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Phase II Archaeological Testing and National Register Evaluation of Sites 11-T-205, 11-T-240, and 11-T-243, Farmdale Reservoir, Tazewell County, Illinois

Prepared for
Stanley Consultants, Inc.
and the
Rock Island Corps of Engineers

under
Contract DACW25-91-D-0012
Delivery Order No. 0005

By
American Resources Group, Ltd.
Carbondale, Illinois

Principal Investigator
Michael J. McNerney

Author
Steve Titus

Cultural Resources Management
Report No. 192

January 1993

Although no reply to this correspondence is necessary, if you or your staff should have any questions, please call Mr. Ron Deiss of our Environmental Analysis Branch at 309/788-6361, Ext. 6185, 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,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
PATRICK T. BURKE, P.E.

Dudley M. Hanson, P.E.
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure (2 copies)

Copies Furnished:

Mr. Charles J. Bareis
Illinois Archaeological Survey
Department of Anthropology
University of Illinois
109 Davenport Hall
607 South Mathews Avenue
Urbana, Illinois 61801 (w/enclosure, 1 copy)

Dr. Michael D. Wiant
Illinois State Museum
Research and Collections Center
1920 South 10-1/2 Street
Springfield, Illinois 62703 (w/enclosure, 1 copy)

Mr. Michael McNerney
American Resources Group, Ltd.
127 North Washington Street
Carbondale, Illinois 62901 (wo/enclosures)

Dist File (PD) (w/encl, 2 copies)
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January 26, 1993

Planning Division (11-2-240a)

Mr. Theodore Hild
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer
Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency
Old State Capitol
Springfield, Illinois 62704

Dear Mr. Hild:

The Rock Island District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) has enclosed the final report, Phase II Archaeological Testing and National Register Evaluation of Sites 11-T-205, 11-T-240, and 11-T-243, Farmdale Reservoir, Tazewell County, Illinois which was prepared by American Resources Group, Ltd., of Carbondale, Illinois, under Contract DACW25-91-D-0012.

This report addresses Phase II archaeological investigations and National Register of Historic Places eligibility determinations for three prehistoric sites at Farmdale Reservoir, Tazewell County, Illinois.

Although your office had no comments or suggestions, and concurred with the report recommendations (IHPA LOG #921116022W-T), we had the following comments.

We felt that the "Impact" paragraphs on pages 36 and 37 of the draft report should be removed. Since the recommendations are that the three sites are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, because of the lack of integrity, a discussion of impacts was moot.

The Corps comments were considered in the enclosed final report. The Contractor's performance of the Scope of Work was completed in a timely and professional manner. Also, the Corps greatly appreciates the guidance and suggestions your office provided during this project, and we are looking forward to coordinating further projects in Farmdale Reservoir with your staff.

PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION OF SITES 11-T-205, 11-T-240, AND 11-T-243 FARMDALE RESERVOIR, TAZEWELL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Prepared for

Stanley Consultants, Inc.
and the
Rock Island Corps of Engineers

under
Contract DACW25-91-D-0012
Delivery Order No. 0005

by

American Resources Group, Ltd.
Carbondale, Illinois

Principal Investigator
Michael J. McNerney

Author
Steve Titus

Cultural Resources Management
Report No. 192

November 1992

ABSTRACT

This report presents the findings of Phase II investigations conducted at sites 11-T-205, 11-T-240, and 11-T-243 within Farmdale Reservoir, Tazewell County, Illinois. The Rock Island District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is engaged in an ongoing management and evaluation program of archaeological sites on Federal lands within Farmdale Reservoir. Although the sites are not threatened by any currently proposed activities, they may be adversely impacted by future recreational activities and erosion. Therefore, an evaluation of the potential eligibility of sites 11-T-205, -240, and -243 for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is required.

Sites 11-T-205, -240, and -243 are prehistoricc lithic scatters situated on the first terrace above the Farm Creek floodplain. Each of the sites is wooded, and none appears to have been disturbed by modern cultivation. Screened shovel tests were used to identify by modern cultivation. Screened shovel tests were used to identify the horizontal distribution of cultural material at each site, and the nature, content, and vertical extent of the cultural deposits were determined through test unit excavation.

Each of the investigated sites is small, and artifact density and artifact class diversity are low, suggesting sites 11-T-205, -240, and -243 functioned as field camps. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered at the sites during the present investigation, but an occupation dating to the Middle Archaic period was identified at site 11-T-205 during an earlier survey (Conrad et al. 1986); the cultural affiliation of sites 11-T-240 and -243 remains undetermined.

No features or midden deposits were identified at the sites investigated during the present project, and it is not likely that the unexplored portions of these sites contain features or middens. Sites 11-T-205, -240, and -243 do not appear to meet the NRHP criteria of significance and, consequently, are judged to be ineligible for listing to the NRHP. Further archaeological investigation of these sites is not recommended.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of Phase II testing at sites 11-T-205, 11-T-240, and 11-T-243, located within Farmdale Reservoir, Tazewell County, Illinois (Figure 1). Specifically, these three prehistoric sites are located in the NW1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4 of Section 31, Township 26 North, Range 3 West, of the United States Geological Survey (USGS), Peoria East, Illinois, 7.5′ quadrangle map (Figure 2).

The Rock Island District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is engaged in an ongoing management and evaluation program of archaeological sites on Federal lands within the Farmdale Reservoir. Because sites 11-T-205, -240, and -243 may be adversely impacted by future recreational activities and erosional processes, management decisions concerning site preservation, mitigation, and/or avoidance require that the research potential and present integrity of these cultural resources be assessed. The purpose of the Phase II investigations at these sites was to recover information to be used in the evaluation of the sites in terms of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria.

This action is taken in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended in 1980), the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, Executive Order 11593, and Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 60-66 and 800 (as appropriate).

Fieldwork was conducted from October 12 through October 16, 1992. Michael J. McNerney is principal investigator, and Steve Titus directed the field work with the assistance of Wes Neal and Jim Snyder. Wes Neal conducted the artifact analysis, and report graphics were prepared by James Balsitis and Jim Snyder.

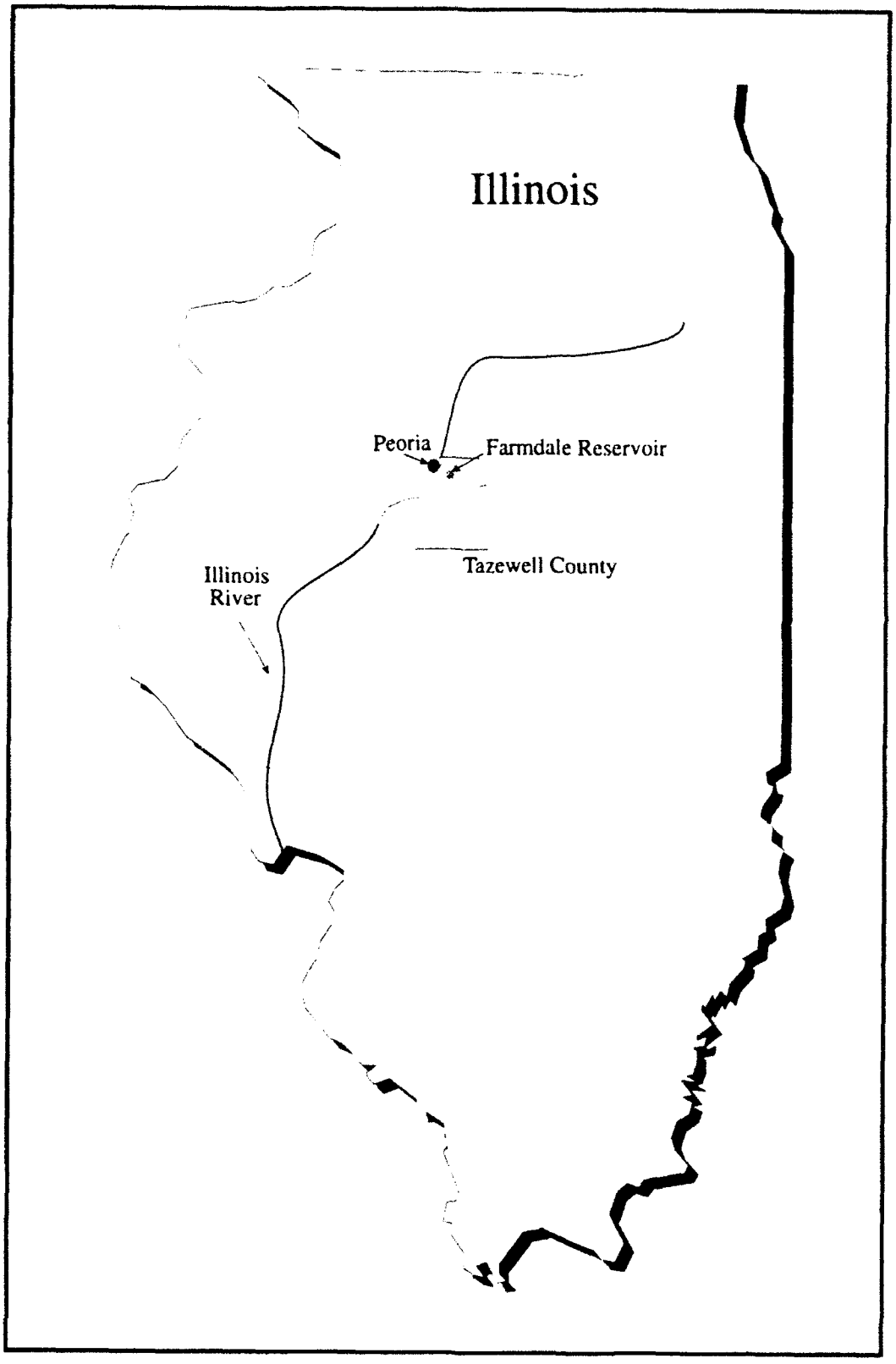

Figure 1. General location of Farmdale Reservoir.

