To Our Reader

Last year was our first full year as the newly created Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS). With the change, ISAS officially was a state scientific survey in the recently renamed Prairie Research Institute (PRI). This shift emphasizes that the central mission of ISAS is public research and service, while continuing to create real-world educational experiences for UI students. This recognition makes ISAS a good fit with PRI whose mission is “to provide objective, integrated scientific research and service…that allow citizens and decision-makers to make choices that ensure sustainable economic development, enduring environmental quality, and cultural resource preservation for the people, businesses, and governments of Illinois.”

A major theme in ISAS’ long history of service to the people of Illinois has been its cooperative efforts with the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) to preserve the state’s important archaeological and historic resources while enhancing the state’s transportation network infrastructure. Archaeology and transportation are part of a strongly interwoven tradition in Illinois. The state professional organization, the Illinois Archaeological Service, provides objective, integrated research, transportation archaeology remains at the heart of the Survey. We continue to expand on earlier programs to disseminate information to professional and decision-making audiences and the public at large through publications, posters, multimedia educational materials and video presentations. Our annual report is a key aspect of that process and is designed to provide an overview of the Survey’s yearly activities for IDOT and university administrators, the archaeological community, and the general public. The content of this report reflects the views of the contributors who are responsible for the facts and accuracy of the data presented herein and do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of IDOT.

While ISAS’ broadened mission now encompasses many new areas of preservation, education, and research, transportation archaeology remains at the heart of the Survey. We were especially pleased to have our ongoing excavations in the Mississippian culture East St. Louis Mound center recognized by the FHWA. As I commented at the time, “It was a great pleasure and honor to receive, on behalf of the staff of ISAS, the biannual 2011 Environmental Excellence Award from the FHWA for the New Mississippi Bridge Project. The project was selected as one of twelve so honored from a national group of over 125 nominees. To be selected is a testament to the quality and hard work of the American Bottom Field Station and all of the ISAS support staff.” This project’s fieldwork began in 2008 and continues to be one of the largest in the nation. To date it has revealed over 1200 prehistoric houses and several thousand monumental posts, pits, sweat lodges, and, most startling, the basal buried remnant of a platform mound.

ISAS’ and IDOT’s historic preservation activities continue to demonstrate the value of such partnerships and their widespread and positive impact on archaeological resources throughout Illinois. ISAS’ staff continues to be exemplary in their professionalism, dedication, and commitment to the state’s heritage.

Director, ISAS

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Information on obtaining additional copies of this report, as well as other ISAS publications, is available at: www.isas.illinois.edu/publications.

About the Cover
Top: LiDAR-derived digital terrain model of “downtown” Cahokia and Monks Mound, created by Mike Farkas, ISAS GIS Lab Director.


Photo inside back cover: Beaker with handle, Cahokia Mound 20, Madison County.
The Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS), one of the five state scientific surveys of the Prairie Research Institute (PRI) at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC), is the complementary, cooperative, and collaborative effort of its three divisions — Statewide Survey, Special Projects, and Program Support.

The Statewide Survey Division, under the direction of ISAS Associate Director Dale McElrath, is charged with performing Phase I archaeological survey for Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) projects throughout Illinois and most Phase II testing and Phase III data recovery excavations undertaken at sites identified in conjunction with the surveys.

Five regional field stations located throughout Illinois carry out these investigations: the Northern Illinois Field Station in Rockford deals with the 16 counties south of Wisconsin in IDOT Districts 1 and 2, including the Chicago metropolitan area; the Western Illinois Field Station, with labs located in Macomb and Jacksonville, handles District 4, 6, and some District 8 surveys in the 27 counties in and around the central and lower Illinois River valley; the Central Illinois Field Office, based in Champaign, is responsible for east-central Illinois, from the Chicago collar counties to the Wabash River in Districts 3 and 5 and portions of 1 and 7; the American Bottom Field Station Wood River Lab handles the 27 counties in the area between the Mississippi and Wabash Rivers, including the archaeologically rich American Bottom region, in IDOT Districts 7, 8, and 9.

ISAS Associate Director Dr. Andrew Fortier coordinates the Special Projects Division, which oversees large, multi-year projects from survey through testing, data recovery excavation, analysis, and reporting. Notable projects include investigations at the 6-hectare Janey B. Goode site in St. Clair County that resulted in the excavation of approximately 7,000 cultural features, and at the late prehistoric Hoxie Farm site in southern Cook County that located an 11-acre fortified village adjacent to the known main occupation. During the past 20 years, the FAP 310 project has identified and tested more than 150 sites in southwestern Illinois. In 2011, work on the New Mississippi River Bridge (NMRB) project, which impacts the defunct stockyards north of East St. Louis and large portions of the East St. Louis Mound Center, excavated hundreds of pre-historic pits and structures and numerous privies, cellars, wells and cisterns associated with residential use of this area by stockyard workers around the turn of the twentieth century. NMRB crew size topped 80 in 2011.

The ISAS Program Support Division is responsible for program administration, curation of ISAS’ extensive document and artifact collections, ancillary studies, publication production, and outreach activities and includes office staff, curation specialists, archaeobotanists, a faunal analyst, physical anthropologists, a historic archaeologist, GIS/cartography specialists, a network administrator, desktop publishers, graphic designers, illustrators, photographers, and a videographer. Program Support handles the analysis of human, plant, and faunal remains from archaeological sites; GIS analysis and digital cartographic production; curation and collections risk assessment; historical research; and manuscript production for ISAS publication series and graphic design, illustration, and photography for publications and exhibits. An outreach coordinator and senior research editor are based in the Springfield Research Office. Flotation labs for processing feature fill collected from archaeological sites are located in Macomb and Alton.
Staff from all divisions also conduct long-term, grant-funded archaeological research projects and selected private work that provide funding and research opportunities for students and other researchers.

GIS Lab

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

ISAS is involved with the IDOT Project Notification System (PNS). Projects received by the ISAS Statewide Survey Division are summarized and forwarded to the GIS Lab where an information packet is generated specific to each project. The packet consists of project location maps and a summary of nearby mortuary-related archaeological sites (contained in the Illinois Inventory of Burial Sites). This information is then uploaded to the PNS for Tribal representatives, ISAS field archaeologists, and other IDOT staff. We also manage the PNS, its Tribal and agency contacts, and all communication sent by or received relating to the PNS.

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

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

In January 2011, ISAS procured high-accuracy LiDAR data from MJ Harden for three threatened mound complexes in the American Bottom region: Cahokia, Pulcher, and Emerald Mound (18.6, 8.5 and 1.0 square miles, respectively). Both the Cahokia and Pulcher sites are threatened by economic development and associated transportation infrastructure, while Emerald Mound has been the focus of salvage and research efforts by U of I and ISAS researchers. By contracting for LiDAR data for these site areas, we were able to specify a higher density of point returns in the data collection. This results in much finer resolution...
of subtle topographic features than can be obtained from the Height Modernization Program data.

The lab maintains the program's electronic mapping equipment, specifically, electronic Total Stations and GPS receivers and data-loggers. The lab developed a system for sending highly accurate GPS-mapped archaeological site locational data to the ISM, thereby bypassing the need to digitize the data and eliminating the inherent introduction of spatial error. To date, ISAS is the only organization supplying such highly accurate data to the state sites inventory.

**Historic Archaeology Laboratory**

Under the direction of Mark Branstner and with the assistance of Matthew Cross and Veronica Hemrich, the primary mission of the Historic Archaeology Laboratory (HAL) is the identification, evaluation, and documentation of historic period archaeological resources from sites distributed throughout Illinois. In this capacity, the staff participates at all levels — from initial historical research through project planning and implementation, testing and evaluation, and ultimately, the Phase III investigation of significant sites.

A significant amount of effort was expended relative to the planning process, with prefield research focusing on a wide range of documentary resources, including deed and tax records, maps and atlases, county histories, and any other sources that would provide information relevant to the development history and resultant archaeological sensitivity of specific project areas. Included in this research is Hemrich’s continuing work on the Illinois Historic Map Project, which has the ultimate goal of creating digital copies of all structurally annotated nineteenth century maps for use by our staff. These data provide the foundation for the initial survey efforts, and ultimately, for the interpretation of all site data, from Phase I survey through Phase III data recovery efforts.

For the 2011 field season, more than 200 new projects were undertaken, in addition to continuing work on several large, multi-year efforts, including the new US 51 corridor in south-central Illinois and the East Side Highway project, which will provide bypass relief around Bloomington-Normal. More extensive Phase II and Phase III work was largely limited to a series of early-middle nineteenth century sites associated with the US 67 corridor near the village of Chapin in Morgan County. Included were a number of isolated farmsteads, as well as a cluster of residential properties associated with the early settlement of Bethel, which was platted in 1833. Now largely abandoned, the townsite (11MG475) yielded the remains of a half-dozen residential sites of the pre-Civil War period, offering a nearly unique perspective relative to non-agrarian populations in the early settlement years (see Bethel Townsite Project Morgan County, right).

**Bethel Townsite Project Morgan County**

Given the inherently speculative nature of Illinois’ early settlement period, it should not be surprising to learn that all entrepreneurial ventures were not created equal and that failure was not part and parcel of the frontier experience. Failure was not the sole province of the individual settler, but also applied to larger enterprises, such as town-building, with their differential success often directly linked to their ultimate positioning within an evolving transportation network – with particular emphasis on the railroad. The history of the town of Bethel is typical of hundreds of other such communities – communities that are marked today by either a handful of standing structures or simply a name on an old map.

[The town of Bethel] was laid out for Samuel and Catherine Whitney, and recorded April 8, 1833. It has been a town of considerable note, but railroads have destroyed its prosperity. A store, and a shop or two, and a few dwellings, were erected here. A post-office was established soon after the commencement of the village, and for some time a good local trade was maintained. The building of the Northern Cross Railroad, in 1838, greatly retarded its prosperity, and for a while its trade almost entirely ceased. Mr. Archibald C. Wadsworth, now a merchant of Jacksonville, and John Wallahan, opened a small store in Bethel, in 1844. They came from St. Louis in a peddling wagon. They remained in business for some time, enjoying a very good trade. The town being off the railroad, could not compete with others more fortunately situated, and it has never attained to any size. [Donnelly, Loyt and Co.’s 1878 History of Morgan County, Illinois]

More than a century later, remnants of the community continue to exist, but only as a cluster of more recent, twenty-first century structures, with no aboveground evidence for its early founding or settlement. Belowground, however, is a different story. As part of ongoing improvement to the US 67 corridor, ISAS archaeologists initiated an extensive archaeological testing program within affected portions of the old platted town site. This effort resulted in the discovery and excavation of a series of residential sites associated with the pre-Civil War population, as well as more recent occupations (11MG475 and 11MG477–479). Typical features included cellars, storage pits, and privies, and recovered artifacts included a broad range of ceramic, glass and metal artifacts, as well as floral and faunal remains. These data provide a significant and very rare glimpse of life on the Illinois frontier, and perhaps more significantly, how this life would have played out within the context of small communities, rather than the more typical farmstead-centered existence. As such, the Bethel data represents a new and exciting elaboration of our ongoing research into Illinois’ relatively recent past.
The year 2011 also marked our third season of coordinating archaeological recoveries in relation to the Mississippi River Bridge (MRB) project in East St. Louis. Founded in 1873, the stockyards evolved into one of the largest livestock processing facilities in the United States, employing more than 10,000 workers at its peak. While little of archaeological or architectural significance relating to the stockyards remained extant, excavation of the surrounding working-class neighborhoods has revealed extensive deposits relating to their former presence, from the late nineteenth century through at least the 1930s, including several hundred trash pits, privies, cisterns, wells, and cellars.

In addition to current projects, significant gains were made relative to the formal reporting of a number of older projects, with final reports submitted for the Excelsior (11BR429), Greenwood (11SG1295), Danz (11T511), Tofflemire (11WO476), Kudelka (11MS2143), and Shangri-La (11JY584) sites. Supplementary data analyses for 11BR18, White Bend (11HA938), Bushnell Hol-

low (11GE488), and Mary Craig (11PK1567) were forwarded to the field stations for final editing and incorporation into their final reports. Ancillary projects included continuing consultation with one of our consultants, Dr. Claire Dappert, relative to her ongoing analysis of the pre-Civil War Rockyford townsite (11JL72-74) in Lee County.

In terms of professional and avocational outreach, 2011 saw a number of papers presented at both regional and national venues. Reflecting our heavy emphasis on the archaeology of Illinois’ agrarian past, Branstner organized a thematic session entitled “The Archaeology of Historic Farmsteads” for the Annual Meeting of the Society of Historical Archaeology in Austin, Texas, and contributed a paper relating to some of ISAS’ more recent work. Later in the year, he assisted Fishel and Nolan (WIFS) in organizing a War of 1812 session for the Midwest Archaeological Conference (MAC) in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and contributed a co-authored paper relating to our ongoing volunteer work at Fort Johnson/Cantonment Davis in Warsaw, Illinois. Several of the papers presented in this session will be published in 2012 as part of a thematic issue of the Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology, with Branstner serving as editor. As a direct outgrowth of this project, an expanded session entitled Two Centuries On: Historical Archaeology and the War of 1812 was organized for the upcoming Annual Meeting of the Society of Historical Archaeology in Baltimore, Maryland in 2012, with papers representing related historical events in both the United States and Canada.

He also co-authored a paper with Steve Jankiewicz, a former student assistant, relative to his research on casket furniture from an abandoned cemetery in East St. Louis, which was presented at the MAC in La Crosse. Professional publications included an Illinois Archaeology book review.

### Faunal Laboratory

ISAS Faunal Analyst Steve Kuehn is responsible for the identification, analysis, and interpretation of prehistoric and historic faunal assemblages from archaeological sites across Illinois. Faunal material (consisting of bone, teeth, antler, fish scale, mollusk shell, and eggshell) provides important information on past diet, animal exploitation strategies, habitat and resource availability, seasonality, and butchering practices. In addition to preparing faunal reports based on his analyses, Kuehn maintains and continues to develop the ISAS faunal comparative collection at the ISAS Neil Street Lab facility. In 2011, a number of specimens (including several otters and a pileated woodpecker) were obtained and are currently being processed for use in the comparative collection. Kim Austin assisted in the Faunal Lab during the early part of 2011, working primarily with some of the larger historic site assemblages. She also helped update the comparative collection and was involved in several outreach activities. Her efforts were greatly appreciated.

One of the larger faunal assemblages examined in 2011 is from the White Bend site (11HA938) in Hancock County, Illinois. Over 44,000 pieces of bone, shell, and fish scale were recovered from five distinct components (late Middle Woodland; Weaver-West Block; Weaver-East Block; late Late Woodland-West Block; late Late Woodland-East Block) and one mixed/unknown context category. The majority of specimens are associated with the Weaver occupation, followed by the late
In 2011, ISAS archaeologists Steve Kuehn and Dave Nolan continued their investigations of faunal remains collected from the Andrew Farm site (11A1578) in Adams County, Illinois. The site was discovered in the 1950s when landowner Arthur Andrew found a mastodon tooth eroding out of a marl deposit near the former bed of Lima Lake. Other bones were recovered over the years but the collections have become widely dispersed. In 2008, local archaeologist Steve Tiekens (North American Archaeological Institute, Quincy) had a sample of the mastodon tooth dated, resulting in an uncalibrated AMS date of 10,775±35 RCYBP. Since then, Nolan and Kuehn have been tracking down various bone assemblages collected from the site so that the material can be formally analyzed. In addition to the mastodon bones, the remains of snapping turtle and Blanding’s turtle have been identified in the assemblage. A number of specimens exhibit definite or possible butchering marks, indicating association with Paleoindian foragers.

Recently, Kuehn and Nolan obtained the Dean Andrew collection, which contains approximately two-dozen pieces of bone from the bone-rich marl deposit. Additional mastodon and turtle bones were identified, along with one unusual surprise: a hind paw bone from a short-faced bear (*Arctodus simus*). Specifically, the specimen is a complete left 4th metatarsus, from an adult animal. Prior to its extinction at the end of the Late Pleistocene, the short-faced bear was found across North America. Fossil remains of this species are widespread, but the Andrew Farm specimen is the first short-faced bear bone found in Illinois. No butchery marks were noted on the metatarsus, and lacking strong contextual information the find cannot be directly associated with the human occupation of the site. Nonetheless, it is a significant find and strongly suggests that continued research on the Andrew Farm collections will result in further important discoveries.

Middle Woodland occupation. Deer and fish predominate in the larger assemblages, but a broad-based exploitation strategy is demonstrated by the presence of a variety of large and small mammals, birds, turtles, amphibians, and mollusks. The site inhabitants procured faunal resources from an array of forest-edge, forest, and aquatic settings. Deer procurement is similar between the components, with entire field-dressed carcasses returned to the site for processing and distribution throughout the Middle and Late Woodland occupation. Faunal exploitation at White Bend is consistent with patterns seen at contemporaneous Middle and Late Woodland sites in west-central Illinois.

A substantial late Late Woodland Sponeumann phase faunal assemblage from the Reilley site (11MS27) was analyzed in 2011, along with several other assemblages from the FAP 310 project. The assemblage is uncommon as well-preserved faunal material is rare at upland sites in the American Bottom. Over 13,000 pieces of bone, mussel shell, and fish scale were recovered. A broad-based subsistence strategy is indicated, with the inhabitants using resources from a variety of habitat settings. Deer were the single most important prey animal, with skeletal evidence demonstrating year-round procurement of these animals. Other mammals identified include domestic dog, black bear, coyote, gray fox, raccoon, rabbit, fox squirrel, plains pocket gopher, beaver, and muskrat. As expected for an upland setting, terrestrial forest, forest-edge, and prairie taxa are abundant, with limited use of floodplain taxa. Fish remains are moderately abundant, with the inhabitants exploiting catfish, bullhead, buffalo, redhorse, drum, bass, bluegill, pickerel, and gar from local rivers, streams, and lakes in the uplands and nearby floodplain. Upland bird remains are scarce while bones from waterfowl and riparian bird species are more common. The presence of turtle, amphibian, and mussel remains indicate considerable use of aquatic and riparian species. Comparison of the Reilley assemblage to other late Late Woodland upland and floodplain site assemblages will broaden our understanding of Sponemann and Patrick phase faunal exploitation, specifically distinctions between upland and floodplain villages.

Faunal assemblages from other FAP 310 project sites were analyzed in 2011, with work continuing into 2012. Sponemann and Loyd phase faunal remains were recovered during excavations at the Bay Pony site (11MS477). The larger Sponemann phase assemblage contained deer, turtle, bird, black bullhead, indeterminate bullhead, and sunfish remains. Deer and indeterminate bird and fish remains were identified in the Loyd phase assemblage. A small Sponeumann phase assemblage was recovered from the Husted site (11MS1960). Taxa identified include white-tailed deer, fox squirrel, black bullhead, channel catfish, and indeterminate bird, catfish/bullhead, and various-sized mammal. Poor bone preservation hindered analysis of the Grove (11MS89) assemblage. The majority of material is from the Terminal Late Woodland component with deer, plains pocket gopher, perch, bird, bowfin, bullhead, and indeterminate mussel remains identified.

