A CULTURAL RESOURCE RECONNAISSANCE FOR THE LOWER ROCK RIVER FLOOD PROTECT. (U) ILLINOIS STATE UNIV NORMAL MIDWESTERN ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH C.

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A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance
for the Lower Rock River Flood Protection Study

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Frederick Thomas
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Midwestern Archeological Research Center

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ABSTRACT

During the last two weeks of February 1981, archeological reconnaissance was conducted of a proposed levee alignment for the lower Rock River Flood Protection Project in Rock Island County, Illinois. The survey was conducted by a survey crew from the Midwestern Archeological Research Center, Illinois State University, under Purchase Order No. DACW 25-81-M-0526 from the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District. This investigation located, both in the field and in available documents, prehistoric and historic sites along the levee. Survey methods included both pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing, a documentary search, and a primary informant survey. A total of 20 archeological sites were located in the field or in the documents. One additional site (historic) identified in the documents was not located during the survey. Sites within the alignment were evaluated as to size, temporal period(s) of occupation, general archeological significance, and potential impacts resulting from levee construction. The results of this survey indicate that three potentially significant sites along the levee alignment will be affected adversely, and testing of these sites is recommended in accordance with compliance procedures contained in (National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] Public Law 91-190 and 33CFR 305.7 [ER 1105-2-460]).
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank the many people who have contributed to the completion of this cultural resource survey. Staff Archeologist Roy Eichhorn of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, provided useful information about previous work in the area. Project Manager Mark Schroeder shared his information concerning the location and construction of the various proposed levee alignments.

Mark Wagner at the Illinois Department of Conservation gave us access to the site files for the project area and provided copies of several unpublished contract reports concerning previous work in the area. A number of individuals—including Ferrel Anderson, James Baker, Marcel Dhondt, Burton Hansen, Craig Manwaring and Ronald Jamieson—generously shared their knowledge concerning archeological sites in the area.

James Baldoni prepared Figure 1 and Appendix V.
INTRODUCTION

The following report describes the procedures and results of the archeological reconnaissance of a proposed levee alignment along the lower Rock River, Rock Island County, Illinois, in accordance with the contract (Purchase Order No. RFP DACW 25-81-M-0526) between Illinois State University and the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District. This work was conducted from 16 February to 27 February 1981. Fieldwork was hindered by cold weather. Frozen ground restricted probing and testing during the survey. The fieldwork was carried out by Joseph Phillippe and Frederick Thomas under the direction of David Carlson and Edward Jelks, co-principal investigators.
The purpose of this reconnaissance was to identify districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of interest or importance in architecture, history, or prehistory which would be affected by the proposed project and alternatives in accordance with compliance procedures (National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] Public Law 91-190 and 33 CFR 305.7 [ER 1105-2-460]). Additional research interests are articulated in the statewide plan for historic research and a chronological framework for prehistoric research appended to this report (Appendices I and II). It is hoped that data recovered during the reconnaissance will contribute to our understanding of prehistoric and historic occupation and land use along the lower Rock River.
METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

This cultural resource reconnaissance of the lower Rock River consisted of a documentary search, principal informant survey, and a pedestrian survey. The field survey consisted of walking the alignment where permission could be obtained. Permission could not be obtained for the entire alignment, but by walking the edge of roadways a cursory examination of the alignment was possible. Areas along ridges where sites were most likely to be found were carefully examined. In areas of less than 15 to 20 percent visibility except in swampy or marshy areas, shovel testing was conducted. A principal informant survey of local collectors as well as documentary search of early maps and plats, including the United States Government Land Survey records (1838) of the area, were used to gather relevant information concerning the project area.

Documentary Research and Principal Informant Survey

The documentary search included visits to the Illinois Department of Conservation (Office of the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer), Hauberg Library, Augustana College, Putnam Museum, Rock Island County Historical Society, and the Quad Cities Archeological Society to locate and record data from plats, government land surveys, and county and regional histories. Only one historic site (II-Ri-D-1) was documented as a result of this research. The principal informant survey provided little information regarding new sites. Ferrel Anderson, James Baker, Marcel Dhondt, Burton D. Hansen, Ronald Jamieson, and Craig Manuaring were contacted. Mr. Baker not only shared his knowledge of the history and prehistory of the area, but also took the survey crew to sites that he knew in the area. The sites in the survey area are well-known and heavily collected. Most of these individuals are not actively collecting material from sites in the project area, but collect farther east along the Rock and Green Rivers. No unrecorded sites were found as a result of the principal informant survey, but the names of two additional people who may be able to provide more information were received from Ferrel Anderson: Ms. Cook of South Moline and Larry Meadows of Moline. An attempt was made to contact these individuals, but it was not possible to arrange interviews.

Pedestrian Survey and Shovel Testing

The pedestrian survey was conducted by walking the alignment with the surveyors arbitrarily spaced 10 meters
apart and carefully examining the ground surface. As sites were expected to be present along sand ridges, these areas were examined more closely by changing the transect spacing to three meters.

Where visibility was less than 15 to 20 percent, except in swamps or marshy areas, shovel testing was conducted. Shovel testing consisted of excavating units two-shovel widths long by two-shovel widths wide by one-shovel length deep at 30m intervals. The soil from each unit was examined with a trowel and the resulting hole backfilled. No sites were located as a result of shovel testing.

Had the ground not been frozen, corings perhaps could have been used to assess soil stratigraphy. As this was impossible, no data of this nature was collected; if further survey work is conducted, it is recommended that this technique be employed.

Table 1 describes the survey conditions and lists the property ownership for the various segments of the alignment identified in Figure 1.
<table>
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<th>Segment</th>
<th>Survey Conditions</th>
<th>Owner(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cultivated field; 90% visibility</td>
<td>First National Bank of Moline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>W1/2 Cultivated field; 90% vis.</td>
<td>First National Bank of Moline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E1/2 Marsh &amp; forest; 0-20% vis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>W1/2 Marsh--very wet; 0% vis.</td>
<td>Allen Murray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E1/2 Cultivated field; 90% vis.</td>
<td>Murl Peterson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moline National Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Residential, trees, filled; 30% vis.</td>
<td>Walter Blondell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Albert Van Acker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Woods &amp; marsh; 20% vis.</td>
<td>Cora James (executor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Marsh; 0% vis.</td>
<td>Cora James (executor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Marsh; 0% vis.</td>
<td>Cora James (executor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Marsh; 0% vis.</td>
<td>Cora James (executor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>W1/2 Marsh; 0% vis.</td>
<td>Cora James (executor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E1/2 Scrub; 10% vis.</td>
<td>Raymond Gordon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>W1/2 Old Levee; 20% vis.</td>
<td>Raymond Gordon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E1/2 Sand ridge, cultivated; 90% vis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sand ridge, cultivated; 90% vis.</td>
<td>Raymond Gordon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Filled, residential; 30% vis.</td>
<td>Iowa-Illinois Gas &amp; Electric Co.</td>
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<td>Filled, residential; 30% vis.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Earl Adolph</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uptown Natl. Bank of Moline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>First Natl. Bank of Florence</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Marsh; 20% vis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Residential, sand ridge, grass; 25% vis.</td>
<td>City of Moline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segment</td>
<td>Survey Conditions</td>
<td>Owner(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Marsh &amp; standing water; 0% vis.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>W1/2 Wooded area; 30% vis. E1/2 Road; 50% vis.</td>
<td>Aldo Pellegrini Marvin Wyffels Larry Mallicoat Manfred Johnson Anne Persinger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Cultivated field; 90% vis.</td>
<td>Anne Persinger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Cultivated field; 90% vis.</td>
<td>Raymond Goetz Kenneth Edwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Scrub &amp; marsh; 0% vis.</td>
<td>Highcliff Development Corp. Fred Strafford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>W1/2 Cultivated field; 90% vis. E1/2 Scrub; 10% vis.</td>
<td>Fred Strafford City of Moline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Scraped for road &amp; scrub; 60% vis.</td>
<td>City of Moline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Grass, residential; 0% vis.</td>
<td>City of Moline First Natl. Bank of Moline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Cultivated field; 90% vis.</td>
<td>City of Moline First Natl. Bank of Moline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Borrowed, disturbed; 100% vis.</td>
<td>First Natl. Bank of Moline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Borrowed down to bedrock; 100% vis.</td>
<td>First Natl. Bank of Moline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Cultivated field, old leves; 90% vis.</td>
<td>First Natl. Bank of Moline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>W1/2 Residential, grass with bare spots; 30% vis. E1/2 Cultivated field; 90% vis.</td>
<td>City of Moline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>S1/2 Residential, grass with bare spots; 50% vis. N1/2 Cultivated field; 90% vis.</td>
<td>City of Moline Charles Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>S1/2 Residential, grass with bare spots 50% vis. N1/2 Cultivated field; 90% vis.</td>
<td>City of Moline Richard Odendahl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Marsh &amp; scrub; 0-30% vis.</td>
<td>Cora James (executor) Raymond Gordon</td>
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Figure 1. Proposed levee alignment segments, eastern portion.
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed South Moline Levee Project alignment is located on the north floodplain of the Rock River between the elevations of 580 and 560 feet. The alignment runs from the east half of Section 18 to the western quarter of Section 13 in Township 17 North, Range 1 West. The topography varies from sand ridges to marshes with soils that range from well-drained and sandy to poorly drained and highly organic. This area has been highly modified by urban development; the levee skirts several subdivisions and a large shopping mall. No remnants of the original forest or prairie exist today (Rennie 1978b:85).

Vegetation

The study area lies within the Mississippi River section of the Upper Mississippi and Illinois River Bottoms Division of Illinois (Schwegman 1973:2). Prehistorically, the area was probably wetland prairie interspersed with marshes on the wettest sites which had little significant forest development. By the time of settlement, around 1820, considerable forest encroachment had occurred (Rennie 1978b:66).

The modern vegetation of the Rock River floodplain can be divided into five vegetational zones: cultivated, residential, scrub, woods, and marsh (Rennie 1978b:69).

CULTIVATED AREAS

At the time of the survey, no crops had been planted. There were no trees and little other growth in these areas. Visibility was generally good (80-90%) except where corn or bean stubble was heavy (40-50%).

RESIDENTIAL LAND

These areas consist of lawns and scattered trees such as silver maple, green ash, and cottonwood. Lawns consist mainly of bluegrass with small amounts of dandelion, creeping charlie, and white clover (Rennie 1978b:72-73). Visibility in these areas was generally poor (0-15%) owing to heavy ground cover. Many of the residential areas were on higher, better drained soils, which also would have been excellent locations for prehistoric occupations. These areas also have been the most heavily developed and disturbed and, thus, are the least likely to have intact archeological remains.
SCRUB AREAS

Scrub areas are in vegetational transition: fields allowed to go fallow, vacant lots, waste ground along roads and ditches. Scrub is relatively dry much of the year. Common vegetation includes Queen Anne's lace, ball thistle, sweet clover, common milkweed, red clover, and ragweeds (Rennie 1978b:70-71). Visibility in these areas was generally very poor (0-15%) owing to heavy ground cover.

WOODED AREAS

Woods are largely restricted to areas which are too wet part of the year to cultivate. Many of these areas are channels formerly occupied by the river and occasionally reoccupied during times of flood. The Cahokia Alluvium which underlies this area is high in organic material, is frequently saturated with water, and supports species of trees that are more water tolerant. Vegetation commonly consists of silver maple, green ash, cottonwood, and American elm (Rennie 1978b:71). Visibility was usually fair (50-60%), as there were often patches of ground which were devoid of vegetation. These areas also are not very suitable for human habitation because they are flooded much of the year.

MARSHE S

Marshes often grade into woods or scrub. Smartweed predominates in the shallowest areas, while cattail is found in constantly wet areas. Dogwood and willow are found on moderately wet sites in marshes (Rennie 1978b:72). These areas also are not very suitable for human habitation, since they are flooded much of the year.

Fauna

Mammals that have been observed in the project area include muskrat, beaver, red fox, opossum, raccoon, mink, eastern cottontail, striped skunk, and white-tailed deer (Rennie 1978a:100-101). From the Mississippian period to the late 18th century, these species as well as black bear, elk, and possibly even bison (Hoffmeister and Mohr 1972:92, 201, 204-205) were present in the Rock River Valley and probably were exploited by the inhabitants of the area.

