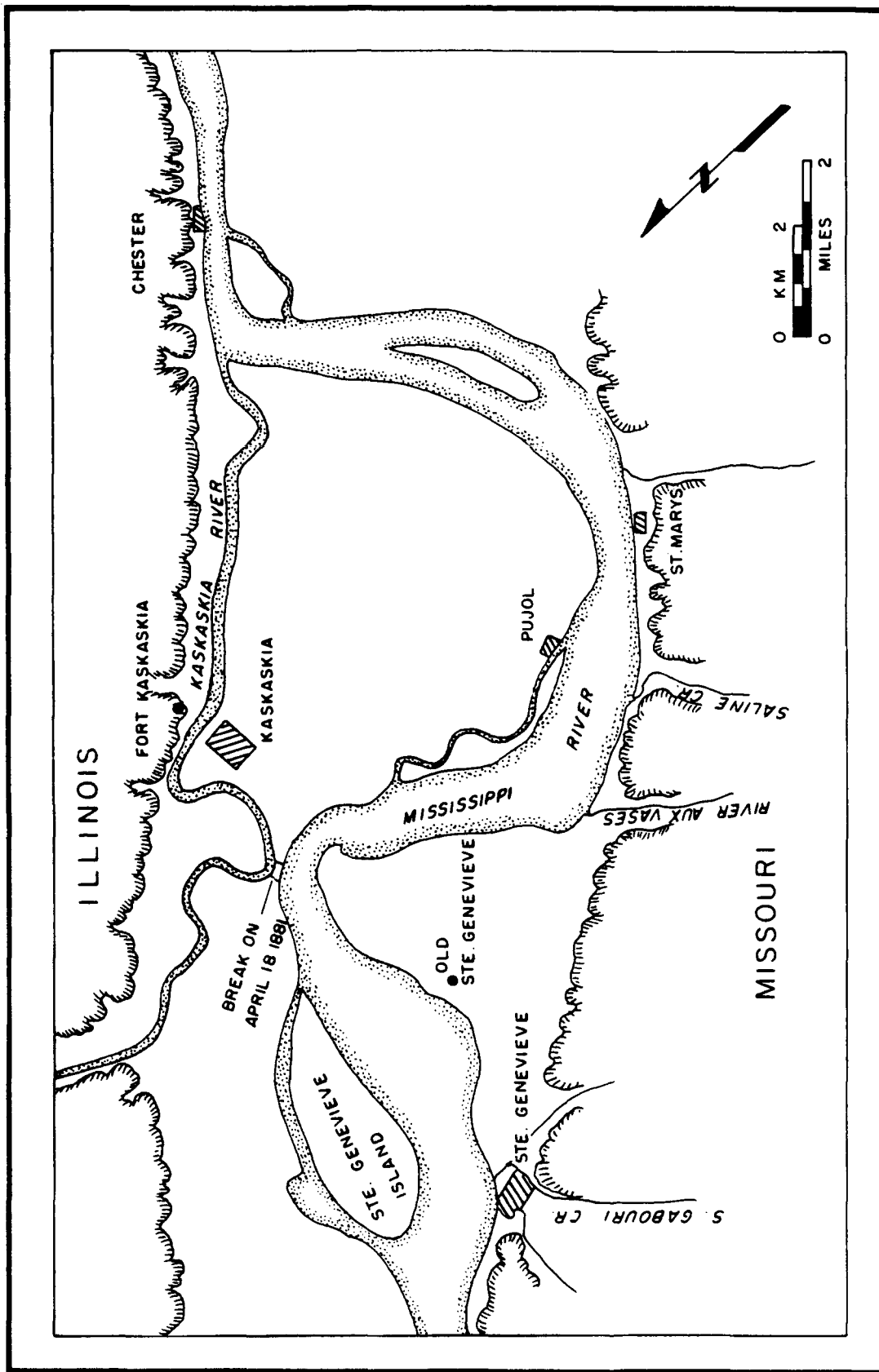


Figure 2. Mississippi and Kaskaskia Rivers, April 18, 1881

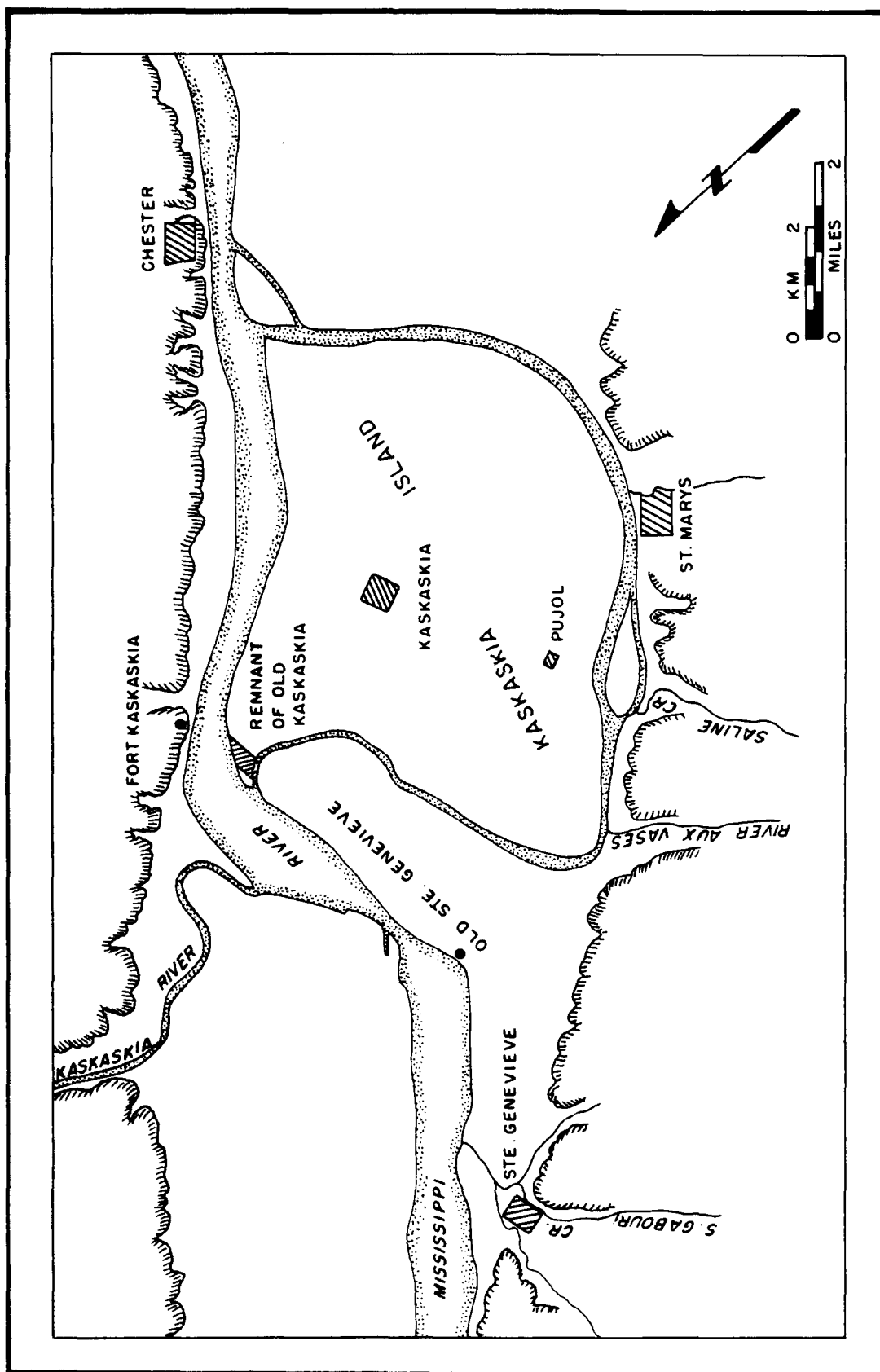


Figure 3. Mississippi and Kaskaskia from Survey Made in September 1913

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE PROJECT AREA

The archeological project described in this report is the third in a series of cultural resource investigations funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, in connection with levee improvements on Kaskaskia Island. The previous two projects involved survey and test excavations.

The first of these projects was a pedestrian survey carried out by Loyola University of Chicago of 2200 acres of land along existing and proposed Army Corps of Engineers levees in Randolph County, Illinois, and Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri. Dr. James W. Porter was the Principal Investigator for the Loyola University survey. The fieldwork was carried out in May and June of 1975 by George R. Milner and John E. Kelley. Jean R. Linder (1975) prepared the report describing the results of the project. A total of 42 new archeological sites were recorded during this survey. Among these sites were: one Archaic site, two Late Woodland sites, seven other Woodland period sites, seven Mississippian sites, six colonial French sites, and one other historic site. One previously recorded National Register site, French Kaskaskia (11-R-324), was revisited. Six specific "concentrations" of material were identified within the area of French Kaskaskia. Among these "concentrations" were 11-R-324A and 11-R-324C, two of the three sites tested in connection with the present project. According to Linder (1975:9), 11-R-324A was a colonial French site. The artifacts recovered by the Loyola University archeologists from this site included: one musket ball, one blue feather edge sherd, one possible French faience sherd, and three crockery sherds. 11-R-324C was classified as a Mississippian and late historic site (Linder 1975:27). The prehistoric material recovered from this site included one Monk's Mound Red rim, one grog-tempered sherd, and one chert flake (Linder 1975:10). The following historic artifacts were recovered from 11-R-324C: one musket ball, one china doll, one bottle stopper, one soda bottle, and three fragments of crockery. A historic occupation between 1890 and 1910 was inferred from this collection (Linder 1975:10).