Much of 2011 was spent on the analysis and interpretation of faunal material from sites in the Sauget Industrial Park in St. Clair County. Located on the American Bottom floodplain, these sites contain extensive Terminal Late Woodland and Mississippian components with excellent faunal preservation. A small assemblage was recovered at Centerville (11S332), with most of the remains attributed to the Moorehead component. Taxa identified include deer and plains pocket gopher. The Baby Moon (11S334) assemblage was slightly larger but contained no specifically identifiable faunal remains. Indeterminate fish and mammal bones were noted in association with the early Moorehead phase component at Baby Moon.
The Mousse Goose (11S459) assemblage contained 25 remains, most of which are assigned to a late Stirling/early Moorehead component. Taxa identified include white-tailed deer, muskrat, catfish/bullhead, and large-sized bird. The Goose Ditch site (11S944) also produced a relatively small faunal assemblage with remains associated with the Stirling and late Stirling/early Moorehead phase components. No identifiable remains are present in the latter assemblage, but the Stirling phase assemblage contained deer and indeterminate bird, mammal, and mussel remains. The Curtis Steinberg Road site (11S823) contained over 500 faunal remains, distributed among the Lohmann, early Stirling, Stirling, late Stirling/early Moorehead, early Moorehead, and Mississippian components. Deer were identified in several components, and a dog burial was encountered in a Mississippian feature, but the majority of bone recovered cannot be specifically identified.

The Fingers North (11S333N) and Fingers West (11S333W) sites in the Sauget Industrial Park each contained relatively few faunal remains. Muskrat, deer/elk, and indeterminate mammal, bird, and mussel remains are present in the Terminal Late Woodland/Lohmann component at the Fingers North site. A handful of poorly preserved bone was found at Fingers West, intermixed with later historic faunal material. The Fingers South (11S333) assemblage, however, contains over 24,000 well-preserved faunal remains. Analysis of this site is still in progress, but extensive Moorehead remains are present along with other Mississippian and Terminal Late Woodland faunal material. The composition of the Moorehead assemblages reveals a broad-based exploitation strategy utilizing a wide variety of floodplain resources as well as white-tailed deer. Fish are abundant, demonstrating use of river, backwater lake, stream, pond, and slough species. Waterfowl and riparian birds, terrestrial birds, turtles, large and small mammals, shellfish, and amphibian remains are plentiful as well. A number of marine shells were identified, indicating involvement in long-distance trade. The faunal assemblages from Fingers South will provide important information on subsistence behavior at nodal farmsteads in the American Bottom.

Several sites with faunal assemblages in northern Illinois were analyzed in 2011. Seven sites in the Thorn Creek Bike Trail Project in Cook County contained faunal remains, but preservation was poor and relatively little prehistoric material was identified. Deer and rabbit bones and nondiagnostic mollusk shell occur in the Oneota assemblage from 1ICK106, indicating exploitation of local forest-edge and riverine resources.

In nearby McHenry County, excavations at the Bottlely site (11MH495) resulted in the recovery of faunal remains from two spatially distinct Late Woodland occupations. The early or emergent Late Woodland assemblage contained deer, various indeterminate mammal, Cooper’s hawk, and indeterminate bird remains. White-tailed deer, domestic dog, and nondiagnostic mammal bones were identified in the mature Late Woodland assemblage. Both deer and birds were procured during the Late Woodland occupation, with some consumption of dogs indicated during the mature Late Woodland occupation. The overall poor faunal preservation, however, precludes any detailed discussion of faunal exploitation at the site.

Nearly 20,000 faunal remains were recovered at the Rockyford (11LE72, 11LE73, 11LE74) site in Lee County, a mid to late nineteenth-century occupation represented by nine distinct feature clusters. Eight of the nine feature clusters contained faunal remains, with considerable similarity between the feature cluster assemblages. Domesticated taxa predominate in the six largest assemblages, indicating a dietary reliance on beef, pork, chicken (and eggs), and occasionally mutton. Some use of other poultry, select wild mammals, birds, fish, turtles, and shellfish is indicated, either procured locally or purchased from nearby markets. The dietary patterns reflected in the Rockyford feature cluster assemblages are consistent with those seen at other nineteenth-century sites in the Midwest.

A small amount of bone from the Early Woodland component at Tree Row (11F53) was analyzed and the results sent to Michael Meinkoth (Missouri Department of Transportation) for inclusion in his overall report on the Tree Row Early Woodland component. Unfortunately, faunal material was poorly preserved with only a small amount of deer, muskrat, and gar bone specifically identifiable.


catfish remains. Part of a dog burial was also identified. Two vertebrae from an Atlantic mackerel were recovered, indicating that the site inhabitants purchased imported marine foodstuffs on occasion. The Stafford family relied primarily on domesticated animals but made some use of local wild animals and purchased marine fish as well. The composition of the assemblage, while limited in size, reflects an amalgam of Northeastern and Upland South dietary practices.

A somewhat larger but poorly preserved faunal assemblage was collected at the roughly contemporaneous Marks Creek I site (11ST241) in nearby Scott County. Over 1,500 pieces of bone and eggshell were recovered with swine, cattle, chicken, cottontail rabbit, and indeterminate fish remains specifically identified. A reliance on domesticated animals is indicated with some use of local wild resources. This dietary pattern is consistently seen at most nineteenth-century historic sites in the Midwest.
In 2011, Kuehn began analyzing faunal remains from two Eveland phase components at the Tree Row (11F53) and Baker-Preston sites (11F20). A broad-based faunal exploitation strategy is indicated, with the inhabitants of both sites making use of the rich, varied resources of the nearby forest-edge and aquatic habitats. Kuehn’s faunal data will be combined with ethnobotanical information obtained by Mary Simon, to be published in a joint article in 2012. As only limited faunal and floral data from Eveland phase sites are available, the information obtained will greatly add to our understanding of early Spoon River Mississippian subsistence behavior.

Kuehn completed his analysis of the Chapman Village (11JD12) faunal assemblage, as part of on-going research on Mississippian dietary practices in the Apple River region of northwestern Illinois. The report was submitted to Philip Milhouse for use in his dissertation research. Analysis of faunal remains from the nearby Mills Village site (11JD11) is currently underway and will greatly increase our sample of Mississippian subsistence data from this area.

Analysis of the Andrew Farm (11A1578) assemblage, comprised of Late Pleistocene faunal material from Adams County, continued in 2011. Dean Andrew of St. Paul, Minnesota, a relative of the former landowner, graciously allowed ISAS personnel the opportunity to examine his collection from the site. Kuehn identified a left fourth metatarsal from an extinct short-faced bear (Arctodus simus). Drs. Chris Widga and Jeff Saunders at the Illinois State Museum subsequently confirmed this identification. This is the first recorded short-faced bear bone found in Illinois.

In 2011, Kuehn analyzed faunal material from Fort Johnson and Cantonment Davis (11HA957), a short-term militia fortification occupied from 1814 to 1816. The local militia was supplied with some domesticated taxa but supplemented their ration of beef, pork, and chicken with locally available wild foodstuffs including deer, elk, raccoon, tree squirrel, beaver, rabbit, muskrat, turkey, mallard, Canada goose, passenger pigeon, ruffed grouse, pike, drum, bowfin, catfish, gar, bass, and sucker. One pipe bowl, carved from the base of a deer antler, was recovered and likely represents an item carved by one of the militiamen during his stay at the fort. The preliminary results of this analysis were presented during a symposium at the 2011 Midwest Archaeological Conference in La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Steve Kuehn also began a collaborative, long-term research project with Dr. Greg Wilson (University of California-Santa Barbara) to study the relationship between changes in faunal exploitation, projectile point frequencies, and interregional warfare during the Mississippian period in the Midwest. A preliminary report on their results was presented at the 2011 Midwest Archaeological Conference in La Crosse, Wisconsin. An expanded version of the MAC presentation is currently in preparation for publication.

Kuehn submitted several articles for publication in 2011 and presented papers at the Midwest Archaeological Conference in La Crosse and the East Central Illinois Archaeological Society in Urbana. He also prepared two scholarly book reviews for publication in *Southeastern Archaeology*. The Faunal Lab participated in numerous outreach events including Science Day at Lincoln Trail Elementary in Mahomet, Collins Site Archaeology Day in Danville, and the Prairie Research Institute’s Naturally Illinois Expo at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Analysis is ongoing for a variety of smaller historic and prehistoric faunal assemblages. In addition to the sites currently under analysis as mentioned above, research continues on the assemblages from Olin (11MSI133), Fisher (11W15), Marseton II (11MC71), Orendorf (11F1284), and Jarrot Nordique (11SI1741).

**Paleoethnobotanical Analysis Laboratory**

The Paleoethnobotanical Analysis Laboratory is located at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Three researchers staff the laboratory: Mary Simon, Chief Archaeobotanist, and Leighann Calentine and Mary King, Assistant Archaeobotanists. Archaeobotanist Kathryn Parker also works for the Laboratory on a contractual basis.

As is true today, plants were integral to human societies of the past, and paleoeth-
Archaeobotanical
Data Collection—
Flotation

The first step in paleoethnobotanical analysis is to systematically collect samples from cultural contexts during site excavation. Most samples collected for analysis consist of a measured volume (usually 10 liters) of soil that may or may not contain embedded plant parts associated with the original occupation. These are referred to as “flotation samples.” If, during the excavation process, unusually large or intact objects are located, they are collected separately and designated as “charcoal samples.” Analytic protocols for the two types of samples differ. However, in open-air sites, which comprise the vast majority of sites in Illinois, the analyzed plant remains are almost invariably fully carbonized and thus not subject to biological decay.

Flotation samples comprise the majority sample type. After collection, these samples are transferred to one of two flotation laboratories, where they are processed using a water flotation process, which separates the plants from the soil matrix. The Western Illinois Field Station flotation lab located in Macomb is under the direction of Susan Nolan. The American Bottom Field Station flotation lab in Alton is under the direction of Lois DuMey.

In 2011, these two laboratories processed a total of 4,643 samples. Once samples are fully processed, they are transferred to the Champaign laboratory, where they are inventoried. In most cases, at least one sample from each feature excavated is analyzed. Analyzed features are assigned a unique tracking number and curated in the Urbana-Champaign facilities.

Archaeobotany is the study of these people-plant relationships. Our group is engaged in all aspects of paleoethnobotanical analysis, from recovery of plant remains, through their identification and interpretation, to reporting the results of these studies, and conducting ancillary related research. Although archaeological plant studies can and often do stand alone, collaboration with archaeologists studying other types of data is equally important to provide a more complete and detailed picture of life in the past.

Depending on the complexity, integrity, and nature of the data, the reports we prepare may range from tabulations through simple descriptive analyses to detailed studies of specific aspects of the plant record. Data dissemination involves not only the preparation of formal reports, but also presentation of papers at professional conferences, preparing journal articles, and public outreach lectures. The goal of all research is to further our understanding of plant use by peoples in the past, including how people utilized plants and how plant themselves may have impacted people.

During 2011, we conducted analysis of plant remains from 23 archaeological sites (Table 1). As is shown, the number of samples analyzed per site varies greatly with site size and complexity. Most of our 2011 sites were small, with one to a few features. The counts for the Buffalo Chip (Morgan County), Tree Row (Fulton County) and White Bend (Hancock County) sites represent additional samples from large sites for which the majority of features have been analyzed in previous years. The Reilley site (Madison County), which was analyzed by Kathryn Parker, comprised the single largest data set analyzed this year. Also during this past year, 21 reports of varying levels of detail or complexity were completed (Table 2). The reports listed here range in scope from short tables for inclusion in Archaeological Testing Short Reports to full length Chapters for inclusion in published reports. They include the draft chapter for the Sartorius/Sartorial Splendor site complex, for which analysis was completed in 2010. Draft chapters for an additional four sites were completed in 2011; however, the final publications are not complete.

A related aspect of our work is the preparation and submittal of plant-based samples for radiocarbon dating. During 2011, 65 samples were examined to assess potential for radiocarbon dates, whether by standard or accelerated mass spectrometry (AMS) technologies. Eighteen samples, four of which were AMS dates, were actually submitted for dating (Table 3). The Paleoethnobotany Laboratory staff also maintains the general ISAS radiometric date database, so we are involved when samples of other materials are submitted for dating. In 2011, these samples expanded to include soil cores collected for dating using optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) (Table 3) and collagen recovered from bone for AMS dating — 14 samples were dated and are detailed in the Bioarchaeology section of this report.

Recent Archaeobotanical Research

The American Bottom Region

Ongoing work in the American Bottom area continues to provide valuable information contributing to our understanding of prehistoric plant use in this important part of the state. Most of the work conducted in 2011 has focused on sites dating to the late Late Woodland through Mississippian time periods. Kathryn Parker continues to take the lead in these investigations and has been actively engaged in completing analysis of samples from the FAP 310 highway project in Madison County. Highlights of analysis conducted in this region are presented below.

The Centreville Site (11S332)

Samples from 93 prehistoric cultural features from the Centreville site were analyzed. Most are affiliated with a Stirling into Moorehead Mississippian component, but also included are features associated

The Buffalo Chip Site (11M169)

Samples from 24 prehistoric cultural features from the Buffalo Chip site were analyzed. Most are affiliated with a Stirling into Moorehead Mississippian component, but also included are features associated with the FAP 310 highway project in Madison County. Highlights of analysis conducted in this region are presented below.

Table 1: Sample Numbers Processed by Site
### Table 1. Summary of Macrobotanical Analyses for 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Number of Features / Hand Units Analyzed</th>
<th>Number of Float Samples Analyzed</th>
<th>Volume (liters)</th>
<th>Number of Additional Samples Analyzed</th>
<th>Status Archaeobotanical Analysis as of December 31, 2011</th>
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<td>(Thorne Creek Bike Trail Project)</td>
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<td>(Thorne Creek Bike Trail Project)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11CK1070</td>
<td>(Thorne Creek Bike Trail Project)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Analysis Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11CK383</td>
<td>(Thorne Creek Bike Trail Project)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>11F53</td>
<td>Tree Row</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>11HA938</td>
<td>White Bend</td>
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<td>Warsaw Fort (Fort Johnson)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11HE451</td>
<td>(No Name)</td>
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<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11JY502</td>
<td>Banded Brothers</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>116</td>
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<td>11MS27</td>
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<td>11MS637</td>
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<td>9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11OG234</td>
<td>Camling-Kline</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11S332*</td>
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<td>93</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>662</td>
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<td>11S1232</td>
<td>Janey B. Goode</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Special Sample Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>Analysis Complete</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*Denotes non-IDOT sponsored project

### Table 2. Summary of Completed Reports for 2011

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<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Type of Archaeobotanical Report Completed</th>
<th>Final Status for Entire Report</th>
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<td>11CK1064</td>
<td>(No Name)</td>
<td>Summary Tables for ATSR</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(No Name)</td>
<td>Summary Tables for ATSR</td>
<td>ATSR Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11CK1068</td>
<td>(No Name)</td>
<td>Summary Tables for ATSR</td>
<td>ATSR Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(No Name)</td>
<td>Summary Tables for ATSR</td>
<td>ATSR Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11CK1070</td>
<td>(No Name)</td>
<td>Summary Tables for ATSR</td>
<td>ATSR Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11CK383</td>
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<td>Summary Tables for ATSR</td>
<td>ATSR Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11F53</td>
<td>Tree Row</td>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Final Report in Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11HA360/11HA949</td>
<td>Sartorius/Sartorial Splendor</td>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Final Report in Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Warsaw Forts (Fort Johnson)</td>
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<td>Article in progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11HE438</td>
<td>White Bend</td>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Final Report in Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11HE443</td>
<td>(No Name)</td>
<td>Summary Tables for ATSR</td>
<td>ATSR Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11HE451</td>
<td>(No Name)</td>
<td>(No material present)</td>
<td>ATSR Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11JY502</td>
<td>Banded Brothers</td>
<td>Summary Tables for ATSR</td>
<td>ATSR Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11K971</td>
<td>(No Name)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11MS27</td>
<td>Reilley</td>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Final Report in Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Auburn Sky</td>
<td>Summary Tables for ATSR</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Barnhills Farmstead</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Camling-Kline</td>
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</tr>
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<td>11S332*</td>
<td>Centreville</td>
<td>Chapter</td>
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</tr>
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<td>11W3584</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Denotes non-IDOT sponsored project

### Table 3. Summary of Samples Submitted for Radiometric Dating, 2011*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Number of Samples Submitted</th>
<th>Sample Type</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11HA938</td>
<td>White Bend</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Standard 14C date</td>
<td>Complete 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11HA957</td>
<td>Warsaw Fort (Fort Johnson)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL)</td>
<td>Complete 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11MS517</td>
<td>Spenomen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS)</td>
<td>Complete 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11OG234</td>
<td>Camling-Cline</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL)</td>
<td>Complete 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11CK1070</td>
<td>(Thorne Creek Bike Trail Project)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Standard 14C date</td>
<td>Complete 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11CK1068</td>
<td>(Thorne Creek Bike Trail Project)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Standard 14C date</td>
<td>Complete 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11S706</td>
<td>East St Louis</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL)</td>
<td>In Progress (Completed January 2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Excludes Collagen Samples, See Bioarchaeology Report For More Information
with General Mississippian and Unassigned Prehistoric. In addition, 36 botanical specimens, hand-collected during feature excavations, were examined and identified. Maize, seeds, and wood were recovered, although frequencies tended to be low. Seeds, especially Eastern Complex starchy grains, were relatively ubiquitous but less abundant than maize fragments. Wood from burned structures was dominated by poplar/willow followed by hickory and then oak, with a few fragments from other local tree types. Traces of red cedar wood reflected a probable connection between the Centreville site, a nodal community, with Cahokia during Stirling/Moorehead times.

**The Reilley Site (11S1232)**

We have not yet started to analyze flotation samples from this site. However, over the past several years we have conducted analysis of individual hand-collected samples containing unusual or unique materials from this site. During 2011, a large pedestal containing a mass of charred plant residues from Feature 2014 was analyzed. It was hoped that the pedestal would contain the remains of a basket, bag or other fiber-based container. This was not the case. However, the sample did contain fragments of a corn cob with two rows of kernels in place, as well as a mass of charred corn kernels in association with carbonized domesticated bean cotyledons. Domesticated beans are only rarely recovered from sites in the American Bottom. This find is unusual both in the large number of beans recovered and in that the associated date may be relatively early in the Mississippian sequence. Further analysis is planned.

**Western Illinois, La Moine River Drainage and Illinois River Drainage**

Recent excavations in and around the LaMoine River drainage region of west central Illinois have been especially productive of Middle to early Late Woodland sites. The analyses of plant remains from these sites have produced substantial evidence for full participation in the horticultural economy that has been documented for other Middle and early Late Woodland sites in the Illinois and Mississippi River valley regions.

**The White Bend Site (11HA938) Site**

Flotation samples from 66 Middle Woodland features (ca. A.D. 325); 112 early Late Woodland Weaver phase (ca. A.D. 500–700); 17 Adams Variant early Late Woodland features (ca. A.D. 800); 13 late Late Woodland features (ca. A.D. 950); and 26 features of indeterminate affiliation from the White Bend site were analyzed. This site is of particular interest because feature configuration and artifact distributions suggest that the way the terrace was used shifted through time, a pattern that is also evident in the plant remains. The earlier late Middle Woodland and Weaver phase components yielded large assemblages of seeds from all the native cultivated crop plants, including fully domesticated sumpweed and sunflower. Abundant wood charcoal and nutshell support the hypothesis that this was a year-round (or nearly so) village occupation. The late Weaver phase, as well as the following Adams Variant and late Late Woodland...
plant assemblages are less diverse and are interpreted as reflecting a shift to more periodic, but repeated use of this terrace as an extractive camp site, focusing on the procurement and processing of nuts. Hickory was by far the most extensively collected, but the diversity among shells recovered indicates that all available nut types were targeted. The results of these analyses were compiled into a chapter and await publication.

