

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION,
THE COOK COUNTY FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICTS,
THE ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
AND THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
REGARDING THE
CONSTRUCTION OF THORN CREEK BICYCLE TRAIL
COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

WHEREAS, the Cook County Forest Preserve Districts in coordination with Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) plans to construction the Thorn Creek Bicycle Trail from 183rd Street (Cottage Grove Rd.) to 26th Street (Euclid Ave.) in Cook County, Illinois (Project), IDOT Sequence #15053; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) may fund the Project thereby making the Project an undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, and its implementing regulations, 36 C.F.R. Part 800; and

WHEREAS, the FHWA has defined the undertaking's area of potential effect (APE) as the proposed project area (as shown in Exhibit A); and

WHEREAS, FHWA in consultation with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has determined that no standing structures that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places are within the Project's APE; and

WHEREAS, FHWA invited the following Tribes to enter consultation; the Potawatomi Nation, Ho Chunk Nation, and the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, and none of the Tribes expressed an interest in consultation; and

WHEREAS, FHWA and IDOT, in consultation with SHPO, have identified nine archaeological habitation site (Sites), 11CK383, -394, -1064, -1065, -1066, -1068, -1069, -1070, and -1072, that appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D and will be adversely effected by the Project; and

WHEREAS, the Sites have no affiliation with historic Indian Tribes and are important for the scientific data they likely contain and do not require preservation in place; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, the FHWA acknowledges and accepts the advice and conditions outlined in the Council's "Recommended Approach for Consultation on the Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites," published in the Federal Register on June 17, 1999; and

WHEREAS, FHWA has invited the Cook County Forest Preserve Districts and the IDOT to participate in consultation and to become a signatory to this MOA; and

WHEREAS, execution and implementation of this MOA evidences that FHWA has satisfied its Section 106 responsibilities for the Project; and

NOW, THEREFORE, FHWA, the Cook County Forest Preserve Districts, IDOT, and SHPO agree that the Project shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations to ensure that potential effects on historic properties are taken into account.

STIPULATIONS

FHWA, the Cook County Forest Preserve Districts, IDOT, and SHPO agree that the following steps will be undertaken for the Project:

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION (PHASE III)

- A. IDOT will prepare a data recovery plan with a research design for the affected Sites in consultation with the SHPO that is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook. A generalized data recovery plan (DRP) for prehistoric sites may be used and an example is attached to this agreement (Appendix A). The generalized DRP will apply primarily to small archaeological habitation sites and IDOT's Cultural Resources Unit professional personnel will make the final determination on whether to use the generalized DRP or to develop a project specific DRP. Factors in the making of this determination will include, but not be limited to, site type, location, project type, and project schedule.
- B. Human remains are not expected to be found during the investigations covered by this MOA. However, if encountered, required notifications of the discovery will be made to the county coroner and the SHPO, then after authorization under Illinois Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440, 17 IAC 4170) and its rules (the Act), the remains along with any associated artifacts will be removed following procedures for recording and reporting established under the ACT. No excavation of human remains will be performed except under the direction of a Certified Skeletal Analyst (17 IAC 4170.300(f)). Disposition of the remains and associated artifacts will be accomplished as determined under the ACT.

II. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

For the purpose of implementing this MOA, IDOT shall continue to employ departmental staff with qualifications that meet the requirements of 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A. At a minimum, the professional staff required to carry out the terms of this MOA shall consist of one permanent, full time, archaeologist. In the event of a prolonged absence of the IDOT archaeologist, IDOT will, in consultation with SHPO, appoint an archaeologist that meets the requirements of 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A.

III. DURATION

This MOA will be null and void if its stipulations are not carried out within ten years from the date of its execution. In such an event, the FHWA shall so notify the parties to this MOA and, if it chooses to continue with the Project, then it shall reinstate review of the Project in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.

IV. POST REVIEW DISCOVERIES

A. *Procedures for an Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains and Burials:* In the case of an unanticipated discovery of human remains or burials on Federal land, IDOT will follow the procedures outlined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, as amended (43 CFR 10, Subpart B), and pursuant to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (43 CFR 7). In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains or burials on non-Federal lands during IDOT construction activities, the Cook County Forest Preserve Districts and IDOT will comply with 20 Illinois Compiled Statutes 3440/0.01, et seq. (Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act) and follow these procedures:

(a) Upon encountering human remains or an unmarked human burial during ground disturbing construction activities, the Cook County Forest Preserve Districts and IDOT will ensure that the construction contractor immediately stops work within a one-hundred-fifty (150) foot radius from the point of discovery. The Cook County Forest Preserve Districts and IDOT will ensure that the construction contractor implements interim measures to protect the discovery from vandalism and looting, but must not remove or otherwise disturb any human remains or other items in the immediate vicinity of the discovery.

(b) Immediately following receipt of such notification, the Cook County Forest Preserve and IDOT will ensure that construction activities have halted within a one-hundred-fifty (150) foot radius from the point of discovery and assume responsibility for implementing additional measures, as appropriate, to protect the discovery from looting and vandalism until the requirements of state law have been completed.

(c) IDOT will determine if the skeletal remains are human, the degree to which they were disturbed, and, if possible, assess their potential age and cultural affiliation without any further disturbance.

(d) IDOT will notify the county coroner, SHPO, and other interested parties within forty-eight (48) hours of the discovery.

(e) Within seventy-two (72) hours after notification the county coroner will determine jurisdiction. If the remains are older than 100 years, the county coroner will notify the SHPO.

(f) The SHPO is responsible for notifying FHWA, IDOT, and other interested parties within twenty-four (24) hours of its findings.

(g) If it is determined that intact or fragmented human remains are present IDOT will consult with the SHPO, FHWA, and other interested parties regarding additional measures to avoid and protect or mitigate the adverse effect of the Project on the human remains and burial site. These measures may include:

- i. formal archaeological evaluation of the site;
- ii. if the remains are determined to be Native American, consultation with appropriate Tribes will be required;
- iii. visits to the site by the SHPO and other interested parties;
- iv. exploration of potential alternatives to avoid the human remains or burial;
- v. for Native American remains, implementation of a mitigation plan by IDOT in consultation with appropriate Tribes, including procedures for disinterment and re-interment;
- vi. implementation of the mitigation plan; and
- vii. FHWA approval to resume construction following completion of the fieldwork component of the mitigation plan.

B. *Procedures for an Unanticipated Discovery of Historic Properties:* In the event of an unanticipated discovery of historic properties during IDOT construction activities, the Cook County Forest Preserve and IDOT will follow these procedures:

(a) The construction contractor must immediately stop all construction activity within a three-hundred (300) foot radius of the discovery, notify the Cook County Forest Preserve and IDOT of the discovery and implement interim measures to protect the discovery from looting and vandalism. Within forty-eight (48)

hours of receipt of this notification of the discovery, the IDOT shall:

- i. inspect the work site to determine the extent of the discovery and ensure that construction activities have halted;
- ii. clearly mark the area of the discovery;
- iii. implement additional measures, as appropriate, to protect the discovery from looting and vandalism; and
- iv. notify the FHWA, the SHPO, and other interested parties of the discovery.

(b) IDOT/FHWA will have seven (7) business days following notification to determine the National Register eligibility of the discovery after considering the filed comments of the SHPO and other interested parties. IDOT/FHWA may assume the newly discovered property to be eligible for the National Register for the purposes of Section 106 pursuant to 36 CFR§ 800.13(c)

(c) If the find is determined to be potentially significant the IDOT will consult with the SHPO and other interested parties regarding appropriate measures for site treatment. For properties determined eligible for the National Register, IDOT/FHWA will notify the SHPO and other interested parties, of those actions for which it proposes to resolve adverse effects. The SHPO and other interested parties will have seven (7) business days to provide their views on the proposed actions to resolve adverse effects. These measures may include:

- i. formal archaeological evaluation of the site;
- ii. visits to the site by the SHPO and other interested parties;
- iii. exploration of potential alternatives to avoid the site;
- iv. preparation of a mitigation plan by IDOT in consultation with other interested parties for approval by the SHPO;
- v. implementation of a mitigation plan; and
- vi. FHWA approval to resume construction following completion of the fieldwork component of the mitigation plan.

(d) If the find is determined to be either isolated or completely disturbed by construction activities, the IDOT will consult with the SHPO and other interested parties prior to resuming construction.

(e) Dispute Resolution: The FHWA will seek and take into account the recommendations of the ACHP in resolving any disagreements that may arise regarding determination of effects.

V. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

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

- A. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the FHWA's proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide FHWA with its advice on the resolution of the objections within thirty days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, FHWA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP and signatories and provide them with a copy of this written response. FHWA will then proceed according to its final decision.
- B. If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the thirty day time period FHWA may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, FHWA shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories to the MOA and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.
- C. FHWA's responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

VI. AMENDMENTS

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

VII. TERMINATION

If any signatory to this MOA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other parties to attempt to develop an amendment. If within thirty days an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate the MOA upon written notification to the other signatories. Once the MOA is terminated and prior to work continuing on the undertaking, FHWA must request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR § 800.7. FHWA shall notify the signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

Execution of this MOA by the FHWA, Cook County Forest Preserve Districts, SHPO, and IDOT and implementation of its terms evidence that FHWA has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

By: Max Tuttle Date: May 13, 2010

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: Anne E. Haas Date: May 13, 2010

INVITED SIGNATORY

THE COOK COUNTY FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICTS

By: Steven M. Bylsma/HM Date: May 13, 2010

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

By: Paul Lewis Date: May 13, 2010

APPENDIX A: STANDARD DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR PREHISTORIC SITES

Introduction

The Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS), a joint program of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) and the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), prepared this data recovery plan for the archaeological mitigation of prehistoric habitation sites. This plan was developed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716), and "The Treatment of Archaeological Properties" published in 1980 by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. All procedures outlined in this plan are implemented using standard ISAS techniques, which are outlined in ISAS Field Manual 2005: Standard ISAS Field Procedures for Phase I, II and III Archaeological Investigations.

The IDOT and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer have jointly determined that the prehistoric sites to be investigated with this recovery plan are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D and that these sites may not be avoided by the proposed project.

Natural Setting

The natural setting for archaeological sites excavated under this data recovery plan will be examined (prior to conducting further excavation) in the appropriate existing documentation (such as the Geological Survey Soil Survey) and in the field. A verbal description of the natural setting will accompany maps and photographs in the final reporting of the site.

Summary of Previous Investigations

In general, sites to be investigated under this data recovery plan were recorded by ISAS personnel during the Phase I survey of the proposed project area. When necessary, existing archaeological and historical property lists will be consulted and oral histories conducted to fully develop a site's history and aid in locating possible features and an understanding of a site's stratigraphy and distribution across the landscape. Phase I testing at the site will have revealed the presence of intact cultural material and the site's potential to significantly contribute to our understanding of the prehistory of this area in order to warrant additional investigation.

Research Design

The data generated by excavations at the prehistoric site(s) will be used to examine at least three topics: (1) chronology; (2) technology; and (3) subsistence practices. Insights into changing patterns of community organization may also be granted, as may insights into changes in social organization. The data recovered will then be compared to data from other regional sites.

1. **Chronology.** It is expected that the recovered artifact assemblage at the prehistoric site(s) will suggest the presence of at least one cultural component (such as the Oneota or

Late Woodland). Insights into more precise time spans at both sites can be gained through analysis of point and ceramic styles, as well as the acquisition of charcoal samples for radiocarbon analysis.

2. Technology. The lithic artifacts recovered from the prehistoric site(s) are expected to reflect the inhabitant's use of this material for a variety of tasks involved in procuring and processing resources. Analysis of the lithic assemblage will identify raw materials, heating stage, overall stages of tool manufacture, and lithic reduction strategies. Analysis of the ceramics, if ceramics are recovered, may also aid in the identification of pottery manufacturing processes.
3. Subsistence. If plant and animal remains are recovered at the prehistoric site(s), standardized flotation samples will be collected and analyzed from excavated feature fills to identify patterns of plant and animal use by the site inhabitants. These data will be used in the interpretation of seasonality and site function.

Mitigation Plan

Investigations will be conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and will be carried out by ISAS archaeologists who meet the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards (48 FR 447838-9). In designing and carrying out the work, ISAS staff will also take into account the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's publication on the "Treatment of Archaeological Properties."

Standard ISAS methods (as outlined in the ISAS Field Manual 2005) will be employed in all aspects of the data recovery. Portions of the plow zone at the site(s) will be removed; if warranted, a backhoe with a smooth-bladed bucket will likewise be utilized to carefully remove the plow zone at the site(s) in test trenches to recover artifacts, reveal features, and more fully investigate site stratigraphy.

