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Phase II Testing of Site 11-Ri-515 Fisherman's Corner North Campground Rock Island County, Illinois

PREPARED FOR:

Rock Island District Corps of Engineers
under Contract No. DACW25-91-M-0837

BY:

American Resources Group, Ltd.
Carbondale, Illinois

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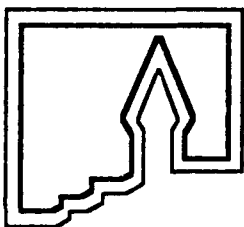
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AUTHOR:

James S. Ross

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Michael J. McNerney



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FINAL REPORT

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FISHERMAN'S CORNER NORTH CAMPGROUND
Rock Island County, Illinois

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RICOE Contract #DACW25-91-M-0837

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ABSTRACT

→ This report presents the findings of Phase II investigations conducted at site 11-Ri-515 at Fisherman's Corner North Campground in Rock Island County north of Hampton, Illinois. The Rock Island District Corps of Engineers is proposing campground improvements of Fisherman's Corner North Campground which may impact this site. Therefore an evaluation of the potential of site 11-Ri-515 to be included in the National Register of Historic Places is required.

Three backhoe trenches, excavated to depths ranging from 1.5 to 1.70 m below surface, were placed in proximity to positive auger tests from the Phase I investigation (Johnson et al 1985). Two test units were placed in one trench below the post-settlement alluvium (PSA) and excavated an additional 100 cm below surface. A total of three shatter flakes and two brick fragments were recovered from test unit excavations, while an additional two shatter flakes were recovered from the PSA backdirt of a separate trench. No features were noted in planview or profile of any trenches or test units.

→ This investigation has confirmed the findings of the Phase I survey (Johnson et al 1985) which determined that ^{the} site 11-Ri-515 was not eligible for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places. (NRHP). Both investigations recovered limited cultural material and produced no evidence of in-situ features or cultural deposits. Site 11-Ri-515 is not significant according to NRHP criteria, project clearance is recommended. ←

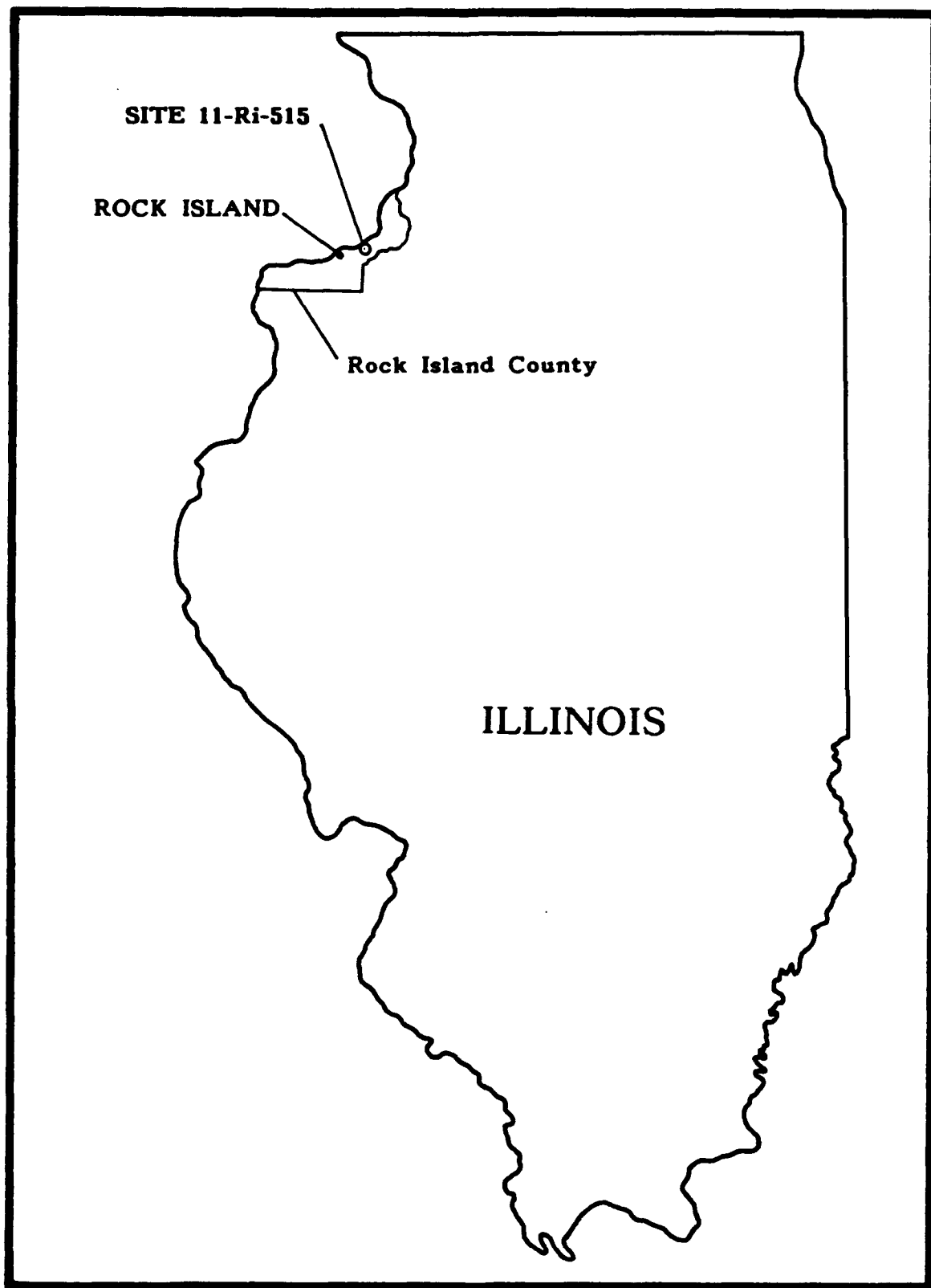
INTRODUCTION

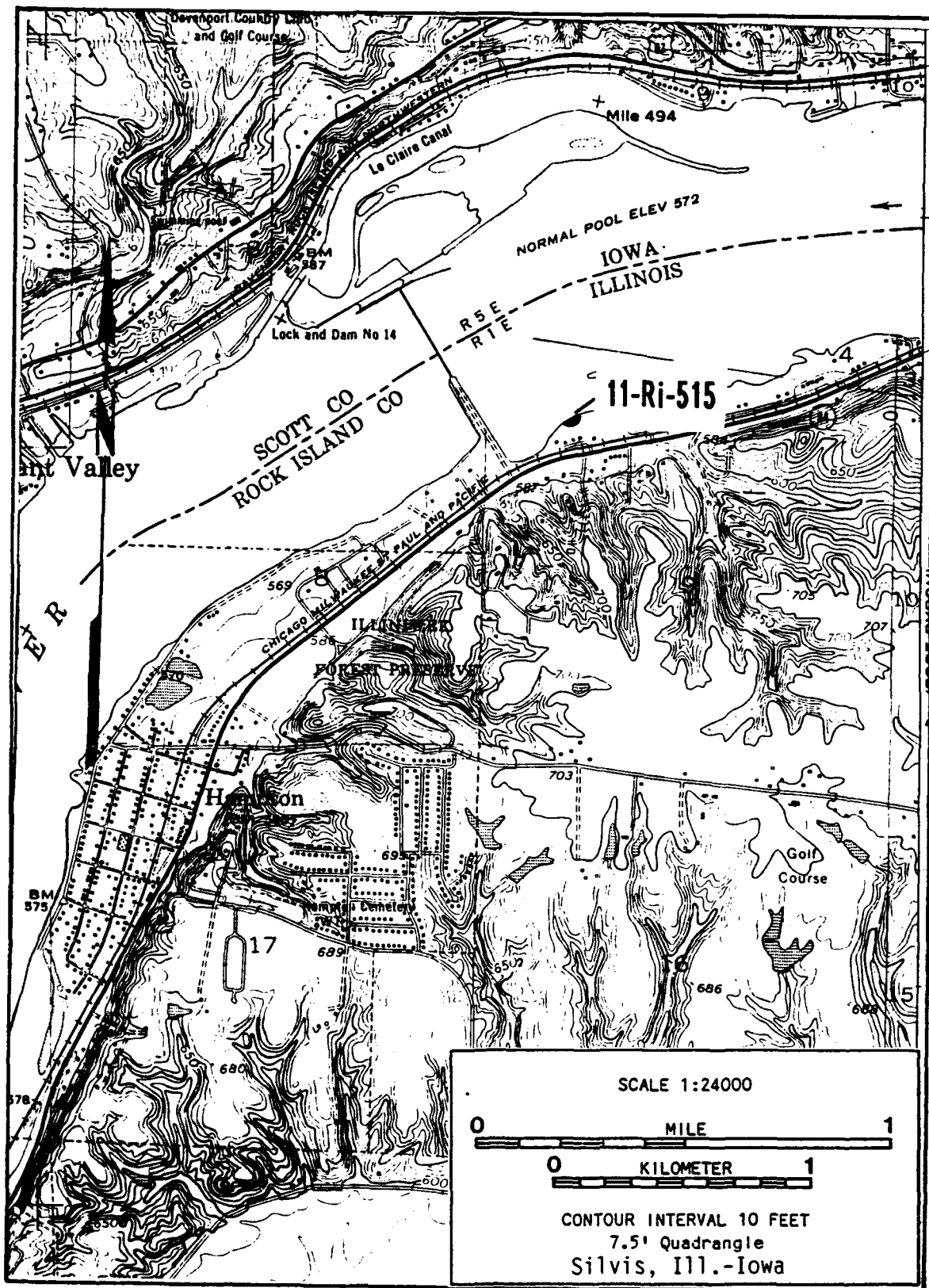
This report presents the findings of Phase II archaeological testing at site 11-Ri-515 within the Fisherman's Corner North Campground located in Rock Island County, north of Hampton, Illinois (Figure 1). Specifically, the project is located in the SE1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4 (grid overlay aligned in southwest corner and along west edge of section), Section 9, Township 18 North, Range 1 East, at Mississippi River Mile 494 according to the United States Geological Survey (USGS), Silvis, Illinois-Iowa, 7.5' quadrangle map (Figure 2).

The Rock Island District Corps of Engineers will be enhancing the campground facilities at Fisherman's Corner North Campground and are proposing activities which may adversely impact site 11-Ri-515. These activities include the construction of roadways, an entrance station, camper pads, vault toilets, underground electric and water lines, security lighting, a shower building, and dump station (Appendix A).

The objective of this report is to determine the the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of site 11-Ri-515. The determination is based on the results of archival research, subsurface testing, and the analysis of recovered materials.

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





Fieldwork was conducted from July 8 through July 11, 1991. Michael J. McNerney is principal investigator and James Ross was field supervisor. Archaeological technicians included Jerry Mount and James Burrow. Report graphics were prepared by James Balsitis and Wil Maring.

ENVIRONMENT

Rock Island County is located within the extreme western edge of the Central Lowlands Physiographic Province in the Till Plains section. This section is relatively large as it covers most of Illinois and portions of five other states and is characterized by a landscape created by glaciation (Fenneman 1938:449).

