MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION AND THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION REGARDING THE EXPANSION TO CAMP BUTLER NATIONAL CEMETERY AT SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

WHEREAS, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) National Cemetery Administration (NCA) proposes to develop Sections O and P of the Camp Butler National Cemetery at Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois (Project); and

WHEREAS, the Project is considered an undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 54 U.S.C. § 306108, and its implementing regulations, 36 C.F.R. Part 800; and

WHEREAS, NCA has defined the undertaking's area of potential effect (APE) as the boundaries of the Camp Butler National Cemetery (Attachment 1)]; and

WHEREAS, NCA has determined that the undertaking may have an adverse effect on Camp Butler National Cemetery, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and has consulted with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer (IL SHPO) pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 800; and

WHEREAS, no standing structures exist within the APE that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; and

WHEREAS, NCA has invited the Civil War Trust, and the Historic Preservation Commission, the Regional Planning Commission, and the Historical Society of Sangamon County to participate as consulting parties, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.2, and they elected not to participate; and

WHEREAS, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no human remains, associated or unassociated funerary objects or sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony as defined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 USC 3001-13 [PL 101-601]) are expected to be encountered in archaeological investigations within the APE;

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1), NCA has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its potential for adverse effect determination, providing the required documentation, and the ACHP has chosen to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

NOW, THEREFORE, NCA, the IL SHPO, and the ACHP agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

NCA shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

I. ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY & DATA RECOVERY PLAN

Prior to ground disturbance or construction activities within the boundaries of Sections O and P of Camp Butler National Cemetery, NCA shall complete a Phase III archaeological survey consistent with the recommendations in the Phase II Archaeological Site Evaluation of Camp Butler, prepared by ASC Group, Inc. and approved by SHPO and NCA.

a. NCA shall conduct the Phase III investigation in accordance with the Data Recovery Plan (DRP), developed in consultation with the IL SHPO, found in Attachment 2.

b. NCA shall ensure the Phase III Investigation and DRP are implemented consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation (48FR 44734-37) and take into account the Council's publication, Treatment of Archaeological Properties.

   i. NCA shall ensure that the Phase III Investigation and DRP are carried out by or under the direct supervision of an archaeologist who meets, at a minimum, the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48FR 44738k-9).

   ii. NCA shall ensure that adequate laboratory time and space are available for analysis of osteological, cultural, and biological materials recovered from the excavations.

   iii. NCA shall submit a written Annual Progress Report to the IL SHPO and the ACHP, by September 1st every year until the parties agree that the terms of this MOA are fulfilled or it has expired.

   iv. NCA shall ensure that an adequate program of site security from vandalism during data recovery is developed and implemented in consultation with the IL SHPO.

II. CURATION AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

a. In consultation with the IL SHPO, NCA shall ensure that all materials and records resulting from archaeological survey and data recovery conducted for the project are curated with the Illinois State Museum and in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79. If human remains are recovered, the signatories to this Agreement shall work together to determine the appropriate disposition of the remains.

b. NCA shall ensure that all final archaeological reports resulting from actions pursuant to this agreement will be provided in a format acceptable to the IL SHPO and the National Park Service for possible peer review and submission to the National Technical

Information Service (NTIS). The agency official shall ensure that all such reports are responsive to contemporary standards, and to the Department of the Interior's Format Standards for Final Reports of Data Recovery Programs (42FR 5377-79). Precise locational data may be provided only in a separate appendix if it appears that its release could jeopardize archaeological data.

III. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

a. Should any signatory to this MOA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this MOA are implemented, NCA shall consult with such party to resolve the objection. If NCA determines that such objection cannot be resolved, NCA will:

   i. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the NCA's proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide NCA with its advice on the resolution of the objection within 30 days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, NCA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, signatories and concurring parties, and provide them with a copy of this written response. NCA will then proceed according to its final decision.

   ii. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the 30 day time period, NCA may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, NCA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories and concurring parties to the MOA, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.

   iii. NCA's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

IV. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS

All preservation-related work carried out in accordance with this MOA shall be overseen by a person or persons meeting the Secretary of the Interiors Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61) for the appropriate discipline.

V. AMENDMENT

This MOA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with the ACHP.

VI. TERMINATION

a. If any signatory to this MOA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other parties to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation VIII, above. If within 30 days (or another time period agreed to by all signatories) an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate the MOA upon written notification to the other signatories.

b. Once the MOA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the undertaking, NCA must either (a) execute an MOA pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6, or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 C.F.R. § 800.7. NCA shall notify the signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

VII. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

This agreement is subject to the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C Section 1341). NCA's responsibilities under this Agreement are contingent upon the availability of appropriated funds from with payment, if any, can be made.

VIII. DURATION

This MOA will expire if its stipulations are not carried out within 5 years from the date of its execution. At such time, and prior to work continuing on the undertaking, NCA shall either (a) execute a MOA pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6, or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 C.F.R. § 800.7. Prior to such time, NCA may consult with the other signatories to reconsider the terms of the MOA and amend it in accordance with Stipulation VIII below. NCA shall notify the signatories as to the course of action it will pursue

EXECUTION of this MOA by the NCA, the IL SHPO, and the ACHP and implementation of its terms evidence that NCA has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

