

**VILLAGE PRESIDENT**  
Seth Speiser

**VILLAGE CLERK**  
Jerry Menard

**VILLAGE TRUSTEES**  
Ray Matchett, Jr.  
Mike Blaies  
Denise Albers  
Dean Pruett  
Mathew Trout  
Lisa Meehling

# VILLAGE OF FREEBURG

**FREEBURG MUNICIPAL CENTER**  
14 SOUTHGATE CENTER, FREEBURG, IL 62243  
PHONE: (618) 539-5545 • FAX: (618) 539-5590  
Web Site: www.freeburg.com

**VILLAGE ADMINISTRATOR**  
Tony Funderburg

**VILLAGE TREASURER**  
Bryan A. Vogel

**PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR**  
John Tolan

**POLICE CHIEF**  
Michael J. Schutzenhofer

**VILLAGE ATTORNEY**  
Weilmuenster & Keck, P.C.

April 9, 2018

## NOTICE

### **MEETING OF THE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE Trash/Water/Sewer (Blaies/Meehling/Pruett/Trout)**

A Public Works Committee Meeting of the Village of Freeburg will be held at the Municipal Center, Executive Board Room, on **Wednesday, April 11, 2018, at 5:45 p.m.**

#### **PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE MEETING AGENDA**

- I. Items to be Reviewed
  - A. Old Business
    - 1. Approval of March 14, 2018 Minutes
    - 2. New Sewer Plant
    - 3. Sewer Issues/Sewer Fuel Odors/Sewer Main Jack's Car Wash
    - 4. FSH Minutes
    - 5. W. Apple St./Schiermeier Road/Old Freeburg Road Water Lines
    - 6. Private Sewer at Potter/West Street
    - 7. East and West Tower Work
    - 8. Spring Clean Up
  - B. New Business
  - C. General Concerns
  - D. Public Participation
  - E. Adjourn

At said Committee Meeting, the Village Board of Trustees may vote on whether or not to hold an Executive Session to discuss potential litigation, [5 ILCS, 120/2 - (c)(11)]; the selection of a person to fill a public office [5 ILCS, 120/2 - (c) (3)] personnel [5 ILCS, 120/2 - (c) (1)]; or real estate transactions [5 ILCS, 120/2 - (c) (5)].

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## PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE MEETING Trash/Water/Sewer (Blaies/Meehling/Pruett/Trout) Wednesday, March 14, 2018 at 5:45 p.m.

The Public Works Committee Meeting was called to order at 5:45 p.m. on Wednesday, March 14, 2018, by Chairman Mike Blaies. Members present were Chairman Mike Blaies, Trustee Lisa Meehling, Trustee Dean Pruett (absent), Trustee Matt Trout, Mayor Seth Speiser, Village Clerk Jerry Menard (absent), Trustee Denise Albers, Trustee Ray Matchett, Village Attorney Fred Keck, Public Works Director John Tolan, Village Administrator Tony Funderburg and Office Manager Julie Polson. Guests present: Janet Baechle and Mike Heap.

### A. OLD BUSINESS:

1. Approval of February 14, 2018 minutes: *Trustee Lisa Meehling motioned to approve the February 14, 2018 minutes and Trustee Matt Trout seconded the motion.* All voting yea, the motion carried.
2. New Sewer Plant: Public Works Director John Tolan advised the EPA and DNR are requiring an architectural dig as part of the approval process. Todd from TWM received quotes from three firms ranging from \$2,000 – \$4,000. John contacted the person who provided the lowest proposal, and they advised it would cost \$1,950 and take 2 – 4 weeks to complete. If they find something, that has to be shipped off. If not, John thinks it can be wrapped up in a month and it won't hold anything up. The results for the dig have to be to EPA in a certain timeframe.
3. Sewer issues/Sewer Fuel Odors: John reported no issues or odors with the 6.5 inches of rain.
4. FSH Minutes: John stated it's pretty quiet.
5. Sewer Main – Jacks Car Wash: Nothing new to report.
6. W. Apple St./Schiermeier Road/Old Freeburg Road Water Lines: John advised he is not comfortable with the plans we have and thinks we will spend a lot more money in change orders with them. Village Administrator Tony Funderburg advised we have the pipe, but the money is in this budget and not in next year's budget. John advised Todd Reyling not to move forward with the project. We don't have time to get the project done in this year's budget. Tony will get a letter out to the residents on Schiermemer Road advising it is on hold for now.
7. Private Sewer at Potter/West Street: John will be working on this project in the near future.
8. East and West Tower Work: Nothing new to report.
9. Spring Clean Up: The clean up has been scheduled for Thursday, April 26<sup>th</sup> through Saturday, April 28<sup>th</sup>. John will contact Shaffer Tire, and Julie has already talked to J & C E-Recycling and Waste Management.

**B. NEW BUSINESS:**

1. East Wastewater Treatment Plant Inspection: John advised the inspection was done, and the report is attached. Everything went well, and we were under the limits. The improvements we have made were noted in the report.
2. Executive Session to Discuss Litigation, 5 ILCS 120/2 – (c)(11):

**EXECUTIVE SESSION  
6:04 P.M.**

*Trustee Matt Trout motioned to enter Executive Session at 6:04 p.m. citing litigation, 5 ILCS 120/2-(c)(11) and Trustee Lisa Meehling seconded the motion. All voting yea, the motion carried.*

**EXECUTIVE SESSION ENDED  
6:23 P.M.**

*Trustee Lisa Meehling motioned to end the Executive Session at 6:23 p.m. and Trustee Matt Trout seconded the motion. All voting aye, the motion carried.*

*Trustee Lisa Meehling motioned to reconvene the regular session of the Water/Sewer Committee Meeting and Trustee Matt Trout seconded the motion. All voting aye, the motion carried.*

John reported the THM results all came in under the limits. We will switch over to free residuals in April/May for the June sampling. Out of the applications received for a water/sewer operator, four applicants came from ERTC of which John would like to interview two. John has asked Illinois Rural Water to get the word out on our job opening.

**C. GENERAL CONCERNS:** None.

**D. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:** Janet stated IESMA is taking nominations and asked that we nominate Gene Kramer and David Antry.

**E. ADJOURN:** *Trustee Matt Trout motioned to adjourn the meeting at 6:26 p.m. and Trustee Lisa Meehling seconded the motion. All voting yea, the motion carried.*



Julie Polson,  
Office Manager

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR  
PROPOSED WEST WWTF EXPANSION,  
VILLAGE OF FREEBURG  
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

Prepared for:  
Village of Freeburg,  
Thouvenot, Wade, & Moerchen, Inc.  
and  
Illinois Department of Natural Resources,  
State Historic Preservation Office  
(SHPO LOG #009012218)

Prepared by:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER OF ST. LOUIS, INC.  
9337 Circle Drive  
Belleville, Illinois  
Phone: 314-426-2577  
Email: [arc@arcstl.com](mailto:arc@arcstl.com)  
Website: [www.arcstl.com](http://www.arcstl.com)

Report Author and Principal Investigator:  
Jeff Kruchten

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY SHORT REPORT  
IDNR- State Historic Preservation Office  
1 Natural Resources Way  
Springfield, Illinois 62702

REVIEWER  
DATE:  
    ACCEPTED     REJECTED  
IHPA USE ONLY (form ASSR0886)

SHPO LOG #009012218

**Locational Information and Survey Conditions**

County: St. Clair

Quadrangle: Freeburg 7.5' USGS (Figure 1)

Project Type/Title: Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Proposed West WWTF Expansion, Village of Freeburg, St. Clair County, Illinois. Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc., Research Report # 864.

Funding and/or Permitting Federal/State Agencies: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Legal Location: Sec: 25 T.: 1S R.: 8W

U.T.M.: Zone 16N, NAD 1983, N4256707, E244319 (approximate center point)

Project Description: A Phase I cultural resources survey was conducted in advance of proposed expansion of the West Waste Water Treatment Facility (WWTF). The project is divided by Kinney Branch into northwestern and southeastern sections. The existing WWTF is in the northwestern section. The proposed expansion of this facility will be into the southeastern section of the project area.

Topography: Most of the project area is located on the side slopes and at the bases of two upland ridges in the dissected till plain. The western portion of the southeastern project area is within the Kinney Branch floodplain.

