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DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 2
1980

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EXAMINATION
OF THE US-12 MOTTVILLE BRIDGE
AND APPROACHES REPLACEMENT PROJECT
ST. JOSEPH AND CASS COUNTIES, MICHIGAN

ELIZABETH B. GARLAND
Final Report of the
Archaeological Site Examination of the
U.S. 12 Mottville Bridge and
Approaches Replacement Project,
St. Joseph and Cass Counties, Michigan

MDOT No. 79-1342

Submitted by:  Dr. Elizabeth Garland
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Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, Michigan  49008

April, 1980
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I. Introduction

In response to a request from the Michigan Department of Transportation, a work proposal for this project was submitted to MDOT by Dr. Elizabeth Garland on May 23, 1979. This was formalized in October 1979 as Agreement No. 79-1342, a cooperative agreement among the Michigan Department of Transportation, the Michigan Department of State and Western Michigan University.

The opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed in this publication are those of the author and not necessarily those of the Department of State, Michigan History Division or the Michigan State Transportation Commission.
II. The Survey Area

The survey area includes a total distance of about two miles extending east and west of the village of Mottville along U.S. 12 in St. Joseph and Cass Counties, Michigan. The village of Mottville is located in St. Joseph County. Three alternates have been proposed by MDOT for widening the approaches and replacing the existing bridge which crosses the St. Joseph River north of Mottville (Fig. 1).

Alternate A involves relocating the bridge to a position north of the present crossing which would have the effect of straightening the approaches in each direction.

Alternate B would involve the least disturbance to the landscape, involving only replacement of the existing bridge.

Alternate C would straighten the approaches by relocating the bridge to the south of its present location.

All three modifications involve expansion from 66' to 150' of the bridge approaches for about 1/2 mile east and 1 mile west of the village of Mottville. Within the village limits the existing 100' ROW will remain.

The region traversed by this project is characterized by glacial outwash deposits which lie east of the Sturgis (Ms) moraine (Martin 1955). This area of southern lower Michigan would have been open to settlement by human populations before the end of the last glacial period; a recent estimate places this date at ca. 14,800 B.P. (Farrand 1977:75). The fact that the project involves a crossing of the St. Joseph River made it a particularly interesting one in terms of archaeological site potential. While Cass County is not well known archaeologically, the Lower St. Joseph River valley in Berrien County is known to have had extensive prehistoric occupation.
III. Preparation for field work; field methods

A site file check at the University of Michigan and with the Michigan History Division in Lansing prior to field work showed that no archaeological sites had been reported in the vicinity of the survey area. Information from the late George Fox on file at Western Michigan University was also searched for mention of sites in southeast Cass County, but no sites in or near the survey area were noted.

Field work for this project was carried out on Oct. 29, 1979 by a field party of three, under the general direction of Elizabeth B. Garland, Principal Investigator. The field supervisor was Deborah Rhead; field crew members were Paul McAllister and R. David Hoxie. All are M.A. candidates in the Department of Anthropology at Western Michigan University, and all have extensive archaeological site survey experience.

Most of the survey area was cultivated land, and visibility was excellent at the time of survey. Early frost had withered the vegetation and recent rains provided optimal survey conditions. In areas where surface visibility was not good, shovel probing was carried out at 25 pace intervals. Figure 2 indicates which areas were walked and which were shovel probed. Impacted areas were examined and probed where feasible.

