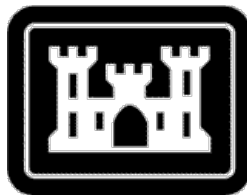


CEDAR LAKE AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION FEASIBILITY STUDY

CEDAR LAKE, INDIANA

APPENDIX K PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Chicago District



July 2016

**CEDAR LAKE, INDIANA
CEDAR LAKE AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION
FEASIBILITY STUDY**

APPENDIX K – PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

July 2016

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**CEDAR LAKE, INDIANA
CEDAR LAKE AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION
FEASIBILITY STUDY**

APPENDIX K – PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

July 2016

SUMMARY.

A Phase I archaeological survey was performed on about 112 acres of agricultural land (Plates 1, 2, and 6) one mile southwest of the south end of Cedar Lake in West Creek Township, Lake County, Indiana by Mr. Keith Ryder, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District Archeologist on 15-18 May 2007. The project area will be affected by construction of settling/dewatering basins as part of a Corps of Engineers aquatic ecosystem restoration project.

Aside from a few isolated pieces of off-white chert (three flakes designated 11-LA-633; utilized flake, blocky fragment, and biface fragment designated 11-LA-632), no prehistoric or historic archaeological properties were encountered during the investigation.

11-La-632 and 11-La-633 are isolated finds, and not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No further investigation is recommended.

PROJECT AREA (AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT).

Construction Zone:

The area of potential effect is the same as the construction zone, a parcel (Plates 1, 2, and 6) to be affected by construction of settling/dewatering basins; this parcel covers about 112 acres of farmland, about 3 miles northwest of Lowell in Lake County, Indiana. The area of potential effect lies in the west ½ of Section 3, T33N R9W of the 2nd Principal Meridian, in present West Creek Twp., Lake County, Indiana, and is shown on the Lowell (Indiana) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle map (Plate 1). The area of potential effect is a plowed field (in corn and wheat during 2006), and contains no structures.

Area Surveyed:

The surveyed area (Plate 2) covers about 109 acres within a corn/wheat field; it contains no structures. The surveyed area contains several well-drained knolls; these are generally above elevation 735', and have slightly sandier, rockier soil; the knolls

overlook a drainage swale and intermittent stream that run east toward Cedar Lake (Plates 3 and 4). The surveyed area lies within the aforementioned construction zone (Plate 1).

Areas Not Surveyed:

About 3 acres of the 112-acre construction zone are low, poorly drained ground already disturbed by ditching; this area is occupied by a ditched drainage swale and intermittent stream running east toward Cedar Lake. This portion of the construction zone (Plate 3) was not surveyed; it is covered in vegetation, low and wet, and is unlikely to contain intact or significant archaeological properties. Construction in this area would have no effect on archaeological or historic properties.

ADJACENT LAND USE.

The construction zone (area of potential effect) is bordered on the west, north, and east by agricultural fields, tree lines, and woodlots (Plates 6 and 14). The Warren Anderson home (15206 Parrish Ave.) is a post-WW2 building on the west side of Parrish Ave. (Plate 14), outside of the construction zone and outside of the area of potential effect. The Vinson house, barns, and outbuildings at 9210 W. 155th Ave. (Plates 3, 4, and 11) lie outside of the construction zone (and outside of the area of potential effect); according to Mrs. Vinson the barns date to the mid-1890s and portions of the house are pre-Civil War. The house, however, appears to have been altered by early-20th-century additions; a pre-1870 date for any portion of it seems unlikely.

Immediately east of the Vinson house is a small post-WW2 home and garage at approximately 9200 W. 155th Ave. (Plates 3, 4, and 12), outside of the construction zone and outside of the area of potential effect. Immediately west of the Vinson house is a small post-WW2 home, garage, and outbuildings at 9218 W. 155th Ave. (Plates 3, 4, and 12). On the south side of 155th Ave. (outside of the construction zone and outside of the area of potential effect) are a house, garage and barn at 9215 W. 155th Ave (Plates 3, 4, and 13); garage is probably post-WW2; house and barn probably date from 1910-1920, but both have been altered over the last 50 years. Immediately south of 155th Ave. and east of Parrish Ave. (outside of construction zone and outside of area of potential effect) is a subdivision of post-2003 homes.

None of the aforementioned structures is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

LITERATURE SEARCH.

Historic Maps:

A Lake County map from an 1876 atlas (Plate 5) shows the project area as “prairie” in 1876. An 1873 description of Hanover Center suggests that the project site was within the

borders of the “Grand Prairie” to the west of Cedar Lake and Lowell. The project area has probably been farmland since the 1840s. Historic plats, maps and histories ranging in date from 1873 to 1993 were consulted at the Newberry Library (Chicago), Cedar Lake Public Library (Cedar Lake, IN), and Corps of Engineers district office (Chicago); none showed structures on the project site.

Recorded Archaeological Sites:

Late-nineteenth-century sources mention several archaeological sites overlooking Cedar Lake itself; none lies within several miles of the project area.

Ball’s 1884 county history (pp. 327-333) states that about 20 Native American skeletons were found in an artificial mound on the bluff at the north shore of Cedar Lake, during construction of a sawmill foundation (by brothers Frank and Orlando Russell of Lowell) in the first week of October 1880. The mound was probably located near the intersection of present Shore Dr. and Foster Street; its location is shown on a map published in the 1890s by the Indiana University Zoological Laboratory and reproduced in an 1897 survey of four lakes in northwest Indiana (Large, 1897).

Ball’s 1884 history also mentions a circular mound (12’ to 13’ tall) found on the lake’s western shore in 1837; a circular mound “at the foot of the lake” (presumably somewhere on high ground overlooking what’s now Paisley Marsh, formerly the southern portion of the lake itself); and a known Potawatomi cemetery 90 rods (about 1485 feet) east of the Russell brothers’ sawmill and mound, at the north end of Cedar Lake. The Potawatomi cemetery was probably atop the bluff overlooking a marsh on lake’s northeast shore, in the SE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 23, T34N R9W (in an area now occupied by homes along Knight Ave., Fulton St., Murton Ave., W. 129th Pl., and W. 129th Ln.).