If features are encountered, the archaeological studies will be conducted following the standard ISAS excavation techniques described in the ISAS Field Manual 2005. Any features encountered will be mapped by hand and tied into the site maps with an electronic transit. After plan mapping, features will be bisected along their long axis with hand tools (shovels and trowels). The subsequent profile will be mapped and photographed. Generally, the first half of each pit feature will be excavated as a single unit and when appropriate screened with ¼-inch hardware cloth, with all artifacts bagged together; flotation samples generally will not be collected from the first halves of features. The second half of each pit will be excavated by fill zones identified in profile, with artifacts and flotation samples collected accordingly. At least one 10-liter flotation sample will be collected from each zone. Charcoal-rich zones will be more intensively sampled.

Human remains are not expected to be found during the excavations; however, if encountered, the remains will be mapped and removed in accordance with all procedures and guidelines associated with the Illinois Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440, 17 IAC 4170). Disposition of the human remains and any burial artifacts will be accomplished under the provisions of the Act.

In the laboratory, all lithic artifacts will be washed, labeled and analyzed by ISAS personnel at the appropriate Survey Division office. Botanical, zoological and human remains will be analyzed by specialists at ISAS's main office at the University of Illinois or by qualified consultants.

All archaeological reports resulting from the project will comply with contemporary standards, including the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Final Reports of Data Recovery Programs" (42 FR 5377-79). The ISAS will also insure that all final archaeological reports are presented in a format acceptable to the Illinois State historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) following Illinois SHPO guidelines on report preparation, and that all such reports are presented in a format acceptable to the National Park Service for possible peer review and submission to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). This report will be submitted to the Illinois DOT and IHPA in a timely manner after the completion of all field and laboratory investigations.

Curation

All artifactual materials, records, photographs and other data associated with this project will be curated at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and managed by ISAS in accordance with federal standards as outlined in 36 CFR Part 79.



Illinois Department of Transportation

2300 South Dirksen Parkway / Springfield, Illinois / 62764

Exhibit A

April 6, 2010

Cook County
Thorn Creek Bicycle Trail
IDOT Seq. # 15053
ISAS Log # 09058

ADVERSE AFFECT TO HISTORIC PROPERTY

Ms. Anne Haaker
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Springfield, Illinois 62701

Dear Ms. Haaker:

Enclosed are two copies of the Archaeological Report and Phase I documentation completed by Illinois State Archaeological Survey personnel concerning historical and archaeological properties and sites potentially to be impacted by the proposed project referenced above. Archaeological survey in the 90 acre project area resulted in the discovery of 19 archaeological habitation sites. No standing structures are present within the project area.

Nine sites are recommended for further work because they largely fall within the proposed project impact zone and because they have the potential to yield important new information about late prehistory in the region: 11CK383, -394, -1064, -1065, -1066, -1068, -1069, -1070, and -1072. One of these sites (11CK394) has a late 19th or early 20th century Euro-American artifact scatter, but this component will not be the focus of investigation because it is unlikely to yield important new information, given its occupation span and evidence of disturbance. These nine sites cannot be avoided and appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Since the sites are important for the scientific data they likely contain, they do not require preservation in place.

In accordance with the established procedure for coordination of Illinois Department of Transportation projects, we request the concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Officer in our determination that the proposed construction of the Thorn Creek Bicycle Trail will adversely impact the above listed sites, historic properties subject to protection under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. FHWA and IL DOT will draft a Memorandum of Agreement to mitigate these adverse impacts, which we will send to your office for review and eventual ratification. Project notification was sent to those American Indian Tribes with an interest in this part of Illinois. No Tribes expressed an interest in the project.

Very truly yours,


John A. Walthall, PhD
Cultural Resources Unit

CONCUR

By: 
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: April 7, 2010

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY SHORT REPORT
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Old State Capital Building
Springfield, Illinois 62071 (217/785-4997)

REVIEWER _____
Date _____
Accepted _____ Rejected _____
IHPA USE ONLY (Form ASSR0889)
IHPA LOG NUMBER _____

LOCATIONAL INFORMATION AND SURVEY CONDITIONS:

ISAS LOG 09058
District # 1
County Cook
Quad Calumet City, Sieger, and Harvey Quads

TRIBAL NOTIFICATION DATE: 4/7/2009
COMMENT PERIOD END DATE: 5/22/2009

Project Type/Title Thorn Creek Bicycle Trail, 183rd St./Cottage Grove Rd. to 26th St./Euclid Ave.

Sequence No. 15053

Funding or Permitting Agency IDOT

Section Section 8, 4, 16, 20, 21, 28, and 30; and Township 35N; 36N Range 14E
Section 84

UTM Northern Terminus: 4596450N, 447400E Natural Division 3a and 3c
Southern Terminus: 4593340N, 445380E

Project Description The project consists of construction of a 7.5 mile extension of the existing Thorn Creek Bicycle Trail from 183rd St. (Cottage Grove Rd.) to 26th St. (Euclid Ave.). Survey limits are 50' on either side of proposed alignment.

Soils Soils within the project area include Marlinton-Milford, Sparta-Dickinson-Onarga, Lawson-Sawmill-Darwin, and Morley-Blount-Beecher.

Topography The project lies on terraces and uplands above the floodplain of Thorn Creek and traverses a portion of Cook County Forest Preserve.

Land Use/Ground Cover Field conditions included brushy woods, open woods, and grassy parkland. All areas of the survey (include % Visibility) had visibility of 0%.

Drainage Historically, Thorn Creek drained to the Little Calumet River to the Lake Michigan/St. Lawrence River waterway. Currently, Thorn Creek drains to the Little Calumet River which now flows to the Calumet-Saganashkee Canal to the Des Plaines/Upper Illinois River and into the Mississippi River.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

Survey Limitations There were no limits to the survey.

Sources See comments below.

Investigation Techniques Project area was shovel tested in two or three transects at 15 meter intervals. Positive shovel tests were delineated in cardinal directions at 5, 10 or 15 meter intervals depending on terrain and density of artifacts.

Previously Reported Sites Previously reported sites within the project include 11CK270, 11CK272, 11CK327, 11CK383, 11CK389, 11CK390, 11CK394, 11CK508, 11CK572 and 11CK699.

Previous Surveys Previous surveys within the project area consist solely of ASSR # 570. Seven previous surveys are located within one kilometer of the project area (ASSR #s 4259, 4554, 11156, 11248, 13421, 13457, and 15524).

Archaeologist Contacted
Acres 90.9 Sq m 367,896 Time 80.2 person days

Collection Technique All prehistoric materials were collected. All diagnostic historic materials were collected, all non-diagnostic historic materials were inventoried and left in the field. Curated ITA

Materials Historic, Prehistoric

Sites in Project Area 11CK270, 11CK272, 11CK327, 11CK383, 11CK389, 11CK390, 11CK394, 11CK508, 11CK572, 11CK699, 11CK1084, 11CK1085, 11CK1086, 11CK1087, 11CK1088, 11CK1089, and 11CK1070, 11CK1071, 11CK1072

Other Sites Identified None

IHPA LOG NUMBER _____

- ☐ Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Has Located No Archaeological Material; Project Clearance Is Recommended.
- ☐ Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Has Located Archaeological Materials; Site(s) Does (Do) Not Meet Requirements For National Register Eligibility; Project Clearance Is Recommended.
- ☒ Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Has Located Archaeological Materials; Site(s) May meet Requirements For National Register Eligibility; Phase II Testing Is Recommended.
- ☐ Phase II Archaeological Investigation Has Indicated That Site(s) Does (Do) Not Meet Requirements For National Register Eligibility; Project Clearance Is Recommended.
- ☐ Phase II Archaeological Investigation Has Indicated That Site(s) Meet Requirements For National Register Eligibility; Formal Report Is Pending and a Determination of Eligibility Is Recommended.

COMMENTS: Over 90 acres were surveyed for this project; as a result, ten previously recorded sites were revisited (11CK270, 11CK272, 11CK327, 11CK383, 11CK389, 11CK390, 11CK394, 11CK508, 11CK572, and 11CK699), nine new sites were identified (11CK1064, 11CK1065, 11CK1066, 11CK1067, 11CK1068, 11CK1069, 11CK1070, 11CK1071, and 11CK1072), and six find spots were recorded. Of the sites present within the project area, nine sites (11CK1070, 11CK383, 11CK394, 11CK1064, 11CK1065, 11CK1066, 11CK1068, 11CK1069, and 11CK1072) are recommended for Phase II testing in order to determine their eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR INFORMATION:

Archaeological Contractor: Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Address/Phone: 209 Nuclear Physics Building, 23 Stadium Drive, Champaign, Illinois 61820 (217) 244-4244

Surveyor (s): M. Baltus and T. Loebel

Survey Date(s): 3 November, 2009 through 7 December, 2009

Report Completed By: Melissa Baltus

Date: 2 February, 2010

Submitted By (signature and title): *che mclirath*, Dale McElrath, Statewide Survey Coordinator

Attached is the following documentation (if applicable):

- 1) Relevant Portion of USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle Map(s) Showing Project Location And Any Recorded Sites
- 2) Project Map(s) Depicting Survey Limits and, When Applicable, Approximate Site Limits and Concentrations of Cultural Materials.
- 3) Site Form(s).
- 4) All Relevant Project Correspondence.
- 5) Additional Information Sheets as Necessary.

Address of Owner/Agent/Agency To Whom
SHPO Comment Should Be Mailed:

Dr. John Walthall
Bureau of Design and Environment
Illinois Department of Transportation
2300 South Dirksen Parkway
Springfield, IL 62764

Project Background and Summary

The project consists of construction of a 7.5-mile extension of the existing Thorn Creek Bicycle Trail from 183rd Street (Cottage Grove Road), located between Thornton and Glenwood, Illinois, to 26th Street (Euclid Avenue), located in Chicago Heights, Illinois. The proposed trail crosses through a Cook County Forest Preserve, including areas of Chicago Heights Park District. The survey limits are 50 feet on either side of the proposed alignment. A total of 90.9 acres (100% of the proposed project area) were surveyed for this project.

The following report presents the results of the Phase I archaeological survey completed by ITARP between November 3, 2009 and December 8, 2009. During this survey, ten previously recorded sites were revisited (five prehistoric, one historic, four prehistoric/historic), nine new sites were identified (eight prehistoric and one prehistoric/historic), and six find spots (three prehistoric and three prehistoric/historic) were recorded. Two of the six find spots consist of two and three positive shovel tests in close proximity, while the rest are single positive shovel tests. All site forms are on file with the Illinois State Museum and are available in electronic form to qualified researchers from that agency. Of the sites present within the project area, seven prehistoric sites (11CK383, 11CK1065, 11CK1066, 11CK1068, 11CK1069, 11CK1070, 11CK1072) and the prehistoric components of two prehistoric/historic sites (11CK394, 11CK1064) have been recommended for Phase II testing in order to determine eligibility for listing on the NRHP. No historic sites or components are recommended for further investigations.

Project Setting and Survey Methods

Physiographically, the project lies in both the Chicago Lake Plain Section and the Morainal Section of the Northeastern Morainal Division. Locally, the project traverses the floodplain, terraces, and bluffs of North and Thorn Creeks within Cook County Forest Preserves and Chicago Heights Park District Parks. The soils within the project area consist of the Martinton-Milford, Sparta-Dickinson-Onarga, Lawson-Sawmill-Darwin, and Morley-Blount-Beecher series. The area is drained by Thorn Creek throughout the majority of the project area, with the exception of the extreme northernmost portion of the project area in the Sweet Woods Forest Preserve; this northern portion drains first to North Creek which then drains to Thorn Creek. Historically, Thorn Creek drained to the Little Calumet River, which emptied into the Lake Michigan/St. Lawrence River drainage system. With the construction of the Calumet-Saganashkee (Cal-Sag) canal in 1927, Thorn Creek now empties to the Little Calumet River, which drains through the Cal-Sag Canal to the Des Plaines River/Upper Illinois River system and into the Mississippi River.

Eight previous surveys are located within one kilometer of the project area (ASSR #s 570, 4259, 4554, 11156, 11248, 13421, 13457, and 15524). Sixty-eight sites are associated with the above-mentioned surveys, most (64) with large survey 570 (Keene

and Karamanski 1980). The current project is located entirely within one segment of the 570 survey area.