IV. Survey Results

Our survey recorded the existence of 5 prehistoric sites and a standing structure of possible historic significance in the course of this survey. Zaika III will not be affected by this project, but the other 5 sites will be impacted by one or more of the proposed alternates. It seems likely that the three Zaika sites are all part of one large multicomponent Archaic site. However Zaika I and Zaika II were observed as discrete scatters on slight rises about 150 feet apart separated by a low wet area, and will be considered as separate sites. Both may be related to the major source area of the Zaika collection (Zaika III) which lies to the southwest, and which will not be
### TABLE 1. Site Locations and Cultural Placement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Number</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Property Owner</th>
<th>Location (Co., Twp., Sec., 1/4 Sec.)</th>
<th>Cultural/Chron. Placement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 CS 43</td>
<td>Zaika I</td>
<td>Pete C. Melville</td>
<td>NE-NE-SE, Sec. 1, 8S-13W, Cass Co.</td>
<td>undetermined prehistoric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 SJ 22</td>
<td>Zaika II</td>
<td>Pete C. Melville</td>
<td>NW-NW-SW, Sec. 6, 8S-12W, St. Joseph Co. Early (&amp; Late?) Archaic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 CS 44</td>
<td>Zaika III</td>
<td>Zaika Family</td>
<td>SE½-NW-SE, Sec. 1, 8S-13W, Cass Co.</td>
<td>Early-Late Archaic, Early Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 CS 45</td>
<td>Stork</td>
<td>J. &amp; E. Stork</td>
<td>NW-NE-SE, Sec. 1, 8S-13W, Cass Co.</td>
<td>Paleo-Indian &amp; Archaic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 SJ 21</td>
<td>Davis</td>
<td>Charity Davis</td>
<td>center, near w. edge, Sec. 6, 8S-12W, St. Joseph Co.</td>
<td>undetermined prehistoric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joseph Knorr</td>
<td>Charity Davis</td>
<td>St. Joseph, Mottville, Sec. 6, center near west edge</td>
<td>standing structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>House</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
impacted by this project. Site locations are recorded on the maps (Figs. 1, 3). Site location data and cultural/temporal placement of these sites are summarized in Table 1.

Site Descriptions

1. Zaika I (Alternate C will impact)

The Zaika I site is on a slight rise in a low sand-muck field. The site is at an elevation of about 769' according to a map provided by DOT. It is located about 320 feet north of the St. Joseph River and covers an area of 15 x 25 meters (375 m²). A moderate scatter of FCR was noted, and 4 chert flakes were recovered. All 4 lithic pieces recovered from the site surface are unifacial tools with retouched areas. Two are denticulate scraping tools on thick flakes (Plate 6- b,e), and two are flatter flakes which exhibit very fine nibbled retouch (Plate 6- c,d). The tool in Plate 6-c is made on a bifacial thinning flake and has fine retouch all across the distal margin, i.e. along the upper margin of the flake as photographed. The fourth tool, Plate 6-d, has a notch made by fine retouch on the left margin, below this the edge of the tool is broken, and above it the retouch becomes use retouch; the right lateral margin exhibits what appears to be use retouch, and possibly also some very fine intentional retouching.

The site is in a cultivated field and surface visibility was very good. Five small 1 x 1 foot shovel tests were arbitrarily placed over the surface of the site to test for depth of plow zone. The plow zone was found to vary from 30 to 40 cm. below surface, and no sub-plow features were encountered.

Mr. John Zaika's family formerly owned this property and he gave our people permission to walk this field. The property is now owned by Pete C. Melville, who lives elsewhere. Mr. Zaika told us that he had a collection from the area, but was too busy to show it to us on the day of survey.
Cultural Material from the Zaika I Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>wt/g</th>
<th>Raw Material</th>
<th>Plate Illustration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denticulate uniface</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>brown/gray chert</td>
<td>6 e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denticulate uniface</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>dull-purple/white mottled chert</td>
<td>6 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniface w/fine retouch</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>(same as above)</td>
<td>6 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniface w/fine retouch</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>gray/white mottled chert</td>
<td>6 d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FCR was medium; a little heavier than on Zaika II.

2. Zaika II (Alternate C and extension of N. River Rd.-see Fig. 2-will impact).

Zaika II is located on a similar low rise or knoll in the same field as the Zaika I site, about 150' to the east of Zaika I. A low wet area which drains toward the river separates the two sites. The site lies some 200 feet north of the river and is situated near the east edge of Melville's property. It covers an area about 15 by 20 meters (300 m²). The site was identified by a light scatter of FCR and the presence of lithic debitage and artifacts. Our survey recovered 2 chips and 3 artifacts from the site surface; as with Zaika I, a remarkably large number of tools in relation to debitage. Again surface visibility was good. Two 1 x 1 foot shovel probes were placed to determine the depth of plow zone, which was found to be 20-30 cm deep. Nothing was noted below the plow zone, which is rather shallow and suggests that the site has been eroding out. The artifacts recovered include a slate knife (Plate 6-f), and a rectangular biface which appears to be an intentionally fabricated wedge, rather than a flake which has acquired wedge morphology through use (Plate 6-g). The third tool is a bifurcate stemmed point which lacks basal grinding, and has a well thinned excurvate blade (Plate 6-h). Projectile points with similar basal treatment date to the Early Archaic in the Middle South (Chapman 1975). This point is not typologically similar to the bifurcate base points in the Zaika collection (Plate 3-b; bottom row).
The relatively long excurvate blade and short stem distinguish it from the major types of bifurcate base points known to the writer, but it may well be of Early Archaic age.

