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13- An Archaeological Evaluation of the M-43/M-89 Intersection North of the Village of Richland, Kalamazoo County, Michigan

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE M-43/M-89 INTERSECTION
NORTH OF THE VILLAGE OF RICHLAND, KALAMAZOO COUNTY, MICHIGAN

PREPARED FOR
THE MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AND THE MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WILLIAM M. CREMIN
CAVEN P. CLARK
ABSTRACT

On 1 Jun 83, the authors conducted a Phase I site location survey of 1.5 ha of land adjacent to the M-43/M-89 intersection one mile north of the Village of Richland, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. Systematic and intensive evaluation of the project area was accomplished by means of a combination of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing procedures.

Our fieldwork resulted in quick confirmation of the historic Andrew Jackson site (20KZ112) in the NW quadrant of the intersection (SE corner of Section 10), and we also recorded a second site, the Curtis Farmstead (20KZ189), in the SW quadrant (NE corner of Section 15). No evidence of two reported prehistoric mound groups, 20KZ22 and 20KZ23, thought possibly to be located within the project ROW was observed.

Upon completion of the Phase I study, documentation and analysis of an impressive collection of prehistoric artifacts from the SE quadrant (NW corner of Section 14), where 20KZ22 had been reported to occur, was undertaken in an attempt to confirm this group of four mounds. According to the documents, at least one of these structures formerly lay in the ROW.

Additionally, a thorough examination of archival resources was undertaken in an attempt to evaluate the potential significance of the two historic period sites occurring within the limits of the project. No architectural remains of the residential structures occupying the sites were observed during fieldwork, albeit
one outbuilding foundation and a well were discovered just outside the project boundary some 10 m south and west of where the Curtis residence had formerly stood.

The literature and documents search revealed no written or pictorial representation of either structure, nor did we succeed in associating an historically significant individual(s) with the occupation of either house. This, together with our field observations and the collections of cultural material derived from 20KZ112 and 20KZ189, strongly suggests that both site should be regarded as typical of the rural southwest Michigan residences of a series of individuals (and families) who did not achieve a significant level of visibility in the growth and development of the area in which they lived.

It is our carefully considered opinion that the proposed MDOT road improvements for the M-43/M-89 intersection will not have an adverse impact on significant archaeological resources.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to express their appreciation to Mr. Melvin Woolf of Richland, Michigan for allowing us to examine and document his artifact collection from the Stagecoach Inn property in the NW corner of Section 14 and for his generous sharing of information regarding both collector activity and the whereabouts of archaeological sites in the Richland area. Our report is strengthened considerably as a result of his always cooperative attitude and consistent interest in and support of the archaeological program at Western Michigan University.

In addition, we wish to acknowledge the assistance of Ms. Diane Adams and Mr. David De Fant, graduate students in the Department of Anthropology, whose experience with historic cultural materials proved most helpful in identifying the ceramics from the Andrew Jackson site (20KZ112).

William M. Cremin
Caven P. Clark
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INTRODUCTION:
On 12 May 83, the Michigan Department of Transportation, the Michigan Department of State, and Western Michigan University executed a cooperative agreement authorizing archaeological evaluation of a small tract of land adjacent to the M-43/M-89 intersection north of the Village of Richland in Kalamazoo County, Michigan. Shortly thereafter, archaeologists from the Department of Anthropology initiated a literature and documents review and a state site file search preparatory to conducting an on-site examination of the MDOT project area in order to determine whether construction of a north-bound passing flare and clear vision right-of-way at this intersection would have an adverse impact on significant cultural resources. There follows a report of the program of research undertaken for the MDOT on this occasion, together with a series of recommendations based upon our findings.

It should be understood that the opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Michigan Department of State, or Divisions thereof, or the Michigan Department of Transportation, or the Michigan State Transportation Commission.

PROJECT PARTICIPANTS:
This project, as originally conceived, was to have involved the participation of as many as six individuals in a combined Phase I site location survey and Phase II test excavation of sites
recorded within the limits of the project. However, following the initial literature and documents review and site file search by the senior author (and Principal Investigator), coupled with a systematic and intensive survey of the study area by both authors on 1 Jun 83, it was determined that the information accumulated was insufficient to support a decision to move directly to test excavation as a means of making the requisite determination of site significance.

Rather, following consultation with the State Archaeologist, Dr. John Halsey, and the MDOT Staff Archaeologist, Mr. Paul McAllister, the authors elected to intensify archival research relative to the historic sites recorded, applying National Register criteria of site significance (Jandl and Cole 1975) to assist us in determining whether Phase II test excavation was justified. The senior author, with the assistance of Mr. Larry Massie of the WMU Archives, performed the archival research which is described in some detail later in the report.

Additionally, this program of research has benefitted greatly from the cooperation of a Richland resident and well known artifact collector, Mr. Melvin Woolf, who has provided us with complete access to his excellent collection of prehistoric artifacts from the Stagecoach Inn property in the NW corner of Section 14 and been a source of much information about collector activity and the whereabouts of sites in the township. The assemblage from this property has been thoroughly documented and studied by the junior author, Mr. Clark, and his assessment of this material and its bearing on the prehistory of the general area of the MDOT project is incorporated into this
Finally, each of us, while assuming major responsibility for specific sections of the report, has benefitted from comments provided by the other. Thus, this project completion report (and for that matter, the entire research program) is the product of the collaborative effort of the authors, without active involvement on the part of any of those other persons who initially were to have been participants in the proposed research program.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA:
The research area of this study consists of an irregular tract of land adjacent to the M-43/M-89 intersection one mile north of the Village of Richland in Kalamazoo County, Michigan (Fig. 1). The intersection is located at the corner of Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 in Richland Township, T1S R10W, and the parcels which comprise this tract include: a narrow L-shaped parcel within the existing ROW along M-43 and C Avenue in the NE quadrant of the intersection; a strip of land varying in width of from 14-15 m and extending for a distance of more than 160 m south along M-43 in the SE quadrant; a triangular lot in the corner and an adjoining strip varying in width of from 10-19 m and trailing along the south side of M-89 to a point almost 250 m west of the intersection in the SW quadrant; and a triangle of approximately equal size across M-89 in the corner of the NW quadrant (Figs. 2 and 3). In aggregate, the project area is estimated to encompass slightly more than 3.5 acres (1.5 ha).

At the time that the authors undertook on-site examination of
Figure 1

MDOT M-43/M-89

PROJECT

Highland Park

GULL LAKE

2 Kilometers

[Map showing the location of Highland Park and the Gull Lake area]
Figure 2
MDOT M-43/M-89 PROJECT (EAST HALF)
• 30 cm shovel test
the study area the project exhibited varied land uses. Most of the NE quadrant was planted in corn, with the area lying in the ROW being in tall grass along M-43 and supporting a dense elm hedgerow adjacent to C Avenue. The field, albeit outside the limits of the MDOT project, did afford us an opportunity to examine the surface of the ground for cultural material useful in comparison with the very limited quantities of debris recovered from shovel tests located within the ROW.