Soils: The project area is comprised of four soil types (Indorante and Leeper 2000) (Figure 2). The northern portion of the northwestern project area consists of Bunkum-Coulterville (884C3) and Bunkum-Atlas (897D3) silty clay loams. The Bunkum series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in loess on dissected till plains. The southern portion of the northwestern and western portion of the southeastern project areas consist of Wakeland silt loam (3333A). The Wakeland series has very deep somewhat poorly drained soils formed in silty alluvium. The central portion of the southeastern project area is comprised of Bunkum silty clay loam (515D3; see above), while the eastern portion is comprised of Homen silt loam (582B). The Homen series has a very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in loess and glacial drift on till plains

Drainage: Kinney Branch to Richland Creek to Kaskaskia River

Land use/Ground Cover (Include % Visibility): The existing waste water treatment facility occupied the entire northwestern project area (Photos 1 and 2). The southeastern project area was wooded with the surface covered in leaf litter, which afforded limited (10%) visibility (Photo 3).

Survey Limitations: The existing waste water treatment facility hindered testing of the northwestern project area. However, it was assumed that any cultural resources present in that area would have been negatively impacted during its construction.

### **Archaeological and Historical Information**

Historic Plats/Atlases/Sources: General Land Office (GLO) 1810 and 1815 (Figure 3); Holmes 1863 (Figure 4), Warner and Beers 1874 (Figure 5), Beaumann 1899; Geo. A. Ogle & Co. 1901 (Figure 6), Hollman and Hollman 1936 (Figure 7), USGS 1912 (Photorevised 1948) 15' quadrangle (Figure 8), and USGS 1954 (Photorevised 1975) USGS 7.5' quadrangle (Figure 9).

The earliest people to occupy the region surrounding the current project area arrived near the end of the Pleistocene Era, at least 13,000 years ago. These Paleoindian groups settled in patterns that typically involved moving several hundreds of miles over a large region. Few Paleoindian sites have been recorded in the American Bottom region, although sites have been recorded in the uplands to the east.

More evidence of human utilization during the Archaic time period (8,000-950BC) exists within the region, particularly in the floodplain near the base of the bluffs. Like Paleoindians, these groups were nomadic, but were highly dependent upon a subsistence strategy that involved the exploitation of local plants and wild game and traveled in smaller seasonal, or yearly rounds. The tradition of these mobile groups passing through the area appears to continue into the Woodland Period that began around 950BC (Fortier et al. 2006:200).

Limited evidence of Early and Middle Woodland settlements in the greater American Bottom region show groups that were incredibly diverse with outside influences from various surrounding regions. In some cases, the diversity of the influence on these settlements is reflected in the variance of the material assemblages on a site to site basis. However, these sites are not prevalent within the area surrounding the current project tract. In the American Bottom, few settlements dating to this time period represent a limited population density in the surrounding region (Fortier et al. 2006:201). The population density of the region fell again at the end of the Middle Woodland, when the area appears to be abandoned for a short time.

With the beginning of the Late Woodland period (650AD), the region appears to be re-occupied by a culture that is unlike any previous group. Patrick "phase" peoples represented a homogeneous cultural complex that remained relatively stable for a period of 250 years. During the Patrick phase, no major stylistic changes are evident in ceramics, lithics, or settlement patterns. The only cultural anomaly appears with the arrival of Sponemann "phase" groups, whose evidence can be seen in settlements in the northern American Bottom floodplain and uplands to the east. From 900AD to 1050AD, people living within the American Bottom region experienced dramatic changes. This period is often referred to as the Terminal Late Woodland. Material assemblages including house construction and ceramics continued to change with each successive generation born within the

region. Maize became a more abundant source of food during this time and an influence in the styles of ceramics, and architecture from cultures located outside of the area is noticed for the first time (Fortier et al. 2006:201).

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The culmination of change and outside influence from other cultures takes place with the establishment of the Mississippian culture circa 1050AD. Unlike the previous inhabiting cultures during the Terminal Late Woodland, characterized by diversity, the Mississippian period marked a period of homogeneity in the socio-political environment surrounding the American Bottom. This great change came with the establishment of the Cahokia site as a regional political, religious, and economic nexus. This period also is the first time the American Bottom can be seen as a source of innovation and cultural influence across the Eastern Woodlands as various Late Woodland groups were “Mississippianized” (Fortier et al. 2006:202). The Mississippian period lasted until around 1400AD when Cahokia and other Mississippian settlements appear to be abandoned. The area remained sparsely populated until European contact in the 17th century.

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The first Europeans to claim and settle the lands that were to become St. Clair County were the French. The land was first explored by Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet, who arrived in the area in 1673 and claimed it for France (Walthall and Emerson 1992:8). Missions and trading posts began to spring up along the Mississippi River. Although many of these were short lived, some of the missions and trading posts transformed into agricultural communities. The towns of Cahokia (founded 1699) and Kaskaskia (founded 1703) were among those that had an influx of French farmers, traders, trappers, and merchants. These immigrants came mostly by way of the French holdings in Canada, although later French settlers came by an easier route, up the Mississippi River from the French territory of Lower Louisiana (Ekberg 1998:33). The area remained under French rule until 1763, when it was ceded to England after what was known in North America as the French and Indian War. The English did not encourage settlement in the area. In fact, many of the French residents chose to re-establish themselves on the west side of the Mississippi River in Spanish owned New Orleans, St. Louis, or Ste. Genevieve; rather than live under British rule. England lost control of the region when it was captured by American troops during the American Revolution. With the Peace of Paris treaty in 1783, the area became the territory of the United States (Ekberg 1998:240-241; Peterson 1999:19).

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The project area is located in St. Clair County, near the village of Freeburg. St. Clair County was organized in 1790 and named for the American general, Arthur St. Clair, who was sent by President George Washington to take control of the newly won land. Settlers rapidly arrived from the East to take advantage of the rich farmland. The Illinois Territory was organized in 1809, and in 1814 the county seat was moved from Cahokia to Belleville (Walton 1928:437-447).

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An early Euro-American settlement, dating to the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, was centered on Turkey Hill (Brink, McDonough & Co. 1882), approximately 6 km north of the project area. According to Brink, McDonough & Co (1882:48), Turkey Hill had been a Tamaroa Indian village and “after the arrival of the French was conspicuous as a trading post.” At the time of the establishment of the Euro-American settlement, there were still Kickapoo living in the vicinity (Brink, McDonough & Co. 19882). The Freeburg area began to be settled around 1810 and the village, originally known as Urbana (sometimes Urbanna), was platted in 1836. Population steadily increased, and the village was incorporated in 1867 (Brink, McDonough & Co. 1882).

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The early GLO plat from 1812 depicted the project area in the middle of a broad upland prairie and did not indicate an application for preemption of the quarter-section within in which the project area is located (Figure 3). The Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales database listed the east half of northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 1 South, Range 8 West, was purchased by Thomas Houghan on August 15, 1836. At that time, Houghan was prominent physician and citizen in Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois (Holst 2011). He also was a land speculator and likely purchased this, as well as some surrounding land, to sell at a future date.

The 1863 plat identified the project area owned by Henry Drew (Figure 3). Henry Drew was born in Tennessee in either 1811 or 1820 (conflicting dates within census records) and was living in St. Clair County by 1840 (US Census 1840, 1850, 1860) The Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales database listed he purchased land just north of the project area, the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 24, in 1835 and 1836. The 1850 census, however, listed him living in Twelve Mile Prairie, which was approximately 4 miles south of Freeburg, with wife, Minerva, and three children. In 1860 he was listed as a farmer living in T1, R8 (with Freeburg P.O.), with Minerva and, now, nine children. This was the parcel that includes the project area, as close neighbors included Jacob Wilderman and J.M. Chewning, which are depicted owning adjacent parcels on the 1863 plat. No residence is shown within the project area at that time, and the family likely lived in the residence to the northwest of the project area in the parcel he owned in Section 24.

By 1874, following his death sometime prior, Henry Drew's parcels had been subdivided into various Drew-family holdings (Figure 4). A small parcel in which the western edge of the project area sets was owned by the estate of Henry Drew, while the remainder of the project area was owned by W.H. Drew, Henry and Minerva's son William. A residence is depicted just north of the project area, near where a modern residence stands along present-day West Apple Street, which was likely William's home. Beaumann's 1899 plat depicted the project was still owned by W.H. Drew.

By 1901, however, the project area (and all previous Drew-family holdings) was owned by Peter Hermann, Sr. (Figure 5). He was a German immigrant who lived on a large farm south of Freeburg, on Twelve Mile Prairie (Brink, McDonough & Co. 1882:280-281), and likely never lived within the project area. No residences are depicted on the 1901 plat, as the Drew-family residences on this and adjacent parcels had seemingly been demolished by then. Hollmann and Holmann's 1936 plat listed the project area owned by Vando O. Hill, with no residence depicted (Figure 6). Vando Oden Hill was listed in 1930 census records as a 50-year-old farmer living in Smithton Township (US Census 1930) and his draft registration card (US Selective Service System 1942) showed his address as RR #1, Freeburg, in 1942. It is uncertain where he lived, but 1912 and 1954 (Photorevised 1975) topographic quadrangles did not show residences within the project area (Figures 7 and 8). Presently, the project area is owned by the Village of Freeburg and the northwest portion is occupied by a waste water treatment facility.