Cultural Material from the Zaika II Site

Debitage (2)-chert; bifacial thinning flakes, 1.2 grams; FCR-light scatter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>wt/g</th>
<th>Raw Material</th>
<th>Plate Illustration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wedge</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>granular white chert</td>
<td>6 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knife</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>slate</td>
<td>6 f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>dull gray chert</td>
<td>6 h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Measurements of Bifurcate Stemmed Point (cm.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>length</th>
<th>width</th>
<th>th.</th>
<th>tang l.</th>
<th>tang w.</th>
<th>width of notch</th>
<th>basal grinding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.03</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Zaika III.

The Zaika III site is known from the collection of Mr. John Zaika (Plates 1 - 5) which was photographed on a return trip to the area in December 1979. The Zaika house is located on South River Road (Fig.: 1). He told us that his father had collected most of these artifacts from the field directly east of the house, from a point near the house east to the St. Joseph River. This had been marshland for the most part until about 1950, when the Zaikas drained the field. This is when the artifacts were found. John Zaika said that he still finds points out there. He further indicated that he had not found many artifacts in the vicinity of our Zaika I and Zaika II sites, but added that he had found "a few" there. The entire collection comes from Zaika property, or land formerly owned by them.

I have sketched the main source area of the Zaika collection on Figure 1, and have added the approximate position of contours and elevations taken from a large scale map provided by DOT. It will be noted that the elevations east of the Zaika house (768, 769') extend over to our Zaika I and Zaika II
sites, and it is highly likely that this whole area was occupied, with our
two sites lying near the eastern periphery. The major site occupation may be
situated nearer the bluff which extends from 790' down to 770' behind the
Zaika house (Figure 1).

The entire collection source area must have been dryer when the site was
occupied. John Halsey (personal communication) has informed me that at least
one other site from a boggy area has been reported recently; the artifacts
were unbroken projectile points (misses) to the virtual exclusion of other
types of artifacts. The Zaika collection however includes significant numbers
of artifacts other than points (Plate 4, 5), suggesting a camp of some degree
of permanence, and doubtless the non-point portion of the assemblage would
be much larger if all retouched pieces present on the site were included in
the Zaika collection. For example there are no wedges and very few unifaces
in the collection. Of the seven artifacts we recovered from Zaika I and
Zaika II, probably only the point would have been picked up by Mr. Zaika.

There is however no doubt that hunting was a major activity at the site
from the number of points that are present. In this connection our field crew
observed a very prominent deer trail running east-west along the western
part of the proposed alignment of Alternate C, and Mrs. Davis, who lives at
the junction of North River Road and U.S. 12, regularly observes a herd of
deer which range in an area east of her house. The St. Joseph River is
fairly shallow in this area, and in the early historic period Mottville was
where the Chicago trail crossed the river. This was known as the Grand Traverse
of the St. Joseph River (Anonymous 1877). Neither bluff nor marshes impede access
to the river at this point. It is tempting to suggest that at different
periods during the Archaic when the climate may have been somewhat dryer
than present and the water table lower, the Zaika sites would have been an
ideal location for a winter hunting camp. The river ford at this location
may have made the area particularly desirable.
A significant part of John Zaika's collection appears to be of Early Archaic age. The bifurcate stemmed points (Plate 1-b, bottom row) resemble the type MacCorkle Stemmed at St. Albans (Broyles 1971:70). Thebes points are present (Plate 1-a, top row and first two in second row); these are dated to the Early Archaic in areas to the south (Luchterhand 1970:31). Also several Dovetail points (Plate 1-g, top, 3rd from left; Plate 2-b, top, 3rd from left) were noted in the collection, referable to the same type cluster as Thebes (Luchterhand 1970:31).

In addition to this strong Early Archaic manifestation there is good Late Archaic/Early Woodland as well. There is a large series of Kramer and Kramer affinis points (Plate 3b, top row - last four, and bottom row), and two Adena-like points (Plate 3b, top row - first two).

Other point categories are more difficult to place like the broad bladed notched points in Plate 2-b, bottom row). Nothing in the collection strongly suggests Middle or Late Woodland, and there are no Late Woodland triangular points. Zaika III seems thus to span a long time period from Early Archaic to the Early Woodland.