Phase I testing of the project area took place between November 3, 2009 and December 7, 2009. Phase I survey covered areas consisting of grassy parkland, open woods, and brushy woods. All areas had 0% ground surface visibility and were therefore shovel tested in two or three transects, depending on terrain and proximity to Thorn Creek, at 15-meter intervals. Soils were screened through ¼" mesh and positive probes were delineated at 5-, 10-, or 15-meter intervals in cardinal directions, depending on topography and artifact density. The majority of grassy parkland occurred within Chicago Heights Park District parks and was generally disturbed through modern landscaping, road and sidewalk construction and sewer/drainage emplacement. These disturbances were verified through shovel testing; disturbed soils were not screened. Other areas that appeared obviously disturbed through roadbed or pathway construction were not tested.

Cultural Overview

Archaeological understanding of the Chicago area is limited, largely due to destruction of sites through urban expansion and partially due to limited survey in the region (Ahler 1999). Early amateur archaeologists recorded a number of sites through presence of mounds and surface finds, though little subsurface testing occurred at these sites (e.g., Leh 1926; Scharf 1900); much of what we do know about the history of the Chicago area has been gained through salvage archaeology projects (e.g., Bluhm and Fenner 1961; Bluhm and Liss 1961; Brown et al. 1990; Herold et al. 1990), and the large number of projects completed in advance of residential and commercial developments (e.g., Bird and Lurie 1994; Parrish 2006), in advance of road and highway construction (e.g., Anon. 2002; Porubcan 2003), or prior to other municipal, state or federal development (e.g., Harris 1998; Walz 2006).

Aside from sites reported by Scharf (1900) and Leh (1926), and excavations by Bluhm et al. in 1953, the Thorn Creek drainage area did not receive much attention until after 1970 (Ahler 1999). In 1979, Ed Lace began the first large-scale systematic archaeological survey of Forest Preserve land in the area, documenting over 50 sites (Ahler 1999), generally through surface survey followed with only limited information regarding locations and associated assemblages. In 1980, Keene and Karamanski completed a survey of the Calumet and Palos Forest Preserves of Cook County that provided additional information regarding site distribution in the immediate area. To date, few sites in the Thorn Creek region have undergone subsurface testing, with the notable exceptions of the Hoxie Farm site (Herold et al. 1990; Jackson n.d.) and the Anker site (located just north of Thorn Creek within the Little Calumet drainage; Bluhm and Liss 1961).

The current project is located in an area of apparently intense prehistoric occupation focused on the Thorn Creek drainage. According to Keene and Karamanski (1980) the Thorn Creek area was the most intensively inhabited area of the entire southern Cook County region. Ahler (1999) reports 174 previously-recorded sites within the Thorn

Creek drainage from its headwaters in the Valparaiso Moraine to its mouth at the Little Calumet River. Seventy-six of these sites are located along Thorn Creek itself or are concentrated at its confluence with the Little Calumet; 28 are within one kilometer of the current project area (IAS site files). A series of trails and early roads between major population centers were also recorded along or near Thorn Creek (GLO 1821 14:44; GLO 1822 30:61; GLO 1834 30:22; GLO 1839 30:19; GLO 1839 30:20; Scharf 1900), some of which cross through the current project area.

A large number of sites are reported as simply "Prehistoric" due to a lack of diagnostic materials. Only one Paleo-Indian site was reported in the Thorn Creek area, located in the uplands within one kilometer of the current project area (11CK712; Ahler 1999; IAS site files); however, additional fluted points have been recovered from along the Valparaiso moraine in the Chicago area (Gates 1961). The five Early Archaic sites in the Thorn Creek drainage appear to be concentrated in uplands near water sources and along streams, with only one within a kilometer of the current project area (11CK954; Ahler 1999; IAS site files). The number of Middle Archaic sites decreases in the region, indicating perhaps social reactions to environmental changes associated with the Hypsithermal; only one Middle Archaic site was designated as such along Thorn Creek, located within one kilometer of the current project area (11CK712; Ahler 1999; IAS site files). The number of sites rebounds in the Late Archaic, especially in the uplands, bluffs and floodplains of major stream valleys; a number of Late Archaic (11CK111, 11CK112, 11CK113, 11CK384, 11CK712, 11CK954) and Unidentifiable Archaic sites (11CK122; 11CK127; 11CK129; 11CK268; 11CK326) have been recorded along Thorn Creek, five of which are within a kilometer of the project area, with a concentration near its confluence with the Little Calumet River (11CK268; 11CK326; 11CK384; 11CK712; 11CK954; Ahler 1999).

Only one Early Woodland site has been reported for the Thorn Creek drainage (11CK542), located at the headwaters of one of its tributaries, while the Middle Woodland is better represented with seven sites in the Thorn Creek watershed, concentrated in the lower Thorn Creek, especially near the confluence with the Little Calumet (11CK23, 11CK126, 11CK129, 11CK376, 11CK394, 11CK468, 11CK542; Ahler 1999). Ceramic types temporally affiliated with the Early and the Middle Woodland periods were also recovered from Hoxie Farm (Herold et al. 1990). The Late Woodland is drastically underrepresented in the Thorn Creek drainage, with only two reported sites (11CK112, 11CK379); this time period generally shows an increase in number and distribution of sites throughout the rest of the region (Ahler 1999). Within a kilometer of the project area, only generic Woodland sites have been recorded (11CK324, 11CK326, 11CK374, 11CK412, 11CK514, 11CK712, 11CK954). As the presence of grit-tempered pottery is often the principle criteria for identifying Woodland sites, some of the sites reported as Woodland may actually be Upper Mississippian Langford sites (see below) (Keene and Karamanski 1980; Markman 1991).

The Mississippian period is the best represented for the Thorn Creek drainage; 33 "Middle" Mississippian sites have been reported for the area (though see below), concentrated heavily along the lower portion of Thorn Creek, especially near its

confluences with North Creek and the Little Calumet River (Ahler 1999; IAS site files). Though Upper Mississippian sites seem to be underrepresented in the Thorn Creek drainage, with only two reported sites (Ahler 1999), as compared to the rest of the immediate Chicago area in which 16 Upper Mississippian sites have been reported (Herold et al. 1990; Jackson n.d.), a number of sites in the Thorn Creek drainage were recorded simply as "Mississippian" which may likely represent Upper Mississippian occupations (IAS site files). Likewise, the above-mentioned "Middle" Mississippian sites are likely all Upper Mississippian, as there are no materials mentioned on the site forms clearly indicative of earlier Mississippian occupations. While the higher number of reported Mississippian sites may be due to ease of recognition of diagnostic artifacts (i.e., shell-tempered pottery), it is apparent that the Thorn Creek area was an intensively used landscape during this time period.

The Upper Mississippian period for northeastern Illinois is represented by three ceramic "traditions" – Langford (A.D. 1200 – 1500), Fisher (A.D. 1200 – 1400), and Huber (A.D. 1400 – contact) (Emerson 1999). The Langford tradition is represented by ceramics which retain the mafic grit temper and cord-marking found in Late Woodland pottery, but with formal and stylistic characteristics of Upper Mississippian ceramics (Emerson 1999). Langford ceramics are generally recovered from prairie environments and narrow stream valleys associated with the upper Illinois River Valley and its tributaries, including the Fox, DuPage, Kishwaukee, middle Rock, and upper Des Plaines Rivers. Fisher ceramics, which partially overlap in time and distribution with Langford, seem to center in the glacial Lake Chicago Plain area, and the upper Illinois and lower Des Plaines Rivers (Emerson 1999; Jeske 1989). The Chicago Lake Plain and upper Illinois River Valley appears to have been a shifting boundary zone between Langford and Fisher people between AD 1200 and 1400 (Markman 1991).

Fisher ceramics are shell-tempered, generally with cord-marked exterior surfaces. Decoration consists of notched lips and trailed decorations consisting of curvilinear and rectilinear medium and broad-trailed lines. Punctate decoration occurs, primarily restricted to border elements. Huber ceramics consist of shell-tempered vessels with smooth surfaces. Fine, medium and bold trailed lines characterize early Huber assemblage decorations but, by late Huber, fine-line decoration in vertical to oblique patterns is used nearly exclusively. Punctate use occurs as fill areas. The origins of Huber, considered to be "classic Oneota," are uncertain. Huber may derive from the local Fisher populations, especially as the distribution of Huber ceramics tends to correspond partly with that of Fisher pottery along the Sag, Des Plaines, and Little Calumet Rivers (Emerson 1999; Faulkner 1972). However, it may also represent a separate entity, possibly an intrusive population. Late prehistoric groups are assumed to follow a settlement/subsistence pattern that was seen among contact-era Native groups in the region: seasonal occupation of a large, semi-permanent agricultural village with smaller extractive or wintering camps (Brown et al. 1990; Emerson 1999).

Due to the nature of survey in the Thorn Creek area, a clear understanding of the historical sequence of occupation, socio-political organization and settlement/subsistence patterns is lacking. Of the few sites in the area that have undergone subsurface testing,

one notable site is the Hoxie Farm Site Complex located approximately 1.5 overland miles (nearly 2.5 river miles) to the north along Thorn Creek. A series of small, closely spaced sites south of Hoxie Farm suggest that this was an intensively occupied landscape, likely part of a larger site complex (Keene and Karamanski 1980). This site complex represents intensive Upper Mississippian occupation of a terrace on the east and south of Thorn Creek (Brown and O'Brien 1990; Keene and Karamanski 1980; Scharf 1900). While Langford ceramics have been recovered from the site, the most intensive occupation of Hoxie Farm appears to date to the late Fisher and Huber phases (Herold et al. 1990; Jackson n.d.). Intensive occupation of a large site complex like Hoxie Farm likely included utilization of the Thorn Creek environment, suggesting possible relationships between Hoxie and sites located in the Thorn Creek drainage at large, including sites located within the project area.

The current project area has great potential to contribute data regarding prehistoric occupations of the Chicago area, including refining temporal sequences through subsurface testing, providing a better understanding of how this landscape was used over time, and determining relationships between Langford, Fisher, and Huber traditions of the late Prehistoric period as well as clarifying site structures and settlement patterns.

Results of Phase I Survey

A total of 19 sites were identified within the project area. Ten previously recorded sites were revisited, nine new sites were identified, and six isolated finds were recorded. Summary descriptions follow below of all 19 sites revisited and recorded. Descriptions of the six isolated finds are presented in Table 1.

Site Summaries

New Sites

11CK1064: The site is located about 20 meters north of the Glenwood Woods North Forest Preserve parking lot, on a high terrace to the southeast of Thorn Creek. The site is located in grassy parkland with scattered trees and 0% visibility. The site is located near previously recorded site 11CK394 (see below), though sterile shovel tests separate the two site areas by 62 meters. Another site (11CK1065) is also located in close proximity (43 meters distant), though also separated by sterile shovel tests. The proximity of these sites may suggest either a continuous site with areas of low occupation or intensive use of the landform over time. Due to the nature in which Lace recorded sites (e.g. 11CK394), which was more accurate for site location rather than site boundaries, and also due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts at each site area, it was decided in the field to keep this series of sites separate; sites may be combined at a later date if convincing evidence for their relatedness is found. A total of 54 prehistoric lithic artifacts and two pieces of machine-made container glass were recovered from 12 shovel tests. The lithics consisted of 35 generic flakes, three secondary decortication flakes, two biface thinning flakes, one broken flake, 1 biface fragment, and two core fragments. The site area is 838 square meters and 87% of the site is located within the project area.

According to the 1839 GLO plat, no cultural features are shown on or adjacent to the site area; however, a trail is depicted west of, and running parallel to, Thorn Creek (1839 GLO 30:20). Job and John Campbell purchased the S1/2 of Section 4, the parcel containing 11CK1064, from the United States Public Domain in November of 1838 (Illinois State Archives 2010). By 1861, the land was owned by C. Phillip, however no structures are depicted on the plat (Flower 1861). Ownership shifted to J. Campbell by 1870, again with no structures shown (Van Vechten 1870). According to the 1886 and 1890 plat maps, the land was owned by Milton George but no structures are depicted in the site location (Snyder 1890; Snyder and Co. 1886). The land was under the ownership of the Industrial School by 1898 and the Village of Glenwood by 1926; again, no structures are shown on either plat (Mitchell 1898; Thrift Press 1926).

