

ADDITIONAL CLEAR LAKE VILLAGE MATERIAL

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Clear Lake village, in Tazewell and Mason counties, originally excavated and described by Drs. Faye-Cooper Cole and Thorne Deuel,¹ has yielded through the later excavations of G. and E. Schoenbeck and A. Simpson, members of the Peoria Academy of Science, a wealth of material and considerable data which contributes to a better understanding of both this site and the inclusive Hopewell in this area.

Excavations of the year May 1941-May 1942 have greatly increased amounts of objects and widened the range. The relative position and abundance of the Hopewellian and the Maples Mills representations continue with the Hopewellian, the lower and the richer. A meager Mississippian representation occurs in higher depth. Objects of interest are a skull of *Bison bison*;² 3 pipes (none platform); a copper pin; a clamshell carved to show a face in profile; new pottery types and type variations; additional shell hoes associated with Hopewellian material; and a cache of three 12 to 17#, shaped, grooved, stone artifacts which are perhaps anchors, but suggested as possibly mullers used with a sweep.

The highly developed pottery complex grows increasingly richer. Pottery totals are now: rims, 2,000; vessel portions sufficient for projection, 48; Woodland and Hopewellian shapes, 13, and Mississippian, 3. A ceramic analysis by Dr. James B. Griffin, Curator, Ceramic Repository, University of Michigan, lists: **Woodland**.—Gooden Cord Impressed, Woodland Plain, Woodland Cordmarked, Sister Creeks Punctated, Various simple incised sherds, Black Sands Incised, Cord-Wrapped stick stamp, Naples Stamped, Havana Zoned Stamped or Incised, Hopewell Zoned Stamp, Hopewell Zoned Incised, Hopewell Rim Incised, Fabric Impressed, Check Stamp (the first record in Illinois). **Foreign**.—1. typical of Missouri Woodland; 2. suggesting importation from Florida coast area. **Mississippi**.—St. Clair Plain.

In much of the Cord Impressed ware is used a black angular tempering of basaltic hornblende,³ possibly analogous to that described for Lake Michigan ware at Aztalan,⁴ and to that of Adena ware. Added shapes in Lake Michigan phase ware are a cord-decorated sloping-necked jar and a collared olla.



Fig. 1.—Bison skull, jaw, scapula and other bone excavated at Clear Lake village, by E. Schoenbeck. Nov. 11, 1941. Jaw and other bone are behind skull; beaver skull to one side. Scapula had lain on top of skull, between horns.

The Bison skull, thought to be the first reported from archaeological sites east of the Mississippi river, lay in upper depth in discolored sand, in association with a Maples Mills sherd, a beaver skull, other bones of bison, deer and turtle. Horn cores appear as rotten particles held together by sand. Other bone items are a 10-inch, grooved awl; a fishhook; skulls of infant and various animals; and unidentified artifacts. Clamshell objects in-

clude a cache of 7 spoons, a cache of 7 shells showing use as diggers, and shells with perforations and cutouts.

Stone items are a reel-shaped gorget, a symmetrical concretion polished by handling; a discoidal from upper depth; and 2 stone pipes, one stemmed, one stemless, both associated with Hopewellian material, suggesting existence in some areas of various types for casual use. The third pipe is an incised clay elbow.

¹ *Rediscovering Illinois*, University of Chicago publication, 1937.

² Identification by photographs and measurements by Dr. M. W. Stirling, Chief, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Olson, Department of Paleontology, University of Chicago.

³ Identification by Dr. F. R. Matson, University of Michigan.

⁴ *Ancient Aztalan*, p. 303, Bulletin, Public Museum, Milwaukee, 1933.