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Office of Proceedings
June 5, 2017
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Public Record

June 5, 2017

Surface Transportation Board
Attn: Docket FD35952
395 E. Street SW
Washington, DC 20423-0001

**Re: Great Lakes Basin Transportation Railway Path – September 2016
Docket No. FD35952 – Individual Public Comment of the Seaton Estate**

To Whom It May Concern:

Please be advised that my firm represents the Seaton Estate ("the Estate") which owns about 672 acres of land, on and near, the Great Lakes Basin Transportation's ("GLBT's") recently published New Preferred Route. (See Exhibits A & B). Our client hereby objects to the proposed route and the application of GLBT should be denied because the route traverses federally protected and historic Native American burial grounds. On May 1, 2017, the GLBT filed an application with the Surface Transportation Board ("STB") wherein a new preferred route was selected which would transect a 200 acre wooded portion of the Estate (7484 Shirland Road, Rockton, IL 61072) which contains multiple Native American burial mounds, expansive timber, and a wetland area. (Exhibit A). Further, the route as proposed would bisect a quarry which is adjacent to the Estate and the traversing of that quarry would likely be cost prohibitive. Finally, the proximity of the railroad to the remaining 472 acres of the Estate would destroy this beautiful and environmentally sensitive area. Undoubtedly, the STB will want to continue its efforts toward environmental stewardship and protect the history and artifacts of the area and respect the Native Americans that rest on the Estate. We are providing you early notice of this situation to not only protect this site but allow the STB to avoid the cost, expense and loss of time from litigation that would occur if excavations were attempted in this sensitive area. Clearly, the impact to the Estate must be considered.

The Native American burial mounds on the Estate are the well-documented Shirland Mound Group, which are located approximately one-half mile east of the Village of Shirland in Northern Illinois. The Shirland Mound Group was mapped by a Beloit College engineering class and members of the University of Chicago in the fall of 1936 and was the subject of subsequent articles on Illinois antiquities. The 1936 engineering group observed 18 mounds, seven conical, eight linear or oval, and three with projections. The group excavated one of the 18 mounds and proved that the area was a burial site by encountering a skeleton, in addition to several other artifacts. These findings are documented in enclosures to this letter, including the article "Early Excavations at the Shirland Mound Group, Winnebago County, Illinois," (Exhibit C) and "Report on the Logan Museum-Chicago University Expedition to Shirland Illinois." (Exhibit D). A map of the site is included in an Illinois Archaeological Survey from 1976. (Exhibit E).

As you are aware, the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") requires a "hard-look" at all environmental impacts from a federal action including the adverse effects on historical and Native American sites. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations require that federal agencies invite Native Americans to participate in NEPA's scoping process and invite local tribes to comment on actions. Because this site was not originally contemplated, the Estate was not provided the opportunity to participate in the scoping comments or hearings in violation of its due process rights. Further, upon information and belief the Native American tribes have yet to be informed that a large burial site of their ancestors would be disturbed by this proposed project. In addition to NEPA, Native American burial grounds are regulated under the National Historic Preservation Act, the "Policy Statement regarding the Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects" of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), Executive Order 13175 mandating the U.S. Government work with Native American tribes, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) and Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act, among other laws, statutes and executive orders. Clearly, it is in the best interest of all involved to assure compliance with these many laws and regulations protecting such sites by avoiding the Estate.

Additionally, the route as proposed would traverse a Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland on the Estate, as demonstrated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory. (Exhibit F). The woods which GLBT is proposing to destroy are comprised of expensive walnut timber. Finally, the property adjacent to the burial grounds is a quarry, which the proposed route would have to bridge to traverse and thus avoiding this area would not only protect the burial grounds and the environment, but also save financial resources.

Completion of the New Preferred Route would cause extreme environmental damage to the sensitive and historically significant Estate and destroy the final resting place of the Native Americans on site. We urge the STB to study the impacts on the Estate and reject any route which traverses or is within the viewshed of the Estate.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

HINSHAW & CULBERTSON LLP



Richard S. Porter

RSP:dmh

Enclosures

cc: Ms. Merry Beth Seaton
Mr. Frank Patton, GLBT

click on the map.





Dark black circles denote farm land on both sides of Road owned by the Estate and RED arrow points to my cabin on the river.



