

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name Collier Lodge site

Other names/site number 12-PR-36 (preferred), Baum's Bridge site, 12-PR-76

## 2. Location

street & number 1099 Baum's Bridge Road  not for publication

city of town Kouts  vicinity

State Indiana Code IN county Porter code 127 zip code 46347

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_ local

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<u>___</u> entered in the National Register	_____	_____
<u>___</u> determined eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<u>___</u> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<u>___</u> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<u>___</u> other (explain:)	_____	_____

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal
<input type="checkbox"/>	private

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		Objects
		buildings
2		<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic – Hotel, Camp \_\_\_\_\_

Trade – Department Store \_\_\_\_\_

Funerary – Graves/burials \_\_\_\_\_

Recreation and Culture – Outdoor recreation \_\_\_\_\_

Agriculture/Subsistence - Processing \_\_\_\_\_

Industry –manufacturing facility \_\_\_\_\_

Transporation – pedstrian related \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Work in Progress \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: N/A \_\_\_\_\_

walls: N/A \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

roof: N/A \_\_\_\_\_

other: N/A \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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## **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### **Summary Paragraph**

The Collier Lodge site (12-Pr-36) is a relatively small archaeological site with an unusual time depth and high density of archaeological features. It is located in Porter County, Indiana at a historically important location that once provided one of the few places the Kankakee Marsh could be easily crossed. Archaeological investigations have shown the the site contains artifacts and features that can be used to address a host of research questions about the prehistoric and historic archaeology of northwestern Indiana. As an unplowed site with intact prehistoric and historic cultural deposits, the Collier Lodge site provides a 11,000 year long archaeological record that at this time appears to be unique in northwestern Indiana.

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## **Narrative Description**

### **A. Environmental Setting**

The Collier Lodge site (12 Pr 36) contains a total area of approximately 1 acre located adjacent to the standing Collier Lodge building (Figure 1). The modern legal description of the site places it in Pleasant Township, Porter County, Indiana in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 26, Twp. 33N Ran. 6W, as shown on the Kouts, Indiana USGS 7.5 minute Quadrangle (Figure 2)

The site is located on a sand ridge on the north side of a relict channel of the Kankakee River. The river was first channelized between 1906 – 1917 to drain the vast marsh that the river ran through (Meyer 1936). Before the marsh was drained, it was a distinctive and highly productive ecosystem that dominated northwestern Indiana. For the entire prehistory of the site, and for most of its history, the site's proximity to the river and the marsh was a major attraction. From a geological perspective, the site is located in the Kankakee Outwash and Lacustrine Plain physiographic zone of northwestern Indiana (Schneider 1966). The zone is a flat inter-morainal valley formed by glacial melt water to create a broad floodplain bordered by gently sloping outwash plains. The extremely flat valley became the marsh. During the last 12,000 years, the sandy soils of the zone were reworked by wind to create sand plains and dunes. The sand ridge that the site is located on was probably formed in this way during the early Holocene. The soil at the site is Plainfield sand, an excessively well-drained sandy soil formed in outwash drift. The soil is fairly well suited for human habitation but is too well drained to be good for agriculture (Furr 1982).

### **B. Occupation Period.**

Artifacts from the site span almost the entire range of Indiana's prehistory and history, from the Early Archaic (ca. 9000 B.C.) up through the recent past (as recent as the 1980s). Prehistoric features have been identified that date to the Early Woodland (1000 – 200 B.C.), portions of the Upper Mississippian period (A.D. 1400 - 1500), and the Historic period (from about A.D. 1840 and throughout the entire nineteenth century). In addition to the features that have already been excavated, features dating to the Upper Mississippian period, the Pioneer period (A.D. 1840 – 1880), the Hunting Lodge period (during the later nineteenth century) and early twentieth century have all been identified at the site and are still being investigated.

### **C. Occupants.**

Prehistoric Native American use of the site began with highly mobile Early Archaic hunter-gatherers who probably used the site briefly and seasonally. This trend continued throughout the Archaic and into the Early Woodland period (ca. 800 BC) when Marion phase seasonal camps may have been occupied for longer periods, a trend that continues throughout the Woodland period. Artifacts show that Woodland period occupants included people of the Middle Woodland Goodall tradition (ca. 250 B.C. to A.D. 350, a regional variety of Hopewell) who were followed by, or evolved into, as yet poorly understood, Late Woodland occupations. Maize horticulture was perhaps first practiced near or on the site at that time. During the Upper Mississippian period (after A.D. 1050), people having a local variety of the widespread Oneota culture used the site for the intensive processing of marsh resources. Unknown Native Americans of the

Protohistoric period, who probably evolved into historically known Native American tribes, used the site sporadically during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Potawatomi are the first historically known occupants. They were replaced by the Euroamerican settler J. Sherwood and his family, some of the first Euro-Americans to settle in what is now Pleasant Township, Porter County. Other notable nineteenth century occupants include George Eaton (operated first licensed ferry), Enos Baum (built first permanent bridge) and the Collier family (who built Collier Lodge).

#### **D. Physical Characteristics.**

The site is an open site, has never been plowed, and is now a grassy lawn. The Collier Lodge building still stands on the river bank on the northwestern edge of the site. Based on archaeological investigations (see below), the average density of features in the 26 units (0.72 features/m<sup>2</sup> of unit surface area) that have been excavated to date, and the 960 m<sup>2</sup> minimal estimate of the site's size, the site may contain at least 690 archaeological features (of which approximately 5.2% have currently been documented). Excavations have collected over 57,000 artifacts and other samples from all time periods of the site's occupation and of many different material types (Table 1). The archaeological deposits range in depth from 25 to 30 cm on the peripheries to almost 2 m in the core area of 960 m<sup>2</sup>. Occupation dates have been established by cross-dating the types of prehistoric and historic artifacts found at the site, and by literature searches for the nineteenth century and later.

#### **E. Likely Appearance of the Site during the Period of Occupation.**

In the early nineteenth century, at the time of the Government Land Office (GLO) survey, the original vegetation on the site probably consisted of herbaceous ground cover and oak timber, bordered by thick stands of swamp timber and the marsh to the south. This is probably how the site appeared throughout prehistory when it was periodically used as a temporary camp and resource processing site. In the early nineteenth century, and for an unknown time before that, the Kankakee River formed the western boundary of the site. A relict channel of the river still remains today (Figure 2).

In addition to offering a high area with well drained soils immediately adjacent to the Kankakee Marsh, the site was also situated at one of the few points where it was relatively easy to cross the Kankakee Marsh because outwash ridges converge on this location from both the north and the south. The crossing was known as Pottawatomie Ford in the early nineteenth century and has been described as "the most historic spot along the Kankakee in the marsh proper" (Meyer 1936:368). The GLO surveyors noted that several Indian trails converged at the Ford. Before 1840, the site may have supported temporary camps of Potawatomi. Shortly thereafter, a log cabin and ferry were established at the site.