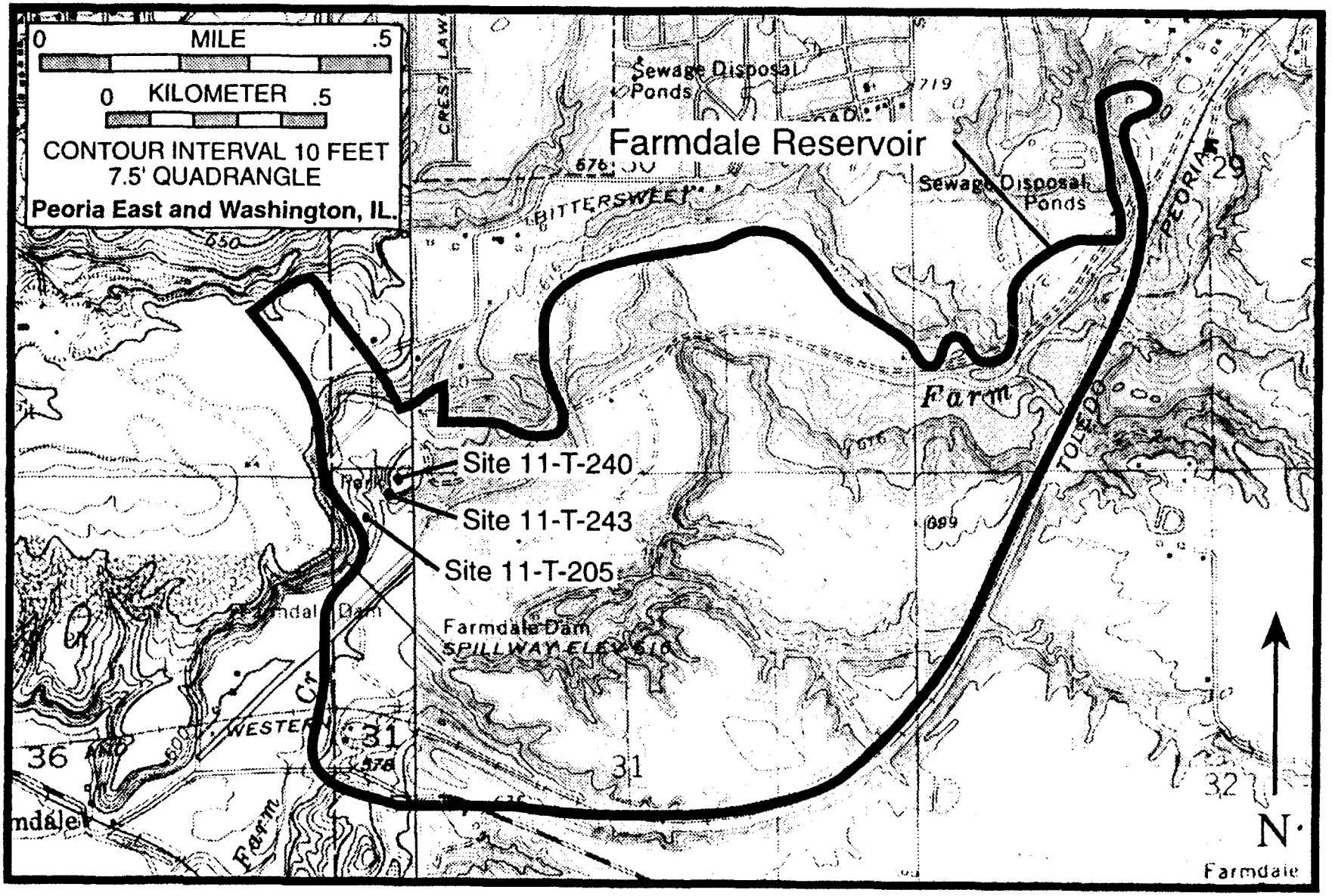

Figure 2. Location of sites 11-T-205, 11-T-243, and 11-T-240 within Farmdale Reservoir.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Western Illinois University has conducted two Phase I surveys at Farmdale Reservoir. The first survey was conducted in 1986 (Conrad et al. 1986), and the second was carried out between 1987 and 1988 (Conrad 1988). Sites 11-T-205, -240, and -243 were among the 27 prehistoric sites recorded in the course of these two surveys. No other prehistoric sites have been recorded within the boundaries of Farmdale Reservoir.

All of the prehistoric sites recorded within the Farmdale Reservoir are located on bluffs, ridge spurs, and terraces bordering the Farm Creek bottoms. Five of the 27 sites, including the three sites investigated during the present Phase II project, are located north of Farm Creek, and the remainder are located south of this creek. All of these sites are light to moderately dense lithic scatters, and most are relatively small. Site size ranges from less than 200 m^2 (0.02 ha) to approximately 18,000 m^2 (1.8 ha), but the areal extent of most (60%) of the sites is less than 3000 m^2 (Conrad 1988:13-22).

Temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from 9 of the 27 prehistoric sites recorded during the 1986 and 1987-88 surveys. Nine components, including 2 Middle Archaic components, 3 Late Archaic components, 3 indeterminate Archaic components, and 1 Late Woodland component, were identified at the 9 sites yielding diagnostic artifacts (Conrad 1988:13-22). No interpretation of site function was attempted, but the rather narrow range of activities represented by the collections from the sites suggests that most fu. tioned as limited activity sites or short term field camps. Each of the 27 prehistoric sites was evaluated as potentially significant, and Phase II testing was recommended for all, or a

sample of, the sites to determine their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (Conrad 1988:23).

Western Illinois University conducted Phase II investigations at sites 11-T-206 and 11-T-207 between May 1991 and May 1992 (Nolan et al. 1992). Both of these sites had yielded temporally diagnostic artifacts during the Phase I survey of the reservoir and were two of the larger sites that had been recorded.

A buried prehistoric living surface and a subsurface feature were defined on the basis of artifacts recovered from subplow zone levels during test unit excavation at site 11-T-206 (Nolan 1992:15, 17). The buried living surface is located approximately 22 cm below the modern ground surface and varies in thickness from 3-6 cm. The feature consisted of a concentration of fire-cracked rock, a small amount of wood charcoal, and burnt soil, and was interpreted as an aboriginal surface hearth. No subsistence remains were recovered from the feature, and the charcoal sample taken from the feature was not large enough for radiocarbon dating. An indeterminate Archaic component had been identified at site 11-T-206 on the basis of a corner notched point recovered during the Phase I survey, but no additional temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site during the Phase II investigation. The limited diversity of the site assemblage suggested the site represents a short term occupation that, given the chronological data recovered during the Phase I survey, appears to date to the Archaic period (Conrad et al. 1986:21). Site 11-T-206 was evaluated as having high research potential and, consequently, as being eligible for listing on the NRHP (Conrad et al. 1986:23).

The Phase II investigation at site 11-T-207 demonstrated that the cultural material recovered from this location had been redeposited upon more than 0.5 m of post-settlement alluvium. Because the "site" contains no in situ cultural

deposits, it was evaluated as being ineligible for listing on the NRHP (Conrad et al. 1986:3).

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

In keeping with the primary objective as specified in the Project Scope of Work (Appendix A), this research effort focused on evaluating sites 11 I-205, -240, and -243 against the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria of significance (36CFR60.6, Federal Register 1976). The criteria are:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and
>
> a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criterion D is generally the most applicable evaluation criterion for archaeological properties. This broad standard was applied to the sites investigated during the present project by addressing a number of general research topics with data recovered from the sites. These research topics are presented below. Site condition and depositional integrity also were key factors in evaluating site significance.

In general, only sites containing intact cultural deposits, either features or middens, are likely to yield "information important in prehistory", i.e., are likely to yield data that inform on questions of current research interest. The likelihood of a site containing intact cultural deposits depends, in turn, on how intensively the site was occupied, its role within the subsistence/settlement system in which it functioned, and, of course, the degree to which it has been disturbed.

Data obtained from sites 11-T-205, -240 and -243 during the present investigation were used to address the following general topics:

a. Determination of the presence of subsurface deposits and the horizontal and vertical extent of those deposits.

b. Assessment of site integrity and the severity of impacts to the deposit.

c. Definition of site function and assignment to a site type.

d. Identification of the cultural and temporal affiliation of the component(s) present at each of the sites.

e. Determination of the presence of subsurface features.

METHODOLOGY

The research methodology followed the specifications set forth in the Project Scope of Work (Appendix A) and consisted of a combination of literature review, archaeological field work, and laboratory analysis.

Literature Review

A records search and literature review of previous research within Farmdale Reservoir was conducted during the course of the present investigation. The objectives of this review were to 1) identify and summarize the cultural

resources involved in this project; and 2) summarize previous archaeological investigations within the project area.

Sources included site records on file at the Illinois Archaeological Survey and published reports on archaeological investigations conducted within the project area (Conrad et al. 1986; Conrad 1988; Nolan et al. 1992). This activity provided a context within which the potential significance of sites 11-T-205, -240 and -243 could be accurately assessed.

Field Methods

The major objective of the Phase II field work was the gathering of data, in the form of cultural material, capable of addressing the research topics outlined above. Standard archaeological techniques were used during the investigation. These techniques are outlined below.

Screened Shovel Tests. Screened shovel tests were used to identify the horizontal distribution of cultural material at each site. Shovel tests are holes approximately 30 cm in diameter that are dug to a depth sufficient to observe culturally undisturbed soils. Excavated fill was passed through 1/4 in. mesh screen in order to maximize and standardize data recovery, and the soil profile of each shovel test was examined and noted in order to identify intact cultural deposits. Shovel tests were excavated on a 10 m grid. Each shovel test was backfilled after its contents and soil profile were inspected.

Test Unit Excavation. Systematically placed test units were excavated at each site to determine the nature, content, and vertical extent of subsurface deposits. The dimensions of the test units were either 1 x 1 m or 1 x 2 m. The criteria for unit placement are discussed in detail in the Results section of this report, but, in general, units were placed in areas pinpointed by shovel tests or topographic features where possible intact cultural deposits were

suspected. Units were excavated in 10 cm levels to culturally sterile soil, and all excavated soil was screened through 1/4 in. mesh. All cultural material was bagged and catalogued by test unit and excavation level. The base of each of the excavated levels and the walls of each of the units were carefully inspected for evidence of features. An excavation form was completed for each level excavated, and at least one wall profile of each test unit was drawn and photographed before the units were backfilled.

Site Mapping. A sketch map was prepared for each site with a Brunton pocket transit, tapes and measured paces. These maps show the location of the screened shovel tests and test units in relation to topographic features and landmarks.

Laboratory Analysis

Following the completion of the field work, all recovered materials were processed at the laboratory facilities of American Resources Group, Ltd., in Carbondale, Illinois, where they were washed, sorted, and cataloged. Cultural materials were identified according to material, manufacture, and function.

Prehistoric Artifact Analysis. After materials were washed and labeled, they were sorted into raw material types and tool and debris categories. Lithic materials from each site were sorted into one of four different chert type categories; then, they were sorted into one of 13 different tool and debris categories.