The Rock River Valley is a flyway for several species of migratory birds and the permanent breeding ground of many
other species. Avifauna that commonly have been observed in the area include great blue heron, Canada goose, wood duck, mallard, common bobwhite, ring-necked pheasant, downy woodpecker, blue jay, American robin, and sparrow (Rennie 1978a:95-100). Except for pheasant, these species would have been available to the prehistoric and early historic occupants of the area.

The river itself would have provided a variety of fish to inhabitants of the area. Some 98 species of fish are known to inhabit the Rock-Green River system (Smith 1971:4).

Geology

Bedrock in the lower Rock River survey area is limestone of the Cedar Valley and Wapsipinicon formations. These formations date to the Devonian Age (Anderson 1978:16). Most of the surficial deposits along the lower Rock River were deposited by glacial meltwater or postglacial streams (Anderson 1978:21). Anderson provides a good discussion of the floodplain geology of the lower Rock River:

Floodplains, the floors of valleys, are flat areas, found in all but the narrowest valleys of the county, and subject to flooding. They are underlain by the Cahokia Alluvium, composed of river-deposited clay, silt, sand, and minor amounts of gravel, which often contain a significant quantity of organic material. Among the varieties of Cahokia Alluvium, described previously, the channel and backswamp deposits, high in organic matter, occur in the lowest sections of the floodplain, in areas which are usually wet and which may be covered by standing water for weeks at a time. In many places, particularly on the Rock River floodplain, these areas are channels formerly occupied by the river and occasionally reoccupied during time of flood. Slightly higher, and consisting of silt and fine sand with a much lower content of organic materials, the natural levee and braided stream deposits. These can be considered as types of "sand bars" which are submerged only during severe floods (1980:21).

Since these "sand bars" become submerged only during severe floods, they would have made and still make good locations for habitation sites. These soils would have been the easiest to till by prehistoric farmers and may have been exploited for this purpose.
Soils


"The Sawmill-Coffeen-Mixed alluvial land association is the most extensive association in the lower Rock River Valley" (Anderson 1978:23). Soils included in this association are Sawmill, Coffeen, Dorchester, Orion, and Wabash. This soil association is found on nearly level river bottoms. It ranges from well-drained to poorly drained soils, but poorly drained soils are much more common. The "A" zone for this association is generally very dark and contains a large amount of organic material (Rehner 1977:8-9).

The Sparta-Dickinson-Coyne association is developed on sandier river bar deposits (Anderson 1978:25). Soils included in this association are Sparta, Dickinson, Coyne, Niota, Canistea, Saude, Burkhardt, and Waukee. This soil association is found on sandy deposits, mainly the tops and sides of terraces. It ranges from well-drained to excessively well-drained. The "A" zone for this association generally is light-colored and contains little organic material (Rehner 1977:9).

"The Raddle-Joslin Association is developed on the river bar deposits of the Cahokia Alluvium. . . . In general, this association is developed on the finer, siltier phases of these parent materials" (Anderson 1978:26). Soils included in this association are Joslin, Raddle, Trempealeau, and Martinsville. This soil association is found on nearly level to moderately sloping silty deposits, often on terraces. It ranges from well-drained to moderately well-drained. The "A" zone for soils in this association is usually dark, and contains a large amount of organic material (Rehner 1977:9).
PREVIOUS RESEARCH

A number of archeological investigations have been conducted in Rock Island County, Illinois, during the past century. A group of individuals interested in pursuing scientific investigations founded the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences in 1867 (McKusick 1970:2). The Academy placed heavy emphasis on the exploration, description, and explanation of the prehistoric mounds located in the area. The results of its investigations were published by the Academy (Lindley 1876; Gass and Farquharson 1880; Gass 1881; and Lindley and Pratt 1882). Members of the Academy also were interested in the numerous shell middens located along the banks of the Rock River (Pratt 1874; Toellner 1879). Archeological investigations conducted by the Academy lasted a little over 20 years. Much of the Davenport Academy's effort was directed toward exploration of the works of the "Mound Builders." Today the idea of Mound Builders is no longer accepted, and the mounds that the Academy was interested in are now known to be the product of Woodland peoples.

During 1932 and 1933, archeologists from the University of Chicago conducted archeological surveys of Rock Island County, Illinois. The goal of these surveys was to determine the number and temporal limits of the prehistoric sites in the area, and provide an explanation of the apparent absence of any Mississippian culture in the County (Harrington 1933:1). Only one Mississippian site was located during their work and an explanation of the apparent lack of Mississippian sites is still awaited.

In 1961 archeologists from the University of Illinois conducted a survey of the Rock River Valley and adjacent bluffs from the mouth of the river 60 miles upstream. The goal of the project was to discover the range and distribution of sites in the area (Bluhm et al. 1961). The survey located 96 previously unrecorded sites. The preliminary report concludes that two cultural periods--Archaic and Woodland--were well represented in the valley.

The University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee Department of Anthropology conducted surveys of selected areas of the Rock River Valley from the Wisconsin state line to the Mississippi River from 1971 to 1975 as part of the Historic Sites Survey (Fowler 1971; Peters 1972; Birmingham 1974, 1975). As a result of these surveys, numerous sites were located along the Rock and Mississippi Rivers. The extensive data accumulated as a consequence of these surveys have not yet been reported in detail (see Fowler and Birmingham 1976 for a synthesis of work).
A survey of the Rock River and Mississippi River lines of flood protection in the Milan-Big Island vicinity was conducted by the Environmental Research Center of Iowa City, Iowa, in 1974. Previously recorded sites were reexamined and a few new sites were discovered, but no attempts were made to assess the significance of any of these sites (Weichman 1975).

In 1975 the University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee conducted a survey along the Moline levee right-of-way and its associated borrow area in the bluffs bordering the south side of the river. The purpose of that research was to re-locate, verify, and assess the condition of previously recorded sites and to locate any previously unreported sites in the right-of-way. No sites were located along the riverfront, but 20 sites were identified along the bluffs (Benchley and Blakeslee 1975). The University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee conducted a second survey in the area in 1976. This survey investigated two transmission line corridors across the lower Rock River Valley. Five sites, including a historic Sauk village, were either discovered or reidentified during the survey (Benchley and Birmingham 1976).

Recent work in the area has been conducted by the Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. Projects by GLARC have included a survey of the East Moline line of flood protection (Gregg and Peters 1976), an assessment of known cultural resources in the area for their National Register eligibility (Van Dyke and Peters 1977), and the excavations of a Middle Woodland shell midden along the Mississippi River (Van Dyke and Overstreet 1979). During 1980 the Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center excavated an early Middle Woodland site (11-Ri-217) on the lower Rock River (Van Dyke 1981). In situ lithic features were excavated and provide useful comparative data for future research.

Wapora, Inc., in 1980, also conducted archeological surveys and testing as part of the Moline Local Flood Protection Project. They located only one site, an Archaic site, which apparently has no in situ features and which was determined to have no significance (Gray 1980).

Although sites of Woodland cultural affiliation are the most frequently reported in the archeological literature for the lower Rock River based on previous studies, sites ranging from Early Archaic to Late Woodland are present in relatively high numbers. Mississippian sites may be present, but based on previous work, few are expected to be located.
RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

Architectural and Historic Resources

No standing structures were present in the alignment; therefore, no architectural resources will be affected by the proposed levee construction. One historic structure (11-Ri-D-1) was documented in the literature search, in The Atlas of Rock Island County, Illinois (Iowa Publishing Company 1905:25). The structure did not appear in the Plat Book of Rock Island County, Illinois (Northwest Publishing Company 1894) or in the combined map of Scott County, Iowa, and Rock Island County, Illinois (Thompson and Everts 1868). Although the structure appeared on the 1894 plat we were unable to determine the kind of historic structure which had been present. This structure was not located during the pedestrian survey. It probably was destroyed when the Green Valley Sports Complex was constructed.

Prehistoric Resources

Twelve prehistoric sites were identified through our documentary research. Six of these sites were visited during pedestrian survey, but two of them could not be located owing to heavy vegetation. Probing and shovel testing of these areas would have been conducted if the frozen ground had not prevented such techniques. Four of the documented sites are not in the alignment as currently proposed and were not visited. Seven new sites were discovered during the pedestrian survey. Three of these sites are not in the proposed levee alignment. Two areas from which material was collected proved, on subsequent inspection, to consist only of weathered chert eroding from modern fill. Two new sites were located in the alignment, and both yielded only small collections of material owing to poor surface visibility.

Collections from the sites were predominantly small pieces of chipped stone. A recent study by Jeff Behm (1981) provides excellent descriptions of the local varieties of chert. These descriptions were used for type definitions in compiling the tables of percentages of raw material types from our sites (Table 2). The following description of chert types is taken from Behm's (1981:41-42) lithic analysis:

The dominant bedrock in the area of the site is either Pennsylvanian or Devonian in age. Two formations, the Wapsipinicon and Cedar Valley limestones, represent the older Devonian System.
The Pennsylvanian System is represented by the Caseyville, Abbot, and Spoon Formations, with the Spoon Formation being the youngest. All three contain limestones interbedded with the more common shales and sandstones, along with a few, thin beds of coal (Anderson 1980:8-11).

While the bedrock geology of Rock Island County has been well studied, no detailed descriptions of the types and distribution of chert are available. Due to the lack of information, a preliminary sort of a few lot bags was used to identify the types of chert present in the assemblage. These groups were formed on the basis of shared characteristics such as color or structure. This system was then revised, where needed, during the subsequent sorting of the remaining chipping debris and other artifact classes. Six presumably local chert types were identified in this manner. Their description follows:

1. **Moline - Dark Variety.** This chert type was first identified in outcrops near Moline, Illinois. It is tentatively assigned to the Spoon Formation. This is a bluish-grey to dark bluish-grey colored chert banded with bluish-black speckles. Often, both shades of bluish-grey are present in the same specimen, being interbanded, or more rarely, mottled.

2. **Moline - Light Variety.** In overall appearance, this type of chert is very similar to the Dark Moline. This lighter colored variety often has a yellowish tint or appearance. As was the case with the Dark Moline, this chert has also been found in outcrops and residuum contexts in the Moline area, and is also tentatively assigned to the Spoon Formation.

3. **White.** As its name implies, this group consists of all white cherts, whether dull or bright. While considerable variation does exist, the overlap is such that it is not possible to consistently assign individuals of this group to the same subdivision. Because cortex was occasionally found on flakes representing the entire range of appearance of this white chert, the entire group is considered to be of local origin. While some of the white cherts may be of nonlocal origin, criteria for making such distinctions is not presently available.

4. **Tan to Buff.** This category includes a wide range of light colored cherts, from very light tan...
to light brown, along with a variety of off-whites. In many instances, these cherts are mottled or banded, most often with different shades of the same color. Again, the presence of cortex on many of the flakes in this group would suggest a local origin for the chert.

5. Rubbly. This category is distinguished from the previous one mainly on structure, as they share the same colors and patterns. There are many seams of clear quartz throughout the opaque chert. When these seams cross each other in all directions, the effect resembles a mortared rubble wall.

6. River Gravel. A few chert flakes still retain a portion of a waterworn exterior, evidence of a period of water transport. As would be expected, a river gravel class would be extremely varied in color and appearance. In those cases where the exterior had been removed, the material would not be identifiable as river gravel. Instead, they would be assigned to the appropriate local material type, or if unassignable, then placed in an unidentified class.

There are many flakes representing several varieties of chert which could be easily assigned to any of the above six categories. A few were recognizable as exotic, conforming to some previously recognized and described chert type. The majority of these flakes were unidentified as to source location because they did not conform to any of the six local types, and in no instances did they possess even a partial cortical surface. It must remain for future research to ascertain the local or exotic origin of these unidentified cherts.
TABLE 2
PERCENTAGES OF RAW MATERIAL TYPES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Moline Chert</th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dark</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Tan to Buff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 220</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 262</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 263</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 269</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 270</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>54</td>
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<tr>
<td>RI 422</td>
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<tr>
<td>RI 423</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 424</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 425</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 426</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI P-8</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI P-9</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SITE DESCRIPTIONS

The following are descriptions of the sites located during this research. These sites all appear to represent relatively short-term exploitive campsites along the river. Unfortunately, owing to the fact that these sites are heavily collected by local individuals, we were unable to locate any diagnostic material to determine cultural affiliation.

