

**Preliminary Phase I Archaeological Survey of the
Lee-DeKalb Wind Energy Center
DeKalb & Lee Counties, Illinois**

Submitted to:
FPL Energy Illinois Wind, LLC
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Juno Beach, FL 33458

By:
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY SHORT REPORT

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza, Springfield, IL 62701-1507
Phone: 217-782-4836

Reviewer _____
Date: _____
_____ Accepted _____ Rejected

IHPA Log # (to be assigned) IHPA USE ONLY (Form ASSR0886)

LOCATIONAL INFORMATION AND SURVEY CONDITIONS

County: DeKalb & Lee counties

Quadrangles: Creston 7.5' (1971); DeKalb 7.5' (1971); Lee 7.5' (1971); Paw Paw 7.5' (1971); & Waterman 7.5' (1994)

Project Type/Title: Phase I Lee-DeKalb Wind Energy Center

Funding and/or Permitting Federal/State Agencies: IEPA, CoE
(i.e., CoE, HUD, IEPA, FmHA, etc.)

Sec. T.: R.: See Appendix A for legal descriptions. **Natural Division (No.):** 4a (Schwegman 1973)

U.T.M.: -

Project Description: The proposed project involves roads (50 ft [15 m] wide corridors), cross-country underground collector cables (30 ft [9 m] wide), 151 turbines (1 acre each), 4 MET towers (1 acre each), a substation, and a Laydown/O&M Facility (20 acres).

Topography: The project area lies within a physiographic region known as the Bloomington Ridged Plain of the Till Plains Section of the Central Lowland Province. Low, broad, concentric morainic ridges alternate with wide stretches of relatively flat or gently undulating ground moraines (nearly featureless inter-morainal areas).

Soils: Soil types mapped for the project area are listed in Table 1 in Soils part of Continuation Section.

Drainage: The project lies at the interfluvium of four different drainage basins including the Kishwaukee, Rock, Green, and Fox (see McConkey and Brown 1996). The Hydrology part of the Continuation Section provides a detailed description of this poorly-drained area.

Land Use/Ground Cover (Include % Visibility): 25%-100%

Survey Limitations: No survey limitations were encountered in the project area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic Plats/Atlases/Sources: See Selected Sources.

Previously Reported Sites: Fifteen previously recorded sites occur within one-mile radius of project APE in DeKalb County and none in Lee County. Eleven sites are clustered just east-southeast of the intersection of DeKalb, Lee, and Ogle counties – the northwest part of the project.

Previous Surveys: See Selected Sources and original IAS site forms attached to this report.

Regional Archaeologists Contacted: None, OHAS frequently works in the area.

Investigation Techniques: A pedestrian survey was conducted with parallel transects walked at 5-m intervals systematically across the cultivated field. Photographs were taken of field conditions and sites.

Time Expended: field hours

Sites/Find Spots Located:

Cultural Material: See Illinois Archaeological Site (IAS) Recording Forms attached to this report and Field/Research Investigations and Results part of Continuation Section. **(Curated at):** OHA

Collection Techniques: Pedestrian Survey

Area Surveyed (acres & square meters): approx. 642 acres/ 2.6 million sq. meters (2.6 sq. km)

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS: (check one)

- 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; further 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: See Continuation Section.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR INFORMATION:

Archaeological Contractor: Dr. Thomas E. Berres

Address/Phone: OurHeritage Archaeological Services, Inc., 983 Quail Run, DeKalb, IL 60115-6117
Phone: (815) 754-9611

Surveyor(s): Dr. Cynthia L. Balek, Nadine Michl, Gerald R. Scott, & Tom Berres

Survey Dates: Nov. 24 thru 30, & Dec. 2 thru 4 and 16, 2008; February 13, 15, 16, 17, & 18; and March 2 and 3, 2009

Report Completed By: Thomas E. Berres

Date:

Submitted By (Signature and Title):

Principal Investigator

ATTACHMENT CHECK LIST: (#1 Through #4 Are MANDATORY)

- 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 material;
- 3) Site form(s): one copy of each form;
- 4) All relevant project correspondence;
- 5) Additional information sheets as necessary.

Address of Contracting Agency To Whom SHPO Comment Should Be Mailed:

Mr. Robert Jacoby
Tetra Tech EC
1000 The American Road
Morris Plains, NJ 07950

Tel: 973-630-8371
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Reviewers Comments:

CONTINUATION SECTION

Introduction

Mr. Robert Jacoby, Cultural Resources Lead of Tetra Tech EC, contracted OurHeritage Archaeological Services (OHAS), to conduct a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance of the Lee-DeKalb Wind Energy Center project located in the Townships of Afton, Clinton, Milan, and Shabbona in DeKalb County, and in the Townships of Alto and Willow Creek in Lee County. OHAS conducted the survey within the following township and range coordinates: T38 R2, T38 R3, T38 R4, T39 R2, T39 R3, and T39 R4.

The proposed Lee-DeKalb Wind Energy Center will comprise 151 tubular steel, 80-meter tall wind turbines, each capable of generating 1.5 megawatts (MW). The turbines will be connected via 177,550 feet of access roads and 352,400 feet of collection lines. Four meteorological towers have been constructed to collect wind data to assist in the siting of the turbines. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) comprises approximately 642 acres of developed and undeveloped agricultural land.

The Phase I archaeological field survey and background research identified two previously recorded archaeological sites (11D12 and 11D16) and 19 new archaeological sites within the project APE. Three of the new sites represent prehistoric Native American loci; one is a low-density lithic scatter, and two sites are isolated lithic finds. The remaining 16 newly identified sites are historic period farmsteads, two of which included school buildings. Sixteen sites, including all three newly identified prehistoric sites, are located in DeKalb County; three sites are in Lee County (see Table 1).

DeKalb/Lee Counties Environment

The proposed project is located within the Grand Prairie Section of the Grand Prairie Division (4a) (Neely and Heister 1987:28-30; Schwegman 1973:15-16). The Grand Prairie Section was covered by the Woodfordian substage of the Wisconsinan stage of Pleistocene glaciation. It is bounded by the Shelbyville and Bloomington morainic systems with glacial landforms common. It consists of young, poorly-drained glacial drift (till and outwash) with numerous marshes and prairie potholes present. The fertile, mesic dark-colored soils were developed from recently deposited loess, lake-bed sediments, and outwash. Tall-grass prairie was historically dominant with forests bordering the rivers and streams, and occasional groves found on moraines and other prominent glacial landforms. Prairie covered a greater percentage of area than any other natural division (Mohlenbrock 1975:16-19; Robertson 1998; Schwegman 1973:14-16). While some forest and protected prairie communities remain, most of the area has been converted to agriculture with corn and soybeans the primary commercial crops.

Physiography and Geology

The project area lies within a physiographic region known as the Bloomington Ridged Plain of the Till Plains Section of the Central Lowland Province (see Willman et al. 1975:16, Fig. 7; Neely and Heister 1987:18, Figure 5). It has prominent glacial topography that includes moraines and morainic systems of the late advances of the Woodfordian substage of the Wisconsinan glaciation (dating 22,000-12,500 B.P.) (Frye and Willman 1975:227, Fig. Q-10). It is characterized by low, broad, concentric morainic ridges alternating with wide stretches of relatively flat or gently undulating ground moraines (nearly featureless inter-morainal areas). Minor moraines are prominent locally while major moraines are only conspicuous from a distance. Early explorers often compared the monotonous, rolling open prairie with tall waving grasses to the sea (Nelson 1996:60). Leighton et al. (1948:24) state, "It was in this district more than in any other that the grass-covered stretches of rolling prairie and extensive swamps, described by early settlers, were most typically and extensively developed."

The series of widely-spaced, radiating morainal ridges were formed by the many oscillations (recessions and re-advances) of the Wisconsin glacier. The outer edge of the Bloomington Ridged Plain follows the outer border of the Shelbyville moraine from the Indiana/Illinois line westward and northward to the Green River Lowland, thence following the outer edge of the Bloomington moraine to its juncture with Hampshire Ridge of the Great Lakes Section. The series of named moraines from south to north include Shelbyville, Cerro Gordo, Champaign, Leroy, Bloomington, Normal, Outer Cropsey, Middle Cropsey, Inner Cropsey, Farm Ridge, Chatsworth, Marseilles, and Iroquois (see Ekblaw and Lamar 1964:4, Fig.2; Frye and Willman 1975:234-235, Fig. Q-10).

Three nearly parallel, north-northeast oriented, named moraines of the northern part of the Bloomington Morainic System (formed between about 22,500 and 19,000 B.P.) occupy the western part of the project. They include (from west to east) Providence, La Moille, and Paw Paw. The Providence Moraine, named for Providence, Bureau County, forms the crest of the Bloomington Morainic System and rises nearly 200 feet (61 m) above the frontal outwash plain (i.e., Green River Lowland). Its crest occurs at approximate elevations of 900 to 950 feet (274 to 290 m) above MSL. The moraine often exhibits a rough knob and kettle topography. It is traced from Peoria northeastward for about 125 miles (200 km) in the Peoria and Princeton sublobes. The La Moille Moraine, named for La Moille, Bureau County, is a narrow ridge running for about 50 miles (80 km). It separates from the Bloomington Morainic System in its southern part. The Paw Paw Moraine, named for Paw Paw, Lee County, is the inner moraine of the system that runs for about 50 miles (80 km). It also separates from the Bloomington Morainic System in its southern part, and is a prominent moraine (Frye and Willman 1975:236-238). The highest point in DeKalb County occurs on this moraine about three miles north of the Village of Lee in the NW¹/₄ of Section 20, Milan Township, which is 990 feet (302 m) above MSL.

The Shabbona Moraine cuts diagonally northeast between the Shabbona and Waterman municipalities, from the southwest corner to the east-central part of the county (see Daly 1963:24). Named for the village of Shabbona, it is a weakly morainic area about 18 miles long that consists largely of a thin deposit of gray-tan silty till of the Malden Till Member (Frye and Willman 1975:238). It is present in the extreme eastern and southwest portions of the project.

The Wisconsin (Woodfordian) drift of the Lake Michigan Lobe comprising the Providence, La Moille, and Paw Paw moraines are assigned to the Tiskilwa Till Member of the Wedron Formation (see Killey 1998:14, Fig.5; Nagy 1999). Till is a non-stratified mass of unsorted debris composed of pebbles, cobbles, and large boulders imbedded in a matrix of clay, silt, and sand. Tiskilwa till consists of calcareous, red gray to gray, medium-textured clay loam to loam diamicton that contains lenses of gravel, sand, silt, and clay. Typically, it oxidizes to pink, reddish-brown, or yellowish-brown (Frye and Willman 1975:236-237; Nagy 1999). Extensive deposits of glacial outwash (sand and gravel) of the Henry Formation occur in front and among the moraines, and along stream valleys that served as meltwater outlets in front of and away from the moraines. The thickness of the glacial material in DeKalb County varies from 40 to 450 feet (12 to 137 m) with the thickest occurring in the bedrock valleys. Tiskilwa Formation till reaches thicknesses of 100 to 150 feet (30 to 46 m) or more in the morainal areas and typically overlies bedrock. Till occurs at or near land surface in most of DeKalb County; being within 20 feet (6 m) of the surface in more than 90 percent of the county (Frye and Willman 1975:226; Killey 1998:16-19; Lawrence and Associates 1971:6-7).

The underlying bedrock, deeply buried by the glacial drift, consists of sedimentary rock formations of sandstone, shale, and limestone. The two primary geologic periods during which sedimentary strata were formed include the Cambrian and Ordovician. Ordovician-age dolomite and limestone dominate while some shale and sandstone beds are present. Rock strata formed during this period include Prairie du Chien dolomite, St. Peter sandstone, Glenwood shale, Platteville and Galena dolomite, and Maquoketa shale. The Platteville and Galena Groups (about 350 feet thick) are the source of most of the crushed limestone and dolomite used for building purposes, concrete aggregate, road material, and agricultural

limestone. Ordovician sedimentary rocks naturally outcrop where the streams are deeply entrenched – only along the major rivers like the Upper Illinois Valley and Rock River Valley. Exposures are also present in a few quarries in the northern part of DeKalb and Lee counties (Boies 1868:37; Killey 1998; Lawrence and Associates 1971:3; Schwegman 1973:14).

Climate

DeKalb County has a temperate, humid continental climate with extreme seasonal temperature and precipitation ranges typical of north-central Illinois. The conditions result from the frequency with which three air masses dominate the area during the year, along with the duration and amount of solar radiation (heating) received at the ground surface. The air masses include (1) a dry continental air mass originating over the Pacific Ocean, (2) a warm, moist air mass originating over the Gulf of Mexico, and (3) a cold, dry air mass emanating from the Canadian Arctic (Changnon et al. 2004; Neely and Heister 1987). The climate has generally favored prairie grasses and hardwood forests (Deniger 2004:120).

Winter (December-February) is characterized by cold temperatures, low precipitation rates, and low values of solar radiation, with the first two subject to extreme fluctuation. The area is relatively dry in winter because of cold air masses originating in the Canadian Arctic moving southward into northern Illinois (occurring about 20% of the time). Air masses originating in the Pacific Ocean dominate (occurring more than 75% of the time). They arrive from a range of westerly locales and often produce cool, cloudy weather (Changnon et al. 2004:9). The mean temperature is 24° F and the mean daily minimum is 16° F. The average seasonal snowfall is about 35 inches. On average, 55 days of the year have at least 1 inch of snow on the ground (Deniger 2004:13).

Summer (June-August) often has high temperatures, humidity, pollution levels, and precipitation rates, which are linked to hot, humid air masses from the Gulf of Mexico (affecting Illinois about 40% of the time). Less frequently, air masses from Pacific sources travel across Canada and arrive in Illinois bringing relatively cool and dry conditions and bright skies (affecting Illinois about 30% of the time) (Changnon et al. 2004:9-10). The mean temperature is 72° F and the mean daily maximum temperature is 84° F. Precipitation is highest from April through September, (which includes the growing season for most crops), averaging 3.5 to 4.4 inches per month, and lowest in January (1.5 inches) and February (1.1 inches) (Deniger 2004:13).

The prevailing wind is from the west in most months, but is from the south from June through October. Average wind speed is highest in March and April, averaging 12 mph (Deniger 2004:13-14). Wind speeds decline rapidly in summer – reaching the low point in August (coinciding with the “dog days of summer”). The average annual wind speeds in the project area are between 8 and 10 mph. Winds at higher elevations will be stronger (Changnon et al. 2004:111). The largely rural agricultural area between Sterling and Aurora has Class Four winds with the potential for 3,000 MW of wind-generated electricity (IDNR 2007), thus the project area has great potential for wind power.

Hydrology

Natural drainage of the project area is poor – resulting in many marshes and prairie potholes in pre-Euro-American settlement times (Boies 1868:36; Mohlenbrock 1975:16; Schwegman 1973:14). It exhibits a parallel-pinnate drainage pattern reflecting a surface dominated by long parallel morainic ridges. The short segments drain the flank of the ridges while long segments drain the troughs between. First-order intermittent streams (smallest streams with no tributaries) dominate the landscape (Oberlander and Muller 1987:401-403; Ritter 1986:164). Their water supply is derived from direct runoff – ground surface drainage after a precipitation event.

The project lies at the interfluve (juncture) of four different drainage basins including the Kishwaukee, Rock, Green, and Fox (see McConkey and Brown 1996). Each basin is separated from its neighbor by a

low morainic ridgeline serving as a major drainage “divide.” Divisions separating drainage basins rise as little as 10 feet in places. Boies (1868:36) describes this poorly-drained area as verified by soil types present here (listed in the soils section below),

Although this central portion of the County is comparatively rugged, yet no large streams are found here. The head waters of all the creeks in the County are there formed in sloughs or swamps, which always connect one with another, until the united volume of their waters form brooklets, which flowing north and south ultimately become our larger creeks.

The northeastern and central portion of the project is drained by the headwaters of the South Branch of the Kishwaukee River and its tributaries: Middle Branch and North Branch. It generally flows northward to join Deer Creek near the town of Genoa, and thence west-northwest to the Kishwaukee River (draining 441 mi²). The southern and eastern portions are drained by Indian Creek and Somonauk creeks, respectively, that flow southward into the Fox River, which in turn discharges into the Upper Illinois River. The southwestern part is drained by the headwaters of the Green River and its tributaries Willow Creek and Dry Run, which flow west to join the Rock River. The northwestern part is drained by Steward Creek that flows northwest into the Kyte River, which in turn discharges into the Rock River. The north part is drained by the East Branch Kilbuck Creek that flows northward into Kilbuck Creek, which thence discharges into the Kishwaukee River (draining 139 mi²) (IDNR 1998b; McConkey and Brown 1996).

Native Plant Communities

The project area was historically tall-grass prairie with the dominant vegetation being big bluestem, Indian grass, prairie dropseed, and switch grass. The 1842 and 1843 U.S. General Land Office (GLO) plat maps for Milan, Shabbona, Clinton, and Afton townships, DeKalb County, and Alto and Willow Creek townships, Lee County, show the pre-Euro-American settlement vegetation of the project area was part of a vast prairie. Milan and Shabbona townships were dominated by “rolling prairie” in the extreme western portions, while “level prairie” dominated the central and eastern parts. Occasional swamps and wet prairie are also noted scattered across the landscape. The 1876 DeKalb County map (Warner and Beers 1876) shows a large swamp covering most of the SE¹/₄ of Section 1 of Shabbona Township. Forested areas included widely scattered upland groves and narrow floodplain forest. Gallery forest were largely confined to the eastern and northern sides of the main trunk streams (IDNR 1998c:5), with remnants (residual forest) shown on 7.5' quadrangle maps for the area. For DeKalb County, Boies (1868:34-35) states,

The central portion of the County contains the least extent of timbered lands, and fewest running streams . . . Broad, rolling prairies occupy almost the entire surface of the central portion of the County. The land is, perhaps, more rolling – more rough, - than at the two extremes; but only two or three small, isolated, natural groves broke the uniformity of the billowy prairie, before it was formed into farms and beautified by man.

Kellogg and Boies (1871) further state,

It has no great rivers, no elevated peaks, no deep and narrow valleys; but is only a parallelogram of rich, rolling prairie, dotted with a few groves, and watered by a few small streams. . . The rolling prairies occupy almost the entire surface of the central portion of the county.

For Lee County, Hill (1881:18-19) states,

There are beautiful landscapes clothed with grassy plains, interspersed with pleasant groves and forests of useful timber, generally of a few hundred acres in extent, breaking the usual monotony of the prairie landscape at very frequent intervals, and affording a supply of fuel

and fencing material. The country, however, is principally prairie . . . As we go to the east from the Winnebago swamp the land becomes rolling and of a sandy loam soil of beautiful prairie dotted with groves to the eastern boundary of the county.

This land cover distribution for DeKalb and Lee counties is shown on early 1800's maps produced by the ISGS, which are present online at <http://www.inhs.uiuc.edu/cwe/maps/dekalb.pdf> and included in this report. The DeKalb County landscape was originally 87 percent (352,956 acres) prairie and 9 percent (35,913 acres) forest, while Lee County was 70 percent (324,250 acres) prairie and 9 percent (40,239 acres) forest. The project area underwent extensive environmental/land-use changes in the late nineteenth century as the rolling prairie came into intensive agricultural production.

Much of northern Illinois lies within a discrete floristic area known by plant geographers as the Prairie Peninsula – a wedge-like expanse of grassland extending eastward from the central Great Plains into the forested regions of eastern North America (Berres 2001:50-64; Transeau 1935). The term “Prairie Archipelago” may be more appropriate for some areas because it often consisted of islands of tall-grass prairie (1-20 miles in diameter) encompassed by forest as noted on the General Land Office plats of the 1800's (Brown 1985:32, 40). Prairie development occurred in the latter part of the Early Holocene (during the Atlantic Episode), about 8000 yr B.P. (Bartlein et al. 1984; King 1981a, 1981b; Transeau 1935; Wendland 1978, 1983:28). Nearly 60 percent of northern Illinois was prairie and 40 percent forest in the early nineteenth century (Anderson 1970, 1991; King 1981a:45; Schwegman 1973:6, Figure 8); a reason why Illinois was known early on as the “Prairie State” (Voight and Mohlenbrock 1980:9).

The project area typified the grass-covered stretches of rolling prairie described by early pioneers, which was thought unproductive and too exposed to weather hazards (e.g., frequent and severe drought) and fire for habitation. Rapid Euro-American settlement finally occurred during the 1850s with John Deere's invention of the light, self-cleaning steel moldboard plow to break the thick prairie sod along with the establishment of efficient transportation systems to move crops profitably to distant markets (Anderson 1970; King 1981b:43; Mogren 2005:14-15; Neely and Heister 1987:18-19). The former prairies were now seen in their immense agricultural productivity.

Several hundred species of grasses and forbs comprised the tall-grass prairie. Mesic and wet grassland communities were widespread and extant in the project area. The mesic prairie was dominated by Indian grass, northern dropseed, big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), little bluestem, and switch grass along with associated species like leadplant, prairie dock, and rattlesnake master. Typical forbs (wildflowers) may have included black-eyed Susan, bird's foot violet, compass plant, cylindrical blazing star, drooping coneflower, flowering spurge, grass-leaved golden rod, cowbane, heath aster, New England aster, rigid goldenrod, rough blazing star, shooting star, and western sunflower. The wet prairie was dominated by sedges, rushes, cattails, cordgrass (*Spartina pectinata*), and blue joint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*) with other distinctive plants being swamp milkweed, water hemlock, ironweed, and boneset (Mohlenbrock 1975:17; Robertson 1998:42-43; Schwegman 1973:15; Sullivan 1997:14-19).

Bottomland forest of the elm-ash-soft maple type bordering portions of streams may have consisted of black, white, bur, red, yellow, and other rarer varieties of oak, black walnut, and butternut, shell bark, and bitternut hickory, cottonwood, sugar maple, silver maple, honey locust, sycamore, water- and slippery elm, American elm, dogwood, common poplar, white and black ash, red cedar, white pine, linden or basswood, common swamp willow, and some other shrubs and plants (Kellogg and Boies 1871; Mohlenbrock 1975:17; Schwegman 1973:15). Scattered across the prairie, upland groves of the oak-hickory type may have consisted of white oak, bur oak, shagbark hickory, red oak, black oak, and black cherry (Deniger 2004:59; Kershaw 2007:24). Native forests provided valuable resources to sustain the early settlers. Timber yielded wood for constructing buildings and fencing, heating, cooking, wagons, tools, and furniture. It also provided mast for livestock, game, syrup and sugar, and other foods (Davis 1998:14). Vital food plant resources of the forest community included nuts (e.g., black walnut, hickory,

acorns, and butternut) and fruits (e.g., crab apple, paw paw, plum, mulberry, elderberry, blackberry, gooseberry, and grapes).

Soils

The most important natural resource of DeKalb and Lee counties is the fertile soil associations ideal for crop production. Fehrenbacher et al. (1984) classify the soils in the project area within Soil Associations 9 (Catlin-Flanagan-Drummer); 11 (Plano-Proctor-Worthen); and 12 (Saybrook-Dana-Drummer). The dark-colored prairie soils (mollisols) occur on nearly level to strongly sloping uplands, and developed under grass vegetation in a layer of loess over loam or sandy loam, Wisconsin glacial till. Drummer soils are dominant and have slow to ponded runoff. Surface ditches and tile drainage improve crop yields.

Hinkley (1978:3-6) classifies soils in the project area and environs as belonging to the Saybrook-Drummer-Octagon (Map Unit 1), Drummer-Flanagan-Catlin (Map Unit 2), and Drummer-Elburn-Batavia (Map Unit 3) associations. Saybrook-Drummer-Octagon comprises the morainal ridges in the extreme western and eastern portions of the project. They are sloping to nearly level, well-drained to poorly-drained soils formed in silty material and the underlying loam glacial till in the uplands. This association consists of gently rolling, irregularly shaped ridges and drainage ways on the glacial till plain and rolling end moraines; ridges and slopes are interwoven with drainage ways. Differences in elevation are often 10 to 20 feet (3-6 m). The soil is permeable and often readily drained by tile and ditches.

The Drummer-Flanagan-Catlin association is located north of the village of Shabbona and covers a Wisconsin inter-morainal area drained by the North Branch, Middle Branch, and South Branch of the Kishwaukee River (see Davy 1963:24). They are sloping to nearly level, well-drained to poorly-drained soils that formed in silty material and the underlying loam glacial till in the uplands. It consists of broad, gently undulating, irregular ridges and drainage ways on a large till plain. Differences in elevation are often 5 to 10 feet (1-3 m). Drummer-Elburn-Batavia covers a Wisconsin inter-morainal area northeast of Shabbona and primarily east of the South Branch of the Kishwaukee River. They are sloping to nearly level, well-drained to poorly-drained soils that formed in silty material and the underlying outwash, stratified water deposited silts, or water worked loam drift on the uplands. Differences in elevation are often less than 5 feet (1.5 m).

Deniger (2004:Sheets 30, 31, 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 51) maps the soil types in the project area as Lisbon silt loam, 0-2% slopes (59A); La Rose loam, 5-10% slopes, eroded (60C2); La Rose loam, 10-18% slopes, eroded (60D2); Harpster silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes (67A); Houghton muck, 0-2% slopes (103A); Drummer silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes (152A); Flanagan silt loam, 0-2% slopes (154A); Catlin silt loam, 0-2% slopes (171A); Catlin silt loam, 2-5% slopes (171B); Elburn silt loam, 0-2% slopes (198A); Parr silt loam, 2-5% slopes, eroded (221B2); Parr silt loam, 5-10% slopes, eroded (221C2); Peotone silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes (330A); Elpaso silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes (356A); Danabrook silt loam, 2-5% slopes (512B); Danabrook silt loam, 5-10% slopes, eroded (512C2); Wyonet silt loam, 2-5% slopes, eroded (622B2); Barony silt loam, 5-10% slopes, eroded (662C2); Clare silt loam, 2-5% slopes (663B); and Blackberry silt loam, 2-5% slopes (679B). The types with their locations and descriptions are listed in Table 1. DeKalb and Lee counties soil survey information is also found on the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) website: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>. The Web Soil Survey (WSS) is a simple but powerful way to access soil data throughout the state. The soil types classified in the project area by the NRCS (2008) are identical to those identified in studies by Deniger (2004) and Elmer and Zwicker (2005).

The Danabrook Series covers most of the project slated for turbine pads. They are moderately well-drained soils present on ground moraines and end moraines. The soils formed in loess or other silty material over loamy till. The native vegetation is tall prairie grasses. Most areas are cropped with corn

and soybeans being the principal crops. They have a thin solum. Danabrook silt loam, 5-10 percent slopes, eroded (512C2), has a mollic epipedon less than 25 cm thick. Deniger (2004:87) describes a typical upper pedon for Danabrook silt loam, 2-5 percent slopes (512B): Ap-horizon (0-20 cm below surface) of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam overlying a thin A-horizon (20-33 cm) of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam. Both horizons overlie a Bt1-horizon (33-53 cm) of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Note that recent deep plowing (including chisel plow) observed during the Phase I archaeology survey has increased the depth of the Ap horizon – destroying any A-horizon if present.

Poorly-drained, Elpaso silty clay loam, 0-2 percent slopes (356A) dominates the project area, comprising about 60 percent of the area slated for collectors. An official description of the Elpaso Series is given on the website <http://www2.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/E/ELPASO.html>. Elpaso soils are on nearly level to level toe slopes of ground moraines and end moraines of Wisconsin Age. They are formed in loess over calcareous glacial till on uplands. The native vegetation is commonly marsh grasses and sedges. Most areas are artificially drained and used for corn and soybeans. Deniger (2004:91) describes a typical upper pedon for the series (356A): Ap-horizon (0-18 cm below surface) of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay loam overlying an A-horizon (18-53 cm) of black (10YR 2/1) silty clay loam. Both horizons overlie a Bg-horizon (53-89 cm) of dark grayish-brown (2.5YR 4/2) silty clay loam.