EARLY EXCAVATIONS AT THE SHIRLAND MOUND GROUP, WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

By Sara L. Pfannkuche

Recent research at the Logan Museum of Anthropology at Beloit College has uncovered excavation notes and maps relating to an excavation by the University of Chicago and Beloit College at the Shirland Mound Group (11WO250) in May, 1937. Included with the notes are profiles of the excavated mound, a plan view of the burial encountered, a description of excavation techniques, and a record of artifacts encountered. This brief article describes what has been discovered so far about the 1937 excavation.

The Shirland Mound Group is located in Section 12 of Shirland Township in Winnebago County, Illinois. The group lies on the bluff crest overlooking the north bank of the Pecatonica River approximately 0.5 mi. (0.8 km) east of the Village of Shirland, on what was the property of H. Grunke in 1937. A now-abandoned railroad line runs west-east, north of the mound group. The site sits above a large bend on the Pecatonica River where the river begins to flow eastward.

A Beloit College engineering class mapped the group in the fall of 1936 (Figure 1). At that time eighteen mounds

were mapped: 7 conical, 8 linear or oval, and 3 mounds with projections (no clear effigy forms were present). Although a plowzone was encountered during the excavation, it is not known if the field was actively cultivated or had gone fallow.

The leaders of the investigation were Fay-Cooper Cole and Thorne Deuel from the University of Chicago and Paul Nesbitt and Madeline Kneberg of Beloit College. Students from both schools took part, with excavations centered on a conical mound not identified by number in any of the field notes. Mound 8 is most likely the mound excavated because it appears to be the largest conical mound on the 1936 map, and a student report referred to the

perhaps five feet in height" (Brook and Clark 1937).

Stakes were placed in the mound and surrounding area at 5-ft. (1.5 m) intervals to aid in mapping the recovered artifacts. Test Pit #1 was excavated first, located approximately 5 ft. (1.5 m) south of the mound and slightly west of center (see Figure 2). This pit was dug in order to identify the natural soil horizons at the site. Sterile soil was identified 18 in. (46 cm) below the ground surface where broken dolomite was encountered. Two trenches were then dug into the mound, one running north-south between the 1R and 2R stakes and one running west-east between the 15-ft. and 10-ft. stakes (Figure 3). The two trenches intersected at the 15-ft. and 1R stake. A profile of every 5-ft. (1.5 m) length was photographed, but these photos have not been found. Records indicate that depths were taken on the artifacts collected,

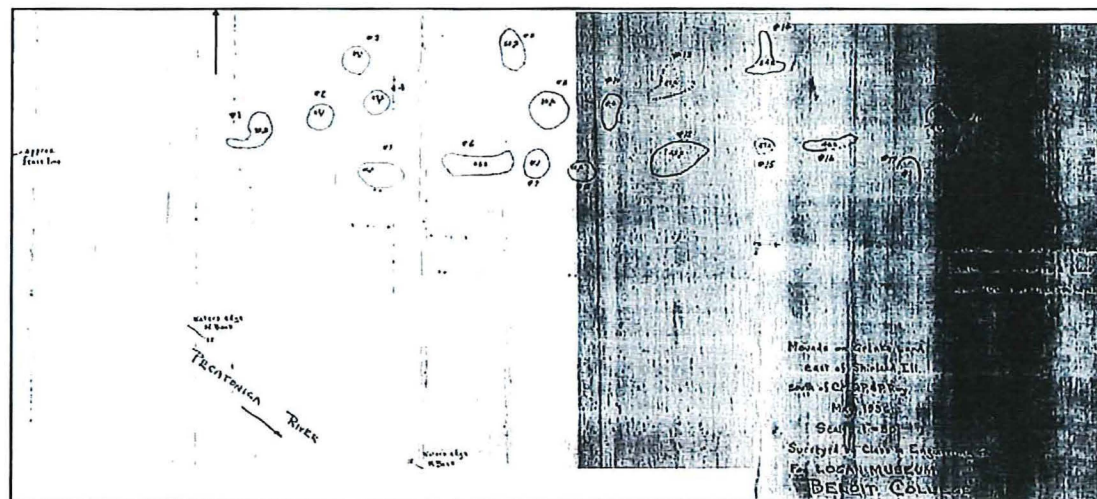


Figure 1. Map of the Shirland Mound Group.

excavation taking place at the largest of the group (Brook and Clark 1937). The mound was described as "the conical type about thirty feet in diameter and

from below datum as well as below surface. Soil removed during the excavation was not screened.

