

**NATIVE AMERICAN BURIAL MOUNDS
AND OTHER ISSUES**

**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION
IN OPPOSITION TO
GREAT LAKES BASIN RAIL LINE PROJECT**

Submitted by :
Debra Lynch Dubovich
April 12, 2016
Aberdeen Scoping Meeting
Docket No. FD 35952
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As documentation to support my comments of April 12, 2016, informing the Board about the ancient Native American burial mounds located in Boone Grove, Porter County, Indiana, in the path of the proposed rail line, please find the following:

THE ANCIENT NATIVE AMERICAN BURIAL MOUNDS

- I. The public convenience and welfare is threatened, not served by the destruction of historic and irreplaceable Indian burial mounds.
 - A. An Archaeological Summary of the Upp. Work (or Boone Grove) Mound Group, Porter County, Indiana by Prof. Mark R. Schurr, Notre Dame University.
 - B. Porter County, Indiana: Native American Burial Grounds (from the State of Indiana GenWeb website).
 - C. The Archeology of Porter County by J. Gilbert McAllister, (on the aboriginal remains and excavations in Porter County, Indiana).
 - D. Old newspaper articles detailing the discovery of Native American remains.
 - E. Porter County's Past : An Amateur Historian's Perspective.
 - F. Examples of Letters detailing the significance of these Native American Mounds (written in 2002, in protest against a proposed landfill in approximately the same area as the proposed rail line).

As documentation to support the water and soil concerns expressed by other speakers, please find the following:

- II. The public convenience is threatened, not served, by the possibility of polluting Ludington Ditch (Wolf Creek) which flows directly into the Kankakee River. The Kankakee River is home to many aquatic birds and wildlife and is used for recreation. Children play in its creeks and tributaries.
 - A. Pictures of Ludington Ditch (and its tributaries).
 - B. Soil Regions Map of Indiana.
 - C. Generalized Ground-Water Map of Indiana.
 - D. National Water Summary.
 - E. Water Resources of Porter County, Indiana.

The public convenience
and welfare is threatened, not
served, by:

The destruction of historic
and irreplaceable Indian burial
mounds.

An Archaeological Summary of
The Upp-Wark (or Boone Grove) Mound Group, Porter County, Indiana

by

Mark R. Schurr

**Department of Anthropology
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556
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February 21, 2002

Upp-Wark Mounds (12 Pr 17 through 27)

The Upp-Wark mounds (Figure 1) are probably the best known mounds in Porter County, as the largest mound in the group, the Wark mound (12 Pr 19) is clearly visible from over a half a mile away. The mound group was first reported during the Government Land Office (GLO) survey in 1835 when the section line between Sections 33 and 34 passed through the group. The GLO survey reported a large mound in this location surrounded by smaller ones. This is often shown in maps (i.e. McAllister 1932) as large mound surrounded by a circle of smaller ones, but that is probably a schematic depiction of the mound group, where the very large Wark mound is loosely surrounded by other smaller mounds.

The site was later visited by Blatchley, who was the State Geologist at that time. He described the site as consisting of eight mounds in an area of about 30 acres. He also conducted excavations in several of the mounds (Blatchley 1897).

McAllister (1932) assigned 11 site numbers to the mounds in the group. Most of the mounds received separate site numbers, but one site number (12 Pr 23) includes two mounds. Two of the site numbers (12 Pr 24 and Pr 27) were assigned to locations that were possible, but unconfirmed, mounds. Nine (9) of the site numbers associated with the Upp-Wark group were examined during this project.

Field Investigations at the Upp-Wark Mounds

During 1998 and 1999, the site was assessed as part of a study funded by the Division of Historic Preservation and the U.S. Department of the Interior to assess mound sites in northwestern Indiana (Schurr 1999). At that time, the mound group was owned by three different property owners with at least two different tenants. Permission was obtained from two of the landowners for field investigations that examined most of the site. The western half of the site (the former Wark farm) contains sites 12 Pr 19 and 12 Pr 24 through 12 Pr 27. Most of this area had been planted in beans, but had been tilled and rain washed just prior to the field survey, so surface visibility was optimal (essentially 100%). An area of approximately 34 ha (84 acres) was walked over at 10 m intervals (the areas that were systematically surveyed with traverses are shown in Figure I-8. Two sites in the group (12 Pr 17 and 12 Pr 18), at the northwestern corner of the group, lay in a different field. These sites were not examined because they were covered with corn that had not yet been harvested. Two small knolls, corresponding to the locations of 12 Pr 17 and 12 Pr 18, were clearly visible in the field. These knolls are almost certainly the badly plowed down remnants of the two mounds. At the time of the field reconnaissance, the remainder of the mound group was located in pasture. Surface visibility in areas of pasture was generally very poor, but areas of excellent visibility were located in thin strips along the edges of fences. Topographic visibility in the pastures was excellent.

Surface reconnaissance survey of the western portion of the site produced almost no artifactual evidence for prehistoric occupation. Within an area of 26 ha (64 acres) only two chert flakes were found just south of the section line between sections 28 and 33 and one chert flake

was found approximately 100 m northwest of 12 Pr 24. The lack of artifacts in this area cannot be attributed to the activities of earlier artifact collectors, because even chert flakes and FCR (unlikely targets for artifact collectors) were virtually absent from the area.

The Wark mound (12 Pr 19) was described by McAllister (1932) who noted it was the largest and best known mound in Porter county (it is clearly visible from over one-half mile away even today). In 1932, the dimensions of the mound was estimated to be 100 ft (30.5 m) east to west, 110 ft (33.6 m) north to south, and 10 ft (3.1 m) tall. It was estimated to have once been 12 to 16 ft (3.7 to 4.9 m) tall, but was documented by Blatchley as being about 12 ft (3.7 m) tall in 1897. This mound is clearly depicted as a small topographically distinctive knoll on the Kouts USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map.

McAllister (1932) conducted a small test excavation in this mound to determine whether or not it was a natural feature. He concluded that the mound was artificial. It had previously been trenched by Blatchley, who found evidence of what appears to have been a single burial that was placed at an elevation below the original ground surface. No artifacts that could be used to date the mound were collected during either excavation.

Four mounds (12 Pr 24 through 12 Pr 27) are located in the southwestern corner of the group. All of these mounds were very small rises (1.5 ft [0.5 m] tall or less) at the time of McAllister's visit in 1931. Two of the sites (12 Pr 24 and 12 Pr 27) are thought to be mounds based on their appearance and proximately to the other two mounds, both of which were tested by McAllister's excavations. Site 12 Pr 25 was tested by McAllister. He reported much charcoal and many chert flakes. No evidence of either was found on the surface. He also found a portion of a charred log at an elevation 1 ft (0.3 m) below the approximate elevation of the original ground surface, suggesting the presence of some sort of sub-surface feature. No burials or culturally diagnostic artifacts were found. Site 12 Pr 26 (the Pike mound) was also tested by McAllister with a shallow test pit. The results of this test suggest that the mound was indeed an artificial construction.

Today, these four mounds are barely perceptible. Their locations are indicated by slight rises that are probably less than 10 or 20 cm in height. These topographically-higher areas are correlated with patches of soil that are slightly lighter in color than the surrounding topsoil. These soil patches are visible on an aerial photograph from the United States Geological Survey dated 11 April 1998 (Figure 2).

The area containing site 12 Pr 23, which consists of two mounds near the center of the group, is now in pasture. Slight topographic rises in this area that appear to coincide with the mound locations mapped by McAllister probably represent the remains of these mounds. The larger of the two mounds appears to be better preserved than the smaller, and to be less eroded than the four mounds to the southwest. The larger one was excavated by Blatchley, but the results were not reported. When "J. C. Allman and some Boy Scouts" dug into the mound in 1930, they found a slate gorget and an undisturbed burial between a layer of ashes and humus at a depth of approximately 3.5 ft (1.1 m) below surface (the mound was approximately 6 ft [1.8 m]

high in 1897). Other undocumented excavations were reportedly made into these mounds as well (McAllister 1932).

The best preserved mounds in the group are sites 12 Pr 20, 12 Pr 21, and 12 Pr 22, located in a line at the northeastern corner of the site. These mounds are located in a pasture and are the only example of unplowed mounds identified during this project. Each of the mounds has been opened sometime in the past, and the outlines of the earlier excavations are clearly visible, giving the mounds the appearance of small volcanic craters. The mounds are located just to the south of the edge of the bluff above the Wolf Creek floodplain. The bluff in this area is relatively steep. The locations of these sites were incorrectly plotted on site forms on file at the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology which were apparently prepared at Indiana University based on McAllister's description of the site. The mounds are actually located approximately 150 m to the north of the plotted location, closer to the bluff line. The locations of the mounds are indicated by topographic features on the Kouts USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map. The western-most mound (12 Pr 20) is clearly depicted on the map. The remaining two mounds (12 Pr 21 and 12 Pr 22) are located to the east and relatively close to each other. The topographic mappers apparently could not resolve these mounds into separate features, and a single mound-like feature was mapped in this area. The miss-location of these sites in the site file was based on McAllister's map of the group (McAllister 1032:17) which places 12 Pr 20, 12 Pr 21, and 12 Pr 22 a bit to the south of where they are. The correct site locations are documented in the State Site forms that accompany the report.

