Appendix A: Threatened and Endangered Species Consultation
In Reply Refer To: March 29, 2018
Consultation Code: 03E13000-2018-SLI-0177
Event Code: 03E13000-2018-E-00471
Project Name: South Barrington Columbarium EA

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

To Whom It May Concern:

The attached species list identifies any federally threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project or may be affected by your proposed project. The list also includes designated critical habitat if present within your proposed project area or affected by your project. This list is provided to you as the initial step of the consultation process required under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act, also referred to as Section 7 Consultation.

Please note! For all wind energy projects and projects that include installing towers that use guy wires or are over 200 feet in height, please contact this field office directly for assistance, even if no federally listed plants, animals or critical habitat are present within your proposed project or may be affected by your proposed project.

For all other projects, continue the Section 7 Consultation process by going to our Section 7 Technical Assistance website at http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/section7/s7process/index.html. If you are familiar with this website, you may want to go to Step 2 of the Section 7 Consultation process at http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/section7/s7process/step2.html.

Under 50 CFR 402.12(e) (the regulations that implement Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act) the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally. You may verify the list by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website
http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/ at regular intervals during project planning and implementation and completing the same process you used to receive the attached list. As an alternative, you may contact this Ecological Services Field Office for updates.

Although no longer protected under the Endangered Species Act, be aware that bald eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.), as are golden eagles. Projects affecting these species may require measures to avoid harming eagles or may require a permit. If your project is near an eagle nest or winter roost area, see our Eagle Permits website at http://www.fws.gov/midwest/midwestbird/EaglePermits/index.html to help you determine if you can avoid impacting eagles or if a permit may be necessary.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Chicago Ecological Service Field Office
U.S. Fish And Wildlife Service Chicago Ecological Services Office
230 South Dearborn St., Suite 2938
Chicago, IL 60604-1507
(312) 216-4720
**Project Summary**

Consultation Code: 03E13000-2018-SLI-0177

Event Code: 03E13000-2018-E-00471

Project Name: South Barrington Columbarium EA

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: The U. S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) seeks to acquire approximately 25 acres of land in or around Chicago, Illinois. VA is presently exploring potential sites for a new columbarium.

Project Location:
Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: [https://www.google.com/maps/place/42.079797416614085N88.12260519021552W](https://www.google.com/maps/place/42.079797416614085N88.12260519021552W)

Counties: Cook, IL
Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 10 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 1 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Long-eared Bat</td>
<td>Threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Myotis septentrionalis</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piping Plover <em>Charadrius melodus</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population: [Great Lakes watershed DPS] - Great Lakes, watershed in States of IL, IN, MI, MN, NY, OH, PA, and WI and Canada (Ont.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Knot <em>Calidris canutus rufa</em></td>
<td>Threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reptiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Massasauga (=rattlesnake) <em>Sistrurus catenatus</em></td>
<td>Threatened</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: [https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2202](https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2202)

Insects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hine's Emerald Dragonfly <em>Somatochlora hineana</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
Species profile: [https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7877](https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7877)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rattlesnake-master Borer Moth <em>Papaipema eryngii</em></td>
<td>Candidate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: [https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7863](https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7863)

Flowering Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid <em>Platanthera leucophaea</em></td>
<td>Threatened</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:
- Follow the guidance provided at [https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/section7/s7process/plants/epfos7guide.html](https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/section7/s7process/plants/epfos7guide.html)
Species profile: [https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/601](https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/601)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leafy Prairie-clover <em>Dalea foliosa</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: [https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5498](https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5498)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mead's Milkweed <em>Asclepias meadii</em></td>
<td>Threatened</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: [https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8204](https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8204)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Bush-clover <em>Lespedeza leptostachya</em></td>
<td>Threatened</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: [https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4458](https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4458)

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.
Applicant: Michael P. Sybert  IDNR Project Number: 1809570
Contact: Michael P. Sybert  Date: 04/03/2018
Address: 810 Glen Eagles Court
           Suite 300
           Baltimore, MD 21286

Project: Land Acquisition for New Columbarium, Chicago IL - Environmental Assessment
Address: 10 S. Freeman Road, South Barrington

Description: The US Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) seeks to acquire approximately 25 acres of land in or around Chicago, IL. VA is exploring sites for a new columbarium.

Natural Resource Review Results

This project was submitted for information only. It is not a consultation under Part 1075.

The Illinois Natural Heritage Database shows the following protected resources may be in the vicinity of the project location:

Black-Crowned Night-Heron (Nycticorax nycticorax)
Yellow-Headed Blackbird (Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus)

Location
The applicant is responsible for the accuracy of the location submitted for the project.

County: Cook
Township, Range, Section:
42N, 10E, 31
42N, 9E, 25
42N, 9E, 36

IL Department of Natural Resources  Government Jurisdiction
Contact  Other
Impact Assessment Section
217-785-5500
Division of Ecosystems & Environment

Disclaimer
The Illinois Natural Heritage Database cannot provide a conclusive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of natural resources in Illinois. This review reflects the information existing in the Database at the time of this inquiry, and should not be regarded as a final statement on the site being considered, nor should it be a substitute for detailed site surveys or field surveys required for environmental assessments. If additional protected resources are encountered during the project’s implementation, compliance with applicable statutes and regulations is required.
Terms of Use

By using this website, you acknowledge that you have read and agree to these terms. These terms may be revised by IDNR as necessary. If you continue to use the EcoCAT application after we post changes to these terms, it will mean that you accept such changes. If at any time you do not accept the Terms of Use, you may not continue to use the website.

1. The IDNR EcoCAT website was developed so that units of local government, state agencies and the public could request information or begin natural resource consultations on-line for the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act, Illinois Natural Areas Preservation Act, and Illinois Interagency Wetland Policy Act. EcoCAT uses databases, Geographic Information System mapping, and a set of programmed decision rules to determine if proposed actions are in the vicinity of protected natural resources. By indicating your agreement to the Terms of Use for this application, you warrant that you will not use this web site for any other purpose.

2. Unauthorized attempts to upload, download, or change information on this website are strictly prohibited and may be punishable under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1986 and/or the National Information Infrastructure Protection Act.