Further archeological investigations were carried out by American Resources Group, Ltd., in 1980 at 10 of the sites reported as a result of the Loyola University survey (Powell and Austin 1980). These sites were

all subject to impacts from levee construction projects. Each of the 10 sites was surface collected again and systematically shovel tested in order to determine whether intact cultural deposits were present below the plowzone. Test excavations were carried out at two sites, 11-R-360, a Late Woodland Site, and 11-R-357, a multi-component site with Late Woodland, Mississippian, and nineteenth century historic occupations. The latter site was located about 200 meters south of 11-R-324C, one of the sites investigated by the present project. All of the sites investigated by American Resources Group were found to be either highly ephemeral or greatly disturbed by plowing, water action from floods, or previous construction activity. None of the sites were recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Army Corps of Engineers personnel surveyed the three sites that are described in this report in the Spring of 1983. The Empty Sandbag Site was discovered during this survey. The Core Site (11-R-324A) and the Rig Site (11-R-324C) were also visited. Fragments of limestone, but very few other artifacts, were observed on the surface of the Core Site (Timothy Pauketat, personal communication). A small surface collection obtained by Corps of Engineers personnel from the Rig Site contained five historic sherds, two glass fragments, one metal fragment, and one brick fragment. No prehistoric artifacts were found.

PROJECT GOALS

The test excavations carried out on Kaskaskia Island in 1983 by the Center for American Archeology were intended to evaluate the significance of the Core Site, the Rig Site, and the Empty Sandbag Site and to determine National Register eligibility. This project was designed to assist the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, in complying with various state and federal regulations concerning the protection of cultural resources. A number of specific problems were examined in the course of this project relating to the problem of site significance.

The major research concern was to evaluate the integrity of the archeological deposits present at the Core Site, the Rig Site, and the Empty Sandbag Site. Specifically, it was necessary to determine whether intact archeological features or midden deposits existed at these sites or whether the archeological remains had been extensively disturbed by plowing, previous levee construction, or natural processes of fluvial erosion and deposition. Because the three sites on Kaskaskia Island were in a floodplain environment where rapid alluvial deposition could potentially occur, a second major research goal was to determine whether deeply buried archeological components which were not evident in the results of the initial reconnaissance of the sites were also present.

A series of secondary goals were also defined. First, the chronology of occupation at the three sites was to be more clearly defined. The results of previous surveys had lead to the identification of the Empty Sandbag Site as a possible Woodland period habitation site, while the Rig Site was thought to contain the remains of a possible Mississippian farmstead or hamlet. The Core Site was identified as a possible colonial French farmstead. The remains of a possible late nineteenth century farmstead were also identified at the Rig Site. In all cases these tentative chronological attributions were based on the identification of only a few temporally diagnostic artifacts. It was anticipated that additional samples of diagnostic artifacts would be recovered during the test excavations, allowing the chronology of the sites to be reassessed and further refined.

Another research goal was to determine what sorts of activities were carried out at the three sites. This goal was to be accomplished by

several means. The recovery and analysis of a larger sample of artifacts and debris from the three sites would provide a basis for the inference of site function through the study of the artifact types present, tool breakage patterns, edge damage, and evidence of reworking and repair. If they were preserved, the recovery of faunal remains during the excavations might provide insights into subsistence patterns. Further understanding of patterns of prehistoric and early historic subsistence was also anticipated from the analysis of samples of carbonized plant materials recovered by means of the processing of archeological deposits through flotation. Finally, it was hoped that some understanding could be gained concerning prehistoric and historic patterns of contact and trade. In the case of the prehistoric components, this could be accomplished, in part, through the analysis of chert types and the identification of their sources. Research of this sort was previously undertaken with Kaskaskia Island collections by Powell and Austin (1980). Studies of historic period trade patterns could be carried out through the analysis of artifact styles, makers marks, or identification of the sources of the raw materials used.

FIELD AND LABORATORY PROCEDURES

The limits of the Core Site, the Rig Site, and the Empty Sandbag Site were determined by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers personnel during the spring of 1983. On September 21, 1983, Charles Moffat revisited the project area with Timothy Pauketat, one of the Army Corps of Engineers archeologists who surveyed the three sites the previous spring. The portions of the three sites to be impacted by the earth borrowing operations were marked at this time. All of these sites were covered with a dense growth of soybeans and weeds at the time that personnel from the Center for American Archeology began work on the project. Ground surface visibility was poor at the Rig Site and ranged from fair to very poor at the Core Site and the Empty Sandbag Site. Due to the prior job commitments of the landowner, it proved to be impossible under the time constraints placed upon the project to arrange to have the crop cover removed. The presence of the crop cover was a limiting factor throughout the project. Poor surface conditions prevented using surface distributions of artifacts and debris to determine the locations of subsurface features and hindered the excavation unit layout.

The testing operations on Kaskaskia Island were begun in early October of 1983. A hydraulic soil coring device was used to extract three-meter long cores from all three sites to determine the potential for buried archeological deposits. The cores were described in the field and compared with soils data for the area obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture Office in Sparta, Illinois. The information obtained from the soil coring was also used in planning the backhoe excavations.

Following the completion of the soil coring, excavation units were laid out at all three sites and a transit map was made of the project area (Figure 4). A metal telephone cable box located on top of the main levee (N420400; E243240) was used as the primary datum point and was assigned an arbitrary elevation of 100 m. All elevations were calculated with reference to this point. Three 10 x 2 m trenches were laid out on the Empty Sandbag Site, one 100 x 2 m trench was placed on the Rig Site, and one 100 x 2 m trench and one 2 x 2 m square were located on the Core Site. Four of the five 10 x 2 m trenches were oriented roughly north-south providing a profile across the east-west trending ridge. One of the 10 x

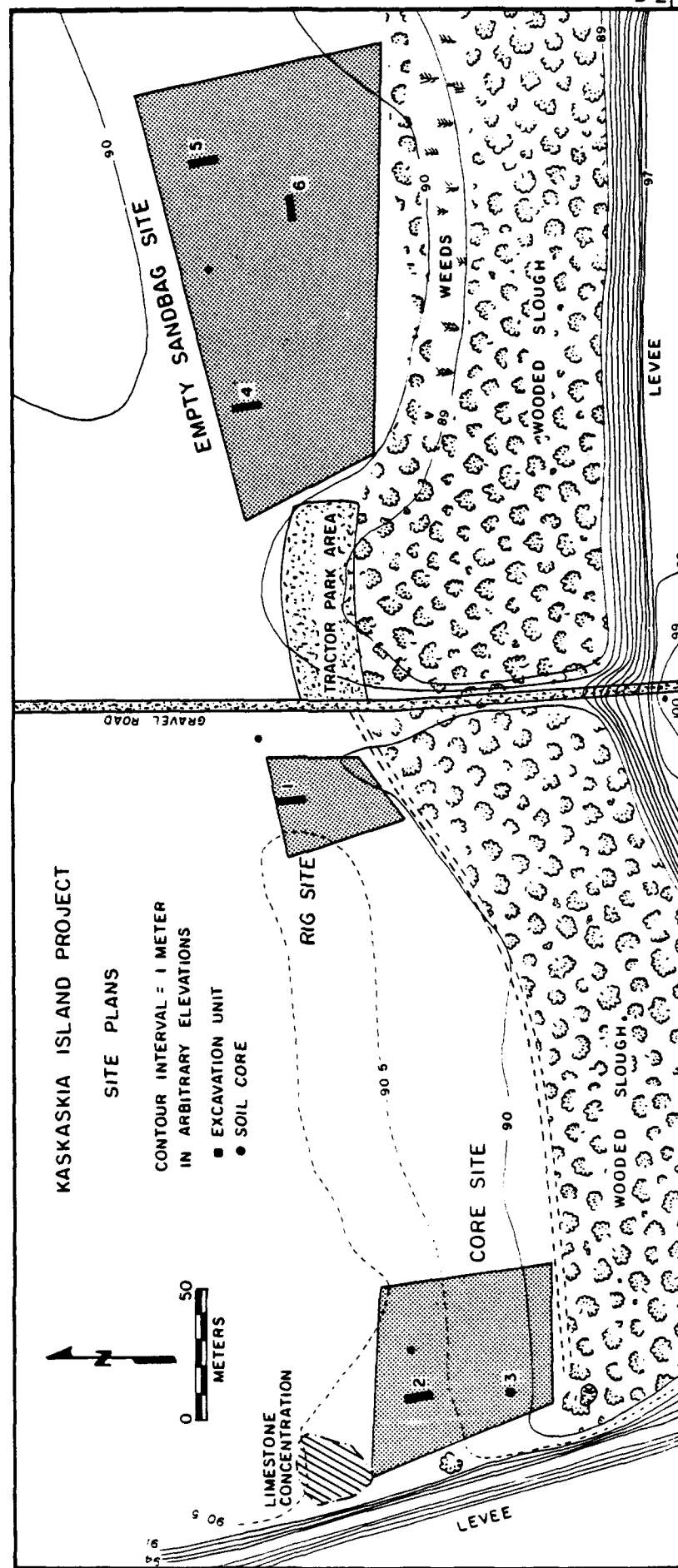


Figure 4. Site Plans of the Project Area

2 m trenches at the Empty Sandbag Site was placed near the south end of the site where the crop cover was relatively thin and some surface finds were made. The 2 x 2 m square at the Core Site was located near the southwest end of the site where a light scatter of limestone fragments was observed.

