

# COLLIER LODGE STUDY

## KOUTS, INDIANA

December 20, 2016



## COLLIER LODGE



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. Introduction/Executive Summary.....3
- 2. Existing Facilities
  - a. Current Site..... 5
  - b. Current Physical Conditions Building..... 8
  - c. Current Physical Condition Site Utilities..... 12
  - d. Current Physical Condition Building Systems..... 13
  - e. Environmental/Site Hazards..... 14
  - f. Stabilization Efforts 2002..... 15
- 3. Public Input
  - a. Meeting Notes..... 20
- 4. Recommendations
  - a. Building Options..... 22
  - b. Possible Use..... 22
  - c. Notable Building Features..... 23
  - d. Code Implications..... 25
  - e. Existing Floor Plans..... 26
  - f. Proposed Floor Plan..... 27
  - g. Existing Elevation..... 29
  - h. Proposed Elevation..... 30
  - i. Reconstruction Approach..... 31
- 5. Implementation
  - a. Cost Implication..... 32
  - b. Future Planning Steps..... 33
- 6. Summary ..... 34
- 7. Appendix ..... 35
  - a. Flood Map..... 36
  - b. Structural Report..... 37
  - c. National Register Application - Site.....
  - d. National Register Application – Building.....



## COLLIER LODGE



## Introduction/Executive Summary

Schmidt Associates was selected by the Porter County Board of Commissioners to prepare a Study to Preserve Collier Lodge near Baum's Bridge in Kouts, Indiana. Schmidt Associates and Lynch, Harrison and Brumleve visited the site May 13, 2016, to measure the building and verify existing conditions.

The purpose to the study is to determine the feasibility, impact, and potential cost of rehabilitating the building for use. This study was funded by, in part by the Indiana Office of Community and Rural Affairs (IOCRA). The Kankakee Valley Historical Society, founding president and secretary John and Mary Hodson have been instrumental in preserving and spearheading efforts to save the building and site to date.

### The Mission of the Kankakee Valley Historical Society

The purposes of the KVHS are set forth in its Articles of Incorporation on file with the Indiana Secretary of State. The KVHS will encourage an ongoing dialog and association with persons having an interest in the past and future of the Kankakee Valley Area. The Society will promote an interest in the rich, diverse history and cultures of the Kankakee Valley Area through educational programs, speakers, interactive activities, displays of memorabilia, artifacts and ongoing research. The Society will continue to collect and preserve visual and oral records of the Kankakee Valley Area. It will interact with existing programs and groups in an effort to tie in the importance of the history of the Kankakee Valley Area to Indiana as a whole.

Your membership in the Kankakee Valley Historical Society, Incorporation will help support these goals as well as the vision of restoring the remaining "Hunting Lodge" also known as "Collier's Inn" located at 1101 Baum's Bridge Road in Kouts, Indiana. Restoration of the "Old Lodge" will create a center for: display of historical records and memorabilia; a meeting place for community groups as well as the KVHS; an opportunity to visit where former presidents, Teddy Roosevelt, Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland once walked; to view the Kankakee River and surrounding habitat in all of its splendor; a spot to sit and reminisce; social gatherings will once again become common place. The possibilities are limited only by imagination and membership.



Tour and Field verification day ( 2016)



Current Day Pleasant Township Ditch ( 2016)



## COLLIER LODGE



# Introduction/Executive Summary

The Collier Lodge, constructed in 1898, was operated as a lodge/Inn and general store serving to the elite sportsman, river resorter and locals. The Lodge stands as “the last remaining example of late nineteenth century social entertainment and recreational hunting lodge in the Kankakee Marsh Region built at a historically important location in Pleasant Township, Porter County, Indiana.” (NPS Form 10-900 Collier Lodge) The Collier Lodge Site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The site itself was “located on a sand ridge on the north side of a relic channel of the Kankakee River.” The Kankakee Marsh once dominated Northwest Indiana. The lodge site was one of the few high points in the marsh which made it a popular crossing point throughout history. An Archeological study project took place consecutive summers for three weeks from 2003 through 2009 with the University of Notre Dame and the Kankakee Valley Historical Society. Artifacts dating as far back as 9000 B.C. have been discovered during the projects. The one acre site on which the Lodge stands is an unplowed area with intact prehistoric and historic cultural deposits according to the NRHP Registration Form. Respect for the site itself will be an important consideration.

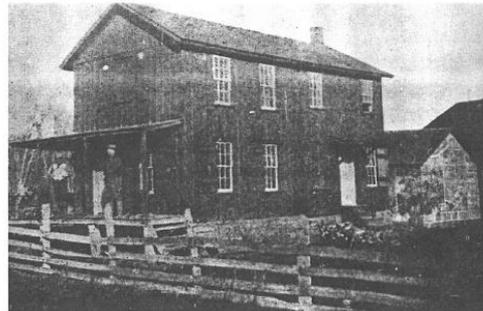
The Collier Lodge is the last remaining building from the hunt club era in the area that used to include the Louisville Hunt Club, the Rockville, Terra Haute, and Indianapolis Hunt Club, the Valley/White House Hunt Club and the Pittsburgh Hunt Club. All were wood framed, gable roof structures usually 2 stories with porches and access to the Kankakee Marsh for leisure hunting and fishing.



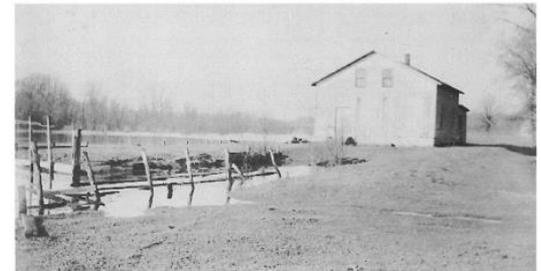
- A. Collier Lodge
- B. Louisville Hunt Club
- C. Rockville, Terra Haute, and Indianapolis Hunt Club. Later became Donely Resort
- D. Valley/White House Hunt Club
- E. Pittsburgh Hunt Club



Louisville Hunt Club on right, Rockville, Terra Haute and Indianapolis Hunt Club on left



The Louisville Club House at Baum's Bridge, built in 1878

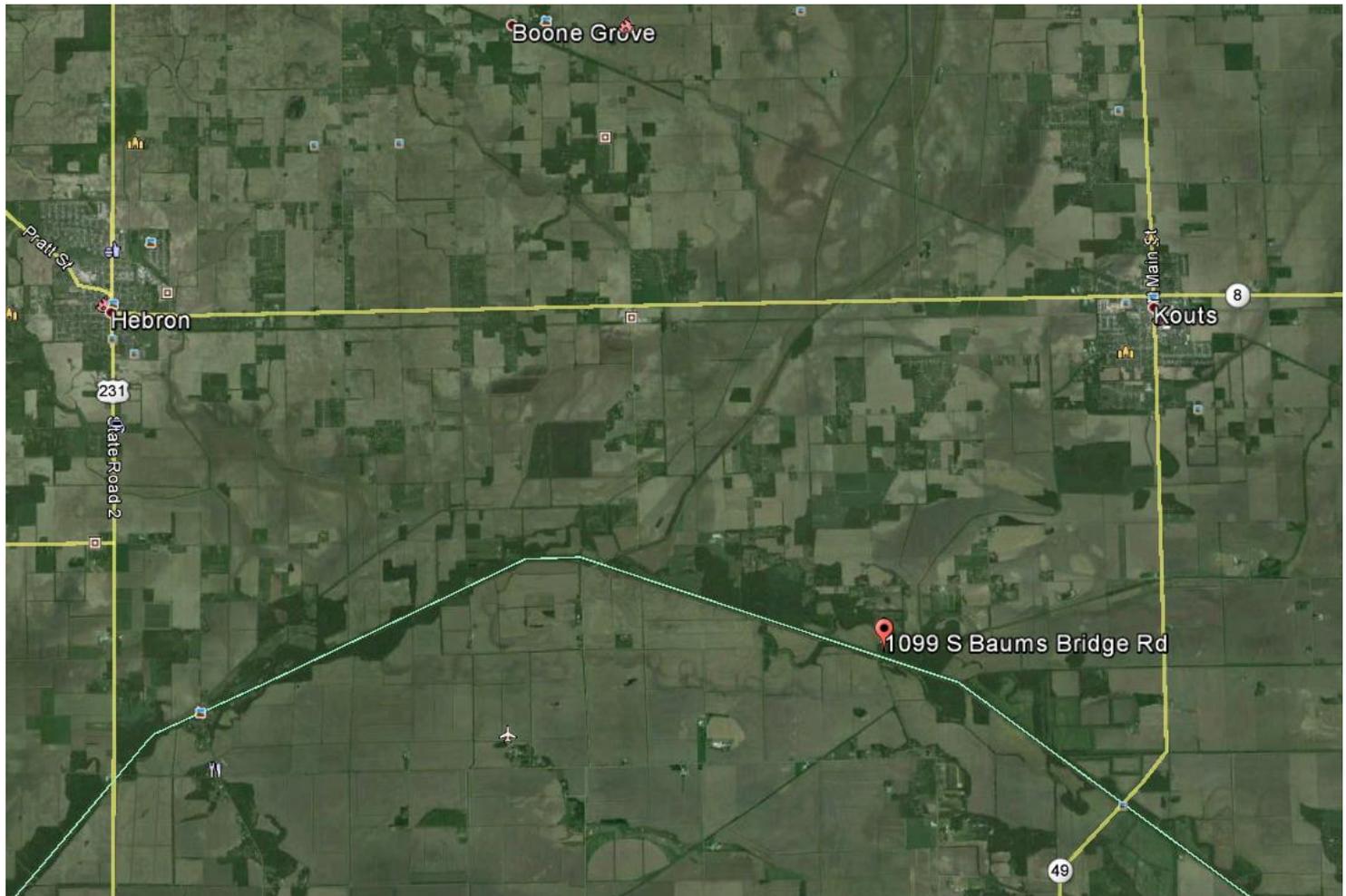


Pittsburgh Hunt Club

## COLLIER LODGE

## Current Site

The Lodge site is southwest of Kouts, Indiana and southeast of Hebron, Indiana in Porter Township. It is north of the present day Kankakee River.



## Current Site

The Lodge is located at 1099 S Baum's Bridge Road, Kouts, Indiana. The larger water body to the south is the current day Kankakee River. The smaller water body directly east of the Lodge is a remnant of the original Kankakee river, now part of the Pleasant Township Ditch. Across the road is the Baums Bridge Inn restaurant.



# COLLIER LODGE



## Current Site

View to the opposite side of the road.



Relic channel of Kankakee River west of Lodge.



Baum's Bridge Road South



Baum's Bridge Inn across the street northwest.

Baum's Bridge Road North



View from north



View from west



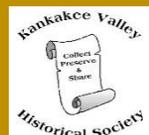
View from east.



View from south



View from back of Lodge from water edge looking southeast.



# COLLIER LODGE



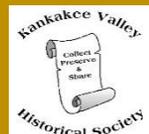
# Current Physical Condition Building

## Exterior

The Collier Lodge is a wood framed two story structure with lap board siding as the exterior skin. The west side of the building contains a two story porch with an exterior stair to the second floor providing the only current access to that level. The roof is a gable which was extended over the porch. Two brick chimneys extend from the peak of the roof. The current north face of the building facing the road has a round topped parapet terminating the gable roof. The exterior doors are wood panel doors. The windows are wood double hung. Currently all of the windows and doors are boarded up to prevent access to the building. The original roof is severely deteriorated and has been covered with the temporary metal roof in an effort to stabilize the building and inhibit further deterioration. The interior of the building is severely compromised due to water infiltration and insect damage. Limited access to the first floor was provided for visual inspection of the structure and interior conditions. No access to second floor was permitted due to safety concerns. During the site visit bees were entering the building on the south side and a bird flew out of a hole in the siding on the north side. There were animal droppings on the stairs inside the plywood protective barrier.

The exterior skin is a combination of beveled and flat lap board siding with flat trim board on the corners. The beveled siding appears to be original to the building and the flat siding, an addition, as elements of the building were modified over time. The north face, which was the original storefront, is flat lap board siding from base to roof. Photos of the original building indicate the storefront covered entire first floor north face. The second story north face was lap siding which appears from the photo to match the height of the original beveled siding. The siding was apparently modified between the time the building was used as a store and a residence. The majority of the siding is in salvageable condition and could be reused. Some replacement on the upper portion of the east elevation would be necessary.

The existing double hung windows have been boarded over to prevent access to the building. It is unclear without removing all the protective boards what the current condition of the windows is. The windows were trimmed out with 3 ½ inch to 4 inch ¾ inch thick plain wood trim. The wood appears to be intact but needs further review once the protective panels are removed. Based in visual inspection at least the north two windows on the east side have been exposed to the elements as a result of missing siding. Further evaluation of the windows will be necessary to confirm what can be saved and what needs to be reconstructed.



# COLLIER LODGE



## Current Physical Condition Building

### Exterior continued

The existing wood panel doors were not accessible at the time of this review. Based on previous documentation the doors are still on site. The exterior stairs are wood stringers and treads with open risers. They do not meet current building codes. There are no handrails remaining. The existing stair landing, first and second floor porches are wood. The first floor landing has significant insect and moisture damage and has been covered with plywood which is also deteriorating. The original decorative spindle/picket railing seen in earlier photo graphs is completely gone. The current Horizontal rails are visible in photos from the residential period. There was one visible wood railing picket in the crawl space that may have been original and could be matched. The existing first floor porch was enclosed with plywood for more than half its length and was not accessible due to safety concerns.

The existing original wood framed shingle roof was covered with a temporary metal roof for stabilization purposes. The Owner has indicated the original roof was wood shingles and more recently asphalt shingles. The metal roof is only a cover and not a watertight installation. Photos taken during the 2002 stabilization effort show the original roof deck was severely deteriorated at that time. The underside of the metal roof is clearly visible in areas. Rafters appeared mainly intact in those pictures but could not be verified in the most recent observation because access was not available. Pictures also indicated the porch roof deck and any previous soffit was gone. Today daylight can be seen through various edge conditions. There is evidence of porch fascia board but the majority has fallen off. Photos taken from ground level show gaps at the top of wall on second floor and protruding roof rafters.



## Current Physical Condition Building

### Interior

The interior of the building has been severely compromised and is not safe to enter. Observations are the result of very brief limited access to the first floor east side, photos taken during stabilizations efforts in 2002 and information gleaned from the submission for National Register of Historic Places for Collier Lodge. The original interior walls were wood lath and plaster. Walls were added in the 1940's to install bathrooms. Additional drywall partition walls were added in the 1970's to subdivide the first floor spaces. Inexpensive wood paneling was also added. The original ceilings were a mix of bead board and wood lath and plaster. A False ceiling was added below the original ceiling at some point, most likely in the 1970's when it became a residence. Moisture has infiltrated the building over time from the roof and missing siding on exterior walls. The secondary ceiling has fallen in or was removed in the majority of the building. The original plaster and bead board ceiling have fallen in and a few remaining boards are still present in some locations. The original plaster walls are cracked, falling and are discolored in areas indicating suspected mold.

The interior floors were wood. There was visible damage and soft spots on the east first floor area that was entered. The amount of fallen debris on the floor and limited light made it impossible to observe the extent of the damage. The interior doors were wood panel doors. Most of the original doors are believed to be in the building. Based on the National Register document and photos it is possible that the original wood wainscot, wood base, window and door trim may still be salvageable for reuse or at least documentation of its original locations.



# Current Physical Condition Building

## Interior continued

The original building is not believed to have had indoor restrooms. A powder room was added to the first floor and bathroom with slipper tub was added to the second floor during the 1040's. Both of the spaces were carved out of existing space. Neither of these rooms are currently functional.

## Structural

The original building foundation was log piers. Some piers may still exist today. Concrete block foundation walls were added at some point. Mortar joints have deteriorated over time.

Insect and moisture decay is evident in the majority of the wood framing in the building.

Cables were added east to west through the building to keep it from blowing out the sides.



## Current Physical Condition Site Utilities

### Power

There is no functional power service at the building at this time. Power is available nearby.

### Water

There is no functional domestic water service in the building at this time. The existing building utilized a well under the building. The condition of the well is not known at this time.

### Sanitary

There is some existing sanitary sewer piping inside the building for an old powder room and bathroom which were believed to be added in the 1940's. The piping is believed to have connected to a septic field to the south. The field was noted in the NRHP registration form as discovered by geophysical surveys and shovel probing's during one of the archeological inspections. The condition of the system is unknown. It is not believed to be operable or constructed to current codes.

### Gas

There is no natural gas currently at the site. There is natural gas available in the vicinity but further investigation is required to confirm the cost to extend it to the site if required.

The existing heating source was believed to be heating oil from a tank located on the porch.



## Current Physical Condition Building Systems

### Mechanical

There is no functional heating, ventilating and Air-conditioning systems in the building at this time.

### Electrical

There is no functional electrical systems in the building at this time.

### Plumbing

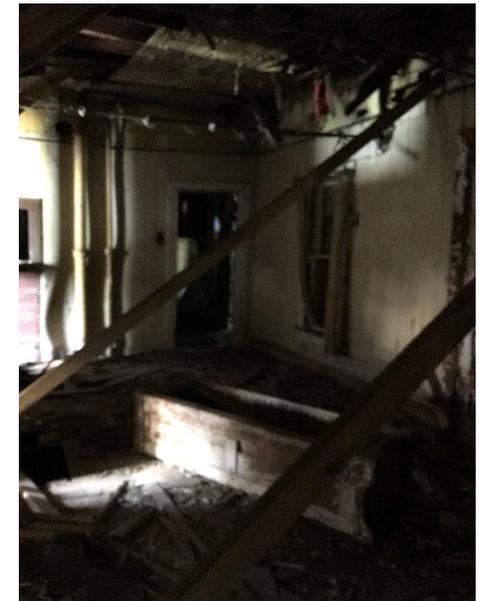
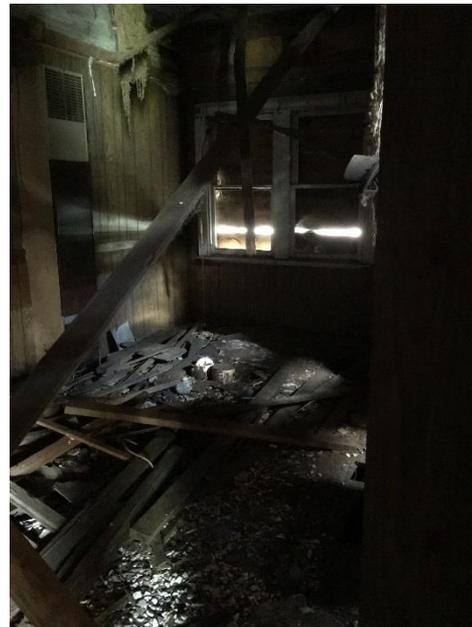
There is no functional plumbing systems in the building at this time.

### Fire Protection

There is no functional fire protection system in the building at this time.

### Communication

There is no functional communications systems in the building at this time.



## Environmental /Site Hazards

No Phase 1 Environmental site assessment, asbestos, or lead paint containing material testing was conducted as part of this study.

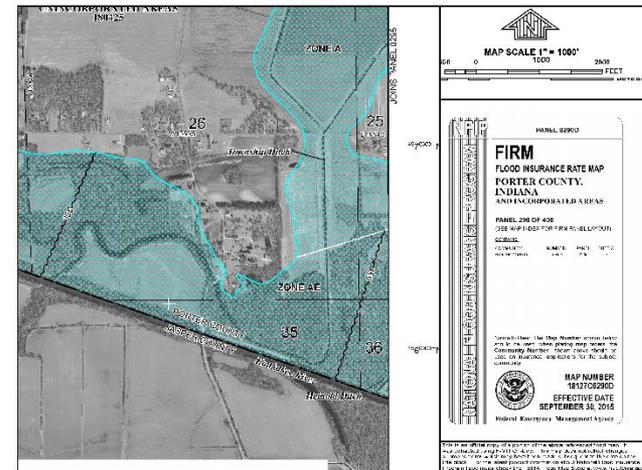
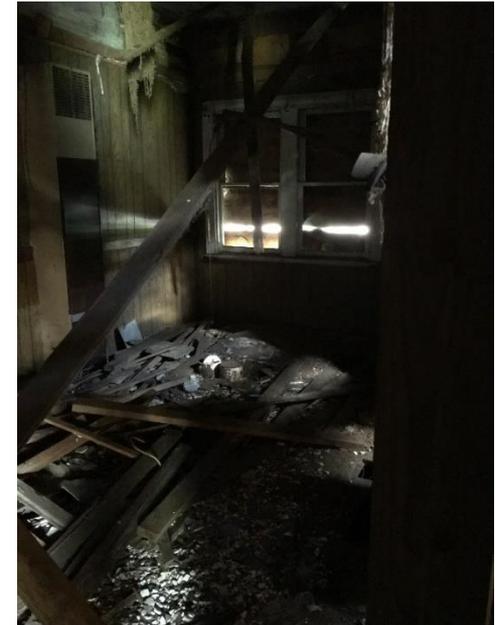
The interior of the building has been exposed to moisture over an extended period of time. The walls remaining are discolored indicating suspected mold. Testing is required to confirm its presence.

Evidence of birds and insects were visible within the building. Environmental testing should be considered.

Due to the age of the building it is highly probable that there is lead based paint present within the building. Testing is required to confirm its presence.

The building is located along a relic channel of the Kankakee River, which has become the Pleasant Township Ditch. The site is indicated to be partially within Flood Zone AE per FEMA-FIRM Map Panel 18127C0290D. A survey is required to confirm the exact location of the flood plain in relation to the building and the elevation of the building.

The Collier Lodge Site is currently on the National Register of Historic Places. The application criteria it is listed for is Informational Potential Prehistoric. The site has been the location of an on-going archeological project by the University of Notre Dame and the Kankakee Valley Historical Society. Any work on the site will require notification of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology.



## COLLIER LODGE



## Stabilization Efforts 2002

### Prior Stabilization Efforts

In 2002 efforts were made to stabilize the building. The roof was covered with a secondary metal roof. Additional wood framing was added to the inside of the building and cables were installed from one exterior wall to the other. Removal of some of the secondary ceilings, paneling and trash was done at that time. Pictures from those efforts document some of the original finishes in the building.