The Douglas-Hiatt mound (12 Pr 20) was described by Blatchley (1897) as being 180 ft (54.9 m) in circumference and 4 ft (1.2 m) tall. Excavations by Douglas and Hiatt in 1928 found several burials in a subfloor pit surrounded by black earth or muck. Artifacts were associated with a burial in the southeast quadrant of the mound. The artifacts included a red stone platform pipe, a copper celt, and a copper awl 4 in (10.2 cm) long and 0.38 in (1.0 cm) thick. These results are consistent with a Hopewellian cultural affiliation for the mound. In 1931, McAllister (1932) placed a trench along the western edge of the mound and then extended another trench perpendicular to the first one toward the mound center until the Douglas-Hiatt excavations were encountered. McAllister's excavations showed that the mound contained a sub-floor pit and was composed of two strata. The upper stratum was a mixture of ash and clay with some charcoal which was about 2.5 ft (0.8 m) thick near the center of the mound. The lower stratum consisted of hard, dry, lumpy yellow clay with a bottom surface marked by a layer of ashes, charcoal and humus from 1 to 3 in (2.5 to 7.6 cm) thick (actually a third stratum) over undisturbed subsoil. The yellow clay stratum was apparently 0.5 to 1 ft (15 to 30 cm) thick. The outlines of McAllister's trench and the Douglas-Hiatt pit are clearly visible today.

The Allman mound (12 Pr 21) was 4.1 ft (1.3 m) tall and about 45 ft (13.7 m) in diameter in 1931. It appears little changed today. The mound was excavated by Blatchley in 1897, when nothing was found, and by J. C. Allman in 1928, who left a brief account of his excavation (McAllister 1932:21-22). The mound apparently contained a rectangular sub-surface tomb approximately 3.5 ft by 6 ft (1.1 by 1.8 m) in size which was covered by a layer of mucky soil. Secondary burials had been placed in the tomb and no artifacts were found. Allman described a

thin layer of "red ashes" below the tomb and a thicker layer (0.4 to 4 in [1 to 10 cm]) of "white ashes" above the tomb. It is possible that the "red ashes" were produced by soil stained with red ocher and that the "white ashes" were actually marl. The outlines of Almann's excavations are still visible today.

The Franz-Green mound (12 Pr 22) is the eastern-most mound of the Upp-Wark group and the second largest in the group. Blatchley (1897) described the mound as being 210 ft (64.1 m) in circumference and 10 ft (3.1 m) tall. It was excavated at least twice, but an account is only available for excavations made by Franz and Green in 1915. While notes were available from the 1915 excavations, McAllister (1932:23-26) pointed out that the notes were not prepared until 1931 and that two different accounts of the excavation were available. In 1915, the mound was approximately 60 ft (18.3 m) in diameter and 8 ft (2.4 m) tall. In 1931, it was still 60 ft (18.3 m) in diameter but had been reduced to a height of 5.1 ft (1.6 m), according to McAllister's transit measurements. The Franz-Green excavation identified a sub-surface tomb approximately 9.5 ft by 18 ft (2.9 by 5.5 m), which extended about 2.5 ft (0.8 m) into the subsoil after the topsoil had been removed. The bottom surface of the tomb was covered with a thin (0.5 in [1.3 cm]) layer of ashes and upper surface of the tomb was covered by a thicker layer of ashes (0.5 to 2 in [0.2 to 5 cm]). The upper layer of ashes apparently extended beyond the tomb, and it was "thought to have been general throughout the mound" (McAllister 1932:24). The tomb contained at least 17 burials. Artifactual associations included a cache of seven diagonally notched points, two cut and polished human mandibles, five conch shell beads associated with a child's skeleton, and a sheet copper tube which surrounded a number of reeds. No pottery was found. An unusual feature of the tomb was a rectangular area of compacted clay, charcoal, and ash 12 by 16 in (30 by 41 cm) on top and 4 in (10 cm) thick. This feature was located at the northern end of the tomb with its upper surface level with the upper edge of the tomb. The excavators called it an "alter" and destroyed it when they tried to remove it from the mound. As McAllister noted, the construction of the mound and its contents are clearly Hopewellian. This mound now appears to be little changed from the time of McAllister's visit.

Examination of the ground surface in the vicinity of these three mounds provided most of the artifactual evidence for prehistoric activities at the site. The mounds were in a pasture at the time of the field survey and surface visibility was generally poor, except along the edges of fences, where bare ground was present, and in a recently tilled field located to the south of the pasture containing the mounds. A total area of 8 ha (20 acres) was examined on the eastern edge of the group. Cultivated areas were surveyed at 10 m intervals. For the portions of the site in pasture, areas of bare ground were carefully examined. Approximately 5 to 10% of the site surface was exposed as bare ground. A sparse scatter of flakes was found adjacent to each mound. The densest concentration of artifacts was located along the edge of the bluff north of 12 Pr 21 (Allman mound). Eroded soil along the bluff edge produced several chert flakes, two pieces of fire-cracked rock, one projectile point base, and one complete point. Both points resemble Steuben Expanding stem types, suggesting a late Middle Woodland date for habitation occupations in this portion of the site.

Conclusions:

Past excavations, while not being up to modern standards, provide conclusive evidence that mounds were constructed during the Middle Woodland period (between about 150 B.C. and A. D. 350, give or take 50 years or so). Archaeologists assign occupations of this time period in this region to the Goodall tradition (Quimby 1941; Mangold and Schurr 2000), a local variety of the Hopewellian culture which is closely related to contemporary occupations of the lower Illinois River Valley. Because of its great age (approximately 2,000 years old), it has not been possible to connect the builders of the mounds with any known existing Native American groups.

Based on the distribution of artifacts at the Upp-Wark group, as determined so far, there is a relatively high density of artifacts near the mounds along the bluff edge at the eastern edge of the site (12 Pr 20 through Pr 22), a sparse scatter of flakes to the north of 12 Pr 19, and an almost complete absence of artifacts at the other mounds examined during the reconnaissance. It appears that habitation areas were associated with the mound group, and that these were probably located at the northern end of the group. This is a logical location because it places the habitation areas next to Wolf Creek, the closest source of water. Habitation areas on the western side of the site are probably located north of the former Wark farm in the area that was not examined during this project (this area should be assessed by future surveys). The artifactual distributions to date suggest that habitation areas at Upp-Wark were located in a relatively narrow band approximately 100 m wide on the edge of the bluff or terrace margin overlooking Wolf Creek (Figure 1).

The Upp-Wark mound group contains mounds that span the full range of archaeological integrity seen in mound sites in the study area. The group contains the best-preserved mounds identified during the survey, including the extremely well preserved mounds at the eastern edge of the group (12 Pr 20 through Pr 22) and the impressive Wark mound (12 Pr 19). The remaining mounds are typical examples of mounds badly diminished by plowing and erosion. This site would be an excellent candidate for intensive archaeological investigations or for preservation. Minimally, remote sensing and other archaeological investigations should be done to precisely document the location of each mound, mound remnant, and habitation areas.

The site is clearly eligible for both the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures and the National Register of Historic Places. The site is not only significant for the mounds and prehistoric habitation area that it contains, but also for its role in the historical development of archaeology as a discipline in Indiana and the United States. It is an outstanding example of a site that was first documented through the GLO surveys and then was investigated by historically significant people such as Blatchley and McAllister who were innovators during their day.

Although many of the mounds have been dug into and almost destroyed by plowing, remote sensing studies and carefully controlled test excavations of other similar mounds in northwestern Indiana (Schurr 1997; 1998; 1999) and in other parts of the Midwest (Lynott 1997) have demonstrated that even mounds which have been totally obliterated on the surface are extremely likely to contain intact archaeological deposits, and portions or complete human burials. It would be highly desirable if this site could be protected as public property or as an archaeological preserve such as those developed by the Archaeological Conservancy.

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- Schurr, M. R. (1999). Geophysical Surveys of Middle Woodland Mounds in Northwestern Indiana. Notre Dame, Indiana, Department of Anthropology, University of Notre Dame.