3. IDNR reserves the right to enhance, modify, alter, or suspend the website at any time without notice, or to terminate or restrict access.

Security

EcoCAT operates on a state of Illinois computer system. We may use software to monitor traffic and to identify unauthorized attempts to upload, download, or change information, to cause harm or otherwise to damage this site. Unauthorized attempts to upload, download, or change information on this server is strictly prohibited by law.

Unauthorized use, tampering with or modification of this system, including supporting hardware or software, may subject the violator to criminal and civil penalties. In the event of unauthorized intrusion, all relevant information regarding possible violation of law may be provided to law enforcement officials.

Privacy

EcoCAT generates a public record subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Otherwise, IDNR uses the information submitted to EcoCAT solely for internal tracking purposes.
Hi, Mike,

There is a lake about 800 feet west of the parcel where the Yellow-Headed Blackbird and Night heron were observed in 1991, but it really doesn’t look like habitat for those species today. There are more recent records about a mile south and southeast for both species, close enough to raise a flag in our system, but the project you describe is unlikely to affect those habitats.

There is a pond on the parcel; while these species might forage there, it is unlikely they would nest there. I doubt there is an issue.

South Barrington would have to grant a special use or rezone it, and that would require them to officially consult with IDNR through EcoCat, but there seems to be nothing currently known that would be an E&T issue.

Keith M. Shank  
Chief, Impact Assessment Section  
Division of Ecosystems & Environment  
Office of Realty & Environmental Planning  
Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources  
One Natural Resources Way  
Springfield, IL  62702-1271  
keith.shank@illinois.gov  
Phone (217) 785-4984
Ms. Cathy Pollack  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Chicago Illinois Field Office  
1250 South Grove, Suite 103  
Barrington, Illinois 60010  

Dear Ms. Pollack:  

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is requesting concurrence from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that the proposed Columbarium for the Abraham Lincoln National Cemetery is not likely to adversely affect the following species identified using the IPaC online tool: the northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis), listed as threatened; the piping plover (Charadrius melodus), listed as endangered; red knot (Calidris canutus rufa), listed as threatened; the eastern massasauga (Sistrurus catenatus), listed as threatened; Hine’s emerald dragonfly (Somatochlora hineana), listed as endangered; rattlesnake-master borer moth (Papaipema eryngii), a candidate species; eastern prairie fringed orchid (Platanthera leucophaea), listed as threatened; leafy prairie-clover (Dalea foliosa), listed as endangered; Mead’s milkweed (Asclepias meadii), listed as threatened; and the prairie bush-clover (Lespedeza leptostachya), listed as threatened. There are no critical habitats within the project area. The proposed project is located in Cook County, Illinois.

Under the Proposed Action, VA would acquire 15-acres of land north of the Chicago metropolitan area on which to develop the columbaria cemetery facility. The project would include columbarium walls providing approximately 5,000 niches and the necessary support facilities to provide for cemetery operations and maintenance. The peaceful, dignified, and contemplative site will include a main entrance wall and gate feature, natural and ornamental landscaping features with an irrigation system to maintain beautiful grounds for the visiting public, a US Flagpole, a funeral cortege parking area, a Committal Service Shelter, a Memorial Marker Wall, and a small Public Restroom building with electronic gravesite locator and small maintenance storage room.

We carefully reviewed your agency’s Section 7 Consultation website for a list of species and critical habitat that “may be present” within the project area. There are ten (10) species that may be present:

- **Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)** – Northern long-eared bats are typically found under bark or in cavities of either live or dead trees during the summer, although it can sometimes be found in structures such as barns. During the winter, they hibernate in caves and mines with large entrances, constant temperature, and high humidity (USFWS 2018a). There is no suitable hibernation
habitat located within the project area; however, there are several trees on site, including cottonwood, that may provide summer habitat for northern long-eared bats. The Proposed Action is not likely to adversely impact the northern long-eared bat as tree cutting would occur between November 1st through April 14th.

- **Piping plover (Charadrius melodus)** – The piping plover live in wide, sandy beaches with little vegetation; nesting areas include creeks and wetlands. Piping plovers can be found on the shorelines of the Great Lakes (USFWS 2018b). The project area is located approximately 19 miles from Lake Michigan, so it is unlikely that the plover is located within the project area; therefore, the project is not likely to adversely affect the piping plover.

- **Red knot (Calidris canutus rufa)** – The red knot is a small, migratory shore bird that is notable for its long-distance migration, ranging from Tierra del Fuego to the Canadian arctic. During migration, the red knot make stop-overs to take advantage of favorable, food, and weather conditions. The red knot has been known to use some of the shoreline of the Great Lakes as favorable, stop-over habitat (USFWS 2013, USFWS 2018c). However, the Proposed Action is located approximately 19 miles from Lake Michigan, so it is unlikely that the red knot will be located within the project area. Therefore, the project is not likely to adversely affect the red knot.

- **Eastern massasauga (Sistrurus catenatus)** – The eastern massasauga is a small rattlesnake that lives in wet areas including wet prairies, marshes, and low areas along rivers and lakes, as well as adjacent uplands. Many remaining populations are located in public land and private management areas (USFWS 2016). The project area is located within developed land but is located adjacent to the Paul Douglas Forest Preserve which may provide habitat to the eastern massasauga. However, the massasauga are generally prevented by roads and farm fields from traveling between habitats. In addition, aside from the pond, one wetland was delineated within project area; while this wetland could potentially provide habitat for the eastern massasauga, the proposed action would avoid impacts to the wetland. Therefore, the Proposed Action is unlikely to adversely affect the eastern massasauga.

- **Hine’s emerald dragonfly (Somatochlora hineana)** – The Hine’s emerald dragonfly’s habitat is calcareous, spring-fed marshes and sedge meadows overlaying dolomite bedrock (USFWS 2006). According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service’s (NRCS) Web Soil Survey, the majority of the project area does not contain calcareous soil, save for a small area in the southeast corner of the site (USDA NRCS 2018, FAO 2018). A wetland was identified in this area of the project site during a June 2018 wetland delineation; however, this wetland is a depression that receives water from a curb cut on South Freeman Road, not a spring-fed wetland as preferred by the Hine’s emerald dragonfly (Stantec 2018). Additionally, known habitat for this species in Illinois is located the lower Des Plaines River valley (USFWS 2001). Therefore, it is unlikely that habitat for the
Hine’s emerald dragonfly existing within the project area; therefore, the Proposed Action is unlikely to adversely affect the Hine’s emerald dragonfly.