The level to sloping strip adjacent to M-43 in the SE quadrant featured ground cover consisting of dense grass broken only by a few scattered oak, ash, and elm trees growing along the highway, but with a fallow corn field providing excellent visibility at the back of the expanded ROW. This cover persisted from the southern terminus of the project to an asphalt drive providing access to the parking lot adjoining the Stagecoach Inn building. From the drive northward as far as the intersection ground cover consisted of a well maintained lawn, interspersed with several large oaks and a black walnut tree, extending from the edge of the highway to the front of the Inn.

The SW quadrant lay in fallow at the time of our fieldwork. Much of the corner evidenced overgrown lawn amidst several stands of large maple trees, some scattered elms, and several small cherry stems. Scrub hardwoods and moderately dense thickets were observed to occupy several raw areas and a sagging fence located along the southern margin of the former lawn. The long strip extending from the corner lot along the south side of M-89 supported tall grasses and weeds typical of disturbed ground, except for the area of lawn fronting the Richard-Allan
Medical Industries building at the western terminus of the project.

Finally, the NW quadrant was planted in wheat. The plants were sparse enough, however, to afford us with good to excellent surface visibility throughout the parcel (Figs. 2 and 3).

Examination of the relevant topographic, geologic, and soils maps revealed that the project lies in an area of level to gently rolling uplands characterized by coarsely textured soils that are developed in sand, sandy loam, and clay loam overlying stratified sand and gravel deposits (Austin 1979; USDA-Soil Conservation Service 1978). Elevation above sea level at the M-43/M-89 intersection is 285.5 m and varies only a few meters for a considerable distance in all directions. The general area of the project lacks streams of any sort, but four lakes, Grassy, Miller, Orchard, and Gull, varying in surface area from a scant 20 ha to 810 ha, occur within 3 km of the study area. The last named body of water, Gull Lake, is 6.4 km long by 1.6 km wide and is not only the dominant feature on the local landscape, but is also the largest lake in Kalamazoo County.

Formerly, no fewer than five plant communities could be found within 3 km of the project. Regional histories (Durant 1880; McKean et al. 1981) and early documents (Hodgman n.d.; Peters 1969) and especially presettlement vegetational maps (Brewer 1979; Hodler et al. 1981) derived from the fieldnotes and plats of the original land survey of Richland Township conducted by John Mullett in December of 1826 indicate that these included:

1. tamarack swamp- a small area of tamarack swamp was located
2 km NNE of the study area at the time of Mullett's survey of the township;

2. cattail and bulrush marsh- this community, together with open bog and possibly some wetter sedge meadow, surrounded little Miller Lake situated 2 km NE of the project;

3. oak-hickory forest (oak savanna)- this plant association, constituting the predominant vegetation in the township, consisted mostly of white oak, but with some yellow oak, black oak, bur oak, and pignut and shagbark hickory;

4. prairie- native grassland at the time of American settlement comprised but isolated remnants of an earlier eastward extension of the "prairie peninsula" into Lower Michigan from the south and west. Characterized by fewer than one mature tree (usually the bur oak) per acre, this community was dominated by prairie grasses and forbs; and

5. bur oak opening- this community, including the location of the MDOT project, provided a well defined border for prairie and was transitional to the more dominant oak-hickory forest association. Typically, bur oak openings supported from 1-15 mature trees per acre, with the bur oak commonly occurring in pure stands. The herbaceous understory beneath this sparse canopy presumably was very similar if not identical to prairie in composition.

Of the aforementioned plant associations, certainly the most important in terms of both protohistoric and historic aboriginal occupation and American settlement was prairie. And in Richland
Township there occurred the second largest area of native grassland in the county, Gull Prairie. Quoting from Durant (1880: 457):

Gull Prairie, which in its original form resembled very nearly a physician's old-fashioned saddlebags, the top pointing towards the northeast corner of the township, or Gull Lake, included portions of sections 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, and 27, and embraced a total area of about 2800 acres. The neck, or narrow part of the prairie occupied the southwest corner of section 11 and northwest corner of section 14..

And in another description of the "irregular horseshoe-shaped tract of land that comprised Gull Prairie", and its adjacent "oak openings", gleaned from pioneer recollections of the early days of Richland, McKean et al. (1981: 3) noted:

Gull Prairie was a 'thing of beauty' in the spring and summer months when it was covered by grasses and flowers. No trees marred the prairie's landscape; it had 'clearly-defined boundaries' distinguishing it from the adjoining 'oak openings'. The oak openings that surrounded the prairie were rather open woodlands populated primarily by oak trees—frequently the burr oak—singly or in small groves. There was little if any underbrush.

As noted previously, presettlement vegetational maps (Brewer 1979; Hodler et al. 1981) place the MDOT project in what was formerly a burr oak opening SW of the prairie's narrow neck.
The precise location of the M-43/M-89 intersection in relation to Gull Prairie can be determined by tracing the steps of John Mullett along the lines which separate Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15. His fieldnotes and plats, collected and faithfully copied by Hodgman (n.d.), and currently housed in the WMU Archives, clearly show that the narrow neck of prairie, approximately 544 m across and pointing to the northeast, circled the location of the intersection at a distance of 60 m to the east and 101 m to the north, with one arm extending in a westerly direction for 3 km along M-89 and the other arm reaching south for a distance of almost 5 km. That the location of the MDOT project on the edge of the prairie’s narrow neck should be viewed as strategic with respect to aboriginal movement between the main bodies of this grassland is suggested by Mullett’s observation of a well-established Indian trail through the neck of the prairie at a distance of less than 200 m from the M-43/M-89 intersection (Hodgman n.d.: 133-134).

PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE PROJECT AREA:
An extensive and thorough review of the literature, documents, and information contained in the state site files indicated that as many as three archaeological sites might occur within the limits of the MDOT project. Moreover, several of the documents examined and discussions with area residents and artifact collectors over the past few years strongly suggested that there exist or have existed a number of additional sites in the general vicinity of the study area.

The earliest reference to a probable site (then an occupied
Indian community) is to be found in the fieldnotes and plats of the original land survey. When surveyor John Mullett established the line between Sections 23 and 24 in the SE corner of the township, he set the quarter-section post "in an Indian town containing 7 houses" near the southeastern limits of Gull Prairie (Hodgman n.d.: 130). Four years later, in May of 1830, the Isaac Barnes and David Dillie party was guided by an Indian near a village on the east side of the prairie. According to Durant (1880: 468), the village consisted of 50 lodges of Potawatomi Indians who were at that time settled on the land in Section 24 where Mr. Giddings would later erect his long house.