The site coding system utilized at Illinois State University is similar to the system used by the Illinois Archaeological Survey and the Illinois State Museum with one difference: the addition of the letters "P," "H," and "D" in between the county designation and the numerical sequence. This addition of a letter provides an easier recall of information. "P" indicates that the site is a prehistoric one, "H" indicates that the site is an historic site, and "D" indicates that the site is an historic site recorded on a document but which has not been visited or located in the field. In some cases the coding "PH" is also used to indicate that the site has a prehistoric and historic component. This system was devised to enable the archeologist to readily tell what type of site he or she is dealing with.

11-Ri-36

11-Ri-36 is listed in the Department of Conservation site files as a Woodland habitation site. It is located on a small ridge in the Rock River floodplain, approximately 1000m from the bluff base (see map, Appendix VII). Directly to the north of the site is the Fruitland subdivision of the City of Moline.

11-Ri-36 is located on Otter silt loam soil. This soil formed on silty alluvium and is usually poorly drained. Natural vegetation probably was marsh (Rehner 1977:43).

An ISU survey crew visited the area designated as 11-Ri-36 in the Department of Conservation site files, but could not locate the site. Its probable location is in an area which is heavily disturbed by modern development. The presence of houses suggests that at least part of the site may have been destroyed during their construction.

IMPACT

It appears that the site already has been adversely affected by modern development, but because the site was not
located, it could not be determined if it had been totally destroyed.

RECOMMENDATION

If the site was located in this heavily disturbed modern housing complex the site has probably been destroyed or at best has little integrity. No further work on this site is recommended.

11-Ri-138

According to the Department of Conservation site files, 11-Ri-138 is located on a ridge in the Rock River floodplain. It is situated approximately 700m from the bluff base. This site was not visited by the ISU survey crew because it is located approximately 200m north of the proposed levee alignment.

11-Ri-138 is located on Dickinson sandy loam soil. This soil formed in sandy deposits and is well-drained to excessively drained. The native vegetation was prairie grass (Rehner 1977:20–21).

IMPACT

According to present plans, this site will not be affected by levee construction.

RECOMMENDATION

No further work is recommended.

11-Ri-141

11-Ri-141 is represented by a light lithic scatter. The site is located on a large sand ridge in the Rock River floodplain, 200m south of the bluff base (see map, Appendix VII). 11-Ri-269, Kracklow Site S, is approximately 90m north on a smaller ridge. The western half of the ridge has been destroyed by borrowing operations. The scatter extends along the ridge for 40m east of the borrowed area and is approximately 30m across, north-south.

The site is located on Trempealeau silt loam soil. This soil formed in loamy material with underlying sand. Trempealeau soils are moderately to moderately rapidly
well-drained. Natural vegetation was prairie grass (Rehner 1977:58-59).

Ground cover was corn stubble from last year. Surface visibility was fair, approximately 40 percent.

The Department of Conservation site files designate this site as dating from the Mississippian period. This survey recovered no diagnostic material. Material recovered from the surface survey includes:

- 2 primary flakes
- 4 heat-treated primary flakes
- 1 secondary flake
- 3 heat-treated pieces of block scatter

Firecracked limestone was observed, but was not collected.

**IMPACT**

The western portion of this site may be affected by levee construction, depending upon the exact location of the levee.

**RECOMMENDATION**

If the site will be disturbed by the levee construction, testing should be undertaken to evaluate the significance of the site.

**Il-Ri-220**

Il-Ri-220 is marked by a heavy lithic scatter. The site is located on a very large sand ridge in the Rock River floodplain approximately 1550m south of the bluff base. A low swampy slough area is located south of the site. The site extends along the ridge for approximately 200m east-west and is approximately 50m wide, north-south (see map, Appendix VII).

Il-Ri-220 is located on Oakville fine sand soil. This soil formed on sandy deposits. Oakville soils are well-drained, gently sloping to strongly sloping. Native vegetation was probably oak-hickory timber (Rehner 1977:42).

Ground cover was soybean stubble from last year. Surface visibility was good, approximately 60 percent.

The Department of Conservation site files designate this site as a habitation site from the Archaic or Early
Woodland. This survey recovered no diagnostic materials. Mr. Gordon, the landowner, has collected material ranging from Early Archaic Dalton points to Late Woodland Koster points. His collection appears to have artifacts representing all cultural periods except Mississippian. He indicated that this material came from all areas of his farm, so several discrete sites may be represented by his collection. Mr. Gordon did not want us to photograph his collection so no photographs were taken. Material collected by this survey includes:

- 1 secondary decortication flake
- 2 primary thinning flakes
- 5 secondary thinning flakes
- 2 tertiary flakes

Much of this material is blue Moline chert. Much more material was observed on the surface, but not collected.

IMPACT

According to present plans, the levee will affect the southern portion of this site.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that this site be tested to determine if any subsurface features are present and if the site is eligible for nomination to the National Register.

11-Ri-256

11-Ri-256 is located on a large ridge in the Rock River floodplain, approximately 1200m from the bluff base. Fifty meters south of the site is a slough of the Rock River (see map, Appendix VII).

The site is located on Otter silt loam soil. This soil formed on silty alluvium and generally is poorly drained. Natural vegetation was probably timber (Rehner 1977:43).

An ISU survey team visited the area designated as 11-Ri-256 by the Department of Conservation site file, but could not locate the site. The area had not been cultivated for several years and had grown up in brambles and weeds; surface visibility was very near zero. In this area, the proposed levee (Segment 21) runs through a swamp south of a sand ridge. Shovel testing was attempted, but the frozen ground made this procedure unworkable. If conditions had
allowed, shovel testing would have been conducted. The site is most likely on this ridge.

IMPACT

The proposed levee will not affect the site if it runs south of the sand ridge.

RECOMMENDATION

No further work is recommended.

11-Ri-262

11-Ri-262 is represented by a fairly heavy lithic scatter. The site is located on a large sand ridge in the Rock River floodplain, approximately 1200m south of the bluff base (see map, Appendix VII). Directly to the north of the site is the Green Valley Sports Complex of the City of Moline. The site extends along the ridge for 75m, east-west, and is approximately 30m wide, north-south. According to Mr. James Baker, a local collector, the ridge and site extended north into the area now occupied by the Green Valley Sports Complex. This was further confirmed by the presence of artifacts in bare areas in the baseball diamonds. How much this area was modified by construction is unknown.

11-Ri-262 is located on Coyne fine sandy loam soil. This soil formed on sandy material with underlying loamy deposits. Coyne soils are usually well-drained. The native vegetation was prairie grass (Rehner 1977:18-19).

Ground cover was grass with large bare spots common. Surface visibility was fair, approximately 40 percent.

The Department of Conservation files identify 11-Ri-262 as a habitation site of unknown cultural affiliation. This survey recovered no diagnostic materials so the cultural affiliation cannot be determined. Material collected by this survey at this site includes:

- 3 secondary decortication flakes
- 15 primary thinning flakes
- 2 heat-treated primary thinning flakes
- 27 secondary thinning flakes
- 6 heat-treated secondary thinning flakes
- 11 tertiary flakes
- 9 heat-treated tertiary flakes
- 12 pieces of block shatter
8 pieces of thermal shatter
2 granitic firecracked rock
1 pitted mano

About half of this material is blue Moline chert. Most of the remainder is a white local chert.

IMPACT

According to present construction plans, the southern portion of the site will be adversely affected.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that this site be tested to determine if any subsurface features are present and if the site is eligible for nomination to the National Register. Because the site is on a sand ridge, it is highly possible that the ground surface has been deflated leaving no cultural features intact. This site, like the other sites located during this survey, is heavily collected by local residents and needs to be tested to determine the extent and integrity of the archeological deposits.

11-Ri-263

11-Ri-263 is composed of a light lithic scatter. The site is located on a large sand ridge in the Rock River floodplain, 1100m from the base of the bluff and approximately 200m west of 11-Ri-262 (see map, Appendix VII). The two sites are separated by an intermittent stream and a small area of marsh. The site extends along the ridge for 75m, northwest-southeast, and is approximately 30m wide, northeast-southwest. The ridge is cut in half by an existing levee. The site extends along both sides of the levee. The lithic concentration appears to be heavier on the southwest side of the ridge. This observation was made in the field and, while it cannot be quantified, was visually obvious. The denser concentration on one side of the levee had no relation to levee construction.

The site is located on Coyne fine sandy loam soil. This soil formed on sandy material with underlying loamy deposits. Coyne soils are well-drained. The native vegetation was prairie grass (Rehner 1977:18-19).

Half of the site was in heavy corn stubble from last year. The other half of the site was covered by thick brush, especially reeds and cane. Surface visibility in the
corn stubble was fair, approximately 40 percent. Surface visibility in the scrub was very poor, near zero percent.

Department of Conservation files identify 11-Ri-263 as a habitation site of unknown cultural affiliation. This survey recovered no diagnostic materials so the cultural affiliation of the site remains unknown. Material collected by this survey includes:

- 2 primary thinning flakes
- 2 heat-treated primary thinning flakes
- 1 secondary thinning flake
- 1 heat-treated secondary thinning flake
- 1 heat-treated polymorphic core
- 1 piece of block shatter
- 1 piece of thermal shatter
- 1 firecracked piece of limestone
- 1 firecracked piece of diorite

**IMPACT**

Presently an emergency levee runs through the center of the site. Any widening or heightening of this levee will affect 11-Ri-263.

**RECOMMENDATION**

If the present levee is not modified, no further work is needed. However, if the present levee is modified, the area to be affected should be tested to determine if any subsurface features are present and if the site is eligible for nomination to the National Register.

**11-Ri-269**

11-Ri-269 is composed of a light lithic scatter. The site is located on a sand ridge in the Rock River floodplain, 170m south of the bluff base (see map, Appendix VII). 11-Ri-141 is located on a large ridge approximately 90m south of the site. The western half of the ridge has been destroyed by borrowing operations. The lithic scatter extends east of the borrowed area along the ridge for 40m and is approximately 20m across, north-south.

The site is located on Trempealeau silt loam soil. This soil formed in loamy material with underlying sand. The Trempealeau soils are moderately to moderately-rapidly drained. The native vegetation was prairie grass (Rehner 1977:58-59).
Ground cover was corn stubble from last year. Surface visibility was fair, approximately 40 percent.

The Department of Conservation files identify 11-Ri-269 as a habitation site of an unknown cultural affiliation. This survey recovered no diagnostic material, so cultural affiliation could not be determined. Mr. James Baker said that he thought the site was Late Woodland but that he had no material from the site in his possession.

Material recovered from the surface survey includes:

- 3 primary thinning flakes
- 1 piece of firecracked diorite

The flakes are blue Moline chert.

IMPACT

According to present construction plans, the western portion of this site may be adversely affected.

RECOMMENDATION

If the levee is to be placed across the undisturbed portions of the site, testing should be undertaken to determine the eligibility of the site for National Register nomination.

11-Ri-270

11-Ri-270 is represented by a moderate lithic scatter. The site is located on a large sand ridge in the Rock River floodplain, approximately 2300m south of the bluff base, and 30m north of a wooded swampy area (see map, Appendix VII). The scatter extends along the ridge for 210m, east-west, and is approximately 70m wide, north-south. The eastern third of the site is separated from the rest of the site by a man-made drainage ditch. The lithic concentration appears to be heavier on the south side of the ridge. The site appears to have been heavily collected.

The site is located on Coyne fine sandy loam soil. This soil forms on sandy material with underlying loamy deposits and is usually well-drained. The native vegetation was prairie grass (Rehner 1977:18-19).

Ground cover was soybean stubble from last year. Surface visibility was fair, approximately 40 percent.
The Department of Conservation files identify 11-Ri-270 as a habitation site of unknown cultural affiliation. This survey recovered no diagnostic materials, so the cultural affiliation of the site cannot be further clarified.

The materials collected at 11-Ri-270 by this survey include:

1 primary decortication flake
4 secondary decortication flakes
34 primary thinning flakes
29 secondary thinning flakes
7 heat-treated secondary thinning flakes
10 heat-treated tertiary flakes
1 core rejuvenation flake
1 single-ended core
1 polymorphic core
5 pieces of block shatter
1 piece of thermal shatter
5 pieces of limestone
1 crude biface or preform

Approximately a third of the material is blue Moline chert; much of the rest is white local chert.

IMPACT

According to present construction plans, the entire site will be adversely affected by levee construction.

RECOMMENDATION

This site should be tested to determine if the site is eligible for nomination to the National Register.

11-Ri-272

According to the Department of Conservation site files, 11-Ri-272 is located on a small ridge in the Rock River floodplain (see map, Appendix VII). It is approximately 800m south of the bluff base. The site was not visited by the ISU survey crew because it is located approximately 100m north of the proposed levee alignment.