Previously Reported Sites: No previously reported archaeological sites are within the project area, and none have been reported within one mile. A total of 26 properties are listed on the Historic Architectural Resources GIS (HARGIS) database within one mile of the project area. Eligibility for inclusion to the National Register has not been determined for any of these. HARGIS reference numbers of these properties are: 103535, 103800, 103801, 103802, 103805, 103806, 104315, 104316, 104318, 104322, 104323, 104324, 104333, 104334, 301012, 301013, 527609, 527610.

527928, 527930, 527931, 527932, 527933, 527934, and 527967. One (527928) was recorded between 1971 and 1975 (photographed in 1979) in the parcel immediately to the east of the project area, approximately 120 m northeast of the northeastern corner of the southeast project area. It was a wood, Square Cottage, single dwelling domestic building that does not appear to be presently standing.

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Previous Surveys: The project area has not been subjected to previous archaeological investigations. Two surveys, 15630 and portions of 12552, have been conducted within one mile of the project area. In addition, the project area was covered by the Historic Sites Survey in the early 1970s.

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Regional Archaeologists Contacted: none

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Investigation Techniques: shovel testing at 15-m intervals

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Time Expended: 8 hours

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Sites and Find Spots Located: none

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Cultural Material: none observed (Curated at): not applicable

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Collection Techniques: not applicable

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Area Surveyed (Acres & Square Meters): 4.8 acres, or 19,530 m<sup>2</sup>

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**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; Sites(s) May Meet Requirements For National Register Eligibility; Phase II Testing is Recommended.
- Phase II Archaeological Investigations Has Indicated That Site (s) Does (Do) Not Meet Requirements For National Register Eligibility; Project Clearance Is Recommended.
- Phase II Archaeological Investigations Has Indicated That Site (s) Meet Requirements For National Register Eligibility; Formal Report is Pending And A Determination Of Eligibility Is Recommended.

Comments: Project plans involve the expansion of the waste water treatment facility to the southeast of its present location (Figure 10). This area, consisting of approximately 3 acres of the

current project area, was systematically shovel tested at 15-meter intervals. Other than a few deposits of modern trash on the surface, no cultural materials were located. Shovel tests revealed intact soils (Photos 4 and 5), although some, particularly on the sloped central portion of the southeastern project area, were severely eroded (Photo 6). In addition to the systematic shovel test survey, the banks of Kinney Branch were visually inspected for buried deposits. None were identified. The northwestern project area (1.8 acres) contains the existing waste water treatment facility. Although this area was not shovel tested, it is likely cultural materials were not present or, if they were present, have been negatively impacted by previous construction activities, including cutting and leveling. Project clearance is recommended. However, if cultural materials are discovered during construction or construction plans are altered, then the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office should be notified and will need to make a determination if further evaluation of the area is necessary.

**Archaeological Contractor Information:**

Archaeological Contractor: Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis, Inc.

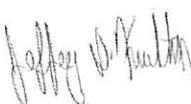
Address/Phone: 9337 Circle Drive, Belleville, Illinois, 62223; (314) 426-2577

Surveyor(s): Jeff Kruchten and Quinten Voss

Survey Date(s): March 20, 2018

Report Compiled By: Jeff Kruchten

Date: March 23, 2018

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 Materials;
- 3) Site Form(s): Two Copies of Each Form
- 4) All Relevant Project Correspondence;
- 5) Additional Information Sheets As Necessary.

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

Village of Freeburg  
14 Southgate Center  
Freeburg, IL 62243

Contact Person: John Tolan  
Phone Number: 618-539-3112 (office)  
E-mail: jtolan@freeburg.com

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1840- Population Schedule. Electronic document, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed

1930 March 16, 2018.

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Walton, W.C.

1928 A Brief History of St. Clair County. In *Centennial History of McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois*, edited by E. Joseph Guandold, pp. 437-447. McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois.

Warner & Beers

1874 *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of St. Clair Co. Illinois*. Warner & Beers, Chicago, Illinois.

Figure 1. Project Location

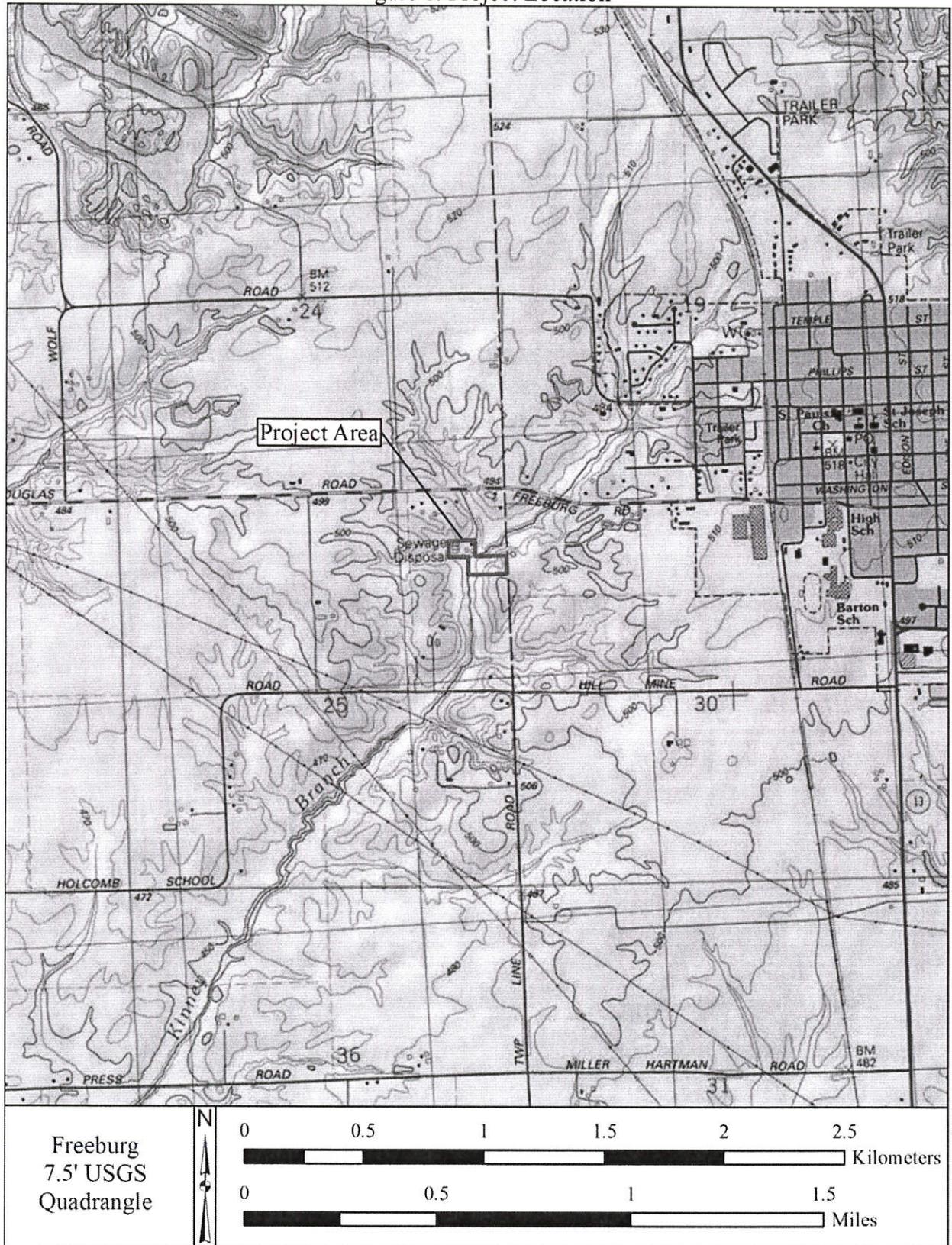


Figure 2. Project Area Soils (after Indorante and Leeper 2000)

