

## MORE DATA ON CLEAR LAKE VILLAGE

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This paper is a further report on Clear Lake Village<sup>1</sup> cultural objects obtained through continued excavations by G. and E. Schoenbeck and A. Simpson, members of the Peoria Academy of Science. It contains more data on pottery, identifications of animal remains from the Schoenbeck collection (other than the Mollusca reported in 1943), and a list of added items new for the site.

Of particular significance is the pottery collected. It now includes all types reported by Fay-Cooper Cole and Thorne Deuel in "Rediscovering Illinois", concerned with Fulton County sites primarily; representations of most pottery described by James B. Griffin and Richard G. Morgan in "Contributions to the Archaeology of the Illinois River Valley"<sup>2</sup> for the Hopewellian and the Maples Mills sites of the lower Illinois River area; and other. It comprises Early Woodland, Early Woodland-Hopewellian, Hopewellian in many variations of both local and imported, Maples Mills in several variations, Mississippian of several types, various unidentified specimens and other.

The richness and inclusiveness of the pottery complex and the significance of its features now ranks Clear Lake as outstanding among Illinois sites reported to-date. It has produced materials stated by James B.

Griffin of the Ceramic Repository for the Eastern United States, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, to be rare in Illinois and quite important, and is the only site known to him in the north which has the Marksville red-filmed ware from Louisiana.

Additions of interest include the Marksville red-filmed ware (reported in 1940 by the writer as Cole and Deuel's type No. 4); negative painted rims from the Lower Mississippi Valley, including the thickened rim and other; sherds comparable to Adena plain and to Marksville plain; a heavy, extremely coarse tempered flat-lipped ware, cord-roughened on both exterior and interior, identified as "Red Ochre Ware like Adena type, 'Fayette Thick'", possibly the same as Cole and Deuel's type No. 6, the description of which lacked mention of rim and exterior surface finish. Other identifications include an Early Woodland Hopewellian with interior boss and an Early Woodland with cord-roughened interior and smooth exterior.

Newer decoration identifications comprise chisel stamp, bar stamp, depressed band, Morton incising, herringbone incising, ridge pinched, scoring, gashed incising, and Gono cord.

Identifications of surfaces added are brushed, white slip on Hopewell, Baumer fabric impressed, plain plaited, and cord-wrapped dowel. Mississippi ware, in addition to that previously reported, has been identified as Spoon River; Spoon River red slip, bean pot; Spoon River with

<sup>1</sup> Clear Lake Village, located in Tazewell and Mason counties, and originally reported by Drs. Fay-Cooper Cole and Thorne Deuel in "Rediscovering Illinois", University of Chicago publication, 1937. Reported by E. Schoenbeck in 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, Transactions of Illinois State Academy of Science.

<sup>2</sup> Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, 1941. University of Illinois explorations under direction of Dr. Warren K. Moorehead.

Oneota decoration; "Early Middle Mississippi style associated with Old Village at Cahokia, depressed background"; "Old Village, similar to Powell plain". Various rims could not be identified. All identifications given here were made by Dr. Griffin.

Of interest were a Woodland smoothed-over cord-roughened rim showing a patch extending over rim on to both inner and outer surfaces, and a Black Sands incised rim with decoration continued on to the sub-surface where an area of the surface had apparently slipped off during the decorating. One plain rim has a little upthrust ear on lip. Decoration on the Black Sand incised extends on to body; a diamond pattern is included in the designs. Walls with double curve occur in the Havana zoned stamped. Hopewell rim incised includes the cross-hatched, the horizontal, and the rocked incising. A highly polished Hopewellian rim with herringbone incising converging at the crest of the inner and outer surfaces of a beveled lip, is stated by Dr. Griffin to be one of the best he has ever seen.