Gaps in second floor flooring and stabilization efforts.



Wood framing added in 2002 to attempt to stabilize the building.



Secondary ceilings below the bead-board prior to removal.

## Stabilization Efforts 2002



Second story porch all metal roof, no remaining original wood deck.



Open upper wall of second story porch under metal roof.



Visible gaps in original roof deck where underside of metal roof is exposed.

## Stabilization Efforts 2002



Second floor bathroom



First floor below bathroom



Second floor sleeping room exterior wall failure and exposed underside of metal roof.



First floor below bathroom

## Current Physical Condition



## Current Physical Condition



## Public Input

### PORTER COUNTY IN COLLABORATION WITH KANKAKAKEE VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

#### The Collier Lodge Planning Project - Public Hearing Meeting Minutes, December 19, 2016, 7PM - Hebron Public Library

**Presenters:** John Hodson, President of KVHS; Mary Ellen Wolf, Architect of Schmidt Associates; and Tina Rongers, Grant Administrator

Tina Rongers called the meeting to order by stating that Porter County in collaboration with the Kankakee Valley Historical Society (KVHS) is holding this public hearing today to provide interested citizens an opportunity to express their views on the recently completed Collier Lodge Historic Preservation Draft Plan. The Collier Lodge Historic Preservation Draft Plan was paid for using Federal Community Development Block Grant Funds from the Indiana Office of Community and Rural Affairs. Representatives from the planning project team including the architectural firm Schmidt Associates and Kankakee Valley Historical Society will present their findings and recommendations. No requests for assistance were received by persons with disabilities or non-English speaking persons wishing to attend. KVHS President John Hodson welcomed everyone.

Tina Rongers introduced Schmidt Associates Architect Mary Ellen Wolf. Ms. Wolf led participants through an overview of the Collier Lodge Historic Preservation Draft Plan which consists of the core elements and information outlined in the Table of Contents, page 2. The discussion focused on Recommendations, page 22. The study concluded four building options:

1. Do nothing and continue to let the building deteriorate and fall down from the inside out.
2. Demolish the building and allow archeological investigation within the previously inaccessible footprint of the building. Erect a historic marker commemorating the Lodge and its significance.
3. Disassemble the building salvaging viable materials for use in a Reconstruction and allow archeological investigation within the previously inaccessible footprint of the building. Provide photographic and measured documentation of the buildings features during disassembly to permit accurate reconstruction. Reconstruct the building in its current location at an elevation above the flood plain if not already.
4. Demolish the building and rebuild with all new materials in a new location further from the flood plain. This option would allow Archeological investigation on the new location prior to relocation and within the previously inaccessible footprint of the building after reconstruction.

John Hodson inquired how the State Historic Preservation Office's opinion may not support option 4 because the Collier Lodge is a contributing factor to the Collier Lodge archeological site on the National Register. Mary Ellen Wolf said that obtaining SHPO's response to the study will determine that, however in initial discussions in preparation of the draft study, moving to a new location was not be supported from a funding perspective. Additional discussion pertaining to the need for an Archeological Plan prior to any demolition activities was mentioned. Submitting the draft plan to SHPO is an important first step toward future funding. John Hodson supports option #3 as the best option. Ms. Wolf agreed.



## COLLIER LODGE



## Public Input

### PORTER COUNTY IN COLLABORATION WITH KANKAKAKEE VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Collier Lodge Planning Project - Public Hearing Meeting Minutes, December 19, 2016, 7PM - Hebron Public Library

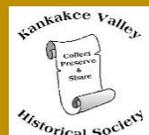
#### Continued

Next the possible uses were discussed. Those being:

1. Educational/Community Center – Provides a location for display of historical records and memorabilia; a meeting place for community groups. Consideration for access to the second floor would affect budget.
2. Retreat Center – Provides a potential revenue generating center with limited overnight accommodations replicating the hunting lodge. Some modifications would be necessary for accessibility for at least the first floor. Partnering with local catering services is possibility for meals.
3. Vacation/ Weekend Rental Property – Provides a small group overnight rental with access to local park amenities like the Aukiki Wetlands Conservation Area and Kankakee State Fish and Wildlife Area.

Ms. Wolf noted that the draft plan contains different room options to accommodate these potential uses. Mr. Hodson shared that there are gun clubs in the area and their utilizing Collier Lodge would bring back to how it was used before. Ms. Wolf asked if there were any further public comments.

Hearing none, Tina Rongers thanked everyone for attending especially in the cold winter conditions. The meeting was adjourned.



## COLLIER LODGE



## Recommendations

The current building is unsafe and has deteriorated to the point that it cannot be practically saved. The building has historical value as the remaining example of the nineteenth century private hunt clubs which were located throughout the former Grand Kankakee Marsh. (Reference attached National Register of Historic Places Registration form for detailed history of the building and area.) Selected materials could be salvaged for installation in a Reconstruction depicting the original building. The majority of the exterior character of the building is clearly visible today. Early photos document previous features that have been altered.

### Building Options

1. Do nothing and continue to let the building deteriorate and fall down from the inside out.
2. Demolish the building and allow archeological investigation within the previously inaccessible footprint of the building. Erect a historic marker commemorating the Lodge and its significance.
3. Disassemble the building salvaging viable materials for use in a Reconstruction and allow archeological investigation within the previously inaccessible footprint of the building. Provide photographic and measured documentation of the buildings features during disassembly to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture. Reconstruct the building in its current location at an elevation above the flood plain if not already.
4. Demolish the building and rebuild with all new materials in a new location further from the flood plain. This option would allow archeological investigation on the new location prior to relocation and within the previously inaccessible footprint of the building after the reconstruction.

### Possible use

1. Educational/Community Center – Provides a location for display of historical records and memorabilia; a meeting place for community groups. Consideration for access to the second floor would affect budget.
2. Retreat Center – Provides a potential revenue generating center with limited overnight accommodations replicating the hunting lodge. Some modifications would be necessary for accessibility for at least the first floor. Possible partnering with neighboring Baum’s Bridge Inn across the street for meals.
3. Vacation/ Weekend Rental Property – Provides a small group overnight rental with access to local park amenities like the Aukiki Wetlands Conservation Area and Kankakee State Fish and Wildlife Area.



COLLIER'S CLUB HOUSE, Baum's Bridge, Kouts Postoffice, Porter Co., Ind.



Above: 2 story porch and stepped front façade. Right above: Storefront entrance on north. Right: Recent façade and porch modifications.

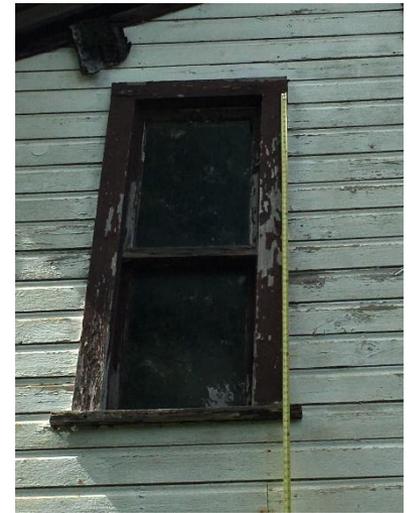
## Notable Building Features

The Grand Kankakee Marsh was a significant part of the regional history of the area. The lone surviving hunting lodge representing a by gone era of leisure sporting activities of the time is worth reconstructing.

The buildings notable features include the beveled wood siding on exterior three of the four exterior elevations. The fourth, front or north elevation, featured wooden storefront cross the entire face on the first floor with a recessed entrance door to the original shop. The second floor was wood siding with wood double hung windows with a flat topped parapet to cap the facade. The original two story open porch on the west elevation facing the river is representative local hunting lodges vernacular of the northern banks of the Kankakee Marsh. It featured decorative spindle brackets at the tops of chamfered columns and wooded balustrades. It also offered wonderful views of the river and surrounding marsh.



Original beveled siding and trim (2016)



Original double hung window (2016)



Original storefront



Gabled roof and double hung windows. (2016)



Two story porch and parapet topped end.



Original spindle brackets (2016)

## Notable Building Features

Notable interior features included plaster and beaded-board ceilings which are still in evidence today. Bead-board wainscoting, chair rail and baseboard with ornamental corner blocks were featured on several walls throughout the Lodge. These and other window and door moldings may be salvageable for reuse. Original double hung wood windows and wood panel doors are typical of the Lodge vernacular present at the time. The majority of the doors and windows are still intact and could be salvaged for reuse. The floors were all hardwood. It is not likely much of the floor is salvageable but the existing type and configurations could be verified for replication. The chimney is the quirky feature of the lodge. In the first floor kitchen it corbels out of the wall and in the attic it rises at an angle.



Original hardwood floor. (2002)



Bead-board ceiling. (2002)



Slanted chimney. (2002)



Original window and door. (2006)



Original wainscoting and molding. (2002)



Original door and window. (2006)



Corbeled chimney wrapped in plaster. (2002)

## Code Implications for Reconstruction

Reconstructing the building will require the building is brought up to current codes. The functional Occupancy of the building will affect how the code will impact construction. The limited size of the building and the clear space around it help in keeping the requirements less costly.

The current building area is:

First Floor	1043 sf
<u>Second Floor</u>	<u>1043 sf</u>
Total Area	2,086 sf

### Community Center Option

- If the building is used as a Community Center and none of the rooms are bigger than 750 square feet the building will be considered a B-Occupancy. (B-Business)
- It must include offices preferably on the first floor to qualify as a B and not an A-3 (Assembly) occupancy which would be more restrictive.
- There would be no sprinkler requirement
- There would be no smoke or fire alarm requirement.

### Retreat Center Option

- If the building is used as a Retreat Center with overnight sleeping rooms it will be considered a mixed Occupancy of R-3 (R-Residential) for the sleeping rooms and B for the meeting room on first floor. (R-3 *Congregate living facilities (transient) with 10 or fewer people.*)
- Walls and floors between sleeping rooms need to be 1-Hour rated.
- Walls and floors between sleeping rooms and meeting rooms need to be 1-Hour rated.

- Sprinkler required – NFPA 13D- 500 gallon holding tank and small pump which could be filled off of a well. (No sprinkler required on porch)
- Smoke alarm devices hardwired in all the guest rooms and hallway are required. A Fire alarm is not required.
- IBC Table 2902.1 Group R-3 requires 1 water closet and sink for every 10 guests and 1 shower or tub for every 8 guests. It also requires one general service sink and 1 drinking fountain.
- At minimum provide one shared bathroom on second floor and one accessible bathroom on first floor which meets ADA requirements.

### Applicable rules for both Occupancies:

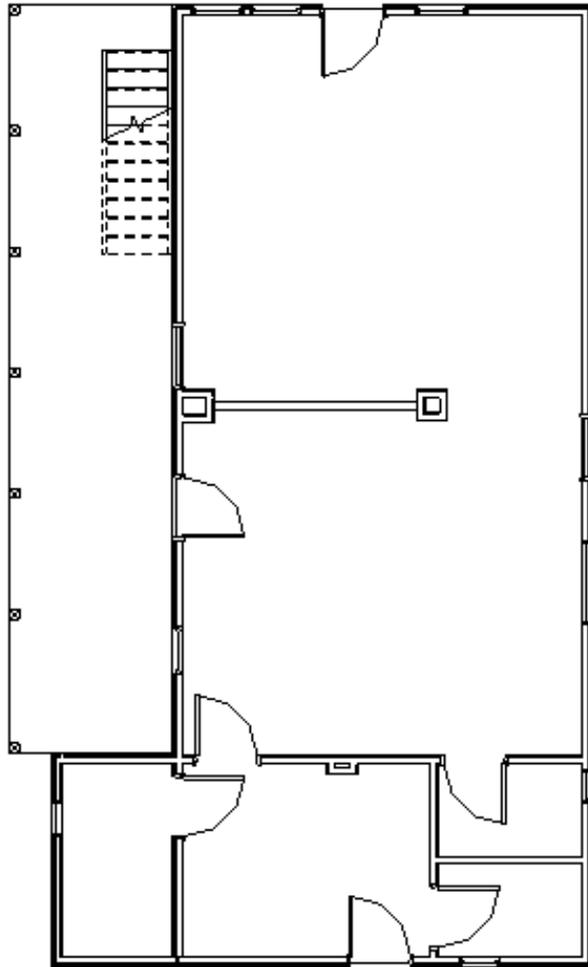
- Minimum of one egress from each floor (Less than 50 occupants)
- Doors –Minimum clear opening width 32”, height not less than 80”.
- Hallway minimum width 36”.
- Stairs - Minimum clear width 36” with 36” landings at the top and bottom. Maximum rise 7” high minimum run 11”
- Exterior stair is permitted but it needs to meet current code.
- Stairs – The existing exterior stairs do not appear to meet code. Based on the current foot print and location of existing stair base, if it met code for the rise and run, the stair would run past the existing second floor west door to the sleeping rooms. It does not. Former visitors of the building have indicated there was a second, interior stair, running parallel to the exterior one. This stair would also have issues meeting current codes and still fit within the large upper room on the north end of the building.
- Accessibility – minimum one accessible sleeping room on first level, exterior door first floor, one restroom with shower and accessible doors to each.
- Egress to parking - need to provide an accessible route to parking lot – Could be a wood ramp.
- Need to provide ADA parking spaces as required.



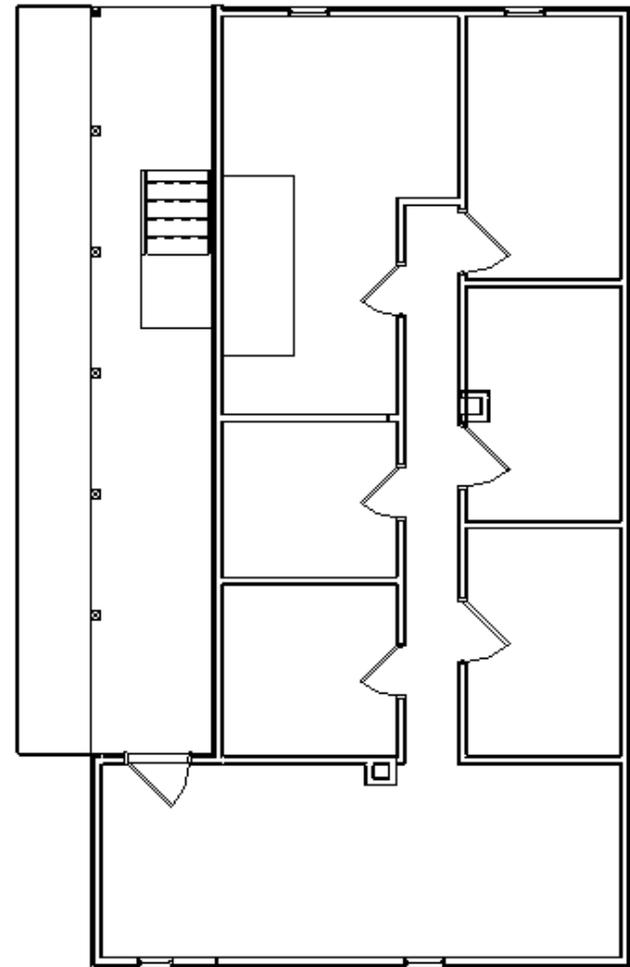
# COLLIER LODGE



## Existing Floor Plans

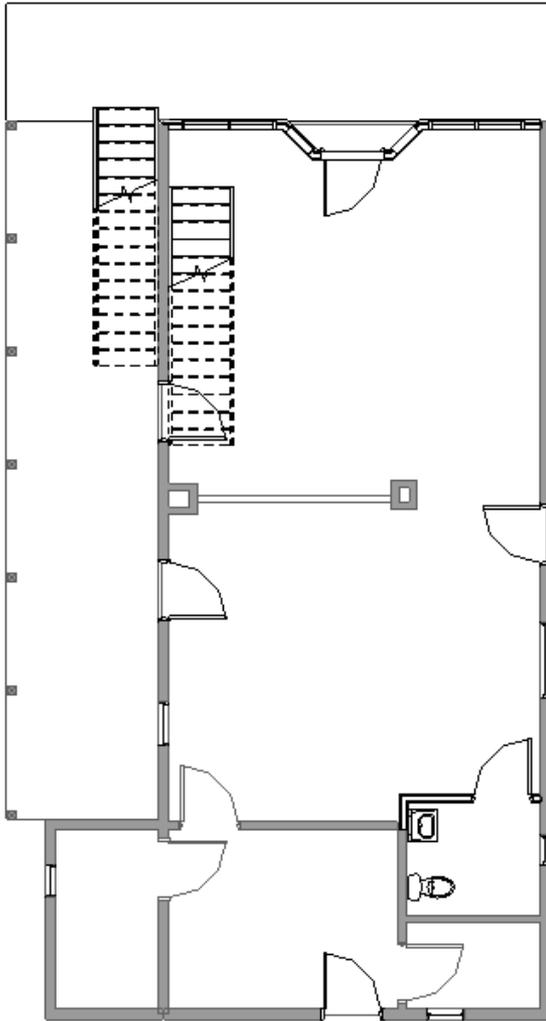


First Floor Plan

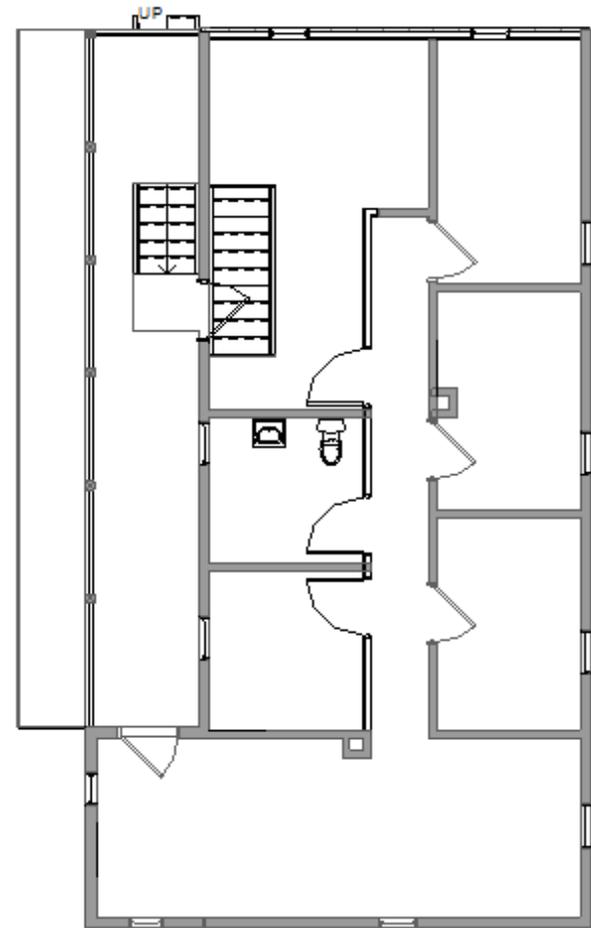


Second Floor Plan

# Conference Center

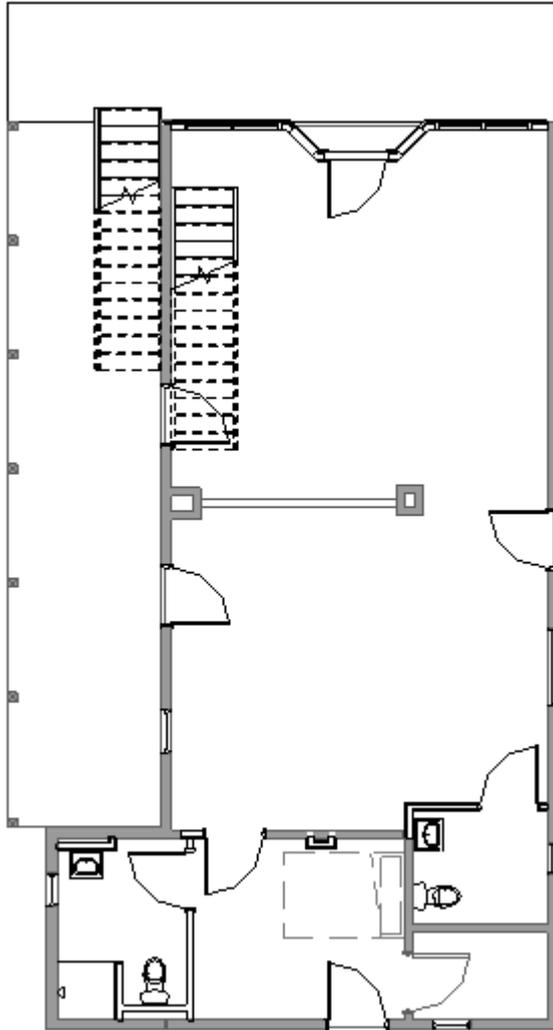


First Floor Plan

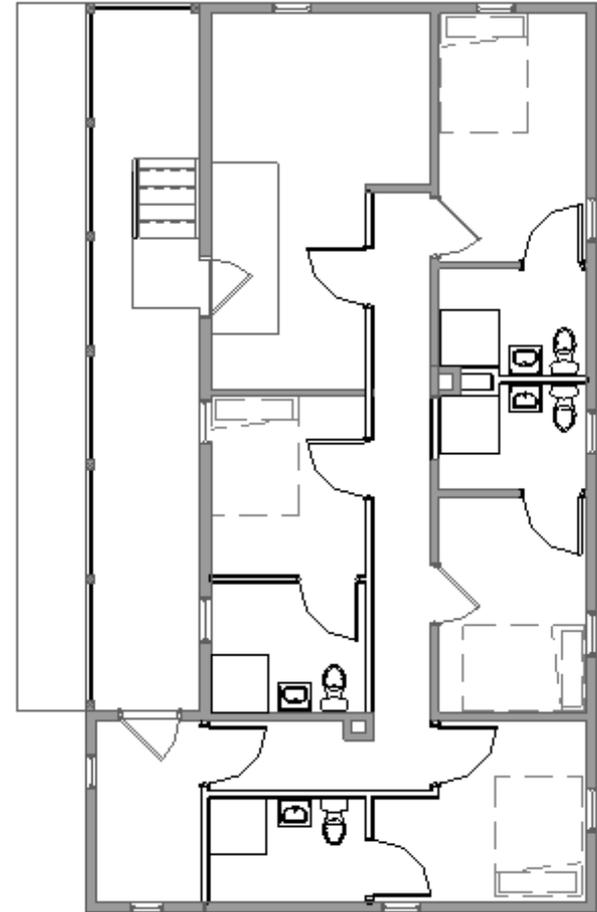


Second Floor Plan

# Retreat Center



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

# Existing Elevations



North Elevation



West Elevation



South Elevation



East Elevation

## Proposed Elevations



North Elevation



West Elevation



South Elevation



East Elevation

# Reconstruction Approach

## Site

Provide parking and walks as required for building use and accessibility. Coordinate final locations and layouts with recommendations from Archeological work plan and investigation to avoid locating in the areas with high probability of artifacts.