The Catlin Series is also prevalent, with an official description of the series is given on the website <http://www2.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/C/CATLIN.html>. It consists of moderately well-drained soils present on ground moraines and end moraines. The native vegetation is prairie grass, while most areas now grow corn and soybeans. The soils formed in loess over loamy calcareous till. Deniger (2004:84) and Elmer and Zwicker (2005:47) describe a typical upper pedon for the series Catlin silt loam, 0-2% slopes (171A): Ap-horizon (0-28 cm [0-11 in] below surface) of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam overlying a BA-horizon (28-46 cm) of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam. When present, the BA-horizon has the same colors and reaction as the Bt-horizon, but some pedons do not have a BA-horizon. Both horizons overlie a Bt1-horizon (46-58 cm) of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay loam. Catlin silt loam, 2-5% slopes (171B) becomes a hydric soil when present on outwash plains (Elmer and Zwicker 2005:Table 8).

Hydric soils occur throughout much of the project area indicating that wet prairie and marsh vegetation was prevalent. Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as “a soil that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register 1994).” The soils are defined, described, and listed for the area by Elmer and Zwicker (2005:244, Table 8), which can also be found on the website <http://soils.usda.gov/use/hydric/> (along with criteria identifying properties unique to hydric soils). The soils series noted in the project area include Harpster, Houghton, Drummer, Peotone, and Elpaso.

Table 1. Soil Types Mapped for the Project Area (see Deniger 2004 and Elmer and Zwicker 2005).

Symbol	Name	Location/Description
59A	Lisbon silt loam, 0-2% slopes	Somewhat poorly-drained soils occurring on the summits & foot slopes of ground moraines & end moraines; Soils formed in loess or other silty material over till.
60C2	La Rose loam, 5-10% slopes, eroded	Well-drained soils occurring on the shoulders & back slopes of ground moraines & end moraines; Soils formed in glacial till.
60D2	La Rose loam, 10-18% slopes, eroded	Well-drained soils occurring on the shoulders & back slopes of ground moraines & end moraines; Soils formed in glacial till.
67A*	Harpster silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes	Poorly-drained soils occurring on the toe slopes of outwash plains & ground moraines; Soils formed in calcareous loess or other silty material over drift.
103A*	Houghton muck, 0-2% slopes	Very poorly-drained soils occurring on the toe slopes of ground moraines & outwash plains; Soils formed in herbaceous organic material.
152A*	Drummer silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes	Poorly-drained soils occurring on the toe slopes of outwash plains & ground moraines; Soils formed in loess or silty material over outwash; Soils are in drainage ways & slight depressions. Prevalent along the South Branch Kishwaukee River.
154A	Flanagan silt loam, 0-2% slopes	Somewhat poorly-drained soils occurring on the summits & foot slopes of ground moraines & end moraines; Soils formed in loess over till.
171A	Catlin silt loam, 0-2% slopes	Moderately well-drained soils occurring on the summits of ground moraines & end moraines; Soils formed in loess over till; Native vegetation is prairie grass.
171B	Catlin silt loam, 2-5% slopes	Moderately well-drained soils occurring on the summits and back slopes of ground moraines & end moraines; Soils formed in loess over till.
198A	Elburn silt loam, 0-2% slopes	Somewhat poorly-drained soils occurring on the summits & foot slopes of outwash plains & stream terraces; Soils formed in loess over outwash; Native vegetation is prairie grasses.
221B2	Parr silt loam, 2-5% slopes, eroded	Moderately well-drained soils occurring on the summits & back slopes of ground moraines & end moraines; Soils formed in a thin mantle of loess or other silty material over till.
221C2	Parr silt loam, 5-10% slopes, eroded	Moderately well-drained soils occurring on the shoulders & back slopes of ground moraines & end moraines; Soils formed in a thin mantle of loess or other silty material over till.
330A*	Peotone silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes	Very poorly-drained soils occurring on the toe slopes of ground moraines; Soils formed in colluvium. Developed under very wet marsh in depressions with no outlet (kettles). Occurs in small scattered areas.
356A*	Elpaso silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes	A nearly level, poorly-drained soil occurring on the toe slopes of ground moraines & end moraines. They formed in loess or other silty material over till. The native vegetation is commonly marsh grasses and sedges.
512B	Danabrook silt loam, 2-5% slopes	Moderately well-drained soils occurring on the summits and back slopes of ground moraines and end moraines; Soils formed in loess or other silty material over till; Native vegetation is tall prairie grasses.
512C2	Danabrook silt loam, 5-10% slopes, eroded	Moderately well-drained soils occurring on shoulders and back slopes of ground moraines and end moraines; Soils formed in loess or other silty material over till.
622B2	Wyanet silt loam, 2-5% slopes, eroded	Well-drained soils occurring on shoulders & summits of ground moraines; Parent material is till with a thin mantle of loess.
662C2	Barony silt loam, 5-10% slopes, eroded	Moderately well-drained soils occurring on the shoulders & back slopes of outwash plains & stream terraces; Soils formed in loess or other silty material over outwash.
663B	Clare silt loam, 2-5% slopes	Moderately well-drained soils occurring on the summits & back slopes of outwash plains & stream terraces; Soils formed in loess or other silty material over outwash.
679B	Blackberry silt loam, 2-5% slopes	Moderately well-drained soils occurring on the summits & back slopes of outwash plains & stream terraces; Soils formed in loess over outwash.

* Hydric/Wetland soils (see Elmer and Zwicker 2005:Table 8).

Archaeological/Historical Background Research

A review of the archaeological site files from the Illinois State Museum GIS Database shows *fifteen* previously recorded sites within one-mile radius of the APE project limits in DeKalb County and none in Lee County. Eleven sites are clustered just east-southeast of the intersection of DeKalb, Lee, and Ogle counties – the northwest edge of the project (see Ahler 1998:Figure 3-4; Springer 1985). They occur in sections 3 through 8 of Milan Township (T39N, R3E). Sites 11D6 through 11D16 are low-density lithic scatters indicative of short-term hunting activities by very small groups or individuals. Notably absent in the collections are ceramics, fire-cracked rock, and stone tool diversity. Some sites are multi-component: sites 11D11 and 11D16 contain Middle to Late Archaic components; site 11D10 contains Early Archaic and Early-Middle Woodland components; and site 11D13 contains Archaic and Early-Middle Woodland components. The dominance of early period occupations is explained below.

Sites 11D12 (NIU-42) and 11D10 (NIU-44) were visited in June 1975 by a NIU field school under good field conditions (row corn). Regarding the latter site, small lithic scatters were mapped on the slopes of four widely separated low ridges overlooking wetlands. A bag of chert flakes and cores (debitage) was collected along with 2 knife-scraper flakes, 2 knife bases, 1 knife fragment, 1 point, 1 point tip, 1 point base, 1 end scraper, and 1 serrated point, which are indicative of short-term hunting activities. Site 11D12 contained few artifacts, all of which were chert: 1 ovate knife/scrapper, 2 point tips, and 17 flakes. Site 11D16 (NIU-114) was located in 3 foot corn and soybean fields in July 1976. Only 1 point, 2 scrapers, and a few flakes were collected in three widely separated areas. This site was revisited because it is within the project corridor and impacted by a proposed road, interconnect, and Turbine 1.

Other previously reported sites within one-mile radius of the APE project limits include a historic farmstead (11D386) located just south of the cluster reported above in Section 29 of Milan Township. It was the only site found in an archaeological survey covering 320 acres of property owned by the University of Illinois, Board of Trustees. Sites 11D493 and 11D494 are located in the extreme eastern portion of the project on the border of Sections 32 and 33 of Afton Township. No information is available for these sites in the IAS/ITARP files at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign except for their location.

Another historic homestead, designated the M. Spray Homestead site (11D495), was recently reported by OurHeritage Archaeological Services personnel just west of the Village of Shabbona in an area slated for a 20-acre Laydown/Operations & Maintenance Facility, which is associated with the Lee-DeKalb Wind Energy Center project. Maps indicate a house was built sometime between 1905 and 1934, and destroyed prior to 1947. The house was perhaps occupied by retired farmer Matthew Spray and his wife Martha (both born in England) after their son William took over farm operations (Berres 2009).

The few sites previously reported in the project vicinity may be attributable to bias because (1) historic sources indicate an extensive historic Native American occupation in the area (including Fox, Kickapoo, Mascouten, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, and various Miami-speaking groups); (2) numerous farmsteads/homesteads and schools occur on historic maps but haven't been recorded; and (3) there is a lack of scientific surveys in this part of DeKalb and Lee counties. While Stephen J. Bigolin (2001:27), DeKalb County historian, notes many vintage farms with assorted outbuildings scattered across the county landscape, only a few are recorded in the IAS site database. As Dr. Steven Ahler (1998:3-12) relates for the Kishwaukee River Assessment Area (KRAA), "Future archaeological site surveys are needed to correct for potential biases in the current data base resulting from nonsystematic survey."

Sites are concentrated northeast of the project in the DeKalb-Sycamore municipal area. While some are associated with recent surveys of residential/commercial development, most were recorded in the 1970s through work conducted by Northern Illinois University (NIU) in the South Branch of the Kishwaukee River basin. Springer (1984) provides a settlement pattern model for the basin. Paleo-Indian and Archaic

sites tend to occur at high elevations (251-256 m asl), well upstream (near small tributary and headwater streams), away from the river (>1,000 m), and on fairly steep slopes (2.46-2.68°). He suggests their locations show a preference for knolls above upland marshes, bogs, and sloughs, particularly near the East Branch and South Branch junction of the Kishwaukee. Conversely, Woodland and Mississippian sites tend to be located farther downstream (bottomland forested areas), closer to the river (450-670 m), at lower elevations (239-243 m asl), and on more moderate slopes (1.60-2.08°).

A search of the Historic Architectural/Archaeological Resources Geographic Information System (HAARGIS) database on the website <http://gis.hpa.state.il.us/hargis/> shows no historic landmarks within the project area. During the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey (1971-1975), a few landmarks were recorded within a 2 mile radius of the project including Scarboro School, Lee County; Afton Cemetery, DeKalb County; and four sites in the Village of Shabbona. Scarboro School is located 2 miles west of the project on Steward Road in Section 8 of Willow Creek Township (T38N, R2E). This one-room rural school dates to about 1914 (Reference #304852). Afton Cemetery (ca. 1855) is located about 1 mile east of the project on Perry Road in Section 21 of Afton Township (Reference #305173; DK-H-21) (IHLS 1974).

Four landmarks are listed in the Village of Shabbona: a single dwelling brick Italianate structure (Reference #143623); the Burlington Northern Depot (Reference #305168; DK-H-15) – a wood railroad depot originally of the C.B. & Q. line (1850-1900); Shabbona Village Hall dating about 1885 (Reference #305169; DK-H-16); and Shabbona Grove (park) located on Preserve Road and associated with Chief Shabbona (Reference #305167; DK-H-14). Many landmarks are also listed in the Village of Waterman, with some discussed in the Clinton Township discussion.

The 1842 and 1843 U.S. General Land Office (GLO) plat maps for Milan, Shabbona, Clinton, and Afton townships, DeKalb County, and Alto, Willow Creek, and Wyoming townships, Lee County, show *no* historic structures in the project area. The only development is the NW-SE trending road from Allen's Grove (Willow Creek Township, Lee County) to Rockford.

DeKalb County & Milan, Shabbona, Clinton, and Afton Township Summary

DeKalb County encompasses about 635 mi² (1,645 km²; 406,400 acres) with Sycamore serving as the county seat. It was established on 4 March 1837 from the western half of Kane County by the Illinois State Legislature. It was named after Baron Johann de Kalb (1721-1780), a German (Bavarian) officer and hero who fought in the American Revolutionary Army and died at the Battle of Camden, South Carolina, in 1780. The county was organized into townships in 1849, each headed by a supervisor and an ex-officio member of the County Board (Davy 1963:29, 169). Its population rose from 1,697 in 1840; 7,540 in 1850; 19,086 in 1860; to 23,265 in 1870, with most living on farmsteads. In 1970, the county population was 71,654 with 33,000 living in the City of DeKalb – the largest community and home of Northern Illinois University. In 2000, the population increased to 88,969 with 39,018 living in DeKalb. The county has ample space for commercial, industrial, and residential development (Gehl and Paulson 1997). Agriculture has been, and will continue to be a key component of the DeKalb County economy.

Pioneer and early Frontier Euro-American settlement consisted of dispersed farmsteads/homesteads in deciduous forests flanking streams, like that found in Shabbona and Paw Paw townships in the southwest part of the county (Boies 1868:35; Kellogg and Boies 1871; Mogren 2005:14). Important elements of the economic landscape influencing settlement strategies included soil, timber, and water. The rich, black prairie soils were well-adapted to farming (small-scale agricultural plots of corn, wheat and oats and livestock grazing) while timber along the rivers could be used for protection from the prairie winds, mast for livestock, constructing buildings and fencing posts, and fuel vital before the discovery of coal (Davis 1998:14-15, 236-237; Larsen 1997; Mogren 2005:14; Stevens 1907:128). The upland prairie remained sparsely settled until the Illinois Central Railroad completed tracks through the county in 1853 bringing

new economic opportunities and prosperity. Farmers now were able to market their harvests and livestock successfully beyond the local area to those in Chicago or St. Louis. Importantly, barbed wire (manufactured in the City of DeKalb) and John Deere's mold board plow made cultivation of the open prairies possible.

Agriculture has played a vital role in both the history and economy of DeKalb County, being the main enterprise since its settlement (Hinkley 1978). The U.S. Agricultural Production Schedules provide statistical data evaluating acreage, crops, and livestock for DeKalb County and its townships. They show that mixed commercial farming was encouraged from early settlement, which meant growing a variety of grain crops (corn, wheat, oats) on the prairie and raising various livestock including dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, sheep, and swine. Corn and oats were principal crops grown throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth century. Corn (being dependable, profitable, and well-suited to the state's soil and climate) has been the leading grain crop of Illinois agriculture since 1859. It was primarily fed to meat animals for the livestock industry (mostly cattle and hogs). The development of high-yield hybrid corn varieties in the 1930s has been hailed as one of the miracles of plant breeding, with corn yields per acre increasing steadily since then (Biles 2005:66; Neely and Heister 1987:48-49). Soybeans were introduced as a new crop in 1912, and soon became a part of the regular crop rotation.

According to the 1850 agricultural census, the county contained 63,749 acres of improved and 81,293 acres of unimproved farmland. Farms were valued at \$924,090 with farm equipment totaling \$69,128. There were 1,988 horses, 2,705 dairy cows, 956 working oxen, 3,432 head of cattle, 5,666 sheep, and 7,593 swine. Livestock was valued at \$201,670, which was less than Kane and Kendall counties. Regarding grain crops, farmers produced 221,796 bushels of wheat, 215,733 bushels of corn, and 138,903 bushels of oats. They also produced 14,200 pounds of wool, 685 bushels of barley, 21,193 tons of hay, 138,989 pounds of butter, 21,401 pounds of cheese, and 41,531 bushels of Irish potatoes (DeBow 1853).

The 1910 farm census for DeKalb County shows there were 2,481 farms, with improved farmland comprising 388,838 acres (96% of the county). The average farm comprised 157 acres, and the average value of land and buildings per farm was \$20,911. Corn and oats were the main crops, with corn grown on 136,837 acres (producing 5,996,491 bushels) and oats covering 89,809 acres (producing 3,636,513 bushels) (Prairie Farmer Publishing 1917). In 1969, there were 1,438 farms covering 383,103 acres of farmland, with the average farm comprising 270 acres. Corn, soybeans, and oats were the main crops, with 180,987 acres in corn, 68,080 acres in soybeans, and 17,751 acres in oats (Hinkley 1978:1). In 1997, 92 percent of the county was farmland (375,332 acres). There were 880 farms with the average farm comprising 427 acres. The number of farmers has declined while farm sizes have increased from 427 acres in 1997 to 440 in 2002 (Deniger 2004:13; USDA 2004: Table 8).

The survey area has a well-developed transportation system. The road network includes the Ronald Reagan Memorial Tollway (I-88) that crosses the middle of the county from east to west – bordering the northern part of the project. U.S. Route 30 also crosses from east to west, traversing the southern part of the project through the towns of Hinckley, Waterman, and Shabbona. Main secondary roads are black-topped keeping them passable year-round. The county is serviced by four railroad lines, which are used for freight. The Burlington Northern Railroad (formerly Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy) runs east to west through Hinckley, Waterman, Shabbona, and Lee (Deniger 2004:13; Hinkley 1978:1).

Milan Township

Milan Township comprises congressional T39N, R3E of the Third Principal Meridian (3rd P.M.). It was established in 1857 from portions of Malta and Shabbona townships, being the last of DeKalb's eighteen townships organized. The township was originally composed largely of open prairie considered worthless due to distance from timber, thus it was one of the last settled. It also contained vast wetlands (as noted by dominance of wetland soils like Elpaso silty clay loam), which was unsuitable for farming until a drainage district was organized in 1895 responsible for laying a network of clay drainage tile. Its population has remained small and stable with 262 recorded in 1860, 524 in 1865, 857 in 1870, 516 in 1960, and 364 in 2000.

Lewis M. McEwan, a New York native, was the first settler to make a claim. He constructed a cabin in 1852 in the southeastern corner of the township (SE ¼ of Section 36) along the South Branch Kishwaukee River. Other claimants arriving in 1852-53 include Benjamin Banfield, Reuben Dodd, and Gordon Hewitt. The first individual claims were large and cheap. For example, Hewitt (as a speculator/broker) entered nine sections in one day in 1853, with warrants worth \$0.80 per acre. He sold the parcels a few years later from \$8 to \$13 per acre making it a profitable investment (Boies 1868:494-495; Davy 1963:198; Gross 1907:124-125).

In 1854, Theodore Berg and Ira Oleson settled in the township. Native Norwegians, they were followed by the Sanderson, Grover, Oakland, Eames, and Kettleson families – known as thrifty, prosperous, and members of the Lutheran Church. Most attended the Lutheran Church in Alto Township, Lee County, and were interred in the Union Lutheran Cemetery located north of Perry Road at County Line Road in the southeast corner of Section 13 (GSDC 1989:iii).

Two farmsteads in the southwest part of the township are illustrated in lithographs in the 1871 "Combination Atlas Map of DeKalb County, Illinois":

Residence of John Watson, SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 28

Residence of Samuel Henderson, SE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 29

Early rural schools were held in private homes like other townships. In 1868, a two-story frame public building was built in the center of the township in the NE¼ of the NE¼ of Section 21, which was known as the Milan Town House. The upper level was used as a town hall and place of worship with the lower floor a district school (Boies 1868:495; Davy 1963:118; Gross 1907:124). The township consisted of nine school districts in the late 1800s, with school locations shown on the 1871 county plat map.

According to the 1870 agricultural census, Milan Township contained 18,672 acres of improved land and only 1 acre of woodland. Farms were valued at \$623,425 with farm equipment totaling \$34,030. There were 567 horses, 586 dairy cows, 763 head of cattle, 177 sheep, and 1,238 swine. Livestock was valued at \$98,032, which was far less than Paw Paw and Shabbona townships. Regarding grain crops, farmers produced 31,140 bushels of spring wheat, 30 bushels of winter wheat, 57,080 bushels of corn, and 50,462 bushels of oats. They also produced 549 pounds of wool, 20,101 bushels of barley, 2,960 tons of hay, and 10,331 bushels of Irish potatoes (US Agricultural Service Census 1870: roll #31-44).

Shabbona Township

Shabbona Township comprises T38N, R3E of the 3rd P.M. Before Euro-American settlement, the northern and western portions were prairie while the southeast was covered by heavy timber. The township is named for Chief Shabbona, who was a leader of the Ottawa and Potawatomie and lived with about 130 followers, primarily members of his family, at Shabbona Grove. The grove contained about 1500 acres of timber including white, burr, and black oak, and black walnut, which was drained by Big Indian Creek and Little Indian Creek that flowed southward into the Fox River. The name Shabbona was

recorded to mean “built strong like a bear” or “built like a bear” but the Ottawa *Zhaabne* or the Potawatomie *Zhabne* translation means “indomitable” or “hardy” in both languages. A short video documenting the life of Chief Shabbona occurs online: www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rza96eoLHgE.

Two sections of this township (between the towns of Shabbona and Shabbona Grove) were made a reservation to Chief Shabbona (Shabona, Shaubena, Shab-eh-nay, Shabonier, Shabonee) at the 1829 Treaty of Prairie du Chien and in another treaty made at Tippecanoe, Indiana, in October, 1832. The group migrated to western Missouri in the fall of 1837, with a remnant subsequently living on a reservation near Topeka, Kansas, in 1907 (Boies 1868:524-525; Davy 1963:207-209; Gross 1907:122). The former home of Chief Shabbona was located in the SW ¼ of Section 26 – on property once owned by Nelson Hotchkiss.

The first settler community in Shabbona Township was established on the southeast side of the grove, and dates to 1 January 1836. The first house was built by Edmund Town, assisted by David Smith (Boies 1868:59; Kellogg and Boies 1871). In 1850, the Village of Shabbona Grove (located in Sections 26 and 35) had a general store, a drug and grocery store, a blacksmith shop, a sawmill, two churches, and a stagecoach stop for the Chicago & Galena line. By 1870, it “contained three general stores, a tin shop, a boot and shoe shop, two wagon and blacksmith shops, a tailor shop, two hotels and two churches (Bigolin 2001:40).” The growth of Shabbona Grove was impeded when the Chicago and Iowa Railroad (later known as the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad) was built 2 ½ miles to the north and completed in January 1871. In contrast, the nearby communities of Shabbona (first named Malma [see 1871 plat] and then Cornton) and Lee rapidly developed as hubs along the transportation line (GSDC 2003:iii).

The Village of Lee is situated in both DeKalb and Lee counties, with Main Street (Viking Vei) being the County Line. About 30 acres are in the SW ¼ of Section 6 of Shabbona Township. The village was founded in 1871, surveyed and platted in 1872, and incorporated as a village in 23 June 1874. The 1880 Federal Census showed a population of 218, while there were about 200 residents in 1963 and 319 in 1990. Churches serving the community include Methodist (built in 1877), St. James Catholic (built in 1878), and First Lutheran (Davy 1963:209-211).

The Genealogical Society of DeKalb County has published accounts of the township’s early cemeteries. English Cemetery (aka West Shabbona Cemetery) is one of the oldest. It is located just west of Shabbona on U.S. Route 30 in the SE ¼ of Section 18. Most people interred here were inhabitants of a small English frontier settlement that began in the summer of 1851 by five Englishmen who bought federal land through warrants in parts of Sections 7, 8, 17, and 18: Robert Mullins, Reuben Challand, Thomas Wright, George Glossop, and William Cutts. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was located adjacent to the cemetery (GSDC 2003:iii, 44) as shown on the 1871 and 1892 plats.

Two prominent farmsteads in the township are illustrated in Thompson and Everts’ (1871) “Combination Atlas Map of DeKalb County, Illinois”:

Residence of H.W. Wormley, Section 4

Residence of Peter Van Allen Quilhot, W ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 13 (see Bigolin 2001:40-41)

According to the 1870 agricultural census, Shabbona Township contained 20,522 acres of improved land, 479 acres of woodland, and 25 acres of other improved land. Farms were valued at \$804,085 with farm equipment totaling \$35,015. There were 789 horses, 813 dairy cattle, 1,175 head of cattle, 922 sheep, and 2,066 swine. Livestock was valued at \$137,633. Regarding grain crops, farmers produced 18,243 bushels of spring wheat, 80 bushels of winter wheat, 59,050 bushels of corn, and 57,916 bushels of oats. They also produced 2,252 pounds of wool, 17,247 bushels of barley, 4,229 tons of hay, and 9,039 bushels of Irish potatoes (US Agricultural Service Census 1870: roll #31-44).

Like adjacent townships, Shabbona Township has maintained a relatively small, stable population with 963 recorded in 1860, 1,205 in 1870, 1,354 in 1970, and 1,454 in 2000. Recently, the Prairie Band Potawatomi Tribe has purchased 128 acres for an electronic bingo operation that would become the largest employer in Shabbona and change its population and economic structure.

Clinton Township

Clinton Township occupies the south-central part of DeKalb County, comprising T38N, R4E of the 3rd P.M. It was established on 6 November 1849, with its name derived from Clinton, New York, the hometown of some of the area's early settlers. Clinton Township first included a part of Victor and Afton townships, and assumed its present dimensions in 1853. Clinton was settled later than most townships because of limited timber resources (Boies 1868:499-500; Davy 1963:171-175; Gross 1907:138). Reuben M. Pritchard was the first county supervisor and held this position intermittently for twenty years. The historic Pritchard House is located near the southwest corner of Leland and South Preserve roads in Section 30 (Bigolin 2001:38).

The first settlers arrived in this township in April 1835. Oliver P. Johnson was first to make a claim, settling a cabin at Johnson's Grove in the southwest part (later renamed Pritchard's Grove). In 1843, nine families had settled the township including those of W.B. Fields, Parker Thomas, Alexander McNish, Silas Hines, John and James Walker, Preston Curtiss, William Robertson, and C.B. Whitford. In 1845 and 1846, six families settling the township included those of Shelburne and Tracy Scott, Felix and Baldwin Woodruff, and Sylvester and Elbert Hall. The population of Clinton Township has been largely rural and small with 350 recorded in 1850; 867 in 1855; 1,006 in 1860; 1,004 in 1870; and 1,663 in 2000 (Boies 1868:499-500; Davy 1963:171-175; Gross 1907:138).

The Chicago and Iowa Railroad extended through the township during 1870 and 1871 (taken over by the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy in 1873). The railroad was influential in the founding of the Village of Waterman – a community named after Daniel B. Waterman of Aurora, general solicitor of the C. & I. Railroad. In March 1872, the village was surveyed and platted by S.T. Armstrong from land owned by Humphrey Roberts, a prominent township farmer. Many late nineteenth and early twentieth century landmarks have been documented, with some described below.

An interim report on historic landmarks prepared by the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey (1974) lists the Clinton Township Public Library at Elm Street and U.S. 30 (DK-H-17) and the Wiltberger Memorial Clock at Cedar Street and U.S. 30 (DK-H-18). The HAARGIS database shows several landmark homes associated with an attractive residential district along Elm Street in the village. Stephen Bigolin (2001:29) notes a historically significant landmark – a white frame home dating to 1870 just north and east of the Waterman Road and Duffy Road intersection near the village limits (about 1.5 miles SE of the project). It was the residence of Henry Martin Rose, who displayed an exhibit at an agricultural fair in the spring 1873 (held near Altgeld Hall on the NIU campus) – giving the idea of barbed-wire fencing to Joseph Glidden, Jacob Haish, and Isaac Ellwood.

Afton Township

Afton Township was formed from parts of DeKalb and Clinton townships on February 18, 1856, with its name taken from settlers who related the flow of Little Rock Creek to the song "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton". It was settled later than other townships because it lacked timber resources (Bigolin 2001:29; Boies 1868). Gross (1907:141) states,

The early history of Afton is not filled with Indian atrocities, as it had neither Indians nor people for them to harass, in early days. After the wooded portions of the county were settled, the prairie land of Afton began to be populated.

Boies (1868:496) states,

Afton is one unbroken prairie, very undulating in its surface, with an abundance of gravelly knolls, and with some ledges of stone, which, however, have not yet been worked. It has one handsome stream. The head waters of the Little Rock Creek, a fine stream of pure water, burst from the ground on Section Fourteen, and run southeastwardly through Squaw Grove.

The population of Afton Township has been rural and small with 516 recorded in 1860; 873 in 1870; and 640 in 2000 (Bigolin 2001:29; Boies 1868:498; Kett 1876:134). The only community in the township is Elva, which is named for the daughter of Joseph F. Glidden, Elva Glidden Bush. In 1884, the construction of the Northern Illinois branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad diagonally through the township led to the need for a station in Section 9, which is well north and east of the project. The hamlet originally contained a creamery, general store, mail office, and a station but never grew because of competition with the town of DeKalb (Gross 1907:142).

The township's prime landmark is Afton Cemetery (ca. 1855), which is located about a mile east of the project on Perry Road in Section 21 (Reference #305173; DK-H-21). The land surrounding the cemetery consists of virgin prairie (Bigolin 2001:28; IHLS 1974). One of the prosperous vintage farms that dotted the landscape was the Chauncey W. Broughton farmstead, which is illustrated in the 1871 "Combination Atlas Map of DeKalb County, Illinois." It was located on McGirr Road in the north-central border of Section 31. Broughton was one of the wealthiest farmers in DeKalb County. A U.S. air mail field existed on the farmstead from 1924 to 1929 (Bigolin 2001:28).

