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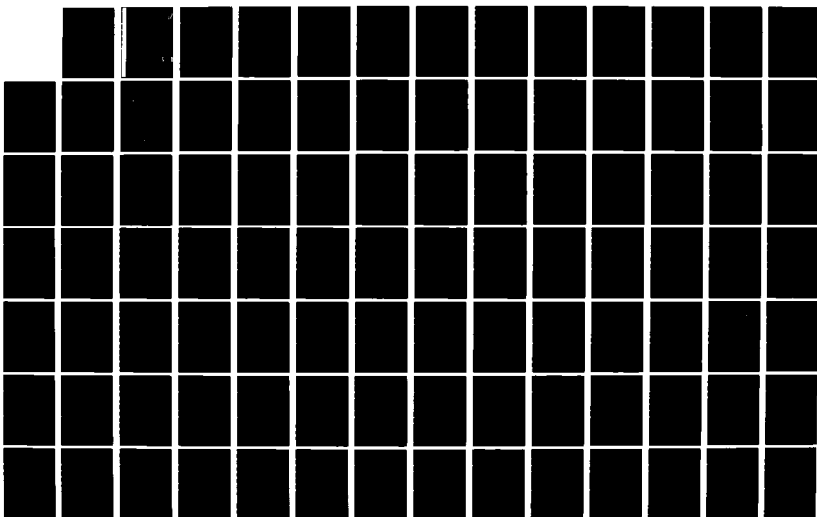
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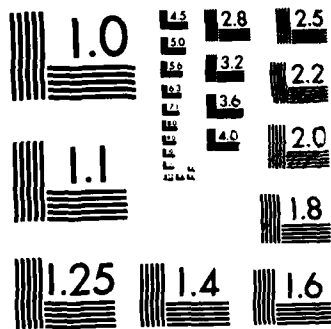
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A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance  
for the Lower Rock River Flood Protection Study

Joseph S. Phillippe  
Frederick Thomas  
David L. Carlson

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ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY

DECEMBER 1981

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

by

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Prepared for:

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers  
Rock Island District  
Rock Island, Illinois

Midwestern Archeological Research Center  
Illinois State University

December 1981

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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.

## CONTRACT AND RESEARCH GOALS

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 (11-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 surveyers 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 1

## SURVEY CONDITIONS AND LANDOWNERSHIP

Segment	Survey Conditions	Owner(s)
1	Cultivated field; 90% visibility	First National Bank of Moline
2	W1/2 Cultivated field; 90% vis. E1/2 Marsh & forest; 0-20% vis.	First National Bank of Moline
3	W1/2 Marsh--very wet; 0% vis. E1/2 Cultivated field; 90% vis.	Allen Murray Murel Peterson Daniel Black Moline National Bank Walter Blondell Albert Van Acker
4	Residential, trees, filled; 30% vis.	City of Moline
5	Woods & marsh; 20% vis.	Cora James (executor)
6	Marsh; 0% vis.	Cora James (executor)
7	Marsh; 0% vis.	Cora James (executor)
8	Marsh; 0% vis.	Cora James (executor)
9	W1/2 Marsh; 0% vis. E1/2 Scrub; 10% vis	Cora James (executor) Raymond Gordon
10	W1/2 Old Levee; 20% vis. E1/2 Sand ridge, cultivated; 90% vis.	Raymond Gordon
11	Sand ridge, cultivated; 90% vis.	Raymond Gordon
12	Filled, residential; 30% vis.	Iowa-Illinois Gas & Electric Co.
13	Filled, residential; 30% vis.	First Natl. Bank of Moline Earl Adolphi Uptown Natl. Bank of Moline First Natl. Bank of Florence
14	Marsh; 20% vis.	City of Moline
15	Residential, sand ridge, grass; 25% vis.	City of Moline

TABLE 1 (continued)

Segment	Survey Conditions	Owner(s)
16	Marsh & standing water; 0% vis.	Aldo Pellegrini
17	W1/2 Wooded area; 30% vis. E1/2 Road; 50% vis.	Aldo Pellegrini Marvin Wyffels Larry Mallicoat Manfred Johnson Anne Persinger
18	Cultivated field; 90% vis.	Anne Persinger
19	Cultivated field; 90% vis.	Raymond Goetz Kenneth Edwards
20	Scrub & marsh; 0% vis.	Highcliff Development Corp. Fred Strafford
21	W1/2 Cultivated field; 90% vis. E1/2 Scrub; 10% vis.	Fred Strafford City of Moline
22	Scraped for road & scrub; 60% vis.	City of Moline
23	Grass, residential; 0% vis.	City of Moline
24	Cultivated field; 90% vis.	First Natl. Bank of Moline
25	Borrowed, disturbed; 100% vis.	First Natl. Bank of Moline
26	Borrowed down to bedrock; 100% vis.	First Natl. Bank of Moline
27	Cultivated field, old levee; 90% vis.	First Natl. Bank of Moline
28	W1/2 Residential, grass with bare spots; 30% vis. E1/2 Cultivated field; 90% vis.	City of Moline
29	S1/2 Residential, grass with bare spots; 50% vis. N1/2 Cultivated field; 90% vis.	City of Moline Charles Johnson
30	S1/2 Residential, grass with bare spots 50% vis. N1/2 Cultivated field; 90% vis.	City of Moline Richard Odendahl
31	Marsh & scrub; 0-30% vis.	Cora James (executor) Raymond Gordon

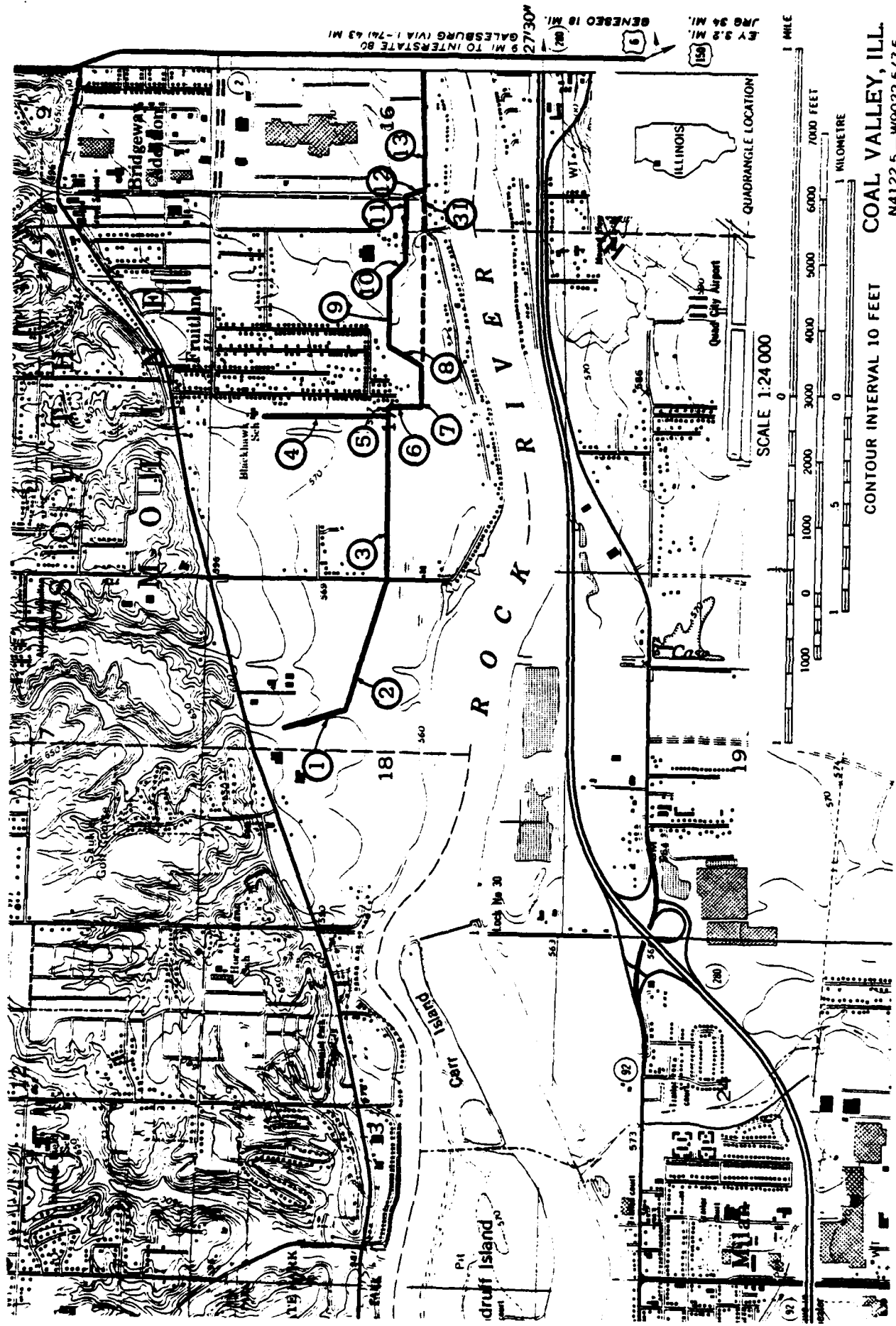


Figure 1. Proposed levee alignment segments, eastern portion.



