



1982

# 8-An Archaeological Survey of the Expanded Galesburg Rest Area, Comstock Township, Kalamazoo County, Michigan

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DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY  
WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 8

1982

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE  
EXPANDED GALESBURG REST AREA, COMSTOCK  
TOWNSHIP, KALAMAZOO COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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

WILLIAM M. CREMIN

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction .....	1
Project Personnel .....	1
Description of the Project Area .....	2
Previous Research in the Project Area .....	6
Survey Field Procedures .....	10
Results of the Survey .....	18
Significance of Observations .....	24
Recommendations .....	25
References Cited .....	30

MAPS

Page

Map No. 1: Galesburg Rest Area Project .....	3
Map No. 2: Galesburg Rest Area, East Half .....	12
Map No. 3: Galesburg Rest Area, West Half .....	13
Map No. 4: Galesburg Rest Area, Addition .....	19

FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1: Representative Soil Profile from Trench A .....	15
Figure 2: Feature 1, Trench A .....	16
Figure 3: Trench B Soil Profile, Showing Feature 2 .....	17

PLATES

Page

Plate 1: Artifacts from the Galesburg Rest  
Area ..... 22

## INTRODUCTION:

With the execution of a cooperative agreement (dated 26 Oct 81 and amended 13 May 82) between the Michigan Department of Transportation, the Michigan Department of State, and Western Michigan University, authorizing a Phase I archaeological evaluation of a small tract of land lying adjacent to the Galesburg Rest Area along westbound I-94 in Section 26 of Comstock Township, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, a team of researchers from the Department of Anthropology undertook a literature, documents, and site file search and on-site examination of the parcel in order to determine whether expansion of the existing rest area facilities would have an adverse impact on cultural resources. There follows a report of the program of research initiated by WMU, together with recommendations based upon our findings.

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

## PROJECT PERSONNEL:

The following individuals comprised the team which began investigations at the Galesburg Rest Area in November of 1981. Four of these people undertook additional survey work in May of 1982.

Principal Investigator - Dr. William M. Cremin, Associate

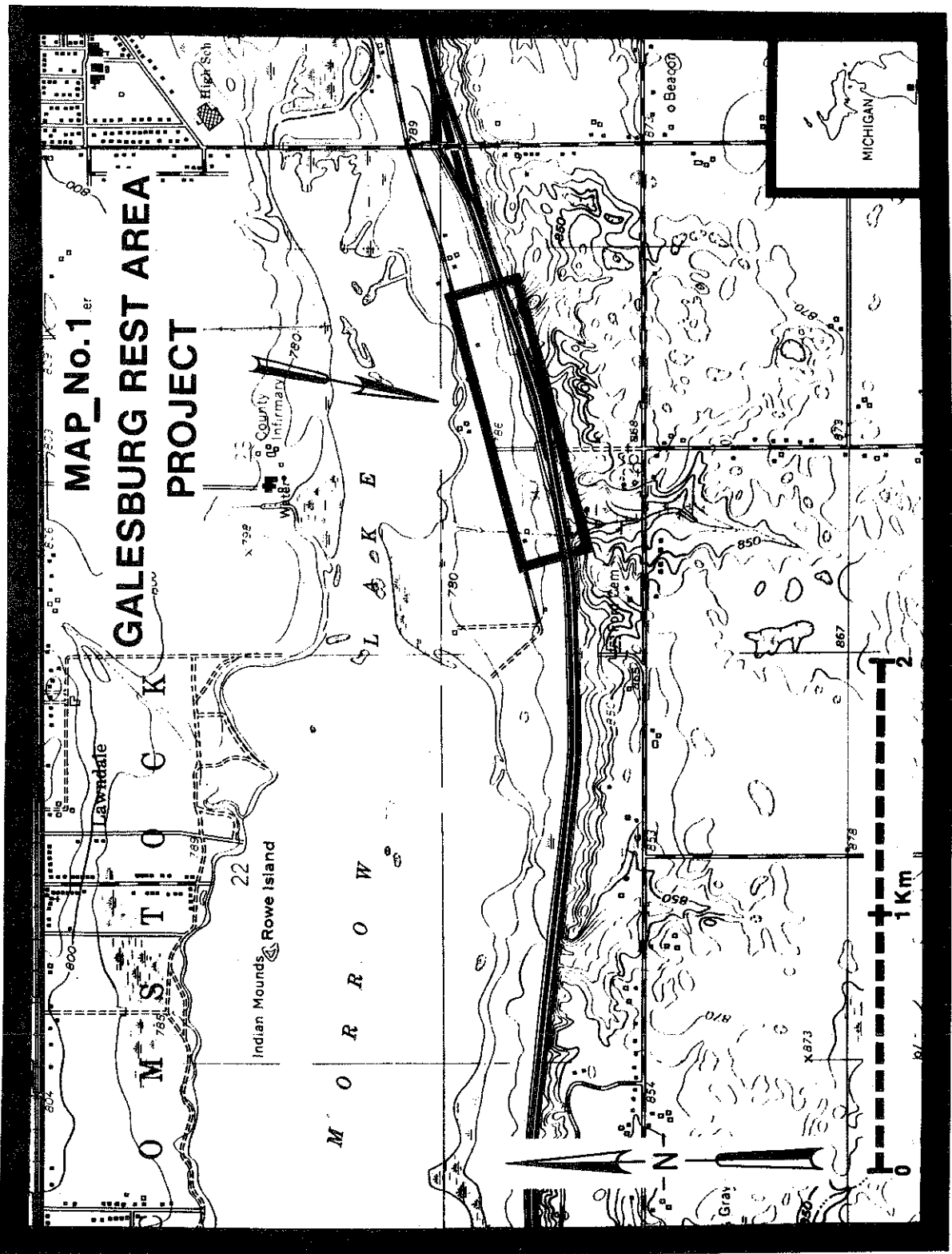
- Professor of Anthropology, WMU
- Field Supervisor - Mr. Caven Clark, M.A. Candidate in Anthropology, WMU
- Field Assistants - Ms. Rebecca Dinsmore, M.A. Candidate in Anthropology, WMU
- Ms. Lark Murphy, Graduate Student in Anthropology, WMU
- Mr. Michael Murphy, Graduate Student in Anthropology, WMU
- Mr. Charles Stout, Graduate Student in Anthropology, WMU

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA:

The research area of this study consists of an irregular tract of land initially comprising 8.1 ha (20 acres) and lying adjacent to the existing Galesburg Rest Area along westbound I-94. It is located approximately 2.7 km southwest of the Village of Galesburg in the NE 1/4 and NW 1/4 of Section 26, Comstock Township, T2S R10W, Kalamazoo County, Michigan (Map No. 1).