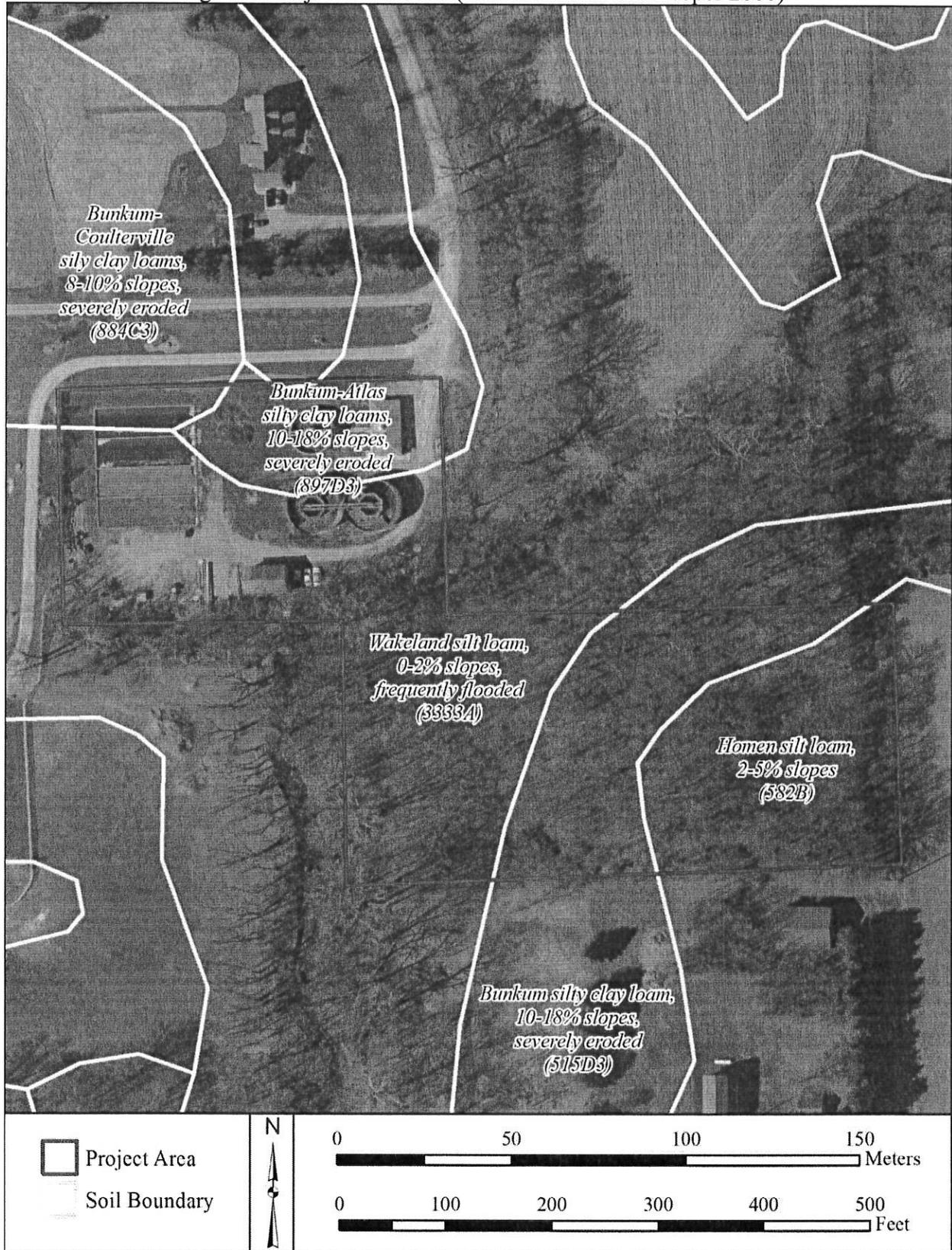


Figure 3: GLO 1810 and 1815 Plat Maps



Figure 4: Holmes 1863 Plat Map

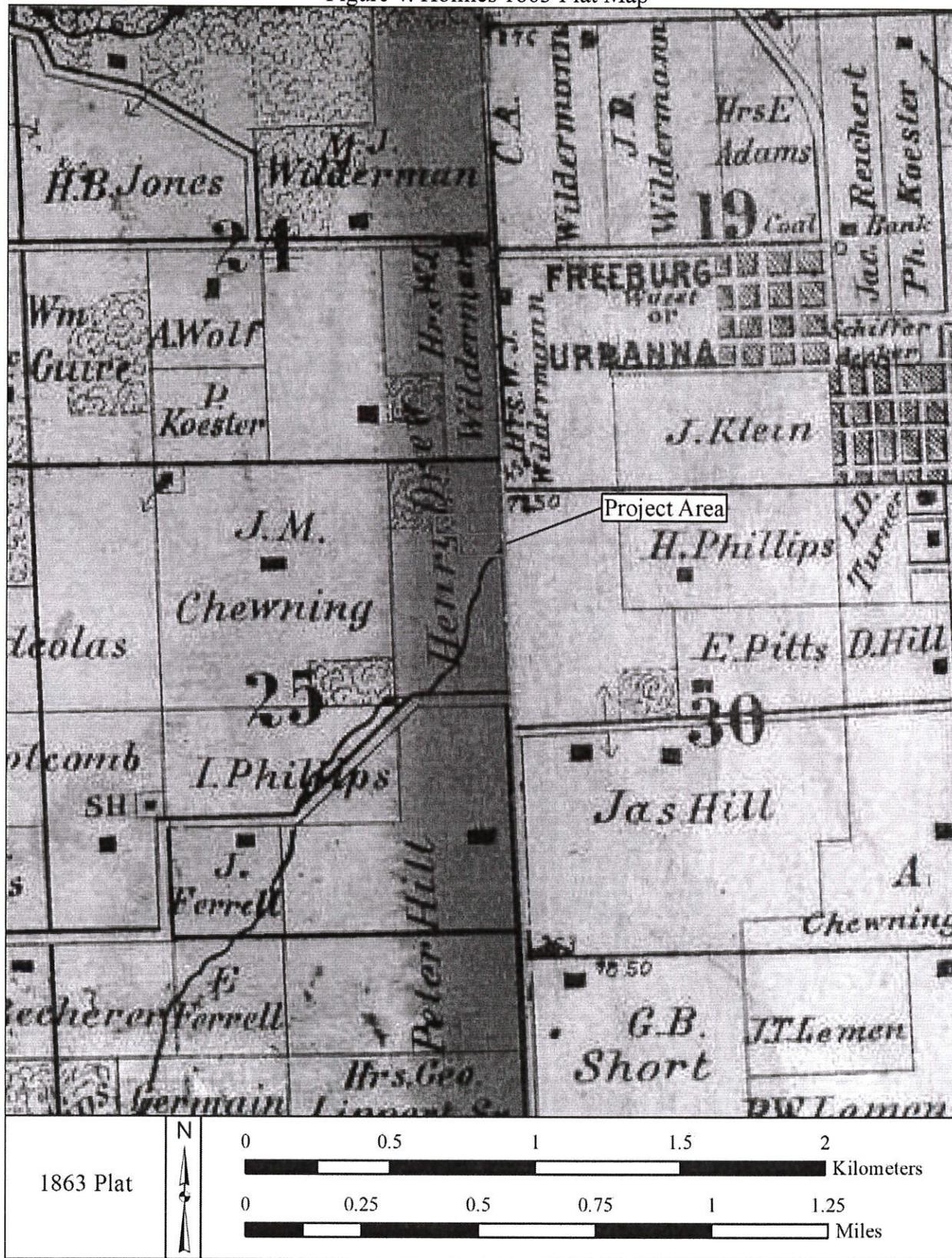


Figure 5: Warner & Beers 1874 Plat Map

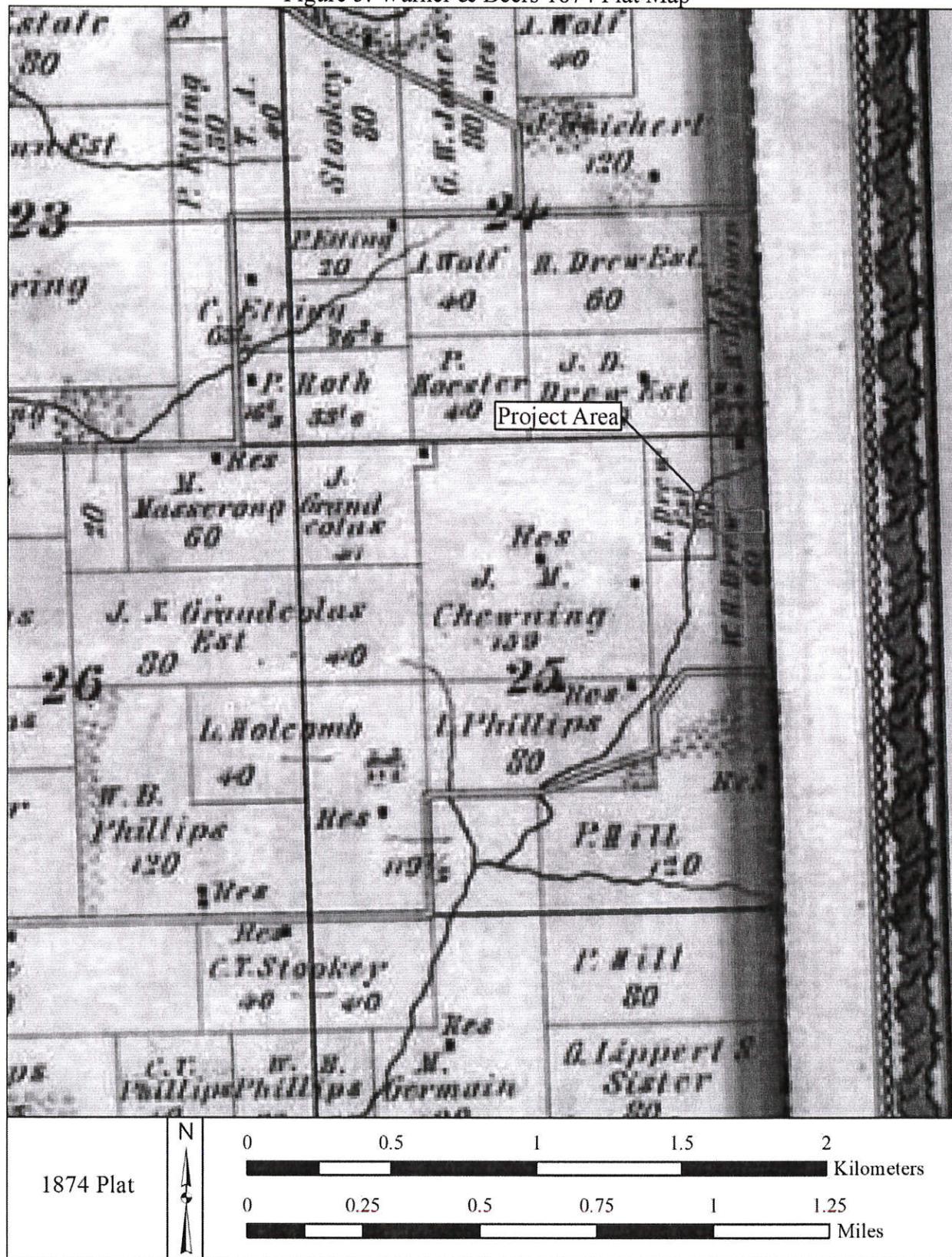


Figure 6: George A. Ogle & Co. 1901 Plat Map

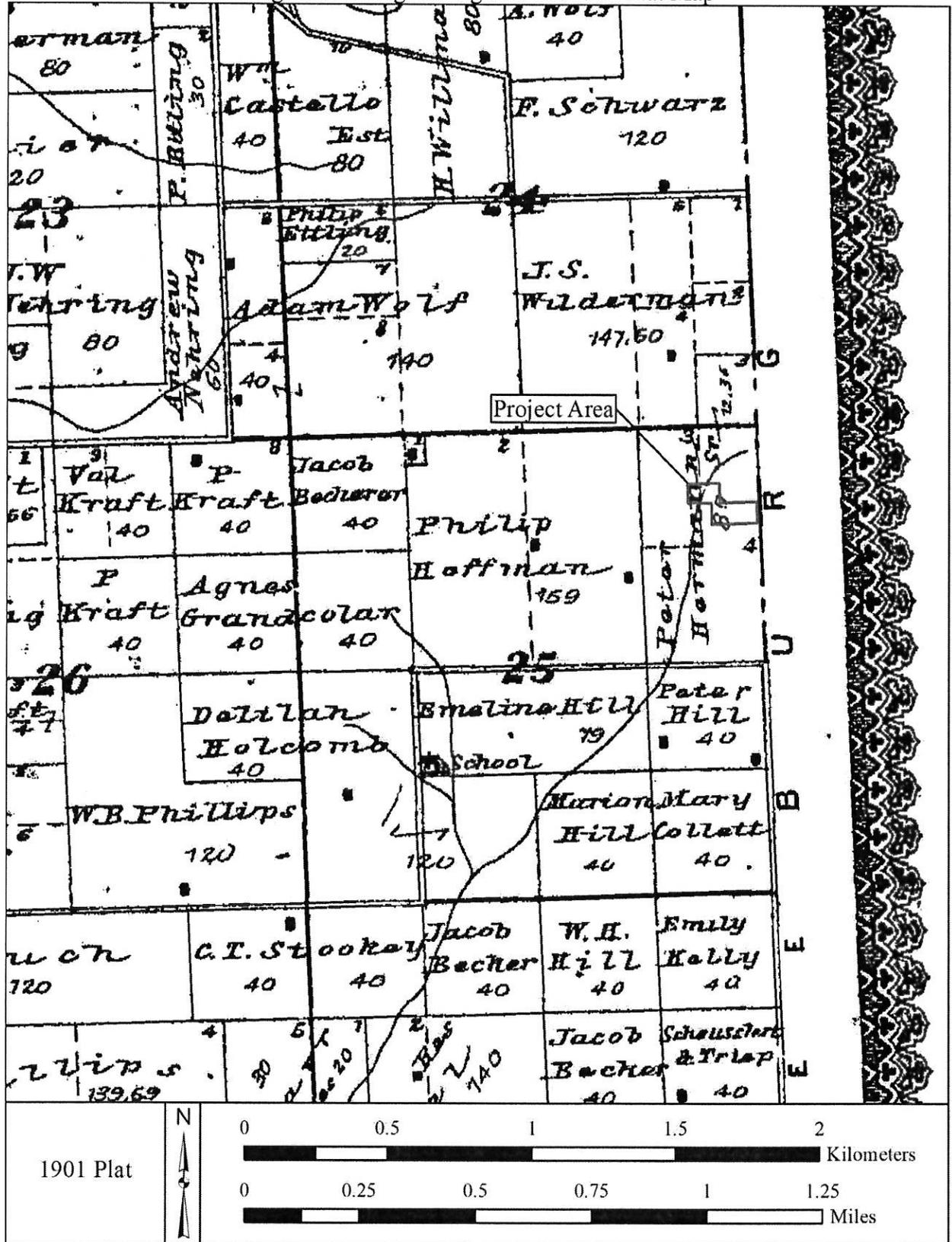


Figure 7: Holmann & Holmann 1936 Plat Map

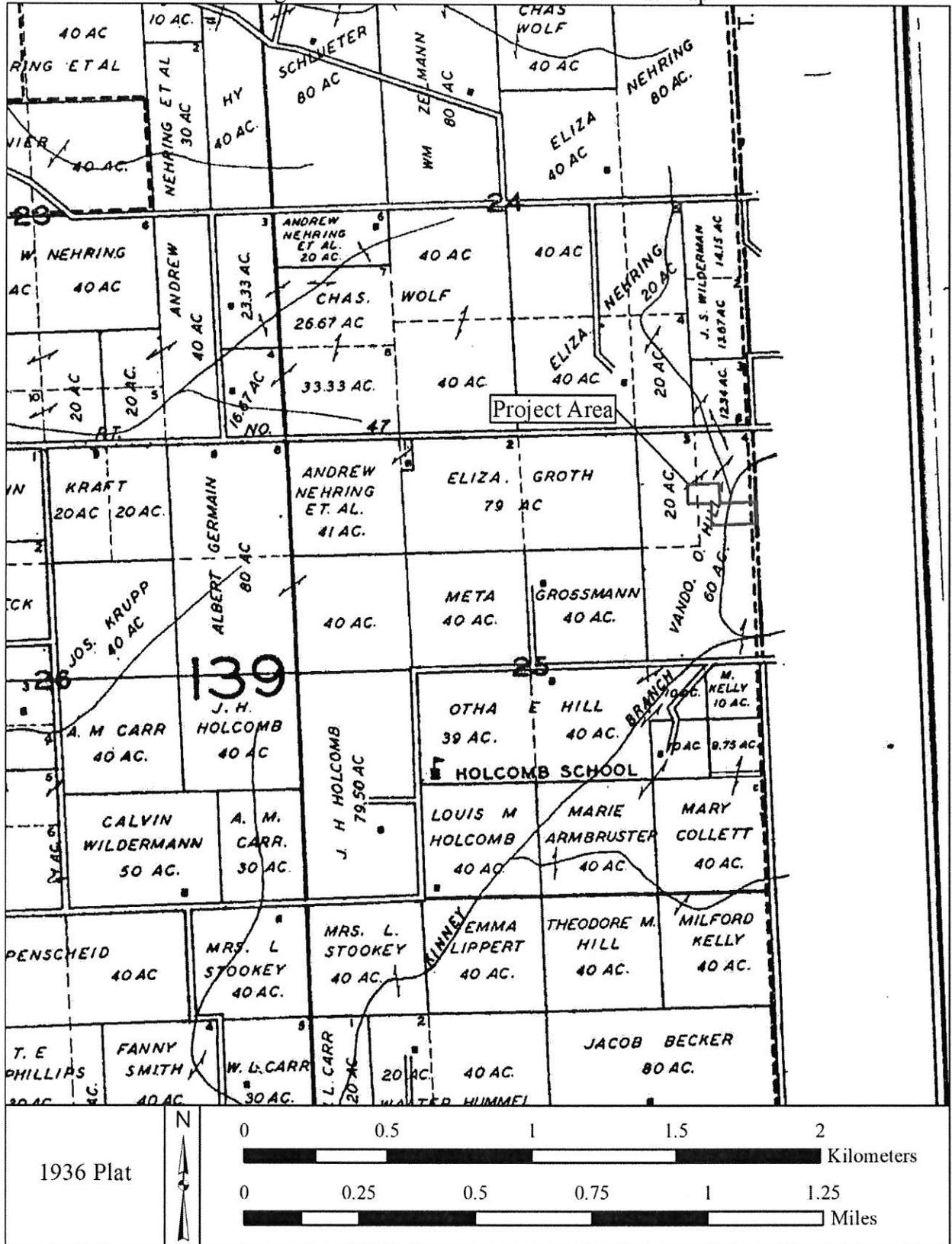


Figure 8: 1912 (1948) USGS Topographic Quadrangle

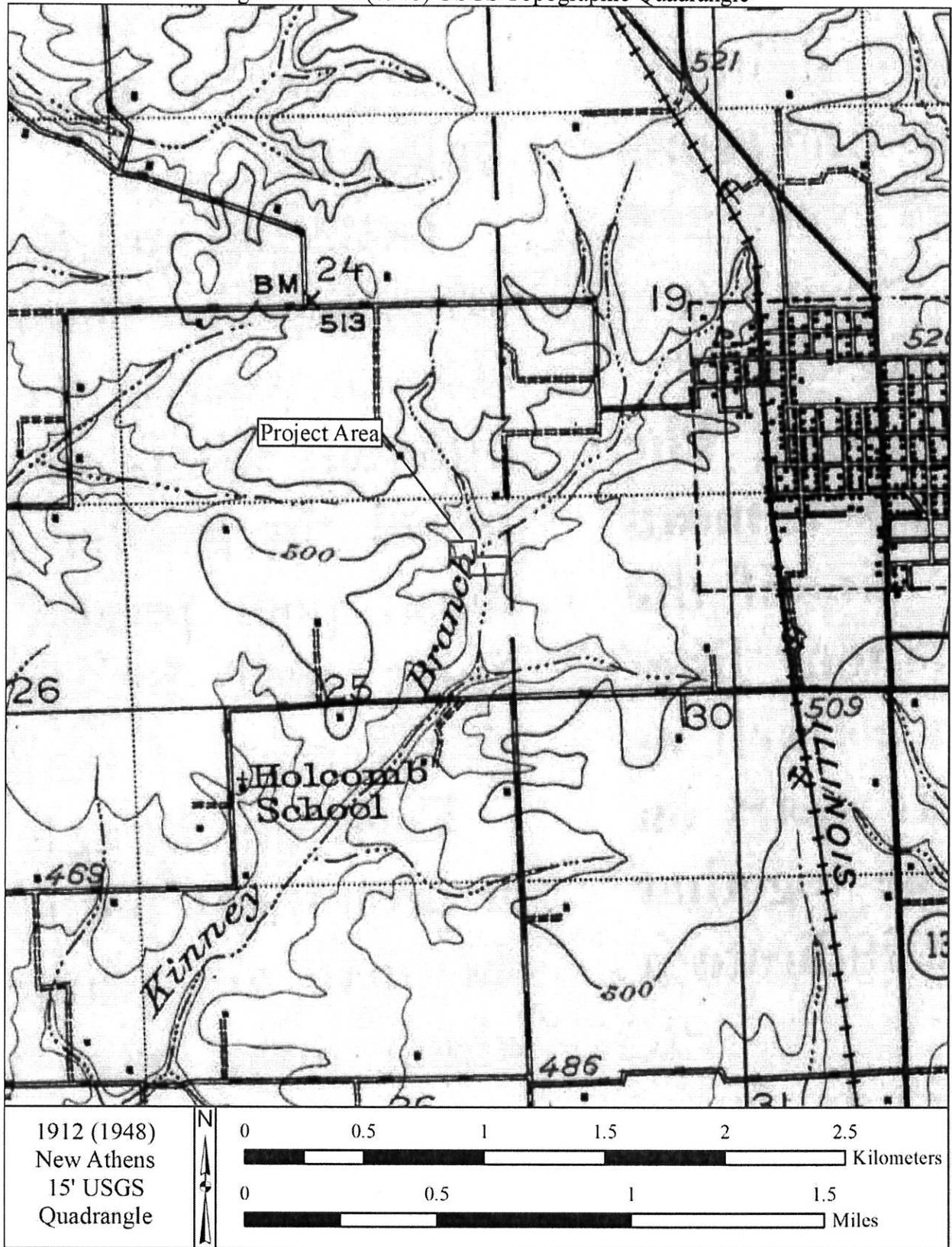


Figure 9: 1954 (1975) USGS Topographic Quadrangle

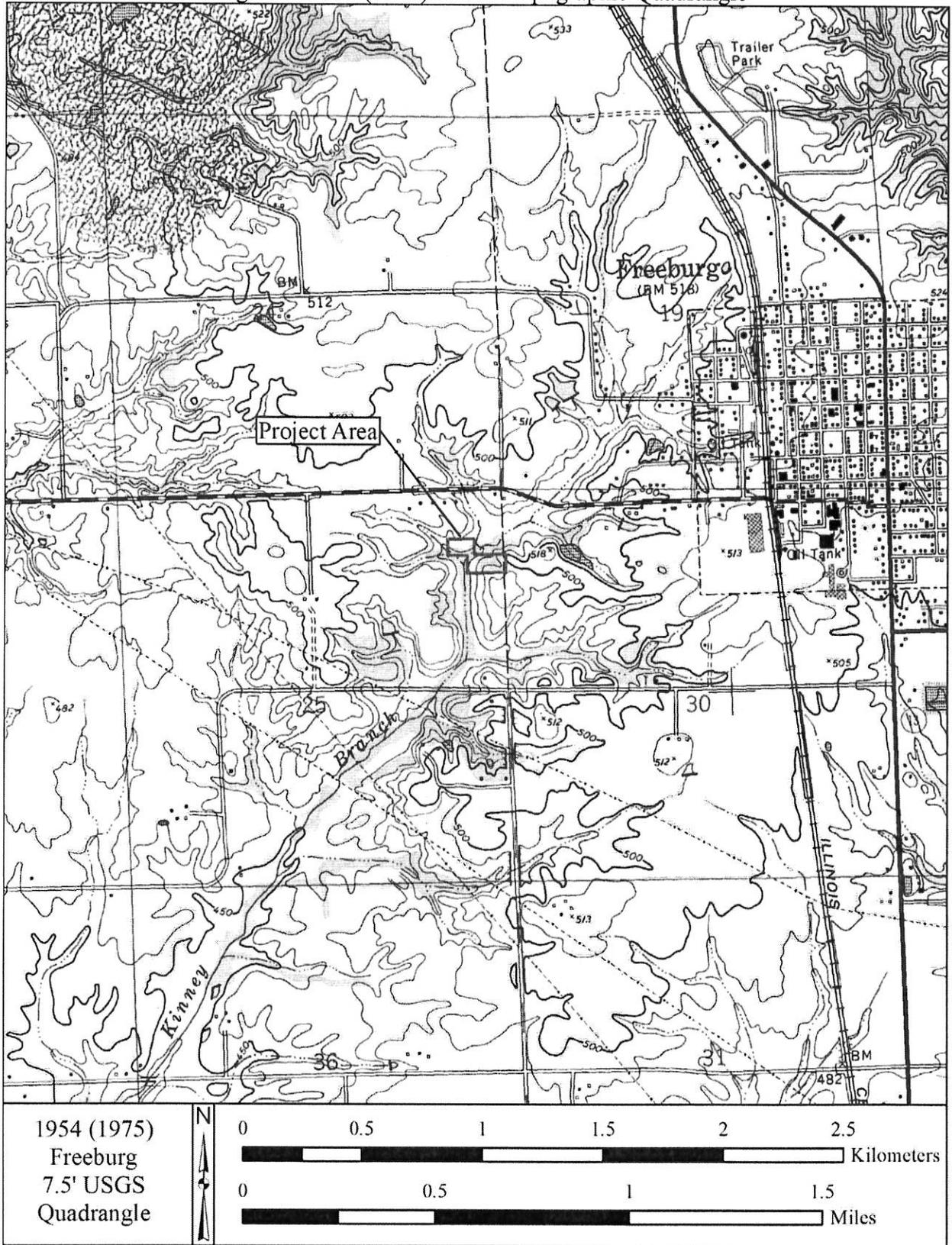


Figure 10. Project Area Detail

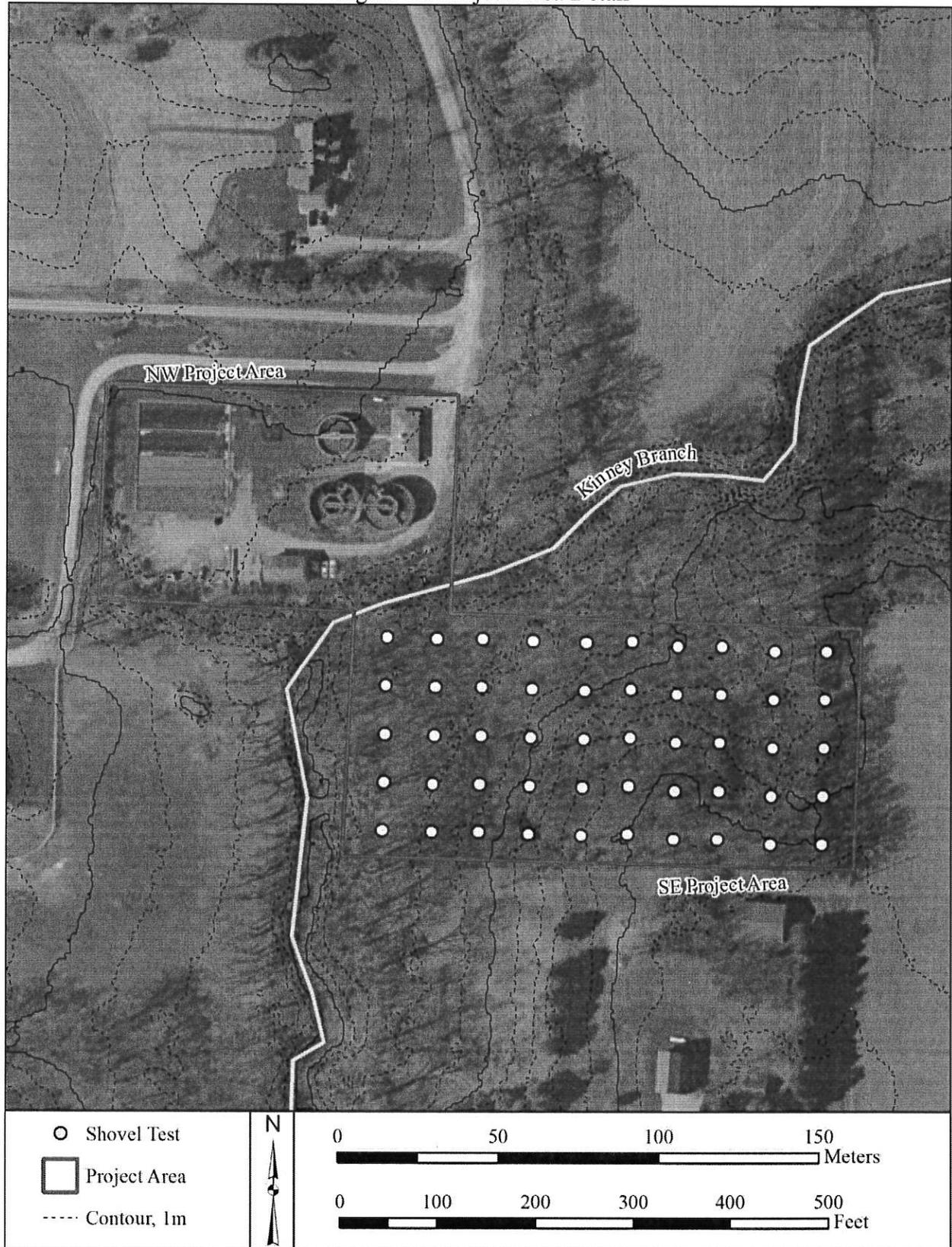


Photo 1. Northwestern Project Area, View to Southwest

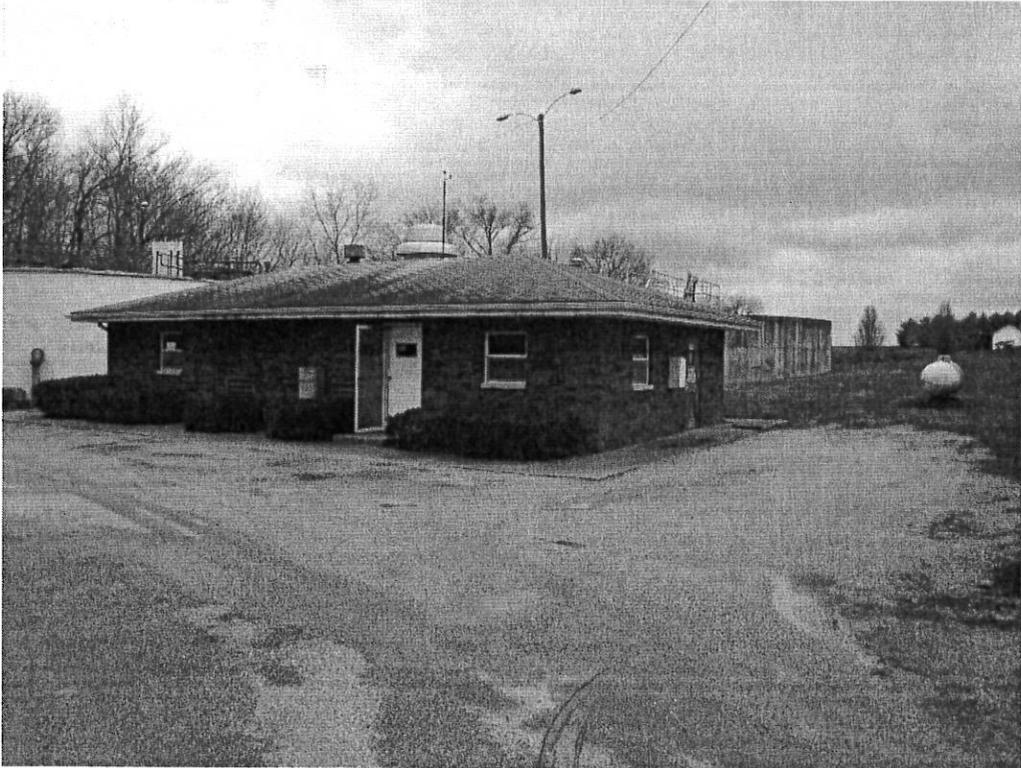


Photo 2: Northwestern Project Area, View to Northeast

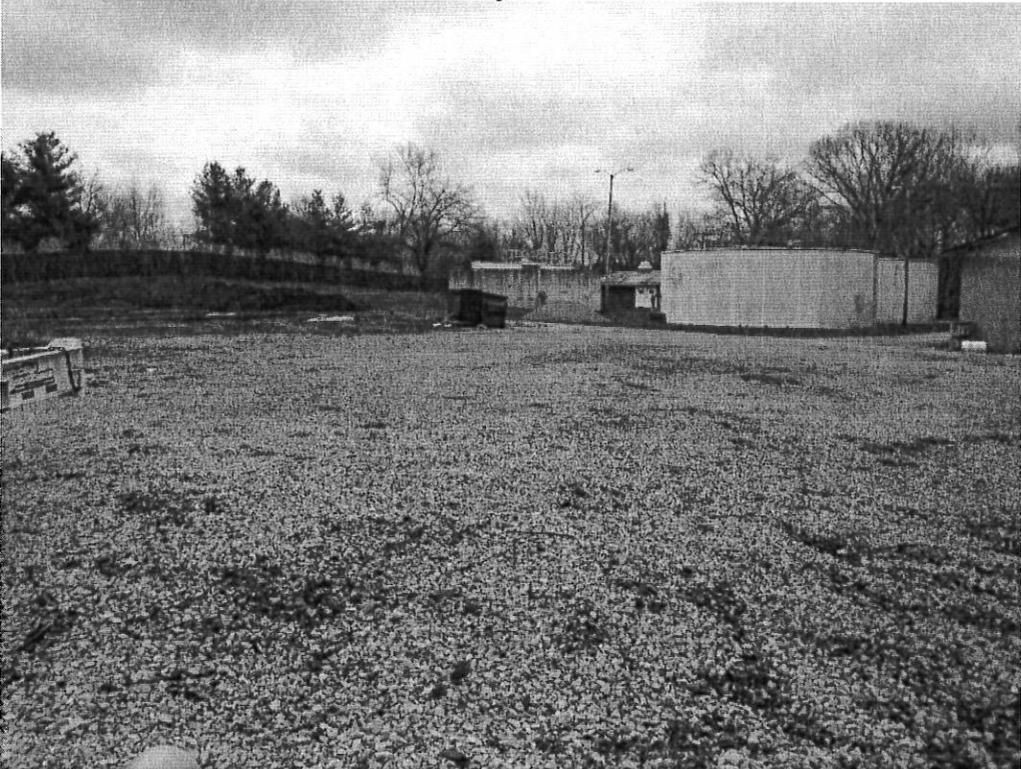


Photo 3. Southeastern Project Area, View to East



Photo 4. Intact Wakeland Soils, Southeast Project Area

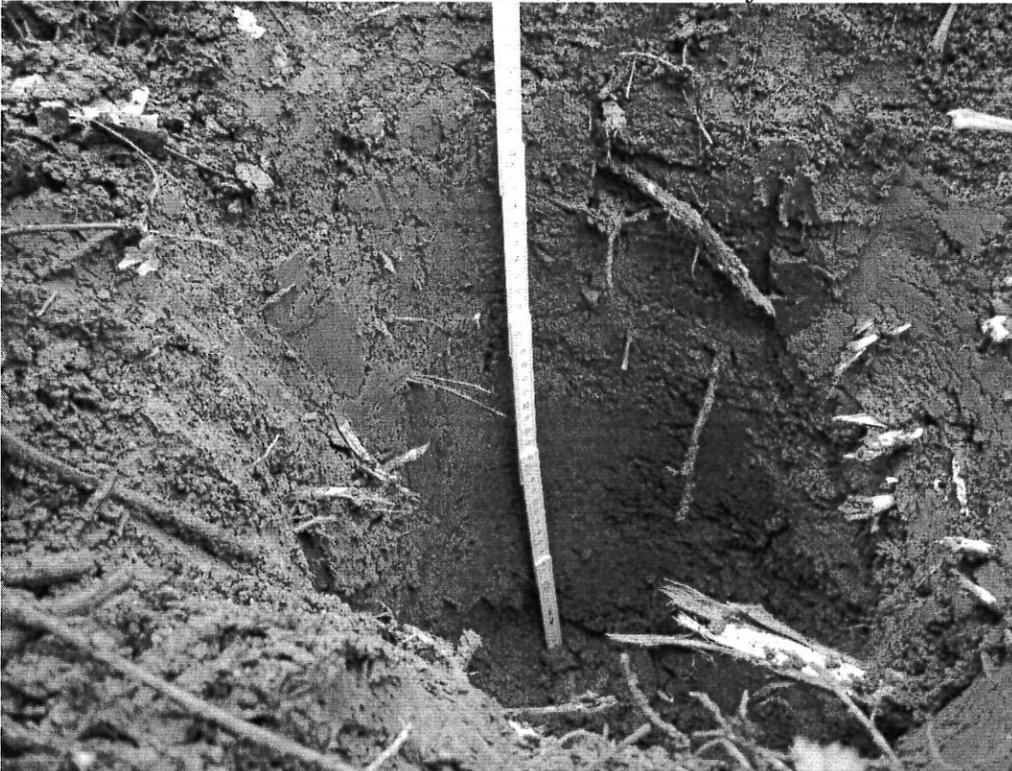


Photo 5: Intact Holmen Series Soils, Southeast Project Area



Photo 6. Eroded Bunkum Series Soils, Southeast Project Area