One of the trails leading to the site developed into a road providing the major land link between Michigan City and Logansport (important trading locations with access to water transport in the early nineteenth century). The modern Baum's Bridge Road continues to follow same the path. During the middle of the nineteenth century, the site supported a sawmill and the river was used to transport logs downstream. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the site was probably used as a hunting and fishing camp by sportsmen and may have contained small shacks for gear and landing places for boats. During the last decade of the nineteenth century, the Collier Lodge building was built, the former cabin was demolished, and site continued to be used by sportsmen. During the early twentieth century the Collier Lodge served as a small country inn and general store. It was primarily a residential property for the remainder of the century and fell out of use before being acquired by the Kankakee Valley Historical Society (KVHS).

#### **F. Current and Past Impacts:**

Several non-contributing structures that stood on the site up until 2003 have since been removed. Prior to the 2005 field season, a concrete pad that had been the foundation of a garage occupied the area immediately to the east of the lodge. It is thought that the pad was poured in 1975. It was removed prior to the 2005 season, opening a new area for geophysical surveys and excavation. The ground surface of the former pad area consisted of sand with very little vegetation, along with scattered chunks of broken concrete and historic metal scrap. Two sheds located to the southeast of the lodge were also removed in 2005. Geophysical surveys and shovel probing have determined that an area to the south of the Lodge contains a septic field that was probably created during the twentieth century.

#### **G. Previous Investigations**

The first professional documentation of the site occurred in 1932 by J. Gilbert McAllister (McAllister 1932) based on fieldwork conducted in 1931. The site was the last one identified during his survey of Porter County. It was given a number (Site 36) and was described as a "Camp Site and Burial Ground" located east of Jim Collier's store (the still extant

building) at Baum's bridge. At that time, it was one of only two sites in the county known to produce prehistoric pottery. A brief visit to the site produced fifteen small potsherds, two stone points, and many pieces of debitage. Most of the pottery was grit tempered, but one sherd "...not tempered with grit appears to have been tempered with a material which has disappeared,..." There are cell-like cavities remaining and the cross section shows it to be flakey in appearance rather than granular." Today this sherd would be easily recognized as a piece of shell-tempered pottery characteristic of the Late Prehistoric period (after about A.D. 1100). McAllister also noted that Jim Collier had found several burials in the immediate vicinity and that one was in a sitting posture. In 1963, Charles Faulkner assigned the Indiana State Site Number 12 Pr 76 to the burials that were found at the site and reported on the form that they were found "just off the porch of the Colliers [sic] Store." Recent investigations (below) indicate that 12 Pr 76 is contiguous with the location that McAllister called Site 36 and the two site numbers therefore reference the same site.

### ***Recent Investigations***

The site has been the location of an on-going archaeological project by the University of Notre Dame and the Kankakee Valley Historical Society. Results of all field investigations from 2003 through 2005 have been reported in a single volume (Schurr 2006). More recent investigations are summarized here and will be reported in full in a report under preparation (Schurr 2009). The field investigations have included geophysical surveys, shovel probe surveys, and excavations.

### ***Geophysical Surveys***

Geophysical surveys were conducted at the site over several years. The surveys used four different instruments that included two gradiometers (a Geoscan FM36 and a Bartington Grad601), a soil resistivity system (Geoscan RM15) with a twin probe array using two different probe spacings (0.5 and 1 m), and a ground penetrating radar unit (Mala Ramac system with a 500 MHz antenna). All surveys were indexed to the site grid established in 2003.

Magnetic surveys with both instruments were conducted with sample intervals of 0.25 m (in the east-west direction) and transect intervals of 0.5 m (in the north-south direction). The results of the magnetic survey (Figure 3) clearly revealed the foundation of a building that once stood at the site to the north and east of the lodge. This was probably the footprint of a small cottage that is depicted in a photograph of the front of the Collier store taken in the 1930s (Figure 4). In addition to the cottage footprint, many strong bi-polar magnetic anomalies characteristic of iron are present, an expected result for a densely occupied historic site. The two bright anomalies in the lower left are septic tanks (or perhaps a septic tank and drywell) that serviced the lodge in the twentieth century. The prominent anomalies along the southern edge of the survey are scattered historic trash.

The soil resistivity surveys used a twin probe array with 0.5 and 1 m probe spacings along sample and transect intervals of 1 m. The maps produced by the two resistivity surveys (with the 0.5 m and the 1 m probe spacings) are very similar, although the wider probe spacing produced a survey with fewer noise spikes (Figure 5a and b). The resistivity maps show the former location of a metal shed as a clearly defined square anomaly with slightly lower resistance (the prominent dark square anomaly in the center of the image). Otherwise, the areas with the thickest midden correlate with the lowest soil resistivities (darker gray tones). In combination with Unit E 90-92 N 75-77, the soil profiles in the units along the E 90 line correlate very well with the soil resistivity surveys, with deeper midden profiles correlating with lower soil resistivity. This is caused by the higher moisture retention capabilities of the midden soils, as their darker color reflects higher humus content. As moisture is necessary for electrical conduction in soils, that in turn translates to lower soil resistance.

A very limited GPR survey covered an area of 11 by 13 meters was conducted in 2008 to help guide that year's excavations. The GPR survey (Figure 6) clearly showed a drainage pipe (dark linear anomaly in the lower left corner of survey), dense concentrations of historic artifacts (dark areas in the upper left), and an area of prehistoric midden sealed under historic deposits (center right).

### ***Shovel Probe Surveys***

From 2003 to 2005, shovel probes were placed across much of the site at 5 m intervals (Figure 7). The contents of all shovel probes were screened through ¼ inch mesh screens and all soil profiles were recorded. Several of the probes were extremely deep. For example, one probe was excavated to a depth of 60 cm without reaching culturally sterile subsoil. A one inch soil coring tool placed into the probe floor revealed that cultural deposits probably extended to a depth of about 1 m below surface in this portion of the site. Such deep cultural deposits are rarely encountered in northwestern Indiana. Upper Mississippian sherds were found in several of the shovel probes, including one very large

rim sherd with an everted rim and broadly trailed decorations that is similar to the types Koshoning Bold (Hall 1962) or Fifield Bold (Faulkner 1972), types characteristic of the early Upper Mississippian period prior to about A.D. 1300. The recovery of such a large sherd (approximately 10 cm wide) suggested that prehistoric features were present at the site. The shovel probes also confirmed McAllister's (see above) surface collection of an Upper Mississippian sherd.