At the time that our investigations were begun in early November of 1981, the field occupying the western portion of the project supported a sparse young crop of winter wheat and afforded surveyors with excellent surface visibility. The 4.2 ha field located in the center of the project and due north of the existing facilities was planted in a winter cover of dense bedding plants, providing visibility that was minimal at best. And the narrow strip of land comprising the eastern portion of the project featured a very dense





cover of grasses and brambles and also a small pine plantation.

Examination of the relevant topographic and geologic maps revealed that the project area is situated along the southern margin of the Kalamazoo River floodplain in an area of the valley where the river channel follows the course of an ancient glacial spillway. The elevation above sea level ranges between 236 m and 240 m across the tract.

Although now beneath the surface of Morrow Lake, an impoundment of the Kalamazoo River created by the Consumers Power Company for the generation of hydroelectric power, old platbooks and maps of the township clearly show that the former channel of the river passes by the project area at a distance of about 250 m to the north. The same sources also show a small spring-fed stream, Allerton Brook, rising in the NE 1/4, SW 1/4 of Section 26 and flowing in a northerly direction across the western end of the project area before joining the Kalamazoo River in the SE 1/4, SW 1/4 of Section 23.

In the past, the banks of the river in this segment of the valley were low and flanked by nearly level to slightly undulating bottomlands varying in width of from 200-800 m on either side of the channel. Early documents (Durant 1880; Peters 1969) and presettlement vegetational maps derived from the fieldnotes and plats of the original land survey conducted in 1827 (Brewer 1979; Hodler et al. 1981) indicate that the flood bottoms along the river were heavily wooded and characterized by dense undergrowth. The immediate environs of the project supported a forest community

dominated by American or slippery elm, silver maple, and red maple, but with some black ash, beech, sycamore, black walnut, butternut, cottonwood, hackberry, basswood, black maple, honey locust, and sugar maple also being present. The uplands behind and to the south of the project area supported climax beech-maple forest. In addition to the beech and sugar maple, common to this community were white ash, basswood, ironwood, tulip tree, and bitternut and shag-bark hickory.

In marked contrast to the tree species prevailing in the more mesic conditions on uplands flanking the southern margin of the valley, the uplands across the river and to the north of the project featured oak forest. In this community the dominant tree everywhere was the white oak. However, red, black, bur, and yellow oak were also important canopy species. And, in addition to the oaks, this plant community also evidenced small numbers of pignut and shag-bark hickory.

Importantly, from the perspective of Euro-American settlement of the township, this last community also had some small restricted areas of oak savanna or "barrens", where the bur oak tended to grow in almost pure stands and, on several occasions, fringed dry prairies. Toland's Prairie, a grassland of about 200 ha located near the present community of Galesburg in Section 13, was a major attraction for easterners penetrating Comstock Township in the late 1820s.

One final comment regarding project boundaries is warranted. Following completion of Phase I fieldwork on the

8.1 ha parcel described above in November, the MDOT informed the Principal Investigator of a design change which would result in the project being shifted about 150 m to the west. At this time it was also requested that a proposal be submitted for evaluation of an additional 2.6 ha (6.4 acres) lying beyond the original limits of the project on the west. Following execution of an amended agreement in May of 1982, a research team returned to the Galesburg Rest Area to survey this additional parcel. The discussion of the project and our research program which follows will incorporate both the design change and two separate on-site evaluations associated with this project.

#### PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE PROJECT AREA:

An extensive and thorough literature, documents, and site file search revealed that no archaeological, historical or architectural sites have been recorded for the area of the MDOT project. However, several sources, as well as a number of conversations with area collectors, indicate that there exist or have existed some potentially interesting sites within the general vicinity.

The earliest references to sites in the township are to be found in S.W. Durant's (1880) History of Kalamazoo County, Michigan. Mentioned in this volume are:

1. A.D.P. Van Buren's discovery of a diamond-shaped mound, 6 m high and covering more than 0.4 ha, on Rowe Island in the Kalamazoo River about 3 kilometers downstream from the study area. This presumably aboriginal feature

is recorded with the State of Michigan as 20KZ44. An attempt was made to confirm the existence of this site by a survey team working under the author's direction in 1979, but careful examination of the island remnant failed to produce any clues as to the presence of this mound (Cremin, Hoxie, and Marek 1979: 16);

2. the presence of garden beds of various shapes in an area of about 2 ha on Toland's Prairie, together with a small conical mound, 75 cm high and 7.5 m in diameter, on the Tuttle Farm nearby. Toland's Garden Beds site is recorded with the state as 20KZ43, and the Tuttle Mound is designated as 20KZ18;
3. the existence of a Potawatomi village on Toland's Prairie in the year 1833. No recorded site has been associated with this historic Indian occupation of the prairie, but another secondary source (Butler 1949) refers to the Indians living on and near Toland's Prairie as having been instrumental in giving the Kalamazoo River its very unusual name;
4. the discovery of two foundations, one measuring about 5 m X 12 m and the second approximately 4 m X 4 m, presumed to be related to an old French trading post on the south bank of the Kalamazoo River in the SE 1/4 of Section 24. This site, albeit unconfirmed, has been recorded in the state site files as 20KZ119; and
5. the locating of a burial place along the south bank of the Kalamazoo River on the Ford Farm in the NW 1/4, NW 1/4 of Section 27 about one kilometer downstream from the MDOT project. Here, 30 Indian graves, lying side by side, and

including a small log enclosure with an Indian in a sitting position wrapped in a blanket, were encountered by several area residents. Some of the graves, when opened, produced ornaments of silver and copper, and a tin or copper pail was observed to occur in nearly every one of them. It was also noted that some of the metal items bore the inscription "Montreal" and, furthermore, that among these graves was one of an old Frenchman (possibly an individual formerly associated with the aforementioned trading post), at the head of which was a crude cross of wood (1880: 376). This historic Indian cemetery is recorded with the state as 20KZ118.