Field notes record



facts including a hammerstone, mussel shells, and a metal fragment, were recovered from the north trench. A possible limestone floor described as "two or three slabs of stone lying horizontally

planted to hay. A number of the stakes were left in the mound, driven level to ground surface. It is not known if the artifacts encountered during the dig were curated; none have been found at Beloit

Beloit College during the Illinois Historic Sites Survey of the Pecatonica River. The site was within woods but no mention is made of how many mounds survive (Illinois site file).

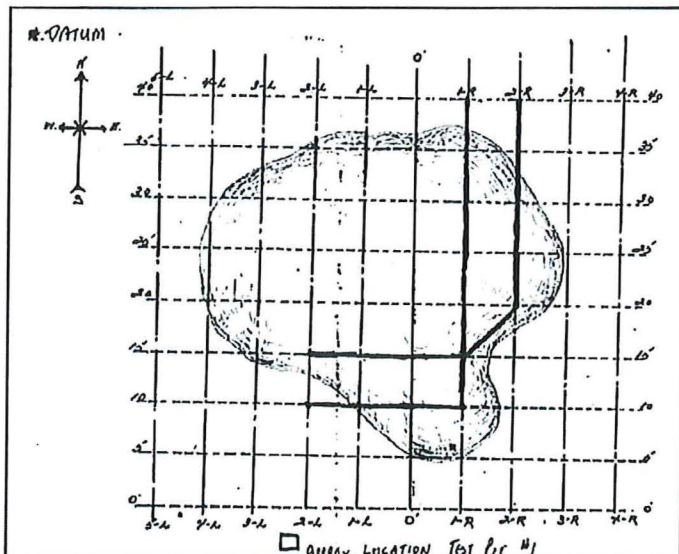


Figure 2. Plan map of the excavated mound.

a few inches above the bed rock" was also identified within the north trench (Brook and Clark 1937). The mussel shells were associated with the limestone slabs and with an intact clay pot, which was described as being in a poor state of preservation. The pot was removed along with the interior and surrounding soil attached. Areas of burned clay containing charcoal were also identified within the north trench.

Limestone slabs, occasionally overlying mussel shells, also were found in the west trench; chert debitage and shell deposits also were recovered there. Burial 1 was encountered at the western edge of the west trench, probably within its north wall. The burial was flexed and was associated with a ceramic sherd, a triangular point, and a worked beaver tooth. No pit was associated with the burial and it was in a poor state of preservation. Field notes indicate that the left leg and both feet were missing. The bones were mapped and probably removed.

Excavation of the Shirland Mound Group ended after the burial was removed; the trenches were backfilled and

Mississippian period. Previous research on the Late Woodland period in North-Central Illinois has centered on effigy mounds (e.g., Boris 1984; Lange 1968). Most of the mound groups within Winnebago County contain only linear and conical mounds. Although Samuel Lathrop recorded many of these groups in the 1850's (Lapham papers, WHS) and Charles E. Brown in the first half of the twentieth century (Brown papers, WHS), they have not been recorded in the Illinois site files.

The present condition of the mound is not known, although cultivation of the site continued after the excavation. The original Illinois site form for the Shirland Mound Group was filled out in 1974 by

College, the University of Chicago, or the Illinois State Museum. It is believed that all the artifacts were kept since field notes contain catalog numbers for all the artifacts mentioned.

The recovery of a triangular point with the burial suggests that the mounds may date to the Late Woodland /

REFERENCES

1984 Effigy Mounds in Northern Illinois: An Analysis of an Endangered Cultural Resource. M. A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Northern Illinois University.

Brook, Bill and Bob Clark

1937 "Report on the Logan Museum-Chicago University Expedition to Shirland Illinois." Unpublished report on file, Logan Museum of Anthropology, Beloit College.

Brown, Charles E.

n.d. Papers, 1889-1945. On file, Wisconsin Historical Society.

Lange, Fredrick W.

1968 "The Excavation of the State-Line Mound Group (Ro-39), Beloit, Wisconsin," in *The Wisconsin Archeologist*, 49(3):109-125.