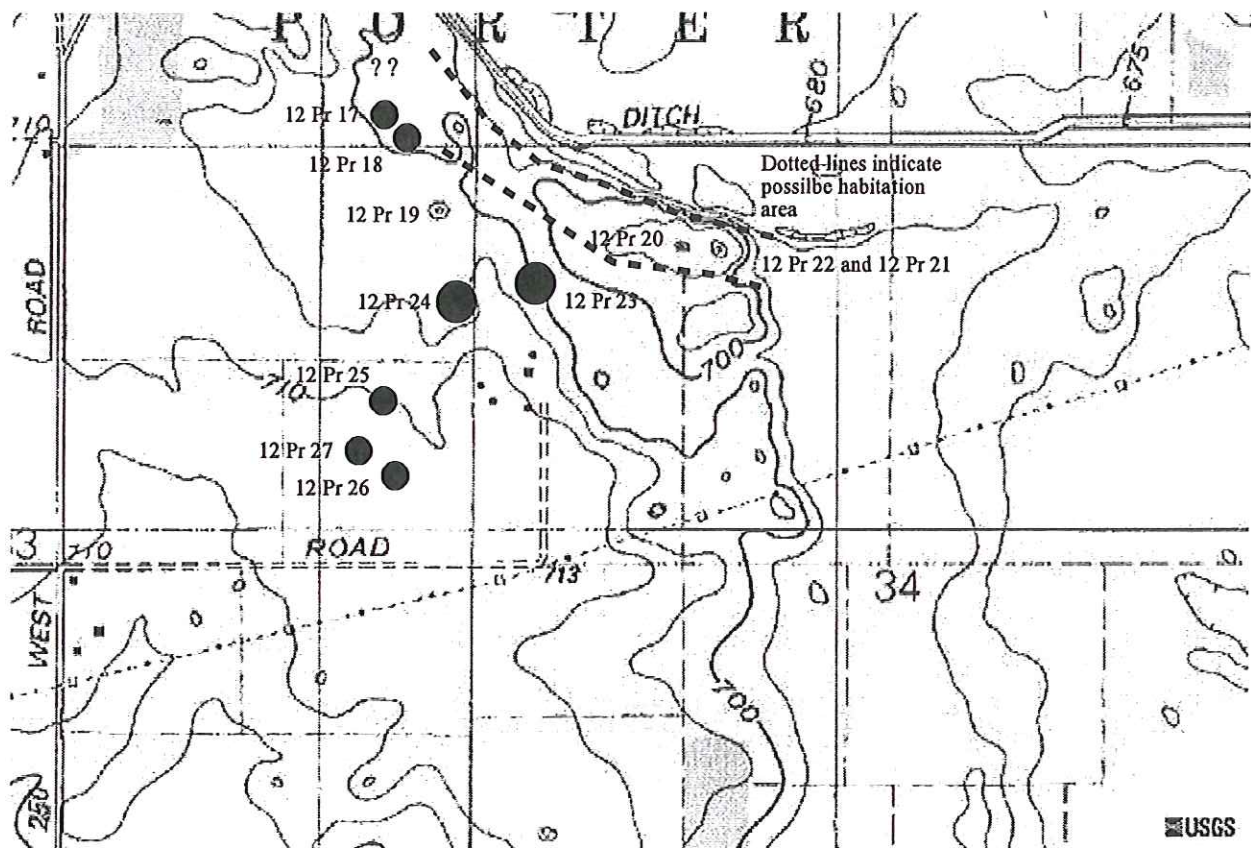


Figure 1: Portion of the USGS Kouts, IN 7.5 minute quadrangle map showing the location of the Upp-Wark mound group (locations of mounds which do not appear on the topographic map are approximate).

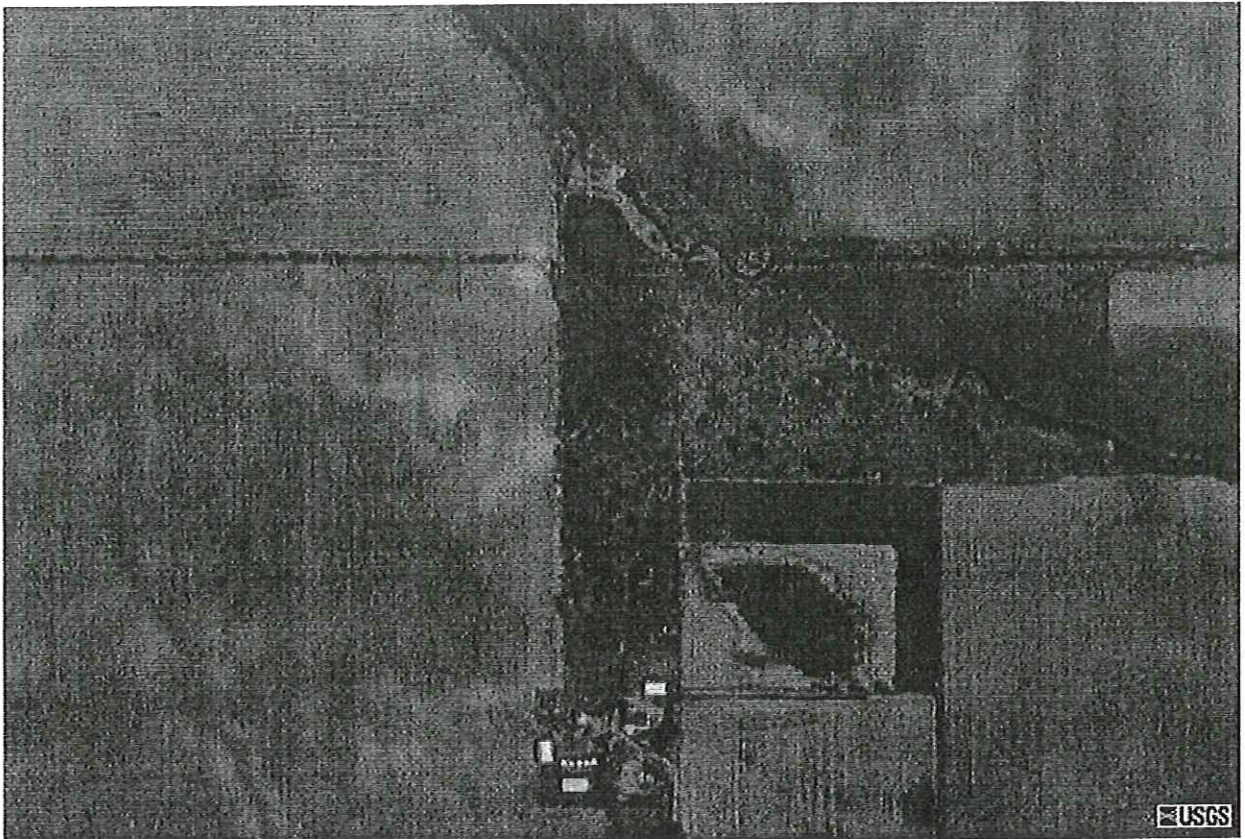


Figure 2: USGS aerial photograph of the Upp-Wark mound group.

Brief Professional Biography

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B.S. in Chemistry, Purdue University (1977), Ph. D. in Anthropology, Indiana University (1989)

Mark Schurr's research focuses on the archaeology of eastern North America (especially the Southeast and the Lower Great Lakes region). An early interest in chemistry eventually led to a B.S. in Chemistry and a continuing interest in archaeological chemistry, especially stable isotope analysis and fluoride dating. Schurr is the director of the Fluoride Dating Service Center, which provides fluoride measurements and other analytical services to researchers from throughout the world. His isotopic studies of prehistoric weaning behavior and of the relationships between agricultural intensity and social organization among Middle Mississippian societies have been recognized for their creative blending of analytical chemistry and archaeology.

Schurr also conducts a field research program through Notre Dame's Archaeology Field School. The field program is investigating changes in agricultural adaptations and social organization during the Middle Woodland period (*circa* 200 B.C. to A.D. 400) and the Removal period (the early eighteenth century when Native Americans were being forced out of northern Indiana). An important part of his field research includes the application and development of geophysical survey techniques. The archaeology field school at Notre Dame is one of the few field schools in the U.S.A. that includes geophysical surveys as a standard part of the class. He has conducted field work since 1984 at both prehistoric and historic sites. His most extensive field research has been conducted on Middle Woodland sites and early historic ones, with special emphasis on using remote sensing techniques to investigate sensitive sites.

PORTER COUNTY, INDIANA

A Part of the Indiana GenWeb Project

Native American Burial Grounds

Index of Native American Burial Grounds in Porter County

Numerous Native American burial grounds have been identified in Porter County. The burial customs of Native Americans have varied widely, not only geographically, but also through time. Differing environments, social structure, and spiritual beliefs led to various burial practices. In the region surrounding and including Porter County, the common Native American burial practice included the construction of earthen mounds, some of which were chambered mounds and others that were crematory mounds. Several prominent Native American burial mounds once existed in Porter County; it has been reported that a total of at least 42 Native American mounds existed at one time in Porter County. Most of these mounds have been leveled due to farming practices, development, and destruction from early archaeological digs and curiosity seekers.

Below is an enumeration, listed alphabetically by township, of known Native American burial grounds located within the boundaries Porter County. It should be noted that not all mounds were constructed and used by Native Americans as burial tombs. For instance, piles of earth were heaped into mounds for the purpose of elevating wigwams in low, wet areas. As such, we do not provide a list of all known mounds, both existing and obliterated, in the county. Rather, we review only those Native American mounds that are known to have yielded human skeletal remains upon excavation.

Boone Township

A. In a history of Boone Township published in 1936 in *The Vidette-Messenger*, it is reported that:

"Even today it is not uncommon to find arrow heads and stone hatchets in Boone Township. Immediately across what is now State Road No. 152 from Hod Morrow's house near the Kankakee is an old Indian burial ground. J. M. Morrow recalls that together with his brother Hod and other boys of the community he has unearthed many arrow heads, hatchets and bones. He has a collection of these early relics. Some of the skeletons had been buried in a horizontal position, others in a sitting position. One tiny grave was uncovered and was encased on clam shells but containing no bones. This undoubtedly was the grave of an infant whose bones were not as yet ossified. It was not an uncommon practice for infants to be buried in hollow logs. We can well imagine that over these burial mounds the Indian squaws blacked their faces and cooked and ate their food as was their custom in mourning their departed. It is small wonder when they revisited these mounds, after they have moved westward, that they were shocked by the fate of the sacred burial places. In a visit to the burial ground just mentioned the writer in company with M. E. Dinsmoore found, in a matter of a few minutes, three arrow

heads, a part of an Indian axe and several human bones. A corn field now covers the mound."

The aforementioned burial ground is referred to in McAllister's report on the archaeology of Porter County as Site 32. McAllister places the exact location of this Native American burial site at the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 33 North, Range 7 West. As of 2012, the site is under cultivation for agricultural purposes. With regard to this burial site, McAllister states that:

"...the Morrow family has come upon burials in the sandy elevation, twenty rods east of the highway. A pipe is said to have been found with one burial. It is also reported by U. H. Morrow that mussel shells were placed with the burial, usually over the body. This was noted a number of times in burials found in several places on the sandy elevation. The site is now planted in corn."