## Exterior

Reuse as many of the salvaged components as possible and supplement with new matching existing. This includes beveled wood siding, double hung wood windows, wood panel doors, wood storefront, wood plank porch deck, wood columns and detailing. The decorative spindle brackets at the tops of chamfered columns and wooden balustrades would be replicated. The original flat top parapet end with decorative brackets would be reconstructed. Install new wood shake roof to match the original roof.

## Interior

Reconstruct the interior walls with wood studs, drywall and skim coat plaster to replicate the original interior appearance. Reuse as many of the Lodge salvaged components as possible and supplement with salvaged period components and new matching existing. This includes wood wainscot, moldings around windows, doors and base including corner blocks. Confirm the location and sizes of all the wood trim during the deconstruction process. Restore wood panel doors. Confirm location of plaster and bead board ceilings to match in the reconstruction. Install new hardwood floors to match the size and configuration of the original building.

## Structural

Provide concrete footings and block foundations walls. Coordinate foundations depth and height with potential flood plain requirements.

An Archeological work plan and investigation will be necessary prior to ground disturbance for footings and foundations.

Provide new wood framed walls and roof structure with plywood roof deck.

## HVAC

Provide residential furnace with heat pump and electric resistance heating backup with supply and return ductwork to each space. If the main level is to be a meeting space then consideration should be given to providing two individual furnaces.

## Plumbing

Provide all new sanitary waste, vent, and domestic water piping. New sanitary waste and vent piping can be either cast iron or PVC; domestic water piping can be insulated copper or uninsulated CPVC or PEX.

All new fixtures will be necessary and will be required complying with 2012 Indiana Plumbing Code and with the Federal Energy Policy Act.

New electric water heater would be sized for final building option.

Sanitary waste piping would tie into a new septic system.

## Fire Suppression

Provide NFPA 13D wet pipe sprinkler system with 500 gallon storage tank and vertical turbine fire pump.

## Electrical

Provide new 200 amp , 120/208 volt 3 phase 4 wire service; new equipment wiring and lighting. Further investigation is required to confirm if period appropriate high efficiency fixtures are available.



# COLLIER LODGE



# Cost Implications

## PROJECT COST CALCULATION

Project Collier Lodge  
 Project# 2015-137.000  
 Date



Description	Unit	Unit Cost	Cost	Subtotal Cost	Total Cost	% of Cost
<b>Construction Costs</b>				\$669,057		62.9%
Building	2,601 SF	@ \$ 220 /SF	\$ 571,870			
Site Work			\$ 97,187			
Design Contingency	23.0%	%	\$ 167,264			
<b>Construction Cost Factors</b>						
Infringement		% or	\$ -			
Complexity		% or	\$ -			
Inflation		% or	\$ -			
<b>Probable Construction Bid</b>	<b>2,601 SF</b>			<b>\$ 669,057</b>		
<b>Construction Management</b>						
Services Fee		% or	\$ -			
Reimbursables		% or	\$ -			
<b>Contingency Costs</b>				\$220,789		20.7%
Scope		%	\$ -			
Bidding		%	\$ -			
Construction	8.0%	%	\$ 53,525			
Asbestos		%	\$ -			
<b>Probable Total Construction Cost</b>	<b>2,601 SF</b>			<b>\$ 220,789</b>	<b>\$ 889,845</b>	
<b>Basic Design Services</b>				\$133,477		12.5%
Architectural/Engineering Fee	15.0%	% or	\$ 133,477			
<b>Additional Design Services</b>				\$12,500		1.2%
Color Renderings		EA @	\$ -			
On-Site Construction Representation		% or	\$ -			
Code Consultant		% or	\$ 2,500			
Archeology Consultant		% or	\$ 10,000			
<b>Professional Design Reimbursables</b>				\$15,000		1.4%
Mileage		% or	\$ 15,000			
<b>Technology Costs (Owner Provided)</b>						
<b>Furnishings and Equipment</b>						
Furnishings		% or	\$ -			
Loose Equipment		% or	\$ -			
<b>Surveys, Permits, Testing, and Review Fees</b>				\$11,000		1.0%
<b>Surveys</b>						
Existing Site Survey		% or	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,500		
Geotechnical Survey		% or	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500		
Asbestos Survey		% or	\$ -	\$ -		
Interim Construction Survey		% or	\$ -	\$ -		
Post-Construction Survey		% or	\$ -	\$ -		
<b>Permits</b>						
Zoning		% or	\$ -	\$ -		
Drainage		% or	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500		
Variances		% or	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500		
<b>Testing</b>						
Pre-Design		% or	\$ -	\$ -		
Construction		% or	\$ -	\$ -		
<b>Review</b>						
State Plan Review Fees		% or	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000		
City Plan Review Fees		% or	\$ -	\$ -		
<b>Document Printing</b>				\$2,500		0.2%
Printing		% or	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500		
<b>Probable Total Soft Costs</b>				<b>\$ 174,477</b>		
<b>Probable Total Project Cost</b>				<b>\$ 1,064,322</b>		<b>100.0%</b>



# COLLIER LODGE



## Future Planning Steps

- Survey to verify flood plain boundary, road right of way and ditch right of ways and the elevations of both finished floors.
- Soil testing for new septic system.
- Confirm adequacy of existing potable water well on property.
- Meet with County Highway department regarding applicable right-of-way issues.
- Meet with County Surveyor regarding legal drain easement issues.
- Confirm extent of archeological work required prior to demolition and reconstruction for federally funded and non-federally funded projects.
- Confirm potential disturb areas the project could affect.
- Provide 1<sup>st</sup> Archeological Work Plan and execute the plan prior to any site disturbances. (Includes heavy equipment adjacent to building)
- Select option to move forward with.
- Meet with a demolition / salvage contractor to discuss project means and methods.
- Proceed with full design
- Bid Salvage /Demolition work
- Provide 2nd Archeological Work plan and execution for footings, septic and any other ground disturbing activities.
- Bid main project
- Begin construction.



## Summary

Collier Lodge represents an era in Northwest Indiana history when the Grand Kankakee Marsh was a nationally renowned draw for hunting and fishing enthusiasts for leisure sport activities. The Lodge is the last remaining of several private hunt clubs formerly situated along the banks of the Kankakee River. The famous author Lew Wallace, and past presidents were known to frequent the area. John and Mary Hodson and the Kankakee Valley Historical Society have spear headed efforts to save the important landmark. Efforts were made in 2002 stabilize the building but time and the elements have taken their toll on the building.

Representatives from Schmidt Associates and Lynch Harrison Brumleve visited the site and reviewed the current condition of the building. It has deteriorated to the point it is no longer salvageable as a structure.

The site has been the location of an on-going archeological project by the University of Notre Dame and the Kankakee Valley Historical Society. The Collier Lodge Site is listed on the National Register of Historical Places for its informational potential due to field investigations conducted by University of Notre Dame professor Mark R. Schurr, with students and trained volunteers from the Kankakee Valley Historical Society. Areas of Significance include prehistoric, historic aboriginal and historic Euro-American. The lodge building is listed as a contributing resource on the site. In order to represent the building vernacular and social activities of the era of private hunt clubs it is recommended the building be deconstructed salvaging existing viable components and reconstructing the building in the same location. Three options for the potential use of the reconstructed building are included. Each of the three options would maintain the existing footprint of the building. The intent is to submit for state and federally funded grants to help fund the reconstruction. Part of the process to deconstruct and reconstruct the building will include archeological investigation as required due to the significance of the site.



# COLLIER LODGE



## Appendix

- a. Flood Map
- b. Structural Report
- c. National Register Application – Site
- d. National Register Application – Building



## Appendix

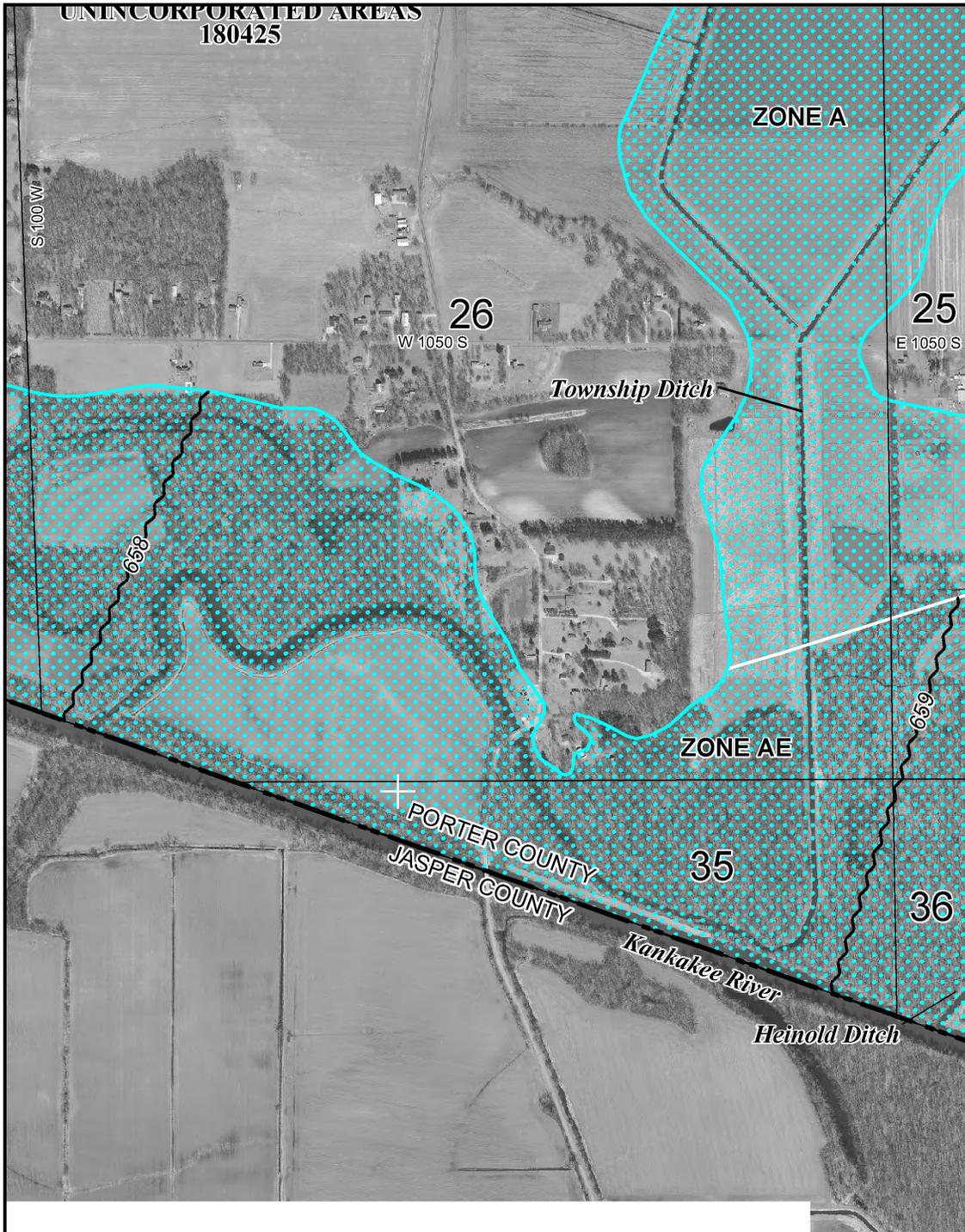
### a. Flood Map



# COLLIER LODGE



UNINCORPORATED AREAS  
180425



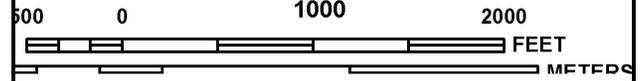
JOINS PANEL 0295

4570000m

4569000m



MAP SCALE 1" = 1000'



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0290D

**FIRM**  
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP  
PORTER COUNTY,  
INDIANA  
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 290 OF 400  
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
PORTER COUNTY	180425	0290	D

Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.



**MAP NUMBER**  
18127C0290D  
**EFFECTIVE DATE**  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

Federal Emergency Management Agency

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at [www.msc.fema.gov](http://www.msc.fema.gov)

# Appendix

## b. Structural Report



# COLLIER LODGE

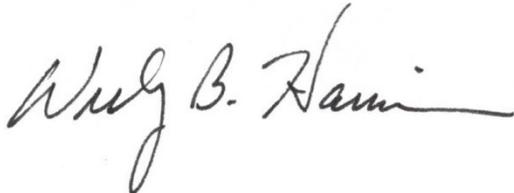


COLLIER LODGE  
Kouts, Indiana  
Structural Narrative  
August 11, 2016

This two-story wood frame structure was originally constructed in late 1800's with an addition constructed a few years later. The building is in very poor structural condition as the wood materials have severely deteriorated due to past moisture penetration and insect damage. For the most part, the existing structural components cannot be salvaged and re-used. The building currently has steel cable tie-rods installed along the width of the building near the top of the exterior walls. These cables were installed several years ago because the top of the exterior walls were spreading apart and the wood roof framing was beginning to collapse. The horizontal ties have minimized the outward movement of the framing and the roof framing has remained intact. The wood roof framing and decking is in very poor condition and requires a complete replacement. The existing first and second floor wood framing is also in extremely poor condition and will need to be completely replaced. Much of the exterior wood siding can be salvaged and re-used when a new structure is constructed. The foundation of the existing structure is a combination of stacked stone, some masonry foundation materials and concrete piers supporting the wood first floor framing. The foundation is generally in poor condition and there does not appear to be any physical connection between the wood building framing and the existing foundation materials.

In summary, the existing wood framing has deteriorated to a point where it appears almost all the existing materials are damaged or deteriorated beyond re-use. Years of water deterioration and insect damage has made the wood unusable. The existing foundation is generally inadequate to support the building structure and will require replacement. New footings will be installed below the required frost depth and anchors will be installed to properly connect the wood framing to the new foundation. Re-construction of the wood structure will match the original building as much as possible and all salvageable materials will be re-used.

Submitted By,  
LYNCH, HARRISON & BRUMLEVE, INC.



Wesley B. Harrison, P.E.

# Appendix

## c. National Register Application – Site



# COLLIER LODGE



National Park Service U.S. Department Of The Interior

Search | Advanced Search | Download Center | About

NATIONAL REGISTER DIGITAL ASSETS

 <p>The PDF file for this National Register record has not yet been digitized.</p> <p>DOWNLOAD THIS PDF</p>	 <p>The PDF file for this National Register record has not yet been digitized.</p> <p>DOWNLOAD THIS PDF</p>
--	---

HIDE ASSETS

ASSET METADATA

**Title:** Collier Lodge Site

**National Register Information System ID:** 09001133

**Applicable Criteria:** INFORMATION POTENTIAL  
PREHISTORIC

**Areas Of Significance:** HISTORIC - ABORIGINAL  
HISTORIC - NON-ABORIGINAL

**Periods Of Significance:** 7500-7999 BC  
7000-7499 BC  
5000-6999 BC  
3000-4999 BC  
1000-2999 BC  
1000 AD-999 BC  
1499-1000 AD  
1749-1500 AD  
1900-1750 AD  
1900-1924  
1925-1949  
1950-1974

**Significant Years:** 1688  
1834  
1863

**Resource Type:** SITE

**Related Collections:** National Register of Historic Places Collection

**Resource Format:** pdf

**File Size (bytes):** 22151

**Date Published:** 12/24/2009  
**Parks:** National Register of Historic Places  
State: Indiana  
**Locations:** County: Porter County  
Kouts ; Address Restricted  
INDIANA ; Porter ; Kouts  
**Asset ID:** 6f24687e-5ad0-4afc-94a9-a7e60b794595

HIDE METADATA



**nps.gov**

[Site Index](#) [Frequently Asked Questions](#)  
[World Heritage](#) [Privacy](#) [FOIA](#) [Notices](#) [DOI](#) [USA.gov](#) [No Fear Act](#) [Diversity](#)

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA<sup>™</sup>

Last Updated: 11/2/2013



Collier Lodge site  
Name of Property

Porter, Indiana  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal
- private

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

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- building(s)
- object

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

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)

N/A

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

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 – pedestrian 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

---

## 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.

---

## 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.

**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**

- 
- 

**Period of Significance (justification)**

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

**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.

---

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

N/A

Collier Lodge site  
Name of Property

Porter, Indiana  
County and State

**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.

Collier Lodge site  
Name of Property

Porter, Indiana  
County and State

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

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

---

**Additional Documentation**

---

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)

---

**Photographs:**

---

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property Collier Lodge site

County and State Porter, Indiana

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property Collier Lodge site

County and State Porter, Indiana

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 9

Page 2

Bibliography

Anonymous

1928 *Plat Book of Porter County, Indiana*. The Thrift Press, Rockford, Illinois.

n.d. *Kouts Centennial Program, 1865-1965*. Ms. on file with the Valparaiso Public Library, Valparaiso.

Beecher, Catherine

1841 *The Treatise on Domestic Economy for the Use of Young Ladies at Home and at School*. T. H. Webb & Company, Boston.

Bucher, Gwen

1979 Baum's Bridge. Ms. on file with the Genealogy Room of the Valparaiso Public Library, Valparaiso.

Cott, Nancy F.

1977 *The Bonds of Womanhood: 'Woman's Sphere' in New England, 1780-1835*. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Faulkner, Charles H.

1972 *The Late Prehistoric Occupation of Northwestern Indiana: A Study of the Upper Mississippi Cultures of the Kankakee Valley*. Vol. 5(1), Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Furr, G. F., Jr

1982 *Soil Survey of Porter County, Indiana*. United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

Gates, Barbara T.

1998 *Kindred Nature: Victorian and Edwardian Women Embrace the Living World*. University of Chicago Press.

Gelber, Steven A.

1999 *Hobbies: Leisure and the Culture of Work in America*. Columbia University Press, New York.

Giele, Janet

1995 *Two Paths to Equality: Temperance, Suffrage, and the Origins of Modern Feminism (Social Movements Past and Present)*. Twayne Publishing, New York.

Goodspeed, W. A. and Charles Blanchard

1882 *The Heritage Collection: History and Biography from Unigraphic Counties of Porter and Lake Indiana*. Historical and Biographical Illustrated. F. A. Battey & Co. Publishers, Chicago.

Grover, Kathryn

1993 *Hard at Play: Leisure in America, 1840-1940*. University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property Collier Lodge site

County and State Porter, Indiana

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 9

Page 3

**Bibliography, continued.**

Hall, Robert L.

1962 *The Archaeology of Carcajou Point: With an Interpretation of the Development of the Oneota Culture in Wisconsin*. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin.

Hardesty, A. G.

1876 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Porter County, Indiana*. A. G. Hardesty, Valparaiso, Indiana.

Hassmer, Franklin J.

n.d. Porter County Cemeteries. Ms. on file with the Genealogy Room of the Valparaiso Public Library, Valparaiso.

Lee and Lee

1895 *Lee and Lee's Atlas of Porter County, Indiana; Illustrated*. Lee and Lee, Chicago, Illinois.

*Logansport Journal-Tribune* (1913). "They get the fish." Page 3, column 3, September 3.

Matthews, Glenna

1987 *'Just a Housewife': The Rise and Fall of Domesticity in America*. Oxford University Press, Oxford and Cambridge.

McAllister, J. G.

1932 The Archaeology of Porter County. *Indiana History Bulletin* 10(1)

Meyer, Alfred H.

1936 The Kankakee 'Marsh' of Northern Indiana and Illinois. *Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters* 21:359-396.

Nichols, Fay Folsom

1965 *The Kankakee: Chronicle of an Indiana River and Its Fabled Marshes*. Theo. Gaus' Sons, Inc., New York.

Ogle, George A. & Company

1906 *Standard Atlas of Porter County, Indiana including a Plat Book of the Villages, Cities, and Townships of the County*. Compiled and Published by Geo. A. Ogle & Co., Chicago.

1921 *Standard Atlas of Porter County, Indiana including a Plat Book of the Villages, Cities, and Townships of the County*. Compiled and Published by Geo. A. Ogle & Co., Chicago.

Rose, Anne C.

1994 *Victorian America and the Civil War*. Cambridge University Press.

Rumble, Victoria

2006 *Outdoor Recreation and Leisure in 19th Century America*. Thistle Dew Books, Florence, Alabama.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property Collier Lodge site

County and State Porter, Indiana

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 9

Page 4

### Bibliography, continued.

Ryan, M.

1985 *The Empire of the Mother: American Writing about Domesticity, 1830-1860*. Harrington Park Pres, New York and London.

Schneider, A. F.

1966 Physiography. In *Natural Features of Indiana*, edited by Alton A. Lindsey, pp. 40-56. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis.

Schurr, Mark R.

2006 *Archaeological Investigations at the Collier Lodge Site (12 Pr 36)*. Vol. 2006-1, Archaeology Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.

2009 *Archaeological Investigations at the Collier Lodge Site (12 Pr 36): The 2006 through 2008 Field Seasons*. Archaeology Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana (in prep).

Simons, Richard S.

n.d. The Kankakee River. Ms. on file with the Genealogy Room of the Valparaiso Public Library, Valparaiso.

Sklar, K. K.

1973 *Catharine Beecher: A Study in American Domesticity*. W. W. Norton and Company, New York and London.