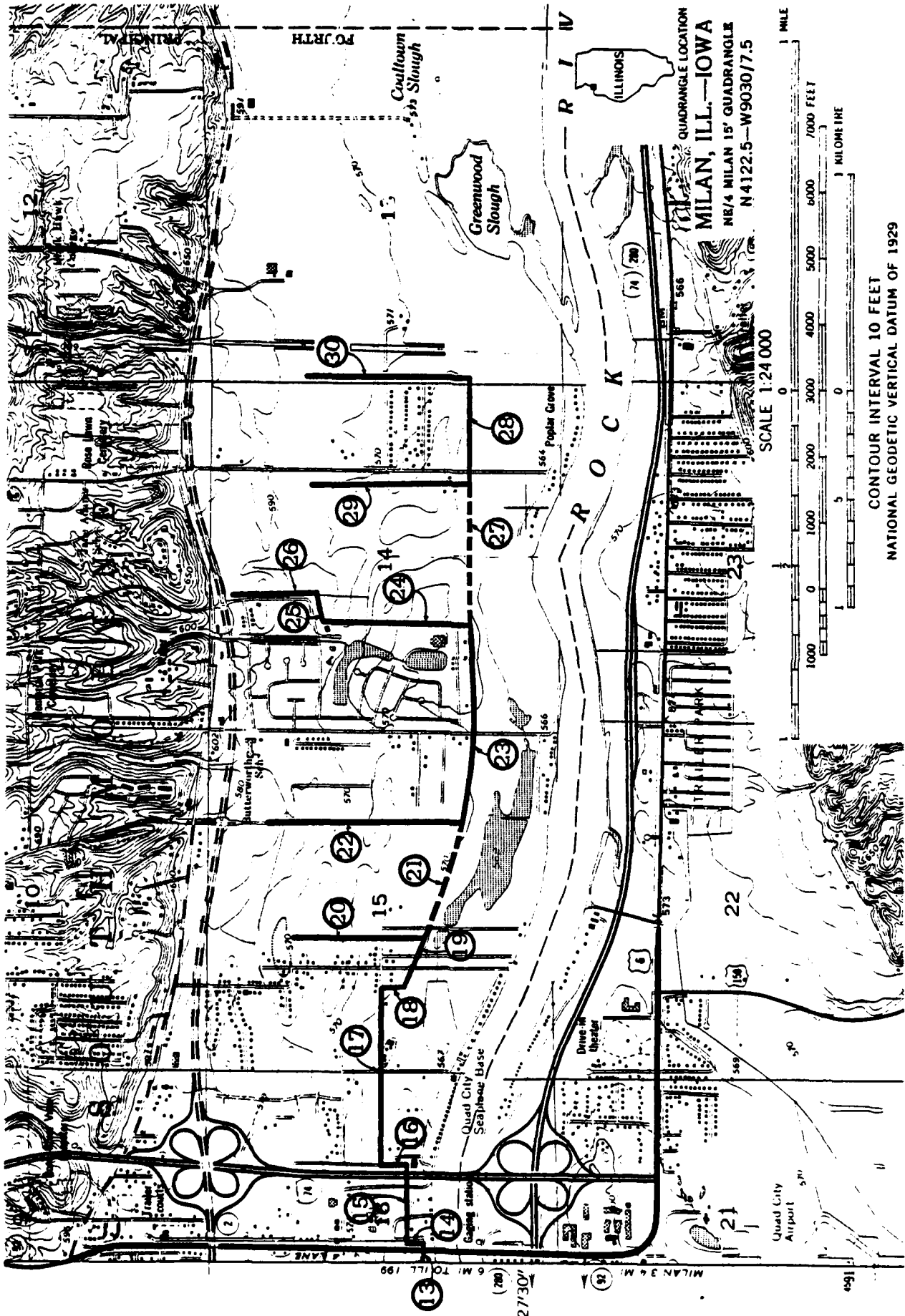


Figure 1. (continued) Proposed levee alignment segments, western portion.

## 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.

### MARSHES

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 soils of the lower Rock River Valley represent the Sawmill-Coffeen-Mixed alluvial land association, the Sparta-Dickinson-Coyne association, and the Raddle-Joslin association (Anderson 1978:24).

"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, Canistota, 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. Rubby. 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

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

## 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.

#### 11-Ri-220

11-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).

11-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.

11-Ri-275

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

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 swampy 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

Site	Testing	Testing if Site Unavoidable	Plow and Resurvey	No Further Work
11-Ri-36				X
11-Ri-138				X
11-Ri-141		X		
11-Ri-220	X			
11-Ri-256				X
11-Ri-262	X			
11-Ri-263		X		
11-Ri-269		X		
11-Ri-270	X			
11-Ri-272				X
11-Ri-274			X	
11-Ri-275				X
11-Ri-422			X	
11-Ri-423			X	
11-Ri-424				X
11-Ri-425				X
11-Ri-426				X
11-Ri-D-1				X
11-Ri-P-8				X
11-Ri-P-9				X
TOTALS	3	3	3	11

## 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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## APPENDIX I: Taken from "A Guide for Historical Archaeology in Illinois"

### CHAPTER 8

#### 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 ten 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) functional 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 sites 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.

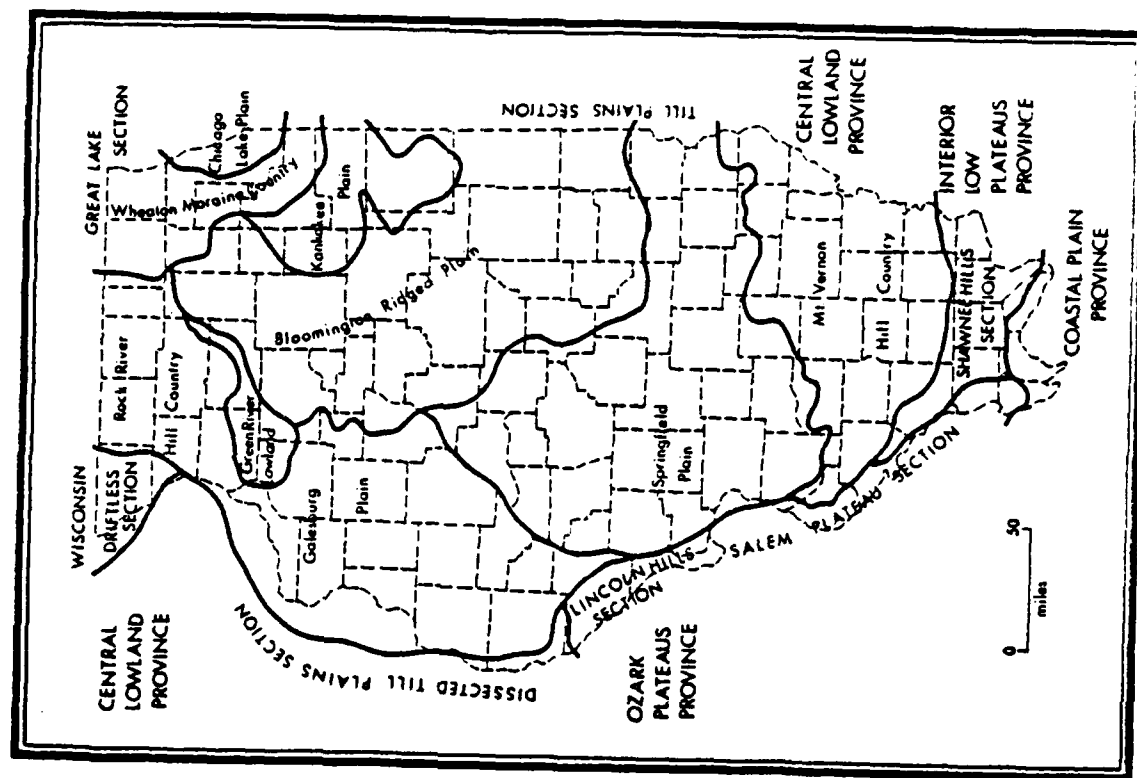
In a similar fashion, development of a comparative data base for historic studies, coordinated through the research design, will help us pinpoint significant sites and avoid needless repetitive excavation at site categories that have already been fully sampled.

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

Figure 20. Major physiographic subdivisions of Illinois.



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 Moraine 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

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

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.

1. 1670-1730 Early exploration and missionary expeditions; mostly French with some English; native Americans are present.
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.

After about 1830 a different set of criteria (transportation improvements, agricultural advancements, mineral zones, etc.) affected settlement patterns in the state of Illinois, and these are incorporated under the categories of Economic Status and Function below.

3. 1830-1850
  - a. Upland South Migration; some eastern and western Europeans.
  - b. Northern Migration (New England Migration); 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 Migrations (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).

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 economic status 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 bottoms, river terrace, 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

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--fills 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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TABLE 8--continued

- 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.

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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

Parcel	Owner	Section	Address
294	Richard Odendahl	13	RR 2, Box 695, East Moline
295	Stewart Jamieson	13	RFD 2, Box 437, East Moline
296	Stewart Jamieson	13	RFD 2, Box 437, East Moline
306	Charles Johnson	14	East Moline
309	1st Natl. Bank of Moline	14	Trust #50 T-360
309-1	1st Natl. Bank of Moline	14	Trust #50 T-360
310	1st Natl. Bank of Moline	14	Trust #50 T-360
313	1st Natl. Bank of Moline	14	Trust #50 T-360
313-2	1st Natl. Bank of Moline	14	Trust #50 T-360
332	Highcliff Development Co.	15	C. Churchill, 1610 - 5 Ave., Moline
334	Robert Hasselroth	15	321 - 1st St., Milan
337	Highcliff Development Co.	15	3722 - 39 St. Ct., Moline
338-2	Larry Mallicoat	15	3608 - 49 Ave., Moline
338-3	Manfred Johnson	15	3810 - 49 Ave., Moline
340	Kenneth Edwards	15	



APPENDIX IV (continued)

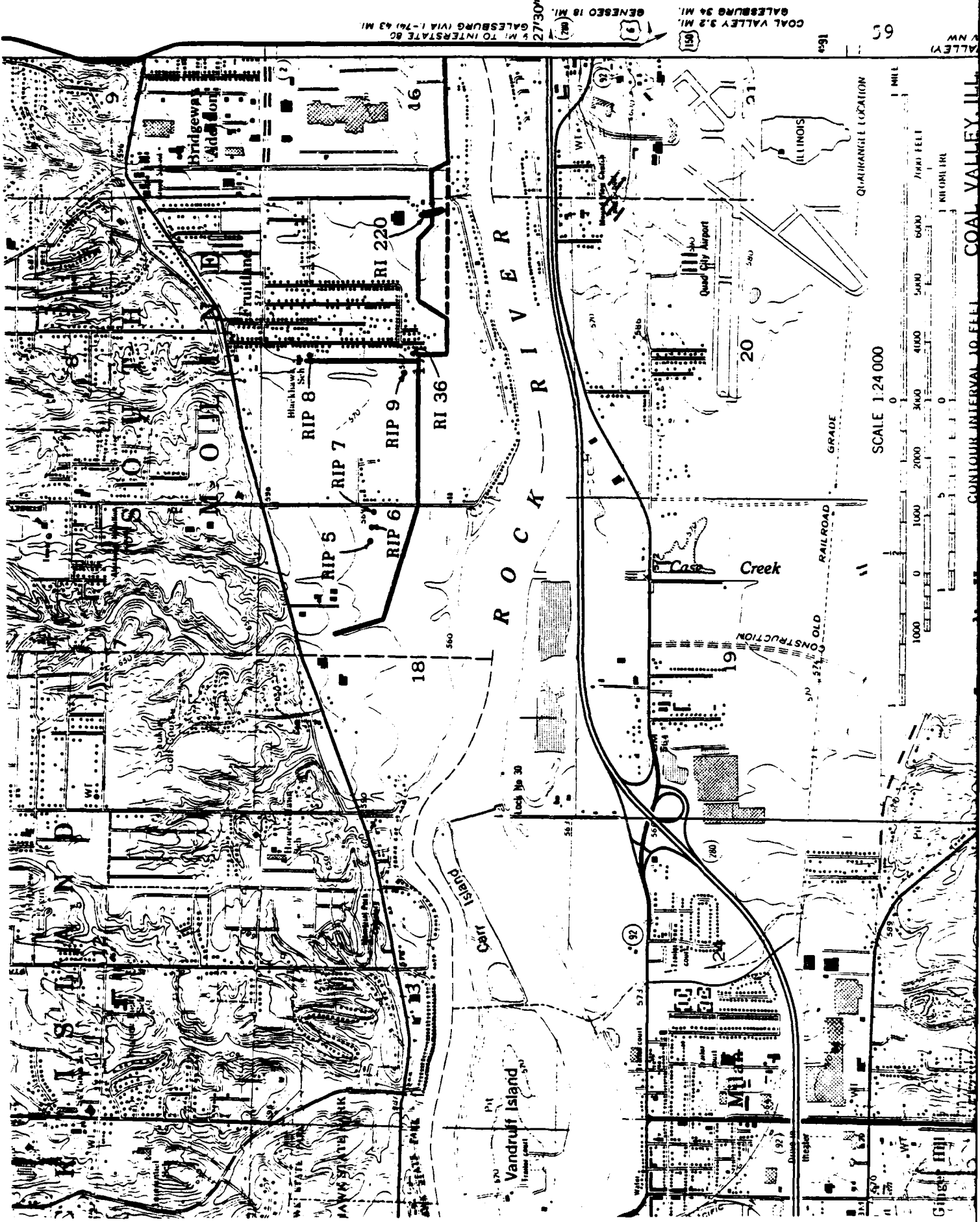
Parcel	Owner	Section	Address
341	Anne Persinger	15	3930 - 40 Ave., Moline
342	Fred Strafford	15	4100 - 49th Ave., Moline
343	Emma Steffensen Raymond Goetz	15	1605 - 34th St., Moline
347-5	Uptown Natl. Bank	16	Trustee
347-9	1st Natl. Bank of Florence	16	
362-3	Aldo Pellegrini	16	2350 - 29 St., Rock Island
363	Croatian Club	16	3600 North Shore Dr., Moline
364	Marvin Wyffels	16	3319 North Shore Dr., Moline
374-1	Uptown Natl. Bank	17	#126 Deed in Trust 545-80
385	Moline Natl. Bank	17	Trustee EAB Direct 993
385-1	Walter Blondell	17	1000 - 38th Ave., Moline
385-2	Walter Blondell	17	1000 - 38th Ave., Moline
386	Moline Natl. Bank	17	Trustee EAB Direct 993
389	Daniel Black	17	760 - 43rd Ave., Moline
390	Allen Murray	17	P. O. Box 986, Milan
391	Murel Peterson	17	5309 - 31 Ave., Moline
392	Murel Peterson	17	5309 - 31 Ave., Moline