Raw Material Analysis. Raw material identification was based upon macroscopic inspection of artifacts in conjunction with an extensive comparative collection of geologic samples collected from source areas (Koldehoff 1986). Chert was sorted into four categories on the basis of color, texture, inclusions, and form. Three of these categories represent chert types recognized during analysis. The fourth category, designated Unidentified, includes unusual variants

that could not be duplicated in the comparative collection, and those that could not be identified because of their small size or thermal damage. Chert types were quantified by count and weight, with weights rounded to the nearest 0.1 of a gram.

Technological and Functional Analysis. Observations on use wear and morphology were used to sort tools and debris into 13 different categories. The categories are quantified by count and weight, with weights rounded to the nearest 0.1 of a gram. A 10x hand lens was used to examine the edges and surfaces of artifacts. Admittedly, this approach is not as precise as when high magnification is employed (e.g., Keeley 1980), but the goals of the analysis were simple: (1) separate tools from debitage and (2) place tools into general technological and functional categories. Debitage was separated into categories on the basis of specific attributes such as amount of dorsal cortex, platform angle, degree of platform faceting and lipping, flake shape and curvature, and overall size. Tool and debitage analysis was aided by prior experiments in stone tool production and use. Materials from these experiments were on hand for comparative purposes.

Curation

Archaeological materials collected during the Phase II investigation are being temporarily curated at American Resources Group, Ltd. This allows access to these materials during the analysis and report writing stages of this project. After acceptance of the final report, all materials will be submitted for permanent curation.

All artifacts, as well as the project notes, photographs, and other data generated during the performance of the contract services, will be curated permanently at the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Introduction

The following is a detailed summary of the results of the Phase II investigations conducted at site 11-T-205, 11-T-243, and 11-T-240 during this project.

11-T-205

Site Type: Prehistoric habitation, field camp

Component: Middle Archaic

Site Location: SW1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4 of Section 31, T26N-R3W

Approximate Site Area: 75 m^2

Landform: First terrace remnant

Elevation: 580 ft AMSL

Soil Type: Clinton-Keomah-Rushville soil association

Nearest Water: Unnamed intermittent stream 30 m east

Site Condition: Site covered by immature forest; undisturbed by modern cultivation; a portion of site may have been destroyed during gravel-road construction

Site Description: Site 11-T-205 is situated on the southern edge of a small terrace remnant overlooking the confluence of Farm Creek and an unnamed intermittent tributary (Figure 2). The site is located approximately 120 m northeast of the north end of Farmdale Dam. The relatively level terrace is flanked on the south by a very steep slope that descends approximately 25 ft in elevation to the Farm Creek floodplain (Figure 3). The northeastern flank of the terrace is a 15 ft high cutbank produced when a portion of the terrace, and possibly a portion of the site, were cut away during construction of a gravel

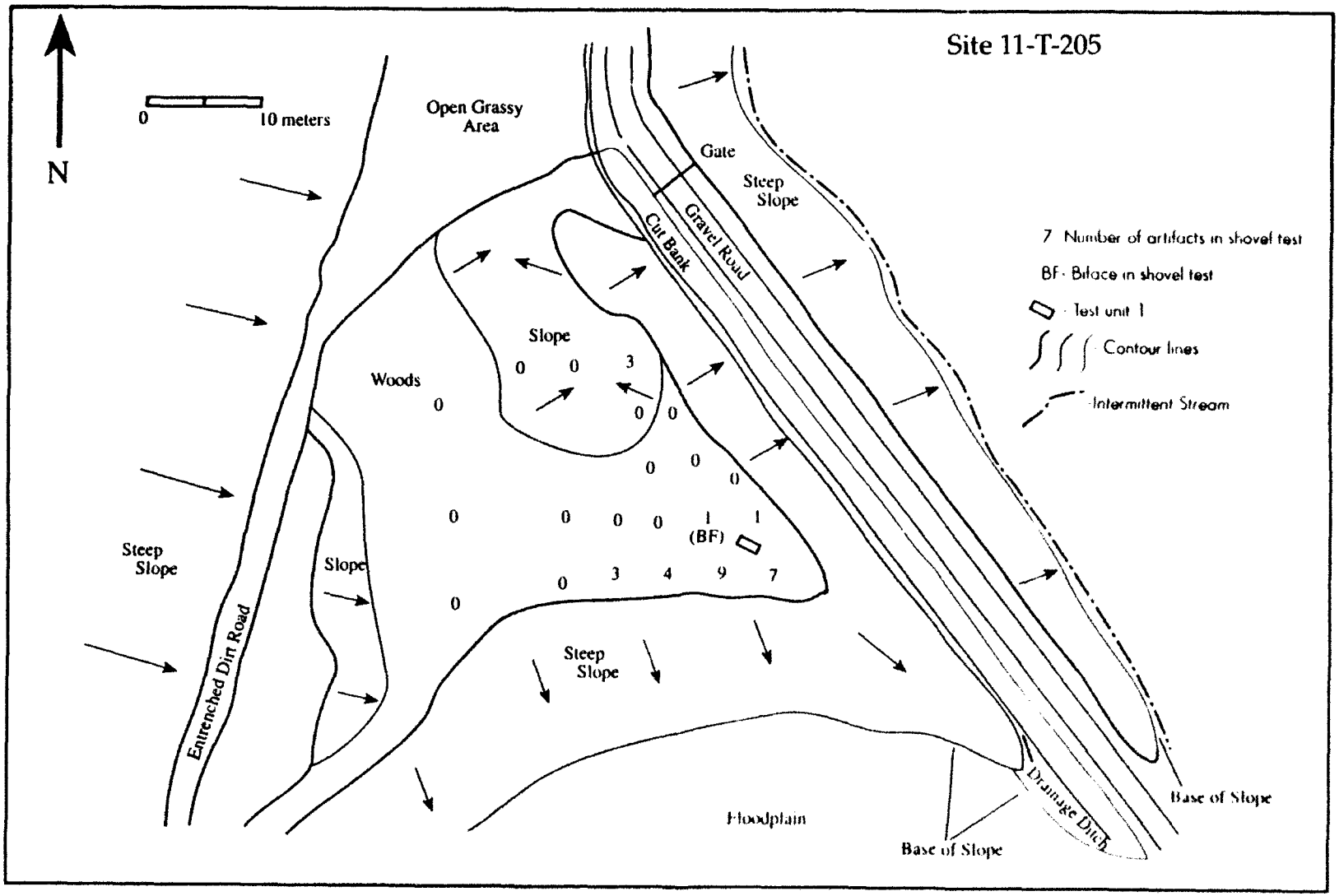

Figure 3. Site plan, 11-T-205.

road connecting Summit Street with the Farmdale Dam area. The terrace is covered by immature maples and black locusts, suggesting the site had been cleared at some point in the past.

Previous Investigations: Site 11-T-205 was recorded during the 1986 Phase I survey of Farmdale Reservoir (Conrad et al. 1986). The site was identified as a thin lithic scatter covering an area measuring approximately 215 x 25 ft (483 m^2). A Middle Archaic Stanley point was collected at the site during this survey. No work is known to have been conducted at the site prior to this investigation.

Results of Investigations: Site 11-T-205 was relocated and defined entirely through shovel testing (Figure 3). A total of 21 screened shovel tests was dug in the site area, and 7 of these contained artifacts. The number of artifacts found in the shovel tests varied from a maximum of 9 to a minimum of 1. Six of the positive tests were clustered along the southern edge of the terrace near its eastern terminus (Figure 3).

One 1 x 2 m test unit was excavated at the site. The test unit was placed within the area of highest artifact density (Figure 3).

Test Unit 1 produced the largest number of artifacts of any of the test units excavated during this project. Three 10 cm levels were excavated in this unit, although only the western half of the unit was excavated in the third level. Artifact density increased from the first to the second level, but dropped dramatically in the third (Table 1). It was noticed during excavation that the five flakes recovered from the third level were found in the top half of the level, so excavation was terminated at the base of this level. The base of each of the excavated levels and the walls of the unit were carefully inspected, but no evidence of features was observed.

Table 1. Prehistoric Arifact Inventory, Site 11-T-205

Artifact Categories	Unit 1 L1	L2	L3	Shvl Test	Total
Hunting & General Utility Tools					
Proj. Pts/Hafted Knives	2			1	3
Stone Tool Production & Maintenance Debris					
Cores					
Amorphous		1			1
Blanks		1			1
Debitage					
Tertiary Flakes		6	3	1	10
Broken Flakes	26	43		15	84
Angular Fragments	7	9	2	8	26
Thermal Shatter				3	3
Heating & Cooking Debris					
Cracked Rock	5	13			18
Domestic Equipment					
Hammerstones	1				1
Total Count by Provenience	41	73	5	28	147

The soil profile observed in Test Unit 1 consisted of a 18-23 cm thick dark brown 10YR3/3 sandy silt A-horizon over a strong brown 7.5YR5/6 slightly clayey sandy silt subsoil containing a large amount of glacial till (Figure 4). The diffuse, irregular boundary between the A-horizon and subsoil suggests the site has not been plowed. Cultural material was confined to the A-horizon in Test Unit 1. The A-horizon observed in a number of the negative shovel tests dug at the western end of the terrace was substantially shallower than it was in Test Unit 1, suggesting the terrace has sustained some erosional damage.

Artifact Descriptions. A total of 147 artifacts was recovered at site 11-T-205 (Table 1), including 28 from shovel tests and 119 from Test Unit 1. The collection includes 4 chipped-stone tools, 1 amorphous core, 123 debitage flakes, 18 igneous/metamorphic cracked rocks, and 1 hammerstone.

The chipped-stone tool assemblage from site 11-T-205 consists of 3 projectile point/knives and 1 biface blank fragment. Each of the projectile point/knives is a small, nondiagnostic point fragment.

Debitage is the most abundant artifact class at the site (Table 1). However, approximately 90% of the debitage consists of broken flakes (67%), angular fragments (21%), and thermal shatter (2%). The remainder of the debitage consists entirely of tertiary flakes.

Burlington and Unidentified chert codominate the chipped-stone assemblage by count, and Unidentified chert dominates the assemblage by weight (Table 2). Glacial chert accounts for a substantially larger proportion of the assemblage by weight than by count, and the reverse is true of Burlington chert. This pattern suggests that locally occurring glacial cherts were used primarily in early-stage reduction activities at the site, while the use of Burlington chert represents late-stage reduction.