E.J. Stevens' (1923) Archaeological Map of Kalamazoo County, Michigan not only locates several of the sites noted above, but also shows the location of a village and garden bed site, possibly 20KZ19, along a loop of the Kalamazoo River near Rowe Island in Section 22 of Comstock Township. Another village site is placed in the center of the N 1/2 of Section 23, immediately north and across the river from the MDOT project. This site corresponds to the location of 20KZ70, the Roswell Ransom Garden Beds site. When surveyors from WMU sought to relocate and confirm this site in 1979, they did observe a sizeable scatter of lithic debris and fire-cracked rock suggestive of a habitation site in the W 1/2, NE 1/4 of Section 23. Moreover, they were informed that a local collector had found a ground stone axe in this general vicinity, but at a location much nearer to the river (Cremin, Hoxie, and Marek 1979: 16).

Finally, the Stevens Map shows two more villages and a

burial ground to be located near the river upstream from the Village of Galesburg. The village sites have yet to be confirmed and recorded with the state; however, the burial ground appears to correspond to the historic Indian cemetery recorded as 20KZ59.

W.B. Hinsdale's (1931) Archaeological Atlas of Michigan locates on the map on page 4 no fewer than three garden beds, three village sites, one burial ground, and a mound in the general vicinity of the MDOT project. And, in addition, he shows an east-west trending Indian trail passing by the project but on the opposite or north side of the river. Aside from Hinsdale's placement of the Roswell Ransom Garden Beds site on the bank of the river directly across from the MDOT project, there is considerable agreement between his site locations and those plotted on the Stevens Map of 1923.

The only systematic research of an archaeological nature undertaken in this segment of the valley prior to the initiation of this project for the MDOT is the program of site location survey performed by the author and his associates in 1979. As part of a valley-wide examination of prehistoric settlement, a cross-valley transect, incorporating the MDOT project, was established for 83.5 km<sup>2</sup> of the valley and its adjacent uplands. On this occasion, 51 quarter-sections were selected for intensive pedestrian survey. Surveyor coverage exceeded 11.7 km<sup>2</sup>, and 18 new archaeological sites were recorded (Cremin, Hoxie, and Marek 1979: 25).

The stratified random sample of quarter-sections did not include the NE 1/4 of Section 26, and although 9 ha of

farm field in the NW 1/4 of this section were walked, the team did not gain access to that portion of the Allen Schuyler Farm which includes the western half of the MDOT project. Be that as it may, several small plots lying to the north of Miller Drive, and between the Schuyler Farm and Morrow Lake, were surveyed and yielded evidence of four prehistoric sites. These sites, 20KZ99, 100, 101, and 103, occur within less than 200 m of the MDOT project, range in size from a few to about 20 m<sup>2</sup>, and have been identified as a findspot and three lithic scatters on the basis of the cultural material recovered. The one diagnostic specimen from 20KZ101 suggests a Woodland placement for this site (Cremin, Hoxie, and Marek 1979: 45-46). In addition, it should also be noted that these sites have been repeatedly collected over the years, resulting in the removal of untold artifacts prior to the recording of the site loci by WMU surveyors (Mr. Bert VanEngen, personal communication.

#### SURVEY FIELD PROCEDURES:

The research team that initiated the Phase I study of the project area in November consisted of the Principal Investigator, a Field Supervisor, and four Field Assistants. Additionally, the research program employed a backhoe and operator provided by Woolf Excavating of Kalamazoo, Michigan. The survey procedures employed on this occasion were those outlined in the proposal and project application submitted to the MDOT by the author prior to the awarding of the contract to WMU.

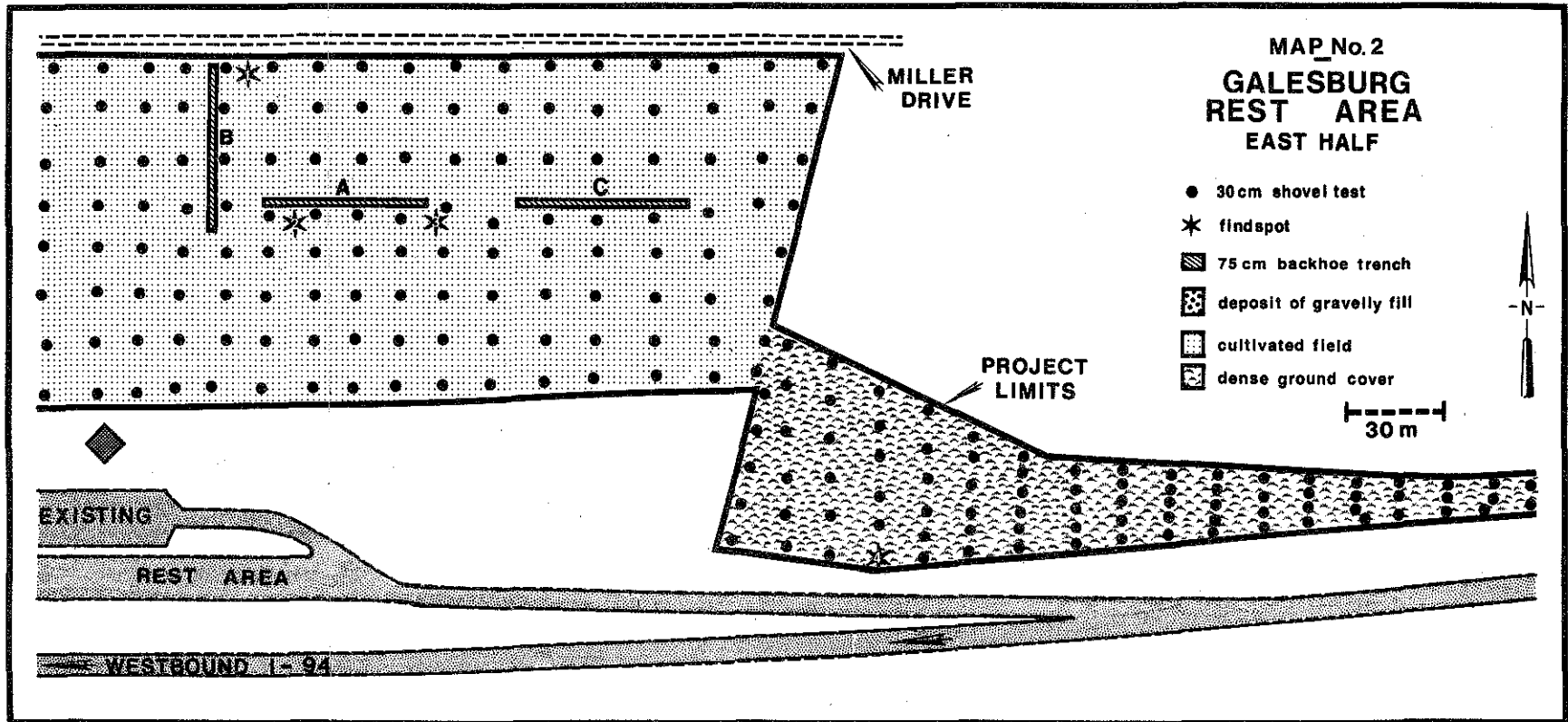
The project area, as initially defined, was traversed



from west to east along transects or lines of survey spaced 15 m apart. In the western portion where a sparse crop of recently planted winter wheat afforded surveyors excellent surface visibility, surface reconnaissance procedures, together with some shovel testing along the southern margin of the field amidst several rows of young pine trees, were emphasized. The shovel tests here indicated that the narrow strip of land between the field and the existing I-94 ROW was considerably disturbed; presumably as a result of excavation associated with the installation of a natural gas pipeline in this area.