Each of the 10 x 2 m trenches was excavated with a backhoe. The plowzone was stripped off in all of the trenches. Four of the five trenches were then excavated into the subsoil to depths ranging from 300 cm to 60 cm below the base of the plowzone to the top of soil Horizon II, a brown, fine sandy clay loam that was identified during the soil coring and interpreted as a possible buried land surface. The floors of the backhoe trenches were then shovel scraped in an effort to discover and define cultural features. One off the 10 meter-long walls of each backhoe trench was cut back, scraped, and profiled. The 2 x 2 m unit at the Core Site was excavated with hand tools. The plowzone was removed as a level and a second level was excavated 15 cm into the underlying subsoil. One wall of this unit was also profiled. A column of soil samples was collected by natural levels from every excavation unit. Flotation samples were also collected by natural levels from one unit at each of the three sites. Dry screening was not employed. There were several heavy rain storms during the period that the fieldwork was undertaken on Kaskaskia Island and the soil was too wet and sticky to dry screen.

The materials were processed according to the standard procedures employed by the Center for American Archeology. The archeological materials were washed, cataloged and sorted into standard categories employed by the Center for American Archeology.

RESULTS

Soil Coring

One soil core was extracted from each of the three sites tested. The cores ranged from about 2.5 m to in excess of 3 m in length. A fairly similar sequence of deposits was observed in all three of the cores (Table 1). The plowzone appeared as a very dark, grayish brown, heavy silt loam. Below the plowzone was a layer of dark gray silty clay loam with a blocky structure that varied from 20 cm to 30 cm in thickness. Below this level a striking change to a brown, very fine sandy loam was noted. This level varied from about 40 cm to 60 cm in thickness. It was thought to be a possible old land surface. The brown sandy loam was followed by a series of stratified and laminated sand, clay, or silt levels. At a depth of 2.5 m to 3 m a thick layer of nearly pure sand was encountered.

The dark silt and silty clay deposits at the top of the stratigraphic sequence were interpreted as natural levee or floodplain deposits, possibly quite recent in age. No buried archeological deposits or buried soils were observed in the sequence of deposits.

Additional data on the soils in the project area were obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Sparta, Illinois, office, where we were kindly allowed access to unpublished soil survey data. The U. S. Department of Agriculture included the soils in the project area in the Haynie series, classified as Mollic Udifluvents. Haynie series soils were described as follows:

The Haynie Series consists of deep, well and moderately drained soils formed in silty alluvium on bottom lands. The surface layer is very dark grayish brown, calcareous silt loam 7 inches thick. The substratum is dark grayish brown and grayish brown mottled silt loam with lenses of very fine sandy loam. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. Most areas are used for cropland. (Soil Interpretation Record, U.S. Department of Agriculture)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's data are fairly consistent with the data obtained from soil coring by the Center for American Archeology.

Horizon or Zone	Core Site		Rig Site		Empty Sandbag Site	
	Depth (cm)	Description	Depth (cm)	Description	Depth (cm)	Description
Ap	0-20	Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay loam, gradual boundary	0-18	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) heavy silt loam, gradual boundary	0-22	Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam, gradual boundary
B ₁	-	-	18-43	Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay loam, strong medium prismatic, clear boundary	-	-
II B ₂₁ ^t	20-44	Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay loam, moderate medium prismatic, thin clay skins on ped faces, clear boundary	43-92	Brown (10YR 4/3) very fine sandy loam, moderate medium prismatic, thin clay skins on vertical ped faces, clear boundary	22-49	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) very fine sandy loam, weak medium sub-angular blocky, faint thin clay skins on ped faces, clear boundary
III B ₂₂ ^t	44-100	Brown (10YR 4/3) very fine sandy loam, strong medium prismatic, thin clay skins on ped faces, clear boundary	92-107	Brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay, moderate coarse prismatic, thin clay skins of ped faces, clear boundary	48-89	Brown (10YR 4/3) very fine sandy loam, moderate medium prismatic, faint clay skins on ped faces, clear boundary
III B ₃₁	-	-	107-122	As above but with moderate coarse subangular blocky structure, clear boundary	89-130	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) very fine sandy loam, weak coarse subangular blocky, clear boundary
IV B ₃₂	100-125	Grayish brown (10YR 5/2) light silt loam, moderate medium prismatic, abrupt boundary	122-165	Brown (10YR 4/3) very fine sandy loam, weak coarse sub-angular blocky, abrupt boundary	130-165	Brown (10YR 5/3) very fine sandy loam with silt fraction increasing toward the base, clear boundary
V B ₃₃	-	-	165-190	Grayish brown (10YR 5/2) heavy silt loam, weak coarse sub-angular blocky, faintly laminated, mottled with lenses medium dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) graded boundary	-	-
C VI DL	125-240+	Light gray (10YR 7/2) fine sand, includes strata of grayish brown (7.5Y 5/2) silts with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) Fe mottles	190-295	Laminated and stratified very fine sand, silt and silty clay, colors range from brown (10YR 4/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6), gray (10YR 5/1), and grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2), lenses of Fe mottles, deoxidized from 230-295 cm, abrupt boundary	165-310+	Grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) laminated and stratified fine sand, silt and clay, mottled with lenses of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) Fe stains
VII	-	-	295-320+	Light gray (10YR 7/2) fine sand	-	-

*Based on notes by David Leigh

Test Excavations

Core Site (11-R-324A):

Two excavation units, Unit 2 and Unit 3, were dug at the Core Site (Figure 4). Unit 2 was a 10 by 2 m machine excavated trench. It was oriented north-south and was excavated to a maximum depth of 65 cm below the ground surface. The floor and the west wall of this trench were shovel scraped in an effort to define cultural features. However, no features were found and no artifacts or cultural debris were discovered in situ. A profile was drawn of the west wall of the backhoe trench, using the southwest corner of the unit as a datum point. Three natural strata were observed in the profile wall (Figure 5). The uppermost zone, the plowzone, consisted of 16 to 22 cm of very dark gray, sticky, silty clay loam. Below the plowzone was a zone of compact, dense, very dark gray silty clay with a blocky structure. The boundary between this zone and the plowzone was difficult to see; it was defined on the basis of variation in texture rather than obvious color differences. The third zone consisted of brown, compact sandy clay. It would have been very difficult to see features other than masonry foundations in Zone 2, but any features originating from the upper zones should have shown up clearly in Zone 3. However, no features were present.

Unit 3, a 2 by 2 m unit located near the southwest end of the Core Site at a somewhat lower elevation than Unit 2, was excavated with hand tools. We had intended to dry screen the fill from Unit 3, but the unit was excavated on the last field day of the project after a week of heavy rain and the clay soil was much too wet to screen. The uppermost zone in the unit, the plowzone, was about 21 cm thick and it was identical in its characteristics to Zone I in Unit 2 (Figure 5). It was removed as a single level. Below the plowzone was a dark grayish brown silty clay loam. This zone was intermediate between Zone 2 and Zone 3 in Unit 2 with respect to its characteristics. It was darker and less sandy than Zone 3, but it was also lighter than Zone 2. A 15 cm arbitrary level was excavated into the second zone in Unit B. No features or artifacts were found in this level. Both the plowzone and the underlying zone in Unit 3 were completely sterile.