**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

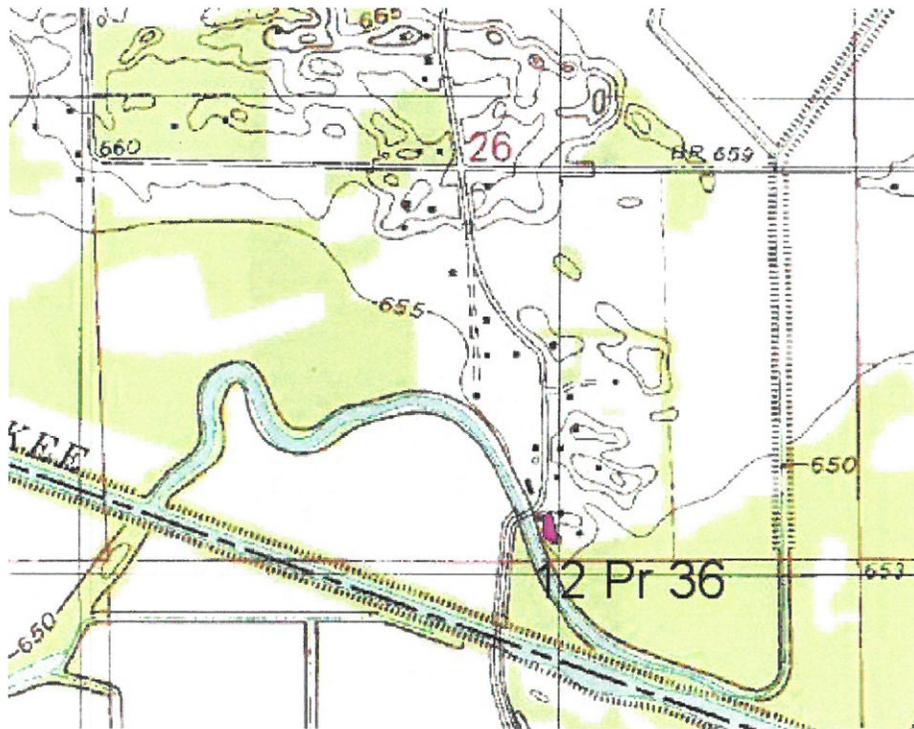
Name of Property Collier Lodge site

County and State Porter, Indiana

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

Section number 7, 11      Page 6

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).



# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

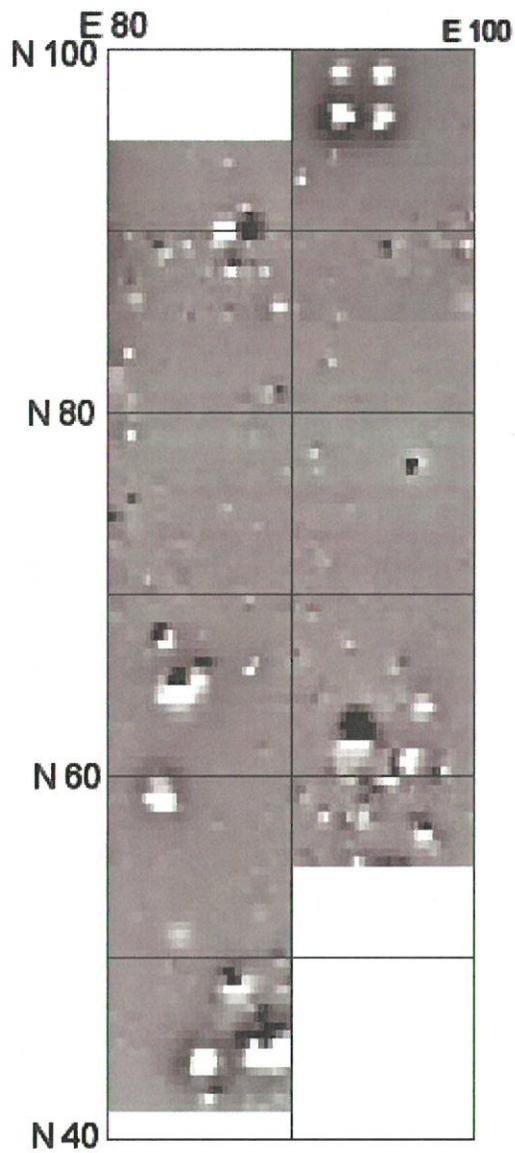
Name of Property Collier Lodge site

County and State Porter, Indiana

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

Section number 7 Page 7

Figure 3. Geomagnetic Survey Map.



**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Name of Property Collier Lodge site

County and State Porter, Indiana

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

Section number 7 Page 8

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.).



# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

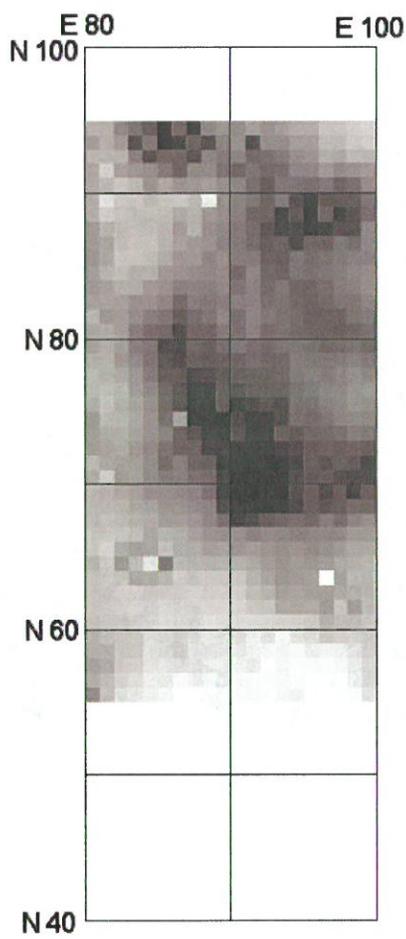
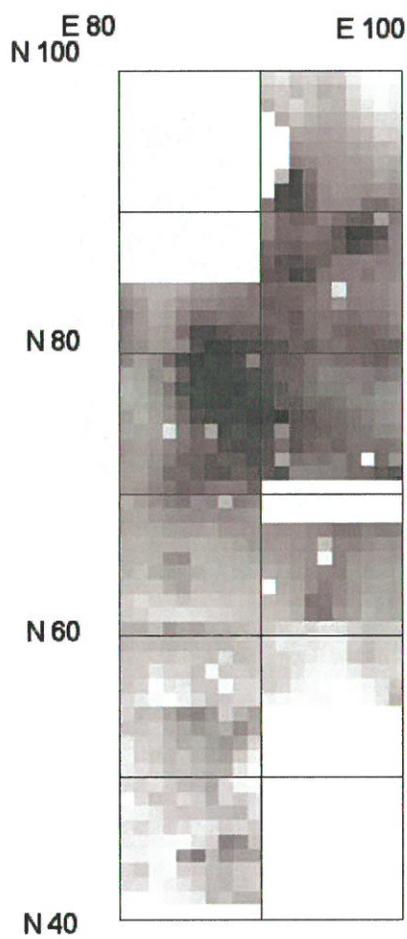
Name of Property Collier Lodge site

County and State Porter, Indiana

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

Section number 7 Page 9

Figure 5. Soil Resistivity Survey Map.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

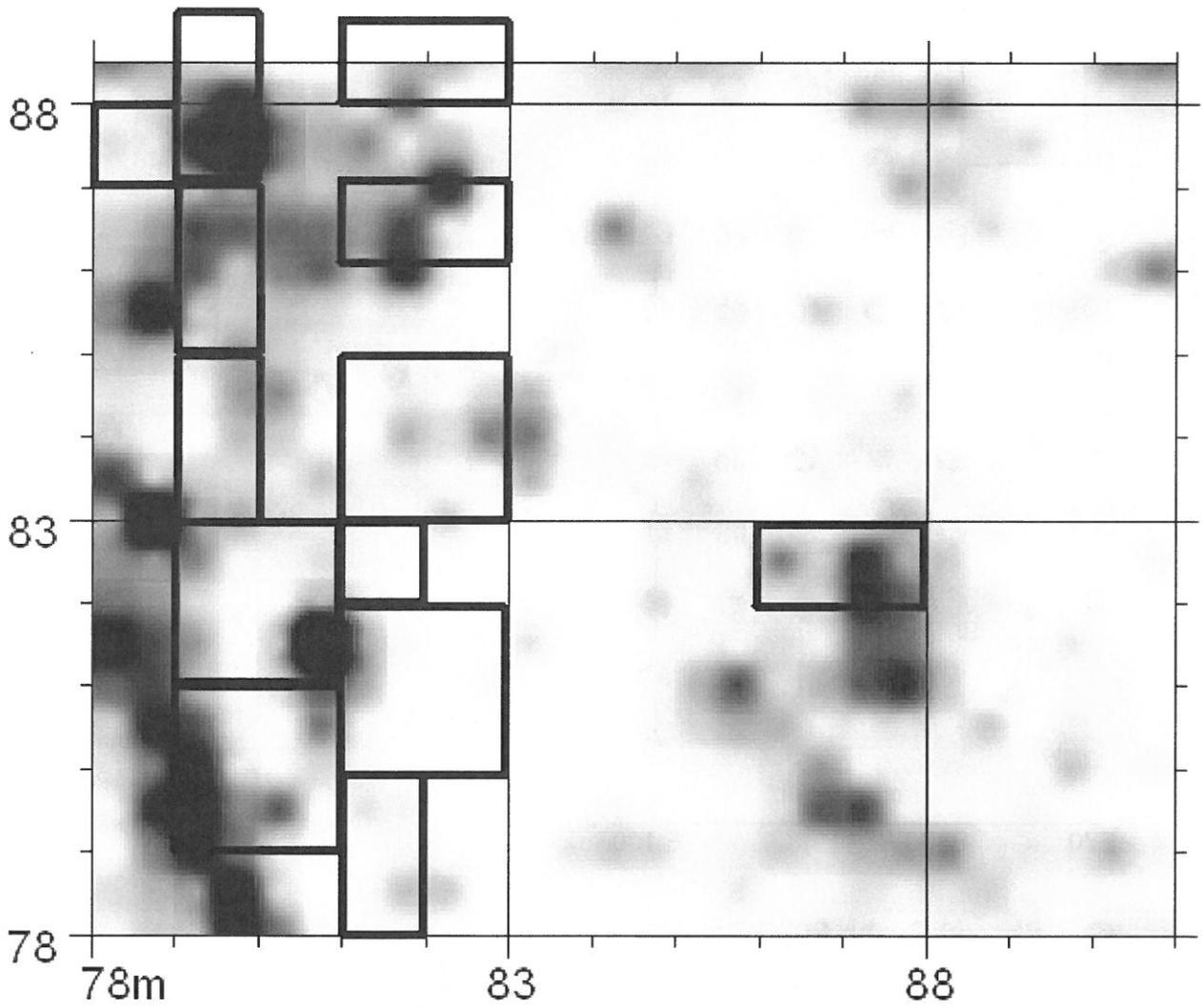
Name of Property Collier Lodge site

County and State Porter, Indiana

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 10

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



# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

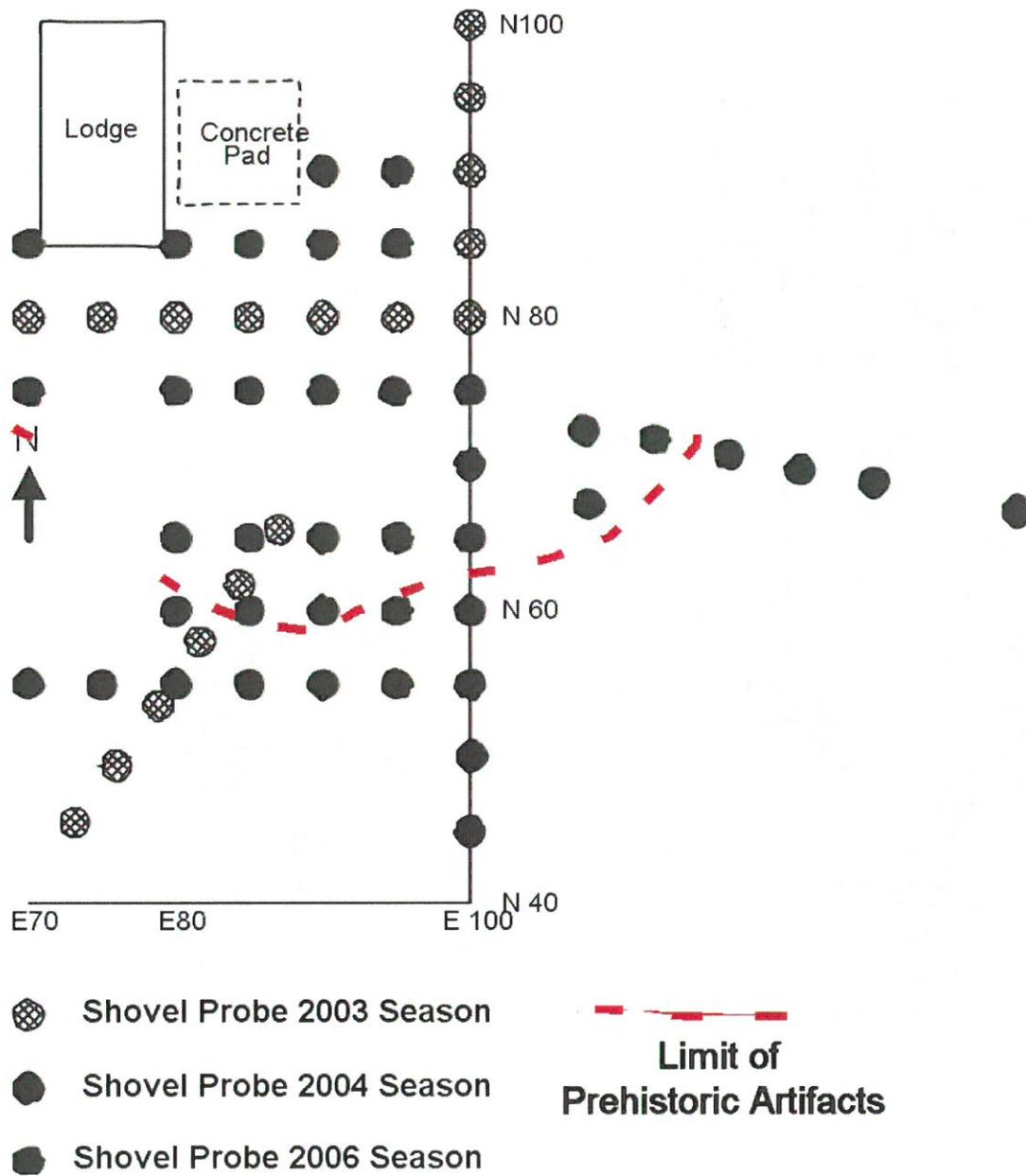
Name of Property Collier Lodge site

County and State Porter, Indiana

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 11

Figure 7: Locations of Shovel Probes.



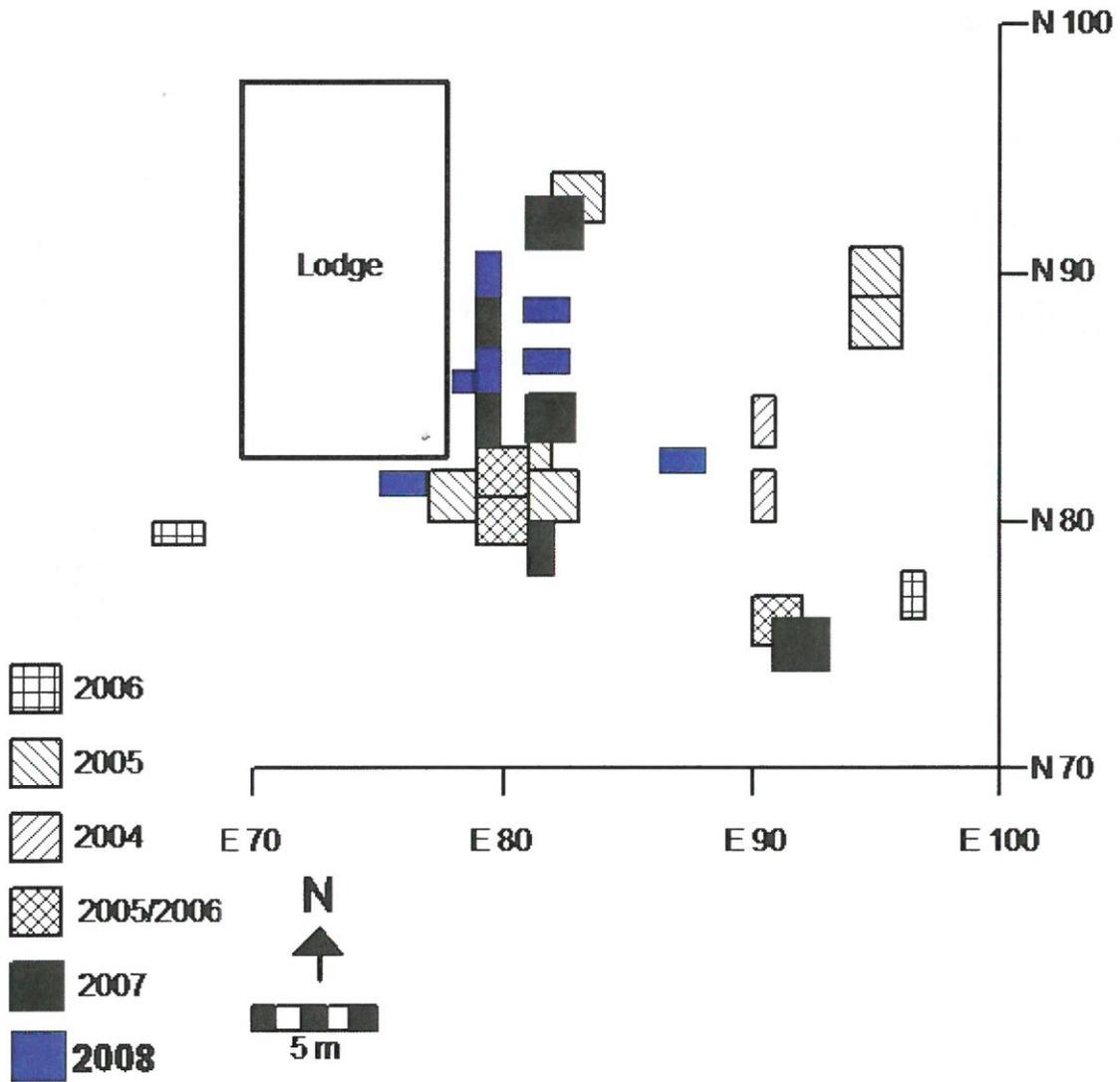
# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property Collier Lodge site

County and State Porter, Indiana

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

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



# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property Collier Lodge site

County and State Porter, Indiana

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)  
\_\_\_\_\_

Section number 7 Page 13

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property Collier Lodge site

County and State Porter, Indiana

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 14

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.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property Collier Lodge site

County and State Porter, Indiana

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 11

Page 15

## 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

## Appendix

### d. National Register Application – Building



# COLLIER LODGE



Collier Lodge  
(Property Name)

NPS Form 10-900  
1024-0018  
(Rev. 10-90)

Porter county, Indiana  
(County and State)

OMB No.

COPY

**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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Collier Lodge

other names/site number Collier Inn, Collier Club House, Collier Hotel, South Porter County Conservation Club

**2. Location**

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

city or 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 of 1986, 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 \_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_ locally. ( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
___ entered in the National Register	_____	_____
___ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
___ determined eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
___ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
___ determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
___ removed from the National Register	_____	_____
___ other (explain): _____	_____	_____

Collier Lodge  
(Property Name)

Porter county, Indiana  
(County and State)

**5. Classification**

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

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

1

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Hotel = Inn  
Commerce/Trade: Department Store = general Store

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/not in use  
Work in Progress

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: 19<sup>th</sup> Century Functional

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Wood: log  
Concrete

walls Wood: Weatherboard  
roof Shingle: Cedar  
other Brick

**Narrative Description**

See Continuation Sheets - Section 7 pages 1-3

**8. Function or Use**

Collier Lodge  
(Property Name)

Porter county, Indiana  
(County and State)

**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation

Commerce

**Period of Significance**

1898 - 1959

**Significant Dates**

1898, 1904, 1918 & 1959

**Significant Person(s)**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Lew Wallace

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

See Continuation Sheets - Section 8 pages 4 - 8

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

See Continuation Sheets - Section 9 page 9

**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

Collier Lodge  
(Property Name)

Porter county, Indiana  
(County and State)

---

## 10. Geographical Data

---

### Acreage of Property Under 1 acre

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
zone Easting Northing zone Easting Northing  
2 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

### Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation Sheet - Section 10 page 10

### Boundary Justification

See continuation Sheet - Section 10 page 10

---

## 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title: Erica Taylor, Field Coordinator, Historic Landmarks Foundation; Ben Ross, BS Architecture; Mary M. Hodson & John P. Hodson researchers Kankakee Valley Historical Society

organization:

Kankakee Valley Historical Society, Inc.

street & number c/o 22 West 1050 South telephone 219-766-2302

city or town Kouts state IN zip code 46347

---

## Additional Documentation

---

Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

#### 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.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.(2002 submission)

Representative **color** photographs of the property see Continuation Sheets page 11, Photographic log (July 2010)

Representative historic photographs see Continuation Sheets page 12, Figure log (July 2010)

#### Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

---

## Property Owner

---

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Kankakee Valley Historical Society

street & number c/o 22 West 1050 South telephone 219/766/2302

city or town Kouts state IN zip code 46347

---

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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, P.O. 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**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number   7   Page   1  

---

**Narrative Description**

The Collier Lodge, constructed in 1898, was operated by Elwood and Flora Collier and son Jim Collier, as a lodge /inn and general trade goods store, catering to the elite sportsman, river resorter and locals. The lodge included dining and trade goods areas as well rental of recreational equipment. In 1959 the building was used as headquarters for the South Porter County Conservation Club. The building is located in Porter County south of the town of Kouts in Pleasant Township. The building was constructed between Baum's Bridge Road, to the north of the property, and the Old Kankakee River, located to the west (photos 1, 5a & 6a, 10a & 11a). There is a bridge over the river just west of the building (photos 10a & 11a). This property was rated "Notable" in the Porter County Survey.