4. Stork Site (Alternates A, B, C will impact)

The Stork Site was recognized as a lithic scatter with light fire-cracked rock on a small ridge just west of an intermittent stream. The scatter is approximately 20 x 20 m (400 m²). The site area is plowed to a depth of about 25 cm, and the subsoil is a yellow-red sandy clay.

We recovered 8 chips and two artifacts from this site. The first artifact is a segment of a Paleo-Indian fluted point made on a flake. One side is fluted and the other side makes use of the ventral flake surface as a "natural" flute. In order to compare morphological attributes and confirm our identification we compared this point segment with a complete fluted point on a flake from another site. These comparisons are made in Plate 7.
The match with the point from 20 BE 240 is almost perfect, better than can be illustrated. There is no doubt that the Stork artifact is a fluted point.

The other artifact from this site is what appears to be the distal end of a very well made bifacial scraper. The tool has a biconvex cross section, and is made on good quality lustrous gray chert. It is definitely not of Paleo-Indian age. It is probably an Archaic artifact, but this is not certain.

Cultural Material found at the Stork Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debitage</th>
<th>wt/g</th>
<th>Raw Material</th>
<th>Plate Illustration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blocky flakes (5)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>Mottled blue/white chert with secondary heat fractures and reddish discoloration.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bifacial thinning (3)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>lustrous dark gray chert</td>
<td>6a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fluted point segment measurements:

- Max. thickness: .55 cm.
- Width: 2.46 cm.

5. Davis Site (Alternate A will impact)

The Davis site is located near the house owned by Mrs. Charity Davis at the junction of North River Road and U.S. 12. The house is located on a knoll, which was probably the main site location. Mrs. Davis reports having once found an arrowhead in a flower bed near her back door east of the house, and also has found a stone axe in a garden just northwest of her house. These artifacts were not available for study, having been given away or misplaced. We examined the garden and noted light FCR, but found no debitage or artifacts.
6. Joseph Knorr House (Alternate A will impact)

This house is presently owned by Charity Davis. It is located at the junction of North River Road and U.S. 12 (same as the preceding Davis site). Mrs. Davis told us that there is some Civil War history connected with the house and suggested we contact Mrs. O.L. Perry in Mottville concerning the house. Mrs. Perry kindly furnished the photograph shown in Plate 8. The house today is in fairly good condition and has not been structurally modified on the exterior.

Mrs. Perry informed us that the father of Cornelia Knorr Perry had built the house sometime before the Civil War.

A check of the regional history collection in the W.M.U. Archives showed that prior to 1872 Joseph Knorr owned 203 acres in the northwest corner of Section 6 of Mottville Township and resided in this house (Anonymous 1872). In 1830, shortly after the village of Mottville was settled, Joseph Knorr became the tavern keeper Anonymous 1877:88). The tavern was located in Mottville village; it was not this house. Pvt. Albert H. Knorr of Mottville, presumably Joseph's son, served with the First Michigan Sharpshooters during the Civil War (ibid.:89). The Portrait and Biographical Album of St. Joseph Co. (1889) contains no references to the Knorr family.

V. Evaluations and Recommendations

The impact on cultural resources will be quite different depending upon which alternate is selected for the Mottville Bridge replacement project:

Alternate A will impact Davis, Knorr and Stork.
Alternate B will impact only Stork.
Alternate C will impact Zaika I, Zaika II and Stork.
It is clear from the above that Alternate B is the preferred route from the perspective of this study. An evaluation and recommendation for each site follows.

1. Zaika I and Zaika II.

These two sites will be considered together because of the high probability that they are related to each other and to the multicomponent Archaic-Early Woodland Zaika III site which is known from the collection illustrated in Plates 1-5. This complex of sites is considered to be of great archaeological significance. I can think of no excavated and reported Early Archaic sites in southwest Michigan, and there can be but few in the entire state. Virtually all known Early Archaic material comes from surface collections which have been gathered over large areas and over long periods of time, and which contain both earlier and later material as well (Fitting 1975:66). Zaika is different in several respects: 1) the collection has been acquired since 1950, 2) it all comes from a restricted area of the Zaika property, 3) there is no evidence of Paleo-Indian, or good evidence for post-Early Woodland in any of the 3 Zaika "sites". It seems to me that the possibility for establishing a stratigraphic relationship between the earliest occupation and the Late Archaic/Early Woodland exists at Zaika. This may be better ascertained via lateral separation of components than by vertical stratigraphy, but carefully planned surface survey and excavation strategies could perhaps reveal these relationships. There may also be a distinct Early Woodland component here; pottery may be present but as yet undetected.