The Sartorious (11HA360) and Sartorial Splendor (11HA949) Sites

Samples from these two sites were analyzed in 2010, and a draft of the final chapter was completed in 2011. The two sites are located on a ridge overlooking the LaMoine River in western Illinois and are separated only by a small depression. Occupations at both sites date to the Late Woodland Weaver phase. Although spatially and chronologically close, the nature of occupations are quite different, with the larger Sartorious site having a diverse and abundant plant assemblage characteristic of a long term occupation. The assemblage from Sartorial Splendor is much smaller, and subsistence foods, especially native grains, are poorly represented. As was true at the White Bend site, the sites reflect use and reuse of the same landform for different purposes. This site complex will be useful for ongoing investigations into landscape perceptions in the early Late Woodland of Western Illinois.

The Tree Row (11F53) Site

The Tree Row site is located on an alluvial terrace in the central Illinois River floodplain. Analysis of the final group of Early Woodland float samples from this site was completed in 2011, bringing the total number of analyzed features associated with this poorly known component to 68. Compared to the assemblage from the preceding Late Archaic occupation, early Woodland plant remains are sparse. These data support the interpretation that the site represents a series of short-term occupations spanning perhaps the first eight centuries B.C. The results of these analyses will appear in a chapter in a forthcoming volume.

Prehistoric Textiles Research

Studies of prehistoric textiles and related materials continue to be a focus of research in the Paleoethnobotany Laboratory. To better understand and interpret these materials, ISAS has been collaborating with researchers in the R. L. Center for Perishable Analysis at Mercyhurst University in Erie, Pennsylvania. During the first week of November 2011, ISAS archaeologists Mary Simon and Mary King, and Carol Richards, graduate student at Illinois State University and part-time ISAS employee, visited Mercyhurst for a four-day workshop covering textile identification and analysis. The workshop was run by Jeff Illingworth and included sessions with Dr. Jim Adovasio and Dr. Edward Jolie, all of whom are noted experts in this area of research. In addition to studying the materials themselves, the workshop included instruction on analyzing cordage or fabric impressions found on pottery. This information is finding immediate application in Carol Richard’s Master’s Degree research, which concerns changes in cordage twist evidenced in early Terminal Late Woodland Sponemann phase sites from the American Bottom.

The Beginnings of Corn (Zea mays) Cultivation in the American Bottom

Aside from a few small fragments from the Middle Woodland Holding site, corn residues from sites located in the American Bottom and pre-dating approximately A.D. 800 are very few. The one exception to this was thought to be the Sponemann site (11MS517) Sponemann phase component that dates to about A.D. 750. When the site was analyzed in the early 1990s, researchers identified a few, small corn fragments from about one-third of all Sponemann phase features. This finding suggested that low-level corn cultivation was part of the subsistence economy by about A.D. 750 and supports the thesis that corn was introduced into the American Bottom gradually over a period of about 100 years. This idea was revisited in 2011, in part because recent analyses of assemblages from contemporary sites, including the extensive Bay Pony
and Reilly sites, have failed to produce any evidence for corn. The early Sponemann site corn remained an anomaly. Further, because it had been dated indirectly, that is, by radiometric dates conducted on associated materials, the potential for mixing from the later Mississippian component at the site could not be ruled out. During 2011, the integrity of the early corn finds at Sponemann was tested through direct dating of those remains using Accelerated Mass Spectrometry (AMS). Four samples were dated. While in all cases heavy carbon ratios were high, indicating that the materials were indeed corn, all the associated dates came back as Mississippian, and post-dated ca. A.D. 1,000. These studies are further detailed in the special project section of this Annual Report. Kathryn Parker presented a conference paper, co-authored by Andy Fortier, Kathryn Parker, and Mary Simon, detailing this research at the Annual Midwest Archaeological Conference held in La Crosse Wisconsin in October 2011.

Late Prehistoric Squash Use in Northern Illinois

In 2011, results of a study of uncarbonized squash seeds from a late prehistoric component at the Hoxie Farm site were published (see Bibliography). We hope to further pursue this research in the future. While much of our time and efforts in 2011 have focused on research or analysis and report preparation, staff members also spend time on a number of related projects. In particular, as the number of samples generated by archaeological excavations increases, so does the need to organize and track samples in that huge database. To these ends, during 2011 we initiated a large curation project. The goals are to organize completed analytical samples, to identify gaps in the record, to locate missing or misplaced samples, and to ensure that our electronic database is accurate and up to date. We are also re-organizing our data analysis sheets so the form with the results of analysis for any individual flot sample is easy to locate. Leighann Calentine has been charged with this curation project, assisted by Mary King and Carol Richards. We anticipate that work will be completed in early 2012. Mary King also continues to manage both the completed flot sample database and to prepare electronic inventories for all samples received in the Paleoe ethnobotanical Laboratory. This has been greatly facilitated by requesting electronic inventories from flot laboratories when samples are transferred to Champaign. We also maintain a master list for radiometric date requests and results.

It is also important that we interact with other archaeologists, particularly those engaged in paleoethnobotanical analysis, both to keep up to date in the field and as a manner of professional courtesy. In 2011, Mary Simon participated in the Midwest Archaeological Conference, Paleoe ethnobotanical Workshop, organized by Connie Arzigian at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse. This provided the opportunity to interact not only with professional ar chaeobotanists from the Midwest, but also with interested students. Engaging other professionals through publication efforts continues and in 2011 we reviewed articles for both American Antiquity and Economic Botany.

Our public outreach and education efforts continue. On October 18, Mary Simon made a presentation to the Master Naturalists of Champaign Countyentitled “Prehistoric Landscape Modification in Illinois.” Staff members also volunteered to work in the archaeology exhibits at the Naturally Illinois Expo, which is the major public outreach and education effort of the Prairie Research Institute at the University of Illinois.

Bioarchaeology/Osteology Laboratory

The Bioarchaeology/Osteology program of ISAS is under the direction of Dr. Kristin M. Hedman and Eve A. Hargrave. The Bioarchaeology staff includes certified Skeletal Analysts, Lenna Nash (ABFS) and Julie Bukowski, and Bioarchaeology Collections Specialist, Mary Hynes. Bioarchaeology Assistants this year included Maggie Rallo (ABFS), Aimee Carbaugh, Trevor Staubli, Jolene Kuehn, and part-time student lab technicians, Matthew Fort and Philip Slater. The primary mission of the ISAS Bioarchaeology program is to perform the responsibilities outlined in the Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440 et seq.). These duties include the excavation, technical analysis, and reporting of human remains falling under the program’s responsibilities. In addition, we are involved in collaborative research projects both within ISAS/UIUC and with researchers at other institutions. Results of these projects are presented at professional conferences and in peer reviewed journals.
Public outreach is encouraged, and program physical anthropologists frequently give presentations to schools, clubs, and various archaeological societies, as well as to the public.

Field Projects
In 2011, burials and isolated human remains were recovered at the East St. Louis site (11S706), 11OG234 in Ogle County, and the Joe Louis site (11CK284). All excavations were done in accordance with the Illinois Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440, 17 IAC 4170). Upon completion of analysis, any recovered human remains are transferred to the Illinois State Museum in Springfield where they are subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). These projects are discussed elsewhere in this report.

Skeletal Analyses and Reports
Osteological analyses were completed for several IDOT-related sites. These include East St. Louis (11S706/4, 5, 6), 11OG234, Joe Louis (11CK284), and Groves Borrow Pit (Cahokia, 11M52). Osteological analyses are in progress for Janey B. Goode (11S1232). Osteological analyses were also completed on specimens from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

The ISAS Skeletal Reports series was established in 2009 for limited distribution and is designed specifically to document the excavation and analysis of human remains from unregistered graves in compliance with the Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440). Skeletal Reports were completed and distributed during 2011 for East St. Louis Tract 6 (15706/6), Joe Louis F47 (11CK284), and Trotier (11S861). Skeletal Report drafts are in progress for 11OG234, Joe Louis F127 (11CK284), Hofstetter (11S693), Reilley (11MS769), Tena Dey (11MS769), Tucker (11S742), Grossman (11S131), Booker T. Washington/Stookey (11S19/20), Corbin Mounds (11MO112), and Drda (11S3). Thirty boxes of human remains representing four sites were transferred by ISAS to the Illinois State Museum (ISM) this year and several additional sites are prepared for transfer in 2012. Remains from eight sites were analyzed and returned to the Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Current Research
Cahokia Project
Over the last two decades, ISAS bioarchaeologists have conducted systematic osteological examinations, stable isotopic analyses, and AMS dating of prehistoric and proto-historic human remains from Illinois. An important focus of these studies has been the role of maize in the diets of late prehistoric populations in this region. Osteological and bone chemistry research continues to show that although maize consumption was significant for Illinois Mississippian populations, there were chronological, regional, ethnic, sex- and status-based differences in diet and diet quality, both in the relative importance of maize and in the quality and quantity of protein consumed. ISAS researchers have continued to explore the cultural and biological ramifications of such variation. In addition to stable isotope and AMS data, we have begun to explore the potential application of strontium isotopes and ancient DNA (aDNA) analyses to these questions.

In 2009, we began work on a large research project that included the osteological and molecular level analysis of skeletal remains from Cahokia and the surrounding region. Collections were on loan from the Department of Anthropology, UIUC, and include mound and non-mound burials that span the occupation of Cahokia and represent individuals from diverse social positions within Cahokian society. Significant progress was made on this project during 2011. Osteological analyses are largely completed and provide new demographic information, as well as information on health and lifestyle, for these individuals. Kristin Hedman was awarded a $10,000 Pilot Grant from the University of Illinois Research Board for a proposal entitled Stable Isotope Analysis of Early Mississippian Diet at Cahokia: A Pilot Study. This grant funded stable isotopic analysis of bone collagen and apatite and enamel apatite. ISAS provided additional funds for AMS collagen dating and strontium analysis. Preliminary results were presented at both the 2011 Bioarchaeology and Forensic Anthropology Annual Meeting and the Prairie Research Institute Lightening Talks. Preliminary results so far are very intriguing; Stable isotope analysis reveals surprising and significant dietary differences between sites and sometimes between individuals within sites. Preliminary results suggest that maize consumption was highly variable during the Early Mississippian period, perhaps restricted to only certain individuals or events. High maize and low protein consumption is suggested for several Late Mississippian Cahokia sites (Gems, Sawmill, some Powell Mound individuals) perhaps reflecting less reliance (or availability) on deer. AMS dates of bone collagen have confirmed temporal associations for some mounds (Gems, Sawmill), and have identified previously unsuspected temporal associations for others (Fingerhut). Strontium analysis of tooth enamel suggests the presence of non-local individuals in the mortuary sample from Cahokia, several of whom exhibit unique or special mortuary treatment; these include the burial of a young female in the extrac-
tion ramp of a large post pit at the East St. Louis site (near Cahokia), a secondary burial of a woman with a unique non-local style vessel at Fingerhut, and a child and an adolescent associated with the cedar burial platform in Powell Mound (Md 86-BP). We anticipate publication of these results in 2012. We will also expand this research to include a similar study of Cahokia Mound 72 remains. Sample selection of Mound 72 was approved by the Illinois State Museum in 2011, and collection of samples is currently in progress.

**Modified Teeth**

In 2009, an example of culturally modified teeth was identified at East St. Louis. Since then several additional examples have been identified from Mississippian sites in the region. In spring 2011, Hedman, Bukowski, and Cobb (IHPA/ISM) presented a poster documenting all known examples of culturally modified teeth from Illinois at the American Association of Physical Anthropology meetings in Minneapolis, Minnesota. This poster was revised in fall 2011 and presented at the Midwest Archaeological Conference in La Crosse, Wisconsin. Ninety culturally modified teeth, representing 46 individuals, have been documented in Illinois. Thirty-five percent (25 teeth, 17 individuals) have been identified within the past decade. The vast majority of culturally modified teeth in North American have been found near Cahokia and nearly all are Mississippian in age (A.D. 900–1400). Modified teeth have also been found at roughly contemporaneous Late Woodland and Mississippian sites in the Central and Lower Illinois River Valley. Population and cultural diversity define the Illinois River Valley during this time. The appearance of Mississippian traits in the Illinois River Valley reflects the movement of people, materials, and ideas from Cahokia into the region. Dental modification may have been one of these traits. Many questions remain to be addressed: Do modified teeth reflect cultural, ethnic, kin, or status distinctions? Do they commemorate life events of an individual? Do stylistic differences reflect shared beliefs or cultural ties between various people? Recent excavations and examination of museum collections more than double the number of documented examples of modified teeth from Illinois, and provide some much needed contextual data for assessing the significance of this practice. While frequency data remain elusive, some patterns are emerging that may shed light on relationships and interactions within Mississippian society. Compiling a comprehensive list of modified teeth in Illinois is the first step in reassessing the distribution, prevalence, and significance of this practice.

**Professional and Public Outreach**

ISAS bioarchaologists presented results of their research at the American Association of Physical Anthropologists (Minneapolis, Minnesota), Bioarchaeology and Forensic Anthropology Meetings (Bloomington, Illinois), the Midwest Archaeology Conference (La Crosse, Wisconsin), and the PRI Lightening Talks Symposium at the University of Illinois. The Bioarchaeology staff was involved in several collaborative projects with researchers at other institutions. Eve Hargrave and Kristin Hedman co-organized and edited chapters for inclusion in a book entitled, *Redefining Death: Human Bone as Ritual Object*, co-edited with Shirley Schermer and Robin Lillie (Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist), for submission in early 2012; Kristin Hedman and Thomas Emerson (ISAS) co-authored an article summarizing the bioarchaeology of Oakwood Mound with Michael Strezewski (University of Southern Indiana); research on culturally modified teeth is in collaboration with Dawn Cobb (Illinois State Museum); stable isotope analysis of remains from the Jaco site, an Archaic Red Ochre mortuary site in southern Wisconsin, were conducted and results presented at the 2011 Midwest Archaeology Conference in collaboration with Robert Jeske and students (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee); and stable isotope and strontium analyses of remains from Aztalan are in progress in collabora-
tion with John Richards (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee).

Bioarchaeology staff also supervised both undergraduate and graduate students from the Department of Anthropology at the University of Illinois as they completed osteological and isotope research projects. In 2011, we worked with Sarah Otten (thesis advisor, Timothy Pauketat) and Matthew Fort (thesis advisor, Stanley Ambrose). Otten’s Master’s Thesis, *Pieces of Personhood: Religious Spaces, Ritual Practices and Human Remains at Three Upland Mississippian Sites in the American Bottom*, included the analysis of human remains from the Grossmann site (11S1131), which was supervised by Hargrave. Mr. Fort’s Senior Honor’s Thesis (2012) will include results of the stable isotope analysis of individuals from Cahokia Mounds 19, 20, 21. Once completed, this data can be combined with recent osteological and stable isotope data from the larger Cahokia assemblage to provide valuable insight into dietary variability within Cahokia.

**Curation**

Management of ISAS research collections is the responsibility of Dr. Laura Kozuch and her staff—Collections Specialist Stephanie Daniels, Curation Assistant Kim Wurl, Zachary Gaydos, and Michael Gornick. In 2011, Curation activities ranged from locating artifacts for tobacco and other residue analysis to stocking the University warehouse with 1,300 new curation storage boxes. As in previous years, a major focus of Curation was space — utilization and acquisition.

Kozuch procured a new facility with room for additional lab and curation activities. The Killarney Research Annex in Urbana will house artifacts from more than 7,000 features identified and excavated at the Janey B. Goode site in St. Clair County, provide new layout and analysis space, and ultimately act as the repository for the *Charles J. Bareis Documents Collection*. The annex is in excellent condition and comes with a wet-pipe sprinkler system for fire suppression, thus increasing staff safety and better long-term stewardship of collections.

Kozuch also wrote a grant proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities for an ISAS collection needs assessment and the purchase of four climate monitors. An outside conservator will perform the assessment in spring 2012.

Daniels cataloged nearly 550 new books, periodicals, and digital documents into the *Charles J. Bareis Documents Collection*. In order to help alleviate ISAS’ photographic storage problems, she began culling the many redundant slides made before the advent of digital images, with the best slides being earmarked for later digitization and access via a searchable database. Student workers under Daniel’s direction continued re-boxing transportation archaeology collections received from the Center for American Archaeology in 2005 in order to more efficiently use Curation space.

Kim Wurl processed more than 26,000 documents generated by archaeology projects throughout the state and entered them into ISAS Document Database. She also sorted artifacts from heavy flot samples recovered from the Hoxie Farm site, discarding the sorted samples, and freeing multiple shelves for recently acquired collections.

Currently, ISAS houses approximately 18,000 curation-sized boxes of artifacts, not counting the associated documents, most of which were generated by IDOT-funded projects. The number of new boxes curated each year continues to grow apace. In the 1990s, about 400–500 new boxes were added yearly to our collections. That number has increased to about 1,300 new boxes each year — almost triple the 1990s rate!

In spring, the Rantoul warehouse received approximately 350 boxes of FAP 310 project artifacts, ecofacts, and documents from the Wood River Lab for analysis and write-up at the main lab in Champaign. The material comes from 15 of more than 100 sites investigated along the FAP 310 corridor in southwestern Illinois.

ISAS Curation space accommodates private collections as well. John Henry and Jerry Ransom, avocational archaeologists and life-long friends from Danville, expanded their previously donated collections from Vermilion County and the Collins site — a Late Woodland town and mound site near Danville that produced evidence of interaction with Cahokia — with additional donations in 2011. Nearly 300 boxes of historic materials were donated by Robert Mazrim, ISAS outreach coordinator; artifacts consisted mostly of glass and ceramics from deep urban privy shafts and dated from 1840–1865. Zack Gaydos analyzed and cataloged chert sources and projectile point types from the Sailor family donation, a seminal collection from Iroquois County.

ISAS has partnered with several institutions to create public displays at venues throughout the state. An integral job of Curation staff is to expedite and track materials for exhibition. Ongoing exhibits include those at Cahokia Mounds Museum (70 Mississippian celts from the Grossman site in St. Clair County), Rockford International Airport (prehistoric and historic artifacts from the Shumway site in Winnebago County), Belleville Labor and Industry
Museum (exhibit featuring ISAS as an economic engine for the community), US Army Corps of Engineers, Monroe Missouri (drawings of stone and shell hoes, axes and spears). Kozuch completed replication of the Cahokia fenestrated shell gorget that will be displayed in ISAS’ main office.

A fundamental part of ISAS’ mission is to ensure that our resources are used for research; curation staff allows access to and tracks use of artifacts and documents. Dr. Robert Reber (UIUC professor emeritus in Nutrition) continued his collaborative work with ISAS staff, drawing on artifacts collected from Illinois: the Projectile Points of Illinois poster was completed in 2011 and efforts toward an Illinois points and archaeology volume are ongoing. In the past year, students from the University of Illinois, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, and Indiana University have utilized ISAS collections toward completion of their degrees — materials were loaned from the Washausen (11MO305), Olin (11MS133) and Pfeffer (11S204) sites. Pottery from ISAS collections was used for teaching basic ceramic typology in Dr. Tim Pauketat’s Ceramic Analysis class. Curation provided researchers with artifacts for residue analysis. Drs. Sarah Wisseman (ATAM) and Lucas Li (Metabolomics, UIUC) analyzed ceramic pipes from the Divers site (11MO028) to ascertain if tobacco residue remained in the pipe bowls. A loan was made of Cahokia Sub-Mound 51 beaker sherds to Dr. Patricia Crown at the University of New Mexico to determine the possible presence of organic residue, which might indicate a potential use of the beakers and a Cahokia connection to the south.