- **Rattlesnake-master borer moth (Papaipemi eryngii)** – The rattlesnake-master borer moth is found in undisturbed prairies and woodland openings. Their habitat is limited by the presence of the rattlesnake-master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*), a plant that is the only source of food for the moth. The rattlesnake-master occurs in low densities within remnant prairies (78 F.R. 49422 [August 14, 2013]). Appropriate habitat is not located within the project area and no specimens of the rattlesnake-master borer moth’s food plant were identified during the 2018 wetland delineation. Therefore, the proposed action is unlikely to adversely affect the rattlesnake-master borer moth.

- **Eastern prairie fringed orchid (Platanthera leucophaea)** – The eastern prairie fringed orchid occurs in many habitats, including mesic prairies and wetlands. The orchid requires little or no woody encroachment (USFWS 2005a). The project area is comprised mostly of landscaped lawns bordered by trees and is not likely to possess habitat suitable for the eastern prairie fringed orchid; however, a wetland was delineated in the south east corner of the project area during the 2018 wetland delineation that could potentially provide habitat for the orchid. The proposed action would be designed to avoid impacts to this wetland. Therefore, the Proposed Action is unlikely to have adverse effects on the eastern prairie fringed orchid.

- **Leafy prairie-clover (Dalea foliosa)** – The leafy prairie-clover is a wildflower that is found in Illinois within prairie remnants along the Des Plains River. It is located in thin soils over limestone substrate (USFWS 1997). Suitable habitat is not located within the project area; additionally, the project area is located approximately 12 miles from the Des Plains River. Therefore, the Proposed Actions is unlikely to adversely effect the leafy prairie-clover.

- **Mead’s milkweed (Asclepias meadii)** – Mead’s milkweed is a perennial herb that lives in moderately wet to moderately dry upland tallgrass prairie as well as glade or barren habitat with vegetation adapted for drought or fire (USFWS 2005b). The project area does not have the appropriate habitat for Mead’s milkweed, and, as such, the Proposed Action is not likely to adversely affect the species.

- **Prairie bush-clover (Lespedeza leptostachya)** – Prairie bush-clover is a prairie plant that is only found in the tallgrass prairie region of the upper Mississippi River Valley. Most habitat for the bush-clover has been lost from activities such as overgrazing, conversion of prairies for agricultural use, and urban development and expansion (USFWS 2009). The prairie habitat preferred by the bush-clover is not located within or near the Project Area; therefore, it is unlikely that that the Proposed Action will adversely affect the Prairie bush-clover.
For these reasons, we conclude that the proposed columbarium for the Abraham Lincoln National Cemetery is not likely to adversely affect the ten above-listed species. We request your concurrence with our determination(s).

If you have any questions concerning this project or the documentation provided within this package, please do not hesitate to contact the project manager: Marianne Marinucci at (202) 632-5468 or by email: Marianne.Marinucci@va.gov

Sincerely,

Marianne Marinucci
Senior Realty Specialist

Attachment


Appendix B: Section 106 Consultation
INITIAL CULTURAL RESOURCE IMPACT PREDICTION
for the acquisition of Property in South Barrington, Illinois, by the U.S. Department Veterans Affairs

Submitted by: PRESERVE/scapes Consulting, LLC
Submitted to: the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Date: March 2018

Authors:

Carrie Barton
Historic Preservation Specialist
PRESERVE/scapes Consulting, LLC

Dr. Paul Kreisa, RPA
Senior Archaeologist
Stantec
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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PRESERVE/scapes Consulting ("PSC") provides the following summary conclusions to the initial cultural resources impact prediction for the acquisition and development by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs ("VA") of an approximately 15-acre parcel located at 10 South Freeman Road in South Barrington, Cook County, Illinois ("Parcel"). The VA intends to acquire the Parcel for the development of a new columbarium cemetery facility. PSC presents its conclusions in this summary as answers to the specific questions posed by VA for this assessment. The acquisition and proposed new construction would constitute an undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended ("NHPA"). Based on the scope of the undertaking, PSC determined that the Area of Potential Effect ("APE") for direct effects is congruent with the boundaries of the Parcel. The APE for indirect effects is based on the assumed scope of new construction and extends in a limited capacity beyond the boundaries of the Parcel due to the potential for visual impacts. PSC provides assumptions regarding scale and scope for the new construction as appropriate throughout the study. In general, PSC assumes that all new construction will not exceed one story in height and that ground disturbance will not exceed five feet in depth.

1. What is the likelihood that any district, site, building, structure, object, landscape, or landform wholly or partly within the study area may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)?

   Because the scope of the proposed undertaking includes aboveground development and ground disturbance, both aboveground and belowground resources must be taken into consideration within the APE to determine potential direct effects. PSC finds that there are likely no aboveground resources eligible for listing in the NRHP within the boundaries of the APE. Two residential structures (detached single-family houses) are currently extant within the boundaries of the Parcel and are approximately sixty-five years of age. Because these resources exceed fifty years of age, it is possible that the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office will request additional information and/or a formal Determination of Eligibility to determine whether the resources have historic significance; however, based on a preliminary survey of the Parcel, PSC finds that these resources are unlikely to meet one or more of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as defined by the National Park Service. Because the parcel has not been the subject of any archaeological assessment to date, the potential for eligibility of belowground resources cannot be eliminated at this time; however, a desktop archaeological assessment of the APE indicates that it is unlikely that any extant belowground resources would be eligible for NRHP listing. The study identified three previous archaeological surveys within a .25-mile radius of the Parcel; artifacts recovered at two of the sites were determined not to be eligible for NRHP listing, and the third site yielded no artifacts.
The extent of the resources considered when assessing potential indirect effects will be dependent on the final scope of new construction. The assessment of indirect effects will likely be limited to the effects on views from aboveground resources. Based on the assumption that new construction will not exceed one-story in height, PSC limited the APE to a .25-mile radius of the Parcel. The state’s Historic and Architectural Resources Geographic Information System (“HARGIS”) does not show any listed, eligible, or previously surveyed properties within the study area. With the exception of the two residential structures within the boundaries of the Parcel, PSC did not identify any built resources that are directly visible from the Parcel that are greater than fifty years of age. Another residential structure located at 81 W Mundhank Road appears to be contemporaneous with the residences on the Parcel but will not be directly affected by the proposed action.