SIGNATORIES

National Cemetery Administration

6/4/15

Michael T. Roth, Director, Design & Construction Service — Date

Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer

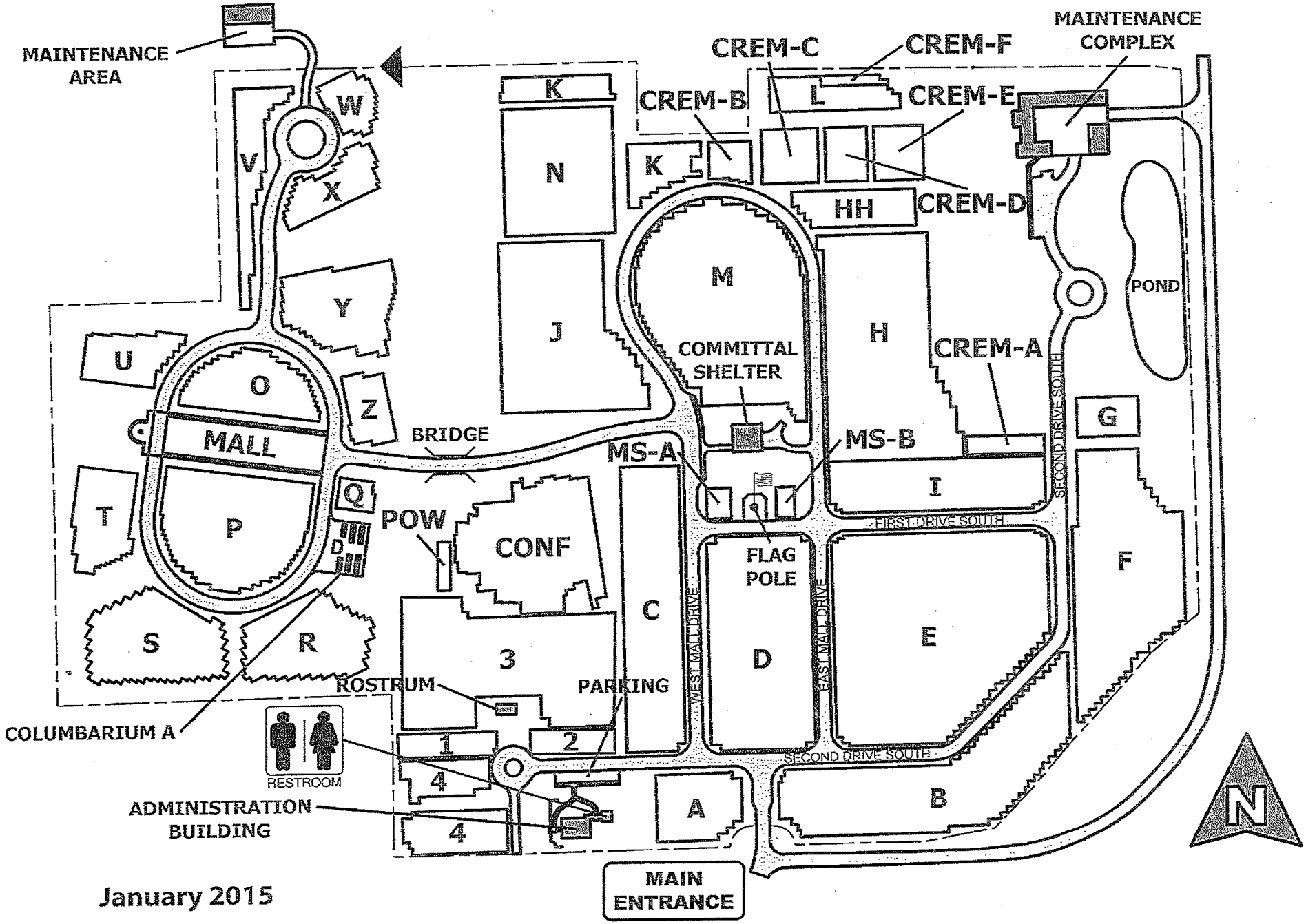
6/3/15

Amy Martin, Director, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency — Date

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

6/8/15

per John M. Fowler, Executive Director — Date



January 2015

Data Recovery Plan for Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery, Camp Butler (11SG1413), Clear Lake Township, Sangamon County, Illinois

By

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ARCHAEOLOGY | ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY | ENVIRONMENT
CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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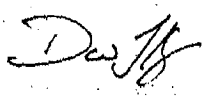

David F. Klinge, Principal Investigator

June 1, 2015

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INTRODUCTION

Under contract with FourFront Design, Inc., ASC Group, Inc. (ASC) has prepared the following data recovery plan to guide the archaeological data recovery investigation of Camp Butler (11SG1413) in Clear Lake Township, Sangamon County, Illinois. The archaeological investigation is being completed to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has proposed two undertakings to expand the Camp Butler National Cemetery. They are the Proposed Crypts Installation Project and the Proposed Entire Site Irrigation System. The archaeological data recovery will serve as a mitigation of adverse impacts to the archaeological site that will result from their construction. Completion of the archaeological data recovery is stipulated in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the VA, the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).

The Camp Butler archaeological site, 11SG1413, is the remnants of a large Civil War period training and prisoner-of-war (POW) camp that was occupied from 1862 to 1866. The camp was the second largest training camp in Illinois and as many as 200,000 Federal troops and 2,000 Confederate prisoners passed through the camp during its five years of use. The large camp was arranged around a stockaded camp core, portions of which are located within the current bounds of the Camp Butler National Cemetery. Previous Phase I and Phase II investigations have determined that portions of the site are intact and are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) [Klinge 2014a, 2014b; Lautzenheiser and Carson 2013a, 2013b]. The cemetery property is also listed or considered eligible for listing by the VA National Cemetery Association based on a congressional designation for all such cemeteries (Klinge 2014a; Sammartino 1997).

PROPOSED UNDERTAKINGS

The two proposed projects are the Proposed Crypts Installation and Proposed Entire Site Irrigation System. The Proposed Crypts Installation Project will affect 0.85 ha (2.1 ac) of land enclosed within a paved oval drive on the west side of the Camp Butler National Cemetery. To construct the crypts, approximately 2.1 m (7 ft) of soil will be removed from the entire project area. In all, 2,500 pre-placed crypts will be installed in Sections O and P, which make up the southern and northern sections of the 0.85-ha (2.1-ac) project area, respectively.

The Proposed Entire Site Irrigation System will have a less dramatic affect than the large-scale soil removal that will be conducted to build the crypts, but it will still affect the archaeological site. The irrigation system will consist of a combination of 6-in (15.25-cm) and 4-in (10.16-cm) mainline pipes installed around the perimeter of the cemetery. Smaller diameter lines, from 3-in (7.6-cm) to 1.25-in (3.2-cm) lines, will carry water from the mainline pipes to sprinkler heads through the property. The anticipated depth of impact for the installation of the lines is generally 2 ft (0.6 m) below the current ground surface with deeper impacts in a handful of locations. The required excavation area will largely be constrained to a small trench just large enough to accommodate pipes of the appropriate diameter for each section of the system, with larger areas at junctions, sprinkler heads, and control valve locations.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

PHASE I

Phase I investigations were completed for both undertakings (Lautzenheiser and Carson 2013a, 2013b). The Phase I for the Proposed Entire Site Irrigation System (Lautzenheiser and Carson 2013a) examined the entire National Cemetery property. Systematic shovel testing detected a scatter of historic artifacts dating to the Civil War period across much of the western portion of the cemetery (Figure 1). The artifact scatter was largely contained to a thick lens of redeposited soil that was created when the original ground surface was graded and redeposited to create the current landscape. The Phase I for the Proposed Crypts Installation Project detected the same scatter of Civil War-period artifacts in a similar depositional context (Lautzenheiser and Carson 2013b). Although neither survey identified intact deposits, artifacts were recovered from a total of 87 of 198 shovel test pits (STPs) and the positive STPs were generally concentrated in the area historic research identified as the location of the stockaded camp core. The scatter of artifacts was recorded as the Camp Butler archaeological site (11SG1413). It was not possible from the data recovered during the Phase I studies to make a determination of NRHP eligibility and both investigations recommended Phase II site evaluations.