Ball’s 1900 history states that Native American skeletons were found around 1890 in a sand bluff on the west side of West Creek, just north of Brunswick in Hanover Township, in the southwest ¼ of Section 19, T34N R9W. The same history (p. 487) also describes a hammered copper celt or pendant (1½” wide, 3½” long, ¼” thick), found in an animal burrow west of the lake in Hanover Township.

Landowner Interviews:

The Corps of Engineers archaeologist spoke briefly with the owner of the construction zone (Debbie Vinson, 9210 W. 155th Ave., Lowell, IN, phone 219-696-6628) on 15 May 2007; Mrs. Vinson has lived on the former McKinney farm since 1995; the purpose of the archaeological survey was explained to her, and she made no mention of finding anything on her property.

The Corps of Engineers archaeologist spoke briefly with the owner of the land immediately west and northwest of the construction zone (Warren Anderson, 15206 Parrish Avenue, Lowell, IN, phone unlisted) on 16 May 2007. The purpose of the

archaeological survey was explained to Mr. Anderson, who said he thought the prominent knoll northeast of his house (and outside of the construction zone) was “a burial mound”, but made no mention of finding anything on his property.

REGIONAL CULTURAL CONTEXT.

The prehistoric temporal periods of Indiana are outlined in *Indiana’s Cultural Resources Management Plan 1998-2003* published by the Indiana DNR’s Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, and in James H. Kellar’s *An Introduction to the Prehistory of Indiana* (1993).

Paleoindian - The initial occupation of Indiana likely occurred around 10,000 B.C., and lasted until roughly 7,500 B.C. Paleo Indian populations were likely organized into small, highly mobile family groups that wandered the landscape in search of subsistence that centered on foraging and large game hunting consisting of mammoths, bison and mastodons.

Archaic - The Archaic period begins in Indiana around 8,000 B.C. and lasts to about 700 B.C. and represents a period of climatic change that resulted in a shift in available flora and fauna, from large game animals to smaller species adapted to the prevailing mild climate. This change in climate and available resources caused human populations to adjust their subsistence strategy and material culture in order to exploit a new suite of resources. The Archaic period generally is divided into three parts, Early, Middle, Late and Terminal. Based on available evidence, it appears that Early Archaic settlement patterns were roughly similar to those of the Paleoindian period, with subsistence orientation directed towards large, migratory game.

Woodland - The term Woodland, is a general one used to describe cultural developments that occurred roughly between 700 B.C to A.D. 1000. The transition from Late Archaic to Woodland occurred earlier in some areas and later in others. Like the Archaic, this period is divided into Early, Middle and Late; the Woodland period is characterized by the appearance of ceramic vessels, burial of the dead in mounds and increased reliance on wild and cultivated plant foods.

Mississippian - During the Mississippian Period (A.D. 1000 through approximately A.D. 1700), population, social complexity and cultural expression reached levels that surpassed those attained by earlier Iowa groups. This was in part facilitated by the addition of intensive corn cultivation to traditional subsistence practices which remained hunting and wild plant gathering.

Historic Period – The Miami probably occupied Lake County during 1650-1760. The Potawatomi probably came to northwest Indiana from Michigan in the 1760s; during 1830-1845 they occupied seasonal camps and semi-permanent villages throughout the Kankakee River basin. Most of the Potawatomi left Lake County in 1836, and left

adjacent Newton County in 1837-1838; they appear to left the Kankakee River basin in general during 1836-1845.

Historic Euro-American - Central Lake County was initially settled by whites (in this case, Anglo-American farmers, predominantly of Yankee background) during 1832-1835; the county was first surveyed by the Federal government in 1834.

COMMUNITY HISTORY.

Cedar Lake and vicinity in the 1830s:

Settlers of 1834-1837 were all Anglo-American farmers; the majority were Yankees (from New York, Pennsylvania, or New England); “Hoosier” emigrants (from Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, or Virginia) were a minority.

Richard Fancher, Charles Wilson, and Robert Wilkinson, all from Attica, on the Wabash River in Warren County, Indiana) arrived at Cedar Lake in September 1834. Many more settlers came to Cedar Lake in the spring of 1835. In May 1835 a party of seven men of the Hornor and Brown families (“Hoosier” farmers from the Wabash River valley) came to Cedar Lake; they established a camp on the west shore of the lake, which became the Hornor settlement. Calvin Lilley and David Reed built a sawmill at the Cedar Lake outlet in the fall of 1836; a log schoolhouse was built near the lake in 1838, and boarding school opened there in 1839.

Railroad and Tourism, 1880-1950:

The Monon Railroad connected Cedar Lake to Chicago in 1882, installing its line along the scenic western shore of the lake (the lakefront line was relocated westward in 1948). The Monon Railroad operated its own amusement park (Monon Park) here during 1888-1914; the park was managed by the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago beginning in 1914; Moody bought the park in 1919, and converted it into the Institute’s present conference grounds.

From the 1880s to the late 1920s Cedar Lake was a popular tourist attraction; the lake boasted over 50 hotels, several steam-powered excursion boats, and cottage subdivisions; dance pavilions, piers, and lakeside ballrooms at Cedar Lake were still popular in the 1950s. In 1950 Cedar Lake had a little less than 4000 residents, but as many as 25,000 tourists might visit the lake on a typical summer day.

Ice Industry, 1880-1930:

Cedar Lake had an important ice industry during 1880-1930, with several ice houses (which supplied taverns, restaurants, and meat-packing plants around Chicago, using the Monon Railroad), and boarding houses for the ice-cutters.