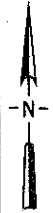
Elsewhere, surface visibility was much restricted by ground cover, necessitating that surveyors systematically shovel test the remainder of the project along survey transects at intervals of 15 m. Map No. 2 and Map No. 3 show the approximate locations of 309 shovel tests which were excavated in November. Shovel testing routinely involved exposing the soil profile to a depth of 60-80 cm, or to a depth determined to be consistent with the post-Pleistocene depositional history of local soils. For reasons discussed below, we are confident that testing to this depth was more than adequate to ensure that any potential culture bearing deposits in the sandy alluvium underlying the modern surface would be exposed to view.

In addition to surface reconnaissance and shovel testing, the research proposal called for the establishment of a deep trench to ascertain whether there might exist buried deposits of cultural affiliation in this floodplain context. Although placement of the backhoe trenches shown on Map No. 2 was



MAP No. 3  
GALESBURG  
REST AREA  
WEST HALF

- 30 cm shovel test
- \* findspot
- ▨ 75 cm backhoe trench
- ▩ deposit of gravelly fill
- cultivated field
- ▨ dense ground cover



30 m

PROJECT LIMITS

MILLER DRIVE

EXISTING  
REST AREA

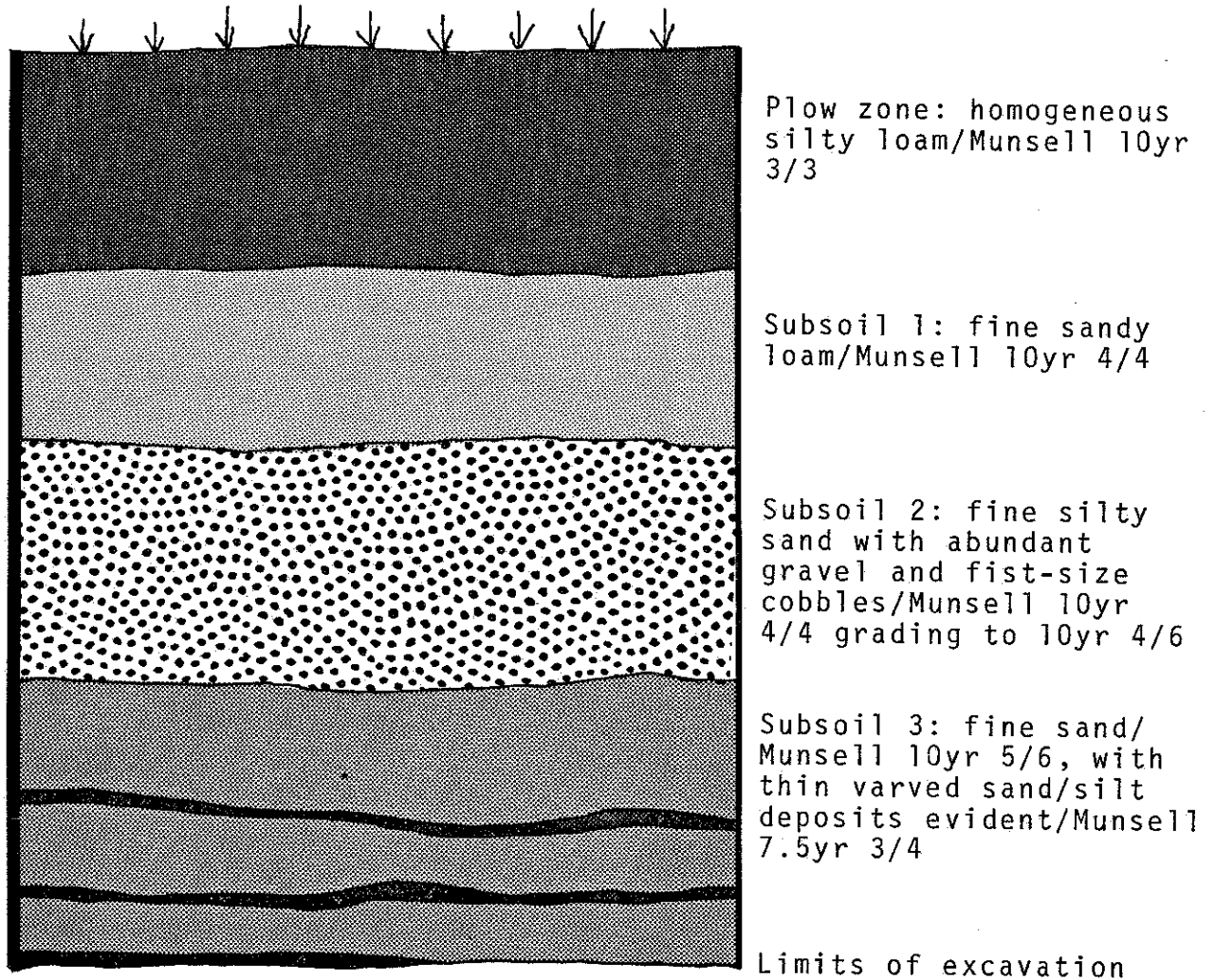
WESTBOUND I-94

largely dictated by the wishes of the current landowner, Mr. VanEngen, the three 75 cm wide by 50 m long excavations, in combination with the many shovel tests, afforded the team an excellent opportunity to examine soil depositional history in the project area.