2. **What is the likelihood that other kinds of cultural resources (e.g. significant local sociocultural groups or activities, religious practices, cultural institutions, documents, artifacts, etc.) exist or occur in the study area?**

The likelihood of NRHP-eligible archaeological/cultural resources is low, but the presence of belowground artifacts cannot be eliminated at this time.

3. **If such eligible properties or other cultural resources are likely to exist in the study area, what likely effect would construction of the Project have on them?**

The project will result in the demolition of two aboveground resources that exceed fifty years of age. Although these resources are unlikely to be eligible for NRHP listing, the requirements for project documentation stipulated by the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office indicate that additional documentation is required for properties exceeding fifty years of age to make a determination regarding NRHP eligibility.

The potential for the presence of belowground artifacts within the APE has not been eliminated, and additional archaeological assessment will most likely be required.

The scope of the assessment of potential indirect effects will depend on the scale of the new construction and would most likely be limited to the potential effects on views from historic resources. The state does not currently identify any resources that are listed or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, and PSC did not identify any other built resources that are directly visible from the Parcel that are greater than fifty years of age (note that another residential structure located at 81 W Mundhank Road appears to be contemporaneous with the residences on the Parcel but will not be directly affected by the proposed action). Based on the character and low scale of the proposed development, visibility of the new construction will be limited from most locations. PSC finds that minimal visibility will most likely eliminate the possibility of any adverse effects on any potentially eligible resources that have not yet been surveyed or identified.
4. **With whom should VA plan to consult about cultural resources issues with respect to this project?**

With development proposed on the site, the VA must provide a Section 106 review request to the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office (“SHPO”). Additional consultation will most likely be limited to notification to interested Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and local consulting parties. See Appendix A for contact information for each party.

5. **What recommendations do you have for further study or other actions, if any, including minimizing or mitigating any potentially negative impacts?**

Based on the proposed scope of acquisition and development, the VA will be required to conduct the following actions:

- Submit a cover letter with supporting documentation based on the guidelines provided in the “Preliminary Documentation for IL SHPO Review” (see Appendix B) to the SHPO to initiate consultation on the proposed undertaking. SHPO specifically requests exterior and interior photographs of resources exceeding fifty years of age that will be affected by an undertaking; because the two extant residential structures on the Parcel are approximately sixty-five years of age, VA should expect the submission to include interior and exterior documentation of these resources. The information requested by SHPO does not specifically state that a determination of NRHP eligibility or a determination of potential effect is required as part of the submission; however, PSC recommends that the documentation provided by VA should state that no known listed or eligible resources are within the APE and provide a determination of No Adverse Effect on aboveground historic resources.

- No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for this undertaking at this time.

- Notify other consulting parties (in addition to SHPO) using the list provided in Appendix A and updated as necessary based on the scope of work.
II. INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs ("VA") requested an initial impact prediction for the acquisition of a 15-acre parcel located at 10 South Freeman Road in South Barrington, Cook County, Illinois ("Parcel"), for the development of a new columbarium cemetery facility. PRESERVE/scapes provides this report to assess the potential impacts of this action based on information provided by VA, a reconnaissance survey of the site, and research conducted by the PRESERVE/scapes team. The purpose of this report is to assist VA in its compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended ("NHPA") and inform consultation with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office ("SHPO"), which is housed within the Illinois Department of Natural Resources ("DNR").

II.A PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND SIGNIFICANCE

II.A.1 Acquisition Parcel
The Parcel is approximately fifteen acres located at 10 South Freeman Road in South Barrington, Cook County, Illinois. The Parcel is adjacent to the intersection of South Freeman Road and East Mundhank Road (Figure 1) and consists of portions of the east half (E1/2) of the northeast quarter (NE1/4) of the northeast quarter (NE1/4) of Section 36, Township 42N, Range 9E, also known as Barrington Township. It is bounded to the east by S. Freeman Road, to the north by E. Mundhank Road, while a residential subdivision and commercial/light industrial property are present to the west and south, respectively. The Parcel includes two residential structures (detached single-family houses) and maintained lawns, occasional specimen trees, and a pond (see Figures 13 and 14). The residential structures are one-story in height with hipped roofs and brick construction. The property is situated within the glacial uplands of northeastern Illinois and lies between drainages to the east and west. Residential areas, parks, community facilities, transportation infrastructure, and commercial/light industrial properties are all located within the general vicinity of the Parcel.

A residential neighborhood located directly adjacent to the west boundary of the Parcel consists of several single-family houses of modern construction with addresses on Mohawk Drive, Mohawk Court, and West Mundhank Road. One single-family house located at 81 West Mundhank Road appears to be contemporaneous with the residential structures on the Parcel. Modern industrial construction is located farther to the south at 1800 Lakewood Boulevard. There are no other built resources visible from the Parcel. The Paul Douglas Forest Preserve, part of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, is located to the east across South Freeman Road from the Parcel. The preserve consists of grasslands, wetlands, and recreational trails and is maintained as natural open space. See Appendix C for
a photographic survey of the Parcel and surrounding area.

II.A.1 Study Area
The primary study area for this report is delineated as the Parcel and the area within a .25-mile radius of the Parcel. The Area of Potential Effect ("APE") for direct effects is limited to the Parcel; PSC extended the evaluation of potential indirect effects to the .25-mile radius surrounding the Parcel.