The present Lake of the Red Cedars Museum (originally the Lassen Hotel, moved to the eastern shore in 1919, and listed on the National Register of Historic Places) was built in the 1890s as a boarding house for ice-cutters, and one ice house still stands near the southeastern corner of the lake.

Tinkerville and Creston:

Tinkerville was a small town established around 1850 at Cutler's Corner; the settlement was named for blacksmith and tinker Fred Miller, and stood just south of the center of Section 2, T33N R9W, at the present intersection of 155th Avenue and Morse Street, about ½ mile east of present Creston. In the 1850s Tinkerville contained a store, post office, blacksmith shop, school, and several houses; it was linked to Paisley (on the south shore of Cedar Lake) by a plank road laid through Paisley Marsh. Between 1876 and 1882 Tinkerville's post office and businesses moved ½ mile west to take advantage of a new railroad line (the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, which began operation here in 1881-1882). The new railroad depot was name Creston.

By 1882 Tinkerville's shops and homes were clustered around the new Creston depot location, at the present intersection of 155th Avenue, the Monon Railroad tracks, and Cline Avenue. In July 1882 the town was renamed Creston. During the 1890s Creston contained a post office, Methodist church, blacksmith, coal yard, lumber yard, train depot, general store, grocery, and large haybarns. For a time Creston was one of northern Indiana's largest shipping points for hay (which was baled here and sent by rail to southern and eastern markets).

McKinney Farm:

The land comprising the project area was initially bought from the Federal government by Isem King (1851), A. McDonald (1853), and Louis Prentiss (1853).

The project area is part of what's locally known as the McKinney farm. The former McKinney farmhouse (at 9210 W. 155th Ave.), barns, silos, and outbuildings (A, B, C, D, E, and F in Plates 3 and 4) have been owned by James and Debbie Vinson since 1994 or 1995. Charles W. McKinney Jr. (probably 1917-1997) was the owner during 1977-1993, and probably in 1962 as well. The McKinney farmhouse may have been built in the middle or late nineteenth century, but has been altered by additions.

The McKinney/Vinson buildings and the adjacent houses on W. 155th Ave. (Plates 3, 11, 12, 13, 14) are outside of the construction zone, and outside of the area of potential effect.

FIELD INVESTIGATION.

Surveyed Area:

The surveyed area (Plates 2 and 4) lies within a corn/wheat field; it contains no structures and covers about 109 acres, in the west ½ of Section 3, T33N R9W of the 2nd Principal Meridian, in present West Creek Twp., Lake County, Indiana, and is shown on the Lowell (Indiana) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle map (Plate 1).

Surface Conditions and Survey Limitations:

Visibility of the ground surface ranged from 50% to 75%, due to corn/wheat litter (which covered between 25% and 50% of the ground surface); this debris cover varied throughout the surveyed area (Plates 2 and 4).

The corn/wheat litter was not a significant hindrance to survey. The ground was damp from recent rains; items of interest (in this case, non-cultural stone and a few pieces of cultural chert) had been washed clean and were easily seen.

Potential for Buried Sites:

Mechanized agriculture has undoubtedly reduced the accumulation of airborne sediment at the project site. While upland archaeological sites buried to a depth within – or just below – the plow zone are possible, they are not considered likely to occur, due to the effects of plowing and erosion at the project site. Deeply buried upland sites are not considered likely to occur at the project site.

Survey Technique and Results:

The surveyed area was walked at 5m intervals. The only cultural materials seen were isolated non-diagnostic prehistoric lithic finds; three flakes, a basal fragment of a biface, a blocky fragment, and a long utilized flake which could serve as a scraper; all were of off-white chert.

The biface basal fragment (Plate 9), blocky fragment (Plate 10), and utilized flake (Plate 8) were separated from each other by about 30m, and were found on the south slope of a prominent knoll (at G in Plate 4) in the southwest corner of the northeastern portion of the project area. This location is designated 11-La-632; it was carefully re-walked but no additional flakes or fragments were seen. The utilized flake would probably function as a scraper. The blocky fragment's shape suggests use as core, although flakes removed from so small a core might have been of limited utility.

Three isolated flakes were found (at H, I, and J, respectively, in Plate 4) on the crest and southeastern slope of a prominent knoll north of the Vinson house and barns; all were off-white chert; this location is designated 11-La-633.

Chert found at 11-La-632 and 11-La-633 may be one of several Silurian types from northeastern Illinois; Elwood chert, Kankakee/Joliet chert, and Silurian chert all come from limestone outcrops on tributaries of the Des Plaines River in Cook and Will counties in Illinois. The same Wabash Formation bedrock underlies the western third of Lake County, IN, but is buried under moraines; the channel of nearby West Creek does not reach the Silurian limestone, and the chert in question may well have come from local glacial till.

The knolls at 11-La-632 and 11-La-633 are well-drained, relatively high in elevation (atop the moraine between West Creek and Cedar Lake), and are part of a parcel that has undoubtedly been plowed since before the Civil War; surface soils on both knolls are rockier and lighter in color than the lower adjacent land. Soils at 11-La-632 and 11-La-633 have been deflated by plowing and erosion; neither location is likely to contain subsurface features or pre-settlement soil horizons.

CONCLUSION.

No significant archaeological resources (prehistoric or historic) or structures were encountered within the construction zone (area of potential effect) during the survey. None of the structures outside of the construction zone (area of potential effect) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

11-La-632 and 11-La-633 are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Properties.

The proposed settling/dewatering basins would not affect any archaeological or historic properties; no further investigation is necessary.

REFERENCES.