The project area is located in the Mississippi River Section of the Upper Mississippi River and Illinois River Bottomlands Division (Figure 3). Broad floodplains, gravel terraces formed by glacial flooding, and deep, poorly drained alluvial soils characterized this landscape (Mohlenbrock 1986:21-23). In addition, oxbow lakes and marshes are common features of the Mississippi River Section.

Devonian aged sedimentary bedrock underlies Wisconsinan aged loess in the vicinity of site 11-Ri-515. Devonian rocks are exposed in the dissected uplands of northeastern Rock Island and northwestern Henry counties (Horberg 1950). Examples of these rocks include limestone and dolomite from the Cedar Valley and Wapsipinicon Formations (Hammer et al 1985).

Pennsylvanian bedrock exposures found east of the project area along the Rock Island and Henry county line contain chert deposits which range in color from blue, gray, mottled blue, blue-black, blue banded, gray banded to light mottled gray (Birmingham and Van Dyke 1981:348).

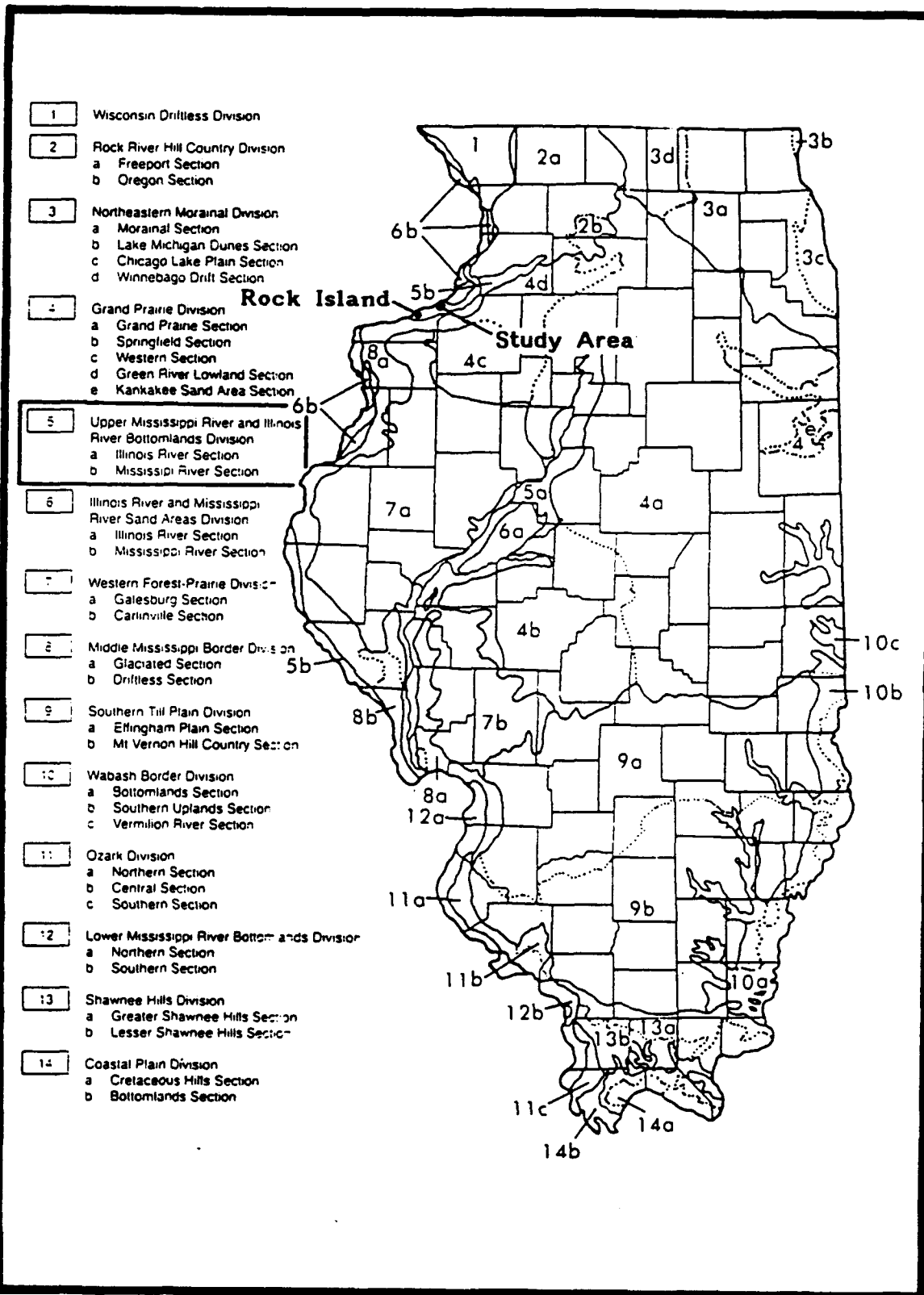


Figure 3. The natural divisions of Illinois.

Collectively known as Moline Chert, these varieties occur as bedded nodules associated exclusively with the Spoon Formation. Nine exposures have been documented in Rock Island and Henry counties. Evidence of the prehistoric utilization of Moline Chert has been recovered both locally and up to 210 km away (Birmingham and Van Dyke 1981:353).

Soils in the project area consist of Otter series silt loams which are poorly-drained nearly level soils located on bottomlands and formed in silty alluvium (Rehner 1977:43, map 17). Site 11-Ri-515 is located on a Holocene alluvial fan which is capped by more than 50 cm of post-settlement alluvium (PSA). Previous research has documented PSA as deep as 150 cm below surface (BS) northeast of site 11-Ri-515 (Ross and Anderson 1990:17).

At the present time vegetation consists of willow and sugar maple trees along with maintained grass. Prior to European settlement, the environment of the bottomlands was wet and mesic prairie. Prairie expanded into the bottomlands during the middle Holocene period creating a mosaic of prairie and forest. Prehistoric site distribution in Pools 13 -14 and 17-18 appear to be concentrated on prairies in proximity to backwater lakes (Benn et al 1989:172). Currently much of the bottomland in the vicinity of Pool 14 and site 11-Ri-515 is inundated.

Temperatures range in Rock Island County from an average summertime high of 88 degrees F to an average wintertime low of 14 degrees F (Rehner 1977:2). Annual rainfall averages about 33 inches per year, while annual snowfall averages about 28 inches per year (Rehner 1977:2-3). Elevations range in Rock Island County from 800 ft amsl south of Copperas and Mill Creeks to 540 ft amsl in the southwestern portion of

the county along the floodplain of the Mississippi River (Rehner 1977:1). The elevation of site 11-Ri-515 is 580 ft amsl.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric Cultural Overview

Pre-Clovis and Paleoindian Periods

The Pre-Clovis period (? - 10,000 B.C.) is the most poorly documented part of the prehistoric sequence, and its existence is still disputed by some prehistorians. The criteria for recognizing sites dating to this stage are uncertain; associations with extinct fauna and crude stone industries have been proposed (Krieger 1964). No Pre-Clovis sites have been recorded in proximity to Pools 13 and 14.

The Paleo-Indian period (10,000 B.C. - 6,500 B.C.) is well documented in some regions of the United States, but evidence for the Paleo-Indian occupation in proximity of Mississippi River Pools 13 and 14 is meager, based only on surface finds. Early Paleo-Indian sites are marked by fluted lanceolate projectile points, but later sites may have only unfluted lanceolate forms (Alex 1980:113; Henning 1985:22). Paleo-Indian populations are thought to have been organized into small, mobile bands whose economy was based on big game hunting. Presently nothing can be said about Paleo-Indian settlement patterning from these isolated finds.

Archaic Period

The Archaic period (6,500 B.C. - 500 B.C.) includes the archaeological remains left by hunter/gatherer populations that occupied the Midwest after the end of the Pleistocene and before the introduction of ceramics at the beginning of the Woodland period. Archaic sites are

characterized by a variety of notched and stemmed projectile point/knife forms and number of groundstone tools that are often associated with plant food processing or woodworking (Alex 1980; Roper et al. 1986:362).

By convention, the Archaic period is divided into three subperiods: Early Archaic (6500 B.C. - 2500 B.C.), Middle Archaic (5000 B.C. - 2000 B.C.), and Late Archaic (2000 B.C. - 500 B.C.) (Alex 1980; Henning 1985:24-29; Roper et al. 1986:362-363).

The Archaic period, however, is poorly represented in proximity of the project area. It has been suggested that this may be the result of survey bias (Stanley et al. 1988:61-62) and/or a consequence of sites being buried under deep alluvial deposits (Roper 1989:31). It appears nearby Archaic sites may be affiliated with other Archaic sites of the upper Mississippi River region. For instance, an Archaic projectile point recovered in association with copper artifacts at a site in Jones County, Iowa suggests possible ties to the Archaic Old Copper Culture in Wisconsin (Alex 1980:120).

Prior to 1,000 B.C. simple burials with few grave goods characterized the burial patterns of the Archaic period. In the Late Archaic, however, ossuaries and communal burial facilities with exotic burial goods became more common. It has been suggested that these changing burial patterns reflect a concomittant change in group interaction, one in which the group, rather than the individual, has social status.

Archaic period sites along Pools 13 and 14 are concentrated on high Woodfordian terraces adjacent to backwater lakes and sloughs (Benn et al 1989:175). This primarily Middle and Late Archaic site patterning is

indicative of a more dense population and/or a heavier exploitation of the Mississippi valley floor (Benn et al 1989:175).

Benn et al (1989:175) reviewed private collections from the Iowa side of the river and noted that side notched points, shaped axes, plummets, hematite, and bannerstones commonly associated with Middle Archaic assemblages are absent from areas north of Clinton, Iowa along Pool 13. It was concluded that this most likely represented a cultural phenomena rather than collector's bias as these types of artifacts are highly valued by collectors and the private market. By terminal Middle Archaic (ca. 4500 B.P.), however, cultural tradition associated with the diagnostic Osceola point type was located along the Mississippi valley from southwestern Wisconsin to Pools 17 and 18.

Late Archaic period projectile points are well represented in private collections from the Iowa side of Pools 13 and 14. Benn et al (1989:175) have concluded that this indicates that Late Archaic cultural relationships were well established along the entire border of eastern Iowa.

Woodland Period

By convention, the onset of the Woodland period (500 B.C. - ?A.D. 1000) is marked by the introduction of grit-tempered pottery. Burial mound construction also became common during the Woodland period. In the Midwest, the Woodland period is commonly divided into three subperiods, but the dates for these subunits are somewhat variable. Henning (1985:37-38) recognizes the following four subunits: Early Woodland (500 B.C. - 300 B.C.), Middle Woodland (300 B.C. - A.D. 350), early Late Woodland (A.D. 350 - 650) and late Late Woodland (A.D. 650 - 1200).