Curation staff took advantage of several professional development opportunities. All three permanent staff — Daniels, Kozuch, and Wurl — completed Red Cross training and a University of Iowa webinar, “Accidents Happen: Protecting and Saving Family Treasures.” Kozuch attended WebTools and Civil Service Rules workshops and the Symposium on Illinois Research Data Initiative at the University of Illinois. Kozuch continued to serve with UIUC’s Preservation Working Group (www.illinois.edu/pwg). Their most important effort has been preparing a pamphlet summarizing Campus Collection Needs data gathered from 2008–2010. Funding was obtained for the stabilization and preservation of the campus Alma Mater statue (http://news.illinois.edu/ii/11/0317/ pwg.html). Kozuch also worked on a grant proposal to the Institute of Museum and Library Services for an extension of the self-assessment online program and manned a table at the annual Public Engagement Symposium held on the UIUC campus. At the Prairie Lightning Symposium, she presented “Up From Florida: Shark Teeth and Shells at Illinois Archaeological Sites.”

Public outreach activities undertaken by Curation staff include Stephanie Daniels and Kim Wurl’s volunteer efforts at PRI’s Naturally Illinois Expo, Wurl’s final year as president of the East Central Illinois Archaeological Society (ECIAS) and work with the Piatt County Museum, and Kozuch’s stint as shadowee for a Chicago-area high school student, who was also given an introduction to the mummy project by Sarah Wisseman.
Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials

The Program on Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials (ATAM) is an archaeological science program that is a division of ISAS. It is funded primarily by UIUC and directed by Dr. Sarah Wisseman.

For over 30 years, the ATAM program has been facilitating collaborations between archaeologists, museum curators, and scientists to study ancient artifacts using modern instrumentation. ATAM also engages in experimental archaeology, the replication of artifacts such as stone tools and cooking vessels to better understand how they were made and used.

The Portable Infrared Mineral Analyzer (PIMA) continued to be employed to source pipestones found at Illinois sites and elsewhere. The East St. Louis excavation produced some Baraboo pipestone, both worked and unworked, showing that Missouri flint clay was not the only raw material used for ear spools and figurines near Cahokia. The PIMA instrument was a participant in the La Crosse, Wisconsin Midwest Conference on Archaeology in October, with archaeologists from several states receiving free analyses by Wisseman. PIMA results showed a startling similarity between a sample from an Ontario quarry source and catlinite from Minnesota’s Pipestone National Monument, meaning that similar geological conditions in different parts of the continent can produce similar pipestones. Fifteen years of PIMA research was summarized in a detailed article accepted for publication by the International Journal of Archaeological Science.

The Spurlock Museum’s Egyptian mummy was in the spotlight after ATAM coordinated new CT scans at Carle Foundation Hospital in March 2011. These scans yielded spectacular new images of the mummy child’s insides. This interdisciplinary project was presented twice, as a poster at the San Diego World Congress of Mummy Studies in June, and as a series of presentations at the “Return of the Mummy” symposium in November.

Media events surrounding the symposium included several live interviews with Dr. Wisseman on WILL Radio Focus 580, on local television, and in several online science journals. The mummy results have been written up and submitted as papers for the Proceedings of the 7th World Congress on Mummy Studies, the Yearbook of Mummy Studies, and as a feature article for the Spurlock Magazine (Fall 2012 issue).

Other ATAM research was conducted with the Krannert Art Museum at the Center for Microanalysis of Materials (X-ray fluorescence [XRF] analysis of brass crucifixes from Africa) and at the Metabolomics Center at the University of Illinois (nicotine analysis of three pipes from the Divers site by gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy [GC/MS]). Ceramic test tiles from White Bend clay (Hancock County) were prepared for compositional analysis by X-ray diffraction (XRD) and PIMA.

Dr. Wisseman taught an eight-week class, “Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials,” for 63 retirees at the Osher Lifelong Learning Center in spring 2011, gave a Skype presentation for a northern Illinois elementary school on mummies, and arranged a November public lecture by UIUC alumnus Steven Blakeley on Egyptian pyramid construction.

Springfield Research Lab

The Springfield Research Laboratory at the Illinois State Museum Research and Collections Center in Springfield was expanded in 2011 to include new office and laboratory space. ISAS Outreach Coordinator Robert Mazrim transferred his historic artifact teaching and comparative collections to the offices, where they can be used to train personnel involved in the analysis of historic materials.

The Springfield Lab initiated the IDOT Historic Site Summary Project. This focuses on older, unpublished historic site excavations conducted for the Illinois Department of Transportation between 1979 and 2000. The project is producing concise overviews designed for reference and comparative purposes.

ISAS accepted the donation of one of the largest pre-Civil War urban artifact assemblages ever collected in the Midwest. The Sangamo Archaeological Center (SAC), Springfield, donated thousands of artifacts from nearly 100 archaeological features that were filled prior to the Civil War. St. Louis was the principal distribution point for the majority of wholesale and retail goods entering Illinois between 1800 and 1860.
Children know instinctively that the Spurlock Museum’s Egyptian mummy is special in a way that a Greek vase or a European sword is not. They ask, “Is there a real person in there?” And the answer is, “Yes. And he or she was about your age…”

Each mummy was once a human being who lived and died and was carefully laid to rest by his loved ones. From Peruvian sacrificial maidens to Ötzi the Iceman and Egyptian pharaohs, these bodies illustrate the customs of past societies. Naturally desiccated or deliberately preserved mummies and their wrappings teach us about concepts of the afterlife, rituals surrounding death, and ancestor worship. The bodies themselves reveal valuable information on the age, sex, medical history, social status, and diet of the person.

Before scientific analyses became common, Egyptian mummies were horribly mistreated: they were ground up for artist’s pigment and medicines and unwrapped for entertainment on social occasions. Roman-period “portrait mummies” like the Spurlock’s were especially abused, with portraits often being ripped out of the wrappings and taken to Europe to sell as art objects. The mummies themselves were abandoned so that any information on archaeological context was lost, along with the evidence of identity and status that the portraits might provide.

The Spurlock mummy was acquired by the Museum in 1989. It originated in the Fayum oasis district of Egypt, a center of Greek and Roman settlement southwest of Cairo. The Roman face portrait, the decorations of Egyptian gods in pigment and gold leaf, and the style of the wrappings dated the mummy to about 100 CE, contemporary with other portrait mummies from sites such as Hawara and el-Hibeh.

In 1990, non-destructive X-rays at the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine and CT scans at two local hospitals showed that our mummy was a child, aged seven to nine years at the time of death, with a broken head and a wooden board supporting the body inside the linen and ramie wrappings. Sex was undetermined because the child’s pelvis was not sufficiently developed. The CT scans amplified the information obtained from X-rays, revealing cross-sections of the body with organs (brain, heart, lungs) still in place and layers of cloth and resin used in the wrappings. Other findings included an extra tooth, identified by a local dentist as an un-erupted bicuspid, compressed and possibly broken ribs, and prognathism (protrusion of the lower half of the face and jaw). Three-dimensional reconstructions using the CT scans produced both a sculpture and computerized moving images showing the inside of the mummy. In other words, a computer performed a virtual autopsy that left the precious artifact intact.

Questions remained despite the use of the best technology available at the time. Was the mummy a boy or a girl? Was the packing, used to make the body appear more lifelike, mud or cloth? Was the head fracture really post-mortem, or was it the cause of the child’s death? Was any attempt made to remove the internal organs, as in earlier periods of Egyptian mumification?

Twenty years later, tremendous technological advances in both CT scanning and computer software indicated that it was time to try the imaging again. Carle Foundation Hospital in Urbana once again agreed to donate the use of their state-of-the-art CT scanner and reconstruction software. The mummy traveled to the hospital in a specially prepared box for a new set of images in March 2011.

The results fully justified the time and expense involved. Spectacular new images of the teeth made it possible for consultant and UI alumnus Dr. David Hunt, a physical anthropologist at the Smithsonian Institution, to more precisely age the mummy child by identifying which adult molars had erupted in the jaw. Measurements of the long bones with their un-fused epiphyses (growth plates) at the knees indicated possible malnutrition. When the results of these two examinations were averaged, the age of the mummy child was set at eight and a half years old.

Unfortunately, views of the pelvic area still do not reveal the sex of our mummy. The pelvic bones, un-fused in so young a child, have collapsed so that the usual measurements physical anthropologists rely upon cannot be taken. This fact, combined with the bewildering similarities...
in density of 2,000-year-old porous bone, dried-up tissue, and layers of cloth wrappings make it impossible to answer this question at this time without either a soft tissue analysis (which would require opening the mummy) or a successful DNA result. DNA analysis was attempted twice with no result, once in the 1990s and again in 2011. The likely reason for failure is contamination by the resins, bitumen, salts, and other substances used to preserve the body by the Egyptian embalmers.

In contrast, Dr. Hunt’s reexamination of the skull and particularly the jaw did produce useful results. The skull fracture is more severe than previously thought, with a piece of bone pushed inside the cranium. There is no prognathism after all, and a comparison with Smithsonian examples of Caucasian, Black, and West Asian skulls shows that our mummy child’s skull features are closest to West Asian, implying Mediterranean and/or Middle Eastern ancestry. This fits what we know of Roman Egypt, a cosmopolitan place where Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, and other Middle Eastern peoples lived side by side.

This information affected how Joe Mullins of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children reconstructed our mummy’s face for the second time. Compared to the 1990 sculpture, the 2011 face displays more delicate features. The new images show locks of hair on only one side of the skull, just like Roman portraits of young children. A search of the literature suggests the “Horus lock” (for boys) or “Isis lock” (for girls) may signify a good luck charm for children under thirteen or fourteen, as well as high social status.

Other indications support the high social status of our mummy child. Very few child mummies are preserved from the Roman period, and those that survive appear to have been specially treated. The Getty Conservation Institute’s analysis of the red pigment on our mummy’s surface matches minium, or lead oxide, from Rio Tinto, Spain. This fact, plus the use of gold leaf, the face portrait, and the care taken with supporting the broken skull with a roll of linen, point to wealthy relatives that could afford the best treatment available for their child.

Work continues on the thousands of images produced by the 2011 CT scans. New software allows researchers to alter colors and densities, remove sections of wrappings or bone to examine certain features, and rotate the mummy in space. With the help of the Beckman Center’s Visualization Laboratory, it has been possible to see most of the brain tissue still in place, suggesting that no attempt was ever made to remove it from the cranium. This means that the head fracture was probably accidental and occurred after death. The other finding from computer manipulation of the CT scans is a better view of the sciatic notches of the pelvis. The notches appear more female than male, suggesting that our mummy is a little girl. More precise measurements are needed to prove this.

The November 2011 symposium on our mummy raised new issues. Was the so-called “stiffening board” under the mummy just a support for a deteriorating body, or did it have ritual significance? Could our mummy’s board have a painted surface like some others from the Roman period? Will a re-examination of the portrait show clothing or jewelry we missed before, providing supporting evidence for the sex of the child? Apparently, Roman portraits rarely lie about sex, but they do sometimes lie about age: an adult’s portrait might substitute for a child’s, but a portrait of a female would not be placed upon a male mummy or vice versa. Archaeologists have found wooden portrait frames, suggesting that some portraits were commissioned for wealthy people during their lifetimes and then trimmed to fit inside the mummy wrappings. Is the heavily damaged portrait on our mummy the child inside or a portrait of an older person? Detailed photography using ultra-violet filters may provide the answer.
Thus, when archaeologists excavate sites in rural Illinois that were abandoned before the Civil War, the majority of the artifacts that they unearth probably spent time as consumer goods in warehouses along the Mississippi River in St. Louis. This unique sample will provide an important comparative collection and offers regional archaeologists an unprecedented opportunity to study Antebellum marketing practices in the Midwest.

Ken Farnsworth and Robert Mazrim assisted the Edwardsville Historical Preservation Commission in their search for Fort Russell, a War of 1812 fort situated along Edwards’ Trace in Madison County. Farnsworth and Mazrim examined period documents and conducted a daylong pedestrian and metal detecting survey across several proposed sites of the fort. One of these produced anomalous surface features that may perhaps be affiliated with the short-term fortification. The Commission hopes to resume testing at this site in the near future.

Mazrim also consulted with two Springfield museums, regarding collections and historic architecture. A walk-through with staff at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum assessed the period accuracy of ceramic and glass objects in their Lincoln-related exhibits. An examination of the floor plan and in situ construction materials in portions of the Edwards Place Historic Home pinpointed the core of the original dwelling, dating to the early 1830s. That structure is now understood to be the oldest in the city of Springfield.

Mazrim completed his third reference book for ISAS in 2011. At Home in the Illinois Country: French Colonial Domestic Archaeology in the Midcontinent 1730–1800 is a large-scale synthesis and summary volume focusing on the archaeological reflections of French domestic life in Illinois during the eighteenth century. The volume includes an illustrated overview of the material culture affiliated with the sites of French households; an in-depth examination of traditional French ceramics; detailed excavation reports and artifact analyses from recently-investigated sites at the French villages of Cahokia, Peoria, and Prairie du Rocher (see Third Ford de Chartres, Randolph County p. 24); and summaries or reexaminations of older projects for reference and comparative discussion. The result is an exhaustive reference for those interested in the archaeology of colonial North America.

Publications Coordinator, Corinne Carlson, and Mazrim produced two new videos for public outreach use in conjunction with the French Colonial Heritage Project: The Zimmerman Site in LaSalle County Illinois and A Visit to the Holy Family Church in Cahokia Illinois.

Production

The year 2011 was productive and eventful for ISAS Production. Under the competent leadership of Production Manager, Mike Lewis, staff members Linda Alexander (Illustrator/Photographer/Graphic Designer), Sarah Boyer, Corinne Carlson, and Angie Patton (Publications Coordinators), published several manuscripts, completed numerous design, photographic, and public engagement projects, and expanded the technology used by the program. In addition, our affiliation with the Prairie Research Institute brought us added opportunities with participation in the Naturally Illinois Expo and the Prairie Lightning Symposium.

Technology

Hardware purchases for the ISAS mapping computers upgrades two-year plan were completed this year. The new hardware (two new mapping computers at each Field Station) and software (ArcMap 10) were installed at ABFS, WIFS-Macomb, and NIFS. Installation of the new mapping computers at WIFS-Jacksonville and the Central Field Office will be complete by mid-year 2012.

Photography

Photography included artifacts from the following sites: Fish Lake, Reilley,
Husted, Vasey, Baker-Preston, St. Francis County Missouri, Grossmann, East St. Louis Stone Quarry, East St. Louis, White Bend, Warsaw Forts, Janey B. Goode, and Hoxie Farm. Alexander also photographed the Don Johnson point cast collection, miscellaneous historic ceramics, a 12,000 year old camel mandible, and the East St. Louis Exchange Avenue figurine.

Location and staff-in-action photography included the Naturally Illinois Expo, Dr. Sarah Wiseman’s OLLISenior Lifelong Learning Class, the IAAA Annual Meeting in Danville, Orpheum Children’s Museum, Warsaw Forts, Anthropology 477, The Return of the Mummy symposium at the Spurlock Museum, the Prairie Lighting Symposium, and the John A. Walthall retirement event.

Produced expanded its video efforts in 2011, taping and editing projects including the Mummy and Prairie Lightning Symposium, and visiting private collectors. Robert Mazrim and Carlson also developed two new videos for public outreach use in conjunction with the French Colonial Heritage Project.

**Publications**

*Bottled in Illinois: Embossed Bottles and Bottled Products of Early Illinois Merchants from Chicago to Cairo 1840–1880* by Keneth B. Farnsworth and John A. Walthall was published in October 2011. This 816-page book describes and illustrates nearly 1,100 different Illinois embossed-bottle varieties produced before, during, and after the Civil War for close to 500 Illinois merchants operating in over 100 small towns and cities across the state. The authors worked with historical archivists Eva Mounce and Curtis Mann to research bottlers and bottled products — and 14 historical-research contributors added their local and regional expertise and knowledge to help make the volume a reality.

*The Rhoads Site: A Historic Kickapoo Village on the Illinois Prairie* by Mark J. Wagner was published in September 2011. This 284-page book examines the Rhoads site, which represents the remains of a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century Kickapoo village burned by American soldiers during the War of 1812. The Kickapoo, who were fiercely opposed to the American settlement of central Illinois, were firm supporters of the nativist movement led by the Shawnee Prophet, Tenskwatawa, and his brother Tecumseh in the years leading up to the War of 1812.

*At Home in the Illinois Country: French Colonial Domestic Site Archaeology in the Midwest 1730–1800* by Robert Mazrim was published in September 2011. This large-scale synthesis and summary volume focuses on the archaeological reflections of French domestic life in Illinois during the eighteenth century. *At Home in the Illinois Country* is divided into four parts. The volume begins with an overview...
of the French settlement of Illinois, an examination of the villages where sites have been investigated, and also new research into the origins of the French community of Peoria. The second part of the volume includes an in-depth examination of traditional French ceramics, and an illustrated overview of the material culture affiliated with the sites of French households. Part three presents detailed excavation reports and artifact analyses from recently investigated sites at the villages of Cahokia, Peoria, and Prairie du Rocher. Finally, Part Four revisits older excavations and collections, for reference and comparative discussion. The result is a 267-page resource for those interested in the archaeology of colonial North America.

The 2010 Illinois Archaeological Survey (IAS) journal was wrapped up in 2011. This two-volume issue of Illinois Archaeology was dedicated to John Walthall and was the largest journal ever produced for the IAS. It included contributions from over 50 authors and was 818 pages long. The 2011 journal contained articles about the Rockies Express (REX) Pipeline and was near completion at the end of 2011. The 2012 Illinois Archaeology will be the final volume produced by ISAS.

**Outreach**

ISAS created and distributed several posters in 2011. Two embossed bottle posters and one projectile point poster were created to help teachers and collectors alike identify projectile points and embossed bottles of Illinois.

In collaboration with Dr. Robert Reber, the Projectile Points of Illinois poster (see p. 49) is an exhaustively researched attempt to present both common and rare specimens of stone spear, dart, and arrow points that may be found in plowed fields and stream beds across the state of Illinois. Classic examples of over sixty distinct point types are photographed at full scale and in true color, each one identified by its known or suspected age, and the raw material from which it was manufactured. This should serve as a useful tool for archaeologists, collectors, historians, and educators interested in the early history of our own “prairie state.”

The first of the two embossed bottle posters illustrates 1840–1880 embossed bottles taken from the Bottled in Illinois volume and is organized by style, product contents, and decade of production and use. The poster illustrates the increasing product diversity and range of color and decorative detailing of glass containers manufactured for Illinois bottlers during the first four decades of embossed-bottle use by Illinois merchants and entrepreneurs. The second embossed bottle poster displays a colorful selection of Illinois embossed bottles dating to the 1840–1880 era. The images around the border of the poster, taken from illustrations used in the Bottled in Illinois volume, show a selection of medicine-show posters, bottled-product trade cards, bottling-company illustrated letterheads, embossed-bottle paper labels, period newspaper illustrations, county-history images, advertising placards placed in store windows, and mineral springs resort imagery.

Lewis and Alexander served on the PRI Naturally Illinois Expo design team, creating all promotional material and signage associated with the Naturally Illinois event.