Lee County & Alto and Willow Creek Township Summary

Lee County encompasses about 729 mi² (1,888 km²; 466,560 acres), and is bounded by DeKalb County on the east, Ogle on the north, Whiteside on the west, and LaSalle and Bureau counties on the south. Prior to 1836, Jo Daviess County encompassed the northwest part of the State including the territory of Lee, which was called the Rock River precinct. In December 1836, Ogle County was organized, which included the territory of Lee. On 27 February 1839, Lee County was created by an Act of the General Assembly, with the Village of Dixon chosen as the county seat on 31 May 1839. It was organized into 22 townships in 1850, each headed by a supervisor in the transaction of county business. It was named after either Henry "Lighthorse Harry" Lee (1756-1818), a distinguished cavalry officer in the Revolutionary War and governor of Virginia (1791-94); or Richard Henry Lee (1732-1794), an orator and statesman, member of the Continental Congress, and U.S. Senator from Virginia (Hill 1881:73-75).

The county population quickly rose from 2,035 in 1840; 5,289 in 1850; 18,854 in 1860; 26,866 in 1870, to 30,186 in 1880, with most living on farmsteads. Agricultural-related forces were significant in the population increase. The population has remained relatively stable throughout the twentieth century with 29,894 recorded in 1900, 34,604 in 1940, 37,947 in 1970, and 36,062 in 2000. The largest city is Dixon (with 15,941 residents in 2000), which is located on the Rock River in the north-central part of the county. It was the boyhood home of the 40th president of the United States, Ronald Wilson Reagan. Amboy rose as a railroad town in the 1850s (on the Illinois Central Railroad line) and has become the second largest city in the county. There are 10 villages in the county, with only Lee located in the project area.

Several industries are established in the county with the largest employers located in the Dixon area. A number of pits provide crushed limestone for roads and sand and gravel for building material. Applicable to this project is a wind energy farm near Mendota and Interstate 39 with a capacity to produce 50.4 megawatts of electricity (Elmer and Zwicker 2005:3).

Historically, Lee County has been predominantly agricultural interspersed with streams, hilly grasslands, and woodlands. According to the 1850 agricultural census, the county contained 38,678 acres of improved and 46,484 acres of unimproved farmland. Farms were valued at \$684,731 with farm equipment totaling \$45,383. There were 1,408 horses, 1,844 dairy cows, 386 working oxen, 2,825 head of cattle, 4,386 sheep, and 5,679 swine. Livestock was valued at \$125,098, which was less than DeKalb County. Regarding grain crops, farmers produced 97,538 bushels of wheat, 232,010 bushels of corn, and 99,562 bushels of oats. They also produced 12,125 pounds of wool, 2,021 bushels of barley, 8,061 tons of hay, 91,483 pounds of butter, 11,149 pounds of cheese, and 30,942 bushels of Irish potatoes (DeBow 1853).

In 1999, about 92 percent (430,306 acres) of the county was farmland. The number of operating farms has been declining from 1,330 in 1978 to 1,006 in 1992; and from 961 in 1997 to 842 in 2002. The number of individual or family farms has declined from 1,157 (87% of all farms) in 1978 to 852 (85%) in 1992. Meanwhile, the average farm size has steadily increased from 317 acres in 1978 to 412 in 1992; and from 420 in 1997 to 462 in 2002 (USDA 2004: Table 8; Vandewalle & Associates 2000:7, 22). Corn and soybeans are the main crops while hogs and cattle are the main livestock. In 2002, there were 389,037 acres in farmland, with 210,568 acres in corn (producing 31,784,358 bushels) and 141,818 acres in soybeans (producing 6,068,052 bushels) (Elmer and Zwicker 2005:3; USDA 2004).

Lee County has a well-developed transportation system. The road network includes the Ronald Reagan Memorial Tollway (I-88 Illinois Research and Development Corridor) that crosses the northern portion of the county diagonally from northeast to southwest (with an interchange at Dixon), and borders the north part of the project. Interstate 39 (I-39 Distribution Corridor) crosses the eastern part of the county from north to south with interchanges at Steward, U.S. Route 30, and Paw Paw, and borders the west part of the project. The county is networked by several Federal and State highway routes including U.S. 30 and U.S. 52, and State Highways 2, 26, 38, and 251. Main secondary roads are blacktopped and most rural areas are accessible by all-weather roads. Four rail routes provide freight service for the county (Elmer and Zwicker 2005:1). The Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad crosses the northeast corner dividing Alto Township, diagonally, into two equal parts. The main east-west line of the Union Pacific Railroad passes through Dixon, Franklin Grove, and Ashton, with its newest Inter-modal "Global III" facility located in Rochelle, Ogle County.

Alto Township

Alto Township comprises T39N, R2E of the 3rd Prime Meridian. It was established on 28 February 1860 from the northern portion of Willow Creek. Like Milan Township to the east, the township was almost entirely open prairie and sparsely settled until the Chicago and Iowa Railroad (now the Burlington Northern Santa Fe) was built in 1871. There were 20,000 acres of improved land in 1872. Plum Thicket was the only natural grove, which covered about 20 acres near its center. The first settlers were John Grimes and his wife who came in 1843 and settled near Plum Thicket. J. Wood, a Baptist minister, came in 1845, and was followed by Jedediah Loneridge in about 1852, who settled just south of the present village of Steward. Those arriving later include the families of James Holcomb and his father, Hubbel Williams, Mason Herrick, the Mills family, James Tyler, and Charles R. Hall, along with the families of Kirby, Steward, McDonald, and Josiah Carpenter (Everts et al. 1872:7; Hill 1881:551-552; Stevens 1914:262).

Two creameries operated in the township. The well-known Alto creamery was situated ½ mile south of the Ogle County line in Section 5. In 1880, milk was produced from 125 to 250 cows in manufacturing butter and cheese. The smaller Walnut Grove creamery was located near the center of the township where butter and cheese were made from the milk of about 50 cows (Hill 1881:553-554).

In 1880, seven schools served seven districts, with their locations shown on the plat maps of 1872 and 1876 (Warner and Beers 1876). The school building in District 3, located in Steward, was one of the best school structures in Lee County, costing about \$4000 to build. The other structures cost about \$700 each. Four structures in the eastern half of the township were located in Sections 10, 12, 25, and 35.

The village of Steward is located in the west-central portion of the township at the intersection of sections 16, 17, 20, and 21. The village derives its name from Wesley Steward, who selected the site on his 2100 acre farm property. Steward was instrumental in getting the Chicago and Iowa Railroad through the township and village. The railroad crosses the northeast corner of the county dividing the township, diagonally, into two equal parts. William McMahan surveyed and platted the village in 1870-72 (Hill 1881:555; Historical Committee of the Steward Centennial 1970; Stevens 1914:263-264). The village currently covers an area of 0.1 mi². Its population has remained relatively stable with 200 residents recorded in 1880, 282 in 1990, and 271 in 2000.

Willow Creek Township

Willow Creek Township was established from Wyoming Township in September 1854 in T38N, R2E of the 3rd Prime Meridian. It was named for the creek of that name, which had a large number of native willows along its banks. Willow Creek originates in Section 5, crossing the line into Section 32 of Willow Township. It flows northerly through Sections 29, 20, 17, and 18, thence northwest into Section 7 and then west-southwest until it empties into Inlet Swamp in Section 16 of Viola Township. Most of the township was gently rolling prairie but there was some timber. There were four groves including Smith's Grove, Allen's Grove, and Twin Groves. Smith's Grove occupied portions of Sections 34 and 35; Allen's Grove covered the NW¹/₄ of Section 36; and Twins Groves occurred in portions of Section 17 (see the 1876 map by Warner and Beers for location of groves).

The township was first settled nearly simultaneously at all the groves. Peter Gonzalas, a Frenchman from Dutchess County, New York, made a claim and settled at Allen's Grove in the fall of 1836. After two or three years, he sold the property to Richard M. Allen. Allen lived in a log cabin and ran a tavern briefly. Horse thieves and counterfeiters supposedly drove him out. In 1844, Israel Shoudy bought the property and occupied the site for most of his life.

The John Smith family came to Willow Creek from Argyleshire, Scotland, in August 1837. They bought a claim in Section 35 from James Armour. It included all of Dry Grove (a name given because no creek was near the scattered trees), which was changed to Smith's Grove in 1838 when the county was surveyed. They built the second cabin in the township. John Smith was a farmer with three sons including Robert, John, Jr., and David.

William Moore was first to settle Twin Groves in 1837, and cultivated approximately 30 acres. James Thompson and Levi Lathrop bought Moore's property and came together to the farm as early as 1842. Moore was paid \$50 for the timber claim in the NW¹/₄ of the SE¹/₄ of Section 17. Thompson bought out Lathrop's interest and resided on the property until his death. In 1846, Cummings Noe settled at Twin Groves. Noe, Thompson, and James Smith purchased the entire south grove from the Federal Government at \$1.25 per acre (Hill 1881:758-763; Stevens 1914:471-475).

The 1880 census lists 1,214 residents in the township, which is in contrast to a population of 700 in 2000. There were 172 farms – each often comprising a white-painted residence, red barn, planted grove, and willow hedge fences (instead of osage orange) (Hill 1881:758). The population was a mixture of Norwegians, Germans, English, and native-born Americans, with those of Norwegian heritage predominant. Grain and stock-raising were the sole business of the township (Everts et al. 1872:37).

In 1880, Norwegian immigrants comprised about one-third of the population (400 residents), who came primarily from Hardanger, Norway. Amund Hilleson was the first to arrive. He purchased property from the Federal Government in the NE¼ of Section 15 in 1852, and moved there via Sublette in 1855. Lars Larson Risetter followed Hilleson and settled on the SW ¼ of Section 15 in the spring of 1855. He made a fortune selling crops and real estate, and died one of the richest men in Lee County. These pioneers were followed shortly by a chain migration of relatives and friends. A strong covenant-ethnic factor contributed to the rural clustering in Willow Creek Township, which centered on the Lutheran Church as community (Hill 1881:766-768; Stevens 1914). The institutional church and its parochial school offered immigrant children contact with the language, customs, and culture of their ancestral homeland – serving as a powerful instrument in promoting cultural survival. Norwegians constituted the largest Scandinavian element in the United States in 1850. A disproportionate number settling Illinois resided in La Salle, Cook, Boone, and Kendall counties (Meyer 2000:261-265; Pooley 1968:504).

There were 200 residents of German ancestry living in the township in 1880. Gottlieb Hochstrasser was first to arrive in 1854, and was quickly followed by Joseph Herrmann. In 1856, Frank Bates, Frank Herrmann, and John Herrmann arrived (Hill 1881:766-768; Stevens 1914:477-478).

Field Investigations and Results

Field investigations of the approximately 642 acre project were conducted intermittently in November and December 2008, and January, February, and March 2009: specifically November 24 through 30, and December 2 through 4 and 16, 2008; February 13, 15, 16, 17, and 18; and March 2 and 3, 2009. At the time of the survey, the project area was almost entirely in agricultural (corn and soybean) production. Almost all fields were completely harvested with fall disking/plowing well underway. Such fields exhibited 25 percent or greater ground surface visibility. In accordance with Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) guidelines: a pedestrian survey is the most cost effective and archaeologically thorough technique, and employed in areas with greater than or equal to 25 percent ground surface visibility. Thus, transects were walked at 5 meter (16 ft) intervals across the entire project area. If a site was encountered, parallel transects were walked systematically at 1-m intervals with a representative sample of artifacts recovered from historic sites and complete collection from Native American sites. Photographs were taken of field conditions and archaeological sites. Archaeological sites identified during the Phase I survey are presented in Table 2.

The project plans were placed on aerial and quadrangle maps by Tetra Tech, and used by the archaeology surveyors in the field. Mr. Gregory C. Dawdy, Project Manager/Senior Biologist, provided the UTM coordinates for the turbine and MET tower locations. Using handheld GPS units, the archaeologists correlated the UTM coordinates with the quadrangle maps to easily locate and survey the specific locales. Most turbine locations were already marked by surveyor lathes with flagging, and the soils tested by deep drilling cores.

As stated above, poorly-drained, Elpaso silty clay loam, 0-2 percent slopes (356A) dominates the project area, comprising at least 60 percent of the area slated for collectors. Such Hydric soils indicate the prevalence of wet prairie and marsh vegetation. Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as “a soil that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register 1994).” Archaeological sites occur rarely in such areas, but when present are “isolated finds” like a chert flake or diagnostic Native American lithic artifact (e.g., projectile point or scraper).

DeKalb County plats and atlases and other reference materials available in the Local History/Genealogy section at the DeKalb Public Library, 309 Oak Street, DeKalb, and the Joiner History Room at the Sycamore Public Library, 103 East State Street, Sycamore, were consulted about the county and township histories. The DeKalb County Collection at both libraries include census data, obituaries, cemetery

records, probate records, marriage records, family files and genealogies, *DeKalb Chronicle* on microfilm, and land owner biographies. The 1864 wall map of DeKalb County was inspected for structures within the project area, which is displayed in a lobby of the DeKalb County Clerk's Office, Sycamore. Lee County historical sources were examined at the Dixon Public Library, 221 S. Hennepin Avenue, Dixon (www.dixonpubliclibrary.org) and the Local History/Genealogy section at the DeKalb Public Library. Historical and land use data was also obtained at the Map Library, Microfilm Services, and Regional History Center/University Archives at Northern Illinois University. Searches were also conducted of databases found online at: <http://dekalb.ilgenweb.net/> and <http://lee.ilgenweb.net/>.

An examination of the 1870, 1880, and 1900 population census data for Alto and Milan townships in the project area – astride the DeKalb and Lee county line – shows an ethnic pocket of Norwegian settlement, which is *not* reported by Meyer (2000). It is evidenced by the E. Byro, P.H. Johnson, O.H. Oleson, and Chandler-Jordal farmstead sites, DeKalb County, and Prestegaard School, H. Bly farmstead/school, and J.P. Bly farmstead sites, Lee County, reported below. In the early 1900s, Norwegians constituted about one-third of the population of Willow Creek Township. Stevens (1914:267) states, “The Norwegian settlement extends into Alto, considerably, and into its neighboring town to the east, Milan, in DeKalb county.” It comprised one of the largest Norwegian settlements in the United States – eight to ten miles long by six miles wide – who came primarily from Hardanger, Norway (traditional district along the southwest coast) (Stevens 1914:477). H.F. Kett's work (1876) on DeKalb County voters and taxpayers shows Norwegian immigrants were primarily farmers, Lutheran, and members of the Republican Party.

Norwegian emigration to Illinois began with the founding of a prosperous Fox River Valley settlement in 1834-36. By 1850, many large communities were established in the northern tier counties of Illinois and in Wisconsin (Flom 1921; Meyer 2000). The DeKalb-Lee ethnic pocket settlement occurred in waves starting about 1860 and continuing through the late 1800s. The immigrants were industrious farmers familiar with productive agricultural methods of their homeland. They were lured to the area by cheap, fertile prairie land. Jacobson (1921:29) states, “Land owning became a passion. It was the distinctive trait of the Norse newcomers.”

A contingent of English settlers was attracted to an area just west of the Village of Shabbona in the mid-1800s – forming a small enclave in parts of Sections 7, 8, 17, and 18 of Shabbona Township. They were enticed by the fertile, cheap prairie lands (through warrants). They cherished their independence, with social networks affecting their propensity to migrate to ethnic islands (Meyer 2000:249-250). The only published account of this enclave is the Genealogical Society of DeKalb County (2003) report on the Old English Cemetery. The 1860 Federal Census lists many of these early settlers: Septimus Storey, Robert Cass, Robert Mullins, George Glossop, William Cutler, Thomas Wright, George Wright, Reuben Challand, Joseph Dillon, Samuel Cutts, Frank Fenton, and William Nicholson. Most are listed on the 1871 plat as property owners and roster of those buried at the English Cemetery (GSDC 2003:5-6). This settlement is exemplified by the J. Mullins, G. Glossop, and W. Stimpson farmstead sites reported below.

Table 2. Archaeological sites identified in Phase I investigations.

Site Name	Site Type	Temporal Affiliation	Location (Sec. and Twp.)	Impact Yes/No	National Register Eligibility
DEKALB COUNTY					
11D12	Lithic (Chert) Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Sec. 5, Milan	Yes	Not eligible
11D16	Lithic (Chert) Scatter	Middle-Late Archaic Periods	Sec. 3, Milan	Yes	Not eligible
-	Lithic (Chert) Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Sec. 30, Milan	Yes	Not eligible
E. Byro Farmstead	Farmstead (Habitation)	Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, Post War	Sec. 10, Milan	No	Not eligible
O.H. Oleson Farmstead	Farmstead (Habitation)	Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, Post War	Sec. 25, Milan	No	Not eligible
P. Shambo Farmstead	Farmstead (Habitation)	Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, Post War	Sec. 35, Milan	No	Not eligible
P.H. Johnson Farmstead	Farmstead (Habitation)	Early Industrial & Urban Industrial	Sec. 18, Milan	Yes	Not eligible
Chandler-Jordal Farmstead	Farmstead (Habitation)	Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, Post War	Sec. 29, Milan	Yes	Not eligible
S. Henderson Farmstead	Farmstead (Habitation)	Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, Post War	Sec. 29, Milan	Yes	Not eligible
Hayes-Seward Farmstead	Farmstead (Habitation)	Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, Post War	Sec. 31, Afton	Yes	Not eligible
J. Mullins Farmstead	Farmstead (Habitation)	Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, Post War	Sec. 18, Shabbona	No	Not eligible
G. Glossup Farmstead	Farmstead (Habitation)	Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, Post War	Sec. 18, Shabbona	No	Not eligible
W.E. Grover Farmstead	Farmstead (Habitation)	Frontier & Early Industrial	Sec. 16, Shabbona	Yes	Not eligible
W. Stimpson Farmstead	Farmstead (Habitation)	Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, Post War	Sec. 16, Shabbona	No	Not eligible
Fowler-Macklin Farmstead	Farmstead (Habitation)	Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, Post War	Sec. 20, Shabbona	No	Not eligible
Harper-Knell Farmstead	Farmstead (Habitation)	Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, Post War	Sec. 29, Shabbona	No	Not eligible
-	Isolated Find (chert flake)	Unknown	Sec. 29, Shabbona	No	Not eligible
-	Isolated Find (chert flake)	Unknown	Sec. 29, Shabbona	No	Not eligible
LEE COUNTY					
Prestegard School	Farmstead/School	Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, Post War	Sec. 35, Alto	Yes	Not eligible
H. Bly Farmstead	Farmstead/School	Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, Post War	Sec. 35, Alto	No	Not eligible
J.P. Bly Farmstead	Farmstead (Habitation)	Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, Post War	Sec. 35, Alto	No	Not eligible

Note: Frontier (1841-1870), Early Industrial (1871-1900), Urban Industrial (1901-1945), & Post-War (1846-present)

The Phase I archaeological field survey and background research identified two previously recorded sites (11D12 and 11D16) and 19 new archaeological sites within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), which are described below.

DeKalb County

Site 11D12

Site Type: Low-density lithic scatter

Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric Unknown

Soils: Parr silt loam, 5-10% slopes, eroded (221C2) & Elpaso silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes (356A)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The site integrity has been destroyed by agricultural activities and the site type is common for the area. A proposed north-south collector will *not* impact the site area being located far to the west. No further work is recommended.

Site 11D12 (NIU-42) is located along the northern edge of the project on a west-facing upland ridge overlooking an intermittent stream at an elevation of 287 m (940 ft) asl. The intermittent stream is an unnamed tributary (headwaters) of East Branch Kilbuck Creek that flows northward into Kilbuck Creek, which thence discharges into the Kishwaukee River. The site was originally reported by P. Volkman on 13 June 1975 as part of an NIU field school survey. This low-density lithic scatter consisted of 1 ovate knife/scrapper, 2 point tips, and 17 chert flakes. The IAS/ITARP Creston 7.5' quadrangle map shows scatters (3 darkened areas) east of the intermittent stream near the upland crest. The scatters appear to be associated with the soil type Parr silt loam. The site limits have been redrawn to encompass this area only rather than the 40 acres listed by Volkman on the site form, which is represented by a dashed line on the quad map. A proposed north-south collector will *not* impact the site area.

Site 11D16

Site Type: Low-density lithic scatter

Temporal Affiliation: Middle – Late Archaic

Soils: Flanagan silt loam, 0-2% slopes (154A); Catlin silt loam, 2-5% slopes (171B); & Elpaso silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes (356A)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The site integrity has been destroyed by agricultural activities and the site type is common for the area. No further work is recommended.

Site 11D16 (NIU-114) is located along the northern edge of the project on a relatively flat, poorly-drained to well-drained ground moraine at an elevation of 274 m (900 ft) asl. An intermittent stream (tributary of the North Branch Kishwaukee River) is located about 500 m to the south. Its location on the IAS/ITARP Creston 7.5' quadrangle map shows northeast-southwest oriented ovoid limits measuring about 760 m by 100 m. It was originally reported by R. Lange and M. Dixon on 1 July 1976 as part of an NIU field school survey. This low-density lithic scatter consisted of 1 point, 2 scrapers, and a few flakes found within three widely separated areas. The original sketch map shows a scrapper in the SW corner with a point located about 200 m to the northeast. The proposed collector, road, and Turbine 1 will impact areas lacking artifacts.

The southern part of the low-density lithic scatter was revisited on 5 January 2008 under good field conditions characterized by a plowed corn stubble field with 40 percent visibility, light wash, and wet/partially frozen soils. Deep plowing brought-up a large igneous boulder in the site area indicating the site context has been destroyed. The soil types mapped for the site within the project area are Catlin silt loam, 2-5% slopes (171B) and Elpaso silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes (356A). Elpaso Series dominates

indicating the site was situated within a large marsh. No cultural material was observed during the Phase I survey.

The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because the site integrity has been destroyed by agricultural activity. Also, the sparse distribution of lithic artifacts indicates a short-term activity area common to the area.

Site 11D__ (note: newly identified sites have not yet been assigned site numbers by the Illinois State Museum)

Site Type: Low-density lithic (chert flake) scatter

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown

Soils: Parr silt loam, 2-5% slopes, eroded (221B2)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The site integrity has been destroyed by agricultural activities and the site type is common for the area. No further work is recommended.

The low-density lithic scatter is located along the western edge of the project on an eroded, gently sloping, moderately well-drained upland ridge at an elevation of 283 m (930 ft) asl. The site overlooks an intermittent stream (unnamed tributary) of Steward Creek, covering an estimated m² or acres. The southwest flowing stream is about 20 m west of the site. It is situated in the NE¹/₄, NE¹/₄ of Section 30 of Milan Township.

The site was located on 5 January 2008 under good field conditions characterized by a plowed field with 95 percent visibility, light wash, and wet/partially frozen soils. Deep plowing brought-up glacial pebbles/cobbles and subsoil indicating the site context has been destroyed.

The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because the site integrity has been destroyed by agricultural activity. Also, the sparse distribution of lithic artifacts indicates it is a short-term activity area common to the area.

E. Byro Farmstead Site (11D__)

Site Type: Farmstead (Habitation)

Temporal Affiliation: Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, and Post-War

Soils: Catlin silt loam, 2-5% slopes (171B) & Flanagan silt loam, 0-2% slopes (154A)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because of the site type, late occupation, and extent of modification.

The small farmstead occurs on a low, nearly level, north-facing upland ridge overlooking the headwaters (intermittent stream) of the North Branch Kishwaukee River at 271 m (890 ft) asl. It is situated in the SW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ of Section 10 of Milan Township. The 1892 plat shows the house near the road with a farm outbuilding to northwest, which is a similar arrangement shown on the 1994 Waterman 7.5' quadrangle map.

A pedestrian survey was conducted on 27 November 2008 with field conditions consisting of a corn stubble field with 25 percent visibility, heavy wash, and wet soils.

The farmstead is absent on the DeKalb County plats and atlases of 1864 (Lamb 1864) and 1871 (Thompson and Everts 1871). However, a house associated with a farmstead occurs on the 1892 (Ensign 1892), 1905 (Ogle 1905), and 1970 (Rockford Map Publishers 1970:22) plats, as well as on the 1934 DeKalb 15', 1971 Waterman 7.5', and 1994 Waterman 7.5' quadrangle maps. The Edward Byro family

occupied the farmstead from 1892 through the early 1900s. G.M. Barnard is shown as the property owner on the 1868 and 1871 maps. Edward Byro is the property owner listed on the 1892, 1905, and 1929 plats (Thrift Press 1929:23), who was succeeded by Arthur J. & Janice Byro on the 1970 map. Vern Drendel Farms currently owns the property and David Wong occupies the residence (Farm & Home Publishers 2008:50-51).

The 240-acre Byro property was known as "The Maple Dale Farm" in 1917. Edward and his wife Emilie (Johnson) lived at the residence with their children Oliver, Bert, Severt, Alford, Arthur, and Edna. Edward lived in the county since 1892 (Prairie Farmer Publishing 1917:43). Edward (b. 1860; d. 1932) and his wife Emiley (b. 1868; d. 1938) are buried at the Union Lutheran Cemetery, Alto Township (GSDC 1989:16). The 1900 Federal Census lists Edward Byro as a 40 year old farmer born in Norway, with wife Emily from Illinois, aged 32 (parents from Norway), keeping house. Five children living with them and born in Illinois included Oliver, aged 10; Bartel E., aged 9; Syvert, aged 7; Alfred, aged 4; and Arthur, aged 11 months. Edward emigrated to the U.S. from Norway in 1881.

The site is a typical small farmstead of Milan Township of Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, and Post-War times. Property ownership changed through time and original superstructures were demolished. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

O.H. Oleson Farmstead Site (11D__)

Site Type: Farmstead (Habitation)

Temporal Affiliation: Early Industrial & Urban Industrial

Soils: Catlin silt loam, 0-2% slopes (171A) & Flanagan silt loam, 0-2% slopes (154A)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because of the site type, late occupation, and extent of destruction.

The farmstead occurs on a low, nearly level, east-facing upland ridge overlooking a re-channeled (open ditch) portion of the South Branch Kishwaukee River at 265 m (870 ft) asl. It is situated in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25 of Milan Township. The 1892 plat shows the house near the road with two outbuildings to the east-southeast, which is a similar arrangement shown on the 1971 Waterman 7.5' quadrangle map. They are absent on the 1994 Waterman 7.5' quadrangle map, thus demolished sometime between 1971 and 1994.

A pedestrian survey was conducted on 27 November 2008 with field conditions consisting of a corn stubble field with 25 percent visibility, heavy wash, and wet soils. Only two observable artifacts were collected from the ground surface: 1 undecorated porcelain sherd, 4 undecorated whiteware, 3 blue transfer-printed whiteware, 3 flow blue whiteware, 1 red spongeware, 1 annular decorated whiteware, 2 small flat window glass fragments, 2 clear bottle glass, 1 frosted bottle glass, 1 milk glass, 2 stoneware body sherds. Numerous structural remains were observed but not collected including 20 brick fragments, with most next to a pile of cobbles/boulders. At least 10 fragmentary whiteware sherds were not collected. There are no standing structures. The site has been severely impacted by agricultural activities.

The farmstead is absent on the DeKalb County plats and atlases of 1864 (Lamb 1864) and 1871 (Thompson and Everts 1871). However, a house associated with a farmstead occurs on the 1892 (Ensign 1892) and 1905 (Ogle 1905) maps, as well as on the 1934 DeKalb 15' and 1971 Waterman 7.5' quadrangle maps and the 1970 atlas (Rockford Map Publishers 1970:22). It is absent on the 1994 Waterman 7.5' quadrangle map. The Ole H. Oleson family occupied the small farmstead from at least 1876 through the early 1900s. Lewis M. McEwen is shown as the property owner on the 1868 and 1871

maps. Henry Olson is shown as the property owner on the 1929 plat (Thrift Press 1929:23), who was succeeded by Ella B. Olson on the 1970 map. Esser Farms currently owns the property (Farm & Home Publishers 2008:50).