PHASE II

Phase II investigations were completed within the identified limits of 11SG1413 and in those portions of the site that were deemed to hold the greatest archaeological potential or to be the most impacted by the proposed undertakings (Klinge 2014a, 2014b). In both instances, a geophysical survey was first employed to identify potential subsurface features that might be related to the Civil War period. A mechanical excavator was then used to expose and identify a selection of the potential features (Figure 2). Test units were then completed to sample the feature fill and recover items from within each.

The two studies identified numerous intact archaeological features associated with 11SG1413 below the disturbed and manufactured landscape. As a result of the two studies, 11 subsurface features and one buried historic ground surface were detected. Seven of the features were tested and determined to be, or most likely be, associated with the Civil War occupation. Within the crypts project area, a single post-mold and post-hole and a large cellar feature were exposed and sampled. Within the Proposed Entire Site Irrigation System project area the identified features include two linear drainage features, a broad hardened sheet midden, a large rectangular shaft feature, and a broad circular feature that is interpreted as a well. In addition, a historic ground surface was detected in the Proposed Entire Site Irrigation System project area that indicated the peripheries of the National Cemetery property have been substantially less affected by modern construction than interior portions of the cemetery.

All of these features were exposed between 30 cm (12 in) to 1.05 (3.4 ft) below the modern ground surface. Many of the features were discovered beneath an intact historic ground surface that appears to post-date the Civil War period and pre-date the contemporary land use. The features contained a sealed archaeological record. Recovered artifacts included numerous fragments of faunal bone, iron and brass hardware fragments, cut iron nails, and bottle glass. They contained a minor amount of domestic ceramics and personal items. In addition to containing data on diet, recreation, and the consumption patterns among the camp's occupants,

the frequency in which the various material types were recovered was interpreted as evidence of the military rather than domestic occupation. At the conclusion of both studies, 11SG1413 was recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Site 11SG1413 was recommended eligible under NRHP-eligibility Criteria A and D. Criterion A applies to sites that "are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history" (ACHP 2015). Obviously, as a Civil War site, Camp Butler is directly connected to a significant event in American history. The camp not only prepared and funneled combat troops to the war, it served as a prison for Confederate prisoners captured at both Fort Donnelson and during the Battle of Island Number 10 during Federal offensives in the western theatre during the spring of 1862.

Criterion D applies to sites that "that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history" (ACHP 2015). The site is defined by a collection of features related to both the buildings and infrastructure of the camp. The features are largely contained beneath an intact buried ground surface and contain an uncontaminated artifact assemblage associated with the camp. The features themselves stand to provide structural and organizational data regarding the camp that is largely absent from the historic record, and the artifacts stand to provide meaningful and important information about the lives of those who passed through the camp.

Site 11SG1413 is a significant archaeological site that stands to provide important data about the American Civil War and the experience of trainees, prisoners, and the people of central Illinois. The period of significance for the site is 1861–1866. As a military site, 11SG1413 can be connected to broad general themes like military mobilization and the logistics of housing and providing for both soldiers and prisoners. As an American Civil War site, 11SG1413 can be connected to other broad themes like the treatment of prisoners, access to and employment of locally or nationally produced manufactured goods among both groups, the application and availability of new military technologies and arms, and even lofty themes like the struggle over slavery and the abolition movement.

There are few major Civil War training camps that have been subjected to systematic investigation, but other dedicated prison camps like Johnson's Island in Ohio and Camp Lawton in Georgia have been the subjects on intensive excavations and may provide comparative data and a thematic background (Bush 2015; Gast 2010). Other archaeological investigations have focused on large, but temporary encampments like the Confederate bivouac in Orange County, Virginia in 1863–1864 (Reeves 2014) and the 14th Connecticut's two-week bivouac near Brandy Station, Virginia, in 1863 (Balicki 2014). A major effort has been undertaken to document Camp Nelson, a large Federal training camp and supply depot in Jessamine County, Kentucky. Camp Nelson also served as a military prison, but largely for civilian federal prisoners, and it did not house prisoners of war (Mabelitini and McBride 2007). Several archaeological investigations have explored the prison and defensive complexes at Camp Nelson and those will be used as comparative data sets (Mabelitini and McBride 2007, McBride et al. 2014).

To date, there has been very limited work on Civil War camps in Illinois. The most relevant example is work done on Camp Douglas, a large training and prisoner camp in Chicago. However, that site is now incorporated into the urban fabric of that large city, and while limited excavations have detected camp elements, they do not provide a substantive comparative data set (Keller 2012). Regardless, the research conducted in support of the Camp Douglas Restoration project may prove valuable to the current project.

DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS

It will not be possible to avoid impact to 11SG1413 with either undertaking and in accordance with the MOA, the following proposed data recovery plan has been developed. The proposed archaeological investigation will be completed in compliance with federal cultural resource standards including the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; Executive Order 11593, the Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1979, (as amended); and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Recommended Approach for Consultation of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites (National Park Service 2008).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

A series of research questions that can be addressed by investigation of 11SG1413 are presented below. These questions will serve as a guide for the fieldwork and will drive the interpretation, but it is important to note that they are not the only topics that may be addressed in the resulting report. It is possible, and even likely, that data supporting one or more of these questions will not be recovered. It is also likely that unanticipated discoveries will drive the interpretation of the site in unforeseen directions. This is the nature of archaeological data recovery and the research questions will be adjusted as is appropriate as the fieldwork goes forward. However, the research questions listed below serve as a guide for the Phase III mitigation project as it currently stands.

Research Questions

Question #1: How accurate are the cartographic depictions of the camp? At least one appears to agree with the general arrangement of the camp as shown in the only know photograph of the stockaded camp core. Does sufficient archaeological evidence exist to further confirm its accuracy? Can the excavators determine what portion of the camp and what structures are being examined by the Phase III field investigation, and can this information be used to predict where other structures and features might be preserved within the National Cemetery?