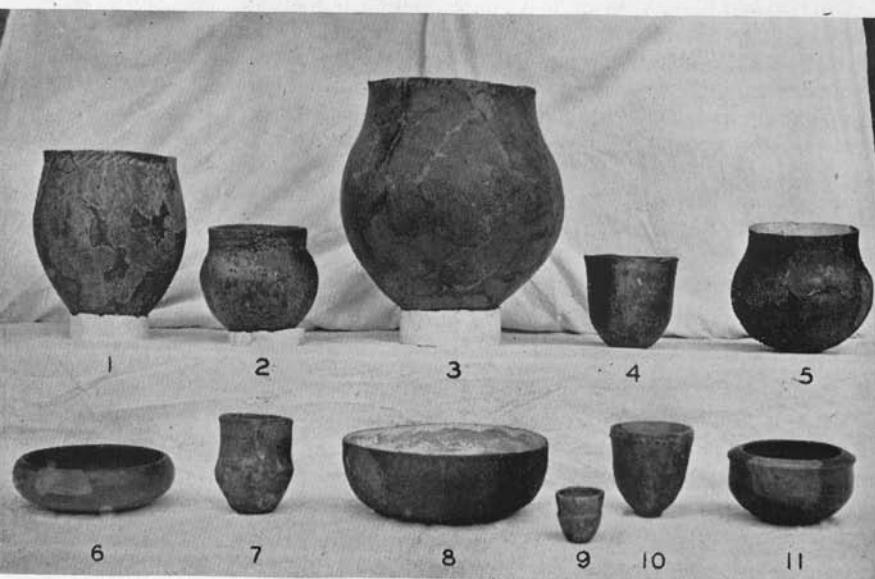
Occurrences which can be reported for the Gooden cord impressed, or cord decorated, or Maples Mills corded-design ware are designs of double rows of alternating plain and hatchured triangles; of diamond pattern (found also at Bloomenshine and Mossville sites); designs of horizontal "lines" as chief rim decoration; and ungeometrical, though angular, designs. "Cord punctate" is a designation offered by the writer as correct for the punctate on this ware<sup>3</sup>. This cord punctate appears with the cord lines on much of the ware. Two types of cord roughening,

one quite distinct in appearance and quite frequent, occur. A plain smooth vertical rim, with the black angular tempering so much used in this ware, bears a cord imprint in the lip, running around the entire circumference. Shapes added to the flattened globular olla with vertical neck and the globular olla with vertical neck are a sloping necked jar with cord decoration, poorly executed, and a collared, angular shouldered olla without cord-decoration.

Several miniature vessels are represented among the rims at the site. There is a good representation of fine Hopewell, both local and imported. Variations in shape and decoration are numerous. Bossing is used considerably. It is frequent on the more elaborately decorated of the dentate-stamped and on the heavier cord-wrapped-stick decorated. It is rare on the rims whose major decoration is punctating. It is present on plain ware and on incised rims, including the Black Sand incised. It never occurs on the lighter weight of the cord-wrapped-stick decorated rims, nor on the light weight lip-punctated ware.

Shapes include, among the Woodland and Hopewellian, the wide-mouthed, sloping-shouldered jar; the straight-sided pot; the flaring-mouthed or flowerpot shape; the round-bodied pot with vertical neck; the round-bodied with sloping neck; the incurved rim; the double-curved wall; the low bowl with straight side; the low bowl with incurved rim; the low bowl with thickened rim, and others. Among the Mississippian items are a water bottle with vertical neck; an olla with short, abrupt, flaring rim; and a short vertical rim. A two and one half inch wide sherd with two finished edges and bearing

<sup>3</sup>The description of Cole and Deuel's type 5, Maples Mills Corded-Design, in "Rediscovering Illinois" mentions no punctate; a punch mark (without descriptive term) is mentioned in description of Gooden site pottery.



*Photograph by William Holling*

Pots 1, 3, and 5 (top row) are decorated with cord-wrapped-stick and have cord-roughened bodies.