Recommendation: Zaika I and Zaika II should be mitigated if Alternate C is selected. A procedure of plowing and gridding, followed by a controlled recording of surface evidence and selected excavation of units with significant concentrations of cultural material might be employed. It is further recommended that mitigation of these two sites be as complete as possible, in view of the archaeological significance of the 3 Zaika
sites when considered as a related complex.

2. Stork Site.

This site is difficult to evaluate. There is one Paleo-Indian and one later, probably Archaic, artifact from the site. The existing ROW may already have impacted the southern edge of the site. The chippage recovered by our survey was all quite small, none suggestive of the early stages of core reduction. From our survey data, the site may represent two brief occupations. It is possible that the fluted point is an isolated occurrence, but the fact that it has secondary heat fractures is suggestive of an encampment, however brief.

In view of the relatively small number of well documented fluted points from this area (Mason 1958, Peru 1967) and the near absence of reported sites, I believe that mitigation of the Stork site may produce further evidence of archaeological significance for this time period. In addition, an Archaic component at this higher elevation (just above 780') and spatially separated from the Zaika sites might reveal an activity locus referable to one of the Zaika components.

Recommendation: Mitigate following the same general procedures as outlined above for Zaika I and Zaika II. Avoiding the site does not appear to be a feasible option.

3. Davis Site.

It seems likely that the artifacts which have been found in the flower beds and garden near the Davis house may represent the periphery of a site which was centered on the knoll which Joseph Knorr selected for situating his house. In the event that Alternate A is selected, testing should be done at several points near the house foundations to determine how much of the original site may remain, and to determine whether mitigation is deemed worthwhile.
Recommendation: Phase 2 testing if Alternate A is selected.


The house appears to me to have both historical interest and also architectural merit. I would venture to suggest that this house should be preserved if at all possible.

Recommendation: Request that a historian evaluate this property if Alternate A is being actively considered for this project.
REFERENCES

Anonymous

Anonymous

Anonymous

Broyles, Bettye J.

Chapman, Jefferson

Farquhar, William

Fitting, James

Luchterhand, Kubet

Martin, Helen M.

Mason, Ronald

Peru, Donald
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Cass</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarter Sec.</td>
<td>Township</td>
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<tr>
<td>Section 1</td>
<td>NE - NE - SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Pete C. Melville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude toward excavation</td>
<td>sparse scatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topography</td>
<td>Terrace 10' above St. Joseph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevation</td>
<td>769'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface features</td>
<td>site is on slight rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kind of soil</td>
<td>Oshtemo-Spinks-Oakville Assoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation</td>
<td>cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of artifacts from site</td>
<td>4 unifaces medium FCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of collections</td>
<td>Surface collections</td>
</tr>
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<td>E.B. Garland (1980).</td>
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<td>Michigan History Division, Dept. of State, Lansing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unpublished references (Manuscripts, notes)</td>
<td>Dept. of Anthropology, W.M.U.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Dept. of Anthropology, W.M.U.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Source of this information</td>
<td>Actual visit to site</td>
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<td>Correspondence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conversation</td>
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<td>Unpublished accounts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>10-29-1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Permission to walk property given by John Zaika of S. River Road. Zaika family formerly owned this property.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
FIELD SHEET - ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

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<th>Township</th>
<th>Mottville</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>Quarter Sec.</td>
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<td>Range</td>
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<td>8S</td>
<td>12 W</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Pete C. Melville</td>
<td>Address</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Occupant</td>
<td>none</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type of site</td>
<td>sparse scatter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topography</td>
<td>Terrace 10' above St. Joseph River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface</td>
<td>features site is on slight rise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation</td>
<td>cultivated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of artifacts from site</td>
<td>debitage; light FCR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(point; wedge, knife</td>
<td>(bifurcate stemmed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of collections</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Catalog numbers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Published references</td>
<td>E. B. Garland (1980).</td>
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<td>Michigan History Division, Dept. of State, Lansing.</td>
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<td>Correspondence</td>
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<td>Actual visit to site X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conversation</td>
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<td>Unpublished accounts</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This record by Deborah Rhead</td>
<td>Date 10-29-1979</td>
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</table>
| Remarks | Permission to walk property given by John Zaika of S. River Road. Zaika family formerly owned this property.
Figure 2.
Site number 20 CS 44

Name Zaika III

County Cass
Quarter Sec.
Section 1 SE₂/₄ - NW - SE
Township S. Porter
Town 8S
Range 13 W
USGS Quadrangle Vandalia Mich.-Ind.
Classification Early-Late Archaic, Early Woodland

Owner John Zaika Family
Occupant Zaika

Attitude toward excavation good

Type of site campsite(s)

Topography Terrace of St. Joseph River, 10' above river.
Surface features field has been drained

Vegetation cultivated

Type of artifacts from site
John Zaika has a large collection.