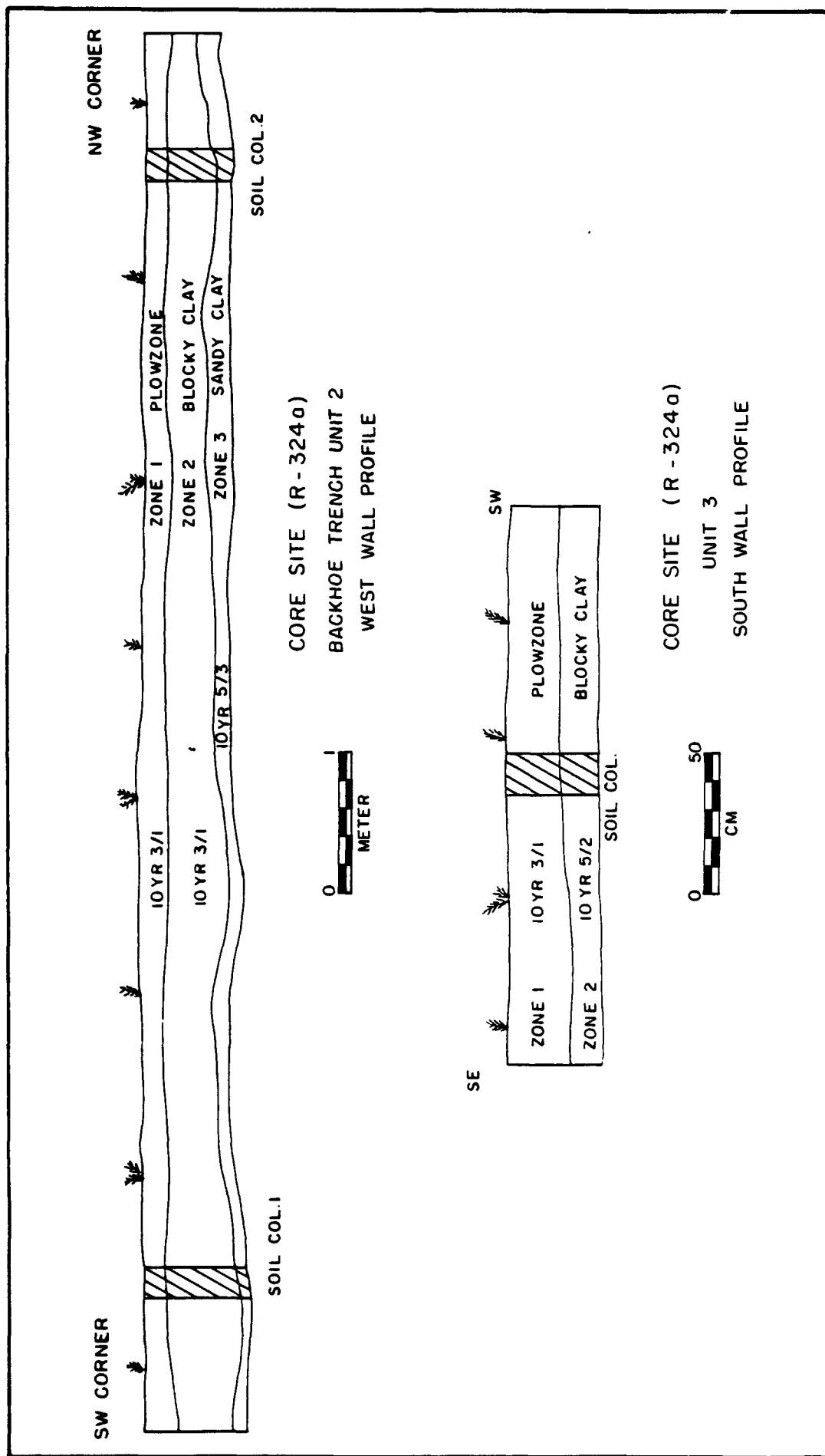


Figure 5 : Core Site Excavation Unit Profiles

Rig Site:

One 10 by 2 m backhoe trench, Unit 1, was excavated at the Rig Site. This unit was oriented north-south, with its north end located near the highest point of the ridge on which the site was situated. The Unit was excavated to a maximum depth of 92 cm below the ground surface. The floor of the unit was shovel scraped in an effort to discover features and the east wall of the backhoe trench was cut back, scraped and profiled. Three natural soil strata were observed in the profile wall. The uppermost stratum, the plowzone, consisted of 24 to 34 cm of sticky, very dark gray silty clay. Below the plowzone was a layer of sticky, very compact, black silty clay with a blocky structure. The boundary between this zone and the plowzone was not very distinct. It was defined on the basis of texture rather than color. The third soil zone was a compact, brown, sandy clay that was encountered at a depth of 70 to 74 cm below the ground surface.

No features were discovered during the excavation of Unit 1 at the Rig Site. No artifacts were discovered in situ while the trench was being shovel scraped and profiled. A single cut limestone slab was found near the south end of the trench while it was being laid out. Unit 1 was the first unit excavated during the project and it was subjected to several heavy rain storms. On the day that it was back-filled, several small historic sherds and glass fragments were discovered on the backdirt pile. They appeared to have washed out of fill that came from the plowzone. These were the only artifacts found during the investigations carried out by the Center for American Archeology at the Rig Site.

Empty Sandbag Site:

Three 10 by 2 m backhoe trenches were excavated at the Empty Sandbag Site. The first of these trenches, Unit 4, was located in the northwest part of the site. It was oriented north-south, perpendicular to the trend of the low ridge on which the site was located. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 69 cm below the ground surface. The floor of the unit was shovel scraped in an effort to define features and the east wall of the trench was cut back and profiled. Three natural strata were defined in the profile wall (Figure 6). The uppermost zone, the plowzone, consisted of a sticky, very dark gray, silty clay. Below the plowzone was

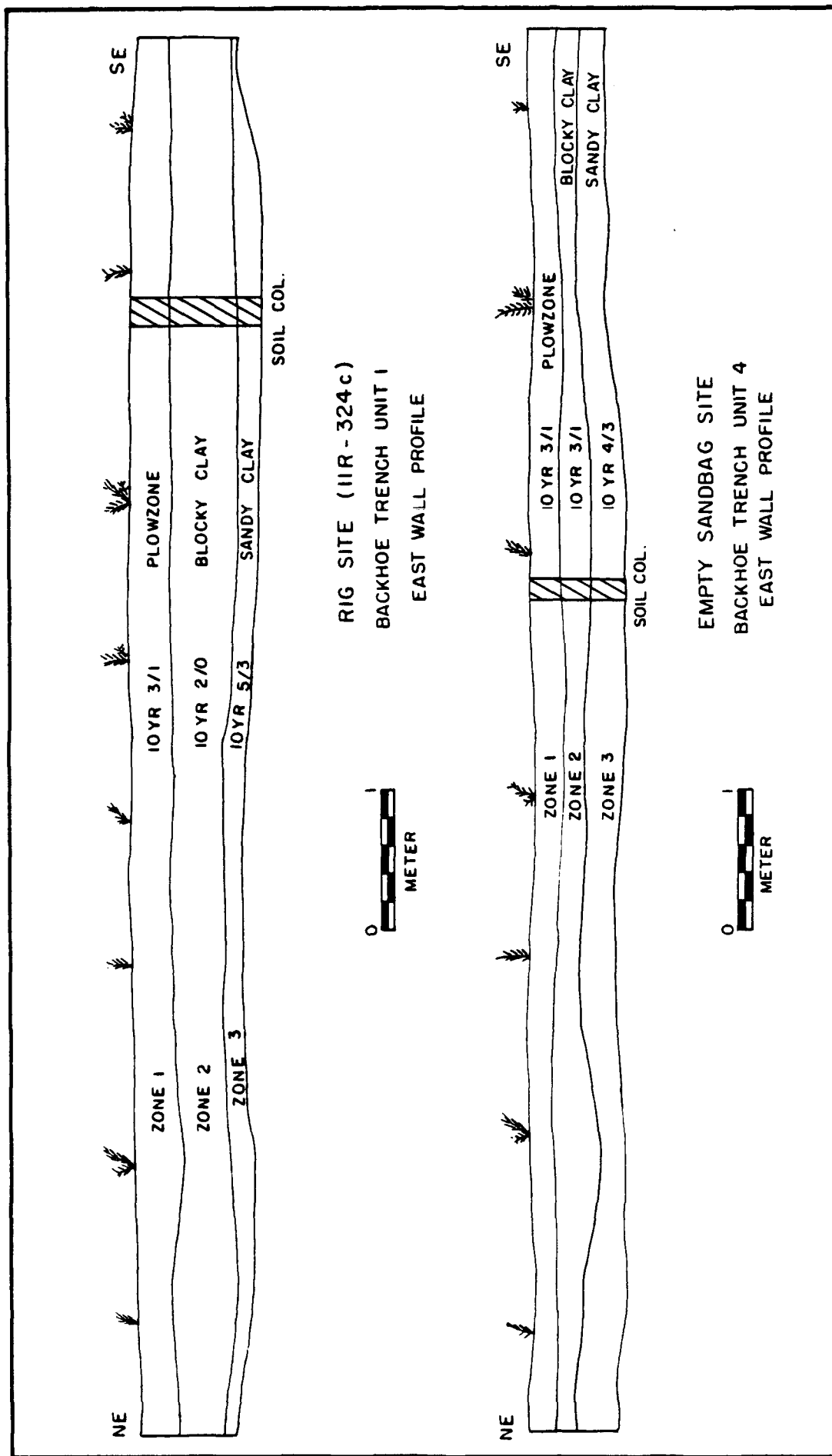


Figure 6 . Excavation Unit Profiles: Rig Site and Empty Sandbag Site

a very compact, sticky, very dark gray, silty clay deposit. The boundary between these two levels was difficult to see; it was defined on the basis of texture differences. At a depth of 32 cm to 50 cm below the surface a brown compact sandy clay deposit was encountered. No features were discovered in Unit 4 and no artifacts were found while shovel scraping and profiling the unit.