Question #2: Does sufficient evidence exist to determine if the cellar identified in the Proposed Crypts Installation project area is associated with a barracks building or a sutler's store (Klinge 2014a)? Does the material record contained therein reinforce or contradict historic accounts of the availability of goods and products that were not issued to soldiers by the federal government? For much of the war, soldiers and prisoners alike were allowed and expected to supplement their diet and material possessions from sutlers and local merchants (Gast 2010).

Does the archaeological material in the cellar, which contained both personal items like a folding pocket knife and dietary evidence in the form of faunal remains, reflect or refute this practice? What does the faunal and macrobotanical data from this and other features tell us about the

soldier's or prisoner's diets in general? Were rations being provided as proscribed, or does the evidence suggest that food or material shortages prevented the government from doing so (Klinge 2014a, 2014b)?

Question #3: All of the features excavated during the Phase II investigations contained some amount of structural refuse like cut nails. Assuming that the camp buildings did not require substantial maintenance in their short duration, these items appear to have been deposited when the camp was closed in or around 1866. The comingled artifact assemblages recovered from each feature to date cannot be further distinguished chronologically. However, historic accounts indicate substantial changes in the physical layout and arrangement of the camp occurred more than once (Johnson 1917). Is it possible, from the recovered artifacts, historic documentation, features, and stratigraphy to distinguish camp features chronologically?

If so, how did the structure, organization and layout of 11SG1413 develop? Do the physical facilities illustrate unplanned, chaotic growth or did Federal officers and Illinois authorities effectively guide the development to provide for an orderly military camp. What does the organization and layout of the camp tell us about the war effort in Illinois?

Question #4: It was postulated in the Phase II investigation of the Proposed Entire Site Irrigation System project area that the identified trenches were possibly drainage features installed in 1862 or 1863 to improve the health and well-being of both soldiers and prisoners (Johnson 1917; Klinge 2014a). Contemporary accounts indicate that disease and intestinal distress afflicted both Confederate prisoners and Federal recruits within the stockaded camp core. Is there additional evidence regarding the camp infrastructure and how does this reflect on living conditions? Does evidence of disease or disease treatment persist in the recovered refuse? What does this tell us about the state of health care and disease treatment during the war? Did soldiers and prisoners show a preference for professional or homeopathic remedies and medicines?

Question #5: During the Phase II, a musket ball that had apparently been turned into a gaming token was recovered. Numerous examples of similarly manipulated lead balls have been recovered in North and South America as well as continental Europe. This simple artifact connects the experience of the soldiers or prisoners at 11SG1413 to the seemingly universal experience of ennui amongst encamped armies. Does additional evidence of recreation and leisure among the soldiers or prisoners persist?

The musket ball is also an anachronism in that smooth bore muskets were technologically obsolete by about 1840 (Howey 2014). Its presence hints at material shortages at the start of the war and suggests the recruits or guards at the camp were equipped with outdated weaponry. Is there complementary evidence in the remainder of the collection? What does this tell us about Illinois' and the Nation's war preparations?

RESEARCH DESIGN

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

To support resolution of the research questions, it will be necessary to conduct additional historic research. During the Phase II investigations for both projects, a moderate amount of secondary source material and a small amount of primary source material related to Camp Butler was identified in repositories in Springfield, Illinois. Background research was completed at local and regional institutions including the Illinois State Archives, the Illinois State Library, the Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, the Lincoln Library at the Public Library of Springfield, the Illinois State Museum Research and Collections Center, and the University of Illinois-Springfield's Norris L. Brookens Library.

Historic background information is contained in a multitude of published resources, gray literature sources, and published primary source material found at local research archives. These include William Peterson's (1989) A History of Camp Butler, 1861–1866; Corlas Quinn's (1988) Forgotten Solders: The Confederate Prisoners at Camp Butler, 1861–1863; and Sheppley's (1933) Camp Butler in the Civil War Days. Gray literature data sources beyond the two Phase I reports completed by ASC (Lautzenheiser and Carson 2013a, 2013b) include the NRHP nomination form for the Camp Butler National Cemetery (Sammartino 1997) and cultural resources survey reports (Branster 2013). Published primary sources and personal accounts include Charles Beneulyn Johnson's (1917) account of his time in the war, as well as William Kincaid's (1922) recollections that were recorded in 1922.

Much of this information, however, is relatively general and provides little more than broad impressions of the camp. Additional background research is required to flesh out more detail on the layout and organization of the camp, its operation, and its occupants. This includes source material available online such as the 1862–1863 Camp Butler prisoner registers, which were recorded in microfilm at the National Archives and have been made available through genealogical websites like FamilySearch.org (Family Search 2015), and regimental rosters of some of the 39 infantry regiments and nine cavalry regiments that trained at Camp Butler. Some of those rosters and likely regimental histories are available at the Illinois State Archives and portions have been made available on web sites like IllinoisCivilWar.org (Illinois in the Civil War 2015). Sources like these can provide the names of individual Federal and Confederate soldiers and officers who passed through the camp and those can and will be searched for surviving and available memoirs or recollections of their experiences.

Additionally, research inquiries and requests will be made at The United States Army Heritage and Education Center (USAHEC) at the Army War College in Carlisle, PA, and the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Presently, it is believed that copies of the sole known photographs of the stockaded camp core are on file at the USAHEC, but it is unknown if additional images or documents relating to the camp are contained in unindexed folios. A brief Internet search of available material at the National Archives reveals numerous documents and folios related to Camp Butler, including prisoner rosters; regimental rosters; registers of draftees, recruits, and substitutes received between 1863 and 1865; consolidated regimental morning reports for volunteer regiments at the camp between 1861 and 1864; and a handful of miscellaneous correspondences from members of the Camp Headquarters staff (National Archives 2015). It will

likely be necessary to visit both repositories to collect this assess and collect this information. Further research inquiries will be made at the Illinois State Archives and other local and regional archives for similar data.

Data sets of this sort can provide important and meaningful detail to complement and expand on the archaeological data that will be recovered. Of prime importance will be any depictions or physical descriptions of the camp, its structures, and its facilities.