APPENDIX IV (continued)

Parcel	Owner	Section	Address
395	Moline Natl. Bank	17	Trustee 993
396	Raymond Gordon	17	4200 - 18 St., Moline
397	1st Natl. Bank of Moline Joseph Van Mooreweghe	18	Trustee #5BE-462
776	John Wagner	16	5320 - 11 Ave. B, Moline
5917	Cora James, executor	16	4318 - 12 St., Moline
9630	David Fuller	16	3810 - 49 Ave., Moline
12369	Albert Van Acker	17	704 - 43 Ave., Moline
12830	Uptown Natl. Bank	16	#126, Deed in Trust 545-80
12831	Uptown Natl. Bank	16	#126, Deed in Trust 545-80
12832	Uptown Natl. Bank Moline Natl. Bank	16	Deed in Trust 545-8 682-186, #42-000079-6
13021	1st Natl. Bank of Moline	16	794-29 #1616
13022	1st Natl. Bank of Moline	16	794-29 #1616
13023	Earl Adolphi	16	
13024	Uptown Natl. Bank	16	Trustee #114, Deed in Trust 473-108, 573-349
13025	Uptown Natl. Bank	16	Same as above
13026	Uptown Natl. Bank	16	Same as above

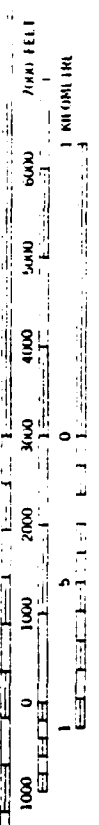
APPENDIX IV (continued)

Parcel	Owner	Section	Address
13027	Uptown Natl. Bank	16	Trustee #114, Deed in Trust 473-108, 573-349
13028	Iowa-Illinois Gas & Electric Co.	16	

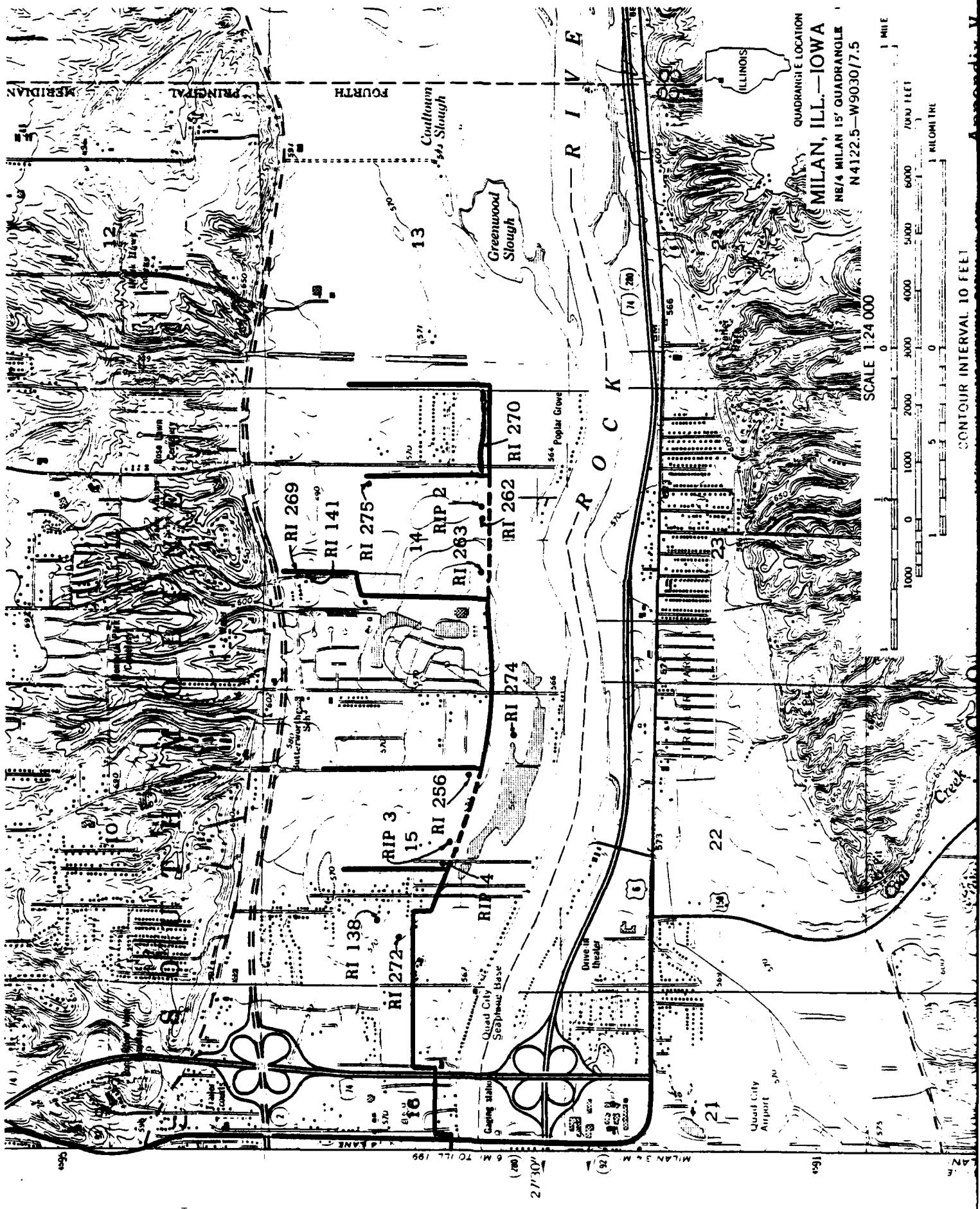


GALESBURG 34 MI.  
 COAL VALLEY 32 MI.  
 GENESE 18 MI.  
 27304  
 4 MI. TO INTERSTATE 80  
 GALESBURG (VIA I-74) 43 MI.

SCALE 1:24 000

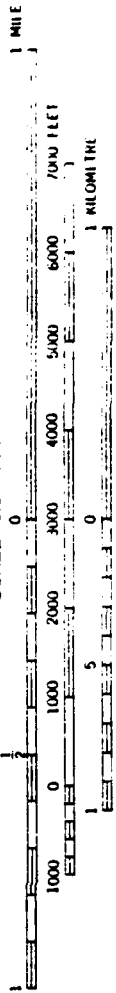


COAL VALLEY, ILL.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION  
 MILAN, ILL.—IOWA  
 NE 1/4 MILAN 15' QUADRANGLE  
 N4122.5—W9030/7.5

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

FOURTH

Coalton Slough

Greenwood Slough

ILLINOIS

ROCK RIVER

Quad City Airport

Quad City Seaplane Base

Drive in Theater

566 Poplar Grove

567

570

573

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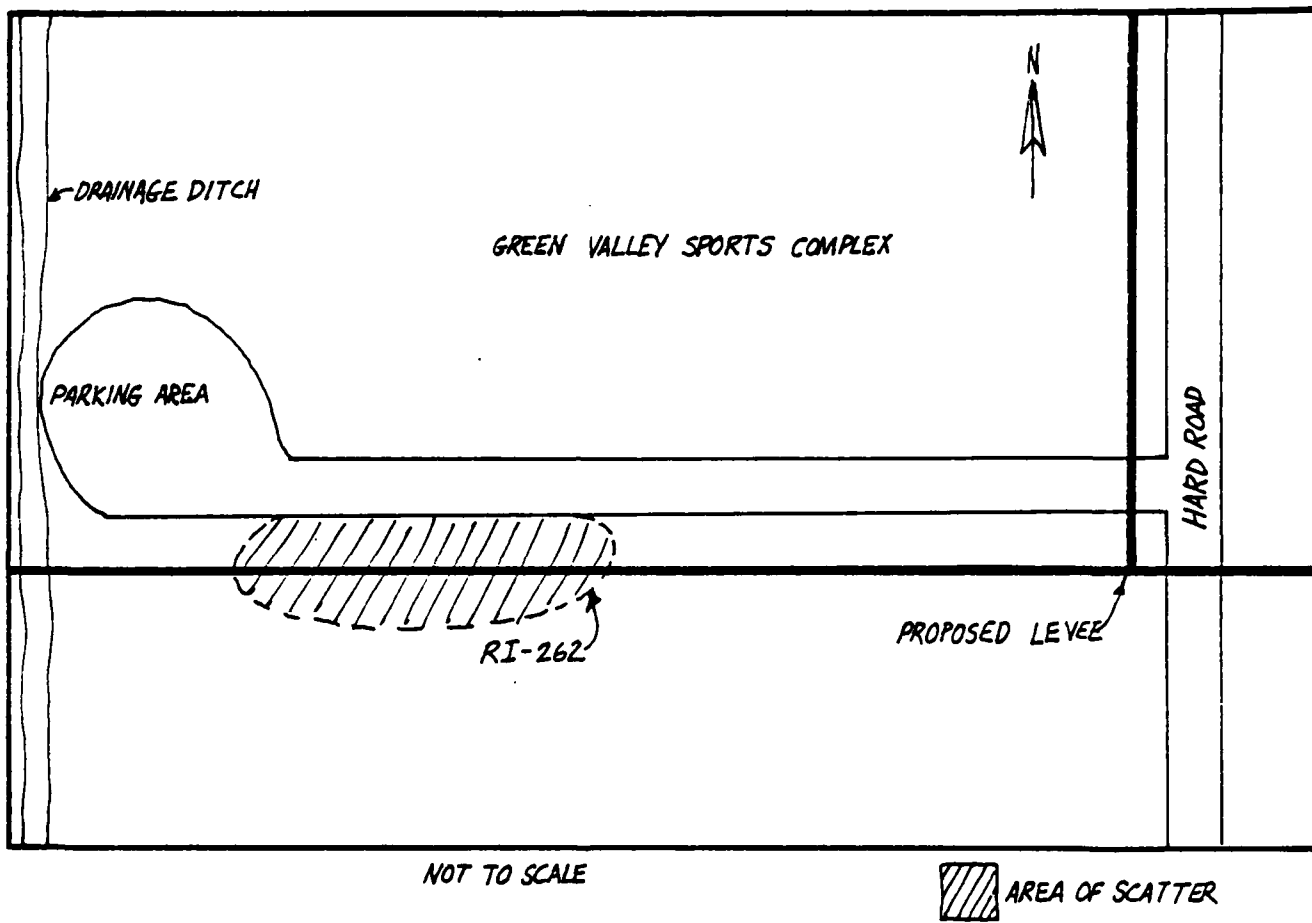
997