Pot 2 (top row) has horizontal herringbone decoration on rim, with plain band above.

Pot 4 (top row) is plain and is perforated.

Pots 6 and 7 (bottom row) are plain.

Pot 8 (bottom row) is cord-roughened surface, undecorated.

Pot 9 (bottom row) is a miniature, with circle imprint decoration.

Pot 10 (bottom row) is plain surface, with boss.

Pot 11 (bottom row) is the red-painted, thickened-rim.

ashed decoration, has been identified as an extraordinarily wide strap handle, in this ware.

Rims, lower rims, and decorated body sherds now total over 3000 in the Schoenbeck collection. Rims collected by Mr. A. Simpson, included in earlier reports, number several hundred. Around 75 pot portions sufficient for projection have been collected. Eleven projected vessels from the Schoenbeck material are shown in the illustration; seven were projected by the Illinois State Museum, the others, by Mr. Simpson.

Other cultural objects to be reported here are a third copper pin;

another snailshell cache; a C-shaped copper bracelet; a calcaneus bone with perforation; a portion of turtle carapace with perforation; a portion of branched antler with perforation. A 7-inch, curved, antler "chipper" is another item. Two stone objects are a portion of a flat oblong stone with wide, shallow, flat, central groove, perhaps a part of a shaft-straightener, and a celt-shaped object with one lengthwise edge unthinned, flat and smooth.

It must be reported that the site was largely destroyed in 1943 by still further extensive excavation of material for road and dike rebuilding.

Only a small portion of the large number of bones were submitted for identification. Of mammals, seventeen species, including human bones, are represented. Of interest is the beaver, now extinct in Illinois, and the otter, stated to be practically absent from the state excepting in the southern part where it is rare. Deer bones were the most abundant, being exceedingly numerous. Of significance, perhaps, is the fact that practically all bones with the exception of the very small ones and of the human ones, were broken. Bison remains included a skull, previously reported.

In the fish, twelve species and families were identified by Dr. Reid and three were added by Dr. Hansen, through identification of fish scales. Of interest are the otoliths of the drumfish, or sheepshead, also frequent on other sites. They are all sacculiths, one of three pairs of bones in the auditory capsule of fishes, the other pairs, the utriculiths and the lagenaliths, not being represented. Dr. Reid could offer no reason for this difference in representation other than size, perhaps, the others being smaller.

Thirteen species of bird bones were named for the site. The chicken bone identified among them was suggested by Dr. Friedmann as being probably a whiteman's intrusion into what might well be an old site.

The Reptilia is represented by turtle remains, only. These are very numerous at the site.

A comparison with the animal remains from the Kingston Lake Village, a Mississippian site not far distant, considered more recent, shows mammals, including humans, Clear Lake 17, Kingston Lake 14; Birds, Clear Lake 12 (minus the chicken), Kingston Lake 31; Fishes,

Clear Lake 15, Kingston Lake 6; Reptilia, Clear Lake 4, Kingston Lake 2; Mollusca, Clear Lake 37 (24 mullusks, 13 gastropods), Kingston Lake 23 (21 mussels, 2 snails). The Kingston Lake total of 21 species of mussels, published in 1936<sup>4</sup>, was stated by Frank Collins Baker, University of Illinois, to be the largest number of species of mussels reported from any kitchen midden deposit yet recorded. The Kingston Lake total representation would be raised to 22 with inclusion of the conch shell, used for several tools. It is of interest that Clear Lake exceeds this, having a total of 24. The difference in bird remains, Clear Lake 12 (minus the intrusive white man's chicken bone) and Kingston Lake 31, could have significance. It might suggest that the Clear Lake people depended in much lesser degree upon birds as an article of food. The excess in Mollusca at Clear Lake over Kingston Lake, 37 to 24, is noted.