FIELD DESIGN AND METHODS

There will be three primary elements in the Phase III data recovery excavations: site preparation, mechanical removal of overburden, and hand excavation. The first element, site preparation, will consist largely of reestablishing the metric grid across the project limits from the Phase II investigations. Two permanent datum points will be established along the periphery of the cemetery property that will allow horizontal and vertical control in all excavations. The grid will be re-established using an electronic total station. Wooden lathe stakes or markers will be established at 10-m (32.8-ft) intervals across the site limits. These will serve as quick reference points for excavations within each portion of the proposed project limits. Additional tasks that will be completed during the site preparation portion of the project include coordination with the facility management on ceremony schedules, handling of backdirt, and site security after hours.

The second element of the data recovery excavations will include the mechanical removal of overburden from known site elements. Previous investigations have documented between 30 cm (12 in) and 1.2 m (4 ft) of fill overlying intact features and ground surfaces that mark the archaeological remains of Camp Butler. To facilitate the excavation of site elements, it will be necessary to remove this overburden. It is estimated that it will be necessary to strip the overburden from 2,200 sq m (23,681 sq ft) to expose and document the elements of Camp Butler that might be affected by the proposed projects (Figure 3).

It is proposed that 400 sq m (4,305 sq ft) be stripped within the Proposed Crypts Installation project area (Area 1 in the Phase II study) to expose and excavate the large cellar identified there. It is proposed that 600 sq m (6,459 sq ft) be stripped near the southwest corner of the Proposed Entire Site Irrigation System project area (Area 2 in the Phase II study) to expose and excavate a large well and other potential parade ground features. It is proposed that 1,200 sq m (12,917 sq ft) be removed from the northwestern corner of the Proposed Entire Site Irrigation System project area (labeled Area 3 during the Phase II study) to expose and excavate the parade ground and a series of features located during the Phase II investigation. To conduct this work, a backhoe and operator will be provided by ASC Group, Inc. (ASC), but all excavation will be directed by a qualified archaeologist.

The final task will focus on the hand-excavation of identified features and historic ground surfaces. The basic unit for hand excavations will be 1 m (3.28 ft) by 1 m (3.28 ft), although larger and smaller units will be employed at the discretion of the archaeological field director. Hand excavations will focus on three main areas: the cellar and any additional nearby features in the Proposed Crypts Installation project area (Area 1), a well and any additional nearby features in the southwestern portion of the Proposed Entire Site Irrigation System project area (Area 2),

and the concentration of features and buried historic ground surfaces identified in the northwest portion of the Proposed Entire Site Irrigation System project area (Area 3).

In the Proposed Crypts Installation project area (Area 1), the Phase II investigation identified a large rectangular cellar feature that was tentatively identified as belonging to either a barracks building or to a sutler's store. The feature was approximately 3.7 m (12 ft) long, 1.7 m (5.6 ft) wide, and nearly 1 m (3.28 ft) deep. It was exposed approximately 30 cm (12 in) below the modern ground surface. The feature was sampled with two test units, which recovered nearly 130 artifacts that are attributed to the 1861–1866 occupation. The Proposed Crypts Installation will affect 100 percent of this feature and it is proposed that it be fully excavated during the data recovery excavations.

In the southwest portion of the Proposed Entire Site Irrigation System project area (Area 2), the Phase II investigation exposed and tested a large circular feature that is interpreted as a well. First exposed 80 m (31.5 in) below the ground surface, the circular feature extended beyond 1.9 m (6.2 ft) in depth. During the data recovery investigations, it is proposed to bisect the well feature, which may contain primary refuse deposits from the 1861–1866 occupation at its bottom. It is not clear how deep the well is, but the excavation strategy will need to incorporate appropriate safety measures. This may require stepping the excavation or shoring the excavation walls to allow archaeologists to work safely.

In the northwest corner of the Proposed Entire Site Irrigation System project area, the Phase II investigation documented a complex of shaft features, drainage ditches, and a buried ground surface that originated with the 1861–1866 occupation. All of these features were exposed approximately 30 cm (12 in) below the current ground surface. It is likely that additional features will be encountered. During the Phase II investigation, it was not possible to sample or investigate two of the identified shaft features, nor was it possible to fully document the extent of a feature tentatively identified as the original parade ground surface.

It is proposed that the two shaft features be fully exposed and excavated and that the two shallow drainage ditch features be exposed along the length of the proposed stripped area. A minimum of 50 percent of each ditch should be excavated in full. Additionally, large block excavations should be employed to document and recover materials from the exposed parade ground surface. These larger block excavation may be 2 m (6.56 ft) by 2 m (6.56 ft) or larger in size and should be arranged to investigate approximately 20 sq m (215 sq ft) of the parade ground surface.

Additional features that were not identified during the Phase II investigations are anticipated and may be encountered in Area 1, 2, or 3. To expose any such features, the area recommended for mechanical removal of the overburden exceeds the limits of the known features in each area. Any newly discovered features will be exposed, documented, and excavated or sampled in a manner consistent with those discussed above. In all instances, test units and features will be excavated stratigraphically. All excavated soil from features will be passed through 0.25-in (0.64-cm) hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of artifacts.

Prior to initiation of the hand excavations, each mechanically stripped area will be cleaned, mapped, and photographed in detail. Hand-drawn site plans will be prepared that depict the

stripped area limits and show the location of each identified feature in relation to the established site grid. The same information will be recorded with an electronic total station. Each feature, in turn, will be drawn and photographed in plan view prior to excavation and at least one wall of each feature and test unit will be drawn and photographed in profile after excavation.

Where appropriate, 10-liter (2.64-gallon) or 20-liter (5.3-gallon) soil samples will be recovered for macrobotanical or specialized subconsultant analysis. This might include parasitological or heavy metals analysis, depending on the feature and soil type from which any sample is taken. Data from these types of studies can provide information on diet and health among a site's occupants, and may even provide information on seasonality for individual deposits.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

All of the artifacts recovered during the Phase III data recovery excavations will washed if appropriate, identified, and cataloged. Provenience data for each item will be maintained throughout the processing. A hierarchical artifact catalog will be constructed using Microsoft Excel software. Each item will be cataloged according to its provenience, material, type, subtype, and functional classification. Whenever possible, likely manufacturing date ranges will be included in the catalog as well.

The recovered artifact assemblage will be cataloged with a hierarchical classification system that identifies broad characteristics of each item first. The first level of this system will be the material or the fabric of the item. All artifacts will be identified as belonging to one of seven material categories: organic, ceramic, glass, metal, mineral, textile, and synthetic. Items will be further identified by types and subtypes. For instance, a pearlware fragment would be first assigned to the ceramic material group, then the refined earthenware type, and finally the pearlware subtype. A fragment of nineteenth-century window glass would be assigned to the glass material group, the window glass type, and the broad glass, crown glass, or plate glass subtype, if applicable. This system will facilitate intrasite analysis and intersite comparison.