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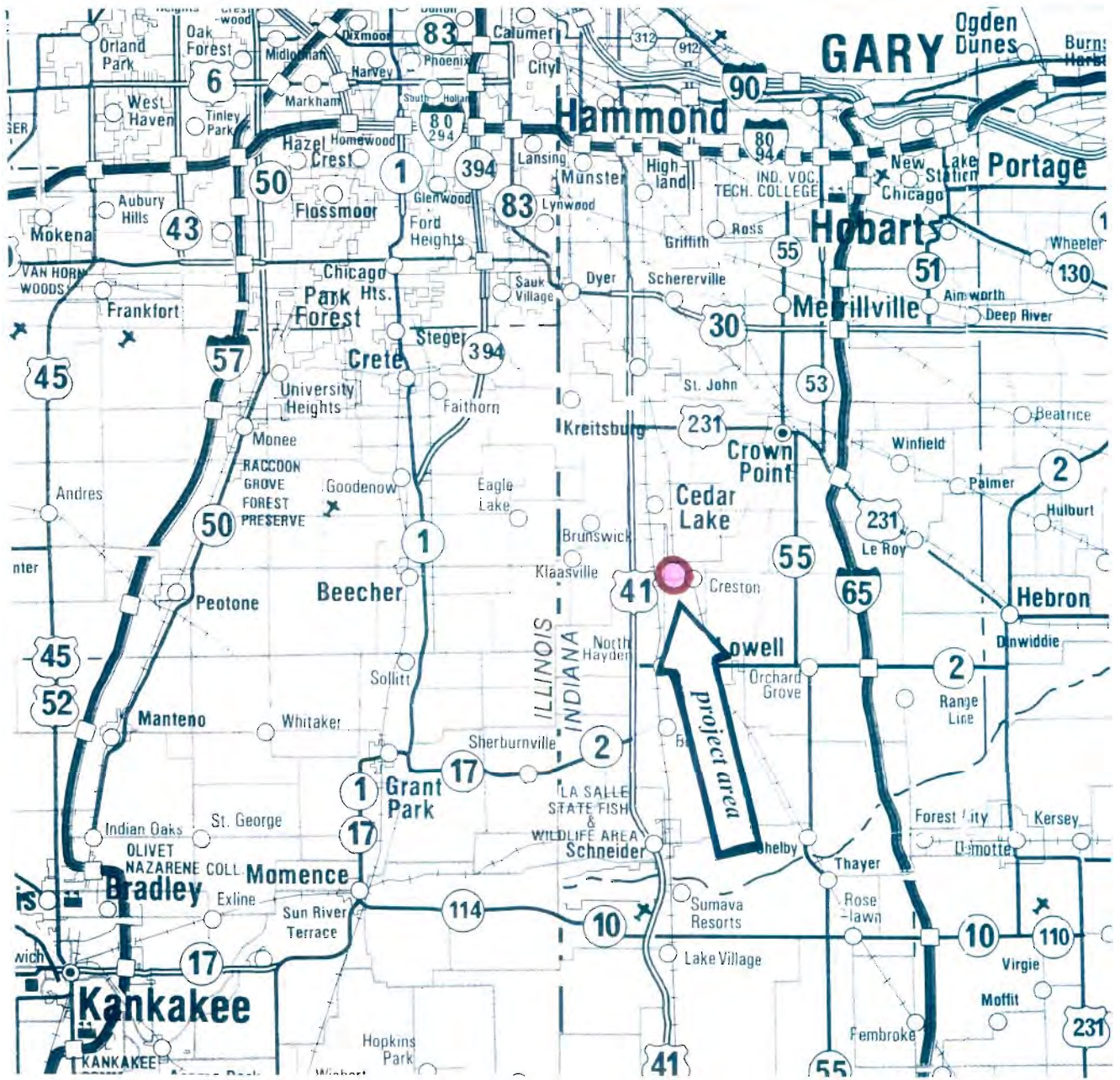