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APPENDIX VI  
Site Locations

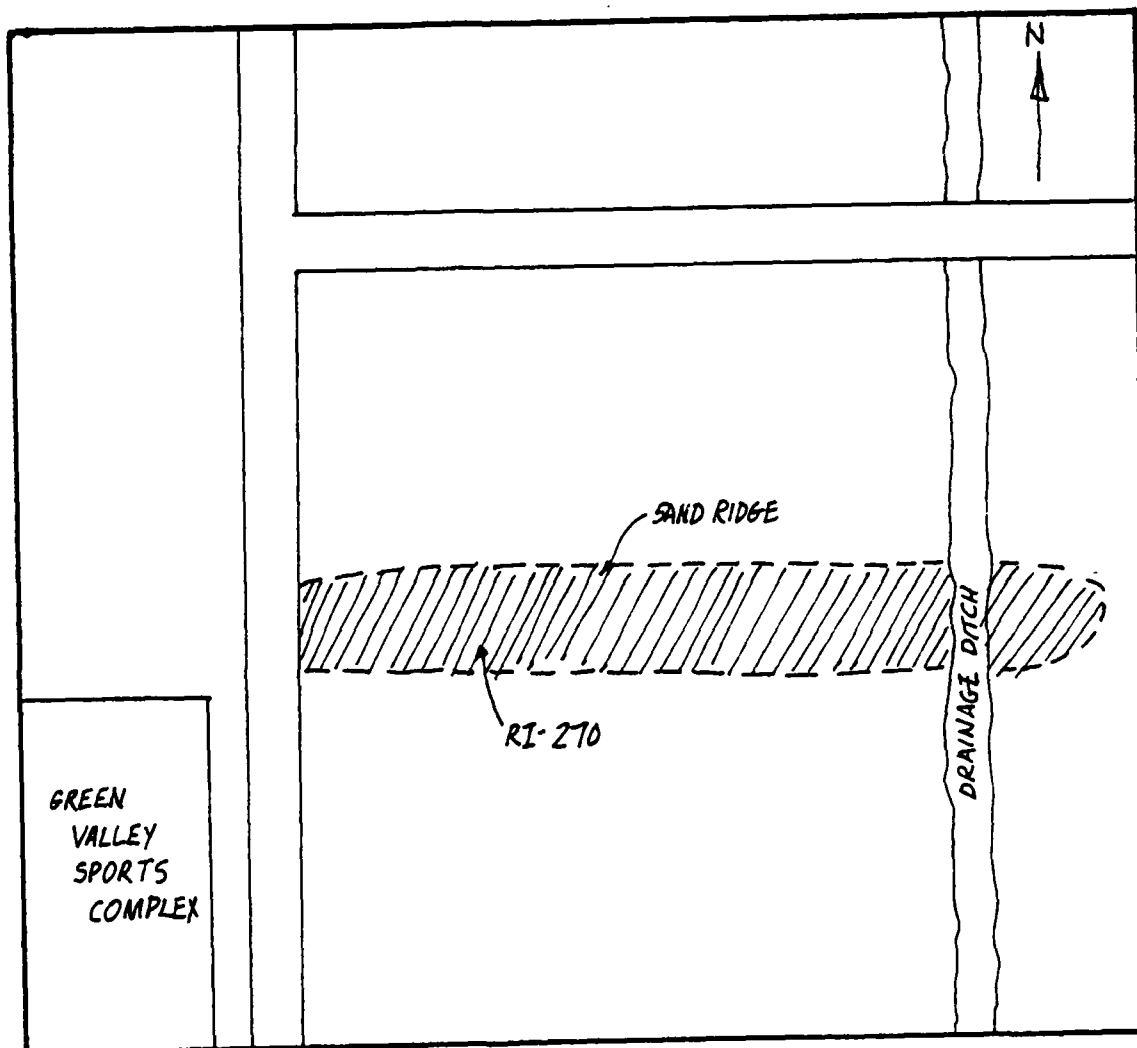
Site	UTM	Legal Description
<b>DOCUMENTED SITES; LOCATED</b>		
RI 141	N 4593710 E 711840	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec.14, T17N. R1W.
RI 220	N 4593010 E 707870	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec.17, T17N. R1W.
RI 262	N 4592890 E 712220	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec.14, T17N. R1W.
RI 263	N 4592900 E 711890	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec.14, T17N. R1W.
RI 269	N 4593800 E 711850	SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec.14, T17N. R1W.
RI 270	N 4592890 E 712780	S $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec.14, T17N. R1W.
<b>DOCUMENTED SITES; VISITED, NOT LOCATED</b>		
RI 36	N 4593040 E 707220	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec.17, T17N. R1W.
RI 256	N 4592890 E 712220	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec.15, T17N. R1W.
RI-D-1	N 4592940 E 712400	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec.14, T17N. R1W.
<b>DOCUMENTED SITES; NOT VISITED</b>		
RI 138	N 4593360 E 709980	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec.15, T17N. R1W.
RI 272	N 4593240 E 709930	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec.15, T17N. R1W.
RI 274	N 4592620 E 711000	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec.15, T17N. R1W.
RI 275	N 4593480 E 712340	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec.14, T17N. R1W.

Site	UTM	Legal Description
NEW SITES		
RI-P-3	N 4592970 E 710380	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec.15, T17N. R1W.
RI-P-4	N 4593000 E 710300	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec.15, T17N. R1W.
RI-P-5	N 4593240 E 706210	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec.18, T17N. R1W.
RI-P-6	N 4593240 E 706300	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec.18, T17N. R1W.
RI-P-7	N 4593200 E 706390	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec.18, T17N. R1W.
AREAS GIVEN SITE NUMBERS		
RI-P-8	N 4593630 E 707160	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec.17, T17N. R1W.
RI-P-9	N 4593120 E 707250	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec.17, T17N. R1W.



Appendix VII: Sketch map of Site 11-Ri-262.