Due to the paucity of historical material and the absence of architectural debris, together with the fact that no structures are located within the site area as depicted on any of the 19th or early 20th century historic maps, it appears that the historic component of site 11CK1064 represents a light secondary dumping of relatively modern debris rather than significant historic use of the landscape. We do not recommend further testing of the historic component at this site. However, while no diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered from this site, the high density of prehistoric material suggests there may be intact subsurface cultural deposits in this location. Additionally, the presence of core fragments, decortication and thinning flakes, and a broken tool in the assemblage suggests evidence for on-site lithic reduction, and supports the potential for additional occupation debris at this site. These facts, together with the proximity of sites 11CK394 and 11CK1065, suggest the site may be eligible for listing on the NRHP and therefore Phase II testing is recommended.

11CK1065: This site is located to the south of 11CK1064 (see above), also in grassy parkland on a high terrace to the south and east of Thorn Creek. Visibility was 0%. The site is 207 square meters in area, 100% of which is located within the project area. Thirteen prehistoric lithic artifacts were recovered from seven positive shovel tests. These artifacts included four generic flakes, one secondary decortication flake, four broken flakes, two biface thinning flakes, one scraper and one utilized flake. Similar to 11CK1064, the presence of lithic reduction debitage, together with a scraper and a utilized flake, may suggest a longer-term habitation. Though the site itself is fairly small with a low density of artifacts, its proximity to three other sites with high densities of artifacts indicates intensive use of the landscape as well as a possibility that these represent a contiguous site with areas of lower occupation. In order to explore this possibility, as well as to determine potential for NRHP eligibility, Phase II testing is recommended.

11CK1066: This site is located about 25 meters south of Glenwood-Chicago Heights Road, on the same landform as sites 11CK1064 and 11CK1065. On the topographic map, there appears to be a small ravine between 11CK1065 and 11CK1066, however, no natural ravine exists in this area; what appears on the topographic map is likely the result of channelization of the creek together with the construction of the Glenwood-Chicago Heights Road. The site is located on the edge of the terrace overlooking an old channel

scar of Thorn Creek while the extant creek channel diverts to the west. The site is 1208 square meters in area, with 20% of the site falling within the project area. The site area is within fairly open woods with visibility of 0%. Sixteen positive shovel tests yielded 95 lithic artifacts; 20 generic flakes, five primary decortication flakes, three secondary decortication flakes, three reduction flakes, 15 biface thinning flakes, 22 biface retouch flakes, 21 broken flakes, two pieces of block fracture and two pieces of thermal shatter were among the debitage recovered. Though no diagnostic tools were recovered, one biface fragment and one utilized flake were present. Most positive shovel tests were concentrated at the edge of the terrace; artifact density drops off to the east, with distance from the terrace edge, towards the open grassy park land of Glenwood Woods South. The high density of artifacts, many of which represent tool-production debitage, on a largely unmodified land surface suggests a likelihood of intact subsurface cultural features. This factor, together with the close proximity of sites 11CK394, 11CK1064, and 11CK1065, make this site potentially eligible for the NRHP; Phase II testing is recommended.

11CK1067: This site is located on a small upland knoll in the grassy parkland of Joe Orr Woods Forest Preserve. The site is about 25 meters east of Lowe Avenue near its intersection with Southgate Avenue, and northwest of Thorn Creek. Visibility of this area during survey was 0%. The site area is 288 square meters, with 100% lying within the project area. Only 13 lithic artifacts were recovered from nine positive shovel probes. These lithics consisted of two generic flakes, one primary decortication flake, one reduction flake, five biface thinning flakes, one biface retouch flake, two broken flakes, and one piece of thermal shatter. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered and artifact density is low, therefore Phase II testing at this site is not recommended.

11CK1068: Located in the brushy woods of the Halsted Woods Forest Preserve south of the Route 1 Cutoff, this site is approximately 2666 square meters. Located north of Thorn Creek and approximately 400 feet west/southwest of previously reported site 11CK330, 51% of the site falls within the project area. Visibility was 0% at the time of survey. Thirty-two positive shovel tests yielded 122 lithic artifacts and three prehistoric pottery sherds. The lithic artifacts included 17 generic flakes, three primary decortication flakes, four reduction flakes, 30 biface thinning flakes, 28 biface retouch flakes, 21 broken flakes, 11 pieces of block shatter, four pieces of thermal shatter, four utilized flakes and two pieces of FCR. While no diagnostic lithics were recovered, one shell-tempered plain-surfaced pottery sherd, one shell-tempered smoothed-over-cordmarked sherd, and one sandy-pasted (likely untempered) plain-surfaced pinch pot rim were recovered from a single shovel probe. Shell-tempered pottery indicates an Upper Mississippian Fisher/Huber occupation while the presence of FCR and the high density of artifacts suggest the possibility of intact subsurface features. As this site has the potential to help clarify the Upper Mississippian occupational history in this region, Phase II testing to determine eligibility for NRHP listing is recommended.

11CK1069: This site is located in open woods, with 0% visibility, on a terrace overlooking a low drainage or old channel scar to the north of Thorn Creek. The site is approximately 869 square meters, however it is adjacent to the Chicago Heights Park

District Hap Bruno Ballfield and has been affected by the construction of this facility. Shovel probes along the northern margins of the site revealed disturbed soils due to previous pathway construction as well as grading and construction activities associated with construction of the baseball field; 99% of the extant site lies within the project area. Fourteen positive shovel probes yielded 83 lithic artifacts, six shell-tempered prehistoric pottery sherds, and one small fragment of unidentifiable small mammal bone. The lithic artifacts consist of 22 generic flakes, four primary and four secondary decortication flakes, seven biface thinning flakes, 10 biface retouch flakes, 25 broken flakes, five pieces of block fracture, one core fragment, one retouched flake, one biface fragment, and three pieces of FCR. The presence of lithic reduction debitage together with FCR, a retouched flake, and a biface fragment, as well as pottery, suggest habitation debris from a longer-term occupation that could signal the presence of subsurface features. The shell-tempered pottery sherds were all plain-surfaced with the exception of one smoothed-over-cordmarked; one sherd appears to be from the shoulder of a vessel though no decoration was visible. Though diagnostic of the Upper Mississippian in general, the lack of decorated sherds precludes confident identification as belonging to either the Fisher or Huber phase; however, predominance of plain surfaces would suggest Huber. The density of artifacts, combined with the presence of FCR and ceramics, suggests an increased potential for intact subsurface features. This site is recommended for Phase II testing to determine eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

11CK1070: This site is located in open woods with 0% visibility, on a high terrace on the west side of Thorn Creek just south of the Joliet and Eastern Railroad track. The site is 3599 square meters in extent, 100% of which falls within the project area. Eighty-seven lithic artifacts and two shell-tempered prehistoric pottery sherds were recovered from 21 positive shovel tests. The lithic artifacts consisted of 18 generic flakes, three primary and four secondary decortication flakes, one reduction flake, 17 biface thinning flakes, 13 biface retouch flakes, 13 broken flakes, 10 pieces of block shatter, two pieces of tested raw material, and two utilized flakes. Four pieces of FCR were also recovered. The two shell-tempered pottery sherds had plain or eroded exterior surfaces. Shell tempered pottery suggests an Upper Mississippian occupation.

Due to the density of prehistoric artifacts and the presence of FCR and pottery, the potential exists for intact subsurface prehistoric features. The potential for subsurface prehistoric features appears high, and Phase II testing is recommended in order to determine its eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

11CK1071: This site is located in the uplands approximately 190 meters northwest of Thorn Creek. The site consists of a single shovel test, which yielded six prehistoric artifacts. Four probes were excavated at five-meter intervals, one in each cardinal direction. Each of these probes was negative, enclosing a site area of approximately 100 square meters. Negative probes were also located at fifteen-meter intervals to the northeast, the southwest, and the east as part of the original testing transects. The assemblage of this site consists of one broken flake, two biface thinning flakes, two biface retouch flakes, and a single piece of block shatter. As this site consists of only a single positive probe, surrounded by negative probes, it is possible that this is an isolated

find. The site is also located at a great distance from Thorn Creek and is located near an area of modern disturbance; therefore the potential for intact subsurface features is low. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered and the site does not appear eligible for NRHP listing; further testing is not recommended.

11CK1072: This site is located in the uplands approximately 70 meters north of Thorn Creek and 50 meters east of an unnamed secondary drainage to Thorn Creek. The site was defined by two positive shovel tests: one contained a single utilized flake, while the second shovel test, located approximately 60 meters to the southwest, yielded 5 small fragments of shell-tempered pottery. Two pottery fragments were thicker-walled and cross-mend with each other. The remaining three sherds were thinner-walled and potentially red-slipped; two of these three sherds also cross-mend, indicating there were originally three pottery sherds total. Additional shovel tests were excavated around both positive shovel tests at five meters in cardinal directions, all with negative results; however, a previously recorded Upper Mississippian site (11CK330) was located on the opposite side of Thorn Creek from 11CK1072, making it possible that these isolated finds are related to that site. The presence of pottery, together with the proximity of a known habitation site, indicates potential for intact subsurface features related to that habitation occupation. Phase II investigation of this site is recommended.

Revisited Sites:

11CK270: This site was originally reported by E. Lace and B. Nowicki in 1983 as an unknown prehistoric site within the Cook County Forest Preserve just north of 26th Street. During the original survey, an indeterminate amount of chert, described only as "most of it red," was collected from an east-facing slope 200 feet west of Thorn Creek (IAS site file). The site is located in an area of open woods, with 0% visibility. According to the IAS database, the site is approximately 15,108 square meters; although approximately 18% of the western margin of the site (as originally recorded) lies within the project area, no cultural materials were recovered during the shovel test survey conducted as part of this present project. The original site boundaries may have been mapped too far to the west of where Lace and Nowicki actually found cultural material. The present project does not appear to impact site 11CK270; therefore, no further work appears warranted at this time. However, additional investigations of the site area are recommended if future ground disturbing activities are planned within the site boundaries as mapped further to the east.

11CK272: This site was originally recorded by E. Lace and B. Nowicki as a prehistoric (possibly Mississippian) and Historic site on an east-facing slope approximately 100 feet west of Thorn Creek. According to the original site sketch map, the site is placed by Lace just south of the Joliet and Eastern Rail Line; however, in the GIS database, and according to Lace's legal description, 11CK272 is recorded as located just north of the Old Railroad Grade (now referred to as Old Plank Road Trail). As part of the present survey, ITARP relocated the site in the Indian Hill Woods Forest Preserve east of Campbell Avenue and south of Indian Hill sledding park. The site is approximately 32 meters south of previously reported site 11CK327 (see below). Located in open woods with visibility of 0%, the site is approximately 1433 square meters in extent and consists

of a light scatter of prehistoric lithics together with a secondary dumping of historic materials. About 69% of the site is located within the project area. Initial positive shovel tests were delineated at intervals of 5 meters in cardinal directions; however, as most positive probes contained historic artifacts, delineations were expanded to 10 or 15 meters to more expediently define site limits. The site appears to conform to the landscape on the east, confined to the top of the terrace overlooking an old creek bed or channel scar, while the west side of the site has been impacted by modern disturbance associated with Campbell Avenue. To the south, artifact density dropped off just prior to disturbances (ditching and berming) associated with Old Plank Road Trail. Four probes yielded prehistoric artifacts, three yielded both prehistoric and historic artifacts, while 12 contained historic artifacts only. Prehistoric artifacts consisted of five generic flakes, one primary and two secondary decortication flakes, two biface thinning flakes, one biface retouch flake, and one broken flake.

Approximately 50 historic artifacts were recovered, however only diagnostic artifacts and a sample of non-diagnostic artifacts were collected. Among the artifacts collected were five machine-cut nails (ca. 1790-1890), 13 ceramic sherds, including transfer-printed whiteware (ca. 1830-1860), salt-glazed wheel-thrown stoneware (pre ca. 1865), and molded Bristol slipped stoneware (post ca. 1880), both pane glass ($n=2$) and post 1910/1915 machine-made container glass ($n=1$), indeterminate container glass ($n=1$), one press-molded glass fragment, one milk glass (post ca. 1870), bone, metal, slag, and brick. Artifacts not collected included approximately five pieces of undecorated whiteware, three pieces of undiagnostic glass, a few indeterminate metal fragments, two brick fragments, a fragment of mortar, a piece of coal and a piece of slag. The historic artifact assemblage consists mainly of household debris dating to post circa 1880, together with only very small ($< 1''$ diameter) pieces of architectural debris.