Identification of animal remains given in this report include those of mammals, birds, reptiles and fishes. The material was identified by scientists in the United States National Museum and in the Illinois State Natural History Survey, and the thanks of the writer are due these specialists for their exceedingly painstaking work in identifying even the most fragmentary material. The naming of the groups should be credited to the following persons:

Mammals. Dr. David H. Johnson, United States National Museum.  
Birds. Dr. Herbert Friedmann, Curator of Birds, Smithsonian Institution.  
Reptiles. Dr. Doris M. Cochran, Associate Curator of Reptiles, Smithsonian Institution.

<sup>4</sup> Transactions of the Illinois State Academy of Science, 1936.

Fishes. Mr. Earl D. Reid, Senior Scientific Aid, Division of Fishes, Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Donald F. Hansen, Assistant Zoologist, Illinois State Natural History Survey Division.

## LIST OF SPECIES REPRESENTED

## MAMMILIA (MAMMALS)

- Deer, *Odocoileus* (probably white-tailed deer, *O. virginianus*): 49. Antler fragment, 7; ear bone 5; vertebrae, 5; skull fragment, 4; atlas, 4; astragalus, 4; calcaneum, 4; mandible, 3; axis, 3; distal phalanx, 2; medial phalanx, 2; tooth, 2; scapula, 1; innominate, 1; radius, 1; rib, 1.
- Elk, *Cervus canadensis*: 16. Tooth, 5; metatarsus, 3; calcaneum, 2; scapula, 1; innominate, 1; humerus, 1; skull fragment, 1; atlas, 1; vertebrae, 1.
- Bison, *Bison*: 18. Proximal phalanx, 3; tibia, 3; humerus, 2; ulna, 2; scapula, 2; astragalus, 2; medial phalanx, 1; patella, 1; rib, 1; radius, 1.
- Dog, *Canis familiaris* (Some of the bones might be coyote, *Canis latrans*): 31. Mandible, 10; rib, 4; phalanx, 3; vertebrae, 3; femur, 2; tibia, 2; skull fragments, 2; calcaneum, 1; astragalus, 1; innominate, 1; atlas, 1; radius, 1.
- Raccoon, *Procyon lotor*: 46. Loose teeth, 21; mandible, 10; skull fragment, 8; penis bone, 2; humerus, 2; ulna, 2; radius, 1.
- Badger, *Taxidea taxus*: 3. Mandible, 2; skull, 1.
- Mink, *Mustela vison*: 11. Mandible, 8; femur, 1; ulna, 1; innominate, 1.
- Black bear, *Euarctos americanus*: 2. Upper canine, 1; calcaneum, 1.
- Otter, *Lutra canadensis*: 3. Humerus, 1; ulna, 1; tibia, 1.
- Wolf, *Canis lupus*: 1. Mandible, 1.
- Bobcat, *Lynx rufus*: 2. Humerus, 1; femur, 1.
- Muskkrat, *Ondatra zibethica*: 27. Mandible, 10; femur, 5; tibia, 4; innominate, 3; skull fragment, 2; humerus, 2; atlas, 1.
- Bear, *Castor canadensis*: 12. Vertebrae, 5; femur, 1; mandible, 1; lower incisor, 1; upper incisor, 1; tibia, 1; sacrum, 1; humerus, 1.
- Pocket gopher, *Geomys breviceps*: 9. Mandible, 4; skull, 2; upper incisor, 2; humerus, 1.
- Fox squirrel, *Sciurus niger*: 1. Skull, 1.
- Cottontail, *Sylvilagus*: 1. Tibia, 1.
- Human: 6. Proximal phalanx, 2; femur, 1; rib, 1; sacral vertebrae, 1; metatarsal, 1.