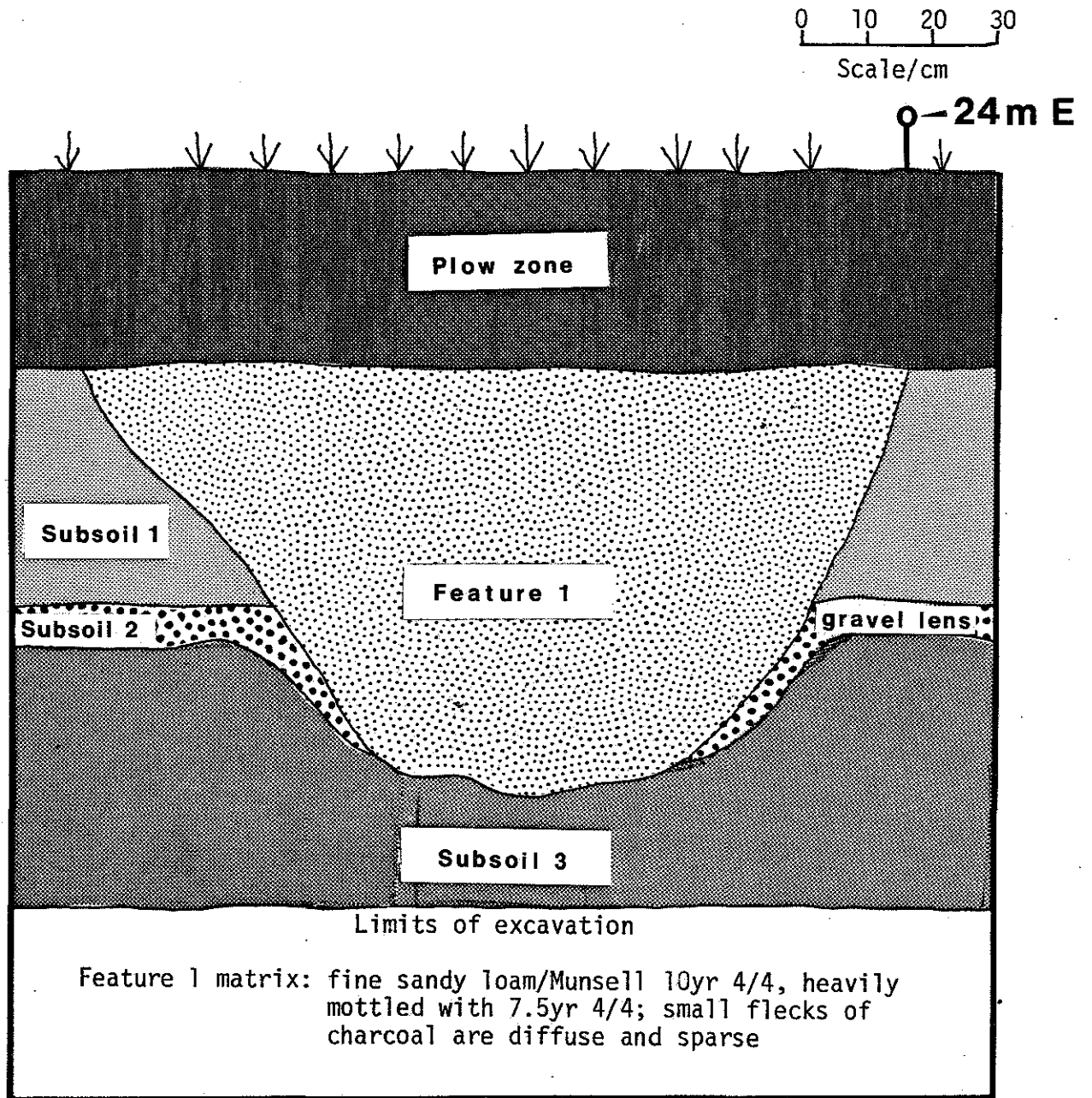
Figures 1-3 provide representative views of the soil profiles observed in two backhoe trenches. Excavated to a depth of 2 m or more, the trenches clearly established that it would be quite unnecessary to go deeper than 1.1-1.3 m to make contact with buried cultural deposits had they existed. As is indicated in the figures, glacial outwash deposits were encountered in Trenches A and B at depths ranging from 55-80 cm. In Trench C we observed a thick band of outwash to occur at even shallower depths. And, more often than not, individual shovel tests showed gravelly inclusions attributable to glacio-fluvial activity commencing at depths of from 35-60 cm. Clearly, from the evidence of 309 shovel tests and three backhoe trenches excavated in November, alluviation has not been especially significant in this floodplain context since Pleistocene times, and buried cultural deposits are not likely to occur at depths greater than would routinely be exposed in a shovel testing program.

Following the project design change which shifted the boundaries of our study area about 150 m to the west, the PI and three FAs returned to the Galesburg Rest Area in May of this year to examine an additional 2.6 ha of land on the Schuyler Farm. Building upon experience derived from our work in November, no attempt was made to establish