The 1839 GLO for this area shows a trail running on the west side of, and parallel to, Thorn Creek near the site location (GLO 1839 30:19); the road from Vincennes to Chicago crosses this trail about an eighth of a mile to the north of the site. Samuel Namook purchased the SW1/4 of the SW1/4 of Section 20, the parcel containing 11CK1070, from the United States Public Domain in October of 1846 (Illinois State Archives 2010). The 1861 plat map shows no owner for this land, although a Samuel Nimick is shown as owning adjoining land in Section 19 (Flower 1861), and the 1870 plat clearly shows S. Nimock (or Nimick or Namock) as still owning the parcel containing site 11CK1070 (Van Vechten 1870). Ownership changed hands by 1886 to S. Young through at least 1890 (Snyder 1890; Snyder and Co. 1886). By 1898, the Chicago Highland Co. owned the land and by 1926, it had been incorporated within the City of Chicago Heights (Mitchell 1898; Thrift Press 1926). No structures are depicted in the vicinity of site 11CK1070 on any of the above mentioned 19th and early 20th century plat maps.

The prehistoric artifacts occur in only a light scatter, many of which were recovered from probes also containing historic artifacts. As architectural debris is present only as small fragments and is widely scattered, the historic artifacts appear to represent historic dumping rather than marking the location of subsurface architectural remains and/or

significant historic use of the area. While the historic artifact assemblage contains a few pre-Civil War era materials, the assemblage as a whole suggests association with the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. This site does not appear eligible for NRHP listing; therefore no further work is recommended for 11CK272.

11CK327: This site, currently located within the area of the Indian Hill sliding hill, was originally recorded by E. Lace and B. Nowicki as having both Mississippian and Historic components. During the original survey, Mississippian artifacts, chert debris, and historic materials were collected from an area approximately 500 feet west of Thorn Creek. According to the GIS database, the site has an area of 14,006 square meters. The site was originally recorded as being located in woodlands, however, a site revisit revealed a largely deforested park area, with trees remaining along the creek edge and to the south of the sliding hill. Visibility was 0%. Though 31% of the site would be impacted by the current project, no positive shovel probes were located within the reported site area. Shovel probing revealed an area largely disturbed by the emplacement of a large drainage system at the base of the hill, erosion up the slope of the hill, and park development and grading on the summit. Another site, 11CK1070 (see above), was located approximately 32 meters to the south of 11CK327, which may be related to this site or perhaps even represent an extension of the area of 11CK327. Due to Lace's method of recording sites, by circling on a topographic map rather than drawing accurate site sketch maps, the ISM GIS database more accurately reflects location rather than boundaries of sites recorded by Lace. Though the project area appears to have traversed the southeast edge of the site according to the GIS database, the lack of materials may suggest actual site boundaries are smaller than currently recorded. On the other hand, the site may have at one time extended to this area, however any cultural materials and features associated with it may have been destroyed by disturbances related to modern Chicago Heights Park District use. As no materials clearly showed relatedness between the site areas, it was determined in the field that keeping the sites separate was best; sites may be combined in the future should clear evidence for relatedness be found.

The 1839 GLO indicates a trail running parallel to Thorn Creek on its west bank in the vicinity of the site; however no structures are shown in the area (GLO 1839 30:20). The land ownership history is the same as described above for site 11CK1070, with Samuel Namock purchasing the SW1/4 of the SW1/4 of Section 20, the parcel containing 11CK327, from the United States Public Domain in October of 1846 (Illinois State Archives 2010). The 1861 plat map shows no owner for this land, although a Samuel Nimick is shown as owning adjoining land in Section 19 (Flower 1861), and the 1870 plat clearly shows S. Nimock (or Nimick or Namock) as still owning the parcel containing site 11CK1070 (Van Vechten 1870). Ownership changed hands by 1886 and was owned by S. Young through at least 1890 (Snyder 1890; Snyder and Co. 1886). By 1898, the Chicago Highland Co. owned the land and by 1926, it was incorporated within the City of Chicago Heights (Mitchell 1898; Thrift Press 1926). No structures are depicted on any of the above mentioned 19th and early 20th century plat maps.

Since shovel testing revealed disturbed soils and yielded no artifacts, and no historic structures are shown on the historic maps, the area does not appear to represent

significant prehistoric or historic use of the landscape. The site does not appear eligible for NRHP listing and further testing at this location is not recommended.

11CK383: This site was originally recorded by E. Lace in 1978 as an Early Mississippian site located along Thorn Creek, though no clear indication is given in the IAS site files as to why this temporal designation was assigned. Materials collected from the creek bank during the original survey included chert debitage, grit-tempered pottery, points, scrapers, blanks, FCR and a red ochre artifact. A revisit to the site recovered nine prehistoric artifacts, consisting of six generic flakes and three secondary decortication flakes, from two positive shovel tests. The site is located in open woods with 0% visibility on top of the terrace overlooking Thorn Creek, with shovel test investigations extending to the edge of the terrace. The site extent, as recorded in the IAS database is 11,090 square meters; approximately 5% of the site will be impacted by the project. Though revisit investigations recovered only a small amount of material, these two positive tests may indicate an area of debris concentration. Materials recovered from the initial 1978 survey (e.g. points, tools, grit-tempered pottery) also merit further investigation of the site area. The site has potential for listing on the NRHP, therefore Phase II survey is recommended.

11CK389: This Historic Euroamerican site, Camp Thornton, was recorded in 1978 by Keene and Karamanski. According to the 1839 GLO plat, a trail runs parallel to North Creek along its south bank in the area of the site but no other cultural features are noted on this map (GLO 1839 30:20). Martin Lauderbee purchased a portion of the E1/2 of the NE ¼ of Section 3, the parcel containing 11CK389, from the United States Public Domain in August of 1849 (Illinois State Archives 2010). By 1861, J. Coleman is shown as the owner of the property containing 11CK389 (Flower 1861). J. Holbrook became owner of the site area by 1870 (Van Vechten 1870). From 1886 through 1898, C. Schroeder owned the land; a structure is depicted on the parcel, but not in the vicinity of the site area, for the entire timespan (Mitchell 1898; Snyder 1890; Snyder and Co. 1886). By 1926, H. Clausen owned the land with no structure depicted (Thrift Press 1926).

The camp was originally built as a CCC Camp during the Great Depression and was used between the years 1934 and 1942 (Eisenberg 2001). The Corps members laid trails, and built bridges and buildings within the Forest Preserve (Sebastian 1996). In late 1944, Camp Thornton was converted into a POW camp, one of seven branches of Fort Sheridan, which housed German prisoners from the Afrika Corps captured in North Africa (Eisenberg 2001; McClellan 1993; Pearson 2005). During this occupation, Camp Thornton housed somewhere between 90 and 750 prisoners (Bachar n.d.; Eisenberg 2001; McClellan 1993; Paleologos 1995; Sebastian 1996; Sullivan 1988; Wright 2004). The German prisoners were used for local farm and factory labor, helping to alleviate labor shortages during the war (e.g. Klein 1977; Paleologos 1995; Wright 2004). The camp had four guard towers and at least 16 buildings, including a mess hall, a kitchen, an administrative building, a bathhouse, a few barns, and seven wood-and-tarpaper barracks (Bachar n.d.; Paleologos 1995; Sullivan 1988). Based on an aerial photo from ca. 1938, the site was approximately 129,169.43 square meters in area, including a baseball field and open fields to the west of the main part of the camp.

Camp Thornton was closed on February 20, 1946, by which time all prisoners had been returned to Germany (Sullivan 1988). Control of the buildings was turned over to the Forest Preserve District; however, one local resident recalls entering the deserted camp as a young boy and scavenging for materials (Pearson 2005). Later in 1946, the Homewood Izaak Walton Preserve purchased one of the barrack buildings, cut it into sections, and reassembled it as its main building in the Preserve (McClellan 1993). Between the years 1946 and 1947, the camp served as a temporary site for the Illiana Christian High School. The site was also used to temporarily house migrant workers (Eisenberg 2001; Klein 1977; McClellan 1993; Sullivan 1988).

Camp Thornton was deserted by 1948, but eventually was used for temporary headquarters of the Thorn Creek Forest Preserve Division (Bachar n.d.). In 1955, the camp was leased to, and eventually purchased by, the Girl Scouts of South Cook County and used as "Camp Thorn Creek" through 1988 (Bachar n.d.; Eisenberg 2001; Klein 1977; McClellan 1993; Sullivan 1988). In late fall of 1988, the three remaining main buildings (including the mess hall and administrative center) and a few smaller buildings, most of which were wooden structures, were bulldozed (Sullivan 1988). According to newspaper accounts, two concrete foundations (possibly for the barracks) and "old dilapidated roadways" were still visible in the field where the camp once stood. Similarly, an American flag molded from poured concrete remained at the entrance to the Thornton Forest Preserve (Eisenberg 2001; McClellan 1993; Paleologos 1995); sources vary as to whether this flag had been built by CCC workers (Sebastian 1996) or by the POWs (Paleologos 1995; Tornow 2001).

A revisit to the site as part of the current project indicated that, in addition to the poured concrete flag at the entrance to the Sweet Woods Forest Preserve, a number of concrete foundations are still present (see sketch map). Two sets of metal "chin-up" bars were also noted in the northwestern corner of the field (west of where the camp once stood). Only 6.7% of the 416,015.6 square meter site will be impacted by the current project, with the proposed bike trail traversing only the westernmost portion of the Camp Thornton ballfields. No remaining foundations or any of the primary camp area will be disturbed, therefore Phase II testing at this time is not recommended. However, if future ground disturbing activities are planned within or near the primary Camp Thornton site area, additional investigations are recommended.

11CK390: Also known as the "Sweet Woods" site, E. Lace and B. Nowicki recorded this site in 1978, reporting an unspecified amount and type of chert debitage. The site is located in open oak parkland in the Sweet Woods Forest Preserve, 25 meters north of the parking lot and adjacent to the east side of the existing cement pathway leading to the park shelter. At the time of the present survey, the site had 0% visibility. Thirteen prehistoric artifacts and five historic artifacts were recovered from seven shovel tests. The prehistoric materials consisted of six generic flakes, one primary and two secondary decortication flakes, two reduction flakes, and two biface retouch flakes. The historic artifacts included two pieces of brick, one fragment of coal/slag, one bone fragment, and a single piece of unidentifiable metal. The site is recorded in the IAS database as 15,093 square meters; however survey for the current project recovered artifacts from an area

approximately 69 square meters in size. Approximately 2% of the site, based on site size recorded by IAS, will be impacted by the project, while 100% of the site area as identified during the site revisit will be impacted.

The section within which this site is located was not specifically surveyed by the General Land Office in 1821 or 1834; rather this area is denoted as located just southeast and inside of the "Indian Boundary Line" (GLO 1821 14:44; GLO 1822 30:61; GLO 1834 30:22). By 1839, the section had been surveyed and is depicted on the map as "Reserved for Claude Laframboise under 2nd Article of Indian Treaty, ratified 1st of Jan, 1833" (GLO 1839 30:20). The October 20th, 1832 Treaty with the Potawatomi (Proclaimed January 21, 1833) lists Claude Laframboise among those for whom land was reserved from the cession of land from the Potawatomi to the United States government (Fay 1971). According to the second article of the treaty, Laframboise was given one section of land on Thorn Creek (Fay 1971). The land came under the ownership of C. Sweet by 1861, which was amended to C. Sweet and Co. by 1870 (Flower 1861; Van Vechten 1870). The land changed hands by 1886, owned by J. Stiles Ely from 1886 through 1898 (Mitchell 1898; Snyder 1890; Snyder and Co. 1886). By 1926, the land had been purchased by the Forest Preserve (Thrift Press 1926). No structures are depicted in the location of 11CK390 on any of the above 19th or early 20th century maps (Flower 1861; GLO 1821 14:44; GLO 1822 30:61; GLO 1834 30:22; GLO 1839 30:20; Mitchell 1898; Snyder 1890; Snyder and Co. 1886; Thrift Press 1926; Van Vechten 1870).

Based on the low density of both prehistoric and historic artifacts, the lack of diagnostic materials, and the fact that no historic structures are shown in the immediate vicinity of the site area, the site does not appear to represent significant prehistoric or historic use of the landscape. The site does not appear eligible for NRHP listing and further testing of either the prehistoric or the historic components of this site is not recommended.

11CK394: This site, also known as the "Glenwood North" site, was originally reported by E. Lace and B. Nowicki in 1990 as occupying 25,184 square meters of creek bed and terrace above Thorn Creek. The site is located in open woods with 0% visibility. Approximately 8% of the site as originally reported will be impacted by the proposed project. The original site report indicates both Middle Woodland and Historic American components; a corner-notched point, a side-notched point, and chert debitage were recovered. The site revisit completed as part of the present project recovered 53 prehistoric and six historic artifacts from 24 positive shovel tests. These artifacts consist of 32 generic flakes, 10 secondary decortication flakes, four pieces of FCR, three biface thinning flakes, two biface fragments, one crude biface, and one proximal point fragment. Historic artifacts consist of one piece of pane glass and one piece of press-molded tableware (broken in two), two pieces of bone and one piece of limestone.