Location of collections
Catalog numbers

Published references E. B. Garland (1980).
Michigan History Division, Dept. of State, Lansing.

Unpublished references (Manuscripts, notes)
Dept. of Anthropology, W.M.U.

Photographic record
W.M.U.

Source of this information

Actual visit to site

Publications

Unpublished accounts

This record by E. B. Garland

Remarks
Artifacts were found starting in 1950 when the Zaikas drained this field, which had been marshy.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Cass</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>S. Porter</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Stork</th>
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<td>Quarter Sec.</td>
<td>Section 1 NW-NE-SE</td>
<td>Town</td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>8S</td>
<td>13 W</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>J. &amp; E. Stork</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>USGS Quadrangle</td>
<td>Vandalia, Mich.-Ind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Occupant</td>
<td>J. &amp; E. Stork</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Classification</td>
<td>Paleo-Indian &amp; Archaic</td>
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</table>

**Attitude toward excavation**

**Type of site** scatter

**Topography** on west side of intermittent stream

**Surface features**

**Vegetation** cultivated

**Type of artifacts from site** fluted point (segment), biface,debitage; light FCR

**Location of collections**

**Catalog numbers**


**Unpublished references (Manuscripts, notes)**

Dept. of Anthropology, W.M.U.

**Photographic record**

W.M.U.

**Source of this information**

Actual visit to site X.

**Publications**

**Unpublished accounts**

**This record by** Deborah Rhead

**Remarks**

**Possibility of destruction**

widening road for Mottville Bridge Replacement will destroy

Approximate size 20 m. x 20 m.

Elevation above 780'

Kind of soil Oshtemo-Spinks-Oakville Assoc.

Nearby water source intermittent stream drains to St. Joseph River.

**Surface collections** W.M.U.

**Excavated Material**

**Date** 10-29-1979
WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
FIELD SHEET - ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

Site number 20 SJ 21

County St. Joseph Township Mottville  Name Dave
Quarter Sec. center, near west edge Town Range USGS Quadrangle Vandalia, Mich.-Ind.
Section 6 8S 12 W 15'
Owner Charity Davis Address Rt. 3, Box 192
Occupant same Address White Pigeon

Attitude toward excavation Possibility of destruction Alt. A, Mottville Bridge Replacement
Type of site FCR scatter in garden; artifacts reported found in the past. Approximate size Elevation 770'
Topography house is on a knoll Kind of soil Oshtemo-Spinks-Oakville Assoc.
Surface features Nearby water source St. Joseph River 500' to the south
Vegetation lawn & garden
Type of artifacts from site axe and points found in flower beds and garden near the house by Mrs. Davis over a period of years.
Location of collections Surface collections misplaced or given away.
Catalog numbers Excavated Material

Unpublished references (Manuscripts, notes)

Photographic record

Source of this information

Actual visit to site X Correspondence
Publications Conversation X
Unpublished accounts

This record by Deborah Rhead Date 10-29-1979

Remarks

Site probably centered on knoll where house was built.
Figure 3

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

HARD-SURFACE ALL WEATHER ROADS
Heavy-duty

DRY WEATHER ROADS
Improved dirt

Medium-duty

Unimproved dirt

Loose-surface, graded, or narrow hard-surface

U. S. Route

State Route
Figure 1.
Plate 2. Zaika III Collection.
Plate 3. Zaika III Collection.
Plate 4. Zaika III Collection.
Plate 5. Zaika III Collection.
Plate 6. (a) Biface from Stork Site.
(b-e) Unifaces from Zaika I Site (b, e, denticulates; c, d, flakes with fine retouch).
(f, g, h) Artifacts from Zaika II (f, slate knife; g, wedge; h, bifurcate stemmed point).
Plate 7. Fluted point segment from Stork Site. Fluted point at left is from Berrien Co. (20 BE 240), shown for comparison.
Plate 8. The Joseph Knorr House.