Early Woodland period settlements include riverine summer occupations exploiting aquatic resources (especially fish and shellfish) and upland fall-winter-early spring settlements exploiting large mammals (particularly white-tailed deer) (Theler 1987:119). Early Woodland ceramics include cordmarked, incised, and punctate wares (Alex 1980:87-88; Theler 1987:75-77). Projectile points include corner-notched and contracting-stemmed forms. Use of the spear continued throughout the Woodland period (Alex 1980:72-73; Theler 1987:76, 78).

No Early Woodland sites were identified by Benn et al (1989) in the floodplain of the Mississippi River along Pools 13 and 14. Private collections containing Early Woodland point types were noted although no ceramics which would have facilitated a more precise component designation were found (Benn et al 1989:175).

The Middle Woodland period contains two cultural manifestations, the Havana and Hopewell complexes (Benn 1980:3-6; Theler 1987:8). Havana-Hopewell artifact inventories are characterized by distinctive projectile points, high frequencies of small, rectangular flint and shell hoes, a variety of lamellar flake tools, celts, unique styles of pipes, and a well developed complex of bone tools as well as distinctive ceramic decorative styles. Horticulture became an important aspect of Middle Woodland subsistence economy which still included fishing, hunting, and gathering (Struever 1972; Downer 1983; Alex 1980). Hopewell burial customs consisted of bluff-top cemeteries, log tombs covered with earthen mounds, and often elaborate grave goods indicative of long distance trade (Downer 1983).

Roper (1989:35) has noted that Havana tradition sites from Oklahoma to central Illinois are located in very specific ecological

settings, referred to as bluff-base sites by Struever (1968:298). Bennett et al. (1988:149-152) note a number of bluff-base sites, in the floodplain of the Mississippi River. They have, however, also located Havana sites in the bottomlands, thus contradicting generalizations of Roper (1989).

Significant Middle Woodland occupations have been reported along Pools 13 and 14 of the Mississippi River. The Albany site, located approximately 20 mi north of site 11-Ri-515, contains 81 mounds, one or more villages, and interaction sphere artifacts. Around Thomson, Illinois, Middle Woodland mound and village sites are reported to contain interaction sphere artifacts as well. South of 11-Ri-515, at the confluence of the Rock and Mississippi rivers, several Middle Woodland sites have been recorded. These include an Early Middle Woodland lithic processing site, 11-Ri-217, and an Early Middle Woodland shell midden, 11-Ri-337 (Van Dyke and Behm 1981; Van Dyke et al 1980).

After 1,450 B.P. evidence of Havana-Hopewell diminishes and regional variation increases. Small, less sedentary villages replaced the large Havana villages in southeastern Iowa (Alex 1980:124). Roper (1989:37) notes that settlement patterns of Late Woodland cultures were more relaxed than those from the Middle Woodland time period. Base camps were now not only found in bluff-base and river bottomland locations, but in the valleys of smaller streams and in the uplands as well. A hunting and gathering economy supplemented by crop raising existed. Around A.D. 750/850 corn, in addition to squash and beans, became an important cultigen. Corn cultivation may have delayed movement to fall-winter upland hunting/processing camps, necessitating intensive

collection of shellfish in the summer floodplain villages as a contingency resource at the winter camps (Benn 1980:140-142, 188-196; Theler 1987:120-121).

Late Woodland ceramics have been recovered at the Albany mound village and at localities near Sabula and Pleasant Creek (Benn et al 1989:177). Site settlement patterning of Late Woodland sites has not been determined along Pools 13 and 14 due to the inadequacy of the field records for most of the low mounds investigated in the area (Benn et al 1989:177). Site 11-Ri-337 also contains a small Late Woodland component, although it is limited to a disturbed context (Van Dyke et al 1980:125).

Mississippian Period

Mississippian culture (A.D. 1000-1600) represented the culmination of social, economic, political, and technological trends began in the Late Woodland period. An increased reliance upon horticulture and large villages featuring ceremonial centers characterize the Mississippian period. Outlying villages and farmsteads were associated with these centers serving as collecting or resource stations. Large ceremonial centers are thought to have functioned as central places with respect to economic as well as ceremonial activities.

Diagnostic Mississippian artifacts include shell-tempered pottery, finely-made Madison and Cahokia arrow points, and farming implements, including bifacial chipped-stone hoes commonly made of chert from the Mill Creek quarries in southern Illinois. The chert hoes often became heavily polished through use, and small chips with polished surfaces that were struck from the hoes as a result of reworking or sharpening are commonly found at Mississippian habitation sites. The presence of these hoe chips is often interpreted as evidence of agricultural

activity. Small artifact scatters containing shell-tempered pottery and hoe chips are frequently characterized as "farmsteads" or "homesteads" (Milner et al. 1984; Muller 1978; Wagner 1986). The carbonized remains of cultivated plants, including corn, squash, sunflowers, various starchy and oily seeds, and more rarely, beans, are found at Mississippian habitation sites (Milner et al. 1984).

Mississippian sites in proximity to site 11-Ri-515 and Pools 13 and 14 appear concentrated at the mouth of the Apple River and consist of a central temple village and surrounding hamlets and house sites (Benn et al 1989:178). These habitations show influence from nearby Late Woodland populations and from the Spoon River culture in the Illinois River valley (Emerson 1986; Benn et al 1989).

Oneota Period

The Oneota period (A.D. ?1000 - 1700) is characterized by shell - tempered pottery with angled rims and punctated or trailed shoulder designs. Characteristic lithic artifacts include triangular arrow points, small end scrapers, bifacial knives, drills, and sandstone abraders. Red pipestone (Catlinite) was used to make pipes and plaques. Bone awls and hoes, as well as antler tine projectile points, were also common. Oneota people lived in large villages and engaged in hunting and gathering as well as maize agriculture. Early Oneota subsistence was based on a varied system of raising crops in floodplain gardens; hunting wild game including bison, deer, and elk; fishing; and gathering wild seeds and nuts. After the onset of deteriorating climatic conditions of the Neo-Atlantic, the Oneota appear to have successfully

made the transition to an economy emphasizing hunting, particularly bison (Alex 1980:147).

Major village sites, however, are generally aggregated in the valleys of the larger rivers of Iowa (Roper 1989: 39-40). The same is true of Oneota period sites in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, South Dakota, and Nebraska. This clustering of Oneota period village sites around major waterways reflects a change from Late Woodland settlement patterns in which sites were located all across the landscape.

The origin of Oneota "culture" has been a controversial subject (Alex 1980:145; Gibbon 1986:334-335). One popular view holds that Oneota culture arose among a group of people that migrated northward from the Middle Mississippian ceremonial center of Cahokia near East St. Louis, Illinois (Griffin 1960; Hall 1962). Other archaeologists (e.g., Gibbon 1972, 1986) have argued that Oneota culture developed out of an indigenous Upper Mississippi Valley Woodland tradition.

It has been suggested that late prehistoric and early historic Oneota sites may have been settled by Siouan speakers such as the Ioway, Missouri, Oto, Osage, Omaha, Sioux, and Winnebago (Alex 1980:147-148; Mott 1938). These sites contain European trade goods including glass beads, copper and brass jewelry and metal cooking utensils, which date as early as the sixteenth century (Alex 1980:147-148).

The Mississippi River separates Mississippian from Oneota cultural traditions in Pools 13 and 14 as well as further south in Pools 17 and 18. Oneota sites occur in Jackson County, Iowa directly opposite the Mississippian occupations mentioned above (Benn et al 1989:178). Some evidence for Mississippian contacts, however, exists in Great Oasis,

Mill Creek and Glenwood Oneota assemblages (Alex 1980:128-131, 133-137, 140-143; Anderson 1969; Hotopp 1978; Johnson 1969; Tiffany 1981). Mississippian habitations, on the other hand, show little influence from Oneota culture (Benn et al 1989:178).

Previous Archaeological Research

Johnson et al. (1985) recorded site 11-Ri-515 during the course of cultural resource investigations of 17 public recreation areas along Pools 13 through 24 of the Mississippi River. Four waste flakes were recovered from bucket auger tests (eight inch diameter) placed in proximity to the bank of the Mississippi River along the northern edge of Fisherman's Corner Campground (Johnson et al. 1985:100). Cultural material was recovered as deep as 130 cm below surface (BS) (Johnson et al. 1985:107). Auger excavation recovered modern cultural material in postsettlement alluvium as deep as 40 cm BS. Information concerning prehistoric cultural affiliation and site function could not be derived from the limited assemblage of artifacts.

The proximity of positive auger tests to the river's edge and informant interviews which reported cultural materials along the river bank led to the conclusion that most of site 11-Ri-515 was inundated by Lock and Dam 14 (Johnson et al. 1985:100). Based on this fact and on the limited results of Phase I testing, it was concluded that site 11-Ri-515 was not eligible for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Project clearance was recommended as long as impacts to the site could be avoided. If this was not possible, then monitoring of the site during construction was recommended (Johnson et al. 1985:101-102).

METHODOLOGY

Phase II field methods followed closely the specifications set forth in the Scope of Work (Appendix A). Field excavations were preceded by archival research which focused on previous archaeological investigations, plat books, atlases, maps, county histories, and general overviews of prehistory and history of the region.

Phase II excavations consisted of three backhoe trenches placed across the site and excavated to a minimum depth of 150 cm below surface (BS). These trenches were approximately 8 m long, 1.5 to 2 m wide, and were placed in the following locations: the southwest margin of the site (trench 1), the center of the site (trench 2), and the northeast margin of the site (trench 3)(Figure 4). The placement of these trenches was based on the location of positive auger tests from the Phase I investigation (Johnson et al 1985). All trenches were mapped with the aid of a transit and stadia rod.

The excavation of each trench was temporarily halted at 50 cm BS, the approximate depth of the PSA, in order to investigate the trench floors and walls for indications of subsurface features. In addition, the backdirt pile was investigated for any artifacts at this time. Trenches 1 and 3 were then excavated down to the prescribed depths, approximately 150 cm BS.