PLATE 1 - study area
 Cedar Lake
 Lake Co., Indiana

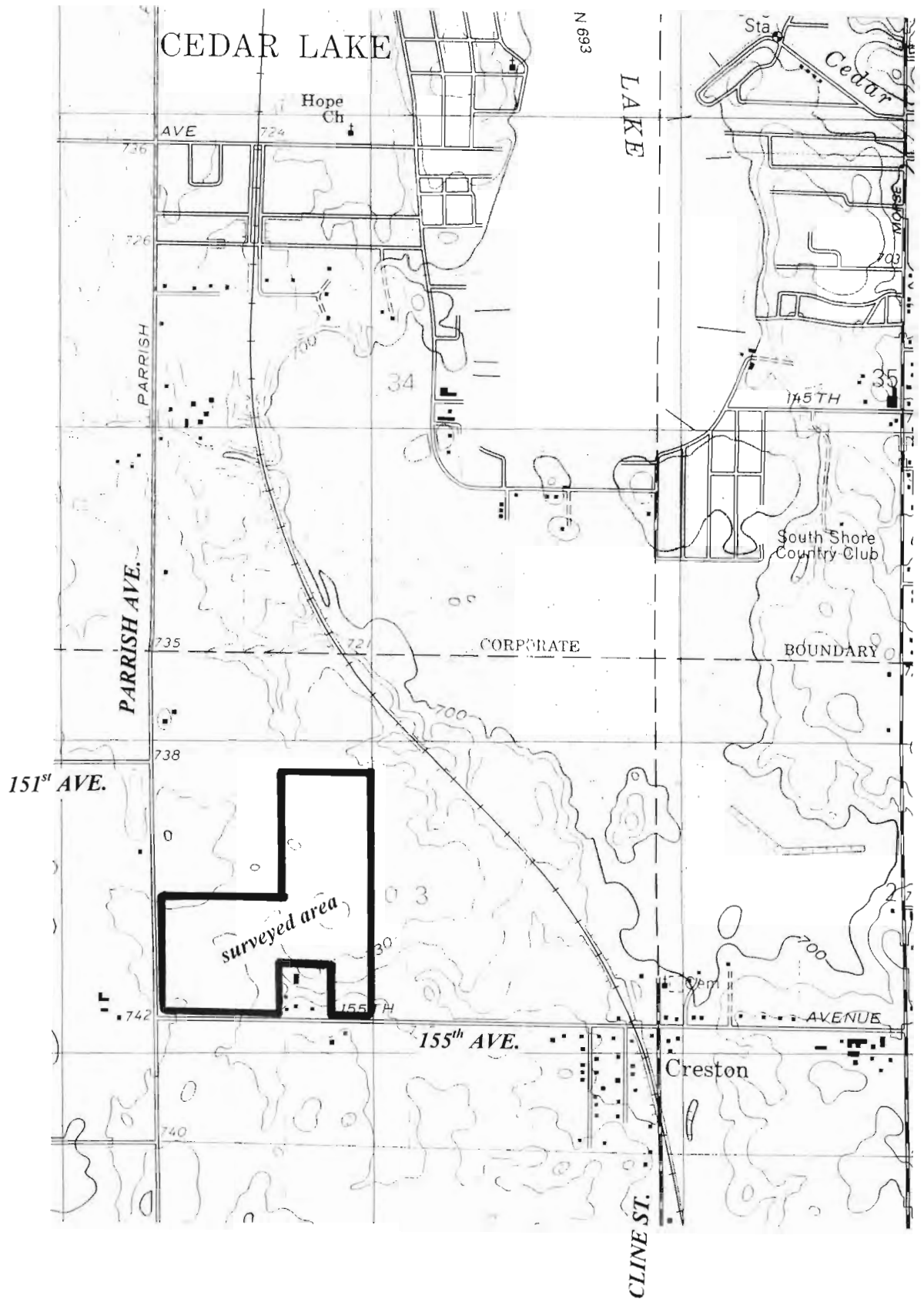


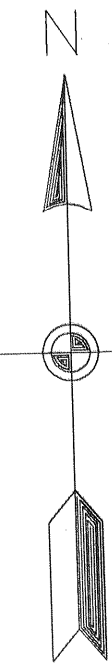
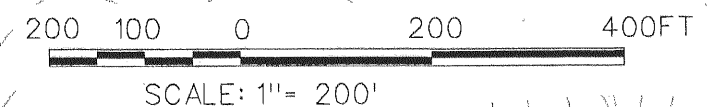
PLATE 2 - surveyed area
Cedar Lake
Lake Co., IN

151st AVE.

PARRISH AVE.

155th AVE.

May 2007



G
11-La-632

H
11-La-633

J

I

A

B

F

E

C

D

PROPOSED SEDIMENT PLACEMENT SITE

A barns, silos, outbuildings (Vinson farm)
B Vinson farmhouse (9210 W. 155th Ave.)
C remodeled barn and garage
D house (9015 W. 155th Ave.)
E house and garage (9218 W. 155th Ave.)
F house and garage (ca. 9200 W. 155th Ave.)

G basal fragment, utilized flake, blocky fragment (11-La-632)
H flake (11-La-633)
I flake (11-La-633)
J flake (11-La-633)