Functional class will be assigned based largely on South's (1977) functional classification scheme developed in the 1970s. Although South's approach has been criticized for ignoring individual agency in the use of artifacts, functional patterning analysis has been successfully employed to evaluate and interpret historic sites for nearly 40 years. South's initial classification scheme, which entailed nine broad groups and 42 sub-groupings, categorizes artifacts by their presumed function on site. For instance, nails and bricks are most often associated with physical structures and are typically assigned to the architectural group. Ceramic dishes and bottle glass, which are most often associated with the preparation, service, and consumption of food, are assigned to the kitchen group.

Ceramic sherds will be further identified by ware type, manufacturing technique, and surface treatments or decorative elements, if applicable. Identification will be largely based on work by Ivor Noël Hume (1970), George Miller (Miller and Hunter 1990; Miller et al. 2000), and Stelle et al. (2011). If possible, vessel form will be identified as well. Glass identification will be based on manufacturing techniques, decorative element, and vessel form. Identification will be largely based upon work conducted by Jones and Sullivan (1985), but also by Diess (1981) and Munsey (1970). The accurate identification of form and function in the ceramic and glass assemblage

will aid in addressing questions and research inquiries targeting consumption patterns and the access/use of non-government issue material at the camp, as each company of Federal recruits was responsible for preparing and serving their own meals. They might also be used to illuminate patterns of refuse disposal. In addition, the identification of medicinal or pharmaceutical glass will aid is inquiries regarding the health and welfare of both soldiers and prisoners.

SUBCONSULTANT ANALYSIS

Macrobotanical Analysis

Feature fill from appropriate feature types (i.e., privy shafts, root cellars, refuse pits) may be subjected to flotation and macrobotanical analysis. Water flotation is a technique that relies on differences in the density of organic remains and mineral remains. Organic materials typically float when submersed in water, whereas heavier, inorganic material does not. Careful flotation allows for the recovery of trace evidence of botanical remains like small seeds and seedpods that are difficult to discern in the field.

Analysis of plant remains will identify plants by species and offer an analysis of possible function in historic contexts. Plants can be assumed to form a significant dietary component, but many also served medicinal purposes (Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc. 2003). Macrobotanical evidence can aid in addressing Research Questions #2 and #4.

Faunal Analysis

All faunal remains from sealed or datable contexts will be examined using standard zooarchaeological methods. Faunal analysis of archaeological collections draws heavily on the work of Angela Von den Dreisch (1976). The analysis will identify the species of each sample as well as the skeletal element, post-mortem modifications, and relevant information like age (based on skeletal fusion). The analysis will include an estimate of the minimum number of individuals (MNI) in each context based on paired elements of fusion, skeletal element, and symmetry.

The faunal analysis will aid in addressing Research Questions #2 and #4. Identifying skeletal elements and post-mortem modifications like butchery marks can provide information on the availability of meats, consumption choices, and preparation methods. Variations in the cost and efficiency of various meat cuts have also been linked to socio-economic status and ethnicity (Huelsbeck 1991; Lyman 1987; Schulz and Gust 1983). It is possible that similar variation may exist between the faunal assemblages, and presumably diets in general, between various groupings at Camp Butler (prisoners/soldiers, enlisted men/officers, and even between individual companies of trainees). These same consumption choices have also been connected with the preservation of cultural traditions of site inhabitants (Hartgen Archaeological Associates 2003; Tuma 2006).

Parasitological Analysis

Archaeoparasitological analysis, the study of human parasites found in archaeological contexts, has been employed successfully to measure human health on numerous archaeological sites in the United States (Reinhard 1990). Based on the chemical separation and counts of durable parasite eggs in waste deposits, levels of helminth parasite infections of populations can be

measured and serve as a strong indicator of general heath (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2003). Changing levels of parasite infection have been documented in urban contexts in response to improvements in waste management and infrastructure and the rise in scientific understanding of disease transmission (Fisher et al. 2007).

Parasitological analysis of feature fill from appropriate features (i.e., privies or waste deposits) can be used to build a profile of health among those living in the stockaded camp core. Depictions of the camp ca. 1862–1863 show sets of latrines for prisoners and a set for federal troops behind the barracks for each group. Fill from those features may contain parasite remains and perhaps evidence of parasite treatments. This data can address Research Question #4.

END-OF-FIELDWORK SUMMARY PREPARATION

Within two weeks of the conclusion of the fieldwork, an end-of-fieldwork summary will be prepared. The summary will include sufficient detail on the work completed, the type of data that was recovered, and a preliminary interpretation of the results to note that the archaeological stipulations in the MOA have been completed. This should be sufficient to allow the VA to coordinate with IHPA to release the property for construction.

DRAFT REPORT PREPARATION

All of the archaeological and historical data will be combined into a unified presentation. This report will provide a detailed account of the completed fieldwork and a discussion of the site elements. It will place the site in a broader regional context and will draw upon comparative data from similar sites, as much as is available, to make inferences and interpretations about Camp Butler. The report will contain the narrative text, illustrations, and photographs, as well as a complete artifact catalog and any subconsultant reports or analyses in attached appendices.

Three hard copies and one digital copy of the draft report will be submitted. The draft report will be submitted within 18 months of the conclusion of the field investigation.

FINAL REPORT PREPARATION

The draft report will be revised based on IHPA comments received on the draft. The final report will be single-spaced and will comply with the Department of the Interior's "Format Standards for Final Reports of Data Recovery Programs" (42 FR 5377-79, January 28, 1977) and applicable guidance from the State of Illinois. Up to six hard copies and one digital copy of the final report will be submitted. The final report will be submitted within 60 business days of comments on the draft.