Two 1-meter by 1-meter test units were placed at the base of trench 2, 50 cm BS. These test units were excavated in 20 cm levels to a depth of 150 cm BS. The fill from each unit was water-screened through 1/4 in. mesh and was described in terms of artifact content, soil color, soil texture, and degree of soil wetness. The water table was at or just

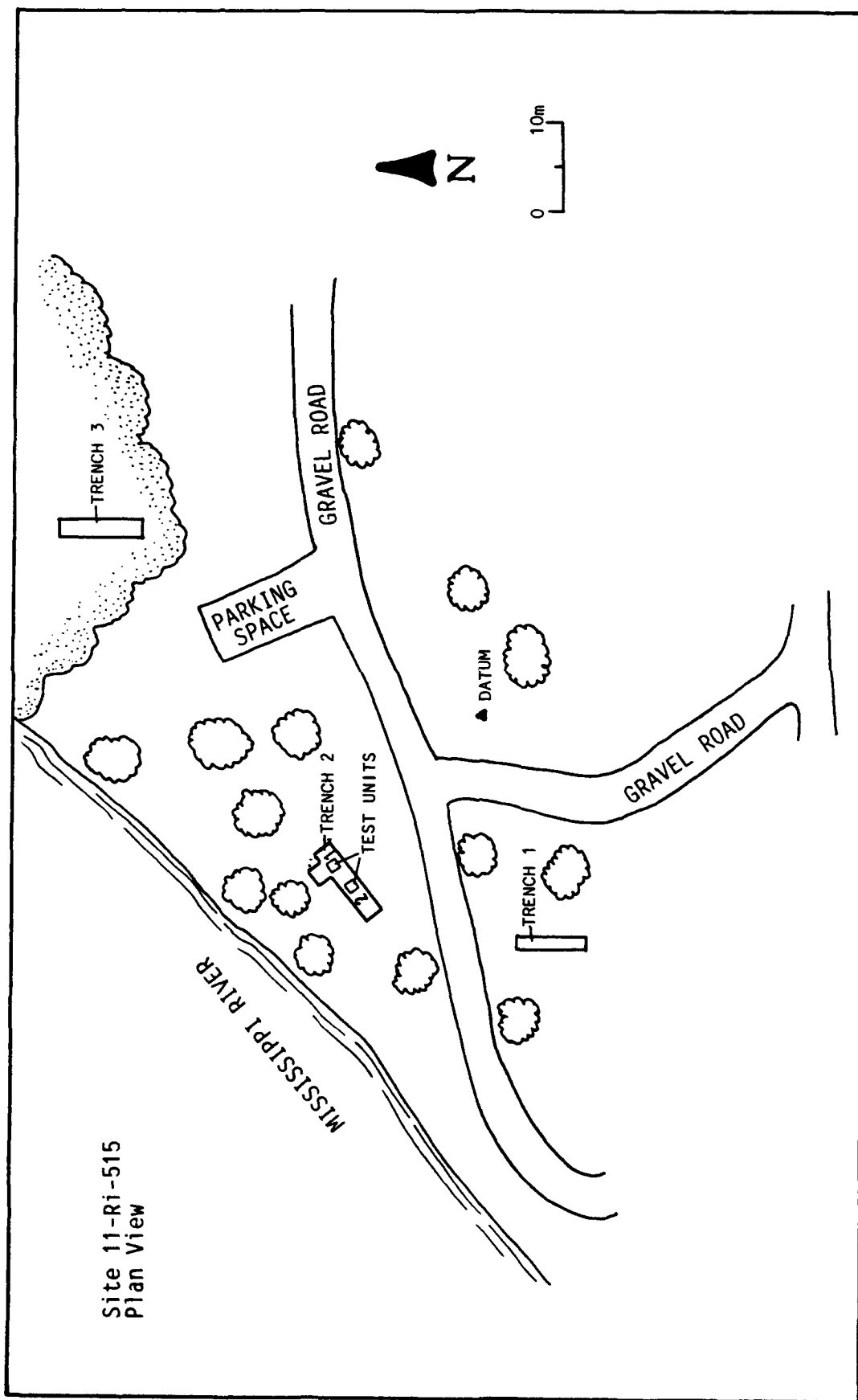


Figure 4. Planview of trench and test unit excavation, site 11-Ri-515.

below 50 cm BS so it was necessary to periodically pump water out of the test units during excavation (Figure 5).

Test unit walls and floors were carefully inspected for evidence of subsurface features. This inspection had to follow immediately after the water pumping and was attempted during level excavation and between the excavation of levels. The locations of the test units were mapped according to the boundaries of trench 2 as well as by transit and stadia rod.

A long wall from each of the three trenches was photographed and profiled. The soil horizons were described in terms of color, texture, degree of mottling, soil boundaries, and artifactual content. All trenches were backfilled upon completion of the soil profile. It was necessary to leave trench 2 open overnight because of the test unit excavations. Appropriate warning signs, fencing, and warning lights were placed around the trench in order to caution campers of the potential hazards. These measures were taken in accordance with the US Army Corps of Engineers Safety and Health Requirements Manual (1987:55).

RESULTS

Subsurface features were not documented in planview or profile of any of the three backhoe trenches or two test units. All excavations encountered water at approximately 50 cm BS. Soil conditions were very wet and the trenches required pumping in order to inspect the floors and complete the soil profiles.

Trench 1 was oriented north/south measuring 7.5 m by 1.5 m and was excavated down to 150 cm BS (Figure 4). No cultural materials were recovered from the trench walls or backdirt pile. The soils consisted of



Figure 5a. Trench 2 after removal of PSA.

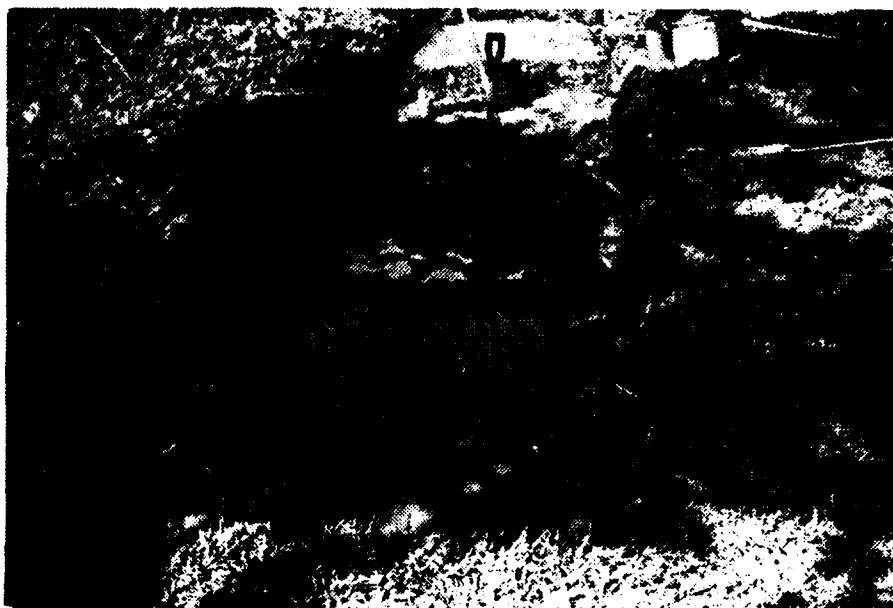


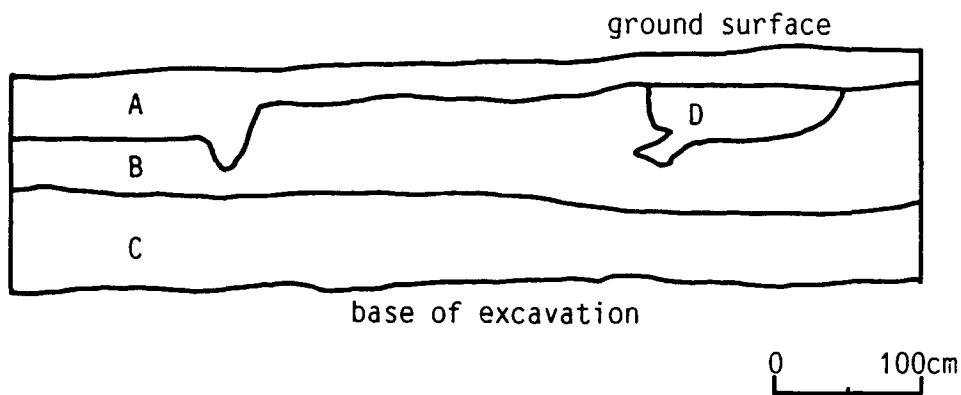
Figure 5b. Test unit 1 prior to pumping.

approximately 25 to 50 cm of dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4 sandy silt PSA overlying mottled yellowish brown sandy silt and silty sand soils (Figure 6). The boundary between the PSA and the underlying soil horizon B is quite irregular and probably due to extensive root disturbance (Figure 6).

Trench 2 was oriented southwest/northeast measuring 9 m by 2 m and was excavated down to 160 cm BS (Figures 4 and 7). Upon removing the top 50 cm, a small stain was noted going into the north wall. Test unit 1 was placed here and test unit 2 was placed 2 m west (Figure 7). Two brick fragments were recovered from level one of test unit 1, 50-70 cm BS, and one shatter flake was recovered from level two, 70-90 cm BS. The remainder of test unit 1 was sterile.

Test unit 2 contained two shatter flakes in level two, 70-90 cm BS. The remainder of the unit was sterile. Upon completion of the test unit excavation, the remaining portion of trench 2 was excavated down to 160 cm BS. The trench walls and floor were inspected for evidence of subsurface features. The north wall was photographed and profiled. Soils noted in profile include approximately 50 cm of very dark brown 10YR 2/2 and very dark gray 10YR 3/1 sandy silt PSA, approximately 25 cm of olive gray 5Y 4/2 silty clay, and approximately 75 cm of dark yellowish brown silty clay (Figure 8). The boundaries between soil horizons were distinct and wavy. A brick fragment was noted approximately 25 cm BS on top of a black 10YR2/1 stain which measured 1 m east/west and approximately 30 cm deep (Figure 7). An additional trench measuring 2 m east/west by 2 m north/south was excavated down to the top of this stain. Upon completion of this trench it was noted that the stain was

11-Ri-515
Trench 1
East Wall Profile



- A - Dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4 sandy silt with tree roots seen throughout
- B - Yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 sandy silt mottled with light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4 sandy silt
- C - Dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/6 silty sand mottled with olive gray 5Y 5/2 sandy clay
- D - Dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4 sandy silt mottled with dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 sandy silt

Figure 6. Profile of trench 1 east wall.