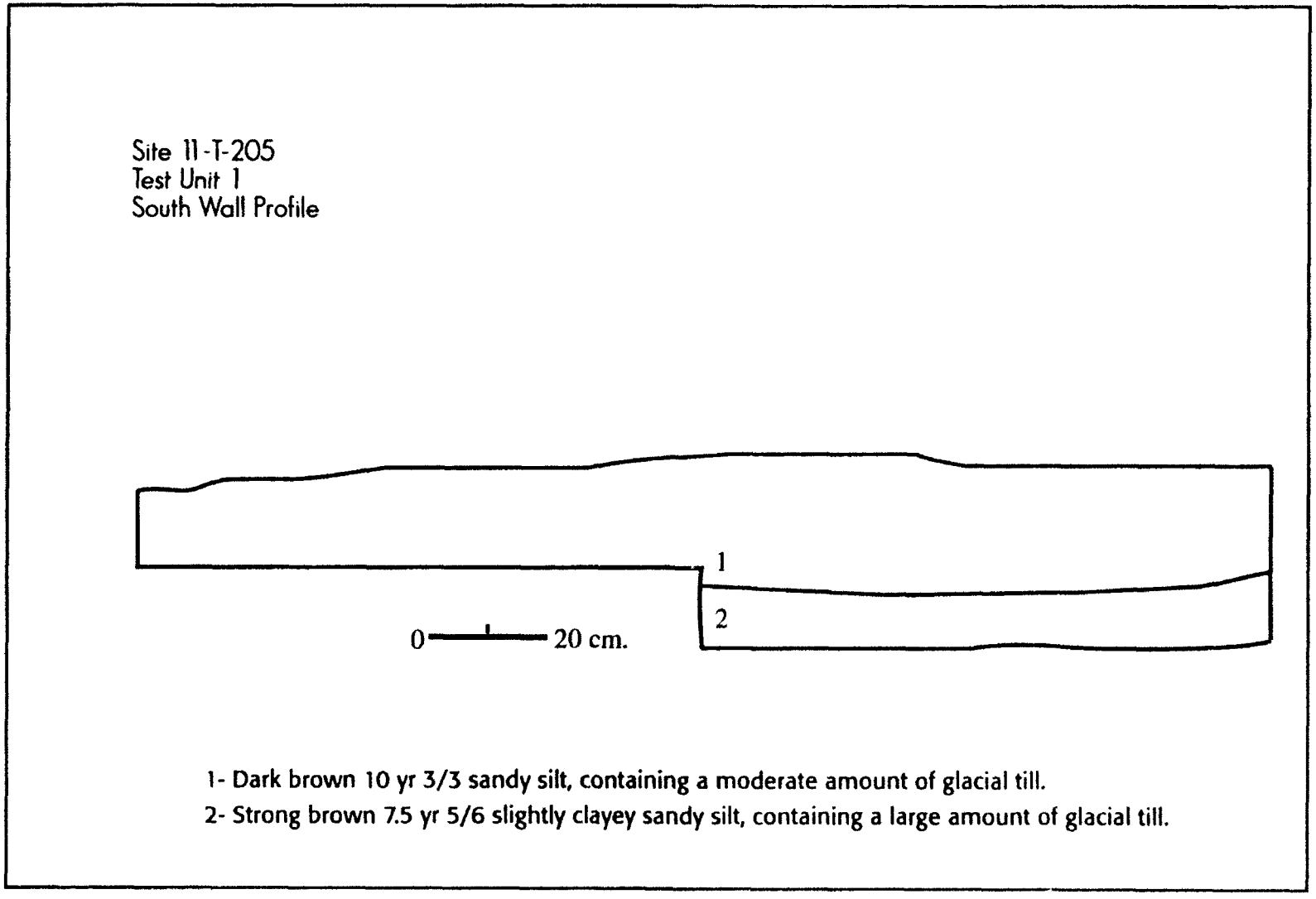

Figure 4. Wall profile, test unit 1, site 11-T-205.

Table 2. Chert Type Indentification by Tool and Debitage Categories, Site 11-T-205

Chert Type	Burlington		Glacial		Unidentified		Total		Frequency	
Count & Weight	#	Wt.	#	Wt.	#	Wt.	#	Wt.	#	Wt.
Hunting & General Utility Tools										
Proj. Pts/Hafted Knives	1	3.6	1	3.1	1	1.1	3	7.8	100.00%	100.00%
Frequency	33.33%	46.15%	33.33%	39.74%	33.33%	14.10%	100.00%	100.00%		
Stone Tool Production & Maintenance Debris										
Cores										
Amorphous			1	13.8			1	13.8	0.80%	5.76%
Blanks					1	12.7	1	12.7	0.80%	5.30%
Debitage										
Tertiary Flakes	1	8.9	3	31.8	6	14.5	10	55.2	8.00%	23.05%
Broken Flakes	38	47.6	11	5.2	35	27.7	84	80.5	67.20%	33.61%
Angular Fragments	11	11.4	2	6.1	13	55.8	26	73.3	20.80%	30.61%
Thermal Shatter	3	4					3	4	2.40%	1.67%
Total by Count and Weight	53	71.9	17	56.9	55	110.7	125	239.5	100.00%	100.00%
Frequency	42.40%	30.02%	13.60%	23.76%	44.00%	46.22%	100.00%	100.00%		
Overall Total	54	75.5	18	60	56	111.8	128	247.3		
Overall Frequency	42.19%	30.53%	14.06%	24.26%	43.75%	45.21%	100.00%	100.00%		

Key: # = Number Count; Wt. = Weight in Grams

The collection from site 11-T-205 provides little information on the tool-production strategy emphasized at the site. Although the assemblage contains evidence, in the form of finished and unfinished bifaces and an amorphous core, of both biface and amorphous core technology, the collection from the site contains no biface flakes or informal flake tools. It is possible that the unusually large percentage of debitage represented by broken flakes and angular fragments indicates an emphasis upon simple flake tool production based on locally available chert of an inferior knapping quality, but the absence of biface maintenance and repair flakes of Burlington chert remains difficult to explain.

The site 11-T-205 assemblage suggests that hunting and butchering and lithic reduction are activities that occurred at the site. Although the evidence is somewhat meager, heating and/or cooking activities also may have occurred at the site.

Site Summary. Data obtained from site 11-T-205 during the present investigation were used to address the research topics outlined in the Research Objectives section of this report.

Horizontal and Vertical Extent of Cultural Deposit. The areal extent of site 11-T-205 was determined through shovel testing. The area of the site is approximately 75 m^2. The vertical extent of the cultural deposit was determined through test unit excavation. Cultural material was found to extend to a depth of approximately 23 cm.

Site Integrity. Although site 11-T-205 appears to have been cleared of trees at some point in the past, the site has not been disturbed by modern cultivation. However, the western end of the terrace on which the site is

positioned appears to be somewhat eroded, and a portion of the site appears to have been destroyed during gravel-road construction.

Site Function. Site 11-T-205 is small, and artifact density and artifact class diversity are low. The site is interpreted as a temporary field camp occupied by small groups performing exploitative activities while away from the main residential base camp. The site may have been occupied intermittently over an extended period of time.

Cultural Affiliation. An occupation dating to the Middle Archaic period was identified at site 11-T-205 during the initial survey of Farmdale Reservoir (Conrad et al. 1986:13). No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered during the present investigation.

Presence of Subsurface Features. No subsurface features were identified at site 11-T-205 during the present investigation, and it is not likely that the unexplored portion of the site contains features.

11-T-243

Site Type: Prehistoric habitation, field camp

Component: Nondiagnostic

Site Location: NE1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4 of Section 31, T26N-R3W

Approximate Site Area: 1875 m^2

Landform: First terrace

Elevation: 590-600 ft AMSL

Soil Type: Clinton-Keomah-Rushville soil association

Nearest Water: Unnamed intermittent stream 15 m south and west

Site Condition: Site covered by maples and oaks; undisturbed by modern cultivation

Site Description: Site 11-T-243 is situated on a wooded terrace that overlooks an unnamed intermittent tributary of Farm Creek (Figure 2). The south end of the site is located approximately 90 m northeast of site 11-T-205, and the north end of the site lies approximately 30 m southwest of site 11-T-240. The long, narrow terrace is flanked on three sides by very steep slopes; the western and southern flanks descend approximately 20-25 ft in elevation to an intermittent stream drainage, and the eastern flank descends approximately 20 ft in elevation to the floodplain north of Farm Creek (Figure 5). The knoll at the southern end of the terrace begins sloping gently to the north approximately 30 m north of the southern end of the terrace and levels off approximately 20 m farther to the north after a 5 ft drop in elevation.

Previous Investigations: Site 11-T-243 was recorded during the 1987-88 Phase I survey of Farmdale Reservoir (Conrad 1988). The site was identified as a thin scatter of cobbles and chert flakes covering an area approximately 50 ft in diameter (177 m^2). No temporally diagnostic artifacts were collected at the site during this survey. No work is known to have been conducted at the site prior to this investigation.

Results of Investigations: Site 11-T-243 was relocated and defined entirely through shovel testing (Figure 5). A total of 25 screened shovel tests was dug in the site area, and 17 of these contained artifacts. The number of artifacts found in the shovel tests varied from a maximum of 5 to a minimum of 1. Artifact density is highest on the knoll at the southern end of the terrace.