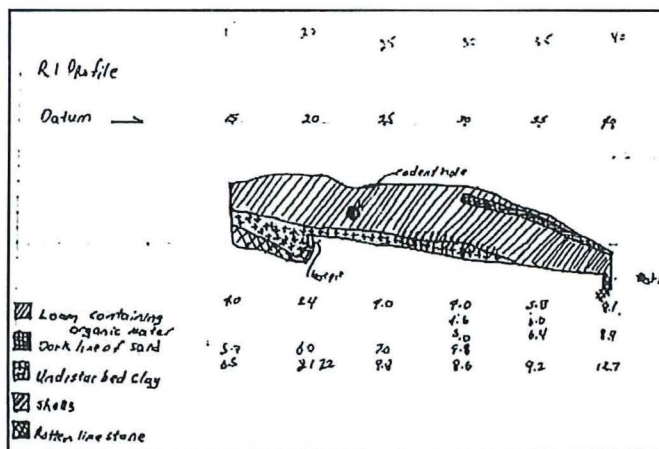


Figure 3. Profile map of the excavated mound.

Lapham, Increase Allen

n.d. Papers, 1825-1930. On file, Wisconsin Historical Society.

Sara L. Pfannkuche is a Ph.D. student at University of Illinois at Chicago and IAAA Treasurer.

REPORT ON THE LOGAN MUSEUM-CHICAGO UNIVERSITY EXPEDITION TO SHIRLAND
ILLINOIS.

Bill Brook

Bob Clark

ALL-STATE LEGAL®

EXHIBIT

D

(1)

Report on the Logan Museum Expedition to Shireland (May 20,21)

This expedition was formed in conjunction with the University of Chicago, to excavate a mound located approximately one mile east of Shireland, Illinois, on the farm of H.GRunke. The site was determined last year by the anthropology 31 class under the direction of Professor Nesbitt. The mound, in particular, was the largest of a group of sixteen ~~whāth~~ which included several of the effigy type.

The excavating group left the Logan Museum, Beloit, on the morning of May 20th, 1937, and proceeded to Rockton, Illinois where they contacted the main body of the U of C department under the direction of Thorne, Duell, Dr. Fay Cooper Cole, and several graduate students. Our personal representative on the departmental staff was our instructor Miss Madeline Kneberg who was in a large degree responsible for the excellent cooperation given the Logan Museum by the U.of C. on this "dig". From Rockton the whole group proceeded to the site and began preparation for work. All tools and instruments were carefully checked and ~~from~~ from the U.of C. truck in order that nothing should be lacking. Shovels, mattocks, trowels, brushes, probes, orange-wood sticks, knives, stakes, hammers, ropes, cameras, and surveying instruments were all included in the assemblage. The smaller tools were packed in complete and easily handled canvas kits.

The mound was of the conical type about thirty feet in diameter and perhaps five feet in height. A telescopic alidade was set up on a plane table on the top of the mound on a north and south axis determined by a compass. Then stakes

were set out on this axis at five foot intervals on the horizontal. The alidade read the ground height of each post, thus giving the contour of the mound. Using this row of stakes to work from the entire mound was laid out in exact five foot squares well outside the actual structure. These squares are used in the location upon a map of the article s found within the mound as can be shown in the accompanying drawing.*

The article marked by the cross would be in square 5-lr. } To accompany drawing
The squares being numbered from the lower right hand corner.

While the mound was being staked out a test pit was dug within a few feet of the structure in order to determine how far the excavation proper must be carried into the ground before an undisturbed soil layer would be found. This layer was located about eighteen inches below the general surface when a strata of broken dolomite of the Upper Buff was encountered just above bed-rock proper.

Excavation was begun on the north and west sides of the mound by sinking a trench to the undisturbed soil layer and then cutting into the structure very carefully with the mattock, attempting to maintain as nearly as possible a verticle face. A hammer stone was located very early in the digging in the north trench. When the limit of the first five foot square was reached into the mound in both trenches a profile was taken, that is, the verticle face was carefully line d up and gone over and a photograph taken. These profiles were taken at every five foot interval in order that a general elevation record of the mound could be presented pictorially. This method also helps to show any intrusions from the top of the mound or excavations which scattered the earth over the old humus layer, which was the case in this particular instance. The taking of this profile ter-

minated the first days work.