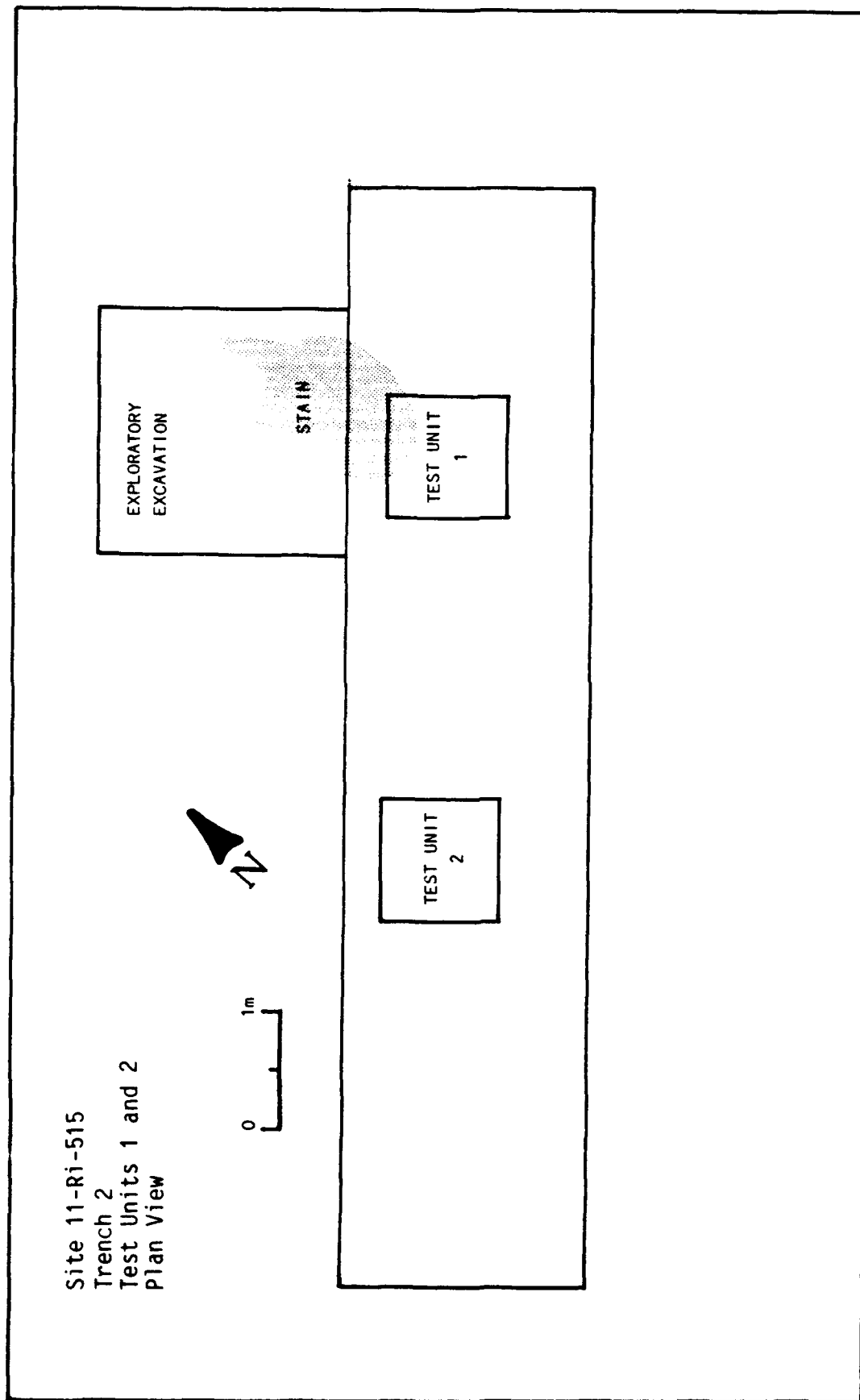
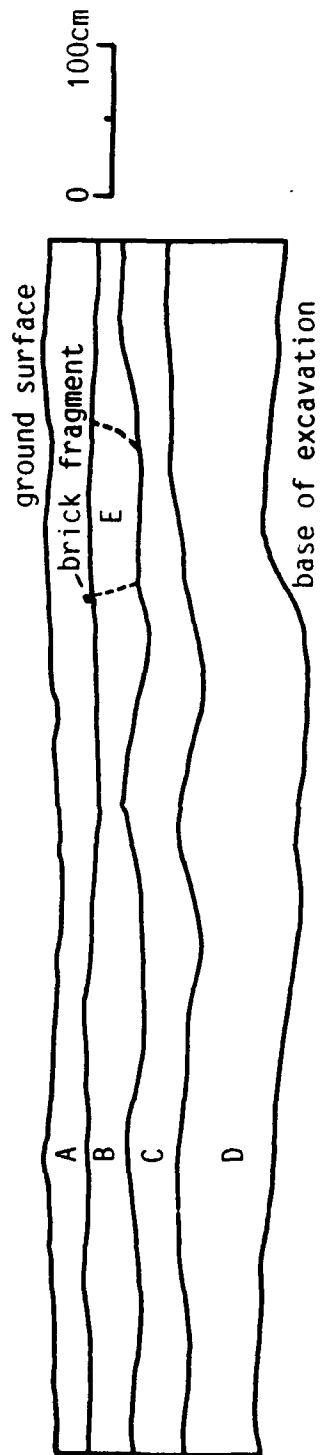


Figure 7. Plan view of trench 2, test unit 1, test unit 2, exploratory excavation, and root stain.

11-Ri-515
Trench 2
North Wall Profile



- A - Very dark brown 10YR 2/2 sandy silt mottled with dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4 sandy silt
- B - Very dark gray 10YR 3/1 sandy silty clay mottled with very dark brown 10YR 2/2 sandy silty clay
- C - Olive gray 5Y 4/2 silty clay
- D - Dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4 silty clay mottled with olive gray 5Y 5/2 clay
- E - Dark stain - Black 10YR 2/1 clayey silt

Figure 8. Profile of trench 2 north wall.

not cultural, but rather due to a tree root. Both trench 2 and the extension were then backfilled.

Trench 3 was oriented north/south measuring 9 m by 1.5 m and 170 cm deep (Figure 4). No features were noted in planview or profile upon removal of the PSA. The top 30 cm BS did contain recent historic debris. The PSA backdirt was inspected and two shatter flakes were recovered. The excavation continued down to 170 cm BS. The backdirt was again inspected along with the trench walls and floor. No cultural materials were recovered. The soils documented in trench 3 include 25 to 70 cm of dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/5 sandy silt PSA, approximately 5 to 10 cm of very dark brown 10YR 2/2 silty sandy clay, approximately 25 cm of black 10YR 2/1 silty clay, approximately 50 cm of olive gray 5Y 4/2 silty clay, and approximately 10 to 25 cm of brownish yellow 10YR 5/6 clay (Figure 9).

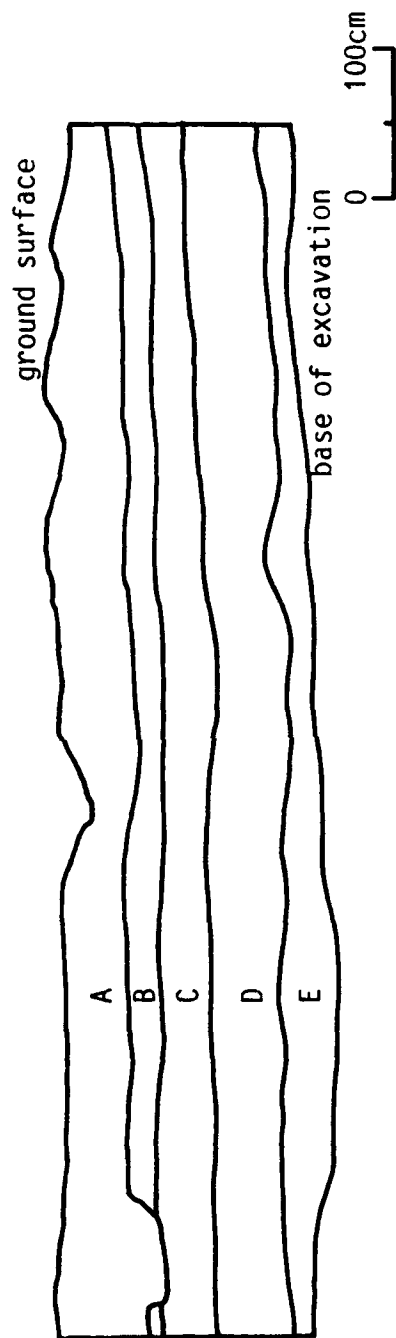
A total of five shatter flakes and two brick fragments were recovered from trench and test unit excavations. Because this assemblage is devoid of diagnostic artifacts and artifact diversity, nothing can be said concerning cultural affiliation or site function.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Determination of the significance of site 11-Ri-515 is the major objective of this investigation. An evaluation based on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria of significance is critical. The criteria are:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and

11-Ri-515
Trench 3
West Wall Profile



- A - Dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/5 sand with river gravel
- B - Very dark brown 10YR 2/2 silty sandy clay mottled with dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/6 sandy clay
- C - Black 10YR 2/1 silty clay
- D - Olive gray 5Y 4/2 silty clay
- E - Brownish yellow 10YR 5/6 clay

Figure 9. Profile of trench 3 east wall.

a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations: ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved their significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Federal Register 1976:1595).

A minimal requirement of a site that is to be included in the NRHP would be meeting criterion d "that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history" (Federal Register 1976:1595). Site 11-Ri-515 does not meet that or any criterion of significance mentioned above.

Phase I investigation concluded that site 11-Ri-515 was not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP (Johnson et al 1985:180). This judgement was based on a small artifact assemblage consisting of seven waste flakes and on informant interviews which indicated that most of the site was inundated by pool 14 to the north (Johnson et al 1985:179).

Phase II testing of site 11-Ri-515 has confirmed the Phase I conclusion. Five shatter flakes were recovered from deep testing, and only three of those came from proveniences located below the PSA. No

subsurface features were noted in either planview or profile of any of the excavation trenches or units. Apparently the majority of site 11-Ri-515 is indeed inundated by pool 14 and, as a result, will not be impacted by proposed project construction activities.

Neither cultural affiliation nor site function could be determined from the artifact assemblages from either the Phase I survey or Phase II testing of site 11-Ri-515. It is highly unlikely that significant information about the prehistory of the region surrounding pool 14 would be gained from further evaluation of this cultural property. Site 11-Ri-515 does not warrant inclusion into the NRHP. Project clearance is therefore recommended.

CURATION

All artifacts were washed, cataloged, and temporarily curated at the laboratory facilities of American Resources Group, Ltd. in Carbondale, Illinois. Permanent curation will be at the Illinois State Museum in Springfield, Illinois.

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APPENDIX A
SCOPE OF WORK

SCOPE OF WORK FOR PHASE II ARCHEOLOGICAL TESTING
OF SITE 11RI515 WITHIN THE
FISHERMAN'S CORNER NORTH CAMPGROUND
LOCATED AT MISSISSIPPI RIVER MILE 494,
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, ILLINOIS

I. OBJECTIVE

1.1 The purpose of this work is to conduct Phase II archeological testing at site 11RI515 within the Fisherman's Corner North Campground located in Rock Island County, north of Hampton, Illinois.

1.1.1 Specifically, the project is located in the SE1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4 (grid overlay aligned in southwest corner and along west edge of section), Section 9, Township 18 North, Range 1 East, at Mississippi River Mile 494 according to the United States Geological Survey (USGS), Silvis, Illinois - Iowa, 7.5' quadrangle map (Exhibit 1).

1.1.2 The 11RI515 site area is overlain on the U.S. Engineer Office (1937) Land Acquisition map (Exhibit 2).

1.2 The main objective of this work is to conduct Phase II archaeological testing to evaluate National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of site 11RI515 at Fisherman's Corner North Campground.

1.3 The major constituents of the work are:

1.3.1 Phase II archeological testing sufficient to determine the NRHP eligibility of archaeological site 11RI515 which may be affected by campground improvements such as the construction of roadways, an entrance station, camper pads, vault toilets, underground electric and water lines, security lighting, a shower building, and dump station.

1.3.2 Documentation based upon archival sources, subsurface testing, and analyses of recovered materials sufficient to determine NRHP eligibility of 11RI515.

1.3.3 Preparation of a high quality technical report on the results of the investigations which meets the requirements of this Scope of Work.

II. REGULATORY AUTHORITY AND REQUIREMENTS

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

2.2 The Contractor shall adhere to minimum qualifications for fieldwork, reporting, and curation standards as described in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (Federal Register 48:190:44716-44742).