## AVES (BIRDS)

- Blue-winged Teal, *Querquedula discors*  
Humerus, 1.
- American Widgeon, *Mareca americana*  
Ulna, 1.
- Pintail, *Dafila acuta*  
Humerus, 1.
- Black Duck, *Anas rubripes*  
Ulna, 1.
- Wood Duck, *Aix sponsa*  
Ulna, 1.
- Pied-billed grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps*  
Tibiotarsus, 1.
- Large Hawk, unident  
Claw, 1.
- Wild Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*, 5
- Canada Goose, *Branta canadensis*, 6
- Shoveler Duck, *Spatula clypeata*, 1
- Black Duck, *Anas rubripes*, 2
- Crow, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*, 1
- Baldheaded Eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, 1
- Chicken, *Gallus domesticus*, 1

## REPTILIA (TURTLES)

- 1 complete carapace of *Terrapene*, also small shell and bone
- Fragments of shells of *Pseudemys*
- Fragments of shells of *Amyda*
- Fragments of bones of *Chelydra*

## PISCES (FISH)

- Bowfin, *Amia calva*  
Left opercle, 5; right opercle, 12; gular plate, 5; left postorbital, 1; right shoulder girdle, 1; left shoulder girdle, 1; lower left postorbital, 1; left posterior branchiostegal ray, 1; left branchiostegal ray, 4; left subopercle, 1; right posterior branchiostegal ray, 1; left dentary (posterior fragment) 1; head bone, 1; vertebrae, 2; splenial, a thin bone lying on inner surface (articular) 1;

- maxillary, 1; dentary, 6; parasphenoid, 1.
- Catfish, *Ameiurus sp.***  
 Right articular and mandible, 1; dentary, 1; scapular, 3 and fragments 3; Modified vertebrae and associated bones of the Weberian apparatus, 1; Modified anterior vertebrae and associated bones of the Weberian apparatus, 2; abdominal vertebrae; Quadrate, Metapterygoid, Entopterygoid, Symplectic (right side of head) fragment of shoulder girdle, 2; right pectoral spine, 1; left pectoral spine, 1; scapular arch, fragments, 4; right articular (fragment); dorsal spine, 1.
- Drumfish, *Aplodinotus grunniens***  
 First interhaemal spine, 2; left half of the lower pharyngeal, 1; upper right half of the pharyngeal, 1; second anal spine, 3; dorsal spine, 1; maxillary, 1; pharyngeal teeth; otoliths,
- Buffalo-fish, *Ictiobus sp.***  
 Right opercle, 1; opercle (fragment), 1; maxillary, 1; vertebrae.
- Black bass, *Micropterus sp.***  
 Right articular, 1; lower part of scapular arch (fragment); upper part of scapular arch (fragment); right interopercle, 2; dentary; interopercle (fragment); posterotemporal; Epihyal; ceratohyal.
- Gar, *Lepisostus sp.***  
 Dentary (fragment of lower jaw);
- palatine (fragment) 2; left dentary (fragment); right dentary (fragment); parasphenoid, 2.
- Sucker, *Moxostoma sp.***  
 Right pharyngeal bone and teeth; hypural; pharyngeal and teeth; shoulder girdle, 2.
- Pike, Pickerel, *Esox sp.***  
 Dentary, 2.
- Carp, *Carpiodes cyprinus***  
 Right maxillary.
- Carp-sucker, *Carpiodes carpio***  
 Maxillary; subopercle; preopercle.
- Carp-sucker, *Carpiodes sp.***  
 Post clavicle; maxillary (fragment); various ribs; posterotemporal.
- Teleost**  
 Vertebrae, 4; fragments, 4; subopercle; opercle (fragment); Hypural; dorsal spine, 3; interhaemal spine; branchiostegal ray, 2.
- Centrarchid**  
 Preopercle (fragment)
- IDENTIFICATION OF FISH SCALES  
 By D. F. HANSEN
- Dogfish, *Amia calva***  
**Sunfish, *Centrarchidae***  
**Gar, *Lepisostens***  
**Crappie, *Pomoris***  
**Sheepshead, *Aplodinotus grunniens***  
**Buffalo, *Ictiobus***  
**Quillback, *Carpiodes***