# Illinois Department of Natural Resources

## SURVEY REQUEST

One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271  
www.dnr.illinois.gov

Bruce Rauner, Governor  
Wayne A. Rosenthal, Director

St. Clair County  
Freeburg  
5516 Willow Springs Ln.  
IEPA LOAN

PLEASE REFER TO: SHPO LOG #009012218

Replacement of Aeration Basins with New Sequencing Batch Reactor Basins, New Construction of Influent Screening, Tertiary Filtra

February 26, 2018

Todd Peek  
Thouvenot, Wade, & Moerchen, Inc.  
4940 Old Collinsville Road  
Swansea, IL 62226

Dear Mr. Peek:

Thank you for requesting comments from our office concerning the possible effects of the project referenced above on cultural resources. Our comments are required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470), as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties".

The project area has not been surveyed and may contain prehistoric/historic archaeological resources. Accordingly, a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey to locate, identify, and record all archaeological resources within the project area will be required. This decision is based upon our understanding that there has not been any large scale disturbance of the ground surface (excluding agricultural activities) such as major construction activity within the project area which would have destroyed existing cultural resources prior to your project. If the area has been heavily disturbed prior to your project, please contact our office with the appropriate written and/or photographic evidence.

The area(s) that need(s) to be surveyed include(s) all area(s) that will be developed as a result of the issuance of the federal agency permit(s) or the granting of the federal grants, funds, or loan guarantees that have prompted this review. In addition to the archaeological survey please provide clear photographs of all structures in, or adjacent to, the current project area as part of the archaeological survey report.

Enclosed you will find an attachment briefly describing Phase I surveys and a list of archaeological contracting services. THE SHPO LOG NUMBER OR A COPY OF THIS LETTER SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO THE SELECTED PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE THAT THE SURVEY RESULTS ARE CONNECTED TO YOUR PROJECT PAPERWORK.