One 1 x 2 m test unit (Test Unit 1) and one 1 x 1 m test unit (Test Unit 2) were excavated at the site. Test Unit 1 was placed on the knoll at the south end of the site, within the area of highest artifact density, and Test Unit 2 was

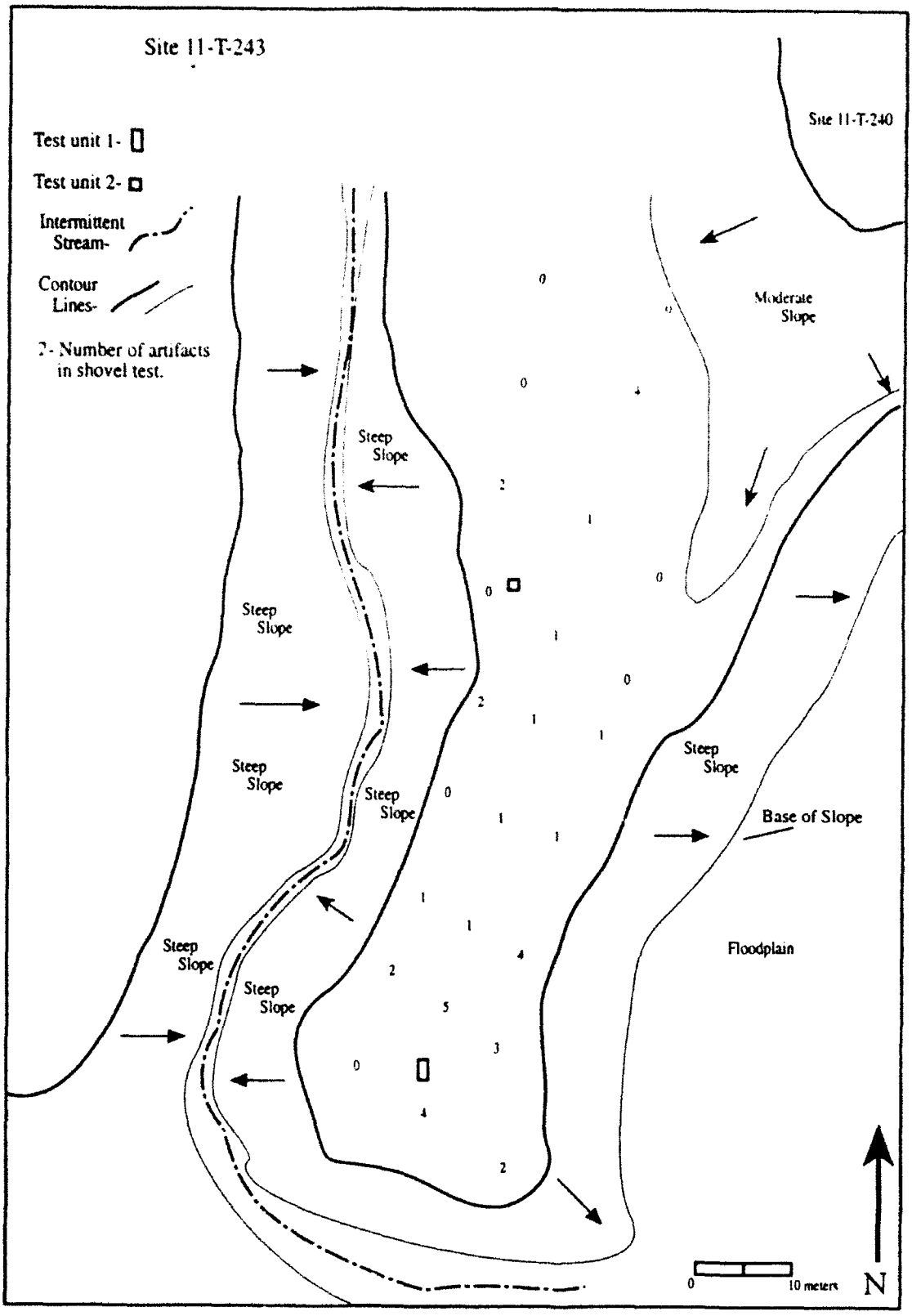

Figure 5. Site plan, 11-T-243.

placed in an area of high artifact density near the north end of the site (Figure 5).

Three 10 cm levels were excavated in Test Unit 1, although only the north half of the unit was excavated in the third level. The majority (78%) of the artifacts recovered from this unit were found in the first level (Table 3). Artifact density decreased dramatically with depth below this level, dropping to practically zero in the third level. The base of each of the excavated levels and the walls of the unit were carefully inspected, but no evidence of features was observed.

Two 10 cm levels were excavated in Test Unit 2. The artifact profile of this unit is similar to that of Test Unit 1, although artifact density in the first two levels of Unit 2 is only 65% as great as in the corresponding levels of Unit 1 (Table 3). The six flakes found in the second level of Test Unit 2 were recovered near the top of the level, so unit excavation was terminated at the base of the level. The base of each of the excavated levels and the walls of the unit were carefully inspected, but no evidence of features was observed.

The soil profile of Test Unit 1 revealed a 8-15 cm thick dark brown 10YR3/3 .lt A-horizon over a dark yellowish brown 10YR5/6 sandy silt subsoil containing a large amount of glacial till (Figure 6). The diffuse, irregular boundary between the A-horizon and subsoil suggests the site has not been plowed. Test Unit 2 exhibited a soil profile similar to that of Test Unit 1. Cultural material was confined to the A-horizon in both test units.

Artifact Descriptions. A total of 150 artifacts was recovered at site 11-T-243 (Table 3), including 36 from shovel tests and 114 from test units. The collection includes 2 chipped-stone tools, 4 amorphous cores, 140 debitage flakes, and 4 igneous/metamorphic cracked rocks.

Table 3. Prehistoric Arifact Inventory, Site 11-T-243

Artifact Categories	Unit 1 L1	Unit 1 L2	Unit 1 L3	Unit 2 L1	Unit 2 L2	Shvl Test	Total
Hunting & General Utility Tools							
Informal Flake Tool		1				1	2
Stone Tool Production &							0
Maintenance Debris							0
Cores							0
Amorphous	3					1	4
Debitage							0
Primary Decortication Flakes						1	1
Tertiary Flakes	6	1	1	3		1	12
Biface-2 Flakes						1	1
Broken Flakes	49	11	2	13	5	24	104
Angular Fragments	8	2		4	1	3	18
Thermal Shatter						4	4
Heating & Cooking Debris							0
Cracked Rock	4						4
Total Count by Provenience	70	15	3	20	6	36	150

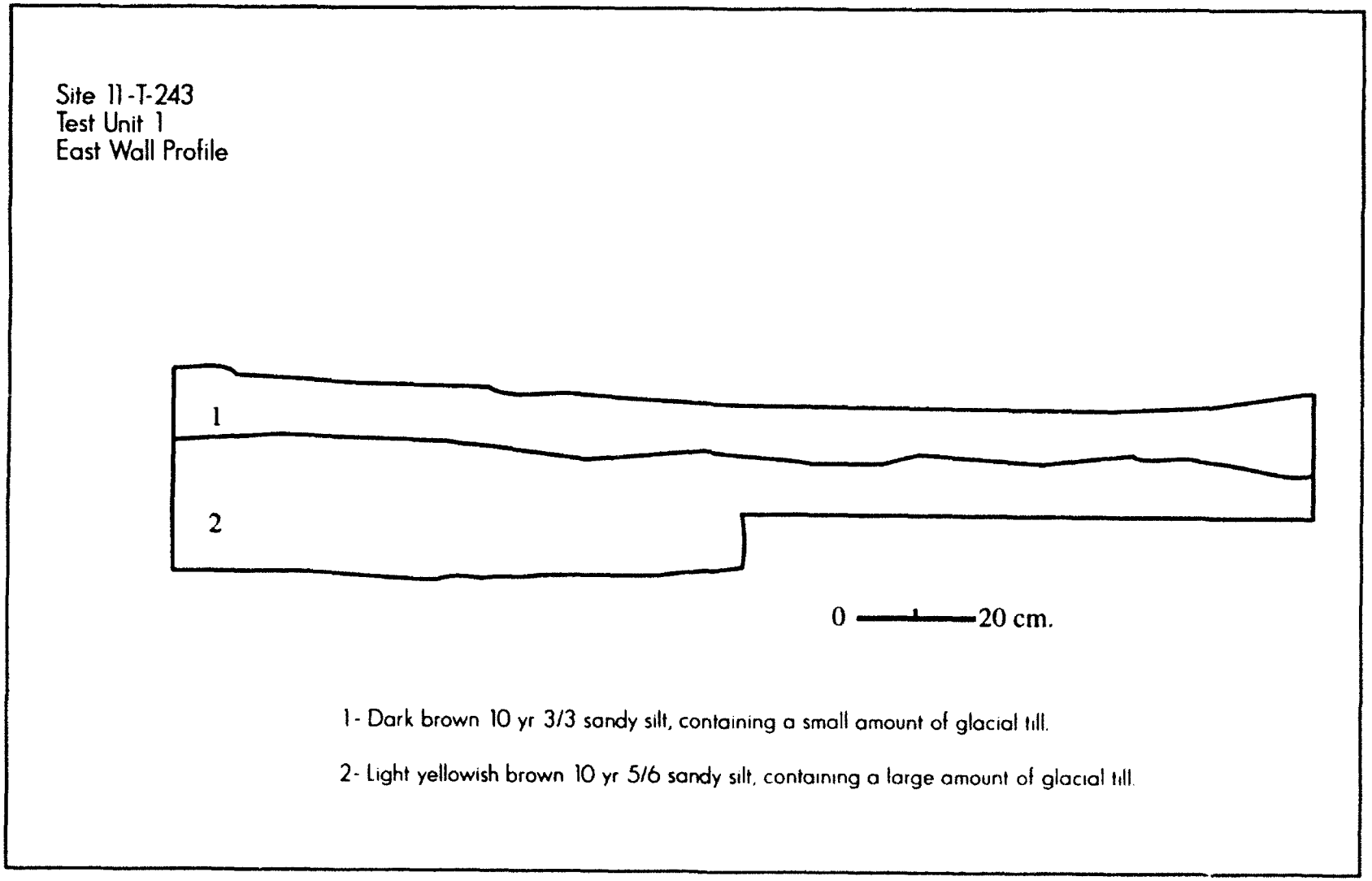

Figure 6. Wall profile, test unit 1, site 11-T-243.

The tool assemblage consists of 2 informal flake tools. Both of the flake tools have been retouched to produce a steep, scraper-like edge.

Debitage is the most abundant artifact class at the site (Table 3). However, approximately 90% of the debitage consists of broken flakes (74%), angular fragments (13%), and thermal shatter (3%). The remainder of the debitage consists of 1 primary decortication flake, 12 tertiary flakes, and 1 biface-2 (resharpening) flake (Table 3). This debitage category frequency profile suggests an emphasis on early-stage lithic reduction at site 11-T-243.

Burlington chert dominates the chipped-stone assemblage by count, and Glacial chert dominates the assemblage by weight (Table 4). Both Glacial chert and Unidentified chert account for a substantially larger proportion of the collection from the site by weight than by count, and the reverse is true of Burlington chert. This pattern suggests the sources of both of these chert types are located closer to the site than is the nearest source of Burlington chert. It is possible that the Unidentified chert in the site collection is glacial chert that simply could not be duplicated in the comparative collection.

The collection from site 11-T-243 contains evidence of both amorphous core and biface technology, although the evidence for the latter technology is meager. Four amorphous cores and 2 informal flake tools were identified in the assemblage, but bifaces are conspicuously absent. This suggests expedient flake tool production based on locally available chert was the tool-making strategy emphasized at the site.