2.3 Should human remains be encountered, the Contractor shall adhere to the Human Grave Protection Act (Illinois Revised Statutes 1989, Chapter 127, Paragraphs 2661-2676).

III. BACKGROUND

3.1 Geomorphic mapping in Benn et al. [1989:Volume II: Geologic Landform Maps (unpaginated):maps titled "Pool 14 Geomorphic Surfaces" and "Pool 14 Post-settlement Alluvium"] shows the entire surface of the project area as "Holocene Alluvial Fans and Colluvial Slopes" overlain by more than 50 centimeters of post-settlement alluvium.

3.2 In 1985 a cultural resource survey was conducted in the existing portions of the Fisherman's Corner area by Johnson et al. (1985). Photocopies of portions of the Johnson et al. (1985) report relating to Fisherman's Corner are in Exhibit 3. [To avoid confusion, note that the present designation, Fisherman's Corner North, equates with Fisherman's Corner, East Unit, in the Johnson et al. (1985) report.] The U.S. Engineer Office (1937) map covers the actual area of the Johnson et al. survey. The limits of their 1985 survey are shown in more detail on Figures 29 and 30 (Johnson et al. 1985:104-105, respectively).

3.3 Johnson et al. (1985) recorded site 11RI515 from bucket auger tests (8 inch diameter). Cultural material was found as deep as 130 cm (Johnson et al. 1985:107). The Illinois Archaeological Site Survey sheet in Exhibit 3 has a USGS map segment attached which locates 11RI515 slightly east of its true location if the Johnson et al. (1985:Appendix V) map of the site area in relation to the campground features is correct. The Exhibit 1 location is in accord with the latter map.

IV. SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 A literature search shall be conducted to provide a prehistoric and historic overview pertaining to the immediate area. The literature search shall include, but not necessarily be confined to, archaeological site reports, plat books, atlases, maps, county histories, and other relevant documentation.

4.2 The Contractor shall:

4.2.1 place three (3) backhoe tests on the site. Each test shall extend to at least 150 centimeters below the surface, shall be approximately 8 meters in length, and shall have a profile drawn and photographed on one long wall.

4.2.2 place one backhoe test near the southwest margin of the site, one near the northeast margin of the site, and one near the center of the site.

4.2.3 excavate, by hand and in 20-centimeter levels, two 1-meter x 1-meter units within the center trench. Each unit shall commence at 50 centimeters below the surface and end at 150 centimeters below the surface -- overburden from the surface to 50 centimeters below the surface shall be removed by mechanical means and discarded. The fill from each unit shall be water-screened through 1/4-inch mesh.

4.2.4 Features exposed in the walls of backhoe trenches shall be recovered by hand excavation. Removal and discard of overburden by mechanical means may be necessary prior to the recovery of such features and shall be conducted as necessary at the discretion of the Contractor.

4.3 Investigations on portions of the site that lie below the water table may require the Contractor to provide pumping equipment to remove seepage water from the trenches in order to complete the investigations. The water table on the site area will be affected by the normal Mississippi River Pool No. 14 elevation of 572 feet above mean sea level.

4.4 Examination of existing site information, maps, and relevant geomorphological data shall precede the detailed field investigations. Specific excavation strategies within the guidelines of the Scope of Work shall be formulated and justified by the Contractor in the draft and final reports.

4.5 The Contractor shall provide a sufficient level of investigation and analysis for the Rock Island District Staff Archeologist and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Agency to assess the potential NRHP eligibility of 11RI515.

4.6 All features shall be drawn and photographed in profile and plan view. Each feature shall have no less than half its volume screened through 1/4-inch mesh. At least one flotation sample (minimum volume no less than 5 liters) shall be recovered from each feature or fill unit within a feature. Each flotation sample shall be analyzed for botanical and faunal remains.

4.7 The Contractor shall specifically state whether additional excavation and exploration (Phase III mitigation) of 11RI515 will contribute to the prehistory of the region.

4.8 If the Contractor recommends 11RI515 as eligible for the NRHP, a preliminary Data Recovery Plan (DRP) shall be presented. The DRP shall specify relevant research problems which can be addressed by the site data. Recommendations concerning appropriate field methodology for data recovery shall also be made.

V. REPORT

5.1 The Contractor shall prepare draft and final technical reports on the investigation and results. Depending upon length and appropriateness, the Contractor's report or portions therein, may be included or cited within the District's documents. This action shall in no way preclude the Contractor from independent publication or use of data upon completion of the project. Any project related publications, articles, or use of the report data will reference the Rock Island District.

5.2 A brief letter report detailing the preliminary field results and assessment of potential NRHP eligibility for site 11RI515 shall be provided to the Rock Island District seven (7) days after completion of the fieldwork.

5.3 The Contractor shall provide a high quality descriptive and analytical report. The American Antiquity (48:429-442) style guidance shall be followed. The report shall be bound in one volume. The report shall contain, but not necessarily be limited to, the following sections:

- a. abstract,
- b. table of contents,
- c. list of figures,
- d. introduction,
- e. project description,
- f. environmental background (geomorphology, physiography, and ecology),
- g. archeological/historical background (results of literature/records search, outline of culture history, and other information as appropriate),
- h. testing procedures (strategy, methodology, and justification),
- i. testing results (including analyses of materials and data collected),
- j. recommendations (eligibility of 11RI515 for the NRHP and the DRP if appropriate),
- k. location and catalogue of curated material (see paragraph 6.1, below),
- l. bibliography,

m. scope of work (Sections I. through XII. and Exhibits 1 and 2), in an appendix,

n. photo log, in an appendix,

o. artifact inventory/catalogue, in an appendix,

p. relevant correspondence and review comments (including Exhibit 4 of Scope of Work), in an appendix, and

q. illustrations as required.

5.4 Three copies of a final draft report shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer for review. The draft report will be complete and finalized when submitted. The Rock Island District anticipates a 30-day review period, for the Corps, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, and necessary parties, to review the final draft report and to supply comments for consideration in the final report. However, this anticipated review period is only provided for general scheduling and the Rock Island District reserves the right to any extension of the review period.

5.5 Upon approval of the draft report and receipt of notice from the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall prepare (adhering to the comments) and submit 15 copies and 1 reproduction ready master of the final report. A copy of any software which was used to write and edit the report shall also be submitted.

VI. CURATION

6.1 It is the responsibility of the Contractor that artifacts or cultural materials collected, notes, photographs, one final report, and other data generated during the performance of this contract shall be curated at one accredited curatorial facility acceptable to the Rock Island District and the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. All of these materials remain the property of the Government and can be made available for interpretive programs, additional research, or any other purpose upon written request and approval from the Rock Island District. It remains the Contractor's responsibility to safeguard all of this material and to provide an archival catalogue system and/or artifact accession inventory to facilitate access and to confirm that all storage units be marked "Property of the U.S. Government, RID Corps of Engineers". The Contractor's cost estimate shall reflect artifact and material permanent storage/curation. Storage and curation must be within the State of Illinois. Confirmation of the curation requirements must be submitted to the Contracting Officer in writing. The location (address and telephone) and catalogue of curated materials must be included in the final report.

VII. COST PROPOSALS

7.1 The Contractor shall submit a detailed cost proposal for the subject work to the Rock Island District within 10 calendar days. The cost estimate shall reflect artifact and material permanent storage/curation.

VIII. PROJECT SCHEDULE

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

PROJECT SCHEDULE

Tasks	Calender Days
Award (Date of Notice to Proceed)	0
Fieldwork	15-20
Letter Report	27
Analysis and Report Preparation	21-69
Flex Time	70-80
Draft Report Due	81
Review Period	82-111
Final Report Due	130

This is the maximum acceptable time frame for project execution and completion. There is a possibility for limited modification within the schedule for specific tasks upon approval of the Contracting Officer. Ten (10) days of flex time is figured in the general schedule and may be made available to the Contractor upon request based on unanticipated delays to the project execution resulting from weather and flooding.

8.2 The payment schedule will be based upon completion of major tasks:

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

Tasks	Percent of Total Payment
1) literature search	10
2) fieldwork	75
3) draft submittal	90
4) final report submittal	100

8.3 It is anticipated that the fieldwork will require two archaeologists 5 days each.

IX. COORDINATION

9.1 The Contractor shall provide a Monthly Progress Report throughout the contract period. The Contractor shall notify staff archaeologist Ron Pulcher at 309/788-6361, Ext. 6384, directly before the fieldwork begins and after the fieldwork has been completed. The District staff may require a field orientation trip once sufficient progress has been made; hence, the Contractor shall also notify the District when fieldwork has reached a stage that a visit would be most beneficial.

X. SAFETY

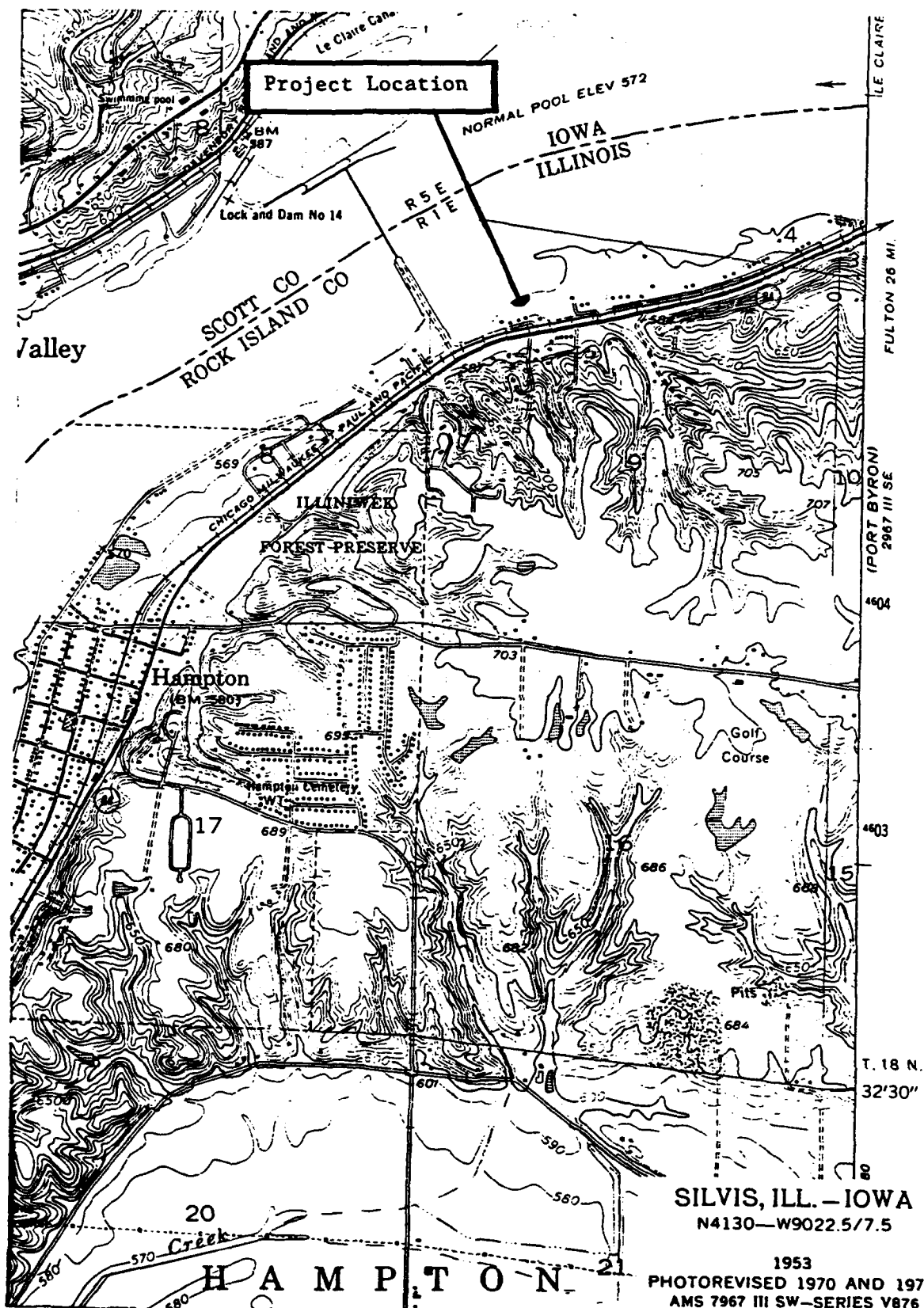
10.1 A Safety Plan shall be submitted by the Contractor prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