Information pertaining to Ole H. Olson (Oleson) and his property is listed by Kett (1876:290) in the Voters and Taxpayers of Milan Township as follows, "Sec. 25; P.O. Cornton; farm 160 acres, value \$8,000; no politics; Norway." The 1880 Federal Census (p. 0682) lists Ole H. Oleson as a 36 year old farmer from Norway, with wife Bertha also from Norway, aged 22, keeping house. Their three children born in Illinois included Sam O., aged 4; Peter, aged 3; and Ada A., aged 1. Farm laborers from Norway boarding with them included Jacob Thompson, aged 27, and Samuel Moland, aged 31. Ole H. (b. 17 Mar 1844; d. 01 Feb 1897) and his wife Bertha Cody (b. 31 May 1858; d. 01 Nov 1940) are buried at Union Lutheran Cemetery (aka. Norwegian Cemetery North) located in Alto Township, Lee County (GSDC 1989:18).

The 1880 agricultural schedule lists the Oleson farm as comprising 160 acres of improved land (120 acres tilled and 40 acres in permanent meadows, pastures, or orchards). The value of the farm (including land, fences, and buildings) was \$4800, the farm implements and machinery was \$75, the livestock was \$350, and all farm production was \$1000. The livestock included 7 horses, 9 dairy cows, 5 beef cattle with 1 slaughtered, and 41 swine. The farm produced 500 pounds of butter. There were 50 barn-yard and 9 other poultry on hand producing 150 dozen eggs in 1879. Harvested crops included corn (2500 bushels, 50 acres), oats (1000 bushels, 24 acres), rye (25 bushels, 1 acre), wheat (50 bushels, 5 acres), Irish potatoes (25 bushels, 1 acre), and hay (20 tons). The farm also had 25 acres of mowed grassland and 20 acres un-mowed. Oleson paid \$250 for 40 weeks of hired farm labor during 1879.

The 1900 Federal Census lists Bertha Oleson as a 42 year old widow born in Norway and had been married 25 years. Eleven children lived with her and were born in Illinois. Bertha immigrated to the U.S. from Norway in 1871.

The site was a typical small farmstead of Milan Township of Early Industrial and Urban Industrial times. Property ownership changed through time and the superstructures were demolished. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

P. Shambo Farmstead Site (11D__)

Site Type: Farmstead (Habitation)

Temporal Affiliation: Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, & Post-War

Soils: Barony silt loam, 2-5% slopes (662B) & Flanagan silt loam, 0-2% slopes (154A)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because of the site type, late occupation, and extent of destruction.

The farmstead occurs on a low, nearly level, north-facing upland ridge overlooking a re-channeled (open ditch) portion of the South Branch Kishwaukee River at 265 m (870 ft) asl. It is situated in the SE¹/₄, SE¹/₄, NE¹/₄ of Section 35 of Milan Township. The 1892 plat shows the house near the road with four outbuildings to the west-northwest, while the 1971 Waterman 7.5' quadrangle map shows the house by the road with three outbuildings. Two large farm outbuildings are shown on the 1994 Waterman 7.5' quadrangle map, with the house absent (having been demolished sometime after 1971).

A pedestrian survey was conducted on 26 November 2008 with field conditions consisting of a corn stubble field with 25 percent visibility, heavy wash, and wet soils along the north edge of the site (within the project interconnect corridor). No observable artifacts were found on the ground surface. Most of the

site is covered by weeds, grass, and gravel with no surface visibility. There are four standing farm outbuildings but the house has been demolished. The outbuildings include a large rectangular metal frame machinery storage building, a rectangular white wooden-frame farm storage/utility shed, a small cylindrical metal grain storage bin, and a white, wooden frame gable barn with two shed-like additions along both east and west sides (see IHPA 1987:202). The site has been severely impacted by agricultural activities: the house and outbuildings associated with the 19th century have been demolished.

The farmstead is absent on the DeKalb County plats and atlases of 1864 (Lamb 1864) and 1905 (Ogle 1905). However, a house associated with a farmstead occurs on the 1871 (Thompson and Everts 1871) and 1892 (Ensign 1892) maps, as well as on the 1934 DeKalb 15' quadrangle map and the 1970 atlas (Rockford Map Publishers 1970:22). Two large farm outbuildings are shown on the 1994 Waterman 7.5' quadrangle map, with the house absent (having been demolished). The Shambo family occupied the small farmstead from at least 1870 through the early 1890s. Josiah Bowerman is shown as the property owner on the 1868 map and J.E. Hickey on the 1929 plat (Thrift Press 1929:23), and succeeded by John J. Suddeth on the 1970 map (Rockford Map Publishers 1970:22). Ronald Jackson and wife currently own the property (Farm & Home Publishers 2008:50).

Information pertaining to Peter Shambo and his property is listed by Kett (1876:291) in the Voters and Taxpayers of Milan Township as follows, "Sec. 35; P.O. Creston; farm 160 acres, value \$8,000; Rep; from Canada." The 1870 Federal Census (p. 0574) lists Peter's surname as Shambel, and as a 31 year old farmer from Canada, with wife Amanda from Illinois, aged 27, keeping house. Their 4 children included William, aged 8; Jennie, aged 5; Lilly, aged 3; and Joseph, aged 6 months. John Sherlock, aged 19, was a farm laborer from Canada who boarded with them. The census sets a value of \$6000 on their real estate and \$800 on personal property. The 1880 Federal Census (p. 0708) lists Peter Shambo as a 40 year old farmer from Canada, with wife Amanda from Illinois, aged 37, keeping house (her parents were born in Canada). Their 5 children born in Illinois included William, aged 17; Jannis, aged 15; Lillie, aged 13; Joseph, aged 10; and David, aged 5.

The 1880 agricultural schedule lists the Shambo farm as comprising 160 acres of improved land (155 acres tilled and 5 acres in permanent meadows, pastures, or orchards). The value of the farm (including land, fences, and buildings) was \$6,000, the farm implements and machinery was \$150, the livestock was \$1000, and all farm production was \$1300. The livestock included 5 horses, 8 dairy cows, 11 beef cattle, and 42 swine. The farm produced 600 pounds of butter. There were 60 barn-yard poultry and 5 other poultry on hand producing 150 dozen eggs in 1879. Harvested crops included corn (2000 bushels, 50 acres), oats (1000 bushels, 16 acres), wheat (55 bushels, 5 acres), Irish potatoes (90 bushels, 1 acre), and hay (60 tons). The farm also had 40 acres of mowed grassland and 35 acres un-mowed. An apple orchard covered 4 acres and consisted of 75 trees producing 10 bushels in 1879. Shambo paid \$35 for 8 weeks of hired farm labor during 1879.

The site was a typical small farmstead of Milan Township of Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, and Post-War times. Property ownership changed over this period and the original superstructures were demolished. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

P.H. Johnson Farmstead Site (11D__)

Site Type: Farmstead (Habitation)

Temporal Affiliation: Early Industrial & Urban Industrial

Soils: Danabrook silt loam, 5-10% slopes, eroded (512C2)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because of the site type, late occupation, and extent of destruction.

The remains of the farmstead occur on a low, east-facing upland ridge overlooking a retention pond near the headwaters of the North Branch Kishwaukee River at 290 m (950 ft) asl. It is situated in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 18 of Milan Township. The superstructures were demolished sometime between 1892 and 1905.

A pedestrian survey was conducted on 29 November 2008 with field conditions consisting of a plowed field with 100 percent visibility, heavy wash, and wet soils. All observable artifacts were collected from the ground surface: 1 undecorated porcelain sherd, 4 undecorated whiteware, 3 blue transfer-printed whiteware, 3 flow blue whiteware, 1 red spongeware, 1 annular decorated whiteware, 2 small flat window glass fragments, 2 clear bottle glass, 1 frosted bottle glass, 1 milk glass, 2 stoneware body sherds, 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, 2 brick fragments, 1 unidentified iron piece, 1 aluminum tube, and 2 coal fragments. Numerous structural remains were observed but not collected including 20 brick fragments, with most next to a pile of cobbles/boulders. At least 10 fragmentary whiteware sherds were not collected. There are no standing structures. The site has been severely impacted by agricultural activities.

The 160-acre parcel in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 18 was first purchased from the Federal Government by Warrant on 28 May 1853 by Charles C. Sheppard. The farmstead is absent on the DeKalb County 1864 (Lamb 1864) map, but present on the plats and atlases of 1871 (Thompson and Everts 1871) and 1892 (Ensign 1892). It is absent on subsequent maps including the 1905 (Ogle 1905) atlas, and the 1934 DeKalb 15' and 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle maps. The Peter H. Johnson family occupied the small farmstead from about the late 1860s through the mid-1870s. P.H. Johnson is shown as the property owner on the 1868 and 1871 maps while T.O. Berg is shown on the 1892 and 1905 maps. Austin Sanderson is shown as the property owner on the 1929 plat (Thrift Press 1929:23), who was succeeded by Raymond A. Sanderson on the 1970 map (Rockford Map Publishers 1970:22). Richard Sanderson currently owns the property (Farm & Home Publishers 2008:50).

The 1870 Federal Census (p. 0546) lists Peter H. Johnson as a 36 year old farmer from Norway, with wife Martha also from Norway, aged 19, keeping house. Their two children born in Illinois included Henry, aged 4, and John, aged 3. The census sets a value of \$2800 on their real estate and \$590 on personal property. The property was subsequently sold to T.O. Berg, who rented the farmstead to Kenute Prescott. Information pertaining to Prescott is listed by Kett (1876:290) in the Voters and Taxpayers of Milan Township as follows, "Sec. 18; P.O. Lee Station; rents farm of T. Berg; no politics; Norway."

Theodore O. Berg lived a mile south of the site in the northeast corner of Section 19. Information pertaining to Berg and his property is listed by Kett (1876:286) in the Voters and Taxpayers of Milan Township as follows, "Farmer, Sec. 19; P.O. Lee; born in Norway, Dec. 23, 1833; came to the county July 16, 1854; has family of three children; wife was Miss Mary Dannelson, from Norway; married May 26, 1858; farm 400 acres, value \$16,000; personal \$1,000; Luth; Rep."

In 1917, the site existed in a 240-acre parcel known as "The Sunnyside Farm." Austin Sanderson and his wife Amiela A. (Berg) lived at a residence south of the site along with their five children Minnie, Ernest, Ruth, Clara, and Raymond (Prairie Farmer Publishing 1917:93).

The site was a typical small farmstead of Milan Township of Early Industrial and Urban Industrial times. Property ownership changed through time with superstructures being demolished sometime between 1892 and 1905. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

Chandler-Jordal Farmstead Site (11D__)

Site Type: Farmstead (Habitation)

Temporal Affiliation: Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, & Post-War

Soils: Flanagan silt loam, 0-2% slopes (154A)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because of the site type, late occupation, and extent of destruction.

The remains of the farmstead occur on a low, flat, east-facing upland ridge overlooking the headwaters of the South Branch Kishwaukee River at 283 m (930 ft) asl. It is situated in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29 of Milan Township. The 1892 plat shows the house near the intersection with an outbuilding to the southwest. The 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle map shows three farm outbuildings just southwest of the intersection with the house absent (demolished). All farm structures were demolished after 1971.

A pedestrian survey was conducted on 16 December 2008 with field conditions consisting of a plowed field with 90 percent visibility, heavy wash, and partially frozen soils. Numerous structural remains were observed but not collected including 20 brick fragments, with most next to a pile of cobbles/boulders. At least 10 fragmentary whiteware sherds were not collected. There are no standing structures. The site has been severely impacted by agricultural activities.

The 80-acre parcel in the N $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29 was first purchased from the Federal Government by Warrant on 8 June 1853 by John Ely. The farmstead is absent on the DeKalb County 1864 (Lamb 1864) map, but present on all subsequent plats and atlases including those of 1871 (Thompson and Everts 1871), 1892 (Ensign 1892), and 1905 (Ogle 1905), as well as the 1934 DeKalb 15' and 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle maps. The W.E. Chandler family occupied the small farmstead from about the late 1860s through the 1870s. W.E. Chandler is shown as the property owner on the 1868 and 1871 maps while Jonathon Lambert is shown on the 1892 map and O.O. Jordal on the 1905 and 1929 plats. They were succeeded by Karr Farms present on the 1970 map (Rockford Map Publishers 1970:22). Rita Bork currently owns the property (Farm & Home Publishers 2008:50).

The 1870 Federal Census (p. 0555) lists William Chandler as a 40 year old farmer from Ohio, with a daughter Alpharetta from Illinois, aged 20, keeping house. Two other children living with them and born in Illinois included Adonisan, aged 16, and Iola, aged 13. The census sets a value of \$1600 on their real estate and \$700 on personal property. Information pertaining to W.E. Chandler is listed by Kett (1876:287) in the Voters and Taxpayers of Milan Township as follows, "Sec. 29; P.O. Lee; farm 120 acres; Rep; from N.Y." W.E. Chandler took the 1880 census for Milan Township.

The 160-acre property was known as "The Maple Lane Stock Farm" in 1917. Omund Jordal and his wife Ingeorlior (Malland) lived at the residence along with their 11 children. Omund lived in the county since 1899 (Prairie Farmer Publishing 1917:69). The 1900 Federal Census lists Omund Jordal as a 33 year old farmer born in Norway (b. March 1867), with wife Ingeorlior also from Norway, aged 24 (b. March 1876), keeping house. Three children living with them and born in Illinois included Celia B., aged 5, Oley, aged 3, and Harvey, aged 1. Omund immigrated to the U.S. from Norway in 1884 and Ingeorlior in 1893.

The site was a typical small farmstead of Milan Township of Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, and Post-War times. Property ownership changed through time and the superstructures were demolished. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

S. Henderson Farmstead Site (11D__)

Site Type: Farmstead (Habitation)

Temporal Affiliation: Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, & Post-War

Soils: Danabrook silt loam, 2-5% slopes (512B) & Parr silt loam, 2-5% slopes, eroded (221B2)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because of the site type, late occupation, and extent of destruction.

The farmstead remains occur on a low, west-facing upland ridge overlooking the headwaters of Steward Creek at 280 m (920 ft) asl. The site is situated about 750 m east of the intermittent stream (tributary). It is situated in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29 of Milan Township. As noted above, the farmstead is illustrated in a lithograph in the 1871 "Combination Atlas Map of DeKalb County, Illinois" (Thompson and Everts 1871:15). The 1892 plat shows the house north of two outbuildings with an orchard directly north of the house. Similarly, the 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle map shows the house with two farm outbuildings to the south-southwest just west of Willrett Road. The structures were demolished after 1971.

A pedestrian survey was conducted on 16 December 2008 with field conditions consisting of a plowed corn stubble field with 90 percent visibility, heavy wash, and partially frozen soils. Structural remains were observed but not collected including 20 brick fragments. At least 10 fragmentary whiteware sherds were not collected. There are no standing structures. The site has been severely impacted by agricultural activities.

The 40-acre parcel in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29 was first purchased from the Federal Government by Warrant on 16 June 1853 by Smiley Kirkpatrick. The farmstead is absent on the DeKalb County 1864 (Lamb 1864) map, but present on all subsequent plats and atlases including those of 1871 (Thompson and Everts 1871), 1892 (Ensign 1892), and 1905 (Ogle 1905), as well as the 1934 DeKalb 15' and 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle maps. The Samuel Henderson family occupied the small farmstead from about 1860 through the 1890s. Samuel Henderson is shown as the property owner on the 1868, 1871, and 1892 maps while J.C. Henderson is listed on the 1905 and 1929 plats and Rosella Schweiger on the 1970 map (Rockford Map Publishers 1970:22). Babson Farms currently owns the property (Farm & Home Publishers 2008:50).

The 1860 Federal Census lists Samuel Henderson as a 23 year old farmer from Pennsylvania, with wife Rosina also from Pennsylvania, aged 21, keeping house. Their daughter living with them was 11 month old Nancy R. The 1870 Federal Census (p. 0537) lists Henderson as a 32 year old farmer from Pennsylvania, with wife Francis also from Pennsylvania, aged 30, keeping house. Their five children living with them and born in Illinois included Nancy R., aged 10; David C., aged 8; James C., aged 7; John F., aged 4; and Emma S., aged 6 months. The census sets a value of \$5600 on their real estate and \$1300 on personal property. Information pertaining to Samuel Henderson is listed by Kett (1876:288) in the Voters and Taxpayers of Milan Township as follows, "P.O. Lee; Sec. 29; 160 acres; val. \$8,000; Rep; from Pennsylvania."

The 1880 agricultural schedule lists the Henderson farm as comprising 160 acres of improved land (150 acres tilled and 10 acres in permanent meadows, pastures, or orchards). The value of the farm (including land, fences, and buildings) was \$6000, the farm implements and machinery was \$200, the livestock was \$1280, and all farm production was \$1060. The livestock included 8 horses, 12 dairy cows, 16 beef cattle, and 40 swine. The farm produced 1,000 pounds of butter. There were 40 barn-yard poultry producing 75 dozen eggs in 1879. Harvested crops included corn (1900 bushels, 50 acres), oats (700 bushels, 19 acres), wheat (110 bushels, 11 acres), Irish potatoes (25 bushels, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre), and hay (60 tons). The farm also had 35 acres of mowed grassland and 40 acres un-mowed. An apple orchard covered 3 acres and consisted of 100 trees. Henderson paid \$15 for 12 weeks of hired farm labor during 1879.

The 160-acre property was known as "Fair View Farm" in 1917. James C. Henderson and his wife Sarah (Mullins) lived at the residence along with their children George, Mary, Lester, Della, and Miles. James lived in the county since 1864 (Prairie Farmer Publishing 1917:62). James (b. 1864; d. 28 Jul 1952) and his wife Sarah (b. 1868; d. 05 Oct 1953) are buried at the English Cemetery (GSDC 2003:1).

The site was a typical small farmstead of Milan Township of Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, and Post-War times. Property ownership changed through time and the superstructures were demolished. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

Hayes-Seward Farmstead Site (11D__)

Site Type: Farmstead (Habitation)

Temporal Affiliation: Frontier, Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, & Post-War

Soils: Danabrook silt loam, 2-5% slopes (512B)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because of the site type, length of occupation, multiple ownership, and extent of destruction.

The farmstead remains occur on a low, south-facing upland ridge overlooking a relatively flat, poorly-drained area of a tributary (intermittent stream) of Somonauk Creek at 271 m (890 ft) asl. The stream is located about 2 km to the southeast. It is situated in the SW¹/₄, SE¹/₄, SE¹/₄ of Section 31 of Afton Township. The 1892 plat shows a house north of the road, with an outbuilding and orchard directly north and another outbuilding northeast of the house. The 1971 Waterman 7.5' quadrangle map shows three farm outbuildings just north of Miller Road, while a single structure is shown 60 m north of Miller Road on the 1994 Waterman 7.5' quadrangle map. Thus, all structures were demolished after 1994.

A pedestrian survey was conducted on 2 January 2009 with field conditions consisting of a soybean stubble field with 30 percent visibility, heavy wash, and partially frozen soils. Numerous structural remains were observed but not collected including 20 brick fragments and 5 large limestone slabs. At least 10 fragmentary whiteware sherds were not collected. There are no standing structures. The site has been severely impacted by agricultural activities.

The farmstead is absent on the DeKalb County 1864 (Lamb 1864) map, but present on all subsequent plats and atlases including those of 1871 (Thompson and Everts 1871), 1892 (Ensign 1892), and 1905 (Ogle 1905), as well as the 1934 DeKalb 15', 1971 Waterman 7.5', and 1994 Waterman 7.5' quadrangle maps. The Hayes family occupied the small farmstead during the 1860s through early 1870s. John Hayes is shown as the property owner on the 1868 and 1871 maps while E.W. Seward is shown on the 1892 and 1905 maps and Mrs. J. Clapsaddle on the 1929 plat. They were succeeded by the DeKalb Agricultural Association present on the 1970 map (Rockford Map Publishers 1970:24). Tend Farms Trust currently own the property (Farm & Home Publishers 2008:30).

The 1860 Federal Census lists Pamela Hayes as a 53 year old house keeper from New York, with son John, aged 18, also from New York (#304.2278). John Hayes, aged 59, is listed as a farm laborer from New York (#305), and likely Pamela's husband. John, Jr., took over the farmstead from his parents sometime after 1860. The 1870 Federal Census (p. 347) lists John Hayes as a 27 year old farmer from New York, with wife Elizabeth from Nova Scotia, aged 24, keeping house. Their son Frank, aged 2, along with Noel Drown, aged 26, a farm laborer from Vermont lived with them. The census sets a value of \$2900 on their real estate and \$1100 on personal property. The 1870 agricultural schedule lists the John Hayes farm as consisting of 80 acres of improved land. Farm and implements/machinery were valued at \$2900 and \$250 respectively. Livestock were valued at \$830, which included 6 horses, 2 dairy

cows, 1 head of cattle, 80 sheep, and 1 swine. Harvested crops included spring wheat (200 bushels), corn (100 bushels), oats (280 bushels), and barley (160 bushels).

The property was transferred to Eugene W. Seward prior to 1892. The 1900 Federal Census lists Eugene Seward as a 45 year old farmer born in Illinois (parents from New York), with wife Elizabeth from New York (parents from Germany), aged 38, keeping house. Fred Bain, aged 17, was a farm laborer from "French" Canada who lived with them.

The site was a typical small farmstead of Afton Township of Frontier, Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, and Post-War times. Property ownership changed through time and all superstructures were demolished sometime after 1994. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

J. Mullins Farmstead Site (11D__)

Site Type: Farmstead (Habitation)

Temporal Affiliation: Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, & Post-War

Soils: Flanagan silt loam, 0-2% slopes (154A) & Catlin silt loam, 2-5% slopes (171B)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because of the site type, length of occupation, and extent of modification.

The farmstead occurs on a low, flat, southeast-facing upland ridge overlooking an intermittent stream (tributary) of Indian Creek at 283 m (930 ft) asl. It is situated in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 18 of Shabbona Township. The 1892 plat shows a house west of the road with an orchard directly north of the residence and an outbuilding to the southwest. A house is shown just west of Tower Road with three farm outbuildings southwest of the house on the 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle map.

The farmstead is absent on the DeKalb County 1864 (Lamb 1864) and 1871 (Thompson and Everts 1871) maps, but present on all subsequent plats and atlases including those of 1892 (Ensign 1892) and 1905 (Ogle 1905), as well as the 1934 DeKalb 15' and 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle maps. The John Mullins family occupied the small farmstead from about the mid-1870s through early 1900s. The 160-acre parcel in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 18 was first purchased from the Federal Government on 30 December 1851 by Thomas Wright. Wright is shown as the property owner on the 1868 and 1871 maps, while John Mullins is shown on the 1892 and 1905 maps and Mrs. John Mullins on the 1929 plat. They were succeeded by L.H. Fairclough present on the 1970 map (Rockford Map Publishers 1970:18). Greg Fleming and Wife currently own the property and reside at the residence (Farm & Home Publishers 2008:58-59).

Information pertaining to John Mullins is listed by Kett (1876:326) in the Voters and Taxpayers of Shabbona Township as follows, "Farmer, Sec. 18; P.O. Lee, Lee Co.; Rep; family and three children; 154 acres." The 1880 Federal Census lists John Mullins as a 34 year old farmer from England, with wife Martha from Ohio (parents from England), aged 43, keeping house. Their five daughters born in Illinois include Hannah, aged 9; Ann E., aged 7; Alma V., aged 5; Cora A., aged 3; and Grace O., aged 6 months. John (b. 4 Oct 1844; d. 16 Sept 1918) and his wife Martha R. (b. 3 Jan 1843; d. 19 Oct 1926) are buried at Rose Hill Cemetery (aka. Ray's Cemetery) located in Section 15 on Cemetery Road (GSDC 2003:18).

John was a Civil War veteran who served as a Private in Company E, 105th Illinois Volunteer Infantry under Colonel Dustin, wounded, participated in Grand Review at Washington, and honorably discharged on 7 June 1865 (Boies 1868:193). The Illinois Civil War Detail Report found at the website <http://www.ilsos.go/genealogy/CivilWarController> lists him as an 18 year old single farmer born in England with light hair, dark eyes, light complexion, and 5' 8 1/3" tall. A resident of Shabbona, he enlisted in 13 August 1862 for 3 years and mustered in 2 September 1862 in Dixon. He was severely

wounded on 20 July 1864 at the Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, as part of the Atlanta Campaign. His obituary indicates he also participated in the battles of Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, and Marietta.

John's obituary was published on 16 September 1918 and titled, "Shabbona Loses Aged Resident: Was Man of Sterling Character and Highly Respected." He was born in Yorkshire, England, being the son of Robert and Sarah Mullins. He came with his parents to the United States when 8 years old (1852) and helped his father farm property in Sections 8 and 17 of Shabbona Township. He married Martha R. Nicholson on 12 October 1869 and they had 5 daughters and 1 son: Mrs. Clara Langford, Mrs. Anna E. Fairclough, Mrs. Gertrude A. Borgen, Mrs. Cora A. Jackson, Mrs. Grace Smith, and Elmer H. Mullins.

The 1880 agricultural schedule lists the Mullins farm as comprising 190 acres of improved land (105 acres tilled and 85 acres in permanent meadows, pastures, or orchards) and 4 acres unimproved not growing wood. The value of the farm (including land, fences, and buildings) was \$8500, farm implements and machinery was \$800, livestock was \$1000, and all farm production was \$1,800. The livestock included 6 horses, 3 dairy cows, 4 other cattle, 11 beef cattle (7 calves dropped, 3 sold living, 1 slaughtered), and 77 swine. The farm produced 200 pounds of butter. There were 60 barn-yard poultry producing 200 dozen eggs in 1879. Harvested crops included corn (3000 bushels, 65 acres), oats (1000 bushels, 25 acres), wheat (128 bushels, 12 acres), Irish potatoes (100 bushels, 1 acre), and hay (60 tons). The farm also had 30 acres of mowed grassland and 53 acres un-mowed. An apple orchard covered 2 acres and consisted of 80 trees producing 5 bushels in 1879. During that year, Mullins paid \$208 for 34 weeks of hired farm labor and spent \$20 on building and repairing fences.

The site is a typical small farmstead of Shabbona Township of Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, and Post-War times. Property ownership changed through time and the original superstructures were demolished. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

G. Glossop Farmstead Site (11D₁)

Site Type: Farmstead (Habitation)

Temporal Affiliation: Frontier, Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, & Post-War

Soils: Danabrook silt loam, 2-5% slopes (512B)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because of the site type, length of occupation, and extent of destruction.

The farmstead remains occur on a low, relatively flat, east-facing upland ridge overlooking an intermittent stream (tributary) of Indian Creek at 296 m (970 ft) asl. It is situated in the SW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ of Section 18 of Shabbona Township. The 1892 plat shows a house north of the road with an outbuilding to the northeast. A house is shown just north of US Route 30 with two farm outbuildings east-northeast of the house on the 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle map. All structures were demolished sometime after 1971.

The farmstead is absent on the DeKalb County 1864 (Lamb 1864) but present on all subsequent plats and atlases including those of 1871 (Thompson and Everts 1871), 1892 (Ensign 1892) and 1905 (Ogle 1905), as well as the 1934 DeKalb 15' and 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle maps. The George Glossop family occupied the small farmstead from about 1860 through early 1890s. Glossop is shown as the property owner on the 1868, 1871, and 1892 maps while William H. Storey is shown on the 1905 and 1929 plats. They were succeeded by Storey and Fairclough present on the 1970 map (Rockford Map Publishers 1970:18). Nancy Storey currently owns the property (Farm & Home Publishers 2008:58).

The 160-acre parcel in the SE ¼ of Section 18 was first purchased from the Federal Government on 26 July 1851 by George Glossop as listed in the Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales database: (<http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments>). Like many early settlers in the area, he used military bounty land warrants instead of cash for payment of the parcel. Information pertaining to Glossop is listed by Kett (1876:322) in the Voters and Taxpayers of Shabbona Township as follows, "Farmer, Sec. 18; P.O. Lee, Lee Co.; Dem; owns 80 acres."

George Glossop is listed on the 1860 Federal Census but there are mistakes regarding his age and native origin (conflicting with 1870 census records). He is listed as a 28 year old farmer from Maryland, with wife Mary from Illinois, aged 23, keeping house. Their one year old daughter, Anna, lived with them. Four other living with them included Samuel Fenton, aged 31, a farm laborer from New York; John Burke, aged 12, from Ireland; Catherine Corcoran, aged 16, a house keeper from Illinois, and her son John, aged 5, from England. The census sets a value of \$3200 on their real estate and \$1000 on personal property. The 1860 agricultural schedule lists the Glossop farm as comprising 60 acres of improved land. The value of the farm was \$1200, farming implements and machinery was \$150, livestock was \$130, and animals slaughtered \$70. The farm produced 400 pounds of butter. The livestock included 2 horses, 2 dairy cows, 1 other cattle, and 1 swine. Harvested crops included corn (750 bushels), wheat (270 bushels), Irish potatoes (63 bushels), barley (250 bushels), and hay (45 tons).

