SCI ENGINEERING, INC.
CONSULTANTS IN DEVELOPMENT,
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
GEOTECHNICAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
NATURAL RESOURCES
CULTURAL RESOURCES
CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

November 7, 2013

Mr. George Ghareeb
Terra Engineering, Ltd.
401 N. Main Street, Suite 1130
Peoria, Illinois 61602

RE: Phase One Cultural Resource Survey
Port of East St. Louis - City of East St. Louis Project
East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Illinois
SCI No. 2013-3194.40 Task 100

Dear Mr. Ghareeb:

SCI Engineering, Inc. (SCI) has completed the Phase One Cultural Resource Survey (Phase One) as part of Due Diligence at the above-referenced site, the report of which is contained herein.

The Phase One survey did not reveal the presence of any cultural resource sites within the project area. Therefore, SCI is recommending clearance of the proposed project.

SCI appreciates being of service to you on this project. Please contact me if you have any questions or comments regarding this report.

Respectfully,

SCI ENGINEERING, INC.

Don Booth

Don L. Booth, MA
Chief Archaeologist

DLB/lf

One additional copy and one electronic version submitted.

C: Ms. Anne Haaker, IHPA

Enclosure

Public disclosure of site locations reported herein is prohibited by 16 USC 470W-3

\\sciengineering.local\SHARED\OFallon\emtapps\PROJECT FILES\!2013 Projects\2013-3194 Port of East St. Louis\CR\40\task 100\Report\133194.40 T100 Phase One CRS - E StL Illinois.doc

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

REVIEWER_____
DATE _____
_____
____ Accepted _____ Rejected

IHPA LOG NUMBER _____

LOCATION INFORMATION AND SURVEY CONDITIONS

County: St. Clair

Quad: Cahokia 7.5' (Figure 1)

Project Type/Title: Port of East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Illinois. SCI No. 2013-3194.40

Funding or Permitting Agency: USACE.

Section: 23 **Township:** 2 N **Range:** 10 W **Natural Division:** 12a

UTM: Center-- Zone 15S 4276913N—746200E

Project Description: The proposed project includes the construction of a port facility and an access road from Illinois Route 3 within a 75-foot to 250-foot wide corridor along Illinois Route 3 and along a railroad line extending westward from the highway. The project area is currently unused weed and brush-covered land, except for a landscaped area on the east side of a wastewater treatment plant (Figure 2).

Topography: The project area is relatively flat low-lying floodplain, with a marshy area to the south of the wastewater treatment plant (Figures 1 and 2).

Soils: Urban Land

Drainage: The project area lies within the flood plain of the Mississippi River in the American Bottom. The present-day Mississippi River channel lies roughly 3000 ft (914 m) to the west.

Land Use/Ground Cover (Include Percent Visibility): At the time of the survey, the northern part of the project area was a landscaped area covered with short, moved grass (Photo 1). The remainder of the survey area was covered with knee- to waist-high weeds (Photo 2). Ground surface visibility was zero percent.

Survey Limitations: None

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Sources:

1815 GLO Map (Figure 3)
1843 The Survey of Bloody Island (Figure 4)
1853 GLO Map (Figure 5).
1863 Map of St. Clair County, Illinois. J.W. Holmes (Figure 6)
1875 Map of the City of East St. Louis, Illinois. Robt. Tyson (Figure 7)
1901 Standard Atlas of St. Clair County, Illinois. G.A. Ogle & Co. (Figure 8)
1912 USGS Saint Louis 15 Minute Quadrangle (Figure 9)
1934 USGS Cahokia 7.5 Minute Quadrangle (Figure 10)
1949 USGS Cahokia 7.5 Minute Quadrangle (Figure 11)
1954 USGS Cahokia 7.5 Minute Quadrangle (Figure 12)
1968 USGS Cahokia 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, photorevised (Figure 13)
1974 USGS Cahokia 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, photorevised (Figure 14)

IHPA LOG NUMBER _____

Previously Reported Sites: None within project area. Six previously reported sites are within a one-mile radius of the project area: 11S611, 11S665, 11S669, 11S674, 11S683, and 11S688.

Previous Surveys: None within the project area. Ten previous surveys have been conducted within a one-mile radius. These include IHPA Doc. #s: 360, 7216, 8469, 13206, 13591, 15456, 15911, 19660, and two surveys yet to be recorded (99999).

Regional Archaeologist Contacted: IAS site file online database consulted 10/28/2013.

Investigation Techniques: Due to the presence of historic fill, backhoe trenching use utilized as the investigation method - 5 trenches were placed at roughly equal intervals across the project area.

Acres: 5.1 **Sq. m:** 25,536 **Time:** 24 hrs

Materials: None

Sites/Spots Located: None

Collection Technique: All prehistoric material and historic materials greater than 50 years in age would have been collected if present. **Curated:** N/A

__X__ Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Has Located No Archaeological Material; Project Clearance Is Recommended.

_____ Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Has Located Archaeological Materials; Site(s) Does (Do) Not Meet Requirements For National Register Eligibility; Project Clearance Is Recommended.

_____ Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Has Located Archaeological Materials; Site(s) May Meet Requirements For National Register Eligibility; Phase II Testing Is Recommended.

_____ Phase II Archaeological Investigation Has Indicated That Site(s) Does(Do) Not Meet Requirements For National Register Eligibility; Project Clearance Is Recommended.

_____ Phase II Archaeological Investigation Has Indicated That Site(s) Meet Requirements For National Register Eligibility.

COMMENTS:

The project area is located in East St. Louis, Illinois on the west side of Illinois Highway 3 approximately 1/2 mile south of its junction with Interstate Highways 55, 64 and 70 (Figures 1 and 2). The Highway 3 right-of-way forms the eastern boundary of the project area. The northern portion of the project is approximately 150 ft (46 m) wide and it extends across a landscaped area between a wastewater treatment plant and Highway 3 (Photo 1). Further to the north the project area extends into an area that is covered with brush and second growth woods. Trenching in this area in 2012 encountered a deep deposit of middle to late twentieth century trash (Booth 2012). To the south of the wastewater treatment plant the project area extends into an unused grass and weed-covered area between Highway 3 and a warehouse complex (Photo 2). Here it broadens to a width of approximately 200 ft (61 m). Portions of this area contained wetland vegetation and may contain standing water during wet weather. However, the entire project area was dry at the time of the SCI survey. In general, surface visibility was zero percent throughout the project area.

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Because the project area lies within the Mississippi River floodplain and due to the developmental history of the East St. Louis area, SCI anticipated that the project area would contain historic or modern fill materials over natural deposits. In order to access pre-modern surfaces for investigation, it is necessary to remove the fill materials. SCI's research methodology included excavating a series of exploratory trenches across the survey area with a backhoe. The trenches were excavated through the fill to natural deposits or to the OSHA trenching depth limits, whichever was less. Excavation proceeded in shallow cuts, and each cut was checked by the field personnel for artifacts or features. While excavation was in progress, the backdirt was checked for artifacts. The locations of the trenches were recorded with GPS. The walls of each trench were examined and a representative section was photographed and sketched (Photo 3). A search of Illinois State Historical records, the IAS site file online database, and local historic documents and resources was undertaken.

The project area is within the Historic/Modern Mississippi floodplain, as described by Hajic (1993:61). This part of the floodplain includes a series of chutes and lateral ridges and displays less sinuosity than the older meander belt in the American Bottom. Due to its recent deposition, prehistoric sites would not be expected in the historic/modern floodplain. Examination of historic maps from the early and middle of the nineteenth century (Figures 3-8) show that the project area was then part of a river channel which opened up as a result of the formation of Bloody Island (Figure 4). In the middle of the nineteenth century the Army Corps of Engineers succeeded in diverting the Mississippi westward toward downtown St. Louis. The channel that had formed along the east side of Bloody Island was then reclaimed (Booth 2012) (Figures 6-9).

The project area is located near the southeastern edge of the historic city of East St. Louis. It is depicted as undeveloped land on the 1875 city map (Figure 7); the 1901 county atlas (Figure 8), and the 1912 Saint Louis 15 Minute USGS quadrangle (Figure 9), but the railroad lines that run to the east and west of the project were in place by 1901. In 1912 the Eads Bridge was the only bridge over the Mississippi River between East St. Louis and downtown St Louis. The 1934 Cahokia 7.5 Quadrangle provides greater topographic detail than the earlier maps. By 1934 another bridge, then called the "Municipal Bridge," had been constructed across the Mississippi River a short distance to the northwest of the project area (Figure 10). Illinois Highway 3 had been constructed, but it turned to the northeast near the southern end of the project area and followed the route of present day South 8th Street. A structure was present at the location of the warehouse complex to the west of the project area. In 1934 most of the project area would have fallen within a linear wetland that probably was an old river chute scar. This wetland is also shown on the 1949 version of the Cahokia 7.5 Quadrangle (Figure 11). A driveway extended across the wetland from Highway 3 to the warehouse complex following the approximate route of the present-day driveway all versions of the USGS Cahokia quadrangle. However, an aerial photograph of the project area dating to 1940 shows that much of the project area was divided into small fields at that time, although a darker area corresponding to the location of the wetland is still visible (Figure 15). This aerial photograph seems to indicate that the filling of the wetland began in the 1930s. The 1954 and 1968 versions of the USGS Cahokia quadrangle depict the location of the former wetland as a depression (Figures 12 and 13). The former Municipal Bridge is called the "MacArthur Bridge" on the 1954 USGS quadrangle (Figure 12) and all subsequent versions of the Cahokia quadrangle. The wastewater treatment plant and access road initially appear on the 1968 USGS quadrangle (Figure 13). After the construction of Interstate Highways 55 and 70 and the Poplar Street Bridge to the north of the MacArthur Bridge, initially depicted in the 1968 Cahokia Quadrangle (Figure 13), Highway 3 was re-routed along the eastern edge of the linear edge of the linear depression to its present-day location, as was illustrated on the photorevised 1974 version of the USGS Cahokia quadrangle (Figure 14).

A check of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency’s HAARGIS database indicated that there are no National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed properties within one mile of the project area in Illinois. Two structures, both bridges, have been determined eligible for the NRHP. In addition, there are nine identified structures that may be eligible for listing on the NRHP, but have yet to be assessed. None of these structures will be adversely affected by the proposed project (Figure 16).

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SCI initiated cultural resource field investigations at the project on October 10, 2013. Five trenches were excavated with a backhoe across the portion of the project area from the northern edge of the wastewater treatment plant to the southern end of the project (Figure 17). All of the trenches were oriented east-west and were approximately 2 m wide. A representative section of a wall in each trench was scraped, profiled and photographed to provide a detailed description of the exposed deposits (Photo 3). The backdirt was inspected for artifacts while the excavations were in progress.

Trench 1 was placed in a landscaped area to the north of an asphalt-covered parking lot in front of the office for the wastewater treatment plant (Figure 17 and Photo 4). This trench was 10 m long and it was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.15 m. Three zones were apparent in the trench wall (Photo 5). The upper-most zone was approximately 30 cm thick and it consisted of dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) silt loam and brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam. This zone appears to consist of modern fill that includes industrial debris and it may have been laid down when the wastewater treatment plant was constructed. Below the fill was a 70 cm thick wetland deposit consisting largely of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clay with a 5 cm to 10 cm thick lens of brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam at a depth of approximately 45 cm to 50 cm below the modern ground surface. Fluvial deposits, composed of brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay with a 5 cm thick lens of pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand were exposed at a depth of approximately 1 m. No artifacts were recovered from Trench 1.

Trench 2 was placed in a low area to the south of the wastewater treatment plant fence (Figure 17 and Photo 6). This trench also was 10 m long and it was excavated to a depth of approximately 1 m to 1.05 m. The trench fill consisted of wetland deposits (Photo 7). The uppermost zone was approximately 35 cm deep and it consisted of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clay with a few dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) mottles. Partly decomposed plant material was present in this deposit. Below this zone was a deposit of mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and gray (10YR 5/1) clay. At a depth of approximately 80 cm below surface the deposits become predominantly gray (10YR 5/1) clay with small dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles. No artifacts were found in Trench 2.

Trench 3 was placed in an area of cattail stubble to the south of Trench 2 (Figure 17). Trench 3 also was 10 m long and it was excavated to a depth of approximately 1 m to 1.05 m. The fill of Trench 3 consisted of wetland deposits which were for the most part very similar to the deposits exposed in Trench 2 (Photo 8). The uppermost zone was 28 cm thick and it consisted of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clay with partly decomposed plant remains. Under it was a 17 cm to 18 cm thick layer of mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and gray (10YR 5/1) clay. Below this was a 32 cm to 37 cm thick deposit of predominantly gray (10YR 5/1) clay with small dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles that was similar to the lowest Zone in Trench 3. At a depth of 80 cm to 90 cm was a lens of brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, possibly a flood deposit, that sloped downward toward the west. The lowest zone in Trench 3 also was composed of predominantly gray (10YR 5/1) clay with small dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles. Artifacts were not found in Trench 3.

Trench 4 was placed on a somewhat higher area to the north of an asphalt-covered access road leading toward the warehouse complex (Figure 17). Trench 4 was 20 m long and it was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.3 m. The uppermost 43cm thick deposit consisted of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clay with large dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) mottles and brown (10YR 5/3) silt mottling toward its base (Photo 9). This zone also contained scattered limestone fragments. This deposit appears to be composed largely of historic fill. Below the fill was a layer of dark gray (10 YR 4/1) clay with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles that was approximately 37 cm thick. A 6 cm thick lens of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt with small dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles was present under this deposit. A 16 cm to 17 cm thick zone of dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles was present below the silt lens. Below the lowest clay zone were a series of thin fluvial deposits. The uppermost of these was approximately 5 cm thick and it was composed of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand with a few dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles. Under this was a 6 cm to 7 cm thick lens of gray (10YR 5/1) sandy clay with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles. The basal zone in Trench 4 consisted of laminated

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light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) and gray (10YR 5/1) sandy loam with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles. No artifacts were recovered from Trench 1.

Trench 5 was placed to the south of an asphalt-covered access road leading toward the warehouse complex (Figure 17). Trench 5 also was 20 m long and it was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.4 m. The uppermost 47cm thick deposit appeared to be modern fill. It consisted of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clay with large dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) mottles (Photo 10). This zone also contained scattered limestone fragments and a crushed Budweiser beer can. Under the fill was a wetland deposit consisting largely of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clay with laminations of brown (10YR 5/3) silt. A 5 cm to 6 cm thick layer of dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay was present beneath the laminated deposit. A deposit of dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay with small dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles extended under the clay layer to a depth of approximately 1.03 m, where a 5 cm thick layer of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt with small dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottles was encountered. Below this layer was a mottled deposit of dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay that was very similar to the zone above it. The basal deposit in Trench 5 consisted of light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand with gray (10YR 5/1) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) laminations. Except for the Budweiser beer can, artifacts were not found in Trench 5.

In summary, based on a review of the geomorphological literature for the American Bottom, it is apparent that the project area is within the portion of the floodplain that formed in historic or modern times. The deposits within this part of the floodplain are too recent to contain prehistoric sites. A review of the historic maps found that project area was a wetland in the early twentieth century and that it was largely filled in by mid-century. The excavation of five backhoe trenches uncovered wetland deposits, confirming the information obtained from study of the historic maps. Historic fill appears to cap the stratigraphic sequence in each of the trenches, but it appears to be relatively thin compared to the areas to the west and north that were trenched in 2012 (Booth 2012). The origin of the reddish brown material in the upper zones is uncertain, but it is most likely to be some sort of industrial waste product. Sandy or silty channel deposits were encountered at the bottoms of several of the trenches. No buried soils that might indicate the positions of stable surfaces were encountered during the trenching. Surprisingly, historic artifacts were not found in any of the trenches. Consequently, the rate of deposition in the project area is uncertain. The lack of historic artifacts suggests to us that much of the in-filling occurred as a result of natural erosion and over-bank deposition during floods.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Backhoe trenching at the location of the proposed project failed to recover any historic or prehistoric artifacts and did not encounter any buried surfaces of potential archaeological importance. SCI feels that no further work is warranted at this location and it is recommended that the project area be released for the proposed development.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR INFORMATION:

Archaeological Contractor: SCI Engineering, Inc.

Address/Phone: 650 Pierce Boulevard
O'Fallon, Illinois 62269
(618) 624-6969

Surveyor (s): C. Moffat, K. DeFosset, W. Planner **Survey Date(s):** 09 Oct. 13

Report Completed By: Charles R. Moffat & Don L. Booth **Date:** 7 Nov. 13

Submitted By (signature and title): Don Booth, Chief Archaeologist

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

__X__ 1) Relevant Portion of USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle Map(s) Showing Project Location And Any Recorded Sites

__X__ 2) Project Map(s) Depicting Survey Limits And, When Applicable, Approximate Site Limits And Concentrations Of Cultural Materials.

__N/A__ 3) Site Form(s)

__X__ 4) All Relevant Project Correspondence.

_____ 5) Additional Information Sheets As Necessary.

ADDRESS OF OWNER/AGENT/AGENCY TO WHOM SHPO COMMENT SHOULD BE MAILED:

Mr. George Ghareeb
Terra Engineering, Ltd..
401 N. Main Street, Suite 1130
Peoria, Illinois 61602

cc. Don L. Booth
SCI Engineering, Inc.
650 Pierce Boulevard
O'Fallon, Illinois 62269

Contact Person: Don Booth Phone: (618) 206-3034

REFERENCES

Booth, Don L.
2012 Archaeological Survey Short Report, Port of East St. Louis, East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Illinois. SCI Engineering, Inc., O'Fallon, Illinois.

GLO
1815 Map of Township 2 North, Range 10 West, St. Clair County, Illinois General Land Office.
1853 Map of Township 2 North, Range 10 West, St. Clair County, Illinois General Land Office.

Hajic, Edwin R.
1993 Geomorphology of the Northern American Bottom as Context for Archaeology. In *Highways to the Past: Essays on Illinois Archaeology in Honor of Charles J. Bareis*, pp. 54-65. *Illinois Archaeology* 5 (1 &2).

Holmes, J.W.
1863 Map of St. Clair County, Illinois. J.W. Holmes, Buffalo, New York.

Ogle, G.A.
1901 Standard Atlas of St. Clair County, Illinois. G.A. Ogle & Co., Chicago.

Tyson, Robert A.
1875 *History of East St. Louis, Its Resources, Statistics, Railroads, Physical Features, Business, and Advantages*. John Haps and Company, East St. Louis, Illinois.

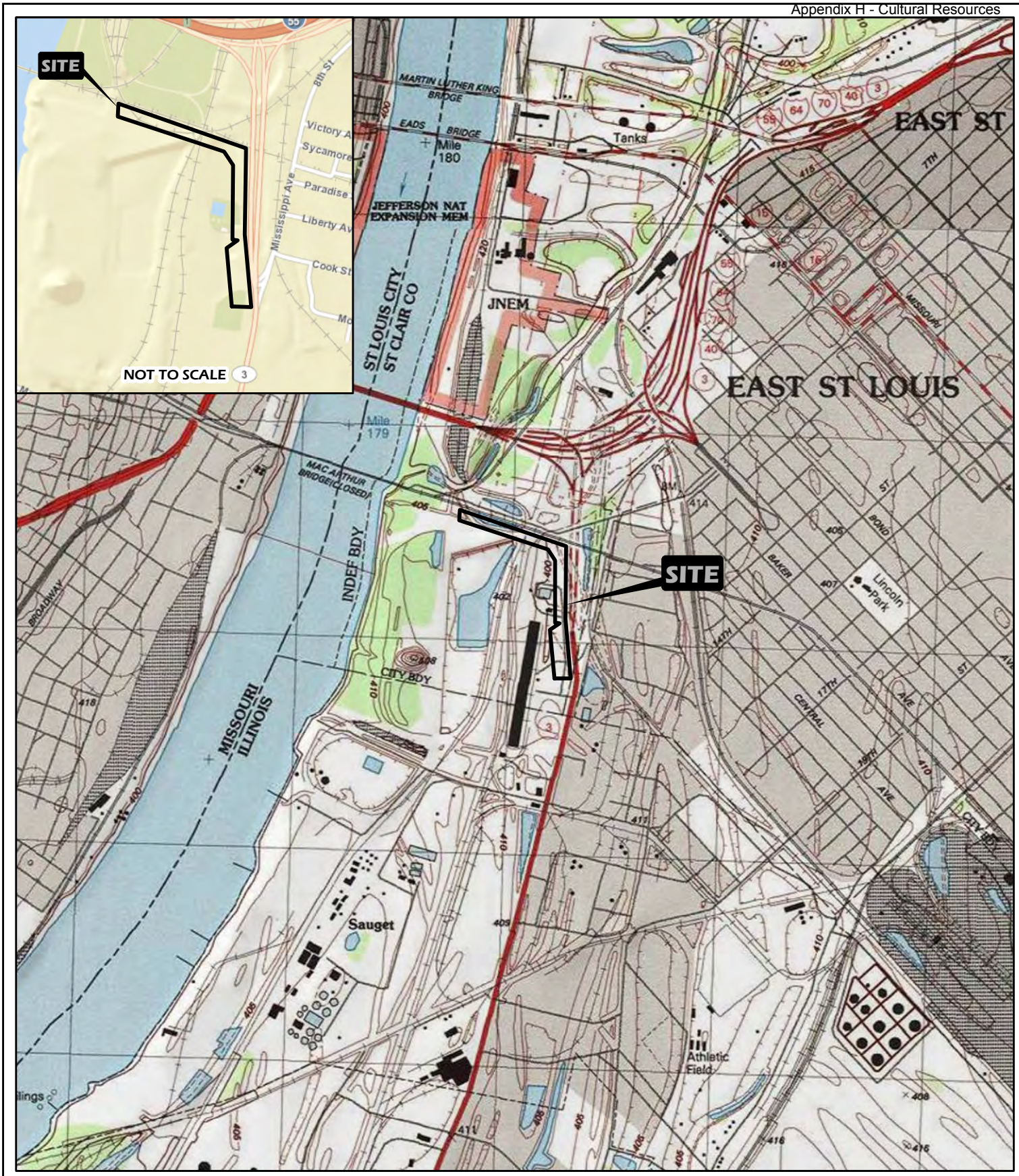
IHPA LOG NUMBER _____

U.S. Geological Survey
1912 Saint Louis, IL-MO 15 Minute Quadrangle.
1934 Cahokia, IL 7.5 Minute Quadrangle.
1949 Cahokia, IL-MO 7.5 Minute Quadrangle.
1954 Cahokia, IL-MO 7.5 Minute Quadrangle.
1968 Cahokia, IL-MO 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Photorevised.
1974 Cahokia, IL-MO 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Photorevised.

Wenkelmaster, Louis
1843 The Survey of Bloody Island, 1843. Reproduced in the East St. Louis Centennial Program, 1861-1961.

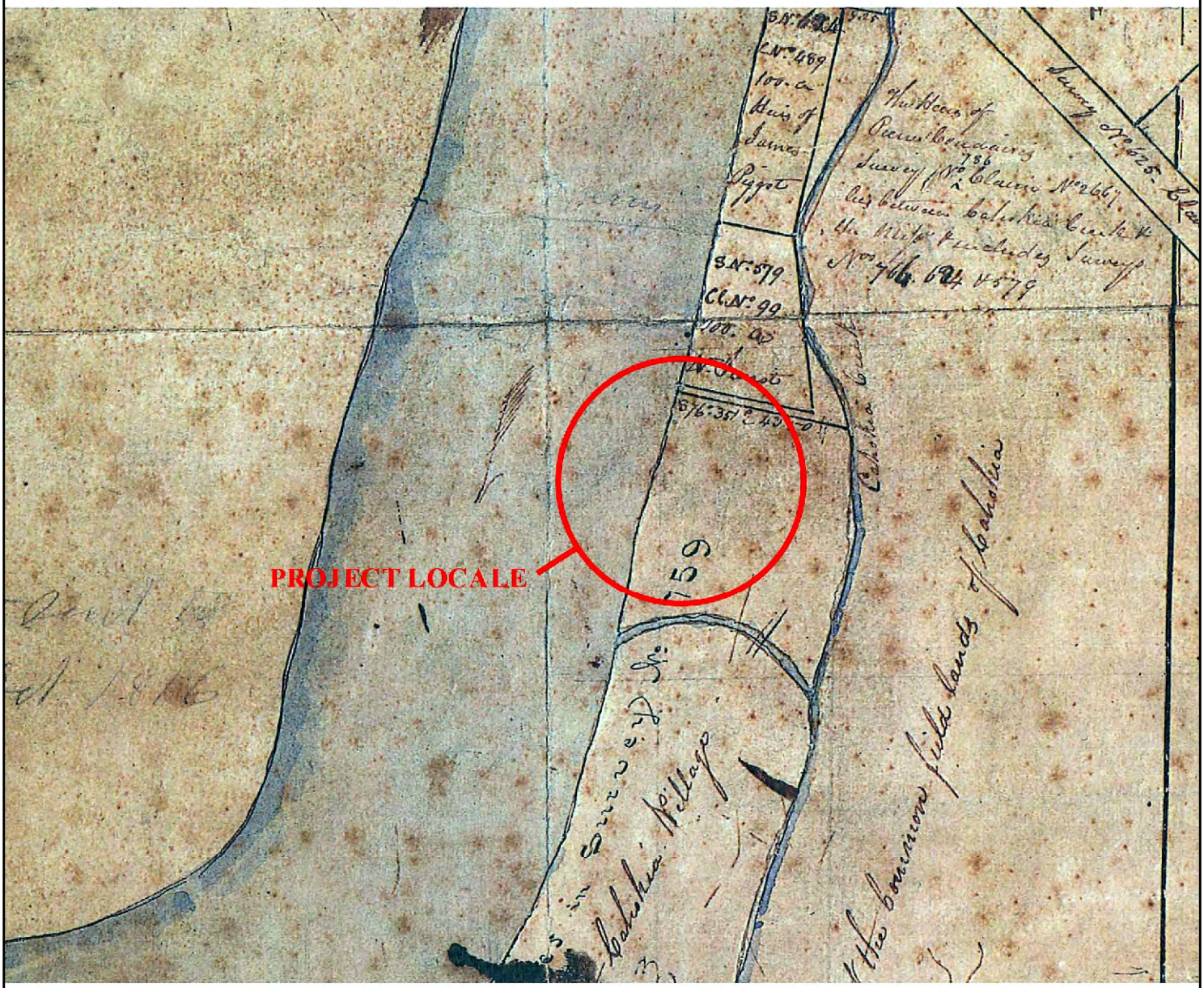
REVIEWER'S COMMENTS:

APPENDIX A

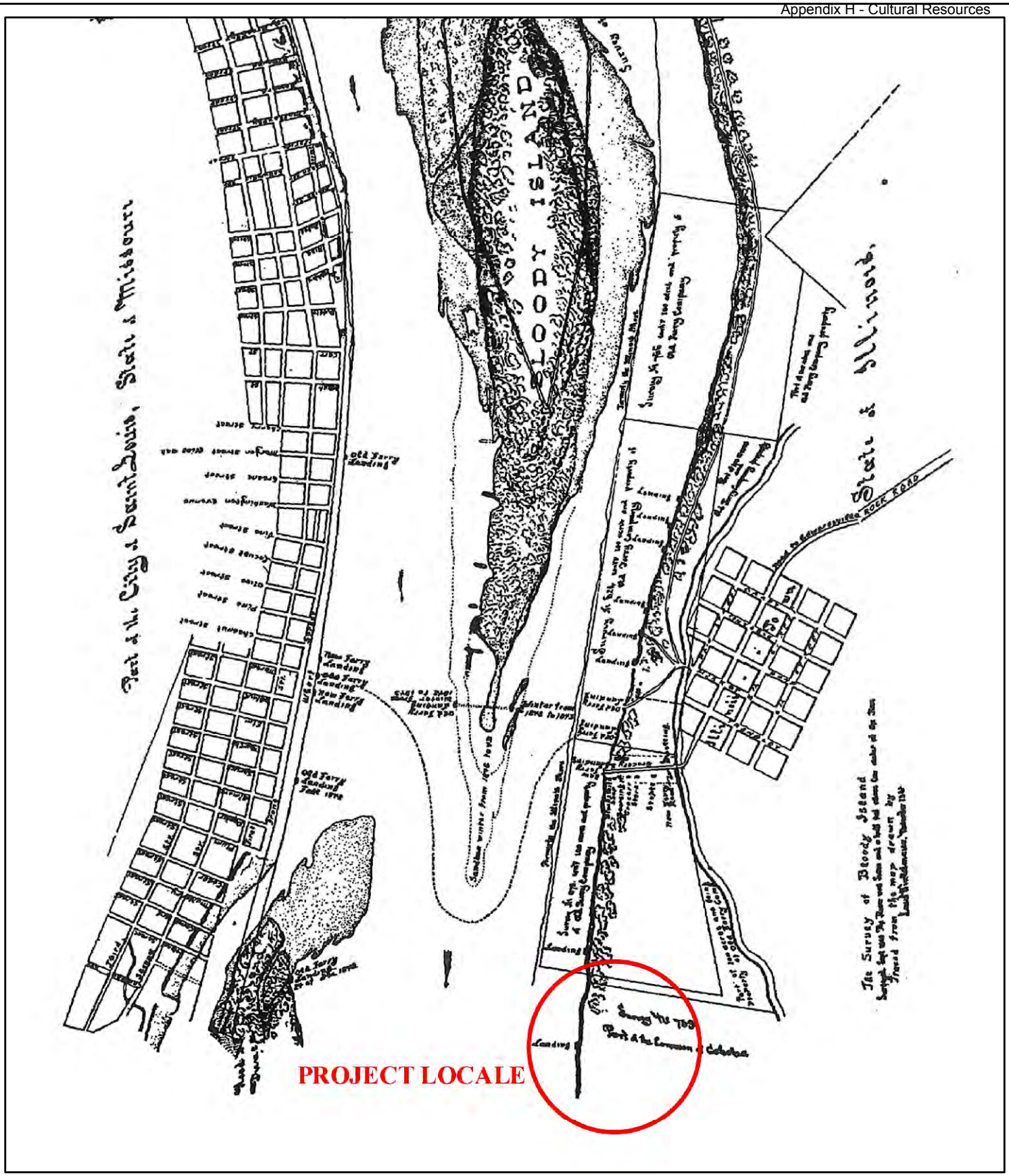


SCI	PROJECT NAME PORT OF EAST SAINT LOUIS EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS			GENERAL NOTES/LEGEND USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS QUADRANGLE DATED 1998 10' CONTOURS	N W E S
	VICINITY AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP				SCALE 1" = 2000'
	DRAWN BY RCV	DATE	JOB NUMBER		FIGURE 1
	CHECKED BY DLB	11/2013	2013-3194.40		

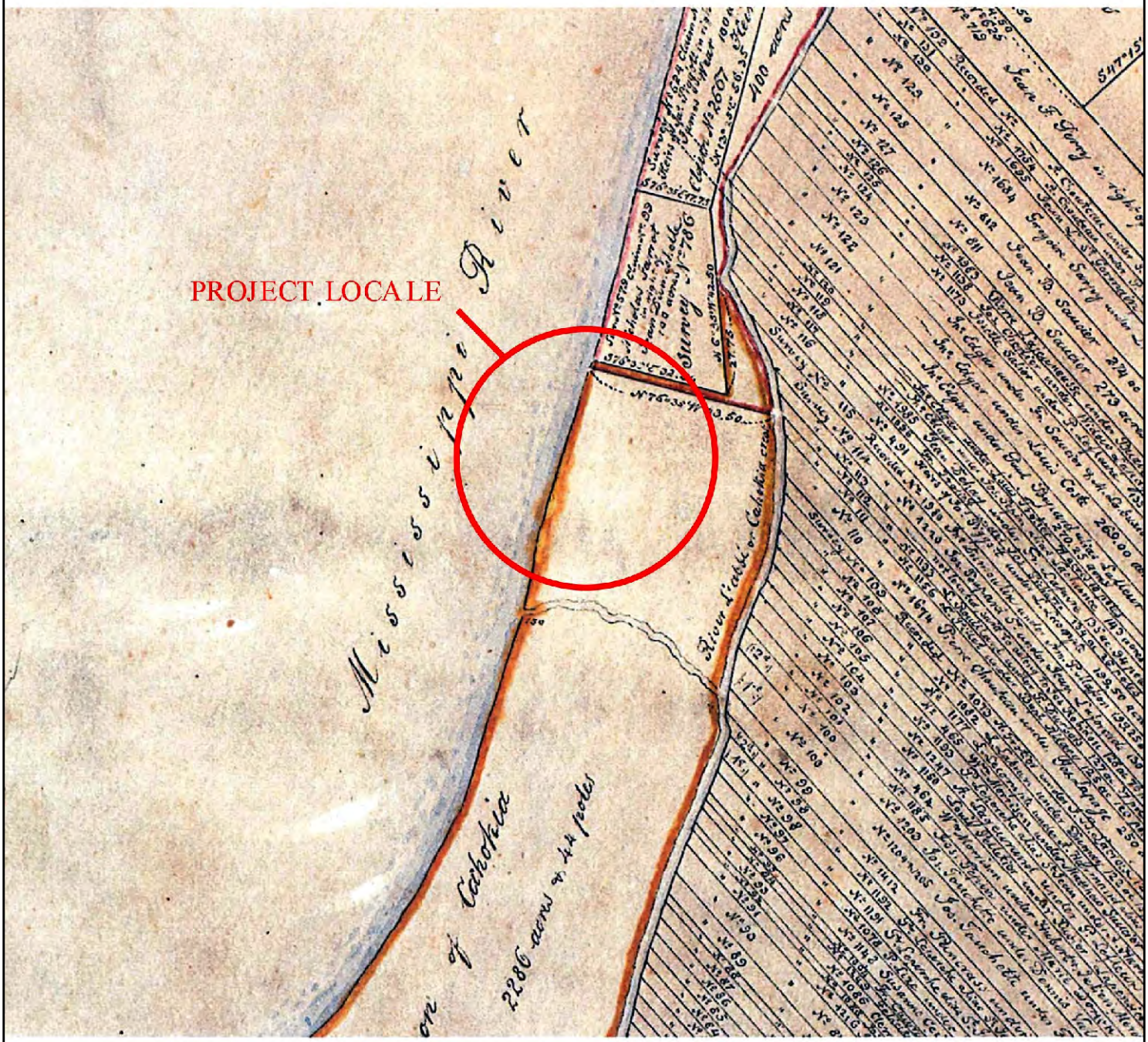
SCI	PROJECT NAME PORT OF EAST SAINT LOUIS EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS			GENERAL NOTES/LEGEND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OBTAINED FROM ARCGIS ONLINE - WORLD IMAGERY, DATED 12/2012.	N W E S
	AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH				SCALE 1" = 400'
	DRAWN BY RCV	DATE	JOB NUMBER		FIGURE 2
	CHECKED BY DLB	11/2013	2013-3194.40		



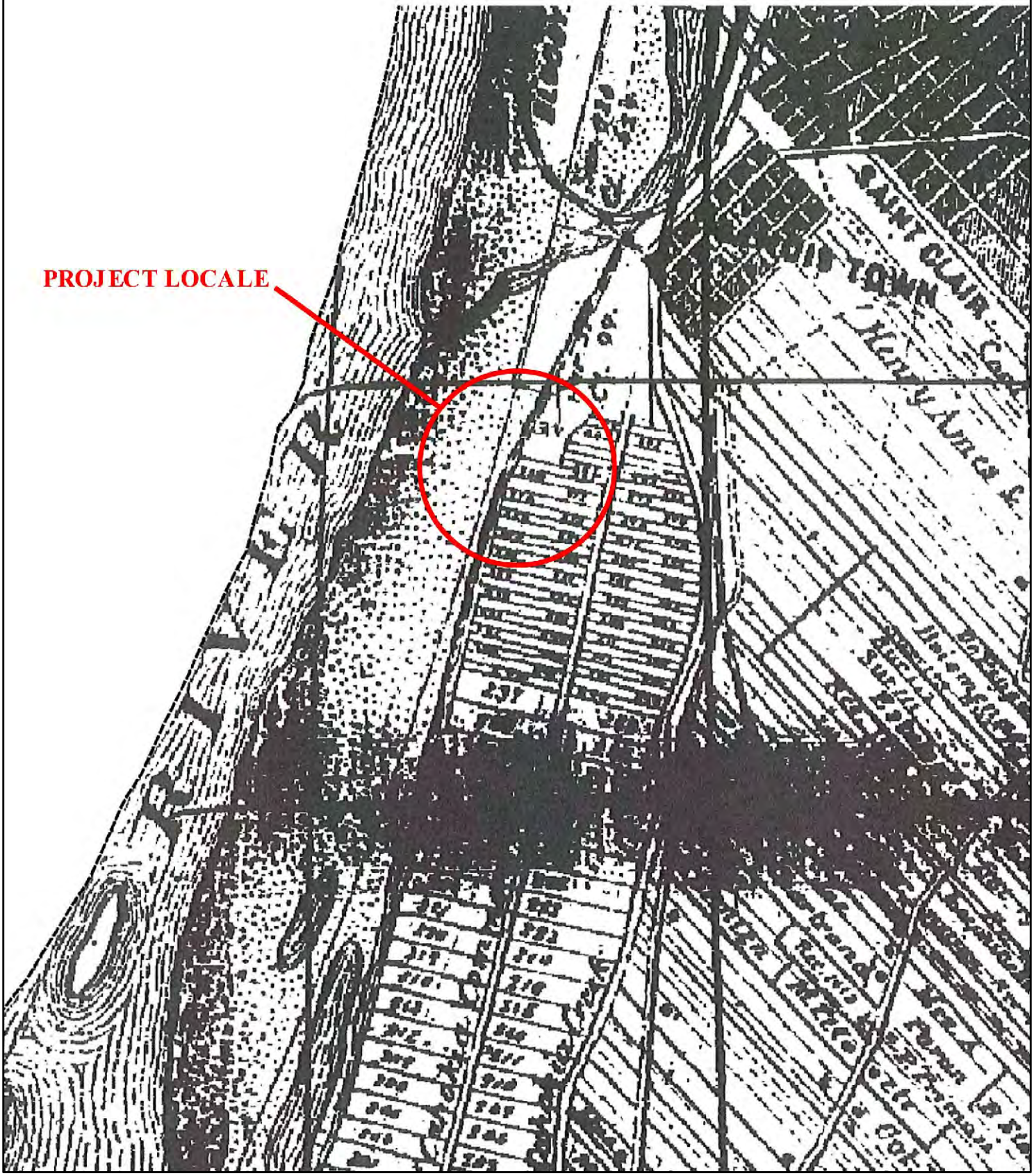
SCI	PROJECT NAME PORT OF EAST SAINT LOUIS EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS			GENERAL NOTES/LEGEND GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAP OF TOWNSHIP 2N, RANGE 10W	N W E S
	1815 GLO MAP				SCALE NTS
	DRAWN BY RCV	DATE	JOB NUMBER		FIGURE 3
	CHECKED BY DLB	11/2013	2013-3194.40		



PROJECT NAME: PORT OF EAST SAINT LOUIS, EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS				GENERAL NOTES/LEGEND: WENKELMASTER, LOUIS, 1843 *THE SURVEY OF BLOODY ISLAND, 1843.* REPRODUCED IN THE EAST SAINT LOUIS CENTENNIAL PROGRAM 1861-1961.	N, W, E, S
1843 - SURVEY OF BLOODY ISLAND					SCALE: NTS
DRAWN BY: RCV	DATE: 11/2013	JOB NUMBER: 2013-3194.40			FIGURE: 4
CHECKED BY: DLB					



	PROJECT NAME PORT OF EAST SAINT LOUIS EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS			GENERAL NOTES/LEGEND GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAP OF TOWNSHIP 2N, RANGE 10W	N W E S
	1853 GLO MAP				SCALE NTS
	DRAWN BY RCV	DATE	JOB NUMBER		FIGURE 5
	CHECKED BY DLB	11/2013	2013-3194.40		



PROJECT NAME: PORT OF EAST SAINT LOUIS, EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS			
1863 MAP OF SAINT CLAIR COUNTY, IL			
DRAWN BY: RCV	DATE: 11/2013	JOB NUMBER: 2013-3194.40	
CHECKED BY: DLB			

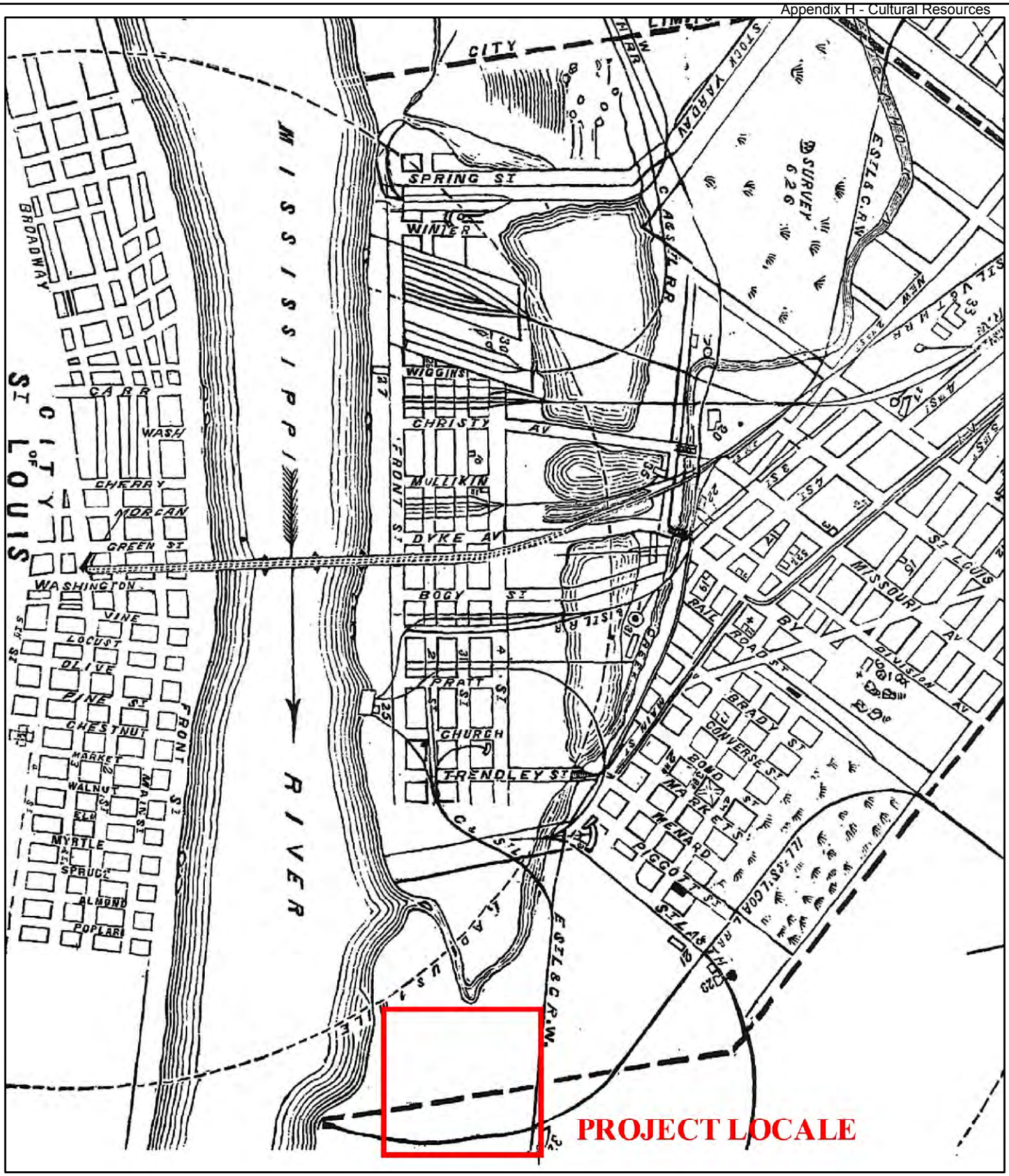
GENERAL NOTES/LEGEND

HOLMES J. W.
1863 *MAP OF SAINT CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS.* J.W. HOLMES, NEW YORK.

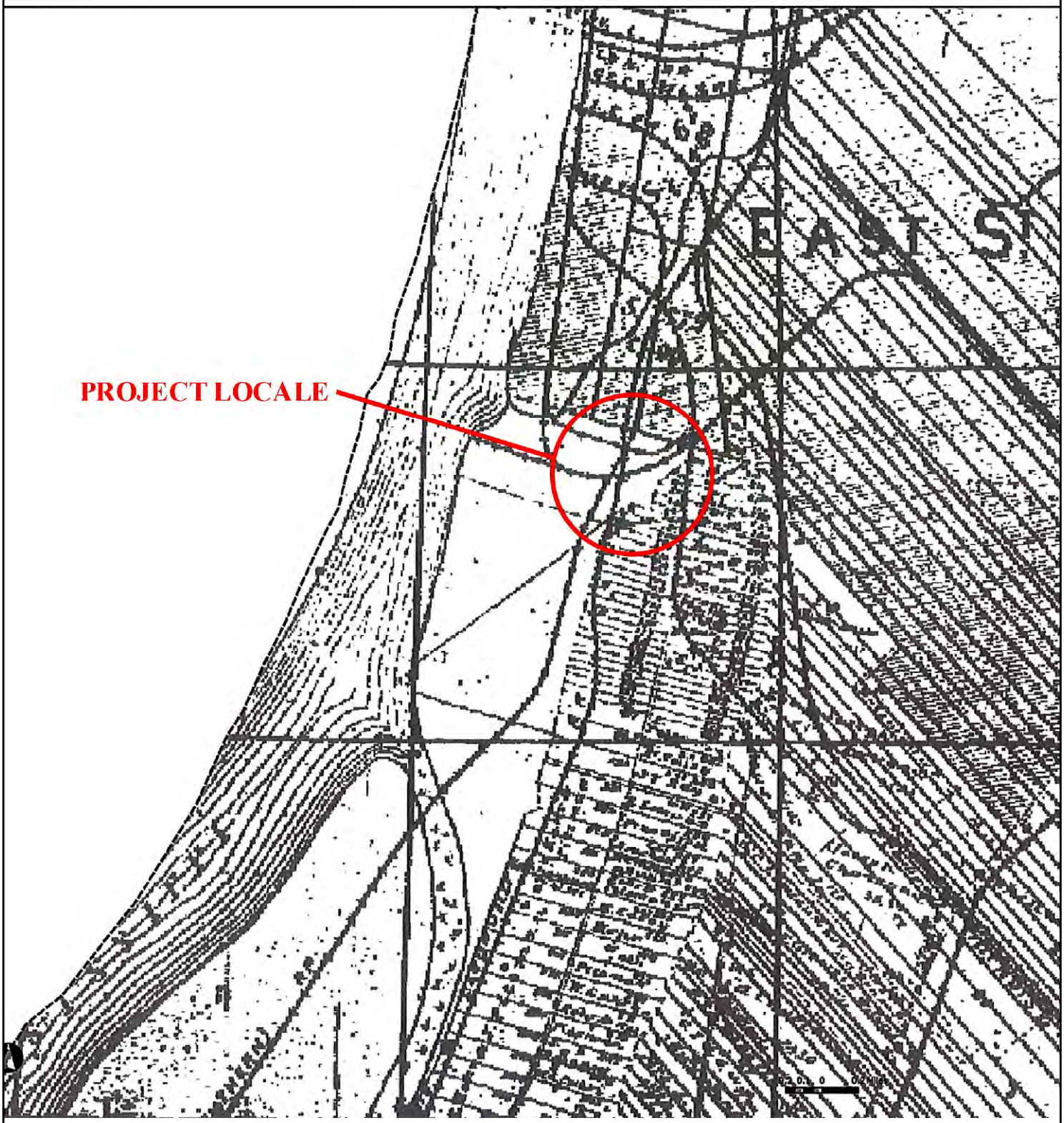
N W E S

SCALE: NTS

FIGURE: 6



PROJECT NAME: PORT OF EAST SAINT LOUIS, EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS				GENERAL NOTES/LEGEND
1875 MAP OF EAST SAINT LOUIS, IL				TYSON, ROBERT A. 1875 *HISTORY OF EAST SAINT LOUIS, ITS RESOURCES, STATISTICS, RAILROADS, PHYSICAL FEATURES, BUSINESSES AND ADVANTAGES.* JOHN HAPS AND CO., EAST SAINT LOUIS.
DRAWN BY: RCV	DATE: 11/2013	JOB NUMBER: 2013-3194.40		SCALE: NTS
CHECKED BY: DLB				FIGURE: 7



PROJECT NAME			
PORT OF EAST SAINT LOUIS EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS			
1901 STANDARD ATLAS OF SAINT CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS			
DRAWN BY	RCV	DATE	JOB NUMBER
CHECKED BY	DLB	11/2013	2013-3194.40

GENERAL NOTES/LEGEND

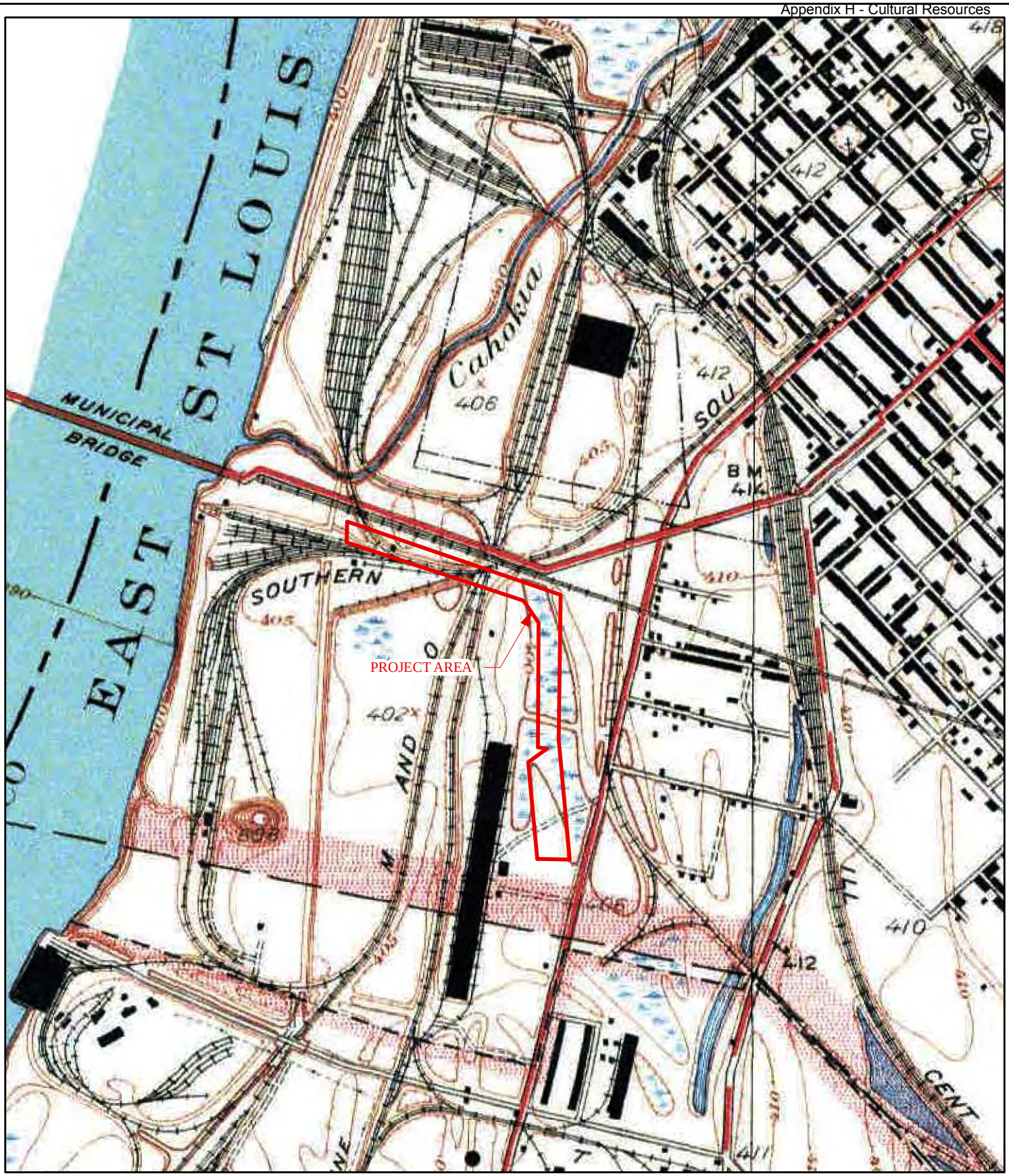
OGLE, GEORGE A.
1901 *STANDARD ATLAS OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS.* GEORGE OGLE AND CO., CHICAGO.

N W E S

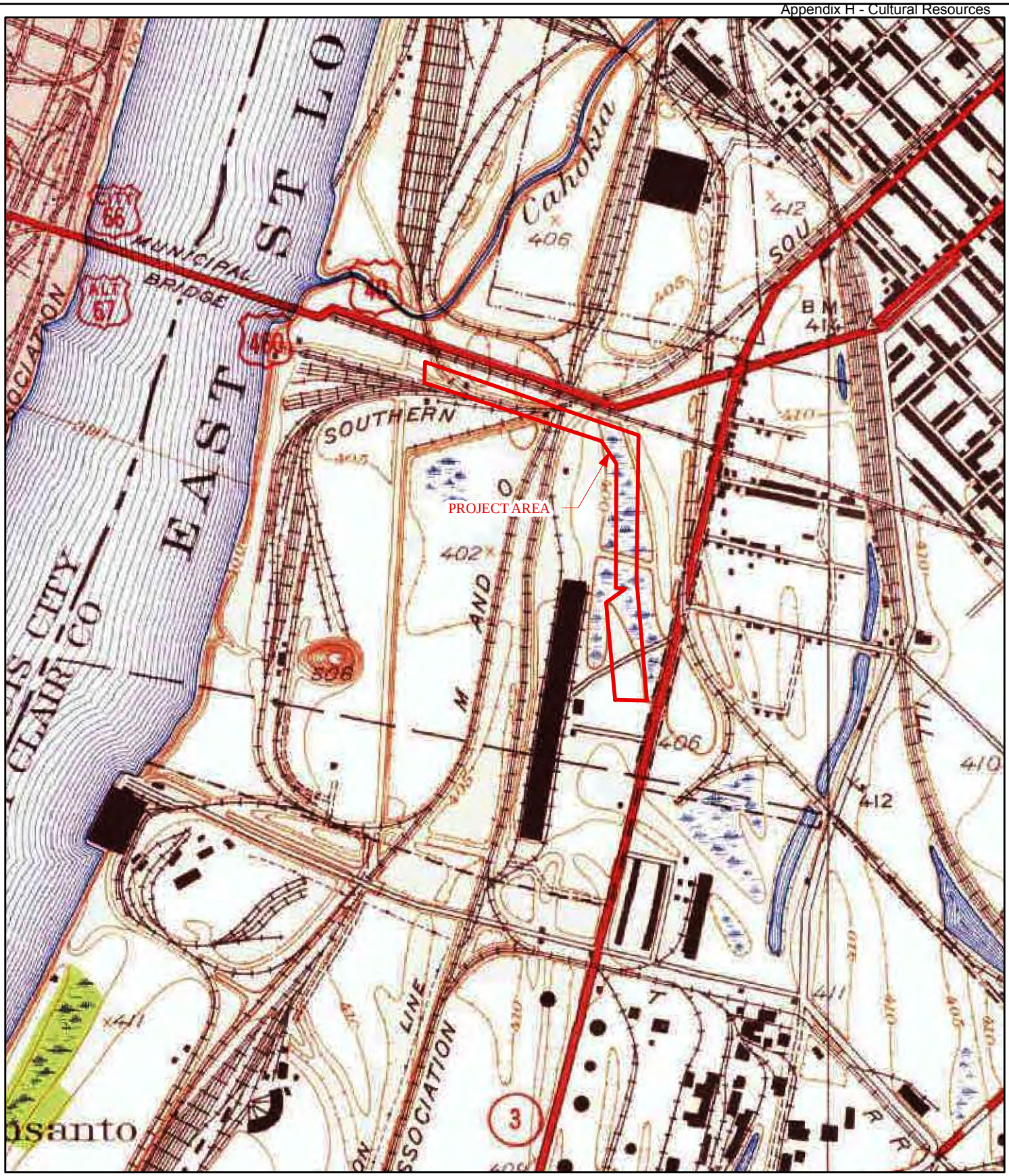
SCALE NTS

FIGURE 8

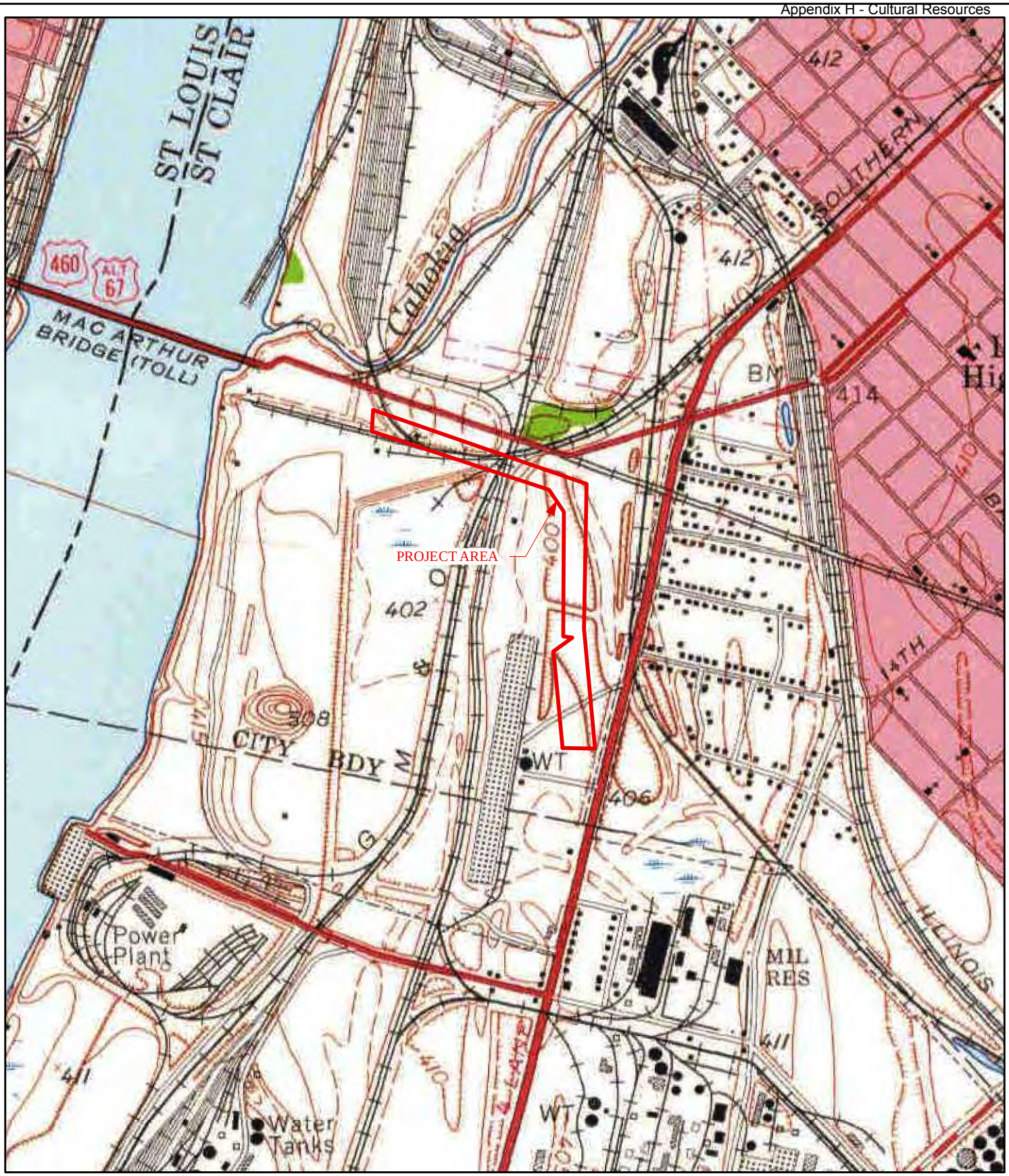
SCI	PROJECT NAME PORT OF EAST SAINT LOUIS EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS			GENERAL NOTES/LEGEND USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI QUADRANGLE - 15' SERIES DATED 1904 REVISED 1912 20' CONTOURS	N W E S
	1912 USGS MAP				SCALE 1" = 2000'
	DRAWN BY RCV	DATE	JOB NUMBER		FIGURE 9
	CHECKED BY DLB	11/2013	2013-3194.40		



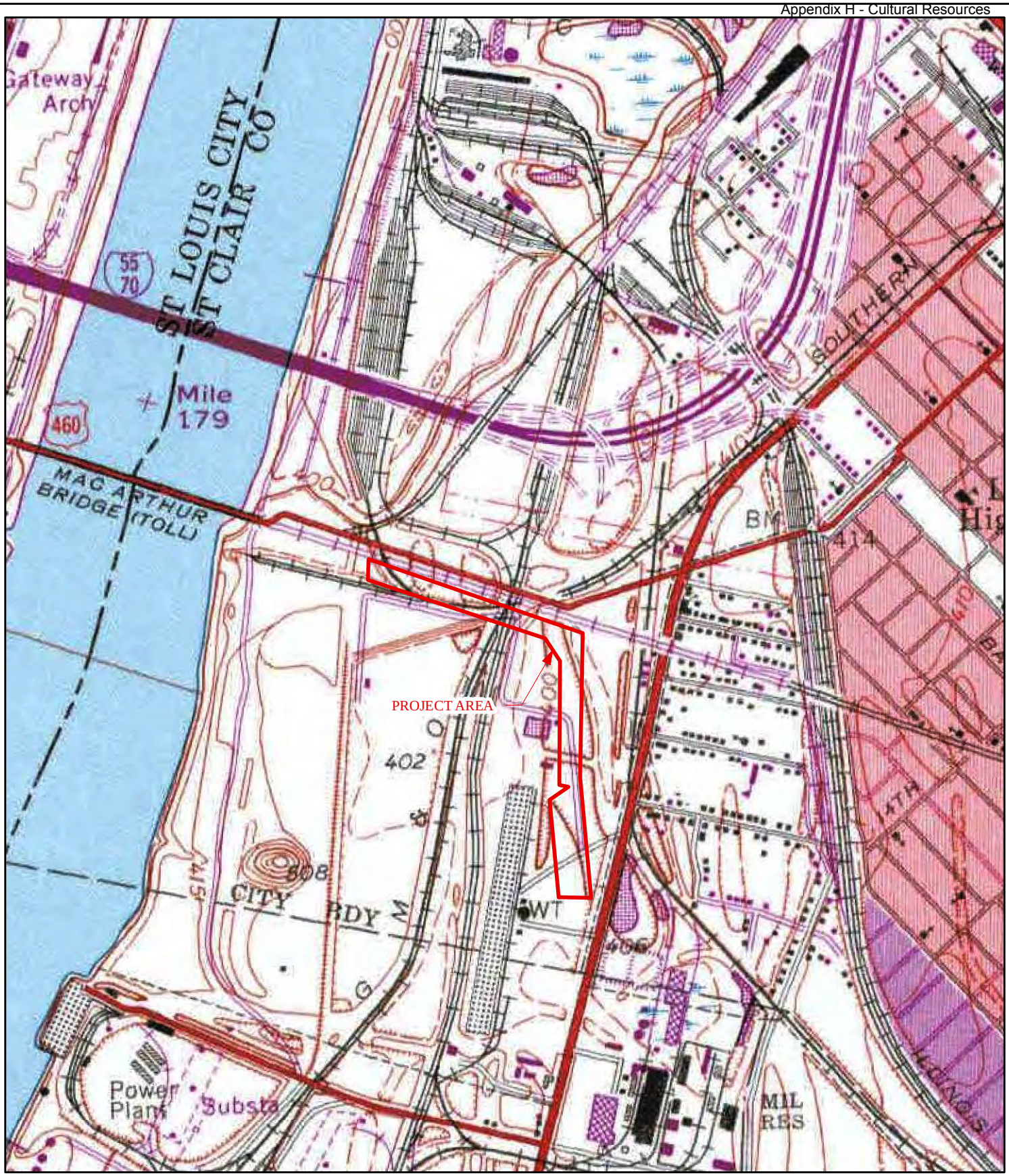
PROJECT NAME: PORT OF EAST SAINT LOUIS, EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS				GENERAL NOTES/LEGEND: USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS QUADRANGLE - 7.5' SERIES, DATED 1934, 5' CONTOURS
1934 USGS MAP				
DRAWN BY	RCV	DATE	JOB NUMBER	SCALE 1" = 1,000'
CHECKED BY	DLB	11/2013	2013-3194.40	FIGURE 10



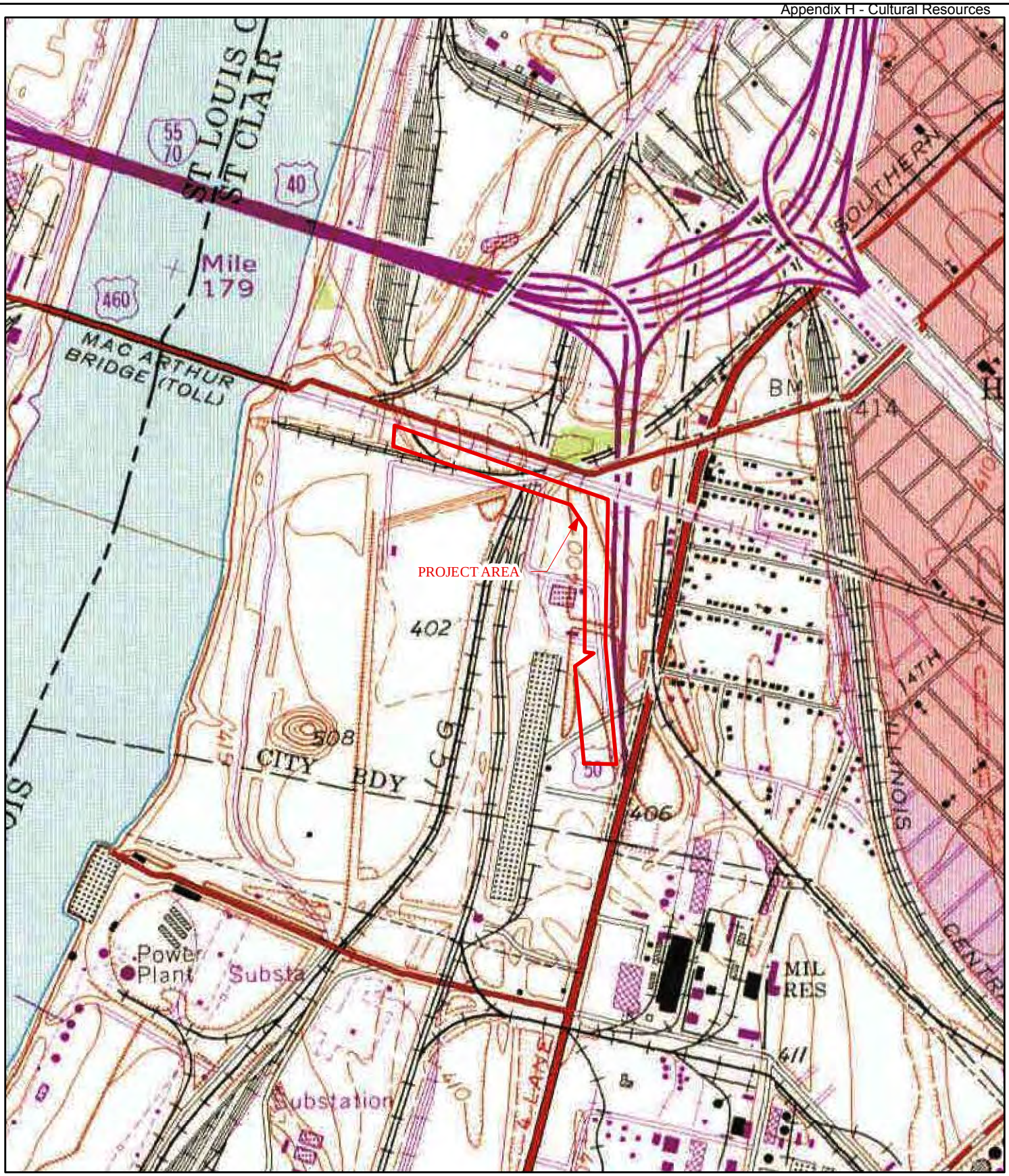
SCI	PROJECT NAME: PORT OF EAST SAINT LOUIS, EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS	GENERAL NOTES/LEGEND: USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS QUADRANGLE - 7.5' SERIES, DATED 1949, 5' CONTOURS	N W E S		
	1949 USGS MAP			SCALE	1" = 1000'
	DRAWN BY: RCV	DATE: 11/2013	JOB NUMBER: 2013-3194.40	FIGURE	11
	CHECKED BY: DLB				



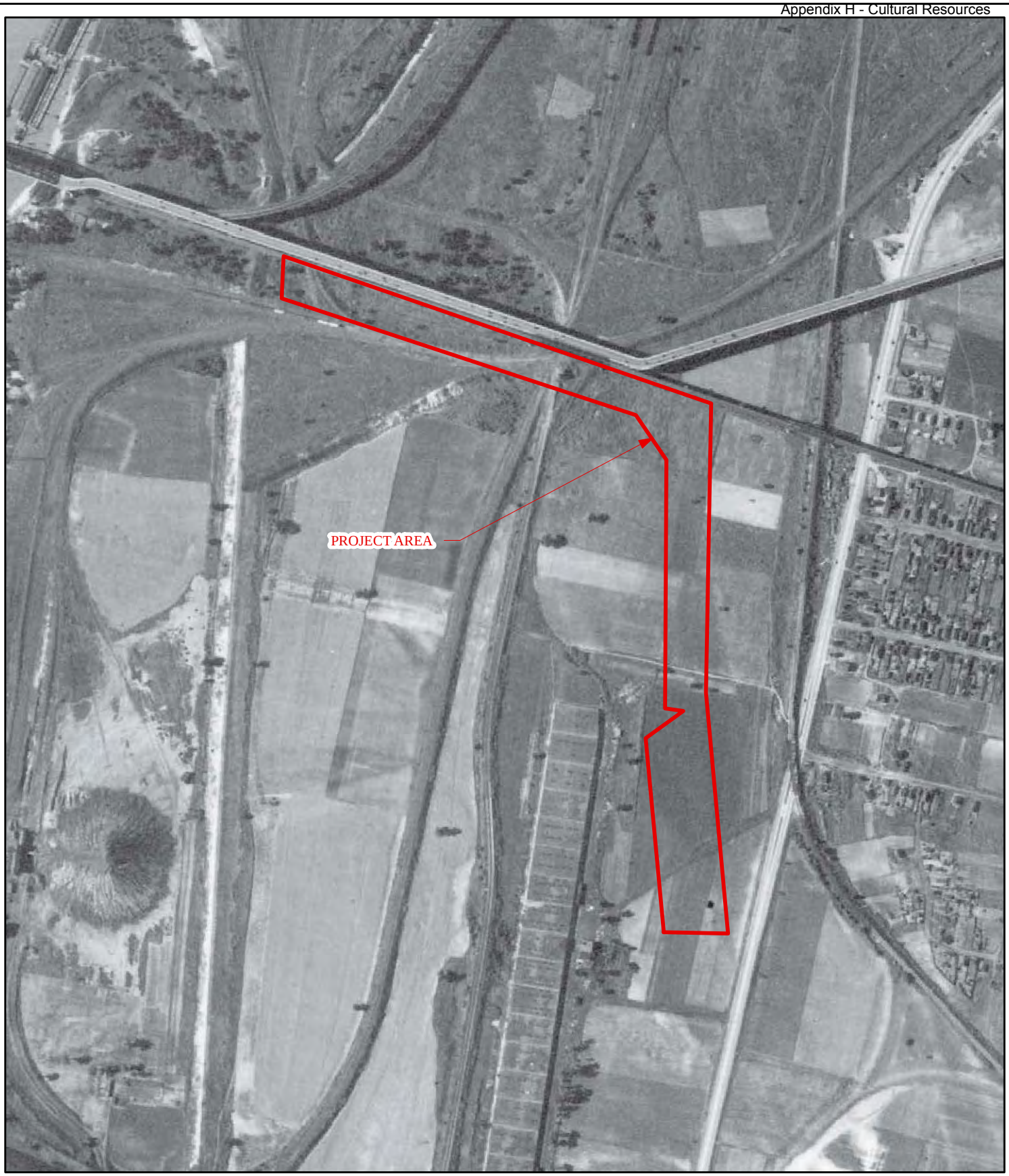
PROJECT NAME: PORT OF EAST SAINT LOUIS, EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS				GENERAL NOTES/LEGEND: USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS QUADRANGLE - 7.5' SERIES, DATED 1954, 5' CONTOURS
1954 USGS MAP				N / W / E / S
DRAWN BY	RCV	DATE	JOB NUMBER	SCALE 1" = 1000'
CHECKED BY	DLB	11/2013	2013-3194.40	FIGURE 12



PROJECT NAME: PORT OF EAST SAINT LOUIS, EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS				GENERAL NOTES/LEGEND: USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS QUADRANGLE - 7.5' SERIES, DATED 1954, PHOTO REVISED 1968, 5' CONTOURS	N, W, E, S
1968 USGS MAP					SCALE 1" = 1000'
DRAWN BY	RCV	DATE	JOB NUMBER		FIGURE 13
CHECKED BY	DLB	11/2013	2013-3194.40		



PROJECT NAME PORT OF EAST SAINT LOUIS EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS				GENERAL NOTES/LEGEND USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS QUADRANGLE - 7.5' SERIES DATED 1954 PHOTO REVISED 1974 5' CONTOURS	N W E S
1974 USGS MAP					SCALE 1" = 1000'
DRAWN BY	RCV	DATE	JOB NUMBER		FIGURE 14
CHECKED BY	DLB	11/2013	2013-3194.40		



PROJECT NAME: PORT OF EAST SAINT LOUIS EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS			
1940 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH			
DRAWN BY: RCV	DATE: 11/2013	JOB NUMBER: 2013-3194.40	
CHECKED BY: DLB			