The site 11-T-243 assemblage suggests that lithic reduction, butchering, and, by inference, hunting were activities that occurred at the site. Although the evidence is meager, heating and/or cooking activities may have also occurred at the site.

Table 4. Chert Type Indentification by Tool and Debitage Categories, Site 11-T-243

Chert Type	Burlington		Glacial		Unidentified		Total		Frequency	
Count & Weight	#	Wt.	#	Wt.	#	Wt.	#	Wt.	#	Wt.
Hunting & General Utility Tools										
Informal Flake Tools	1	3.7			1	3	2	6.7	100.00%	100.00%
Frequency	50.00%	55.22%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	44.78%	100.00%	100.00%		
Stone Tool Production & Maintenance Debris										
Cores										
Amorphous			3	68.5	1	78.5	4	147	2.78%	40.07%
Debitage										
Primary Decort Flakes			1	14.3			1	14.3	0.69%	3.90%
Tertiary Flakes	2	8.9	8	40.3	2	4.5	12	53.7	8.33%	14.64%
Biface-2 Flakes	1	0.2					1	0.2	0.69%	0.05%
Broken Flakes	70	48	29	21.3	5	13.8	104	83.1	72.22%	22.65%
Angular Fragments	4	11.7	8	22.4	6	32.9	18	67	12.50%	18.26%
Thermal Shatter					4	1.6	4	1.6	2.78%	0.44%
Total by Count and Weight	77	68.8	49	166.8	18	131.3	144	366.9	100.00%	100.00%
Frequency	53.47%	18.75%	34.03%	45.46%	12.50%	35.79%	100.00%	100.00%		
Overall Total	78	72.5	49	166.8	19	134.3	146	373.6		
Overall Frequency	53.42%	19.41%	33.56%	44.65%	13.01%	35.95%	100.00%	100.00%		

Key: # = Number Count; Wt. = Weight in Grams

Site Summary. Data obtained from site 11-T-243 during the present investigation were used to address the research topics outlined in the Research Objectives section of this report.

Horizontal and Vertical Extent of Cultural Deposit. The areal extent of site 11-T-243 was determined through shovel testing. The area of the site is approximately 1875 m^2. The vertical extent of the cultural deposit was determined through test unit excavation. Cultural material was found to extend to a depth of 22-25 cm.

Site Integrity. Site 11-T-243 is covered by mature forest and does not appear to have disturbed by modern cultivation.

Site Function. Site 11-T-243 appears to be an example of a field camp. Site size is small, and artifact density and artifact class diversity are low. The site may have functioned as a temporary operational center that a task group maintained for itself while away from the residential base.

Cultural Affiliation. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from site 11-T-243 in the course of the present investigation or during the earlier Phase I survey, so its age and cultural affiliation remain undetermined.

Presence of Subsurface Features. No subsurface features were identified at site 11-T243 during the present investigation, and it is not likely that the unexplored portion of the site contains features.

11-T-240

Site Type: Prehistoric habitation, field camp

Component: Nondiagnostic

Site Location: NE1/4, NE1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4 OF Section 31, T26N-R3W

Approximate Site Area: 800 m^2

Landform: Knoll on first terrace

Elevation: 610 ft AMSL

Soil Type: Clinton-Keomah-Rushville soil association

Nearest Water: Unnamed intermittent 50 m west

Site Condition: Site covered by mature oak and hickory; undisturbed by modern cultivation

Site Description. Site 11-T-240 is situated on a prominent knoll on the first terrace bordering the floodplain north of Farm Creek (Figure 2). The site is located approximately 30 m northeast of the north end of site 11-T-243. The knoll is flanked on all sides by steep slopes that descend 10-15 ft in elevation to the terrace on which site 11-T-243 is positioned (Figure 7). The terrace at the base of the western flank of the knoll is itself flanked by a very steep slope that descends 20 ft in elevation to the drainage of an unnamed intermittent tributary of Farm Creek. The eastern and western flanks of the knoll near the north end of the site are scored by broad bulldozer cuts that extend to the top of the knoll. The forest covering the relatively level crest of the knoll is dominated by mature oak and hickory and immature maple.

Previous Investigations. Site 11-T-240 was recorded during the 1987-88 Phase I survey of Farmdale Reservoir (Conrad 1988). The site was identified as a light lithic scatter covering an area measuring approximately 200 x 100 ft (1800 m^2). No temporally diagnostic artifacts were collected at the site during this survey. No work is known to have been conducted at the site prior to this investigation.

Results of Investigations. Site 11-T-240 was relocated and defined entirely through shovel testing (Figure 7). A total of 14 screened shovel tests was dug

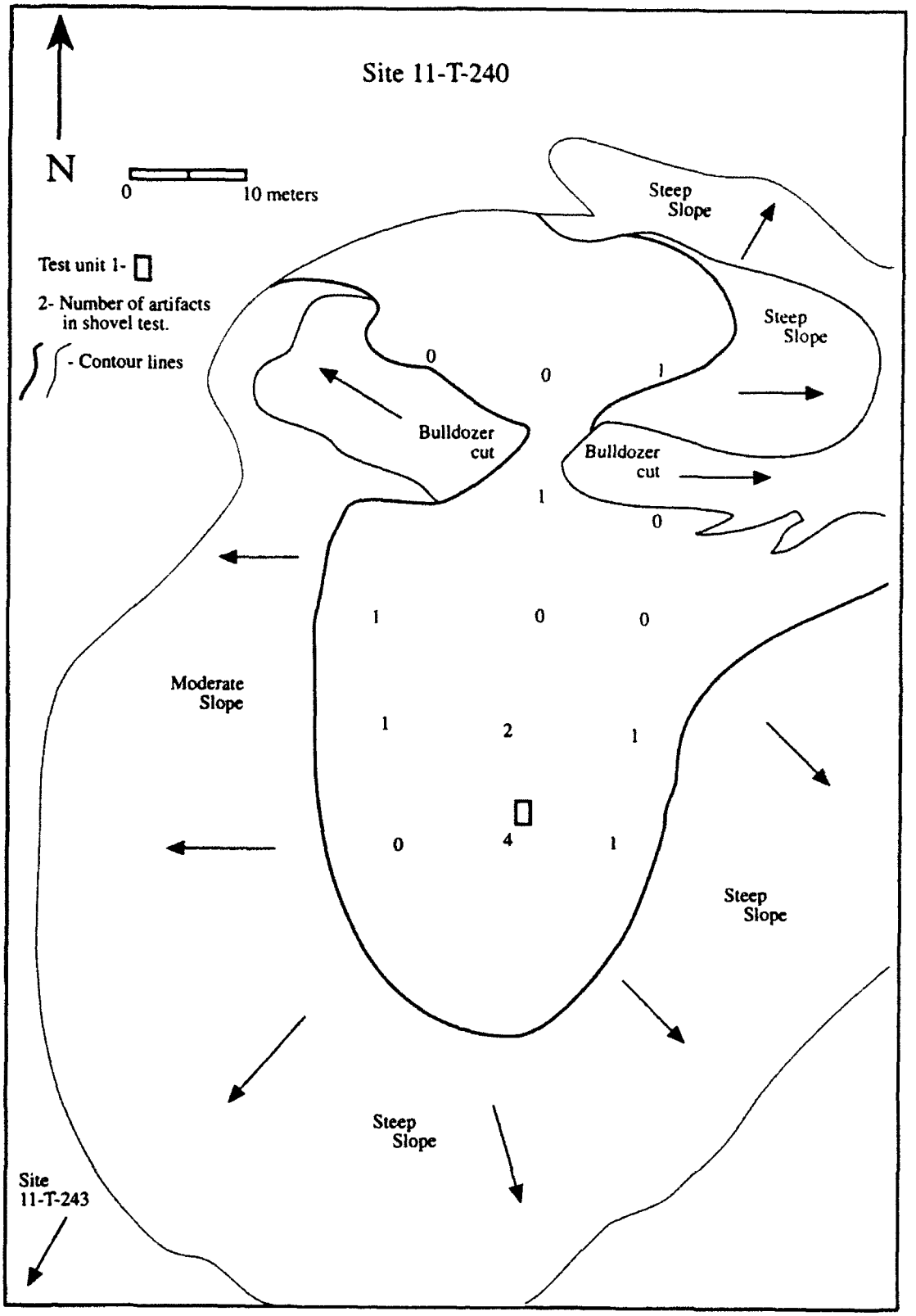

Figure 7. Site plan, 11-T-240.

in the site area, and 8 of these contained artifacts. The number of artifacts found in the shovel tests varied from a maximum of 4 to a minimum of 1. Artifact density is highest near the southern end of the knoll (Figure 7).

One 1 x 2 m test unit was excavated at the site. The test unit was placed within the area of highest artifact density (Figure 7).

Test Unit 1 produced the smallest number of artifacts of any of the 1 x 2 m test units excavated during this project. Three 10 cm levels were excavated in this unit, although only the northern half of the unit was excavated in the third level. Artifacts occurred in roughly equal numbers in the first and second levels, but were substantially less abundant in the third level (Table 5). Each of the three flakes found in the third level were recovered from the 2-3 cm of topsoil occurring at the top of this level, so unit excavation was terminated at the base of this level.

The soil profile of Test Unit 1 revealed a 15-25 cm thick dark brown 10YR3/3 silty sand A-horizon over a brown 7.5YR5/4 slightly silty sand subsoil (Figure 8). In contrast to the soils observed in the other test units excavated during this project, a very small amount of glacial till occurred in the A-horizon and subsoil in this unit. An irregular, poorly defined boundary between the two soil strata suggests the site has not been disturbed by plowing. Cultural material is confined to the A-horizon.

Artifacts. A total of 48 artifacts was recovered at site 11-T-240 (Table 5), including 12 from the shovel tests and 36 from Test Unit 1. The collection includes 4 amorphous cores and 44 debitage flakes.

Approximately 91% of the debitage consists of broken flakes (59%), angular fragments (27%), and thermal shatter (5%). The remainder of the debitage consists of 1 secondary decortication flake and 3 tertiary flakes.