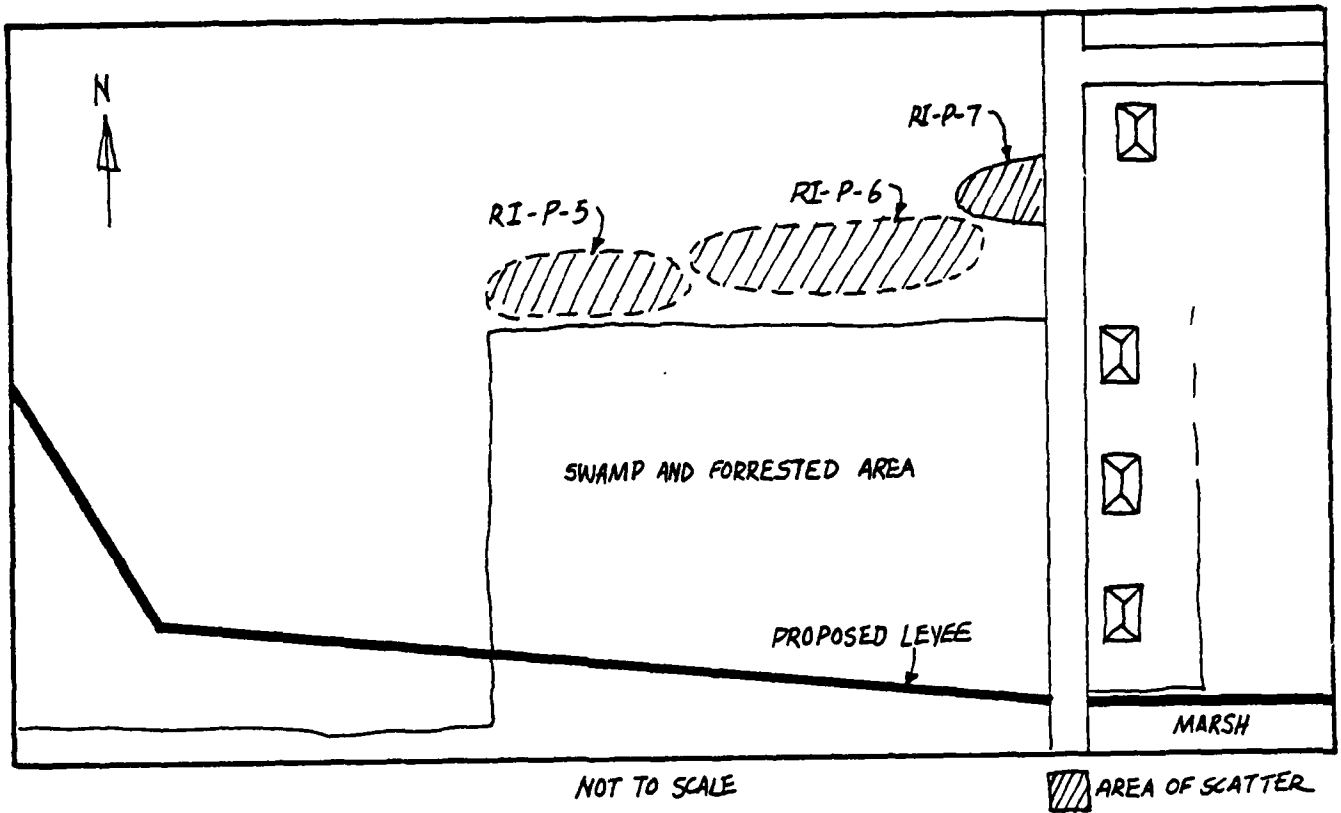




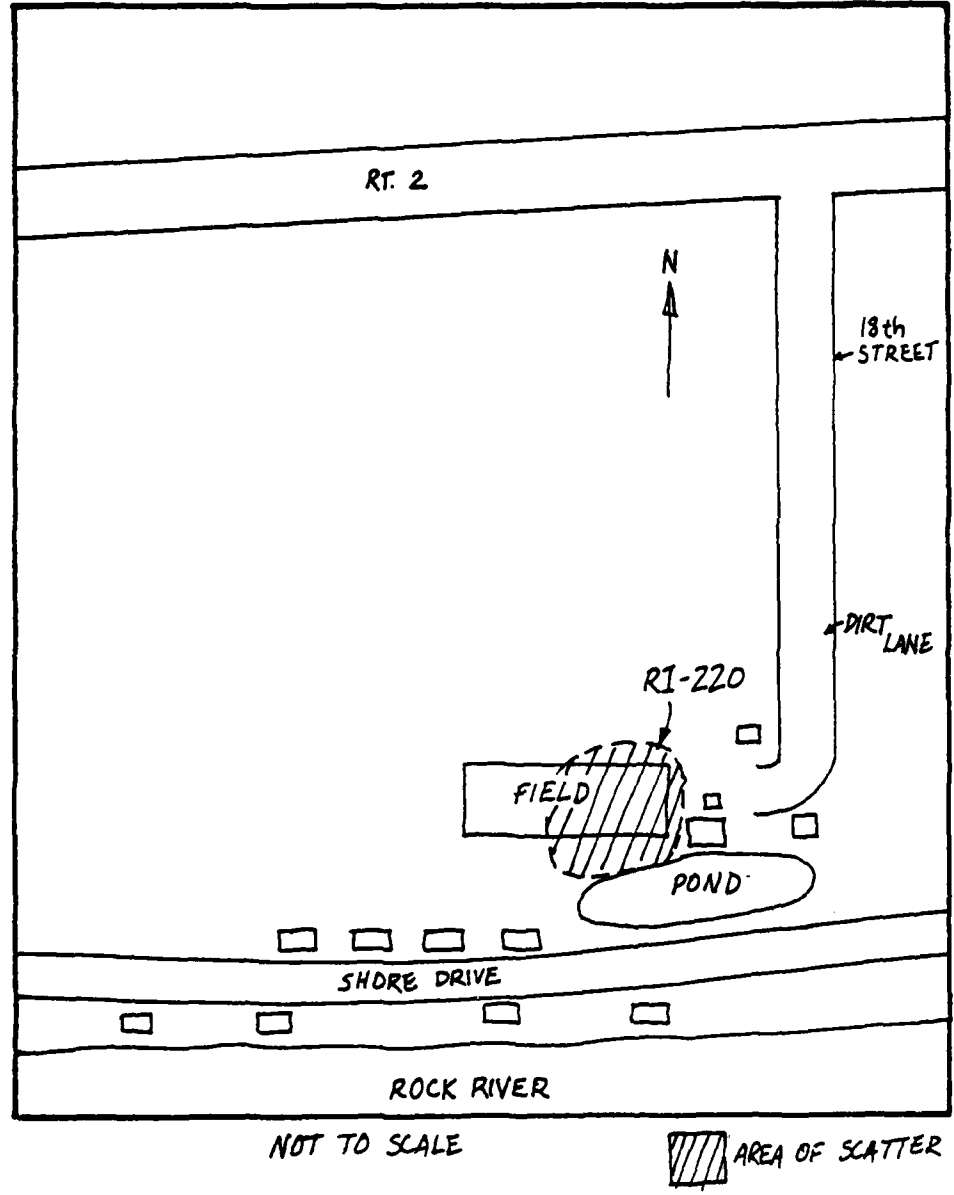
NOT TO SCALE

 AREA OF SCATTER

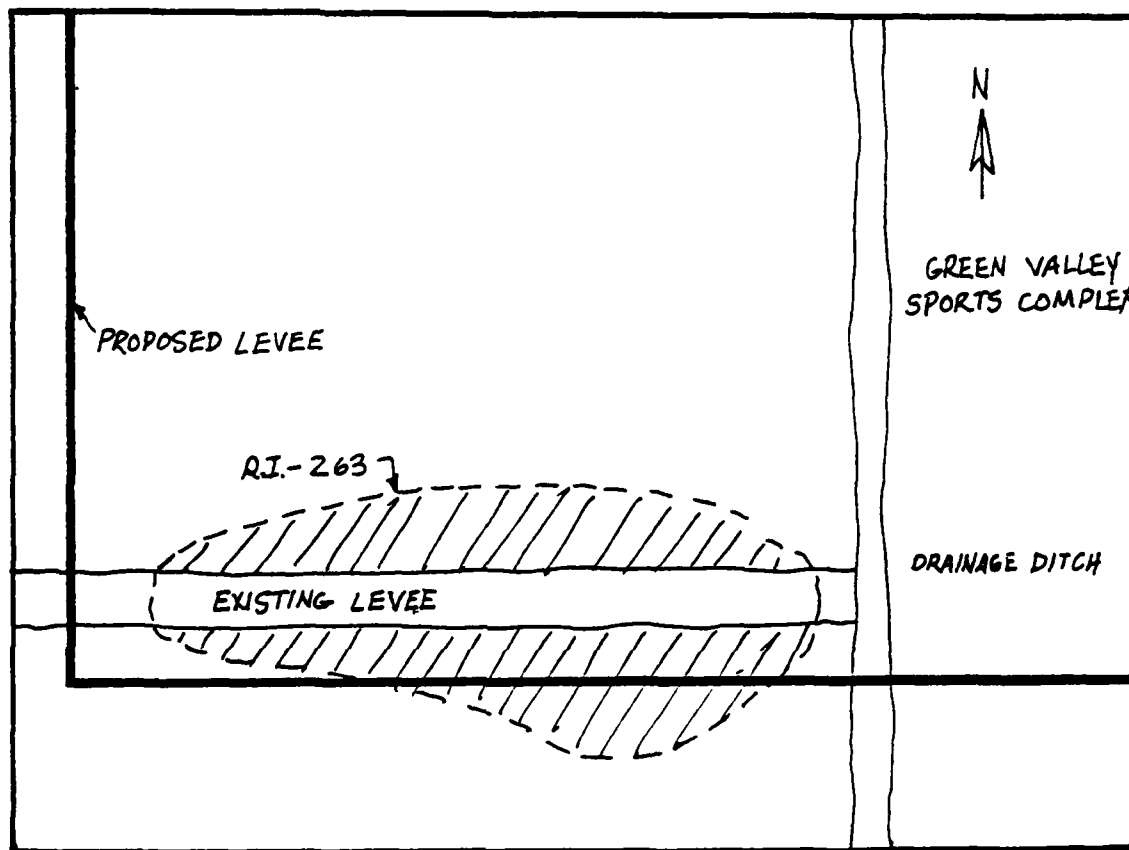
Appendix VII: Sketch map of site 11-Ri-270.




Appendix VII: Sketch map of site 11-Ri-P-5, 11-Ri-P-6, and 11-Ri-P-7.



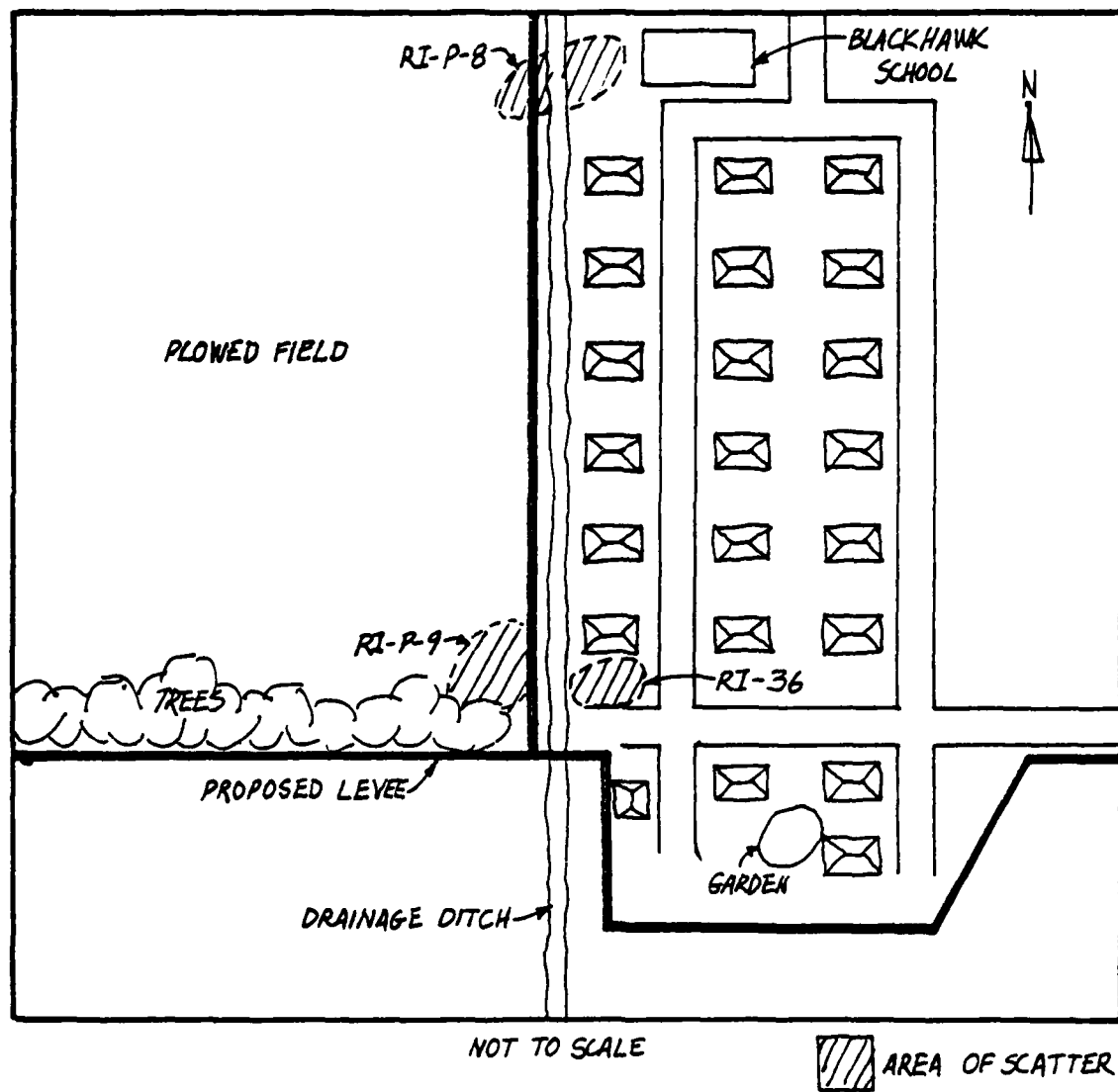
Appendix VII: Sketch map of site 11-Ri-220.