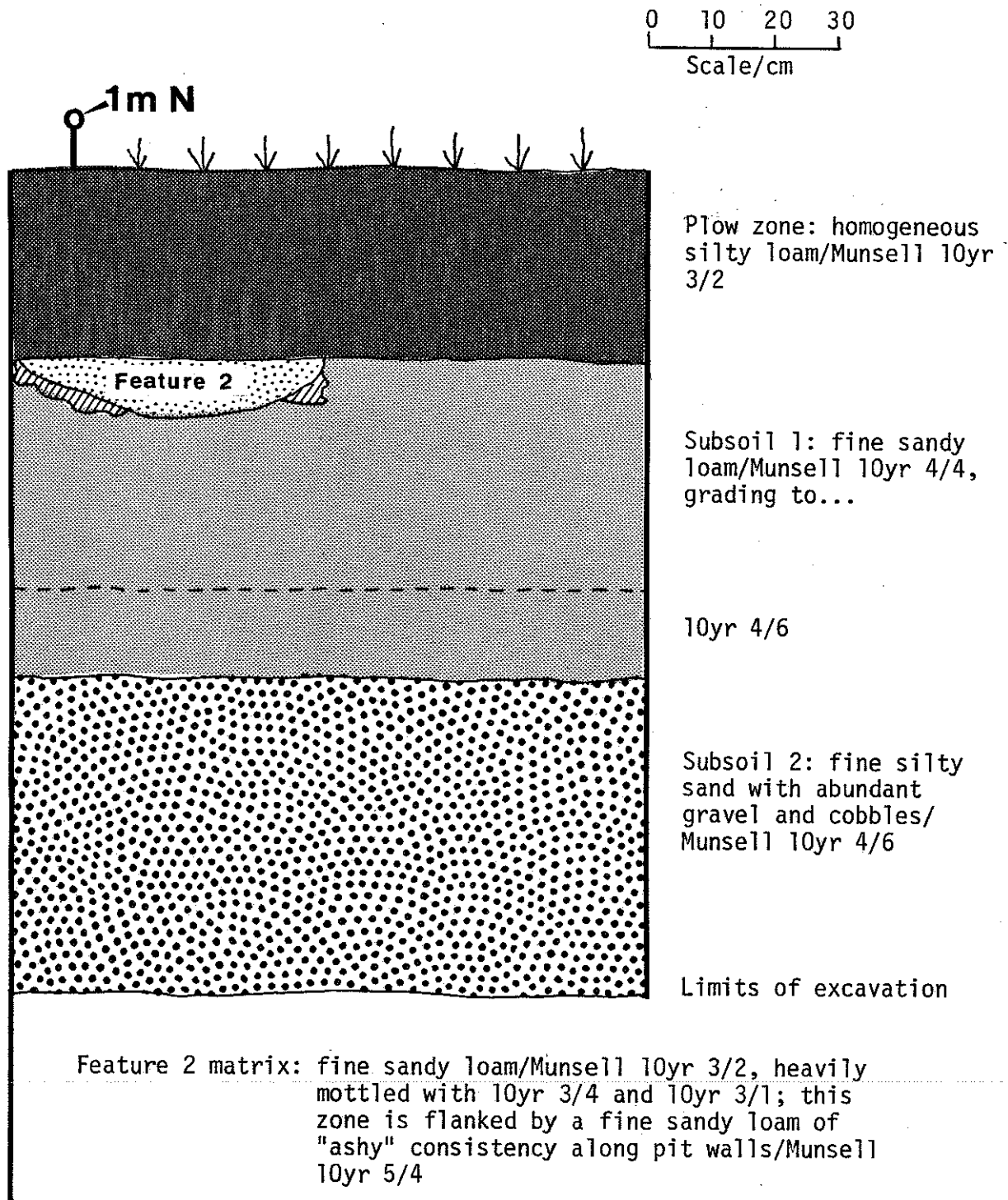
0 10 20 30  
Scale/cm



**Figure 1: Representative soil profile from Trench A.**



**Figure 2: Feature 1, Trench A.**



**Figure 3: Trench B soil profile, showing Feature 2.**

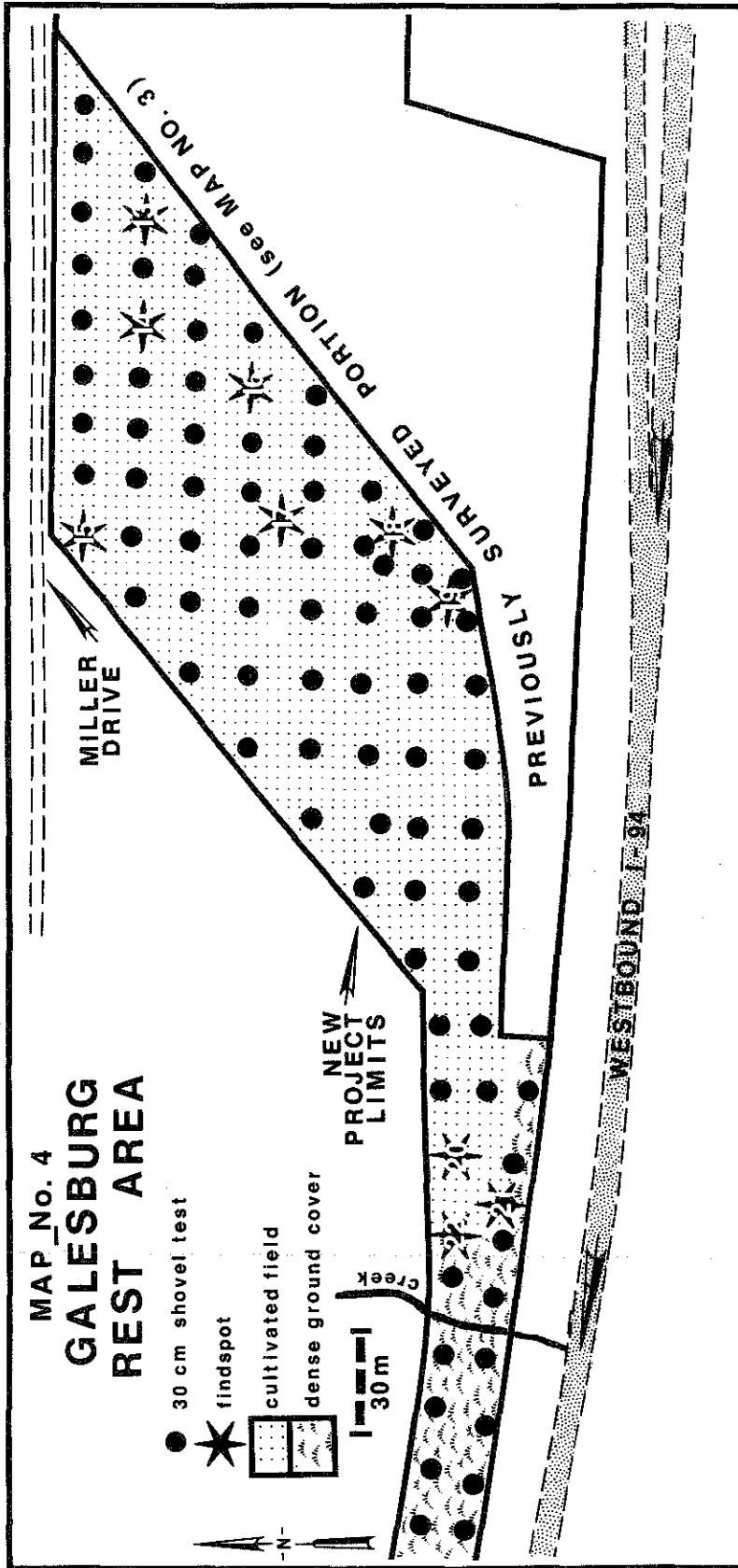
a program of deep testing. However, whereas surveyors had evaluated the Schuyler Farm field in November relying on surface reconnaissance procedures, on this occasion surface visibility was restricted to 30-50% by the vigorous wheat crop, requiring that systematic shovel testing be employed. The additional parcel was traversed and probed in a manner consistent with our strategy in other areas of the project. Map No. 4 shows the locations of the 86 shovel tests placed here.