The site is located on Dickinson sandy loam soil. Dickinson soils are well-drained to excessively well-drained. The native vegetation was prairie grass (Rehner 1977:20-21).
IMPACT

According to present construction plans, this site will not be impacted by levee construction.

RECOMMENDATION

No further work is recommended.

11-Ri-274

According to the Department of Conservation site files, 11-Ri-274 is located in a low swamp area near a slough. After pedestrian survey of the area, it seems much more likely that the site is located on a large ridge approximately 75m to the north. Ground cover on this ridge was grass, and visibility was zero percent. The ridge was shovel tested, but no cultural material was recovered.

The area indicated as 11-Ri-274 in the Department of Conservation files was not visited by the ISU survey crew, since it is located approximately 100m south of the proposed levee alignment.

According to Department of Conservation files, 11-Ri-274 is located on Coffeen silt loam. This soil formed on low-lying silty alluvium and is poorly drained. The native vegetation was marsh (Rehner 1977:17-18). The area we have designated as more likely to be 11-Ri-274 is Joslin silt loam. This soil formed on silty material with underlying clayey deposits. The native vegetation was prairie grass (Rehner 1977:32-33).

IMPACT

If 11-Ri-274 is located where the Department of Conservation site files indicate, the site will not be affected by levee construction. If 11-Ri-274 is located on the ridge, then it would be affected by levee construction.

RECOMMENDATION

The ridge should be plowed and resurveyed prior to any construction to determine if 11-Ri-274 or any other site located on the ridge will be adversely affected by levee construction.
According to the Department of Conservation site files, 11-Ri-275 is located in a low area in the Rock River floodplain. Poplar Grove Road runs north-south, 50m east of the site. After pedestrian survey of the area, it seems much more likely that the site is on a high ridge, 100m north of the location indicated by the site file.

The area designated 11-Ri-275 was not visited by the ISU survey crew, but it is located approximately 50m west of the proposed levee alignment.

According to Department of Conservation files, the site is located on Coffeen silt loam. This soil formed on silty alluvium and is poorly drained. The native vegetation was marsh (Rehner 1977:17-19). The area we have designated more likely to be 11-Ri-275 is located on Coyne fine sandy loam. This soil formed on sandy deposits and is well-drained. The native vegetation was prairie grass (Rehner 1977:18-19).

**IMPACT**

According to present construction plans, this site will not be affected by levee construction.

**RECOMMENDATION**

No further work is recommended.

11-Ri-422 consists of a light lithic scatter. The site is located on a small ridge in the Rock River floodplain, approximately 1100m south of the base bluff, and 20m north of a slough. Maple Street runs approximately 250m west of the site. 11-Ri-423 is located on the same ridge, approximately 100m to the west. The two sites are separated by a depression that contains no cultural material and a small gravel field road. The scatter extends along the ridge for approximately 40m east-west and is approximately 20m wide, north-south.

The site is located on Raddle silt loam soil. This soil formed on silty material and is well-drained to moderately well-drained. Native vegetation was prairie grass (Rehner 1977:45).
Ground cover was very thick corn stubble from last year. Surface visibility was very poor, approximately 5-10 percent.

No diagnostic materials were recovered from this site; therefore, the cultural affiliation and site function are unknown.

Material recovered by this survey includes one heat-treated secondary thinning flake of blue Moline chert.

**IMPACT**

Levee construction would adversely affect this site.

**RECOMMENDATION**

This site should be plowed and resurveyed to determine the site limits and artifact density.

**11-Ri-423**

11-Ri-423 is composed of a light lithic scatter. The site is located on a small ridge in the Rock River floodplain, approximately 1100m from the bluff base; thirty meters south of the site is a wooded swampy area. 11-Ri-423 follows the ridge for approximately 50m east-west and is 30m wide north-south.

11-Ri-423 is located on Raddle silt loam soil. This soil forms on silty material. Raddle soils are moderately well-drained to well-drained. The native vegetation was prairie grass (Rehner 1977:45).

Ground cover was corn stubble from last year. Surface visibility was poor, approximately 15 percent.

This survey collected no diagnostic materials; thus, cultural affiliation and site function are unknown. Material collected from this site includes

1 primary decortication flake
1 heat-treated primary thinning flake
1 single-ended core

A third of this material is blue Moline chert; the rest is local white chert.
IMPACT

It appears that this site will be adversely affected by levee construction.

RECOMMENDATION

This site should be plowed and resurveyed to determine the site size and artifact density.

11-Ri-424

11-Ri-424 is a fairly heavy lithic scatter. This site is located on a small ridge in the Rock River floodplain, approximately 550m south of the bluff base, and 20m north of a wooded swampy area. The site is about 240m north of the proposed levee alignment and was encountered while contacting landowners. 11-Ri-425 is located 90m east of this site on another small ridge. The scatter extended along the ridge for 60m east-west and was approximately 30m wide north-south. The lithic concentration appeared heavier on the southern half of the ridge.

The site is located on Joslin silt loam soil. This soil formed in silty material with underlying clayey deposits. Joslin soils are moderately to moderately slowly drained. The native vegetation was prairie grass (Rehner 1977:32).

Ground cover was soybean stubble from last year. Surface visibility was excellent, approximately 90 percent.

This survey collected no diagnostics from this site. Footprints were noticed, suggesting that the site has been collected. Material collected by this survey includes:

- 5 primary decortication flakes
- 2 secondary decortication flakes
- 31 primary thinning flakes
- 20 secondary thinning flakes
- 9 tertiary flakes
- 1 bladelet
- 4 polymorphic cores
- 3 pieces of block shatter
- 1 chert hammerstone
- 1 chert bifacially worked hammerstone
- 1 utilized flake

The majority of this material is blue Moline chert. The rest is white local chert. Firecracked rock and several possible pitted stones were noted but not collected.
IMPACT

According to present construction plans, 11-Ri-424 will not be affected by levee construction.

RECOMMENDATION

No further work is recommended.

11-Ri-425

11-Ri-425 is composed of a light lithic scatter. The site is located on a small sand ridge in the Rock River floodplain, approximately 550m south of the bluff base and 20m north of a wooded swampy area. The site is about 200m north of the proposed levee alignment and was encountered while contacting landowners. 11-Ri-424 is located 90m west of this site; 11-Ri-426 is located 90m east of the site. The scatter extended along the ridge for 60m east-west and was approximately 30m wide, north-south. The lithic concentration appeared to be heavier on the south side of the ridge.

11-Ri-425 is located on Joslin silt loam soil. This soil formed on silty material with underlying clayey deposits. Joslin soils are moderately to moderately slowly drained. The native vegetation was prairie grass (Rehner 1977:32).

Ground cover was soybean stubble from last year. Surface visibility was excellent, approximately 90 percent.

This survey collected no diagnostic material from this site. Footprints crossing the site were noticed, suggesting that the site has been collected. Material collected at the site by this survey includes:

- 1 secondary decortication flake
- 9 primary thinning flakes
- 9 secondary thinning flakes
- 3 pieces of block shatter
- 1 firecracked rock
- 1 bifacially worked flake
- 1 lateral edge of a bifacial tool
- 1 preform
IMPACT

According to present construction plans, 11-Ri-425 will not be impacted by levee construction.

RECOMMENDATION

No further work is recommended.

11-Ri-426

11-Ri-426 is composed of a light lithic scatter. The site is located on a small ridge in the Rock River floodplain, approximately 550m from the bluff base and 20m north of the wooded swampland area. The site is about 170m north of the proposed alignment and was encountered while contacting landowners. 11-Ri-425 is located 90m west of 11-Ri-426. The lithic scatter extended along the ridge for 20m east-west and was about 20m across, north-south.

11-Ri-426 is located on Joslin silt loam soil. This soil formed on silty material with underlying clayey deposits. Joslin soils are moderately to moderately slowly drained. The native vegetation was prairie grass (Rehner 1977:32).

Ground cover was soybean stubble from last year. Surface visibility was excellent, approximately 90 percent.

This survey collected no diagnostic material from the site. Footprints crossing the site were noticed, suggesting that the site has been collected. Material collected at this site by this survey includes:

- 2 primary thinning flakes
- 3 secondary thinning flakes
- 1 core-rejuvenation flake
- 1 utilized flake.

All this material is blue Moline chert.

IMPACT

According to present construction plans, 11-Ri-426 will not be affected by levee construction.
RECOMMENDATION

No further work is recommended as according to present construction plans, 11-Ri-426 will not be affected by levee construction.

11-Ri-D-1

11-Ri-D-1 is a historical site documented to be on a sand ridge in the Rock River floodplain. Poplar Grove Road is east of the site; south of the site is a wooded marshy area. The site is documented in *The Atlas of Rock Island County, Illinois* (Iowa Publishing Co. 1905:25).

The location of the site was visited by an ISU survey crew, but no trace of the historic occupation could be found. However, this area is within the Green Valley Sports Complex, which has modified the landscape in the area. The presence of a historic habitation in the Green Valley Sports Complex was confirmed by Mr. James Baker, during collector interviews, who referred to an "old" house on the sand ridge that was destroyed when the Sports Complex was constructed.

Even though the survey crew could not find the site, there is a strong possibility that some subsurface features remain at the site, perhaps beneath the fill.

IMPACT

The site will not be affected by the proposed levee construction.

RECOMMENDATION

No further work is recommended.

11-Ri-P-1

Material originally cataloged by the survey crew as 11-Ri-P-1 subsequently was determined to be from Site 11-Ri-270.
11-Ri-P-2

Material originally cataloged by the survey crew as 11-Ri-P-2 was subsequently determined to be from Site 11-Ri-262.

11-Ri-P-8

11-Ri-P-8 consists of several pieces of shattered chert. The scatter is located directly adjacent to a small drainage ditch, just west of the Fruitland subdivision of the City of Moline. The scatter extends along the stream for 40m north-south and is approximately 10m wide.

Upon examining the profiles of a test cut into the stream bank, it became clear that this area had been affected by the construction of small levees to contain runoff in the drainage ditch. The first 60cm below surface was dark humus with light-colored mottles and a large number of rocks. From 60 to 85cm below surface was a layer of dark humus containing a large amount of decaying vegetation. This layer blends into the yellow clayey loess material below it. It appears that the upper 60cm was fill brought in to levee the ditch. Therefore, 11-Ri-P-8 is not a prehistoric site, but represents redeposited material. Only nine pieces of block shatter of Moline chert were discovered.

11-Ri-P-9

11-Ri-P-9 consists of several pieces of shattered chert. The scatter is located in a low lying area in the bottoms of the Rock River, approximately 850m south of the bluff base, and is adjacent to a small drainage ditch running south into the Rock River. The scatter is approximately 20m long, east-west, and 20m across, north-south.

This area appears to have been disturbed by the construction of small levees along the drainage canal. The four pieces of chert collected apparently came from fill brought in for this purpose. As with 11-Ri-P-8, this material does not represent a prehistoric occupation.
SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

A total of 20 site locations were discovered during the documentary, interview, and pedestrian survey phases of the project. Recommendations for further work are divided into four categories (Table 2).

1. Testing. At three sites (11-Ri-220, 11-Ri-262, 11-Ri-270) archeological test excavations are recommended to determine site size, the presence of intact features below the plowzone, and the degree of preservation of floral and faunal remains. Once testing has been completed, a determination of National Register eligibility will be possible.

At 11-Ri-220, no diagnostic material was found by the survey, but the collection owned by the property owner contained material ranging from the Early Archaic to Late Woodland.

Site 11-Ri-262 is represented in the survey collection by 96 pieces of debitage. The cultural affiliation of the site, however, is unknown.

Site 11-Ri-270 is represented in the survey collection by 100 pieces of debitage. The cultural affiliation of the site, however, is unknown.

2. Testing if adverse impact is unavoidable.

Three sites (11-Ri-141, 11-Ri-263, and 11-Ri-269) may or may not be affected by construction depending on the exact location of the levee. If these sites are to be disturbed, then testing to determine site size, the presence of intact features below the plowzone, and the degree of preservation of floral and faunal remains is recommended. Two of these sites (11-Ri-141 and 11-Ri-269) have been partially destroyed by borrow pit operations. If the alignment runs through the undamaged portions of these sites, testing should be undertaken to determine National Register eligibility.

Site 11-Ri-263 has already been disturbed by an emergency levee. If this levee is to be expanded or removed, testing should be undertaken in the portions of the site which will be adversely affected.