Unit 5 was also oriented north-south, perpendicular to the ridge crest. It was located near the northeast end of the site. This unit was excavated to a maximum depth of 72 cm below the ground surface. Three natural strata were also present in Unit 5 (Figure 7). The plowzone and Zone 2 were similar in their physical characteristics to the top two zones in Unit 4. However, Zone 2, the very dark silty clay layer, was thinner than in Unit 4 and it was not present throughout the Unit 5 profile wall. It pinched out near the north and south ends of the trench. The third and lowest zone in the profile wall was a dark grayish brown sandy clay. No features were found in Unit 5 and no artifacts were recovered while shovel scraping the base of the unit and profiling the side wall.

Unit 6 was located near the south end of the site in an area where the crop cover was relatively thin and some surface finds had been made. Unlike the other units, this unit was oriented east-west. It was excavated to a depth of 40 cm below the ground surface. Only two natural strata occurred in Unit 6. The plowzone was a very dark gray silty clay similar to the plowzone layers in the other test trenches on the site. Below the plowzone was a compact, dark grayish brown sandy clay. The floor of the unit was shovel scraped and the south wall was cut back and profiled. No features or artifacts were found during these operations. Before the unit was back-filled, an igneous cobble mano was found on the backdirt pile. It washed out of the plowzone deposits as a result of heavy rainstorms late in the field phase of the project.

Surface Surveys

Several small surface collections were made at the Empty Sandbag site while the test excavations were in progress. The contents of these collections are described below.

Ground surface visibility provided an opportunity to survey the west end of the soybean field to the north of the Core Site. A concentration

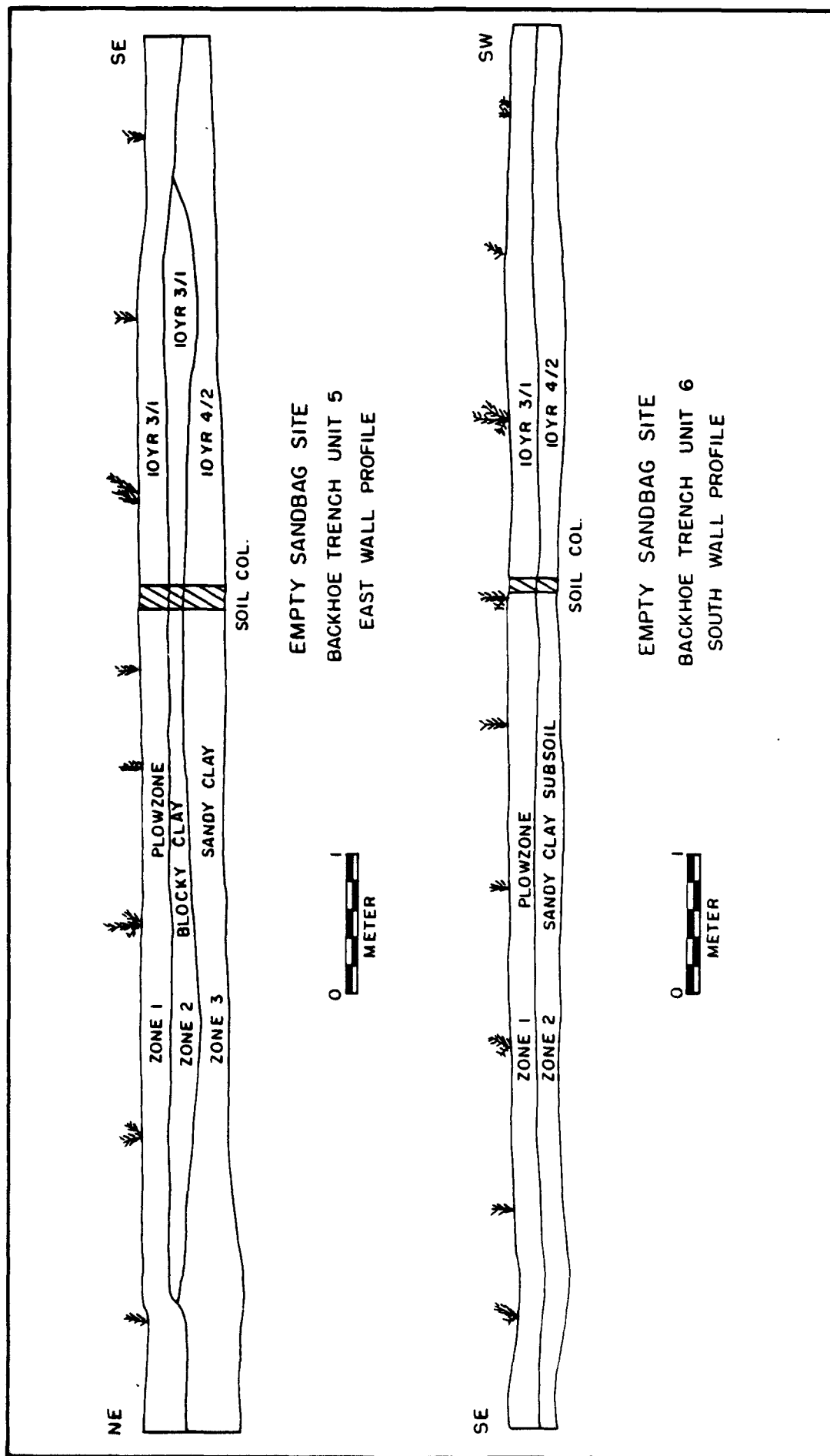


Figure 7 . Empty Sandbag Site : Excavation Unit Profiles

of dressed limestone slabs immediately to the north of the Core Site borrow area was observed. The limits of this area were measured and are shown on the transit map of the Core Site (Figure 4). A few historic pottery sherds and glass fragments were found in this area.

Two additional historic sites were discovered to the north of the Core Site (Figure 1). The first of these sites, the Pecan Tree Site #1, was located about 235 m north of the Core Site near the northwest end of the soybean field just east of the north-south trending levee. This site was situated on a low northeast-southwest trending ridge which was flanked by shallow, linear depressions. Surface visibility in this area ranged from fair to poor with 60 to 90% of the ground surface covered by vegetation. The site covered an area of about one acre. A dense concentration of limestone was found here along with brick fragments, historic pottery sherds, glass fragments, and metal. This nineteenth century farmstead appears to be more extensive than the sites tested and should be investigated further if it is to be impacted by future levee construction projects.

A second historic site, the Pecan Tree Site #2, was located about 100 m north of the Pecan Tree Site #1 (Figure 1). This site was situated on another low northeast-southwest trending ridge located in the west end of a recently plowed agricultural field. The ridge was flanked by a wooded slough to the north and a wooded field boundary to the south. Ground surface visibility was excellent at the time of the survey and the surface had been well washed by heavy rains two days before. A thin scatter of historic materials was observed. Some sort of historic activity is indicated, but this site does not appear to contain very substantial deposits. It may be a dump area related to the Pecan Tree #1 site rather than a habitation site.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Prehistoric

All of the prehistoric artifacts recovered during the Kaskaskia Island testing project were recovered from one site, the Empty Sandbag Site. With the exception of the mano recovered from the backdirt from Unit 6, all of these materials were surface finds.

Ceramics

Only three prehistoric pottery sherds were recovered from the Empty Sandbag Site. Two sherds were found during the March 1983 survey done by Corps of Engineers personnel. The other sherd was found by Moffat and Pauketat during their September 1983 survey of the project area. All three sherds were small, grog-tempered body sherds. One sherd had a plain exterior. The other two sherds were too badly eroded to determine surface treatment. All three sherds were light gray in color and quite similar in paste characteristics. The thickness of the sherds ranged from 6 mm to 9 mm. The sherds appear to indicate a Middle or Late Woodland occupation at the Empty Sandbag Site.

Chipped Stone Artifacts

Only three chipped stone tools were found in the course of the 1983 investigations at the Empty Sandbag Site. All three artifacts were found by Pauketat and Moffat during the September 1983 survey.

One complete corner-notched projectile point was recovered (Figure 8). The typological identity of this point is somewhat uncertain because it is reworked. It may be an Affinis Snyders or a Steuben Stemmed point (Chapman 1980:313). Either identification would be consistent with a Middle or Late Woodland cultural assignment.

To stage two biface fragments were also found during the Pauketat and Moffat survey at the Empty Sandbag Site. Their weights were 4.4 g and 5.7 g.