Lewis and Alexander created bookmarks for Bottled in Illinois, the Rhoads Site, and At Home in the Illinois Country as promotional material.

Alexander and Carlson designed the 2011 ECIAS t-shirt for the East Central Illinois Archaeological Society.

Carlson produced fresh content for the ISAS website by compiling “web briefs” of current archaeological projects (www.isas.illinois.edu/).

**Book Distribution**

ISAS books were sold at the 2011 MAC in La Crosse, Wisconsin as well as at other smaller archaeological events and talks. This year ISAS started targeting specific niche events like bottle collector’s shows and historical re-enactments. Bottled in Illinois by Kenneth B. Farnsworth and John A. Walthall was sold at the 2011 Belleville Bottle Show and the 2011 Chicago Bottle Show. In addition, the Rhoads Site, At Home in the Illinois Country, and other historic publications were sold at the Fort de Chartres Fall Rendezvous, the Illinois History Symposium, and the Illinois State Museum gift shop. A further expansion for ISAS distribution occurred in 2011 when we began selling publications on Amazon, allowing us to reach the general public. ISAS publications can now be purchased in person at the Information and Sales

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*Book sales, Midwest Archaeological Conference, LaCrosse, Wisconsin (above); videography, Naturally Illinois Expo (top left).*
The New Mississippi River Bridge

Scheduled to open in 2014, the Mississippi River Bridge (MRB) project will connect the gateway between Illinois and Missouri, and provide a safer and more efficient roadway for travelers, commercial activity, and the environment. The MRB project team includes archaeologists who have worked to identify, preserve and protect the rich and varied cultural history of the Illinois and Missouri side of the river. This volume presents the findings and future plans for this significant archaeological project.

At Home in the Illinois Country

French Colonial Domestic Site Archaeology in the Midwest 1730–1800

Robert F. Mazrim

Bottled in Illinois

Embossed Bottles and Bottled Products of Early Illinois Merchants from Chicago to Cairo 1840–1880

Kenneth B. Farnsworth and John A. Walthall

The Rroads Site

A Historic Kickapoo Village on the Illinois Prairie

Mark J. Wagner

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1840s

1850s

1860s

1870s

Kenneth B. Farnsworth and John A. Walthall

Illinois State Archaeological Survey: Director Thomas E. Emerson

Archaeology at the New Mississippi River Bridge

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The modern village is home to several rarely-seen historical sites, including the Gammon site and the Duckhouse site. The Gammon site contains evidence of early French and British occupation, while the Duckhouse site contains evidence of early Native American occupation. Additional sites include the Cahokia Wedge, Trotier, and the White clay pipe site, which have yielded significant archaeological evidence of the early history of the region. The excavation of these sites has provided valuable insights into the history of the region and has contributed to the development of the Illinois State Archaeological Survey.

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IDOT Compliance Project Review

IDOT project surveys covered nearly 10,000 acres in portions of 71 Illinois counties, from the Wisconsin border to the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Crews from the Northern, Western and American Bottom Field Stations and the Central Illinois Field Office performed field reconnaissance for projects as diverse as a one-half acre borrow and a nine-mile long recreational trail. Archaeologists recorded or revisited more than 350 archaeological sites, ranging from isolated projectile points and crockery to the remnants of prehistoric and historic town sites, in conjunction with surveys completed in 2011. Investigative techniques—dependent on site type, potential National Register of Historic Places eligibility, and probable impacts—included surface collection and documentation, Phase II testing, and Phase III data recovery excavations.

Northern Illinois Field Station

In 2011, Phil Millhouse and Paula Porubcan coordinated work at the Northern Illinois Field Station (NIFS) in Loves Park, Illinois with the assistance of project supervisors and crew chiefs Melissa Baltus, Paula Bryant, Amanda Doulgas, Edward Jakaitis III, and Pete Geraci. Crew-chiefs-in-training Stephen Jankiewicz, Jenn Redmond, Michael Salerno, and Amber Skupski provided further assistance. Crewmembers Daniel Bishop, Clare Connelly, Jamie Luensman, Brian Mrozek, Dan Bishop, Dave Simpson, and Joe Scurek assisted in various aspects of survey, excavation, artifact processing, and ASSR/ATSR preparation. In addition, Marcia Martinho, graphic artist, was involved in a series of illustrations, photography, and report preparation for several ISAS offices.

In 2011, nearly 80 projects were completed consisting of 3,040 surveyed acres. Additional work included two feasibility projects comprised of a visual and documentary assessment of 3,897 acres. The aforementioned projects resulted in the investigation of more than 100 archaeological sites—prehistoric, historic, and prehistoric/historic. In Cook County (District 1) Phase II testing was conducted at the Joe Louis site (11CK284) and for the North Branch Bicycle Trail (11CK632, 11CK633, and 11CK343). These projects are discussed in more detail below.

Also undertaken in 2011 was the revisit of 21 mortuary sites in order to contribute updated information to the Illinois Inventory of Burial Sites, 15 of which were within District 1 and 6 were completed within District 2. Likewise, 51 historic bridges were catalogued and photographed in Districts 1 and 2 in order to assist IDOT’s statewide effort to update the historic bridge inventory.

In addition to fieldwork, NIFS staff was involved in numerous public outreach initiatives during 2011. Amanda Douglas presented “Food Ways of Forts and Native Americans of the Upper Great Lakes” at
Northern Illinois University. At the Highland Community College in Freeport, Edward Jakaitis III presented “A Focused Look at Otter Creek in Northwest Winnebago County,” while Phil Millhouse presented “Native Americans in the Midwest.” Paula Bryant and Melissa Baltus participated in the flintknapping demonstration at the Naturally Illinois Expo. Paula Porubcan and Pete Geraci worked with Pat Howden in an effort to catalogue eight sites located on his property, as well as inventorying his collection of over 1,000 artifacts. In addition, Paula Porubcan, Paula Bryant, and Phil Millhouse met with Ed Lace to discuss sites catalogued during his former tenure with the Forest Preserve District of Cook County. Phil Millhouse also continued to work with the Jo Daviess Conservation Foundation (JDCF) to provide site data (in cooperation with IHPA) for properties where there is discussion of establishing conservation easements. ISAS also assisted the JDCF with the initiation of collaborative work with the Field Museum in Chicago. NIFS staff worked with Tribal contacts regarding proposed projects. More specifi-
JOE LOUIS SITE
CAL-SAG GREENWAY BIKE TRAIL
COOK COUNTY

The Northern Illinois Field Station (NIFS) completed Phase I survey in advance of the proposed Cal-Sag Greenway Bike Trail (Project Log No. 10165) in 2010. This project consisted of a 15 mile long paved bike path along the Cal-Sag canal between Blue Island and Riverdale. This project traverses portions of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County (FPDCC), including the Joe Louis “The Champ” Golf Course, location of the Joe Louis site (11CCK284). The Joe Louis site was first recorded by Ed Lace and Bill Nowicki in 1986 as a large Oneota village. In consultation between ISAS-NIFS, the engineering firm designing the project, and FPDCC personnel, the path was redesigned to lessen impact to the site by building up the proposed path. This revision resulted in two areas where construction will adversely impact the site: the location of a footing for the proposed bridge across the Little Calumet River and an area of anticipated slope grading and culvert emplacement.

Between August 10 and November 16, 2011, NIFS conducted Phase II testing of the two impact areas. The topsoil was removed mechanically, revealing 117 features consisting of circular to oval pits, one post, and up to four trench features. Pit features ranged in depth from 15 cm to nearly 1 m; most contained significant amounts of prehistoric material.

An isolated human burial was discovered during excavations. In consultation with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and tribal representatives, this burial was left in place, covered over, and the bike path was redesigned to avoid the area.

One large trench feature, approximately 50 cm wide at the machine scraped surface, was identified in both excavation blocks (EB), extending at least 80 meters along the top of the slope above the Little Calumet. This trench was approximately 30 cm deep, asymmetrical in profile, with evidence for natural infilling. No posts were found associated with this trench; however, a significant amount of prehistoric material was recovered from the fill. Affiliation of this trench with the Fisher phase occupation remains tenuous. A second possible trench was identified during machine stripping in EB1 approximately 5 m north of, and parallel to, the large trench, while a third trench was located about 40–50 cm north of, and also parallel to, the large trench. The second and third trenches were approximately 10–15 cm wide; however, window cuts revealed very subtle to almost nonexistent staining. Likewise, a fourth trench, also approximately 10–15 cm wide was located in EB2 approximately 1 m south of, and parallel to, the large trench feature. This feature was also very subtle to nonexistent in profile.

A number of the features consisted of two to three superimposed pits, including feature clusters that extended down the slope. Depths of features along the slope suggest a large degree of surface erosion over time, with shallow bases of features (sometimes just leaching zones) present towards the base of the slope and increasing with depth towards the top. A sheet midden appears to have been present along the slope which, combined with tree root activity and surface erosion, contributed largely to the material concentration associated with one of the feature clusters.

Artifact analyses are currently underway; materials recovered from the Joe Louis site, including the Ed Lace assemblage at the Illinois State Museum, consist of ceramics, lithics, copper, shell and bone. The predominance of shell-tempered cord-marked body sherds present suggests an Upper Mississippian, late Fisher occupation (A.D. 1200–1400). Decorated body sherds recovered by ISAS and Lace consist mostly of nested chevron patterns, punctated and trailed over cord-marking, on shell-tempered vessels. A few grit-tempered sherds in the Lace assemblage and at least one grit-tempered sherd from feature context during ISAS excavations may signify a Late Woodland occupation of the site or a possible Langford component; however, no decorated sherds clearly indicating a Langford occupation were recovered.

Lithic materials recovered include chert debitage, projectile points (mostly triangular Madison points, one Lowe cluster (Steuben) Middle to Late Woodland point, and two stemmed points), bifacial drills, “humpback knives,” and thumbnail scrapers. The overwhelming majority of lithic raw material appears to be Platteville-Galena chert, likely sourced from the Starved Rock area along the Illinois River Valley. A few flakes of Hixton Silicified Sandstone, from Central Wisconsin, were also recovered.

Faunal remains include at least nine elk and bison scapulae hoes, large mammal (elk or bison) vertebrae and long bone fragments, medium mammal (probably deer) long bones and lower limb bones, numerous fresh-water mussel shells, fish bones and scales, and bird bones. Two probable polished bone beads, bone awls, multiple polished canine teeth of medium to large carnivores (bear, dog, feline), ground hematite fragments, and a rolled copper awl or point-tip have been recovered from feature context.
cally, Phil Millhouse consulted with Allen Kelly of the Ioway regarding the extension of the Galena River Bike Trail in Jo Daviess County; this meeting was attended by Brad Koldehoff and John Walthall from IDOT as well as additional personnel from FHWA and the City of Galena. Paula Bryant, Melissa Baltus, and Paula Porubcan conferred with George Strack of the Miami regarding the Joe Louis site (11CK284) and the North Branch Bicycle Trail (11CK632, 11CK633, and 11CK343).

Ongoing outreach initiatives include examination of the George Johnson collection, the Steve Johnson collection, and efforts to preserve the Johns Mound Group (11WO3) in Winnebago County and Portage Mounds (11JD1) in Jo Daviess County.

**District 1**

**IL 47, Woodstock, McHenry County**

A phase I survey was conducted along IL 47 in Woodstock (ISAS Project Log No. 10155) over a five-month period. The project area covered over 320 acres and consisted of systematic shovel testing and pedestrian survey over agricultural fields, rural lots, in-town lots, and commercial districts along this primary north-south corridor through Woodstock, the county seat of McHenry County. The downtown square has a commercial district listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and 36 homes in the historic town limits are part of a town register of historic homes; however, none will be impacted by the project corridor. The James Johnson home (c.a. 1904) lies in close proximity to the corridor and the historic Scandinavian Cemetery (est. 1867) is located on Charles Road at the northern extent of the project area. Although these landmarks were not reported as sites, the survey recommended that precautions be taken to avoid the structure and burial plots found at these respective locations.

As a result of the field survey, approximately 302 acres of the 322 acre project area were surveyed (93.8%). One isolated probable Late Woodland projectile point (11MH511) was recovered from an upland that is part of the Woodstock Moraine, overlooking a marshland to the northeast. No further investigations were recommended for this site.

**IL 31, McHenry, McHenry County**

A Phase I survey was conducted along Illinois State Route 31 (ISAS Project Log No. 10097). The project area covered more than 320 acres, which required systematic shovel testing and pedestrian survey over agricultural fields, rural lots, in-town lots, and commercial districts along this state highway that serves as a main north-south corridor between McHenry and Crystal Lake. These areas have been impacted extensively by early twentieth century and post-World War II development that left much of the project area disturbed.

Of the 323 acres of proposed right-of-way (ROW), 107 acres (33.3%) were shovel tested or pedestrian surveyed. The remainder was urban disturbed. No new sites were recorded; four previously identified historic sites were revisited and determined to be ineligible for NRHP-listing. The McMillan Cemetery (est. 1843) is located outside the IL 31 ROW, south of McHenry. No further work was recommended for the project.
Illinois State Archaeological Survey

11WI2823 and 11WI2853, Caton Farm Road/Bruce Road, Will County

Phase II testing was conducted on two prehistoric sites (11WI2823 and 11WI2853) in conjunction with the Caton Farm/Bruce Road project (ISAS Project Log No. 06149) in Homer Glen, Will County. The sites were identified during Phase I survey in 2003 and 2004.

Site 11WI2823 was recorded by ISAS as a 1,869 m² lithic scatter, containing 47 artifacts. The concentrated scatter suggested a probable habitation site and further work was recommended. Controlled surface collection and machine scraping of 400 m² of the site area revealed 35 additional artifacts, including the midsection of a Middle to Late Archaic projectile point, but no subsurface features. Due to the limited amount of material and the lack of features, no further investigations were recommended.

Site 11WI2853 was recorded by ISAS as a 2,422 m² lithic scatter, consisting of 15 artifacts including an Early Archaic Kirk corner-notched projectile point. The presence of the Kirk point, as well as the concentration of lithic debris, suggested that the site may represent a more substantial habitation site, and therefore, Phase II testing was recommended. Controlled surface collection and machine scraping of a 700 m² area revealed no subsurface features and eight additional artifacts, none of which were diagnostic. Due to the paucity of material and lack of features, no further investigations were recommended.

District 2

Galena River Bike Trail, Jo Daviess County

During April 2011, NIFS undertook Phase I survey of the proposed Galena River Trail Extension along the Mississippi River in Jo Daviess County (ISAS Project Log No. 11011). This proposed trail runs from the southern end of the current Galena River Trail at Galena Junction and runs in a southeastern direction to the small settlement of Aiken. The trail roughly follows the old roadbed of the Chicago Great Western Railway (CGW) from Aiken to where it joined the CB&Q lines at Galena Junction. The immediate vicinity is rich in archaeological resources including habitation sites and mound groups. Thus the Phase I survey consisted of shovel and auger testing along the bluff and talus slope in all areas where the proposed trail ROW

Machine scraping farmyard near Johns Mound Group, Winnebago County.

Kellogg’s Grove Battlefield

During the summer of 1832, the northern part of Illinois was consumed by the frontier conflict referred to as the Black Hawk War. Two of the battles fought during this operation occurred at a fortified tavern located on the eastern edge of Kellogg’s Grove in western Stephenson County. The battles at Kellogg’s Grove were the last military encounter between Euro- and Native Americans in the state. There is also a chance that a young Abraham Lincoln served in the post-battle burial detail at the site, although this is disputed. As with all battles, accounts differ among Black hawk, militia commanders, and soldiers on the ground. Recently a joint project between Hal Hassen of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Mike Wiant of the Illinois State Museum, Ken Farnsworth of ISAS, and the ISAS-NIFS office has attempted to learn more about the battlefield. To date, this work has entailed documentary research, interviews with landowners, and limited metal detecting on the periphery of the study area. Metal detecting has thus far located the fragment of a bone handled knife, a pewter spoon, and a possible brass cane top covering. Future plans propose metal detecting closer to the location of the Kellogg Tavern where much of the heaviest fighting occurred.
leaves the old CGW roadbed. Cultural material located included 2 isolated historic find spots and 1 isolated prehistoric find spot. NIFS also recorded two bluff base linear mounds (11JD754), originally noted by pioneer archaeologist William Baker Nickerson as belonging to the extensive Aiken group (11JD5) on the bluffs above. These two mounds will not be impacted by the project, as trail improvements will be confined to the old CGW roadbed at this point. The survey also recorded the historic Galena Junction (11JD753) and Locomotive Turntable (11JD752) sites along the old rail line and revisited the nearby Aiken and Galena Junction (11JD7) mound groups. The Aiken mound group is now part of the Casper Bluff Preserve owned by the JDCF and will be linked to the Galena River Trail in the future. Thus, the Native American cultural resources will provide a primary point of interest to trail users. ISAS led a tour of the proposed trail and adjacent mound groups for officials from FHWA, IDOT District 2 and the city of Galena and Mr. Allen Keely of the Ioway tribe.

US 20 Improvements, Jo Daviess County

A Phase I survey was conducted along US 20 from Stockton west to Logemann Road (ISAS Project Log No. 10226). The narrow survey area covered agricultural fields and pasturceland along the edge of the Driftless Region of northwestern Illinois. This area is geologically unique in the state, with many eroded plateaus and dissected foothills beginning to appear on the landscape as one travels west from Stockton. Landmarks such as Benton Mound, the second highest natural landmark in Illinois (367 m), and natural outcrops of Silurian and Ordovician dolomites would have been attractive to people during prehistoric times.

Survey covered 89.4 percent of the proposed project area and resulted in the recovery of a single prehistoric flake. Site 11JD716, which previously produced Clovis material, was revisited. Numerous chert artifacts were located on the surface, including 3 projectile point fragments (Middle to Late Archaic), 8 bifaces and biface fragments, 1 side scraper, 5 utilized flakes, 6 retouch flakes, 1 core, 3 tested core fragments, and 144 pieces of debitage. The redrawn site boundary was expanded to include nearby nondiagnostic site 11JD715. All cultural material was located outside the project limits and further investigations are not recommended.

Johns Mounds Group, Winnebago County

During the past several years, ISAS–NIFS has worked closely with the Smeja family to preserve the Johns Mound Group (11W03) in Winnebago County, which consists of 22 conical and linear mounds and one excellently preserved panther effigy mound. The latter is important because it is one of only two remaining effigy mounds in the Illinois portion of the Rock River valley. The mound group played a role in the development of regional archaeology. During the late nineteenth century, excavators uncovered the inscribed stone “Rockford Tablet” (likely planted) during the mound builder debate, and famed surveyor T. H. Lewis visited the mounds. The University of Chicago re-mapped the mounds in 1927–1928 during their pioneer surveys of northern Illinois counties.

When the Smeja family listed the property with the mounds for sale, ISAS–NIFS initiated conversations with the family about the possibility of preserving the mounds. Toward this end, NIFS was allowed to survey the mound group and conduct limited shovel testing and machine scraping in a farmyard, which will be used as access for developing parcels northwest of the mound group, to search for remnant mounds. The Smejas decided to remove nearly 20 acres containing the mounds from the pending sale and place the land in their family foundation. Recently, NIFS assisted the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission in drafting a proposal to register the Johns Mound Group tract as an Illinois Land and Water Reserve. The proposal outlines a detailed plan for protecting the mounds and restoring native vegetation.