The 1870 Federal Census (p. 0713) lists George as a 49 year old farmer from England, with wife Mary from Maryland, aged 30, keeping house. Their five daughters and one son born in Illinois include Anna M., aged 11; Catherine, aged 10; Francis, aged 8; Mary E., aged 6; Sarah E., aged 3; and George, aged 1. John Hunter, a farm laborer from New York, lived with them. The census sets a value of \$2800 on their real estate and \$1200 on personal property. The 1880 Federal Census shows their family had grown to 10 children. George's parents were born in England while Mary's were of Irish heritage. George (b. Sept 1821; d. 17 Jan 1889) is buried at the English Cemetery (GSDC 2003:1). His obituary published in the "Lee County Times" of 25 January 1889 states, "Died – at his residence, Thursday night of last week, Mr. George Glossop, aged sixty-eight years . . . Apoplexy was the cause of his death. He had lived here thirty-seven years, being one of the first settlers." The 1900 Federal Census indicates Mary was widowed and living with five children south of B Steet in the Village of Shabbona.

The 1880 agricultural schedule lists the Glossop farm as comprising 80 acres of improved land (43 acres tilled and 37 acres in permanent meadows, pastures, or orchards). The value of the farm (including land, fences, and buildings) was \$3000, farm implements and machinery was \$50, livestock was \$1100, and all farm production was \$1130. The livestock included 8 horses, 4 dairy cows, 12 other cattle, 6 beef cattle (5 sold living and 1 slaughtered), 19 sheep, and 20 swine. The farm produced 1,000 pounds of butter, and 10 fleeces weighing 90 pounds. There were 15 barn-yard poultry and 4 other in 1879. Harvested crops included corn (800 bushels, 20 acres), oats (350 bushels, 10 acres), wheat (60 bushels, 10 acres), Irish potatoes (50 bushels, 1 acre), and hay (20 tons). The farm also had 10 acres of mowed grassland and 25 acres un-mowed. An apple orchard covered 2 acres and consisted of 10 trees. Glossop paid \$264 for 104 weeks of hired farm labor during 1879.

The site is a typical small farmstead of Shabbona Township of Frontier, Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, and Post-War times. Property ownership changed through time and the superstructures were demolished. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

W.E. Grover Farmstead Site (11D__)

Site Type: Farmstead (Habitation)

Temporal Affiliation: Frontier & Early Industrial

Soils: Danabrook silt loam, 2-5% slopes (512B) & Elpaso silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes (356A)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because of the site type and extent of destruction.

The farmstead remains occur on a low, relatively flat upland ridge overlooking an intermittent stream (tributary) of Indian Creek at 274 m (900 ft) asl. It is situated in the W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16 of Shabbona Township. The farmstead structures were demolished sometime after 1871.

The farmstead is present only on the 1871 map (Thompson and Everts 1871). It is absent on the DeKalb County plats and atlases of 1864 (Lamb 1864), 1892 (Ensign 1892) and 1905 (Ogle 1905), as well as the 1934 DeKalb 15' and 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle maps. The William E. Grover family occupied the small farmstead from about 1860 through early 1870s. Matilda Grover is shown as the property owner on the 1868 and 1871 maps, R. Challand, Jr., on the 1892, 1905 maps, and 1929 plats. They were succeeded by Floyd Challand present on the 1970 map (Rockford Map Publishers 1970:18). National Bank and Trust currently owns the property (Farm & Home Publishers 2008:58).

William E. Grover is listed on the 1860 Federal Census as a 34 year old farmer from Maine, with wife Matilda J. from New Hampshire, aged 32, keeping house. Their two daughters and three sons include Elizabeth, aged 11; Harris, aged 8; Louisa, aged 6; Charles, aged 3; and George, aged 1. George was born in Illinois while his older siblings were native of Massachusetts. John Vrooman, aged 25, was a farm laborer from Canada who lived with them. The census sets a value of \$4000 on their real estate and \$1000 on personal property. The 1870 Federal Census lists Matilda as a 40 year old house keeper with two children living with her: Charles, aged 12, and Emma, aged 8. Most of her children left home, her husband evidently died, and she suffered significant financial losses. The census sets a value of \$2900 on their real estate and \$250 on personal property.

The 1860 agricultural schedule lists the Grover farm as comprising 700 acres of improved land. The value of the farm was \$4000, farming implements and machinery was \$270, livestock was \$360, and animals slaughtered \$40. The farm produced 400 pounds of butter. The livestock included 6 horses, 1 dairy cow, 2 other cattle, and 1 swine. Harvested crops included corn (275 bushels), wheat (500 bushels), oats (257 bushels), Irish potatoes (25 bushels), and hay (15 tons).

The site is a typical small farmstead of Shabbona Township of Frontier and Early Industrial times. Property ownership changed through time and the superstructures were demolished. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

W. Stimpson Farmstead Site (11D__)

Site Type: Farmstead (Habitation)

Temporal Affiliation: Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, & Post-War

Soils: Flanagan silt loam, 0-2% slopes (154A)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because of the site type, length of occupation, and extent of modification.

The farmstead occurs on a low, flat, east-facing upland ridge overlooking an intermittent stream (headwaters) of South Branch Kishwaukee River at 274 m (900 ft) asl. It is situated in the northwest corner of Section 16 of Shabbona Township. The 1892 plat shows a house east of Challand Road with an orchard directly north of the residence extending to the intersection, and a small outbuilding east of the house. A house is shown just east of Challand Road with two farm outbuildings east of the house on the 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle map. Standing structures are present.

The farmstead is absent on the DeKalb County 1864 (Lamb 1864) and 1871 (Thompson and Everts 1871) maps, but present on all subsequent plats and atlases including those of 1892 (Ensign 1892) and 1905 (George A Ogle 1905), as well as the 1934 DeKalb 15' and 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle maps. The Stimpson family occupied the small farmstead from the late 1800s through early 1900s. The 80-acre parcel in the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16 was first purchased from the Federal Government for \$0.50 per acre on 6 October 1851 by Thomas Marslen. Reuben Challand is shown as the property owner on the 1868 and 1871 maps, while Wheat Stimpson is shown on the 1892 map and George T. Stimpson on the 1905 map. Nancy Stimpson and Nancy McDonald occur as co-owners on the 1929 plat; succeeded by Duane M. Schrader present on the 1970 map (Rockford Map Publishers 1970:18). National Bank and Trust currently owns the property and Jeff Malitzke resides at the residence (Farm & Home Publishers 2008:58-59).

The 1880 Federal Census lists Wheat Stimpson as a 32 year old farmer from England, with wife Manie from Illinois, aged 26, keeping house. Their two daughters born in Illinois include Gertie E., aged 4 years, and Georgia J., aged 1 year. The 1880 agricultural schedule lists the Stimpson farm as comprising 93 acres of improved land (50 acres tilled and 43 acres in permanent meadows, pastures, or orchards). The value of the farm (including land, fences, and buildings) was \$4500, farm implements and machinery was \$50, livestock was \$500, and all farm production was \$700. The livestock included 3 horses, 5 dairy cows, 7 other cattle, 8 beef cattle (5 calves dropped, 3 sold living and 1 slaughtered), and 30 swine. The farm produced 400 pounds of butter. There were 25 barn-yard poultry producing 200 dozen eggs in 1879. Harvested crops included corn (1600 bushels, 35 acres), oats (500 bushels, 10 acres), wheat (20 bushels, 4 acres), Irish potatoes (20 bushels, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre), and hay (20 tons). The farm also had 15 acres of mowed grassland and 10 acres un-mowed. An apple orchard covered $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Stimpson paid \$20 for 4 weeks of hired farm labor during 1879.

The site is a typical small farmstead of Shabbona Township of Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, and Post-War times. Property ownership changed through time and original superstructures were demolished. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

Fowler-Macklin Farmstead Site (11D__)

Site Type: Farmstead (Habitation)

Temporal Affiliation: Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, & Post-War

Soils: Danabrook silt loam, 2-5% slopes (512B)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because of the site type, late occupation, and extent of destruction.

The farmstead occurs on a low, flat, south-facing upland ridge overlooking an intermittent stream (tributary) of Indian Creek at 280 m (920 ft) asl. It is situated in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20 of Shabbona Township. The 1892 plat shows a house north of the road with an orchard to the southeast and timber to west-southwest. A house is shown just north of Houghtby Road with four farm outbuildings north of the house on the 1971 Paw Paw 7.5' quadrangle map.

A pedestrian survey was conducted on 16 December 2008 with field conditions consisting of a plowed field with 90 percent visibility, heavy wash, and partially frozen soils. Numerous structural remains were observed but not collected including 20 brick fragments, with most next to a pile of cobbles/boulders. At least 10 fragmentary whiteware sherds were not collected. There are no standing structures. The site has been severely impacted by agricultural activities.

The farmstead is absent on the DeKalb County 1864 (Lamb 1864) map, but present on all subsequent plats and atlases including those of 1871 (Thompson and Everts 1871), 1892 (Ensign 1892), and 1905 (Ogle 1905), as well as the 1951 Earlville 15' and 1971 Paw Paw 7.5' quadrangle maps. The Hugh Fowler family occupied the small farmstead from about the late 1860s through the 1870s. Hugh Fowler is shown as the property owner on the 1871 map while James Macklin is shown on the 1892 and 1905 maps and S.A. John on the 1929 plat. Sydney S. John and his wife Theresa (Macklin) are listed as the owners of 117 acres encompassing the farmstead in 1917 – living in the county since 1905 (Prairie Farmer Publishing 1917:66). They were succeeded by Wilbur and Grace Dixon present on the 1970 map (Rockford Map Publishers 1970:18). Oehler-King Trust and others currently own the property and Charles Roy resides at the residence (Farm & Home Publishers 2008:58-59).

The 1870 Federal Census (p. 0711) lists Hugh Fowler as a 50 year old farmer from Ireland, with wife Jane also from Ireland, aged 46, keeping house. Seven children living with them included Thomas, aged 22; Daniel, aged 18; Henry, aged 16; Robert, aged 14; John, aged 12; Sarah Jane, aged 10; and Alexander, aged 7. The census sets a value of \$2800 on their real estate and \$1050 on personal property.

The James Macklin family originally lived in a residence in the SW ¼, SE ¼ of Section 19 – about 1 mile west of Hugh Fowler. Information pertaining to James Macklin is listed by Kett (1876:325) in the Voters and Taxpayers of Shabbona Township as follows, “Farmer, Sec. 19; P.O. Lee, Lee Co.; Ref. Presb; owns 120 acres.” He apparently moved into the Fowler house by 1880. The 1880 Federal Census (p. 0884) lists James Macklin as a 45 year old farmer from Ireland, with wife Jennie from Virginia (parents from Ireland), aged 22, keeping house.

The site was a typical small farmstead of Shabbona Township of Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, and Post-War times. Property ownership changed through time and the original superstructures were demolished. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

Harper-Knell Farmstead Site (11D__)

Site Type: Farmstead (Habitation)

Temporal Affiliation: Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, & Post-War

Soils: Danabrook silt loam, 2-5% slopes (512B)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because of the site type, late occupation, and extent of destruction.

The farmstead occurs on a southeast-facing upland ridge overlooking an intermittent stream (tributary) of Indian Creek at 283 m (930 ft) asl. It is situated in the NE¼, NW¼ of Section 29 of Shabbona Township. The 1892 plat shows a house well south of Houghtby Road with an orchard to the northwest (at the intersection) and an outbuilding to the southwest. A house is shown well south of Houghtby Road with three farm outbuildings west of the house on the 1971 Paw Paw 7.5' quadrangle map.

A pedestrian survey was conducted on 16 December 2008 with field conditions consisting of a plowed field with 90 percent visibility, heavy wash, and partially frozen soils. Numerous structural remains were observed but not collected including 20 brick fragments, with most next to a pile of cobbles/boulders. At least 10 fragmentary whiteware sherds were not collected. There are no standing structures. The site has been severely impacted by agricultural activities.

The farmstead is absent on the DeKalb County 1864 (Lamb 1864) map, but present on all subsequent plats and atlases including those of 1871 (Thompson and Everts 1871), 1892 (Ensign 1892), and 1905 (George A Ogle 1905), as well as the 1951 Earlville 15' and 1971 Paw Paw 7.5' quadrangle maps. The A.

Harper family occupied the small farmstead from about the late 1860s through the 1870s. A. Harper is shown as the property owner on the 1868 and 1871 maps while George Knell is shown on the 1892 and 1905 maps and George Loverino on the 1929 plat. They were succeeded by Hilbert Larson present on the 1970 map (Rockford Map Publishers 1970:18). Robert Mullins currently owns the property and T. Sanchez resides at the residence (Farm & Home Publishers 2008:58-59).

As stated above, the property was sold to George Knell sometime before 1892, who rented the farm. Knell lived about 1 ¼ mile south of the site in Section 32. Information pertaining to Knell and his property is listed by Kett (1876:325) in the Voters and Taxpayers of Shabbona Township as follows, "Farmer, Sec. 32; P.O. Shabbona Grove; born in East Kent Co. Eng., Dec. 27, 1828; Rep; Church of England; owns 242 ½ acres of land; val. real estate \$13,000; is School Director; married Harriet Hooper, of East Kent Co. England, Nov. 19, 1852, she was born Feb. 1825; one child, Elizabeth, born Dec. 27, 1853."

The site was a typical small farmstead of Shabbona Township of Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, and Post-War times. Property ownership changed through time and the original superstructures were demolished. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

Lee County

Prestegaard School Site (11L__)

Site Type: Farmstead (Habitation)/School

Temporal Affiliation: Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, & Post-War

Soils: Wyonet silt loam, 2-5% slopes, eroded (622B2)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because of the site type, late occupation, and extent of destruction.

The demolished farmstead/school remains occur on an east-facing upland ridge at 280 m (920 ft) asl. It overlooks an intermittent stream that flows north to join Steward Creek (previously known as Rickelson). It is situated in the SW¼, SE¼, SE¼ of Section 35 of Alto Township. A farmstead was originally at this locale until a school was built between 1876 and 1900. The school was part of Union District No. 10, which in the early 1900s served families living in southeast Alto Township and nine families in northeast Willow Creek Township (Stevens 1914:478). It was demolished sometime between 1949 and 1971.

The 160-acre parcel in the SE ¼ of Section 35 was first purchased from the Federal Government by Warrant on 7 June 1853 by Ezra Canfield. A house is present on the 1872 plat (Everts et al. 1872) on property owned by Ole J. Prestegard. It was probably occupied by a farm tenant of Prestegard who lived on Woodlawn Road to the northeast in Section 35. The 1870 Federal Census lists Ole Prestegard as a 29 year old farmer from Norway, with wife Julia also from Norway, aged 21, keeping house. Their daughter Nelly, aged 8 months, was born in Illinois and lived with them. Prestegard's parents and siblings of Norway heritage also lived with them including George, aged 70; Nelly, aged 55; Holden, aged 21; George, aged 15; Cora, aged 18; Bertha, aged 18; and Nelly, aged 24. The census sets a value of \$3500 on their real estate and \$1000 on personal property. The 1900 Federal Census shows that Ole and his wife had 8 children living with them with 3 sons employed as farm laborers, and had immigrated to the U.S. in 1860.

Ole Prestegard was a poor sailor before settling in Lee County, but became one of the richest Norwegians in northern Illinois by buying inexpensive land and farming (Stevens 1914:477). Information pertaining to O.J. Prestegard is listed by Ogle (1921:104) in the Patrons' Reference Directory of the "Standard Atlas

of Lee County, Illinois” as follows, “Farming and Fine Stock, Ex-Member School Board, S. 35, T. Alto, P.O. Lee, 1864.”

A school is shown on the plats and atlases of 1900 (Ogle 1900:57), 1915 (Kenyon 1915:17), 1921 (Ogle 1921), and 1949, as well as the 1934 DeKalb 15' quadrangle map. It is absent on the 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle map. Ole J. Prestegard is shown as the property owner on the 1900, 1915, and 1921 maps and Otto Oleson on the 1949 plat (where it is misplaced on an adjacent property). Thelma N. Oleson and Mrs. Otto Oleson owned the property in 1996 (Rockford Map Publishers 1996:31).

The site was a typical small farmstead/school of Alto Township of Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, and Post-War times. Property ownership changed through time and the superstructures were demolished. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

H. Bly Farmstead/School Site (11LE)

Site Type: Farmstead (Habitation)/School

Temporal Affiliation: Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, & Post-War

Soils: Wyanet silt loam, 2-5% slopes, eroded (622B2); La Rose loam, 5-10% slopes, eroded (60C2); Elpaso silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes (356A)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because of the site type, late occupation, and extent of destruction.

The site occurs on a north-facing upland ridge at 287 m (940 ft) asl. It overlooks an intermittent stream that flows north to join Steward Creek (previously known as Rickelson). It is situated in the S $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35 of Alto Township. A farmstead and school are shown adjacent at this locale on the 1872 plat. The school was abandoned sometime between 1876 and 1900 when another education facility was built 600 m to the east. Structures associated with this time have been demolished and replaced with a new farmstead. A house is shown just north of Herman Road with three farm outbuildings northwest of the house on the 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle map. Standing structures are present.

The 160-acre parcel in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35 was first purchased from the Federal Government by Warrant on 27 April 1855 by Stephen Williams. A school (labeled No. 10) is immediately east of a farmstead on the 1872 plat (Everts et al. 1872), and also located here on the 1876 map (Warner and Beers 1876). As stated above, seven schools served seven Alto Township districts in 1880, with four present in the east half in Sections 10, 12, 25, and 35. Their locations appear on the plat maps of 1872 and 1876. The school on Main Street in Steward was one of the finest structures, costing about \$4000 to build. The others cost about \$700 each (Hill 1881:554).

A house is shown on the plats and atlases of 1872 (Everts et al. 1872), 1900 (Ogle 1900:57), 1915 (Kenyon 1915:17), 1921 (Ogle 1921), and 1949, as well as the 1934 DeKalb 15' and 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle maps. P. Blye is shown as the property owner on the 1872 plat; M. H. Bly on the 1900, 1915, and 1921 maps; and Gust and Louis Stangeland on the 1949 plat. Stangeland Trust c/o Arnold B. Strangeland Trust owned the property in 1996 (Rockford Map Publishers 1996:31).

The farmstead was likely first occupied by the Holden P. Bly family as determined from the population census data. The 1870 Federal Census lists Holden Bly as a 38 year old farmer from Norway, with wife Julia also from Norway, aged 38, keeping house. Five children living with them and born in Illinois included Julia, aged 11; Peter, aged 10; John, aged 8; Betsey, aged 5; and Holden, aged 1. The census sets a value of \$3000 on their real estate while that on personal property is not listed.

The 1880 Federal Census shows Holden and Julia had six children living at home, with Martin H., aged 7, being the youngest (and future heir to the property). The 1880 agricultural schedule lists the H.P. Bly farm as comprising 208 acres of improved land (160 acres tilled and 48 acres in permanent meadows, pastures, or orchards). The value of the farm (including land, fences, and buildings) was \$8000, farm implements and machinery was \$300, livestock was \$1000, and all farm production was \$1500. The livestock included 6 horses, 5 dairy cows, 12 other cattle, 12 beef cattle (4 calves dropped, 6 sold living, 1 slaughtered, and 1 died), and 12 swine. The farm produced 700 pounds of butter. There were 100 barnyard and 8 other poultry producing 200 dozen eggs in 1879. Harvested crops included corn (2300 bushels, 55 acres), oats (750 bushels, 15 acres), wheat (100 bushels, 9 acres), Irish potatoes (175 bushels, ½ acre), and hay (20 tons). The farm also had 9 acres of mowed grassland and 39 acres un-mowed. An apple orchard covered 1 acre and contained 100 trees. Bly paid \$75 for 13 weeks of hired farm labor during 1879.

Martin Bly inherited the farmstead sometime after 1890 while his older siblings moved elsewhere. The 1900 Federal Census lists Martin as a 26 year old farmer (b. Nov. 1873) with wife Hattie (b. Jan. 1876), aged 24, whose parents were also from Norway. Henry Munson, aged 29, was a boarder/farm laborer who lived with them after immigration to the U.S. from Norway in 1894. Information pertaining to M.H. Bly is listed by Ogle (1921:103) in the Patrons' Reference Directory of the "Standard Atlas of Lee County, Illinois" as follows, "Farming and Stock, School Director, S. 35, T. Alto, P.O. Lee, 1873."

The site was a typical small farmstead/school of Alto Township of Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, and Post-War times. Property ownership changed through time and the original superstructures were demolished. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

J.P. Bly Farmstead Site (11LE)

Site Type: Farmstead (Habitation)

Temporal Affiliation: Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, & Post-War

Soils: Wyanet silt loam, 2-5% slopes, eroded (622B2) & Catlin silt loam, 2-5% slopes (171B)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because of the site type, late occupation, and extent of destruction.

The farmstead occurs on a north-south trending upland ridge at 287 to 293 m (940-960 ft) asl. It overlooks an intermittent stream that flows north to join Steward Creek (previously known as Rickelson). It is situated in the southwest corner of Section 35 of Alto Township. A house is shown just north of Herman Road with three farm outbuildings west-northwest of the house on the 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle map. Standing structures are present.

The 160-acre parcel in the SW ¼ of Section 35 was first purchased from the Federal Government by Warrant on 27 April 1855 by Stephen Williams. A house is shown on the plats and atlases of 1872 (Everts et al. 1872), 1900 (Ogle 1900:57), 1915 (Kenyon 1915:17), 1921 (Ogle 1921), and 1949, as well as the 1934 DeKalb 15' and 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle maps. P. Blye is shown as the property owner on the 1872 plat; Jacob P. Bly on the 1900; J.P. Johnson on the 1915; Jacob P. Blye Est. on the 1921; and Otis M. Johnson on the 1949 plats. It appears that Stangeland Trust currently owns the property.

The farmstead was likely first occupied by the Jacob P. Bly family as determined from the population census data. The 1880 Federal Census lists Jacob Bly as a 50 year old farmer from Norway, with wife Forbien also from Norway, aged 35, keeping house. Five children living with them and born in Illinois included Jeny G., aged 15; Peter J., aged 11; Ole G., aged 9; Maggie, aged 7; and Mary, aged 4. Annie Nelson, aged 24, was a servant who lived with them, and born in Illinois with parents of Norwegian

heritage. A family photograph appears in the "Portrait Department" section of Ogle's (1921:95) work "Standard Atlas of Lee County, Illinois," which is also available online at: http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~illee/Plat_1900_AB.htm.

The 1880 agricultural schedule lists the Jacob Bly farm as comprising 86 acres of improved land (80 acres tilled and 6 acres in permanent meadows, pastures, or orchards). The value of the farm (including land, fences, and buildings) was \$4000, farm implements and machinery was \$200, livestock was \$800, and all farm production was \$1250. The livestock included 4 horses, 8 dairy cows, 1 other cattle, 10 beef cattle (7 calves dropped and 3 slaughtered), and 2 swine. The farm produced 600 pounds of butter. There were 50 barn-yard and 2 other poultry producing 100 dozen eggs in 1879. Harvested crops included corn (1800 bushels, 45 acres), wheat (70 bushels, 7 acres), Irish potatoes (30 bushels, ¼ acre), and hay (11 tons). The farm also had 6 acres of mowed grassland. An apple orchard covered 5 acres and contained 100 trees. Blye paid \$600 for 110 weeks of hired farm labor during 1879.

The site was a typical small farmstead of Alto Township of Early Industrial, Urban Industrial, and Post-War times. Property ownership changed through time and the original superstructures were demolished. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

Preliminary

Conclusions and Recommendation

Cultural resource investigations undertaken for the proposed Lee-DeKalb Wind Energy Center in Lee and DeKalb Counties, Illinois, have identified two (2) previously recorded archaeological sites and nineteen (19) undocumented archaeological sites within the project APE. The two previously recorded sites and three of the undocumented sites represent prehistoric Native American deposits containing chipping debris from the manufacture of lithic tools, and a few examples of tools at Site 11D16. These sites are small in size, consisting of isolated finds or a light scatter of lithic debris. The restricted areal extent of the finds, narrow range of artifact types, and disturbed agricultural soils indicate that these sites contain limited capacity to yield further research value. It is therefore concluded that these five sites are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The remaining 14 sites represent non-extant historic period farmsteads dating from the second half of the 19th century and first half of the 20th century, and comprise limited surface scatters of domestic household and architectural artifacts. The common nature of the site types and the extent of ground disturbance associated with the finds indicate that these sites do not contain sufficient research value to warrant further investigations. It is therefore concluded that the identified farmstead sites are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The sites identified during the Phase I archaeological survey do not meet one or more of the following four factors used to determine a historic property's eligibility for listing in the National Register (see FEMA 2005:2-24):

- ◆ Events important to broad patterns of our history;
- ◆ Lives of persons important in our past;
- ◆ Architectural and engineering design and construction; and
- ◆ Information important in prehistory or history.

Since no significant cultural resources will be negatively affected by project impacts, Tetra Tech recommends that construction of the proposed Lee-DeKalb Wind Energy Center be allowed to proceed as planned.

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PROJECT MAPS

(to be added)

Preliminary

HISTORICAL PLATS AND ATLASES

(to be added)

Preliminary

ILLINOIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDING FORMS

(to be added)

Preliminary

APPENDIX A

DeKalb County Township Legal Descriptions

Milan Township: T39N, R3E

Sections: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,
25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, & 36

Afton Township: T39N, R4E

Sections: 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, & 33

Clinton Township: T38N, R4E

Sections: 4 & 5

Shabbona Township: T38N, R3E

Sections: 1, 4, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 29, & 30

Lee County Township Legal Descriptions

Alto Township: T39N, R2E

Sections: 1, 34, 35, & 36

Willow Creek Township: T38N, R2E

Sections: 23, 24, 25, & 26

Wyoming Township: T37N, R2E

Section: 2

CORRESPONDENCE

(to be added)

Preliminary

Lee-DeKalb Wind Energy Center

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the 20-Acre Laydown/O&M Facility DeKalb County, Illinois

Submitted to:
FPL Energy Illinois Wind, LLC
Juno Beach, Florida

By:
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March 16, 2009

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY SHORT REPORT

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza, Springfield, IL 62701-1507
Phone: 217-782-4836

Reviewer _____
Date: _____
_____ Accepted _____ Rejected

IHPA Log # 001020209

IHPA USE ONLY (Form ASSR0886)

LOCATIONAL INFORMATION AND SURVEY CONDITIONS

County: DeKalb

Quadrangle: Lee 7.5' (1971)

Project Type/Title: Phase I/20-acre Laydown/O&M Facility Project

Funding and/or Permitting Federal/State Agencies: IEPA
(i.e., CoE, HUD, IEPA, FmHA, etc.)

Sec: 16 **T.:** 38N **R.:** 3E (Shabbona Twp.)

Natural Division (No.): 4a (Schwegman 1973)

U.T.M.: N. 4625150 to N. 4625580 and E. 342460 to E. 342880

Project Description: The project consists of a sub-rectangular parcel, encompassing about 20 acres, slated for development as a laydown area (±15 acres) and Operations & Maintenance facility (±5 acres) for the proposed Lee-DeKalb Wind Energy Center. It is located within the northwestern municipal limits of the Village of Shabbona.

Topography: The project area lies on nearly level to gently undulating uplands of the South Branch Kishwaukee River drainage basin. It occupies a poorly- to moderately well-drained, inter-morainal landform with the Shabbona Moraine located just to the south.

Soils: Soil types mapped for the project area include Flanagan silt loam, 0-2% slopes (154A); Catlin silt loam, 2-5% slopes (171B); Elpaso silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes (356A); and Danabrook silt loam, 5-10% slopes, eroded (512C2) (Deniger 2004: Sheet 44).

Drainage: The project is drained by an intermittent stream (headwaters) of the South Branch Kishwaukee River. It flows northward to join Deer Creek near the town of Genoa, and thence west-northwest to the Kishwaukee River.