#### RESULTS OF THE SURVEY:

The survey team on neither occasion observed any standing structures or foundations representing historic or architectural sites in the Galesburg Rest Area project. However, the 1861 and 1873 plat maps of Comstock Township show a school building to have been located on the south side of Miller Drive just inside the northeast limits of the 2.6 ha addition to the project. Be that as it may, surveyors did not observe any debris which might be associated with the former building site, and Mr. VanEngen recalls that it had been demolished, leaving no traces, in about 1927.

Importantly, surface and subsurface finds of prehistoric lithics, fragments of fire-cracked rock, and the discovery of two apparent cultural features in backhoe trenches are indicative of the presence of archaeological sites. And three residents of the area, Mr. Melvin Woolf of Richland, and Mr. Bert VanEngen and Mr. Donald Starner, Jr. of Galesburg, indicate that they have found "points" and possibly pottery in the fields lying within the project as well as in fields on land flanking both





sides of the river nearby. Unfortunately, Starner's assertions could not be supported by any tangible evidence, inasmuch as his small collection is no longer in his possession. The VanEngen Collection, documented by surveyors from WMU in 1979, is also a small one and contains little in the way of diagnostic material. The notched and stemmed projectile points he showed the survey team suggest a broad temporal placement in the Archaic and Woodland periods for sites in and near the MDOT project.

The Mel Woolf Collection is one of the largest in southwest Michigan and represents intensive surface collecting activity spanning more than three decades. WMU has, over the past three years, succeeded in documenting this material only in part. Because Woolf's activity covers much of southwest Michigan, as well as several areas outside of the Midwest, establishing the precise provenience for the vast majority of the artifacts in his collection is virtually impossible. Relying primarily on recollection, he claims that a number of the Archaic and Woodland specimens in his collection came from the project area. He further maintains that several of the small weathered potsherds in his collection were recovered from the VanEngen and Schuyler properties. However, he has also informed us that the more impressive sites occur on the uplands behind and overlooking the MDOT project and on the opposite side of the river!

Fire-cracked rock was observed to be sparsely distributed over virtually the entire 10.7 ha surveyed, albeit most commonly encountered in the wheat field on the Schuyler Farm along the 237 m contour and, secondarily, at a somewhat lower

elevation just east of the creek (Allerton Brook) crossing the western end of the project area. Maps 2-4 show those locations where lithic pieces were found. These are indicated on the maps by an asterisk (\*) with a location number. The items that were recovered from locations 4, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, and 22 were found in shovel tests; the remaining pieces represent surface finds.

Briefly, the inventory of cultural items, by location on Maps 2-4, is as follows:

1. the bit portion of a celt or axe (Figure A, Plate 1);
2. a split cobble suggestive of human modification that was associated with several fragments of fire-cracked rock;
3. a secondary flake of chert;
4. an item which appears to be a classic example of a primary decortication flake, but, while it is morphologically correct, it is also very weathered (i.e. water/sand abraded);
5. a heat crazed pebble, bearing three distinctive pot-lid scars, but showing no clear evidence of intentional flake removal;
6. a primary flake of chert;
7. an opposed ridge pièces esquillée manufactured from quartzite (Figure C, Plate 1);
8. a core of chert which strongly resembles Bayport chert (Figure B, Plate 1);
9. a biplano quartzite cobble with broken poles which is suggestive of human modification;

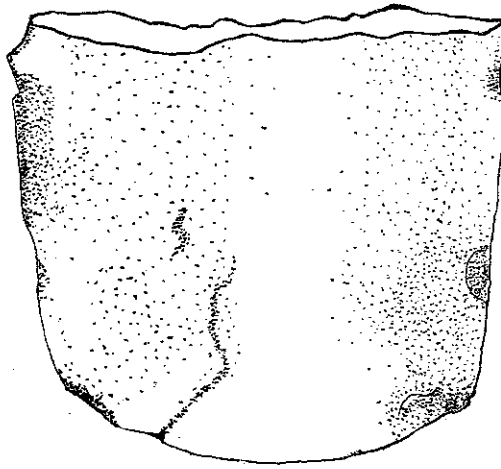


FIGURE A

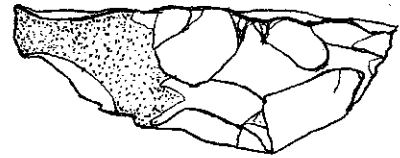
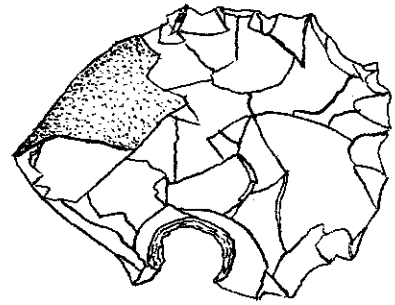


FIGURE B



FIGURE C



FIGURE D

**Plate 1: Artifacts from the Galesburg rest area.**

10. a specimen which resembles a chert decortication flake;
11. a primary flake of chert;
12. a primary flake of chert;
13. a fragment of slate with marginal battering suggestive of bifacial use-wear;
14. a secondary flake of chert;
15. a crudely fabricated argillite biface fragment;
16. a primary decortication flake showing unifacial retouch suggestive of use as a drill or perforator;
17. a secondary flake of chert showing possible thermal pretreatment of chert;
18. a possible primary decortication flake that is very water/sand worn;
19. three cobble fragments which, while extremely water/sand worn, possibly evidence human modification;
20. a fragment of slate with marginal battering and a secondary flake of chert occurring in association with considerable FCR;
21. a secondary flake of chert; and
22. a secondary flake of chert associated with a concentration of FCR.

In addition to these specimens which were found within either the original or modified project limits, surveyors also collected a uniface characterized by distal placement on a secondary flake from the field just across Miller Drive and between the project and Morrow Lake. The findspot is approximately 10 m N and 2 m W of the north end of Trench B. This artifact is illustrated in Figure D, Plate 1.

Observed in Trenches A and B are what appear to be sub-surface features of human origin. Feature 1 (Figure 2), found at a point 24 m E of the western end of Trench A, is a deep basin-shaped pit extending from the base of the plow zone through a thin lens of gravelly outwash. It is 105 cm in diameter and has a maximum depth below plane of origin of 65 cm. No cultural material was observed in this backhoe disturbed feature, but the heavily mottled fill did contain many small flecks of charcoal. Moreover, the equipment did uncover several pieces of fire-cracked rock in the plow zone above the pit.