On Friday, the 21st, the expedition again left the Logaan Museum at about 8:30 A.M. and proceeded immediately to the site where work was begun as quickly as possible. While the excavation proper was being carried on a graduate student from the U. of C. mapped the whole area with the use of a plane-table. Instruction in this procedure was given to any student desiring this particular knowledge. Sixteen mounds were surveyed, in all, including some of the effigy type. At the actual excavation a farmers level was set up, which was used in determining the location of any object within the mound on a verticle scale.

In the north trench a rock floor was discovered consisting of two or three slabs of stone lying horizontally a few inches above the bed rock. It could not be determined whether this was a natural or artificial occurrence. Several clam shells were also found in this pit but were in a very much decomposed state. In the west pit about fifteen feet in a distinctly woodland pot was discovered, but this, because of its poor state of preservation, was not removed until the next day. As mentioned before profiles were taken at each five foot interval and this terminated the work for the second day. As on the day before all tools were checked in and thoroughly cleaned.

On the third day, Saturday, May 22nd, the expedition left the Logan Museum at 5:30 A.M.. The verticle cuts were continued in each pit and a line of clam shells appeared in the west pit about two and one-half feet above the rock floor. In the north pit at about eleven A.M. a burial was discovered in the east end of the face. It was in a flexed position and located a few inches above the rock floor. In conjunction with it was found a beaver

tooth, and a fine flint spear point. The remainder of the day was spent in the removal of the skeleton which was rather poorly preserved. Triangulations were taken from several points, upon the skeleton, to several stakes in order that the exact location within the mound could be easily charted. The pot previously mentioned was removed intact with the clump of earth filling and surrounding it being thoroughly ambroided.² After the complete removal of the burial, the trenches were refilled and sown with hay seed. The expedition was pronounced highly successful by the leaders and the site may be reopened next year in anticipation of the fact that there may be more burials remaining in the mound.

That the mound is the site of the Effigy mound aspect of the Lake Michigan phase of the Woodland pattern is practically an unquestionable fact. The people possessing this particular culture were in a region the center of which is now southern Wisconsin with peripheral areas in southeastern Minnesota, northeastern Iowa, and northern Illinois. They constructed numerous conical and linear mounds as well as the true effigy type. The latter represents animals, birds, or humans either in profile or as viewed from above, with the limbs extended laterally on either side. Conical mounds of the type excavated vary in height from one to twenty-five feet and in diameter from ten to one-hundred feet.