**Exterior Description:**

The building is wood frame construction of standard lap siding and beveled lap siding, wood trim, and a two-story porch. Each corner of the building has plain trim boards that extend from the foundation to the roofline. A temporary metal roof has been installed over the existing roof for stabilization purposes. Two brick chimneys protrude from the crown of the roof. All windows in the building are double-hung.

The 1898 exterior of the lodge remains substantially intact with the following changes: In 1904 an addition of a broad, covered two-level porch, encasing the outside stairway; and an enclosed area to the rear provided storage to the of the building (photo a). The front ("store front style") was covered over, in the 1970s when it became a residence (figure D-e). The outline of the inset entrance remains visible on the ceiling and the actual frame and paneled base of the two display windows may be intact under the present siding. The original appearance of the storefront is clearly documented in historic photographs (figures A & D 1,). The flat-topped parapet wall on the front of the building was modified to a rounded shape, likely in the 1940s (figures A & D2). This may have been a maintenance-minded alteration and the corners of the clapboard parapet could easily be restored.

The second floor porch remains unchanged except for the replacement of the railing (photo 4a & figure D-d). The original appearance of the porch during the hunting lodge period is clearly documented in historic photographs (photo 13a). About half of the original porch brackets remain intact (Photo 1a).

Approximately 80% of the exterior retains all of its historic fabric. Some of the siding has suffered from severe deterioration but it is the original. Of the 15 original windows, 14 remain intact and one has been removed and boarded over, with its outline clearly visible (photo 3a). Of the 6 original exterior doors, one has been converted to a window, with its original outline also clearly visible (photo 4a), and 5 remain intact. Because the building is near the river, it is raised on log piers (photos 13a & figure D4). Concrete blocks were later added for foundation reinforcement (photo 1a). A crawlspace runs under the entire building, with access points on the north, west and east elevations. The crawlspace is generally shallower on the east side, due to land elevation and deeper on the west side (river side) due to proximity to water and lower land elevation.

**North Elevation**

The north elevation faces Baum's Bridge Road, and was altered in the 1940s with the addition of a curved parapet wall along the roofline (figure D2). Historic photographs from the 1940's and 50's show there was a recessed entry door with transom above flanked by two large divided plate glass windows (figure D-1 & D-2). The entry is now flush with the front of the building and there is no transom (photo 2a & figure D3). The north elevation is generally balanced with two

windows on the first

Section Number   7   Page   2  

Narrative continued

floor flanking the entrance and two windows on the second floor. Windows are 2-over-2 double-hung. The door is wood with the upper half being a single, fixed light (photo 2). The curved parapet wall appears to have been added over an original gable-front roof (photo 3). The soffit of the parapet is breadboard. The north elevation is the only side that has standard clapboard siding and not beveled lap siding. The crawl space beneath the building is deeper at northwest corner, due to proximity to water and lower land elevation, and extends the full width of north elevation. There is an access point to crawl space at this elevation, located at northwest corner.

#### **West Elevation**

The west elevation faces the Kankakee River and Baum's bridge. The two-story porch has been altered with the removal and replacement of the porch balustrades on the second story and the plywood enclosure on the first story (photo 4). Most of the west elevation was intended as an open-air porch overlooking the river, and this porch extends approximately 4/5 the length of this elevation. The original fenestration of this elevation has been altered and covered over, but historic photos show a combination of doors and windows that opened onto the porch (historic photos included). All elements on this elevation are wood, with the exception of the foundation. The porch columns are chamfered posts. It appears in historic photos that there were decorative spindled brackets where each post met the ceiling above (photo 5 & figure A). Some of these brackets remain intact on the second floor (photo 6 & photo 1a). The south end of the porch is enclosed with the same beveled siding that is on the rest of the structure. There is 1-over-1 window on the first floor and second floors of the enclosed portion of the elevation. An exterior stairway, provided access to the second floor as there was no interior stairway. An extension of the first floor shed roof was added later, likely in the 1970s when the building was converted to residential (figure D3). The crawl space beneath building extends the full length of the west elevation, and is deeper than at the east elevation, due to proximity to water and lower land elevation. There is an access point to crawl space at this elevation.

#### **South Elevation**

The south elevation is a gable end with the shed roof of the porch extending down from the bottom of the gable roofline (3a). A 1-over-1 double hung window is located on the second floor of the enclosed portion of the porch. Another window is located in the center of the gable at the second story. A door is centered on the first floor and has a boarded up window located to the right of the door. The window was enclosed with the beveled siding (photos 7 & 3a). The crawl space beneath the building extends the full width of south side, and is generally deeper at the southwest corner, due to proximity to water. There is an access point to crawlspace at this elevation.

#### **East Elevation**

The east elevation has four, 1/1 double-hung sash windows evenly arranged on the second floor (photos 8,9 & 4a). Three windows are located on the first story, two of which have been altered from their original size. Historic photographs show one window 1/1 with a shortened top sash this window is still intact. The historic photographs also show a door originally to the north of the window, which was shortened to make a window. The small window to the south of the original was added. The foundation is log with existing concrete added likely after the river was straightened. The crawlspace beneath the building, extends the full length of east elevation, with the crawlspace being shallower due to higher land elevation. There appears to be no access point to crawl space at this elevation.

#### **Interior**

##### **First Floor Interior**

The first floor appears to have originally been divided into 3 rooms: the store area, within a large dining/multipurpose room, with a kitchen and a storage room at the rear. In 2002 a stabilization was completed to mitigate structural damage.

##### *Store area/Dining/Multipurpose room*

This large room opens onto the porch. In the 1970s flimsy partitions were installed in the main room, running north-south. The main room (store area, dining/multipurpose room) retains its original beaded-board ceiling, which has the outline of the original inset entrance. The bead-board wainscoting, chair rail and baseboard remain intact along the full length of the east wall and may be underneath the plywood paneling on the west wall.(photo 11). The floors are original hardwood but parts of it are severely deteriorated. The flooring at the northwest (front) corner of the room runs in a diagonal pattern:

different from the rest of this large room. This area is identified as the store area (Miller, 2010). There is an access point to  
Narrative continued

Section Number   7   Page   3  

the crawl space beneath the building, located in the east wall of this "store area." The lath remains in place but much of the plaster has been damaged. A door on the west wall leading to the porch has been boarded over but the original door is stored in the building. There is a half wall with columns in the middle of the living room (photo 12). This feature may have been original as it is in the Arts and Crafts style. The south partition originally contained a stove chimney, the stove chimney is now cut off at the second floor level. The partition was removed and an open wooden shelving unit and columns now divide the space. These changes date to the 1970s when the Karch family converted it for use as a private residence. The original door and window facing the porch remain intact. A large cottage window on the east wall remains intact. A door on the east wall was partially filled to make a window in the 1970s. The ceiling was plaster and has fallen but the walls retain their lath and much of the plaster. The door and window trim remains in place and the baseboard with ornamental corner blocks is intact for about 75% of the length of the walls. The original flue for a stove remains on the south wall.

#### *Kitchen*

The kitchen remains very intact, with its original beaded-board wainscoting on two walls (there is no evidence that the other walls ever had wainscoting), all of its baseboard with ornamental corner blocks, and the original casing on three of the four doors. The rear entrance door may be original, and a four-panel door in the east wall is definitely original to the building. The chimney corbels out of the wall in a unique manner and the wainscoting wraps around this unusual detail.

#### *Southwest Room*

This small room is located under the south end of the porch roof. It was likely storage. Its east wall is the exterior of the main building and is clad in beveled wood siding. Historic photographs indicate that this space was enclosed sometime in 1904 by the Collier's, and is original. The same baseboard with ornamental corner blocks is used in this room. The original window in this room remains intact.

#### *Southeast Room*

This room appears to be added in the 1940s by dividing off a portion of the kitchen and main room. It opens off of the kitchen and makes use of the original 4 panel door removed from its original four-panel door. A window on the south wall was boarded over at some point, probably in the 1970s, but remains clearly visible. The room was divided by a partition and the north half was made into a bathroom, probably in the 1940s. A small window was added to the east wall at this time and the lower portion of the north wall was altered. The baseboard remains intact in both halves of the room. The tub, sink, and toilet appear to date to the 1940s.

#### **Second Floor Interior**

The second floor is entered from the outside staircase. There are seven rooms on the second floor. This floor is unchanged. Each of the six sleeping rooms are entered from this hallway. The front portion of the second floor contains a large room at the northwest corner, with a door opening onto the porch. Two smaller rooms run along the west side. There is a slipper-back tub, sink and toilet in the southwest smaller room; this was likely converted from a sleep room to bath, sometime in the 1940s. Three smaller rooms run along the east side of the building. The walls retain their original beaded-board wainscoting and the door and window trim remains intact. The rear part of the second floor over the kitchen is one long room which retains its window trim. This was known to be used by Jim Collier as his personal area and likely was originally used for this purpose. There is a wood burning stove, with chimney intact, in this room. There is a long narrow hall, entered from the large room located at the rear (south) and extending to the front, (to the east side smaller room entry). All but one of the second floor interior doors and original hardware are intact. One door, the hall entry off of the large room on the south end (personal use area), has been reused on the first floor and matches the four-panel pattern of the original interior doors. The walls are lath and plaster, with lath in place and much of plaster damaged. All window, door and baseboard trim remains intact.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Number   8   Page   4  

**Statement of Significance**

The Collier Lodge meets the National Register Criterion A because locally it is a very notable and last remaining example of late nineteenth century social entertainment and recreational hunting lodge in the Kankakee Marsh Region built at a historically important location in Pleasant Township, Porter County, Indiana. The only such reminder of an entire period in the history of northern Indiana, at the historical Baum's Bridge area. It is evidence of the regions successful exploration and settlement of its rich natural resources that served the locale with a palpable source of commerce and trade.

The Collier Lodge also meets National Register Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a vernacularly designed hunting lodge found on the northern banks of the Kankakee Marsh.

**Historical background and significance**

The Collier Lodge, built in 1898, is strategically located on a sand ridge within the nationally renowned Grand Kankakee Marsh, on the north side of a relict channel of the Kankakee River, in Pleasant Township, Porter County, Indiana. It is fronted by Baum's Bridge Road (formerly known as Pottawatomie Ford). Once thought to be uninhabitable by humans the Kankakee Marsh area in Pleasant Township (known as Baum's Bridge area), in fact served successively, in its native state, the four historic periods as defined by Myer in 1935: "Potawatomie's Kankakee" (prior to AD 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) (Meyer).

During the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries came a new epoch—hunters and trappers bought and sold claims, and the area became known as Hunter's Paradise. Animals were plentiful with mink, fox, rabbit, beaver, muskrats, otter, turkey and deer. Trapping produced an estimated \$3,750,00 during the most productive years. The marsh virtually had been over trapped by the late 1800's, but it continued to be a place bountiful for such waterfowl as ducks, Canada geese, Sandhill cranes, snipe, plover, and prairie chicken. Men were tempted by reports of hunters averaging 100 birds a day.

In the 1800s labor reform and labor saving devices brought about change in the way Victorian America would view work and leisure. "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. The Kankakee marsh at Baum's Bridge area blossomed under the labor reform; enjoyed the benefits of the industrial movement and associated changes in transportation. The harsh life of the immigrant farmer would change forever; giving way to increased time for leisure and pursuit of new income opportunities.

A national trend of hunting for sport versus hunting for survival in the late Victorian age changed the way hunting would be viewed. Hunting and fishing brought wealthy urban socialites into contact with the local rural farmers and entrepreneurs, who served as their guides. Gates (1998) 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." As a result of this trend, private clubs and companies began building exclusive hunt clubs to house their members and employees.

Statement of Significance and historical background continued

Section Number 8 Page 5

In 1865 the Pennsylvania and St. Louis Railroad built a line through what is now Kouts. The Chicago and Atlantic RR ran a line in the early 1880s. The arrival of the railroad opened up the once-secluded frontier empire of the "fur, fowl, and fin" to the sportsmen of distant cities, rich and famous from around the world, as well as of nearby communities (Meyer).

At this time private hunt clubs sprang up along banks of the Kankakee capitalizing on the abundant resources. Here were built: The Valley Gun Club (referred to as the White House) built in 1878, was owned by Chicago bankers, doctors, and industrialists. The club was built on land leased from Gustave Hofferth, and was known to be used by Grover Cleveland; The Rockville, Terre Haute, Indianapolis Club House (referred to as the Indianapolis), built by elite businessmen from these areas, in 1879; The Louisville Hunt Club built in 1878, was formed by moneyed interests on the Ohio, from Cincinnati, Madison, and Louisville. Among its members is listed William Thompson, treasurer of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and William Short, president of the Western Hide and Tanning Company. Parker Rice (Doc) was the custodian, with Harold Meeks as one of the guides. The Pittsburg Hunt Club was built in 1880 by owners of the Pennsylvania railroad—who became familiar with the site when the Panhandle railroad reached the area. 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 Grover Cleveland) their guides were agrarian-class. They acted as guides, duck callers, boat pushers and much more for these men who were not as familiar with the area and possessed the skills required to reap abundant harvest from the land, water and skies. An excerpt from the book, *The Kankakee: River of History* states, "casually leafing through the old registers or note books from the hunting lodges (at Baum's Bridge) we find items like this: "At the White House Club (George Wilcox, manager)... shooting records were found of such persons as General Harrison, Riley, Pullman and Gates—stating how many ducks each killed at a stated time " (Isaacs). Local hunter-trappers applied their experience to expand into commercial trade. "Market hunters poled their way into the swamps with barrels of gunpowder and shot, shipping trainloads of wild ducks and geese into Chicago" (Isaacs).

Among the celebrities who came primarily to fish and vacation, the most prominent was almost certainly General Lew Wallace. He came to the Kankakee so frequently that his name is anchored to the river. Isaacs records: "Before the Civil War...Wallace came to the region with a number of young men from Indianapolis and Crawfordsville. It was a time when they were in doubt about which side to take in the Slavery issue (The Pottawatomie Ford was to become a route for the underground rail road). They brought small tents... set up where the Collier was eventually built. After a few days of fishing, camping and discussing, they adopted the anti-slavery side of the controversy" (Isaacs). Wallace owned a half acre of waterfront property near the Louisville clubhouse, where he lived in a houseboat (he also owned 640 acres of marsh land which he used as his private hunting and fishing grounds). Here, on the banks of the Kankakee, Wallace drew inspiration for his books *The Fair God*, *The Prince of India* and *Ben Hur* (Isaacs). Wallace made the Kankakee his vacation spot for forty-three years, employing local George Wilcox as his trusted guide and, caretaker of his houseboat. "The Thing").

In the late 1800s Elwood Collier operated pleasure boat enterprise, transporting clientele on the Kankakee River between Momence and the Baum's Bridge. He recognized the burgeoning influx of private hunt clubs, and saw the commercial opportunities this location would offer. For that reason, in 1904, the building was purchased by Flora Collier from Benjamin F. and Laura L. Mason for the sum of \$450.00. (Land transfer records, Porter County: Book 61, page 121). The lodge was operated by the Collier family—Flora, husband Elwood and son, Jim. Elwood Collier had brought his family to the Baum's Bridge area from Brook, Indiana, where his family owned and managed a hotel. By design, the lodge was a family enterprise—not built as a private clubhouse; or associated with any company. This plan made it unique to this area which was dotted by privately owned hunt clubs. The Collier lodge served the wealthy sportsman, famous visitors such as: Lew Wallace, Maurice Thompson, Emerson Hough (Andrews), river resorters, as well as the local residents. In an interview, in May of 1949, Jim Collier states: "Lew Wallace was a frequent guest to the Collier Hotel (Lodge)" (Vidette Messenger).

The elite viewed hunting as a social event, which showed the status in Victorian Society. 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. Collier Lodge played a vital role in the interaction of local residents with the elite visitors, as exemplified in the Kouts Centennial: "On a Sunday afternoon local folk seated beside the elite enjoyed a tasty meal of

Statement of Significance and historical background continued

Section Number 8 Page 6

chicken... experiencing, for the first time, the luxury of dining at a table covered with fine lines, set with china and silver" (Kouts Centennial).

The Collier Lodge embodies the vernacular of the nineteenth century private hunt clubs, and its strategic location on the northern banks of Kankakee at Baum's Bridge. The lodge was constructed by local craftsmen using indigenous timber. Wealthy businessman, as well, employed local craftsmen to build their private hunt clubs, using timber harvested from the marsh. The introduction of steam powered sawmills—such as that owned by Joseph Hackman (later sold to James Pugh) and located at the Collier Lodge site at Baum's Bridge—greatly reduced this labor intensive work, speeding up the process of crude timber to lumber. The main structure of the Collier Lodge was, as were that of the private club houses, built up on stilts due to its proximity to the river, and supported beneath by timbers. (figures A&B 1,2,3,&4)) It was long and narrow, with windows evenly spaced, and entries located, on all four sides. A stairway leading to second floor was situated on the side of the building, nearest the river (figures A&B 1,2,3&4). The likeness can clearly be seen when comparing the Collier Lodge to early pictures of the private clubhouses (figures A&B 1,2,3&4). Myers refers to the private hunt clubs along the river as .."river sites characteristic of the times" (Meyer). "The lodge is of high quality construction and usage of materials, consistent with that seen in commercial enterprise buildings in the nineteenth century. Built to withstand use and endure the harsh elements" (Illingworth, Dean).

The Kankakee river played a major factor in placement of the hunt clubs. The river provided access to the region for hunters, fisherman, and river resorter. The situation gave ready accessibility to both the hunting and the fishing grounds. The clubs were located at points of vantage representing either favorable dry and elevated sites or transportation advantages of a road or railroad crossing the river. The Collier Lodge and the Baum's Bridge clubhouse site illustrates by way of general situation the potent influence of the tongue of high and ever-dry sandy upland "Plainfield" soils, extending southward to the river. This, together with a similar elevated belt on the south side of the river, forms a sort of ridge that bridges the marsh—known as Baum's Bridge Road (Meyer). (See figures A & B 1,2,3&4)

In 1904, the Collier's, modeling the Baum's Bridge location club houses, encased the outside staircase (at west elevation) within a broad, two-story porch, four-fifths the length of the building, offering a full view of the river and adjacent marshlands. The expansion to the original structure included an enclosed storage area to the back—providing space for commercial recreational equipment— This is supported in a statement by Jim Collier (1949): "Dad Collier had on hand 25-30 boats for hire" (Vidette Messenger, 1949). This simple addition took full advantage of the beauty and serenity of the surroundings. The porch provided the ideal vantage point from which to view the river and adjacent marshlands—abundant with wildflowers, native grasses and wildlife. The various oaks, birch, elm and swamp maple formed a living umbrella of ever changing color for the rich life below. A boat launch and ramp on the west side, provided easy river access (figure C). Collier's differed from the clubhouses with the "store front" windows and recessed entryway. The large windows and welcoming entrance design, common to the nineteenth general store vernacular, was critical to the commercial aspect. Good food, comfortable lodgings, trade goods— everything under one roof—the foundations for a profitable commercial lodge enterprise. The large front windows gave diners an advantageous view of Baum's Bridge, the river, marshlands and private hunt clubs located just across the road. Combined with the original design the Collier Lodge capitalized on the marsh and river resources, drawing recreational hunters, fisherman, resorters and local residents. Naturalists, writers and nature artists found the area a retreat conducive to creativity. In a diary entry George Wilcox writes: "Dr. Baldwin, Mrs. Smith came here from Evanston to study the songbirds. They stayed at the Colliers" (Wilcox). Still today, one can view the relict channel of the river and surrounding marsh lands—untamed by man—from the original porch (photos 6a, 9a, 10a, 11a & 12a).

A small trade goods store was located to southeast corner of the front, and within the main room of the Collier Lodge. Here, could be purchased basic needs for a meal, such as: eggs, milk, butter, honey and locally grown produce—increasing income for the local residents. Here too were sold steel traps invented by local blacksmith John Alyes with L. Brainard (*Illinois Steward*). Live bait (including frogs caught by local youth who were happy to earn money), guns, ammunition, white gas (fuel for lanterns and inside lighting) could be purchased. Jim Collier stated in a 1949 interview: "Camp supplies

Statement of Significance and historical background continued

Section Number 8 Page 7

and sportsman equipment were sold." The large main room, warmed by paneling and flooring from indigenous timber, provided dining space where: "Mother Collier served delicious, tempting meals to weary fisherman with ravenous appetites. Oftimes she served chicken and fish dinners to as many as 250 persons" (Vidette Messenger, 1949). The main room would also serve as meeting or conversation areas for local residents, recreational hunters and famous alike. Here local residents, employed at Collier's, would mingle with the wealthy sportsman and famous visitors. One such example follows: Lu Starkey (now deceased) recalled working at the Collier's polishing silver, when Lew Wallace walked into the dining room—"he was scary...with his dark eyes... I was young and he seemed so very tall" (DeWitt interview). Comfortable sleeping quarters were offered on the second level, where guests could relax on the broad porch overlooking the waters of the Kankakee, enjoying all the wonders that lay before them.

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. 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). By the 1890s, outdoor leisure for women was increasingly accepted, particularly fishing (Gates 1998). 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. A historic photos portray women fishing from a boat; and another of a gathering at Collier Lodge women holding guns, poised to shoot (figure E1&2).

In 1902, the Kankakee Reclamation Company was formed and work was begun to channelize the river all the way to the Illinois state line. It took nearly fifteen years for the dredging to come to the Baum's Bridge area. The dredging was completed by about 1918—successfully straightening the once meandering Kankakee River into a fast flowing straight line. This single act of man and machine so changed the environment of the Kankakee Marsh, and with it, the decline of the private hunt clubs at Baum's Bridge. The Rockville, Terre Haute and Indianapolis Club House (referred to as the Indianapolis) burned to the ground in 1948; The Louisville Hunt Club, built in 1878, in disrepair and deemed a hazard, it was burned in 1928 by the fire department. The Pittsburg Hunt Club was used as a private residence and burned down in 1966; and the White House, was converted to a private residence by the Fishers, it too was lost to fire in the 1950s.