II.B DEFINITION OF ACTION

VA will acquire the Parcel from private ownership. According to the VA, the property will be developed as a columbarium cemetery facility. Development would include the demolition of the existing residential structures and associated improvements within the boundaries of the Parcel. The Parcel is intended to eventually accommodate 25,000+ niches in approximate 10-year increments over a 100-year period. The initial construction project will include columbarium walls providing approximately 5,000 niches and the necessary support facilities to provide for cemetery operations and maintenance. The site will include the following improvements:

- a main entrance wall and gate feature;
- natural and ornamental landscaping features with an irrigation system;
- a flagpole;
- a funeral cortege parking area;
- a committal service shelter (approximately 30-feet by 30-feet in footprint);
- a memorial marker wall; and
- a small public information and restroom building (approximately 1300 square feet in area) with electronic gravesite locator and a small maintenance storage space.

According to a written description and accompanying illustrative materials provided to PRESERVE/scapes by the VA, the vertical improvements will not exceed one story in height.

III. DETAILED ASSESSMENT

III.A HISTORIC RESOURCES

III.A.1 Methodology
To conduct the initial assessment of potential impacts on historic resources, PRESERVE/scapes completed archival research and on-site investigation. Research included map collections, a review of Cook County tax assessment records, and a review of online Geospatial Information System data provided by the Illinois...
Department of Natural Resources. PRESERVE/scapes also reviewed additional documentation provided by VA regarding the proposed undertaking.

### III.A.2 Document Review

PRESERVE/scapes reviewed documentation related to potential effects on historic resources and presents findings of the document review in the following three categories:

- Archival Research
- Documentation and Evaluation of Historic Properties
- Section 106 Compliance

#### III.A.2.1 Archival Research

Summary: Tax Assessment Records show that the two extant residences located within the boundaries of the Parcel were constructed in the early 1950s. Historic maps show that all surrounding built resources within a .25-mile radius of the Parcel are less than fifty years of age.

The Parcel is located within Cook County, Illinois. Cook County assigns each taxable parcel a Property Index Number (“PIN”). A PIN (permanent real estate index number) is a numerical code for the legal description of a piece of land as it has been defined for the purposes of real estate taxation. The code corresponds to a parcel’s location on the county’s tax maps.

Four separate PINs are assigned to the Parcel. Using provided maps and addresses, the associated PINs were found to be:

- PIN 1: 01-36-201-008-0000, corresponding to northernmost portion of 87 W Mundhank Rd.
- PIN 2: 01-36-201-009-0000, corresponding to southern portion of 87 W Mundhank Rd.
- PIN 3: 01-36-201-024-0000, corresponding to northern portion of 10 S Freeman Rd.
- PIN 4: 01-36-201-023-0000, corresponding to southernmost portion of 10 S Freeman Rd.

These PINs were identified using on Cook Viewer2, the Cook County Map Application website used to view PIN in association on a digital map. Cook Viewer connects each PIN to a Cook County Assessor’s Office document containing property information, including a photograph and the building’s age.

Cook Viewer indicates that two structures on the Parcel corresponding to PIN 1 and PIN 4 are sixty-five years old, indicating that they were both built in 1953. The
portions of the Parcel corresponding to PIN 2 and PIN 3 do not have any improvements, and, thus, Cook Viewer noted the age as “zero.”

A review of historic maps and aerial photographs dating between 1839 and 2017 show that there were no improvements on the Parcel prior to 1935. Improvements are present on the site by 1961. PSC did not locate maps dating between 1935 and 1961, but two copyrighted aerial photographs, not included with the report figures due to copyright, appear to confirm the construction dates indicated by tax assessment records (Historical Aerials by NETRonline 1952, 1953). A 1952 aerial photograph appears to depict the structures during construction, with the southernmost structure appearing to be a pad. In contrast, a 1953 aerial photograph depicts a shadow on the southernmost structure suggesting that the structure itself had been completed.

According to maps dating from 1839 to 2017, there are no other extant built resources within the APE that date prior to 1961 (see Figures 1 through 11). On-site survey confirmed that the residential and industrial structures located west and south of the Parcel are all of modern construction and there are no other built resources visible from the Parcel. The Paul Douglas Forest Preserve to the east does not contain historic built resources that are visible from the Parcel.

**III.A.2.2 Documentation and Evaluation of Historic Properties**

Summary: The Illinois Department of Natural Resources does not report any resources listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places within a .25-mile radius of the Parcel. No previous architectural surveys are documented within a .25-mile radius of the Parcel.

PRESERVE/scapes reviewed the Illinois Department of Natural Resources’ Historic and Architectural Resources Geospatial Information System (“HARGIS”) online database to identify previous architectural surveys or any known resources that are listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. According to available data, there are no listed, determined eligible, or previously surveyed historic resources (objects, structures, buildings, districts, or sites) within a .25-mile radius of the Parcel. The closest listed individual property is the Sunderlage Farm Smokehouse, located approximately 1.2 miles to the south in Hoffman Estates, Cook County, Illinois (HARGIS Reference 200963, See Figure 12).

The Parcel is improved with two private residential structures (single-family houses), both of which were constructed circa 1953 (county tax assessment records state they are both sixty-five years old). Because these buildings exceed fifty years of age, the buildings could be eligible for NRHP listing; however, based on a reconnaissance-level survey, PSC finds that the buildings most likely do not meet one or more of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, as defined by the National Park Service, and would not be determined eligible for NRHP listing. Because these resources exceed fifty years of age, the SHPO may require additional information or a formal Determination of Eligibility.
Although PSC found no previous formal surveys or evaluations of aboveground resources within the study area, the potential for NRHP-eligible resources cannot be eliminated; however, based on a reconnaissance-level survey and a study of historic maps, with the exception of the two residential structures within the boundaries of the Parcel, PSC did not identify any built resources that are directly visible from the Parcel that are greater than fifty years of age. Another single-family house located at 81 W Mundhank Road appears to be contemporaneous with the residential structures on the Parcel but will not be directly affected by the proposed action.

**III.A.2.3 Section 106 Documentation**

*Summary:* No documentation exists for Section 106 review and consultation regarding any development of the Parcel.

No previous Section 106 documentation was discovered for the Parcel.