PLATE 4 - isolated finds
 Cedar Lake
 Lake Co., IN

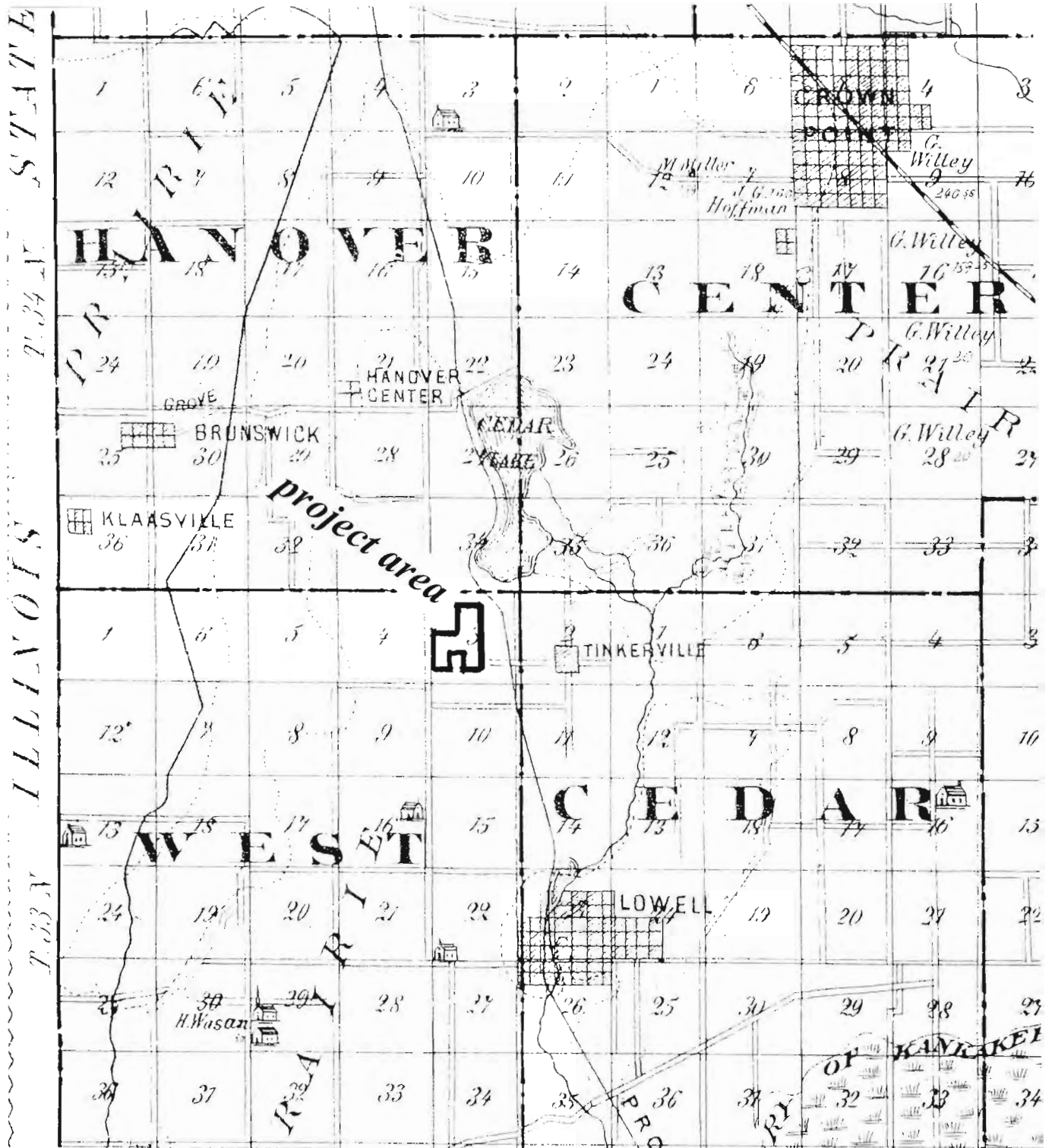


PLATE 5 - 1876 atlas
 Cedar Lake
 Lake Co., IN

151st AVE.

railroad



PARRISH AVE.

155th AVE.