The Collier Lodge weathered the decline and sustained services as a family owned business enterprise. It continued to accommodate sportsman, resorters, businessman and the local community providing a local trade goods outlet; gasoline station; boat rentals, sporting equipment and bait; meals and lodgings. Entries in George Wilcox's diary are fine examples of this continued use: "The J. C. Hoff man came to look at tongue (wagon tongue). He and I took dinner at Colliers. Watched the dredge for quite a while" (April 27, 1916). or an entry of May 3, 1916: "Kate went to Mrs. Colliers to the ladies Aid meeting" (Wilcox).

In May of 1916, Porter County Vidette reports: "Collier Lodge hosted a local delegation—Herman Pollentzke, F. W. Alpen, and Marion Curtis, county commissioners; George T. Pearce, county surveyor; B.H. Kinne, deputy auditor; W. E. Pinney of this city; William P. Betterton, trustee of Pleasant township; Eli J. Kruell, member of the Pleasant township advisory board; Messrs. McKeeveh, Welsh and Marble, Jasper county commissioners, and Roy Blue, Jasper county attorney. The men had come together to look over the matter of building a join county bridge over the river. ... The local delegation dined at Collier's, and during the wait for Jasper county officials, Engineer Pearce hooked a fine black bass. (Vidette Messenger, 1917).

In the July 7, 1949 edition of the Porter County Herald, Joseph A. Singler recalls his youth and an early adventure on the Kankakee: "We four: Charles Coventry, Charles Smith, Harry Van Horn and myself met almost nightly in my father's greenhouse in Morgan Park, then a suburb of Chicago, and 13 miles from downtown. ... As we reached the bridge we noticed Collier's on the east bank; we bought a few supplies here while we were camping out." (Porter County Herald). These young sportsmen grew to become wealthy businessmen frequenting the Collier Lodge and Baum's Bridge area throughout the period it was owned by the Collier family, as maintained by Joseph Singler: "over the years we had some

Statement of Significance and historical background continued  
Section Number   8   Page   8  

grand outings on the river and always in September. When the auto came into general use we made two trips each year, in May and September, even after the river vanished. We always stopped at Collier's. The meals were so good and substantial that we always looked forward to them and our appetite was always with us" (Vidette Messenger, 1949). An early photo depicts Jim Collier with Singler, Van Horn and Smith (figure F) enjoying a conversation on the steps of the Collier Lodge (figure F).

With Flora Collier's passing in 1925, Jim and his father continued to run the business. The meal offerings were simpler. However, lodgings, use of the main floor for trade goods, dining and gatherings carried on. Jim retained the family business after Elwood's passing in 1943.

After Jim Collier's death in 1952, the lodge passed out of the Collier family hands. It was purchased in 1959 by the South Porter County Conservation Club, whose members, with the support of the entire community and state government officials, recognized the importance of preserving the lodge and its surrounds for posterity. The club members began to lay plans for the lodge and surrounding lands as a state park. This is exemplified in a quote from the Porter County Vidette: "In June of 1959 a meeting of all county conservation organizations was held at in the Old Collier Lodge. Arthur Curtis, president of the .... called the meeting to discuss the process to have the state acquire the site for a state park. Citing as significance to be recorded for the state: 'Historically, Baum's' Bridge is steeped in local and regional lore; probable more so than any other point along the winding, tree bordered Kankakee river. .... the relict channel of the Kankakee flows close to the old Collier lodge. The austerity of the site is still prevalent; the picturesque wilderness; presence of the equally famous river;' all noted in a marker, located at the site, telling the brief history of Baum's Bridge in the Civil War Days" (Vidette Messenger, 1959).

**Summary**

The Collier Lodge is a last visible reminder of the hunting culture and activities that took place along the northern banks of the Kankakee river at Baum's Bridge. Surviving and thriving during the dredging of the Kankakee, World War I and the great depression. Of a vernacular found in the nineteenth century hunt clubs located on the northern banks of the Kankakee at Baum's Bridge. Reminiscent of the complex intertwining of urban-elite with rural-agrarian cast. It stands as testament of the advantageous use of surrounding resources for commerce and pleasure. This use resulted in expanded palpable trade for local residents, and provided an unparalleled paradise for the elite businessman, politician, renowned writers, and river resorters, to relax, create and think. And finally the conservationists who came to lay plans for the historic Collier Lodge, surrounding marsh and relict channel of the Kankakee River.

Today the area remains a site for recreational hunting and fishing; birders, naturalists, students of anthropology and the arts come to view, enjoy and learn from the yet untamed life at this tranquil spot. Baum's Bridge Road continues to serve as dependable north/south access across the river and marsh.

The Kankakee Valley Historical Society, as did the South Porter County Conservation Club in 1959, recognizes the need to preserve the lodge and surrounding lands—for educational and recreational use by this and generations to follow. Learning from the previous plans by the conservationists, they have expanded partnerships and options to bring the plan to reality.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Bibliography**

Section Number   9   Page   9  

Gates, Barbara T. "*Kindred Nature*": Victorian and Edwardian Women Embrace the living World. University of Chicago Press. 1998. p145

Goodspeed, History of Porter County, Indiana, Chicago, Illinois, 1814.

Illustrated Historical Atlas of Porter County, George A. Ogle and Co., Chicago, 1921

Isaacs, Marion. The Kankakee: River of History. Porter County: Isaacs, 1964. pp 63, 64

Kankakee Valley Historical Society, *A Look Back at the History of the Kankakee River Basin and the Formation of the 'Old Hunting Lodge,'* 2000.

Kankakee Valley Historical Society, Diary of a River Guide: George Wilcox

Kouts Centennial Booklet, Centennial Committee, 1965

Lee and Lee's Atlas of Porter County, Indiana, Illustrated, 1895, Chicago  
Matthews

Matthews, Glenna. Just a Housewife: The Rise and Fall of Domesticity in America. Oxford University Press, Oxford and Cambridge. 1987. p18

Meyer, Alfred H. "The Kankakee Marsh of Northern Indiana." Papers of The Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, Vol. XXI (1935): pp 370,371,373& 374.

Nichols, Fay Folsom. The Kankakee: Chronicle of an Indiana River and its Fabled Marshes. Brooklyn, New York: Theo Gaus Sons, Inc.(1965): pp 160-161.

Porter County Government offices of: Assessor, Auditor and Recorder

Reber, Robert J. *A Wealth of Wildlife The Early Years.* The Illinois Steward, Vol. 16, #2, Summer 2007. pp 11-15

Reports

*Historic Kankakee River Study*, Purdue University Landscape Architecture Program, Spring 1994.

*Porter County Interim Report*, Indiana Historic Sites And Structures Inventory, 1991.

Thompson, Maurice. 1889. Preliminary Sketch of the Aquatic and Shore Birds of the Kankakee Region. pp 162-164 in: M. Thompson and S.S. Gorby (editor). *Indiana Department of Geology and Natural History. Sixteenth Annual Report, 1888.* Indianapolis.

Newspapers/ Periodicals

Outdoor America. *The Historic Kankakee Marshes.* A. E. Andrews. January 1931

Porter County Herald *This is Porter County, Indiana.* John Drury, 1956,

Vidette Messenger , Porter County. *Kankakee River Story Recaptured by Man Who Lives Along its Shore.* Interview with Jim Collier. Richard Long. April 14,1949

Vidette Messenger, Porter County. *Baum's Bridge Monument to be Discussed.* June 6, 1959

Vidette Messenger, Porter County. *Kankakee River is a Day South of Kouts.* 1916

Wallace, William O. Stroller Newspaper articles: Vol. 5, 7

Interviews with: Sarah Miller ( 2007 & 2010) and Lloyd Miller (2007) and Alvin Landfadt (2004) and Lu DeWitt (2009) (Pleasant Township residents): and Dean Illingworth, MA Architecture, Partner -Schmidt & Associates (2004), interviewed by Mary Hodson

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section Number**   10   **Page**   10  

**Verbal Boundary Description**

A parcel of land encompassing the house (lodge) in the Southeast ¼ Section 26, Township 33 North, Range 6 west of the Second Principal Meridian, in Porter county, Indiana, described as: Commencing at the Southeast corner of Section 26; thence South 87° 27' 18" West along the South section line, 2115.12 feet; thence North 2° 07' 16" West, 308.73 feet; thence South 88° 00' 46" West, 58.59 feet to the East right of way line of Baum's Bridge Road; thence South 2° 07' 15" East, along said East line, 30.00 feet; thence South 69° 31' 57" West along the Southerly line of Baum's Bridge Road, 58.9 feet to the East side of the house, being the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence South 11° 40' 48" East, 39.2 feet; thence South 78° 19' 12" West, 26.2 feet; thence North 11° 40' 48" West, 10.0 feet; thence South 78° 19' 12" West, 2.0 feet; thence North 11° 40' 48" east, 4.3 feet to the point of beginning. Containing 1,207 square feet. Together with the right of reasonable ingress and egress to the building.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary description is the legal description of the property and the one acre it sits on. The property owner deeded the once acre parcel with the property to the Kankakee Valley Historical Society in order for the organization to be eligible for grant funds to restore the property.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**CONTINUATION SHEET Page 11  
NR Nomination Photographic Log**

Name of Property: Collier Lodge  
City or Vicinity: Kouts  
County: Porter  
State: IN  
Name of Photographer: John P. Hodson and Mark Schurr  
Date of Photographs: July 16, 2010 Photo #1 Jan. 2002 and Photo #13 March 2004  
Location of Original Digital Files: 22 West 1050 South, Kouts, IN 46347  
Number of Photographs: 13

Photo #1a

West Elevation - camera facing east

Photo #2a

North Elevation - camera facing south

Photo #3a

South Elevation- camera facing north

Photo #4a

East Elevation- camera facing west

Photo #5a

East Elevation- camera facing west (north bank of Kankakee River - relict channel of river in view)

Photo #6a

Southwest view (view of marsh and north bank of relict channel of Kankakee River to the west- camera facing from east)

Photo #7a

Baum's Bridge Road North -camera facing from south,

Photo#8a

Southwest view of marsh with west elevation - camera facing from north

Photo #9a

South view of marsh, portion of east elevation in view- camera facing from north

Photo #10a

West elevation from Baum's Bridge Road, relict channel river west) and northern river bank- camera facing from southeast

Photo#11a

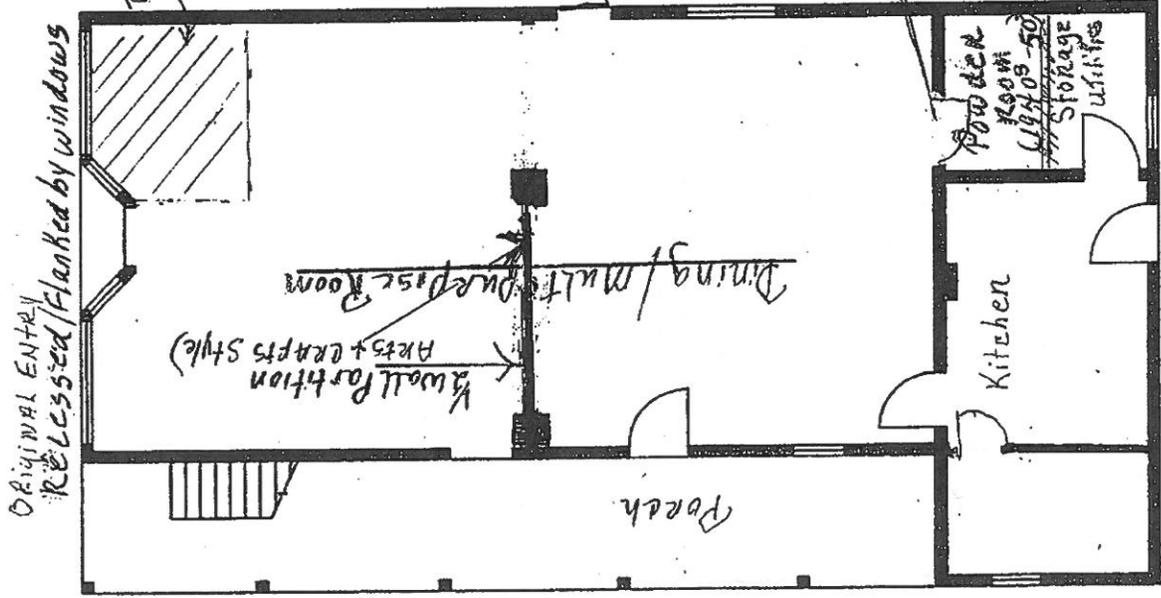
Southeast view taken from Baum's Bridge Road, west elevation ( relict river channel ,west) - camera facing from southeast

Photo #12a

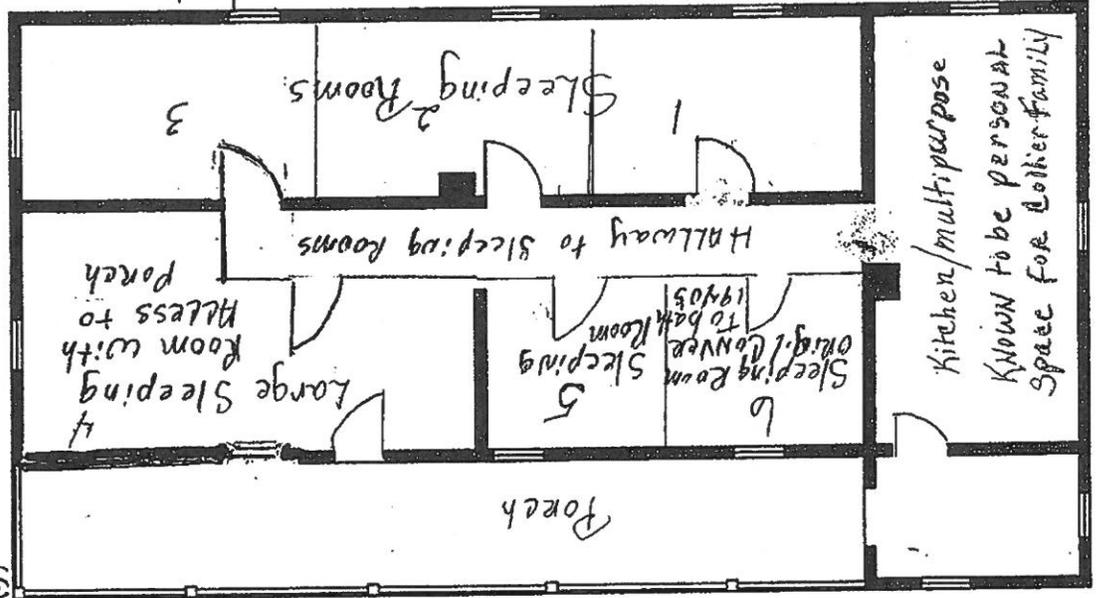
South view from Baum's Bridge Road, marshlands, northeast corner of building in view - camera facing from north

Photo #13a

Southwest section beneath Collier Lodge, original post and timber supports- camera facing east



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Second Floor unchanged

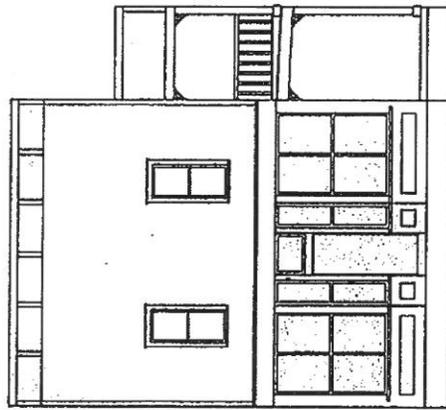
Diagonal Load Floor Placement Store Area with no walls (no walls)

SCALE: 1/8" TO 1'