**III.A.3 Initial Impact Prediction**

**III.A.3.1 NHPA Review Requirements**

VA must conduct Section 106 consultation with the SHPO and other Consulting Parties for compliance with the NHPA. The Illinois SHPO is housed in the Illinois DNR. The SHPO provides guidance to government agencies planning projects within Illinois, including a list of information required for project review (“Initial Information required for IL SHPO Review,” see Appendix B). To initiate project review, SHPO requires submission of a cover letter with supporting documentation. Submission for project review must be mailed.

**III.A.3.2 Potential Stakeholders**

For a list of potential stakeholders, VA can refer to the list provided in Appendix A. These parties should be notified of the undertaking.

**III.A.3.3 Area of Potential Effect**

Based on a scope of acquisition and development, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for direct effects is limited to the Parcel for potential direct effects and a .25-mile radius surrounding the Parcel for potential indirect effects. The assumed scale and character of the development minimizes visibility of the new development beyond a .25-mile radius.

**III.A.3.4 Potential Direct and Indirect Effects**

As described in Section III.A.2.2, there are no properties currently listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP within the APE based on the data currently available through the state’s HARGIS. The proposed action will require the demolition of two resources that exceed fifty years of age but are not currently determined eligible. Although PSC has determined that these resources are likely not eligible for NRHP listing, SHPO will require additional documentation to make a determination. The guidance provided by SHPO for project review documentation
includes interior and exterior photographs of improvements that will be affected by the undertaking and exceed fifty years of age.

PSC does not anticipate indirect effects on aboveground historic properties because PSC did not identify any built resources that are fifty years of age or older within the APE. Because of the assumed scale and character of the development, PSC finds it unlikely that SHPO will require a formal architectural survey of the surrounding area for this undertaking.

### III.A.3.4 Recommendations for Additional Study

PSC does not recommend additional study or architectural survey for this undertaking. PSC recommends that the VA refer to Appendix B and provide all required information in a cover letter with supporting documentation to initiate project review with SHPO. PSC notes that the list of required information includes interior photographs of buildings that exceed fifty years of age and will be affected by the undertaking. The scope for the preliminary study was limited to investigations in areas normally open to the public, and PSC did not document the interiors of the extant residences on the Parcel for the purposes of this report. PSC recommends that the VA contact SHPO directly to determine whether interior photographs will be required based on the character of the buildings on the Parcel.

### III.B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

#### III.B.1 Methodology

To conduct the initial assessment of potential impacts on archaeological resources, PRESERVE/scapes team completed a review of the Illinois archaeological resources site file, maintained by the Illinois State Museum (“ISM”) and the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (“IHPA”) on 9 February 2018. The site file was reviewed for the presence of known archaeological sites and prior archaeological investigations conducted within or adjacent to the Parcel. Archaeological site forms and technical reports identified during the site file search were reviewed. The PSC team also conducted a review of the soil type and historic maps and aerial photographs dating between 1839 and circa 2017 for the South Barrington VA acquisition parcel.

#### III.B.2 Document Review

##### III.B.2.1 Near Vicinity Archaeological Projects and Sites

Summary: The site file review indicated that the Parcel had not been previously surveyed for the presence of archaeological resources. As such, no known archaeological sites are present within the fifteen-acre parcel. However, adjacent areas have been surveyed for archaeological resources and two archaeological sites have been identified within 0.25 miles or less of the fifteen-acre acquisition parcel.

The site file review indicated that the Parcel had not been surveyed for the presence of archaeological resources. Three archaeological surveys have been conducted within a .25-acre radius of the Parcel.
The first archaeological survey conducted in the vicinity of the Parcel was described by Lurie (1995). That survey tract totaled twenty acres and is located approximately 250 m to the west of the acquisition parcel along N. Mundhank Road. The twenty-acre tract consisted of a historic farmstead and farmyard, agricultural fields, and a pond. The parcel was surveyed for archaeological resources by pedestrian survey which resulted in the location of a single archaeological site, 11CK782, known as the Vinegar Farmstead site.

Next was a survey documented by Kreisa (1997) of a 99-acre parcel slated for light industrial development and located immediately south of the fifteen-acre South Barrington VA acquisition parcel. The 99-acre tract included 84 acres of agricultural fields that were surveyed by pedestrian survey at five-meter intervals, a one-acre woodlot surveyed by subsurface testing at fifteen-meter intervals, and a fourteen-acre wetland. This survey resulted in the location of a single archaeological site, 11CK832, the remains of a twentieth century farmstead.

Finally, Archaeological Research, Inc. (1999) described a survey of a proposed bike and pedestrian trail within a Cook County Forest Preserve located just east of South Freeman Road. The survey consisted of a mix of pedestrian survey in areas of high surface visibility and subsurface testing in areas of poor surface visibility along a ten-foot wide proposed path corridor. The subsurface testing was conducted at ten-meter intervals. No archaeological sites were found as a result of this survey.

The archaeological surveys discussed above resulted in the identification of two archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Parcel. Both are the remains of historic farmsteads.

Site 11CK782, the Vinegar Farmstead, was reported by Lurie (1995) and is located approximately 600 meters to the west of the Parcel. At that time the site was an abandoned farmstead with standing structures, structural remains, and an artifact scatter. The structures, both standing and demolished, included the frame farmstead house, sheds, barns, a silo, an outhouse, a garage, wells, and concrete foundations. A total of 106 artifacts were collected, consisting mainly of bottle glass, ceramics, animal bone, and architectural materials, mainly dating from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Vinegar farmstead appears to have been founded by the late nineteenth century and was occupied into the late twentieth century before its abandonment. This site was found to be not eligible for NRHP listing.

Site 11CK832 was reported by Kreisa (1997) and is located approximately 425 meters to the south of the Parcel. The site consisted of artifacts recovered from a one-acre woodlot and from the surface of an adjacent agricultural field. A total of 45 artifacts, mainly twentieth century ceramics and bottle glass, were recovered from the site area. Historic maps indicate that a structure was present at this location as
early as 1861, but that structure is not depicted on subsequent maps. However, another structure is depicted at this location on early through late twentieth century maps. Kreisa (1997) concluded that the artifacts recovered are most likely associated with this later occupation. The site was found to be not eligible for NRHP listing.