Land Use/Ground Cover (Include % Visibility): The field conditions were characterized by plowed corn stubble with 50% surface visibility.

Survey Limitations: No survey limitations were encountered in the project area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic Plats/Atlases/Sources: See Selected Sources.

Previously Reported Sites: No archaeological sites are reported within a 1-mile radius of the project.

Previous Surveys: See Selected Sources.

Regional Archaeologists Contacted: None, OHAS frequently works in the area.

Investigation Techniques: A pedestrian survey was conducted with parallel transects walked at 5-m intervals systematically across the cultivated field. Photographs were taken of field conditions and site.

Time Expended: 6 field hours

Sites/Find Spots Located: One new archaeological site was found and designated 11D495.

Cultural Material: See Illinois Archaeological Site Recording Form attached to this report and Field/Research Investigations and Results Part of Continuation Section. **(Curated at):** OHA

Collection Techniques: A representative sample of historic artifacts was collected from the ground surface. The isolated broken chert flake was also collected.

Area Surveyed (acres & square meters): 20 acres (80,940 m²)

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS: (check one)

- 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; further 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: See Continuation Section.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR INFORMATION:

Archaeological Contractor: Dr. Thomas E. Berres

Address/Phone: OurHeritage Archaeological Services, Inc., 983 Quail Run, DeKalb, IL 60115-6117
Phone: (815) 754-9611

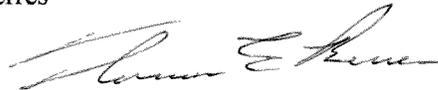
Surveyor(s): Dr. Cynthia L. Balek, Nadine Michl, & Tom Berres

Survey Date(s): February 13, 2009

Report Completed By: Thomas E. Berres

Date: March 10, 2009

Submitted By (Signature and Title):



Principal Investigator

ATTACHMENT CHECK LIST: (#1 Through #4 Are MANDATORY)

- 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 material;
- 3) Site form(s): one copy of each form;
- 4) All relevant project correspondence;
- 5) Additional information sheets as necessary.

Address of Contracting Agency To Whom SHPO Comment Should Be Mailed:

Mr. Robert Jacoby
Tetra Tech EC, Inc.
1000 The American Road
Morris Plains, NJ 07950

Tel: 973-630-8371

Fax: 973-630-8304

Reviewers Comments:

CONTINUATION SECTION

Introduction

Mr. Robert Jacoby, Social Scientist of Tetra Tech EC, contracted OurHeritage Archaeological Services, to conduct a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance of the 20-acre Laydown/Operations & Maintenance Facility project located within the northwestern municipal limits of the Village of Shabbona in southwest DeKalb County, Illinois. It is located in parts of the NE¼ and SE¼ of Section 16 of Shabbona Township on the Howard & Martha Mullins Trust property, which is currently used as a cultivated field. It is bounded on the west by a continuation of the field, on the north by the Burlington Northern Railroad and agricultural field, on the south by U.S. Route 30, and on the east by a woodlot. The project will involve limited surface grading, installation of security fences, gravelling for an access road, associated parking, temporary construction trailers, and installation of subsurface utilities such as water and sewer. The Laydown area will comprise about 15 acres; the Operations & Maintenance facility about 5 acres. The Laydown area will be restored to its original grade and agricultural use after construction.

The sub-rectangular-shaped parcel is situated on nearly level to gently undulating uplands of the South Branch Kishwaukee River drainage basin. It occupies a poorly- to moderately well-drained, inter-morainal landform with the Shabbona Moraine located just to the south. The project is drained by the headwaters (intermittent stream) of the South Branch of the Kishwaukee River that flows northward to join Deer Creek near the town of Genoa, and thence west-northwest to discharge into the Kishwaukee River. The native vegetation for the uplands was historically tall-grass prairie. It was subject to cultivation starting sometime during the mid-1800s, and subsequently farmed for about 150 years. English immigrants constituted one of the earliest ethnic groups to settle the area as they sought cheap fertile prairie land for farming: forming a small enclave just west of the village of Shabbona.

The Phase I archaeological field survey and background research identified one new archaeological site, designated the M. Spray Homestead site (11D495), within the project area. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Thus, no further work is recommended. The historic site is recommended for clearance because of site type, recent historic occupation during the twentieth century, and demolition of all superstructures. Maps indicate a house was built sometime between 1905 and 1934, and destroyed prior to 1947. The house was perhaps occupied by retired farmer Matthew Spray and his wife Martha (both born in England) after their son William took over farm operations. Therefore, no significant cultural resources will be affected by the proposed project. Project clearance IS recommended.

Environment

The proposed project is located within the Grand Prairie Section of the Grand Prairie Division (4a) (Neely and Heister 1987:28-30; Schwegman 1973:15-16). The Grand Prairie Section was covered by the Woodfordian substage of the Wisconsinan stage of Pleistocene glaciation. It is bounded by the Shelbyville and Bloomington morainic systems with glacial landforms common. It consists of young, poorly-drained glacial drift (till and outwash) with numerous marshes and prairie potholes present. The fertile, mesic dark-colored soils were developed from recently deposited loess, lake-bed sediments, and outwash. Tall-grass prairie was historically dominant with forests bordering the rivers and streams, and occasional groves found on moraines and other prominent glacial landforms. Prairie covered a greater percentage of area than any other natural division (Mohlenbrock 1975:16-19; Robertson 1998; Schwegman 1973:14-16). While some forest and protected prairie communities remain, most of the area has been converted to agriculture with corn and soybeans the primary commercial crops.

Physiography and Geology

The project area lies within a physiographic region known as the Bloomington Ridged Plain of the Till Plains Section of the Central Lowland Province (see Willman et al. 1975:16, Fig.7; Neely and Heister 1987:18, Figure 5). It has prominent glacial topography that includes moraines and morainic systems of the late advances of the Woodfordian substage of the Wisconsinan glaciation (dating 22,000-12,500 B.P.) (Frye and Willman 1975:227, Fig. Q-10). It is characterized by low, broad, concentric morainic ridges alternating with wide stretches of relatively flat or gently undulating ground moraines (nearly featureless inter-morainal areas). Minor moraines are prominent locally while major moraines are only conspicuous from a distance. Early explorers often compared the monotonous, rolling open prairie with tall waving grasses to the sea (Nelson 1996:60). Leighton et al. (1948:24) state, "It was in this district more than in any other that the grass-covered stretches of rolling prairie and extensive swamps, described by early settlers, were most typically and extensively developed."

The series of widely-spaced, radiating morainal ridges were formed by the many oscillations (recessions and re-advances) of the Wisconsin glacier. The outer edge of the Bloomington Ridged Plain follows the outer border of the Shelbyville moraine from the Indiana/Illinois line westward and northward to the Green River Lowland, thence following the outer edge of the Bloomington moraine to its juncture with Hampshire Ridge of the Great Lakes Section. The series of named moraines from south to north include Shelbyville, Cerro Gordo, Champaign, Leroy, Bloomington, Normal, Outer Cropsey, Middle Cropsey, Inner Cropsey, Farm Ridge, Chatsworth, Marseilles, and Iroquois (see Ekblaw and Lamar 1964:4, Fig.2; Frye and Willman 1975:234-235, Fig. Q-10).

The project area occupies an inter-morainal area with the Shabbona Moraine located just to the south. Shabbona Moraine cuts diagonally northeast, between the Shabbona and Waterman municipalities, from the southwest corner to the east-central part of the county (see Daly 1963:24). Named for the village of Shabbona, it is a weakly morainic area about 18 miles long that consists largely of a thin deposit of gray-tan silty till of the Malden Till Member (Frye and Willman 1975:238). Till occurs at or near land surface in most of DeKalb County; being within 20 feet (6 m) of the surface in more than 90 percent of the county (Frye and Willman 1975:226; Killey 1998:16-19; Lawrence and Associates 1971:6-7).

The underlying bedrock, deeply buried by the glacial drift, consists of sedimentary rock formations of sandstone, shale, and limestone. The two primary geologic periods during which sedimentary strata were formed include the Cambrian and Ordovician. Ordovician-age dolomite and limestone dominate while some shale and sandstone beds are present. Rock strata formed during this period include Prairie du Chien dolomite, St. Peter sandstone, Glenwood shale, Platteville and Galena dolomite, and Maquoketa shale. The Platteville and Galena Groups (about 350 feet thick) are the source of most of the crushed limestone and dolomite used for building purposes, concrete aggregate, road material, and agricultural limestone. Ordovician sedimentary rocks naturally outcrop where the streams are deeply entrenched – only along the major rivers like the Upper Illinois Valley and Rock River Valley. Exposures are also present in a few quarries in the northern part of DeKalb and Lee counties (Boies 1868:37; Killey 1998; Lawrence and Associates 1971:3; Schwegman 1973:14).

Climate

DeKalb County has a temperate, humid continental climate with extreme seasonal temperature and precipitation ranges typical of north-central Illinois. The conditions result from the frequency with which three air masses dominate the area during the year, along with the duration and amount of solar radiation (heating) received at the ground surface. The air masses include (1) a dry continental air mass originating over the Pacific Ocean, (2) a warm, moist air mass originating over the Gulf of Mexico, and (3) a cold,

dry air mass emanating from the Canadian Arctic (Changnon et al. 2004; Neely and Heister 1987). The climate has generally favored prairie grasses and hardwood forests (Deniger 2004:120).

Winter (December-February) is characterized by cold temperatures, low precipitation rates, and low values of solar radiation, with the first two subject to extreme fluctuation. The area is relatively dry in winter because of cold air masses originating in the Canadian Arctic moving southward into northern Illinois (occurring about 20% of the time). Air masses originating in the Pacific Ocean dominate (occurring more than 75% of the time). They arrive from a range of westerly locales and often produce cool, cloudy weather (Changnon et al. 2004:9). The mean temperature is 24° F and the mean daily minimum is 16° F. The average seasonal snowfall is about 35 inches. On average, 55 days of the year have at least 1 inch of snow on the ground (Deniger 2004:13).

Summer (June-August) often has high temperatures, humidity, pollution levels, and precipitation rates, which are linked to hot, humid air masses from the Gulf of Mexico (affecting Illinois about 40% of the time). Less frequently, air masses from Pacific sources travel across Canada and arrive in Illinois bringing relatively cool and dry conditions and bright skies (affecting Illinois about 30% of the time) (Changnon et al. 2004:9-10). The mean temperature is 72° F and the mean daily maximum temperature is 84° F. Precipitation is highest from April through September, (which includes the growing season for most crops), averaging 3.5 to 4.4 inches per month, and lowest in January (1.5 inches) and February (1.1 inches) (Deniger 2004:13).

The prevailing wind is from the west in most months, but is from the south from June through October. Average wind speed is highest in March and April, averaging 12 mph (Deniger 2004:13-14). Wind speeds decline rapidly in summer – reaching the low point in August (coinciding with the “dog days of summer”). The average annual wind speeds in the project area are between 8 and 10 mph. Winds at higher elevations will be stronger (Changnon et al. 2004:111). The largely rural agricultural area between Sterling and Aurora has Class Four winds with the potential for 3,000 MW of wind-generated electricity (IDNR 2007), thus the project area has great potential for wind power.

Hydrology

Natural drainage of the project area is poor – resulting in many marshes and prairie potholes in pre-Euro-American settlement times (Boies 1868:36; Mohlenbrock 1975:16; Schwegman 1973:14). It exhibits a parallel-pinnate drainage pattern reflecting a surface dominated by long parallel morainic ridges. The short segments drain the flank of the ridges while long segments drain the troughs between. First-order intermittent streams (smallest streams with no tributaries) dominate the landscape (Oberlander and Muller 1987:401-403; Ritter 1986:164). Their water supply is derived from direct runoff – ground surface drainage after a precipitation event.

The project lies at the interfluvium (juncture) of two different drainage basins: the Kishwaukee and Fox (see McConkey and Brown 1996). The basins are separated by a low morainic ridgeline serving as a major drainage “divide” (see Lawrence and Associates 1971:16-17). The division separating drainage basins rise as little as 3 m (10 ft) in places. Water north of the ridge (draining the project area) is the headwaters of the South Branch of the Kishwaukee River that flows northward to join Deer Creek near the town of Genoa, and thence west-northwest to the Kishwaukee River (draining 441 mi²). Water south of the ridge is drained by a tributary of Indian Creek, which flows southward into the Fox River. Boies (1868:36) describes this poorly-drained area as verified by soil types present here (listed in the soils section below),

Although this central portion of the County is comparatively rugged, yet no large streams are found here. The head waters of all the creeks in the County are there formed in

sloughs or swamps, which always connect one with another, until the united volume of

their waters form brooklets, which flowing north and south ultimately become our larger creeks.

Native Plant Communities

The project area was historically tall-grass prairie with the dominant vegetation being big bluestem, Indian grass, prairie dropseed, and switch grass. The 1843 U.S. General Land Office (GLO) plat map for Shabbona Township shows the pre-Euro-American settlement vegetation of the project area was part of a vast prairie. It was dominated by “high” or “rolling prairie” in this portion, while “flat” or “level prairie” dominated an area to the north. Occasional swamps and wet prairie are also noted scattered across the landscape. The 1876 DeKalb County map (Warner and Beers 1876) shows a large swamp covering most of the SE ¼ of Section 1 of Shabbona Township. Forested areas included widely scattered upland groves and narrow floodplain forest. Gallery forest were largely confined to the eastern and northern sides of the main trunk streams (IDNR 1998c:5), with remnants (residual forest) shown on the 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle map.

For DeKalb County, Boies (1868:34-35) states,

The central portion of the County contains the least extent of timbered lands, and fewest running streams . . . Broad, rolling prairies occupy almost the entire surface of the central portion of the County. The land is, perhaps, more rolling – more rough, - than at the two extremes; but only two or three small, isolated, natural groves broke the uniformity of the billowy prairie, before it was formed into farms and beautified by man.

Kellogg and Boies (1871) further state,

It has no great rivers, no elevated peaks, no deep and narrow valleys; but is only a parallelogram of rich, rolling prairie, dotted with a few groves, and watered by a few small streams. . . The rolling prairies occupy almost the entire surface of the central portion of the county.

This land cover distribution for DeKalb County is depicted on early 1800's maps produced by the ISGS, which is included in this report and present online at < <http://www.inhs.uiuc.edu/cwe/maps/dekalb.pdf> >. The landscape was originally 87 percent (352,956 acres) prairie and 9 percent (35,913 acres) forest. The project area underwent extensive environmental/land-use changes in the mid- to late nineteenth century as the prairie came into intensive agricultural production.

Much of northern Illinois lies within a discrete floristic area known by plant geographers as the Prairie Peninsula – a wedge-like expanse of grassland extending eastward from the central Great Plains into the forested regions of eastern North America (Berres 2001:50-64; Transeau 1935). The term “Prairie Archipelago” may be more appropriate for many areas because it often consists of islands of tall-grass prairie (1-20 miles in diameter) encompassed by forest as noted on the General Land Office plats of the 1800's (Brown 1985:32, 40). Prairie development occurred in the latter part of the Early Holocene (during the Atlantic Episode), about 8000 yr B.P. (Bartlein et al. 1984; King 1981a, 1981b; Transeau 1935; Wendland 1978, 1983:28). Nearly 60 percent of northern Illinois was prairie and 40 percent forest in the early nineteenth century (Anderson 1970, 1991; King 1981a:45; Schwegman 1973:6, Figure 8); a reason why Illinois was known early on as the “Prairie State” (Voight and Mohlenbrock 1980:9).

The project area typified the grass-covered stretches of rolling prairie described by early pioneers, which was thought unproductive and too exposed to weather hazards (e.g., frequent and severe drought) and fire for habitation. Rapid Euro-American settlement finally occurred during the 1850s with John Deere's invention of the light, self-cleaning steel moldboard plow to break the thick prairie sod along with the establishment of efficient transportation systems to move crops profitably to distant markets (Anderson

1970; King 1981b:43; Mogren 2005:14-15; Neely and Heister 1987:18-19). The former prairies were now seen in their immense agricultural productivity.

Several hundred species of grasses and forbs comprised the tall-grass prairie. Mesic and wet grassland communities were widespread and extant in the project area. The mesic prairie was dominated by Indian grass, northern dropseed, big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), little bluestem, and switch grass along with associated species like leadplant, prairie dock, and rattlesnake master. Typical forbs (wildflowers) may have included black-eyed Susan, bird's foot violet, compass plant, cylindrical blazing star, drooping coneflower, flowering spurge, grass-leaved golden rod, cowbane, heath aster, New England aster, rigid goldenrod, rough blazing star, shooting star, and western sunflower. The wet prairie was dominated by sedges, rushes, cattails, cordgrass (*Spartina pectinata*), and blue joint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*) with other distinctive plants being swamp milkweed, water hemlock, ironweed, and boneset (Mohlenbrock 1975:17; Robertson 1998:42-43; Schwegman 1973:15; Sullivan 1997:14-19).

Bottomland forest of the elm-ash-soft maple type bordering portions of streams may have consisted of black, white, bur, red, yellow, and other rarer varieties of oak, black walnut, and butternut, shell bark, and bitternut hickory, cottonwood, sugar maple, silver maple, honey locust, sycamore, water- and slippery elm, American elm, dogwood, common poplar, white and black ash, red cedar, white pine, linden or basswood, common swamp willow, and some other shrubs and plants (Kellogg and Boies 1871; Mohlenbrock 1975:17; Schwegman 1973:15). Scattered across the prairie, upland groves of the oak-hickory type may have consisted of white oak, bur oak, shagbark hickory, red oak, black oak, and black cherry (Deniger 2004:59; Kershaw 2007:24). Native forests provided valuable resources to sustain the early settlers. Timber yielded wood for constructing buildings and fencing, heating, cooking, wagons, tools, and furniture. It also provided mast for livestock, game, syrup and sugar, and other foods (Davis 1998:14). The most important food plant resources of the forest community include nuts (e.g., black walnut, hickory, acorns, and butternut) and fruits (e.g., crab apple, paw paw, plum, mulberry, elderberry, blackberry, gooseberry, and grapes).

Soils

The most important natural resource of DeKalb County is the fertile soil associations ideal for crop production. Fehrenbacher et al. (1984:21-22) classify the soils in the project area within Soil Association 9: Catlin-Flanagan-Drummer. The dark-colored prairie soils (Mollisols) occur on nearly level to slightly sloping upland till plains and end moraines, and developed under grass vegetation in a layer of loess on loam or sandy loam, Wisconsinan glacial till. Drummer soils are dominant and have slow to ponded runoff. Surface ditches and tile drainage improve crop yields.

Hinkley (1978:3-6) classifies soils in the project area and environs as belonging to the Saybrook-Drummer-Octagon association (Map Unit 1). Saybrook-Drummer-Octagon are sloping to nearly level, well-drained to poorly-drained soils that formed in silty material and the underlying loam glacial till in the uplands. This association consists of gently rolling, irregularly shaped ridges and drainage ways on the glacial till plain and rolling end moraines; ridges and slopes are interwoven with drainage ways. Elevations may vary from 10 to 20 feet (3-6 m). The soil is permeable and often readily drained by tile and ditches.

Deniger (2004:Sheet 44) maps the soil types in the project area as Flanagan silt loam, 0-2% slopes (154A); Catlin silt loam, 2-5% slopes (171B); Elpaso silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes (356A); and Danabrook silt loam, 5-10% slopes, eroded (512C2). The types with their locations and descriptions are listed in Table 1. DeKalb County soil survey information is also found on the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) website: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>. The Web Soil Survey (WSS) is a simple but powerful way to access soil data throughout the state. The soil types classified in the project area by the NRCS (2008) are identical to those identified in Deniger's (2004) work.

The Danabrook Series covers the southwest part of the project. They are moderately well-drained soils present on ground moraines and end moraines. The soils formed in loess or other silty material over loamy till. The native vegetation is tall prairie grasses. Most areas are cropped with corn and soybeans being the principal crops. They have a thin solum. Danabrook silt loam, 5-10 percent slopes, eroded (512C2), has a mollic epipedon less than 25 cm (10 in) thick. Deniger (2004:87) describes a typical upper pedon for Danabrook silt loam, 2-5 percent slopes (512B): Ap-horizon (0-20 cm below surface) of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam overlying a thin A-horizon (20-33 cm) of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam. Both horizons overlie a Bt1-horizon (33-53 cm) of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Recent deep plowing (including chisel plow) observed during the Phase I archaeology survey has increased the depth of the Ap horizon – destroying any A-horizon if present.

Elpaso silty clay loam, 0-2 percent slopes (356A) dominates the south-central portion of the project. The Elpaso Series is described online <<http://www2.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/E/ELPASO.html>>. Poorly-drained, Elpaso soils occur on nearly level to level toe slopes of ground moraines and end moraines of Wisconsin Age. They are formed in loess over calcareous glacial till on uplands. The native vegetation is commonly marsh grasses and sedges. Most areas are artificially drained and used for corn and soybeans. Deniger (2004:91) describes a typical upper pedon for the series (356A): Ap-horizon (0-18 cm below surface) of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay loam overlying an A-horizon (18-53 cm) of black (10YR 2/1) silty clay loam. Both horizons overlie a Bg-horizon (53-89 cm) of dark grayish-brown (2.5YR 4/2) silty clay loam. Elpaso Soils are hydric.

Hydric soils occur throughout much of Shabbona Township indicating that wet prairie and marsh vegetation was prevalent. Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as “a soil that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register 1994).” The soils are defined, described, and listed for the area by Elmer and Zwicker (2005:244, Table 8), which can also be found online at <<http://soils.usda.gov/use/hydric/>> (along with criteria identifying those properties unique to hydric soils).

The Catlin Series is also prevalent, which consists of moderately well-drained soils present on ground moraines and end moraines. An official description of the series is given on the website <http://www2.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/osd/dat/C/CATLIN.html>. The native vegetation is prairie grass, while most areas now grow corn and soybeans. The soils formed in loess over loamy calcareous till. Deniger (2004:84) and Elmer and Zwicker (2005:47) describe a typical upper pedon for the series Catlin silt loam, 0-2% slopes (171A): Ap-horizon (0-28 cm below surface) of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam overlying a BA-horizon (28-46 cm) of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam. When present, the BA-horizon has the same colors and reaction as the Bt-horizon, but some pedons do not have a BA-horizon. Both horizons overlie a Bt1-horizon (46-58 cm) of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay loam. Catlin silt loam, 2-5% slopes (171B) becomes a hydric soil when present on outwash plains (Elmer and Zwicker 2005:Table 8).

Table 1. Soil Types Mapped for the Project Area (see Deniger 2004).

Symbol	Name	Location/Description
154A	Flanagan silt loam, 0-2% slopes	Somewhat poorly-drained soils occurring on the summits & foot slopes of ground moraines & end moraines; Soils formed in loess over till.
171B	Catlin silt loam, 2-5% slopes	Moderately well-drained soils occurring on the summits and back slopes of ground moraines & end moraines; Soils formed in loess over till.
356A*	Elpaso silty clay loam, 0-2% slopes	A nearly level, poorly-drained soil occurring on the toe slopes of ground moraines & end moraines. They formed in loess or other silty material over till. The native vegetation is commonly marsh grasses and sedges.

512C2	Danabrook silt loam, 5-10% slopes, eroded	Moderately well-drained soils occurring on shoulders and back slopes of ground moraines and end moraines; Soils formed in loess or other silty material over till.
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* Hydric/Wetland soils (see Elmer and Zwicker 2005:Table 8).

Archaeological/Historical Background Research

A review of the archaeological site files from the Illinois State Museum GIS Database shows *no* previously recorded sites within the project limits or within a one-mile radius. A few previously reported, small sites occur south of the Village of Shabbona in Sections 22, 23, 26, and 27. They were found as part of surveys of IDNR property in the 1500-acre Shabbona Lake State Park locality. Before Euro-American settlement, this area was covered by Shabbona Grove (encompassing 1500 acres of timber), which was drained by Big Indian Creek and Little Indian Creek. Chief Shabbona lived with about 130 followers (primarily members of his family) in the southeast part of Shabbona Grove. Thus, there is a high probability of finding sites both within and at the timber/prairie edge of the grove.

Sites are concentrated well northeast of the project in the DeKalb-Sycamore municipal area. While some are associated with recent surveys of residential/commercial development, most were recorded in the 1970s through work conducted by Northern Illinois University (NIU) in the South Branch of the Kishwaukee River basin. Springer (1984) provides a settlement pattern model for the basin. Paleo-Indian and Archaic sites tend to occur at high elevations (251-256 m asl), well upstream (near small tributary and headwater streams), away from the river (>1,000 m), and on fairly steep slopes (2.46-2.68°). He suggests their locations show a preference for knolls above upland marshes, bogs, and sloughs, particularly near the East Branch and South Branch junction of the Kishwaukee. Conversely, Woodland and Mississippian sites tend to be located farther downstream (bottomland forested areas), closer to the river (450-670 m), at lower elevations (239-243 m asl), and on more moderate slopes (1.60-2.08°).

A search of the Historic Architectural/Archaeological Resources Geographic Information System (HAARGIS) database on the website <http://gis.hpa.state.il.us/hargis/> shows no historic landmarks within the project area. During the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey (1971-1975), a few landmarks were recorded within a 2 mile radius of the project. Four landmarks are listed in the Village of Shabbona: a single dwelling brick Italianate structure (Reference #143623); the Burlington Northern Depot (Reference #305168; DK-H-15) – a wood railroad depot originally of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line (1850-1900); Shabbona Village Hall dating about 1885 (Reference #305169; DK-H-16); and Shabbona Grove (park) located on Preserve Road and associated with Chief Shabbona (Reference #305167; DK-H-14).

The few sites previously reported in the project vicinity may be attributable to bias because (1) historic sources indicate an extensive historic Native American occupation in the area that includes Fox, Kickapoo, Mascouten, Ottawa, Potawatomie, and Miami-speaking groups; (2) numerous farmsteads/homesteads and schools occur on historic maps but haven't been recorded; and (3) there is a lack of scientific surveys in this part of DeKalb County. While Stephen J. Bigolin (2001:27), DeKalb County historian, notes many vintage farms with assorted outbuildings scattered across the county landscape, only a few are recorded in the IAS site database. As Dr. Steven Ahler (1998:3-12) relates for the Kishwaukee River Assessment Area (KRAA), "Future archaeological site surveys are needed to correct for potential biases in the current data base resulting from nonsystematic survey."

Shabbona Township History

Shabbona Township comprises congressional T38N, R3E of the Third Principal Meridian (3rd P.M.). Before Euro-American settlement, the northern and western parts were covered by tall-grass prairie while

the southeast was timber. It is named for Chief Shabbona (b. ca. 1775; d. 17 July 1859), who was a leader of the Ottawa and Pottawatomie and lived with about 130 followers (primarily his family members) at Shabbona Grove. The grove contained about 1500 acres of timber including white, burr, and black oak, and black walnut, which was drained by Big Indian Creek and Little Indian Creek that flowed southward into the Fox River. The name Shabbona was recorded to mean “built strong like a bear” or “built like a bear” but the Ottawa *Zhaabne* and Potawatomie *Zhabne* translation means “indomitable” or “hardy” in both languages. The name translation for “bear” is *Makwa'* in the Ottawa language and *Muko'* in Potawatomie (Berres et al. 2004:26), thus appears irrelevant in the Shabbona translation. A short video documenting the life of Chief Shabbona is online at < www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rza96eoLHgE>.

Two sections of this township (between the towns of Shabbona and Shabbona Grove) were made a reservation to Chief Shabbona (aka Shabona, Shaubena, Shab-eh-nay, Shabonier, Shabonee) at the 1829 Treaty of Prairie du Chien and in another treaty made at Tippecanoe, Indiana, in October, 1832. The group migrated to western Missouri in the fall of 1837, with a remnant subsequently living on a reservation near Topeka, Kansas, in 1907 (Boies 1868:524-525; Davy 1963:207-209; Gross 1907:122). The former home of Chief Shabbona was located in the SW¼ of Section 26 – on property once owned by Nelson Hotchkiss.