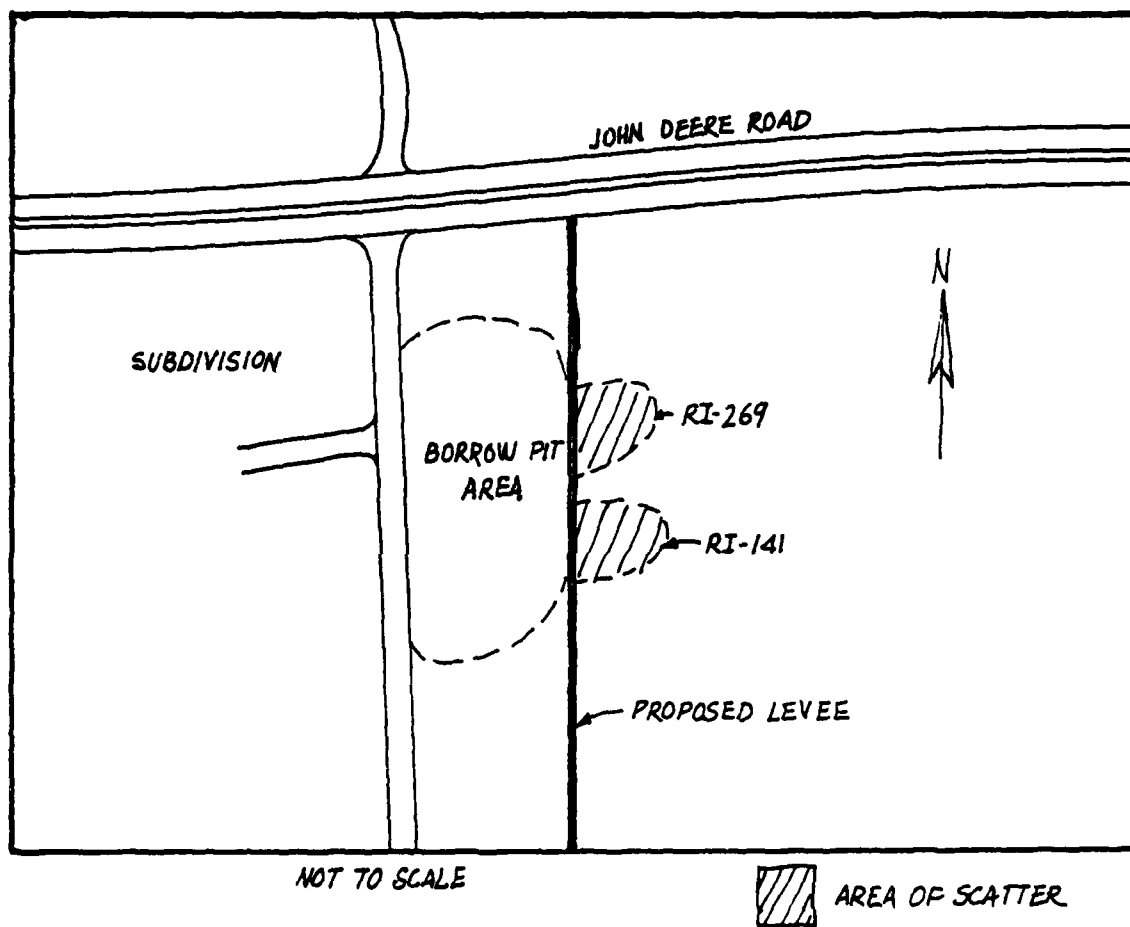
NOT TO SCALE

 AREA OF SCATTER

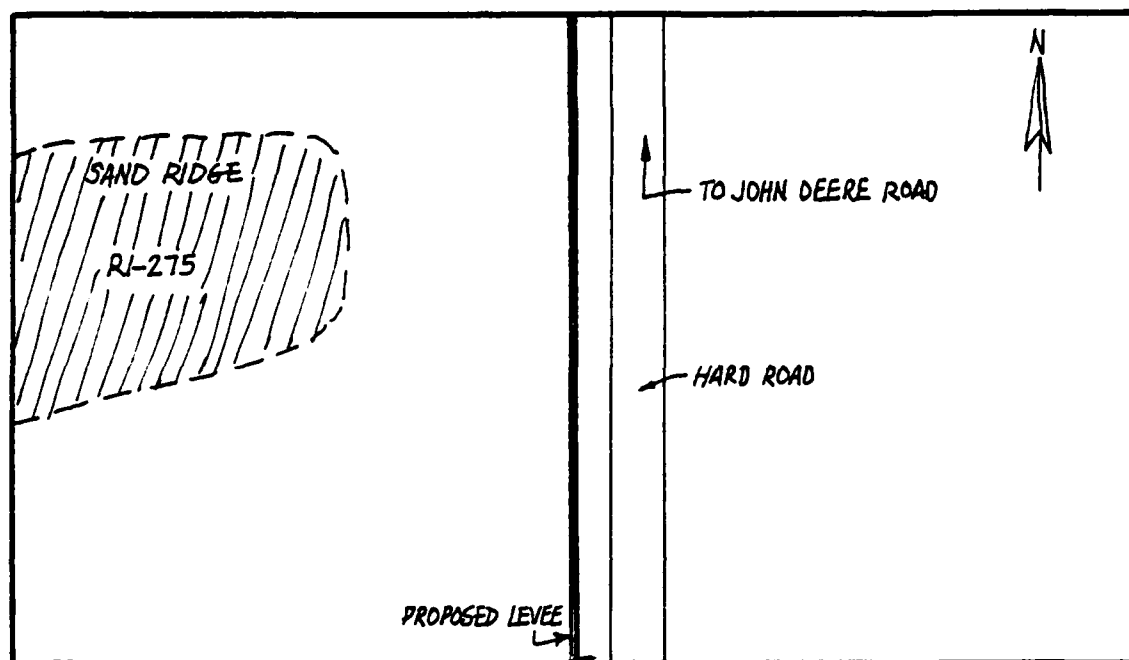
Appendix VII: Sketch map of site 11-Ri-263.




Appendix VII: Sketch map of site 11-Ri-36, 11-Ri-P-8, and 11-Ri-P-9.



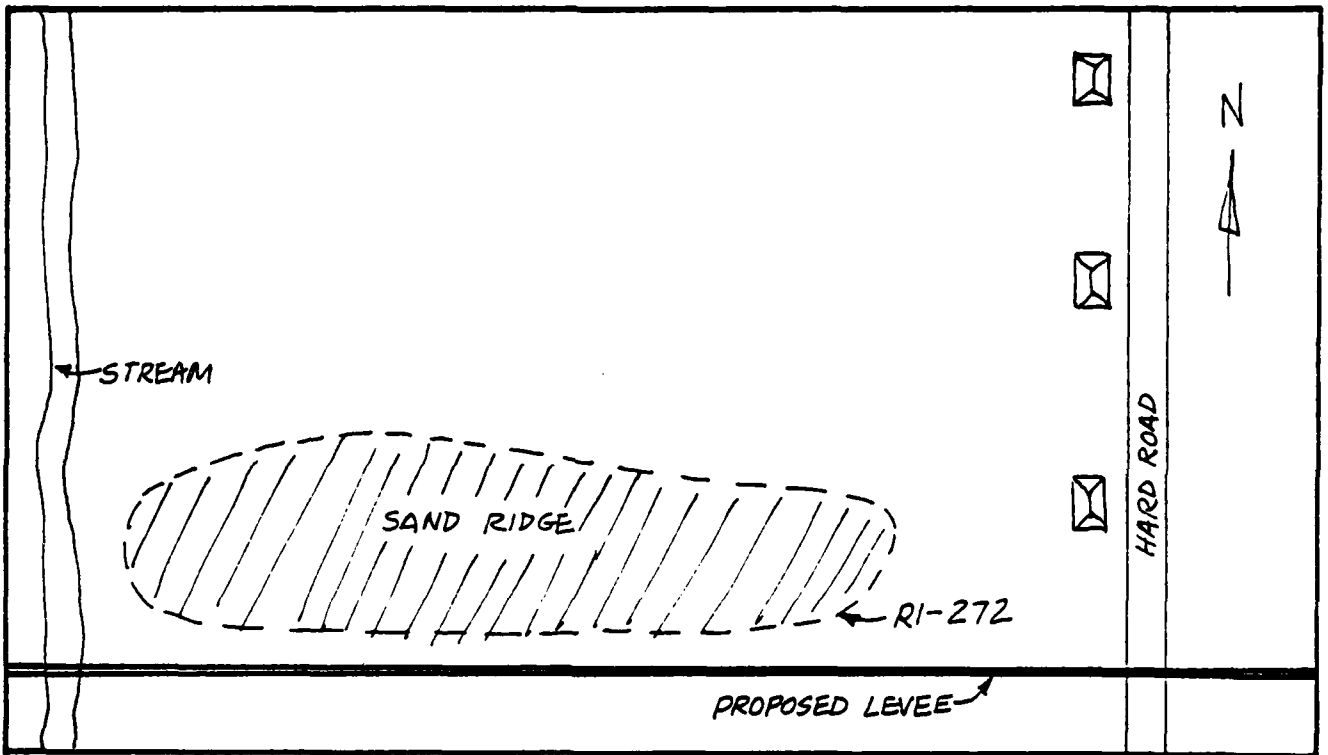
Appendix VII: Sketch map of site 11-Ri-269 and 11-Ri-141.




NOT TO SCALE

 AREA OF SCATTER

Appendix VII: Sketch map of site 11-Ri-275.

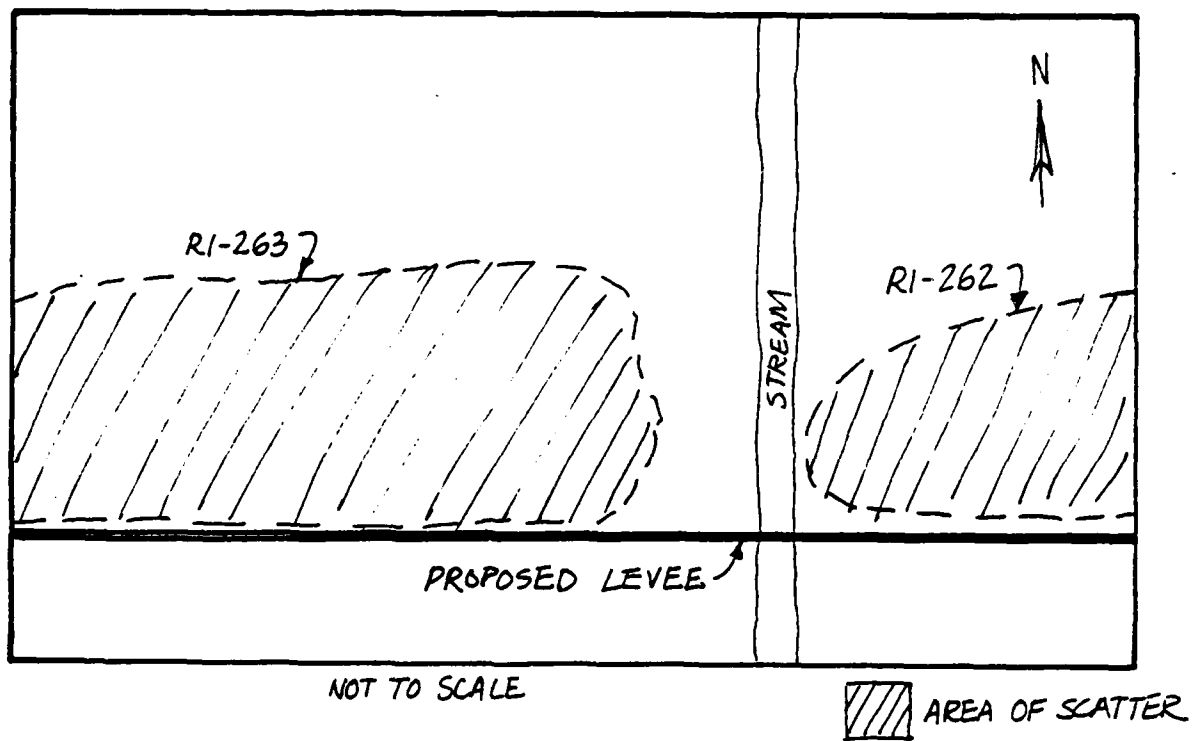


NOT TO SCALE

 AREA OF SCATTER

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 STUDYI. 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 USGS 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 Principle 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. 6344Subject: A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance For the Lower Date 12 Aug 81  
Rock River Flood Protection Study