Henry Little (cited in McKean et al. 1981: 102), a lifelong resident of the county and an acknowledged authority on ancient works and Indian lifeways, later recalled that the village near where the Barnes and Dillie party camped on the edge of the prairie featured a "great council hall". The structure measured 9.2 m by 4.9 m and stood 4.6 m high and was the location of "solemn convocations, and ... upon great state occasions the great dignitaries of the land poured forth their torrents of burning eloquence".

A final reference to this village site is to be found in a letter by Mrs. C.M. Little. Entitled "Early Life in the Settlement", this recollection was published in the Kalamazoo Daily Telegraph on the 26th of August in 1881 and included a note about an Indian village and burial ground on the Rockwell May Farm adjoining the Giddings property in Section 24.
Today, the location with which we are concerned is at or very near the intersection of DE Avenue and 34th Street. While McKean et al. (1981: 102) believe that this village was most probably situated on the high ground to the south of DE Avenue, it is noteworthy that several of our informants have over the years collected artifacts in a field in the NE quadrant of this intersection (SW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4 of Section 24). The Gull Prairie Village site is now recorded with the State of Michigan as 20KZ187.

In 1873, Henry Little, in a letter to Levi Bishop, President of the Detroit Historical Society, entitled "The Mounds, Who Built Them and Where Did the Builders Come From" (published in its entirety on February 18, 1874 in the Kalamazoo Daily Telegraph), made what appears to represent the earliest reference to a number of sites in the township warranting comment here:

1. the location of one or two mounds on the south side of Gull Prairie. This site is subsequently mentioned in Durant (1880: 468) and is also located on Stevens' (1923) Archaeological Map of Kalamazoo County, Michigan and on the map on page 4 in Hinsdale's (1931) Archaeological Atlas of Michigan. Although both authors note the location of this site to be either "indefinite" or "vague", Hinsdale's placement in Section 26 just west of the Three Lakes seems less appropriate than Stevens' location in the SW 1/4 of Section 23, given the latter location's proximity to the southern limits of the prairie, on the one hand, and a well-established double trail comprising one of the great Indian overland routes from Ohio, Indiana, and
southern Michigan north across Gull Prairie to the Straits, on the other. This site is probably the same as the mound group recorded with the state as 20KZ24.

2. the presence of garden beds near the edge of standing timber and among the trees one mile east of Gull Corners (now the Village of Richland). The beds were laid out side by side, with the longest dimension oriented east-west. Little noted that the beds were about 6 m long by 1.8 m wide and separated from one another by a 30 cm wide, deeply indented trench. They were perfectly flat, and a number of large old trees were growing on and among them. That they predated the arrival of the local Potawatomi bands is suggested by the fact that the Indians could not tell the settlers who had created them or for what purpose they had been built.

The location provided by Little would place this garden beds site near the corner of Sections 13, 14, 23, and 24 and within a short distance of the aforementioned village site. The Stevens Map places this site on the line between Sections 13 and 14, but at a location too far north to bear out Little's account of the garden beds' location. Hinsdale, to the contrary, shows the site to be precisely one mile east of Richland, but a little south of the section corner on the line between Sections 23 and 24.

Without additional confirmation (and this may prove to be impossible assuming that the garden beds have been since "plowed down"), we will adopt the wording of Little's text and locate the Gull Prairie Garden Beds site at the corner of Sections 13, 14, 23, and 24 in our assignment.
of the number 20KZ188 to this site.

3. the discovery of two small mounds, about 6 m in diameter, in the NE corner of Section 15. These, Little maintained, quickly disappeared with the continuous use of the land for farming, having yielded neither artifacts nor human remains. The site is later referenced in Durant (1880: 468) and also located on the Stevens Map and on the appropriate map in Hinsdale's atlas. Although never confirmed, this mound group has been recorded with the state as 20KZ23; and

4. the presence of a group of four mounds a few rods away in the NW corner of Section 14 on the 40 acres formerly owned by Isaac Barnes and now the location of the Stagecoach Inn. According to Little, one small mound, 5.5 m in diameter, lay so close to the highway (M-43) that it soon disappeared. No relics were discovered. A second larger mound, 12.2 m in diameter, lay 30 m NE of the first and 40 m from the section corner. This was the location where Barnes in 1837 elected to build his substantial home and inn (and the present site of the somewhat larger Stagecoach Inn). Little, who built Barnes' house, personally witnessed the removal of this mound, observing that the soil comprising it was the same as the soil of the surrounding area and, moreover, that the dirt was devoid of relics. The third mound was located 40 m SE of the second and the fourth some 40 m east of the third. Both were of a size similar to the larger mound leveled in 1837 and situated on the edge of the prairie. From Little's account it would seem that both of these mounds were still undisturbed in 1873.
Durant (1880: 468) faithfully reports the observations of Henry Little, and both the Stevens Map and the map on page 4 in Hinsdale's atlas locate the mound group correctly. McKean et al. (1981: 103) report that a third mound was removed at a later date and that initially it was reported that human remains were recovered. However, they also note that a subsequent account denied that anything had been found.

Based on the information provided in Little's correspondence and the comments we have received from local informants, it is probable that the mound leveled sometime after 1873 was the easternmost of this group. Mel Woolf, for example, maintains that a mound remnant still exists in the narrow woodlot flanking the fence line extending south from the barn standing behind the Stagecoach Inn. This location most closely approximates Little's placement of the third mound. Unfortunately, the authors' examination of the wooded fence line failed to disclose the presence of this mound remnant.

From Little's comments regarding the locations of these four mounds, coupled with the remarks of the present owner of the Stagecoach Inn, we are of the opinion that the small mound now preserved in the parking lot behind the inn (Fig. 2) is not authentic, but rather has been erected in recent years to provide an item of conversation! This structure, 5.7 m in diameter and 60-75 cm in height, is, most unfortunately, the basis for a report entitled "The Stagecoach Inn Mound" by D.T. Joseph (1981) and, we suspect,
the mound site recorded with the state by R.G. Kingsley in 1975 as 20KZ61. We recommend that both the report and the assignment of a state number to this "mound" be carefully reviewed in light of the information collected during the preparation of this report. Finally, while it cannot be emphatically determined from the aforementioned accounts that the Stagecoach Inn mounds were bona fide cultural features, their proximity to the neck of the prairie and the ancient Indian trail passing through it are certainly suggestive. And, importantly, the Stagecoach Inn collection discussed in a subsequent section of this report, while not possessing artifacts "typical" of Woodland period mortuary contexts, does contain specimens fabricated on exotic cherts; cherts which are known to have been moving along the exchange network operative throughout the Midwest during the time span when mounds were being actively erected as monuments to the honored dead. Albeit lacking specific provenience, we are quite confident that the artifacts comprising this collection were recovered from the property in question. And that as a data set, the Stagecoach Inn collection now in the possession of Mel Woolf is the best available evidence confirming the presence of the site recorded as 20KZ22.