The first settler community in the township was established on the southeast side of the grove, and dates to 1 January 1836. The first house was built by Edmund Town, assisted by David Smith (Boies 1868:59; Kellogg and Boies 1871). In 1850, the Village of Shabbona Grove (located in Sections 26 and 35) had a general store, a drug and grocery store, a blacksmith shop, a sawmill, two churches, and a stop for the Chicago & Galena stagecoach line. By 1870, it “contained three general stores, a tin shop, a boot and shoe shop, two wagon and blacksmith shops, a tailor shop, two hotels and two churches (Bigolin 2001:40).” The growth of Shabbona Grove was impeded when the Chicago and Iowa Railroad (later known as the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad) was built 2 ½ miles to the north and completed in January 1871. In contrast, the nearby communities of Shabbona (first named Malma [see 1871 plat] and then Cornton) and Lee rapidly developed as hubs along the transportation line (GSDC 2003:iii).

The Village of Lee is situated in both DeKalb and Lee counties, with Main Street (Viking Vei) being the County Line. About 30 acres are in the SW¼ of Section 6 of Shabbona Township. The village was founded in 1871, surveyed and platted in 1872, and incorporated as a village in 23 June 1874. The 1880 Federal Census showed a population of 218, while there were about 200 residents in 1963 and 319 in 1990. Churches serving the community include Methodist (built in 1877), St. James Catholic (built in 1878), and First Lutheran (Davy 1963:209-211).

A contingent of English settlers was attracted to an area just west of the Village of Shabbona in the mid-1800s – forming a small enclave in parts of Sections 7, 8, 17, and 18 of Shabbona Township. They were enticed by the fertile, cheap prairie lands (through warrants). They cherished their independence, with social networks affecting their propensity to migrate to ethnic islands (Meyer 2000:249-250). The Genealogical Society of DeKalb County’s (2003) report on the Old English Cemetery (aka West Shabbona Cemetery) provides the only published account of this enclave. The 1860 Federal Census lists many early English settlers: Septimus Storey, Robert Cass, Robert Mullins, George Glossop, William Cutler, Thomas Wright, George Wright, Reuben Challand, Joseph Dillon, Samuel Cutts, Frank Fenton, and William Nicholson. Most are listed on the 1871 plat as property owners and roster of those buried at the English Cemetery (GSDC 2003:5-6). They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was located beside the cemetery (GSDC 2003:iii, 44) as shown on the 1871 and 1892 plats.

Agriculture has played a vital role in both the history and economy of DeKalb County, being the main enterprise since its settlement (Hinkley 1978). The U.S. Agricultural Production Schedules provide

statistical data evaluating acreage, crops, and livestock for DeKalb County and its townships. They show that mixed commercial farming was encouraged from early settlement, which meant growing a variety of grain crops (corn, wheat, oats) on the prairie and raising various livestock including dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, sheep, and swine. Corn and oats were principal crops grown throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth century. Corn (being dependable, profitable, and well-suited to the state's soil and climate) has been the leading grain crop of Illinois agriculture since 1859 (Mogren 2005).

According to the 1870 agricultural census, Shabbona Township contained 20,522 acres of improved land, 479 acres of woodland, and 25 acres of other improved land. Farms were valued at \$804,085 with farm equipment totaling \$35,015. There were 789 horses, 813 dairy cattle, 1,175 head of cattle, 922 sheep, and 2,066 swine. Livestock was valued at \$137,633. Regarding grain crops, farmers produced 18,243 bushels of spring wheat, 80 bushels of winter wheat, 59,050 bushels of corn, and 57,916 bushels of oats. They also produced 2,252 pounds of wool, 17,247 bushels of barley, 4,229 tons of hay, and 9,039 bushels of Irish potatoes (US Agricultural Service Census 1870: roll #31-44).

Like adjacent townships, Shabbona Township has maintained a relatively small, stable population with 963 recorded in 1860, 1,205 in 1870, 1,354 in 1970, and 1,454 in 2000. Recently, the Prairie Band Potawatomi Tribe has purchased 128 acres in the NE¼ of Section 23 for an electronic bingo operation that would become the largest employer in Shabbona and change its population and economic structure.

Land Transactions in Project Locality

No evidence of an early historic residence or development (e.g., cabin, cultivated field, road) occurs in the project area on the 1843 U.S. General Land Office plat for Shabbona Township. Parcels in the 20-acre project area were first purchased from the Federal Government by John R. Marryott and Orlando A. Himebaugh in 1851 as listed in the Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales database found on the website <<http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments>> (Table 2). Marryott paid \$1.50 per acre on 23 July 1851 for 40 acres in LOT8NESE, and \$1.25 per acre on 1 October 1851 for 40 acres in LOT7NWSE. On 24 November 1851, Himebaugh paid \$0.75 per acre for 80 acres in LOT1E2NE and \$0.50 per acre for 80 acres in LOT2W2NE.

Table 2. List of Original Purchasers of Section 16 of Shabbona Township.

Name of Purchaser	Legal Description	Acres	Price per Acre	Date Purchased
Phineas Ayers	LOT6NESW	40	\$1.11	07/23/1851
Phineas Ayers	LOT11SESW	40	\$2.00	07/23/1851
Orlando A. Himebaugh	LOT3E2NW	80	\$0.50	11/24/1851
Orlando A. Himebaugh*	LOT1E2NE	80	\$0.75	11/24/1851
Orlando A. Himebaugh*	LOT2W2NE	80	\$0.50	11/24/1851
John R. Marryott*	LOT8NESE	40	\$1.50	07/23/1851

John R. Marryott	LOT9SESE	40	\$1.50	07/23/1851
John R. Marryott	LOT10SWSE	40	\$1.25	10/01/1851
John R. Marryott*	LOT7NWSE	40	\$1.25	10/01/1851
Thomas Marslen	LOT12SWS W	40	\$1.65	07/23/1851
Thomas Marslen	LOT4W2NW	80	\$0.50	10/06/1851
Thomas Marslen	LOT5NWSW	40	\$1.25	07/23/1851
John Perry	LOT3NENW	40	\$1.25	03/12/1846

* Denotes property owner of parcel in the project area

No structures or developments occur in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the project on the DeKalb County plats and atlases of 1864 (Lamb 1864), 1871 (Thompson and Everts 1871), 1892 (Ensign 1892) and 1905 (Ogle 1905), as well as the 1934 DeKalb 15' and 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle maps. J.R. Marryott is shown as the property owner on the 1868 and 1871 maps, while M. Spray is shown on the 1892 and 1905 maps. They were succeeded by W. Spray on the 1929 plat (Thrift Press 1929) and Howard Mullins on the 1970 map (Rockford Map Publishers 1970:18). The Marryott family apparently occupied an early farmstead in the southeast corner of Section 16 near the Malma Post Office (see Thompson and Everts 1871:12). The 1860 Federal Census lists John Marryott as a 60 year old farmer from New Hampshire, with wife Margaret also from New Hampshire, aged 63, keeping house. Three adult children lived with them.

A structure is present in the south border of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16 of the 1934 DeKalb 15' quadrangle map, but is absent on all other maps. It occurs at the northern edge of the project along with an access drive that extended about 500 m east to join US Route 30. No structures or developments occur in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the project on the DeKalb County plats and atlases of 1864 (Lamb 1864), 1871 (Thompson and Everts 1871), 1892 (Ensign 1892) and 1905 (Ogle 1905), as well as the 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle map. William Miller is shown as the property owner on the 1868 map, John Swanson on the 1871 map, George Damon on the 1892 map, and M. Spray on the 1905 and 1929 (DeKalb Daily Chronicle 1929) maps. They were succeeded by W. Spray on the 1947 map (Rockford Map Publishers 1947:Map 14) and Howard Mullins on the 1970 map (Rockford Map Publishers 1970:18). O.G. Olsen is listed as a property owner on the 1929 plat by Thrift Press (1929:29) but is probably wrong.

Field/Research Investigations and Results

Field investigations of the sub-rectangular-shaped 20-acre parcel were conducted on 13 February 2009. At the time of the survey, the project area was entirely in plowed corn stubble with 50 percent visibility, heavy surface wash, and wet to partially frozen soils. The area has been artificially drained by clay tiles and open drainage ditches, and traditionally intensively farmed because of rich prairie soil fertility. Many broken tiles were found on the ground surface indicating damage from deep plowing.

DeKalb County plats and atlases and other reference materials available in the Local History/Genealogy section at the DeKalb Public Library, 309 Oak Street, DeKalb, and the Joiner History Room at the Sycamore Public Library, 103 East State Street, Sycamore, were consulted about the county and township histories. The DeKalb County Collection at both libraries include census data, obituaries, cemetery

records, probate records, marriage records, family files and genealogies, *DeKalb Chronicle* on microfilm, and land owner biographies. The 1864 wall map of DeKalb County was inspected for structures within the project area, which is displayed in a lobby of the DeKalb County Clerk's Office, Sycamore. Historical and land use data was also obtained at the Map Library, Microfilm Services, and Regional History Center/University Archives at Northern Illinois University. Searches were also conducted of databases found online at: <http://dekalb.ilgenweb.net/> and <http://www.shabbona-il.us/>.

M. Spray Homestead Site (11D495)

Site Type: Habitation (Homestead)/Isolated Find

Temporal Affiliation: Urban Industrial/Unknown Prehistoric

Soils: Catlin silt loam, 2-5% slopes (171B)

Recommendation: The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended because of the site type, twentieth century occupation, and extent of destruction.

The homestead remains occur on a low, west-facing upland ridge overlooking an intermittent stream (tributary) of the South Branch Kishwaukee River at 274 m (900 ft) asl. The site is located about 200 m north of US Route 30 and 40 m south of the Burlington Northern Railroad tracks, covering an estimated 8488 m² or 2 acres. The site occurs at the northern edge of the project along with a former access drive that extended about 500 m east to join US Route 30. It is situated in the south border of the SE¹/₄, SW¹/₄, NE¹/₄ of Section 16 of Shabbona Township on the 1934 DeKalb 15' quadrangle map. The occupation was short-lived. Maps indicate a house was built sometime between 1905 and 1934, and superstructures destroyed prior to 1947.

A representative sample of historic artifacts was recovered from the ground surface with types indicative of an occupation of a homestead dating to the early 1900s. The 33 items recovered include 10 bottle glass (1 amethyst, 2 green, 2 amber, 5 clear), 1 mason jar glass rim, 1 milk glass fragment, 11 undecorated (plain) ironstone sherds (5 rims), 1 Flow Blue whiteware body sherd, 1 blue Transfer-printed ironstone rim sherd, 2 stoneware body sherds (with Albany slipped interior surfaces), 1 miscellaneous metal piece, 1 clear window glass, 1 cinder, 1 brick, 1 small 4-hole glass button, and 1 clay tile fragment. About 100 items were not collected including 20 undecorated ironstone sherds, 20 clear window glass fragments, 50 brick fragments, and 10 limestone foundation slab fragments.

As stated above, a structure occurs on the 1934 DeKalb 15' quadrangle map but absent on all other maps. No structures or developments occur on the DeKalb County plats and atlases of 1864 (Lamb 1864), 1871 (Thompson and Everts 1871), 1892 (Ensign 1892) and 1905 (Ogle 1905), as well as the 1971 Lee 7.5' quadrangle map. William Miller is shown as the property owner on the 1868 map, John Swanson on the 1871 map, George Damon on the 1892 map, and M. Spray on the 1905 and 1929 (DeKalb Daily Chronicle 1929) maps. They were succeeded by W. Spray on the 1947 map (Rockford Map Publishers 1947:Map 14), and Howard Mullins on the 1970 map (Rockford Map Publishers 1970:18).

A broken, white chert flake of unknown cultural affiliation was also recovered from the site.

The retirement house may have been built and occupied by Matthew Spray and his wife Martha after their son William took over farm operations. Information pertaining to Matthew Spray is listed by Kett (1876:328) in the Voters and Taxpayers of Shabbona Township as follows, "Farmer, Sec. 16; P.O. Cornton; 120 acres; six children." They probably lived in the middle of the south edge of Section 16 as indicated by the historic plats and atlases of 1871, 1892, and 1905, which is about ½ mile south-southwest of Site 11D495. The 1870 Federal Census (p. 0713) lists Matthew as a 30 year old farmer from England, with wife Martha also from England, aged 27, keeping house. Their two daughters and one son

born in Illinois include Anna M., aged 5; William, aged 3; and Mary E., aged 1. Rolandi Tripp, a 27 year old farm laborer from Indiana, lived with them. The census sets a value of \$4,000 on their real estate and \$1,300 on personal property. The 1880 Federal Census shows their family grew to 7 children, with William now 13 years old.

The Illinois Statewide Marriage Index found online shows that William married Maud Kittle on 4 January 1905 in Kane County (License# 00016412). In 1917, William Spray and his wife Maud owned 235 acres in sections 15 and 17, Shabbona Township (including most of the project area). They lived at a residence in Section 15 along with their children Neva, Leona, and Martha. William lived in the county since 1866 (Prairie Farmer Publishing 1917:98), when he was born to Matthew and Martha.

The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Thus, no further work is recommended. The historic site is recommended for clearance because of site type (farmstead), probable occupation during the early twentieth century by retired farmer Matthew Spray and his wife Martha, and demolition of all superstructures. Maps indicate a house was built sometime between 1905 and 1934, and destroyed prior to 1947. Artifact types recovered from the ground surface are associated with this time frame and site type. There are numerous standing farmstead structures of the same era in the Shabbona area so it is not a unique cultural resource. Federal Census data and historic sources indicate that Matthew was a typical DeKalb County farmer. Thus, the M. Spray Homestead site (11D495) does not meet one or more of the following four factors used to determine a historic property's eligibility for listing in the National Register (see FEMA 2005:2-24):

- ◆ Events important to broad patterns of our history;
- ◆ Lives of persons important in our past;
- ◆ Architectural and engineering design and construction; and
- ◆ Information important in prehistory or history.

Conclusion

OurHeritage Archaeological Services conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance of the 20-acre Laydown/Operations & Maintenance Facility project located within the northwestern municipal limits of the Village of Shabbona in southwest DeKalb County, Illinois. The area is currently used as a cultivated field bounded on the west by a continuation of the field, on the north by the Burlington Northern Railroad and agricultural field, on the south by U.S. Route 30, and on the east by a woodlot. The project will involve limited surface grading, installation of security fences, gravelling for an access road, associated parking, temporary construction trailers, and installation of subsurface utilities such as water and sewer. The Laydown area will comprise about 15 acres; the Operations & Maintenance facility about 5 acres. The Laydown area will be restored to its original grade and agricultural use after construction.

The Phase I archaeological field survey and background research identified one new archaeological site, designated the M. Spray Homestead site (11D495), within the project area. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Thus, no further work is recommended. The historic site is recommended for clearance because of site type, recent historic occupation during the twentieth century, and demolition of all superstructures. Maps indicate a house was built sometime between 1905 and 1934, and destroyed prior to 1947. The house was perhaps occupied by retired farmer Matthew Spray and his wife Martha (both born in England) after their son

William took over farm operations. Therefore, no significant cultural resources will be affected by the proposed project. Project clearance IS recommended.

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PROJECT MAPS

(see attached Maps 1 to 3)

HISTORICAL PLATS AND ATLASES

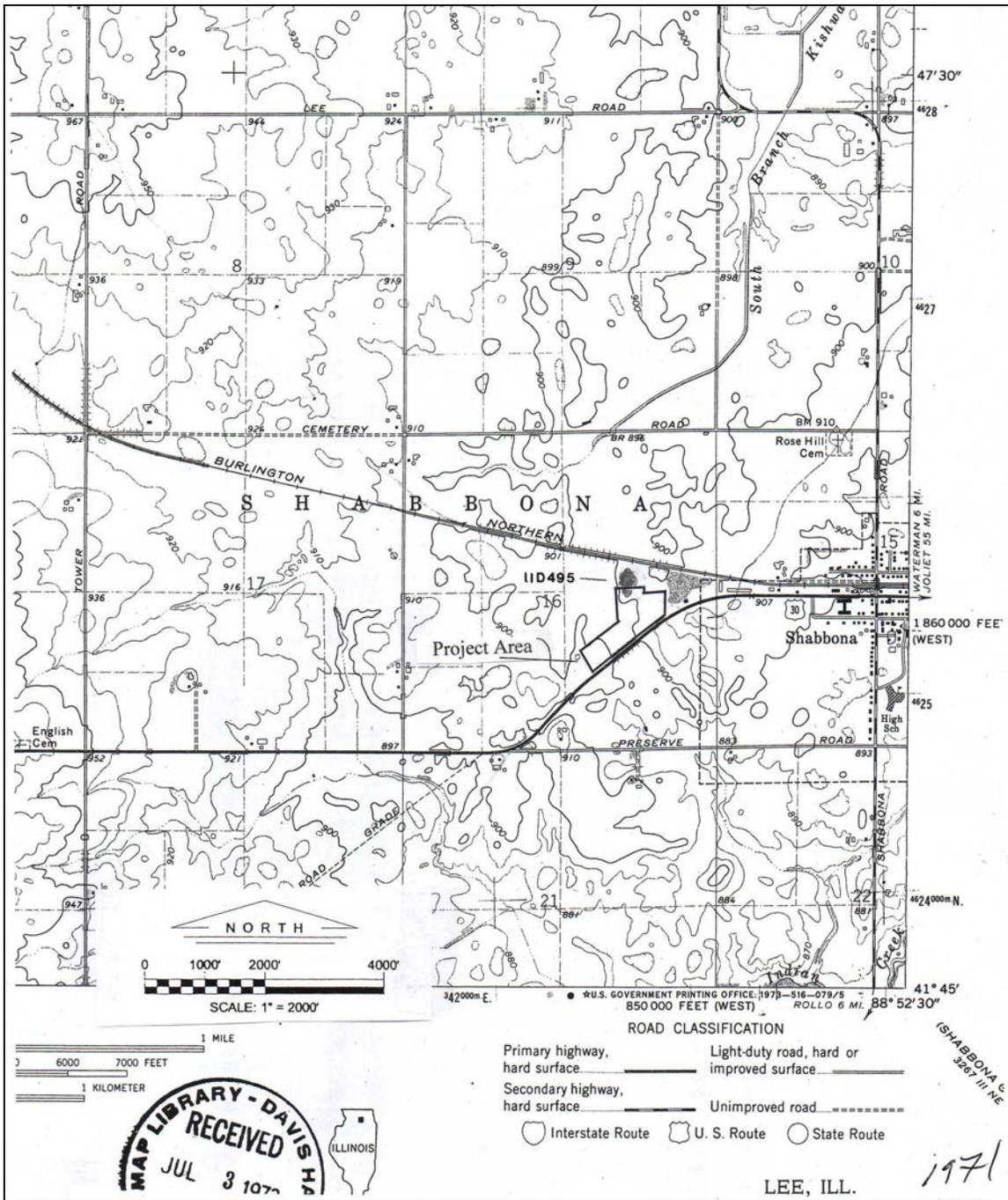
(see attached Maps 4 to 14)

ILLINOIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDING FORM

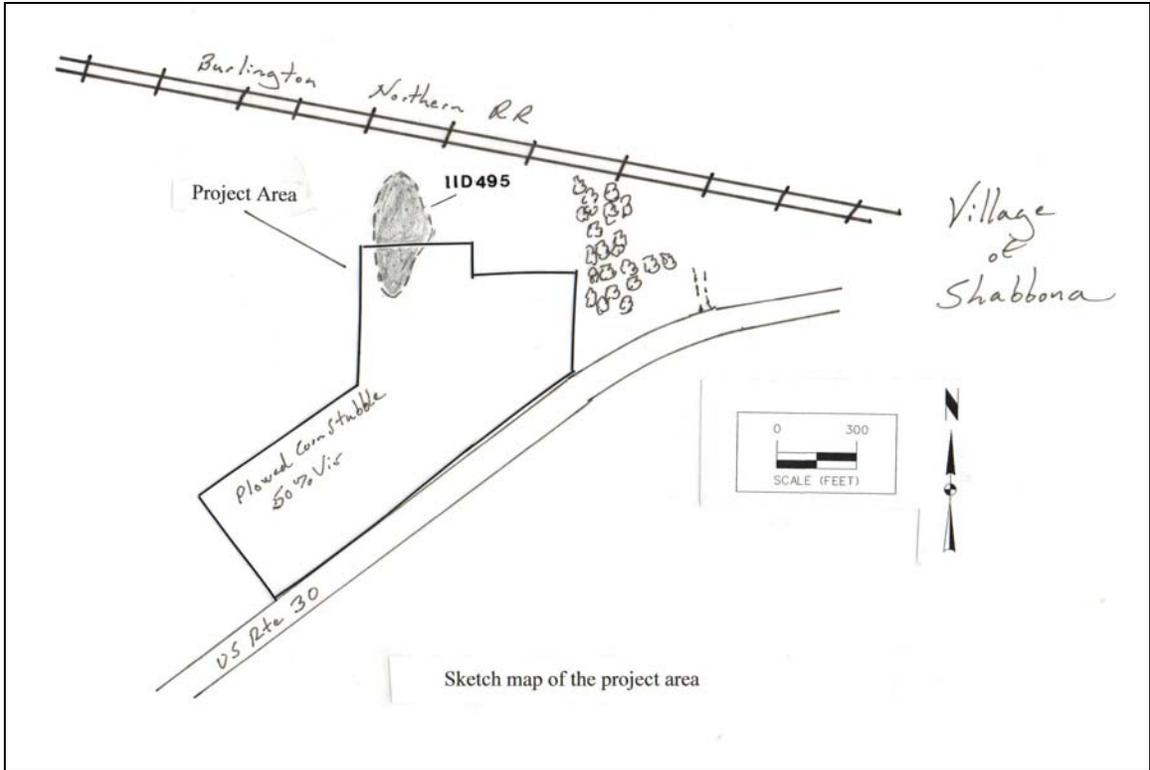
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CORRESPONDENCE

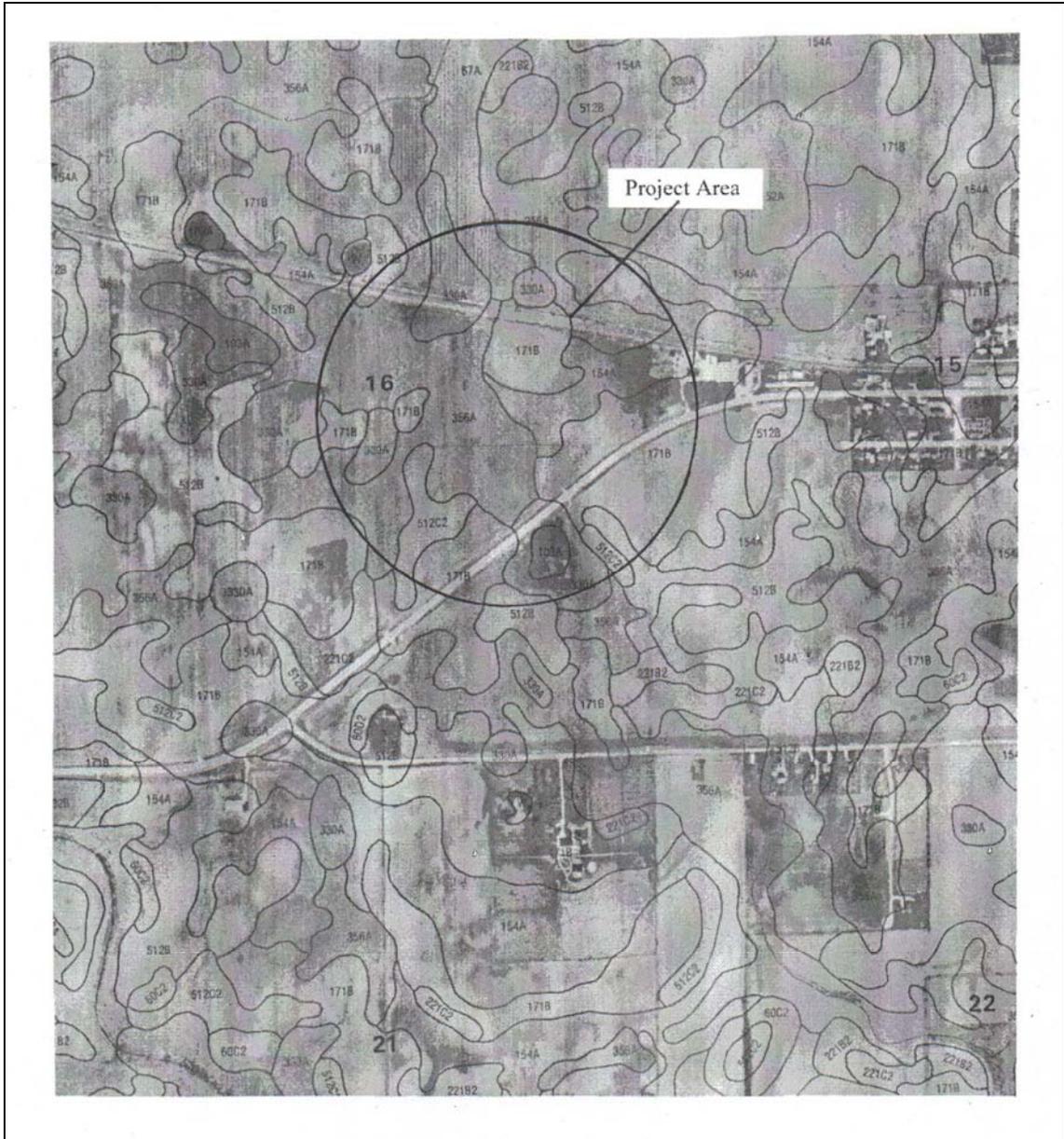
(see attached correspondence)



Map 1. 1971 Lee 7.5' Quadrangle Map. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

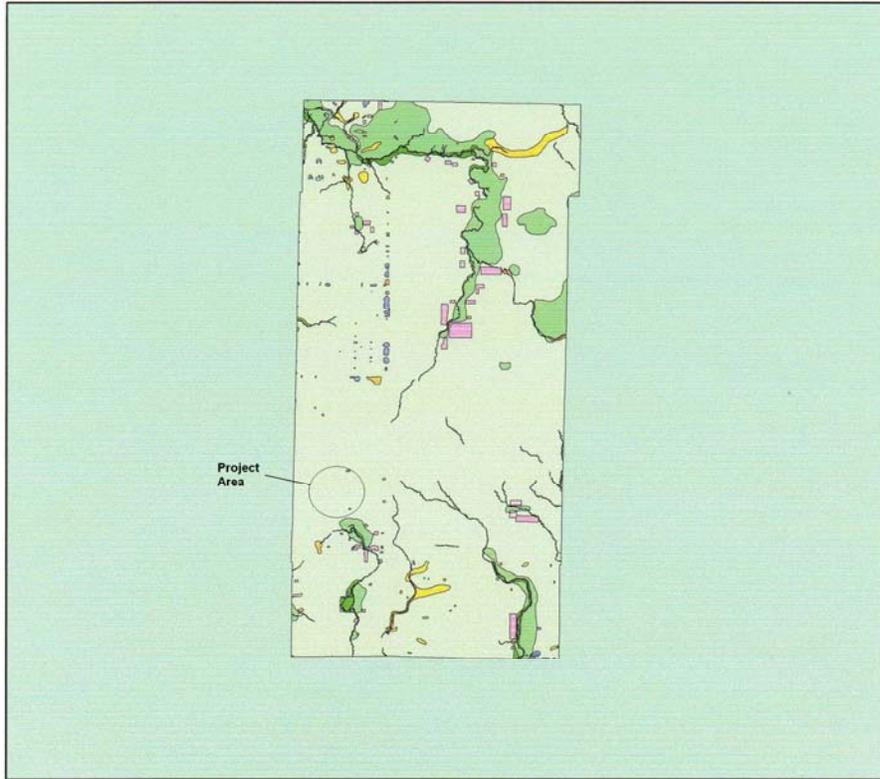


Map 2. Sketch map of the project area.