Shovel probes with deep cultural deposits showed that portions of the site were stratified, with historic artifacts within the top 20 to 30 cm of the soil lying over prehistoric sherds, chert flakes, and fire-cracked rock. Shovel probes placed to the east of the site core area determined that prehistoric materials (especially Late Woodland ones) and historic artifacts extended 15 m to the east of the previously defined eastern limits of the site.

The artifact distributions and soils found in the probes suggested that the prehistoric occupations are concentrated in a midden area spanning a roughly circular area at least 35 m in diameter, correlated very well with the results of the resistivity surveys, although the shovel probes identified artifacts in disturbed contexts that extended about 15 m to the east of the core midden area. Removal period (A.D. 1795 – 1840) artifacts were concentrated in a small area on the eastern edge of the site. Late nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts are ubiquitous. Bone preservation at the site was exceptionally good. Taxa preliminarily identified in the faunal assemblage includes both large and small mammals, reptiles, birds, and fish, with many fragments appearing to have come from prehistoric contexts. Charcoal pieces and fragments collected during screening show that the deposits also contain botanical evidence about past activities at the site and suggested that flotation recovery techniques would be profitable. While large pieces of wood charcoal were also collected, many coal fragments are present, and they might make radiocarbon dating difficult.

### *Excavations*

Beginning in 2004, and in each year thereafter, excavations were conducted at the site for three weeks every summer under the supervision of Mark R. Schurr, University of Notre Dame. The work was largely done by experienced KVHS members supplemented with undergraduate and graduate students.

In total, 26 units with a total surface area of 50 m<sup>2</sup> were opened between 2004 and 2008, sampling about five percent of the 960 m<sup>2</sup> core area of the site midden as defined by the resistivity surveys (Figure 8). The excavation units contained 36 features. These ranged from amorphous stains that might be faint prehistoric features of unknown function (or refilled rodent burrows or root runs), to Upper Mississippian roasting pits, one earth oven, and historic features including large post molds, a brick hearth from a fireplace, an early nineteenth century fur-processing feature, various refuse deposits from the late nineteenth century, and a large, deep stratified feature that may be the in-filled cellar of an early nineteenth century structure.

### *Artifacts*

The site collections contain artifacts that span almost the entire range of Indiana's prehistory and history, from the Early Archaic (ca. 9000 B.C.) to the recent past. Table 2 shows the cultural periods that are represented at the site. It is clear that Collier Lodge provides the opportunity to study artifacts from many different time periods from a single locale.

The numerous artifacts include a very wide range of material types. The oldest identifiable artifacts are chipped stone tools dating to the Early Archaic. The site assemblage includes projectile points and other types of hafted bifaces from all periods, accompanied by many other stone tool types, along with debitage that was produced when stone tools were manufactured or repaired. Other prehistoric artifacts include ground stone items, from utilitarian ones such as grinding stones to ornamental or ceremonial ones such as a gorget, a birdstone, and pipe fragments. In addition to the Upper Mississippian (post A.D. 1050) pottery first found by McAllister (McAllister 1932), prehistoric pottery from the Early Woodland period (ca. 800 – 150 B.C.; when pottery first came into use in the region), Middle Woodland (ca. 150 B.C. – A.D. 350), and late Woodland (ca. A.D. 350 – 1050) periods are also present. Historic ceramics date from the early nineteenth century up until the recent past, and include both fine earthenwares and utilitarian ones (coarse earthenwares or crockery). The historic portion of the assemblage also includes a wide array of glass items (containers, tableware, window glass, buttons, etc.) and metal artifacts of aluminum, brass, copper, iron, lead, silver, and tin. The metal assemblage includes silver and brass Fur Trade era items, a diverse array of iron and brass hardware of all types and periods, metal tableware and kitchen utensils, and hunting equipment and fishing tackle. Construction debris include brick fragments, mortar and plaster. The assemblage also contains numerous charcoal samples and a very large assemblage of animal bone from both prehistoric and historic features representing the remains of wild animals indigenous to the region (mammals, fish, birds and reptiles) and domesticates (cow, horse, pig, chicken and dog). Table 1 gives an indication of the size of the collection and material types. The large and complex assemblage is suitable for many different kinds of research projects.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Archaeology – prehistoric
- Archaeology – historic – aboriginal
- Archaeology – historic – Euro-American

**Period of Significance**

- 9000 BC – AD 1688
- AD 1688 - 1952

**Significant Dates**

- 1688
- 1834
- 1863

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

- Continuation sheet, page 1

**Architect/Builder**

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

Investigations at Collier Lodge have shown that the site contains intact stratified archaeological deposits and features dating back to at least 1,000 B.C. Prehistoric artifacts from the site represent most time periods over the last nine to ten thousand years and historic artifacts span the full range of historic occupations in northwestern Indiana, beginning as early as the late seventeenth century, and extending up to the recent past. The site also exhibits a high density of features dating to the last 3,000 years. The artifacts and archaeological contexts at the site can be used to examine a wide range of research questions, especially those that investigate long term questions about human habitation on the fringes of the former Kankakee Marsh. As an unplowed site with intact prehistoric and historic cultural deposits, the Collier Lodge site provides an archaeological record that at this time appears to be unique in northwestern Indiana.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

The investigations at Collier Lodge have shown that the site contains intact stratified archaeological deposits and features dating back to at least 1,000 B.C. Prehistoric artifacts from the site represent most time periods over the last nine to ten thousand years and historic artifacts span the full range of historic occupations in northwestern Indiana, beginning as early as the late seventeenth century, and extending up to the recent past. Prehistoric archaeological features documented at the site include two different types of roasting pits and small features whose functions are unknown. Historic features include the remains of a fireplace, post molds, and what is now thought to be a cellar mark the location of a previously undocumented structure, probably an early nineteenth century cabin. Concentrations of animal bones from the early nineteenth century indicate furs were processed at the site. The site is clearly a candidate for the National Register of Historic Places based on the scale of the intact deposits and their potential for exploring research questions about human activities and adaptations adjacent to the Kankakee Marsh over the last three millennia.

The Collier Lodge site has been shown to contain an extremely high density of artifacts and features. The site is also the only site in northwestern Indiana that has produced the full sequence of prehistoric ceramics in the region from excavated contexts. Durable artifacts such as those made of stone, ceramics, or metal can be used to study technology, trade networks, economic status, culture contact, and the spatial distribution of different types of activities within the site and the region. Faunal and floral preservation are both excellent, so that a host of subsistence, economic, and environmental questions can be addressed.