Before concluding this section, we should briefly reference the survey program undertaken by Cremin and his associates in this area of the county in 1979. As part of a basin-wide examination of prehistoric settlement, a survey transect extending across
the Kalamazoo River Valley and as far east as Gull Lake was established for 93 km² of Cooper and Richland townships. On this occasion, surveyor coverage of the transect aggregated 22 km² and resulted in the recording of 11 new archaeological sites. The only portion of the MDOT project included in the stratified random sample of quarter-sections was the NW quadrant of the M-43/M-89 intersection lying in the SE 1/4 of Section 10. Here, surveyors carefully walked 202 ha, or 78% of the sampling unit, discovering and recording in the process one historic farmstead, the Andrew Jackson site (20KZ112), in the extreme SE corner of the quarter-section (Cremin, Hoxie, and Marek 1979).

For the brief description and cultural material inventory presented in Cremin and Stout (1982: 11) and reproduced below, the authors are indebted to the 1979 survey team that interviewed members of the Conyer Family, until recently the owners of the land. A more complete description of this property derived from an intensive archival search performed to satisfy the requirements of the present research program is included in a subsequent part of this report.

The Andrew Jackson site (20KZ112) is located in the SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4 of Section 10, Richland Township, T1S R10W, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. It consists of an historic debris scatter encompassing 900 m² on the northwest corner of the intersection of M-89 and M-43. The name of the site comes from the transfer of this parcel to the Conyer Family by Andrew Jackson in the 1830s. The structure believed to be associated with the cultural material was erected on
this site before 1873 and owned by a Mr. H.M. Peck.

- 23 fragments of ceramic dishware, including 11 white, nine blue, two red, and one tan and white sherd.
- 9 pieces of broken glass; two are clear, two are brown, four are blue, and one is white.
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl.
- 1 white glass marble.
- 1 square nail.
- 1 piece of unidentified oxidized metal.

SURVEY FIELD PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS:

The Phase I site location survey procedures employed were those outlined in the proposal submitted to the MDOT prior to the awarding of a contract to WMU. Surface reconnaissance was used in those areas of the project where ground surface visibility exceeded 50%, with the remainder of the study area being examined by subsurface shovel testing augmented by some soil core extraction primarily for the purpose of observing the local soil profile.

To ensure that coverage of the project would be both systematic and intensive, and taking into account the possible presence of as many as three archaeological sites in the study area, parcels examined by means of shovel testing were traversed along transects spaced 5-10 m apart, with shovel probes being located along the lines of survey at intervals of 10-12 m. Shovel tests were routinely excavated to a depth of 40-60 cm below the surface, or to a depth judged to be consistent with the post-Pleistocene depositional history of local soils. A soil coring device with
a 2.5 cm X 30 cm collector was used in the western portion of the project to extract soil samples from a depth in excess of one m below surface. Our coring observations suggested that were cultural materials to be encountered, they would be found by routinely probing to the base of the plow zone (ca. 30-40 cm) in our shovel testing program (unless, of course, a particular shovel test were to drop into a cultural feature extending below the depth to which the plow had penetrated). The approximate locations of 107 shovel tests are shown in Figures 2 and 3.

Typically, a soil profile in the MDOT project exhibited a black sandy loam to a depth of 28-33 cm. At that point a clay loam subsoil was encountered, often exhibiting considerable sand and/or gravel inclusions, and extended downward as far as we tested. Conditions varied markedly from this "typical" profile only in the narrow strip of land flanking the south side of M-89, where a number of shovel tests revealed disturbance attributable to filling (Fig. 3).

In summary, the four parcels comprising the project were studied in the following manner:

1. The NE quadrant was evaluated by means of 15 shovel tests spaced 10 m apart or less, together with a cursory examination of the adjacent corn field. The tall grass in the ROW along M-43 yielded some recent surface debris common to the roadside context, and three shovel tests produced more of the same. The ROW along C Avenue was obscured by a dense hedgerow of 5-20 cm elm stems and an equally dense ground cover of weeds. The items recovered from the surface and from two shovel tests located in the ROW along this
road included bottle glass, a ceramic electric fence conductor, and two rim fragments of a plate. Our brief examination of the field adjacent to the ROW turned up several additional plate fragments, two pieces of an old crock, and one piece each of brown glass and green glass. No cultural significance can be attached to the scant collection of cultural debris from this parcel, especially in light of the presence or former presence of nearby residential structures which in all probability constitute the source(s) of most if not all of the material recovered in the NE quadrant of the intersection.

2. That portion of the ROW located in the southeast quadrant fronts for much of its length the Stagecoach Inn and an adjacent parking lot. Here, surveyors were denied access for purposes of shovel testing. To the south, however, we were able to place nine probes in the tall grass along M-43, with the result being that we observed absolutely nothing. Visual examination of the fallow corn field at the back of the ROW south of the inn also failed to result in the recording of potentially important data. The owner of the inn, while denying us permission to evaluate the area of recently restored lawn between the highway and the building, did allow us to examine the fields surrounding the inn and also a large excavation underway to the south of the parking lot and 10 m outside of the ROW. While we observed nothing in the fields, albeit the ground surface visibility was excellent, we did recover several large crock fragments, canning jar glass, cup and saucer fragments, a ceramic tile piece bearing the
inscription "...E IN ...A.", a fragment of a milk glass saucer, and the partial base of a saucer bearing a floral pattern in pink and green on the interior surface from the old dump being excavated for the establishment of a new septic sewer system (A week after our survey, Mel Woolf reported recovering several projectile points from the surface of this recently backfilled excavation). Having made a concerted effort to confirm 20KZ22, the results of our examination of the project ROW and the area surrounding the Stagecoach Inn and the adjoining parking lot were disappointing. It is indeed fortunate that we can turn to Mel Woolf's collection from this property in an attempt to address this important question.

3. The entire area under investigation in the NE corner of Section 15, or SW quadrant of the M-43/M-89 intersection, supported dense ground cover at the time of our visit and required a total of 83 shovel tests to complete the evaluation. Nothing was observed in 22 probes placed in the narrow strip of land extending westward from the corner along the south side of M-89, but two shovel tests located in the grass at the back of the triangular corner lot yielded one piece of coal, five square nails, basal fragments of a bottle, a heavily oxidized metal button, and an exfoliated ceramic piece that is unidentifiable. Together with our recognition of a former lawn and an old fence line, this small quantity of debris was suggestive of the presence of a structure on this property at some time in the past.
Subsequent "beating of the weeds" nearby revealed the presence of a partial fieldstone foundation and a cement capped well about 10 m south and west of those shovel tests producing the debris and just outside the project limits (Fig. 2). Four additional tests placed near the foundation yielded no information. But when we peeled the sod back from the stones partially in view on the surface, we exposed the SE corner and more than 3 m of the south and east footings of a small structure. And during this process of uncovering the foundation, several additional cultural items, including an old sealbeam headlamp from an automobile and a basal fragment of what seemed to be the very same bottle found in a shovel test 10 m away, were recovered.