Map 3. Deniger, Jeffrey A., 2004 *Soil Survey of DeKalb County, Illinois*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

Land Cover of DeKalb County, Illinois in the Early 1800's

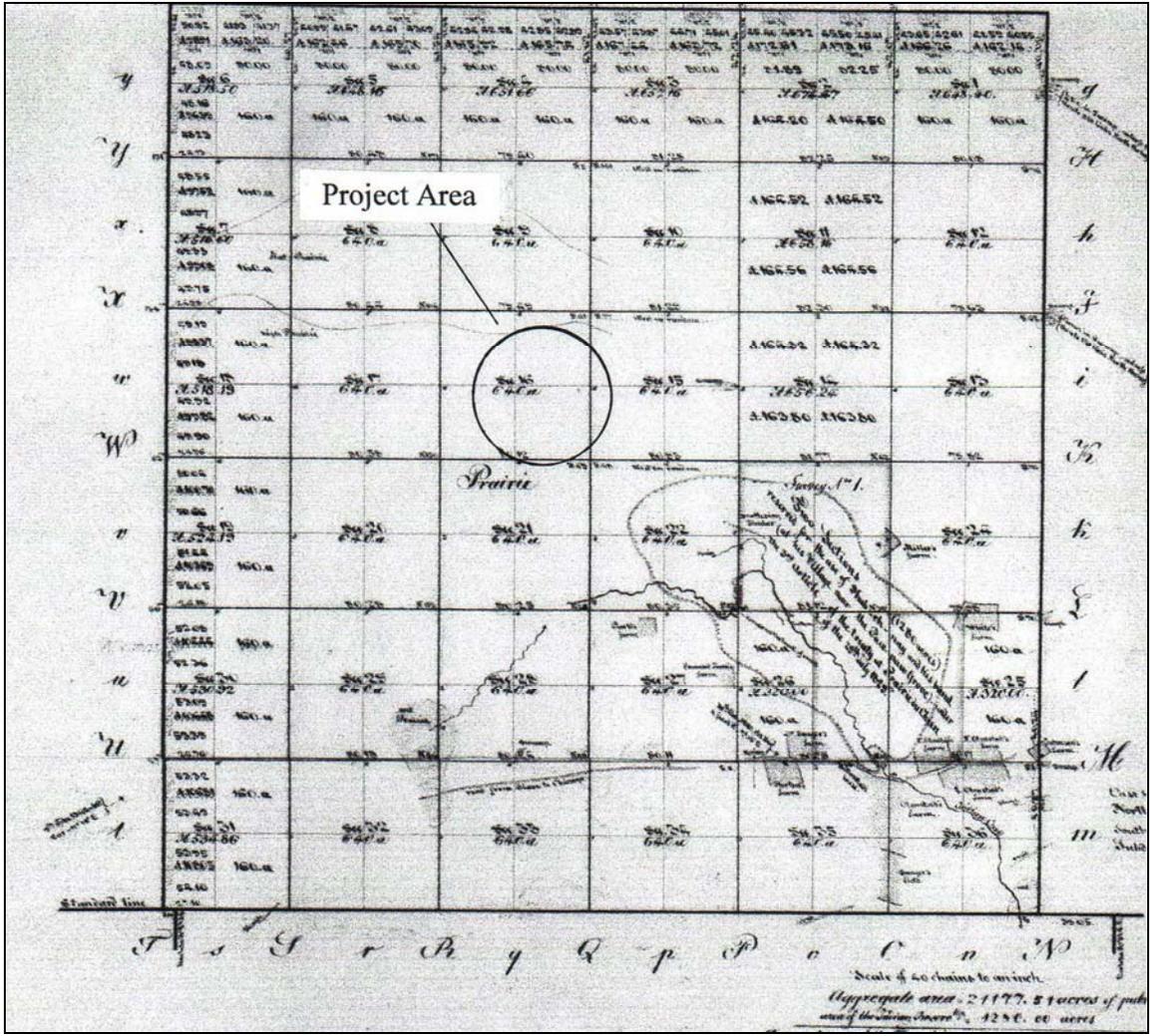


Legend	
 barrens	
 bottomland	
 cultural	
 forest	
 marsh	
 other wetland	
 prairie	
 slough	
 topo/geo	
 water	
 wet prairie	
 swamp	

MAP	ACRES	HECTARES	PERCENT
barrens	0	0	0
bottomland	3546	1435	0.9
cultural	5234	2118	1.3
forest	35913	14534	8.8
marsh	153	62	0
other wetland	795	322	0.2
prairie	352956	142837	86.9
slough	221	89	0.1
swamp	4851	1963	1.2
topo/geo	3	1	0
water	1934	783	0.5
wet prairie	435	176	0.1
TOTAL	406041	164320	100



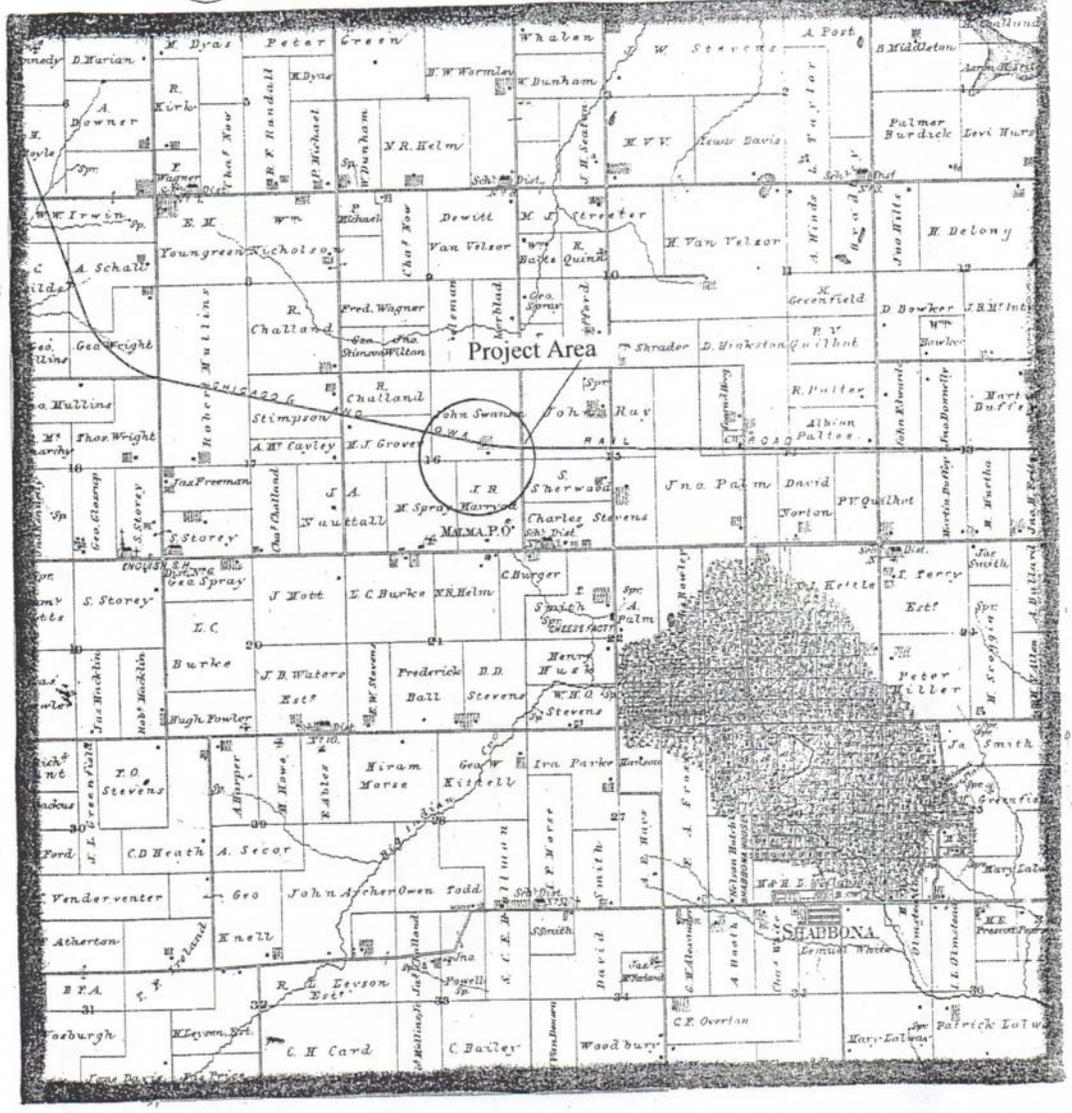
Map 4. Land cover of DeKalb County, Illinois, Early 1800s.



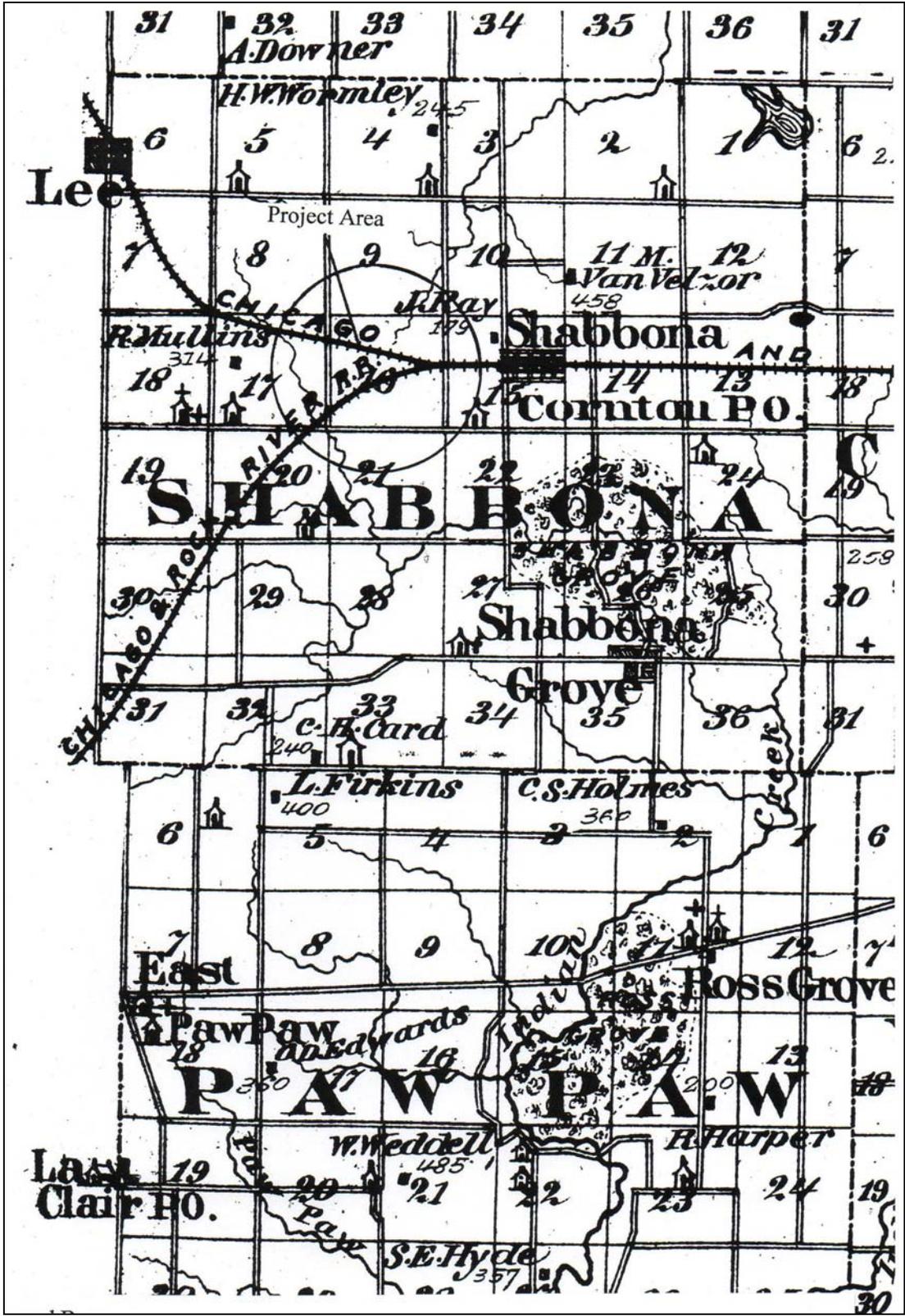
Map 5. U.S. General Land Office (GLO). 1843 Survey Plat of Township 38N, Range 3E (Shabbona Township). In *Federal Township Plats of Illinois (1804-1891)*, Vol. 26, p. 56. Illinois State Archives.

MAP OF SHABBONA TOWNSHIP

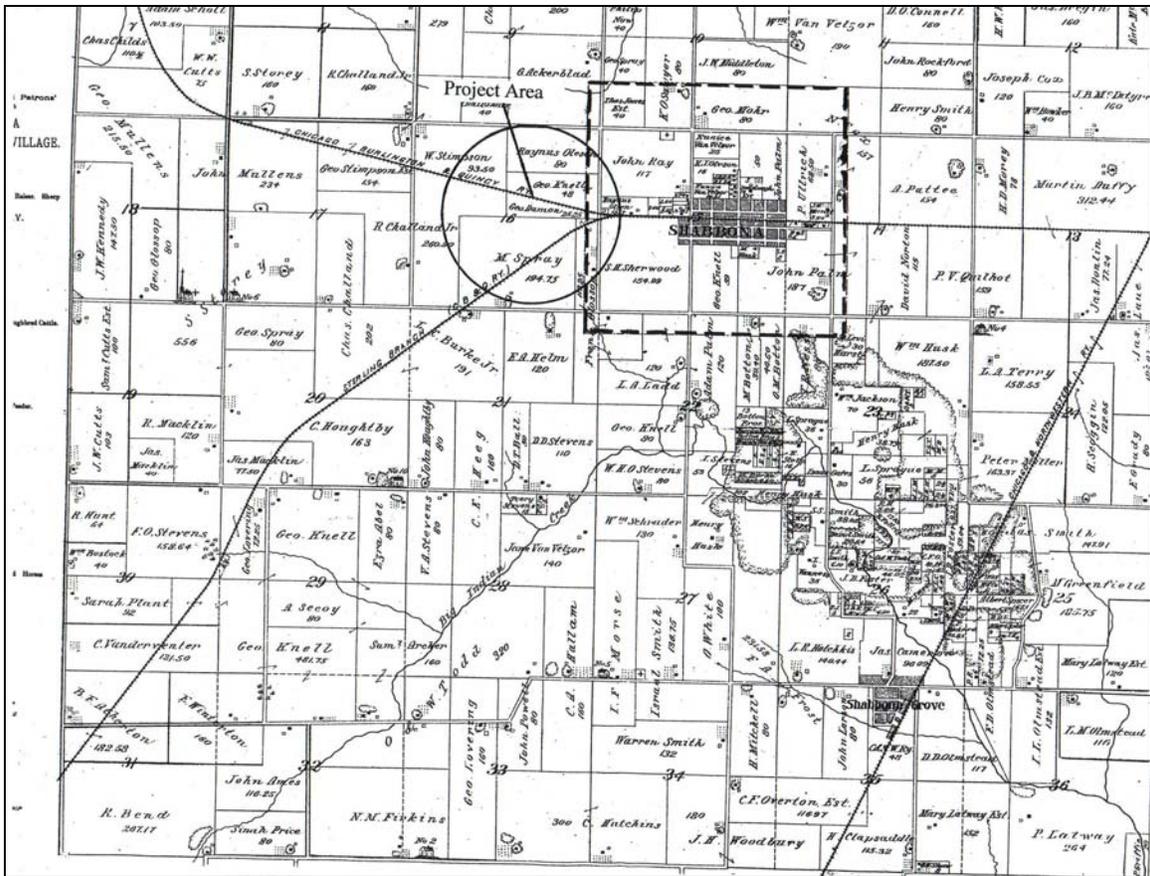
TOWN 38 NORTH RANGE 3 EAST



Map 7. 1871 Combination Atlas Maps of DeKalb County, Illinois. Thompson and Everts, Geneva.



Map 8. 1876 Map of Illinois Counties in 1876. Union Atlas Company, Chicago. Reprinted 1972. Mayhill Publications, Knightstown, Indiana.



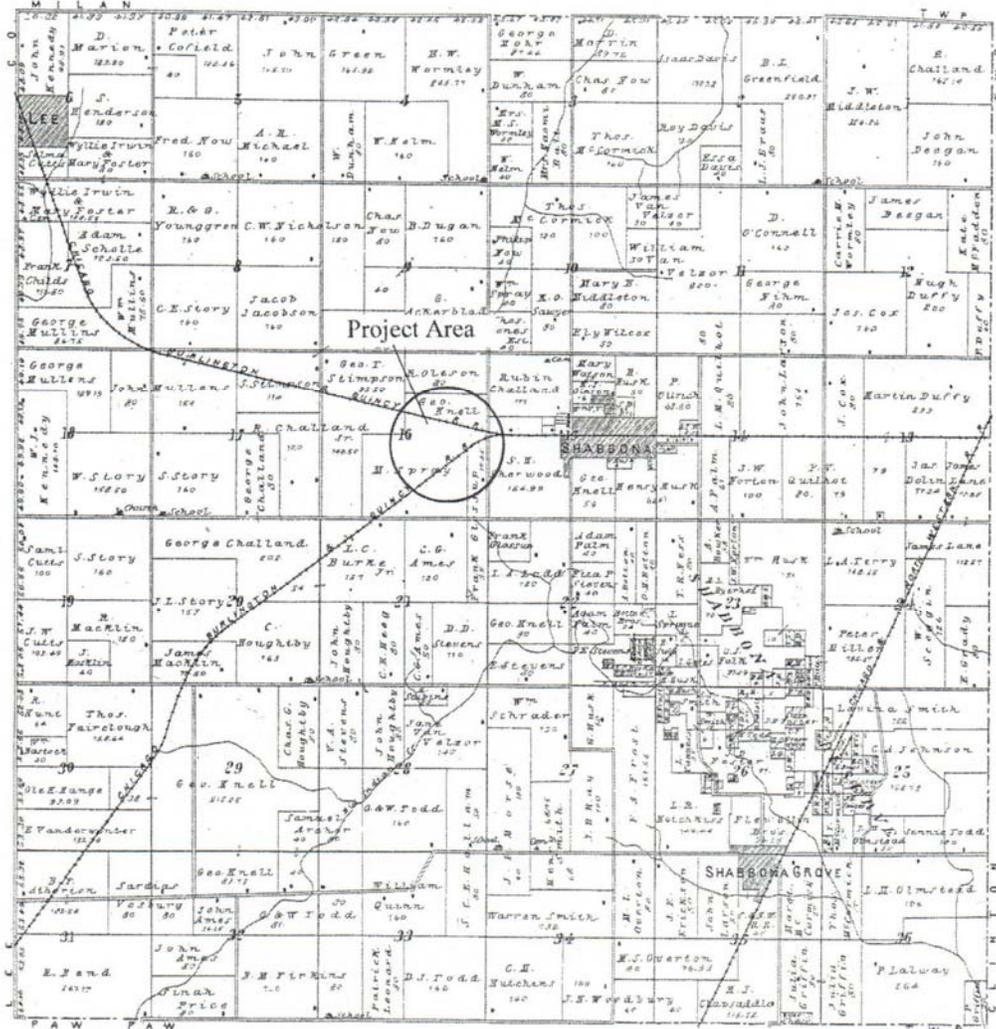
Map 9. 1892 Plat Book of DeKalb County, Illinois. D.W. Ensign and Company, Chicago.



SHABBONA

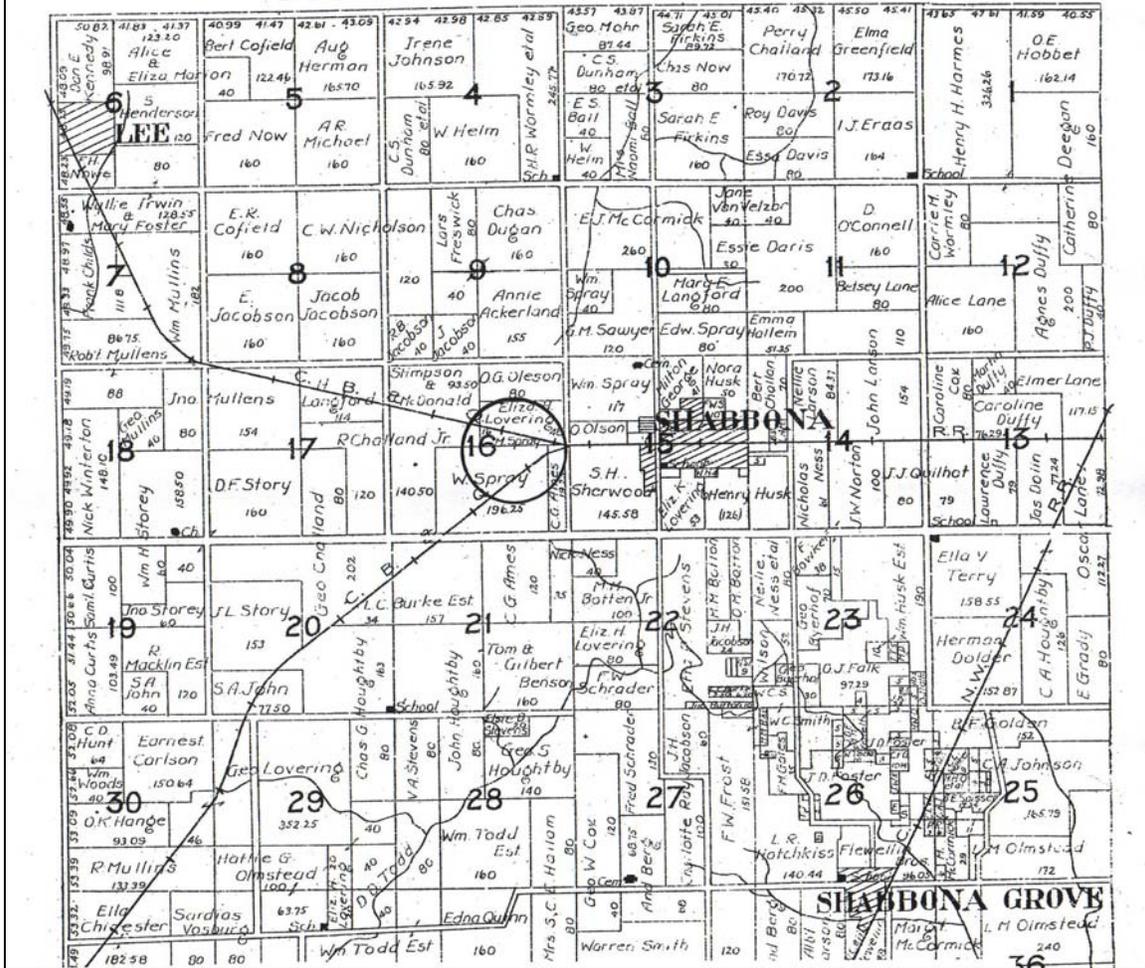
 TOWNSHIP

Township 36 North Range III East 3rd P.M.

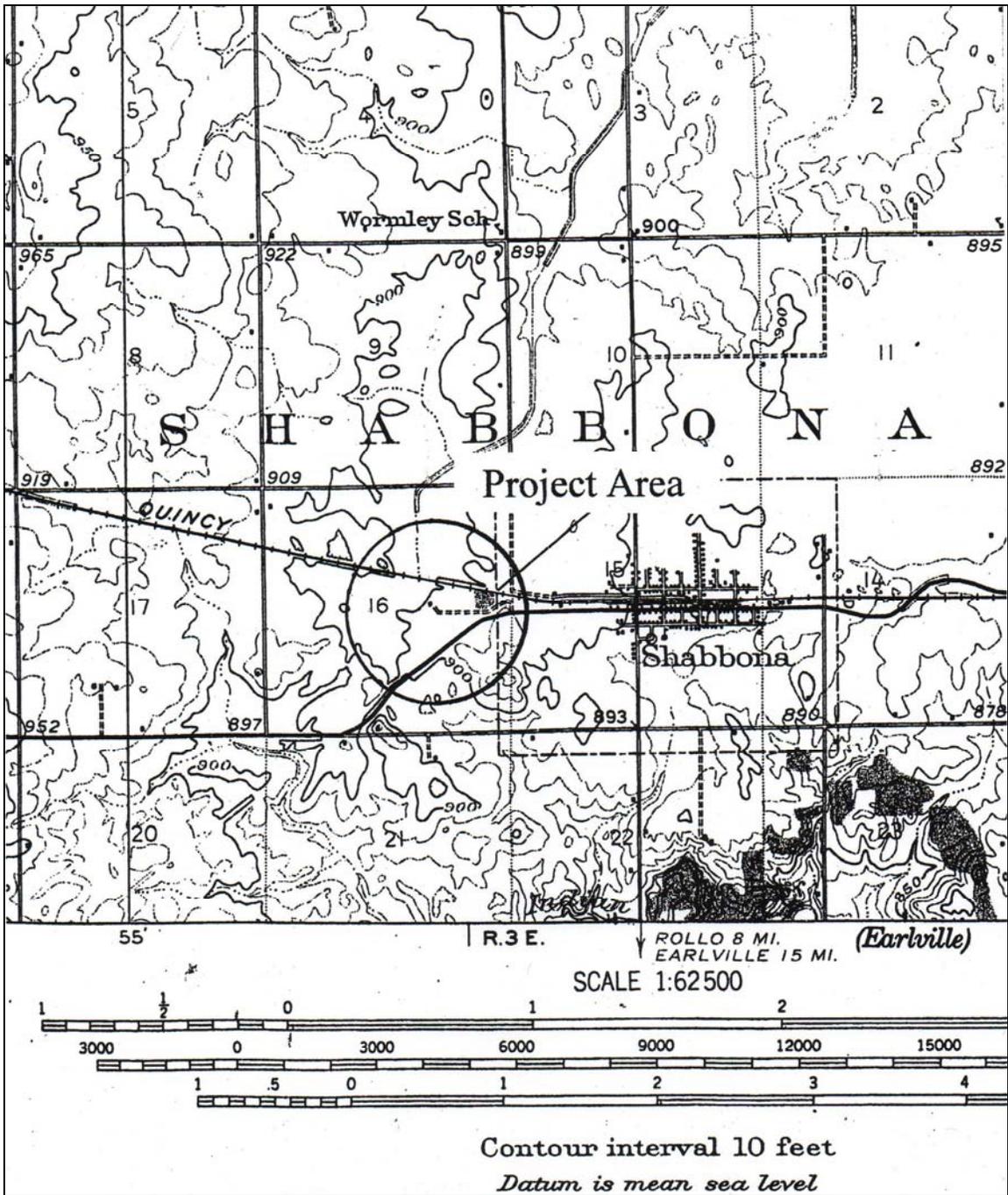


Map 10. 1905 Standard Atlas of DeKalb County, Illinois. George A. Ogle and Company, Chicago.

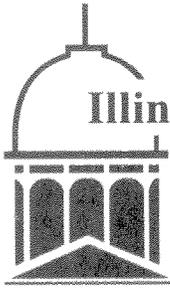
T.38N. SHABBONA R.3E.



Map 11. 1929 Plat Book of DeKalb County, Illinois. The DeKalb Daily Chronicle, DeKalb.



Map 12. 1934 DeKalb 15' Quadrangle Map. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.



Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency

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DeKalb County
Shabbona

PLEASE REFER TO: IHPA LOG #001020209

South of Burlington Northern Railroad along Highway 30, Section: 16-Township: 38N-Range: 3E
Laydown Area and Operations and Maintenance Building/Lee-DeKalb Wind energy Center

February 10, 2009

Robert Jacoby
Tetra Tech EC, Inc.
Cultural Resources Lead
1000 The American Road
Morris Plains, NJ 07950

Dear Mr. Jacoby:

The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency is required by the Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Preservation Act (20 ILCS 3420, as amended, 17 IAC 4180) to review all state undertakings for their effect on cultural resources. Pursuant to this requirement, we have received information regarding the above referenced project for our comment. Based on the information provided, we understand that no state agency funds will be expended for this proposed project, therefore this project has been classified as a private undertaking Subject to Section 6 of this Act. If state agency funds will be used, please notify us immediately.

According to the information provided concerning the proposed project, apparently there is no federal involvement in your project. However, please note that the state law is less restrictive than the federal cultural resource laws concerning archaeology. If your project will use federal loans or grants, need federal agency permits, use federal property, or involve assistance from a federal agency, then your project must be reviewed under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Please notify us immediately if such is the case.

Our files do not identify any previously recorded historic properties within this proposed project area, nor is the project area within the high probability area for archaeological resources as defined in the state Act. Accordingly, this project is EXEMPT pursuant to the Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Preservation Act (20 ILCS 3420/6). An archaeological survey for your above referenced project is not required under STATE law.

Sincerely,

Anne E. Haaker
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

AEH