3. Plowing and resurvey. At three sites (11-Ri-274, 11-Ri-422, and 11-Ri-423) surface visibility was very poor at the time of the
survey. These sites were revealed by the presence of some cultural material on the surface; however, the paucity of material makes an evaluation of significance impossible. Two of the sites (11-Ri-422 and 11-Ri-423) are located in agricultural fields and could be revisited after spring plowing by U. S. Army Corps of Engineers personnel. One site (11-Ri-274) is located in an area owned by the city of Moline and maintained as a park.

4. No further work. At 11 sites (11-Ri-36, 11-Ri-138, 11-Ri-256, 11-Ri-272, 11-Ri-275, 11-Ri-D-1, 11-Ri-424, 11-Ri-425, 11-Ri-426, 11-Ri-P-8, and 11-Ri-P-9) no further work is necessary. Seven of these sites lie outside the proposed alignment (11-Ri-138, 11-Ri-256, 11-Ri-272, 11-Ri-275, 11-Ri-424, 11-Ri-425, and 11-Ri-426). Their locations are relevant in terms of possible secondary impacts (e.g., heavy machinery parking areas and borrow pits); however, no direct impact will be caused by the levee as currently proposed. Sites 11-Ri-36 and 11-Ri-D-1 have apparently been destroyed by modern development. Two sites (11-Ri-P-8 and 11-Ri-P-9) were determined to represent redeposited material eroding from areas which had been filled along a drainage ditch.
# TABLE 3

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITES VISITED DURING THE SURVEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Testing</th>
<th>Testing if Site Unavoidable</th>
<th>Plow and Resurvey</th>
<th>No Further Work</th>
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<tr>
<td>11-Ri-36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11-Ri-138</td>
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<td>11-Ri-141</td>
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<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
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</table>
SUMMARY

This cultural resource survey for the Lower Rock River Flood Protection Study located a total of 20 sites as a result of documentary research and archeological survey. The survey was hampered at times by cold winter weather and frozen ground, but still covered the entire alignment. Surface visibility was generally related to agricultural practices and ranged from almost no surface visibility in areas of dense vegetation to fall plowed fields with almost total surface visibility. Whenever possible, shovel testing was conducted in the areas of dense vegetation.

The majority of the sites were located along "sand ridges" which are the remnant of natural levees along old Rock River channels. These ridges are not normally subject to flooding, and the sandy soil, which drains well, would have been well suited to prehistoric habitation and agricultural exploitation. These sand ridges are also known by local collectors as good areas for artifact collecting. We feel these collecting activities may explain the lack of chipped stone tools and diagnostic artifacts encountered during the survey. In addition to sites being impacted by the activities of local artifact collectors, urban development is destroying many of the archeological sites of the area. Further archeological research is needed in the Lower Rock River to establish the cultural affiliation of many of these sites and to establish a good cultural chronology for the area.

Future work in the Lower Rock River area should include geomorphological studies in conjunction with the archeological research so as to better understand site locations and preference. It is also important that scheduling of research be done in such a way as to avoid inclement winter weather.
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CHAPTER B

A STATE-WIDE PLAN FOR THE STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES: A BASIS FOR DETERMINATION OF INDIVIDUAL SITE SIGNIFICANCE

Frederick W. Lange and Charles R. Smith

Past archaeological research has demonstrated that if one so desires, each and every archaeological site may be considered "unique" by a wide variety of variable criteria; extrapolating from this position, every site might also be considered "significant" in terms of qualifying for conservation and/or study.

The potential for either total preservation or excavation has long been realized as impossible, resulting in the necessity of selecting certain sites for attention at the expense of others. How these selections are made is often not clear but is generally linked to considerations of individual site "significance." Significance is a relative assessment: a site considered significant in one area might easily be left off the list in another. The lack of criteria for significance results in part from the continued absence of clearly defined regional or state research plans (as noted by McGimsey 1979) delineating types of data required for comparative studies (comparative value should certainly be one common basic element in assessment of site significance).

In order to develop a basis for assigning significance to the sites with which we have dealt and will be dealing, the Historic Sites Division of the Contract Archaeology Program of Illinois State University has initiated development of a state-wide research design for historic sites.

THE RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design assumes that meaningful interpretation is based on comparative study of similar human cultural remains and that the remains (sites or sub-site areas) must be relatively similar in function and time to be adequately comparable.

The question "how many similarly comparable units are necessary?" naturally follows, and for statistical purposes, an adequate sample size would seem to be two sites in any category. Similarity may, in turn, be defined on the basis of multiple variables, some of which are drawn from parallels in prehistoric studies: 1) environmental zone; 2) major temporal period; 3) ethnic group; 4) status; and 5) function/profession. A simple example of these different variables would be that a railroad roundhouse dating from the mid-nineteenth century is a different type of site than a ferry landing from the same time period in the same area, and both are different from a contemporaneous family dwelling. In turn, a mid-nineteenth century English family dwelling in East St. Louis is substantively different from a French family dwelling of the same period in Peoria. Re-phrased in prehistoric terms, this is nothing more than to say that Monks Mound at Cahokia is different from Mound 72 and that both are different from residential districts, with residential prehistoric remains differing between northern, southern, eastern, and western Illinois. Much of the prehistoric archaeology in the state has been oriented toward developing a data base consisting of different time periods located in different regions, and much of the interpretation of the state's prehistory is modeled on comparisons between sites manifesting these variables.

In a similar fashion, development of a comparative data base for historic studies, coordinated through the research design, will help us pinpoint significant sites and avoid needless repetitive excavation at site categories that have already been fully sampled.

The establishment of these categories is now in its preliminary stages. We emphasize that these categories are not rigid, and some may be subject to modification based on continuing documentary and field research.

Environmental Zones

Much of the ecologically oriented prehistoric research in the state has been based on environmental zones. Brown (1978) showed 17 environmentally
bounded survey areas. The Illinois State Geological Survey's map of the state (Figure 20) is divided into 14 physiographic zones. We suspect that historical remains may covary with environmental conditions sufficiently to utilize these same physiographic subdivisions of the state for planning purposes. It is well documented that environmental factors affected patterns of settlement, and the fourteen subdivisions correspond to projected vegetation, soil, and mineral charts. For example, pre-1830s settlement began (with immigrants from the Kentucky-Tennessee area) either along river (water) routes, or along overland prairie-forest boundaries. The plains and swamp areas were initially "uninhabitable." Not until after approximately 1830 did colonists begin settling these undesirable zones. The implementation of new transportation systems (canals in the 1830s, railroads in the 1850s) and new inventions (steel plow, drainage tiles, etc.) enabled settlement of the open plains. The fourteen physiographic divisions are shown in Table 5, while Table 6 indicates subzonal division of the fourteen principal regions.

**TABLE 5**

Major Physiographic Subdivisions of Illinois  
(After Thornburn 1968:15)

1. Coastal Plains Province  
2. Shawnee Hills Section  
3. Salem Plateau Section  
4. Mt. Vernon Hills  
5. Springfield Plains  
6. Lincoln Hills  
7. Galesburg Plains  
8. Bloomington Ridge Plain  
9. Green River Lowland  
10. Kankakee Plain  
11. Wisconsin Driftless Section  
12. Rock River Hill Country  
13. Wheaton Morainal County  
14. Chicago Lake Plain
TABLE 6

Zonal Divisions for the Major Physiographic Subdivisions Shown in Table 5

1. River flood plains
2. Bluffs
3. Dissected uplands
4. Prairie-forest boundaries
5. Bottom land
6. Woodlands
7. Prairie proper
8. Hills, Valleys, and Moraines

Major Temporal Periods

These subdivisions reflect major settlement, ethnic, historical, and economic shifts in the state's history. These temporal periods are summarized in Table 7.

TABLE 7

Major Temporal Subdivisions of Illinois History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBDIVISION</th>
<th>NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 1650/1660-1787</td>
<td>Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 1787-1834</td>
<td>Illinois Territory and Early Statehood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 1834-1880</td>
<td>Early Farmsteading and Early Industrialization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 1880-1910</td>
<td>Urban Growth/Mechanization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 1910-1937</td>
<td>Twentieth Century</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBDIVISION</th>
<th>NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 1670-1730</td>
<td>Early exploration and missionary expeditions; mostly French with some English and native Americans present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2. 1730-1830    | Early French and English settlements; native Americans. The end of this time period coincided approximately with the end of the Black Hawk Wars in 1832 and the initial westward expansion of the railroads. The impacts of these and other historical events are reflected in altered migration patterns in subsequent periods.
| 3. 1830-1850    | a. Upland South Migration; some eastern and western Europeans. b. Northern Migration (New Englanders); New Englanders; many Germans and Irish immigrating to Chicago. c. Midland and Middle West Migration (mainly Ohioans utilizing the National Road). |
| 4. 1860-1900    | Reconstruction Migration (movement of displaced persons due to the Civil War, mainly poor whites and blacks). |
| 5. 1890-1910    | Southern European Migration (movement mainly focused toward established major urban areas). |
| 6. 1918-1935    | Black Urban Migration (large-scale movement of southern Blacks northward; these peoples and Blacks already in the north contributed to the development of concentrated enclaves in major urban areas). |

Ethnic Groups Migrations

The presence of different ethnic groups in Illinois is best seen in terms of a series of immigration movements in different parts of the state. The immigration patterns correlate in general with the temporal periods proposed above and with the physiographic regions discussed earlier in this paper.

Economic Status

In terms of the types of material culture remains we might expect to find and the cultural
pattern variability with which we would be working, it obviously is critical to be able to distinguish between those remains representative of the wealthy, middle class, and the poor. Some criteria appropriate to the historic era are shown in Table 8.

Function

In industrial and community settings, structures representative of varying collective and individual economic and social functions are of interest. Reflecting the two broad categories of population distribution, we have initially divided the appearance of such structures into Urban and Rural location. In either setting, any single structure may have one of the following functions: 1) Industrial, 2) religious, 3) civic, 4) residential, 5) commercial, and 6) recreational. In some cases, such as parsonages or industrial bunk-houses, among others, there will be an overlap of function, and in many cases we will be looking at the systematic relationship between these different functional groups, or community studies. In many instances, functional structures will also reflect individual economic or social specialties; blacksmiths, druggists, and doctors are common examples, but the wide variety of individually specialized activities observable at places such as Clayville indicate how widespread such categories may be.

Combining the categories to establish the comparative sample

Any given site will correspond to one subdivision in each of the five major categories; the number of subdivisions in many cases remains to be determined. We can, however, at this point, demonstrate that the total number of sites in the basic sample will correspond to: (total number of environmental zone subdivisions) x (total number of major temporal subdivisions) x (total number of ethnic group migration subdivisions) x (total number of functional subdivisions) x 10 (minimum number of sites necessary for statistical reliability) = total number of sites in the basic sample.

Table 8

Criteria for Distinguishing Social Classes

A. Land, Buildings, Houses

1. Number of outbuildings
   a. Privy, carriage house, servant quarters, barns, sheds, cribs
   b. Spatial relationships of structures to other buildings and farms in vicinity

2. Size of house
   a. Type of construction
   b. Materials used in construction
   c. Approximate date of construction from size and style

3. Acreage—land as an economic indicator of wealth
   a. Sales and acquisitions over time as indicator of relative wealth for time period in question
   b. Location of property (river bottom, river terrance, bluff top, upland prairie)
   c. Soil quality of land if agricultural

B. Neighborhood and District

1. Urban—proximity to business center, docks, train yards, merchant shops
   a. Type and class of district-neighborhood at time of occupation
   b. Access to urban resources such as roads, rivers, woods, minerals (coal)
   c. Ethnicity of area at time of occupation

2. Rural—proximity to nearest neighbor and nearest town or city
   a. Type of production or business if known
      (1) Cash crop
      (2) Livestock
      (3) Subsistence
3. Ethnicity of farmers and ethnicity of area as a determinant of architectural styles

C. Zooarchaeological Evidence

1. Food remains as economic indicator
   a. Cuts of meat
   b. Number and proportion of animals

2. Seeds, nuts, and microfauna
   a. Floral remains
   b. Domestic animals buried near premises
   c. Changes in subsistence or quality of diet

D. Material Evidence--Utensils, Ceramics, Bottles, Tools, etc.

1. Qualitative difference in kinds of artifacts
   a. Vessel forms and location relative to structures
   b. Types of ceramics and relative value at time of occupation
   c. Frequency of common or domestic goods in proportion to exotic nonlocal goods or nonutilitarian materials and their place in structure
   d. Ethnic correlations of artifacts and origins of people using them

The archaeological and historical evidence will complement themselves through use of wills, deeds, plats, and oral histories to afford a truer picture of economic and other changes over time.