If you have further questions, please contact my office at 217/782-4836.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rachel".

Rachel Leibowitz, Ph.D.  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer

Enclosure

F.S.H. WATER COMMISSION  
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2018

1. CALL TO ORDER. The meeting of F.S.H. Water Commission was called to order by President Ken Vielweber in the Village of Freeburg at 7:31 PM with the following present: Ken Vielweber, Joel Boeving, John Tolan, Gary Wittenauer, Chad Rhutasel, Tim Pruett and Bryan Vogel.

2. MINUTES. Gary Wittenauer motioned and John Tolan seconded to approve the January 23rd minutes. Motion carried. (4-0)

3. MARCH MEETING AND HEARING DATE. Next meeting and hearing date will be March 27, 7:30 PM.

4. GUESTS. None

5. CORRESPONDENCE & REPORTS. S.L.M. January 17th minutes were presented. Logo on S.L.M. water tower at MidAmerica is up for renewal.

6. TREASURER'S REPORT. Treasurer's report, claims and bills for January were presented. A motion to approve the bills and reports presented was made by John Tolan, seconded by Gary Wittenauer. Motion carried by roll call vote. (4-0)

7. INVESTMENTS. As of 2/27/18:

Bank	Amount	Rate	Term	Maturity	Payments	Cert. #
Citizens Bank	\$250,000.00	2.15%	84 MO	09/10/24	Quarterly	11977641
Citizens Bank	\$150,000.00	2.20%	84 MO	10/17/23	Monthly	11977639
Citizens Bank	\$100,000.00	2.15%	84 MO	08/06/24	Monthly	11977640
Citizens Bank	\$150,000.00	2.12%	60 MO	03/20/21	Quarterly	11977644
Citizens Bank	\$300,000.00	1.75%	84 MO	09/06/20	Quarterly	11977643
Money Market	\$447,031.85	1.25%	N/A		Monthly	11977602

8. ENGINEER'S REPORT. Tim Pruett had nothing to report.

9. HYDRO SERVICES, INC.

A. Chad Rhutasel emailed F.S.H.'s exemption certificate to Ehret.

B. Chad stated communication failures incurred during rains but no permanent damage.

10. COMMISSIONER'S COMMENTS.

A. Vielweber: Ken reported that Andrew at Steck Cooper is working on an insurance renewal bid.

B. Boeving: None.

C. Tolan: None.

D. Wittenauer: None.

11. ADJOURN. Gary Wittenauer motioned and Joel Boeving seconded to adjourn at 7:37 PM; motion carried by roll call vote. (4-0). The meeting was adjourned until March 27, 7:30 PM.

Bryan A. Vogel / Clerk

Ken Vielweber / Chairman