Unfortunately, no structural evidence for what we suspected was a former residence was forthcoming. Although a total of 57 shovel tests were placed along 9 transects traversing the corner lot at intervals of 5 m or less, the only physical evidence we have for the former presence of a farmstead at this location remains the partial foundation of a small shed and the nearby well, together with the aforementioned small collection of cultural debris. What we are calling the Curtis Farmstead site has been recorded with the State of Michigan as 20KZ189 (Fig. 2).

Finally, with respect to the elusive mound group recorded as 20KZ23, we can state emphatically that no remnants of these two prehistoric features exist within the MDOT project limits. Although reported by Henry Little to have been
located only a few rods away from 20KZ22, across the highway in the NE corner of Section 15, our failure to find the mounds or recover any prehistoric debris during evaluation of this parcel must be viewed either as confirming Little's contention that the mounds were destroyed about a century and a half ago without so much as a trace surviving or, alternatively, suggesting that if remnants of this site exist that they are to be found outside the MDOT project area.

4. Our examination of the wheat field in the NW quadrant of the intersection by means of surface reconnaissance has resulted in rapid confirmation of the Andrew Jackson site (20KZ112). A moderate quantity of historic debris, consistent with the contents of the inventory of cultural material provided in Cremin and Stout (1982: 11) and reproduced in the previous section and, in general, dating to the turn-of-the-century, was observed to extend over an area about 30 m on a side in the very corner of the parcel (Fig. 2). Although intensive plowing of the land over the past 50 years has removed virtually all traces of any structure which formerly stood here, among the numerous household items inventoried in the next section of the report are a few pieces of mortar and brick. Inasmuch as this parcel was walked at intervals of 1-2 m and surface visibility in the young wheat is estimated at between 50-70%, the material collected on this occasion, together with the data recovered in 1979 and the information retrieved from the archives and presented in the next
section, provide a sound basis for the recommendations that we offer in the conclusion of this report.

SIGNIFICANCE OF OBSERVATIONS:

The Stagecoach Inn Collection

An analysis of the Stagecoach Inn collection, now in the possession of Mr. Melvin Woolf of Richland, Michigan, has been undertaken in order that we might make some meaningful statements regarding the prehistoric components present in the vicinity of the MDOT project. Although the collection lacks specific provenience, Mel Woolf has assured us that to the best of his knowledge the artifacts were recovered over an unknown span of time from the 40-acre parcel in the NW corner of Section 14—the location of the prehistoric mound group presently recorded with the State of Michigan as 20KZ22.

The collection consists of 40 lithic artifacts and three potsherds. Whole or fragmentary hafted bifaces predominate in the assemblage, and many are of typological value, spanning the Early Archaic to Late Woodland periods. The Early Woodland and Middle Woodland periods are especially well represented. Diagnostic specimens to be described and discussed below are presented in roughly chronological order, followed by the nondiagnostic tools and sherds.

The Early Archaic period is tentatively identified as being represented in the collection on the basis of a blade fragment, lacking the proximal portion, of what appears to be an example of a Charleston corner-notched point (Fig. 4-A) made of Onondaga chert. This type was defined at the St. Albans site in West
Scale: actual size

Figure 4. Mel Woolf Collection.
Virginia (Broyles 1971) and radiocarbon dated at 7900 B.C. + 500.

The Middle Archaic is tenuously identified on the basis of two artifacts. The first (Fig. 4-B) is similar to the Helton Phase Godar side-notched point which, according to Cook (1976), dates to between 3770-3120 B.C. at the Koster site, Horizon 6. The second specimen (Fig. 4-C) is an uncommon form in Michigan. The contracting stem and concave blade margins resemble forms associated with Middle Archaic horizons at the Neville site (Dincauze 1976). Alternatively, a Late Archaic-Early Woodland placement cannot be ruled out given a possible analog with Ritchie's (1961) Rossville type.

Two specimens (Fig. 4-D, E) belong to a large group of notched-expanding stem forms with a temporal span from Late Archaic through Middle Woodland times. The recently defined Berrien type is the dominant point form in the large assemblage of artifacts from Berrien County, where this type has been dated from 1000 B.C. to sometime after A.D. 1 (Clark n.d.). The Berrien type tends to be thick in cross-section relative to length and width. Blades are excursive with a symmetrically biconvex profile and are often finished with careful pressure flaking. The shoulders are well developed but unbarbed, originating in a right angled distomedial juncture. The hafting element is formed by simple bifacial notching, and bases are bifacially thinned to a convex shape and are unground. Neither of the Berrien points in this collection are made of identified cherts, but one (Fig. 4-E) has been thermally pretreated.

There are 10 straight and contracting stem bifaces which
represent several types dating to the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. Four Kramer points pertain to the Marion Culture which has its source in Illinois (Munson 1966; Ozker 1982). Three of the four (Fig. 4-F, G, H) have the requisite bilateral grinding on the hafting element. The fourth (Fig. 4-I) is unground, but in all other respects this specimen is indistinguishable from the type. The latter point is made of Upper Mercer chert from Ohio; all others are unidentified.

There is one Dickson (Winters 1963) or Adena (Bell 1958) contracting stem point (Fig. 5-A) which is made of Bayport chert and two lanceolate bifaces made of Wyandotte chert (Fig. 5-B, C). Both forms occur throughout the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods, probably persisting into Middle Woodland times.

Three stemmed points (Fig. 5-D, E, F) are without a specific analog. Two have broad blades, square shoulders, and short, square tangs with straight bases. Raw materials include examples of heat altered purple chert (Clark 1981), a local till variety, and a possible Burlington chert variant. The third specimen is smaller, with weakly-defined shoulders and a disproportionately long hafting element. These forms could date from the Late Archaic to Middle Woodland periods.

Nine bifaces (Fig. 6-A, B, C, D, E, F; Fig. 7-A, B, C) are directly analogous to White's (1968) ovate blade complex of Middle Woodland Hopewell affiliation. They vary in size, but maintain similar proportions excepting for the intervention of advanced blade attrition. The morphology is consistent with the Snyders-Manker group of Hopewell lithic industries. Raw materials include an
Scale: actual size

Figure 5: Mel Woolf Collection.
Figure 6: Mel Woolf Collection.
Figure 7: Mel Woolf Collection.
impressive array of exotic cherts. There are examples of Flint Ridge chert and one example each of heat treated Burlington or Avon, Wyandotte, and Bayport chert. Two specimens are unidentified as to the source of the raw material.

A single expanding stemmed biface (Fig. 7-D) is similar to the Durst stemmed type (Wittry 1959). The great time span of this form in Wisconsin has not been further refined in Michigan. It appears in collections across the state in association with Late Archaic to Middle Woodland diagnostics. It is interesting to note the complete absence of the Durst point in the US-31 project assemblage from Berrien County, which is primarily Late Archaic and Early Woodland. Tentatively, the Durst type may be later than earlier in this temporal placement.