This initial presentation leaves no doubt that the number of sites eventually to be covered is large, but it is finite. This plan—or perhaps guideline—would be a better term—fulfills the following research goals: 1) it establishes a comprehensive plan for investigation; 2) it establishes a theoretical and methodological and statistical base for the study of historical research in the state; and 3) it helps guide us toward an interpretation of what is "significant." If we are truly concerned about the study and investigation of human history and the study of cultural development, we must initially establish a minimum number of sites necessary for comparative studies. We anticipate that at least some appropriate sites (especially those related to physical structures such as large houses, banks, schools, etc.) may already be on the National Register of Historic Places. Additional historical site materials excavated at various sites in the state are currently in many institutional collections, but unreported. An inventory of these materials is essential for historic site record maintenance and will also result in the filling of additional basic sample slots. Once we have established a legitimate comparative base, then additional sites in a particular category may be evaluated according to much stricter terms of significance, judged on the basis of the site's potential to expand on that data already acquired in the basic sample.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors express their gratitude to Edward B. Jelks for support in developing this plan and to participants in his course in historic archaeology, Fall 1979, for developing the details shown in the tables.

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Appendix II Prehistoric Chronology Applicable to the Rock River Area.

The major temporal periods in midwestern prehistory span 10,000 years. Sites along the Rock River may be expected to provide evidence for all or most of this timespan. The following chronology is synthesized from a number of references (Benchley, et al. 1977, Chapman 1975, Fowler 1955, Griffin 1967, 1978a, 1978b):

1) The Paleo-Indian lasts until 8,000 B.C. No sites from this time period were reported during the Historic Sites Surveys along the Rock River. This period is characterized by the presence of fluted point styles.

2) The Archaic spans from 8,000 to 1,000 B.C. The Archaic is divided into Early, Middle, and Late periods although there is no consensus as to where these divisions should occur (Benchley et al. 1977:11).

   a) The Early Archaic lasts from 8,000 to about 6,000 B.C. and is characterized by point types including Dalton, Agate Basin, Hardin Barbed, Thebes, Scottsbluff types, Graham Cave, Rice lobed, and bifurcate based points such as St. Albans and Le Croy.

   b) The Middle Archaic spans the two millennia from 6,000 B.C. to 4,000 B.C. Projectile point types include Big Sandy, Rice Stemmed, Hidden Valley Stemmed, and other less well known forms.

   c) The Late Archaic lasts from approximately 4,000 to 1,000 B.C. A number of type clusters characterize this period and include Matanzas, Helton, Raddatz, Etley, Kramer, Merom, and others.
3) Woodland occupations are traditionally identified on the basis of grit, limestone, and/or grog tempered ceramics. Benchley et al. have suggested that Woodland Tradition sites occur up to historic times (1977:14).

a) Early Woodland is sparsely represented throughout Illinois. This period from about 1,000 B.C. - 200 B.C. is characterized by Marion Thick ceramics.

b) Middle Woodland spans from 300 B.C. to A.D. 400. This is a period of burial mound construction and fairly large settlements. The period is characterized by Havana and later Weaver ceramic wares.

c) Late Woodland lasts from A.D. 400 to A.D. 1000 or later. Weaver wares characterize the first part of this interval while Canton wares (Fowler 1955) assume greater importance in the latter half of the period.

4) Mississippian. Mississippian sites have been reported only for the lower Rock River and probably span from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1600. They are characterized by the presence of shell-tempered ceramics and small triangular points.
APPENDIX III
SUMMARY OF INFORMANT CONTACTS

Ferrel Anderson
Davenport, Iowa

Ferrel is the president of the local archaeological society and has conducted surveys in the Rock River area. He shared his knowledge about the local prehistory and general history of the area.

James Baker
Moline Illinois

A local collector with an extensive collection from the Rock River area. Mr. Baker not only shared his knowledge of the history and prehistory of the area, but also took the survey crew to sites he knew of in the area.

Marcel Dhondt
East Moline, Illinois

Marcel Dhondt was contacted, but did not collect any site above the alignment.

Burton D. Hansen
Moline, Illinois

Burton Hansen has collected the Rock River Valley extensively, but had previously released all locational data to IAS surveyors. He is knowledgeable about local prehistory.
Ronald Jamieson  
Moline, Illinois  

Ronald Jamieson is a local collector with an extensive knowledge of local prehistory and history.

Craig Manuaring  
East Moline, Illinois  

Craig Manuaring collects artifacts in the lower Rock River Valley, but not along the alignment proper.
# APPENDIX IV

## LANDOWNERSHIP

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parcel</th>
<th>Owner</th>
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<td>294</td>
<td>Richard Odendahl</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>RR 2, Box 695, East Moline</td>
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<td>Stewart Jamieson</td>
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<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>Charles Johnson</td>
<td>14</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1st Natl. Bank of Moline</td>
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### APPENDIX VI

#### Site Locations

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**AREAS GIVEN SITE NUMBERS**

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Appendix VII: Sketch map of Site 11-Ri-262.
Appendix VII: Sketch map of site 11-Ri-270.
Appendix VII: Sketch map of site 11-Ri-P-5, 11-Ri-P-6, and 11-Ri-P-7.
Appendix VII: Sketch map of site 11-Ri-220.
Appendix VII: Sketch map of site 11-Ri-263.
Appendix VII: Sketch map of site 11-Ri-36, 11-Ri-P-8, and 11-Ri-P-9.
Appendix VII: Sketch map of site 11-Ri-269 and 11-Ri-141.
Appendix VII: Sketch map of site 11-Ri-275.
Appendix VII: Sketch map of site 11-Ri-272.
Appendix VII: Sketch map of sites 11-Ri-262 and 11-Ri-263.
APPENDIX VIII

SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
A CULTURAL RESOURCE RECONNAISSANCE
FOR THE LOWER ROCK RIVER FLOOD PROTECTION STUDY

I. PURPOSE

The Rock Island District, Corps of Engineers, is studying methods for flood protection for parts of the lower Rock River in Rock Island County, Illinois (see Exhibit). As part of the evaluation of environmental effects of this project, the District intends to issue a purchase order for a cultural resources reconnaissance of the various alternative levee alignments. The purpose of this reconnaissance is to identify districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of interest or importance in architecture, history, or prehistory which would be affected by the proposed project and alternatives.

This is being done in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and 33 CFR 305.7 (ER 1105-2-460). The results of this reconnaissance will be included in the Environmental Impact Statement for the project.

II. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

1. The Contractor shall review the pertinent literature on the area and as a minimum contact the following organizations and people for additional information:

   Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer
   Illinois Archaeological Survey
   Quad Cities Archaeological Society
   Local Historical Society

   The prospective contractor is expected to demonstrate a knowledge of the literature available for this area and pursue data collecting from individuals who are familiar with the area.

2. The Contractor shall perform an on the ground examination of selected portions of the area to be affected, adequate to assess the general nature of the resources probably present and the probable impact of alternative plans under consideration. Test excavations may be necessary in some cases to evaluate subsurface deposits. This is not to be construed as testing for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

3. The product for this purchase order will be a draft and a final report discussing: a) what was found in each area, b) the general significance, c) what the impacts of each alignment is likely to be on cultural resources, and d) what additional studies should be made in each area and how much it would cost (broken down by labor and equipment, etc.).
4. The format of the report shall include but not be limited to the following:

- Title Page
- Abstract
- Table of Contents
- Introduction
- Environmental Setting
- Historic Resources
- Prehistoric Resources
- Architectural Resources
- Impact Assessments
- Recommendations for Further Work
- Conclusions
- Appendices

5. The appendices will include maps of the resource locations, this Scope of Work, vitae of the Principal Investigation and consultants, and copies of the review comments on the draft. Specific site locations for archaeological sites will not be included in the body of the report.

6. Basic data description, including provenience and metrics, U.T.M. coordinates for all sites, photographs, and drawings will be provided for use both in support of the author's arguments and conclusions, and as a source of basic information that may find wider use by other archaeologists. A set of Even maps showing the specific site locations will be provided by the Contractor but shall not be included in the report. At least three good quality photographs of archaeological work in progress and written summary suitable for public information will be provided by the Contractor.

7. All work will be carried out under the direction of a qualified Principal Investigator who shall also be responsible for the contents of the report. Where portions of the report are written by someone other than the Principal Investigator the author shall be identified. Minimum professional qualifications for the Principal Investigator are listed in 36 CFR 60.

8. Property access and landowner contact will be the responsibility of the contractor.

9. All notes, maps, photographs, and information generated by this contract are property of the US Government and will be curated together by the contractor or at a repository acceptable to RID and the SHPO.

III. REPORTING SCHEDULE

1. Work shall commence within 30 calendar days after notice of award. Five copies of the draft report shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer 75 calendar days after notice of award. After receipt of the draft report by the Contracting Officer the report will be reviewed for its adequacy by the SHPO, Interagency Archaeological Services and by Rock Island District. Twenty copies of the final report are due 30 calendar days after the contractor
receives the review comments from RID. The contractor is not to send any reports out for review; this will be done by the Contracting Officer. Total time will not exceed 180 days.

2. Prior to the commencement of field work, the contractor will meet with the District Archaeologist and project manager to review the maps and project details. During the life of the project (i.e., until the final report is handed in) the contractor will inform the District Archaeologist of progress, difficulties, etc., at least biweekly. This may be done by telephone with a brief written followup.

3. No data shall be released by the contractor prior to acceptance of the final report by the Contracting Officer. After the final report is accepted there are no restrictions on its use by either the contractor or the Government with the exception that specific site information will not be made available to the public. In order to reduce the possibility of site vandalism, specific site information will only be given to those individuals with a genuine research interest or need to know.
### APPENDIX IX

#### Sheet 1 of 7

**ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT**

Branch/Office: ED-PB-EA  
Reviewer: C. Smith  
Ext. No.: 6344

**Subject:** A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance For the Lower Rock River Flood Protection Study  
**Date:** 12 Aug 81

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<td>The introduction should include a statement describing both contract and research goals.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>pl, para 2</td>
<td>For the sentence &quot;Topography varies from sand ridges to poorly drained, highly organic soils.&quot;, it is recommended that topographic features be discussed after the word &quot;to&quot;. Soil types might be presented in a separate sentence.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>pp3-4</td>
<td>The authors should incorporate percent ranges, if known, within the discussions of visibility (i.e., &quot;generally poor (0-15%)&quot;).</td>
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<td>Alluviation should be discussed more thoroughly under the &quot;Wooded Areas&quot; category.</td>
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<td>iii</td>
<td>The &quot;Table of Contents&quot; should be amended to include both first and second order subsections.</td>
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<td>iv</td>
<td>The description of the five vegetational zones could be improved by adding a brief discussion addressing the following: 1) the implications for data recovery, and 2) the implications for prehistoric/historic land use.</td>
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<td>p4, line 13</td>
<td>The phrase &quot;early historic times&quot; should be referenced to an approximate date range.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>p5, line 2</td>
<td>The reference &quot;Thomas 1978a: 95-100&quot; does not appear in the references.</td>
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Subject: A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance For the Lower Rock River Flood Protection Study

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<td>Under the Geology subsection, a discussion of the local sand ridge complex would be useful.</td>
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<td>p5</td>
<td>The last sentence implies uniform alluviation which is not likely the case; the sentence also incorrectly implies a uniform distribution of sites - local archaic sites are often found on sand ridges (high points) but what about lower areas, particularly with respect to later woodland period agriculturalists.</td>
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<td>p7</td>
<td>A section discussing the relationships between soils and land use should be added.</td>
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<td>The dates in the following citations do not match those in the bibliography: 1) Gass and Farquharson 1878, 2) Gas 1881, and 3) Lindly and Pratt 1881.</td>
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<td>A summary statement of the cultural manifestations defined as a result of these investigations would be useful.</td>
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<td>Did the University of Chicago survey discover Mississippian remains, or did they find an explanation for their absence?</td>
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<td>p9</td>
<td>A brief statement describing the results of the 1961 University of Illinois survey and the 1971 to 1975 University of Wisconsin surveys.</td>
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**ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT**