B. A Native American burial ground is located upon a sandy ridge in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 33 North, Range 7 West, which is the land located directly southwest of the intersection of Indiana State Route 2 and US Route 231. McAllister's report on the archaeology of Porter County refers to this Native American burial site as Site 32, and states that:

"This is known generally throughout the region as an Indian burial ground."

Today, this land contains several residential homes.

C. The Vergin Mound was a rather isolated and undisturbed mound until 1932 when J. Gilbert McAllister and his archaeological team excavated the site. The mound is named after Richard and Doshia Vergin, owners of the property on which the mound is located at the time of its scientific excavation. The mound's exact location is the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 33 North, Range 6 West. The 50 foot diameter mound rose 4.5 feet above the surrounding elevations. Portions of five different skeletons were uncovered during excavation.

ated upon
Township 33



PLATE 10. BEGINNING OF EXCAVATION ON VERGIN MOUND,
SITE 28, LOOKING SOUTH OF WEST

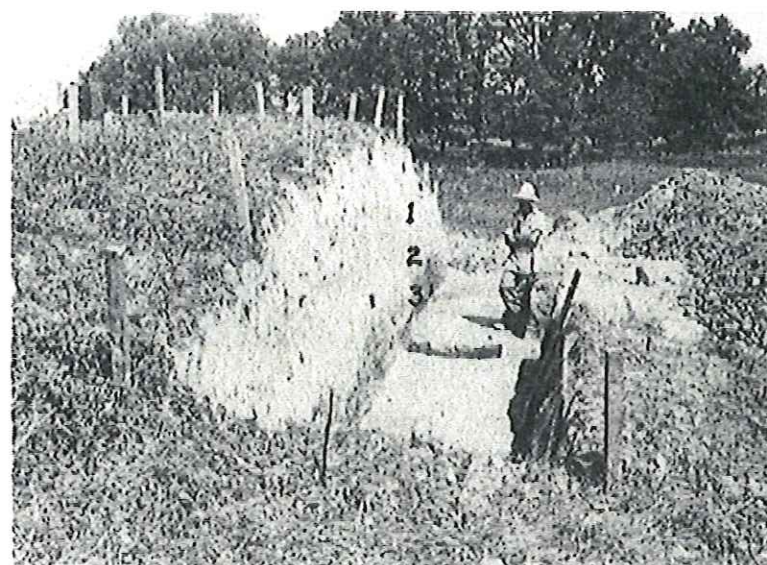


PLATE 11. THE 15-FOOT FACE OF VERGIN MOUND
[1, yellow clay with little indication of artificiality; 2, hard, compact
strata, lighter in color; 3, undisturbed]

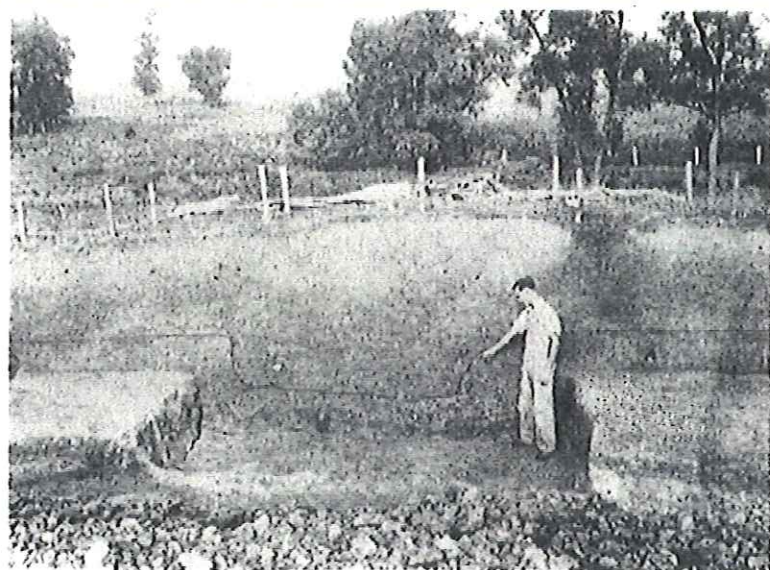


PLATE 14. THE 30-FOOT FACE OF VERGIN MOUND
[Showing general view of central depression]

D. The Aylesworth Mound is named after the Aylesworth family since it was located on their property when the mound was first scientifically evaluated. The mound is located in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 9, Township 33 North, Range 6 West, approximately 1,300 feet north of Indiana State Road 8 and 1,000 feet west of County Road 200 West. Today, the cul-de-sacs of Walter Drive and Chester Drive are located very near the location of the Aylesworth Mound. The mound was excavated as early as 1891 by George C. Gregg, of Hebron, who found skeletal material at a depth of three feet. No artifacts were found with the human remains.

E. In McAllister's archaeological report of Porter County is mentioned a burial ground on the property of John Reif. The location of the burial ground is the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 33 North, Range 5 West. Today, the burial site is situated between Indiana State Road 8 and Reif Drive, within a subdivision of homes. McAllister states that:

"Tradition among the oldest settlers tells of a natural sand mound which has been used as an Indian cemetery. According to John Reif white men are buried on the southern slope of this same elevation. Artifacts are sometimes unearthed while plowing....About 100 feet north and on the line between Sections 17 and 8, skeletons and accompanying artifacts were unearthed when a cut was put through the sand ridge in building the highway."

F. In Lewis Publishing Company's 1912 published history of Porter County a large Native American burial ground is mentioned to exist in Section 21, Township 33 North, Range 6 West:

"In the early '50s [1850s] a sawmill was set up near the mouth of Sandy Hook creek in Boone township, and soon after that it was started a number of old Indians visited the neighborhood to pay their respects to the graves of some of their ancestors. This led to the discovery of an

old Indian burying ground some seven or eight acres in extent, located in section 21, township 33 north, range 6 west, a short distance north of the Kankakee river. After the departure of the Indian visitors, excavations were made and a number of implements, weapons, ornaments, images, etc., were found."

Source Citations:

- Anonymous. August 18, 1936. "The Hebron School History of Boone Township: As Compiled by History Class and Instructors for *The Vidette-Messenger*," *The Vidette-Messenger* Volume 10, Section 3, pp. 21-23.
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Center Township

A. A brief mention on a Native American burial ground located in Center Township is made in an August 27, 1960, column concerning John Jacob Astor trading posts published in *The Vidette-Messenger*, as follows:

".... No records exist, but Mrs. Elizabeth Massey, who was an early settler, often told of counting 45 Indian graves on the highland, close to the site where our citizens established the Old Cemetery, the Union Street cemetery. That general area was the only spot in the vicinity high enough to permit a dry grave to be dig."

Source Citation:

The Stroller. August 27, 1960. "Astor Trading Post Once Set Up In This Community," *The Vidette-Messenger* Volume 34, Number 48, Page 1, Columns 5 and 6, and Page 10, Columns 5 and 6.

Liberty Township

A. A Native American burial ground reportedly existed adjacent to the The Cole Cemetery. The Cole Cemetery, which no longer exists, was located on the southwest quarter of Section 19, west of the Old 49 Highway. The cemetery was situated on a hill just behind the Cole family farm, now occupied by the Liberty Bible Church. After the death of Sally (Dillingham) Cole, the Cole farm was sold and then resold to I. M. Biggs around 1900.

The Biggs family requested that the graves be moved from the site, which the Cole family agreed to do since they feared that the tombstones would be removed and the graves plowed over and obliterated. The graves and tombstones of four Cole family members buried in the cemetery were disinterred and moved to the Adams Cemetery in Morgan

Township, where Sally (Dillingham) Cole's son had a family plot.

B. It has been reported that a probable Native American burial mound exists in the northeast quarter of Section 25 of Liberty Township, adjacent to Liberty Farms Mobile Home Park.

C. An Indian burial mound located near Gossett Cemetery was mentioned in a article concerning Porter County published in *The Vidette-Messenger* in 1959. The article states, in part:

"At Gosset cemetery on Salt Creek is buried another Revolutionary War veteran, Father Bataan, who with his daughter came to the ill-fated City West to buy a town lot in 1837 -- and finding the townsite a failure, he took up his residence at Valparaiso. This old cemetery dates so far back in history that no one knows when the first white man was buried there. Nearby was an ancient Indian graveyard."

D. A possible Indian burial site was uncovered when a skull was found at 9:45 am on January 20, 2014, by Precision Pipeline LLC while excavating along the route of the Enbridge Pipeline. The skull was located approximately 500 feet west of Meridian road and one-quarter mile south of US Route 6 (east half of the southeast quarter of Section 23). Preliminary research determined the skull was of pre-1940 origin.

E. An Indian burial mound is reportedly located near Butternut Springs in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 27 of Liberty Township. A lengthy description of Butternut Springs was written in 1936 by the Writers' Program of the Works Progress Administration, which includes the following statement:

"Although there are several springs in this vicinity none is similar to the one where the Indians brought their sick to be healed...."

Two blocks west of the spring is a small mound which is said to be the grave of an Indian Cheif [sic]. At one end of the grave is a tree which has a crook in it which appears to look like the hump on a Camel's back and it is called the 'Camel Tree' for that reason."



CAMPERS AT "THE TRAIL TREE"
BUTTERNUT SPRINGS CAMP,
NEAR VALPARAISO, INDIANA

Postcard image of "Camel Tree" located at site of reported Native American burial mound at Butternut Springs, Liberty Township, Porter County, Indiana.

Source Citations:

Anonymous. December 22, 1971. "Does Ecology Play Part?" *The Vidette-Messenger* Volume 45, Number 144, Page 1, Columns 3 and 4.

Communication with J. Timothy Cole of Chesterton, Indiana.