Feature 2 (Figure 3) is more questionable. This shallow basin, 50 cm in diameter and 10 cm deep, was encountered at a point 90 cm N of the southern end of Trench B. Again, no cultural debris was recovered from the feature, and the heavily mottled fill yielded no charcoal. Most telling in terms of this possibly representing a cultural feature are the pockets of "ashy" material which appear to line the walls of the pit. Perhaps this feature represents the remnant of an acorn processing facility; the ashy residues may constitute all that remains of the wood ash or lye used in the extraction of tannic acid from kernels.

#### SIGNIFICANCE OF OBSERVATIONS:

Our fieldwork has clearly established the presence of archaeological material within the Galesburg Rest Area project. The remains of the prehistoric occupation are quite sparse and diffuse across the 10.7 ha surveyed. Two apparent features, together with some FCR and at least one indisputable tool,

a celt or axe bit, occur in the VanEngen field located due north of the existing rest area facilities. This area still lies within the modified project boundaries.

More impressive, at least in a relative sense, are the numerous observations of cultural material and spatially concentrated FCR in the area to the west of the existing facility. Here, in the Schuyler wheat field, along a slight rise of land conforming to the 237 m contour and also at a lower elevation near the east bank of the small creek crossing the Schuyler Farm just inside the western limits of the MDOT project, the majority of our finds were made.

When the results of our fieldwork are considered together with collector information, which strongly suggests that the fields in and near the MDOT project have been repeatedly scoured for their yield of artifacts, and also the data available from the literature and documents consulted, it is readily apparent that there exists an archaeologically rich zone extending along the river in both directions from the project area. And, quite possibly, data lying unexposed within the limits of this project may shed some light on the nature of the prehistoric occupation of this portion of the Kalamazoo River Valley.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

On the basis of a systematic and intensive on-site study of a 10.7 ha tract of land lying adjacent to the Galesburg Rest Area along westbound I-94 in Section 26 of Comstock Township, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, together with a detailed examination of relevant literature and documents and gathering

of local collector information, it is apparent that this MDOT project lies within a potentially rich archaeological zone and that the planned expansion of rest area facilities will most certainly impact archaeological resources. At this time it is impossible to precisely ascertain the extent and potential significance of the prehistoric occupation for which we have gathered evidence. Be that as it may, the project area does require some additional study to determine the extent of the impact resulting from planned construction work relating to the new rest area facilities. The recommendations derived from our research to date may be summarized as follows:

20KZ176      The Galesburg Rest Area 1 site is a light lithic and FCR scatter in the Center, NW 1/4, NE 1/4 of Section 26, Comstock Township, T2S R10W, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. This site is estimated to encompass about 3150 m<sup>2</sup>, including the area about Trenches A and B (Map No. 2) and extending to the north across Miller Drive to take in the locus of the unifacial tool find noted for the bean field just north of the project. In addition to the celt or axe bit and several pieces of lithic debitage and FCR, investigation of this portion of the project resulted in the recording of two subsurface features in the backhoe trenches. The cultural affiliation and temporal placement of this site are presently unknown.

Recommendation:

Limited test excavation in this area of the MDOT project is warranted.



20KZ177 Galesburg Rest Area 2 is the findspot of a piece of lithic debitage about 150 m southeast of the aforementioned site and in the Center, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, NE 1/4 of Section 26, Comstock Township, T2S R10W, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. The area of this find supported very dense ground cover at the time of our survey, and shovel testing was required to locate this specimen. No other cultural material was found in this area of the project, albeit several nearby shovel tests produced FCR. Cultural affiliation/temporal placement of this site cannot be determined.

Recommendation:

Inasmuch as this site represents nothing more than the locus of a piece of lithic material, and is also outside of the redesigned project limits, no further study is necessary.

20KZ178 Galesburg Rest Area 3 is the findspot of a biplano quartzite cobble with broken poles about 135 m W and S of 20KZ176 in the Center, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4 of Section 26, Comstock Township, T2S R10W, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. This cultural item was recovered from a shovel test in the VanEngen field where a dense cover of bedding plants occurred. Nothing was observed on the surface or in shovel tests placed nearby. The cultural affiliation and temporal placement of this specimen are unknown.

Recommendation:

This findspot does not warrant further evaluation.

20KZ179 Galesburg Rest Area 4 follows a rise (237 m contour) passing diagonally across the SE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4 of Section 26, Comstock Township, T2S R10W, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, and it is estimated to cover an area of approximately 7400 m<sup>2</sup>. It is characterized by a moderate scatter of FCR and a handful of lithic debitage, together with a core of Bayport chert, a piece of slate exhibiting bifacial use-wear, a drill or perforator, and an opposed ridge pièces esquillée on quartzite. Nothing in the WMU collection from this site is diagnostic and its cultural affiliation/temporal placement are not now known.

Recommendation:

Given the relatively dense scatter of cultural material observed here, it can be recommended that test excavations be conducted on this site prior to the commencement of construction activity.

20KZ180 Galesburg Rest Area 5 consists of a light scatter of lithic debris, a fragment of slate showing evidence of marginal battering, and several concentrations of fire-cracked rock. Estimated to encompass some 225 m<sup>2</sup>, this site lies 140 m W and S and at a somewhat lower elevation than 20KZ179. It occupies the east bank of Allerton Brook in the Center, N 1/2, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NW 1/4 of Section 26, Comstock Township, T2S R10W, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. Nothing

found on this site is diagnostic, and its age and cultural affiliation are unknown. However, the occurrence of FCR in the density observed here is strongly suggestive of the presence of subsurface features.

Recommendation:

The possible presence of subsurface features providing cultural context requires that some additional evaluation of this site be carried out. Therefore, limited test excavation of this small site is highly recommended.

20KZ181

Galesburg Rest Area 6 represents the findspot of an argillite biface in the SE 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4 of Section 26, Comstock Township, T2S R10W, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. The locus of this crudely fabricated artifact is about 60 m W and N of 20KZ179. This specimen is not diagnostic, and the age and cultural affiliation of this site cannot be determined.

Recommendation:

In light of the presence in this area of the project of a single artifact without any associated cultural material or FCR, it is very doubtful if further study of this site would produce the information necessary to determine its cultural significance. Phase II evaluation is, therefore, unwarranted.

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