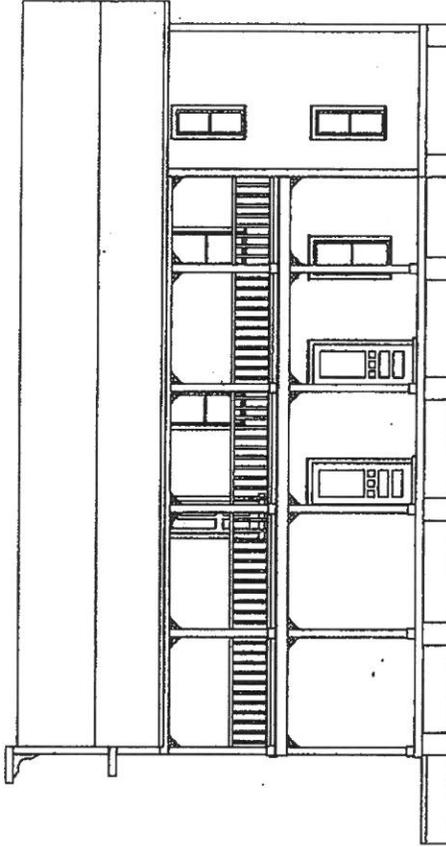
DRAWN BY BEN L. ROSS  
APRIL, 2006

COLLIER LODGE, BAUM'S BRIDGE, PORTER COUNTY, INDIANA

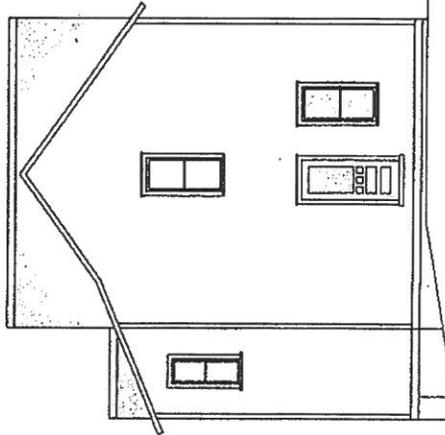
Corrections M. Hode 2010



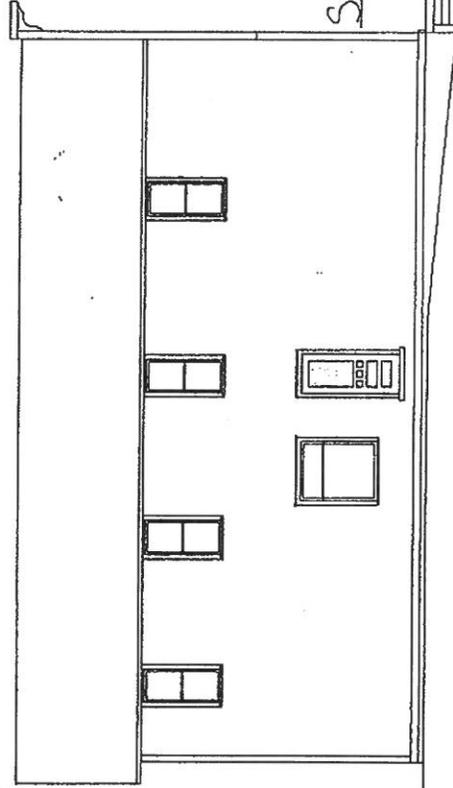
NORTH (ROAD) ELEVATION



WEST (RIVER) ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



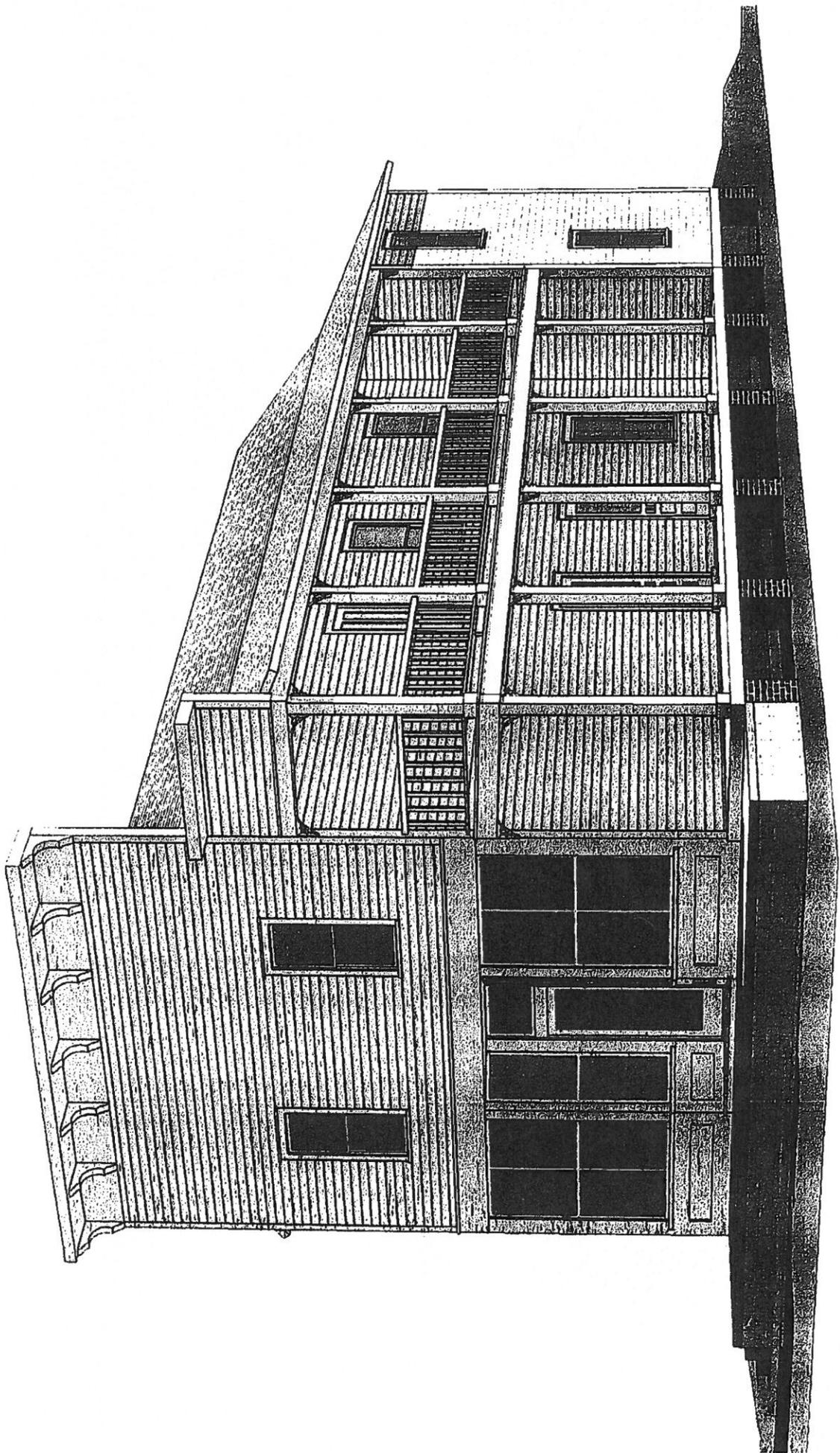
EAST ELEVATION

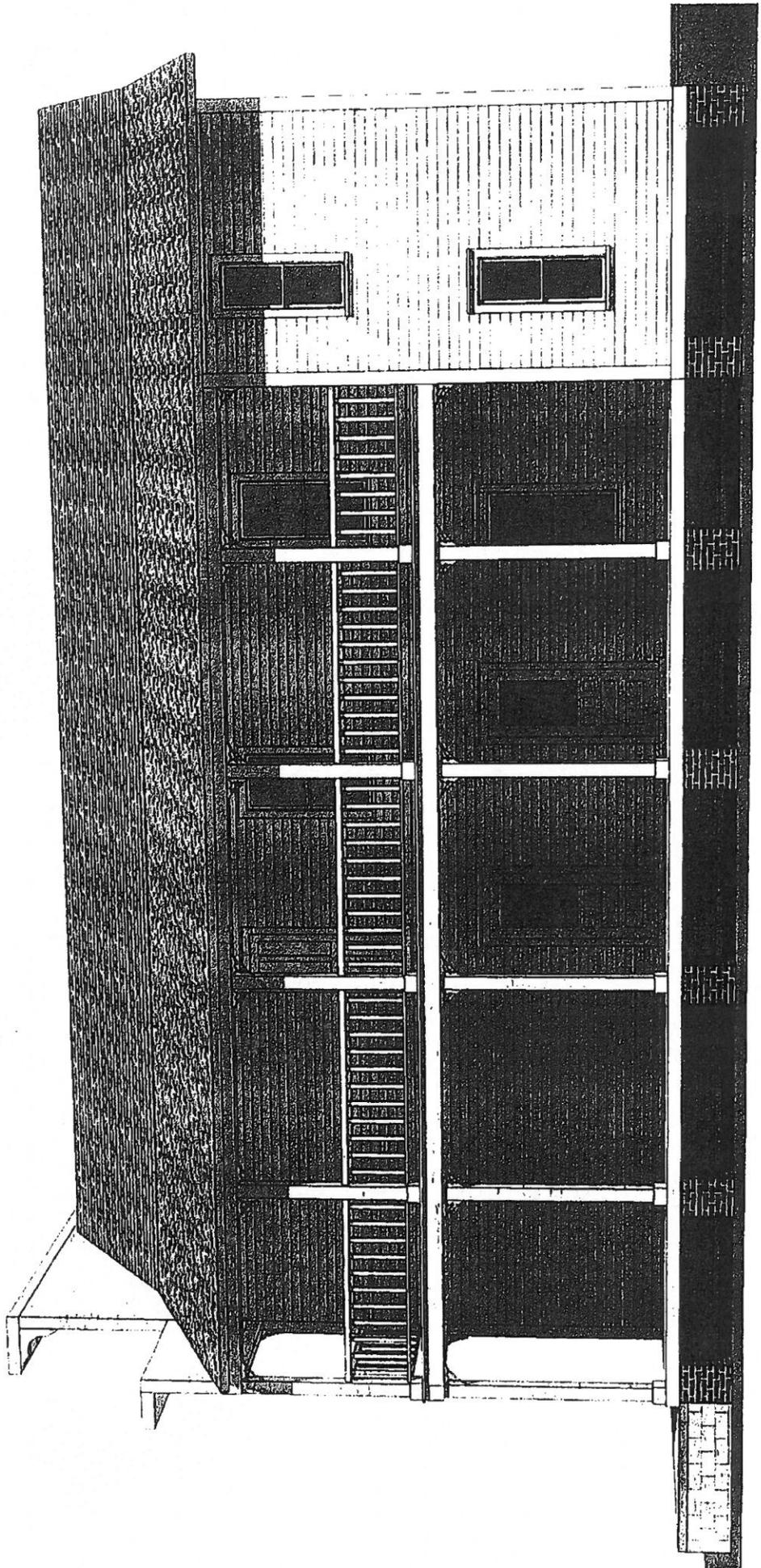
*Shaded Areas = Original*

SCALE: 1/8" TO 1'

DRAWN BY BEN L. ROSS  
APRIL, 2006

COLLIER LODGE, BAUM'S BRIDGE, PORTER COUNTY, INDIANA





INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE  
P. O. BOX 2508  
CINCINNATI, OH 45201

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Date: **APR 06 2006**

KANKAKEE VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
INC  
22 W 1050 S  
KOUTS, IN 46347-9713

Employer Identification Number:  
15-2150862  
DLN:  
17053077798006  
Contact Person: STEVE D DUVALL ID# 31535  
Contact Telephone Number:  
(877) 829-5500  
Public Charity Status:  
170(b)(1)(A)(vi)

Dear Applicant:

Our letter dated August 2002, stated you would be exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and you would be treated as a public charity, rather than as a private foundation, during an advance ruling period.

Based on the information you submitted, you are classified as a public charity under the Code section listed in the heading of this letter. Since your exempt status was not under consideration, you continue to be classified as an organization exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Code.

Publication 557, Tax-Exempt Status for Your Organization, provides detailed information about your rights and responsibilities as an exempt organization. You may request a copy by calling the toll-free number for forms, (800) 829-3676. Information is also available on our Internet Web Site at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov).

If you have general questions about exempt organizations, please call our toll-free number shown in the heading.

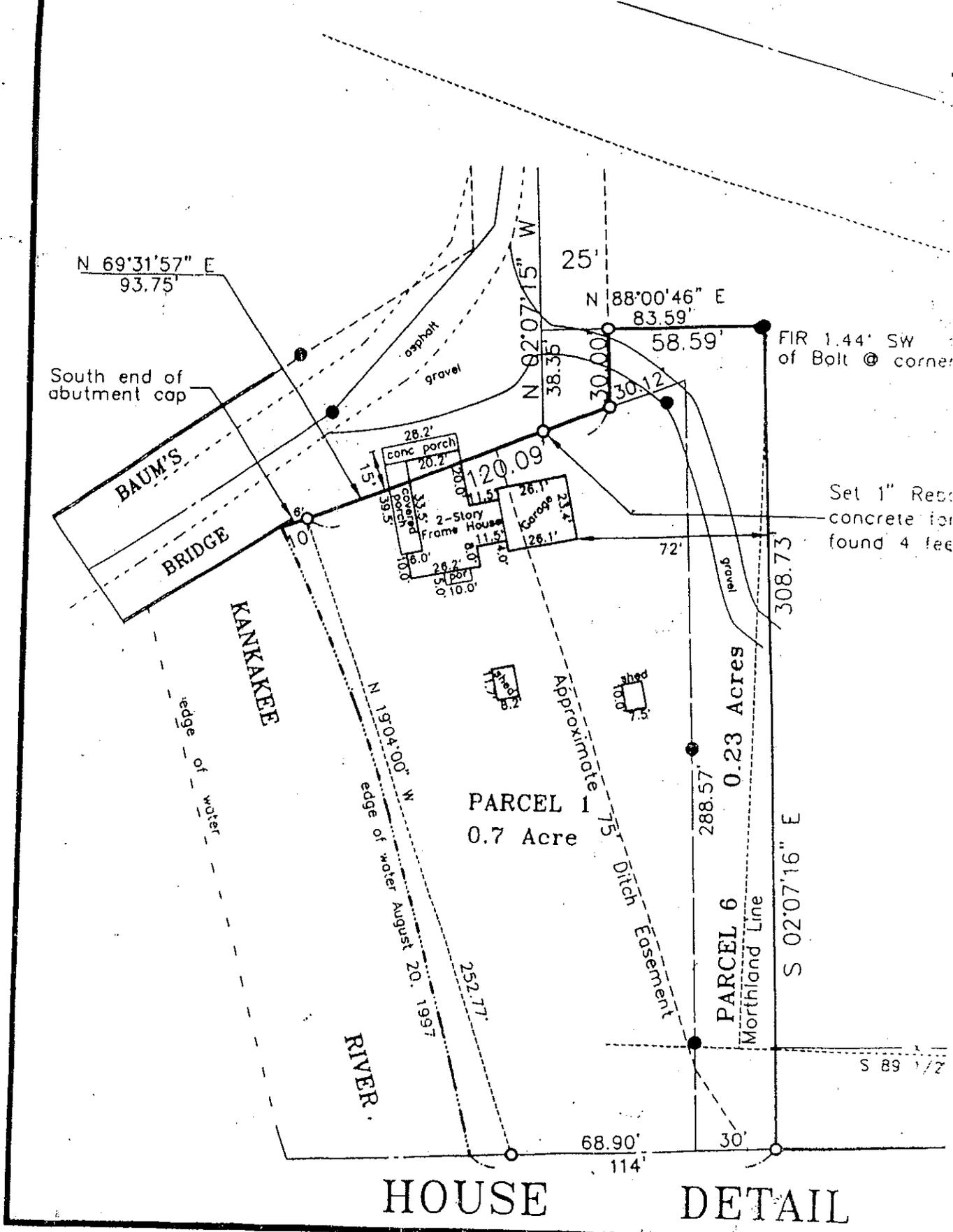
Please keep this letter in your permanent records.

Sincerely yours,

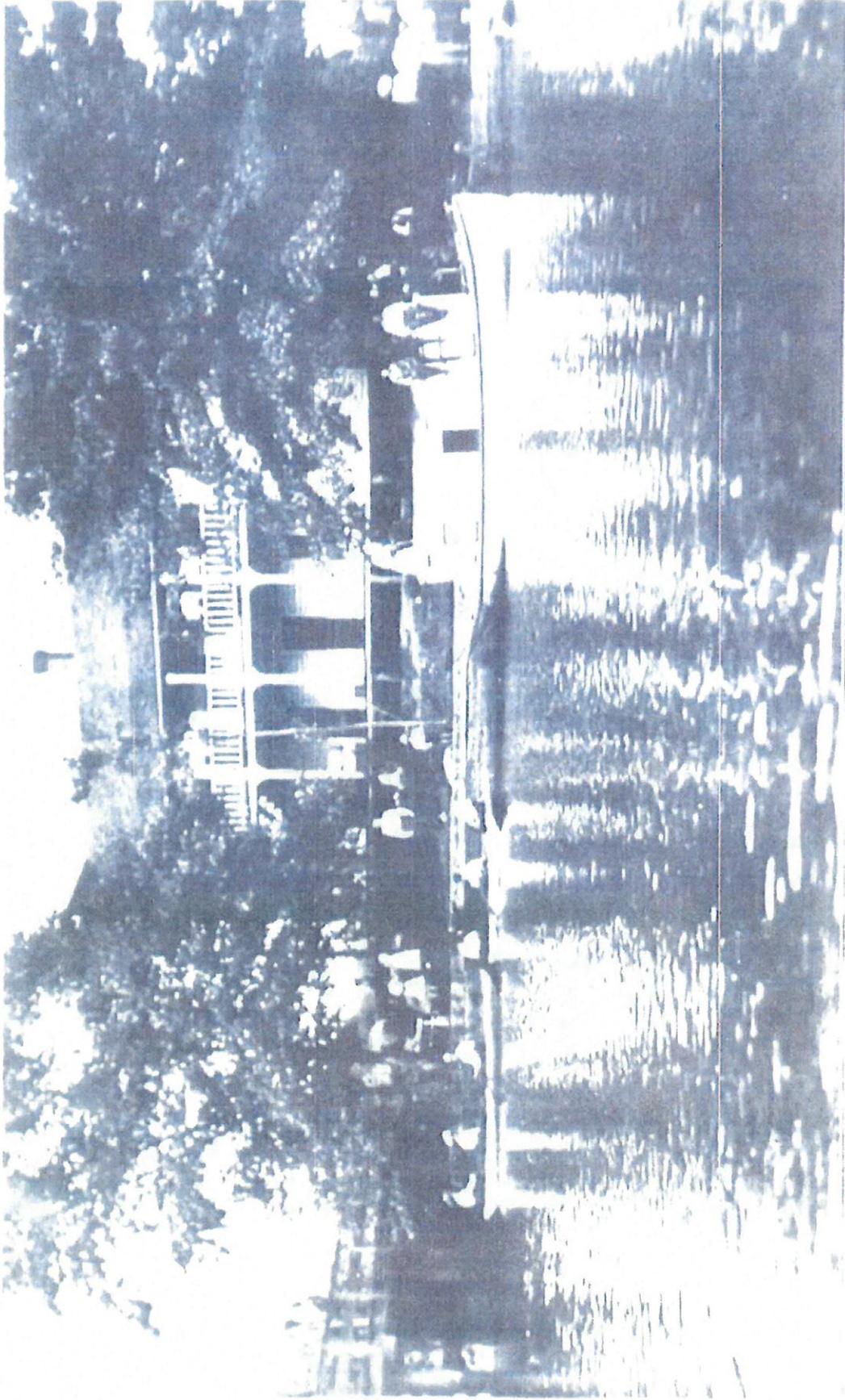


Lois G. Lerner  
Director, Exempt Organizations  
Rulings and Agreements

Letter 1050 (DO/CG)



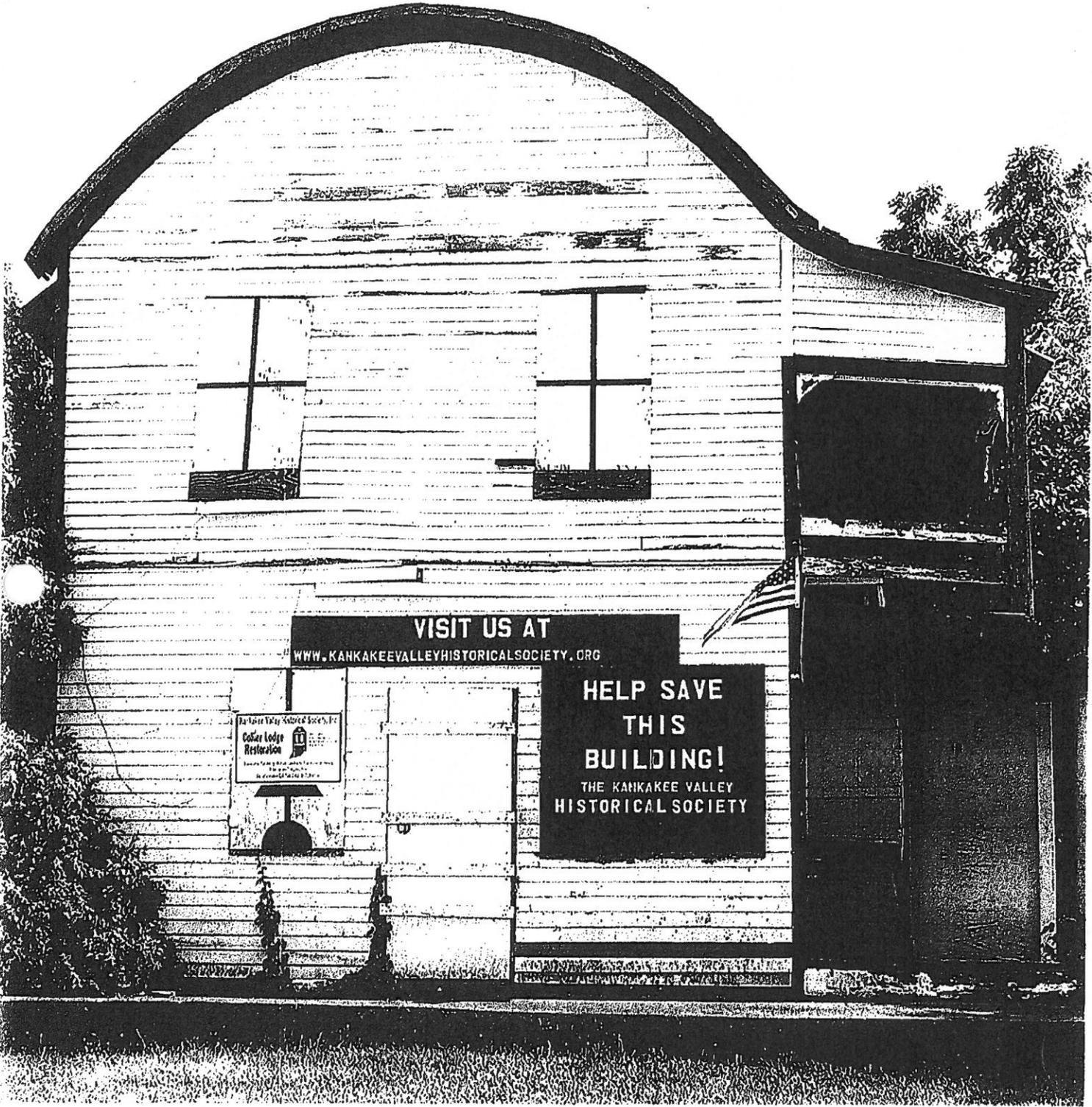
# HOUSE DETAIL



COLLIERS CLUB HOUSE, Baum's Bridge, Kouts Postoffice, Porter Co., Ind.