III.B.2.3 Soil Data

Summary: Any cultural resources that may be present would likely be restricted to the initial eight inches or so below the ground surface throughout most of the Parcel and as much as twelve inches below the ground surface in the southeast corner of the Parcel.

The online Web Soil Survey maps three soil types for the Parcel (Web Soil Survey 2018). The main soil type is Markham silt loam, four to six percent slopes, and is described as having a plow zone (Ap horizon) to eight inches below surface, followed by B horizon soils. The northeast corner of the Parcel is classified as Peotone silty clay loam, zero to two percent slopes. It has a plow zone (Ap horizon) to seven inches below surface, also followed by B horizon soils. Lastly, the southeast corner of the acquisition parcel is Ashkum silty clay loam, zero to two percent slopes. This soil types has a plow zone (Ap horizon) to twelve inches below surface that is followed by B horizon soils.

This profile suggests that any archaeological resources that may be present would likely be restricted to the initial eight inches or so below the ground surface throughout most of the Parcel. Only in the southeast corner of the parcel could archaeological materials be present to as much as twelve inches below the ground surface.

III.B.2.4 Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Summary: Historic maps and photographs evidence limited development on the site. The only known improvements on the site remain extant and date from the early 1950s.

A series of historic plat maps, topographic maps, and aerial photographs were reviewed to determine the potential for Historic period archaeological resources within the Parcel.

The earliest map reviewed is the 1839 Government Land Office (GLO) map of Township 42N, Range 9E, Section 36 (Figure 2). No structures are depicted although a marsh is noted as present to the south of the acquisition parcel. Similarly, the 1851 Rees map does not depict any structures within the acquisition parcel, nor are property owners identified (Figure 3). In contrast, the 1861 Mendel plat indicates that the parcel was part of a forty-acre tract owned by H. Richman (Figure 4). No structure was present in this tract. By 1870 the Van Vetchen plat map indicates that the forty-acre Richman parcel had been obtained by H. Vinegar and incorporated into a second forty-acre parcel to the west (Figure 5). Once again, no structure is depicted as being located within the acquisition parcel. Evidently, between 1870 and 1890 land ownership once again changed. The 1890 Snyder plat map separates the forty-acre parcel within which is located the Parcel from the larger Vinegar parcel to the west (Figure 6). As of 1890 the Parcel is owned by W. Berlin, and again, no structure is depicted within this tract. William Burns is noted as owner of the larger forty-acre tract within which is located the Parcel on the 1898 Snyder plat map (Figure 7). No structure is depicted on the 1898 plat map.
Twentieth century materials reviewed consisted of USGS topographic maps and aerial photographs. Both the 1923 and the 1935 15-minute topographic maps depict the 15-acre parcel as being located within a rural area with few structures present (Figures 8 and 9). No structures are located within the Parcel which appears to be depicted as farmland. However, by 1961, the 15-minute quadrangle depicts two residences within the acquisition parcel, and this pattern continues on topographic maps through the present day (Figures 9 and 10).

Two copyrighted aerial photographs, not included with the report figures due to copyright, appear to provide information of the year of construction of these two structures (Historical Aerials by NETRonline 1952, 1953). A 1952 aerial photograph appears to depict the structures during construction, with the southernmost structure appearing to be a pad. In contrast, a 1953 aerial photograph depicts a shadow on the southernmost structure suggesting that the structure itself had been completed. Tax records also indicate that the structures had been completed by 1953.

III.B.3 Initial Impact Prediction

Summary: A desktop assessment shows low potential for Historic period and Native American archaeological resources, and it is unlikely that the Parcel contains significant archaeological resources eligible for listing in the NRHP. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for this undertaking.

The archaeological assessment for the Parcel was based on a review of historic maps, soils, proximity to sources of water, the results of previous archaeological investigations, and the presence and location of previously identified archaeological sites within or near the acquisition parcel. Historic maps suggest that no structures or significant pre-1950s occupation of the parcel occurred. Two dwellings are currently present within the acquisition parcel and these structures date to a period after 1952. This review suggests that there is a low potential for archaeological resources dating to the Historic period within the Parcel.

There also appears to be a low potential for archaeological resources associated with Native Americans. No prehistoric Native American sites have been located within the two nearby development parcels that together totaled 119 acres, nor within the smaller survey for a bike trail. Given that the acquisition parcel is not located near drainages or marshes, the suitability for Native American habitation can be characterized as low. While there are no examples in the immediate vicinity of the acquisition parcel, sites on upland landforms at some distance from drainages are not unknown. However, such sites do tend to be small in size and consist of relatively few artifacts. Given that the Parcel had been plowed for ninety years or more (ca. 1860 to 1950), and that the soil types describe a typical soil profile as consisting of a plow zone over B horizon soils, it would be unlikely that intact prehistoric Native American deposits would be present within the acquisition parcel.

This desktop assessment indicates that there is a low potential for both prehistoric Native American and Historic period archaeological resources within the acquisition parcel. If prehistoric Native American archaeological resources are present, such materials would have been subjected to plowing for minimally ninety years and most
likely would lack depositional integrity. If lacking in depositional integrity, such resources would likely not be eligible for NRHP listing.

Based on the low probability for the presence of archaeological resources that pre-date 1953 within the 15-acre acquisition parcel, Stantec recommends that no further archaeological investigations are warranted.
IV. FIGURES

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APPENDIX A: Consulting Party Contact Information