A poured-concrete foundation remnant is located along the terrace edge to the west (and outside of) the project area. Based on building materials, this foundation likely dates to the beginning of the 20th century or later (Ingalls 1987; Kane County Development Department Planning and Projects Division 1991; Simpson 1999). GLO plats for 1839 do not show any cultural features in the vicinity of the site or foundation; however, a trail

is shown running parallel to the west bank of Thorn Creek (GLO 1839 30:20). Job and John Campbell purchased the S1/2 of Section 4, the parcel containing 11CK394, from the United States Public Domain in November of 1838 (Illinois State Archives 2010). The parcel containing the site was owned by Chas. Phillip in 1861; however, no structures are depicted in this area (Flower 1861). By 1870, ownership shifted to J. Campbell; again no structures are shown to exist in this area (Van Vechten 1870). By 1886 and continuing through 1890, Milton George had taken possession of the land, with no structures depicted near the site (Snyder and Co. 1886; Snyder 1890). Ownership of the land was transferred to the Industrial School by 1898, and by 1926 the land became incorporated into the village of Glenwood; no structures are depicted within the area of the site during these years (Mitchell 1898; Thrift Press 1926). The foundation likely represents a post ca. 1930 Forest Preserve facility.

The scatter of historic artifacts is confined to the area nearest the poured concrete foundation. Due to the low density of historic artifacts, the post-1880 date of the poured concrete foundation, and the lack of structures depicted on the historic plat maps, the site does not likely contain information important to understanding the early settlement of Thornton Township. Therefore, further testing of the historic component of the site is not recommended.

The presence of FCR and the overall density of prehistoric artifacts suggest intact subsurface prehistoric features may be present. This site is also located in close proximity to sites 11CK1064, 11CK1065, and 11CK1066, indicating possible relatedness between sites or dense occupation of this landform. Though no diagnostic artifacts were recovered during the present survey, the reported Middle Woodland artifacts recovered during the original survey, together with likelihood of intact features, suggest potential eligibility for NRHP listing. Therefore Phase II testing of the prehistoric component of 11CK394 is recommended.

11CK508: E. Lace reported this site in 1990 as a 10 square meter scatter of chert debitage near Thorn Creek. Located in open woods with 0% visibility on a terrace above Thorn Creek, the site revisit recovered 19 prehistoric artifacts from five positive shovel tests. Two shovel tests are located about 10 meters from the terrace edge and are separated by 40 meters (and an existing bike path) from the other three positive shovel tests, thereby expanding the site area to approximately 1500 square meters. Artifacts found include 14 generic flakes, 1 primary and 4 secondary decortication flakes. Approximately 87% of the site will be impacted by the project. However, due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts, fairly low density of artifacts, and disturbance of the already existing trail, the potential for intact subsurface features appears low. The site does not appear eligible for NRHP listing; no further work is recommended for 11CK508. However, additional investigations of the site area are recommended if future ground disturbing activities are planned within the site boundaries as mapped further to the west.

11CK572: E. Lace, R. Smith, and D. Keene reported this site in 1992 as 2,092 square meters in extent and having a Woodland component. During the original 1992 survey, chert debitage, a Woodland point, and an unidentified piece of cultural material were

recovered from the bank of Thorn Creek. The revisit to the site tested the terrace above Thorn Creek. Approximately 90% of the site appears to be impacted by the present project; however, no positive shovel probes were identified within the site area during the present survey. The original site boundaries may have been mapped too far to the east of where Lace, Smith and Keene actually found cultural material. The present project does not appear to impact site 11CK572; therefore, no further work appears warranted at this time. However, additional investigations of the site area are recommended if future ground disturbing activities are planned within the site boundaries as mapped further to the west.

11CK699: Originally reported by E. Lace and R. Smith in 1992, the site consisted of chert debitage recovered from the bank of Thorn Creek with the site area recorded as 10,084 square meters. The site area as originally recorded incorporated the terrace above the creek. As part of the present survey, only one piece of chert debitage was recovered from a single positive shovel test located on this terrace within the reported site area. Approximately 27% of the site appears to be impacted by the present project; however, as with 11CK572 above, the original site boundaries may have been mapped too far to the east of where Lace and Smith recovered cultural material. The present project does not appear to impact site 11CK699; therefore, no further work appears warranted at this time. However, additional investigations of the site area are recommended if future ground disturbing activities are planned within the site boundaries as mapped further to the west.

Isolated Finds:

Six isolated find spots were identified during the Phase I survey (Table 1). None of these locations represent significant prehistoric or historic use of the landscape. No further investigations are recommended for any of the seven isolated find spots.

Table 1. Isolated Finds Spots identified within the project area.

| IF# | Location | # of shovel tests | Materials Recovered |
|----------|---|-------------------|--|
| 09058-5 | Upland near secondary drainage to Thorn Creek | 1 | 1 generic flake; 1 secondary decortication flake |
| 09058-7 | Edge of terrace overlooking Thorn Creek | 1 | 1 generic flake |
| 09058-8 | Edge of terrace overlooking Thorn Creek | 3 | 1 generic flake; 1 piece of molded stoneware with Bristol slip (post ca. 1880), 1 piece of transfer-printed whiteware (pre 1860), and 1 piece of indeterminate green-slipped whiteware; poured-concrete foundations located nearby, however, no structures appear on historic maps (Flower 1861; GLO 1839 30:20; Mitchell 1898; Snyder 1890; Snyder and Cp. 1886; Thrift Press 1926; Van Vechten 1870) and the foundations post-date 1880 (Ingalls 1987; Simpson 1999) |
| 09058-9 | Edge of terrace overlooking Thorn Creek | 1 | 1 generic flake; 1 secondary decortication flake; 1 piece modern pane glass |
| 09058-15 | Upland ~100 m north of Thorn Creek | 1 | 1 biface retouch flake; 1 broken flake |
| 09058-16 | Upland ~90 m north of Thorn Creek | 2 | 1 biface thinning flake; 1 piece block fracture; 3 small unidentified iron fragments |

Project Summary

The preceding report summarizes the results of the Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed bike path along Thorn Creek, within the Cook County Forest Preserve and Chicago Heights Park District, extending from 183rd Street/Cottage Grove Road to 26th Street/Euclid Avenue. A total of 90.9 acres were surveyed for this project.

As a result of the Phase I survey, ten previously recorded sites were revisited (five prehistoric, one historic, and four prehistoric/historic), nine new sites were identified (eight prehistoric and one prehistoric/historic), and six find-spots (three prehistoric and three prehistoric/historic) were recorded. The current project area is located within an area of intense prehistoric occupation and land-use, as demonstrated by the number and density of prehistoric sites within the Thorn Creek drainage. Thorn Creek was likely an important transportation route in the past; potentially, many of the sites located along it could be related and may therefore be significant factors in understanding the occupational history of the landscape. Of the sites present within the project area, seven prehistoric sites (11CK383, 11CK1065, 11CK1066, 11CK1068, 11CK1069, 11CK1070, 11CK1072) and the prehistoric components of two sites (11CK394, 11CK1064) have been recommended for Phase II testing in order to determine their eligibility for listing on the NRHP. No historic resources are recommended for further testing. Should project plans include ground disturbance in or adjacent to any of these potentially eligible sites, additional investigation of the affected sites is recommended.