**Subject:** A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance For the Lower Rock River Flood Protection Study

**Date:** 12 Aug 81

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<td>What topographic features contained the 20 sites identified by the University of Wisconsin?</td>
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<td>Add a discussion of the Early Woodland lithic workshop (11 RI 217) data recovery and the Milan LFP survey and testing project; the latter is significant due to its proximity to the study area. Also, note the work by M. Gray (1980) for the Moline Local Flood Protection Project.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>p11</td>
<td>A paragraph should be added which summarizes the cultural manifestation potentially present in the study area based upon the previous studies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>p11, para 2</td>
<td>The Davenport Academy of Sciences has been disbanded; perhaps this should be replaced by the &quot;Putnam Museum&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>p12, line 2</td>
<td>Either the name &quot;Ferral Anderson&quot; should be deleted, or the contacts at all of the listed organizations should be added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>p12</td>
<td>Were Cook and Meadows contacted? If not, why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>p12</td>
<td>Why was the 10m spacing chosen? Was this appropriate throughout the study area?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4        | p13               | What does the phrase "examined painstakingly" mean -- was transect
ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT

Subject: A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance For the Lower Rock River Flood Protection Project Study
Date 12 Aug 81

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CMN. NO.</th>
<th>Dwg. or Para. No.</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>(Cont')</td>
<td>spacing changed? Sand ridges are known to contain substantial cultural materials, therefore, it seems appropriate that a careful examination of selected areas other than ridges would have been appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>p13</td>
<td>Were corings done to assess soil stratigraphy? How did you know that testing was not done for recent surfaces only?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>p20</td>
<td>Add the results of the literature search under &quot;Architectural Resources&quot; and &quot;Historic Resources&quot;; the type of structure/site should also be presented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>p20</td>
<td>Was probing attempted at the two sites which could not be located due to heavy vegetation discussed under &quot;Prehistoric Resources&quot;. If not, why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>p21</td>
<td>A table summarizing the data discussed under &quot;Results of the Investigation&quot; would be helpful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>pp22-25</td>
<td>This section (Summary of Recommendations) should follow the site descriptions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>p22</td>
<td>Identify the components represented in the property owner's collection from RI-220.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>pp26-51</td>
<td>Either use site names in all cases or delete the site names from RI-220, RI-256, RI-262, RI-263, RI-269, and RI-270.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>pp26-51</td>
<td>The judicious use of tables for the presentation of data would improve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMT. NO.</td>
<td>Dwg. or Para. No.</td>
<td>COMMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>(Cont')</td>
<td>text flow, eliminate problems of redundancy, and reduce the text to that which is required for describing unique situations on a site-by-site basis. Consider tabulating the following: Soils information, topographic feature data with respect to the locations of the twenty sites, artifacts, chert/rock identifications, DOC/ISU locational information, cultural affiliations, site types, and recommendations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>p26</td>
<td>It appears that the &quot;adverse affect&quot; is obvious, but the important question - is the site totally destroyed? - is not addressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>p30</td>
<td>In reference to the discussion of blue Moline chert, the various types should be defined prior to the site reports; see the report entitled &quot;Archaeological Recovery at 11 RI-217, Milan, Illinois (Van Dyke 1981) for a discussion of local chert resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>pp26-51</td>
<td>For each site, the natural vegetation is hypothesized based upon Rehner (1977); it is suggested that these statements be expanded to include the major floral elements for each site (i.e. replace &quot;timber&quot; with &quot;oak-hickory&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>p31</td>
<td>Was the area designated as RI-256 in the DOC files shovel tested; if not, why? (See SOW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>p33</td>
<td>What kinds of things might RI-262 be tested for?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subject: A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance For the Lower Rock River Flood Protection Project Study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CMT. NO.</th>
<th>Dwg. or Para. No.</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>p33</td>
<td>Quantify the differences between the two concentrations at RI-263. Is the disparity in any way related to levee construction?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>pp26-51</td>
<td>The contractor should provide stone types for &quot;firecracked rocks&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>pp26-51</td>
<td>Site reports should include interpretive discussions, as appropriate to identify site functions and/or type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>pp26-51</td>
<td>Individual site maps should be added in the form of an appendix to illustrate: 1) relationship to impact area, 2) topographic location/feature, and 3) site size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>pp26-51</td>
<td>Varying discussions of chert types are presented (some in tenths, some in percents); a table could be used to illustrate the various chert items by site, providing a consistent basis for arriving at percentages by site and for the project as a whole (see Van Dyke 1981).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>p51</td>
<td>A summary section should be added which discusses: 1) the results of the survey, 2) problems identified during the survey, 3) contributions to local and regional prehistory and history, and 4) the impact levee construction will have upon the cultural resource base. This section should also include potential research questions applicable to sites recommended for testing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>pp52-56</td>
<td>The following references do not appear in the text and thus do not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT

Subject: A Cultural Resources Reconnaissances For the Lower Rock River Flood Protection Project Study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CMT.</th>
<th>Dwg. or No.</th>
<th>Para. No.</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>(Cont')</td>
<td></td>
<td>appropriately belong under &quot;References Cited&quot;; either delete these references or integrate them within the text:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Anderson, Ferral 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Benchley 1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Benchley and Billeck 1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maruszak 1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moline 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Northwest Publishing Co., 1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overstreet 1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Smith 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thompson and Everts 1868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States Government Land Surveys 1838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>p52</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Mr. James Baker&quot; should be added to the references cited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>App. IV</td>
<td></td>
<td>Informant data should be included in the form of an appendix (name, address, statement of contribution).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Revised DRAFT report: A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance for the Lower Rock River Flood Protection

**Date:** 30 Nov 81

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CMT. NO.</th>
<th>Dwg. or Par. No.</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>abstract</td>
<td>The abstract is awkwardly written, particularly the first sentence. The correct contract (purchase order) number is: DACW25-81-M-0526.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pg 3 para 1</td>
<td>We disagree with the statement underlined on this page. A complete examination of the alignment probably would not result from this technique. A cursory inspection or some other result would be more correct. (OPTIONAL CHANGE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pg 13 para 2</td>
<td>&quot;Wapsipinicon&quot; is misspelled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pg 21 para 1</td>
<td>What kind of historic structure was documented? If this could not be determined please state so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pg 22 line 12</td>
<td>Insert &quot;2&quot; in (Table).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pg 22</td>
<td>Add page numbers to the citation for Behm's quote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pg 26 line 3</td>
<td>&quot;Exploitive&quot; is misspelled. (OPTIONAL CHANGE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT**

**Branch/Office**: NCRED-PB(EA)  **Reviewer**: Eichhorn/Smith  **Ext. No.**: 6349/6344

**Revised DRAFT: Cultural Resource Reconnaissance**  **Subject**: Lower Rock River  **Date**: 30 Nov 81

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GMT. No.</th>
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<th>Para. No.</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pg 27 para 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Can you recommend 'no further work' for a site if there may still be remains present? Would testing be appropriate to determine this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pg 54 para 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>The testing recommendation (#1) should be tied to impacts and/or further recovery interests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pg 59</td>
<td></td>
<td>Were photographs taken of this seemingly substantial collection of artifacts? These should be included in the site report for reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td>Photographs illustrating samples of artifacts from several of the sites would be helpful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add the Illinois state code (11) to the site numbers (i.e., 11R136).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td>Although obvious to us, please describe your site numbering system for RI-D-# and RI-P-# etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td>The site vicinity and sketch maps included as appendices should</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT

Branch/Office: NCRED-PB(EA)  
Reviewer: Eichhorn/Smith  
Ext. No: 6349/6344

Revised DRAFT: Cultural Resource Reconnaissance  
Subject: Lower Rock River  
Date: 30 Nov 81

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>COMMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>be referenced as appropriate in the site report texts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Appendices</td>
<td>It is recommended that the appendices be reorganized as listed below and that the text be modified as appropriate to reflect the change. In some cases the titles of the appendices were different in the Table of Contents from the appendix itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appendix 1</td>
<td>Statewide Plan (appendix label missing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appendix 2</td>
<td>Prehistoric Chronology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appendix 3</td>
<td>Summary of Informant Contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appendix 4</td>
<td>Property Owners in the Project Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appendix 5</td>
<td>Project Area and Site Location Maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appendix 6</td>
<td>Legal Site Descriptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appendix 7</td>
<td>Site Sketch Maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appendix 8</td>
<td>Scope of Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appendix 9</td>
<td>All Relevant Correspondence (including RID and SHPO comments)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appendix 10</td>
<td>Proposed Testing Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appendix 11</td>
<td>Vitae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX X: PROPOSED TESTING BUDGET

The following budget assumes that testing at RI-220, RI-262 and RI-270 will require 2 weeks in the field and 2 weeks of analysis and report writing. The two weeks break down into one week at RI-220, and two days at RI-262, and three days at RI-270.
APPENDIX X

COST ESTIMATE FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL TESTING
ALONG THE LOWER ROCK RIVER

PERSONNEL

Principal Investigator
1/2 mo. @ $2000/mo. $1000

Archeological Tech.
1 mo. @ $1000/mo. $1000

Three Arch. Asst.
1/2 mo. @ $800/mo. $1200

Lab Director
1/2 mo. @ $1000/mo. $500

Two Lab Asst.
1/2 mo. @ $750/mo. $750

Fringe Benefits (16% of $4450) $712

INDIRECT COSTS (43.7% of $5162) $2256

TRAVEL

Car Rental
10 days @ $7.50, plus $235
800 miles @ .20 miles

Lodging
45 days @ $19/day $855

Per Diem
45 days @ $17/day $765

COMMODITIES $250

CONTRACTUAL $1000

ESTIMATED TOTAL PROJECT COSTS $10,523
EDWARD B. JELKS

U. S. citizen; born in Macon, Georgia, 1922; married

EDUCATION

B.A. (English) 1948, University of Texas at Austin
M.A. (Anthropology) 1951, University of Texas at Austin
Ph.D. (Anthropology) 1965, University of Texas at Austin

POSITIONS HELD

Smithsonian Institution: Archeologist (1950-53)
National Park Service: Archeologist (1953-56)
Supervisory Archeologist (1956-58)
University of Texas: Director, Texas Archeological Salvage
at Austin Project (1958-65)
Lecturer in Anthropology (1953-65)
Southern Methodist: Associate Professor (1965-68)
University

Illinois State University: Professor (1968-present)
Coordinator for Anthropology (1968-74)
Acting Chairman, Dept. of Sociology-Anthropology
(1974-75)

MILITARY SERVICE

On active duty in U. S. Navy, January, 1942 to October, 1945

MAJOR SCHOLARLY INTERESTS

Archeological Theory and Method
North American Prehistory
Historical Archeology
Ethnohistory of the Southern Plains & Southeastern U. S.
Applied Statistics
RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Between 1950 and 1965 I was engaged in full-time research on a number of different projects. Since 1958 I have administered research grants and contracts from the National Science Foundation, the National Park Service, the Canadian National Parks Branch, the State of Texas, the State of Illinois, the U. S. Military Academy, and other agencies, totaling well in excess of $1,000,000. I was director of the following projects unless otherwise indicated.

River Basin Salvage Projects, 1950-54; 1956-69. Included were preliminary surveys of some 45 reservoirs in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Kansas, and the excavation of approximately 100 archeological sites. I personally supervised the excavation of about 30 sites; the others were dug by archeologists working under my general direction. The sites spanned a broad spectrum of aboriginal cultures: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Neo-American, and Historic; campsites, villages, bison jumps, ceremonial centers, and cemeteries; rockshelters, mounds, quarries, burned rock middens, and stratified alluvial sites. Also excavated were 18th and 19th century Spanish Colonial sites and early to mid-19th century western pioneer sites. Reports were prepared for all the surveys and all the excavated sites (a total of approximately 150 reports). I wrote many of the reports personally, co-authored several, and edited all of them. Several dozen have been published.

Jamestown, Virginia, 1954-56. I was assistant to John L. Cotter on this project, an extensive subsurface exploration of 16th century Jamestown followed by complete excavation of major structures.

Yorktown, Virginia, 1955. This series of exploratory excavations located and identified components of the U. S. and French defensive earthworks of the Battle of Yorktown.

Amistad Paleoecology Study, 1964-66. I co-directed this interdisciplinary study, funded by the National Science Foundation (Grant No. GS-667), which reconstructed prehistoric environments and human ecology in western Texas and northern Coahuila, Mexico, over the past 10,000 years.