Scheibel, John. January 21, 2014. "**DNR Takes Over Investigation of Skull Found in Porter County**," *The Times*. [Accessed June 28, 2015]

The Stroller. January 21, 1959. "Cemeteries Remind of Yesteryear," *The Vidette-Messenger* Volume 32, Number 67, Page 1, Column 1, and Page 6, Column 3.

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Writers' Program, Works Progress Administration. 1936. *Porter County, Indiana, Folder 146*. Terre Haute, Indiana: Indiana State University, Cunningham Memorial Library. pp. 294-296.

Morgan Township

A. The LaCount Mounds are located in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 34 North, Range 5 West in Morgan Township, approximately 400 feet north of Sandy Hook Creek. The name of the mounds originates from the owner of the land on which they were located, Charles F. LaCount. The mounds are reported to have been approximately 15 feet in height, but by 1932 the height of the largest mound had diminished to two feet due to previous excavations. Today, the mounds are virtually flattened. Just west of the center of the largest mound, at a depth of three to four feet, were found three skeletons. A leather-wrapped copper celt measuring 5.63 inches in length, a pipe, and a piece of pottery were found with the skeletal remains.

An article published in the August 29, 1921, issue of the *Valparaiso Daily Vidette* states that:

"An Indian mound, on the Charles LaCount farm, in Morgan township, which has been excavated by the LaCount Brothers, has given up four skeletons of what are generally believed to be Indians. The bones of the bodies crumble upon being exposed to the air, but the teeth are remarkably well preserved. The skeletons are those of big men, and tomahawks, pipes and pottery found near the bodies prove beyond a doubt that they are Indians. The state of the bones indicates that burial took place many years ago. The mound itself, is twenty feet high and more than fifty feet across. The earth composing the mound is clay texture of soil that is proof against weathering. There are three other mounds on the LaCount farm and these will be excavated by the LaCount boys."

In 1921, Charles F. LaCount owned the majority of the south one-half of Section 30 in Morgan Township.

Source Citation:

McAllister, J. Gilbert. 1932. The Archaeology of Porter County. *Indiana History Bulletin* 10(1):1-96.

Pleasant Township

A. The Weise Mound is discussed in great detail in McAllister's report of the archaeology of Porter County. The mound was named after Albert Weise, on whose property the mound existed when it was scientifically examined by McAllister. The exact location of the mound is the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 33 North, Range 6 West. Alternatively, the land located directly southwest of where County Road 1025 South and County Road 100 West meet is where the Weise

Mound is located. Note that the region around the Weiss Mound was commonly referred to as Indian Garden.

McAllister reports that the Weise Mound was first plowed in 1925 and had been plowed two additional times between 1926 and 1932. An excavation of the mound is known to have taken place in 1908 by Charles Wilcox, who is reported to have unearthed six skeletons. During McAllister's excavation of the Weise Mound, five more skeletons were found and a group of "reburials" were also uncovered, which may possibly have been from the Wilcox excavation.



PLATE 17. 15- to 20-FOOT SECTION OF WEISE MOUND, SITE 35
[At foot of laborer, Skeleton No. 1; toward center of cut,
group of reburials]

B. The Collier Burial Ground is located just east of the the historic Collier Store at Baum's Bridge. The exact location of the burial ground is the south one-half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 26, Township 33 North, Range 6 West. A very large number of Native American artifacts have been unearthed in this particular area over the past many decades. In McAllister's report on the archaeology of Porter County, it is mentioned that:

"Several burials have been found by Jim Collier in the immediate vicinity. One, he says, was in a sitting posture."

Source Citations:

McAllister, J. Gilbert. 1932. The Archaeology of Porter County. *Indiana History Bulletin* 10(1):1-96.

Portage Township

A. The 1882 History of Porter County, Indiana states that (p. 215):

"On Section 36, Township 36, Range 6, was what had the appearance of an Indian burying-ground. Evidences of

about twenty graves were to be seen."

The exact location of this burial ground in Section 36 is unknown.

Source Citation:

Goodspeed, Weston A., and Charles Blanchard. 1882. *Counties of Lake and Porter, Indiana: Historical and Biographical*. Chicago, Illinois: F. A. Battey and Company. 771 p.

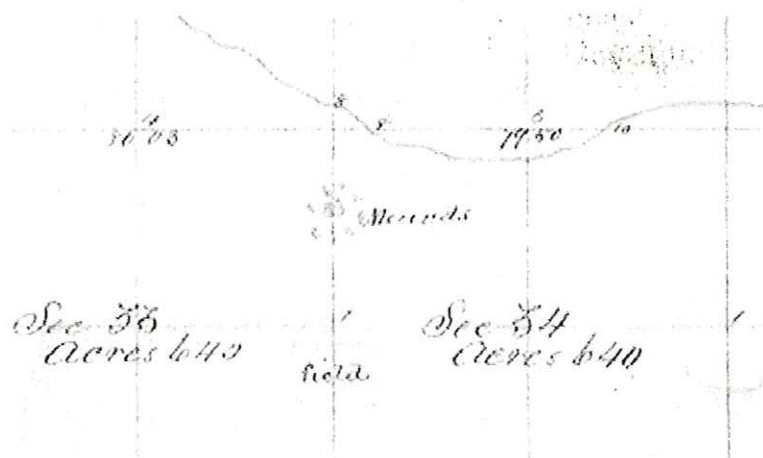
Porter Township

The Wark Mounds represent a group of at least ten Native American mounds located in Sections 27, 28, 33, and 34 of Township 34 North, Range 6 West in Porter Township, east of Boone Grove. This complex of mounds is named after one of the former owners of land upon which several mounds are located, John Wark. The largest mound in the group is referred to as the Wark Mound. These mounds were known to exist as early as 1834 since they are clearly notated in the Record of Field Notes, United States Land Survey; the notes regarding the survey of the north-south line between Sections 33 and 34 state that "*a large artificial mound surrounded by a number of smaller ones.*" By 1932, many of the mounds, especially those located in Section 33, were barely visible due to previous excavations. Note that not every mound in this group has yielded skeletal remains when excavated. Thus, only mounds that have yielded skeletal remains are detailed below.

A. The Wark Mound is the largest Native American burial mound in Porter County and is located in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 34 North, Range 6 West. Being slightly more than 100 feet in diameter, the Wark Mound was approximately 16 feet in height before excavations reduced its height to about ten feet by 1932. The Record of Field Notes, United States Land Survey of 1834 reports that nine smaller mounds surrounded the Wark Mound, but by 1897 these nine smaller mounds no longer were visually perceptible. A. E. Upp was the first man to farm the land upon which the Wark Mound is located. It has been reported that Upp stated that the mound was much steeper and quite difficult to plow when he began farming the land. On October 6 and 7, 1897, State Geologist W. S. Blatchley excavated a ditch measuring three feet wide, 32 feet long, and 14 feet deep through the center of the Wark Mound. Near the very center of the mound was found one very badly decayed partial skeleton; a total of 14 teeth were found and only a few bones were recovered.



PLATE 2. WARK MOUND, SITE 19, NEAR BOONE GROVE,
THE LARGEST MOUND IN PORTER COUNTY



Portion of original government survey map prepared by William Clark in 1834 of Township 34 North, Range 6 West, showing the Wark Mounds in Sections 33 and 34.

The following newspaper item concerning the Wark Mound was mentioned in the August 23, 1916, issue of *The Porter County Vidette*:

"A. E. UPP FINDS PAPOOSE PLAYTHING ON FARM

A. E. Upp, residing in Boone Gove, has one of the smallest arrowheads in existence. It is only a half-inch long and may have been a plaything for some papoose. While pulling weeds the other day, Mr. Upp found it near the mounds that are located on his farm and that of Robert Wark, which gave up many Indian skeletons a year ago."

B. The Allman Mound is one of the mounds in the Wark Mounds group and is located in the approximate center of the south one-half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 34 North, Range 6 West. In 1931, the diameter and height of the

Allman Mound was reported to be 45 feet and 4.1 feet, respectively. State Geologist W. S. Blatchley reported that in October of 1897, Charles H. Wood, Superintendent of the Valparaiso Schools, excavated the Allman Mound. Blatchley stated that Wood found "no skeletons or implements of any kind," but that "charcoal and ashes were quite common." In 1928, J. C. Allman excavated at the center of the mound to a depth of three feet. Allman unearthed several skeletal remains, reporting that most of the bones were in an excellent state of preservation.