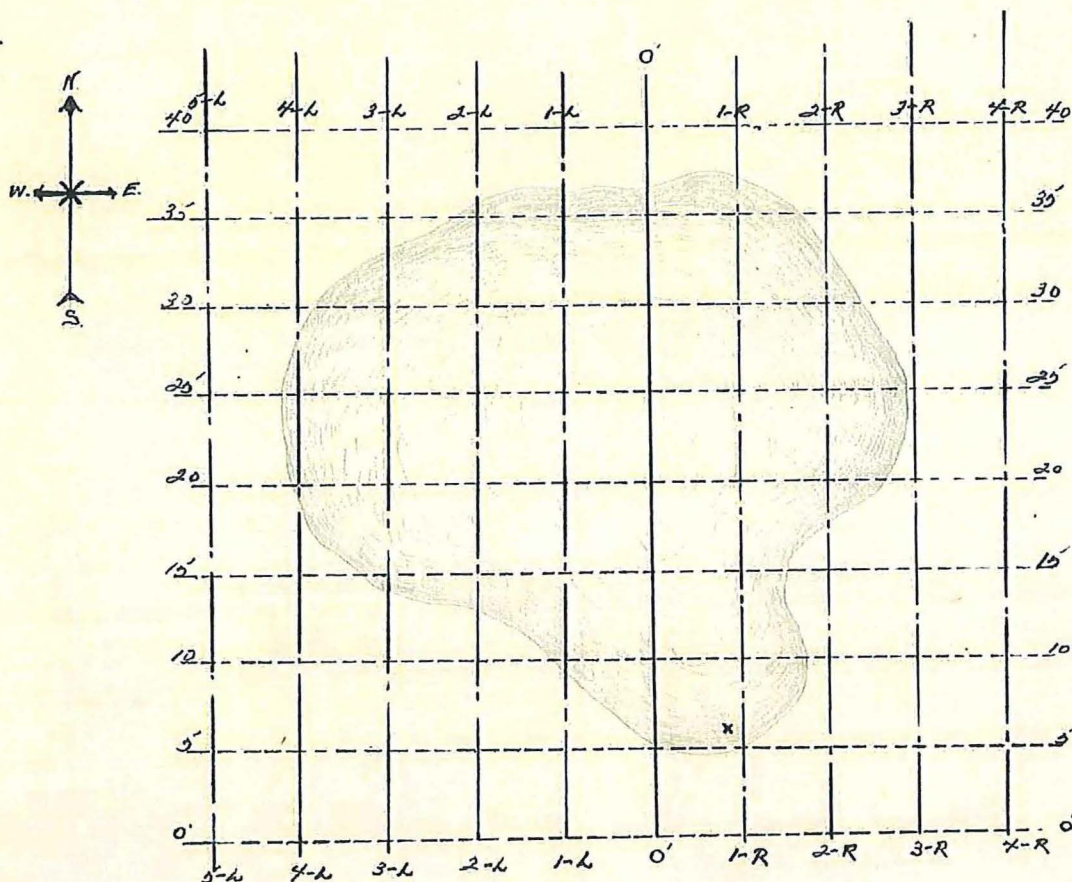
Most of the mounds contain at least one burial, usually of flexed or bundle type with occasional evidences of cremation. The placing of artifacts with the burials ^{as} were not a true trait of these peoples, but the interment of dogs heads was. Altar-like structures are found in the mounds.

Although grave goods are rare, enough have been found to

(b)

fairlly well determine the material culture of these peoples. Stone work~~s~~ is very elaborate and consists mainly of notched or stemmed projectile points medium to large in size(made from a core or thick flake),grooved axes, and problematical pieces. Discoidals and whetstones were rare. Bonework is largely confined to awls of split bone, and fishhooks are extremely lacking. Textiles are scarce except for some cording. Pipes vary a great deal but are usually of a curve pottery type and unlike those of the Mississippi pattern. Pottery is similar to the Algonquin type. The paste, on the pottery, is unevevn in color and of a granular texture tempered with grit. Most vessels are of elongated globular shape with verticle necks and conindal bases and have medium to thick walls. Decorations usually appear on the neck and are of a different type when on the body. There are no effigy vessels or handles.

✱.



Students who participated in Shirland 'Dig'
Spring 1937.

Austin, Lewis

Bennett, John

Bradley, Benjamin

Brook, William

Byers, Willard

Clark, Robert

Davidson, Jean C.

De Young, John

Drew, Virginia

Fischer, William

Dwinnell, Lowell

Lichtenberg, Claire

McKnight, Wm.

Smalley, Beth

Smith, Hale

Eldredge, Don

Whiteford, A.H.

Kneberg, Miss Madeline : in charge

Recorded

ILLINOIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Survey No. **Wo-250**

SL 1/18/76

SHIRLAND MOUND GROUP

HP 21A

ISM Wo 0345

County

Winnebago

Reg. Inst. No. **24145**

Twp.

Shirland

Culture **Unknown**

Quadrangle

Shirland 7 1/2

Type of site **Mound group**

Location

using NE section lines:

Sec. **12**

Twp. **28N**

Range **11E**

NW 1/4 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 1/4 & NE 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 1/4

Site owner

Vernon Seaton

U.T.M.

E 320650 - W 320500

Site address

Shirland Rd, Shirland, Ill.

N 4701000 - S 4700960

Previous owners

Present tenant

Directed to site

owner Mr. Vernon Seaton

Mapped by

Hennings and Geddes

Extent of site (area and depth)

Previous excavation **approx. 3 acres.**

Pitting

none

Yes, all of the mounds have pitting depressions in the center, and ENVIRONMENT of the linear mounds has had a trench dug the length of it.

Topography

on the top edge of the bluffs overlooking a gully, a ridge and then the Pecatonica River. North of the Pecatonica.