Meyer (1934) defined four historic periods that could be better understood via the archaeological data from Collier Lodge. The periods were the "Pottawatomie's Kankakee" (prior to A.D. 1840), the "Pioneer's Kankakee" (1840 – 1880), the "Rancher and Recreationist's Kankakee" (1880 -1910) and the "Reclamationist's and Resorter's Kankakee" (1910 – 1936). All of these periods are represented in the archaeological record of the Collier Lodge site. Fur trade and Removal period artifacts can be used to discover what activities the Potawatomi engaged in at the site. The Pioneer's Kankakee is represented by the remains of a cabin, domestic debris, and animal bones that show furring was being conducted at site, and it is therefore possible to learn more about the mixed economy that exploited a variety of resources from the site's archaeology. The Rancher and Recreationist's Kankakee is extremely well-represented in the archaeological remains, and presents an especially interesting topic for research. The hunting lodges that emerge on the landscape adjacent to Baum's bridge in the 1870s are the most significant aspect of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century use and occupation of the Collier Lodge site. Victorian leisure has been a topic of interests to historians and historical archaeologists alike (see Gelber 1999; Grover 1993; Rose 1994; and Rumble 2006 as examples) but these studies have tended to focus on urban settings.. The Collier Lodge site is a non-urban, non-residential locus of activity, which constitutes a virtually unstudied aspect of Victorian America.

"Leisure" was more than simply a way of spending non-work time, but rather served as important opportunities for asserting social, economic, ethnic, and gendered identities. Hunting and fishing brought wealthy urban socialites into contact with the local rural farmers and entrepreneurs, who served as their guides. Gates (1998:200) asserted that hunting "sport for the late Victorians was seen as a contest between a human's canniness, intelligence, and prowess, on the one hand, and an animal's instincts and strength, on the other. It was also a means of upward social mobility. Well-to-do middle-class people gained prestige by participating and excelling in upper-class blood sports." Although the sportsmen were affluent elites of Anglo-European extraction and from long-established, well-respected families (including notables such as President Benjamin Harrison and General Lew Wallace), their guides were agrarian-class and at least some of whom were first generation immigrants (such as James M. Pugh, who emigrated from Wales in 1851). The



differences in roles between hunter and guide were significant reflections of larger social and cultural differences between the visitors to the Kankakee marsh and local residents. The Kouts Centennial (1965:111) observed, "Many times parties were given at the club houses to which local citizens were invited. There for the first time these early settlers saw the fine linens, gleaming cut glass, and silver and other appointments common to gracious living in the home of these wealthy sportsmen." These parties served as important occasions through which to assert their status as urban elite. Future archaeological research questions could include assessing if and/or how material practices of local people (such as choices of ceramic tea and table wares) were influenced as a result of interactions with these "outsiders."

Leisure is also integral to gender relations of the era. The activities of men and women were highly regulated and based on what was deemed "proper" for them respectively. Ideals of domesticity emerged before the mid-nineteenth century and codified new cultural roles for men and women that persisted through the turn of the twentieth century. Whereas men were expected to be authoritarian, economically-successful providers for their families, women became increasingly relegated (at least ideologically) to the domestic sphere, where their roles as wives and mothers were emphasized (e.g., Beecher 1841; see also Cott 1977; Giele 1995:36; Ryan 1985; Sklar 1973:136). Gates (1998:145) observed that "Middle-class women, in particular, were encouraged to impart moral instruction, and not just to children. Deemed appropriate civilizers of men, women in the domestic sphere functioned as counterbalances to the dog-eat-dog world of public life in which men ordinarily moved." Consequently, leisure for men often consisted of outdoor activities, such as hunting and fishing. Yet for women, leisure time frequently incorporated needlework, baking, and other tasks that helped the matron of a household create a warm and serene home for her husband and children (Matthews 1987:18).

By the 1890s, outdoor leisure for women was increasingly accepted, particularly fishing (Gates 1998:206). It is interesting to note that the nature of sporting leisure at Baum's bridge changed over time and follows a parallel pattern. In the 1870s, hunting and fishing were exclusively male pursuits along the Kankakee; however, by the second decade of the twentieth century, men and women were enjoying time along the river. The Logansport Journal-Tribune in 1913 reported, for example, that "Mr. and Mrs. George Manring, Rolla and Miss Daley Manring, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McQuade and Henry Newby are home from Baum's bridge, five miles south of Kouts on the Kankakee river, where they spent a week. The fish were not biting during the first part of the week, but the last three days they got hungry ... It was not the gentlemen of the party who caught all the fish, either.... They brought home enough fish to supply the neighbors."

The archaeological deposits at the Collier Lodge site have the potential to contribute to our understanding of Victorian leisure activities in a non-urban, non-residential setting. The artifacts and archaeological features (such as the cottage foundation identified by geophysical survey) could also be used to learn more about rural activities during the era of the Reclamationist's and Resorter's Kankakee (1910 – 1936). During this period, the Collier Lodge made the transition from a sporting resort to a country store and small scale hotel, continuing the mixed economy so characteristic of earlier eras.

The archaeological data from the Collier Lodge site clearly has the potential to provide new insights into human life on the Kankakee over an unusually long span of time.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

N/A

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: **Univerity of Notre Dame**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 1  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>493970</u>	<u>4569320</u>	3	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	4	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The modern legal description of the site places it in Pleasant Township, Porter County, Indiana in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 26, Twp. 33N Ran. 6W. The site is bounded on the west and south by the Kankakee River, on the north by Baum's Bridge Rd, eastern boundary is located approximately 45 m to the east of the Kankakee River.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The Kankakee River forms a natural boundary for the western and southern boundaries of the site, the eastern boundary was determined by the distribution of prehistoric artifacts and undisturbed archaeological contexts defined by shovel probe survey. The site may have originally extended a bit further to the east but into an area that was badly disturbed by grading for a drive and the construction of a house. The northern boundary is defined by Baum's Bridge road.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Mark R. Schurr and Deborah L. Rotman  
organization University of Notre Dame date 2/27/2009  
street & number 611 Flanner Hall telephone 574-631-7638  
city or town Notre Dame state IN zip code 46556  
e-mail Mark.R.Schurr.1@nd.edu / Deborah.L.Rotman.1@nd.edu

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Photographs:**

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Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**See continuation sheet Section 11, Page 15.**

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Cultural Affiliations

Early through Late Archaic

Early Woodland

Hopewell (Goodall Tradition)

Late Woodland (Albee and undefined)

Upper Mississippian (Fifield)

Potawatomi

Euro-American

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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National Park Service