Luedtke (1978) has demonstrated that, although heterogeneity of point forms is characteristic of Late Woodland assemblages, trends in the popularity of hafting modes are detectable. Notched-expanding stem forms are prominent early in the period, giving way later to triangular forms. In this collection there are seven artifacts considered to be Late Woodland in origin.

Three notched specimens represent three distinct forms. One artifact (Fig. 7-E) exhibits a flaking pattern on the blade and hafting element that is identical to the Late Woodland Stover type dating between A.D. 900-1200 in southwest Michigan (Clark n.d.). Distal modification indicates that this specimen was used as a perforating tool.

The next specimen (Fig. 7-F) is a diminutive notched form made
of chalcedony. Morphologically, there is little if any difference between this small notched form and earlier points. The distinction is primarily one of size in the absence of archaeological context.

A third point (Fig. 7-G) is manufactured on a secondary flake of a pink heat altered chert, possibly Avon or Burlington. The flake-blank orientation places the striking platform at the distal end of the biface. Only minimal pressure flaking has been applied to the flake for shaping the blade, thinning the bulb of percussion, and forming an adequate hafting element. The base is unmodified, retaining the original hinge termination of the flake-blank.

There are four triangular Madison points (Fig. 7-H, I, J, K). All have more or less straight bases and sides, although one specimen (Fig. 7-H) has very shallow bilateral notches. The Madison type is the modal point form in later Late Woodland and Upper Mississippian components, dating after ca. A.D. 1200 in southwest Michigan.

There is one large expanding stemmed knife of an unidentified chert (Fig. 8-A). Similar specimens occur throughout the prehistoric sequence.

Four items (Fig. 8-B, C; Fig. 9-A, B) represent preforms, cache bifaces, or knives without a prepared hafting element. The largest one (Fig. 8-B) is made of an off-white slightly fossiliferous chert, possibly from an Illinois source. Lateral margins show evidence of cutting wear, and both the distal and proximal ends of the tool have well developed polish.
Scale: actual size

Figure 8: Mel Woolf Collection.
Scale: actual size

Figure 9: Mel Woolf Collection.
A triangular biface (Fig. 8-C) is made of a gray-black highly lustrous chert with patination covering all original surfaces. Very heavy marginal crushing is present on the distal two-thirds of the blade.

Two preforms (Fig. 9-A, B) are made of purple chert. Both have pristine margins and are thin with carefully pressure flaked blades. One of these specimens (Fig. 9-B) is very similar to Middle Woodland Snyders preforms. This blade has three or four illegible words written across one surface in an "old fashioned" longhand script.

One biface (Fig. 9-C) is nondiagnostic and probably represents a small unnotched preform. It is of interest to note that it strongly resembles an isolated biface with a unifacial flute recovered in Barry County (Cremin and Clark 1982). This specimen in the Stagecoach Inn collection shares with the Barry County example all aspects of morphology and technology with the exception of the flute. Both have convex blade margins with extremely fine unifacial pressure flaking resulting in "microserration" of the blade. The raw material, although unidentified, is the same in both cases.

Four bifaces (not illustrated) are fragmentary, with breakage occurring below the shoulders, transversely across the tang. No typological analogs are offered for these artifacts.

There is one unifacial scraping tool (Fig. 9-D) made of Flint Ridge chert. Use-wear consists of nibbling and polish on the unmodified lateral edge, light polish on the unifacial lateral edge, and very heavy crushing and polish distally. Flake scars
on the ventral surface of the distal end indicate attempts at edge rejuvenation. Proximal damage consists of bifacial nibbling and polish, probably attributable to hafting wear. On the basis of the raw material, this scraper probably dates to the Middle Woodland period.

A purple chert artifact (Fig. 9-E) is either a bipolar core or a bifacial preform recycled as a bipolar core or bidirectional wedge. There are flake scars indicative of successful detachment of long narrow lemaller or slightly expanding flakes. Bipolar tools occur throughout the prehistory of Michigan, thus precluding a temporal placement for this specimen.

The three small potsherds (not illustrated) in the collection represent three distinct vessels. The first is heavily weathered and lacks preserved interior and exterior surfaces. The paste is sandy with grit temper less than or equal to 4 mm in diameter. The exterior color is reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), and the core color is a very pale brown (10 YR 7/4). Interior exfoliation is very advanced, to the extent that no distinction can be made between the core and the interior of the sherd. No temporal placement within the Woodland period is offered for this specimen.

A small body sherd is 1.1 cm thick. The exterior surface treatment consists of smoothed-over cordmarking with three parallel vertically(?) trailed lines. The interior also exhibits smoothed-over cordmarking. The temper is grit less than or equal to 4 mm. The exterior color is light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4), the interior is dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2), and the core is a very dark gray (7.5 YR 3/0). Based on the slight decorative motif, an
Early or Middle Woodland temporal placement is suggested (Fischer 1972; Griffin 1952).

The final specimen is an everted rim sherd which is smooth and lacking decoration. Vertical cordmarking extends up to the smoothed area of the rim. Temper consists of grit less than or equal to 2 mm, and a laminated structure is apparent in cross-section. The exterior color is brown (7.5 YR 5/4), the interior surface is dark brown (7.5 YR 4/4), and the core is very dark gray (7.5 YR 3/0). Thickness at the rim is 4 mm, and at the point of breakage below the rim it is 7 mm. Temporal placement of this sherd is most probably in the Middle or Late Woodland period.

This assessment of the collection of prehistoric material from the Stagecoach Inn property in the NW corner of Section 14, Richland Township, clearly demonstrates that human populations known to have erected mounds as part of their mortuary programs were present in the general area of the MDOT project. Middle Woodland Hopewell artifacts are a most conspicuous part of the collection. Moreover, groups during the Archaic-Woodland transition and Late Woodland times were not unfamiliar with mound construction, and diagnostic tools pointing to their presence are also well represented in this collection. While the artifacts, themselves, seem to reflect activities other than those associated with mortuary practices (i.e. grave offerings), and thus lend no direct support to the oral tradition that has emerged regarding the mounds on this property, this fine collection does presently constitute the best line of evidence by which to confirm the former existence of 20KZ22.
20KZ112 and 20KZ189: Field Observations, Cultural Inventory, and Results of Archival Research

As previously noted, our observations during survey of the NW quadrant of the M-43/M-89 intersection resulted in rapid confirmation of the Andrew Jackson site (20KZ112). To the 36 pieces of historic material comprising the predominantly late nineteenth-early twentieth century collection recovered in 1979 and reported in Cremin and Stout (1982: 11), our recent examination of the 900 m² of site area has added 118 items. These are as follows:

Inventory of Cultural Material

Metal

1-proximal portion of a spoon or fork handle
1-horseshoe fragment
1-unidentified and heavily corroded metal spout-like object