circa 1908

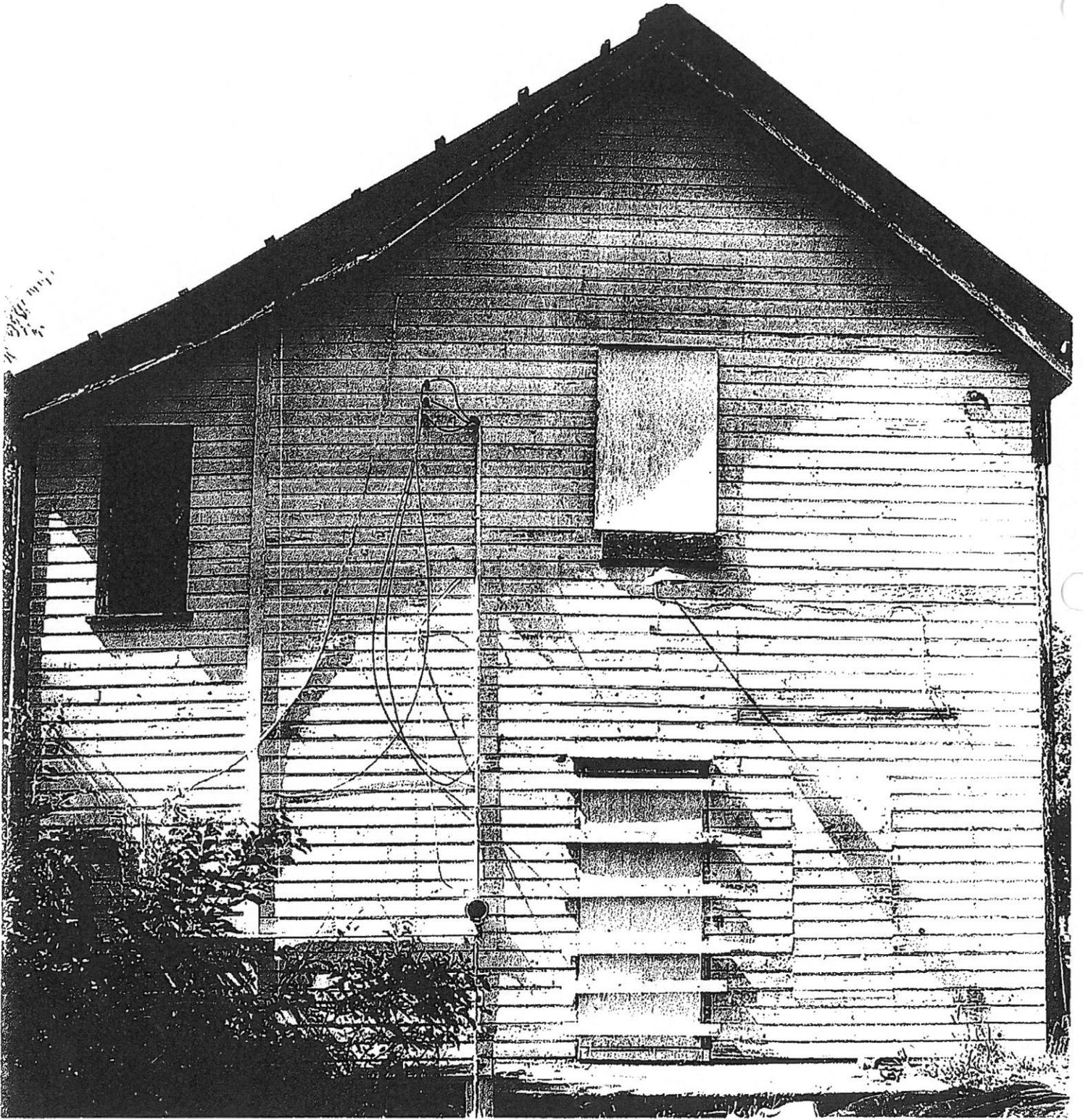


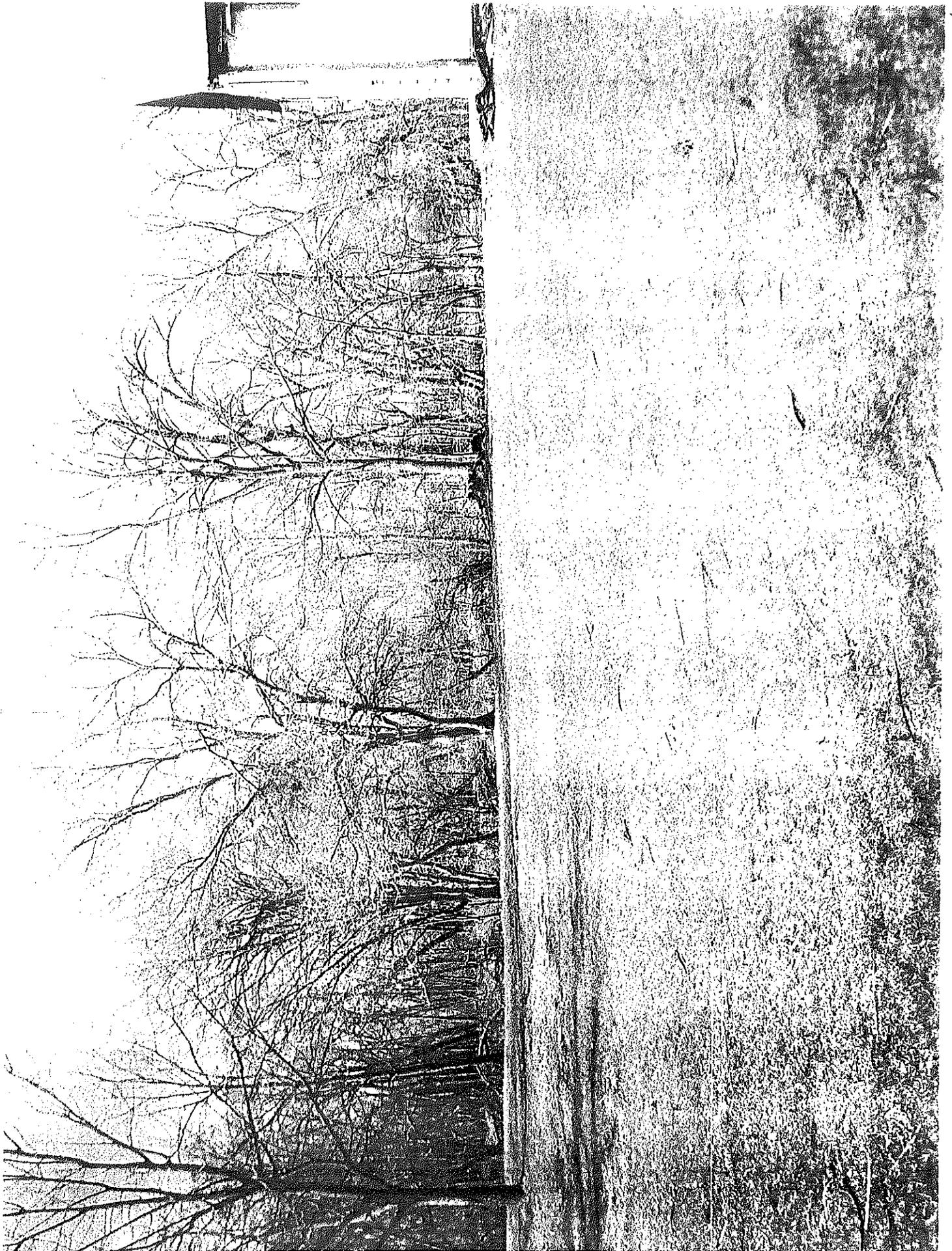


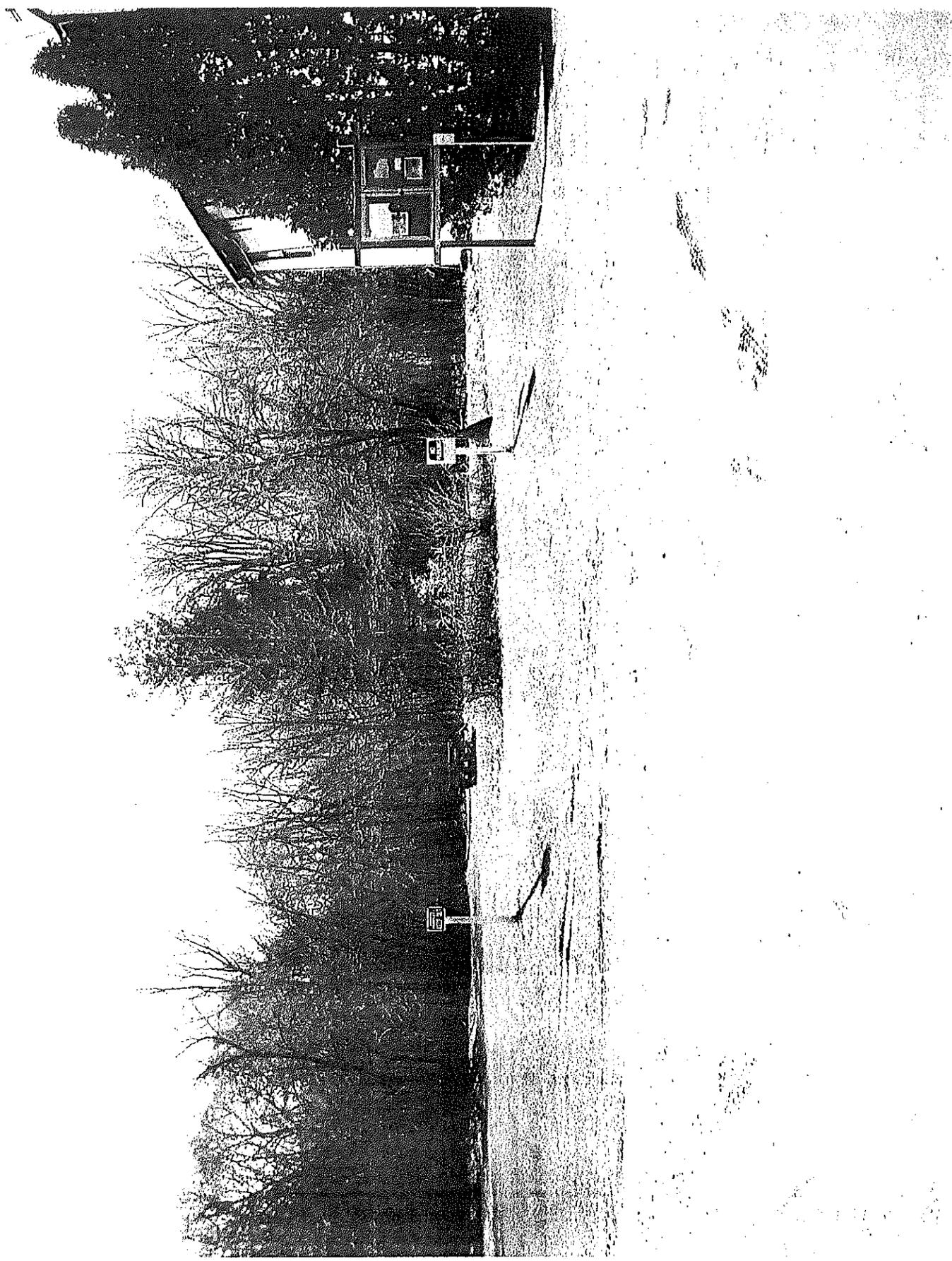
VISIT US AT  
[WWW.KANKAKEEVALLEYHISTORICALSOCIETY.ORG](http://WWW.KANKAKEEVALLEYHISTORICALSOCIETY.ORG)

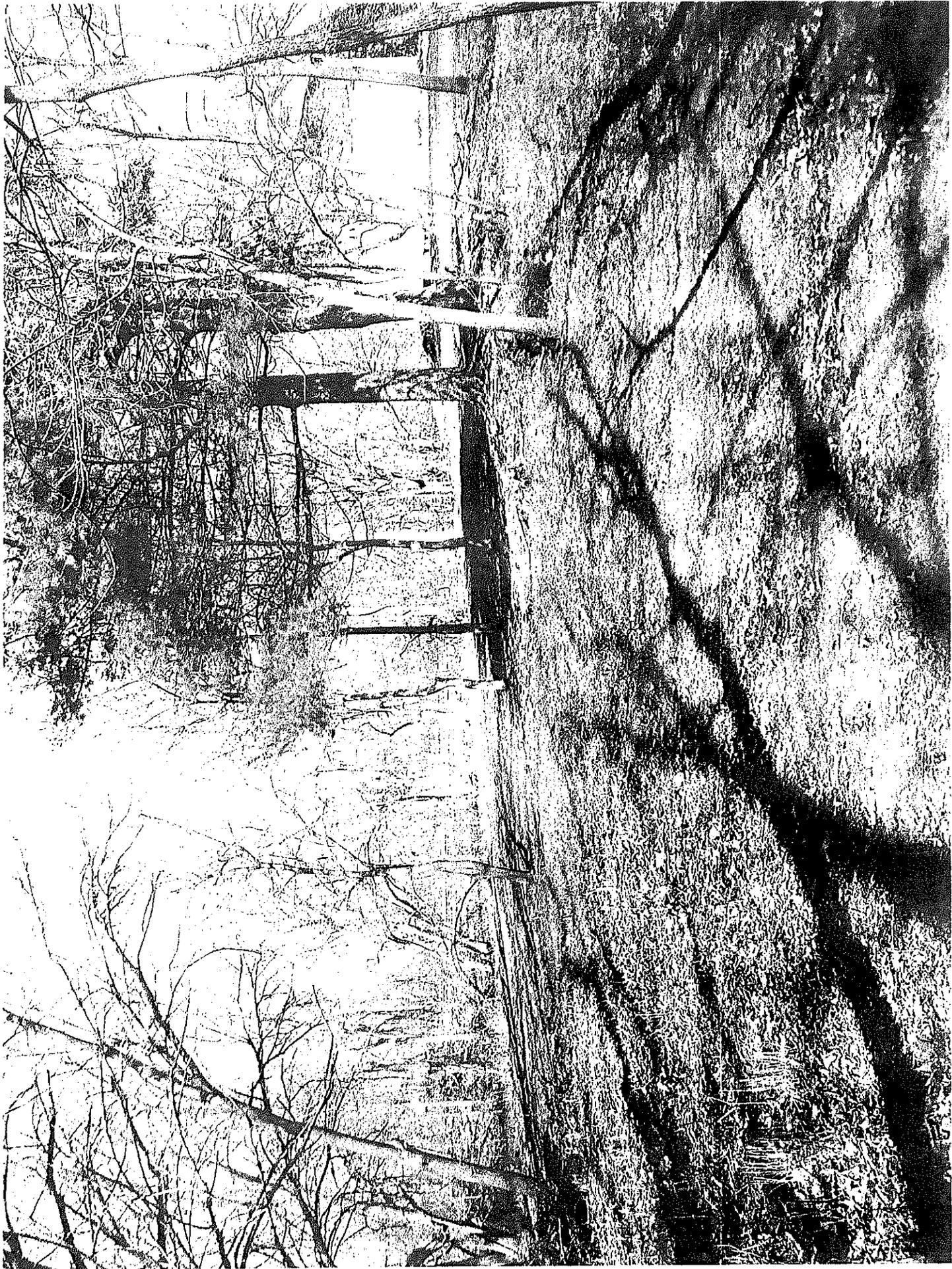
Kankakee Valley Historical Society, Inc.  
**Cedar Lodge  
Restoration**  
1890s Cedar Lodge  
1000 S. 1st St.  
Kankakee, IL 60141  
609-241-1111

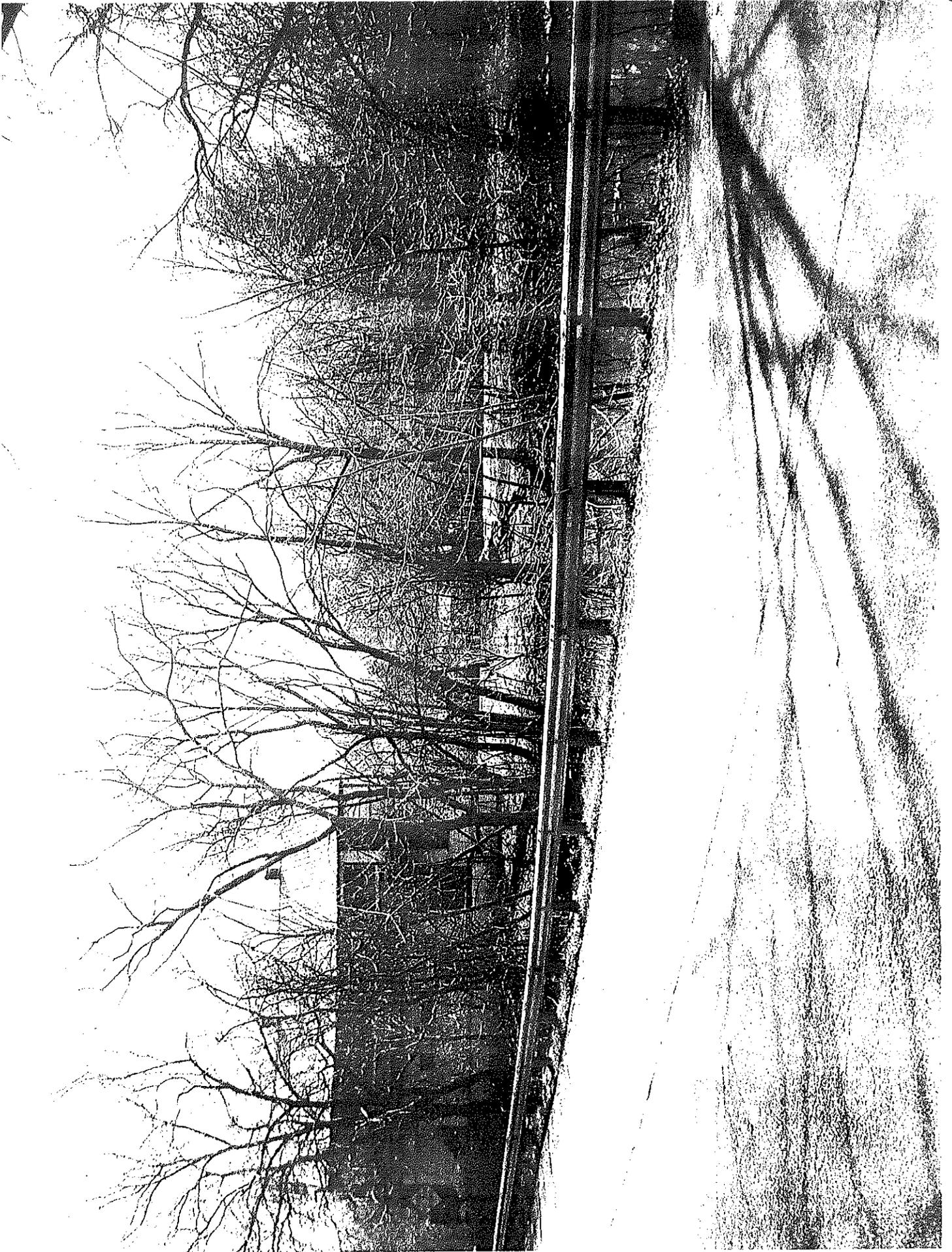
**HELP SAVE  
THIS  
BUILDING!**  
THE KANKAKEE VALLEY  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY



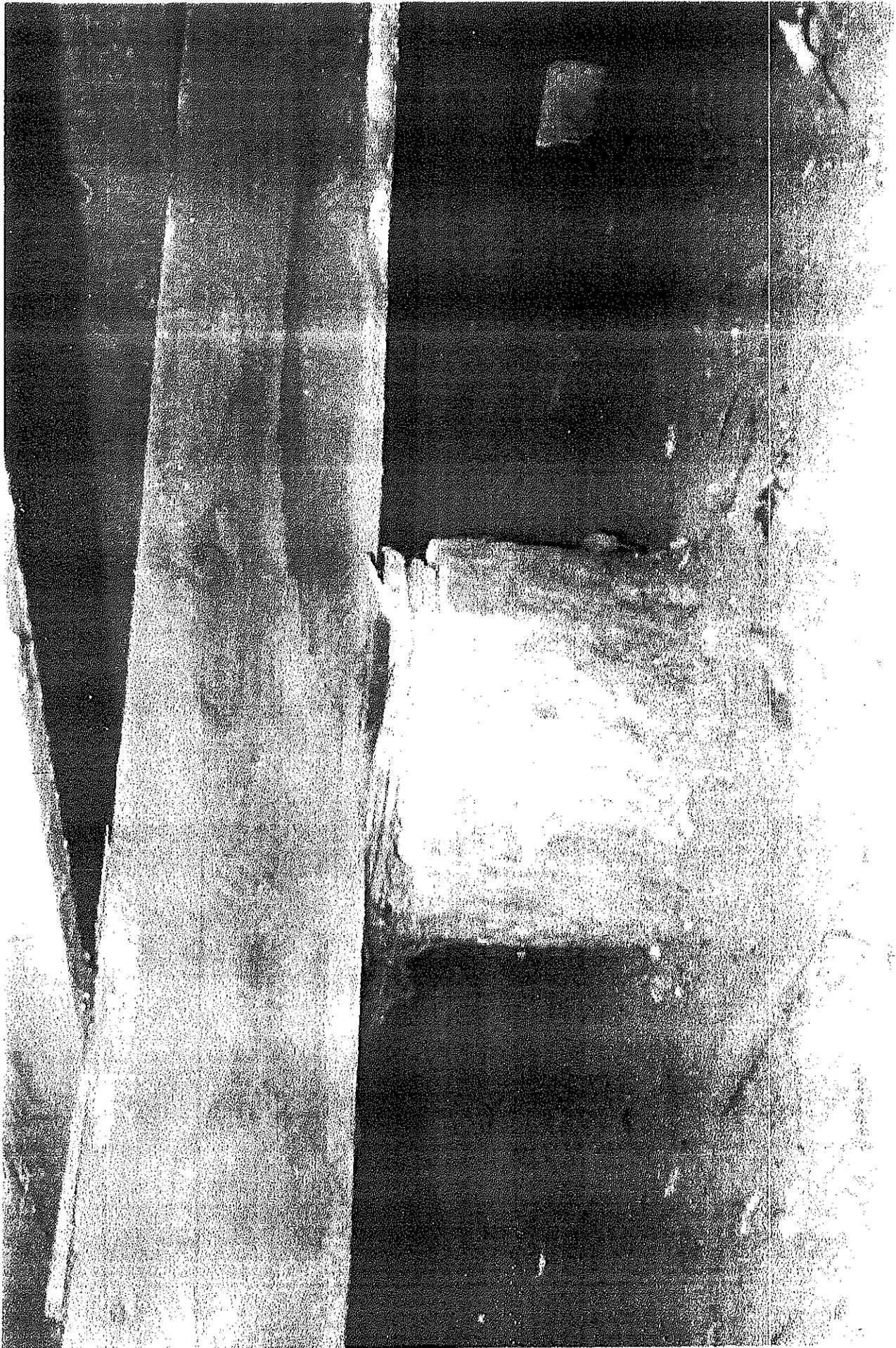




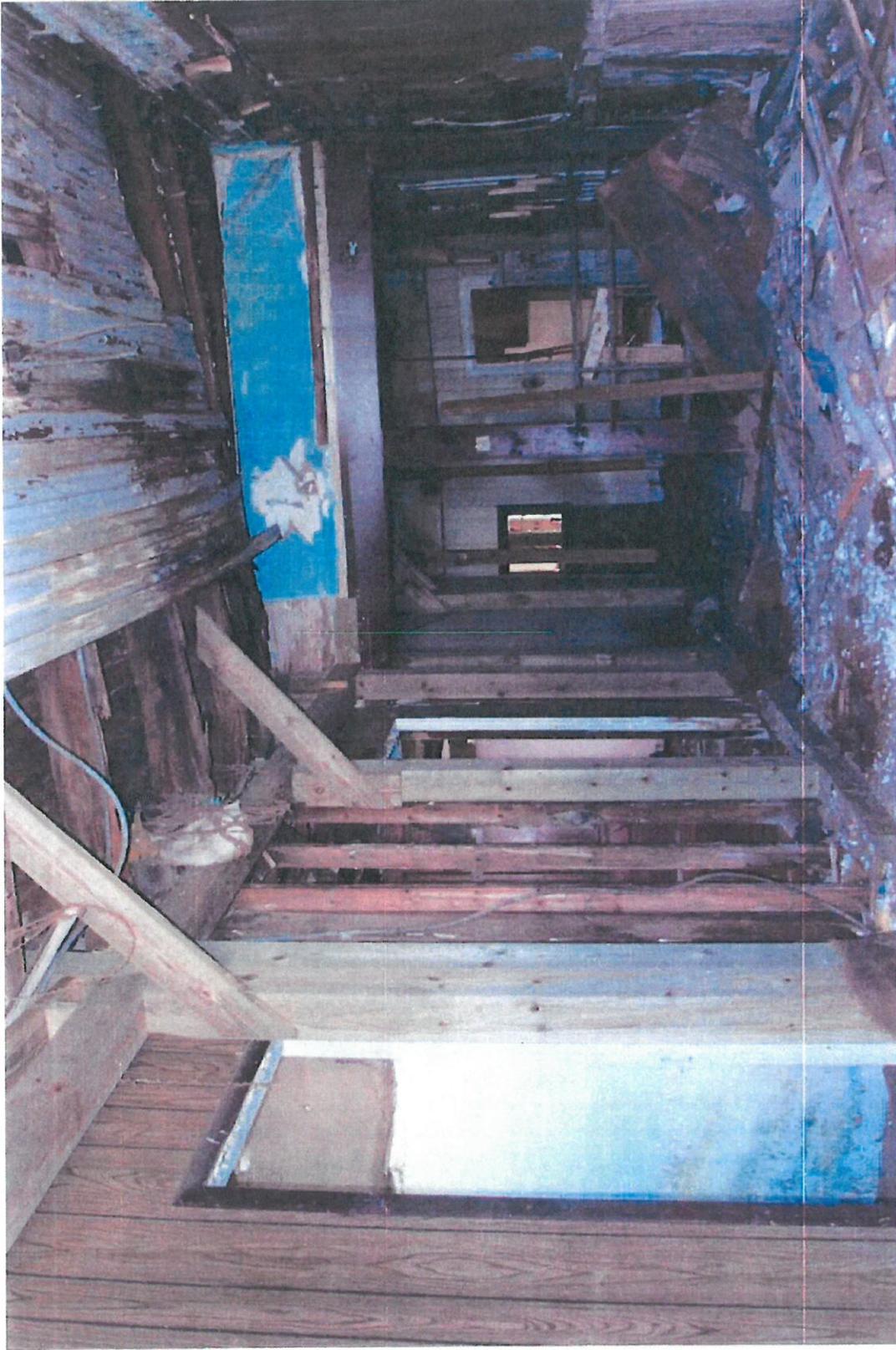








8/3/5



**Collier Inside main room - stabilized  
looking front to back**