DISPOSITION AND RECORDS AND MATERIALS

All materials produced as a part of the Phase III data recovery will be prepared for curation in accordance with the collections and conservation standards of the Illinois State Museum and with 36 CFR 79. Electronic data from mapping and remote sensing will be archived on a stable write-protected medium such as CD-R or DVD-R. These data will be saved in easily read, minimally formatted manner and will include raw and processed data when appropriate. Upon

completion of the project, the documentation and artifacts will be turned over to Illinois State Museum for curation.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND INTERPRETATION

Public participation in Phase III mitigation is governed by Federal regulations (36 CFR Part 800). "Public participation," as presented in 36 CFR 800, is an opportunity to take public interest into account during the planning phases. Thus, presentation to the interested public of the results of the Phase III data recovery investigations is appropriate. The public interpretation program for the mitigative efforts at 11SG1413 will include presentation of results of data recovery at a major professional conference and at a regional historical institution. Additionally, an article will be submitted for publication in *The Journal of Illinois History.*

COORDINATION AND REQUIREMENTS

The Contractor will adhere to the professional staffing requirements set forth in Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The Contractor must adhere to the standards for archaeology published in the Federal Register by the National Park Service (2008). The curriculum vitae of the proposed Principal Investigator is enclosed. The Principal Investigator will be responsible for the technical quality of the work. The supervising archaeologist who will direct the daily field investigations will meet or exceed the Secretary of the Interior's standards as an archaeologist. The Contractor will provide IHPA with adequate notice of the dates of the archaeological fieldwork so that a field visit can be scheduled, if desired.

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FIGURES

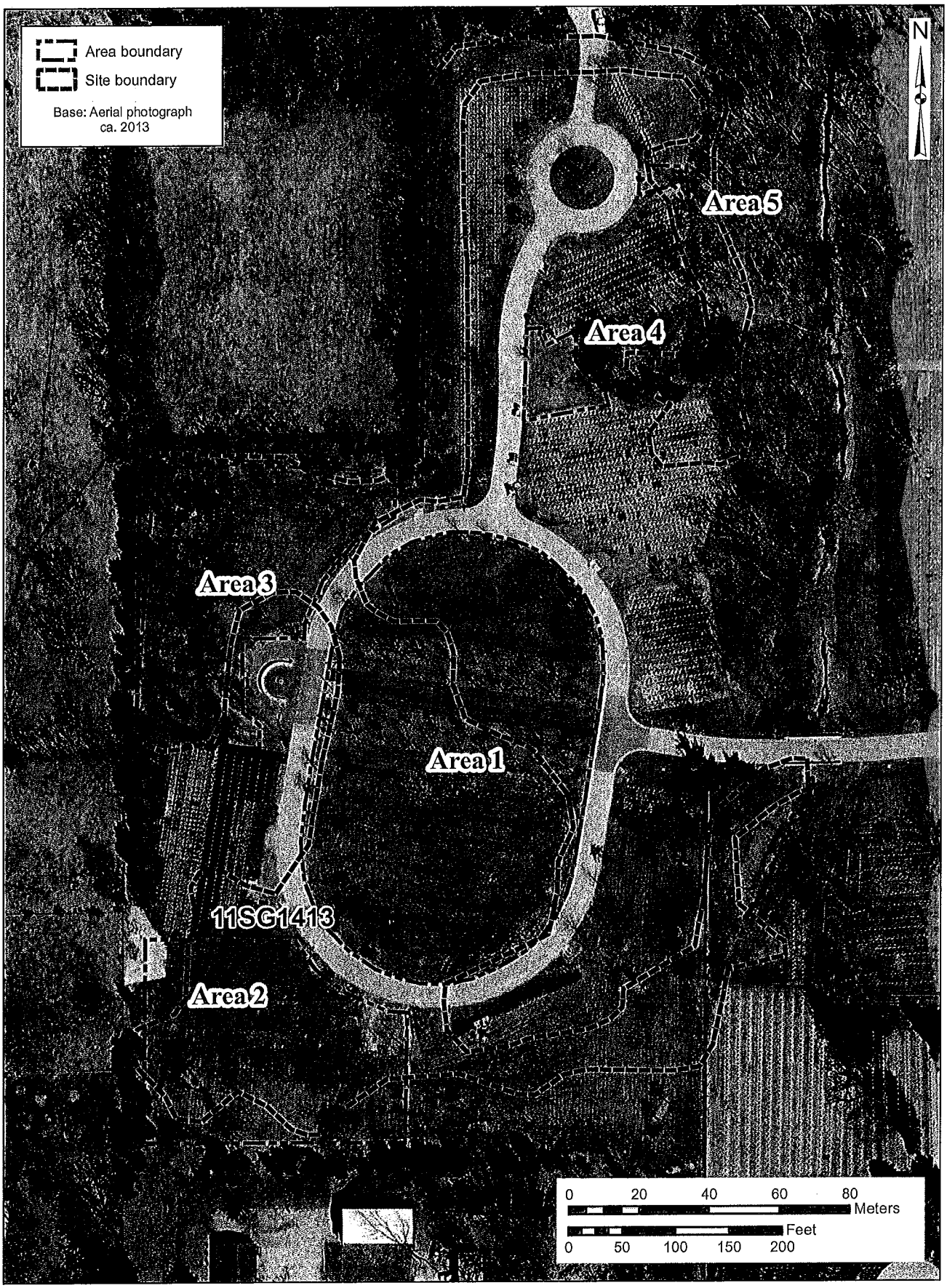

Figure 1. Aerial photograph showing the site limits.