Chert Debitage

A total of 36 pieces of chert debitage was recovered during the 1983 surveys at the Empty Sandbag Site (Table 2). This collection is too small to permit much statistical analysis of prehistoric stone tool manufacturing patterns at the site. The debitage was sorted into four categories distinguished by Hassen (1982). These categories are defined

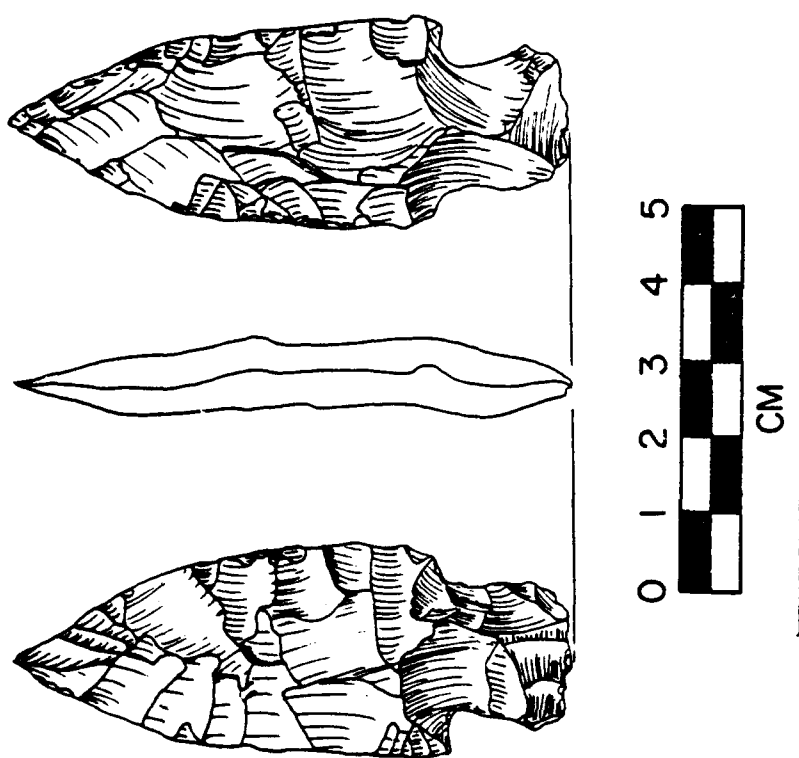


Figure 8. Projectile Points

**TABLE 2. INVENTORY OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM THE EMPTY
SANDBAG SITE**

Artifact Class	March 1983 Collection	Sept. 1983 Collection	Oct. 1983 Collection	Total
Grog-tempered pottery sherds	2	1	0	3
Projectile points	0	1	0	1
Stage 2 Bifaces	0	2	0	2
Chert Debitage				
Primary	0	0	2(5g)	2 (5g)
Secondary	0	0	3(3.1g)	3 (3.1g)
Tertiary	5 (2.9g)	4 (9.1g)	12(8.6g)	21 (20.6g)
Blocky frags.	3 (25.1g)	1 (4.3g)	6(43g)	10 (72.4g)
Lithic Debris				
Igneous cobble fragments	0	2 (28.8g)	1 (15g)	3 (43.8g)
Sandstone fragments	0	0	8 (62.1g)	8 (62.1g)
Limestone fragments	0	0	2 (20g)	2 (20g)
Unworked chert	0	2 (29.8g)	26 (315.5g)	8 (345.3g)

by Hassen (1982) as follows:

1) Primary flakes have 100% cortex on their dorsal surfaces and no dorsal flake scars.

2) Secondary flakes have between 1 and 99% cortex on their dorsal surface and at least one dorsal flake scar.

3) Tertiary flakes have no cortex and flake scars cover the entire dorsal surface.

4) Blocky fragments are pieces of chipped stone not defined as retouched artifacts and lacking striking platforms and bulbs of percussion. The absence of chert cores and the low frequency of primary and secondary flakes in the collections from the Empty Sandbag Site suggests that the procurement of unmodified chert and its reduction into tools was not an important activity at the site. In view of the site's floodplain location more than 1 k away from any possible chert source, this conclusion is not surprising. The specific chert types represented in the collection were not identified. Kinkaid or Mansker chert occurs in limestone outcrops along the Mississippi bluffs east of Kaskaskia Island in Illinois (Powell and Austin 1980:108). Previous analyses of Late Woodland site lithic collections from Kaskaskia Island have shown that this chert type was commonly used for stone tool manufacture (Powell and Austin 1980, Linder 1975). Several definite examples of Kinkaid chert were noted in the debitage collection from the Empty Sandbag Site. Other possible nearby chert sources include the glacial gravels east of the Mississippi Valley in Illinois and the Burlington chert outcrops along the Mississippi bluffs to the north of Kaskaskia Island (Powell and Austin 1980).

Ground Stone Artifacts

One igneous cobble mano was recovered from the backdirt from Unit 6. This artifact weighed 240.3 g and displayed a faceted surface with a slight amount of battering on it.

Miscellaneous Lithic Debris

Three igneous cobble fragments, eight sandstone fragments, two fragments of limestone, one of which was burned, and 28 pieces of unmodified chert were collected from the surface of the Empty Sandbag Site. This material does not occur naturally in the alluvial deposits that make up Kaskaskia Island and must have been introduced by means of

human agency. The limestone, sandstone, and igneous cobble fragments were probably associated with the prehistoric occupation. The association of the chert is less certain. This material was common near the tractor park at the west end of the site and ranged in size from fragments of small cobbles to gravel. It may have been brought to the site in historic or recent times. Plowing and later construction activity could account for its dispersal.

Historic

The historic artifacts collected were divided into seven categories based on their material composition. These categories are: ceramics, glass, metal, shell, bone, rock, and limestone. The categories were further subdivided according to form, style, decoration or other diagnostic criteria. The historic artifacts are summarized on Table 3. A brief discussion of the artifacts follows.

On the Core site few artifacts were found other than the limestone scatter previously mentioned. The limestone pieces were of all sizes and shapes. The five pieces collected were studied to determine whether or not they had tool marks. These pieces show a considerable amount of weathering which made it hard to distinguish any tool marking. The other artifacts were a peice of undecorated salt-glazed stoneware and a sherd of light green window glass. No artifacts were found during testing of the site.

Three of the artifacts collected from the Rig site were ceramics-- a sherd of undecorated ironstone, a sherd of undecorated whiteware, and a sherd of dark blue decorated porcelain. The porcelain sherd is possibly a piece of export porcelain but it is too small to determine this accurately. The only other artifact recovered from the Rig site was a large piece of limestone.

Thirty historic artifacts were collected from the Empty Sandbag site. Thirteen of these artifacts were ceramic sherds including mold decorated ironstone, undecorated porcelain, undecorated whitewares, and embossed whitewares. These types are manufactured after 1850 but prior to 1900 (Lofstrom 1976). The other 17 artifacts are of glass. One of these is a milk glass canning jar lid fragment. The remainder are clear and light green container glass sherds. One lip/neck fragment was made with a

Table 3. HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

Site:	Pecan Tree #1 #9	Pecan Tree #2 #12	Core	Rig #14	Empty Sandbag #3	Totals
CERAMICS						
<u>Stoneware</u>						
Salt-glazed						
undecorated	12	23	1			36
cobalt blue	2					2
Slip-glazed						
Albany-like	2					2
<u>Ironstone</u>						
undecorated	2	9		1		12
mold decorated					2	2
<u>Earthenware</u>						
<u>Whitewares</u>						
undecorated	59	33	4	1	5	106
handpainted	2	3				5
blue shelledge	2	5				7
transfer-printed						
red	1	1				1
blue	1	4				5
purple	1					1
dark blue	1					1
brown	1					1
slip-banded		2				2
embossed					1	1
Pearlware	1	1		1		3
Yellow-ware						
undecorated		5				5
mold decorated						
<u>Porcelain</u>						
undecorated	1				1	2
blue decorated						
caster fragment		1				1
<u>Pipe Parts</u>						
elbow pipe fragment		1				1
<u>Bricks</u>						
fragmentary	9		1			10
whole	1					1
GLASS						
<u>Window</u>						
lt. green	1	1	1			3
<u>Container</u>						
clear		4			12	17
lt. green	7	3			2	12
dark green	4	1				5
amethyst	1					1
wine bottle	1					1
lt. green bottle			1			1
(embossed)						
neck, hand-tooled					1	1

Table 3. Continued

Site:	Pecan Tree #1 #9	Pecan Tree #1 #12	Pecan Tree #2 #2	Core	Rig #14	#1	Empty Sandbag #3	#11	Totals
Chimney	1								1
Milk Glass									
béad			1				1		1
canning jar lid fragment							1		1
METAL									
Cast Iron	1	1							2
Pewter									
utensil fragment	1								1
SHELL	2								2
BONE	2								2
ROCK	1								1
LIMESTONE									
Large pieces				5		1			6
Primary dec. Flake	1								1
TOTALS	119	98	7	7	3	1	24	6	265

*Surface Collection Unit

handtooled lip.