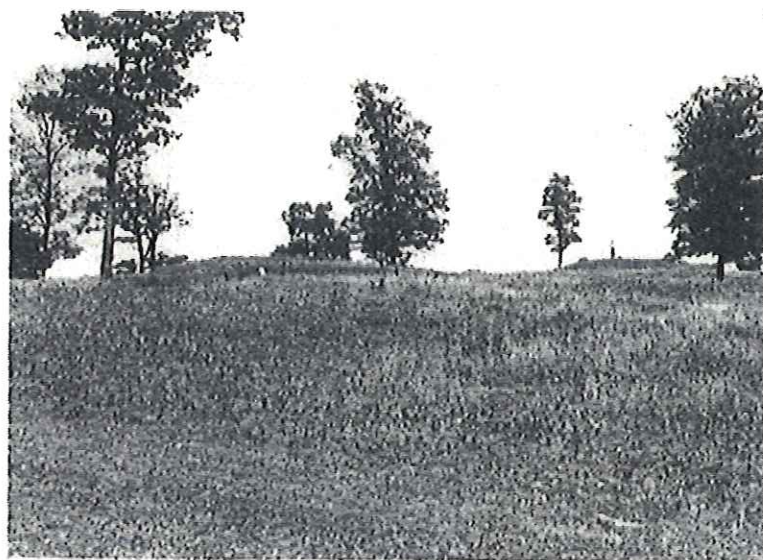


PLATE 1. ALLMAN MOUND, SITE 21, LEFT; FRANZ-GREEN MOUND, SITE 22, RIGHT, NEAR BOONE GROVE

C. The Franz-Green Mound is one of the mounds in the Wark Mounds group and is located in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 34 North, Range 6 West. State Geologist E. W. Blatchley reported in 1897 that this mound "*is 210 feet in circumference and its crest is 10 feet above the surrounding level.*" Blatchley reports that Charles H. Wood, Superintendent of the Valparaiso Schools, excavated at the Franz-Green Mound, but no information concerning Wood's discoveries is available. In 1915, the mound was excavated by Harvey Franz and Amos Green, from which the mound derives its name. The Franz-Green excavation resulted in the discovery of at least 17 burials, three of which were children. Numerous artifacts were also found with the burials. Interestingly, much of the soil removed from the Franz-Green Mound was taken away to be used as fill for the low areas around the barn yard of William Rampke.

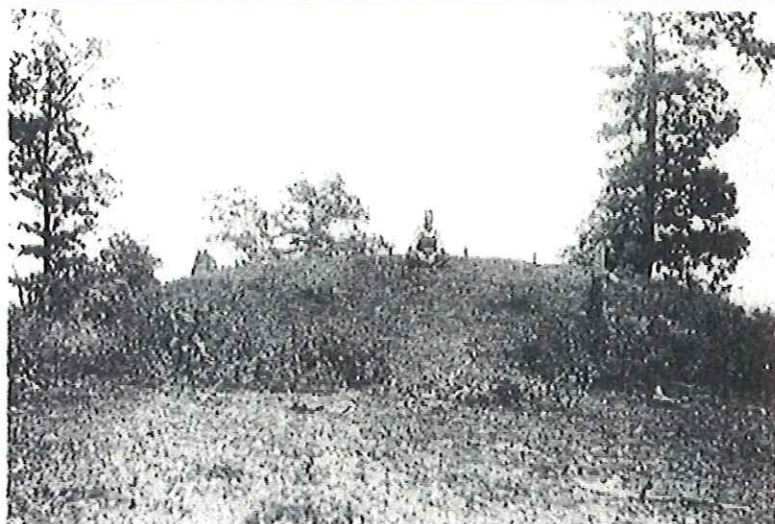


PLATE 3. FRANZ-GREEN MOUND, PHOTOGRAPHED BY A. GREEN
BEFORE EXCAVATION IN 1915

D. Two smaller mounds, known as Site 23 in McAllister's archaeological report for Porter County published in the *Indiana History Bulletin*, exist on the section line between Sections 33 and 34, Township 34 North, Range 6 West. State Geologist W. S. Blatchley reports that one of these two mounds "is 175 feet in circumference and six feet high, the other 75 feet in circumference and four feet in height." Blatchley and Charles H. Wood, Superintendent of the Valparaiso Schools, excavated at Site 23 in 1897, though results of their excavation are unknown. In the fall of 1930, J. C. Allman and some boy scouts excavated the larger of the two mounds located at Site 23 and at a depth of four feet discovered skeletal material. The human remains were reportedly not disturbed.

Unknown. The following newspaper item published in the *The Porter County Vidette* on January 24, 1917, mentions Native American remains that were found in the Boone Grove area. This suggests that the remains may have possibly originated from the Wark mounds.

"Jake Marks, the west side barber, who maintains a collection of curios in his window, has an addition to it today in the form of upper and lower jawbones of an Indian, unearthed near Boone Grove, and provided for the display by Charles Cobb."

Source Citations:

- Anonymous. August 23, 1916. "A. E. Upp Finds Papoose Plaything on Farm," *The Porter County Vidette* [page 1, column 4].
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- Anonymous. January 24, 1917. "Local Squibs and Personals," *The Porter County Vidette* [page 3, column 1].
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- Indianapolis, Indiana: William B. Buford. 1,197 p. [see pp. 86-88]
- Drury, John. 1956. *This is Porter County*. Chicago, Illinois: Inland Photo Company. 352 p.
- Field Notes North of the Base Line and West of the 2d Meridian, Indiana*, 22:447. Located at Indiana State Archives, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- McAllister, J. Gilbert. 1932. "The Archaeology of Porter County," *Indiana History Bulletin* 10(1):1-96.
- The Stroller. November 10, 1960. "Bodies of 17 Warriors Found in Battle Regalia," *The Vidette-Messenger* 34(110):1, 14.

Washington Township

A. The 1882 History of Porter County, Indiana, states that (p. 178):

"A village of about one hundred or more Pottawatomie Indians was situated near the present site of Prattville. Their burying-ground was located on what is now Harmond Beach's orchard."

An inspection of the 1876 plat map for Washington Township published by A. G. Hardesty, shows that Harmond Beach's orchard, and thus the Native American burial ground, is located in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 35 North, Range 5 West. No evidence of the Indian burial ground exists today.

Source Citations:

- Goodspeed, Weston A., and Charles Blanchard. 1882. *Counties of Lake and Porter, Indiana: Historical and Biographical*. Chicago, Illinois: F. A. Battey and Company. 771 p.
- Hardesty, A. G. 1876. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Porter County, Indiana*. Valparaiso, Indiana: A. G. Hardesty. 90 p.

Westchester Township

A. The Bailly Cemetery is located approximately three-quarters of a mile north of the Joseph Bailly Homestead in Westchester Township, at the base of a sand ridge in the center of the northeast quarter of Section 27 [[click here for detailed historical information concerning Bailly Cemetery](#)]. It is the oldest white burial ground in Porter County. It has been recorded that Joseph Bailly buried his son, Napoleon B. "Robert" Bailly, here in 1827. It has also been recorded that Native Americans first used the site for the burial of their dead. Though skeletons have been uncovered at the cemetery site on numerous occasions, they have always been reburied without a determination of their race. Hence, it has not been conclusively determined whether the Bailly Cemetery was originally a sacred Indian burial ground.

B. An Native American burial ground is located just to the west of the now nonexistent village of City West in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 14, Township 37 North, Range 6 West. City West was laid out along the southeasterly shore of Lake Michigan at, or just south of, the mouth of Fort Creek. The pavilion at Indiana Dunes State Park is located just east of where the village was located. City West competed with Michigan City for federal funds to be used for the construction of

a port, but did not gain the support of Congress and slowly became depopulated. All the structures in City West were destroyed by a lightning-ignited wildfire in 1854. Timothy H. Ball, a resident of City West as a young boy, provides a firsthand account of a Native American burial ground adjacent to City West in his book concerning the history of Northwest Indiana in the 1800s:

"On a sand knoll, between the village and the lake, on the bank of the creek, there was an Indian burial ground of some size, the marks or inscriptions on the head-boards seeming to have been painted with Indian puccoon root. Here the villagers did not bury; this sacred spot they did not disturb. Near this, in the summer and fall, some Indian encampments were held; the Indians being quiet, peaceable hunting parties, one party at least having come down Lake Michigan from Green Bay, if the information imparted to the villagers was correct."

Hardesty's history of Porter County, published in 1876, also mentions the Native American burial ground located near City West:

"Old City West, an Indian barricade at the time this country was first known to the whites, and now used as a summer resort by many, is the oldest point in this county entitled to the name of a town. Mr. Joseph C. Morgan was at an Indian burial at this place in 1838. It was the funeral of a squaw, wife of the principal chief. The ceremonies consisted of speaking, singing, dancing and a sacred feast of well-baked venison."

McAllister's archaeological report of Porter County mentions the Native American burial ground near City West, stating that:

"...at a place known as 'grave-yard' blow-out, a number of people have found skeletal material, including vertebra with arrow embedded in the bone."

C. McAllister's archaeological report of Porter County also reports the existence of a Native American burial ground located in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 37 North, Range 6 West, which is approximately 500 feet southwest of the entrance to St. Patrick Catholic Cemetery on South Calumet Road. McAllister's report states that:

"According to W. Lahyn [William LaHayn] and A. J. Bouser [Arthur J. Bowser] this mound was formerly 6 feet high and 80 feet in diameter. It is now little more than 1.5 feet high, though still retaining much of its symmetry. It has been dug into a number of times, skeletal material and many relics being found. The mound has been farmed over and is now planted in alfalfa. Only flint chips were found at the time of the present survey."

D. A Native American burial mound once stood between Morgan Lake and Billington Lake on the line between Sections 5 and 6, Township 36 North, Range 5 West. Today, the

mound is completely obliterated and Sand Creek Drive traverses the site. The mound is thought to have stood about one to two hundred feet north of the north parking lot at Sand Creek Country Club. McAllister mentions this mound in his survey of archaeological sites in of Porter County:

"It was reported by Ed Morgan that there were formerly three mounds on his father's farm. He estimates that they were about 12 feet in diameter and approximately 2 feet high. They were excavated by the Morgans in 1893, but only skeletal material was found....Two slight elevations indicates where they stood. The soil is a sandy loam. Burned stone and flint flakes were found on the surface. Large oak trees grown on and near the site."

E. When Wagner Road (County Road 50 West) was being constructed to connect with the Dunes Highway (US Route 12) north of the town of Porter, seven complete skeletons were said to have been removed, though no artifacts were reported to be found with the skeletal remains. These Native American burials were found just west of Wagner Road and south of the Dunes Highway, or more specifically in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 37 North, Range 6 West. The land on which the skeletal remains were found was, at the time of discovery, owned by Benjamin and Clara Lehman.