11OG234, IL 2 Widening, Ogle County

During the early spring of 2011, the NIFS crew returned to complete testing at 11OG234, a prehistoric habitation along the Rock River. This work was conducted in anticipation of widening IL 2 along the west side of the Rock River between Oregon and Byron in Ogle County (ISAS Log No. 02071). NIFS machine scraped a 1,917 m² area (6.2% of the total site area, 28 percent of the site area within the ROW) of site 11OG234. The machine work uncovered a single Late Woodland feature and a deeper Early Archaic assemblage, which occurred as clusters of debitage, end scrapers, broken bifaces and Kirk points. Work was in progress on the Late Woodland feature and Early Archaic material when the excavation was closed in winter 2010. Subsequent work in the spring of 2011 completed excavation of the Late Woodland feature and
Western Illinois Field Station

The Western Illinois Field Station (WIFS) has offices in Jacksonville and Macomb that are directed by Robert N. Hickson and David J. Nolan, respectively. In addition to the aforementioned, Richard Fishel (Senior Project Archaeologist) is responsible for many of the larger testing and excavation projects conducted in IDOT Districts 4 and 6. Susan Nolan and Rose Smith currently function as the Lab Supervisors/Office Managers for the Maconb and Jacksonville facilities, respectively. The WIFS staff consists of both full-time employees and a small but fluctuating number of seasonal or part-time help. The former consist of Trudi Butler (Analytical Assistant), Jennifer Edwards-Ring, Lauren Fitts, Bob Monroe, Jim Pisell, and Dan Smith (Statewide Surveyors/Crew Chiefs). Field and lab personnel include Sarah Baylor, Tim Boyd, Merih Ghebregiorgis, Devon Forney, Gene Keithley, Andrew Mallo, Diann Sugden, Alexis Volner, and Mike Welty. Macomb is also the location for one of the two ISAS flotation-processing facilities in the state.

In 2011, the WIFS undertook formal Phase II and Phase III investigations at thirteen different archaeological sites located throughout the western part of the state, including some large-scale excavations. Parts of the crew also spent much of the fall working at East St. Louis with the American Bottom Field Station. These investigations and other notable research are briefly summarized below. Our Phase I identification survey efforts took us into nearly every county in...
The Warsaw Forts Project

This past year, ISAS personnel continued studying the archaeological remains of Fort Johnson and Cantonment Davis, two War of 1812-era military installations located in Warsaw, Illinois. Project personnel undertook a third voluntary week of excavations at the site (11HA957) in June, resulting in the identification of a second stone-lined building foundation wall and the collection of additional information about the overall structure and layout of this frontier post. Twenty-three hand units have been excavated to date that have produced a remarkably well-preserved artifact and feature assemblage. The button, arms-related, and faunal remains were formally analyzed during the reporting period. This work was highlighted in a series of papers delivered in October 2011 at the Midwestern Archaeological Conference. These papers have been updated for inclusion in a special thematic issue of the Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology commemorating the War of 1812 bicentennial that is slated for publication in Fall 2012. Once again, our most recent fieldwork drew considerable attention from several local and regional media outlets, including Illinois Stories (PBS) and the Quincy Herald Whig, a local newspaper. A number of general presentations have also been given about the Fort investigations to a variety of public/civic groups, as well as an anthropology class at Western Illinois University.

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the western part of the state. In the lab, a small-sized analytical team completed the initial inventory of several sizeable excavated collections, including Bell’s Terrace (11MD1286) and Bushnell Hollow (11GE488) and continued working on the extensive Marseton II (11MC71) site midden remains. In addition, 52 Phase I Archaeological Survey Short Reports (ASSR), ten Archaeological Testing Short Reports (ATSR), and one larger Contract Completion Report from WIIFS were submitted to the IDOT during the year. Despite our busy schedule, a number of the staff gave presentations about archaeology at professional conferences and to various school and community groups, and also participated in other public and professional outreach activities.

Rich Fishel organized a symposium at the annual Midwest Archaeological Conference in La Crosse, Wisconsin that explored what the cultural landscape was like in the Upper Mississippi River valley between 1800–1825. Lauren Fitts, Bob Monroe, Jim
Pisell, and Dan Smith presented papers at this same conference about various aspects of our 2010 prehistoric site excavations in Jersey County. Rob Hickson and other staff members gave several site tours during our summer 2011 excavations for the FAP 310/US 67 Project near Chapin and also mentored a local grade school student who lived in the area. Rob followed this up with a presentation about archaeology to a combined class of fourth graders at the Triopia Grade School and Jennifer Edwards gave a similar presentation at Bushnell-Prairie City Elementary School. Trudi Butler and Susan Nolan assisted staff at the Dr. Richard Eells House in Quincy with historic research relating to archaeological features that may be present on the property. Lastly, Andrew Mallo and David Nolan participated in mound preservation and brush clearing efforts at the Indian Mounds Park Group (11A2) in Quincy, Illinois.

District 4

FAP 542/IL 61 Bridge over the LaMoine River, McDonough County

This project (ISAS Project Log No. 07121) consists of the replacement of the bridge carrying IL 61 over the LaMoine River south of Colmar, Illinois. The ISAS Phase I survey identified Bell's Terrace (11MD1286) as a large prehistoric chert workshop and habitation site that lies partially within the planned approach improvements because it is bisected by the highway. This high, loess-mantled terrace was tested in 2007 and found to contain intact Woodland features, along with unplowed midden and living surface deposits. As such, the site was recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP and the affected portion was recommended for mitigation prior to the planned construction in a summary memo sent to the IDOT in 2008. The narrow proposed ROW area was subjected to data recovery excavations this past spring, resulting in the identification and excavation of 46 cultural features and a sample of the Archaic period workshop debris. Thirty-six basin and cylindrical-shaped pits along with two post molds appear to date to the initial LW period based upon the recovery of Weaver and other early Late Woodland ceramics. However, the decorative attributes of some of these pottery vessels and the presence of several Snyders cluster points suggest this occupation may date close to the Middle Woodland transition. The other seven features consisted of subsurface lithic concentrations that relate to the exploitation of nearby bedrock outcrops of Burlington-Keokuk chert by Early Holocene (Dalton and Kirk [?]) and possibly other Archaic peoples. These activity areas include discreet piles of flintknapping debris and a possible cache of partially flaked cores and tested raw material. A sizeable sample of the living surface debris was amassed by hand digging a linear block across an unplowed, landlocked area situated east of IL 61 prior to undertaking machine excavations west of the highway. A formal report of investigations is currently in progress.

FAP 315/Il 336 Macomb Bypass, McDonough County

This project (ISAS Project Log No. 09199) involves the construction of a new four-lane expressway that will extend from the current IL336/US 136 interchange southwest of Macomb to US 67 north of the city limits. At various times during the reporting period, WIFS staff undertook supplemental survey in fallow and aggrading areas that were not previously examined between 2000 and 2002 as part of the original ITARP Macomb Bypass Study (ISAS Project Log No. 99005). These recent investigations resulted in the documentation of 16 additional prehistoric sites and find spots. Interestingly, no evidence for buried archaeological deposits was found in the LaMoine River floodplain crossing area during related geo-coring work undertaken by Mike Kolb of Strat-Morph Geoexploration, Inc. Near the end of 2011, WIFS staff began preliminary testing at 11MD773, a multicomponent Archaic site located on the LaMoine River bluff that will be partially impacted by the bypass mainline. Further machine stripping will be undertaken at this site in 2012. Testing and mitigation work was also completed at the John Gage site (11MD984) in December. This NRHP eligible Hemphill horizon Late Archaic site is situated on a narrow bluff spur located immediately east of 11MD773. Our investigations produced a dozen pit features and subsurface rock concentrations, as well as plow-disturbed flintknapping areas. The small cooking/processing pits that were excavated generally contained well-preserved nutshell and wood charcoal but few artifacts overall, primarily flaking debris and burned rock. However, one feature produced the base of
an untyped notched point and an Osceola point was found along the edge of one of the fire-cracked rock concentrations. Overall, 11MD984 appears to represent the remains of one or more temporary encampments, generally dating between 5000 and 4000 RCYBP. An ATSR is currently in progress documenting the results of the ISAS investigations. A number of additional site excavations will be undertaken as part of this project in 2012.

District 6

TR 171/Oak Crest Road Bridge over the Sangamon River, Sangamon County

The proposed undertaking (ISAS Project Log No. 10185) consists of the removal and replacement of the bridge carrying Oak Crest Road over the Sangamon River southeast of Riverton, Illinois. The project area is located primarily within a low-lying floodplain but also includes some developed and disturbed valley margin tracts. WIFS personnel surveyed this area during the fall of 2010 and relocated and expanded the limits of R. W. Jess #7 site (11SG156), which consisted of a thin scatter of chert debitage and fire-cracked rock found on the crest and slopes of an elevated, loess-mantled terrace remnant bisected by Oak Crest Road. The site was originally recorded by Illinois State Museum personnel as part of the Historic Sites Survey in 1972 and the Lake Greenbelt Survey in 1975. These surveys produced individual examples of a Thebes Knife and a Madison triangular arrowpoint, as well as Late Woodland pottery, suggesting the presence of Early Archaic and late prehistoric components. In March of this year, ISAS personnel tested the ROW portion of the site situated south of Oak Crest Road but found no evidence for interpretable stratigraphy or potentially significant intact cultural deposits below the plow-disturbed sediments within the machine stripped area (131 m²). Since less than half of the total scatter limits were situated within the project limits, R. W. Jess #7 was not evaluated for NRHP eligibility. However, the affected site area clearly failed to produce significant information and was recommended for clearance in a summary memo submitted to the IDOT. The meager site remains produced by these excavations were also summarized in an ATSR that was completed in 2011.

FAP 310/US 67 Arenzville Road to 1.8 miles East of IL 100, Morgan County

This project (ISAS Project Log No. 04066) comprises an individual construction-letting segment for a major four-lane highway that will ultimately link Alton and Macomb, Illinois. This particular section begins at the Arenzville Road northwest of Jacksonville, where the existing bypass around the west side of that community currently terminates and extends approximately seven miles to the west through the northern edges...
of Chapin and Bethel, Illinois. The proposed roadway generally parallels and incorporates the existing US 67, which follows an earlier nineteenth century transportation corridor that crossed flattened to slightly rolling upland terrain. Archaeological surveys undertaken by Center for American Archeology (CAA) and ITARP/ISAS personnel originally identified eight potentially significant nineteenth-century historic habitation sites that fell within the final project alignment. These sites were recommended for further evaluation/excavation prior to construction. Three of these properties were evaluated in 2010 and the remainder were examined in 2011, along with three additional sites that were discovered within the limits of the nineteenth century village of Bethel. These latter sites were found in 2011 within recently proposed utility corridors and side road relocations. Six of these properties had sufficient integrity and information potential to be considered eligible for the NRHP and were subjected to data recovery excavations during the reporting period, thereby clearing the proposed highway ROW for construction. An additional NRHP eligible site, L. Becker (11MG258), was mitigated in 2010 and reported in last year’s Annual Report.

Aside from the two Bethel sites (11MG475 and 11MG481), the other excavated sites appear to be largely attributable to rural antebellum era farmsteads, generally dating from 1830–1860s. In western Illinois, these sites typically produce archaeological evidence for at least one sub-floor pit cellar, an outdoor root cellar, wells, cisterns, privies, and other types of storage and processing pits. The most commonly recovered domestic refuse consists of fragmentary refined printed and painted table and tea wares (plates, cups, dishes), earthenware vessels (stoneware and redware jugs and crocks), kitchen utensils, glass bottle fragments, iron tools, clothing-related artifacts (buttons), and discarded animal bone.

The Bear Cat II site (11MG266) proved to be fairly standard in most respects, although multiple unlined cisterns appear to be represented among the ten substantive archaeological features. The Oberate site (11MG259)
was unusually small-sized (650 m$^2$) and produced few associated pits or post molds, suggesting it represents the remains of a single short-term household. However, a rather typical suite of cultural features was found, including a well, a possible pit cellar, and an unusual barrel cistern with portions of the wood lining and rows of nails preserved in place. The O. Duckett site (11MG270) clearly represents an extended occupation type, with evidence for additions to an earlier brick home or structure and numerous pit and post features present. This is also reflected in the artifact assemblage, which produced diagnostic ceramics dating from the 1830s through perhaps the 1870s, marking it as having the most recent farmstead component sampled by our work. However, a number of discreet features associated with the earlier occupation were identified.

The Spring Run I site (11MG280) produced a large shallow structural feature that yielded the remains of at least ten decorative scroll flasks, several tumblers or serving glasses, and numerous smoking pipe fragments. The unusual nature of the artifact assemblage, as well as the number and types of subsurface cultural features that were present (numerous empty trough-like pits), suggest the site remains may not represent a typical pre-Civil War homestead. This archaeological signature may be more consistent with a frontier era inn or tavern, where weary travelers stopped to spend the night with local hosts who lived along early trails, roads, or traces.

In sum, the archaeological remains from each property will provide important information about diachronic changes in the use of local potteries (such as the John Eby kiln at Chapin) and pioneer settlement dynamics along this early transportation corridor. This large excavated sample also provides an opportunity to compare and contrast a variety of data (e.g., site plans, feature form and construction, economic status, diet, disposal patterns, ethnicity, etc.) from the residential compounds of roughly contemporary rural farmsteads and early town sites like Bethel. The archaeological investigations briefly summarized here will be analyzed and reported in more detail in several forthcoming ATSR and monograph...
length reports once the FAP 310 collections have been fully processed and analyzed.

**Central Illinois Field Office**

The Central Illinois Field Office (CIFO), directed by Dale McElrath, is based at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign campus. CIFO is primarily responsible for cultural resource compliance work in Districts 3, 5, and 7, occasionally taking on additional projects in Districts 1 and 8, as necessary. Permanent field staff includes Ian Fricker (District Archaeologist), Michael Barnes, Spencer Skadden, and Emma Meyer. Additional field personnel are incorporated on a seasonal basis.

In 2011, CIFO submitted 51 completed survey reports, as part of our statewide survey efforts, and began survey for the East Side Highway Project. The East Side Highway consists of a proposed four-lane highway connecting I-74 and I-55, just east of Bloomington-Normal. The initial survey area was made quite broad in order to account for several potential alignments, ranging from approximately three miles wide throughout to nearly five miles wide near the southern end. In total, the survey area encompassed approximately 30,400 acres.

Given the immense scope of the project, initial survey efforts focused on pedestrian survey of readily accessible agricultural

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**East Side Highway, McLean County**

In the fall of 2010, McLean County requested archaeological survey for a proposed highway linking Interstates 55 and 74, just east of Bloomington-Normal, Illinois. Dubbed the East Side Highway, the project would traverse up to 15 miles of flat to rolling upland formed during the Wisconsinan Stage glaciation. The initial survey area was made quite broad in order to account for several potential alignments, ranging from approximately three miles wide throughout to nearly five miles wide near the southern end. In total, the survey area encompassed approximately 30,400 acres.

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*Nineteenth-century brick structure, Danville (top left); LaSalle County bridge (top right); project area, IL 102 Bridge over Rock Creek, Kankakee County (bottom left); shovel testing, Coles County (bottom right).*
fields within areas of high archaeological potential. Two such areas were chosen as the focus of 2011 survey efforts: the Kickapoo Creek watershed north of Downs, and Money Creek east of Towanda. These two areas presented the highest potential for significant archaeological deposits within the survey area.

CIFO surveyors examined a total of 1,506 acres of farmland in 2011, and identified 167 archaeological sites. Preliminary analysis suggests that at least 15 prehistoric components may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The historic components recovered are currently undergoing analysis.

In July of 2011, after spring field operations had been completed, McLean County issued an addendum to the project, which significantly reduced its size and scope. The new survey area totals 8,744 acres, less than 30% of the original size. Furthermore, the high-probability areas surrounding Kickapoo Creek and Money Creek were avoided in favor of alternative alignments that run closer to Bloomington-Normal. CIFO will initiate survey of the new addendum area in the spring of 2012.

Numerous prehistoric sites have been identified across the varied landscapes traversed by the project corridor. In general, prehistoric occupation of the upland portion does not appear to have produced especially dense or complex habitation sites. Most prehistoric upland settlements in the project area can be characterized by low-density Archaic campsites overlooking wetlands or small streams. However, somewhat more intensive occupation is evident in the Kickapoo Creek valley and adjacent uplands. As is often noted in other portions of the Wisconsinan Plain, Late Archaic and Early Woodland settlement begins to contract into denser habitation sites within or on the edges of permanent stream valleys.

Only one Middle Woodland component has been identified within the survey area, to date: site 10208-127. This site is located along a tributary to Kickapoo Creek, northeast of Downs, Illinois. A single Snyders point was the only diagnostic artifact recovered from this site. Several components dating from the Late Woodland to Late Prehistoric periods were identified, mostly within the Kickapoo Creek watershed. A handful of these were marked by the presence of a triangular point within a low-density chipped material scatter. Other points diagnostic of Late Woodland occupation include Steuben and Raccoon Notched. A Cahokia Side-Notched point represents the only Mississippian component present within the project area.

No prehistoric ceramic artifacts have been recovered within the project area, to date. Their lack may be attributed to several factors, including surface visibility, modern cultivation methods, and the tendency of ceramic materials to become fragmented due to repeated plowing and temperature fluctuations. Therefore, it is important to note that ceramic materials may be present at any or all sites that include a ceramic-producing component.

Recovered historic assemblages range from a few non diagnostic pieces of ceramics and glass, suggestive of incidental deposition or very short term site use, to large collections of habitation debris indicating long-term occupation, with diagnostic artifacts dating from ca. 1830 through at least the early decades of the twentieth century.

Singer sewing machine, 11E185, Edgar County.
Brooklyn, Illinois is the first majority-black town in the United States. It is also one of only a few antebellum black towns that have survived to the present. Since 2008, the Illinois State Archaeological Survey has partnered with the Historical Society of Brooklyn, Illinois (HSOBI) to explore the town’s history and archaeological potential. The main goals of this project include historic preservation, heightening awareness of the town’s historical significance, and heritage-based community development. Along with HSOBI President Roberta Obadan, ISAS’s Joe Galloy has led the joint ISAS-HSOBI public engagement project since 2007. ISAS’s Miranda Yancey has also conducted extensive historical research on the earliest Brooklynikes, and has compiled countless documents that pertain to the town’s residential, industrial, economical, and religious histories. Yancey and Galloy hope that this project may eventually lead to Brooklyn’s listing on the National Register of Historic Places. ISAS’s Mera Hertel has also contributed to the project by recording headstones in the town’s cemetery and by compiling hundreds of death and burial records.

In 2011, ISAS participated in a monument dedication ceremony for Priscilla “Mother” Baltimore (1801–1882), Brooklyn’s most prominent founder. Baltimore, a former slave and Underground Railroad conductor, founded the first African Methodist Episcopal Church in the western United States. In the 1820s, she is believed to have led eleven families comprised of former and fugitive slaves in founding the Freedom Village that later became Brooklyn. ISAS’s research into Baltimore’s life eventually succeeded in locating her unmarked grave in Bellefontaine Cemetery (St. Louis). There she had been laid to rest in the same grave as her adopted grandson, Milton Carper. HSOBI raised funds to purchase a headstone for the grave, the dedication of which took place on June 17, 2011. HSOBI’s Roberta Obadan and Ronnie Steele led the ceremony, which was covered by local media. Brooklyn Mayor Nathaniel O’Bannon III, Miranda Yancey, Joe Galloy, and Chris Fennell (UIUC–Anthropology) unveiled the new marker, and Mera Hertel photographed the ceremony.