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

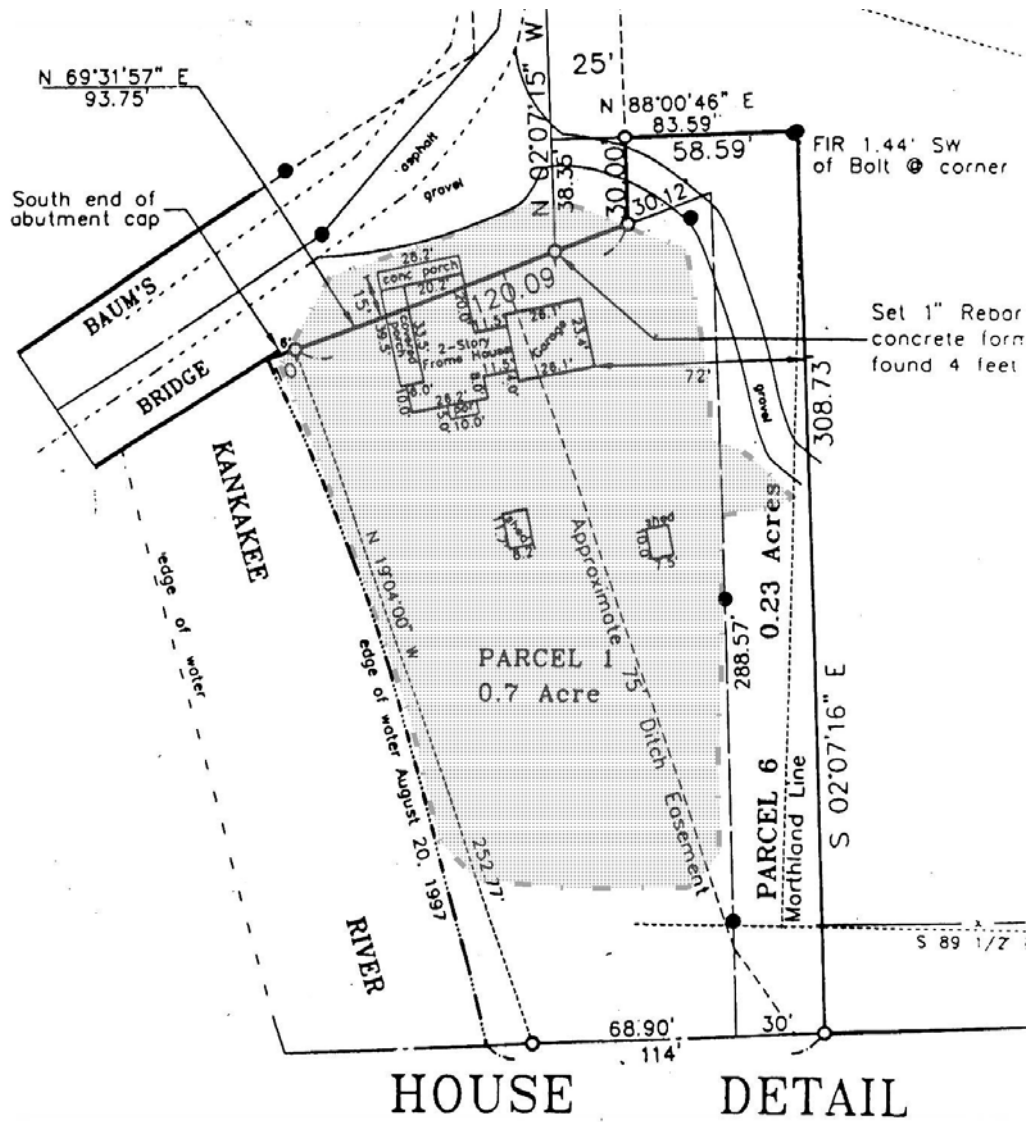
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Figure 1: Site Map Showing Structures (2003) and the Extent of Archaeological Deposits (shaded).





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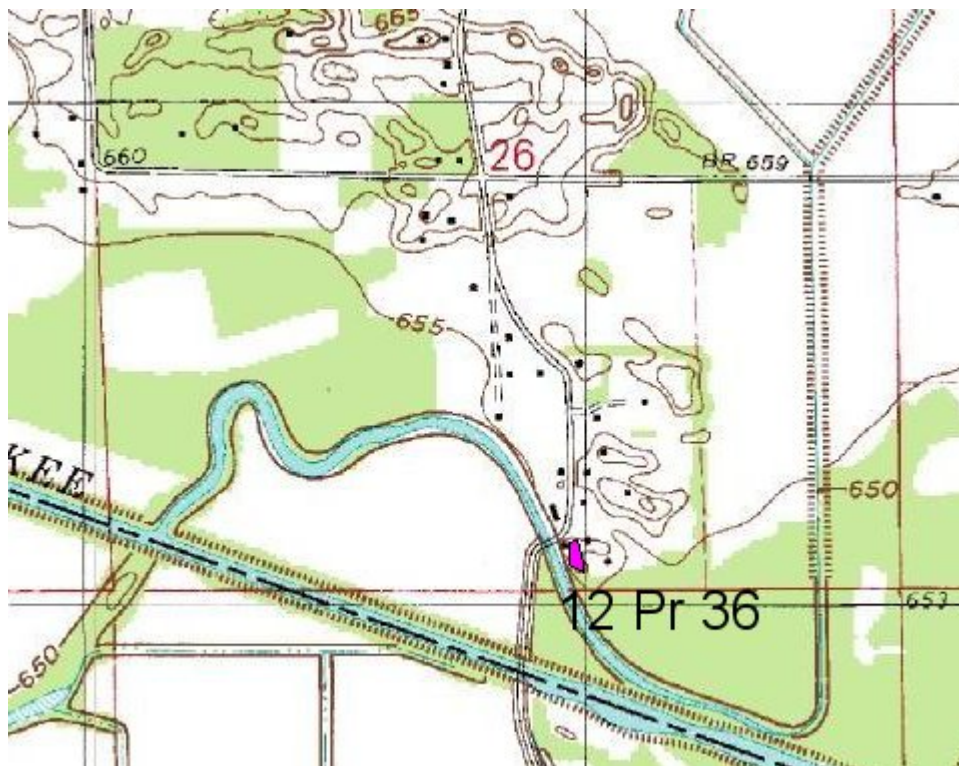
Name of Property Collier Lodge site

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Figure 2. The Location of the Collier Lodge Site on the Kouts, Indiana USGS 7.5 minute Quadrangle Map (Section 26, Twp. 33N Ran. 6W).