CMT. NO.	Dwg. or Para. No.	COMMENT
1	p1, para 1	The introduction should include a statement describing both contract and research goals.
2	p1, para 2	For the sentence "Topography varies from sand ridges to poorly drained, highly organic soils.", it is recommended that topographic features be discussed after the word "to". Soil types might be presented in a separate sentence.
3	pp3-4	The authors should incorporate percent ranges, if known, within the discussions of visibility (i.e., "generally poor (0-15%)").
4	p4	Alluviation should be discussed more thoroughly under the "Wooded Areas" category.
5	piii	The "Table of Contents" should be amended to include both first and second order subsections.
6	p4	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.
7	p4, line 13	The phrase "early historic times" should be referenced to an approximate date range.
8	p5, line 2	The reference "Thomas 1978a: 95-100" does not appear in the references

## ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT

Branch/Office ED-PB-EA Reviewer C. Smith Ext. No. 6344Subject: A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance For the Lower Date 12 Aug 81  
Rock River Flood Protection Study

CMT. NO.	Dwg. or Para. No.	COMMENT
8	(Cont')	Cited section.
9	pp5-6	Under the <u>Geology</u> subsection, a discussion of the local sand ridge complex would be useful.
10	p5	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.
11	p7	A section discussing the relationships between soils and land use should be added.
12	p7	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.
13	p7, para 1	A summary statement of the cultural manifestations defined as a result of these investigations would be useful.
14	p7, para 2	Did the University of Chicago survey discover Mississippian remains, or did they find an explanation for their absence?
15	p9	A brief statement describing the results of the 1961 University of Illinois survey and the 1971 to 1975 University of Wisconsin surveys

## ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT

Branch/Office ED-PB-EA Reviewer C. Smith Ext. No. 6344Subject: A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance For the Lower Date 12 Aug 81  
Rock River Flood Protection Study

CMT. NO.	Dwg. or Para. No.	COMMENT
15	(Cont')	should be added.
16	p9, para 4	What type or level of survey was done by the University of Wisconsin in 1975?
17	p9, para 4	What topographic features contained the 20 sites identified by the University of Wisconsin?
18	p10	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.
19	p10	A paragraph should be added which summarizes the cultural manifestation potentially present in the study area based upon the previous studies.
20	p11, para 2	The Davenport Academy of Sciences has been disbanded; perhaps this should be replaced by the "Putnam Museum".
21	p12, line 2	Either the name "Ferral Anderson" should be deleted, or the contacts at all of the listed organizations should be added.
22	p12	Were Cook and Meadows contacted? If not, why?
23	p12	Why was the 10m spacing chosen? Was this appropriate throughout the study area?
24	p13	What does the phrase "examined painstakingly" mean - - was transect

## ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT

Branch/Office ED-PB-EA Reviewer C. Smith Ext. No. 6344Subject: A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance For the Lower Date 12 Aug 81  
Rock River Flood Protection Project Study

CMT. NO.	Dwg. or Para. No.	COMMENT
24	(Cont')	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.
25	p13	Were corings done to assess soil stratigraphy? How did you know that testing was not done for recent surfaces only?
26	p20	Add the results of the literature search under "Architectural Resources" and "Historic Resources"; the type of structure/site should also be presented.
27	p20	Was probing attempted at the two sites which could not be located due to heavy vegetation discussed under "Prehistoric Resources". If not, why
28	p21	A table summarizing the data discussed under "Results of the Investigation" would be helpful.
29	pp22-25	This section (Summary of Recommendations) should follow the site descriptions.
30	p22	Identify the components represented in the property owner's collection from RI-220.
31	pp26-51	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.
32	pp26-51	The judicious use of tables for the presentation of data would improve



## ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT

Branch/Office ED-PB-EA Reviewer C. Smith Ext. No. 6344Subject: A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance For the Lower Date 12 Aug 81  
Rock River Flood Protection Project Study

CMT. NO.	Dwg. or Para. No.	COMMENT
32	(Cont')	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.
33	p26	It appears that the "adverse affect" is obvious, but the important question - is the site totally destroyed? - is not addressed.
34	p30	In reference to the discussion of blue Moline chert, the various types should be defined prior to the site reports; see the report entitled "Archaeological Recovery at 11 RI-217, Milan, Illinois (Van Dyke 1981) for a discussion of local chert resources.
35	pp26-51	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 "timber" with "oak-hickory").
36	p31	Was the area designated as RI-256 in the DOC files shovel tested; if not, why? (See SOW)
37	n33	What kinds of things might RI-262 be tested for?

## ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT

Branch/Office ED-PB-EA Reviewer C. Smith Ext. No. 6344Subject: A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance For the Lower Date 12 Aug 81  
Rock River Flood Protection Project Study

CMT. NO.	Dwg. or Para. No.	COMMENT
38	p33	Quantify the differences between the two concentrations at RI-263.
		Is the disparity in any way related to levee construction?
39	pp26-51	The contractor should provide stone types for "firecracked rocks".
40	pp26-51	Site reports should include interpretive discussions, as appropriate
		to identify site functions and/or type.
41	pp26-51	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.
42	pp26-51	Varying discussions of chert types are presented (some in tenths,
		some in precents); 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).
43	p51	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.
44	pp52-56	The following references do not appear in the text and thus do not

## ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT

Branch/Office ED-PB-EA Reviewer C. Smith Ext. No. 6344Subject: A Cultural Resources Reconnaissances For the Lower Date 12 Aug 81  
Rock River Flood Protection Project Study

CMT. NO.	Dwg. or Para. No.	COMMENT
44	(Cont')	appropriately belong under "References Cited"; either delete these
		references or integrate them within the text:
		Anderson, Ferral 1974
		Benchley 1977
		Benchley and Billeck 1977
		Maruszak 1979
		Moline 1978
		Northwest Publishing Co, 1894
		Overstreet 1976
		Smith 1925
		Thompson and Everts 1868
		United States Government Land Surveys 1838
45	p52	"Mr. James Baker" should be added to the references cited.
46	p55	Add "Thomas 1978a: 95-100 to References Cited.
47	App. IV	Informant data should be included in the form of an appendix (name,
		address, statement of contribution).

## ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT

Branch/Office NCRED-PB(EA) Reviewer Eichhorn/Smith Ext. No 6340/6344Revised DRAFT report: A Cultural Resource Recon-  
naissance for the Lower Rock River Flood ProtectionSubject: Study Date 30 Nov 81

CMT. NO.	Dwg. or Para. No.	COMMENT
1	abstract	The abstract is awkwardly written, particularly the first sentence. The correct contract (purchase order) number is: DACW25-81-M-0526.
2	Pg 3 para 1	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)
3	Pg 13 para 2	"Wapsipinicon" is misspelled.
4	Pg 21 para 1	What kind of historic structure was documented? If this could not be determined please state so.
5	Pg 22 line 17	Insert "2" in (Table ).
6	Pg 22	Add page numbers to the citation for Behm's quote.
7	Pg 26 line 3	"Exploitive" is misspelled. (OPTIONAL CHANGE)

## ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT

Branch/Office NCRED-PB(EA) Reviewer Eichhorn/Smith Ext. No. 6349/6344Subject: Revised DRAFT: Cultural Resource Reconnaissance . . .  
Lower Rock River Date 30 Nov 81

CMT. NO.	Dwg. or Pars. No.	COMMENT
8	Pg 27 para 1	Can you recommend 'no further work' for a site if there may still be remains present? Would testing be appropriate to determine this?
9	Pg 54 para 2	The testing recommendation (#1) should be tied to impacts and/or further recovery interests.
10	Pg 59	Were photographs taken of this seemingly substantial collection of artifacts? These should be included in the site report for reference.
11	General	Photographs illustrating samples of artifacts from several of the sites would be helpful.
12	General	Add the Illinois state code (11) to the site numbers (ie. 11RI36).
13	General	Although obvious to us, please describe your site numbering system for RI-D-# and RI-P-# etc.
14	General	The site vicinity and sketch maps included as appendices should

## ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT

Branch/Office NCRED-PB(EA) Reviewer Eichhorn/Smith Ext. No. 6349/6344Revised DRAFT: Cultural Resource Reconnaissance ....  
Subject: Lower Rock River Date 30 Nov. 81

CMT. NO.	Dwg. or Para. No.	COMMENT
		be referenced as appropriate in the site report texts.
15	Appendices	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
	Appendix 1	Statewide Plan (appendix label missing)
	Appendix 2	Prehistoric Chronology
	Appendix 3	Summary of Informant Contacts
	Appendix 4	Property Owners in the Project Area
	Appendix 5	Project Area and Site Location Maps
	Appendix 6	Legal Site Descriptions
	Appendix 7	Site Sketch Maps
	Appendix 8	Scope of Work
	Appendix 9	All Relevant Correspondence (including RID and SHPO comments)
	Appendix 10	Proposed Testing Budget
	Appendix 11	Vitae

## 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		\$ 5162
Principal Investigator ½ mo. @ \$2000/mo.	\$1000	
Archeological Tech. 1 mo. @ \$1000/mo.	\$1000	
Three Arch. Asst. ½ mo. @ \$800/mo.	\$1200	
Lab Director ½ mo. @ \$1000/mo.	\$ 500	
Two Lab Asst. ½ mo. @ \$750/mo.	\$ 750	
	<u>\$4450</u>	
Fringe Benefits (16% of \$4450)	\$ 712	
INDIRECT COSTS(43.7% of \$5162)	\$2256	\$2256
TRAVEL		\$1855
Car Rental 10 days @ \$7.50, plus 800 miles @ .20 miles	\$ 235	
Lodging 45 days @ \$19/day	\$ 855	
Per Diem 45 days @ \$17/day	\$ 765	
COMMODITIES	\$ 250	\$ 250
CONTRACTUAL	\$1000	<u>\$1000</u>
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 at Austin: Director, Texas Archeological Salvage  
Project (1958-65)  
Lecturer in Anthropology (1963-65)  
Southern Methodist University: Associate Professor (1965-68)  
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

JELKS

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## 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).