Although the Pecan Tree #1 site was planted in beans, artifacts were readily seen and collected from the surface of the site. The majority of the ceramic sherds are types commonly manufactured after 1850 but prior to 1900 (Lofstrom 1976). These include handpainted and transferprinted sherds as well as several mold decorated yellow-ware sherds. Several sherds--blue shelledge and slip-banded whitewares--predate 1850. One tobacco pipe part was found. This beige-pasted piece is from an elbow pipe which was made to be used with a detachable stem. The bricks recovered from Pecan Tree #1, nine fragmentary and one whole, are of the soft mud variety and display hand-molded attributes.

The stoneware sherds are of crockery that display both salt- and slip-glazed exteriors. Two of the salt-glazed sherds show remnants of cobalt blue decoration. The slip-glazed sherds display an Albany-like glaze. The sherds appear to be from crocks, bowls and jugs of a utilitarian type.

The glass artifacts consist of window and container glass as well as a sherd of chimney glass. The container glass sherds are light and dark green, and amethyst. One light green bottle sherd is from an embossed medicine bottle.

Metal artifacts recovered are two cast iron fragments and a fragment of a pewter utensil.

Other miscellaneous artifacts of shell, bone, and limestone were recovered also (Table 3).

Few artifacts were recovered from the Pecan Tree #2 site although the area was a plowed field with very little ground cover. These artifacts are four undecorated whiteware sherds, one fragmentary brick, one light green bottle sherd, and one milk glass bead. None of these artifacts can be dated accurately.

In summary, the historic artifacts date from 1830 to the present. The early to mid-nineteenth century artifacts include the blue shelledge and transferprinted wares. The mid- to late nineteenth century artifacts are the stoneware crockery sherds which are typically utilitarian wares.

The late nineteenth to early twentieth century artifacts are the white ironstones typically produced in Ohio and are usually undecorated or mold decorated with embossed designs.

CONCLUSIONS

No archeological features or in situ deposits were found at any of the three sites tested. Furthermore, very few artifacts were found at the Core site, the Rig site, and the Empty Sandbag site. These results lead to the conclusion that the Core site, the Rig site, and the Empty Sandbag site lack integrity and do not meet the significance requirement for eligibility to the National Register (Federal Register 1976:1545). The sites are either badly disturbed by previous levee construction activities or by plowing, or are very ephemeral occupations in the first place. The results of the present project are consistent with the conclusions of Powell and Austin (1980) that many archeological sites near the existing levees on Kaskaskia Island have been extensively disturbed by previous construction activities.

One observation regarding site disturbance may be added. On one of the last days of the project after a week of heavy rain Moffat walked along the levee west of the Core site and observed a number of prehistoric and historic artifacts washing out of the levee. It seems clear that archeological materials have been incorporated into the fill of some of the existing levees on Kaskaskia Island. Small, low density surface scatters located next to levees may consist largely or entirely of materials washed out of the levees. They do not necessarily indicate that in situ archeological deposits are present.

Because few artifacts were recovered during the present project, we are unable to add much to the conclusions of Linder (1975) and Powell and Austin (1980) concerning the prehistoric occupation of Kaskaskia Island. Similarly, little additional information on the French Colonial occupation of the area was obtained. Thus, while the primary project goal of assessing the significance of the sites tested was met, little success was had in achieving the secondary project goals.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Core site, the Rig site and the Empty Sandbag site do not appear to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Archeological reconnaissance and testing of the proposed impact area located no cultural features and no artifactual material significant enough to warrant further work. A significant artifact scatter was located just outside of the limits of the borrow area. This scatter, now designated Pecan Tree Site #1, contained artifacts dating from the early nineteenth century to the late nineteenth century with a clustering of artifacts around mid-century. If any alterations are made in the location of the borrow area for the levee project, more testing is necessary.

Since the archeological survey and testing of the impact area located no significant cultural resources, construction activities will not affect the cultural resource base. Therefore, work may proceed without further archeological investigation.

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APPENDIX A

SCOPE OF WORK

SCOPE OF WORK

Cultural Resource Testing to Determine National

Register Significance of Sites Within Proposed

Borrow Areas on Kaskaskia Island

1. Statement of Work. The work to be accomplished by the Contractor consists of furnishing all labor, supplies, material, plant and equipment necessary to perform testing and evaluation of significance of 3 archaeological sites on Kaskaskia Island and furnish a written report thereon, all as set forth in this Scope of Work.

2. Location and Description of Study Area. The study area includes 3 sites situated on the right (west) bank of the Mississippi River on the north end of Kaskaskia Island, Randolph County, Illinois. Two sites, R-324A and R-324C were identified during a 1975 survey by Loyola University in Chicago. The third site was identified by Corps personnel in 1983.

2.1 R-324A. This site covers approximately 100 x 50 feet and when identified in 1975 consisted of 1 musket ball and 5 pieces of ceramics (1 piece French Faience). When revisited by Corps personnel in 1983, one small piece of miscellaneous ceramic was located along with several pieces of limestone.

2.2 R-324C. This site covers approximately one acre. When identified in 1975, a light scatter of Mississippian and historic material was noted, including 1 musket ball. When revisited by Corps personnel, several pieces of limestone, along with numerous pieces of metal were observed.

2.3 Empty Sandbag Site. This site was identified by Corps personnel in 1983 and consists of a light prehistoric lithic scatter which covers an area approximately 100 x 100 ft.

3. Study Requirement.

3.1 General. The Contractor is responsible for the formulation, justification, and conduct of the study to include the design and

execution of all survey methods and procedures as well as the presentation of the study results, unless otherwise set forth in this Scope of Work, all to be included in a written report as set forth herein.

3.2 Test Excavations. Testing procedures will consist of the machine removal of plowzone on each site in order to examine the subsurface integrity. Machinery suitable for this purpose includes road graders, paddle wheels or other large machinery or tractor pulled attachments. The amount of surface area uncovered on each site depends on site size. At the Empty Sandbag site, no more than 50 m² of land area will be uncovered, while stripping at R-324A and R-324C will be restricted to 25 m². If a site's significance can be documented per the National Register Criteria with a smaller amount of uncovered area than specified, it will be considered as fulfilling the requirements of this Scope of Work. The stripped area will then be inspected for cultural features or artifacts present at the base of the plowzone. The purpose of this testing method will be to identify a sample of feature types present at each site and to project the total number of possible features at each site. All artifacts and features encountered will be plotted, mapped, and photographed in situ. All features will be fully excavated. Plan view and profile maps of soil strata, features, and artifact distributions will be completed at the base of the plowzone and at any successive excavation levels. The purpose of these activities will be to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the site and to determine, whenever possible, site function. At least one 2-by-2 meter test unit per site will be excavated to a depth of 2 meters below the last evidence of cultural activity. Where no materials or features were found in the machine-removed strip, last evidence is defined as the base of the plowzone.

3.3 Lab Procedures. Artifacts removed during these procedures will be washed, permanently labeled, and catalogued according to normal lab procedures. All artifacts will then be separated into various general categories and then subdivided into smaller functional and stylistic categories. These distributions shall be qualitatively assessed in a professional, concise manner. Archaeological soils will be processed by flotation or fine-mesh water screening. If suitable carbon samples of known cultural association are found, the Contractor shall be responsible

for obtaining radiocarbon dates for two of said samples selected by the Contractor as being of highest interpretive potential.

3.4 Curation of Material. Artifacts collected during these activities will be boxed and marked: Property of U.S. Government, St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers. Location and access procedures will be stated in the Final Report. Documentation of location will include at a minimum, the name and address of the building, the storage room number, and the rack, shelf or cabinet number where the material is curated. Representative samples of artifacts recovered during these investigations may be utilized by the St. Louis District.

3.5 Documenting Significance. The Contractor will perform all work necessary to accomplish the documentation of site significance or non-significance on these sites. This documentation must stand alone as a completely independent document. Attachment 3 sets forth the requirements for each site's documentation. If a numbered heading or subheading in Attachment 2 guidelines does not apply, the Contractor will so state under the appropriately numbered heading or subheading. When the site is not significant as per the criteria in Part 800.10, Chapter VIII of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the Contractor will so state and present the evidence upon which such nonsignificance is based. Being nonsignificant does not preclude a resource from being fully documented as per this paragraph. National Register forms will be completed and submitted for all sites regardless of site significance.

4. Final Report. The final report will consist of:

a. A general description of the testing in light of current anthropological discussions.

b. A discussion of testing goals and specific hypotheses.

c. A comprehensive discussion of data collection techniques as these relate to the data requirements necessitated by the specific hypotheses. This section will also present the sampling methods employed during testing with an accompanying discussion of the relative success of each sampling procedure.

d. A specific discussion of data analysis techniques which are proposed for testing hypotheses. This discussion will outline the rationale for particular analytical techniques as these are constrained and influenced by the methods of data collection.

e. An analysis of artifacts recovered during these investigations consisting of, at a minimum, a complete description/categorization of specimens (e.g. ceramics by weight, temper, surface treatment, type).

f. A discussion of feature contents, possible function, and significance, as well as feature plan view and profile maps.

g. A discussion of each site's temporal position and relation to other sites of that position.

h. Detailed maps and other site specific location data. These will be attached as an appendix to the final report.

i. Black and white prints (8 x 10 inch) or professional quality drawings of diagnostic artifacts recovered during these investigations. These will be incorporated into the body of the final report or attached as an appendix.

j. An abstract that is not to exceed one typewritten page.

k. An annotated photographic log of each phase of work performed. Thirty-five (35) millimeter slides are required for this documentation and will be attached as an appendix to the final report.