INTERESTED TRIBAL ENTITIES

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<th>Tribal Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>John Barrett, Chairman, 1601 South Gordon Cooper Drive Shawnee, OK 74801, (405) 275-3121, (405) 275-0188, <a href="mailto:jbarrett@potawatomi.org">jbarrett@potawatomi.org</a>, <a href="http://www.potawatomi.org">www.potawatomi.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Keil Mosteller, THPO, 1899 S. Gordon Cooper Drive Shawnee, OK 74801, (405) 878-5850, (405) 878-9033, <a href="mailto:keil.mosteller@potawatomi.org">keil.mosteller@potawatomi.org</a>, <a href="http://www.potawatomi.org">www.potawatomi.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Harold Frank, Chairman, P.O. Box 340, Cranston, WI 53452, (715) 478-7200, (715) 478-8280, <a href="mailto:gust.frank@tpotawatomi-rsn.gov">gust.frank@tpotawatomi-rsn.gov</a>, <a href="https://www.fotawatomi-rsn.gov/">https://www.fotawatomi-rsn.gov/</a></td>
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<td>Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma</td>
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<td>Kenneth Meachen, Chairperson, 14011 Hannahville B1 Road Wilson, MI 48895, (606) 486-2332, (906) 486-2933, <a href="mailto:fyderyn@hannahville.org">fyderyn@hannahville.org</a>, <a href="http://www.hannahville.net">www.hannahville.net</a></td>
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<td>Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma</td>
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<td>Kent Collier, NAGFRA, PO Box 70, McLoud, OK 74851, (405) 964-4227, (405) 964-4228, <a href="mailto:pamwesley@kickapoo-tribeoklahomacom.com">pamwesley@kickapoo-tribeoklahomacom.com</a>, <a href="http://www.kickapoo-tribeoklahomacom.com">www.kickapoo-tribeoklahomacom.com</a></td>
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<td>Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Estavio Elbondo, Chairman, PO Box 70, McLoud, OK 74851, (405) 964-4227, (405) 964-4228, <a href="mailto:eelbondo@kickkt.net">eelbondo@kickkt.net</a>, <a href="http://www.kickapoo-tribeoklahomacom.com">www.kickapoo-tribeoklahomacom.com</a></td>
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OTHER

Illinois Association for the Advancement of Archaeology
Sarah Pfannkucke, President
215 Turtle Creek Drive, Apt. #3
Delavan, Wisconsin 53115

Chicago Archaeological Society
Robert Stelton, Contact
12 S
675 Knebel Drive
Lemont, Illinois 60439

Chicago Historical Society
1601 N. Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Palatine Historical Society
224 E. Palatine Road
Palatine, Illinois 60067

Barrington History Museum/Barrington Area Historical Society
212 W. Main Street
Barrington, Illinois 60010
APPENDIX B: Required Documentation

INITIAL DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED FOR IL SHPO REVIEW

In order to request the comments of the State Historic Preservation Officer concerning possible project effects on cultural resources (both structural and archaeological) for purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act or the Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Protection Act, the following information should be provided in a cover letter with all supporting documentation:

1. Names of all funding, licensing or permitting agencies, i.e., IEPA, COE, HUD, DDBG, CWR, etc.
2. Complete description of all elements of proposed undertaking.
3. Any relevant permit, project or previous IL EPA log numbers.
4. Map clearly indicating project location, i.e., city maps, county maps, (USGS 7.5 minute topographic maps for archaeological projects).
5. Project site plans and specifications, if applicable.
6. Project address, i.e., street address, legal location (also section, township and range for vacant land).

If no structures are in the project area, please indicate so and provide the following additional information:

1. Existing site conditions, i.e., vacant lot, agricultural field (clowed, planted), pasture, etc.
2. Total acreage involved in project.
3. Documentation of any prior non-agricultural disturbance at project site (photos, soils report, etc).

If structures will be impacted by the undertaking, please include the following additional information:

1. Current photos should be color 35mm (not photocopies), or may be digital, printed on 8½ x 11” paper no smaller than 4” x 4” each, of any standing structures within the project area.
2. Interior photos if project alters interior space and if structures are over 50 years old.
3. Possible date of original construction of structure.
4. Any known historical information, i.e., is structure significant in the community or is it associated with an individual of significance.

This information should be addressed to:

Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Illinois State Historic Preservation Office
Attn: Review and Compliance/Old State Capitol
1 Natural Resources Way
Springfield, IL 62702
APPENDIX C: Photographic Survey

Photo Key
Describes position and viewpoint of photographer of 10 S Freeman Rd and adjacent property 87 E Mundhank Rd. All photos taken on March 2, 2018.
1. Looking north from the driveway of S7 W Mundrank Rd across W Mundrank Rd.

2. View from NW corner of property at S7 W Mundrank Rd, looking SE towards building.

3. View from NW corner of property at S7 W Mundrank Rd looking east towards Pansy Rd.

4. View from NW corner of property at S7 W Mundrank Rd looking south.
5. Looking south on Freeman Rd. from NE corner of 87 W Mundrank Rd.

7. View of NE corner of building at 76 W Mundrank Rd.

6. Looking SE through tree line from NE corner of 87 W Mundrank Rd.

8. NE facade of 87 W Mundrank Rd.
17. Looking north toward Mundelein Rd. at 10 S Freeman Rd.

18. Looking north towards Mundelein Rd. from south of 10 S Freeman Rd.

19. Looking east from 18 corner of 10 S Freeman Rd.

20. Looking west from 18 corner of 10 S Freeman Rd.
21. Looking south from southern border of 10 S Freeman Rd.

22. Looking north from southern border of 10 S Freeman Rd.

23. Looking NE towards building at 10 S Freeman Rd. from SW corner of property.

24. View of 20 Mohawk Dr. from SE corner of 10 S Freeman Rd. property.
35. South façade of 65 S Freeman Rd.

27. SE corner of 203 Freeman Rd.

36. Treehouse near SE corner of 10 S Freeman Rd. viewed from driveway.

28. East façade of 22 S Maxwell Rd.
55. View near tree line on S Peckman Rd, looking west toward northeast corner of 36 S Peckman Rd, visible foreground.

56. View from tree line on S Peckman Rd, looking west across yard and pond with 3 Mohawk Dr. visible in background.

57. View near tree line on S Peckman Rd, looking west with Mohawk Dr. and 3 Mohawk Dr. visible in background.

58. View from west side of pond at 36 S Peckman Rd.
46. From Mohawk Dr. circle, view looking north.

47. From Mohawk Dr. circle, view looking south towards 20 Mohawk Dr.

48. View looking across Mineau Rd.
49. View from Mundelein Rd. down Mokena Dr.

50. View from Mokena Ct. looking west towards 10 S Freeman Rd.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Federal Township Plats of Illinois

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Lurie, Rochelle
Mendel, Edward

Rees, James H.

Snyder, F. M.

United States Geological Survey

Van Vechten, J.

Web Soil Survey