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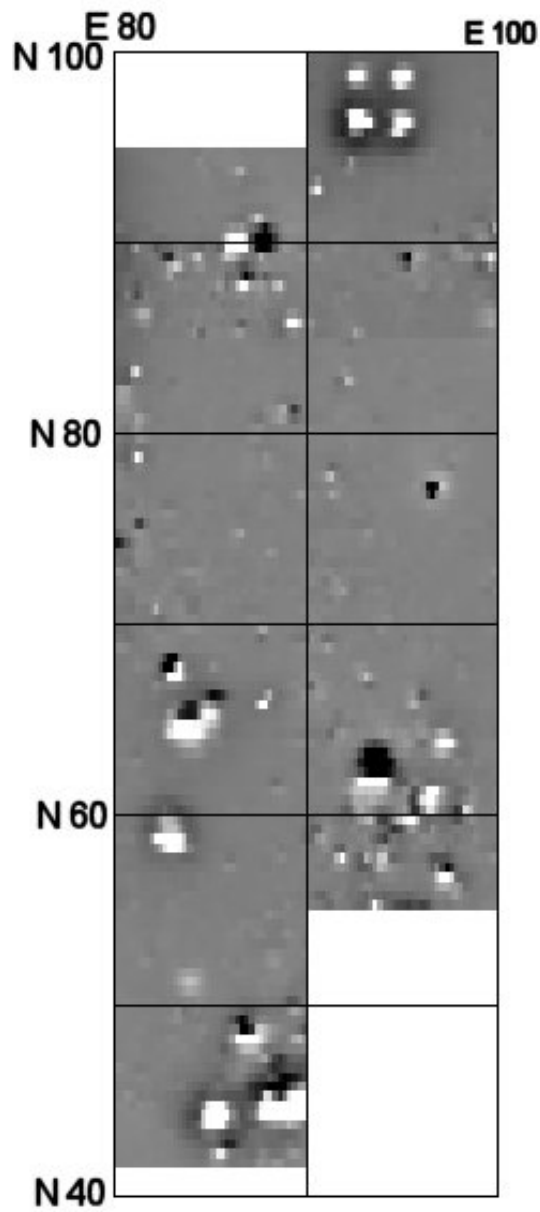
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Figure 3. Geomagnetic Survey Map.



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Figure 4. Photograph of the Front of the Collier Lodge in 1925 showing the Cottage whose Foundation is Shown in the Geomagnetic Survey Map (the square anomaly at the top right, Figure 3.).



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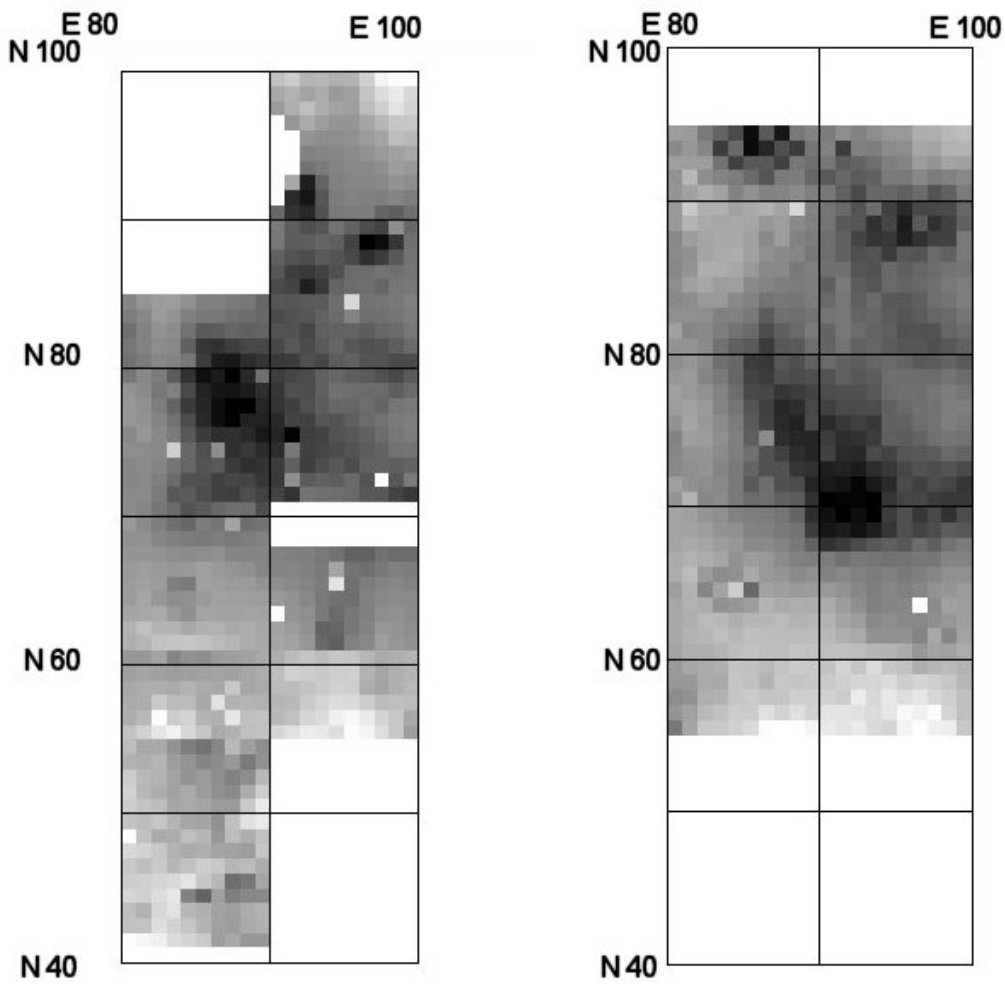
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Figure 5. Soil Resistivity Survey Map.