Source Citations:

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- Clemenson, A. Berle, Kenneth W. Bennett, and Catherine H. Blee. 1976. *Historic Structure Report, Bailly Cemetery: Historical, Architectural, and Archeological Data, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana*. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Historic Preservation Division. Denver, Colorado: United States Department of the Interior. 85 p.
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NOTE: If you have information that you like to add to this database, including corrections, then please contribute it to **Steve Shook**.

Native American Burial Ground data and report prepared by Steven R. Shook

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Volume X OCTOBER 1932 Number 1

THE ARCHAEOLOGY

OF

PORTER COUNTY

By

J. GILBERT MCALLISTER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

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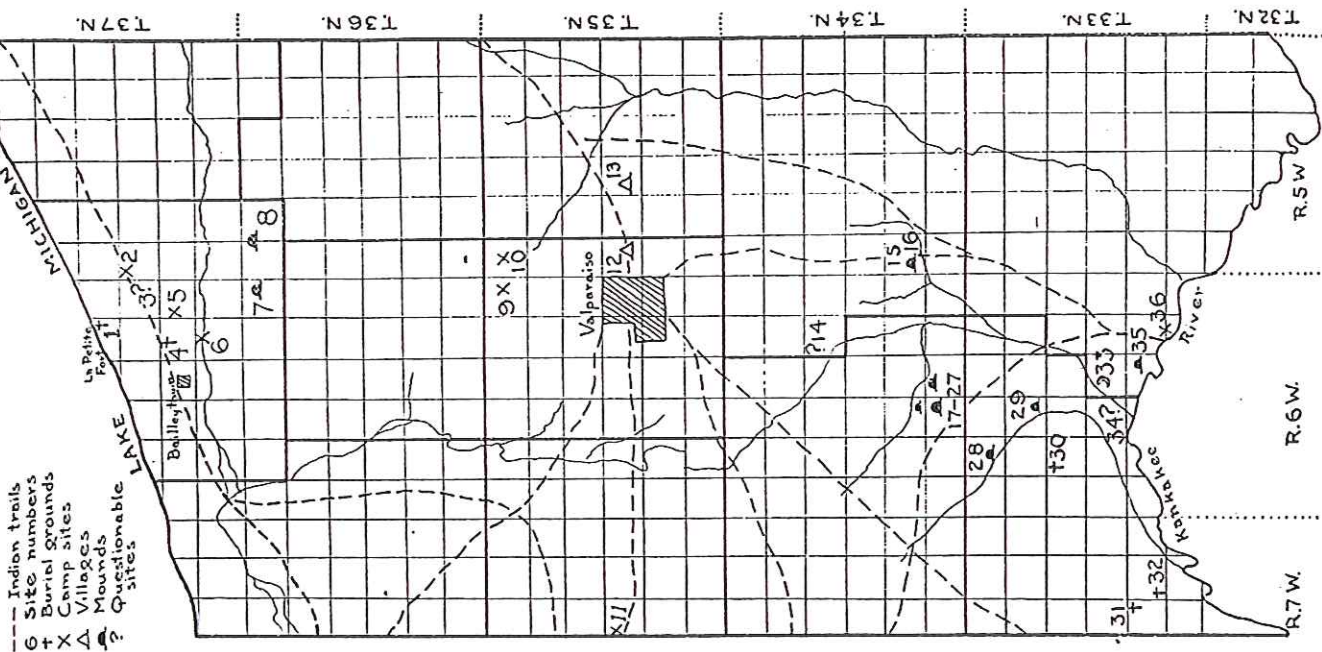
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PORTER COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP



INTRODUCTION

This report is primarily concerned with a description of the aboriginal remains and the excavations undertaken in Porter County, Indiana. The information gained from previous archaeological work in this county has been included, and from this, together with the rather scanty material obtained during the present excavations, an attempt has been made to suggest cultural relationships.

The field work was accomplished during July, August, and September of 1931. A preliminary survey was undertaken to choose a site for intensive investigation. While excavations were being made, more detailed information regarding additional sites was obtained.

This survey was made possible through the combined efforts of the Indiana Historical Bureau and the Indiana Historical Society. To Dr. Christopher B. Coleman, director of the Historical Bureau, and to Mr. William Ross Teel, chairman of the Archaeological Section of the Historical Society, I wish to express my gratitude for their cooperation and interest.

It would be impossible to list here the many citizens of Porter County to whom I am indebted for innumerable courtesies. I am particularly grateful to Mrs. George Chester, regent of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and acting head of the Porter County Historical Society, for her assistance in making contacts with people interested in the work; to W. E. Morthland, county surveyor, for the use of a transit and target throughout the season; to A. J. Bouser for the use of his excellent library; and to Henry Klemz, A. E. Upp, Richard and Doshia Vergin, Robert Wark, Albert Weise, and Charlie Wolbrandt for permission to excavate on their lands.

The writer is also indebted to Dr. W. M. Krogman for reporting on the skeletal material; to Dr. Carl E. Guthe for describing the pottery; to Dr. Frank C. Baker for identifying shells; and to Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, Thorne Deuel, Frank Setzler, and George Neumann for criticism and suggestions.

Porter County is located in the northwest corner of Indiana. It is bounded on the north by Lake Michigan, on the west by Lake County, which is adjacent to the state of Illinois, on the south by the Kankakee River and Jasper County, and on the east by La Porte County. It has an area of 420 square miles.

The area now comprising Porter County was formerly a part of the Indiana Territory, which was organized in 1800. At the time of settlement by the whites the Potawatomi Indians were in possession of the region.

Two of the famous early adventurers who explored the region of the Kankakee River were Jacques Marquette, in 1673, and La Salle, in 1679. In 1822, Joseph Bailly, a French fur trader, established a trading post on the old Sauk trail which paralleled the southern border of Lake Michigan. He located his post at the place which is designated on old maps as Baillytown (see map, page 6). The actual settlement of Porter County did not begin until some months after the United States government had acquired the land from the Indians by the Treaty of 1832.

Porter County was organized by an act of January 28, 1836, effective February 1, 1836. It was named for Commodore David Porter of the United States Navy.¹

Few accounts have been written of the Indians of the county. J. Lorenzo Werich, who was born near the Kankakee River in 1860 and lived in Porter County, gives the following account:

In the early summer, after the hunting season was over for the fur bearing animals, the Indians would pack their furs, then with their women and children they would start north for the lakes to meet the French fur trading boats which came down to the lower lake region to trade with them for their furs. During the summer season they fished and picked berries, as these were what they lived on mostly during the heated seasons. In the fall they would return to the Kankakee hunting

¹ For a detailed historical account, see the following histories and atlases: Cannon, Thomas H., Loring, H. H., and Robb, Charles J. (eds.), *History of the Lake and Calumet Region of Indiana*. (Indianapolis, 1927); Goodspeed, Weston A., and Blanchard, Charles (eds.), *Coun- ties of Porter and Lake, Indiana*. (F. A. Battey & Co., Chicago, 1882); *History of Porter County, Indiana*, Vol. 1 (Lewis Publishing Co., Chi- cago, 1912); *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Porter County, Indiana*, 1876 (A. G. Hardesty, Valparaiso, Ind.); *Standard Atlas of Porter County, Indiana*. . . . (George A. Ogle & Co., Chicago, 1921).

grounds where one of their main camps was located on a long point of the mainland or ridge that projected far out into the swamp and near the mouth of Sandy Hook. This place was known as "Indian Garden" and hundreds of Indians camped there during the hunting seasons. There was another Indian camping ground a few miles below this on the same side of the river known as the "Indian Island."

It was . . . for untold ages the hunting and camping grounds of the Potawatomi Indians. It is one of the oldest inhabited islands on the Kankakee and there was no Indian camp between the headwaters and the mouth of this . . . river that had a better [natural] fortification than Indian Island.²

Cyrus Thomas refers to the mounds in the adjoining county of La Porte in his report on the mound exploration made by the Bureau of American Ethnology, but makes no mention of those in Porter County.³

The only reference to archaeological remains, aside from a few superficial notes occasionally found in histories, is made by W. S. Blatchley, state geologist.⁴ He describes the mounds near Boone Grove, including comments on excavations.

Porter County lies in the belt of terminal moraines and is covered with a sheet of glacial drift 90 to 141 feet thick. The northern end of the county, adjacent to Lake Michigan, is com- posed of sand dunes. The middle region, comprising more than half of the entire county, is higher and undulating, with occasional stretches of prairie lands. A great portion of the section bordering the Kankakee River was formerly swamp land, but has recently been drained. Numerous small lakes dot the landscape. The northern half is drained by small streams which flow into the Calumet River; the southern half is drained by the Kankakee.

When the white settlers first came to this region, "fishes and mussels abounded in the streams and lakes. Wild fowl by myriads in their migrating season came and went, stopping to feed among the marshes. Buffalo, deer and grouse, in un- told numbers, inhabited the prairies; while beaver, muskrat and other crowded the overflowed basins of the Calumet and

² Werich, J. Lorenzo, *Pioneer Hunters of the Kankakee*, 27-28, 131 (n.p., 1920).

³ Thomas, Cyrus, "The Illinois District," in Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, *Twelfth Annual Report*, 1890-91, p. 555 (Washington, 1894).

⁴ Blatchley, Willis S., "The Geology of Lake and Porter Counties, In- diana," in *Indiana Geological Report*, 1897, pp. 82-88.