Table 5. Prehistoric Artifact Inventory, Site 11-T-240

Artifact Categories	Unit 1 L1	Unit 1 L2	Unit 1 L3	Shvl Test	Total
Stone Tool Production & Maintenance Debris					
Cores					
Amorphous	2	1		1	4
Debitage					
Secondary Decortication Flakes				1	1
Tertiary Flakes	1	2			3
Broken Flakes	6	9	3	8	26
Angular Fragments	5	5		2	12
Thermal Shatter	2				2
Total Count by Provenience	16	17	3	12	48

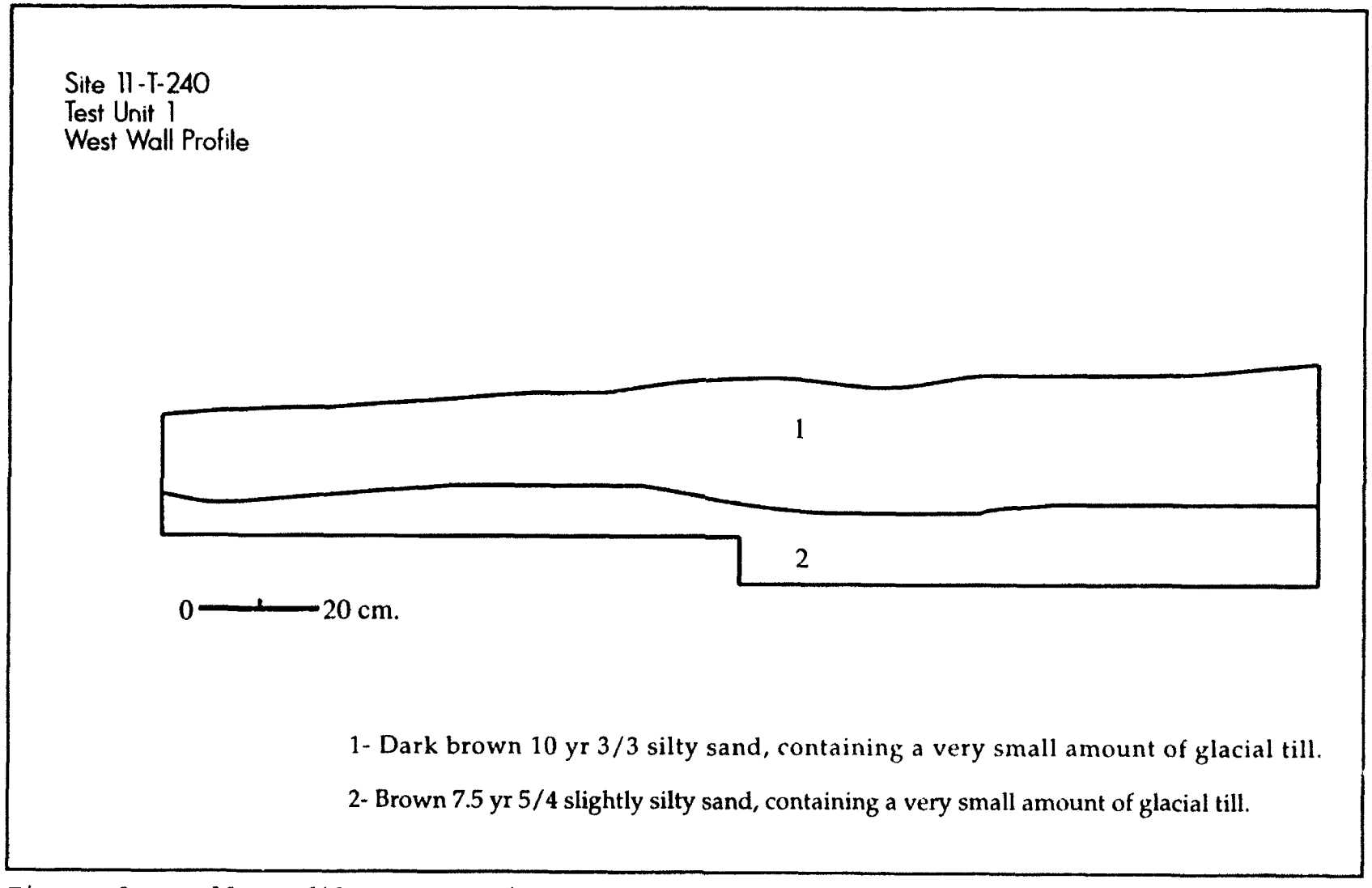

Figure 8. Wall profile, test unit 1, site 11-T-240.

Burlington chert dominates the chipped-stone assemblage by count and weight (Table 6). This chert type, however, accounts for a substantially smaller percentage of the assemblage by weight than by count, while the reverse is true of both Glacial and Unidentified chert. This chert type frequency pattern resembles the pattern identified at sites 11-T-205 and -243, and suggests a locally occurring source for Glacial and Unidentified cherts and a more distant source for Burlington chert. The site 11-T-240 assemblage suggests that lithic reduction was the primary activity occurring at the site, and that the production of simple flake tools using locally available chert was the tool-making strategy emphasized at the site.

Site Summary. Data obtained from site 11-T-240 during the present investigation were used to address the research topics outlined in the Research Objectives section of this report.

Horizontal and Vertical Extent of Cultural Deposit. The areal extent of site 11-T-240 was determined through shovel testing. The area of the site is approximately 800 m^2. The vertical extent of the cultural deposit was determined through test unit excavation. Cultural material was found to extend to a depth of approximately 23 cm.

Site Integrity. Site 11-T-240 does not appear to have been disturbed by modern cultivation. However, a portion of the north end of the site may have been destroyed by bulldozing.

Site Function. Site 11-T-240 is small, and artifact density and artifact class diversity are low. This site is interpreted as being a small, briefly occupied field camp.

Table 6. Chert Type Indentification by Tool and Debitage Categories, Site 11-T-240

Chert Type Count & Weight	Burlington		Glacial		La Moine		Unidentified		Total		Frequency	
	#	Wt.	#	Wt.	#	Wt	#	Wt.	#	Wt.	#	Wt
Stone Tool Production & Maintenance Debris												
Cores												
Amorphous			2	25.2			2	14 6	4	39 8	8 33%	42 25%
Debitage												
Secondary Decort Flakes			1	5 3					1	5 3	2 08%	5 63%
Tertiary Flakes	2	11 9	1	2 2					3	14 1	6 25%	14 97%
Broken Flakes	21	16 3	2	2			3	1 1	26	19 4	54 17%	20 59%
Angular Fragments	9	6 2			1	2	2	5 6	12	13 8	25 00%	14 65%
Thermal Shatter	2	1 8							2	1 8	4 17%	1 91%
Total by Count and Weight	34	36 2	6	34 7	1	2	7	21 3	48	94 2	100 00%	100 00%
Frequency	70 83%	38 43%	12 50%	36 84%	2 08%	2 12%	14 58%	22 61%	100 00%	100 00%		

Key: # = Number Count; Wt. = Weight in Grams

Cultural Affiliation. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered during the present investigation or during the earlier Phase I survey, so the age and cultural affiliation of the site remain undetermined.

Presence of Subsurface Features. No subsurface features were identified at site 11-T-240 during the present investigation, and it is unlikely that the unexplored portion of the site contains features.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

The primary objective of this project was to evaluate the significance of sites 11-T-205, -240, and -243 and determine their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Statements of significance or nonsignificance are based on the NRHP criteria for evaluation (36CFR60.4).

The data derived from the analysis of each of the investigated sites and their respective assemblages were used to address the research questions outlined in the Research Objectives section of this report. Where possible, site type, cultural affiliation, and the extent and integrity of subsurface deposits were identified. This information was used in evaluating the eligibility of the sites for the NRHP.

Site 11-T-205

Site Significance. Site 11-T-205 is interpreted as a small field camp containing an occupation dating to the Middle Archaic. The Phase II investigation included the excavation of 21 screened shovel tests and one 1 x 2 m test unit. The test unit produced cultural material to a depth of approximately 23 cm. No features or midden deposits were identified during test unit excavation, and further investigation of the unexplored portion of the site is not likely to

result in the identification of features or midden deposits. Site 11-T-205 does not appear to meet the NRHP criteria of significance and, consequently, is judged ineligible for listing to the NRHP.

Recommendation. Further archaeological investigation of site 11-T-205 is not recommended.

Site 11-T-243

Significance. Site 11-T-243 is interpreted as a field camp of undetermined cultural affiliation. The Phase II investigation included the excavation of 25 screened shovel tests, one 1 x 2 m test unit, and one 1 x 1 m test unit. The test units produced cultural material to a depth of 22-25 cm. No features or midden deposits were identified during test unit excavation, and further investigation of the unexplored portion of the site is not likely to result in the identification of features or midden deposits. Site 11-T-243 does not appear to meet the NRHP criteria of significance and, consequently, is judged ineligible for listing to the NRHP.

Recommendation. Further archaeological investigation of site 11-T-243 is not recommended.

Site 11-T-240

Significance. Site 11-T-240 is interpreted as a small, briefly occupied field camp of undetermined cultural affiliation. The Phase II investigation included the excavation of 14 screened shovel tests and one 1 x 2 m test unit. The test unit produced cultural material to a depth of approximately 23 cm. No features or midden deposits were identified during test unit excavation, and further investigation of the unexplored portion of the site is not likely to result in the identification of features or midden deposits. Site 11-T-240 does

not appear to meet the NRHP criteria of significance and, consequently, is judged ineligible for listing to the NRHP.

Recommendation. Further archaeological investigation of site 11-T-240 is not recommended.

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APPENDIX A
Scope of Work

SCOPE OF WORK
FOR PHASE II ARCHEOLOGICAL TESTING FOR A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION OF THREE SITES LOCATED ON CORPS OF ENGINEERS LAND IN FARMDALE RESERVOIR, TAZEWELL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

I. OBJECTIVE

1.1 The purpose of this purchase order is to conduct Phase II archeological testing at three prehistoric sites located on Corps Agricultural Lease (Federal) lands in Farmdale Reservoir, Tazewell County, Illinois. Sites 11-T-205, 240, and 243 are documented as open habitation prehistoric occupations of Archaic or unknown cultural affiliation. These three sites are located in the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 31, Township 26 North and Range 3 West (Peoria East, IL. Quadrangle 1949:7.5'), although portions of one of the sites extends into the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 30, all in Tazewell County, Illinois (see attached site forms).

1.2 The major constituents of the project are: (1) Phase II archeological testing of three previously recorded sites sufficient to make a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determination; (2) documentation based upon the excavation, analysis, and results sufficient to support the determination, and (3) preparation of a high quality technical report on the results of the investigations with recommendations for future site management.

II. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND AUTHORITY

2.1 This action is being taken in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, Executive Order 11593, Engineering Regulation (ER) 1130-2-438, and Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 60-66 and 800 (as appropriate). The Contractor must adhere to minimum qualifications for field work, reporting, and curation standards as described in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 FR 44738-9), the Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (1984), and the most recent version of the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office's Guidelines for Archaeological Reconnaissance Surveys/Reports.