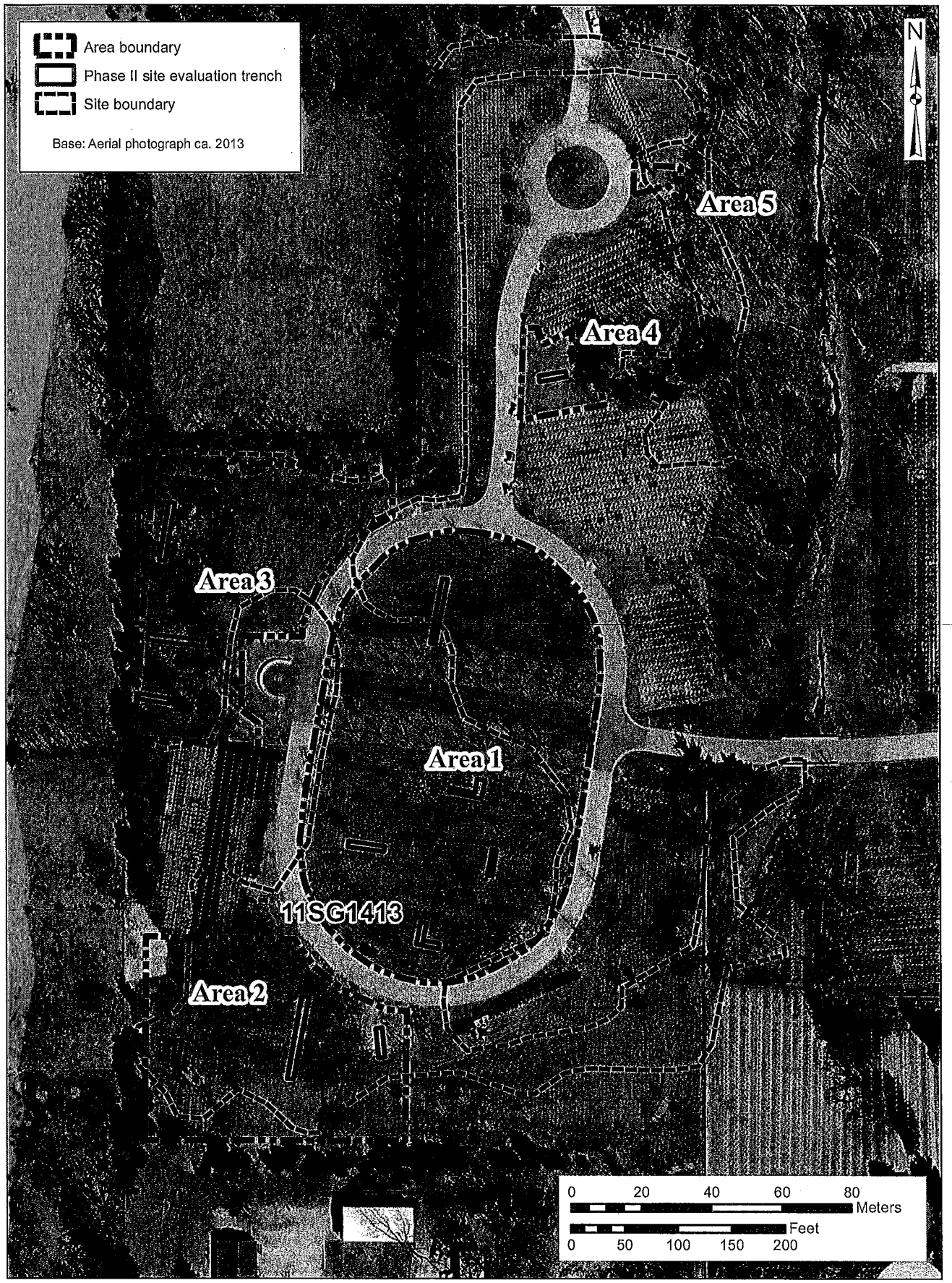

Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing the site limits and Phase II trenches.

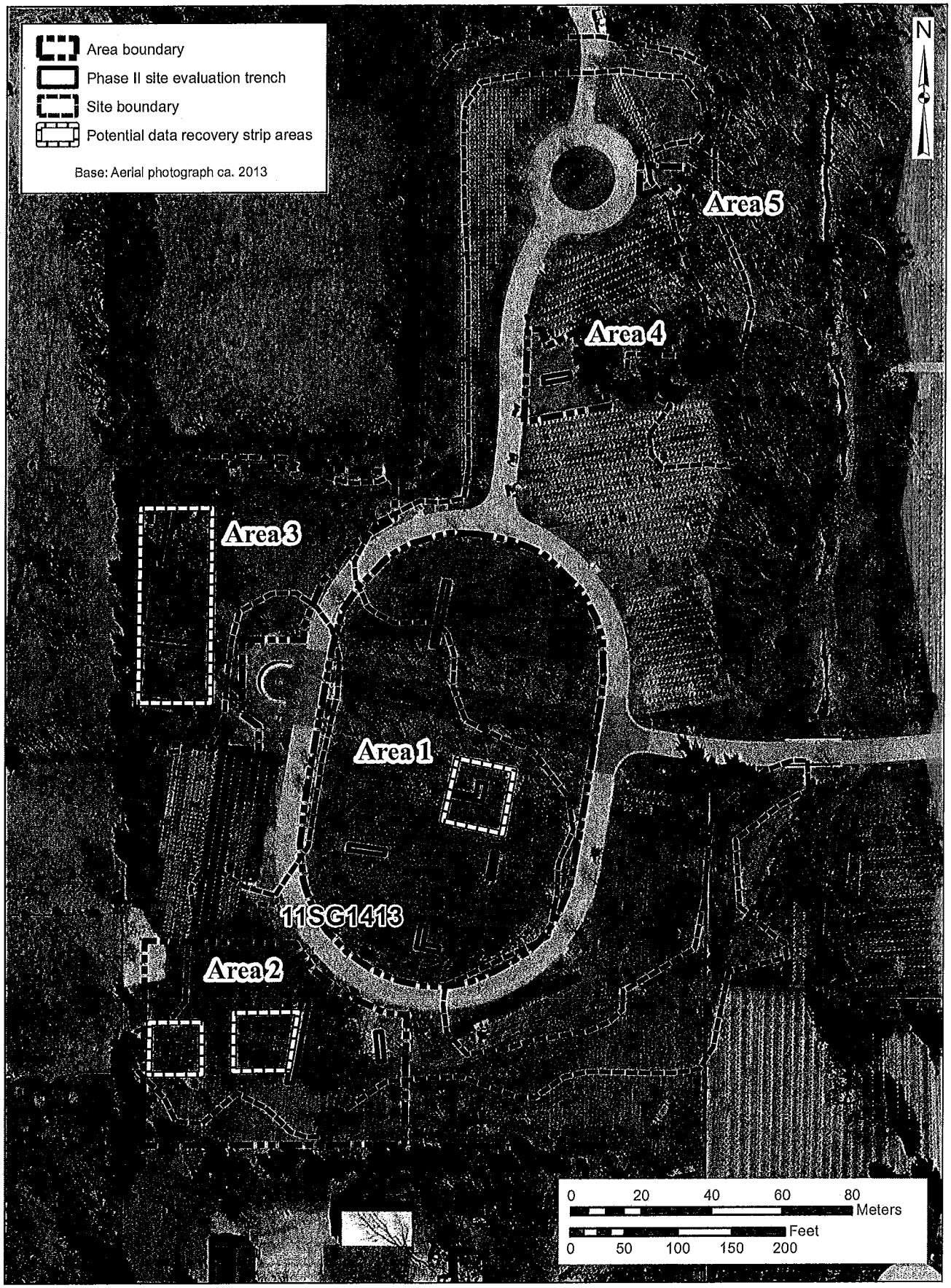

Figure 3. Aerial photograph showing the site limits, Phase II trenches, and potential locations of data recovery stripped areas.