Archeology and Ethnohistory of the Wichita Indians, 1965-67. I co-directed this study of archeological and documentary resources relative to the Wichita, which was funded by the National Science Foundation (Grant No. GS-964).
Signal Hill, Newfoundland, 1965-67. This project, funded by the Canadian Government, involved two summers of excavation at Signal Hill National Historical Park, a British military post of the 1790-1860 period.

Texas Historic Sites, 1965-69. Several historic sites were partially excavated to collect data for reconstruction, under contract with the State of Texas. Included were:

- **Pt. Lancaster**, a mid-19th century U.S. Army post on the Pecos River;
- **San Saba**, a mid-18th century Spanish mission and presidio;
- **Pt. Leaton**, a 19th century frontier site on the Rio Grande in western Texas;
- **Washington-on-the-Brazos**, center of Stephen F. Austin's colony and site of Texas' declaration of Independence from Mexico in 1836.

Typology of English and American Ceramics, 1968, 1973. I pursued this study for six months in residence at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington in 1968 under Smithsonian sponsorship, and in the fall of 1973 while on sabbatical at Illinois State.

Constitution Island, New York, 1971-72. Exploratory excavations were carried out at a Revolutionary War military site at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, under contract with the West Point Museum.

Illinois Historic Sites Survey, 1971-75. This archeological survey of the Mackinaw and central Illinois River valleys was funded by the national HSS program, through the Illinois Department of Conservation.

Improvement of Social Science Teaching, 1970-71. I collaborated in this interdisciplinary study (funded by a grant from the U.S. Office of Education) which explored methods of improving the teaching of social sciences in elementary schools.

The Noble-Wieting Site, Illinois, 1972, 1976. Excavations at this Upper Mississippian site were conducted as ISU archeological field schools.

Cahokia Courthouse Historic Site, Illinois, 1976. Preconstruction excavation of a building site was carried out under contract with the Illinois Department of Conservation.
Archeological Survey of Starved Rock and Matthiessen State Parks, Illinois, 1976. This was carried out under contract with the Illinois Department of Conservation.

Archeological Survey of FAP Highway Project No. 412, Illinois, 1977. This preconstruction survey was funded by the Illinois Department of Transportation.

Miscellaneous Research. In addition to the funded projects listed above, I have done a considerable amount of personal research in archeological method and theory, typology, ethnohistory, and statistics, as is evident from publication titles appearing later in this resume.

EDITORIAL EXPERIENCE

I have served as Editor of the Archaeology Series of the University of Texas (1959-68) and of the Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society (1965-67). I also edited the scores of technical reports submitted to funding agencies in connection with research projects listed above.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS

Over the past 25 years I have read dozens of papers at professional meetings, including annual meetings of the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for Historical Archaeology, the American Studies Association, the Southeastern Archeological Conference, the Plains Archeological Conference, the Southwestern Historical Association, the Texas Academy of Sciences, the Texas Archeological Society, and the Caddoan Archeological Conference.

MISCELLANEOUS

Member of 1963 scientific boating expedition through Santa Elena and other canyons of the Rio Grande, featured on Educational Television film, The River.

Consultant for permanent exhibits on Texas prehistory, Institute of Texan Cultures, HemisFair Exposition, San Antonio, 1968.

HONORS

Honorary Research Associate, Smithsonian Institution, Division of Cultural History
Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science
Fellow, American Anthropological Association
Fellow, Texas Archeological Society
1972 Spring Lecturer, College of Arts and Sciences, Illinois State University

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

American Anthropological Association
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Association of University Professors
American Society for Conservation Archaeology
Archaeological Institute of America
Association for Field Archaeology
Illinois Archaeological Survey
Society for American Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology
Society of Professional Archeologists
Texas Archeological Society
Council of Texas Archeologists
ELECTED OFFICES IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

**American Society for Conservation Archaeology**
- Vice President, 1975-76
- Director, 1976-77

**Illinois Archaeological Survey**
- President, 1972-73

**Society for Historical Archaeology**
- Vice President, 1967
- President, 1968

**Society of Professional Archeologists**
- President, 1976-77

**Texas Archaeological Society**
- Secretary-Treasurer, 1956-57
- President, 1957-58
- Editor, 1965-67

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS, PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

**American Association for the Advancement of Science**
- Committee for Arid Land Studies, 1968-70

**American Society for Conservation Archaeology**
- Steering Committee, 1974-75

**Illinois Archaeological Survey**
- Committee on Professional Standards and Certification, 1974-75
- Quality Control Committee, 1975
- Cultural Resources Committee, 1976-77

**Society for American Archaeology**
- Committee on Professional Standards and Ethics, 1959
- Committee for Public Understanding of Archaeology, 1968-70
- Committee on Professional Certification, 1974-75
- Chaired Interim Committee on Professional Standards, 1976
Society for Historical Archaeology  
Chaired Nominations and Elections Committee, 1970  
Chaired Committee on Professional Standards, 1973-75

Pan-American Institute of Geography and History  
Committee on Archaeology, 1977-81

Society of Professional Archeologists  
Chaired Nominating Committee, 1979  
Elected to Board of Directors, 1980-82

McLean County Historical Society  
Elected to Board of Directors, 1980
PUBLICATIONS

Books and Monographs


1961 (co-author, with Lathel F. Duffield) The Pearson Site: A Historic Indian Site at Iron Bridge Reservoir, Rains County, Texas. Ibid., No. 4. 83 pp.

1962 The Kyle Site: A Stratified Central Texas Aspect Site in Hill County, Texas. Ibid., No. 5. 115 pp.

(co-editor, with Dee Ann Suhm) Handbook of Texas Archeology: Type Descriptions. Special Publications of the Texas Archeological Society, No. 1; Bulletin of the Texas Memorial Museum, No. 4. 299 pp.


Articles


Technical Reports


Appraisal of the Archeological and Paleontological Resources of the Colorado City Reservoir. (mimeographed) Smithsonian Institution.

(co-author, with E. H. Moorman) Appraisal of the Archeological Resources of Cooper Reservoir. (mimeographed) Smithsonian Institution.

1953 (co-author, with E. H. Moorman) Appraisal of the Archeological Resources of Paint Creek Reservoir. (mimeographed) Smithsonian Institution. 5 pp.

(co-author, with E. H. Moorman) Appraisal of the Archeological Resources of Oak Creek Reservoir. (mimeographed) Smithsonian Institution. 5 pp.


Appraisal of the Archeological Resources of De Cordova Bend, Inspiration Point, and Turkey Creek Reservoirs. (mimeographed) National Park Service. 18 pp.


1960 Appraisal of the Archeological Resources of Farmers Creek Reservoir. Report to the National Park Service. 5 pp.

(co-author, with Curtis D. Tunnell) Appraisal of the Archeological Resources of Proctor Reservoir. (mimeographed) Texas Archeological Salvage Project, Austin. 32 pp.


Revival of a Legend: the Restoration of the deBrum House. Glimpses of Micronesia and the Western Pacific, Vol. 18, No. 4, pp. 52-55. (co-author, with Judy Jelks)

Miscellaneous

1951 Manual for Beginners in Central Texas Archaeology. (mimeographed) Smithsonian Institution. 20 pp.


Script for American Indians of the Southeast, a series of six filmstrips. Coronet Filmstrips, Chicago.

In Press

Section on the Caddo for inclusion in Handbook of North American Indians, being published by the Smithsonian Institution. (Ms. submitted in August 1972; publication estimated ca. 1981)
ADDENDA: Recent Professional Activities (1977-79)

Served on ad hoc archeological advisory committee which advised the Interagency Archeological Services Division, U. S. Department of the Interior, on reorganizational planning (1977)

Conducted an investigation for the Society of Professional Archeologists into charges, published in the Kansas City Times, of administrative improprieties on the part of certain contract archeologists at the University of Missouri, Columbia (1977)

Research projects included:

Archeological Study and Stabilization of the Joachim deBrum Historic Site, Likiep Atoll, Marshall Islands (funded by the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands)

Funded by the Illinois Department of Conservation: Archeological Investigations at Vandalia State Historic Site (1977); Archeological Investigations at Shawneetown Bank Historic Site (1977); Search for Archeological Remains of LaSalle's Fort Crevecoeur.

Funded by the Illinois Department of Transportation: Archeological Testing of Sites in the FAP Highway Project No. 409; Archeological Testing of Sites in the FAI Highway Project No. 270; Archeological Testing of Sites in the FAP Highway Project No. 413; Archeological Testing of the Camaro Mound Group; Archeological Testing of the Thompson Causeway Site; survey and testing of sites in areas to be affected by about 40 small highway construction projects.

Funded by the U.S. Department of the Interior:
Historical/Geographical Documentary Study of Pine Ford Lake, Missouri.

Funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:
Archeological Survey at Shelbyville Reservoir; Archeological Survey of Arsenal Island.
CURRICULUM VITAE

DAVID LEE CARLSON

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Date and Place
Birth:
30 September 1952; Columbus, Ohio

Education:
Wake Forest University: B.A. Anthropology 1974
Northwestern University: M.A. Anthropology, 1975; Ph.D. Anthropology, 1979

Thesis and Dissertation:
Mobility Strategies and Hunter-Gatherers in the Middle Archaic: An Example from the Koster Site in the Lower Illinois Valley. Ph.D. Dissertation.

Honors and Scholarships:
Wake Forest University, Carswell Scholarship, 1970-74.
Phi Beta Kappa, 1974
Northwestern University Fellowship, 1974-75
National Science Foundation Fellowship, 1975-78

Employment History:
Assistant Professor of Anthropology
Director, Prehistoric Division of Midwestern Archeological Research Services, Illinois State University, August 1978 to Present

Research and Field Experience:


September-December 1973, Part-time lab assistant, Wake Forest, Museum of Man, J.N. Woodall, Director.


July-August 1974. Field Supervisor, Petit Site, Ramah, NM, J.N. Woodall, Director.

June-August 1975. Field Supervisor, Koster Site, Kampsville, IL, Gail Houart, Director.

June-August 1976. Field Supervisor, Koster Site, Kampsville, IL, Michael Wiant, Director.


November 1979. Field Director, Camaro Mound Group, Jo Daviess County, IL. E.B. Jelks, Principal Investigator.


April 1980-September 1980. Principal Investigator and Co-Principal Investigator (with E.B. Jelks), Testing and Excavation at 8 Borrow Pits in the American Bottom, IL.

September-October 1980. Co-Principal Investigator (with E.B. Jelks), Survey of the Kaskaskia River branch of Lake Shelbyville, Moultrie County, IL.
David Lee Carlson
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Professional Societies:
American Anthropological Association
Society of American Archaeology
Society of Professional Archaeologists
Illinois Archaeological Survey, Quality Control Committee.


Papers in Preparation:
Mobility Strategies and Site Structure at Koster.
Revision of dissertation for Northwestern University Archaeological Program Monographs.
Ceramic Dating: Some Refinements and Their Results.

Contract Reports:
1980 Report on Excavation at the Thin Man Site (S-647) on FAI Route 270, St. Clair County, IL (with Charles Smith).

1980 Report on Phase I Reconnaissance for the Improvement of the Existing Interchange of I-270 with Illinois Route 157, Madison County, IL (with David Shaw).


In prep. Report on Phase III Excavation at the Camaro Mound Group (JD-III) on FA Route 18, Jo Daviess County, IL (with Mark Esarey).

In prep. Report on Phase II Testing at the Thomson Causeway Site (CA-11) on FA Route 18, Carroll County, IL (with Mark Esarey).
In prep. Report on Phase II Testing on FAP 409 in St. Clair, Clinton, and Marion Counties, IL (Editor).

In prep. Report on Phase II Testing of Sites on FAP 413 in Madison County, IL.

In prep. Report on Phase II Testing of Sites on FAI 270 in Madison County, IL.

In prep. Reports on various Borrow Pits involving testing and excavation of eight sites.

Papers Given and Symposia Organized:


- A Refinement of the South Mean Ceramic Date Formula, with R.C. Sonderman. Society for Historical Archaeology. 13th Annual Meeting in Albuquerque, New Mexico, January 8-11, 1980.

Courses Taught:

- Midwestern Archeology
- Introduction to Archeology (with Fred Lange)
- Archeological Field School (with Fred Lange and E.B. Jelks)
Major Interests:
- Prehistory of Eastern North America
- Method and Theory (Quantitative Methods)
- Conservation Archaeology
- Hunter-Gatherers
- Ecological Anthropology
- Evolutionary Anthropology

References:
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