5. Property Damage. The Contractor will restore to the satisfaction of the Government Representative, at no additional cost to the Government, any damages to Government or private property.

6. Rights-of-Entry. Rights-of-Entry upon the worksite for performance of work under this delivery order will be obtained by the Contractor. The Contractor will obtain the necessary approval to enter on any private property and then permanently take possession of any artifacts recovered during testing activities. If entry cannot be secured to investigate the designated sites, the delivery order will be modified to reflect the reduced project magnitude.

7. Responsibility for Materials and Related Data. Except as otherwise provided in this delivery order the Contractor will be responsible for all written materials and related data covered by this delivery order until they are delivered to the Government at the designated delivery point and prior to acceptance by the Government. The designated delivery point is: 210 Tucker Boulevard, North; Room 841, St. Louis, Missouri, 63101, ATTN: Mr. Terry Norris (PD-A).

8. Schedule of Work.

8.1 Fieldwork. All fieldwork related to this item will be completed

on or before 15 September 1983.

8.2 Draft Report. Five copies of the Draft Report will be submitted by the Contractor to the Contracting Officer's Representative 60 days after completion of fieldwork. Government representatives will review the report for compliance with the requirements of the delivery order and will return the preliminary report, together with any written comments thereon, which may require changes in the report, to the Contractor within 20 calendar days after its receipt. The report will be organized in a manner consistent with the St. Louis District's report format guideline. The title page will be organized in a manner consistent with the St. Louis District title page format guidelines.

8.3 Final Cover. While the St. Louis District is reviewing the Contractor's Draft Report, the St. Louis District will prepare report covers for the Final Report and will forward these to the Contractor with draft comments. The Contractor will be responsible for binding the Final Report in these covers, using plastic spiral binding.

8.4 Final Report. The Contractor will submit 20 bound copies of the Final Report, including the original copies signed by the principle investigator, to the Government 60 days after submission of the Draft Report. A set of reproducibles of all drawings, plates and other graphics, including site forms, will be furnished at the time of submission of the Final Report.

8.5 Provisions For Payment. Payment will be made in accordance with Section g 2.F of the Contract.

9. Extensions. In the event these schedules are exceeded due to causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the Contractor, the contract will be modified in writing; and the contract completion date will be extended one calendar day for each day of delay.

APPENDIX B

NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Emph Sandbag Site

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Northeast end of Kaskaskia Island

☒ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Kaskaskia

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Illinois

☒ VICINITY OF
CODE

COUNTY

Randolph

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☐ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☒ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED
☒ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☐ YES: RESTRICTED
☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE
☐ COMMERCIAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☐ PARK
☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Traverse B. and Lorraine Doza

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Randolph County

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Chester

STATE
Illinois**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

NONE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
☐ EXCELLENT	☐ DETERIORATED	☐ UNALTERED	☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ GOOD	☐ RUINS	☒ ALTERED	☐ MOVED DATE _____
☐ FAIR	☒ UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The site appears as a light scatter of lithic debris and prehistoric artifacts in an agricultural field. Test excavations carried out by the Center for American Archeology in 1983 failed to locate features or intact cultural deposits at the site. The Empty Sandbag Site appears to have been extensively disturbed by plowing and by previous levee construction.

The original appearance of the site is unknown.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☒ PREHISTORIC	☒ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION
☐ 1400-1499	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE
☐ 1600-1699	☐ ARCHITECTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☐ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
☐ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER
☐ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)
		☐ INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Because of extensive previous disturbance, the Empty Sandbag Site does not appear to meet the criteria for National Register eligibility.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resources Assessment of Selected Sites to be Affected by Flood Protection Activities, Kaskaskia Island Levee Raise Project, Randolph County, Illinois. By Terry J. Powell and David C. Austin. Contract Report prepared for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District by American Resources Group, Ltd., Carbondale, Illinois.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A 1, 6 2, 4, 3, 4, 5, 0 4, 2, 0, 4, 1, 2, 0
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

D
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site is bounded by a dirt covered tractor park area to the west, a wooded slough to the south, and a low depression to the north. The eastern boundary lies in an agricultural field.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Charles R. Moffat

02/18/84

ORGANIZATION

Center for American Archeology, Contract Archeology Program

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 22

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Kampsville

STATE

Illinois 62053

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Rig Site (11-R-324C)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Northeast end of Kaskaskia Island

☒ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Kaskaskia

☒ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Illinois

CODE

COUNTY

Randolph

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☐ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☒ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED
☒ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☐ YES: RESTRICTED
☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE
☐ COMMERCIAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☐ PARK
☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Traverse B. and Lorraine Doza

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Randolph County

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Chester

Illinois

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYSTITLE Survey of the Archaeological Resources Along the Existing and Proposed Levees
on Kaskaskia Island in Randolph County, Illinois, and Ste. Genevieve County, MO

DATE

1975

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS Illinois Archaeological Survey; 109 Davenport Hall
University of Illinois

CITY, TOWN

Urbana

Illinois STATE

61801

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT

☐ GOOD

☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED

☐ RUINS

☒ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED

☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE

☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The site appears as a scatter of limestone fragments and occasional historic artifacts in an agricultural field. Test excavations carried out by the Center for American Archeology in 1983 failed to locate features or intact cultural deposits at the site. The Rig Site appears to have been extensively disturbed by plowing and by previous levee construction.

The original appearance of the site is unknown.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

TC

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☐ PREHISTORIC	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION
☐ 1400-1499	☒ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE
☐ 1600-1699	☐ ARCHITECTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☐ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
☐ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER
☒ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)
		☐ INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Because of extensive previous disturbance, the Rig Site does not appear to meet the criteria for National Register eligibility.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resources Assessment of Selected Sites to be Affected by Flood Protection Activities, Kaskaskia Island Levee Raise Project, Randolph County, Illinois. By Terry J. Powell and David C. Austin. Contract report prepared for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District by American Resources Group, Ltd., Carbondale, Illinois.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1 acre

UTM REFERENCES

A 1, 6 2, 4, 3 2, 1, 0 4, 2, 0, 4, 0, 5, 0

ZONE

EASTING

NORTHING

B

ZONE

EASTING

NORTHING

C

ZONE

EASTING

NORTHING

D

ZONE

EASTING

NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site is bounded on the east by a gravel farm road and on the south by a wooded slough. The northern and western boundaries are in an agricultural field.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Charles R. Moffat

02/18/84

ORGANIZATION

Center for American Archeology, Contract Archeology Program

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 22

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Kampsville

STATE

Illinois 62053

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Core Site (11-R-324A)

2 LOCATION

~~STREET & NUMBER~~

Northeast end of Kaskaskia Island

☒ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Kaskaskia

☒ VICINITY OF

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Illinois

Randolph

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☐ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☒ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED
☒ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☐ YES: RESTRICTED
☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Traverse B. and Lorraine Doza

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

☐ VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Randolph County

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Chester

STATE
Illinois

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Survey of the Archeological Resources Along the Existing and Proposed Levees
on Kaskaskia Island in Randolph County, Illinois, and Ste. Genevieve County, MO

DATE 1975

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Illinois Archaeological Survey; 109 Davenport Hall
University of Illinois

CITY, TOWN

Urbana

STATE
Illinois 61801

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☒ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The site appears as a scatter of limestone fragments and occasional historic artifacts in an agricultural field. Test excavations carried out by the Center for American Archeology in 1983 failed to locate features or intact cultural deposits at the site. The Core Site appears to have been extensively disturbed by plowing and by previous levee construction.

The original appearance of the site is unknown.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☐ PREHISTORIC	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☐ RELIGION
☐ 1400-1499	☒ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE
☐ 1600-1699	☐ ARCHITECTURE	☐ EDUCATION	☐ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
☐ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER
☒ 1800-1899	☐ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☐ INDUSTRY	☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)
		☐ INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Because of extensive previous disturbance, the Core Site does not appear to meet the criteria for National Register eligibility.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resources Assessment of Selected Sites to be Affected by Flood Protection Activities, Kaskaskia Island Levee Raise Project, Randolph County, Illinois. By Terry J. Powell and David C. Austin. Contract report prepared for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District by American Resources Group, Ltd., Carbondale, Illinois.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1 acre

UTM REFERENCES

A 116 2430510 4204075
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site is bounded on the west by a north-south trending levee and on the south by a wooded slough. The north and east boundaries are in an agricultural field.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Charles R. Moffat

02/18/84

ORGANIZATION

Center for American Archeology, Contract Archeology Program

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. BOX 22

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Kampsville

STATE Illinois 62053

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER