

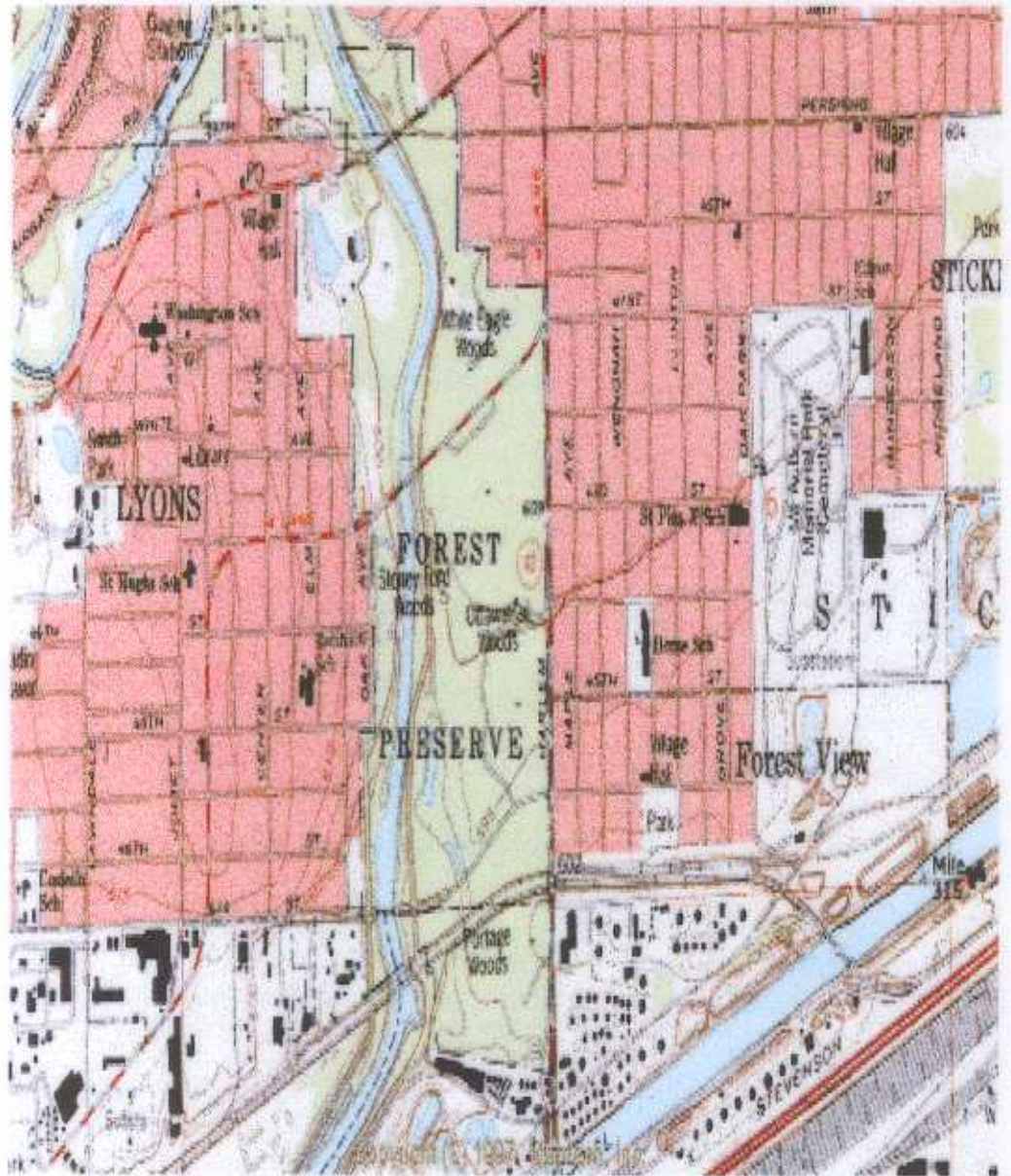


**Archaeological**  
RESEARCH, INC.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
RESEARCH  
INCORPORATED  
900 West Jackson Blvd.  
Suite 6E  
Chicago, IL 60607-3096  
1-800-243-9391  
Phone: 312-243-8282  
Fax: 312-243-9391  
Email: ARINC@IX.netcom.com

Prepared for:  
U.S. Army Corps of  
Engineers Chicago  
District

June 1999



# CHICAGO PORTAGE LITERATURE OVERVIEW and ASSESSMENT

## **ABSTRACT**

This report outlines the research methods and results of a study completed by the staff at Archaeological Research, Inc., Chicago office in fulfillment of a contract with the Chicago District of the US Army Corps of Engineers. Archaeological Research, Inc. was required to complete a Literature Overview of the historic landscape included in the National Register of Historic Places property known as the "Chicago Portage Site." This landscape was first considered a significant historic property due to its association with seventeenth- and eighteenth-century French exploration and fur trade. The results of this investigation and overview assert that there is no evidence to suggest that this property is significant for this reason. This report will show that this historic landscape is significant because of its association with prehistoric archaeological sites and features and early nineteenth century American fur trade and settlement.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All Archaeological Research, Incorporated staff members undertook to complete this project. As the reader will discover, this overview document reflects the varied research expertise and concerns of all that worked toward its completion and we have allowed this variability to remain evident within the report. We would have never been able to complete this document, moreover, without the assistance and guidance of a number of colleagues. First we would like to thank Keith Ryder, archaeologist for the Chicago District of the Army Corps of Engineers. He read through and corrected a number of drafts of this report and made suggestions and comments that helped us make this a good readable document that can be used by various government bodies and citizen groups.

We would also like to thank Mr. Ed Lace. Mr. Lace is a retired naturalist and archaeologist for the Cook County Forest Preserve District. Without his years of research on and investigation of this landscape very

little would be known about the archaeological and historic resources here.

Two individuals were extremely helpful in providing us information concerning the project area. First, Pam Sielski, a Landscape Architect with the Cook County Forest Preserve District worked with us to provide us with historic maps and documents at the District Offices in Oak Park. Second, Mark Brosius of the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District assisted us in finding documents in his District archives.

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

<b>Figure 1:</b> Location of the Project Area (Recent USGS Topographic Map)	6
<b>Figure 2:</b> Location of the Project Area (1890s map)	7
<b>Figure 3:</b> Location of the Project Area (1930s USGS Topographic Map)	8
<b>Figure 4:</b> Physiographic setting of Project area showing Glacial Lake Chicago and Glacial Moraine Provinces	13
<b>Figure 5:</b> Natural Features and Previously Recorded Sites	16
<b>Figure 6:</b> Map of Excavations at the Laughton Site	68
<b>Figure 7:</b> Late Glacial and Postglacial Lake Levels	70

## **LIST OF TABLES**

<b>Table 1:</b> Inventory of Archaeological Sites in Project Area	48
<b>Table 2:</b> Land Use History of the Chicago Portage Site	55-56

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract.....	i
Acknowledgement.....	ii
List of Figures .....	iv
List of Tables .....	iv
Table of Contents .....	v
Part I. Introduction.....	1
Part II. Description of the Project Area.....	4
Part III. Natural Landscape Features .....	10
Part IV. Landscape History of the Project Area .....	19
Part V. Summary Review of the Graphic Data .....	37
Part VI. Archaeological Investigations .....	42
Part VII. Inventory of Sites and Landscape Elements .....	45
Part VIII. Excavations at the Laughton Site .....	60
Part XIX. Other Archaeological Investigations at the Project Area .....	65
Part X. Recommendations .....	78
<i>Bibliography.....</i>	<i>82</i>
 <i>Map Attachments</i>	
 <i>Photo Plates of Artifacts</i>	

## **PART I: INTRODUCTION**

The primary goal of this study is to provide information on the natural features and historic properties located within the Chicago Portage National Historic Site. Once assembled, this information will be interpreted to provide a coherent and integrated conception of the project area's cultural resources. In addition, this information will provide a baseline of data useful in future planning efforts, e.g., interpretive programs, implemented for public usage of the Chicago Portage Site.

We have chosen the construct of a historic landscape as our interpretive framework. We should emphasize that the term "landscape" is not synonymous with "project area," as the landscape is an analytic framework, whereas the project area refers to a particular locale with discrete boundaries and observable natural and cultural elements therein. This landscape is a "historic landscape," and will be referred to as such throughout this report. In this study, a "historical landscape" will refer to any landscape that contains tangible, material features or

artifacts that reflect the cultural activity of individuals or groups at particular moments or periods in time.

Just as a museum may contain artifacts from different cultures both past and present, a historic landscape may contain features and artifacts that reflect the interaction of various individuals or groups in the past and present with a particular landscape. This historic landscape, the Chicago Portage National Historic Site, contains artifacts that date back as early as four thousand years before the present, B.C.E, to landscape features that date to the middle of this century. In broadening our definition of this landscape to include the scholarship that has taken place here, we seek to show the continuum of modifications by even its most recent subjects, i.e., the archaeologists, planners and historians themselves. In this sense, the activities of professional observers and policy makers constitutes no less of a cultural process acting upon the landscape than did the activities of Native Americans hunting, gathering and trading there, or the Euro American traders, canal and road developers and Civilian Conservation Corps workers who physically altered this place with their presence.

This landscape was first recognized as historic as early as 1929, when the property was deeded to the Cook County Forest Preserves for a "Historical Park." In 1958, it was designated a National Historic Site, and in 1966 it was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. In the 1958 and 1966 nomination forms, this area was considered historically significant because of its association with seventeenth century French exploration and settlement. As will become evident to the reader, there are no landscape features or artifacts that date to this period of time. In fact, any contact with this landscape by the early French explorers was most likely highly ephemeral. In fact, we will argue strongly that this area no longer be considered significant because of its association with French Exploration. Rather its significance comes from its association with other historic and prehistoric events.

This study will suggest that the major periods of significance for this landscape are the first half of the nineteenth century as well as a number of prehistoric periods. There were a series of intensive prehistoric occupations at this site over the past six millennia. Then, in the early

1800s, this area played an important role in the early settlement history of the City of Chicago and Cook County.

## **PART II: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA**

The location coordinates of the project area as follows: The East  $\frac{1}{2}$  Section 1, Township 38N, Range 12 East, plus the E  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 1, Township 38 N, Range 12 East, plus most of the North  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 12, Township 38N, Range 12 East. The project area also sits adjacent to the present-day communities of Riverside, Lyons and Summit (Figure 1). In the past hundred years, these two towns have become subsumed within the Chicago metropolitan area as the region has become intensively urbanized and sustained commercial and residential growth. Figures 2 and 3 have been provided so that the reader can get a sense of how the changes in topographic features over the last century have been recorded by the U.S. Geological Survey. The project area also neighbors the Illinois and Michigan Canal, an artificially created waterway constructed in the 1840s to provide a commercial linkage between Chicago and the Illinois River.

Much has already been written about the I & M Canal and the Canal has been designated as a National Historic Corridor, acknowledging the abundant cultural resources associated with the

Berwyn Quadrangle  
Illinois-Cook Co.  
7.5 Minute Series Topographic

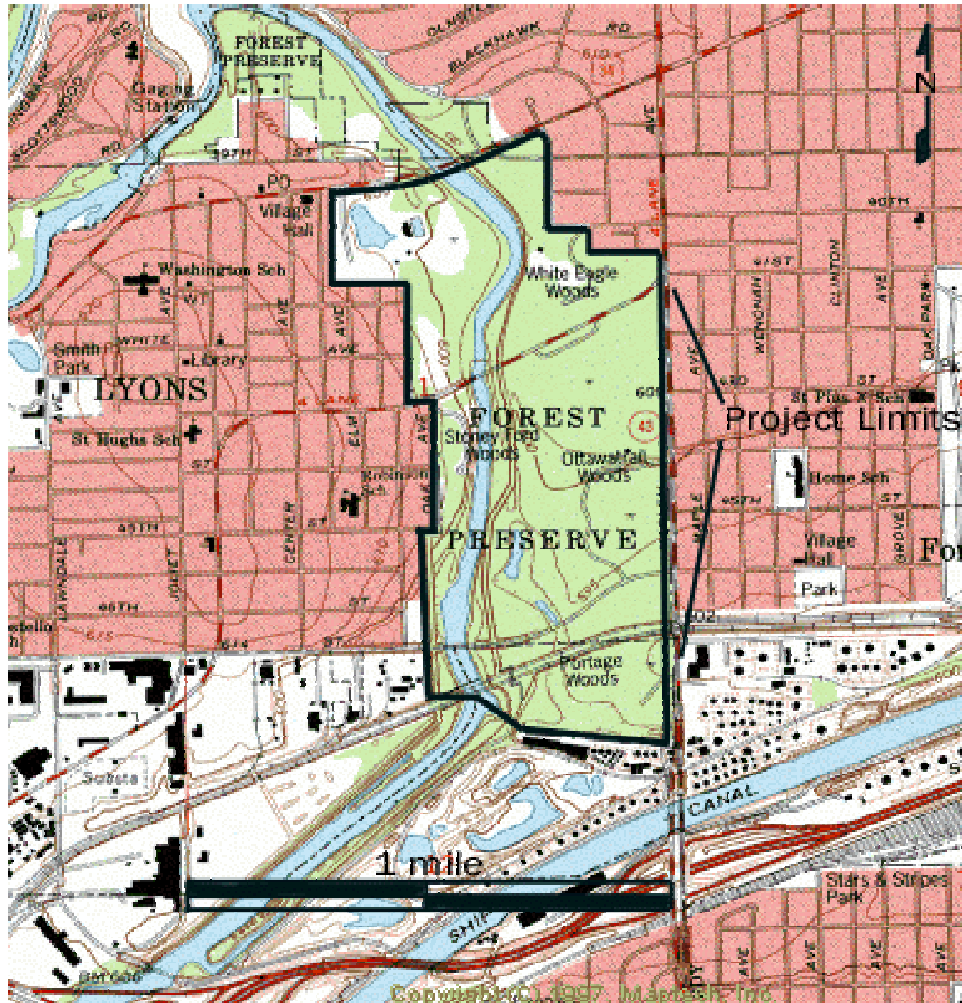


Figure 1. Location of the Project Area

Berwyn Quadrangle  
Illinois - Cook County  
USGS Chamberlin Map  
1897-1898

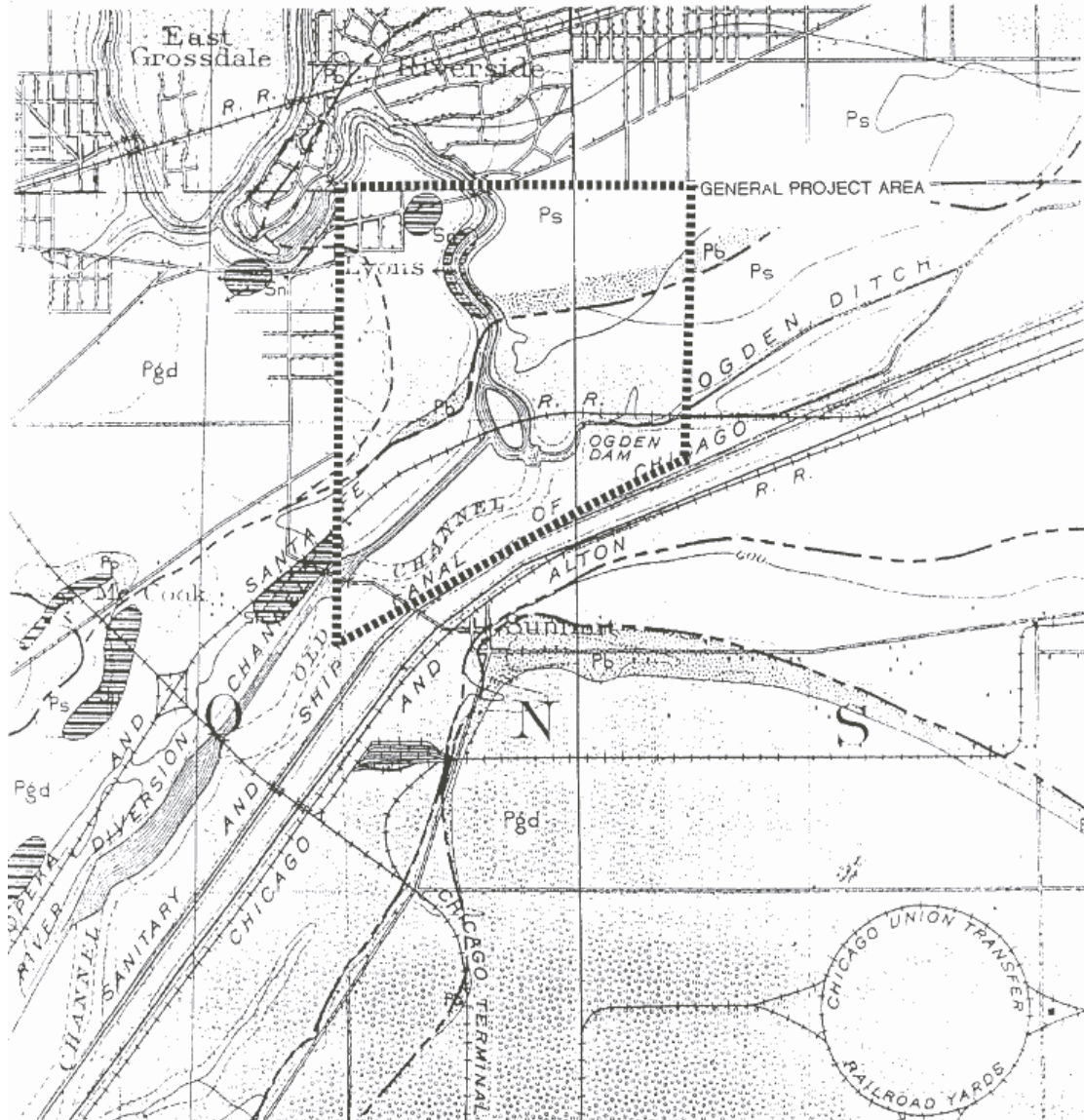


Figure 2. Location of the Project Area

Berwyn Quadrangle  
Illinois-Cook County  
USGS Chicago Areal Geologic Map No. 10  
1930-32

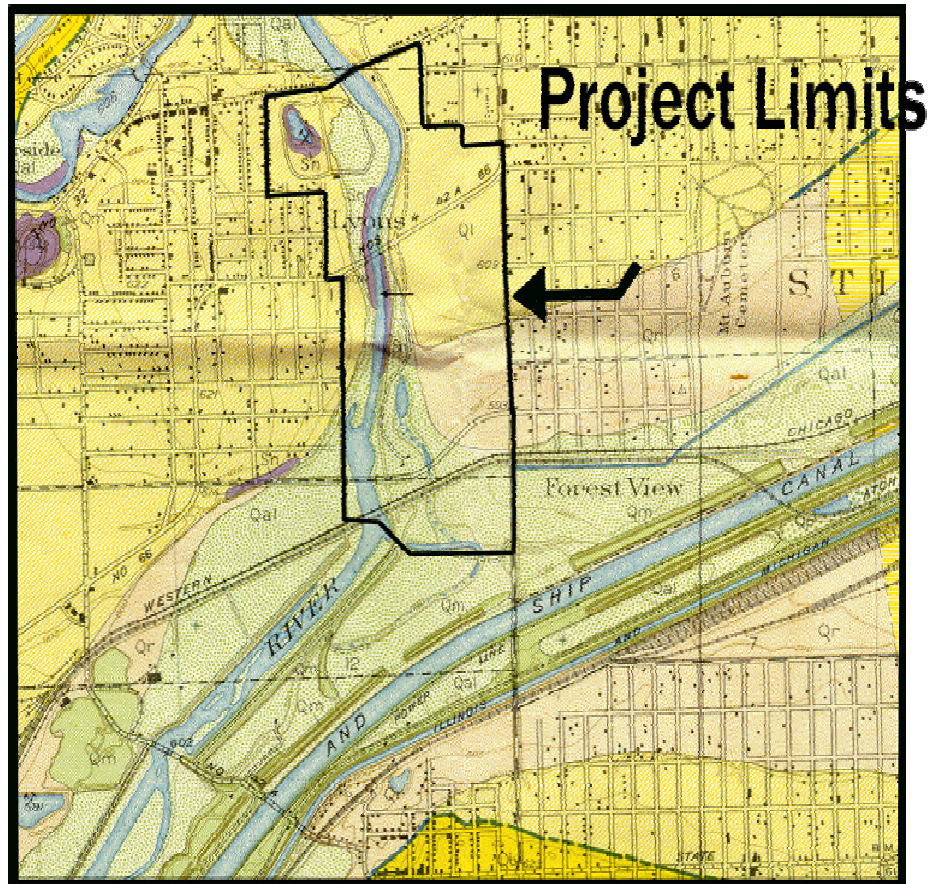


Figure 3. Location of the Project Area

Corridor that contributed to the growth of this region as an important transportation and manufacturing hub during the second half of the last century. It should be emphasized that this project area, however, does not contain Illinois and Michigan Canal cultural material resources *per se*. Nonetheless, contemporary knowledge of the Chicago Portage was a primary piece of location data utilized by Congressionally-appointed surveyors who sought to plot various alignments for the Canal when they visited the area in the 1820s and 1830s.

The project area is also “described” by other transportation routes, including at least two historic rail alignments and Ogden Avenue, an historic Indian Trail and Wagon Road depicted in the tales of early settlers such as Judge John Caton. If there are some places that accrue significance because they are regarded as good places in which to settle, there are others which attain importance as good places to travel through, places that appear to be well-suited for movement rather than settlement. The historic landscape of the Laughton Site and its surroundings appears to be such a place.

### **PART III: NATURAL LANDSCAPE AND FEATURES**

The project area is located in a geographic region generally defined as the "Chicago area" (Keene 1989:138). The Chicago area is a distinct environment composed of several physiographic and ecological features that are the result of interplay between glacial deposits and glacial lake water levels. They constitute a distinct natural area that rests on the southwestern shore of Lake Michigan and is composed of four major topographic features: the first, are the morainic uplands in the northern, western, and southern portions of the area; the second, is the lake plain which is surrounded by the uplands; the third, are the shore features of glacial Lake Chicago and its successor, Lake Michigan; and the fourth, are the stream and river valleys that cut through all three (Bretz 1955:27). A large portion of northwestern Indiana also falls within this natural area.

The uplands are essentially glacial moraines formed during the Pleistocene. Three morainic systems surround the Chicago area: the Valparaiso morainic system, which is composed of nine distinct glacial

moraines (Willman 1971:46) formed in the Woodfordian sub-stage (22,000-12,500 BP) of the Wisconsin glacial stage; the gray clayey till known as Tinley drift, which was deposited during the Woodfordian glacial period as ice re-advanced onto the slopes of the Valparaiso morainic system; and the Lake Border Drifts, the final morainic system formed in the Woodfordian stage in the upland areas.

Most of the city of Chicago lies within the region known as the Lake Plain that was formed over 10,000 years ago by glacial Lake Chicago. The area covered about 450 square miles and formed the floor, or bottom, of the glacial lake. Today the Lake Plain is almost entirely eroded by modern streams and is essentially a flat plain sloping gradually into Lake Michigan. Over the past 14,000 years the lake levels of glacial Lake Chicago fluctuated from as low as 230 feet above sea level (the Lake Chippewa stage) to over 640 feet above sea level (the Glenwood stage). Today, in its Lake Michigan stage, the lake lies at 580 feet above sea level. The fluctuation in lake levels produced elongated sand ridges, or "beaches," throughout portions of the Lake Plain.

The final sets of topographic features in the Chicago area are the river and stream valleys. The valleys were formed by either of two glacial processes. Some are constructional valleys formed during the “moraine and beach building” stages. Salt Creek, Flag Creek, the Calumet River, and the northern portions of the Des Plaines and Chicago River valleys are of that type. The Sag Valley, Sawmill Creek, Du Page River, and the southern portions of Des Plaines and Chicago River valleys, on the other hand were formed by an erosion process (Bretz 1955:33).

Upon examination of Figure 4, the reader will notice that the historic landscape under examination here is located along the portion of the Des Plaines River that moves through the Lake Plain formed by Glacial Lake Chicago. Essentially, the river runs between and has cut into well-established beach ridges. A couple of points need to be made in order to clarify the geology specific to this historic landscape.

The sand that rests on the surface today is a mix between wind blown loess and water deposited beach sand. Archaeological excavations in this project area encountered various layers of beach

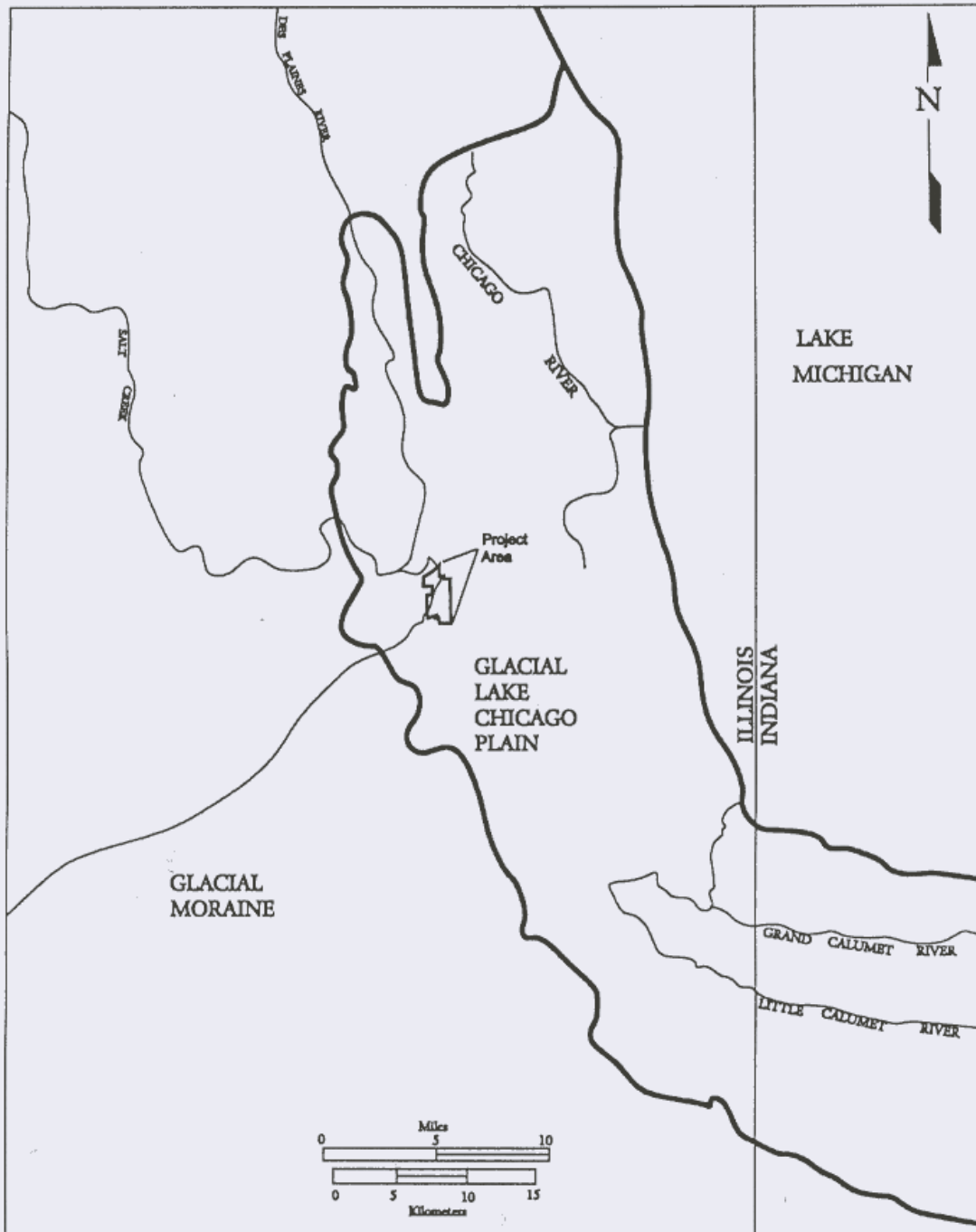


Figure 4. Physiographic setting of Project area showing Glacial Lake Chicago Plain and Glacial Moraine Provinces.

sand atop loess and visa-versa. As one can imagine, this surface is dynamic. Even without the cultural activity that has radically altered the surface of this landscape over the past 200 years, regular geological forces of erosion and deposition are constantly changing the surface. Immediately, beneath this surface sand are layers of clay and other material deposited when the area was the floor or bottom of Glacial Lake Chicago. Beneath this layer, then, is the limestone bedrock.

It is important to note here, that the limestone bedrock or escarpment in this area is very near the surface throughout the project area. In fact, this area was known during the last century as an excellent "fording" place, i.e., a stretch in the river where the bedrock was so high that wagons drawn by horse teams could cross without difficulty. Looking northward off the 47<sup>th</sup> street bridge into the Des Plaines River one can actually see the limestone river bottom just a foot or two beneath the surface of the water. In the early part of the twentieth century Knight and Zuech (1928) re-discovered this high place in the river and named it "Laughton's Ford." They named a similar area less than a quarter mile north and still within the project area: "Stoney Ford". This geological

feature is one of the factors that attracted early settlers - specifically David and Bernardus Laughton -- to this location along the Des Plaines.

Both the exposed escarpment in the Des Plaines River and the beach ridge system were important factors in attracting prehistoric populations to this location. The beach ridge upon which the Laughton archaeological site rests was formed as early as 10,000 to 11,000 years ago during the Tolleston Stage of Glacial Lake Chicago (Figure 5). At that time this area was the western shore of the Lake. The Lake receded for a short time and re-advanced to this position again during the Lake Algonquian Stage. At about 9200 BP the Lake level dropped to 230 feet above sea level. This had the effect of placing the project area over 200 miles away from the shore of the Lake. This Lake Chippewa stage of Glacial Lake Chicago lasted until about 4000 BP when the Lake once again, and for the last time, made the project area its western limit.

Beach sand in the project area was then deposited at least three times during the Holocene: during the Tolleston Stage, during the Algonquian Stage, and finally, during the Nipissing Stage. This sculpting

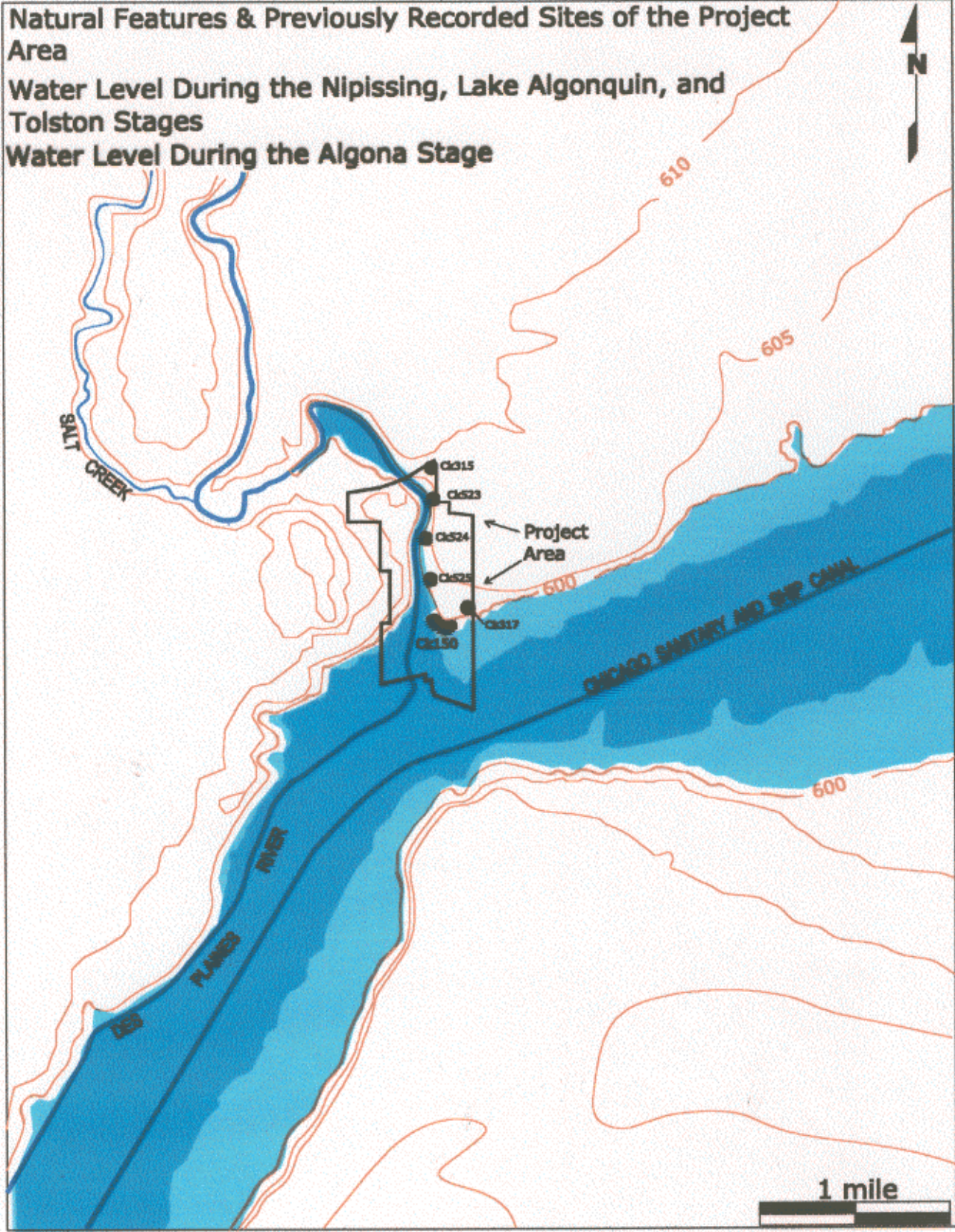


Figure 5. Pattern of Prehistoric Occupation of the Laughton area in Relation to Ancient Water Levels.

**Natural Features & Previously Recorded Sites of the Project Area**

**Water Level During the Nipissing, Lake Algonquin, and Tolston Stages**

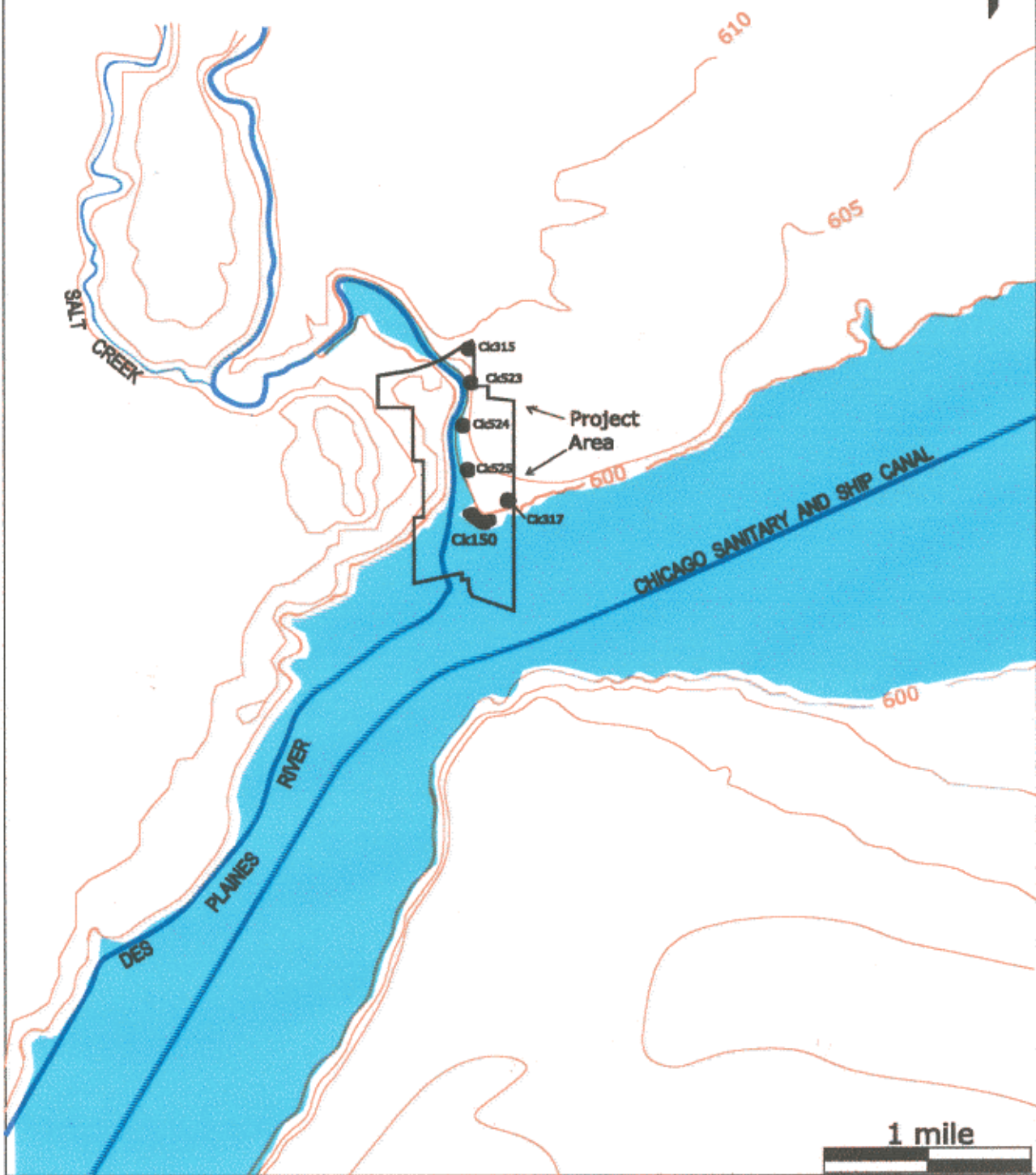


Figure 5. Pattern of Prehistoric Occupation of the Laughton area in Relation to Ancient Water Levels.

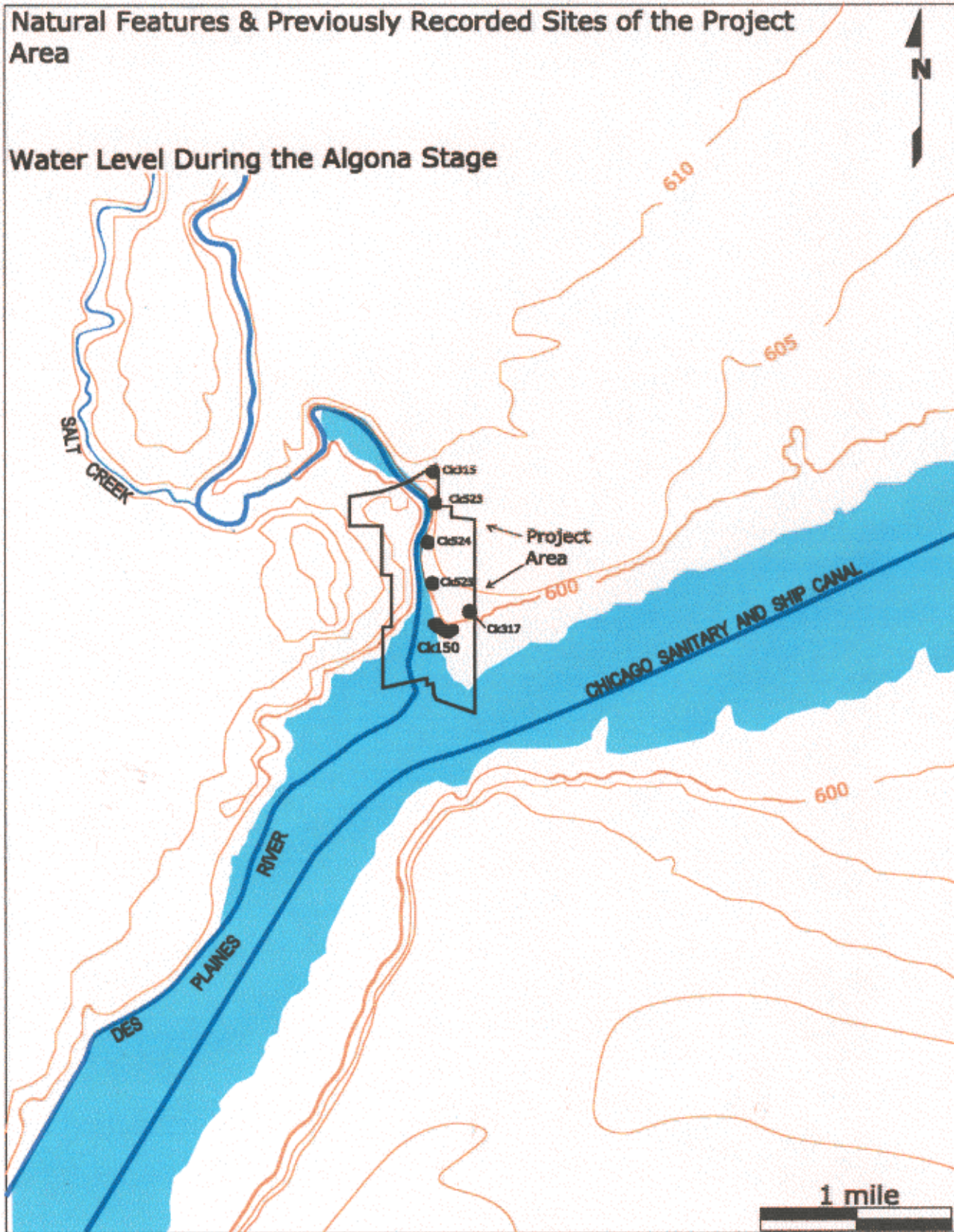


Figure 5. Pattern of Prehistoric Occupation of the Laughton area in Relation to Ancient Water Levels.

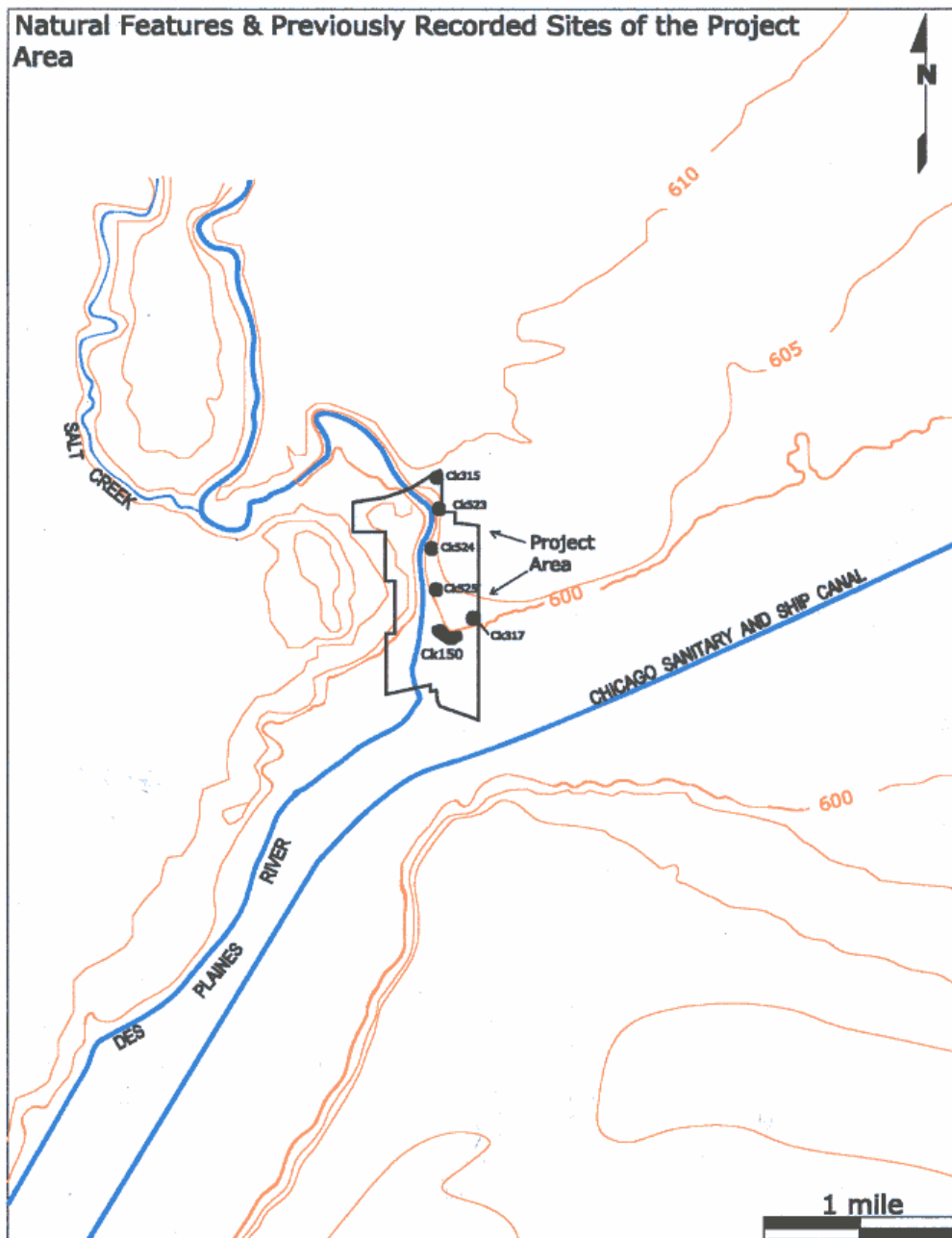


Figure 5. Pattern of Prehistoric Occupation of the Laughton area in Relation to Ancient Water Levels.

of the landscape had significant consequences. The ridge and swale system left behind created an ideal environment for terrestrial, aquatic, and aviary species. This wetland environment and the abundance of natural food resources were unparalleled in other parts of the continent.

Philip Hanson (1981) of the Chicago Field Museum of Natural History has reconstructed pre-settlement vegetation patterns for the Chicago area. Using information gathered by the General Land Office in 1821 and 1834, Hanson was able to distinguish nine plant communities in the area: prairie, wet prairie, marsh, black oak savanna and oak savanna, oak-hickory forest, wet forest, sugar maple-basswood, willow thicket, and Lake Michigan beach. The historic landscape under study here – the Chicago Portage Area is an area where prairie, oak savanna, and wet forest met.

It has been suggested (Vestal 1939) that early settlers of the nineteenth century chose to locate their farms at the ecotone where forest and prairie met in order to utilize the resources from both environments. Meyer (1952, 1954) suggests that the diversity of

vegetation and terrain in the Chicago area was significant in attracting Indians and early European settlers.

The combination of geological features and other natural elements in the Chicago Portage area makes this one of the most unique natural landscapes in the entire Chicago area. What is so important, however, is that this natural landscape contains an abundance of elements and features so necessary for human populations to thrive and prosper. As we will demonstrate throughout this report, the natural landscape slowly gives way to a cultural landscape – dynamic in that it is always being formed and reshaped by both natural and human activity.

## **PART IV: LANDSCAPE HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA**

The landscape history offered below takes the form of an annotated bibliographic review of the graphic sources consulted for this report. For this reason, the “history” as such constitutes an assessment of a short time range beginning well into European historic occupation of the region (1834) and ending in the 1950s, that is really only a segment of much larger history beginning with French exploration of the area in the seventeenth century, for which no documentary evidence verifying the passage of Joliet and Marquette, etc., through this landscape exists. In the ensuing discussion, we present the reader with an interpretation of the substance of the sources themselves, i.e., the knowledge about land use contributed by the sources, as well as clues about what was intended in the production of maps and drawings.

### *1834-1839: General Land Office Surveyors' Maps*

*[Attachment 1.A through 1.C]*

As part of the national, Jeffersonian thrust to encourage settlement west of the Appalachians, the General Land Office,

and as part of the Department of the Treasury's mission, hired surveyors to map and record natural and cultural features encountered during their travels through the Old Northwest. Additionally, the underlying aim of this mapping was to divide land into regular, rectangular parcels that could be sold to the largely agrarian, and largely poor populace with land tenure requirements suitable to the division of saleable land into regular units conventionally measuring between 40 to 160 acres. The three examples of General Land Office maps introduced within this study are maps of Sections, that is, units of land comprised of 640 square acres of land, within townships, the next largest order of land division within counties.

The first example of these, labeled "Attachment 1.A," photo duplicated in two- page segments is the GLO map of Township 38N, Range 12 E, containing Sections 1 and 12. The map contains two dates, 1834 and 1842. Presumably the differences can be accounted for by the date at which the field notes were actually taken and the date at which the General Land Office

officially acknowledged them. Sections 1 and 12 are adjacent to one another in Township 38N, Range 12 E, within Cook County and encompass the project area as it has been defined for this study. Directly to the east of this mapped township is the map for Township 38N, Range 13E --- labeled "Attachment 1.B", which shows Section 6, the Section of land that borders the project area and shows in some detail the swampy area abuts the Des Plaines River where it meets the Portage Road.

On this map, the "River Laplain," (i.e., the Des Plaines River), makes a sharp bend in direction from its NW-to-SE course to a southwesterly orientation within the northeast quarter of Section 12. Within this quarter section is also noted the meeting point of the "Portage Road" where it intersects the River on its east bank. To the discerning eye, it is possible to make out a square marking, possibly a structure of some kind, on the "island" of land that is bounded to the west by the River and on the east by a large tract of "Swamp" (perhaps the remnant of what has come to be known as Mud Lake).

The square marking, however, is unaccompanied by text, so it is not known to whom this structure might be attributed.

Moreover, it is important to note that no individuals' names are associated with the divided parcels anywhere in this township, not even in the systematically sub-divided quarter sections that run on a diagonal axis alongside the Des Plaines River.

Curiously, local Chicago histories recount that the Laughton brothers, i.e., Bernardus and David, removed from the "Hardscrabble" area along the South Branch of the Chicago River to this area by 1827-28, and died by 1834, leaving the settlement to a brother-in-law.

The 1839 General Land Office map included in this report, labeled "Attachment 1.C" depicts a parcel in which Sections 10 and 15 contain a 640 acre parcel designated as a reservation, belonging to a Joseph Laughton, "son of Wau-kee-shaw." It appears that Joseph Laughton was the son of Bernardus Laughton and a Pottawatomi mother. The Pottawatomi were

removed to Indian Lands in 1836; this property however, may have represented a particular accommodation as part of the large cession, not dissimilar to other Chicago-area reservations that were given to “metis” descendents of Pottawatomi and European parents. Although its sits at some distance from our project area, this 1839 GLO map was included to show the movement of the Laughton family out of the Chicago area, indeed, beyond the Indian Boundary line itself, and the rapidity with which the historic settlement vanishes from the landscape.

*1851: James Rees Map of Cook County, Illinois [Attachment 2.A]*

Unlike the General Land Office maps that precede this one, the Rees map fragment photocopied for inclusion within this report underscores not so much the division of land into parcels, but rather emphasizes the relationship of established settlements and humanly conceived locales. It is clear that this map was intended as an early transportation map, noting important individuals associated with stopping points along arteries and rail corridors , including taverns, Indian trails and other features

that a traveler might encounter. In fact, we know that transportation rather than land ownership is significant for this map, since by 1848 the project area land that had been owned by the Laughtons was transferred via Federal land patent to William Ogden and would have been in his possession by 1851. Our project area has changed significantly since 1834 in that it has now become surrounded by Euro-American settlements, dispersed at intervals of no greater than ½ mile distances. Archer Avenue and Ogden Avenue, both former Indian trails, traverse the river and are linked by a bridge at the town of Summit within a half-mile of our project area. As with the General Land Office maps, no particular settlement is indicated at the location of the portage itself.

*1861: Walter L. Flower Map [Attachment 2.B]*

By this date, the project area had become ever more impacted by settlement and the construction of one rail line as well as the Illinois and Michigan Canal, to the south. Land ownership for the project area is attributed to Ogden and Jones. William B.

Ogden, former mayor of Chicago and important land speculator during the land boom of the 1830s through 1860s, accounted for 142 acres of arable land owned within Section 1, Township 38N, and 80 acres in Section 12, Township 38N, as well as 404.5 acres of land in adjacent Section in Township 38N, Range 13E. As with previous maps, no structure is indicated at the Portage Site.

*1870: Van Vechten Map of Cook & DuPage Counties*

*[Attachment 2.C]*

Unfortunately, the scale of the 1870 Van Vechten Map of Cook County is so reduced that it does not capture detail within our project area, but instead provides a view of regional development. The segment of map that contains Lyons Township, in which our project area is located, indicates clearly the intensification of development as it was patterned on the 1850s Rees map. By this date, the Town of Summit is shown as being subdivided into block sized lots on a regular grid pattern.

*1886: Snyder Real Estate Map of Cook County, Lyons Township*

*[Attachment 2.D]*

The 1886 map depicts roads, rail arteries (two rail arteries straddled the project area, paralleling the route of the river) as well as platted township grids, landowners, and a variety of structures. The pattern that is consistent throughout the latter half of this century now shows an additional modification, with the land distributed between very large, consolidated plots – mainly in association with prominent Chicagoans such as Ogden & Jones, John Wentworth and E. B. Talcott – and smaller landholders. As with earlier maps, no structures are shown on the project area parcel, still owned at this date by Ogden & Jones. The marshy area adjacent to the project area, in Section 6 of Township 38N Range 13E is no longer shown as a marsh.

*1898: Snyder Real Estate Map of Cook County, Lyons Township*

*Attachment 2.E]*

As with the Snyder 1886 map, the pattern of urbanization concurrent with large tracts of consolidated holdings, continues.

*1890: Sanitary Ship Canal Topographic Map [Attachment 3.B]*

This detailed map, produced by the Chicago Sanitary District (the agency that would be later subsumed by the Metropolitan Sanitary District, and later the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District) indicates the diversion of the Des Plaines River -- in effect straightening its course to eliminate bends along the east bank of the River. In addition, the new River course included the "taking" of privately held property along the West Bank. This map also shows the course of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and Sanitary Ship Canal, with their associated engineering features, e.g., levees and embankments.

The map does not bear Ogden and Jones as property owners, thereby corroborating what has been learned about the

property transaction from consultation of County deeds, namely that the transfer of land from Ogden to the County and State had taken place by the turn of the century.

In her book, *Property Rules*, historian Robin Einhorn asserts that wealthy property owners such as Ogden and Wentworth were able to transform their profit motive into a rhetoric that argued for the public good in the building of infrastructure such as the Canal, which benefited their speculative real estate interests as well as the ever-growing Gilded Age meat packing industry.

*1899: Dilg's Map of Native American Settlements of Chicago*

*[Attachment 3.K]*

Region at the time of 17<sup>th</sup> Century French Exploration

Perhaps the most noteworthy aspect of the nine-year lapse between the Sanitary Ship Canal map and this symbolic depiction of Chicago's historic Native American settlements and transportation routes lies in the apparent novelty and interest in Native American life held by local amateur

"archaeologists". It is more than coincidental that such a map would follow closely on the heels of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago which featured popular exhibitions of "reconstructed" Native American life as well as French exploration of the area. This local interest in local culture regions fits into the emergence of the discipline of anthropology as a whole, albeit the removal of Native Americans themselves had taken place some sixty years before, and the discipline of archaeology, as practiced at its most rigorous levels of the late twentieth century, did not exist at the turn of the last century. It is curious to note that the same German-Americans who lived and worked in concert with the building and maintenance of the I & M Canal professed an interest in the material culture and customs of Native Americans who lived before them. The map, as an instrument of the power of the Federal government in colonizing and opening the West, revealed in the early part of the nineteenth century a political and economic world whose "critical mass" lay in the cities of the East; the German-American immigrant was, prior to Civil War, the prime candidate for land tenure, homesteading,

settlement, land purchase and agricultural development of the West. By the turn of the century, native-European intellectual and cultural concepts imported to this country had made their way into museums, universities, and – if the popularity of the White City is an indication – the Gilded Age culture of the masses as well. Curiously, the colonizing French explorer became the ethnographer in this map, while the Native American populations were viewed as being linked intimately with topographic relief and significant and observable geologic features. It is curious to compare this “map” to that of the 1830s GLO map, in which no Native American settlements are depicted whatsoever, nor is there any mention of Native Americans or humans within the surveyor’s notes. Dilg’s map of Native American settlement of the Chicago region is lacking in precise information. The triangular symbols, presumed to signify quantities of Indian population, are never identified precisely as such. The settlement closest to the Chicago Portage contains nine triangles, within the median of historic settlements depicted on this map. This settlement is, however, quite “far-flung,”

relative to the average distances between other Native American settlements within the region. Clearly, its attractiveness for Native Americans lay in the convergence of two major waterways, as a means of controlling the flow of goods, by way of controlling resource production as well the means of transportation.

*1914: Albert Scharf Detailed Segment #33 Showing Project Area*

*[Attachment 3.J]*

More detailed than the Dilg maps that preceded it, Scharf's interest in Native American lifeways in the Chicago area has served as an important research tool for subsequent generations of archaeological investigations. This map segment attempts to combine contemporary, i.e., ca. 1900, locational coordinates with information about Pottawotomi settlements, transportation routes, burial mounds as well as European-American structures plotted onto a single map. The Scharf

cultural landscape is a multi-layered affair, consisting of wooded areas, adjacent prairie, a "Ford" (described elsewhere as "Laughton's Ford"), the Ogden Dam (noted here as the "Spillway Dam," and also depicted on earlier Sanitary Ship Canal maps), and the old Des Plaines River Bed.

*1929: Sanitary District of Illinois Ordinance Maps for Historical Park on Des Plaines River and Harlem Avenue [Attachment 3.E]*

Fifteen years after the Scharf maps and thirty years after Dilg's "map," the very historical consciousness that had been expressed within the maps of these two German-born intellectual amateurs would now have a profound impact on the landscape encompassed within and surrounding our project area. Government agencies themselves, in this instance, the Cook County Forest Preserve and the Chicago Sanitary District, that are conventionally regarded as being the most conservative elements in society, took steps in the planning for the construction of an historic park. Although this map does not

depict relict Native American encampments, it situates the park as being within a half mile of Dilg's depicted encampment.

Also not coincidentally, a segment of State Highway Route No. 4 alignment (alias Illinois and U.S. Route 66) is featured at the very top portion of this map. The relationship and inclusion of the Route 66 alignment (also Ogden Avenue) is significant to this story. This stretch of Route 66 was dedicated in 1926, three years before the dedication of the Chicago Portage historic site.

Route 66, as distinct from any national road that preceded it, ushered in the era of middle class recreational transportation. Just as rail travel, at its peak, required tourist resources, indeed, created tourist resource types *de novo* (e.g., the opera house), so too did Route 66 seek to attract passengers with roadside attractions.

The proliferation of popular publications that attended the designation of Route 66 as a National Historic Corridor mentions the Native American "gimmicks" used to attract motorists into

motels and restaurants . The appropriation of a Native American and French American past is important here too, although the commercial element is missing. More to the point is that in order to justify the location of an historic Park within proximity to the newly created national highway, park planners may have exaggerated the French contact period for this particular property in order to exoticize it, when, in fact, the presence of later, Anglo American fur traders had a more dramatic and sustained impact on the property than did the French.

*1937: National Park Service Site Plan of Chicago Portage Site*

*[Attachment 3G]*

A copy of an architectural rendering of the proposed reconstruction of the Laughton Trading Post has been included to exemplify the commitment that the Federal Government had to "local history," and to demonstrate the long-term interests in developing this Park. The drawing makes no attempt at locating foundational remains nor does it situate possible

remains based on documentary evidence. The proposed reconstruction called for a simple, open-plan structure with a center column and exterior entrances along all four sides of the structure. It is unclear the extent to which an authentic or architecturally "faithful" reconstruction was on the minds of contemporary architects, or whether, given the lack of resources during the Depression of the 1930s, the main purpose of this project was to create meaningful civil work for unemployed men. Again, and in keeping with Public Works and Civilian Conservation Corps projects throughout the US, history, architecture and archaeology were important elements of labor; the corpus of information and projects completed during this period accounts for a good deal of our interpretations and reconstructions of an American past.

*1949: NPS Map Showing Location of Chicago Portage*

*[Attachment 3.A]*

The year 1949 terminates the period of time under consideration for this project; serendipitously, a National Park Service map was produced in this very year that synthesizes, perhaps for the first time, “hard” scientific survey data with documentary evidence for both periods of French exploration with the Laughton period. Although not noted on this map, by 1949, the Illinois and Michigan Canal (as well as the Sanitary Ship Canal) had fallen into disuse and was on its way to becoming part of this historic landscape as well.

## **PART V: SUMMARY REVIEW OF GRAPHIC DATA**

This report section had two aims. Its first objective was to sift through the graphic evidence for data contained within the content. A longitudinal review of several maps suggests a chronology of events – modifications to the landscape, etc., – which may or may not be evident in the narrative literature. The results of this review of the content of the maps and drawings reveal a land use narrative for this project area that includes the appropriation of land by the Federal government for sale to private settlers for agricultural land as well as for speculation real estate. Later, the areas directly adjacent to the Laughton property would be subjected to development for transportation thoroughfares, factories, warehouses, commercial quarries as well as small-scale residential and agricultural development and the encroachment of small communities such as Lyons and Summit as well as the expanding metropolis of Chicago.

By the turn of the last century, two significant phenomena can be detected from maps: first, the isolation of the project area from

surrounding developed areas appears to be somewhat exceptional and anomalous. All of the pre-1900 historic plats are devoid of structures. The parcel of land upon which our project area now sits belonged, prior to this century, to a consolidated holding owned by William Ogden. Meanwhile, adjacent parcels contained structures, infrastructural features and were both consolidated and divided several times over.

Secondly, the project area is inherently complex due to its varied history of occupation. From its most recent incarnation as an archaeological site -- as subsequent sections of this report will show -- this project area can be viewed as a multi-component site, with several time periods represented by the assemblages of artifacts recovered from one location, i.e., Chicago Portage Site. But in addition to this essentially diachronic perspective, the project area was a microcosm of differing conceptions of land use, sometimes expressed as resource types competing within the same niche, e.g., rail versus road versus canal transport, and sometimes resources that complemented one another, e.g., the segment of Old US Route 66 adjacent to the Chicago Portage Site Park.

As stated at the outset of this section, the other fundamental objective of this land use history is to determine how these map and graphic documents were produced and how they functioned within the political, social and economic contexts in which they were produced. The first observation, which can be applied generically to most land maps, is that land – as part of our Jeffersonian legacy – is tantamount to property. Thus the production of a map usually anticipates some change in land use, either in land ownership or development. We see this pattern quite readily throughout the land use history of the Laughton Site as represented in our selected sequence of maps and drawing. An exception to this is the purchase of the land from the US Government by William Ogden, for which no plat of survey nor specific map exists. In fact, given the absence of structures on the Ogden plot throughout his tenure, it is likely that the property remained relatively and intentionally undeveloped (so as to avoid high taxes and remain imminently saleable as Canal land when prices were attractive to Ogden).

It would be no surprise, therefore, to find a gap in the map records, as no economic activity was forecast for this property until the next purchaser, the County, bought it from Ogden's estate. Due to the kinds of biases inherent in the production of maps, it is difficult to detect directly from documentary evidence exactly how the land was modified during the period 1848-1900. Inferences can be drawn from further documentary research into the practices of large landholders such as Ogden. In addition, future in-depth analysis of historic period artifacts recovered from this site – artifacts which do not bear the attribution of the earlier Laughton occupation – may hold clues about the land use history during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

The second conclusion that can be drawn about the map production and use has to do with the "commodification" of vastly different kinds of knowledge. Examining the chronology of maps from 1834 through 1949, we can observe a transition from the Federal government's "colonization" of land for sale to private property owners, and a description of land that reveals traits and characteristics pertinent to the Government's desire to make the land attractive for settlement

and agriculture. The second phase of mapping, highly conventional throughout the nineteenth century, during the "boom" years of Chicago's growth, relates to the exacting legal description and boundary drawing whereby private property and transportation right-of-ways were plainly distinguished. The third phase of mapping relates to knowledge about historic Native American and proto-archaeological descriptions. This period can be characterized as the beginning of a deliberate historical consciousness about land. By the end of WWII, the National Park Service, almost one hundred years old, conducted its study of the Laughton Trading Post and Chicago Portage, bringing the land use history to a full-circle, combining older and more recent map elements together in one single document.

## **PART VI: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

One of the earliest observers of archaeological sites in the greater Chicago area was Albert Scharf (1847-1929). Scharf was a German immigrant from Saxony. He left Germany with his parents at the age of eight and settled with them in Peru, Illinois. His only archaeological "training" came from the local physician who took young Scharf on collecting trips in the Starved Rock area. In 1863, Scharf moved to Chicago, where he held a variety of jobs until 1871, when he founded a small cigar store. Scharf became interested in old Indian trails in the Chicago area, and in 1898, he began a large oil painting depicting the location of the trails throughout the region.

Scharf's interest in the Indian trails of the Chicago region involved him intimately with the archaeology of the area. For several years, he traveled through Chicago and its growing suburbs inspecting former habitation sites and interviewing early residents. In the course of his travels, Scharf had collected enough information to complete a general map locating what he considered to be the major Indian villages and trails in the greater Chicago area. The map was eventually published

under the title "Indian Trails and Villages of Chicago, and Cook, DuPage and Will Counties, Illinois, as Shown by Weapons and Implements of the Stone Age" (Scharf 1900).

The large amount of information that Scharf gathered while compiling his map led him to plan a more comprehensive work. His new ambition was to write a detailed history of the major Indian villages in Chicago and the interconnecting trail system that joined them. To this end, Scharf prepared an extended, descriptive text that discussed the salient features of his map. The text was supplemented by a series of detailed maps, which eventually numbered over 130. At this time, the large map referred to in the above paragraph is located in the manuscript collections at the Chicago Historical Society along with the "details" and some narrative manuscripts.

The large map is essentially a summary map of the entire four-county area that acts as an index for the "detail" maps. Each detail contains an accompanying file folder that contains a narrative description of the detail map.

A sketch map within the project area can be found in the Archives at the Chicago Historical Society; a copy of this sketch map is located at the rear of this report, labeled Attachment 3.J. Scharf completed the original in 1914. It is unclear, however, whether he actually visited this area himself, or whether he compiled this illustration with information from "oral informants.

## **PART VII: INVENTORY OF SITES AND LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS**

This historic landscape is one of the richest existing archaeological landscapes in the entire Chicago Area. It contains archaeological sites dating from as early as 8,000 years ago to as late as the present century. An inventory listing all the reported archaeological sites in the project area has been prepared (Table 1) along with a map showing their location (Attachment 3.L). In this section we would like to call the readers attention to a few of the more notable and important sites in the project area.

Traditionally, the Chicago Portage National Historic Site has been best known for two events. The first is the passage of Farther Marquette, S.J., and his companion Louis Joliet through Portage Creek and into the Des Plaines River. The second, is the occupation of the area just north Portage Creek on the east bank of the Des Plaines River by the Laughton Brothers in the late 1820s and early 1830s.

The Chicago Portage site is often associated with the passage of Father Jacques Marquette, S.J., and his companion Louis Joliet through

Portage Creek and into the Des Plaines River. As can be seen in Attachment 3.I, this site has been given an archaeological site number 11CK316 even though no archaeological materials have ever been recovered here. It should be noted that there is a rather definitive study of the actual location of the portage which Marquette and Joliet used in their epic journey. In an exhaustive study of maps and documents Knight and Zeuch (1928:3) suggest that the portage was located near the intersection of Kedzie Avenue and the West Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River. The West Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River does not exist anymore. However, it was located approximately at 31<sup>st</sup> Street South and Kedzie Avenue.

It should be noted, that our research suggest that the project area is historically significant because of its role in nineteenth century settlement, trade and transportation as well as for its rich prehistoric archaeological resources. It is not significant because of any seventeenth or eighteenth century French colonial exploration theme. Though the mouth of Portage Creek is listed as an archaeological site (11CK316), no artifacts have been recovered from this location and no

formal archaeological investigations have been conducted. Had Marquette and Joliet ever set foot in the project area, there is no tangible material evidence of their presence. The French activity or presence in the project area may be ephemeral at best.

At this time it seems that the most important archaeological/historical site within the project area is the Laughton Site (11CK-150) north of Portage Creek on the east bank of the Des Plaines River. The Laughton Brothers occupied this site in the late 1820s and early 1830s. The Laughton Site (11CK150), is a multiple component site containing Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian cultural material. This site can be characterized as being almost continuously occupied from as early as 8000 BP to well into the mid-nineteenth century.

The reader should note that there is a detailed map, which shows the location of the archaeological sites listed in Table 1 can be found in Attachments 3.I and 3.L. There are some interesting items on this list that we would like to bring to the attention of the reader.

IAS SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	TEMPORAL AFFILIATION	REPORTED OR EXCAVATED BY	DATE RECORDED	MATERIAL RECOVERED	COMMENTS
Ck-150	Multi-component	Woodland/ Pioneer	Margaret Brown Field Museum of Natural History	Excavated in 1974, no date of IAS site recording	Not Recorded	Possible location of the 1830-40 Laughton Trading Post <i>NOTE Discrepancy:</i> Ck-519 also is attributed as the LTP.
Ck-310	Unknown	Unknown	Ed Lace	N.d.	Not Recorded	Laughton Ford West-Fishermans Terrace <i>NOTE Discrepancy:</i> 1979 Design Study maps this further north than the IAS
Ck-315	Historic dump (Lyons Dump)	Historic	Ed Lace	N.d.	bottles, ceramics	<i>NOTE Discrepancy:</i> Not noted on 1979 Design Study Historic Features Map
Ck-316	Chicago Portage National Register Site	Historic	Ed Lace	Platted 11-23-53	Geomorphological Feature (i.e. canoe portage)	
Ck-317	Habitation? (Ottawa Trail)	Multi-component	Ed Lace	1974	Langford ceramics, chert debitage	
Ck-318	Commercial?, (Cream City)	Historic	Ed Lace	N.d.	Glass, ceramics (circa 1840-50's & ca. 1900)	<i>NOTE Discrepancy:</i> Not noted on 1979 Design Study Historic Features Map
Ck-321	Commercial (Blind Pig Speakesy)	Historic	Ed Lace	N.d.	Historic debris	Originally reported 400' n/o 47th street, site location needs to be verified.
Ck-358	Cemetery (Ottawa Trail Mound)	Middle Mississippian	Ed Lace	1974	Not Recorded	Near borrow pits Ck-150 & Ck-317
Ck-519	Habitation	Woodland & Upper Mississippian	Ed Lace	1989	Langford & Woodland ceramics & chert debitage	Shovel tested, no surface material encountered. Listed in unnamed source as Laughton Trading Post. <i>Note Discrepancy:</i> Not noted on 1979 Design Study Historic Features Map
Ck-520	Unknown	Unknown Prehistoric	Ed Lace	1989	Chert debitage, 1 core	Excavated 1m square to 36cm <i>Note Discrepancy:</i> Not noted on 1979 Design Study Historic Features Map
Ck-521	Unknown	Unknown Prehistoric	Ed Lace	1989	Chert debitage	Scharf Site 1919, Summit Historical Society collected chert debitage in 1974, 1984 Lace encountered chert debitage. <i>Note Discrepancy:</i> Not noted on 1979 Design Study Historic Features Map
Ck-523	Unknown	Archaic, Upper Mississippi & Urban Industrial	Ed Lace	1990	Archaic artifact, Langford ceramics, chert debitage, turn of the century glass	Scharf Site 1919 <i>Note Discrepancy:</i> Not noted on 1979 Design Study Historic Features Map
Ck-524	Unknown	Unknown Prehistoric & Urban Industrial	Ed Lace	1990	Chert debitage, biface fragment, turn of the century glass	Scharf site 1919 <i>Note Discrepancy:</i> Not noted on 1979 Design Study Historic Features Map
Ck-525	Unknown	Late Archaic & Urban Industrial	Ed Lace	1990	Late Archaic Knife, chert debitage, fire cracked rocks, turn of the century glass	Part of east landing of Stoney Ford partially destroyed by Joliet Rd. & bridge
No IAS Number	Habitation	Historic Native American	1979 Design Study Historic Features Map	1979	Not recorded.	Attributed to be the Last Potawatomi Village Site in the area. <i>NOTE Discrepancy:</i> Not recorded with the IAS, unknown source.

TABLE 1  
INVENTORY of ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES in PROJECT AREA

### Ck-315 (Lyons Dump)

The Lyons Dump, Ck-315, is probably the location of the Colonial Nursing home that was operational from approximately 1920 or 1930 until 1950. This archaeological site is historical and is temporally affiliated with the urban industrial and Post-War eras in Illinois. Foundational remains are visible and the burn line from its destruction may be exposed if archaeological trenching occurs. The dump area is most likely affiliated with this institution and may represent the debris from the day to day operation of the facility. Presumably, debris would include medicine bottles/vials from this time period and would represent a cross section of material culture affiliated with the aging population of its residents.

### Ck-318 (Cream City)

Ck-318, Cream City, is a historical archaeological site. Cream City is the locality of an amusement park that operated between 1907 and 1911. Post cards of buildings are archived at the Lyons Historical Society. Historic glass and ceramics were recovered dating from the 1840-50s and ca. 1900. The early dated glass and ceramics do not match the dates of operation for Cream City. It is possible that the glass and ceramics from

the 1900s, which do date from Cream City's operation, were deposited on a much older historic midden. In any case, not much is known about this commercial park. Approximately fourteen amusement parks operated in Chicago from 1893 to 1967 including Cream City and the notable Riverview. Ck-318 would have been in operation at the same time as Riverview. Cream City may potentially yield significant information regarding the commercial development of amusement parks, the market to which it catered and the cultural atmosphere under which the park opened. A local historic context statement needs to be developed that examines Cream City in the context of the other fourteen Illinois amusement parks and placed in a national context along with Coney Island and Disneyland.

#### Ck-321 (BlindPig Speakeasy)

The Blind Pig Speakeasy site is a historical archaeological site temporally affiliated with the urban industrial and Post-War eras in Illinois. Specifically, the site is affiliated with Prohibition and was a commercial establishment. This site was revisited by ARI in 1998. Two, low-lying depressional areas were noted running in a northwest to southeast

direction. The two, low-lying depressional areas measure 120 feet on the northwest to southeast length and 60 feet in width. Clear and amber embossed bottles, stoneware jugs, metal basins and machinery are ubiquitous and concentrated. The bottles appear to date specifically to the prohibition time period. Alcoholic beverages may have been produced in this location. This is hypothesized based upon the high concentration of stoneware jugs and metal machinery. The two, low-lying depressional areas correspond to one of the structures indicated on the 1928 topographic map. A road leading to the structures is clearly detailed. The 1953 topographic map notes the road in the same location however the structures are not platted. The 1963 topographic map does not note the structures or the road.

Remnants of the road are visible on the present day landscape. The road was likely not paved nor a permanent, extensively traveled road. Access to the Blind Pig Speakeasy, was south off of Joliet Road, historic Route 66. This was an extensively traveled road and word of mouth probably identified the speakeasy. In fact, Blind Pig was the code

name and thus the site name (Lace personal communication Poulson 1998).

The discrepancy noted on Table 1 exists between the original site location and the revisited site location. It was unclear whether two separate sites, one mis-plotted site or one larger site existed. Ed Lace was contacted to verbally confirm the location of the original recorded site. Lace (personal communication Poulson 1998) confirmed the two, low lying depressional areas. However, the original site recorded was a trash midden affiliated with the Blind Pig. He qualified his observations, noting that it was possible that the trash midden was a fly dump. He felt that the affiliation would be confirmed through excavation and comparison of cultural material. It was unclear why the two low-lying areas were not included in the original site boundaries or reported as a separate site. The site boundaries were extended on the site revisit form. This "lumper" rather than "splitter" -- perspective was utilized to clarify the areal extent of the Blind Pig site. Road remnants link the trash midden with the two low-lying areas. No archaeological research on speakeasies in the Chicago metropolitan area has been undertaken. Further empirical

investigations would add significant information to Prohibition and the historic Route 66 linkages.

Ck-521 (no name assigned)

Ck-521 is a prehistoric archaeological site recorded by Ed Lace in 1989. This may be a Scharf site that was recorded in 1919. This is not depicted on the 1979 Design Study Historic Features Map (See Attachment 3.I). This may be an indication that the site was destroyed with by a water main. The 1951 Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Detail of a Water Main (Attachment 3.H) was compared to the site location on a U.S.G.S. Topographic Map. Reconciliation of the scales of distance places Ck-521 in the location of the proposed water main. Further field investigation would confirm the presence or absence of the archaeological site.

Historic Levees (no IAS site number assigned)

The 1979 Design Study (See Attachment 3.I) attributes the levees to the construction of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. No specific citation is referenced to document this design study attribution. Historic

maps document the Ogden ownership of the land, but do not indicate transfer of the land to the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. The Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal was excavated between 1892 and 1900. The fill for the levees appears to be from the construction of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. Our primary document research indicated that the Ogden family granted land dedicated to the river diversion in 1893. The document indemnifies the Chicago and Sanitary Ship Canal from liability resulting from the river diversion.

The earliest depiction of the river diversion is illustrated on the 1897-1898 map (See Attachment 2.E). This particular map delineates the old channel of the Des Plaines River and the Des Plaines River Diversion Channel. The island commonly known as Prescott's Island is illustrated in 1861, 1870, 1886, 1898 and is not depicted in or after 1928.

The Metropolitan Sanitary District (MSD) (now the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District) Archives were consulted to confirm the levees' association with the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. An MSD undated map, entitled "Main Channel & Des Plaines River

**LAUGHTON SITE TRADING POST/CHICAGO PORTAGE SITE LAND USE HISTORY**

<b>DATE</b>	<b>PERSON</b>	<b>EVENT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>SOURCE OF INFORMATION PRIMARY/ SECONDARY</b>
1821	John Wills	Government Land Office Survey	JW notes land- scape features of T38NR12E, including Sections 1 & 12 which encompass present project area. JW noted the location of Portage road as it crosses the Des Plaines River	Government Land Office maps and field notes, on microfilm format, consulted and reproduced onto paper copy at the Illinois Regional Archives Depository (IRAD), at Northeastern Illinois University. <b>PRIMARY</b>
1824	Post & Paul	Survey/ U.S. Congress Commission	Post & Paul's survey noted the presence of "Laughton's Post"	Reference to Post & Paul in G. Elwood Johnson, 1937?. <b>SECONDARY</b>
1826-32	Laughton brothers & American Fur Company	Miscellaneous Correspondence	Various correspondence outlining terms of contracts between Laughton brothers and Fur Company as Indian agents	
1824	John Clark/ David Laughton	Land Sale	\$500 purchase of land by David Laughton from John Clark along Des Plaines River	Reference to the purchase of land by Laughton in E. East's 1947 article in the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, "The Inhabitants of Chicago, 1825-1831." <b>SECONDARY</b>
1827	David & Bernardus Laughton	Migration	Move from the "First Laughton Trading House," along the South Bank of the Chicago River to a location/s in Lyons Township, Cook County	Multiple references to the departure of the Laughton brothers in E. Johnson's 1937 report, A. Andreas' history of Cook County and Kent Tankersley's CRM report <b>SECONDARY</b>
1830	US Government	Land Patent	Federal Land Patent issued to David Laughton for property in Riverside, approximately 1.5 miles NW of project area	Illinois Land Tract Sales, Illinois State Historical Archives <b>PRIMARY</b>
1832	David Laughton	Black Hawk War	David Laughton provides refuge to Kankakee Pottawatomis at his trading "house."	Ken Tankersley report; <b>SECONDARY</b>
1833/34	David & Bernardus Laughton	Deaths	Laughton brothers die within a month of one another, either in August or December of 1833 or 1834	E. Johnson report; <b>SECONDARY</b> Vital Records from Chicago Newspapers, Chicago Democrat 1834-1839; <b>PRIMARY</b>
1834	US Government	GLO Map	GLO map indicating location of Portage Road as it intersected east bank of Des Plaines River and the notation of a possible structure (no name attributed to this building, also on the same bank)	Government Land Office Survey maps and field notes consulted and reproduced from the Illinois State Regional Archives Depository; Northeastern Illinois University Chicago, IL; <b>PRIMARY</b>
1835	US Government	Federal Land Patent	Federal Land Patent for property in T37N, R13E issued to Sophia Laughton, widow of Bernardus Laughton	Illinois Land Tract Sales, Illinois State Historical Archives <b>PRIMARY</b>
1839	US Government	GLO Map	GLO map indicating the location of Reservation Land set aside for Joseph Laughton in Sections 10 & 15, T33N, R11E	Government Land Office Survey maps and field notes consulted and reproduced from the Illinois Regional Archives Depository; Northeastern Illinois University Chicago, IL; <b>PRIMARY</b>
1848	US Government	Land Patent	Federal Land Patent issued to William B. Ogden for Canal Trustee property within project area	Illinois Land Tract Sales, Illinois State Historical Archives <b>PRIMARY</b>
1876	Board of Canal Commissioners	Deed	Deed issued to William B. Ogden	Cook County Recorder of Deeds Land Tract Book #17 County Building Chicago, Illinois; <b>PRIMARY</b>
1893	Executors of Wm. B. Ogden's estate	Deed	Deed issued by Ogden's estate to the Sanitary Ship Canal for land encompassed within and surrounding project area	Cook County Recorder of Deeds Land Tract Book #17 County Building, Chicago, Illinois <b>PRIMARY</b>
1900	Albert Scharf	Maps	German-born Geographer Albert Scharf assembles local history on historic Native Americans to create maps of settlements and important activities associated with early EuroAmerican and Indian interaction	Chicago Historical Society Reading and Research Library <b>PRIMARY</b>
1926		Construction	US Route 66 initiated STH4 served as a primary alignment through this section of Cook County	
1929	Sanitary Ship Canal	Conveyance	Acquisition of property within project area by Cook County Forest Preserve with specific intent to develop a portion of it as an Historic Park	Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Engineering Drawings Vault, Chicago, IL; Cook County Forest Preserve Annual Proceedings. <b>PRIMARY</b>
1936	Robert Knight & G. Elwood Johnson National Park Service	Survey	Archaeological surface reconnaissance of ground depression at putative Laughton Site and commentary on prehistoric artifacts encountered	National Park Service <b>PRIMARY</b>
1937	Cook County Forest Preserve	Plan Drawing	Rendering of plan for reconstruction of Joseph Laughton Trading Post	Cook County Forest Preserve Archives <b>PRIMARY</b>
1948	Cook County Forest Preserve	Transcribed Correspondence	Completion of Park, including hardwood reforestation	Cook County Forest Preserve Archives <b>PRIMARY</b>
1949	Metropolitan Water Reclamation District	Conveyance	Transfer of additional property within project area to Cook County Forest Preserve	Cook County Forest Preserve Archives <b>PRIMARY</b>
1958	US Department of the Interior	Nomination Documentation	National Register of Historic Places District created to preserve cultural resources	Copy of nomination documentation procured from XXXX <b>PRIMARY</b>
1974	Dr. Margaret Brown	Archaeological Test Excavations	First subsurface excavations of site; Site #CK-150 reported with the Portage District and project area boundaries	Illinois State Museum <b>PRIMARY</b>
1975	Dr. Robert Hall	Archaeological Test Excavations	Field Museum excavations continue; prehistoric burial uncovered in monument area	Illinois State Museum <b>PRIMARY</b>

Table 2. Land Use History of the Chicago Portage Site

1975	Wm. E. Rose	Design Study	"The Chicago Portage and Laughton Trading Post Area: The Waterway West	Cook County Forest Preserve <b>PRIMARY</b>
1976-80	David Keene	Field Museum excavation	Excavations yield historic period Native American and Euro American artifacts	Artifacts stored at Archaeological Research, Inc. Analysis conducted by ARI, curation at the Illinois State Museum <b>PRIMARY</b>

Table 2. Land Use History of the Chicago Portage Site

Topographical Map Showing Main Channel & River Diversion from Ogden Dam to Summit Lyon Rd.” (See Attachment 3.B) illustrates two embankments along the east and west banks of the diverted Des Plaines River. Another MSD 1929 map, entitled “The Sanitary District of Chicago Part of Main Channel Right of Way Proposed to be Reserved for Historical Park,” labels the spillway on the east and depicts the spillway on the west (See Attachment 3.E).

The MSD 1949 map, entitled “The Sanitary District of Chicago Map of Portion of Sanitary District Trustee’s Subdivision of Main Channel Right of Way Showing Areas to be Sold to Forest Preserve District of Cook County” labels the abandoned spillway on the east and depicts the spillway on the west (See Attachment 3.D). 47<sup>th</sup> Street is drawn on this map. This map notes that the drawing depicts the sales tract for the historical site west of Harlem to the Forest Preserve. This MSD 1949 sales tract depiction matches the legal boundaries of the National Register of Historic Places Chicago Portage District. This canal was significant as a water transportation corridor.

As stated above, the spillway is located in an abandoned bed, or channel, of the Des Plaines River just east of the existing levee and immediately south and west of CK-150. Throughout most of the year this area is a substantial wetland known as Portage Pond or Katherine Mitchell Pond. Although we were unable to find official maps that this list abandoned bed of the Des Plaines turned wetland as the Katherine Mitchell Pond, Ed Lace, the former naturalist and archaeologist for the Cook County Forest Preserves, informed us that this was a very popular name for this landscape feature. According to Mr. Lace, Katherine Mitchell was a locally prominent conservationist who resided in Riverside during the 1930's and 1940's. The pond was named after her.

There is a break in the levee that is one of the defining features of this spillway. Two limestone abutments in the levee just west of the Laughton site demarcate this break. The area between the abutments (approximately 100 feet) is filled with earth to the level of the surrounding levee. Whether this area had always been filled is unclear. It does appear that these abutments define the "gateway" from the river to the spillway pond.

Except for the levee and accompanying limestone abutments at the gateway to the spillway, there is only one other standing structure in the project area. In the northwest portion of the project area west of the Des Plaines River and just south of Ogden Avenue is a natatorium facility, i.e., an outdoor swimming pool with a bathhouse. They appear to be of post WWII vintage and most likely were not contributing elements this historic landscape. Though this feature in and of itself does not appear to be significant, it should be evaluated in relationship to other such facilities owned by the Cook County Forest Preserve District

## **VIII. EXCAVATIONS AT THE LAUGHTON SITE (11CK150)**

Excavations at the Laughton Site were conducted by various archaeologists working with the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. During the late 1960s and 1970s the National Science Foundation funded various programs educational programs throughout the country. One category of programs was referred to as Student Science Training Programs. Briefly, various museums, planetariums, aquariums and like institutions were given grants to expose "high ability high school students" to advanced studies of interest to that institution. In the case of the Field Museum in Chicago, a museum staff anthropologist in the education department (Harriet Smith) for a select group of students (28) between their junior and senior year of high school designed an Anthropology course.

These students attended a six-hour per day summer course, which lasted 6 weeks. Various topics in Anthropology were taught either by museum staff members or by other specialists in the field from local universities. The fifth and part of the sixth or last week of each course

focused on the excavation of some archaeological site in the Chicago Area. It should be kept in mind that though excavations at the Laughton Site took place over a number of years, the field season lasted only one week each year.

In the summer of 1974, excavations at the Laughton Site began under the direction of Dr. Margaret Kimball Brown. Dr. Brown had conducted excavations for the Field Museum program during the summers of 1972 and 1973 at the Palos Site (11CK26). The Palos Site is an Upper Mississippian Huber Phase (Blue Island Oneota) site located on a portion of the Tinley Moraine known as Mount Forest Island. The site is located in the Palos Division of the Cook County Forest Preserve District. At the conclusion of the week of excavation in 1974, Dr. Brown decided that further excavation of the Palos Site would not be necessary or productive and that a new site should be found for the following year.

One of the supporters and patrons of the Field Museum summer program was Mr. Ed Lace. Mr. Lace worked as a naturalist for the Cook County Forest Preserve District and facilitated the relationship between

the District and the Field Museum. During the field excavations he worked closely with Museum Staff and the project archaeologist. Through his association with the Field Museum program, Mr. Lace became rather facile in Midwest Prehistory and was eventually appointed archaeologist for the Cook County Forest Preserve District. When it came time to look for another site that would be appropriate for excavation by the Field Museum program Harriet Smith and Margaret Brown approached Ed Lace for his suggestions.

Margaret Brown had completed her Ph.D. at Michigan State University in the early 1970s. Her dissertation research involved work at a eighteenth century historic Illinois Indian village in the American Bottom. Upon completing her dissertation, she began conducting research and excavation at Fort de Chartres less than a mile away from the Illinois Indian village site. Given this research background and interest in historic and contact period archaeological sites, Lace introduced her to the Laughton Site.

Between the 1974 and 1975 season Margaret Brown was asked to join the staff of the Illinois Department of Conservation as a regional historian. Acceptance of this position prevented her from taking the time needed to conduct further excavations at the site.

Harriet Smith then approached Dr. Robert Hall, an archaeologist in the Anthropology Department at the University of Illinois at Chicago. Dr. Hall is well known throughout the Mid West for his research on late prehistoric and early historic archaeological sites. In the early 1970s he was particularly known for his work on the Fort St. Louis fort site atop Starved Rock. Dr. Hall agreed to oversee excavations during the 1975 field season, but because of prior commitments he could not continue on in the following year.

Harriet Smith again consulted with Dr. Margaret Brown and Ed Lace concerning the choice of another archaeologist. Brown and Lace recommended that Smith contact an alumnus and one time teaching assistant of her course, David Keene, to direct further excavations at the site.

David Keene completed the course at the Field Museum in the summer of 1970. Subsequently, he was asked by Harriet Smith to be the teaching assistant for this course. Keene worked as a teaching assistant during the summers while he was a student at Loyola University of Chicago. He became acquainted with Margaret Brown during the 1972 and 1973 summer seasons when he assisted her and Ed Lace in working with the students on excavations at the Palos Site.

Brown asked Keene to join her for the 1974 summer long field season down at Fort de Chartres and work as one of her field assistants. This he did in 1974 and 1975. By 1976, Keene was in graduate school and they thought it appropriate that he take over work at the Laughton Site. Keene supervised work at the Laughton site from 1976 to 1980. After the 1980 field season it was determined that no further excavation should take place at the site.

## **PART VIX. OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS IN THE PROJECT AREA**

In the summer of 1990, Mary Beth Trubitt directed a field school from Northwestern University on a site (11CK358). Material recovered from that site suggests that there were a number of components. The majority of artifacts, however, date to the Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and Upper Mississippian periods. The report on this investigation (Trubitt 1994) is an excellent example of preparing an archaeological report of test excavations. However, she concluded that 11CK358 and 11CK150 should be merged into one site. Since the material from the 1970s excavations were not available to her and the archaeologists who conducted these excavations have not completed any report to date, she was unaware of how dense and well defined the features at the Laughton site, in fact, really were.

## ***ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL RECOVERED AT THE LAUGHTON SITE***

***(11CK150)***

Unfortunately, as mentioned above, there is no report to date summarizing the materials recovered from this site. Funding for these excavations in the 1970s did not take into account the time and cost for analysis and publication. However, some information is available and will be presented here.

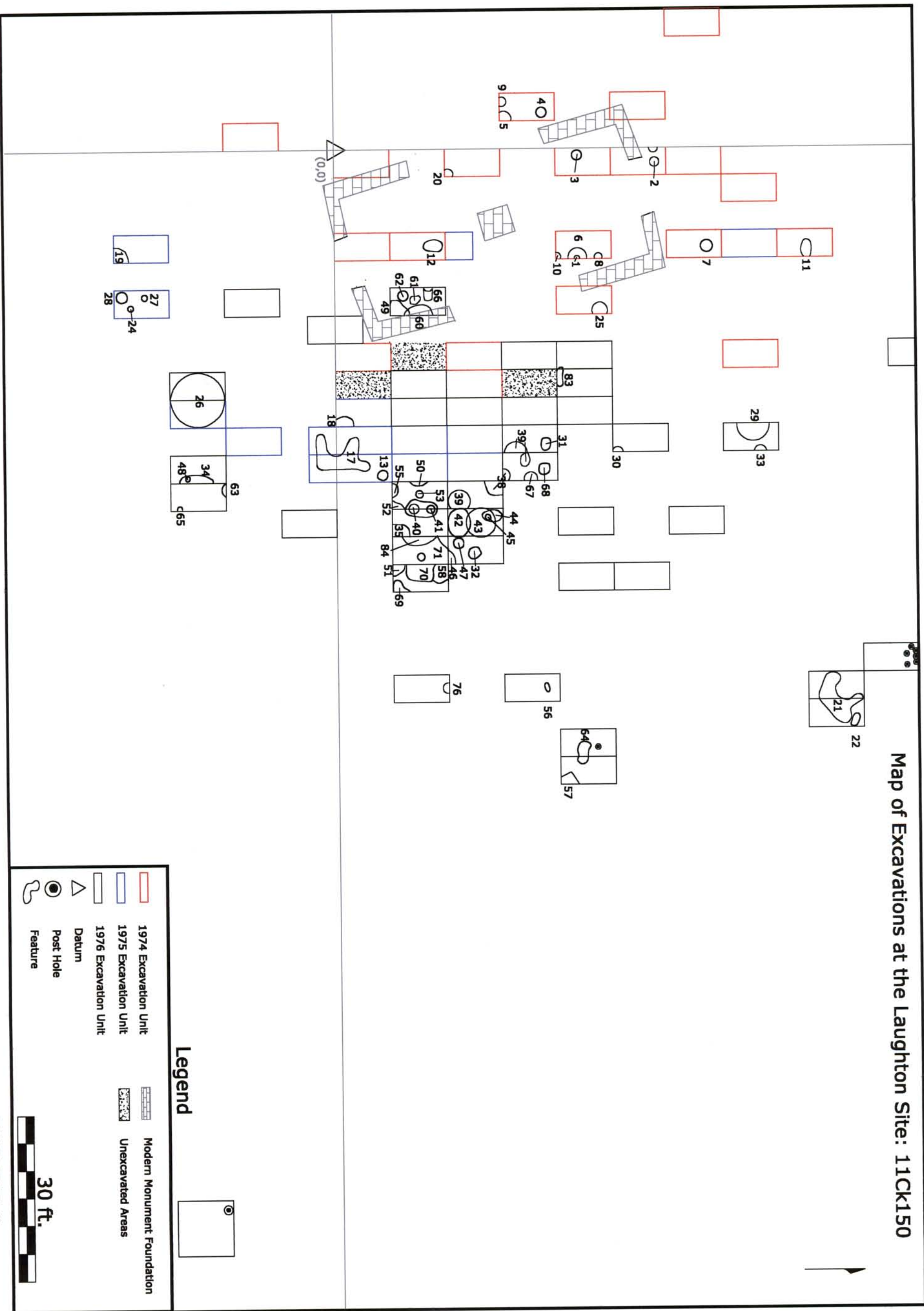
First, in order to get an idea of the size of the collection from this site – a few numbers. Approximately 76, five-foot by ten-foot units were excavated during the six years this site was under investigation (keep in mind that though this site was under investigation for five years the field season was only one week long). Over 14,000 prehistoric pot sherds were recovered, 285 clearly diagnostic prehistoric lithic artifacts, 17,000 fragments of lithic debris, 33 bone artifacts, 5,475 fragments of fire cracked rock, 2,279 iron artifacts, 1,621 fragments of historic ceramics, 4,008 fragments of historic glass.

The reader should examine the attached excavation map (Figure 6). This map accurately shows the location of excavation units. However, all features have not been clearly filled in.

A couple of features should be noted. First, Feature 26 near the south end of the excavation was a large ten-foot diameter roasting pit. It was lined with large fired boulders and was probably used to roast macoupin roots. Two features, 21 and 17, that appear to be animal shaped are not merely symbolic representations of animals; two horse burials were discovered on this site and the soil matrix in which they were deposited and bear the contours of the skeletal remains contained therein. These were historic – the horses still had iron shoes on them. One of the features on this site contained a prehistoric human burial as well.

As mentioned throughout this report, the Laughton Site is one of the most important archaeological sites in the entire Chicago Region. Archaeologists characterize sites like Laughton as multi-component sites.

# Map of Excavations at the Laughton Site: 11CK150



## Legend

- 1974 Excavation Unit
- 1975 Excavation Unit
- 1976 Excavation Unit
- Modern Monument Foundation
- Unexcavated Areas
- Datum
- Post Hole
- Feature



FIGURE 6

(See Figure 7) The term *multi-component* refers to the fact that this site contains archaeological evidence from not one but from several groups of people who occupied the site at different times in the past.

The best evidence for the claim that the Laughton site is a multi-component site comes from the collection of stone -- or lithic -- artifacts recovered from the site. As can be seen in Plates 1-6 the Laughton site contains lithic artifacts that date from every prehistoric period outlined in Figure 7 except Paleo Indian. That is due to the fact that the Laughton site was underwater during most of the Paleo Period in Northeastern Illinois.

Plate 1 contains five Thebes points, which date from the early to middle archaic. Plate 2 contains three Kramer-like points which are characteristic of the late Archaic and Early Woodland. Plates 3 and 4 contain Durst points and one Snyder pre-form, respectively. These are characteristic of a Middle Woodland occupation. Plate 5 contains three Nodena Elliptical points that which are found on both Middle Woodland and Mississippian sites. And the last Plate in this lithic series is Plate 6

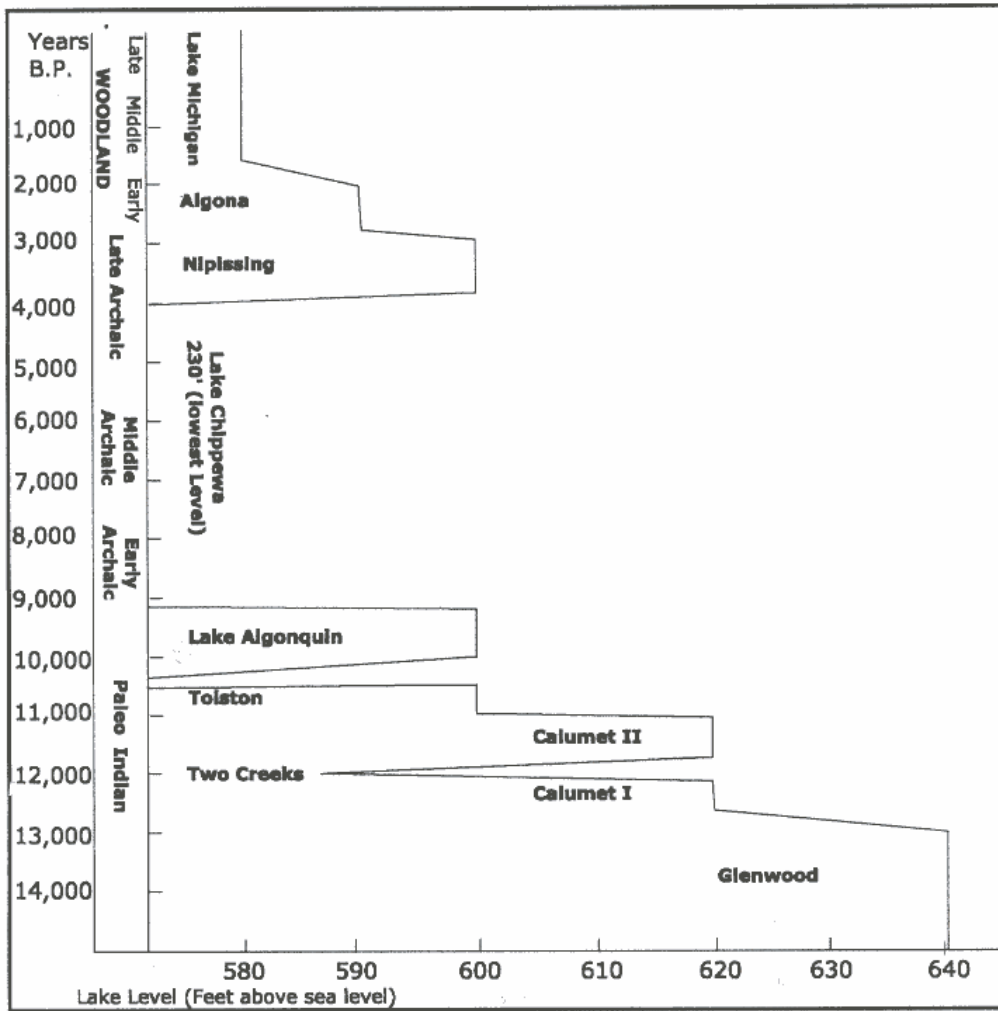


Figure 7. Late Glacial and Postglacial Lake Level and Archaeological Chronology for Lake Michigan Basin (adapted from Willman 1971).

which shows five Madison Triangular points so typical on Late Woodland and Mississippian period sites in the Great Lakes Region.

Examination of the prehistoric ceramics at the site tells much the same story. Plates 7, 8, and 9 are examples of Early Woodland Black Sand vessels. Plate 10 is an excellent example of a fragment of Middle Woodland Stuben Punctate. Late Woodland Material is also well represented with Madison Plain Ware illustrated in Plates 11 and 12. Plates 13 through 18 contain wares representing Mississippian Occupations. Langford, Fisher, and Aztalan wares suggest at least two if not more distinct occupations during the Mississippian Period.

A substantial collection of historic material was recovered from the Laughton Site. A large portion of which appears to be from the late 1820s and early 1830s. That is the during which the Laughton brothers maintained a "trading post" at the site. The condition of the historic collection is much worse than the prehistoric. For the purpose of this presentation we have included only a few examples of clay pipes recovered from the Laughton Site (Plates 19 through 22).

The other historic artifacts are in need of proper conservation and did not photograph well. This material includes thousands of fragments of glass, ceramics, and iron. Since this area has been under heavy use over the last eighty years as a recreational place, the existing monument attracts a considerable number of late night party people and occasional campers. Consequently, it appears that only a small percentage of material dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century with the bulk of the material the result of recreational activity in this century.

Plate 19 is known as a T.D. pipe. Plate 20 illustrates a stem from a Peter Dorni brand pipe. These two pipe types were popular during the first half of the nineteenth century. Plate 21 is an example of a trade pipe that was common in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century and Plate 21 is an effigy pipe that dates to the mid-eighteenth century.

### The Historic Laughton Occupation

Until the mid- to late-1980s, when ethnohistorical data and methods began to be used regularly by archaeologists, the notion of

chronologically discrete cultural occupations as indicated by discrete archaeological stratigraphic sequences was a commonplace. The Laughton Site, when identified by archaeologists in the 1970s and early 1980s, appeared to fit this pattern as well, as a multi-component site representing temporally discrete occupations of prehistoric Indians and historic period Euro Americans. Since that period of excavation, however, a more sophisticated understanding of artifacts associated with this "contact" period has developed and penetrated the thinking of Midwest archaeology as well, where the contact/settlement period ranges anywhere from the visits of French explorers in the 1670s to the early 1800s. The literature on metis, or "mestizo" ethnohistory and archaeology has been especially strong in Canada since the cultural hybridization processes at the foundation of French Colonial history in that country have long been recognized as integral to Canadian cultural identity.

Tankersley's (Tankersley et al 1992) report on a 19<sup>th</sup> century Potawatomi site near Kankakee, Illinois reflects the evolution in thinking about metis archaeological assemblages requisite to the inter-relatedness of history and archaeological methods in understanding this

unique time period. We reference Tankersley's work here because it may well serve as the prototypical Western Great Lakes Potawatomi (i.e., metis) assemblage for the entire Chicago-area to date. As a prototypical assemblage, it is important to note three points: 1) Tankersley states that, when understood unto themselves, each individual artifact may not be indicative of a metis assemblage, but that the particular combination of faunal and plant remains as well as Euro American artifacts constitute this syncretism (Tankersley p. 6); 2) Tankersley makes use of ethnohistorical data to the fullest possible extent, providing a model for subsequent archaeologists wishing to conduct archaeological studies of this period in this region; 3) the assemblage that establishes a precedent, or is a prototype for this region, in this time period, reveals differences between metis culture in the Upper and Western Great Lakes in 1830s versus metis culture(s) of an earlier period and Eastern distribution, e.g., Eastern Canada and the United States during the Colonial period. The primary difference is that the Euro American economy of North America had been firmly and decisively brought into the European-dominated mercantile sphere, including some elements of early industrial capital manufacture, or mass production. This

does not mean, however, that Native Americans conferred the same systems of meaning or culture when it came to utilizing Euro American mass-produced items. The adaptation of Euro American goods by local historic period Native Americans had already been taking place for a few hundred years, as evidenced in Tankersley's et al's remarks that the paucity of Native American lithics in the assemblage was indicative of a somewhat systematic replacement of materials that had been taking place since the seventeenth century. In fact, the arrival of Laughtons to the Des Plaines River Valley represents the very last phase of metis culture in the Midwest.

While the French presence was not as enduring in Illinois -- and while Anglo settlers have been historically depicted as being fairly resistant to cultural intercourse with colonized subjects -- we know nonetheless that the Laughtons were not only friendly to local Potawatomi; we also know that at least one Laughton wife was herself Native American. Unfortunately, at this time, we know little of the origins of the Laughton brothers except for their arrival in Chicago in the 1820s. It is likely that they were engaged in trade with Native Americans before

they made their appearance in this region. More significant perhaps, than their ethnic persuasion *per se*, was their occupational status as fur traders, an occupation most closely associated with the French, but one which more generally connotes individuals who stand at the frontier forming economic and social alliances, as "culture bearers." For such individuals, the transmission of cultural is not a unilateral process; like most individuals engaged in prolonged intercultural transactions, the reciprocal nature of influences were quite profound.

In material cultural terms, metis ethnicity can be seen quite readily in archaeological assemblages such as those recovered from the Laughton Site. However, this particular manifestation was relatively short-lived and contained, and did not carry the potential to reverberate within the dominant society that followed the brief occupation of the site by the Laughton brothers. By the late 1830s, both Laughtons were dead and their decedents removed to reservations in Oklahoma. By 1848, the predominantly first generation Irish and German Canal-working occupants of the site knew little of recently departed Native Americans nor of the cultural hybridity that typified this frontier phenomenon. By the

time the Illinois & Michigan Canal was completed, and certainly by the close of the war between the States, the frontier -- in Turnerian terms itself -- had "closed" in this region. Any future analysis of historic period artifacts recovered from the Laughton site should consider them within the framework of syncretic or transitional cultures rather than from a "culture replacement" perspective.

## **X. RECOMMENDATIONS**

The most important point to make here is that this study is not a Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Project Area of the Historic Landscape under consideration. This is essentially an overview document pulling together all the material known about this historic landscape. We did not conduct any testing of archaeological sites for this project. Consequently, no landscape alterations for any purpose should take place on this National Register Property without further evaluation of archaeological and historic sites.

Second, substantial archaeological excavations have been conducted at the Laughton Site. The material from this site has not been examined in detail and a report has not been completed. The discussion presented here is not an adequate discussion of the material recovered at this site. There is still substantial material to be recovered from this site and valuable information to be gleaned from the material already excavated. Before any additional site construction work is planned for

the project area, existing artifactual materials would require examination and analysis.

Third, it is imperative that a new National Register Nomination be completed for this historic landscape. A district nomination should be submitted that lists all the known cultural landscape features and sites as contributing properties. The current nomination is no longer adequate to describe the historic significance of this historic landscape.

The proposed National Register of Historic Places Nomination should state clearly that: a) the French exploration period is no longer the relevant period of significance within which the resources have been evaluated; and that : b) the periods of significance have been expanded as well as the conception of the resource types themselves, i.e., individual sites, contributing elements to a landscape, and the landscape itself. The updated National Register nomination documentation will clearly address the significance and integrity of all identified and/or recorded sites. Although not within the Scope of Work for this overview document, we believe that the discussion contained

within this report adequately makes the case for a more in-depth assessment of constitutive elements and resources which would be part of the customary evaluation procedure (that is, the “Determination of Eligibility”) for the National Register Nomination.

Finally, because the landscape occupies land that is either directly owned by or under the jurisdiction of public governmental entities, the previously identified/recorded sites are protected under the Illinois Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Protection Act (IAPRA Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Title 17, Chapter IV, Part 4190: *The Protection, Treatment, and Inventory of Archaeological and Paleontological Resources on Public Lands*). In addition, with the revised National Register nomination as an anticipated outcome of this overview assessment, this collection of isolated sites may be seen as something more than belonging arbitrarily to a proscribed project area; these are instead constitutive elements of a historic landscape, bearing an internal relationship to one another. This historic landscape itself, would also, therefore be protected under IAPRA. To this end, we strongly

recommend that, as publicly owned and controlled resources and in accordance with IAPRA, none of these significant and potentially eligible resources be disturbed through mechanized earth moving equipment until such time as resource mitigation and preservation plans have been drafted and agreed upon.

## Bibliography of Sources Used and Consulted

### Primary Written Sources

Federal Census Returns for Illinois, 1820.

Federal Census Returns for Illinois, 1830.

Federal Census Returns for Illinois, 1840.

Federal Census Returns for Michigan, 1800.

Federal Census Returns for Michigan, 1820.

Cook County Recorder of Deeds, Land Tract Sales

Papers of the William B. Ogden estate, Chicago Historical Society.

Annual Proceedings. Forest Preserve of Cook County

Message from the President. Forest Preserve of Cook County.

Annual Proceedings. Metropolitan Water Reclamation District.

## Secondary Written Sources

Andreas, A. T. *History of Cook County, Illinois. Volume I, ending with the year 1857.* Chicago: A. T. Andreas Publishing Company, 1884.

Bendetti, Rose Marie. *Portage, Pioneers & Pubs: A History of Lyons, Illinois.* Chicago, IL: Angel Guardian Orphanage Press, 1963.

Bretz, J. Harlen. *Geology of the Chicago Region, Part II.* Urbana, IL: Illinois State Geological Survey. Bulletin No. 65, 1955.

Crumley, Carole L. and William H. Marquardt, editors. *Regional Dynamics: Burgundian Landscapes in Historical Perspective.*

Einhorn, Robin L. *Property Rules: Political Economy in Chicago, 1833-1872.* Chicago & London: University of Chicago Press, 1995.

Goodspeed, Weston A. *History of Cook County.* Chicago: The Goodspeed Historical Society. n.d.

Haeger, John D. "The American Fur Company and Chicago of 1812-1835," In *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 61 (2): 117-139.

Hansen, Philip C. "The Presettlement Vegetation of the Plain of Glacial Lake Chicago in Cook County, Illinois." *Ohio Biological Survey Biological Notes* 15:159-164. 1981.

n.a. *Riverside Then and Now: A History of Riverside, Illinois.* Riverside, IL: n.p., 1986.

Keene, David. "Reconstructing Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Chicago Area," In *Illinois Archaeology*, vol. 1, no. 2.

Springfield, IL: Illinois Archaeological Survey, 1989, pp. 137-149.

Mason, Ronald. *Great Lakes Archaeology*. New York: Academic Press, 1981.

Meyer, Alfred H. Circulation and Settlement Patterns of the Calumet-South Chicago Region of Northwest Indiana and Northeast Illinois. Proceedings of the XVIIIth Congress International Geographic Union, pp. 638-544. Washington, DC: 1952

\_\_\_\_\_ Circulation and Settlement

Quimby, George Irving. *Indian Culture and European Trade Goods: The Archaeology of the Historic Period in the Western Great Lakes Region*. Madison, WI: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1966.

Pierce, Bessie Louise. *A History of Chicago: Volume I, The Beginning of the City, 1673-1848*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1937.

Stine, Linda F., Martha Zierden, Lesley M. Drucker and Christopher Judge, editors. *Carolina's Historical Landscapes: Archaeological Perspectives*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1997.

Temple, Wayne. *Indian Villages of the Illinois Country*. Springfield, IL: Illinois State Museum Scientific Papers, Vol. 2, Part 2.

Willman, H. B. *Summary of the Geology of the Chicago Area*. Urbana, IL: Illinois State Geological Survey. Circular 460, 1971.

Yamin, Rebecca and Karen Bescherer Metheny, editors. *Landscape Archaeology: Reading and Interpreting the American Landscape*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1996.

## Unpublished Cultural Resource Management Technical Reports

"Archaeological Investigations at the Windrose Site (11Ka318A): An early 19<sup>th</sup> Century Potawatomi Site in Northeastern Illinois." Kenneth B. Tankersley, Terrance J. Martin, Jenny Ruth Tankersley, Dawn Harn-Sullivan, John C. Richmond, Barbara Lary, and James C. Dahlberg. Springfield, IL: Illinois State Museum Quaternary Studies Program. April, 1992.

"Cultural Resource Survey of the Cook County Forest Preserve, Palos, Calumet Divisions." Report prepared by David J. Keene and Theodore J. Karamanski. July, 1980 (Project funded by grants from: Illinois Department of Conservation, Chicago Community Trust, Loyola University of Chicago)

"Design Study: The Chicago Portage and Laughton Trading Post Area, 'The Waterway West'." Prepared by Wm. E. Rose and Associates, July, 1975.

"The Fur Trade of Illinois and Northern Indiana, 1834-1856." Theodore J. Karamanski.

"Indian Trade Ornaments in the Collections of Field Museum of Natural History." In *Anthropology* New Series No. 13, October 31, 1989.

"The Laughton Trading Post." G. Elwood Johnson, National Park Service, n.d.

"National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form." United States Department of the Interior: National Park Service, 1958.

"Report on Test Excavations at Ottawa Trail Woods (11CK358)," Mary Beth D. Trubitt. Evanston, IL: Northwestern Archaeological Center, Contributions No. 8, 1994.

"A Study of the Chicago Portage (Proposed National Historic Site)." By Olaf T. Hagen, Regional Historian. Omaha, NE: National Park Service, Region Two: 1949.

### Electronic Sources

Land Tract Sales. Illinois State Archives.

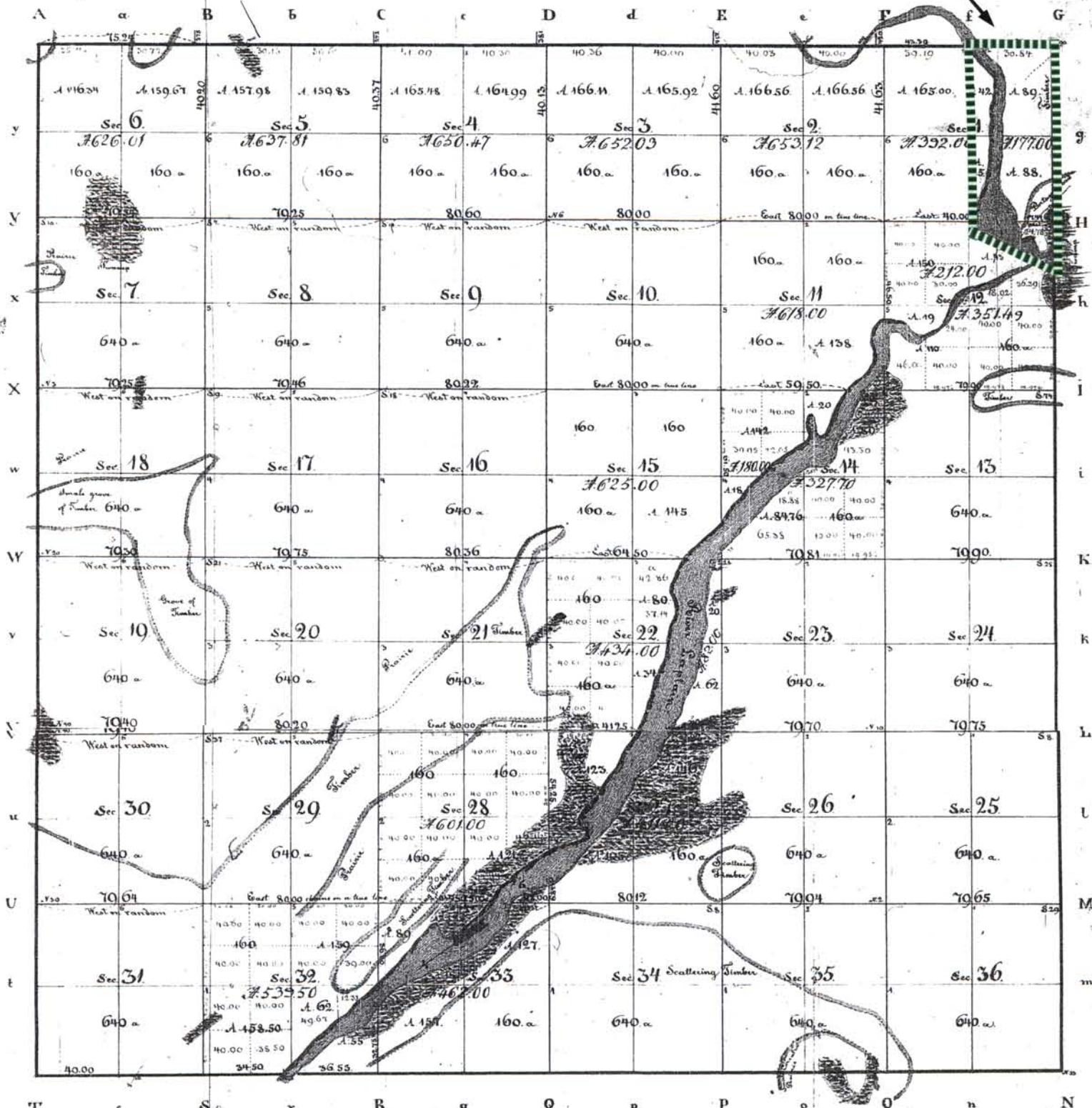
### Graphic Sources

Government Land Office Survey Maps and Surveyor's Notes (Microfilm roll#38-2, Volume 29, p. 55) Illinois Regional Archives Depository at Northeastern Illinois University.

Township 38 North of the base line, Range 12 East of 3<sup>d</sup> principal Meridian.

55

PROJECT AREA



38-13

Aggregate area of public land = 22362.50 acres  
 estimated area of the river = 550.00 a  
 Total = 22912.50 acres

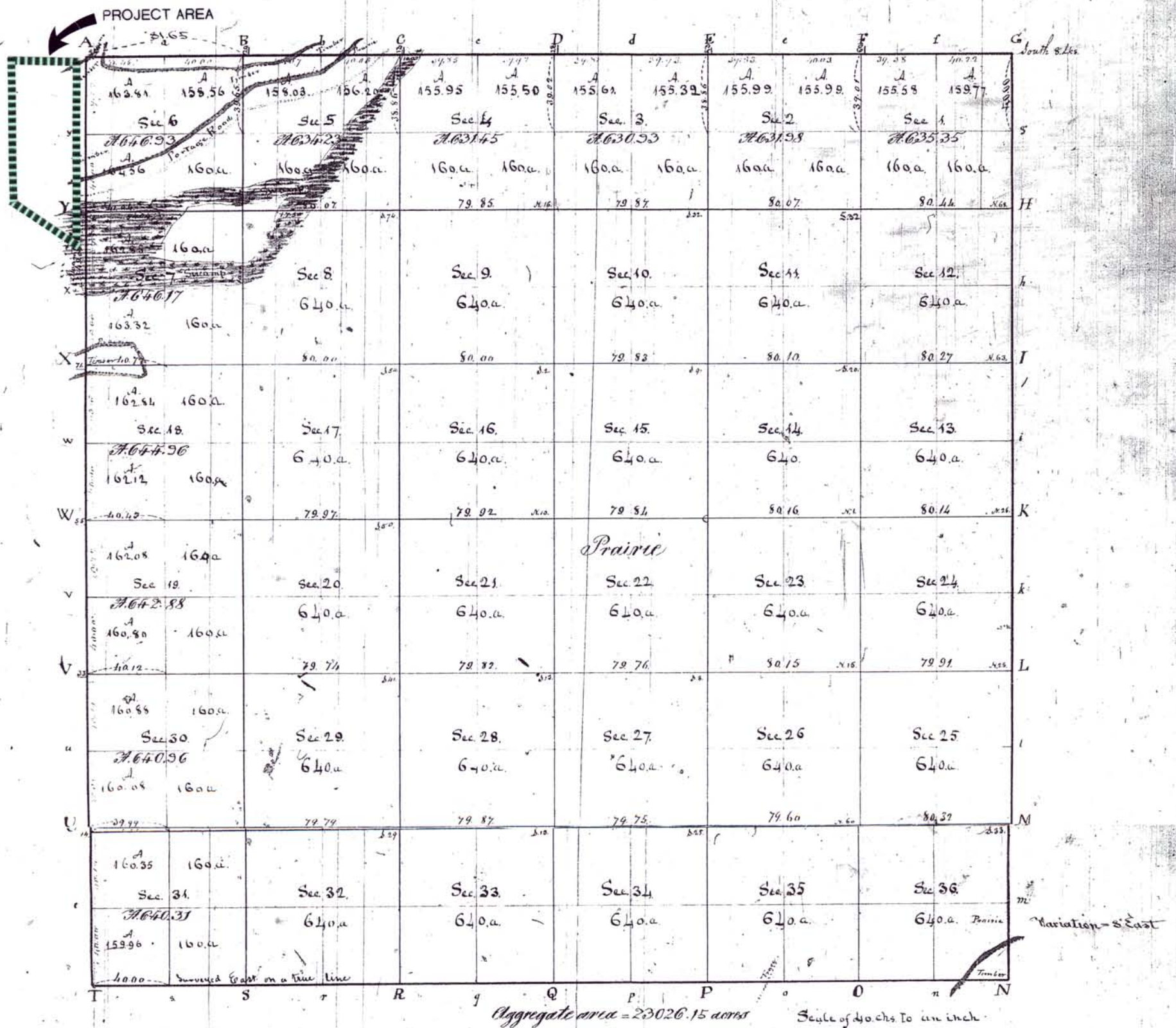
Surveyor's Office  
 St. Louis 10<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1842  
 Plat of fractl Sec 12, 14, 22, 24, 32  
 sent this day to the Comptrol of the  
 Genl. L. O.

Surveyor's Office  
 St. Louis Nov-29 1839

The above Plat of Township 38 North of the base line, Range 12 East of 3<sup>d</sup> principal Meridian, is conformable  
 to the field notes of the Survey thereof on file in this Office.

*E. J. Langhorne*

Plat of Township N<sup>o</sup> 38 North of the Base line Range N<sup>o</sup> 13 East of the 3<sup>d</sup> Principal Meridian



Surveyors Office  
St. Louis July 31 1834

The above Plat of Township 38 North of the base line, Range 13 East of the 3<sup>d</sup> Principal Meridian, is conformable to the field notes of the survey thereof on file in this Office.

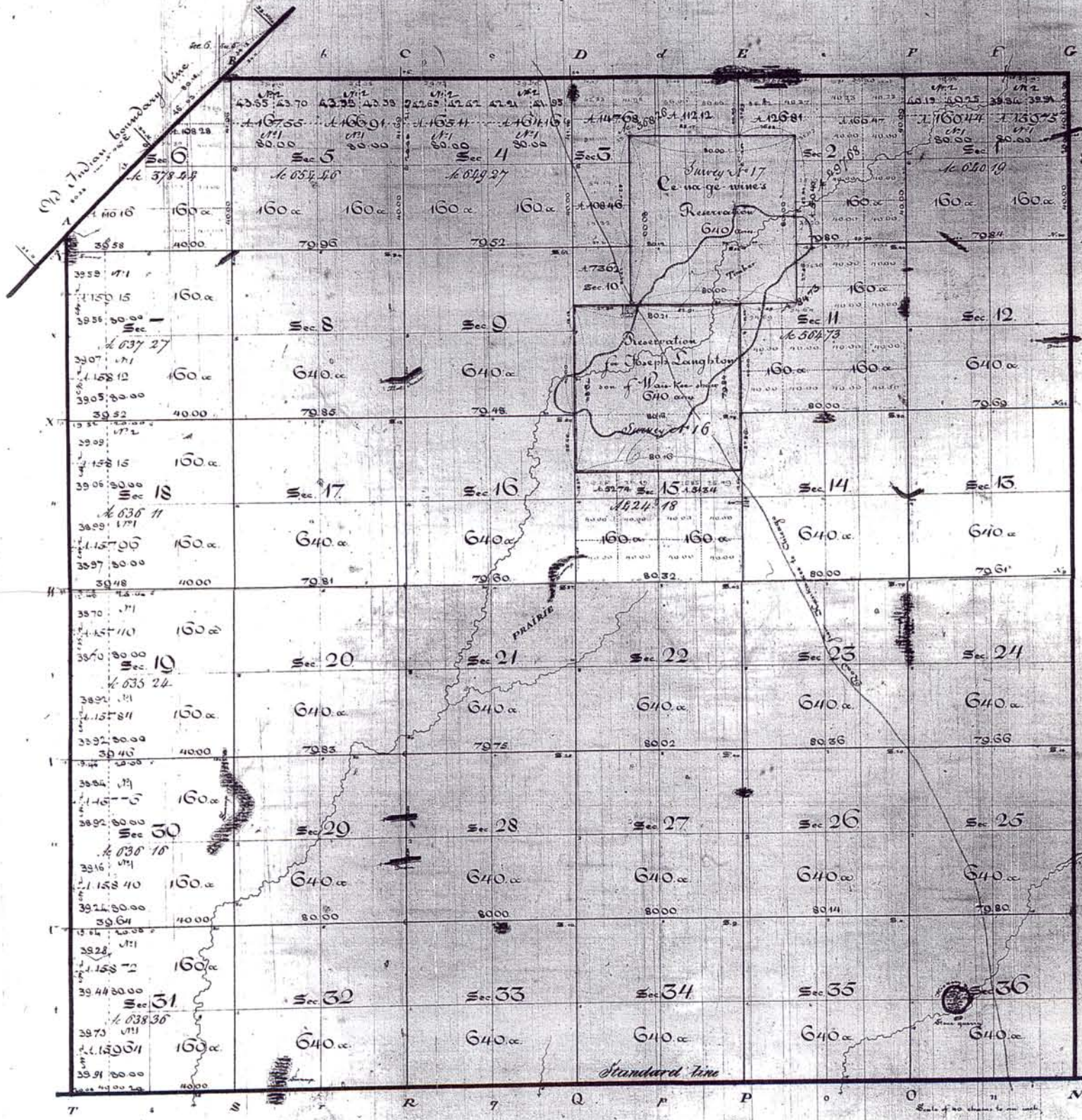
E. J. Langham

# Fractional Township 33 North of the base line Range 11 East of 3<sup>rd</sup> principal Meridian

Lot of T. 33 N. R. 11 E. N.W. of old Ind. by annexed to  
 lot of T. 33 N. R. 10 E. N.W. of old Ind. by

30

Surveyor's Office, Number  
 Saint Louis 12<sup>th</sup> 1844  
 Subdivision under the act of  
 1832, by the act of 1834, Sec. 1, 1775,  
 The 11<sup>th</sup> of Sec. 7, R. 1, 30 & 31, and  
 sent ~~any~~ copies of the plat thereof  
 one to the Register, and another to  
 the Commissioner, on the 17<sup>th</sup>  
 August 1845



The field notes used in the construction of  
 this Plat are by Don Alonzo Spaulding  
 made in pursuance of the 2<sup>d</sup> of October 1835  
 and changed for in his account of the 25<sup>th</sup>  
 of January 1838  
 The notes of the South & East boundaries  
 are dated 15<sup>th</sup> of May 1834  
 "North boundaries are dated 20<sup>th</sup> of  
 "May 1834  
 Old Indian boundary line being the  
 North West boundary of the first  
 fractional Township on the 25<sup>th</sup> of  
 April 1834  
 "West boundary is dated 15<sup>th</sup>  
 of May 1834  
 Indian Reservations situated  
 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1834  
 Subdivision lines are dated from  
 the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 26<sup>th</sup> of June 1834

The South East, North & West boundaries,  
 or Subdivision lines & the Indian Reservations  
 lines are surveyed at a variation of 720  
 East

The Old Indian boundary line are surveyed at  
 a variation of 846 East

Surveyor General's Office, Saint Louis 26<sup>th</sup> August 1845  
 The notes prepared on the 15<sup>th</sup> of May 1834, and the  
 points prepared on the 20<sup>th</sup> of May 1834, and the  
 25<sup>th</sup> of June 1834, are all correct according to the  
 original field notes, and the points prepared on the  
 15<sup>th</sup> of May 1834, are all correct according to the  
 original field notes, and the points prepared on the  
 20<sup>th</sup> of May 1834, and the 25<sup>th</sup> of June 1834,  
 are all correct according to the original field notes,  
 and the points prepared on the 15<sup>th</sup> of May 1834,  
 are all correct according to the original field notes,  
 and the points prepared on the 20<sup>th</sup> of May 1834,  
 and the 25<sup>th</sup> of June 1834, are all correct  
 according to the original field notes.

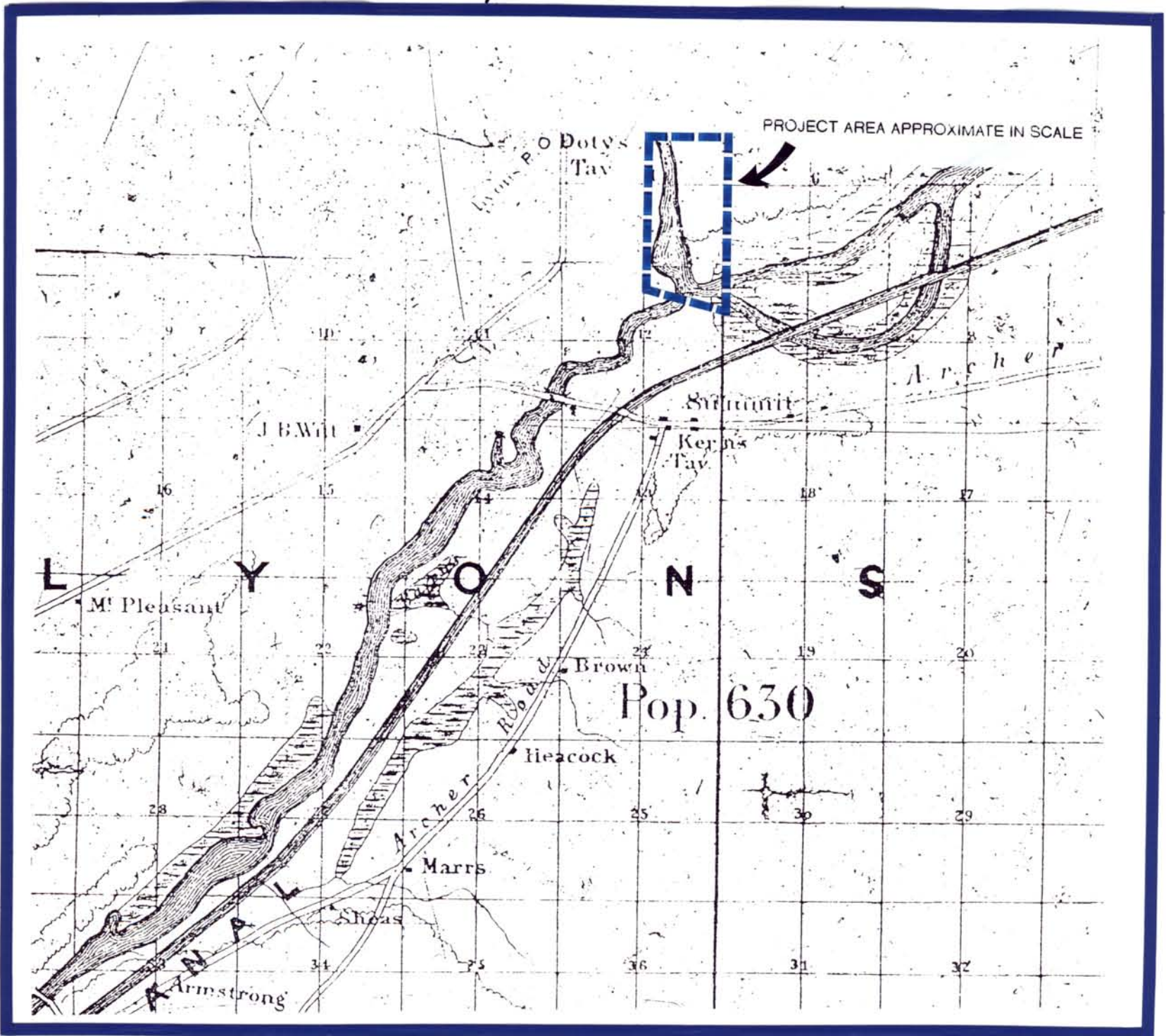
William Miller  
 Surveyor General

Aggregate Area (Public Land) 21512.97  
 Indian Reservations 1280.00  
 Total 22792.97 acres

Surveyor's Office  
 St. Louis 7<sup>th</sup> August 1835

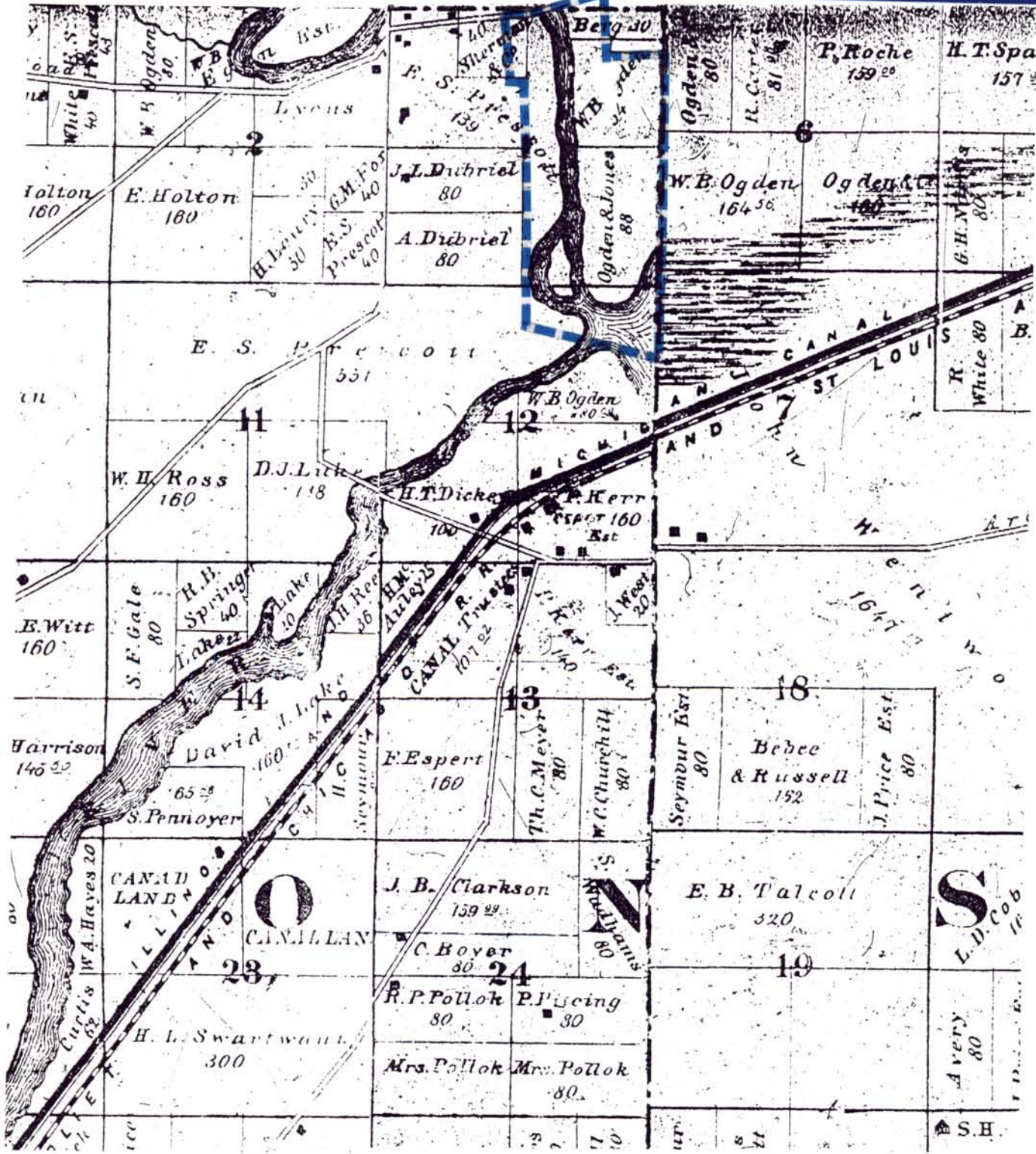
fractional.  
 The above Plat of Township 33 North of the base line Range 11 East of 3<sup>rd</sup> principal Meridian, conformable to the field notes  
 of the survey thereof on file in this Office, which have been examined and approved. The line designated 'Old Indian boundary line' was retraced and the corners  
 or mile points thereon were examined by Don Alonzo Spaulding in the 2<sup>d</sup> quarter of 1834, under contract of the 3<sup>d</sup> day of October 1835 - The said 'Old Indian boundary  
 line' was originally surveyed in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 1818, by James M. Duncan, assistant to John C. Sullivan, under a letter of appointment from Wm. M. Peck, Surveyor of the  
 lands of the United States, in Illinois and Missouri, dated October the 18<sup>th</sup> 1818, authorizing Sullivan as Surveyor, and Duncan as assistant to survey under the  
 direction of Commissioners Graham and Phelps, appointed by the President of the United States to run the lines of the tracts ceded by the treaty of Saint Louis of the  
 24<sup>th</sup> of August 1816 (page 177, and following - Land laws within of 1828) - This being the line agreed to be run from a point on the Illinois 10 miles Southward  
 of the mouth of the Chicago creek, in a direct line to a point on the Kentucky 10 miles above its mouth - and was found by said Sullivan and Duncan to run  
 S. 48° 2' W. 45 miles and 13 chains - In the 3<sup>d</sup> quarter of 1821, John Walls, whilst assisting Stephen Peck and Thomas C. Peck in the execution of their contract  
 of the 20<sup>th</sup> of March 1821, being unable to find and properly identify this line and the mile points thereon further Southward from the latter than the 8<sup>th</sup>  
 mile point, commenced Peck and resurveyed S. 48° 2' W. and struck the bank of the Kentucky 180 miles South of the old line, but about 5 chains further  
 South westward - It was this resurveyed line to which the surveys to the N.W. were closed, and which was retraced and renewed by Spaulding in the 2<sup>d</sup> quarter  
 on this map - in accordance with the notes of Spaulding - The South, east, north & west boundary lines - the subdivision lines and Indian Reservations, were all  
 surveyed in the 2<sup>d</sup> quarter of 1834, by Don A. Spaulding, under his special contract of the 3<sup>d</sup> of October 1835.

William Miller  
 Surveyor General



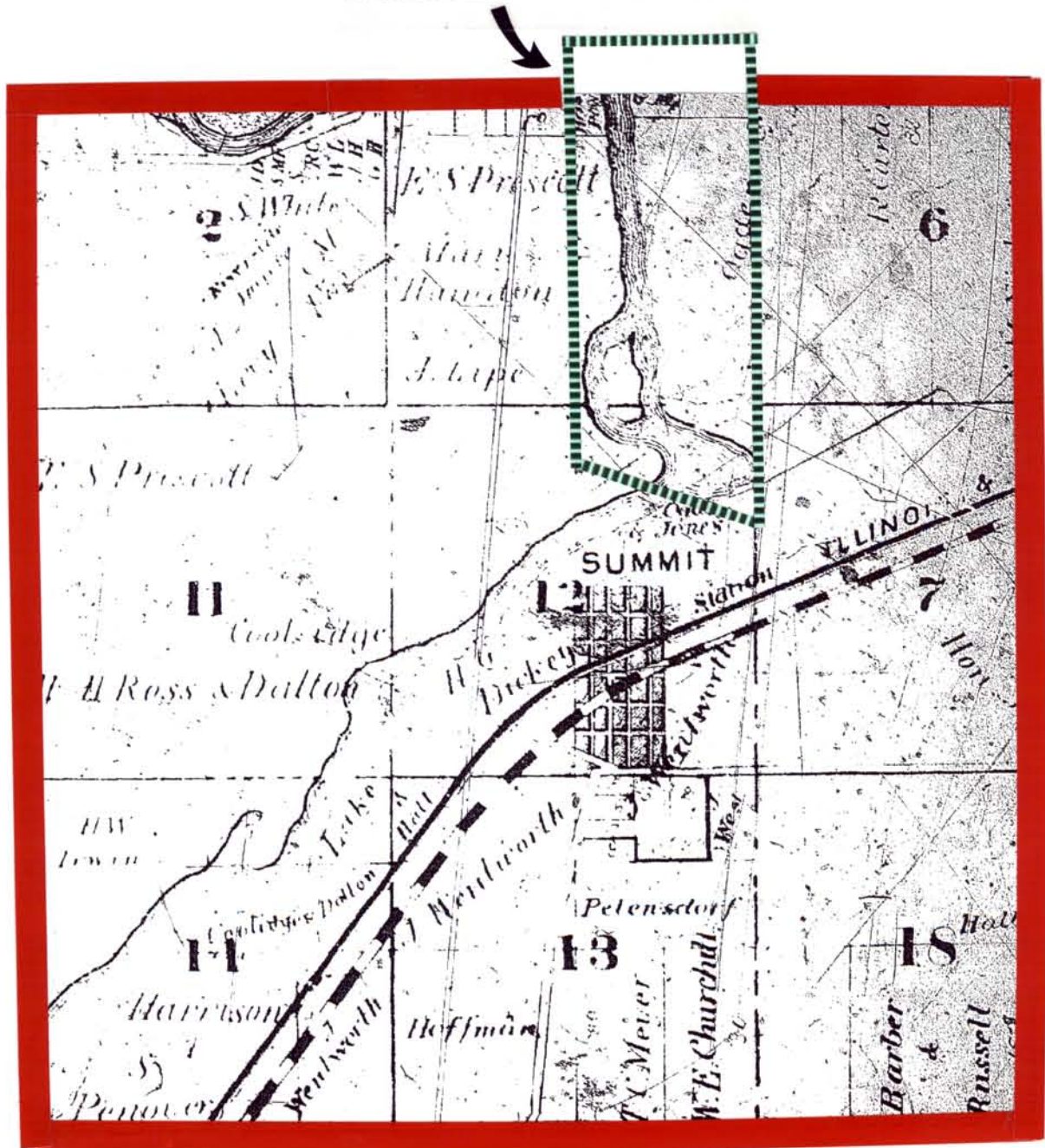
**Attachment 2.A**  
**1851 James Rees Map of Cook County, Illinois**

PROJECT AREA APPROXIMATE IN SCALE



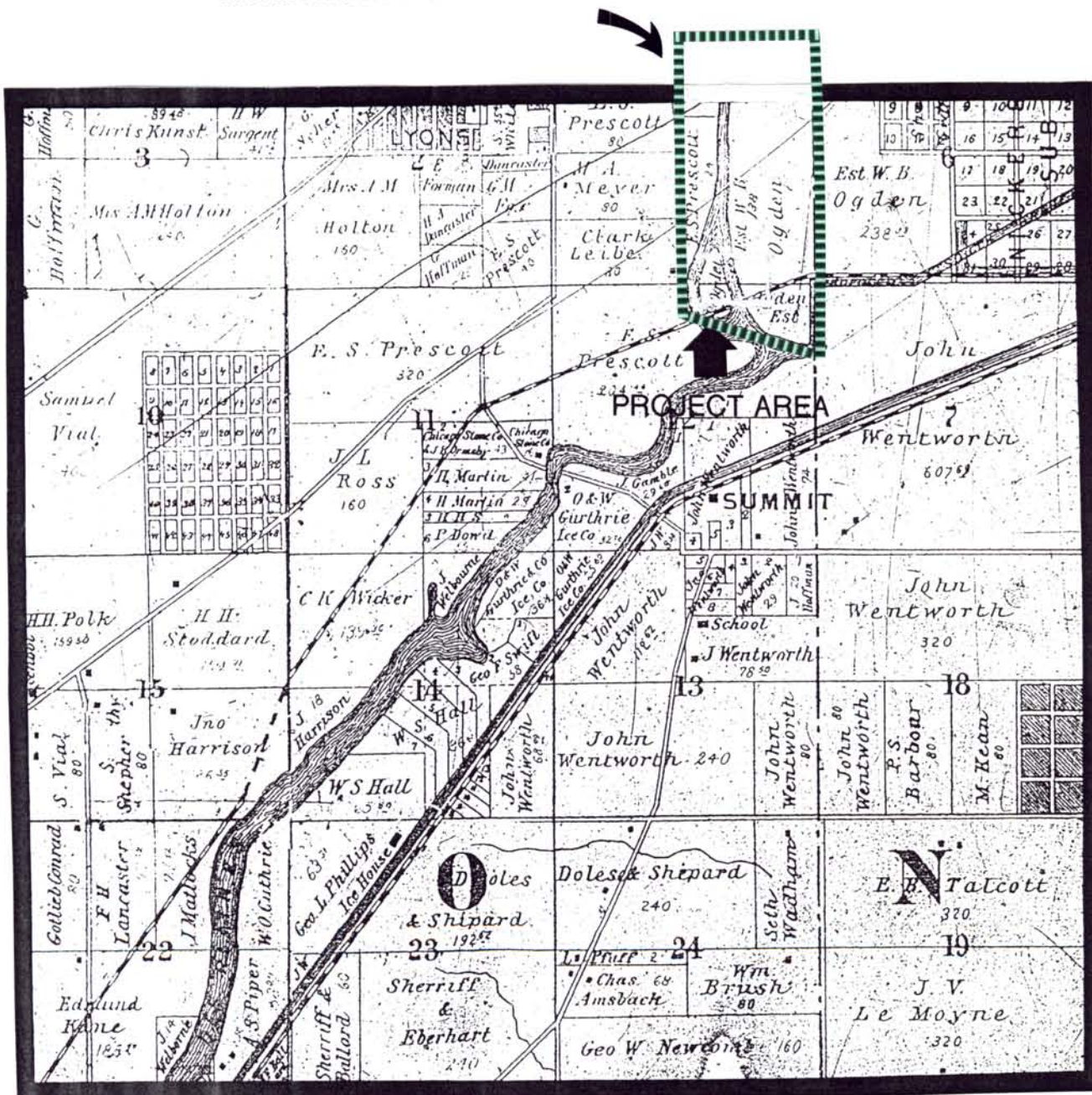
Attachment 2.B  
1861 Walter L. Flowers Map of Cook County, Illinois

PROJECT AREA APPROXIMATE IN SCALE



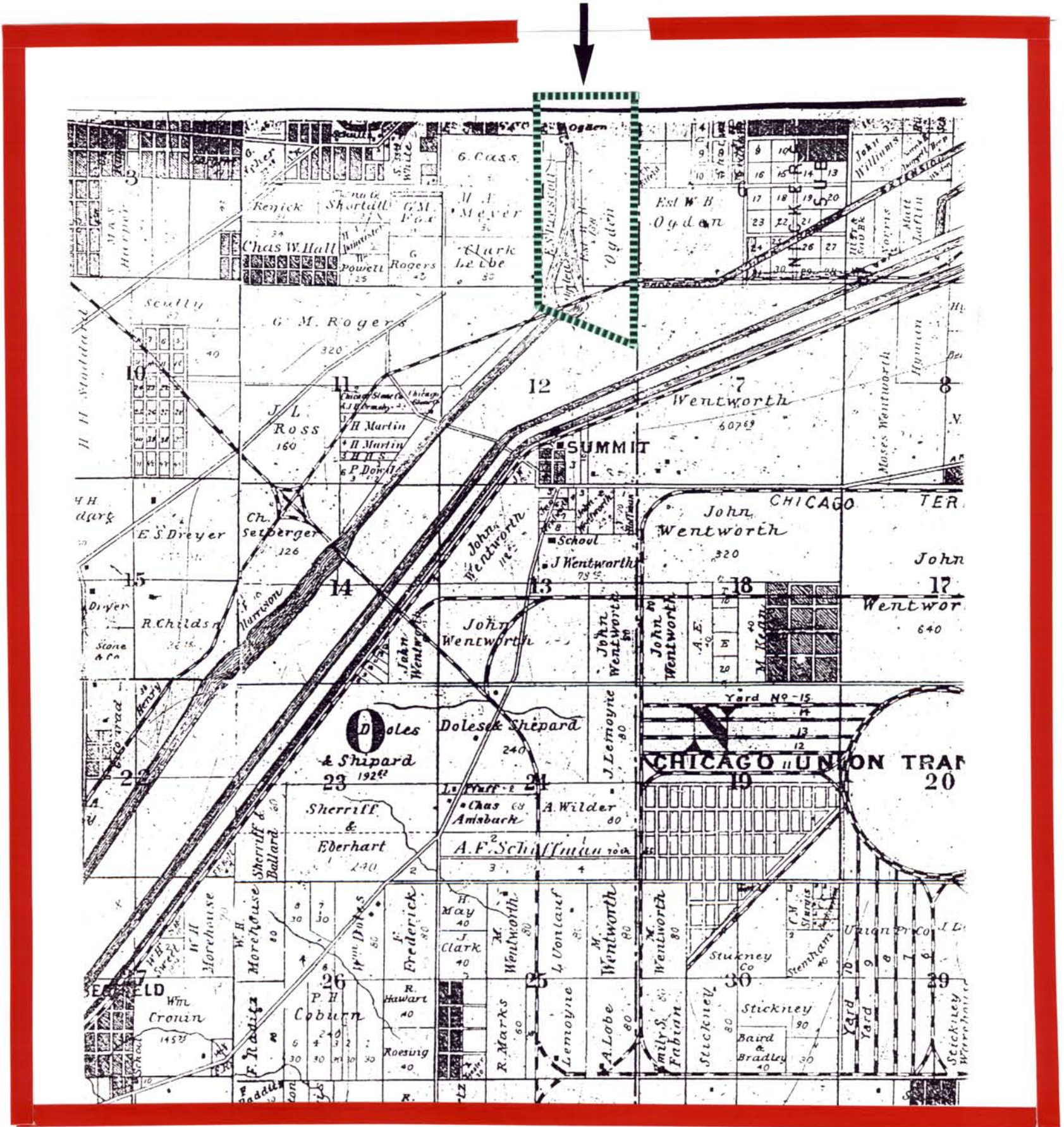
Attachment 2.C  
1870 Van Vechten Map of Cook & Du Page Counties, Illinois

PROJECT AREA APPROXIMATE IN SCALE



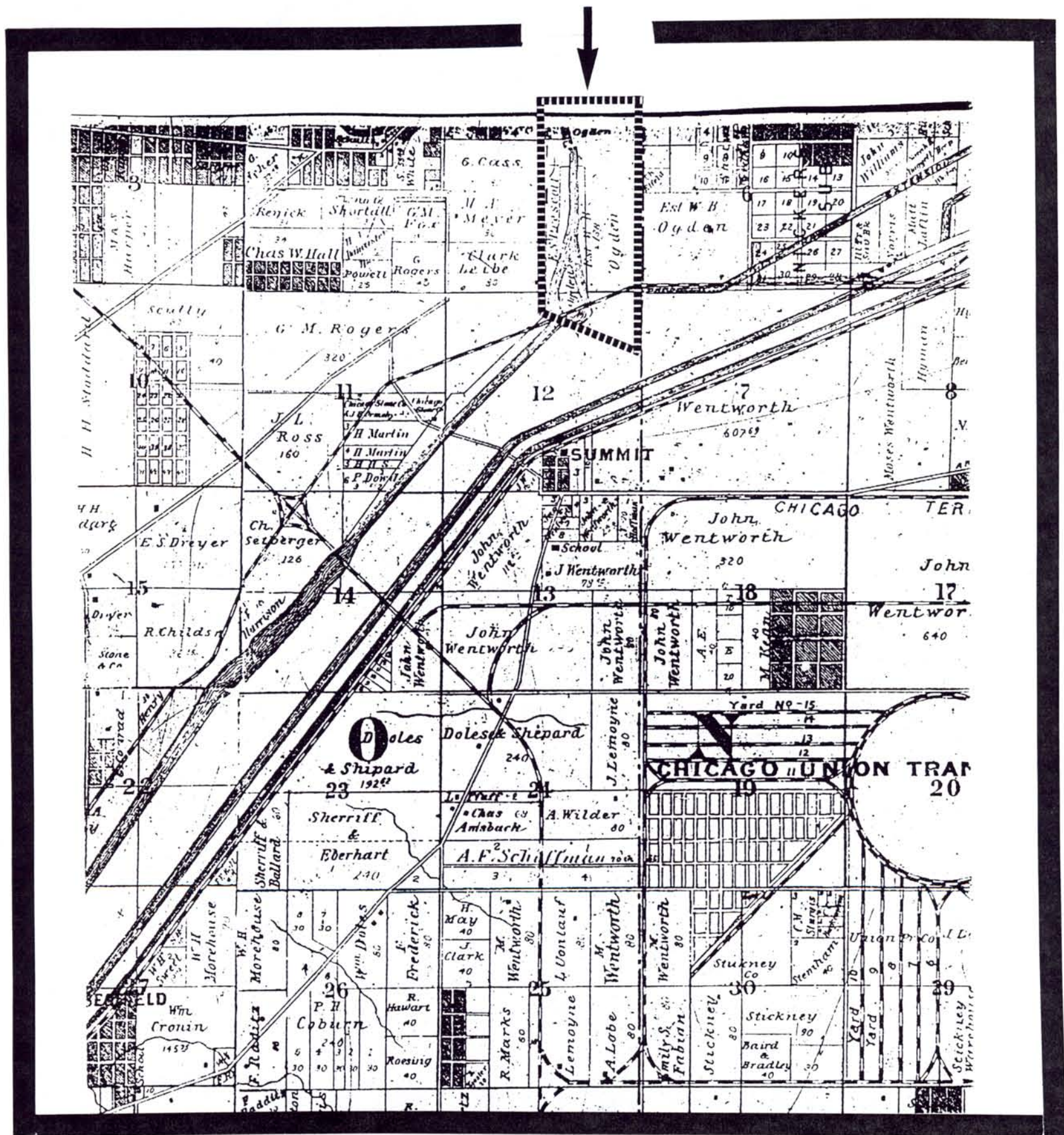
Attachment 2.D  
1886 Snyder Real Estate Map of Cook County  
Lyons Township

PROJECT AREA APPROXIMATE IN SCALE



Attachment 2.E  
1898 Snyder Real Estate Map of Cook County  
Lyons Township

PROJECT AREA APPROXIMATE IN SCALE

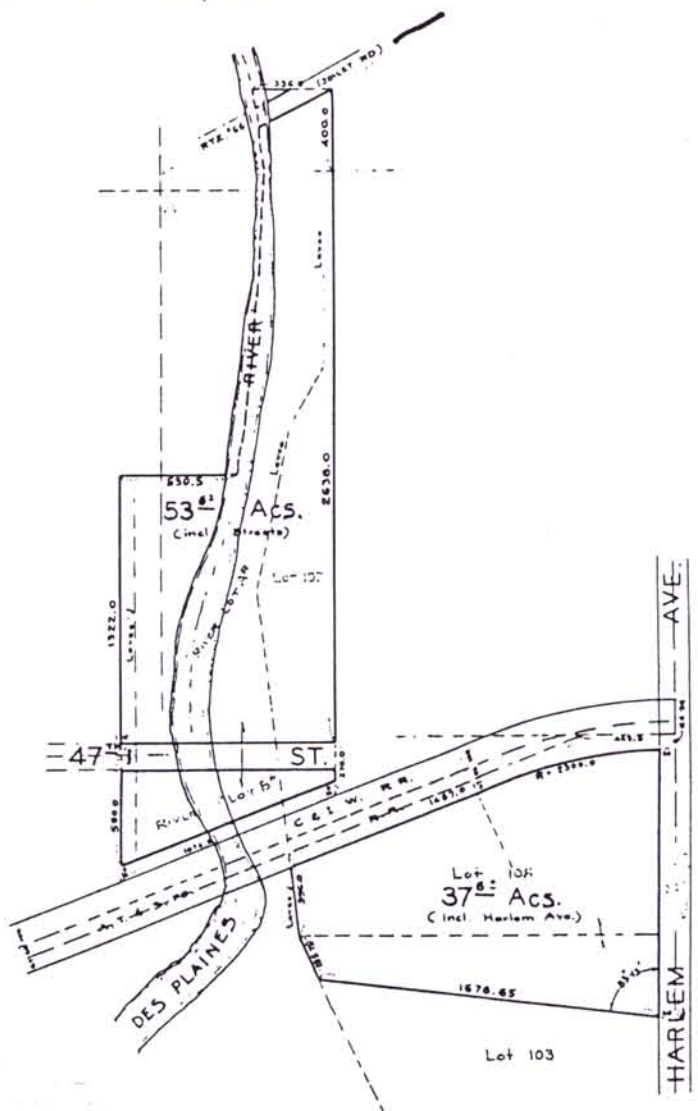


Attachment 2.E  
1898 Snyder Real Estate Map of Cook County  
Lyons Township

# Forest Preserve District of Cook County

## PLAT of SURVEY

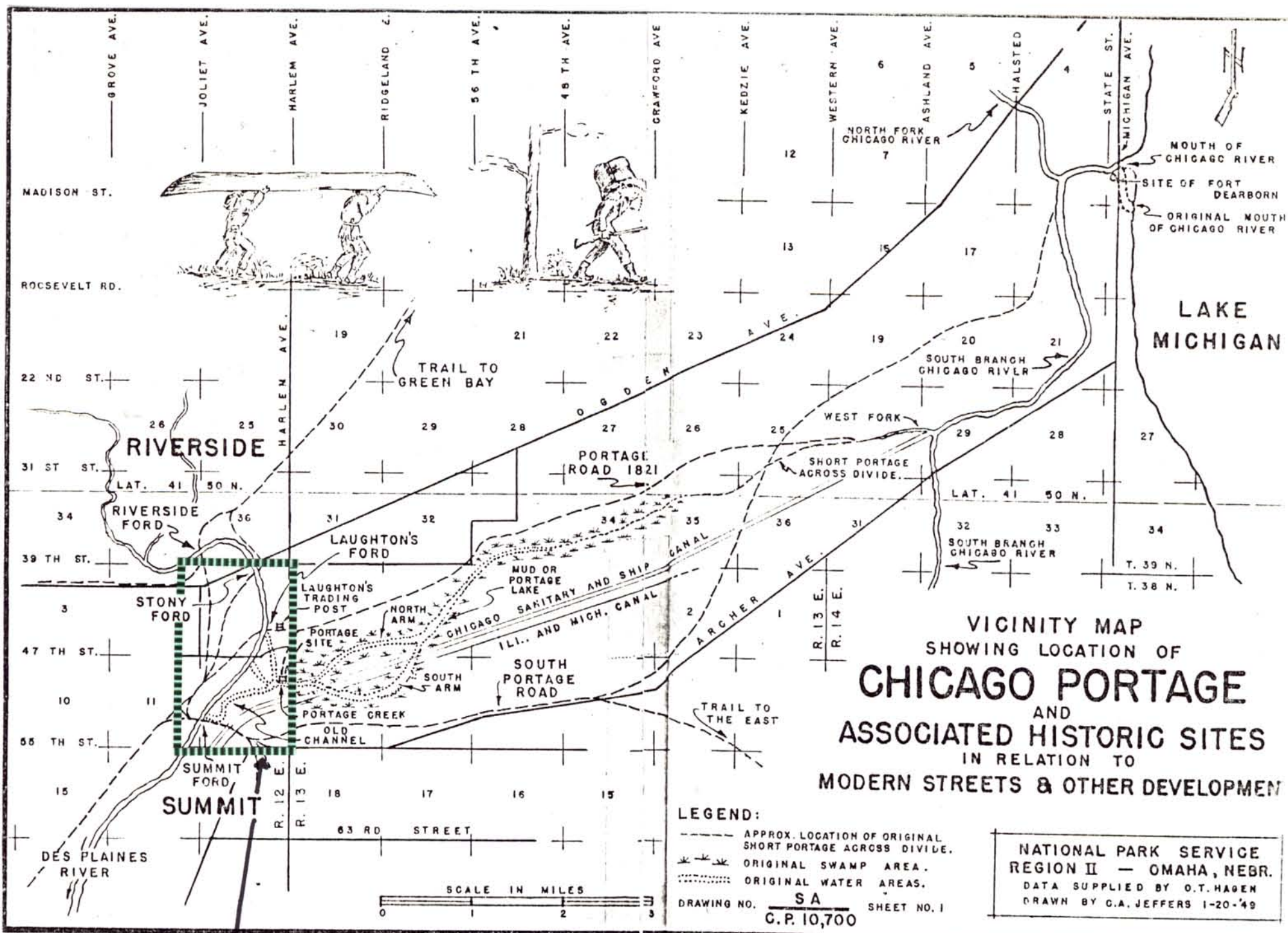
OF part of Lots 103, 105, 107, River Lot A<sup>n</sup> and River Lot B<sup>n</sup> of Sanitary District Trustees Subdivision of right-of-way from N. and S. center line of Section 30, T-39-N, R-14-E to Will County line, all situated in Sections 1 and 12-38-12 in Cook County, Illinois



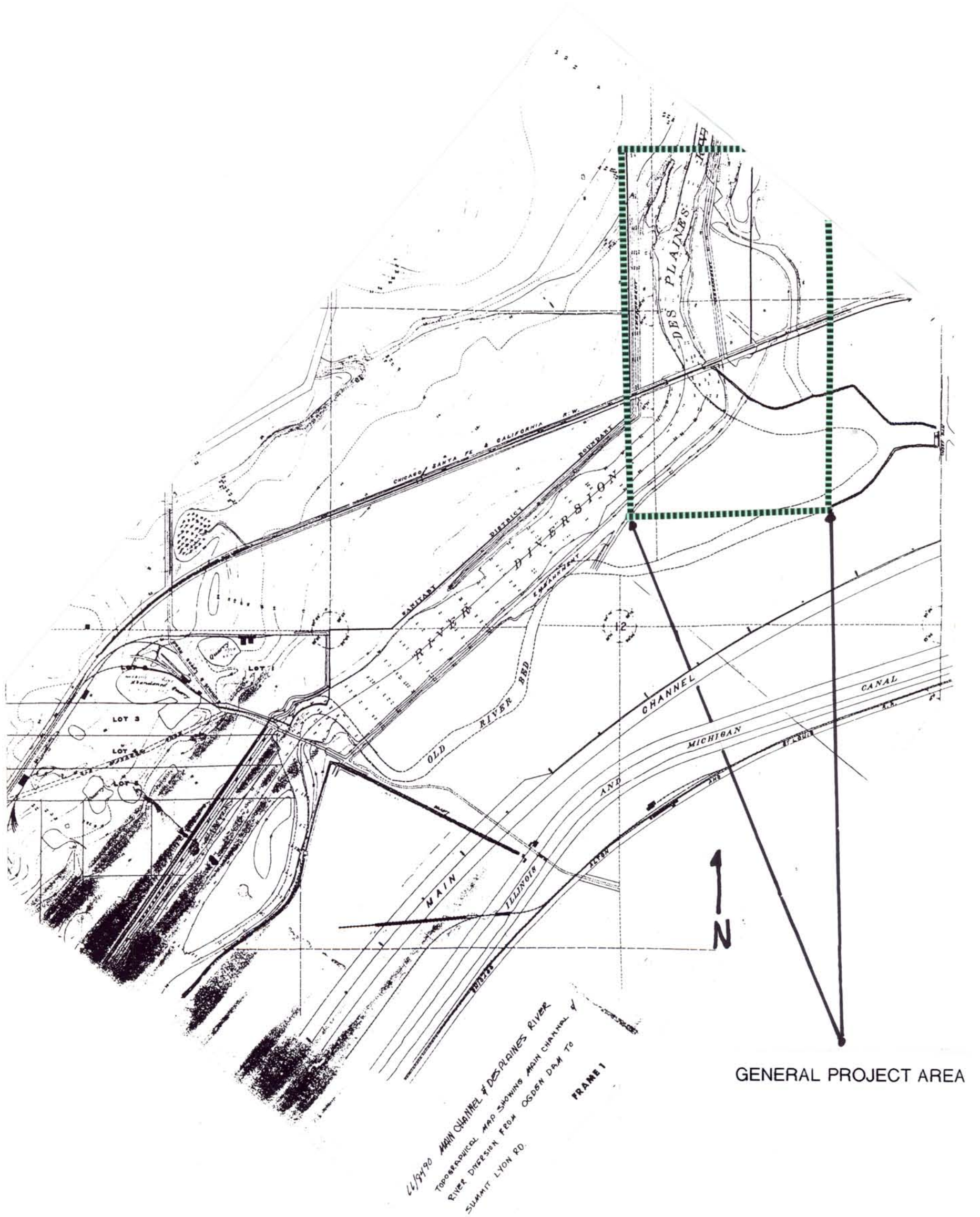
A-7-7-50  
286-149  
214-2247

Scale 1" = 400'  
 Surveyed by LYONS  
 Bought from  
 Book 38-12 Page  
 Drawn by Alex. [unclear]  
 Checked by  
 Approved

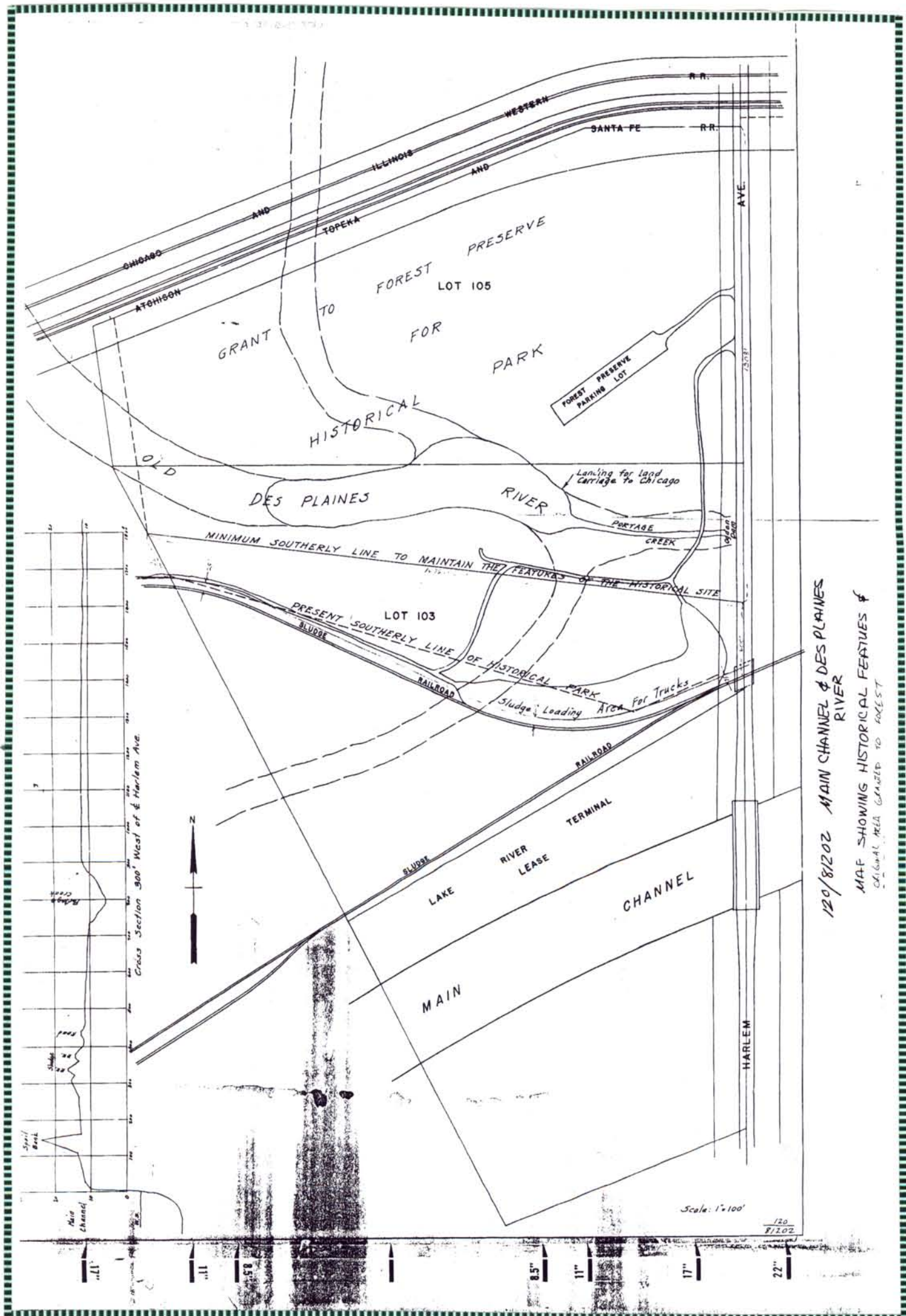
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 THE FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT of Cook County hereby certifies that it has surveyed the property described above, and that the plat above shown is a correct representation of said survey.  
 Chicago, Nov. 23, A. D. 1953  
 [Signature]



GENERAL PROJECT AREA



**Attachment 3.B**  
**1890s Sanitary and Ship Canal Topographic Map**  
**(depicting engineering features to the south of project area)**

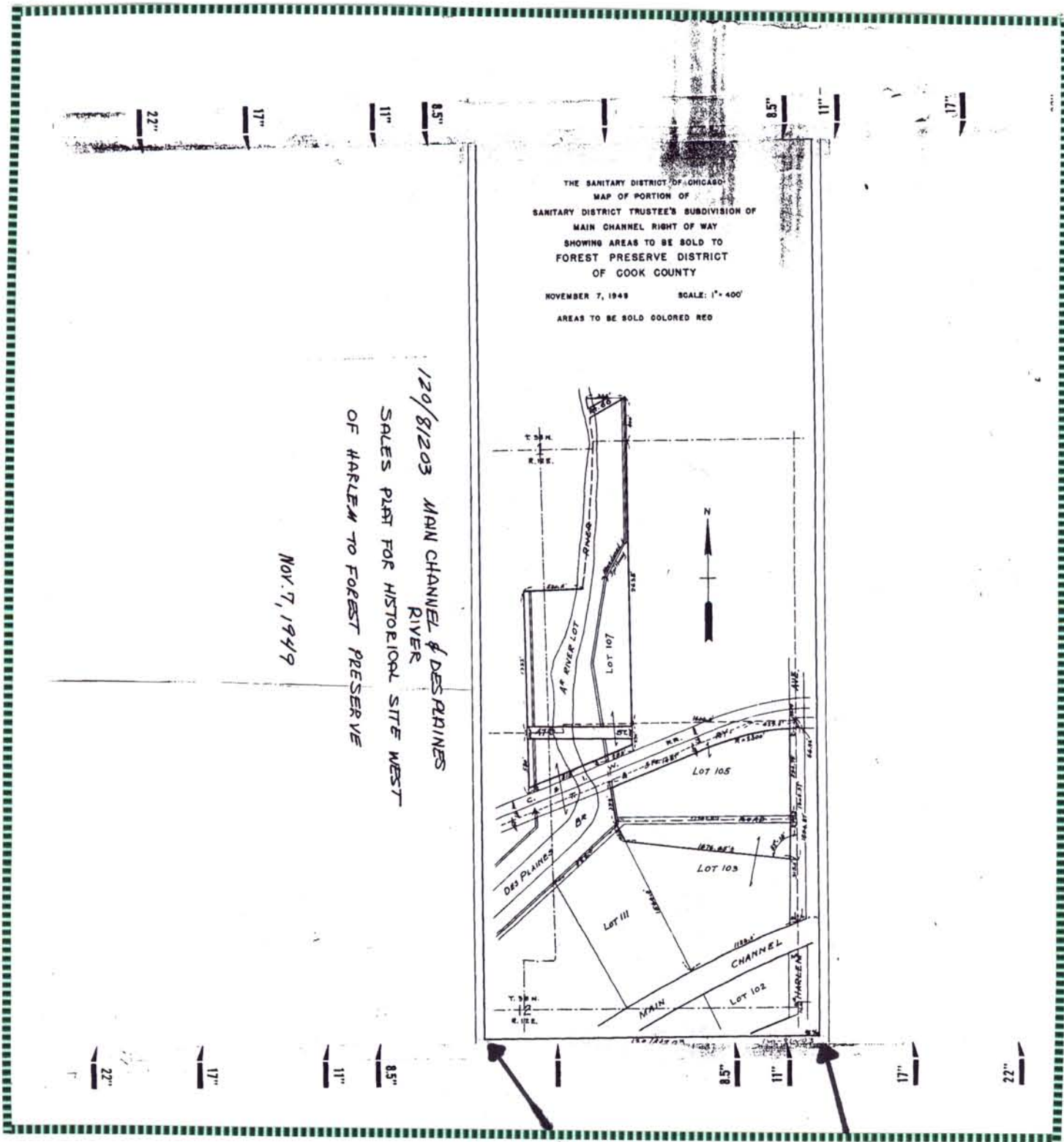


120/81202 MAIN CHANNEL & DES PLAINES RIVER  
 MAP SHOWING HISTORICAL FEATURES & ORIGINAL AREA GRANTED TO FOREST

DETAIL SECTION OF PROJECT AREA



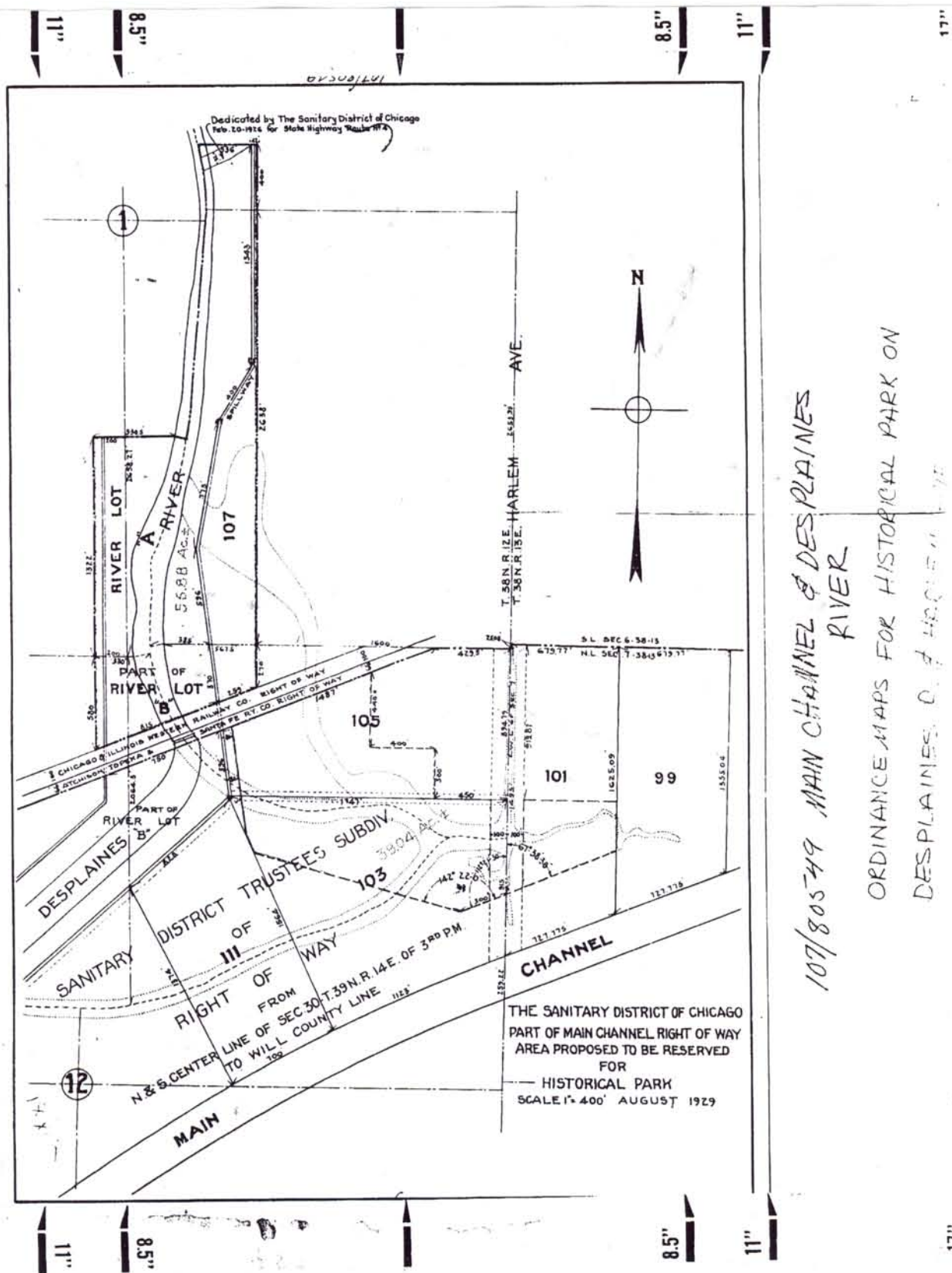
**Attachment 3.C**  
**1949 Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Sales Map**  
**Showing one piece of Sanitary Ship Canal Land acquired by the**  
**Forest Preserve District of Cook County**



DETAIL SECTION OF PROJECT AREA

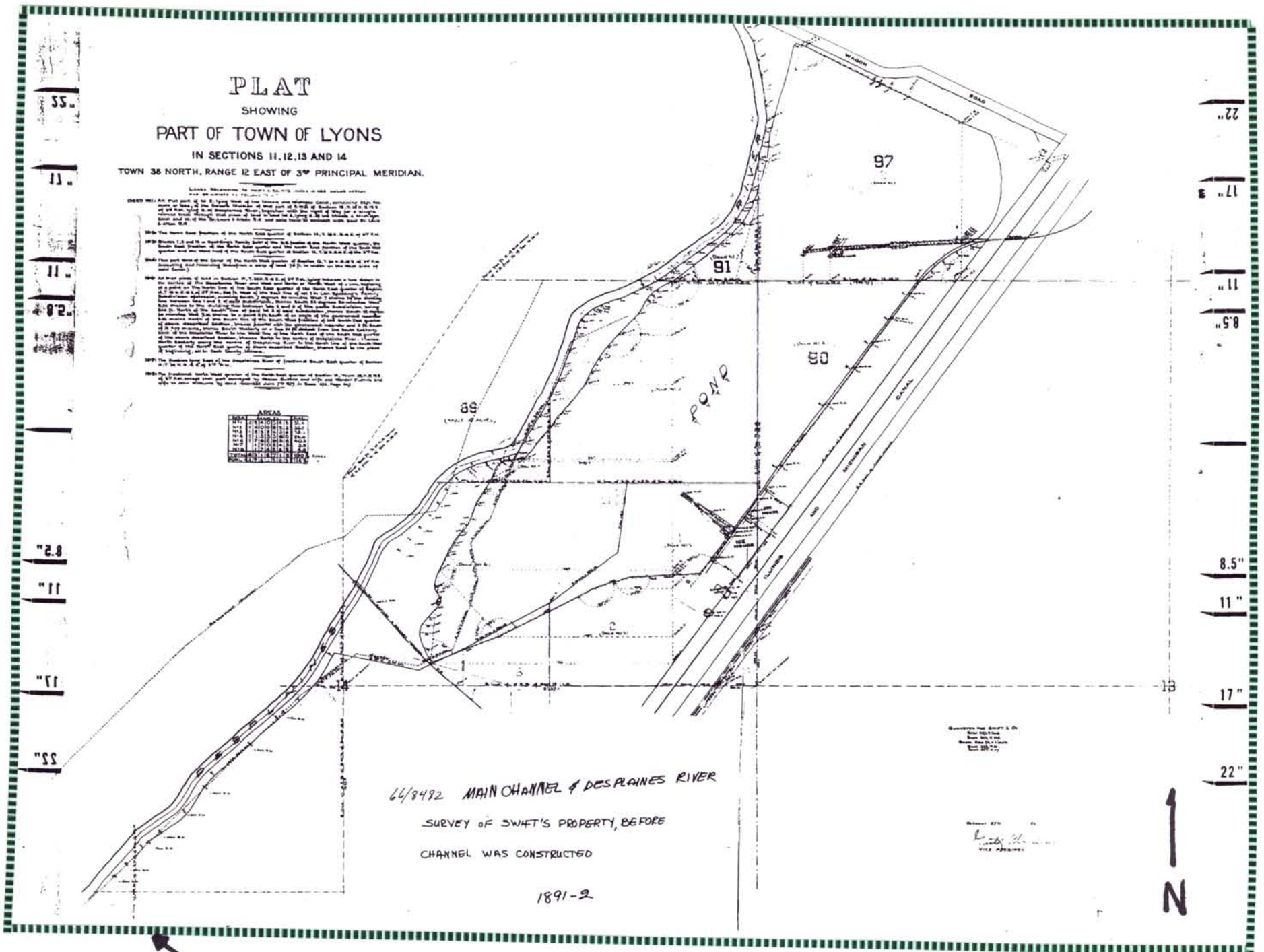


Attachment 3.D  
1949 Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Sales Map

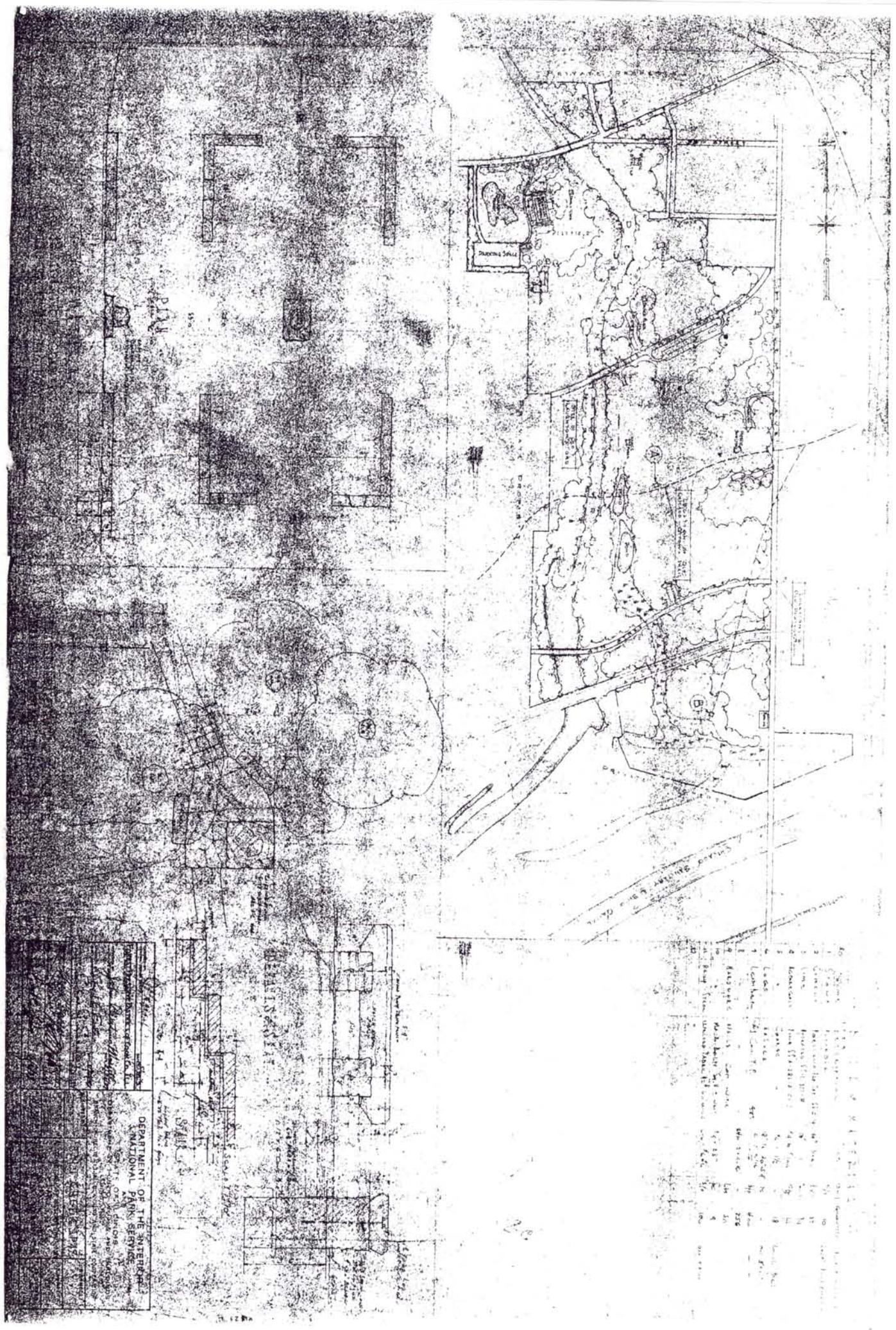


107/805-49 MAIN CHANNEL & DESPLAINES RIVER  
 ORDINANCE MAPS FOR HISTORICAL PARK ON  
 DESPLAINES. D. & HARLEM

**Attachment 3.E**  
**1929 Sanitary District of Illinois Ordinance Map**  
**(acquisition of Sanitary Ship Canal land to the**  
**Forest Preserve District of Cook County)**

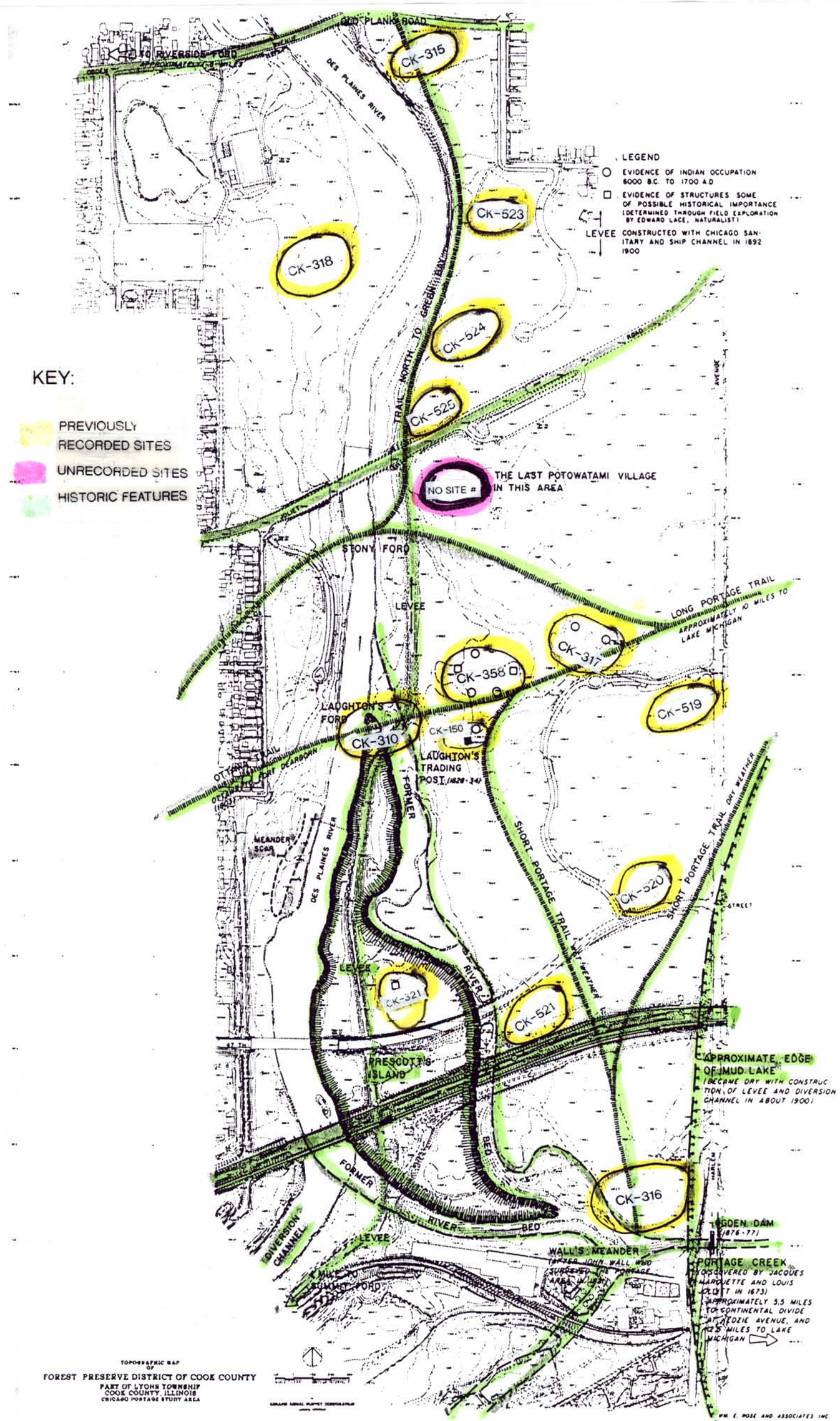


Attachment 3.F  
 1891 Swift & Co. Plat Map for the Sanitary and Ship Canal  
 (depicting land adjacent to the Project Area)

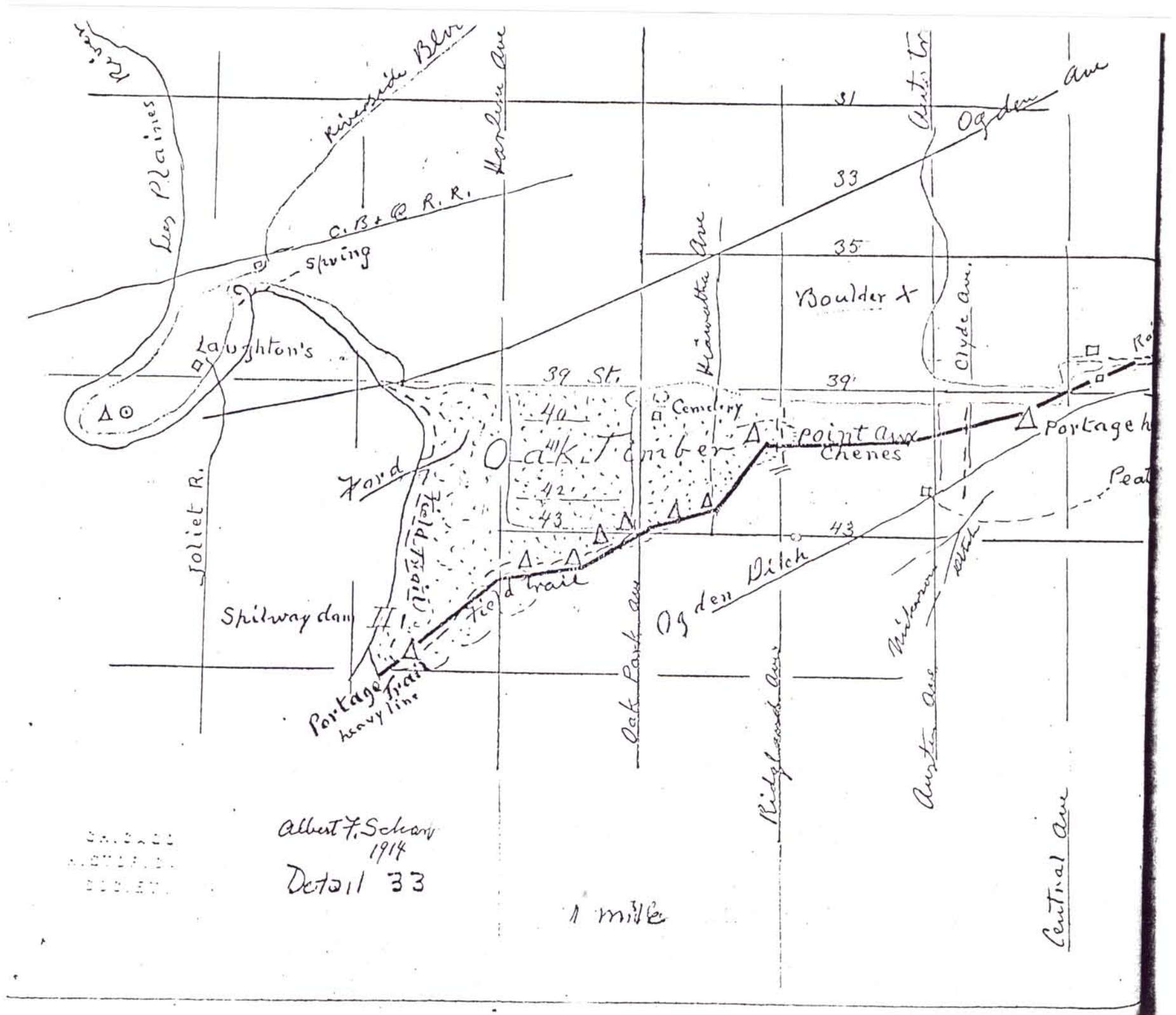


**Attachment 3.G**  
**1937 National Park Service Plan Drawing**  
**(depicting Public Works Administration of Laughton Trading Post Site)**





**Attachment 3.1**  
**1979 Design Study Historic Features**  
**Wm E. Rose map with Illinois Archaeological Survey Site**  
**located within the project area**

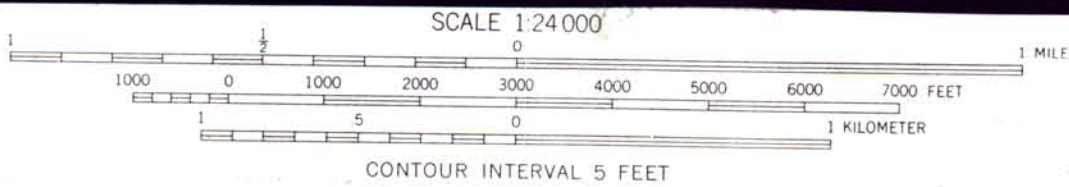
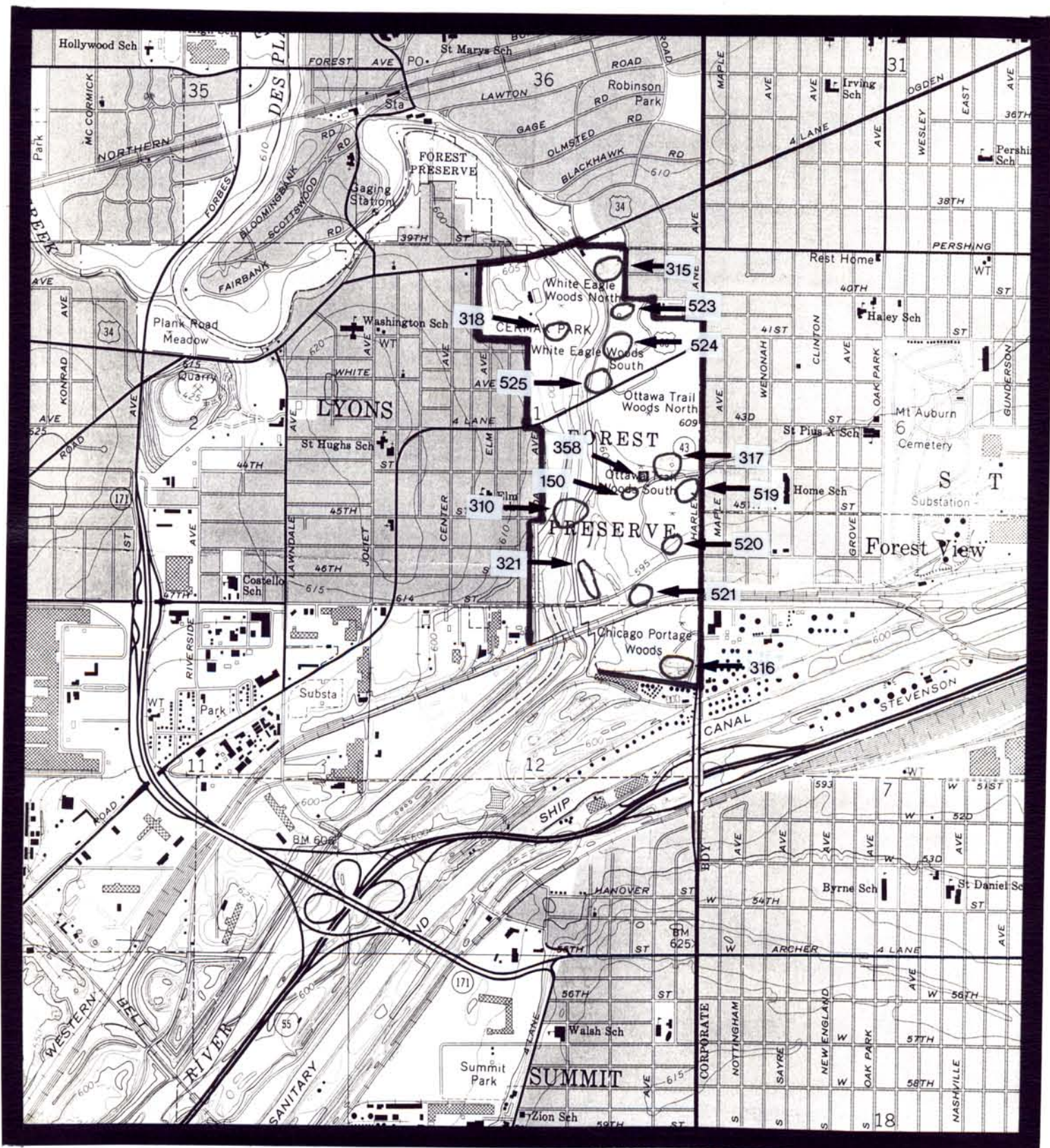


Attachment 3.J  
Albert Scharf Map of Historic Period Indian Sites





BERWYN 7.5 MINUTE SERIES



**Attachment 3.L**  
**USGS Topographic Map with**  
**Historic and Prehistoric**  
**Archaeological Site Locations**

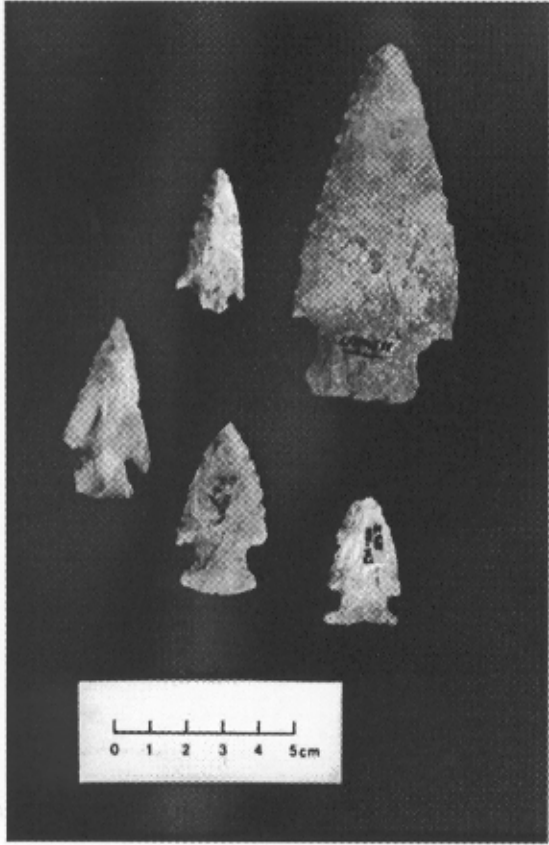


Plate 1  
Thebes points

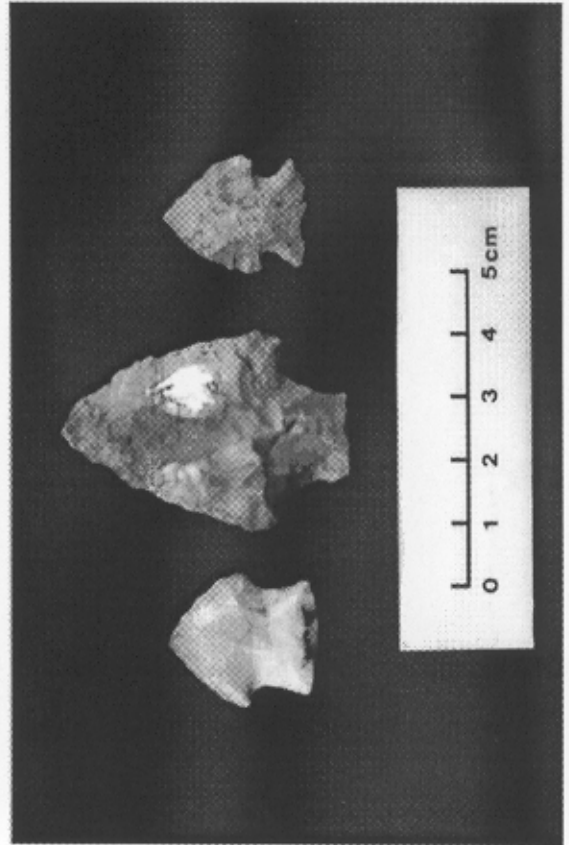


Plate 2  
Kramer-like points



Plate 3  
Snyders Preform point

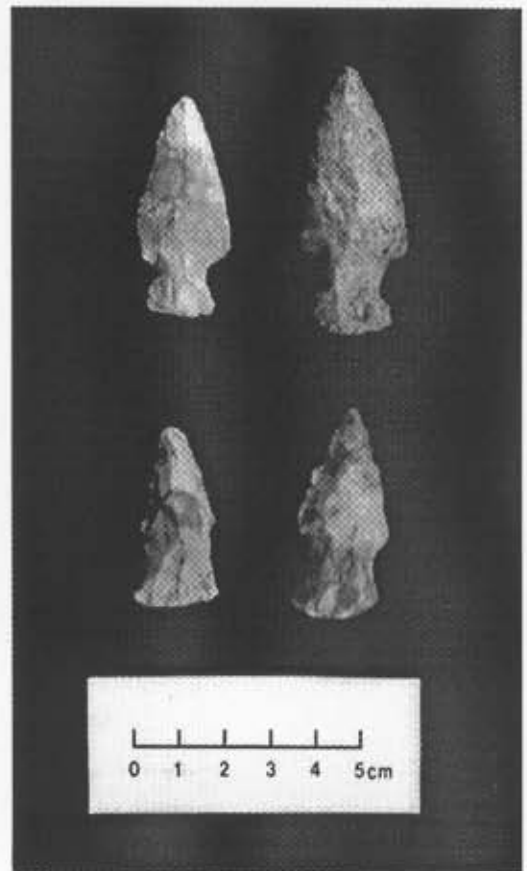


Plate 4  
Durst points



Plate 5  
Nodena Elliptical tools

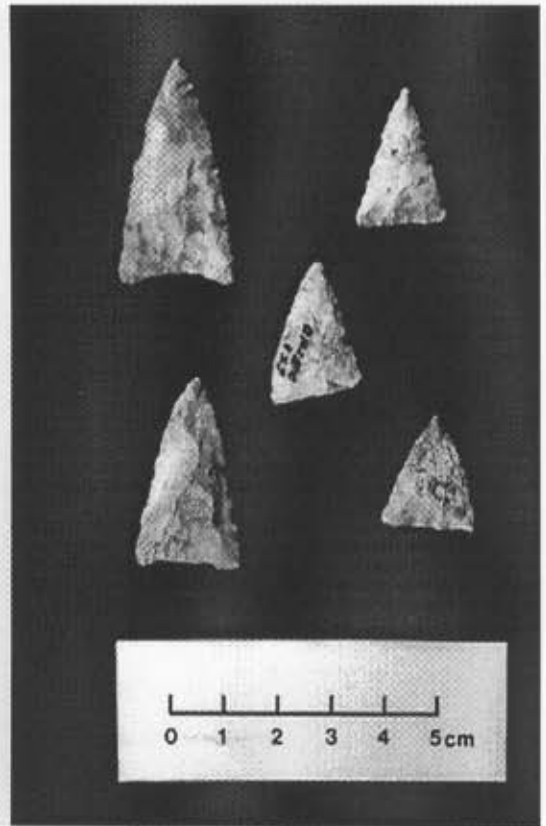


Plate 6  
Madison Triangular points

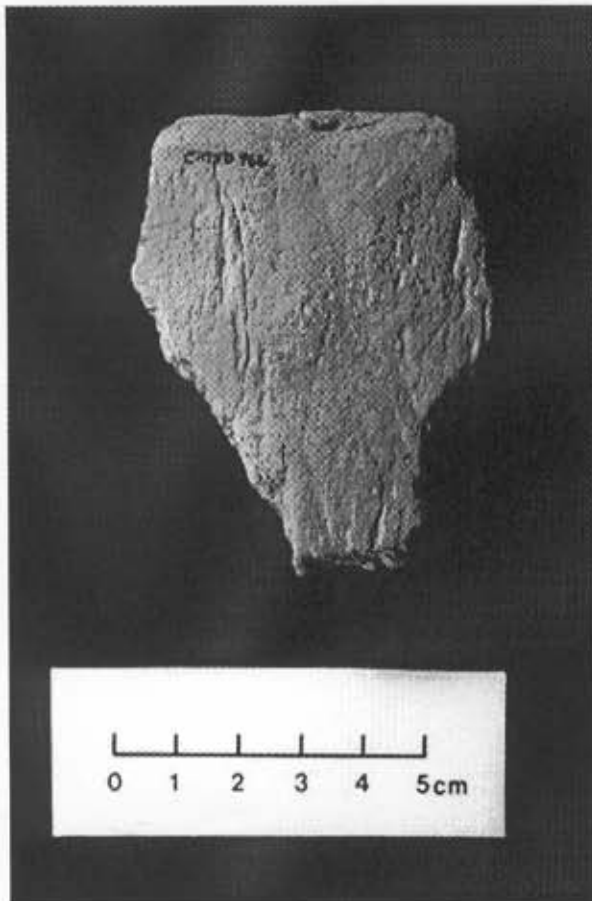


Plate 7  
Black Sand Ware

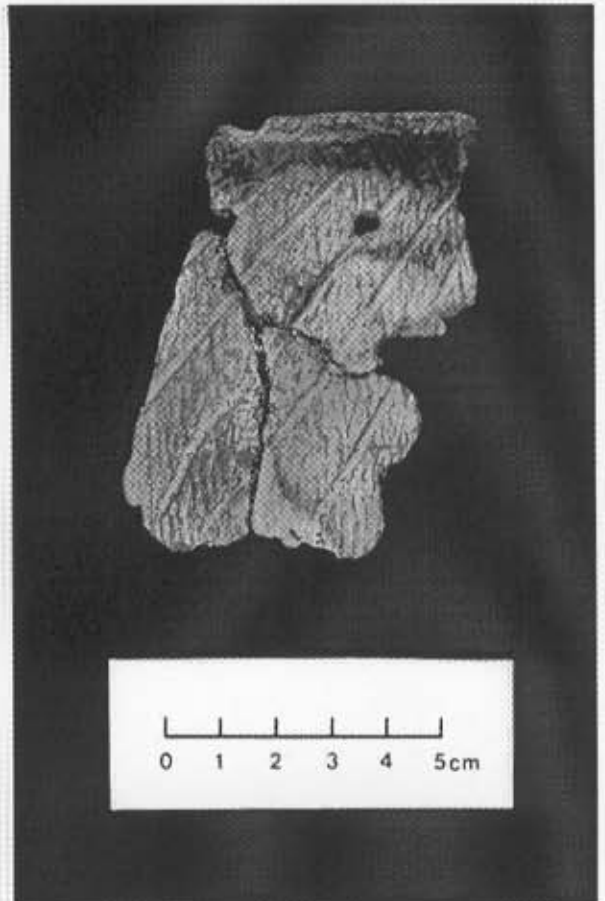


Plate 8  
Black Sand Ware



Plate 9  
*Black Sand Ware*

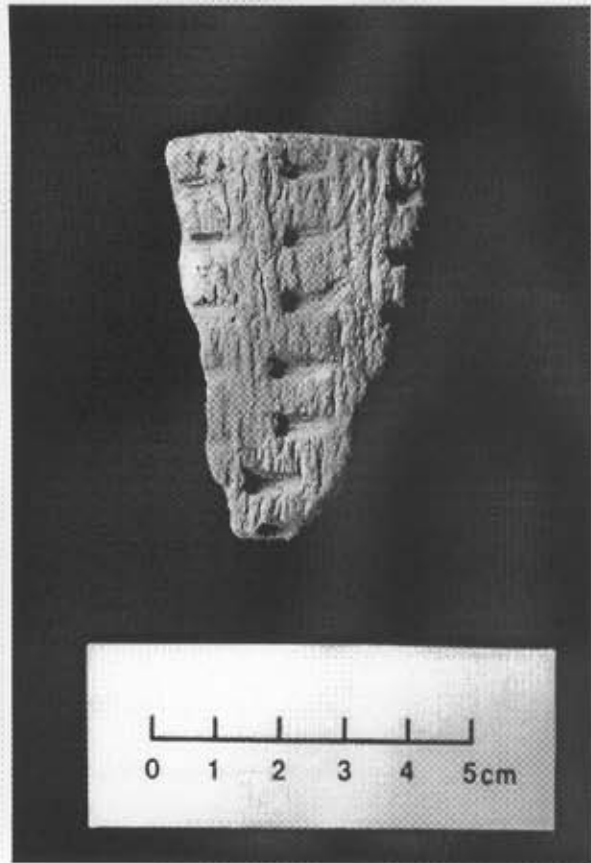


Plate 10  
*Havana Ware, Stuben Punctate*

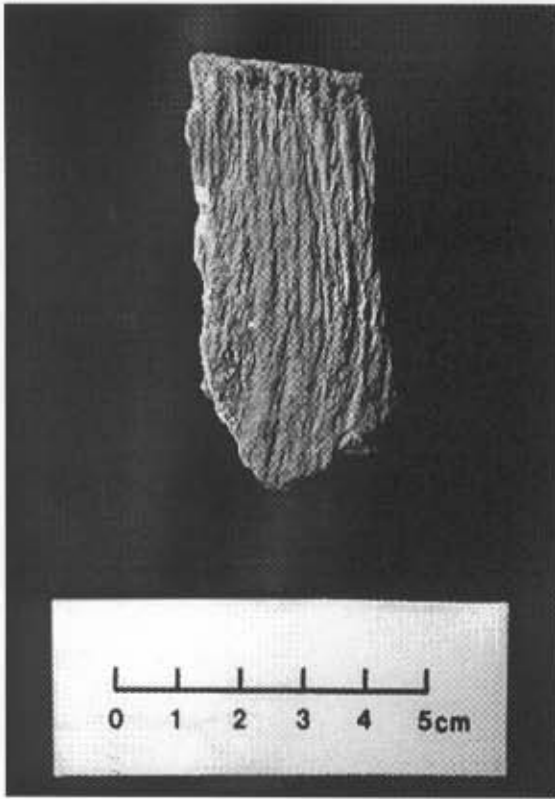


Plate 11  
*Madison Plain Ware*

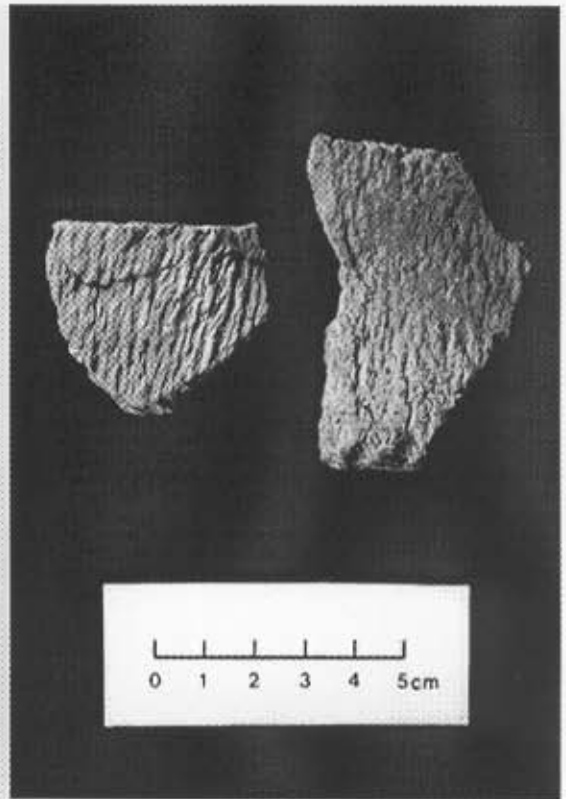


Plate 12  
*Madison Plain Ware*

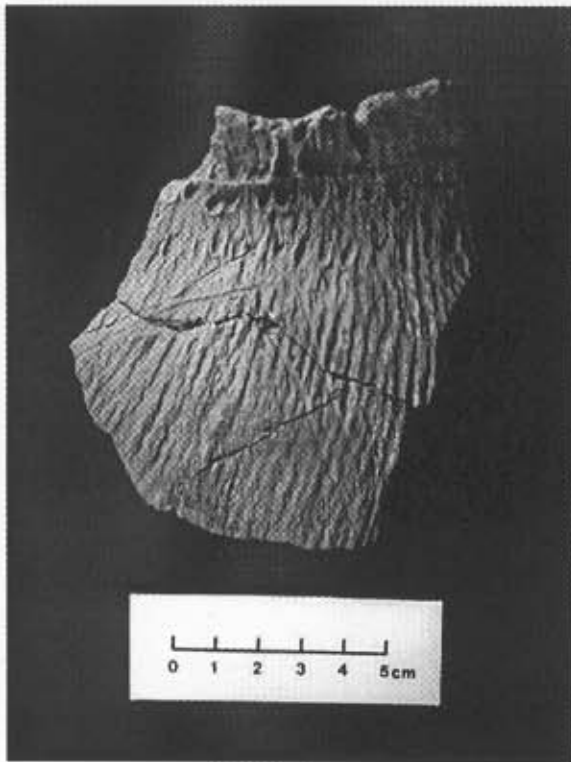


Plate 13  
*Fisher Ware*

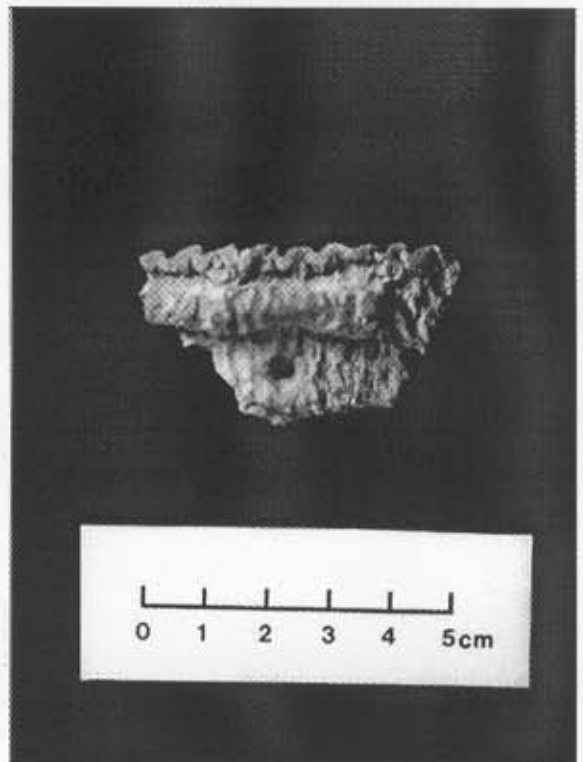


Plate 14  
*Fisher Ware*

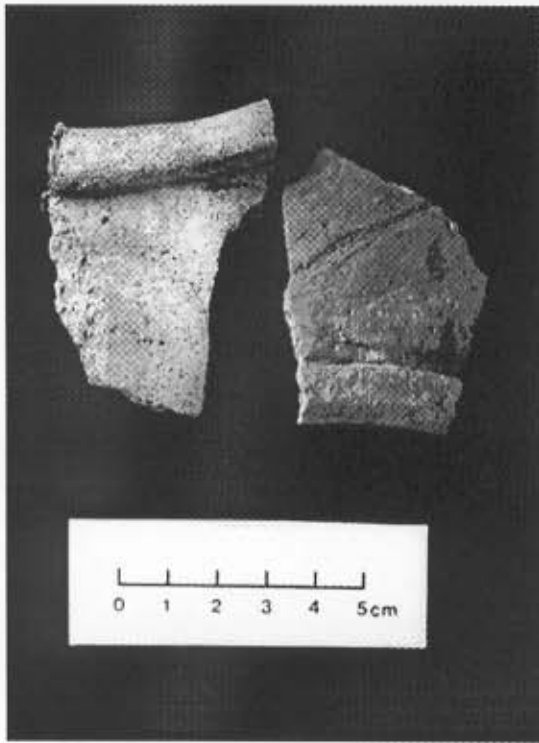


Plate 15  
*Aztalan Ware*



Plate 16  
*Aztalan Ware*

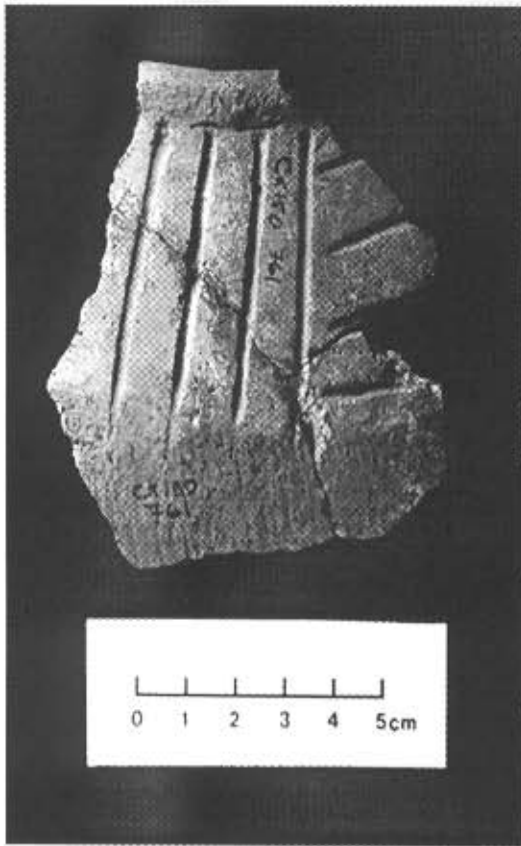


Plate 17  
*Aztalan Ware*

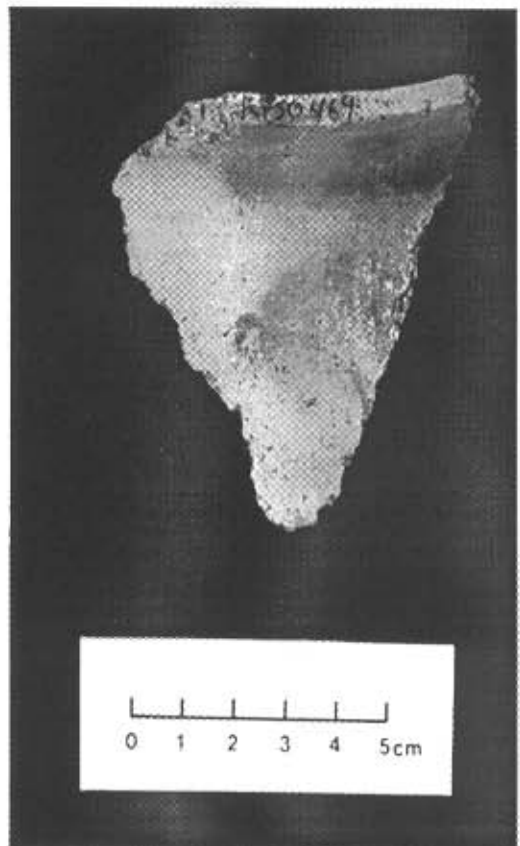


Plate 18  
*Langford Ware*

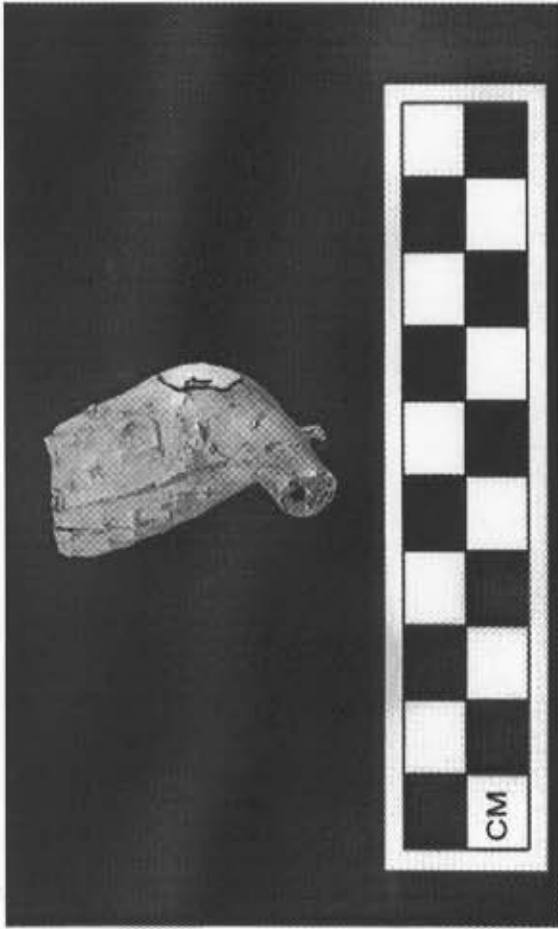


Plate 19  
T. D. pipe



Plate 20  
Peter Dornie pipes

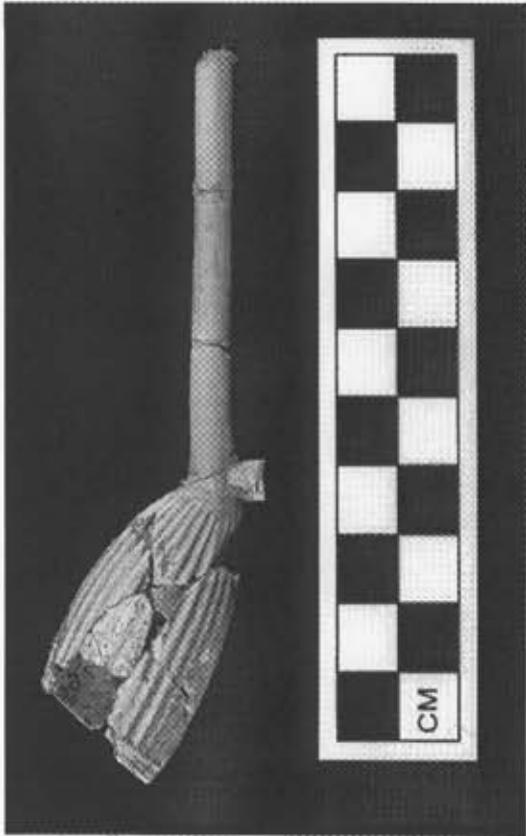


Plate 21  
Trade pipe



Plate 22  
Historic effigy pipe