XI. REFERENCES

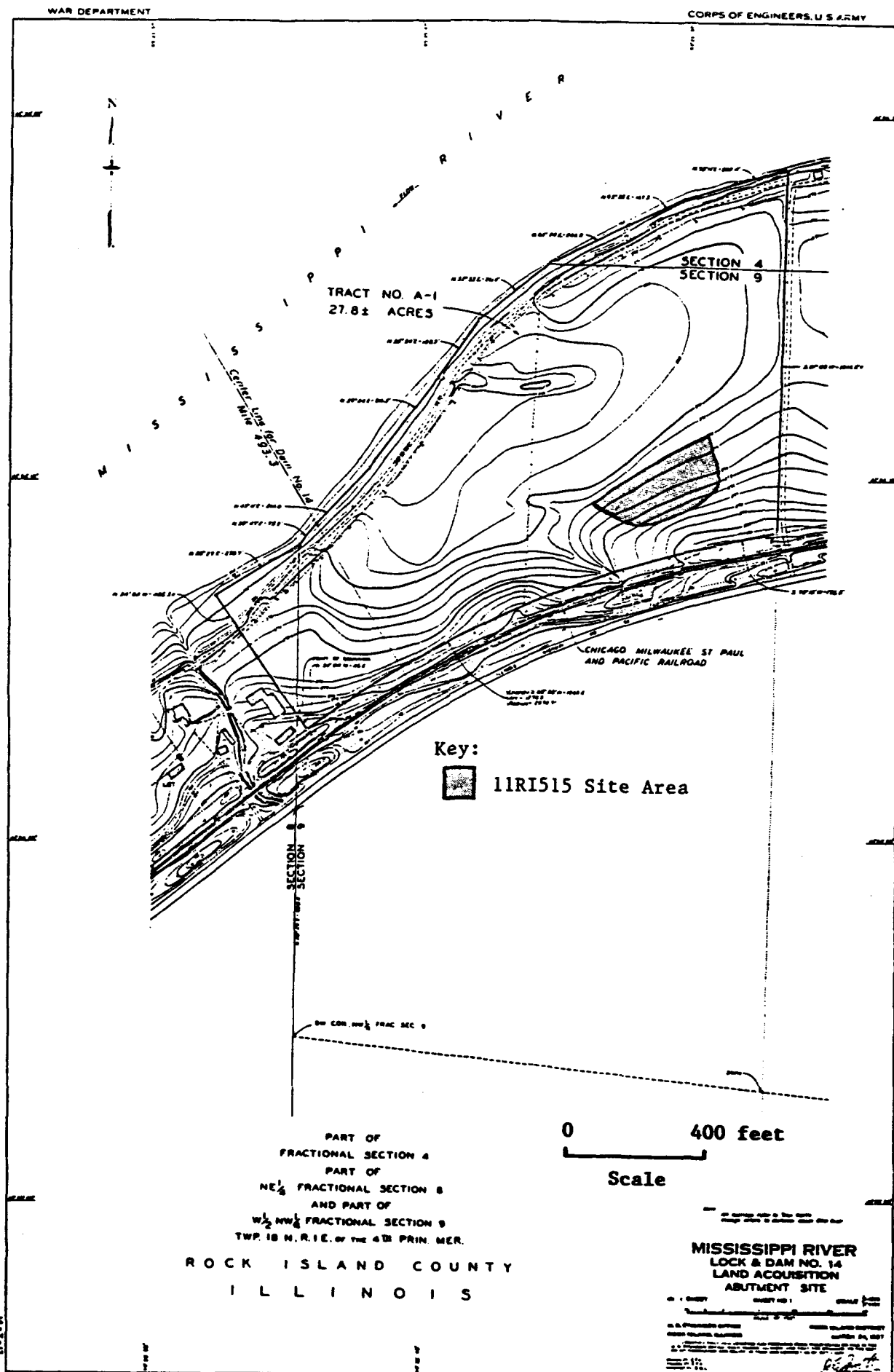
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XII. LIST OF EXHIBITS

- 1. Project Location, Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site 11RI515, Rock Island County, Illinois.**
- 2. Site Area of 11RI515 on the U.S. Engineer Office (1937) Land Acquisition Map.**
- 3. Johnson et al. (1985) Report Pages.**
- 4. Correspondence:**
 - a. Corps letter dated April 26, 1990**
 - b. Illinois Historic Preservation Agency letter dated May 18, 1990**
 - c. Corps letter dated January 9, 1991**
 - d. Corps conversation record dated February 15, 1991**
 - e. Illinois Historic Preservation Agency letter dated February 19, 1991**
 - f. Corps letter dated February 28, 1991**



Project Location, Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site 11RI515,
Rock Island County, Illinois.



Site Area of 11RI515 on the U.S. Engineer Office (1937) Land Acquisition Map.

APPENDIX B
PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEETSITE NO. 11-Ri-515
FILM TYPE B&WCAMERA NO. 1
LENS 35mmROLL NO. 1 DATES 7/8-11/91
PHOTOGRAPHER James S. Ross

Exp.	Date	Orient.	Description
1.	7/9/91	NW	Excavation of Trench 1
2.	7/9/91	NE	Excavation of Trench 1
3.	7/9/91	NE	Excavation of Trench 3
4.	7/9/91	SE	Excavation of Trench 3
5.	7/9/91	E	Profile Trench 3
6.	7/9/91	E	Profile Trench 3
7.	7/9/91	E	Profile Trench 1
8.	7/9/91	E	Profile Trench 1
9.	7/9/91	E	Profile Trench 1
10.	7/9/91	NE	Trench 2 with PSA removed
11.	7/9/91	NW	Trench 2 with PSA removed
12.	7/9/91	NW	Water screening
13.	7/9/91	NW	Water screening
14.	7/10/91	NW	Test Unit 1, Trench 2 with water filled in
15.	7/10/91	NE	Trench 2
16.	7/10/91	NE	Trench 2, north wall
17.	7/10/91	NE	Trench 2, north wall
18.	7/10/91	SW	Trench 2, south wall
19.	7/10/91	N	Trench 2, root stain, north wall
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APPENDIX C
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

EXCAVATION/LAB CATALOG

Page 1 of 1[illegible]

APPENDIX D
CORRESPONDENCE



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
CLOCK TOWER BUILDING—P.O. BOX 2004
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS 61204-2004

October 28, 1991

Planning Division

Mr. Michael J. McNerney
President
American Resources Group, Ltd.
127 North Washington Street
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

Dear Mr. McNerney:

The Rock Island District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is enclosing Project Review Comments (enclosure 1) on the draft report authored by Mr. James S. Ross and entitled Phase II Testing of Site 11-Ri-515, Fisherman's Corner North Campground and prepared under your Corps Contract No. DACW25-91-M-0837.

Please include this letter, the September 4, 1991, Corps letter (enclosure 2), and the October 17, 1991, State Historic Preservation Office letter (enclosure 3) in Appendix 4 of the final report.

Please prepare the final report in accordance with the enclosed review comments. If you have questions concerning this matter, please call Mr. Ron Pulcher of our Environmental Analysis Branch at 309/788-6361, Ext. 6384, or you may write to the following address:

District Engineer
U.S. Army Engineer District, Rock Island
ATTN: Planning Division
Clock Tower Building - P.O. Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Sincerely,

J. Paul VanHoorebeke
Authorized Representative
of the Contracting Officer

Enclosures

September 4, 1991

Planning Division (11-2-240a)

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

Dear Mr. Hild:

The Rock Island District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is enclosing a draft report authored by Mr. James S. Ross and entitled Phase II Testing of Site 11-Ri-515, Fisherman's Corner North Campground. The report was prepared by American Resources Group, Ltd., under Corps Contract No. DACW25-91-M-0837. Please reference your Log No. 910114031TRW.

After reviewing this report, the opinion of the Corps is that site 11-Ri-515 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. It is also the opinion of the Corps that the currently planned improvements and future activities in the Fisherman's Corner North Campground will require no further cultural resource investigations unless previously unknown materials come to light during project activities.

We request that you review this draft report and provide any comments you may have within 30 days. If you have questions concerning this matter, please call Mr. Ron Pulcher of our Environmental Analysis Branch at 309/788-6361, Ext. 6384, or you may write to the following address:

District Engineer
U.S. Army Engineer District, Rock Island
ATTN: Planning Division
Clock Tower Building - P.O. Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

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

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

Enclosure

Encl 2



Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Old State Capitol Springfield, Illinois 62701 (217) 782-4836

Suite 4-900 State of Illinois Center 100 W. Randolph Chicago, IL 60601 (312) 814-1409

217/785-4997

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY
Fisherman's Corner North
Campground Development
Mississippi River Mile 494, Hampton

IHPA LOG #910114031TRW

October 17, 1991

Mr. Dudley M. Hanson, P.E.
Chief, Planning Division
District Engineer
U.S. Army Engineer District, Rock Island
Attention: Planning Division
Clock Tower Building - Post Office Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Gentlemen:

Thank you for submitting the results of the archaeological reconnaissance. Our comments are required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties".

Our staff has reviewed the report titled "Phase II Testing of Site 11-Ri-515, Fisherman's Corner North Campground" by James S. Ross, American Resources Group, Ltd.

The Phase II survey and assessment of the archaeological resources appear to be adequate. Prehistoric site 11-Ri-515 is not, in our opinion, significant and, consequently, is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Accordingly, we have determined, based upon this report, that no significant historic, architectural, and archaeological resources are located in the Fisherman's Corner North Campground project.