III. BACKGROUND

3.1 The Rock Island District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is currently engaged in the management and evaluation of sites on Federal lands within the Farmdale Reservoir. As a part of this management, sites 11-T-205, 240, and 243 were discovered and reported by Conrad, et al., in 1986 in A Cultural Resources Overview and Reconnaissance Survey of Two Dry Reservoirs, Tazewell County, Illinois and Conrad in the June 1988 report Phase I Archeological Survey of Approximately 300 Ares in the Farmdale and Fondulac Reservoirs, Tazewell County, Illinois. During these survey reconnaissances, a Stanley projectile, chert flakes, cobbles, and a core were discovered and collected from these three small, distinct concentrations.

3.2 These three sites may be partially buried, but have been damaged by recreational, erosional, farming, animal, and construction activities. Since the sites may be potentially threatened through further recreational and erosional activities, evaluation through Phase II archeological testing is required according to Federal regulations and authority.

3.3 Conrad (ibid. 1988:23) recommended that a Phase II NRHP evaluation for all, or a sample of, the prehistoric sites. The Farmdale and Fondulac Historic Properties Management Plan has scheduled Phase II testing for all the potentially NRHP eligible sites.

IV. SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 A literature search will be conducted to provide a prehistoric overview of the immediate area as it pertains to sites 11-T-205, 240, and 243. If applicable, the literature search will include, but not necessarily be confined to, archeological site reports and relative documentation.

4.2 The Contractor will hand excavate and test to the extent necessary to investigate the subsurface potential for buried cultural resources and to determine the vertical and horizontal extent of the site focusing on site integrity. Illinois Archeological Survey Sites forms will be updated, if corrections are needed. The excavation strategy will be dictated and justified by the Contractor within the report.

4.3 The Contractor shall discuss the general implications of the documentary and excavation results within the frame of site management within the Farmdale Reservoir. Management will include recommendations as to future mitigation, preservation, and/or avoidance.

4.4 The Contractor shall provide a high quality descriptive and interpretive report in American Antiquity format (Vol. 48, No. 2, 1983) to contain, but not necessarily be limited to, the following: abstract; table of contents; list of figures; introduction; project Scope of Work; site description; excavation (strategy, methodology, and justification); artifact analysis; further management or preservation recommendations (including an NRHP eligibility determination); bibliography; site photo log; artifact inventory; and illustrations.

4.5 The Contractor shall provide the information necessary for the Corps of Engineers and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to evaluate the NRHP eligibility determination. If the site is determined to be eligible, then the Contractor shall provide the documentation necessary for NRHP listing.

V. REPORTS

5.1 The Contractor shall prepare draft and final technical reports on the investigation and results according to the specifications described in Section IV. Depending upon length and appropriateness, the Contractor's report, or portions therein, may be included or cited within the District's documents. This action shall in no way preclude the Contractor from independent publication or use of data upon completion of the project. Any project related publications, articles, or use of site report data will reference the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

5.2 Three copies of a draft report shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer for review. The draft report will be complete when submitted. The Contractor shall allow a 30-day period for the Corps and the Illinois SHPO to review the draft report and to supply comments for consideration in the final version of the report.

5.3 Upon approval of the draft report and receipt of notice from the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall prepare (adhering to the comments) and submit 20 copies and 1 reproduction ready master of the final report. A copy of any computer software which was used to write and edit the report also shall be submitted.

VI. CURATION

6.1 It is the responsibility of the Contractor that artifacts or cultural materials collected, carbon 14 samples for dating, and any notes, photographs, or other data generated during the performance of contract services shall be curated at the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois, or an alternative curatorial placement agreed upon by Rock Island District.

6.2 All of these curated and collected materials remain the property of the Government and can be made available for interpretive programs, additional research purposes, or any other purpose upon written request and approval from the Rock Island District. It remains the Contractor's responsibility to safeguard all of this material and to provide an archival catalogue system and/or artifact accession inventory to facilitate access and to confirm that all storage units be marked **"Property of the United Stated Government, Rock Island District Corps of Engineers."** Confirmation of the curation requirements must be submitted to the Contracting Officer with the final bill.

VII. COST PROPOSALS

7.1 The potential Contractor shall submit within 5 days a brief detailed cost proposal addressing the work effort address the Scope of Work.

7.2 Cost proposals must adhere to the minimum wage labor rates established by the Department of Labor. Please be certain to use the correct wage rates. Any questions concerning minimum wage shall be address to Mr. J. Paul Van Hoorebeke, Contracting Coordinator, at 309/788-6361, Ext. 6296.

VIII. SCHEDULES

8.1 The following Project Schedule shall apply, unless the Contractor submits an accelerated schedule for consideration as part of the proposal:

PROJECT SCHEDULE

Tasks	Calendar Days
Award	0
Literature Search	1-2
Field Work	3-12
Analysis and Report Preparation	13-24
Flex Time	25-85
Draft Report Due	86
Review Period	86-116
Final Report Due	131

This is the maximum acceptable time frame for project execution and completion. There is a possibility for limited modification within the schedule for specific tasks upon approval of the Contracting Officer. Flex time is included within the general schedule and available to the Contractor for unanticipated delays to the project execution resulting from weather, flooding, and task interfacing.

8.2 It is anticipated that the field work will require 3 archeologists 9 days for Phase II field work for the three sites.

8.3 The Payment Schedule will be based upon completion of major tasks:

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

Tasks	Percent of Total Payment
1) Draft Submittal	75
2) Final Report Submittal	100

IX. COORDINATION

9.1 The Contractor shall provide a Monthly Progress Report throughout the contract period. The Contractor shall notify District Archeologist Ron Deiss at 309/788-6361, Ext. 6185, the Contractor also shall notify the District staff when directly before the field work begins, when field work has reached a stage that a visit would be most beneficial for a field orientation trip, and after the field has been completed.

9.2 The archeological field work schedule shall be coordinated with the Corps Farmdale Reservoir Ranger Larry Robbins at the Illinois Waterway Project Office, Peoria, Illinois at 309/876-4601. All excavations, plowing, shovel testing, mechanical excavation holes, scraping, and probing holes or depressions produced by the Contractor shall be completely filled and the ground surface returned to the original contour.

9.3 Should it become apparent early in the field work that one or more sites have been completely destroyed and sufficiently disturbed to render the investigation a negative finding, the District Archeologist should be notified so that the work effort may be redirected or modified.

X. SITE FORMS FOR 11-T-205, 11-T-240, AND 11-T-243.

APPENDIX B
Photographic Log

American Resources Group, Ltd.

PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

SITE NO. 11-T-205, -240 and -243 CAMERA NO. 2 ROLL NO. 1 DATES 10/14&15/92

FILM TYPE B&W LENSE 35mm PHOTOGRAPHER Snyder

Exp.	Date	Orient.	Description
1.	10/14/92	South	Site 11-T-205, Unit 1, south wall profile
2.	10/14/92	South	Site 11-T-205, unit 1, south wall profile
3.	10/14/92	South	Site 11-T-205, unit 1, south wall profile
4.	10/14/92	South	Site 11-T-205, unit 1, south wall profile
5.	10/14/92	North	Site 11-T-243, hand excavation of unit 1
6.	10/14/92	East	Site 11-T-243, unit 1, east wall profile
7.	10/14/92	East	Site 11-T-243, unit 1, east wall profile
8.	10/14/92	East	Site 11-T-243, uniat 1, east wall profile
9.	10/15/92	West	Site 11-T-240, unit 1, west wall profile
10.	10/15/92	West	Site 11-T-240, unit 1, west wall profile
11.	10/15/92	West	Site 11-T-240, unit 1, west wall profile
12.	10/15/92	West	Site 11-T-240, unit 1, west wall profile
13.	10/15/92	West	Site 11-T-243, unit 2, west wall profile
14.	10/15/92	West	Site 11-T-243, unit 2, west wal' profile
15.	10/15/92	West	Site 11-T-243, unit 2, west wall profile
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APPENDIX C
Artifact Inventory

American Resources Group, Ltd.

EXCAVATION/LAB CATALOG

Date 10/12-13/92

Page 1 of 1

Site No. 11-T-205 Bag Nos. 1 through 4

Cat. or AS no.	Provenience	Unit and Level	Description	No. of Bags	Date and Initials
1	All shovel Tests	-----	1 biface, 27 debitage flakes	7	10/12/92 JS
2	East end of Site	Unit 1 Level 1	2 bifaces, 33 debitage flakes, 1 hammerstone, 5 cracked rock	1	10/13/92 JS
3	East end of Site	Unit 1 Level 2	1 biface blank, 1 core, 58 debitage flakes, 13 cracked rock	1	10/13/92 JS
4	East end of Site	Unit 1 Level 3	5 flakes	1	10/13/92 JS

(9/85

American Resources Group, Ltd.

EXCAVATION/LAB CATALOG

Date 10/13-15/92

Page 1 of 1

Site No. 11-T-243 Bag Nos. 1 through 6

Cat. or AS no.	Provenience	Unit and Level	Description	No. of Bags	Date and Initials
1	All shovel Tests	------	1 core, 35 debitage flakes	17	10/13/92 ST
2	South end of Site	Unit 1 Level 1	3 cores, 63 debitage flakes, 4 cracked rock		10/14/92 ST
3	South end of Site	Unit 1 Level 2	15 debitage flakes		10/14/92 ST
4	South end of Site	Unit 1 Level 3	3 debitage flakes		10/14/92 ST
5	North end of Site	Unit 2 Level 1	20 debitage flakes		10/15/92 ST
6	North end of Site	Unit 2 Level 2	6 debitage flakes		10/15/92 ST

(9/85

American Resources Group, Ltd.

EXCAVATION/LAB CATALOG

Date 10/13-15/92

Page 1 of 1

Site No. 11-T-240 Bag Nos. 1 through 4

Cat. or AS no.	Provenience	Unit and Level	Description	No. of Bags	Date and Initials
1	All shovel Tests	———	1 core, 11 debitage flakes	8	10/13/92 ST
2	South end of Site	Unit 1 Level 1	2 cores, 14 debitage flakes	1	10/14/92 ST
3	South end of Site	Unit 1 Level 2	1 core, 16 debitage flakes	1	10/15/92 ST
4	South end of Site	Unit 1 Level 3	3 debitage flakes	1	10/15/92 ST

(9/85