Water supply

Pecatonica River

Drainage

Pecatonica

Nearby sites

Wo-21 directly to the west

Modern occupation (building, plowing, etc.)

woods

Type of soil

sandy loam

Ground cover

trees, brush, many brambles, Thick cover and poor visibility

MATERIAL FROM SITE

no material found on surface and no testing done.

Surface coll.

H & G

Date

10/15/74

Owners

Logan Museum, Beloit College

Tested

Date

By whom

Excavated

Date

By whom

Nature and extent of collections

Study permission —

Study facilities

MATERIAL REPORTED AS BELONGING TO SITE

Owner of material

Certainty of origin

Photos

Site reported by

Hennings and Geddes

Survey report by

Hennings and Geddes

Date

10/18/74

Date

10/18/74

Visited

10/15/74

(over)



Publications:

Study status:

Remarks:

STATION 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1060 1061 1062 1063 1064 1065 1066 1067 1068 1069 1070 1071 1072 1073 1074 1075 1076 1077 1078 1079 1080 1081 1082 1083 1084 1085 1086 1087 1088 1089 1090 1091 1092 1093 1094 1095 1096 1097 1098 1099 1100 1101 1102 1103 1104 1105 1106 1107 1108 1109 1110 1111 1112 1113 1114 1115 1116 1117 1118 1119 1120 1121 1122 1123 1124 1125 1126 1127 1128 1129 1130 1131 1132 1133 1134 1135 1136 1137 1138 1139 1140 1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147 1148 1149 1150 1151 1152 1153 1154 1155 1156 1157 1158 1159 1160 1161 1162 1163 1164 1165 1166 1167 1168 1169 1170 1171 1172 1173 1174 1175 1176 1177 1178 1179 1180 1181 1182 1183 1184 1185 1186 1187 1188 1189 1190 1191 1192 1193 1194 1195 1196 1197 1198 1199 1200 1201 1202 1203 1204 1205 1206 1207 1208 1209 1210 1211 1212 1213 1214 1215 1216 1217 1218 1219 1220 1221 1222 1223 1224 1225 1226 1227 1228 1229 1230 1231 1232 1233 1234 1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255 1256 1257 1258 1259 1260 1261 1262 1263 1264 1265 1266 1267 1268 1269 1270 1271 1272 1273 1274 1275 1276 1277 1278 1279 1280 1281 1282 1283 1284 1285 1286 1287 1288 1289 1290 1291 1292 1293 1294 1295 1296 1297 1298 1299 1300 1301 1302 1303 1304 1305 1306 1307 1308 1309 1310 1311 1312 1313 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318 1319 1320 1321 1322 1323 1324 1325 1326 1327 1328 1329 1330 1331 1332 1333 1334 1335 1336 1337 1338 1339 1340 1341 1342 1343 1344 1345 1346 1347 1348 1349 1350 1351 1352 1353 1354 1355 1356 1357 1358 1359 1360 1361 1362 1363 1364 1365 1366 1367 1368 1369 1370 1371 1372 1373 1

approx. 50' x 6' x 2'