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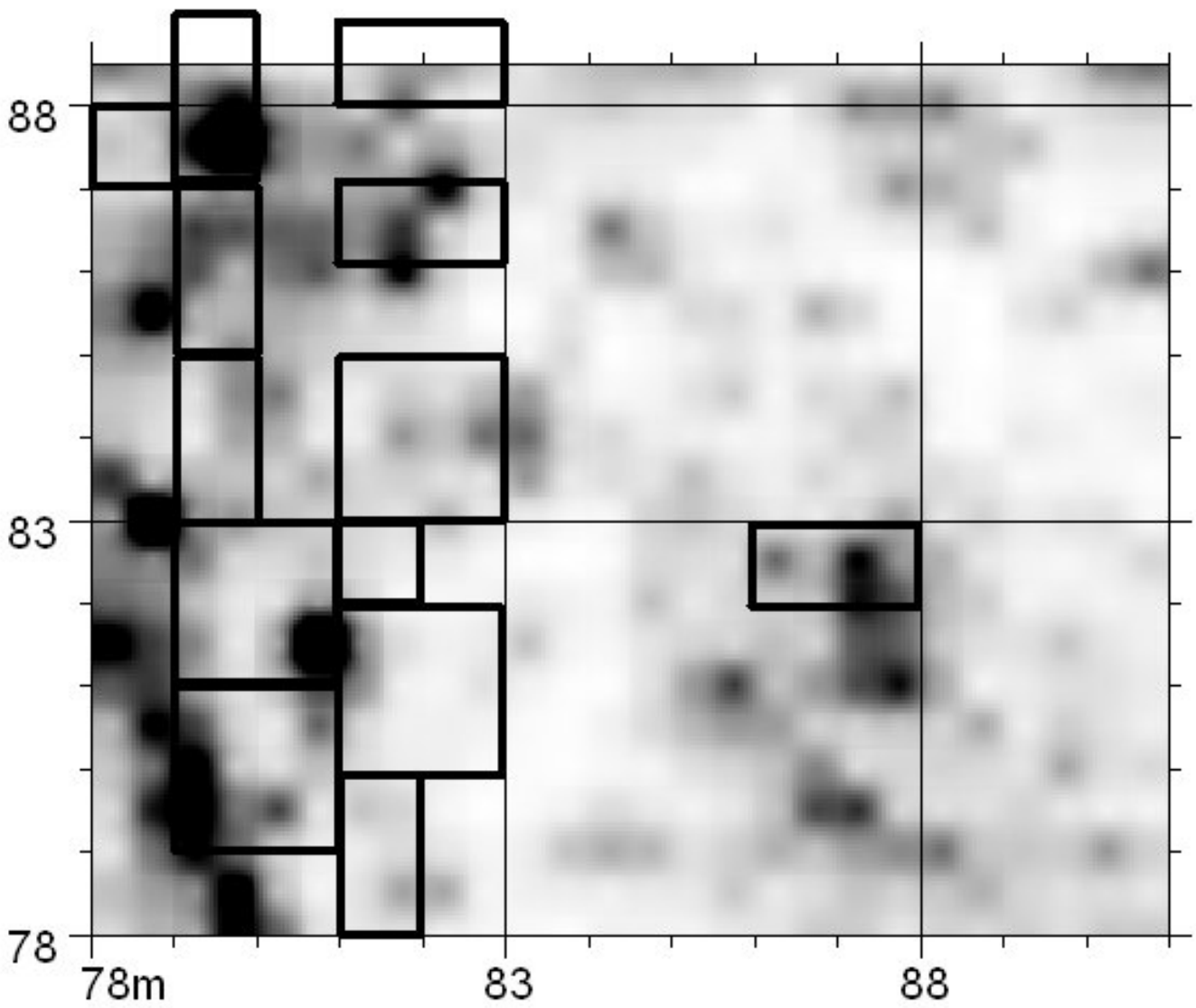
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Figure 6. Ground penetrating radar survey grid with excavation units.



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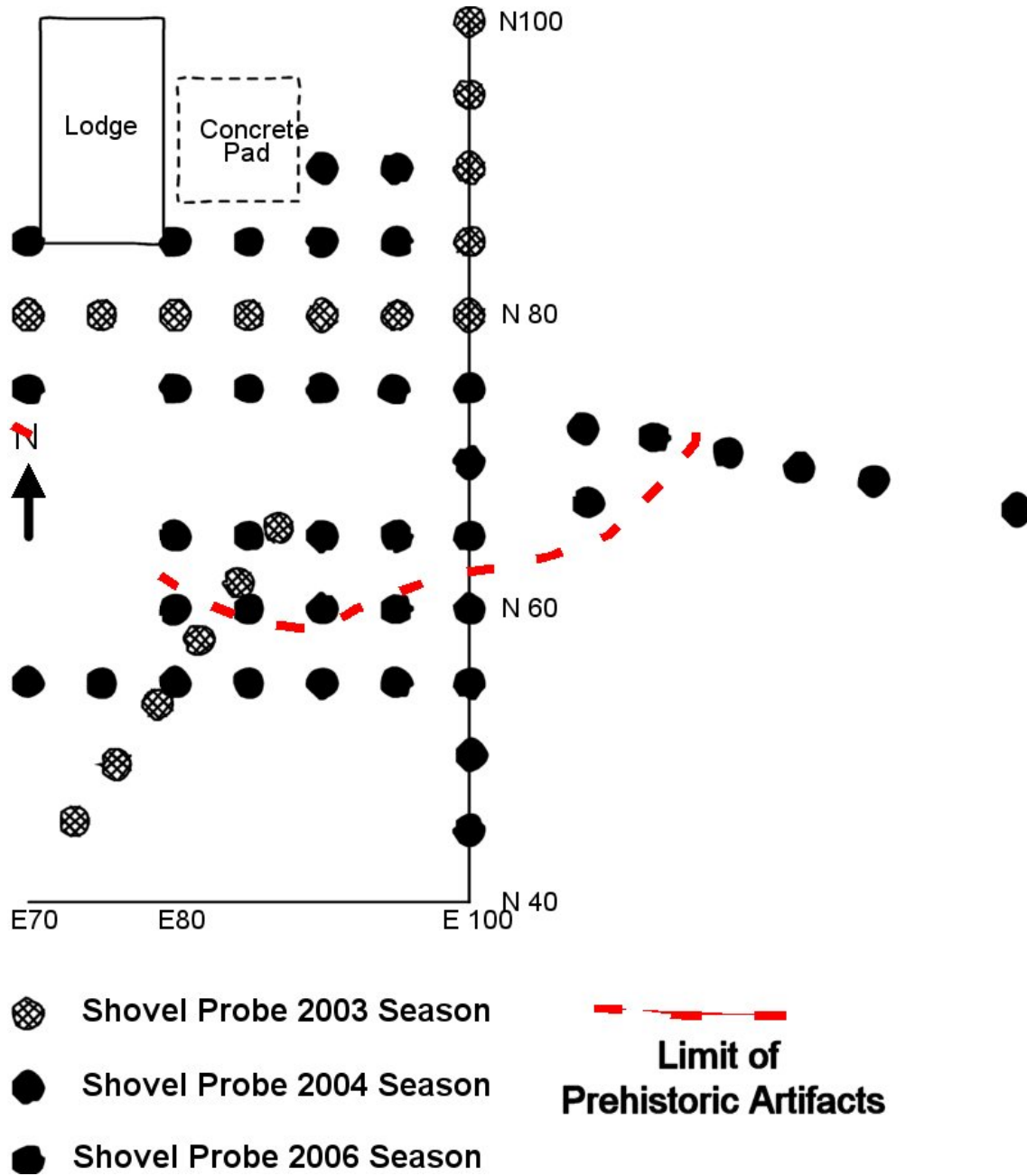
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Figure 7: Locations of Shovel Probes.