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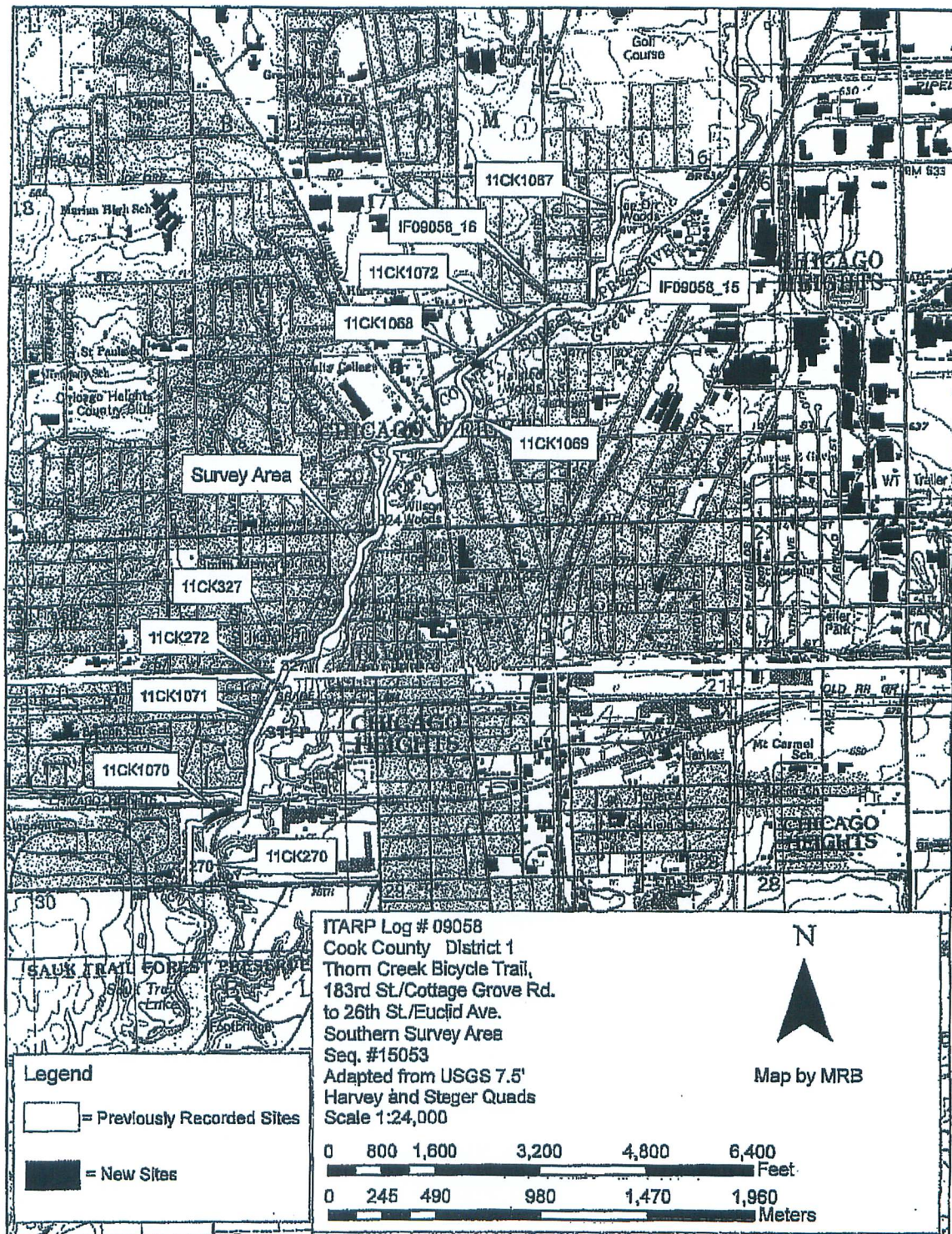
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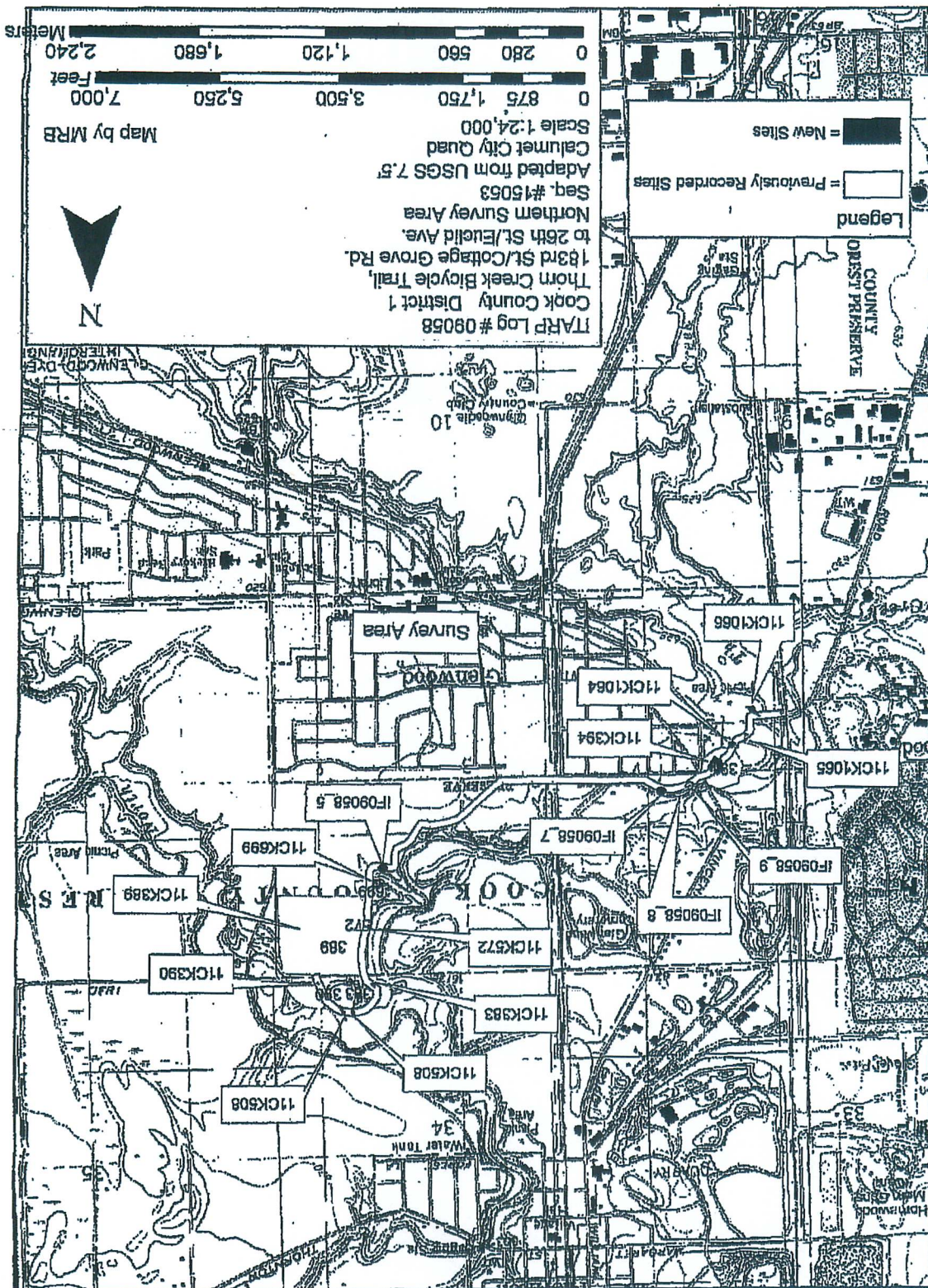
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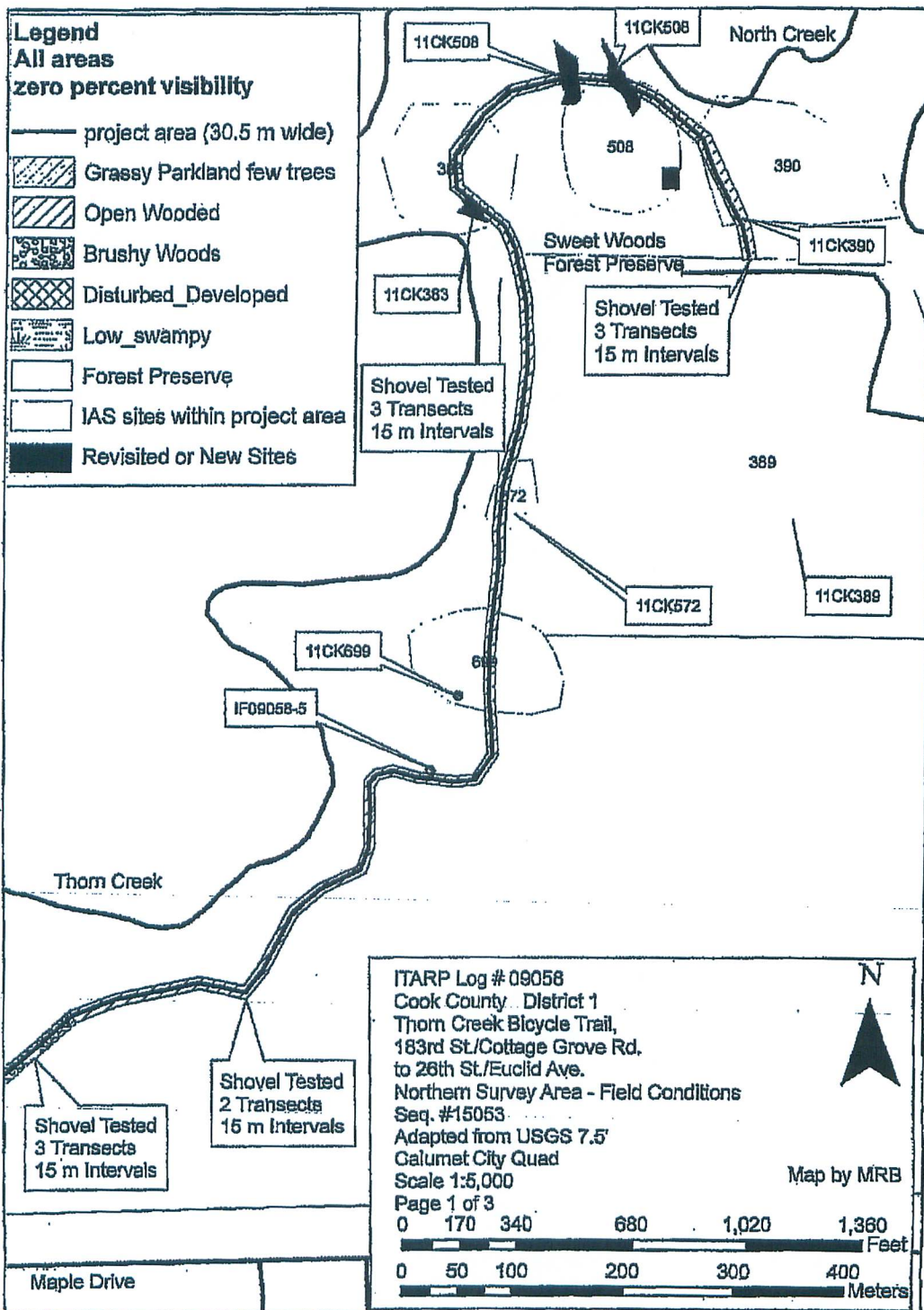
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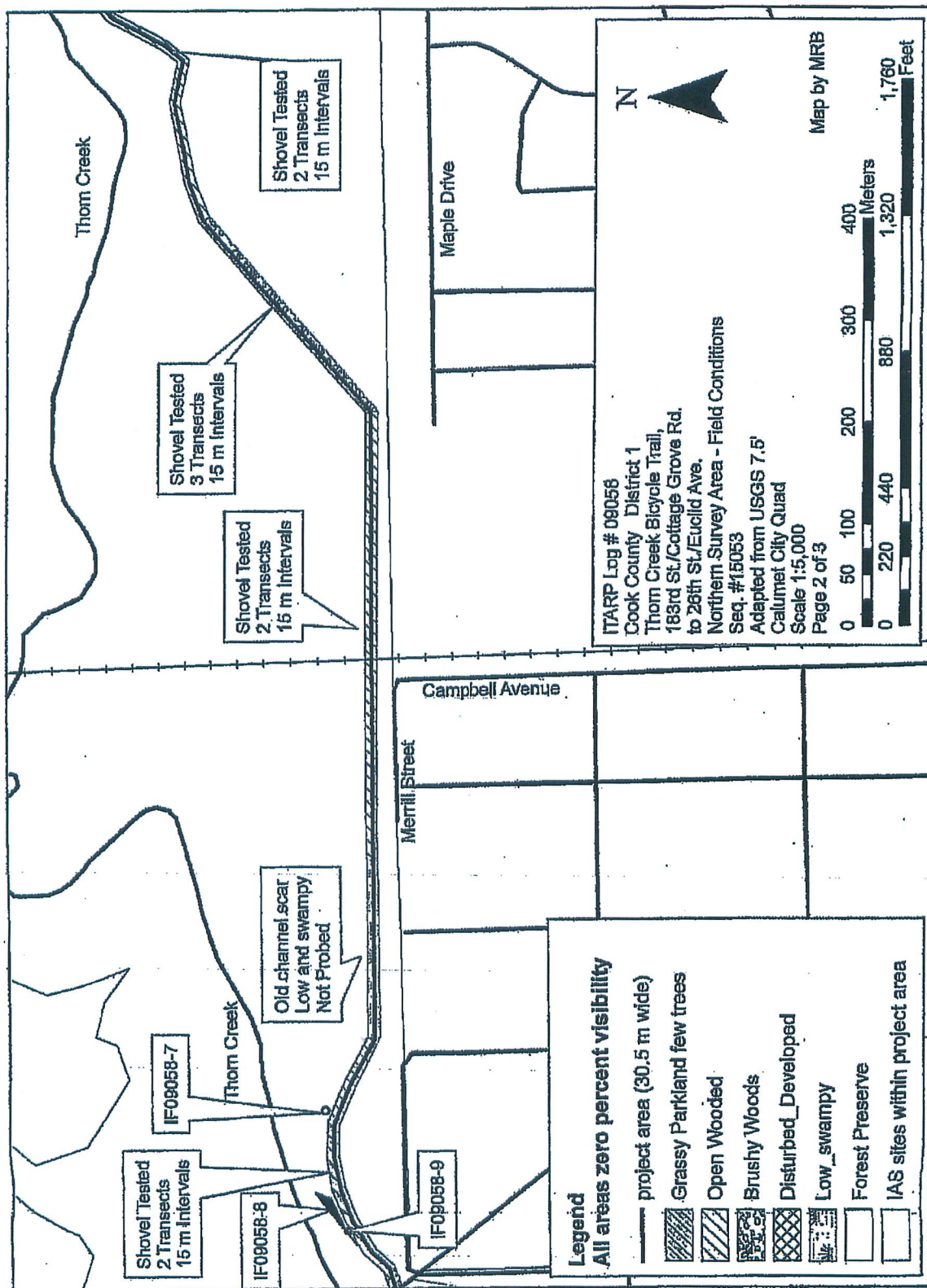
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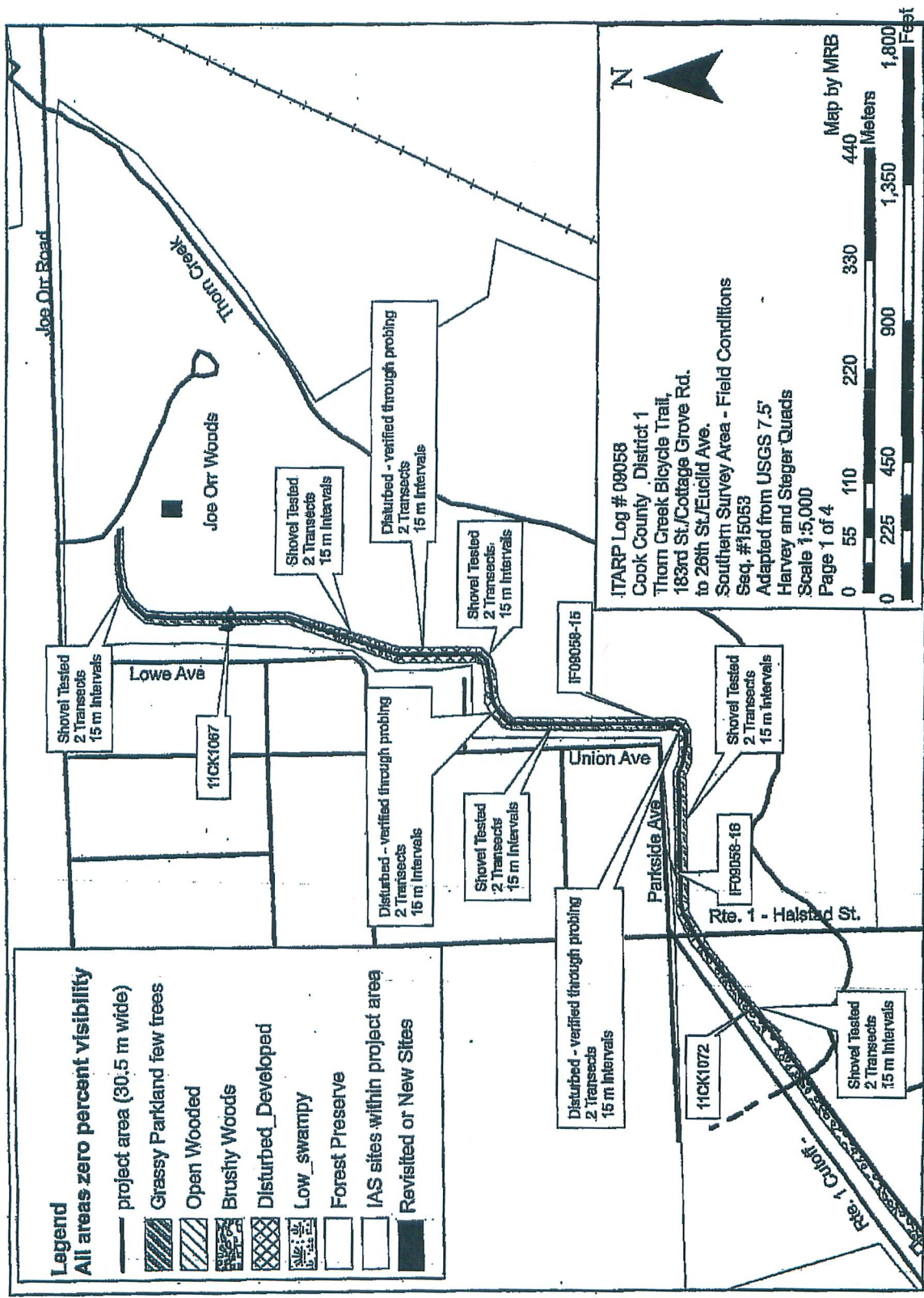
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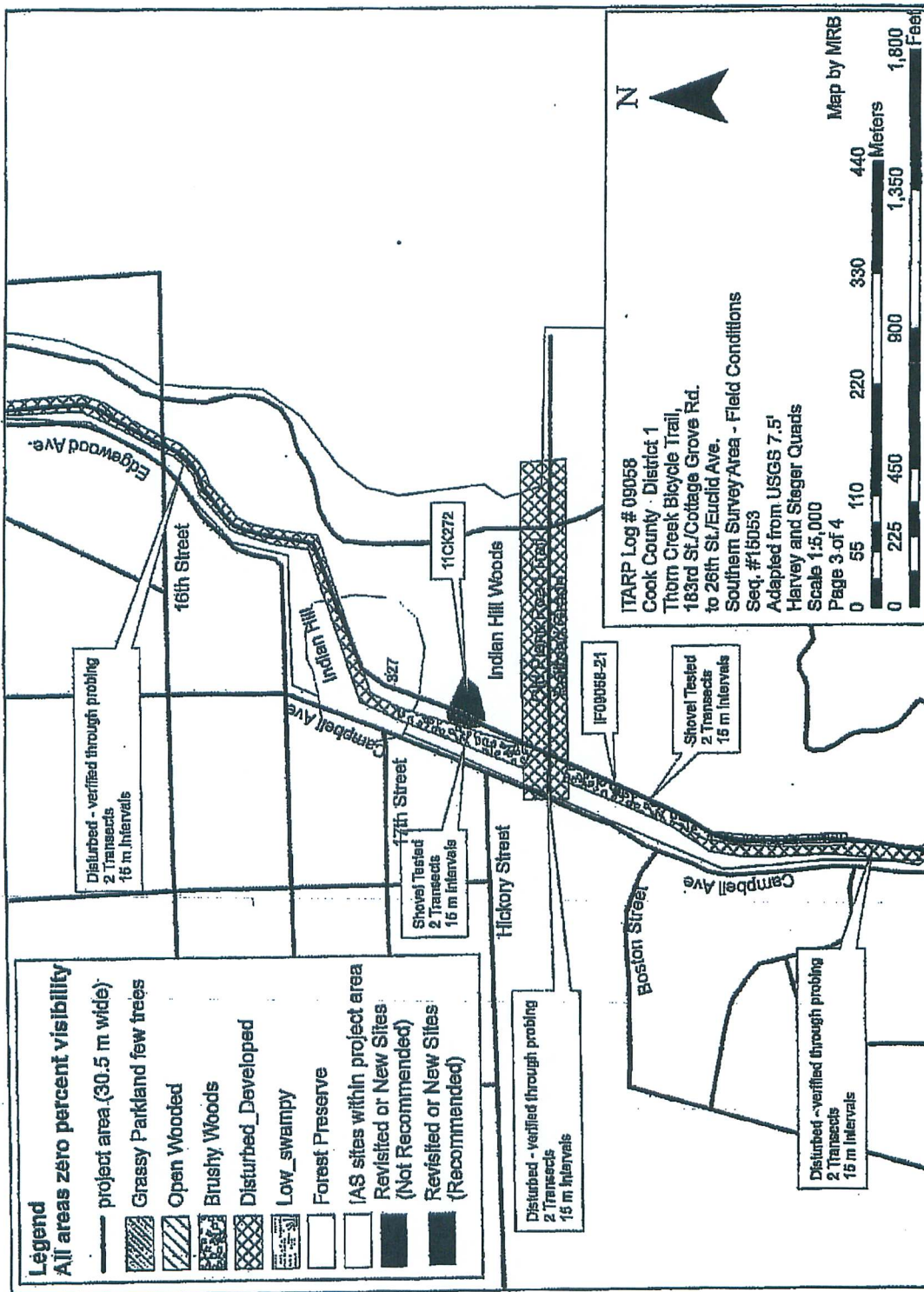