Please retain this letter in your files as evidence of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Sincerely,
Theodore Hild

Theodore W. Hild
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

TWH:TRW:bb1155A/33

cc: Michael McNerney, ARG-Ltd.

February 28, 1991

Planning Division (11-2-240a)

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

Dear Mr. Hild:

The Rock Island District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) has prepared a final Scope of Work for Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site 11RI515 within the Fisherman's Corner North Campground Located at Mississippi River Mile 494, Rock Island County, Illinois (enclosure).

This final version was prepared as a result of your letter (IHPA Log No. 910114031TRW) dated February 19, 1991, and the conversation on February 15, 1991, between Mr. Wolforth of your office and Mr. Ron Pulcher of this office. Please insert these final Scope of Work pages in place of those in our letter of January 9, 1991.

If you have questions concerning this matter, please call Mr. Pulcher of our Environmental Analysis Branch at 309/788-6361, Ext. 6384, or you may write to the following address:

District Engineer
U.S. Army Engineer District, Rock Island
ATTN: Planning Division
Clock Tower Building - P.O. Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Sincerely,

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

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

Enclosure

Exhibit 4



Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Old State Capitol Springfield, Illinois 62701 (217) 782-4836
Suite 4-900 State of Illinois Center 100 W. Randolph Chicago, IL 60601 (312) 814-1409

17/785-4997

OCK ISLAND COUNTY
fisherman's Corner North
Campground Development
Mississippi River Mile 494, Hampton

IHPA LOG #910114031TRW

February 19, 1991

Mr. Dudley M. Hanson, P.E.
Chief, Planning Division
District Engineer
U.S. Army Engineer District, Rock Island
Attention: Planning Division
Clock Tower Building - Post Office Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

PD 2
PD-C
PD-E ✓
PD-F
PD-W
RUTH

Gentlemen:

Thank you for submitting the draft of the Scope of Work for Phase II Testing at Fisherman's Corner North Campground. This draft exhibits the excellent quality and high professional standards that the Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District consistently set and achieve in their cultural resource management performance.

We would like to elaborate on the methodology discussed under Specification 4.2. It has already been determined that the site exists circa 110-130 cmbs. The backhoe methodology outlined in para. 4.2 is redundant in that it would not add information that is necessary to evaluate the significance of that deposit, except in the case of encountering a feature in profile. To increase the chance of uncovering features, and thus greatly enhance the value of the testing procedure, we recommend that the backhoe be used to remove a significant sample of the overburden to a depth of 110 cmbs to facilitate hand excavation of the culturally productive stratum. After a sample of this stratum is hand excavated and screened, the backhoe can remove larger areas to expose the subsoil in an effort to locate features in plan view (much the same as removing the plowzone in upland situations). Additional backhoe tests per para. 4.2, would be useful in locating the horizontal extent of the buried cultural deposits, especially if screened samples are taken from the 110-130 cmbs stratum.

Sincerely,

Thomas R. Wolfarth
Thomas R. Wolfarth
Staff Archaeologist

W:bb1017A/16

Exhibit 4

CONVERSATION RECORD	TIME 3:30pm	DATE 2-15-91
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TYPE () VISIT () CONFERENCE (x) TELEPHONE	CF:
(x) INCOMING	-----
() OUTGOING	PD-E(file)

NAME CONTACTED Tom Wolforth	ORGANIZATION IL SHPO Office	TELEPHONE
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SUBJECT: Site 11RI515 Scope of Work - Fisherman's Corner
(SHPO Review Requested in COE Letter dtd 9 Jan 91)

SUMMARY:

1. Tom wants 3 backhoe trenches (approx. 25' long) at both edges and in center of site.
2. In center trench, dig two 1x1 meter squares by hand and screen fill. Can remove to 50 cm and discard (screen between 50 and 150 cm below surface). If water table causes problems, jsut "mud out" as much of the fill as possible for screening. Can use 20 cm levels to document vertical stratigraphy.
3. Letter from SHPO is on its way, but Tom agrees that this conversation takes precedence over the specifics of that letter.

Note: The SHPO response is well past 30 days, but we can still revise Scope of Work since the contracting process is not to point of no return.

ACTION REQUIRED: PD-E to revise S.O.W. to give more precise guidance as set out above and send revised paragraphs to SHPO.

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING CONVERSATION Ron Pulcher	SIGNATURE 	DATE 2-15-91
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ACTION TAKEN:

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
50271-101	CONVERSATION RECORD	(12-76)

January 9, 1991

Planning Division (11-2-240a)

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

Dear Mr. Hild:

The Rock Island District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) has prepared a draft Scope of Work for Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site 11RI515 within the Fisherman's Corner North Campground Located at Mississippi River Mile 494, Rock Island County, Illinois (enclosure).

Please review this draft and provide any comments that you may have. If we do not hear from you within 30 days, we will assume that you have no objections to the Scope of Work as drafted.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please call Mr. Ron Pulcher of our Environmental Analysis Branch at 309/788-6361, Ext. 6384, or you may write to the following address:

District Engineer
U.S. Army Engineer District, Rock Island
ATTN: Planning Division
Clock Tower Building - P.O. Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Sincerely,

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

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

Enclosure

Exhibit 4



Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Old State Capitol • Springfield, Illinois 62701 • (217) 782-4836

17/785-4997

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY
Fisherman's Corner North
Campground Development
Hampton

May 18, 1990

Mr. Dudley M. Hanson, P.E.
Chief, Planning Division
District Engineer
U.S. Army Engineer District, Rock Island
Attention: Planning Division
Clock Tower Building - Post Office Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

PD Eng

PD-C

PD-E ✓

PD-F

PD-W

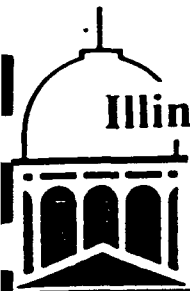
RUTH

Gentlemen:

Thank you for requesting comments from our office concerning the possible effects of the project referenced above on cultural resources. Our comments are required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties".

Thank you for including copies of the pertinent information regarding sites 11RI-515 and 11RI553. I cannot concur with the Corps' and the Iowa Office of the State Archaeologists' opinion that 11RI515 is inconclusively ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Consequently, Phase II investigations are warranted to evaluate whether the two (2) sites qualify for nomination.

The Iowa OSA survey (Johnson et al. 1985) was conducted prior to the recording of 11RI553 in 1989. The existence of human remains eroding from 11RI553 is relevant to the evaluation of 11RI515 because it confirms the significance of the buried cultural debris at 11RI515. As indicated in Johnson et al. (1985:107) Table 15, two (2) waste flakes and charcoal were recovered from 110-130 cm below surface. This is a significant quantity of cultural debris considering the small volume of soil sampled by the auger. Furthermore, changes in the soil solum, as indicated by Figure 31 (ibid:106), suggest that extensive buried prehistoric living surfaces may exist at 11RI515. The potential for buried prehistoric deposits are very likely to be manifest as middens and/or pit features, both of which are significant archaeological resources.



Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Old State Capitol • Springfield, Illinois 62701 • (217) 782-4836

Page 2

Dudley Hanson Letter

Fisherman's Corner North - Hampton

May 18, 1990

While the Iowa OSA has stated that they feel "that 11RI515 is not an eligible candidate for the National Register of Historic Places" (ibid:120), they have recommended that "If development activities occur within the site area, they should be monitored" (ibid:180). New project activities include the construction of underground electric and water lines. Such activities may impact buried archaeological resources at both 11RI515 and 11RI553. Instead of monitoring the sites during construction activity, we recommend that Phase II testing take place with the aid of a backhoe.

In review, sites 11RI515 and 11RI553 may be eligible for nomination to the National Register based on the potential for significant buried archaeological remains and a demonstrated association with human remains. Phase II investigations will be needed to further assess the character of these archaeological resources.

Site records at the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and the Illinois State Museum were consulted. No previously recorded sites occur within, or immediately adjacent to, the project area other than 11RI515 and 11RI553.

Enclosed you will find an attachment briefly describing Phase I surveys and listing archaeological contracting services. A copy of our letter should be provided to the selected professional archaeological contractor for their information.

If you have any further questions, please contact Thomas R. Wolfarth, Staff Archaeologist, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois 62701, 217/782-9345.

Sincerely,

Theodore W. Hild
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

TWH:TRW:bb

Enclosure: Additional Information Sheet on
Archaeological Surveys and Contracting Services

Exhibit 4

April 26, 1990

Planning Division (11-2-240a)

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

Dear Mr. Hild:

The Rock Island District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is currently finalizing plans for campground development at Fisherman's Corner North, Mississippi River Pool 14, Rock Island County, Illinois. Map 1 (Enclosure 1) shows the areal extent of all potential improvement and expansion locations on the United States Geological Survey 7.5' Silvis, Illinois - Iowa, quadrangle.

Map 2 (Enclosure 2) gives the existing campground boundary plus the limits of proposed expansion activities. Present plans include construction of roadways, an entrance station, camper pads, vault toilets, underground electric and water lines, security lighting, a shower building, and a dump station. Current facilities within the existing campground are limited to roadways, camper pads, and toilets. No facilities currently exist within the proposed expansion area.

Title pages and relevant portions of the Johnson et al. (1985) and Benn et al. (1989) reports (Enclosures 3 and 4, respectively) are provided to summarize the current information available to the Corps regarding Fisherman's Corner North [called Fisherman's Corner, East Unit, in Johnson et al. (1985)].

The Corps is aware of two archaeological sites, 11RI515 and 11RI553, within the boundaries of the current project. Site 11RI515 is within the existing campground that was surveyed by Johnson et al. (1985). Site 11RI553 is in the proposed expansion area where no survey has taken place.

Johnson et al. (1985:102) state that "it is the opinion of the Office of the State Archaeologist survey team that 11RI515 is not an eligible candidate for The National Register of Historic Places." After reviewing the enclosed information, the Corps agrees that 11RI515 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register and, consequently, will require no monitoring as suggested by Johnson et al. (1985:180). It is also the opinion of the Corps that previous survey results (Johnson et al. 1985) indicate that proposed improvements within the existing campground (Map 2) will have no effect on significant cultural resources.

The Corps proposes that a Phase I cultural resource survey and geomorphological investigation be conducted within the limits of the proposed expansion area (Map 2). This area includes 11RI553, a site recorded on the basis of information regarding the erosion of human remains at this location in 1965 (Benn et al. 1989:Figure 4.5 and Appendix F).

We request that your office: (1) provide the location and associated cultural resource site forms for any sites which may be in or immediately adjacent to the project area as shown on Map 1, (2) comment regarding the Corps' opinion on the ineligibility of 11RI515 for inclusion in the National Register, and (3) comment regarding the Corps' opinion that proposed improvements within the existing campground boundary will have no effect on significant cultural resources.

We request your response to this inquiry within 30 days. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please call Mr. Ron Pulcher of our Environmental Analysis Branch at 309/788-6361, Ext. 6384, or you may write to the following address:

District Engineer
U.S. Army Engineer District, Rock Island
ATTN: Planning Division
Clock Tower Building - P.O. Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Sincerely,

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

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

Exhibit 4

Enclosures