The American Bottom Field Station (ABFS) conducts project survey and site investigations in the southern third of Illinois. However, due to sprawling transportation infrastructure in the Metro East area, most of the field station’s work is performed in the American Bottom region. The American Bottom is the broad Mississippi River floodplain opposite St. Louis, Missouri, and the floodplain and adjacent uplands contain abundant and complex archaeological resources. The ABFS offices and labs are located in the northern American Bottom in the town of Wood River, with a satellite lab in East Alton.

The ABFS is manned by a diverse team of professional archaeologists and support staff. Dr. Joseph Galloy coordinates the field station’s research efforts, and senior research archaeologist (interim) Patrick Durst oversees the field station’s personnel and Special Projects Division fieldwork. In 2011, Douglas Jackson was on loan from the Central Office’s Statewide Survey Division. He served as the overall Mississippi River Bridge (NMRB) project director, with Durst as the MRB site director. As district archaeologist, Charles Witty handles all
For several years, Mera Hertel, ABFS graphic designer and photographer, has spent her spare time documenting and restoring lost and forgotten African American cemeteries and investigating the unwritten history of African Americans in the early Illinois country. As a result of slavery and racism in the early history of the United States, our black population was deprived of not only their rights, but much of their history—they were often left off census records, prevented from posting births and deaths in local newspapers, and could rarely afford headstones for their loved ones' graves, thus leaving many graves unmarked.

Hertel has been researching Ridge Prairie in St. Clair County, near Caseyville, Lebanon, Troy, Shiloh and O’Fallon, where a free black settlement began as early as 1814. To date, she has documented 16 tracts of land within a 10-square-miles area owned by free blacks and ex-slaves between 1814 and 1863. Census records also indicate other African American families residing independently as renters throughout the settlement. Ridge Prairie became a sought-after location for free and newly emancipated black citizens. It was also a noted Underground Railroad route, counting many antislavery sympathizers among its prominent citizens.

The Ridge Prairie settlement was the starting point for many free people of color, most of whom were farmers. The first ordained African American minister in Illinois, James Livingston, founded a church in Ridge Prairie around 1820, and by 1850 there was a black schoolteacher, George W. James, in residence. This small community was at the heart of a progressive movement in the early days of Illinois statehood.

In 2011, Hertel received a grant from the Illinois Association for Advancement of Archaeology (IAAA) to perform tree-ring dating on a log cabin at the Old Enterprise Farm in Ridge Prairie. The cabin was likely built by Thomas Clark, a free black who came to the area from Missouri around 1860. Dendrochronologist, Matthew Therrell, Department of Geography and Environmental Resources at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, with the assistance of SIUC Department of Forestry undergraduate student, Sean Patrick, conducted the analysis on approximately 12 samples obtained from the cabin and determined that it was constructed in the early to mid-1860s. Thomas Clark first appears here on the census in 1860. Additionally, the 1863 J.W. Holmes map of St. Clair County shows the “T. Clark” land tract with a structure in the same location as the cabin. Clark was not the first free person of color to own the property. Ballard Downes originally purchased the property in 1836, not long after his emancipation in 1830. He was 45. The current owners plan to preserve and renovate the cabin.

In July 2011, Hertel represented ISAS at the East St. Louis Sesquicentennial Celebration. She distributed informational pamphlets on African American genealogical research and offered free database searches for six local historic black cemeteries to family members searching for family burial locations.

In an effort to organize a long-term cemetery preservation plan for historic black cemeteries in the St. Clair County area, Hertel has teamed with Dr. Catherine Lamberg, Bridging Education Training and Achievement; Percy Dace, Director of the Lessie Bates Davis Neighborhood House (East St. Louis); Judy Jennings and Sandra Bennett of the St. Clair County Historical Society; Billie Turner, East St. Louis Action Research Project; and Steve Tamari, History Professor at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville. Together they have established the Historic Cemetery Preservation Association (HCPA). Their goal is to revive African American history and genealogy in Illinois “one stone at a time.” As part of this effort, the group has continued the ongoing restoration of the Flat Creek Cemetery outside of East Carondelet. In 2011, another acre of the overgrown and vandalized cemetery was cleared and many grave markers were discovered and reset. Several ISAS staff members volunteered on this project. Isaiah Zosche, Paul French, Heather Tanner, and Kaare Melby helped clear brush and probe for buried markers. Lenna Nash assisted in bone identification from a grave that had been disturbed by vandals. These local and ISAS volunteers share a commitment to understanding, restoring, and preserving the past.
Statewide Survey Division projects in Districts 8 and 9 and parts of District 7. Other field station staff includes GIS Specialist Miranda Yancey, human skeletal analysts Julie Bukowski (who departed in February) and Lenna Nash (who started in July), and research archaeologist Jeffery Kruchtien (who departed in May). Mera Hertel is the ABFS graphic designer and photographer. The ABFS office is located in Wood River and is managed by Tricia Wright. The laboratory is located a few blocks away and is overseen by Kelly Arnold. The East Alton flotation lab is supervised by Lois DuMey. The field crew varies seasonally in size, ranging from 25–70 individuals. Due to the heavy workload imposed by the MRB project and staff departures, the field station added four new research archaeologists in 2011: Dr. Alleen Betzenhauser, Tamira Brennan, Blaine En-
commercial enterprise that employed many of East St. Louis’s working class residents around the turn of the twentieth century.

**Special Projects Research**

**New Mississippi River Bridge, St. Clair County**

The New Mississippi River Bridge Project (NMRB) is a large-scale bridge and interstate corridor project in Illinois and Missouri that will provide a new Mississippi River crossing for downtown St. Louis. Overall, the length of the project on the Illinois side encompasses approximately 2 miles beginning on the south end near the Tri-Level Interchange, where Interstates 55, 64, and 70 merge, and extending north across the former St Louis National Stockyards complex, then west across Illinois Route 3 to the Mississippi River. Two ISAS project log numbers have been assigned to aspects of the overall project, one for the main interstate segment, known as the I-70 Connector (Project Log No. 07128), and one for the work on upgrading an adjacent local road, known as the Exchange Avenue Extension (ISAS Project Log No. 08080).

Significantly for the archaeology of the region, these project segments traverse extensive portions of the East St Louis Mound Center site (11S706), a site second only in size to the premier site in the country, the Terminal Late Woodland period (A.D. 1050–1200), and there is a minimal presence of early Moorehead phase occupation. Importantly, there are also extensive occupations in portions of the site associated with the Terminal Late Woodland period (A.D. 900–1050). Along the Exchange Avenue Extension segment, subsurface prehistoric deposits were found in the northern area, whereas for the I-70 Connector segment, extensive prehistoric subsurface deposits were found extending from Second Street to well north of Packers Ave., a distance of 0.6 miles. Subsurface archaeology related to historic occupations of the area was also encountered and documented. In addition to these main areas of investigation, more limited archaeological testing and the monitoring of pipeline and other project related construction activities have been accomplished in other areas, largely revealing negative evidence for prehistoric occupation. This negative evidence, however, is also important to our overall site investigation project, supplying information on the spatial limits of the site itself and on the landscape setting for areas within and surrounding the site.

Throughout the history of the project investigations, specific areas for excavation were chosen based on construction priorities and on parcel availability following acquisition and building demolition. In 2011, the priority was the construction limit corridor for the I-70 Connector segment. Portions of this corridor had been excavated in previous years, but substantial segments remained. Machine stripping operations during the year exposed a total of approximately 37,500 m² (9.2 acres) within and adjacent to this area. Over a meter of historic deposits, and sometimes substantially more, had to be removed before reaching the prehistoric occupation level. During the approximately nine month long field season, a total of 2,185 prehistoric features were excavated including 486 structures, 1,474 pits, 36 postpits, and 34 burials. A total of 80 historic features, primarily privies, were excavated. Field crew numbers ranged between 60 and 75 for most of the year, not counting supervisory staff. Crews from the Western Illinois Field Station and the Central Illinois Field Office were added late in the year. Our field investigations and logistics within the overall IDOT construction project benefitted greatly from the creation of an IDOT MRB coordinator position, ably filled by Chad Sanders.

The northern area of the I-70 Connector segment, the National City Tract, was a priority early in the year. We were able to continue on page 46.
In the summer of 2011, ISAS project personnel unexpectedly encountered cultural deposits of a different sort, the basal portion of a mound, designated as Feature 2000. Large numbers of mounds were formerly associated with the East St. Louis Mound Center site but only 15 remained by the 1870s and most of these were eventually destroyed or truncated. Notably, the newly discovered mound location does not correlate with any of the known mounds. Most of the mound was scraped away by leveling operations during the construction of the National Stockyards, but in some areas approximately a meter of mound fill remains. ISAS crews began conducting hand excavations and recording detailed information about the construction of the mound. The precise size and shape of the mound could not be determined because its upper layers were removed in the 1800s and because the mound extends outside the project area. Several burials and possible burials were encountered under the periphery of the mound, and a cluster of possible burials was found just west of the actual mound, and nearby prehistorically filled borrow areas also contained scattered burials. This unusual set of deposits and remains prompted not only intensive consultation between the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), Federal Highway Administration, Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, Illinois State Burial Law Coordinator, and interested federally recognized Tribes, in particular the Osage Nation, but also innovative methods of preservation. IDOT engineers, led by Chad Sanders, were able to significantly modify construction plans and move a proposed waterline along this segment of relocated I-70 to create a permanent archaeological preserve that encompasses about 5,250 square feet and is now known as the Feature 2000 Preservation Area. Before about two meters of fill was placed over the mound and burials, ISAS staff documented and sampled the numerous profiles that were cut across the complex sequence of anthropogenic deposits. During construction, concrete barriers have been placed along the perimeter of the preservation area to prevent damage to the area, and in the future, IDOT will fence the area and take other actions to ensure that no disturbances occur within the preservation area in perpetuity. The coordinated effort to preserve the remnants of this ancient monument illustrates IDOT’s commitment to historic preservation and to good-faith consultation with native Tribes.
**Euro-American Tradition Programmatic Agreement Ratified**

To help streamline the Section 106 process, IDOT/ISAS developed a programmatic agreement (PA) for the mitigation of adverse effects to Euro-American Tradition archaeological sites for minor projects. These sites are significant thanks to the information they may provide via data recovery rather than in situ preservation. Euro-American Tradition sites—generated primarily by European immigrant and descendent populations—display patterns of technology and material culture that differ from sites generated by Indigenous North American populations following traditional cultural practices. The PA expedites the Section 106 process in part by the use of the "Standard Data-Recovery Plan for Euro-American Tradition Archaeological Sites" for investigation of sites identified by IDOT/ISAS in consultation with the IL SHPO. The agreement was signed by IDOT, FHWA, the IL SHPO, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation during the summer of 2011. For more information, visit [www.achp.gov/Illinois_pa_case_study.html](http://www.achp.gov/Illinois_pa_case_study.html).

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**FHWA 2011 Environmental Excellence Award**

The New Mississippi River Bridge is a large-scale bridge and interstate corridor project that spans Missouri and Illinois and will provide a new river crossing at St. Louis. The project corridor traverses extensive portions of the East St. Louis Mound Center site (11S706). Although the site was believed to have been largely destroyed by urban development, testing of the area within the project corridor was initiated in 2008, revealing excellent feature preservation; extensive investigations have continued since. Large tracts of dense prehistoric residential settlement have been uncovered beneath thick deposits of historic rubble along the length of the project. Most of the occupation relates to the early half of the Mississippian period (ca. 800 – 1000 years ago), but importantly, there are also extensive occupations in portions of the site from the preceding century. IDOT and ISAS received recognition from the FHWA for this multi-year intensive data-recovery program. To date, ongoing field investigations have recorded and excavated more than 4,000 late habitation features, as well as documented the remnants of a previously unknown earthen mound, Feature 2000, which has been preserved in situ in consultation with Tribes, FHWA, and the IL SHPO. The final results of this exceptional project will yield significant new insights into the social and economic structure of Mississippian populations in the region, in particular those at the nearby Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

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**Tribal Consultation Memorandum of Understanding**

The Tribal Consultation Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is the direct result of Tribal consultation workshops held in Illinois (2008 and 2009) and nearly two years of subsequent negotiation between the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer (IL SHPO), and federally recognized Tribes that have expressed interest in Illinois. In August 2011, IDOT, IL SHPO, and FHWA signed the MOU. Since then two Tribes have signed. The MOU codifies a streamlined process by which IDOT/FHWA consults with Tribes pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. IDOT/FHWA have been following the procedures outlined in the MOU since it was first developed in 2009. A key component of the MOU is the Project Notification System (PNS), a Web-based, interactive method of communicating with Tribes that not only enhances communication but also greatly reduces project notification delivery time and the "environmental footprint" of the consultation process by eliminating the traditional use of paper and postal deliveries.

The PNS was developed and is maintained by the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) for IDOT/FHWA. The PNS is password protected and affords Tribes easy access to information about hundreds of proposed IDOT projects and the results of archaeological studies. It allows tribes to immediately respond to IDOT with questions or concerns about projects. The PNS is also used to transmit project information to the IL SHPO, IDOT districts and ISAS field offices. The framework of the PNS was created and refined during tribal consultation workshops, with minor technical refinements in 2010 and 2011. The PNS was recognized by FHWA in their 2010 selection for Exemplary Human Environment Initiatives, which highlights outstanding examples of transportation projects that either create or improve conditions for human activities while protecting the natural environment.
complete our excavations in Excavation Blocks (EBs) 6 and 11 by mid-summer and begin work under and south of Packers Ave. (EB 5 and EB 6 extension) late in the year. In EB 11 we were able to determine the northern limits of the site occupation (much farther north than expected) as ground elevations dropped towards the former nearby Cahokia Creek channel. Historic disturbance in EB 11 was significant and excavations in some areas were conducted in and around concrete building piers and below building basement floors. An important aspect of the work in EB 6 was the discovery of large numbers of small, fragmented human remains within a series of superimposed channel-function structures. Extensive Terminal Late Woodland and Lohmann phase Mississippian residential occupations are present across this area and there are minor Stirling phase Mississippian occupations as well. Most Mississippian structures are aligned with the cardinal directions, a pattern present across the entire project area.

The southern area of the I-70 Connector corridor lies between First and Second Streets and corresponds to the Second Street Tract. This area, excavated as EBs 1 and 3, consists of the lots under the former Beckers Hardware building. The eastern portion of EB 1 was excavated previously. Machine stripping occurred early in 2011, but feature excavation within the construction corridor was initiated later and completed by years end. The prehistoric archaeology of this area is dense and dominated by a series of very large superimposed structure complexes. Sets of long isolated trenches were also present as were numerous domestic residential structures. Late Stirling phase occupations are dominant in this area and they produced an array of exotic lithic, ceramic, and other types of artifacts that indicate occupation by elite residents and that some ceremonial/ritual activities occurred. Large numbers of late nineteenth and early twentieth century historic privies were sample-excavated in this area as well.

In the central portion of the I-70 Connector corridor from south of Packers Ave. to First St., five major excavation areas in the Stockyards Tract were examined (EBs 72, 73, 74, 75, and 78) and all were productive. Work in EBs 72, 73, and 75 was initiated when we learned that a large Illinois American Water Company pipeline corridor with looming construction deadlines was going to cut across the project alignment and then south along the eastern project limits. After several months of work the pipeline alignment was shifted to a new, archaeologically insignificant location to avoid a newly discovered mound location (known as Feature 2000, see p. 44). Work continued in other areas of these EBs and by the end of the year work in all but EB 78 was complete. A moderate prehistoric feature density was present in EB 72 and in the northern half of EB 74. The southern half of EB 74 and all of EBs 73, 75, and 78 produced high feature densities. The features in these tracts included large numbers of structures emphasizing the residential nature of the occupations.

Late Terminal Late Woodland occupations (Merrell and Edelhardt phases) are extensive in EBs 73, 75, and 78 with a large community represented. Monks Mound Red ceramics occur commonly. There may also be an earlier Terminal Late Woodland (Loyd phase) community based on the presence of small, square structures. Lohmann phase occupations occur extensively across this area of the project. Stirling phase occupations are not as dense but are scattered throughout and there is a late Stirling concentration in the south end of EB 74, indicating a continued community presence in the adjacent Tract. Overall, Mississippian occupations (Merrell and Lohmann phases) are extensive in EBs 72, 73, and 75. We have termed these never-before excavated features as agricultural row features. We are proposing that they are a type of intensive gardening/field system used to grow crops, likely maize, in the productive but clayey swale environments.
adjacent to the heavily occupied higher elevation site areas. Work in previous years had also exposed sets of these features, but not until this year could we confirm their prehistoric nature and develop a hypothesis for their function.

By the end of 2011, most of the I-70 Connector corridor had been cleared for construction with the exception of an area (EBs 5, 6, extension, and 78) south of Packers Ave. Field excavations in 2012 will focus on this area and then move into areas along the edge of the construction corridor in several locations where the archaeology is expected to be dense. The area along Packers Ave. and its intersection with Exchange Ave. will also be examined.

The FAP 310 Project: Savannah Terrace Locality and Vaughn Branch Upland Locality, Madison County

The FAP 310 Highway Project connects existing FAI-270 at the south end with Jacksonville at the north end. With the exception of a handful of sites, excavations have been completed at over 100 sites over the past two decades. The south end of the FAP 310 Project crosses through the Mississippi River floodplain and abuts or cuts through much of the Savannah (Wood River) Terrace. Some of the larger sites such as Ringer (2000) and Floyd (2001) have previously been reported in ISAS’ TARR series. During 2010, analysis and write-up in the form of Archaeological Testing Short Reports (ATSRs) were completed for another eight sites in this section, including Simpson Village, Stillman, Leinweber, Steggall, Refinery View, Hedger, Karlas, and Losch III. These ATSRs were completed by Madeleine Evans. A report for the Cass site was also completed in 2010, but was part of the older 5.8 Mile Extension of FAI-270 Project. During 2011, ATSRs were completed by Evans for the Shell Oil, Hendricks, Barnhill’s Farmstead, Smith Lake and Wanda Crossroads sites. Analytical work has been ongoing for several years at the Linkeman and Losch I sites, which contain Late Woodland and Early Archaic materials. Most of these sites, with the notable exception of Ringering and Floyd, appear to represent small ephemeral campsites with very few features. There is a noteworthy presence of Black Sand ceramics at several of these sites; in fact the Savannah Terrace Locality, especially at the north end, seems to have been a major focus of Black Sand settlement during the Early Woodland period. Black Sand materials are otherwise virtually nonexistent in the American Bottom. Forrier and Evans are currently preparing an article summarizing the Early Woodland settlement focus in the northern American Bottom.

During 2011, a research team in the ISAS central office was organized to analyze a group of six sites — Reilley, Bay Pony, Husted, Grove, Vasey, Lillie, and Ray’s Bluff — located in the Vaughn Branch Upland Locality. Vaughn Branch is a small intermittent creek with headwaters in the northern American Bottom uplands that drains into the Mississippi River floodplain. The six sites are located above and just south of this creek, forming a settlement nexus for Sponemann phase people. Very little is known about these people in the northern American Bottom. Terminal Late Woodland Loyd phase and Collinsville phase and Mississippian materials and features are also present. Our chief ceramic analyst, Alexey Zelin, initiated the analysis and identified the components. These component lists were given to the faunal (Steve Kuehn) and floral (Katie Parker) analysts, as well as to the lithic (Madeleine Evans, Amanda Butler, Michael Gornick, and Zach Gydos) and feature (Andrew Fortier) analysts. Currently, ceramic analysis has been completed at the Reilley, Bay Pony, Husted, Grove, Vasey, and Lillie sites. Lithic analysis has been completed for the Reilley, Bay Pony, and Husted sites and is ongoing at the Grove and Lillie sites. Faunal analysis has been completed at Reilley, Bay Pony, Vasey, and Grove sites. Floral analysis has been completed at the Reilley and Bay Pony sites. Feature analysis has been completed at the Reilley site.