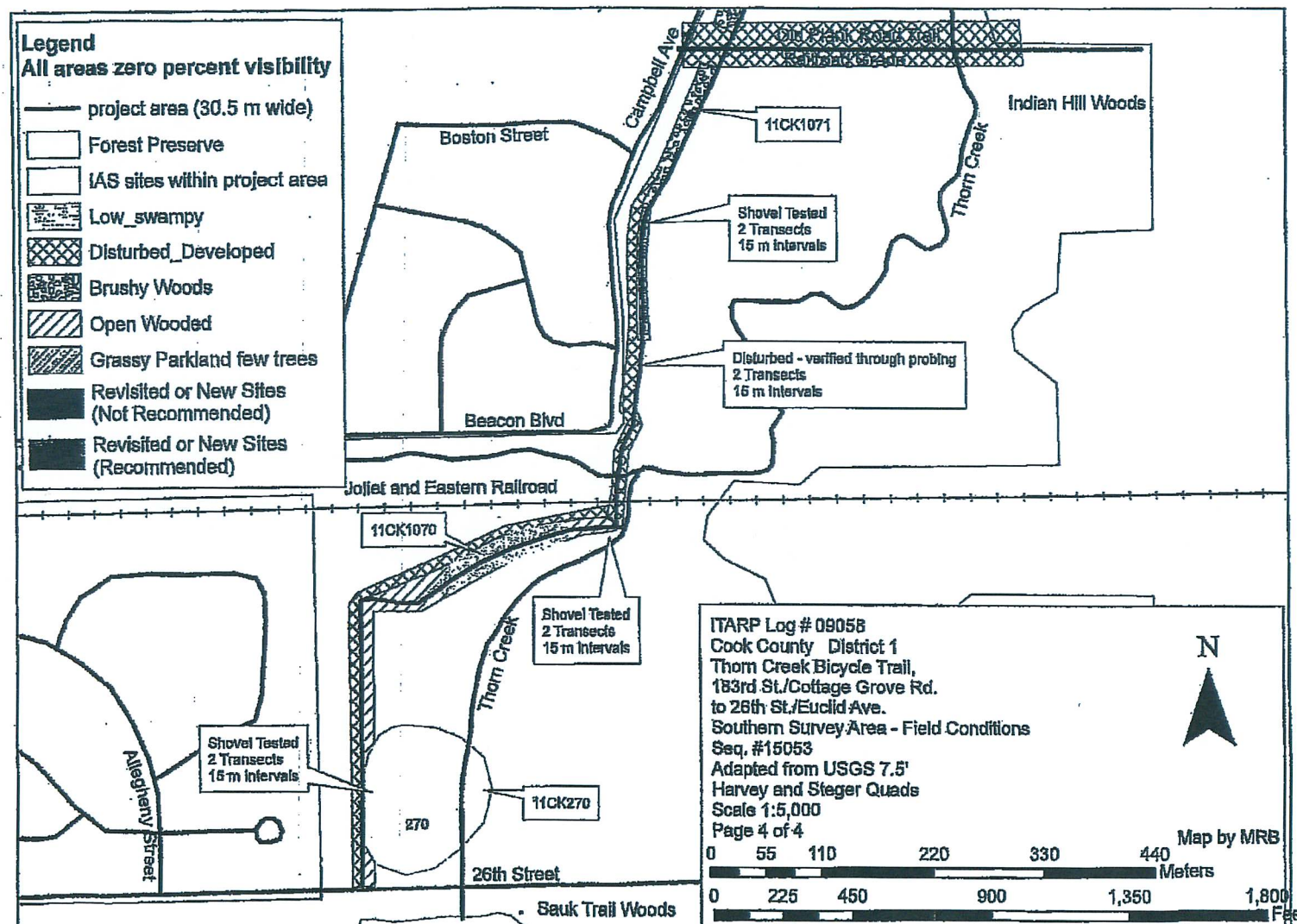












Attention: Central Office BD&E
Environment Section
Room 330

09058

Environmental Survey Request

☒ Bio ☒ Cultural ☐ Wetlands ☐ Special Waste

Submittal Date: 03/05/2009 Sequence No: 15053
District: 1 Requesting Agency: Local FPD of Cook County Project No:
Contract #: NA Job No.: P-1-362-07
County: Cook
Route: NA Marked: NA
Street: Thorn Creek Bicycle Trail Section: 07-F3000-00-BT
Municipality(ies): Cook, Glenwood, Chicago Heights Project Length: 12.07 km 7.5 miles
From/To (At): 183rd Street/Cottage Grove Rd. to 26th Street/Euclid Ave.
Quadrangle: USGS - Calumet City Township-Range-Section: T36-R14E-(0E-21S), T35-R14E-(0E-22S, 0W-22S, 0W-23S, 1W-24S, 1W-25S)
Anticipated Design Approval: 05/01/2010

☐ Acquisition of additional ROW or easement ☐ ha/ ☐ acres
☒ In-Stream Work Stream Name: Thorn Creek
☐ Other:

☒ Project Description: See Section G, Additional Information.

Proposed Work: ☐ Highway ☐ Bridge ☒ Bike Trail ☐ Other

☒ Tree Removal?: Yes Number?: 7.6890 ha/ 19 acres
Historic District Involved? No Historic Buildings Involved? No
Section 4(f) Lands Involved? No Section 6(f) Lands Involved? No
Wetland delineation performed by: BDE End. Species Consultation performed by: BDE

☒ Funding: ☒ Federal ☐ State ☐ TBP ☐ MFT ☐ Local Non-MFT
☐ 404 Permit Required Anticipated Processing: CE

☒ Contact Person:
Telephone #:
Env. Contact:
Telephone #:
Local Contact Person: David Landeweaver
Telephone #: (312) 839-1000 ext. 6479
E-Mail: david_landeweaver@urscorp.com
Title/Company:

☐ Field Sign Off (Bio & Cultural Only) ☐ Received in CO ☐ SW Received

Survey Requested

MAR 30 2009

Sequence No: 15053

| | | | |
|------------|--|----------|-----------------|
| Memo Date: | 03/05/2009 | Memo By: | David Landeweer |
| Memo: | <p>The existing Thorn Creek Bicycle Trail, located in southeastern Cook County is a Class I off-street trail system, which consists of three segments: a 5.3 mile northern segment from 186th and Torrence to 186th and Cottage Grove, a 2.4 mile central segment from 183rd & Cottage Grove Road to Joe Orr Road and a 5.0 mile southern section from 26th to Steger & Western. The project consists of Phase 1 Engineering, Phase 2 Engineering and Construction of 7.5 miles of paved bicycle trail to complete the Forest Preserve District's Thorn Creek Trail. Connection of the District's trail would create a contiguous trail system benefiting the non-motorized needs for numerous communities. In addition, a significant gap in the Grand Illinois Trail between the Burnham Greenway and the Old Plank Road Trail will be completed. The project also includes 2 new bridges, 1 traffic signal modification, and 2 underpass modifications. No right-of-way acquisition is anticipated. One wetland will be impacted.</p> | | |