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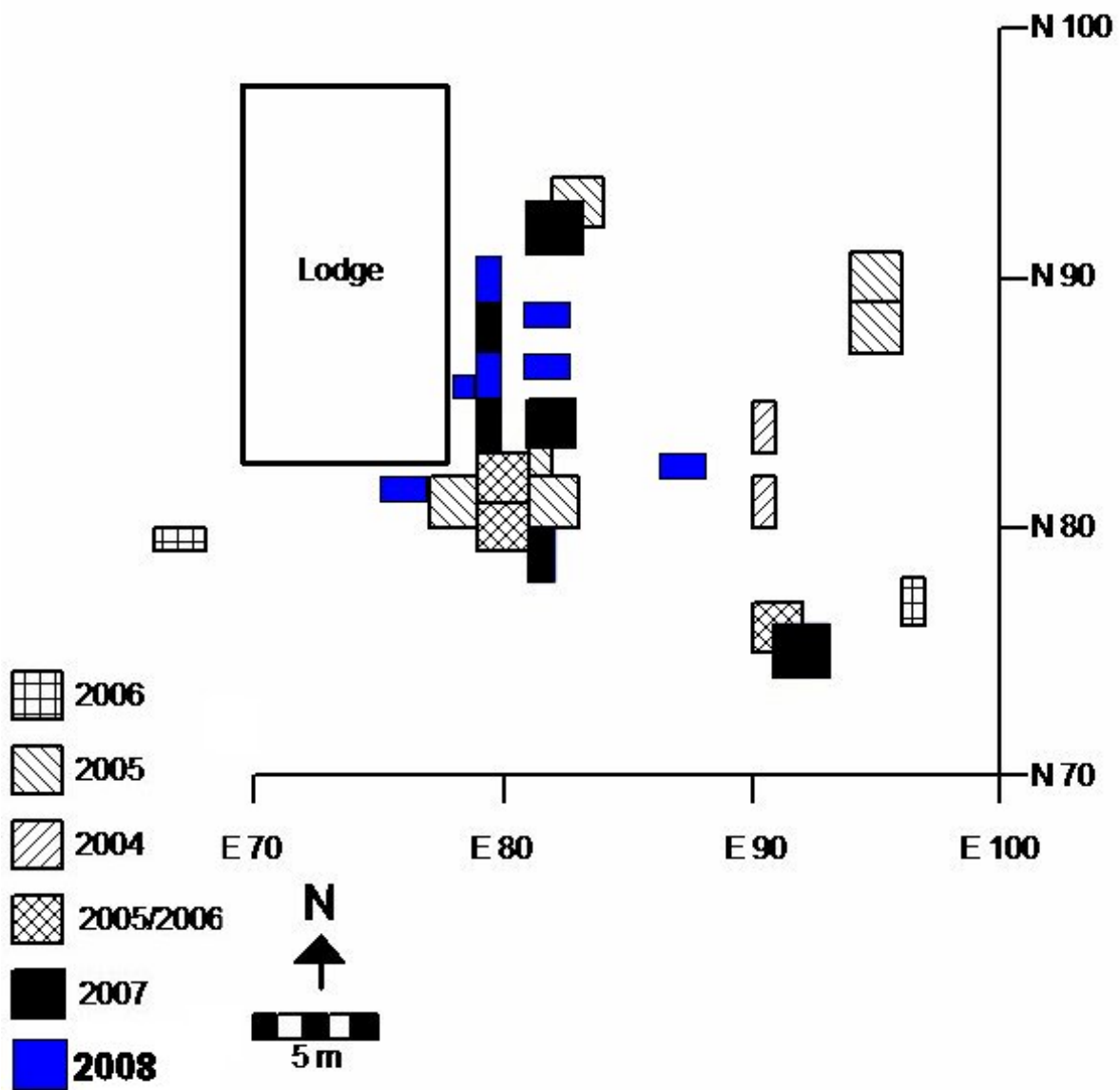
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Figure 8. Locations of Excavation Units (2004 through 2008).



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Table 1. Materials Types Present and their Abundance.

<b>Material Type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Kilograms</b>
Prehistoric Lithics	1,613	60.121
Prehistoric Ceramics	4,591	5.884
Metal	470	2.179
Fine Earthenwares	2,159	2.851
Coarse Earthenwares	778	2.922
Glass	3,315	5.056
Construction Debris	not counted	69.320
Rocks and Minerals (including FCR)	32,049	210.614
Faunal Remains	21,948	13.670
Charcoal and Coal	not counted	26.915
Plastic and Miscellaneous	234	0.308



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Table 2. Regional prehistoric phases present at the site.

Date	Cultural Period	Phase Name
A.D. 1678	Protohistoric (trade goods)	Unknown
A.D. 1650		<i>Huber</i> *
A.D. 1500 A.D. 1400	Upper Mississippian	Fifield (early Huber)
A.D. 1200		<i>Early Fisher</i> *
A.D. 1100		undefined Albee variety
A.D. 700	Late Woodland	Walkerton
A.D. 400		Laporte
A.D. 200	Middle Woodland	Goodall
A.D. 1		<i>Stillwell</i> *
200 B.C.		North Liberty
400 B.C.	Early Woodland	Un-named
700 B.C.		Peterson
Ca. 2000 B.C.	Late Archaic	Un-named
Ca. 4000 B.C.	Middle Archaic	Un-named
Ca. 8000 B.C.	Early Archaic	Un-named

\* Phase not identified at site.

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## Photographs:

For all digital photographs (on accompanying CD):

Name of property: Collier Lodge Site (Baum's Bridge Site, 12 PR 36)

County: Porter

State: IN

Photographer: M. Schurr

Date Photographed: March 30, 2009

Description of Photograph	Number (File Name)
Looking S from Grid E 90 N 100	IN_PorterCounty_12PR36_0001
Looking W from Grid E 105 N 80	IN_PorterCounty_12PR36_0002
Looking SW from Grid E 105 N 80	IN_PorterCounty_12PR36_0003
Looking SE from Grid E 100 N 40	IN_PorterCounty_12PR36_0004
Looking N from Grid E 80 N 35	IN_PorterCounty_12PR36_0005
Looking NW from Grid E 80 N 35	IN_PorterCounty_12PR36_0006
Looking S from E 90 N 95	IN_PorterCounty_12PR36_0007
Looking S along river bank (west edge of site) from the east edge of Baum's Bridge Rd.	IN_PorterCounty_12PR36_0008
W edge of site, looking E from Baum's Bridge	IN_PorterCounty_12PR36_0009
Looking S from S edge of Baum's Bridge Rd, due N of the site	IN_PorterCounty_12PR36_0010