Although the results are not final, the six sites in the Vaughn Branch Upland Locality point to a tight cluster of settlements dating to the early Sponemann phase, or ca. cal A.D. 650–750. There is quite a bit of variation in the ceramic assemblages with actual Sponemann ceramics comprising anywhere from 20–100 percent of the ceramic assemblages. Only one site thus far, Reilley, has radiocarbon dates. Four of the five dates from Reilley indicate an early Sponemann phase occupation. A fifth date was clearly aberrant, dating to the Initial Late Woodland period. We plan to run dates from all of the six sites so that we will eventually have a cluster of dates from this not well-known culture. Significant finds from these sites include traces of Bauer Branch and Fall Creek phase pottery (normally associated with groups in the northwestern Mississippi River and adjacent uplands, some 100 miles north of the American Bottom); hundreds of arrow points from Reilley, an infant cremation burial with grave goods (pinch pot and miniature clay discoidal) at the Lillie site; human clay figurines from the Husted site; a drilled stone effigy pendant from Reilley; the absence of bowls at all six sites (bowls typically make-up 20 percent of Sponemann and Patrick phase assemblages south of this locality) and, small stone discoidals from the...
The Sponemann phase was defined on the basis of a unique ceramic assemblage recovered from the Sponemann site, located about 4 km northeast of Cahokia in the American Bottom. Based on the surface collection, the site was thought to date to the Late Woodland Patrick phase. In fact, it was widely believed that Sponemann represented the largest Patrick settlement north of Cahokia. During analysis, several ceramic attributes stood out that were absent or rare in Patrick assemblages, namely the presence of upper rim castellations, chert tempering, exterior lip impressions, and z-twisting exterior surface cordage. These kinds of attributes were found on about 20 percent of the vessels from Sponemann. Moreover, a blending of both Patrick and Sponemann traits was typical. One could find s-twist, grottempered, exterior lip impressed, castellated upper rims on a vessel, or uncastellated, chert tempered, interior lip decorated jars, etc. Sponemann phase ceramic assemblages were defined as a hybrid of both Patrick and Sponemann traits, with Patrick traits, in almost all cases, being the most prevalent. This unique situation has raised several complex taxonomic issues about the status of the Sponemann phase and as such there has been much confusion about where to place Sponemann in the sequence. Complicating this hybridization model was the presence of maize in 30 percent of the Sponemann site features. Maize was thought to be a Terminal Late Woodland (aka Emergent Mississippian) feature. In the 1991 report of this unique site, the authors referred to Sponemann as a “formative Emergent Mississippian” assemblage, dating to the end of the Patrick phase. This designation was largely based on the occurrence of maize, exterior lip decoration, and z-twisting, common traits of the early Terminal Late Woodland period although both z-twisting and exterior lip impressions also occurred as minor attributes in pure Patrick assemblages.

During the past two decades as many as 17 different Sponemann assemblages have been identified in the American Bottom. None of these have yielded maize. The new AMS dates on maize from Sponemann (see Paleoenobotany section) show that the maize from this site represents Mississippian-aged contaminants. Given the blending of Patrick traits in Sponemann assemblages, we now believe that the Sponemann phase is really Late Woodland in age and the phase itself, based on 11 radiocarbon dates, actually parallels the Patrick phase, or ca. cal A.D. 650–900. But what was the relationship between these two coeval phases?

Sponemann sites are spatially restricted and occur north of Cahokia in the Mississippi floodplain (Sponemann, Grassy Lake, Linkeman, and Vaughn Branch), in the Vaughn Branch Upland Locality (Reilley, Bay Pony, Husted, Grove, Vasey, Lillie, and Ray’s Bluff), and east of Cahokia in the Silver Creek drainage (E.J. Pfeifer 2, John H. Faust #1, J. Sprague, John H. Faust #2, E.J. Pfeifer #1, and James Faust #1). Another Sponemann site, Willaredt, is located on the bluff top edge south of the Vaughn Branch Upland Locality. Sponemann traits do not appear south of Cahokia. Patrick phase assemblages south of Cahokia contain Patrick traits only, including predominant s-twist cordage, interior lip impressions, and grit/grog tempering. Patrick assemblages also appear north of Cahokia and in the Silver Creek drainage, but are in the minority during this period. Because Sponemann assemblages have both spatial and temporal boundaries and a specific set of ceramic attributes that are unique, a phase designation is warranted. Because Sponemann assemblages also have Patrick traits some thought was given to designating Sponemann a variant (lower case) of the Patrick phase. However, the use of “Variant” (upper case) in North Central Illinois as a broader taxonomic entity, for example “Weaver Variant,” would have increased the confusion over Sponemann’s taxonomic status. As it now stands, Sponemann is regarded as a phase, coeval with Patrick.

So where do the so-called Sponemann traits come from? Traits such as upper rim castellations, exterior lip notching, z-twisting, and chert tempering that typify the Sponemann phase also typify the Late Woodland Fall Creek Locality phase in the Sny Bottom of the Mississippi River floodplain in central western Illinois. The Fall Creek phase is contemporary with both the Spoenemann and Patrick phases although it may fall in the earlier part of Patrick. It is conjectured that Sponemann came about as the result of a hybridization process where Fall Creek migrants (potters) came into contact with Patrick populations in the American Bottom. Cultural contact between these two areas had been ongoing through much of early prehistory so such interaction between these entities should not be surprising. The resulting intermingling of Patrick and Fall Creek potter traditions created what we recognize as Sponemann, i.e., assemblages that have both classic Patrick and Fall Creek traits. One Fall Creek phase ceramic attribute, rowed upper rim punctations, does not typically occur on Sponemann ceramics with the notable exception of a large jar from the Sponemann site with superior lip punctations. There is also a Fall Creek punctated vessel from the Reilley site. It should be pointed out that Patrick and Fall Creek Late Woodland technologies and subsistence practices are virtually identical in every respect except for a handful of these ceramic attributes that separate the two phases. Fall Creek people are also maize-less and in terms of lithics are inseparable from Patrick traditions of lithic technology and point styles. The intermingling or hybridization process apparently did not occur south of Cahokia. In the north some residual Fall Creek traits such as chert tempering persist into the early TLW I period (Collinsville phase). Chert tempering is nonexistent in so-called “pure” Patrick assemblages or in early Dohack TLW I assemblages to the south.

It appears that the Fall Creek/Patrick hybridization process occurred early in the Patrick sequence and that the spawned Sponemann phase ceramic tradition also occurred early, ca. cal A.D. 650–750. Sponemann hybrids and pure Patrick people to the south co-occurred in the Bottom over the course of 250 years. It is not clear why large Patrick assemblages to the south, such as Range and Fish Lake, lack Fall Creek traits or why Fall Creek people chose to restrict themselves to the north and east of Cahokia. That part of the Sponemann conundrum has not been resolved. At least we can say with some certainty that the commodification of the American Bottom was not associated with Sponemann. Nor was it a gradual or experimental process. Maize makes its sudden appearance at the beginning of the TLW I period, ca. cal A.D. 900 (Dohack and Collinsville/Loyd) when corn ubiquity in pit fills goes from zero percent to 60 percent, within the time frame of a single generation. Its association with new elements such as z-twist cord decoration, plain-necked jars, and limestone tempering would indicate a multi-scalar importation of new ideas, perhaps new peoples, that ultimately ended the 250 year hegemony of Late Woodland Patrick and Sponemann occupation in this region. The subsequent TLW I and II periods are marked by a great deal of ceramic and settlement diversity which laid the foundation for the rapid (“Big Bang”) emergence of the Greater Cahokia Mississippian socio-politico-religious center.
Steve Kysar of Champaign began collecting artifacts from the area north of Urbana known as Big Woods in 1978, when he was a college student at the University of Illinois. With a group of friends, Steve discovered 16 sites along the Saline Ditch. He maintained his interest in the area’s archaeology during many years as the owner of the Old Main Bookshop, and worked with numerous professionals to ensure that these sites are permanently recorded. Steve brought his of publications that may enhance their understanding of Illinois’ heritage before the arrival of Europeans. With their permission, we photo-document each diagnostic artifact and record basic measurements. As individual collectors have become familiar and comfortable with our goals and methods, we have expanded the network of avocational archaeologists who are willing to share their invaluable information. The projectile point poster published last year has raised our visibility and become a useful tool for meeting new artifact collectors. Last year we recorded portions of eleven collections, totaling over 2,000 artifacts.

Professional and Avocational Collaborations

Partnering with Dr. Robert Reber

During 2011, ISAS continued working with Dr. Robert Reber, professor emeritus of Nutrition at the University of Illinois College of ACES, to develop easily accessible, user-friendly resources for educators, avocational archaeologists, and interested members of the public, who wish to become acquainted with the rich cultural heritage of the prairie state. As former editor of the Illinois Steward, and a lifetime collector of aboriginal artifacts from east central Illinois, Dr. Reber is uniquely qualified to facilitate communication between professional archaeologists and the general public on issues significant to Illinois archaeology. Our combined efforts have revolved around three projects — the production of an Illinois projectile points poster, a companion volume that explores these point types in considerable detail, and a basic text on the Archaeology of Illinois designed specifically for high school students and beyond.

The first of these undertakings, the production of the projectile point poster, was completed in 2011. This poster, designed by award-winning photographer and graphic designer, Lynn Smith of the Illinois Natural History Survey, illustrates over sixty distinct projectile point types that might be encountered by collectors throughout the state. The poster displays examples of points provided by institutions and collectors from around the state, to illustrate the varieties of chert source materials from which projectile points were manufactured. Key information includes the name of the projectile point type, its estimated age, and the material from which it was produced. The poster has been distributed to gift shops at the Illinois State Museum, Cahokia World Heritage Museum, and the Chicago Field Museum, and is available over the counter and by internet at the Prairie Research Institute website (https://shop.inrs.illinois.edu/shop-isas.html).

Recording Illinois Artifact Collections

We are in the third year of an ambitious, long-term, volunteer project to record the collections of cooperating avocational archaeologists throughout Illinois. This has turned out to be of mutual benefit to ISAS, our discipline, and the collectors themselves. We have learned from collectors the locations of several major sites, and have also shared our knowledge of the age and significance of artifact types and source materials derived from these sites. Additionally, ISAS archaeologists have helped them develop better ways of recording and labeling their finds — we often provide them with USGS maps to accurately identify the topographic location of their finds, and have made them aware...
ISAS is enjoying its third year as a member of the Prairie Research Institute. In November, the Prairie Research Institute sponsored the Prairie Lightning Symposium at the I-Hotel and Conference Center. The symposium was designed to facilitate interaction among researchers from the Institute’s various state surveys—Illinois Water Survey, Illinois Natural History Survey, Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Illinois Geological Survey, and Illinois Sustainable Technology Center.

Participants followed a uniquely modern format—a five-minute, 20-slide presentation. The resulting talks were intensely focused and encouraged participants to distill the results of their research to a few central issues. By presenting existing research from related disciplines in this abbreviated form, symposium participants were exposed to new concepts and ideas, which might, in fact, have direct bearing on their own specific projects.

Andrew Fortier  Analysis of Prehistoric Dog Coprolites from Janey B. Goode
Eve Hargrave  The Meaning of Bones
Laura Kozuch  Up From Florida: Shark Teeth and Shells at Illinois Archaeological Sites
Sarah Wisseman  Medical Imaging and DNA Studies of the Spurlock Museum’s Egyptian Mummy

The symposium also included posters displaying participants’ projects. The Illinois State Archaeological Survey displayed seven posters, generating discussion and inviting useful comments from our colleagues.

Kenneth Farnsworth  Bottled in Illinois
Andrew Fortier  Preliminary Analysis of Prehistoric Dog Coprolite Samples from The American Bottom, Southwestern Illinois
Eve Hargrave  The New Mississippi River Bridge—IDOT: Building the Future, Preserving the Past
Kristen Hedman  Rediscovering Ancient Cahokia: New Insights from Old Collections
Robert Mazrim  Beneath French Cahokia
Dale McElrath  Illinois Projectile Points
Sarah Wisseman  Close to Home? Pipestone Resource Utilization in the Midwest
Sarah Wisseman  New Findings on a Roman Period Egyptian Mummy at the University of Illinois

ISAS staff members present the results of their research and discover recent developments in their field(s) at professional meetings. During 2011, ISAS staff participated in the Bioarchaeology and Forensic Anthropology (BARFAA) conference hosted by Illinois State University in Normal, Illinois; the Illinois Archaeological Survey (IAS) annual meeting at Dixon Mounds Museum; the Illinois Association for the Advancement of Archaeology (IAAA) meeting in Danville, Illinois; the Midwest Archaeological Conference (MAC) in La Crosse, Wisconsin; the Return of the Mummy Symposium at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign; Friends of the Pleistocene Field Conference in Carlyle, Illinois; Society for Historical Archaeology in Austin, Texas; the Southeastern Archaeological Conference annual meetings; and the World Congress of Mummy Studies in San Diego.
ISAS once again participated in the Naturally Illinois Expo—March 11–12, 2011—on the UIUC campus. This third annual event was organized by Prairie Research Institute (PRI) staff from the Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Illinois State Geological Survey, Illinois State Water Survey, Illinois Natural History Survey, and Illinois Sustainable Technology Center with the goal of educating the general public about natural and cultural resources throughout Illinois. ISAS exhibits were housed in a large tent, providing ample space to develop a wide variety of displays. The ISAS Naturally Illinois Expo Committee—Eve Hargrave, Mike Lewis, Linda Alexander, Corinne Carlson, Madeleine Evans, Steve Kuehn, Amanda Butler, and Wendy French—designed new and innovative exhibits illustrating the wide variety of archaeological field and research projects that are conducted by ISAS throughout the state.

The overall title for the tent exhibit—'Rocks, Bones, Pots, and People: What Does It All Mean?'—ties into the goal of introducing archaeology to the general public. Exhibits included a ‘mock dig’ illustrating a variety of archaeological features; sand boxes with unprovenienced archaeological artifacts for children to ‘excavate’; a stratigraphy display; a faunal exhibit with examples from the ISAS comparative faunal collection and replicas of bone and shell tools; a rock art exhibit; informational posters about ISAS and IDOT archaeology; ‘Let’s Draw an Artifact’, where children could try their hand at artifact illustration; and a flintknapping demonstration, which was a collaborative exhibit designed by ISAS staffer Madeleine Evans and ISGS staffer Sam Panno. On Saturday, representatives from each of the ISAS Field Stations (CIFO, ABFS, WIFS, NIFS) provided a slide show illustrating archaeological projects in their areas of the state and answered questions from the general public. We also had the privilege of having Len Stelle, Parkland College Emeritus Professor, on hand to answer questions about Illinois rock art on Saturday. The success of the ISAS exhibits at the 2011 Naturally Illinois Expo was largely due to the wonderful assistance of ISAS staff members from around the state who volunteered their time to help set up and work at exhibits, both early in the week and on Friday and Saturday. Everyone enjoyed this opportunity to engage with the general public, meet other PRI staff members, as well as get to know ISAS personnel from other Field Stations during an Institute-sponsored staff reception Friday afternoon.

The first day’s attendance consisted primarily of 2,000 school-age children and their teachers and parent chaperones. The following day’s attendance of 600 people was more representative of the general public and included mostly family groups and interested adults. Each year, participation in this exciting event continues to grow, reflecting the continuing success of PRI’s efforts at promoting the importance of cultural and natural resources to the general public.
Two thousand eleven closed a significant chapter in Illinois archaeology with the retirement of Dr. John A. Walthall as IDOT Chief Archaeologist. John was hired in 1978 by Earl Bowman, then head of the environmental section. Walthall, an Alabama native, was trained in archaeology at the University of Alabama (B.A., Anthropology), University of Michigan (M.A., Anthropology), and the University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill (Ph.D., Anthropology). He was hired to supervise the ongoing archaeological work on the FAI-270 project around Metropolitan East St. Louis in southwestern Illinois and the FAP-408 corridor across western Illinois. Bowman needed an impartial professional to manage the various “factions” of Illinois archaeologists employed in highway archaeology programs. Walthall’s “baptism by fire” occurred early on, as he met and dealt with the colorful personalities representing Illinois archaeology in the late 1970s. He not only survived but thrived, enthusiastically embracing the ground-breaking methods and results that grew out of the excavation, analysis, and write-up of over a hundred archaeological sites impacted by these major highway projects. Walthall went on to coordinate archaeological excavations for several additional highway corridors, including I-255, I-72, I-39, IL 336, US 51, and US 67. The work resulted in dozens of major site reports as well as hundreds of articles in the professional literature. During his tenure, Walthall developed interest and expertise in several subjects, including Paleoindian studies, the Early Archaic period, Middle Woodland art and iconography, French Colonial archaeology, and early European expansion into Illinois. His crowning achievement was the publication of Bottled in Illinois: Embossed Bottles and Bottled Products of Early Illinois Merchants from Chicago to Cairo from 1840–1880 (co-authored with Ken Farnsworth). This 800-page color compendium on early bottles manufactured in Illinois is the definitive statement on the subject and the envy of all the surrounding states.

Walthall was present at the founding of modern day transportation archaeology, and served to usher the discipline into the twenty-first century. He has been recognized and honored with major awards from the Federal Highway Administration, the Society for Historical Archaeology, the Society for American Archaeology, and the Illinois Archaeological Survey for his outstanding achievements in this realm. Although John has retired from IDOT, he has not retired from archaeology, and his insight and enthusiasm for ongoing research should continue to inspire our efforts in years to come.

John Walthall

Emilie Eggemeyer — ISAS’ new Historic Architectural Compliance Specialist and liaison — stationed at IDOT in the Cultural Resources Unit, continues to work towards a new historic bridge programmatic agreement (PA), which concerns IDOT’s identification and management of the state’s significant structures. This effort involves coordination with the Illinois Division of the Federal Highway Administration and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer. A key element of the new PA will be a methodology, which gives a history of roads and bridges in Illinois, a description of the existing (old) Historic Bridge List (HBL) and why it was developed, as well as details on the compilation process of a new HBL. The new HBL will include representative bridges of each bridge type that are maintained by IDOT or a local entity, bridges listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and bridges noted for their aesthetics or historical significance. The extant bridges on the existing HBL will be assessed to ascertain their condition, as well as to determine if they meet the requirements listed above. Staff from ISAS field stations assist in this evaluation process by revisiting certain bridges on the old HBL and documenting their condition with digital photographs. Once the new PA is complete, the new HBL will be posted on the IDOT-ISAS website. A current listing of all NRHP resources has been placed on the website for public reference and will be periodically updated.

A complete inventory of this collection will be maintained for future research in the area.

Paul Welton is a lifelong resident of Mattoon with a focused interest in the archaeology of Douglas and Coles Counties. He has been a member of the IAAA and began working with ISAS in 2010 to record his extensive artifact collection. These pieces come from sites along the Kaskaskia, the Embarras, and the headwaters of the Little Wabash. In the past year, Paul also helped ISAS staff members identify and access artifacts for use in an upcoming projectile point guide.

Illinois State Archaeological Survey
ISAS Mission Statement

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