Pottery

10-undecorated white hard paste porcelain cup and saucer fragments
2-pieces of decorated porcelain. One item exhibits etched lines filled with blue paint, and the second sherd shows a transfer print of a floral pattern in pink and green.
31-heavily exfoliated common white (N=29) and common yellow (N=2) saucer, plate and mug/cup fragments. These exhibit a uniform ground color over the paste biscuit that has subsequently been covered with a transparent glaze. Inasmuch as the sherds lack brush marks, indicating that the glaze was not applied by brush, these earthenware specimens probably postdate 1826 (Brose 1967: 39).
4-wheatedge ceramic fragments. According to Brose (1967: 39), this decorative technique was popular from the late 1820s to 1850.
3-flow(n) blue or blue transfer print earthenware sherds. This decorative technique appeared as late as 1860, but was most popular from the 1830s-1850s (Brose 1967: 38-39).
1-fragment of annular ware. This specimen exhibits two parallel bands of dark brown color separated by a field bearing a herringbone motif in green. According to Hume (1978: 131), this ware achieved its greatest popularity between 1795-1815.
sponge ware or spatterware sherd. This vessel, of a type most popular in the mid nineteenth century, illustrates an inexpensive means of decorating earthenware by applying blue color (in other cases red, green, yellow, or purple) over a thick glaze with a sponge (Brose 1967: 39).

undecorated white hard paste stoneware plate, saucer, and mug/cup fragments

salt glaze stoneware fragments varying in color from cream to gray to brown. These represent heavy utility vessels used principally for storage. Several specimens appear to conform to Brose's (1967: 37) description of Lambeth brown salt glaze, possessing a very grainy surface, and suggest a pre-1850 temporal placement. Other sherds, particularly the gray glazed specimens, represent crocks not unlike those that are still commonly produced by potters today.

unidentified painted ceramic tile fragment

unidentified sherd with a high glaze in reddish brown on both the exterior and interior surface

Glass

milk glass fragments from a lamp globe

clear bottle glass fragments, including two necks with partial collars and lips. Both of the bottlenecks are of the blown-in-mold variety and exhibit finish in the form of the application of a separate piece of glass at the neck terminus. On one specimen the partially obliterated marks of a two-piece mold are still evident. According to Switzer (1974: 6):

bottles blown in full contact molds may or may not exhibit mold marks or lines which resulted from molten glass seeping into hinge seams where the mold sections joined. Mold lines disappeared on the upper necks because they were obliterated by reheating the glass to apply the lip finish. About 1840, the two-piece hinged mold was introduced to the bottle making trade.

pieces of canning jar glass

small and very delicate opaque glass bottleneck fragment

clear bottle base with a horizontally oriented ridge-and-groove pattern

unidentified dark green glass fragment

white glass fragment with what appear to be very slight vertical flutes

Other

unidentified plastic object

small curving pipe stem of an unidentified material

small button (mother-of-pearl)

piece of slate

piece of coal

piece of quartzite (possibly a flake)
With respect to the collection inventoried above, two brief comments are warranted. First, this sparse cultural assemblage possesses few firm temporal indicators. Be that as it may, there is nothing in the collection which contradicts the temporal placement (ca. 1839-1910) assigned to the former residential structure on the basis of archival research (pp. 46-48; Fig. 10). Secondly, while 118 items in very fragmentary condition make definitive analysis of the collection impossible, it is not difficult to identify this material as consisting primarily of domestic debris which might certainly be anticipated in the context of the "typical" mid nineteenth-early twentieth century homestead site. There is just nothing in this assemblage that warrants explication and explanation as unusual, unique or, for that matter, as possessing especially good representative qualities.

While this site yielded a moderately dense collection of surface debris suggestive of the former presence of a residence at this location, no architectural remains in the form of either standing structural elements or a foundation were observed. It is very possible that the house shown to occupy the site on maps dating between 1861 and 1910 was deliberately removed, with all traces of the structure excepting for three small fragments of brick and mortar having been obliterated as a result of more than half a century of intensive cultivation that constitutes the most recent land use.

The information gathered during the initial background study, together with the observations and collection made during our on-site evaluation of the parcel, provided little basis upon which to make a determination as to this site's potential
Figure 10
HISTORIC PROPERTY
AND STRUCTURE
OWNER INVENTORY-
MDOT M-43/M-89
PROJECT

Sections 10, 11, 15, 16

Scale: 1:25mi
402m
significance as an archaeological resource. But rather than proceeding directly to Phase II test excavation of the site, which in the absence of any good structural evidence suggestive of archaeological context would in all probability yield little more in the way of information than had already been collected on two occasions (1979 and 1983) from the surface of this annually reworked plow zone, it was decided to first intensify archival research as a possible means of making the appropriate decision as to whether test excavation was even warranted in this particular case.

The senior author's prior experience with a problem of this very nature during evaluation of the M-66 ROW in Mecosta and Montcalm counties (Cremin and Hoxie 1980) indicated to us that any determination of the importance of historic sites ultimately rested with the application of established National Register criteria of significance. And according to the guidelines as set forth by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in the manual entitled *How to Complete National Register Forms* (Jandl and Cole 1975), the appropriate judgemental criteria included a determination as to whether:

1. the site and specifically any associated structure(s) possessed architectural significance;

2. the structure or its owner(s) was historically significant in terms of the growth and development of the region or locale in which the site occurred; and

3. the use to which the site and any associated structures might have been put prior to abandonment and/or destruction warranted explication as unusual, unique, or even
having possessed qualities which might be deemed as especially representative of the period and/or cultural context.

To assist us in the acquisition of information by which we might make the necessary determination, we consulted the staff of the WMU Archives and Regional History Collection and the WMU Maps and Documents Department, the Local and Regional History Collection in the Kalamazoo Public Library, and several persons associated with the Richland Township Offices and the Richland Community Library. Through these contacts we hoped that we might:

1. secure the names of the persons who had constructed and/or occupied the residential structure associated with the cultural material that we had recovered from the surface of 20KZ112;
2. ascertain whether any of these individuals had ever attained significant status in either the community or region;
3. precisely determine when the structure had been erected, how it was used, when it had been razed or removed and, if possible, why;
4. gain some insight into the physical characteristics of the structure; and
5. learn whether the structure possessed any historic or architectural significance.

This phase of the expanded archival study was initiated by securing access to all available maps, atlases, and platbooks which might
show a standing structure on this property as well as provide the name of the landowner. Consulted were:

1. maps of Kalamazoo County published in 1855 and 1861;
2. a series of atlases dating to 1873, 1890, 1910, 1913, and 1914;
3. Kalamazoo County platbooks for the years 1919, 1928, 1953, 1958, 1960, 1964, and 1977; and

Having secured a list of former landowners (and presumably occupants of the residence depicted on the maps) in this manner, we then moved to a second avenue of investigation; one which a WMU archivist, Mr. Larry Massie, felt just might provide us with additional information regarding the structure and its occupants. Using the names of landowners, in most cases together with precise property descriptions, as a point of entry, we sought to extract information from the following available sorts of records:

1. grantor-grantee indices and extant land abstracts in the Office of the County Registrar of Deeds;
2. specific descriptions of real and personal property from any deceased estate records maintained by the Probate Court;
3. Richland Township Assessment Rolls for 1837-1910 in the WMU Archives, in which there existed a summary of all taxable real and personal property listed by landowner; and
4. special census schedules prepared by the U.S. Government,
appraiser's warrants and/or inventories, and any other sorts of documents pertaining to regional or local history that might be maintained in court, library, and archival repositories.