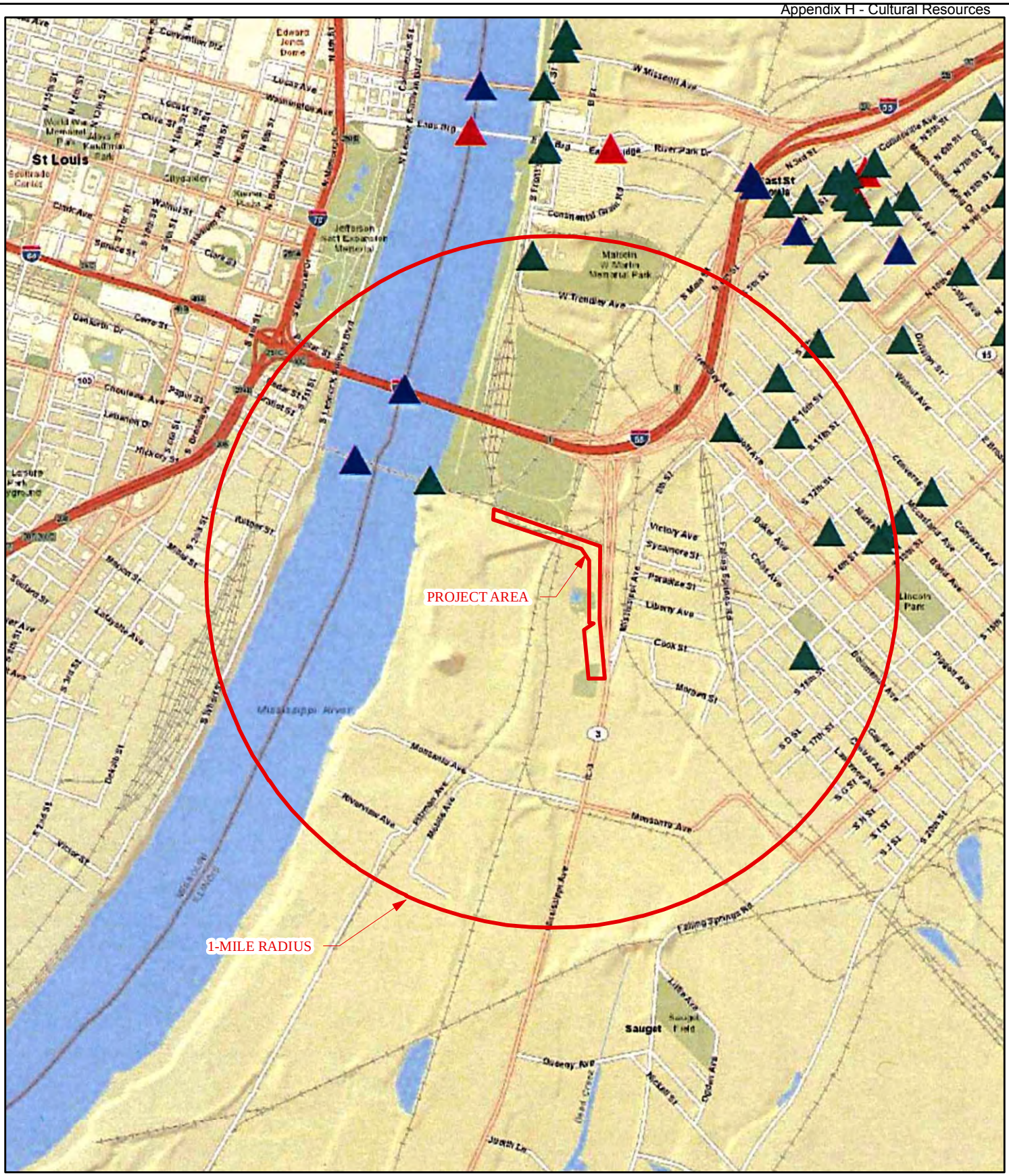
GENERAL NOTES/LEGEND

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OBTAINED FROM EDR, DATED 7/4/1940.

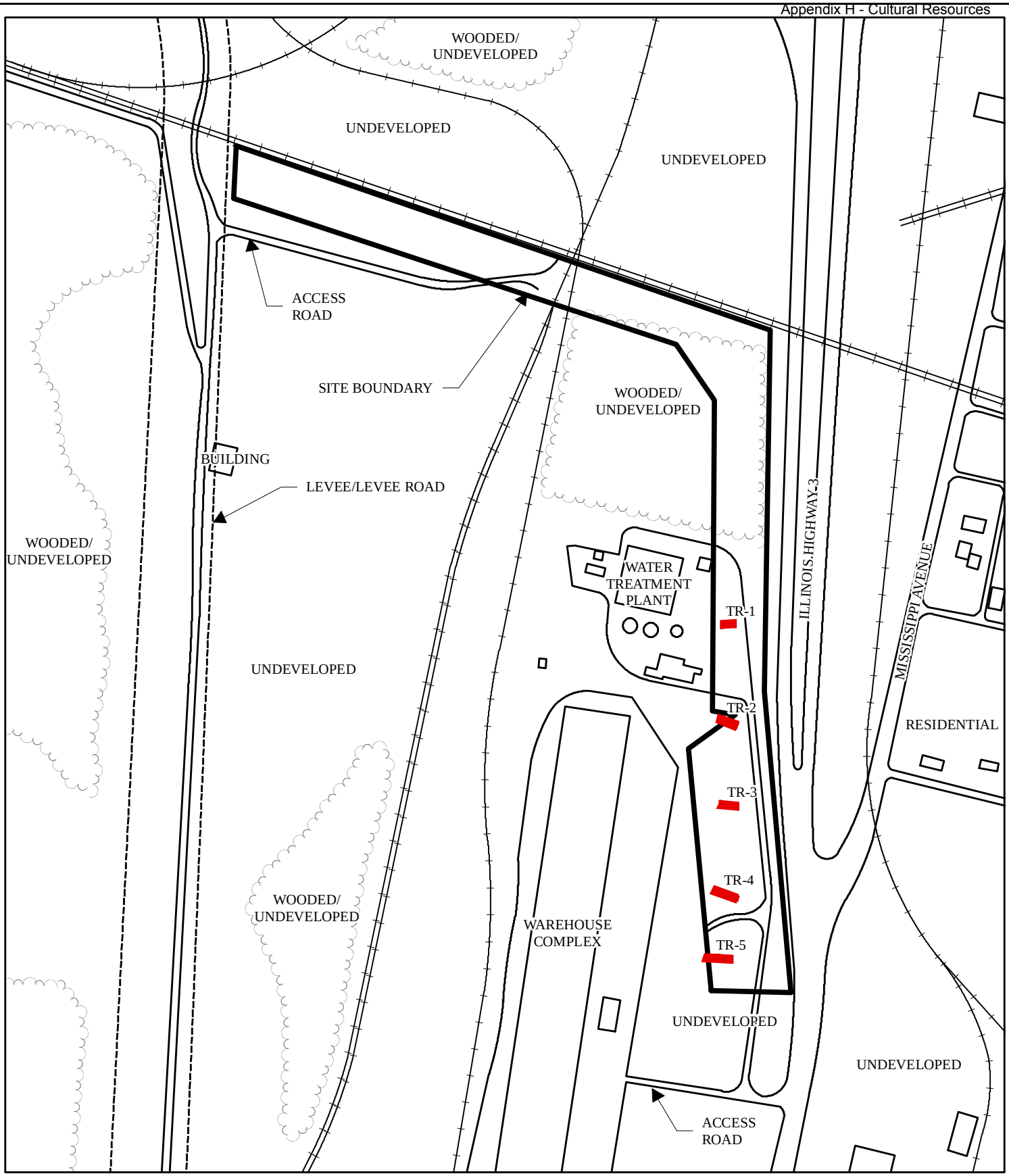
N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 500'

FIGURE: 15



PROJECT NAME: PORT OF EAST SAINT LOUIS, EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS				GENERAL NOTES/LEGEND: HAARGIS DATABASE REFERENCED 3:43 PM, 10/28/2013. ▲ DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR NR ▲ ENTERED IN THE NR ▲ UNDETERMINED
HAARGIS MAP				
DRAWN BY	RCV	DATE	JOB NUMBER	SCALE 1" = 2000'
CHECKED BY	DLB	11/2013	2013-3194.40	FIGURE 16



PROJECT NAME: PORT OF EAST SAINT LOUIS, EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS				GENERAL NOTES/LEGEND: INDICATES APPROXIMATE RAILROAD LOCATION. INDICATES APPROXIMATE TRENCH LOCATIONS. DIMENSIONS AND LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE; ACTUAL MAY VARY. DRAWING SHALL NOT BE USED OUTSIDE THE CONTEXT OF THE REPORT FOR WHICH IT WAS GENERATED.
SITE/SURROUNDING PROPERTIES MAP				
DRAWN BY: RCV	DATE: 11/2013	JOB NUMBER: 2013-3194.40		SCALE: 1" = 400'
CHECKED BY: JOK				FIGURE: 17

APPENDIX B

Photo 1. Landscaped Area in Front of Wastewater Treatment Plant. View to north.

Photo 2. Undeveloped Southern Part of the Project Area. View to south.

Photo 3. Excavation and Recording of Trench 4 in Progress. View to west.

Photo 4. Trench 1 Excavation in Progress. View to west.

Photo 5. Profile of the North Wall of Trench 1. View to north.

Photo 6. Trench 2 Excavation in Progress. View to northwest.

Photo 7. Profile of South Wall of Trench 2. View to south.

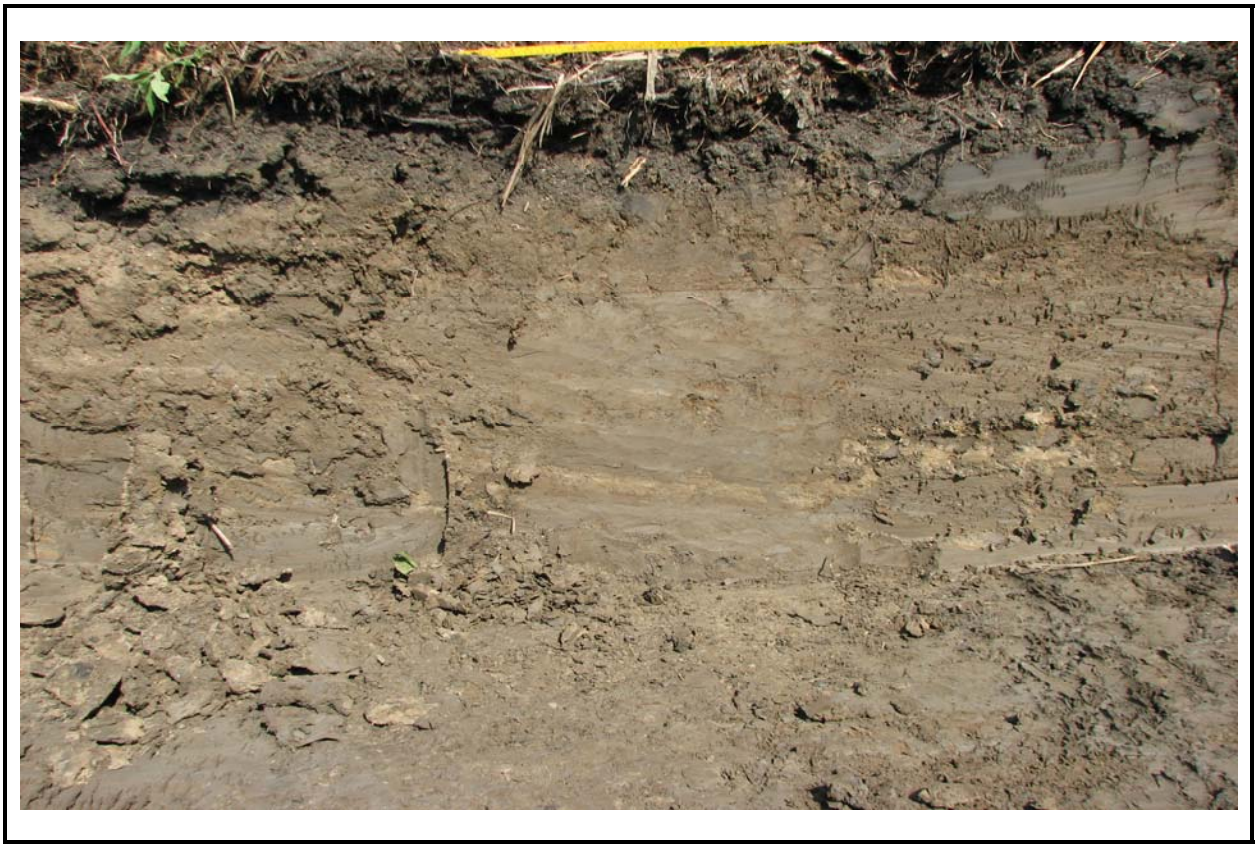


Photo 8. Profile of North Wall of Trench 3. View to north.

Photo 9. Profile of South Wall of Trench 4. View to south.

Photo 10. Profile of South Wall of Trench 5. View to south.