largest conical mound.
approx. 20' in diameter
6' high

smaller conical mounds
approx. 10' in diameter
2 1/2' high

North

Shiland Ho

to Shirland

Sketch map

~~Person~~
~~Seated~~

pastor
Ho-21

woods

force

finishing
but

24145

GUILTY

Faulkner Land

~~Pecatonica~~
River

10 conical mounds
2 oval mounds
2 linear mounds

pile of
brush & junk

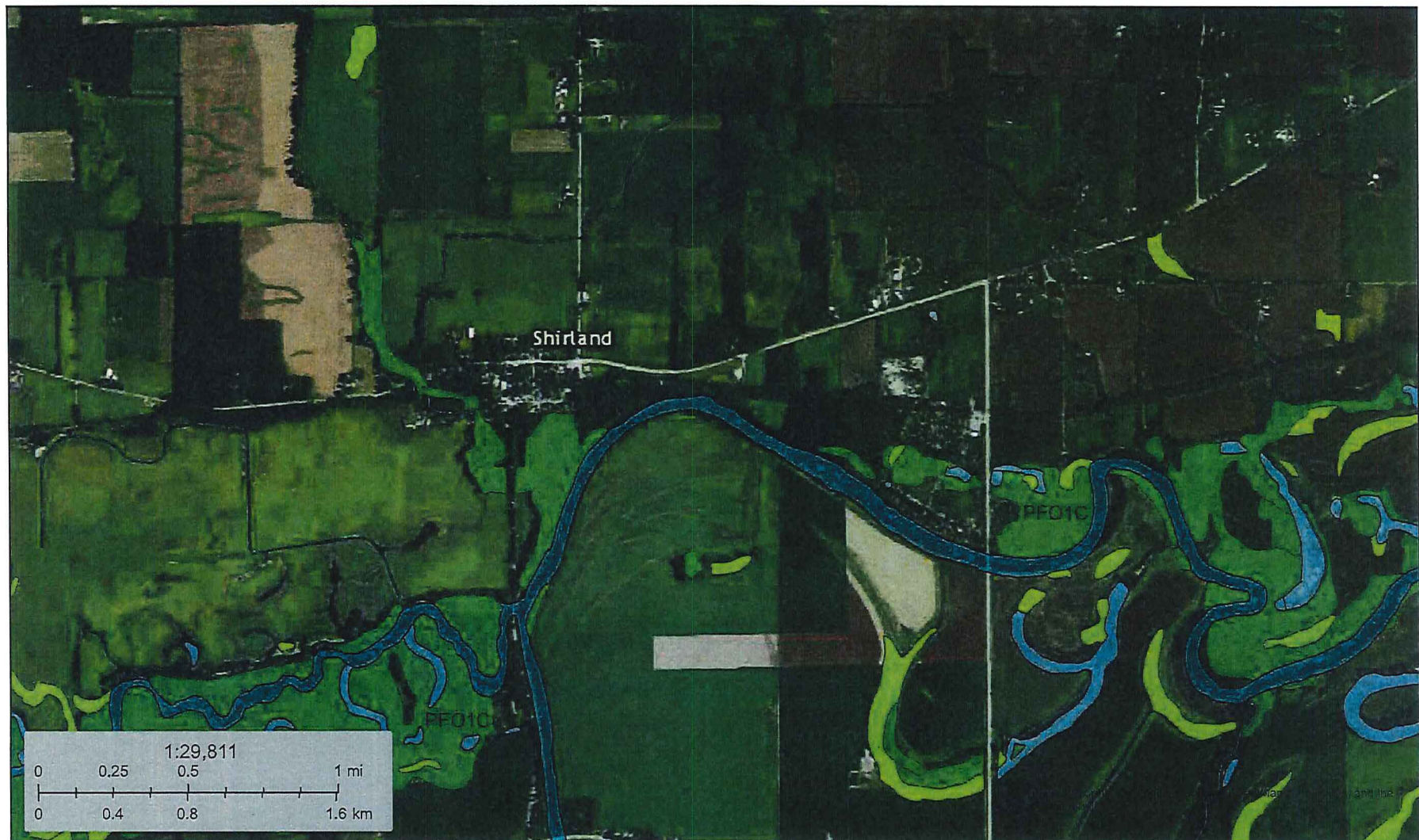
section
line

More wounds may be present directly E. of this location on the bluffs of the R. Faulkner property. This has not been checked out at this time. Mr. Seston said that the U. of Chicago had looked at these wounds before he owned the property.



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Seaton Estate Wetland



November 11, 2016

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Estuarine and Marine Deepwater | Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland | Other |
| Estuarine and Marine Wetland | Freshwater Pond | Riverine |
| Freshwater Emergent Wetland | Lake | |

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.



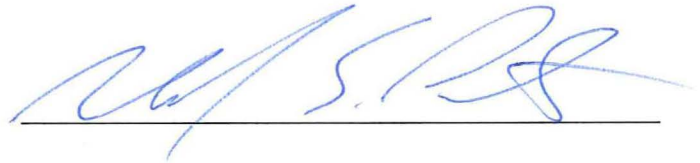
National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
This page was produced by the NWI mapper

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned attorney hereby certifies that he caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing document(s) to be served upon:

Mr. Frank Patton
Great Lakes Basin Transportation
Frank.patton@greatlakesbasin.net

by causing the same to be e-mailed addressed as aforesaid on the 5th day of June, 2017 at or about 11:30 a.m.

A handwritten signature in blue ink is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and appears to be "C. J. Patton".