The results of the expanded archival research with respect to 20KZ112 (and 20KZ189) are shown in Figure 10. Briefly, the land upon which this site is located was owned in 1837 by a Mr. Darwin Hooker. Hooker, who settled in the Gull Prairie community only a year or two before this date, had acquired several large parcels of farmland as well as the 2.5 acre lot on the NW corner of the M-43/M-89 intersection. Here, at "Hooker's Corner", he apparently intended to build his residence. His house was completed in 1839, and he subsequently enlarged his holdings here to 10 acres.

The Hooker Family apparently occupied this house until 1849, when, upon Mr Hooker's death, the 10 acre parcel was purchased by a long-time Richland resident, Deacon Simeon Mills. Mills probably never occupied this land, having previously built a large frame house for his family on holdings within the present limits of the Village of Richland, but probably bought the lot merely as an investment.

In 1854, Mills sold the Hooker Lot to Horace Peck. Peck and his family then occupied the substantial house built by Isaac Barnes in 1837 on the SE corner of the intersection, having taken up residence here 10 years earlier when the Peck Family moved to Richland from nearby Yorkville. Peck would continue to occupy the Barnes House until he and his wife removed to Kalamazoo in 1868. During his more than two decades of residence in Richland,
Peck, always the shrewd businessman, purchased much prime agricultural land in addition to the Hooker Lot, both on the nearby prairie and in oak openings adjoining it. This parcel in the SE corner of Section 10 remained in Peck Family ownership until sometime after 1910, but the only "bit" of evidence which might indicate that any member of the family was ever present (let alone occupied the Hooker House) is the cup rim fragment in the 20KZ112 collection which exhibits a floral pattern in pink and green. This pattern is identical to that observed on the fragment of a saucer that we retrieved from the old dump behind and south of the Stagecoach Inn (see p. 22). And this was, of course, the former residence of Horace Peck and his wife.

While the elder Peck did achieve some local renown as both a successful entrepreneur and holder of several minor elected offices during his 24 years of residence in Richland, his greater claim to fame followed his removal to Kalamazoo in 1868 and subsequent affiliation with financial institutions in that city and also in Allegan, Michigan (Durant 1880: 481-482). With respect to the literature and documents we examined, no other individual bearing this family name, including the C. Peck who is the owner of record of the Hooker Lot in 1910, achieved the kind of local prominence that would warrant even the briefest historical note pertaining to the growth and development of the Village of Richland.

By 1913, the Hooker Lot had been added to the adjoining Bissell Farm. Thereafter, but prior to Conyer Family ownership in the late 1920s, the structure in question was razed, and the land where it had stood for almost 80 years was returned to cultivation.
With the previous remarks in mind, it is appropriate that we conclude by noting that the historical record is virtually silent with respect to the individuals and families that have occupied the structure formerly located on the Andrew Jackson site. Moreover, our literature and documents search has also failed to produce a single pictorial representation of this house.

Turning our attention to the SW quadrant of the M-43/M-89 intersection, the history of the property we have chosen to call the Curtis Farmstead (20KZ189) is also illustrated in Figure 10. Here, our fieldwork resulted in the discovery of a small fieldstone foundation, together with several associated pieces of 20th century debris, and a nearby cement capped well just outside the project boundary and an additional 11 historic pieces found in two shovel tests placed within the limits of a former lawn about 10 m NE of the foundation (Fig. 2). These items are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventory of Cultural Material</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-square nails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-heavily oxidized button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-white porcelain dishware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our observations, together with the initial literature and documents search, led us to conclude that formerly a residential structure had stood on this site. Therefore, while in the process of intensifying archival research with respect to 20KZ112, we also
gave careful attention to all transactions and evidence of construction activity associated with this parcel of land.

Until 1844, the NE corner of Section 15 was owned by a non-resident taxpayer named Sheldon. In that year the property was purchased by the Moshier Family, remaining in their possession until 1849. During this time, however, the records available to us indicate that neither the father nor his son and heir occupied the land by erecting a residence on the property.

In 1849, a prominent Richland resident, Mr. Morgan Curtis, purchased the land from the Moshier Family. Four years later, in 1853, a structure had been built here. It is doubtful that Mr. and Mrs. Curtis resided here, however, but rather remained in the former residence of Mr. Levi White on an adjacent parcel which Curtis had purchased in 1844. It is more feasible that this house was built for their son, William, who in 1862 took over ownership of the land from his father. The house in question remained the residence of the William Curtis Family until 1880, when this and several adjacent parcels of land in Sections 10 and 15 that William had received from his father were sold to Mr. Robert Bennett.

The Bennett Family owned the land and resided in the Curtis House until sometime after 1913, when the farm was purchased by Mr. W. Madden. Madden farmed the land and resided in the house until about 1930.

After a gap in our records of ownership of some 20 years, during which time no change in the traditional agricultural land use is indicated, we pick up the occupational sequence with landowners
by the name of Jackson. The Jackson Family owned and occupied the farm until 1959, in which year they sold the property to Mr. Robert Philbrook. Shortly after acquiring the property, the old house, which had served as a residence for a succession of families for more than a century, was removed or razed, without a trace remaining, and the farmstead allowed to lie in fallow. And this was the condition in which we found the land on the occasion of our fieldwork for the MDOT.

With respect to this structure and the families that occupied it, aside from a brief reference to William Curtis as being an able businessman and respected part of the community, the historical record is once again silent! And, as was the case with the Hooker House, we have been unable to locate a single illustration, either a photograph or drawing, of the Curtis Farmstead. All that remains of this site is the partial foundation of an out-building and a well, and these structural remains lie outside the project limits.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In the final analysis, our thorough examination of local and county historical documents revealed that none of the actual residents of the farmsteads in question warranted more than the briefest of mention in the sources consulted. And in neither case did we locate a description, either pictorial or written, of the property or any structure that occupied the land. In this regard we must conclude that both farmsteads should be treated as being no more than typical of the residence of a series of individuals (and their families) who did not attain a significant level of visibility in the historical development
of the community.

When these findings are considered together with the observations derived from our systematic and intensive survey of the project area, the only conclusion that can be reached with respect to the historic Andrew Jackson (20KZ112) and Curtis Farmstead (20KZ189) sites is that the MDOT construction activity planned for the M-43/M-89 intersection north of the Village of Richland, Michigan will not have an adverse impact on potentially significant archaeological resources.

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