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A CULTURAL RESOURCE RECONNAISSANCE FOR THE LOWER ROCK  
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MIDWESTERN ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH C.  
J PHILLIPPE ET AL. DEC 81 DACW25-81-N-0526 F/G 5/6

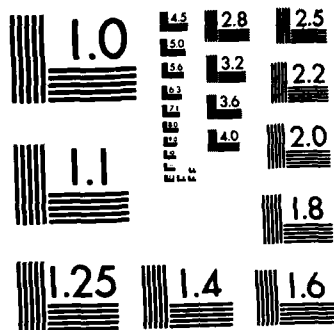
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

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:

Ft. Lancaster, a mid-19th century U. S. Army post on the Pecos River;

San Saba, a mid-18th century Spanish mission and presidio;

Ft. 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.

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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.

Member of Illinois Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1977-78. The Council recommends Illinois sites for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and to the Illinois Register of Historic Places, and advises the State Historic Preservation Officer on matters related to Historic Preservation.

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## 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

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## 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 Archeological 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



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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

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## PUBLICATIONS

Books and Monographs

- 1954 (co-author, with Dee Ann Suhm and Alex D. Krieger) An Introductory Handbook of Texas Archeology. Issued as Vol. 25 of the Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society. 582 pp.
- 1958 (co-editor, with E. Mott Davis and Henry F. Sturgis) A Review of Texas Archeology: Part One. Issued as Vol. 29 of the Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society. 254 pp.
- 1959 (co-author, with Curtis D. Tunnell) The Harroun Site: A Fulton Aspect Component of the Caddoan Area, Upshur County, Texas. Department of Anthropology, The University of Texas, Archaeological Series, No. 2. 63 pp.
- 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.
- 1965 (co-author, with John P. Nunley and Lathel F. Duffield) Excavations at Amistad Reservoir, 1962 Season. Miscellaneous Papers of the Texas Archeological Salvage Project, No. 3. 129 pp.
- 1967 (co-editor, with Robert E. Bell and W. W. Newcomb) A Pilot Study of Wichita Indian Archeology and Ethnohistory. Southern Methodist University. 401 pp.
- (editor) The Gilbert Site. Issued as Vol. 37 of the Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society. 264 pp.
- 1972 Archeological Excavations at Constitution Island, 1971. U. S. Military Academy, West Point. 140 pp.
- 1973 Archaeological Explorations at Signal Hill, Newfoundland, 1965-1966. Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History, No. 7. National Historic Sites Service, National and Historic Parks Branch, Ottawa. 127 pp.

JELKS

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- 1974 (co-author, with Raymond L. Schmitt) Trick Taking Potential. JETT Publishing Co. 66 pp.
- 1975 The Use and Misuse of Random Sampling in Archeology. JETT Publishing Co. 27 pp.

### Articles

- 1952 (co-author, with E. O. Miller) Archeological Excavations at the Belton Reservoir. Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society, Vol. 23, pp. 168-217.
- The River Basin Surveys Archeological Salvage Program in Texas. Texas Journal of Science, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 131-138.
- 1953 Excavations at the Blum Rockshelter. Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society, Vol. 24, pp. 189-207.
- The River Basin Surveys: Recent Archeological Investigations in Texas, Arkansas, and Kansas. Texas Journal of Science, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 342-47.
- 1957 (co-author, with John L. Cotter) Historic Site Archaeology at Jamestown. American Antiquity, Vol. 22, No. 4, pp. 387-89.
- 1958 (co-author, with LeRoy Johnson, Jr.) The Tawakoni-Yscanis Village of 1760: A Study in Archeological Site Identification. Texas Journal of Science, Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 405-22.
- Ceramics from Jamestown. In: Archeological Excavations at Jamestown, Virginia, by John L. Cotter. National Park Service, Archeological Series, No. 4, pp. 201-12.
- 1959 Archeologists Add New Data on Texas' Past. Engineering-Science News, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 1-4.
- 1961 Excavations at Texarkana Reservoir, Sulphur River, Texas. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin, No. 179, pp. 1-73.
- Relationships Between the Caddoan Area and Texas. Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society, Vol. 31, pp. 65-70.

JELKS

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- 1964 (co-author, with Cyrus N. Ray) The W. H. Watson Site; A Historic Indian Burial in Fisher County, Texas. Ibid., Vol. 35, pp. 127-41.
- 1967 Critique of Dollar's "Some Thoughts on Theory and Method in Historical Archaeology". Papers of the Conference on Historic Site Archaeology, Vol. 2, Part 2, pp. 80-93.
- 1968 Observations on the Scope of Historical Archaeology. Historical Archaeology, Vol. 2, pp. 1-3.
- 1970 Documentary Evidence of Indian Occupation at the Stansbury Site. Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society, Vol. 41, pp. 277-86.

#### Technical Reports

- 1952 (co-author, with E. O. Miller and E. H. Moorman) Archeological Survey of the Ferrells Bridge Reservoir (mimeographed) Smithsonian Institution.
- 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.
- 1954 Appraisal of the Archeological Resources of Millwood Reservoir. (mimeographed) National Park Service. 5 pp.
- Appraisal of the Archeological Resources of De Cordova Bend, Inspiration Point, and Turkey Creek Reservoirs. (mimeographed) National Park Service. 18 pp.

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- 1954 Appraisal of the Archeological Resources of Rockland Reservoir. (mimeographed) National Park Service. 11 pp.
- 1955 Archeological Exploration of Earthworks in the French Artillery Park Area, Yorktown Battlefield. Report on file at Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia. 12 pp.
- 1956 Archeological Study of British and Confederate Earthworks on the Southeast Side of Yorktown. Report on file at Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia. 15 pp.
- Archeological Explorations at Redoubt No. 10, Yorktown Battlefield. Report on file at Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia. 12 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.
- 1966 Archeological Exploration at Fort Lancaster, 1966: A Preliminary Report. Texas State Building Commission, Archeological Program, Report No. 4. 28 pp.
- Preliminary Report of Excavations at Signal Hill National Historical Park, St. John's, Newfoundland, 1965 Season. Report on file at Canadian Historic Sites Service, Ottawa. 29 pp.
- 1967 Preliminary Report of Excavations at Signal Hill National Historical Park, Newfoundland, 1966 Season. Report on file at Canadian Historic Sites Service, Ottawa. 23 pp.
- 1978 The Joachim deBrum House, Likiep, Marshall Islands. (co-author, with Juliet C. Jelks) Report prepared for the High Commissioner, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. 40 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)
- The Diablo Range. Chapter in Chronologies in New World Archaeology. Academic Press. 35 pp.

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Miscellaneous

- 1951 Manual for Beginners in Central Texas Archeology.  
(mimeographed) Smithsonian Institution. 20 pp.
- 1965 The Archeology of McGee Bend Reservoir, Texas.  
Ph.D. dissertaion, University of Texas at Austin. 288 pp.
- 1966 Review of An Introduction to Prehistoric Archeology,  
by Frank Hole and Robert F. Heizer. American Antiquity,  
Vol. 31, No. 5, pp. 584-85.
- 1972 Comments on Stanley South's Paper: "Evolution and Horizon  
as Revealed in Ceramic Analysis in Historical Archae-  
ology". The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology,  
Papers 1971. University of South Carolina. pp. 175-78.
- Review of The Lansanen Site, Charles E. Cleland, ed.  
Michigan Archaeologist, Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 169-173.
- 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 insti-  
tution. (Ms. submitted in August 1972; publication estimated  
ca. 1981)

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## 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

Present Address: Department of Sociology, Anthropology,  
And Social Work  
Illinois State University  
Normal, IL 61761

Phone Numbers: Office (309)-438-7533  
Home (309)-454-2085

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: Population Growth, Pressure, and Control:  
Demographic Explanation in Archeology.  
Master's Qualifying Paper.

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 1972-May 1973. Part-time lab  
assistant, Wake Forest, Museum of Man, J.N.  
Woodall, Director.



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June-July 1973. Excavator, Petit Site, Ramah, NM, J.N. Woodall, Director.

August 1973. Excavator, Bethabara, NC, Jacqueline Fehon, Director.

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

June 1974. Field Supervisor, Duke Power Salvage Project, NC, 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.

June-August 1977. Lab Assistant, Computer Lab, Kampsville, IL, R.K. Vierra, Director.

August 1978-October 1979. Field Director, FAI-270/FAP-413 Survey and Testing Project, Collinsville, IL, E.B. Jelks, Principal Investigator.

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

December 1979. Field Director, Thomson Causeway Mound, Carroll 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.

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Professional  
Societies:

American Anthropological Association  
Society of American Archaeology  
Society of Professional Archaeologists  
Illinois Archaeological Survey, Quality  
Control Committee.

Publications:

In Press. Factor Analysis: Random Data and  
Patterned Results, with R.K. Vierra.  
American Antiquity.

Book Reviews  
and Comments:

In Press. Review of Emilio Moran's Human  
Adaptability. Human Ecology.

In Press. Comment on David Yesner's "Mari-  
time Hunter-Gathers: Ecology and  
Prehistory". Current Anthropology.

Papers in  
Preparation:

Mobility Strategies and Site Structure at  
Koster.

Revision of dissertation for Northwestern  
University Archeological 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).

1980 Report on Phase I Reconnaissance for the  
Proposed SIU-E Connector Road Madison County,  
Illinois (with Mark Esarey).

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).

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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:

Problems of Plowzone Sites in Illinois, Chairperson. Organized with E.B. Jelks, Illinois State University, April 6, 1979.

Koster: The Early and Middle Archaic Horizons, Chairperson. Organized with R.K. Vierra. Society for American Archaeology. 44th Annual Meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia, April 23-25, 1979.

Mobility Strategies and Site Structure at Koster. Paper presented at the Society for American Archaeology, 44th Annual Meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia, April 23-25, 1979.

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.

Annual workshop of the Illinois Archaeological Survey, November 8, 1980. Symposia on Mississippian Settlement Patterns, Middle Woodland sites in Illinois and Historic Sites Archaeology. Organized with Fred Lange.

Courses Taught:

Midwestern Archeology  
Introduction to Archeology (with Fred Lange)  
Archeological Field School (with Fred Lange and E.B. Jelks)

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Major Interests: Prehistory of Eastern North America  
Method and Theory (Quantitative Methods)  
Conservation Archaeology  
Hunter-Gatherers  
Ecological Anthropology  
Evolutionary Anthropology

References:

James A. Brown  
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Northwestern University  
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Evanston, IL 60201  
312/492-5402

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Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and  
Social Work  
Illinois State University  
Normal, IL.  
309/438-2271

Stuart Struever  
Department of Anthropology  
Northwestern University  
2006 Sheridan Road  
Evanston, IL 60201  
312/492-5402

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Northwestern University  
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