PLATE 6 - project area (fall 2004 photo)
Cedar Lake
Lake Co., IN

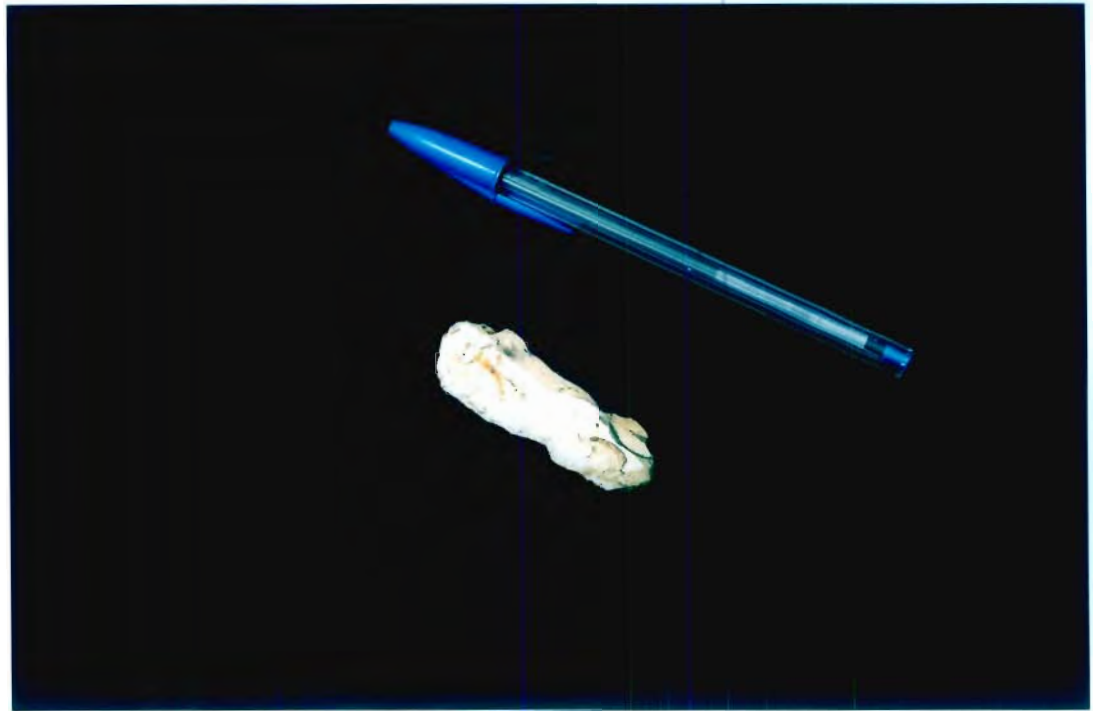


PLATE 7 - utilized flake (see G on Plate 4)
Cedar Lake
Lake Co., IN



PLATE 8 - utilized flake (see G on Plate 4)
Cedar Lake
Lake Co., IN

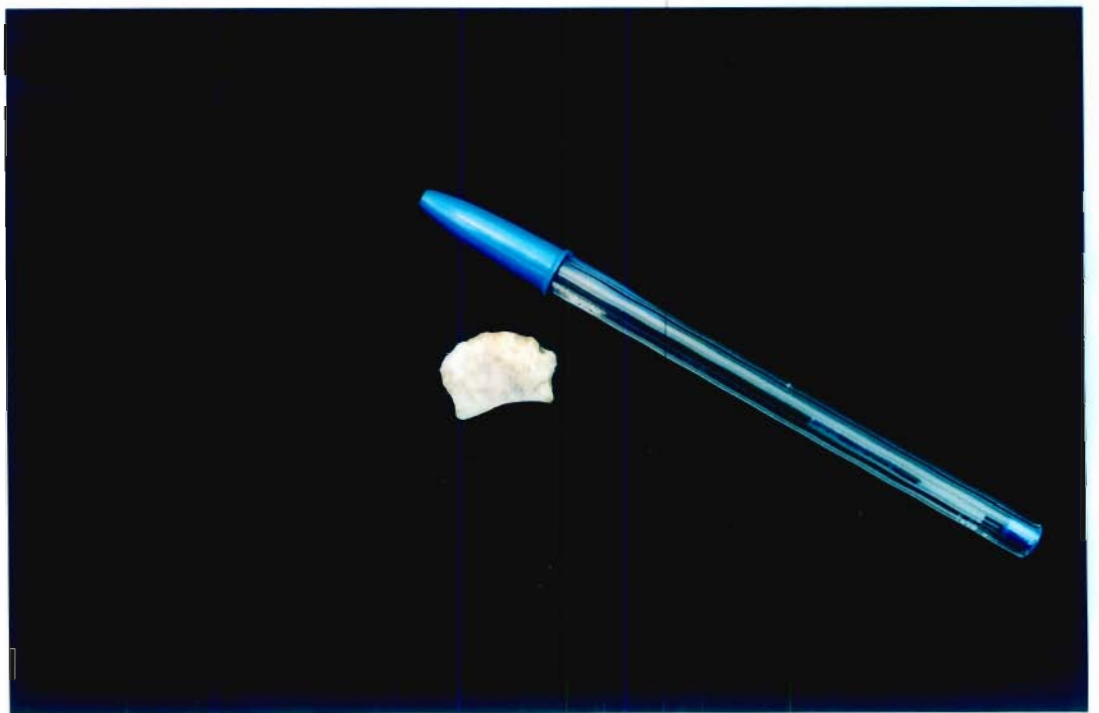
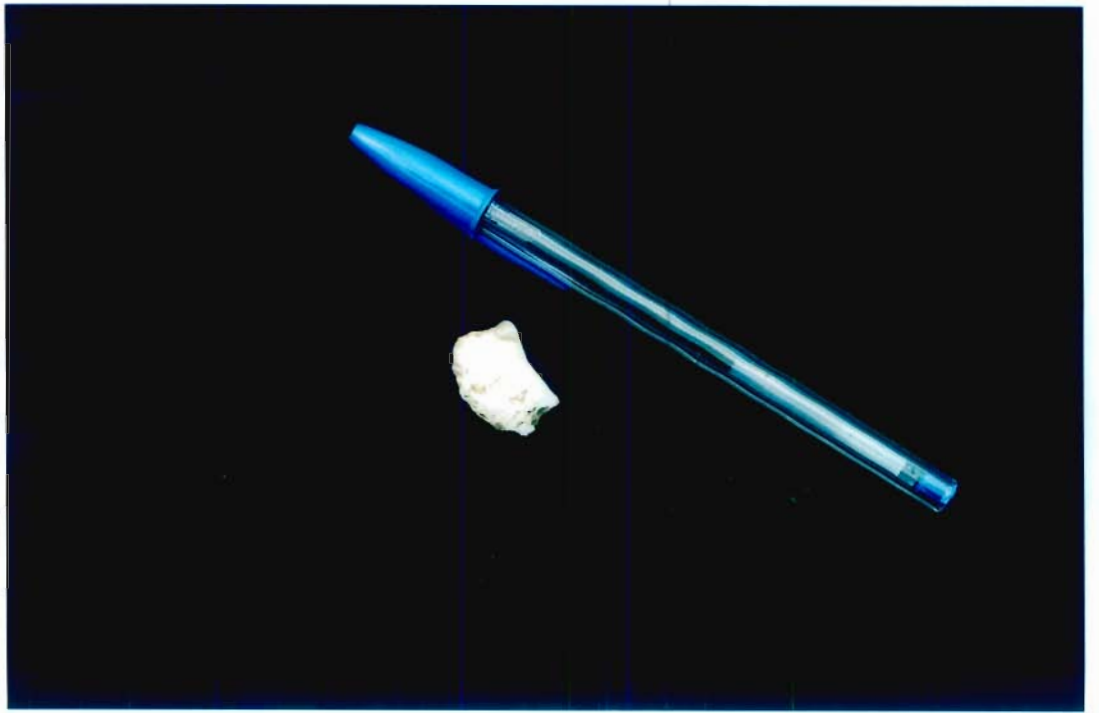


PLATE 9 - basal fragment of biface (see G on Plate 4)
Cedar Lake
Lake Co., IN



PLATE 10 – blocky fragment (see G on Plate 4)
Cedar Lake
Lake Co., IN



**PLATE 11 - Vinson farmhouse (looking north) and
barns (looking east) at 9210 W. 155th Ave.
Cedar Lake
Lake Co., IN**



PLATE 12 - 9218 W. 155th Ave (top, looking north) and
9200 W. 155th Ave. (bottom, looking south)
Cedar Lake
Lake Co., IN



PLATE 13 - 9215 W. 155th Ave. (looking southwest)
Cedar Lake
Lake Co., IN

151st AVE.

railroad

Warren Anderson
15206 Parrish Ave.

tree line

11-La-632

tree line

11-La-633

ditch

PARRISH AVE.

155th AVE.

9015 W. 155th

PLATE 14 - project area (fall 2004 photo)
Cedar Lake 219 project
Lake Co., IN

Attachment 1:
CORRESPONDENCE



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CHICAGO DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
111 NORTH CANAL STREET
CHICAGO, IL 60606-7206

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF
Environmental Formulation Section

17 JUN 2007

Indiana DNR
Div. of Historic Preservation
402 W. Washington St. Room W274
Indianapolis, IN 46204
ATTN: Dr. Rick Jones

Dear Dr. Jones:

Enclosed for your review is a report on Phase I archaeological survey of the site of settling ponds proposed as part of Section 206 aquatic ecosystem restoration, at Cedar Lake in Lake County, Indiana.

No cultural material other than isolated, non-diagnostic chert fragments was found. My staff has determined that the proposed project would not affect archaeological or historic properties, and that no further investigation is required.

Please mark your reply to the attention of Keith Ryder; questions should be directed to Mr. Ryder at 312-846-5587 or at keith.g.ryder@usace.army.mil. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,


Susanne J. Davis, P.E.
Chief of Planning Branch

Enclosure

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov



June 20, 2007

Susanne Davis
Chicago District, Corps of Engineers
111 North Canal Street
Chicago, Illinois 60606-7206

Federal Agency: Army Corps of Engineers ("ACOE")

Re: Phase I archaeological investigation (Ryder, 6/4/07) concerning a Section 206 aquatic ecosystem restoration (DHPA #2346)

Dear Ms. Davis:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has conducted an analysis of the materials dated June 7, 2007 and received on June 13, 2007, for the above indicated project in Cedar Lake, Lake County, Indiana.

A complete analysis of the submitted project is not possible, as the information provided is incomplete. Please provide the indicated information to facilitate the identification and analysis of historic properties in the project area:

- 1) Define the area of potential effects¹ and provide a map or a good quality photocopy of a map containing the following:
 - The boundaries of the area of potential effects and the precise location of the project area within those boundaries clearly outlined in dark ink on a copy of the relevant portion of a town, city, county, or U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle map.
 - The names of nearby landmarks clearly labeled (e.g., major streets, roads, highways, railroads, rivers, lakes).
- 2) Give the precise location of any buildings, structures, and objects *within the area of potential effects* (e.g., addresses and a site map with properties keyed to it).
- 3) Give the known or approximate date of construction for buildings, structures, objects, and districts *within the area of potential effects*.
- 4) Submit historical documentation for buildings, structures, objects, and districts *within the area of potential effects*.
- 5) List all sources checked for your historical research of the *area of potential effects*. The Indiana SHPO recommends consulting the 1995 Lake County Interim Report for this information.

¹ Area of potential effects means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking (see 36 C.F.R. § 800.16[d]).

- 6) Provide clear, recent photographs or good quality computer-generated images (not photocopies or aerial photographs), keyed to a site plan, showing any buildings, structures, objects, or land *that could be affected in any way by the project*.

Regarding the archaeological report, please provide the following in a revised report:

- 1) Please provide site numbers and state site forms for all identified sites.
- 2) Please include a description of each site in the report, including estimated site size and criteria used to determine site size estimates.
- 3) Please provide a revised map showing the locations of the documented archaeological sites using the site number as identifier.
- 4) Please include description, including type and raw material, for all recovered chipped stone artifacts and the classification (with appropriate references) used to determine artifact types and/or classes and raw material identification.

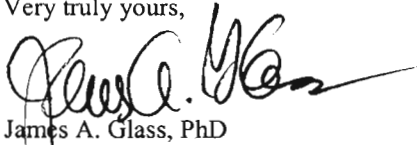
Please note that for future projects, archaeological records searches should be conducted at the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology prior to conducting field survey.

Once the above indicated information is received, the Indiana SHPO will resume identification and evaluation procedures for this project. Please keep in mind that additional information may be requested in the future.

A copy of the revised 36 C.F.R. Part 800 that went into effect on August 5, 2004, may be found on the Internet at www.achp.gov for your reference. If you have questions about archaeological issues please contact Melody Pope at (317) 232-1650 or mpope@dnr.IN.gov. If you have questions about buildings or structures please contact Miriam Widenhofer at (317) 233-3883 or at mwidenhofer@dnr.IN.gov, or Holly Tate at (317) 234-3919 or htate@dnr.IN.gov.

Additionally, in all future correspondence regarding the above indicated project, please refer to DHPA #2346.

Very truly yours,



James A. Glass, PhD
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JAG:MLW:MKP:mkp

cc: Keith Ryder, US Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District

DNR Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology 402 W. Washington Street, W274 Indianapolis, IN 462042739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Governor
Robert E. Carter, Jr., Director



August 13, 2007

Keith Ryder
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
111 North Canal Street, Suite 600
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Federal Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE")

Re: Revised phase I archaeological investigation (Ryder, 7/10/07) concerning a Section 206 aquatic ecosystem restoration (DHPA #2346)

Dear Mr. Ryder:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has conducted an analysis of the materials dated July 10, 2007 and received on July 16, 2007, for the above indicated project in Cedar Lake, Hanover Township, Lake County, Indiana.

Based upon the documentation available to the staff of the Indiana SHPO, we have not identified any historic buildings, structures, districts, or objects listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places within the probable area of potential effects. In terms of archaeological resources, we concur that sites 12La632 and 12La633 do not appear eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, no further archaeological investigations are necessary.

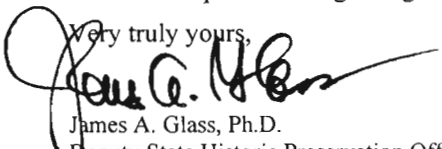
If any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, state law (Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29) requires that the discovery must be reported to the Department of Natural Resources within two (2) business days. In that event, please call (317) 232-1646. Be advised that adherence to Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29 does not obviate the need to adhere to applicable federal statutes and regulations.

At this time, it would be appropriate for the USACE to analyze the information that has been gathered from the Indiana SHPO, the general public, and any other consulting parties and make the necessary determinations and findings. Please refer to the following comments for guidance:

- 1) If the USACE believes that a determination of "no historic properties affected" accurately reflects its assessment, then it shall provide documentation of its finding as set forth in 36 C.F.R. §800.11 to the Indiana SHPO, notify all consulting parties, and make the documentation available for public inspection (36 C.F.R. §§ 800.4[d][1] and 800.2[d][2]).
- 2) If, on the other hand, the USACE finds that an historic property may be affected, then it shall notify the Indiana SHPO, the public and all consulting parties of its finding and seek views on effects in accordance with 36 C.F.R. §§ 800.4(d)(2) and 800.2(d)(2). Thereafter, the USACE may proceed to apply the criteria of adverse effect and determine whether the project will result in a "no adverse effect" or an "adverse effect" in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.5.

If you have questions about archaeological issues please contact Cathy Draeger at (317) 234-3791 or cdraeger@dnr.IN.gov. If you have questions about buildings or structures please contact Holly Tate at (317) 234-3919 or htate@dnr.IN.gov. Additionally, in all future correspondence regarding the above indicated project, please refer to DHPA #2346.

Very truly yours,


James A. Glass, Ph.D.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JAG:HAT:CLD:cld

cc: Susanne Davis, Chicago District, Corps of Engineers