Kankakee. Nor was the food supply limited to flesh. Wild fruits . . . flourished in profusion along the sand ridges." One can easily believe that it was a veritable paradise for hunting and fishing.

* Blatchley, "Geology of Lake and Porter Counties," in *Indiana Geological Report*, 1897, p. 82.

THE SURVEY

The survey of Porter County was made during the summer of 1931. The archaeological remains consist of mounds, camps, sites, earthworks, burial grounds, and trails. All of the remains reported in the county were visited and their present condition noted. The larger part of the sites had been previously excavated to some extent or had been dug into by curiosity seekers. The results of previous excavations are included in the present report. The different sites are numbered on the map beginning at the north and proceeding south.

Site 1. Burial Ground. On the outside of the western extremity of Dunes State Park, at a place known as "graveyard" blow-out, a number of people have found skeletal material, including a vertebra with an arrow embedded in the bone. This area was investigated but nothing could be determined regarding former Indian occupation. The exact location is in the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 14 T. 37 N., R. 6 W. This is also the approximate location of "La Petite Fort," a small fortification said to have been built by the French.

Site 2. Camp Site. On the sandy elevations east of the small creek which crosses the Dunes Highway east of Tremont, were found countless flint chips and fire-cracked stones, indicating that this may have been a camp site. Motorists frequently stop and hunt for Indian artifacts. A few pieces of very old and fragile bones were also noted. Whether they were animal or human could not be determined from the few fragments remaining. This site is in the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 19, T. 37 N., R. 5 W.

Site 3. Reported Mounds. Just south of Tremont lies a region known as "Mound Valley." G. A. Brennan, in his book on the Dunes, says there were at one time nearly a hundred mounds in the little valley, ranging from 20 to 50 feet across, and from 6 to 10 feet high. Some were round, others were elliptical, measuring from 10 to 40 feet long. In an excavation made by M. F. Greene a part of a skeleton was found. The skull crumbled into dust upon exposure to the air. A number

of stone arrowheads, knives, hammers, and pieces of pottery were obtained; also the remains of a long steel knife with bone handle which fell entirely to dust when drawn out.⁶ Later the mounds were leveled by the plow and their contents scattered. The region was examined during the present survey but no indication of artificial mounds remained.

West of Highway No. 49 in the marshy portion of the timber on the Charles Michael farm are many small elevations. These are 1 or 2 feet high, round or oval in shape, and from a few feet to 8 or 10 feet in length. Several of them were examined and found to be natural. It is possible that some of these may have been used for burial purposes, though the usual practice of the Indian was to bury on higher and drier elevations. These natural formations are identical with those described at Site 34.

Site 4. Burial Ground. In cutting through the sand in making the road north of Porter to the Dunes Highway, seven complete skeletons are said to have been removed. No artifacts were reported. The burials were found just west of the new road and south of the Dunes Highway. This is in the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 26, T. 37 N., R. 6 W.

Site 5. "Indian" Well. North of Chesterton was a small, natural watering hole which, according to old residents, was used by the Indians throughout the early settlement period. It was a favorite gathering place where large celebrations were held. The hole has been recently filled, but a marked depression is still visible. It is in the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25, T. 37 N., R. 6 W.

Site 6. Camp Site. On the comparatively high elevations on either side of the Calumet River, just north of Porter, F. M. Tharp has found Indian artifacts. It is generally stated that the Indians used these natural ridges for dwelling sites. Though a portion of the area was examined during the survey no indications of Indian occupation were found. The local farmers report that in the adjoining fields "relics" have been found.

Site 7. Mound. On the southern limits of Chesterton, about 200 feet west of Highway No. 49, rises a low mound.

⁶Brennan, George A., *The Wonders of the Dunes*, 8-10 (Indianapolis, 1923).

According to W. Lahyn and A. J. Bouser this mound was formerly about 6 feet high and 80 feet in diameter. It is now little more than 1.5 feet high, though still retaining much of its symmetry. It has been dug into a number of times, skeletal material and many relics being found. The mound has been farmed over and is now planted in alfalfa. Only flint chips were found at the time of the present survey. It is located in the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1, T. 37 N., R. 6 W.

Mr. Bouser is of the opinion that there were formerly more mounds in the vicinity, but none are noticeable now.

Site 8. Mounds. It was reported by Ed Morgan that there were formerly three mounds on his father's farm. He estimates that they were about 12 feet in diameter and approximately 2 feet high. They were excavated by the Morgans in 1893, but only skeletal material was found. They were located on the line between Sections 5 and 6, T. 36 N., R. 5 W., just between two small lakes. Two slight elevations indicate where they stood. The soil is a sandy loam. Burned stone and flint flakes were found on the surface. Large oak trees grow on and near the site.

Site 9. Camp Site. According to Joe F. Bradley the ridge between Spectacle Lake and Flint Lake was undoubtedly an Indian camp site. He obtained many of the specimens of his collections here. The area is at present in timber and grass. Flakes can still be found, but no pot sherds were noticed nor were any found by Mr. Bradley. It is located in the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1, T. 35 N., R. 6 W.

Site 10. Camp Site. On the east side of Flint Lake is a camp site, also located and reported by J. F. Bradley. Here he found flint flakes and a few of the specimens of his collection. The site has now been graded and is used for residential purposes. It is located in the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 6, T. 35 N., R. 5 W.

Site 11. Camp Site. On the western edge of Union Township and just south of the Lincoln Highway is an elevation on which, according to William Woods, an Indian camp site was located during early historical times. Many artifacts were formerly found in the vicinity. A farmhouse and barn now occupy the site, a portion of which was removed in grading

the road. The exact location is the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 22, T. 35 N., R. 7 W.

Just north and west of this site and across Deep River in Lake County is the "Flatiron Mound" thought in early times to have been an Indian mound with a "water-cure" well.⁷ It is now known to be a natural formation.

Site 12. Village Site. "The first white settlers in this region [Center Township] found, on the west side of the southeast quarter of Sec. 19, Range 5, a little north of the La Porte road, a small Indian village of perhaps a dozen lodges, which was called Chiqua's town, from an Indian who had been a chief of a remnant of the Pottawatomies."⁸

Site 13. Village Site. Prattville now marks the approximate location of a former Indian village known as Skeenwas, according to Mark Dickover and others. C. Cain's orchard is said to be located on the former burying ground.

Site 14. Possible Mound. In the center of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 6 W., on the Paul Stoner farm, is an elevation which has been pointed out as a possible mound. It is on a natural rise adjacent to land that was formerly marshy and until recently was in timber. Harry Vergin, who formerly farmed the neighboring land, remembers a slight elevation and that there was a depression in the center, as if someone had been digging. At the highest elevation of the place pointed out there is a yellow sandy soil which differs from the surrounding almost black soil of the field. The area is now under cultivation and there is practically no evidence of a mound.

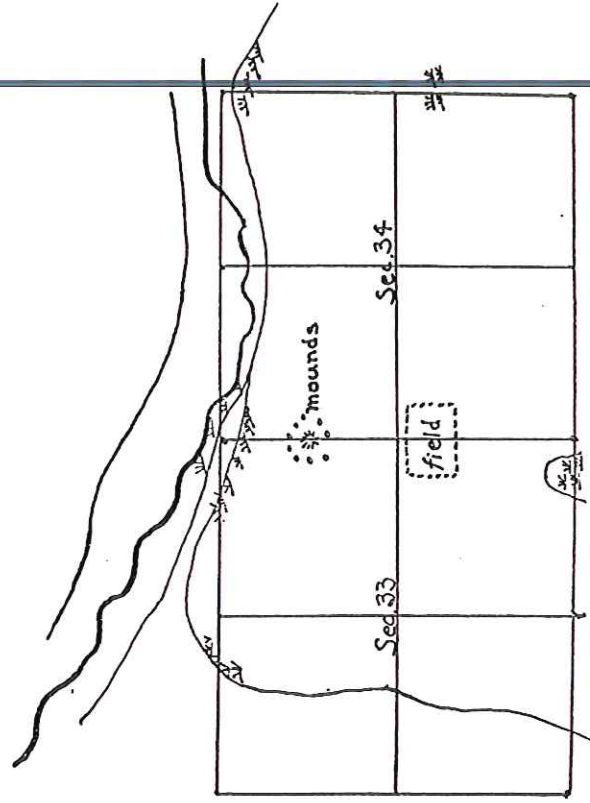
Site 15. Mound. In 1921 the La Count brothers excavated a mound on their father's farm. It is said to have been 15 feet high at one time, though now it is but 5 feet in height and 75 feet in diameter. The soil is a clay with some sand. On the west side of the center and at a depth of about 3 to 4 feet were found skeletal remains and artifacts. It is believed that there were three skeletons, with which were found a copper celt wrapped in leather, a pipe, and a piece of pottery (Plate 9). The celt measures 5.63 inches in maximum length, 3 inches in maximum width, which is at the cutting edge, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in maximum thickness. The pipe is of the platform

⁷ *Countries of Porter and Lake*, 13.
⁸ *Ibid.*, 104-5.

type, with a curved base, measuring 4.38 inches long, 1.75 inches maximum width, with the bowl 1.25 inches high and 1 inch outside diameter. The pottery was coarse and heavy, averaging about .25 of an inch in thickness. It was tempered with grit.

The mound is located on a natural elevation adjacent to marsh land, and is less than 400 feet north of Sandy Hook Creek. It is on the C. F. La Count farm in the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 30, T. 34 N., R. 5 W.

Site 16. Mounds. In the timber west of the C. F. La Count farmhouse is a group of three, possibly five, mounds. They are all approximately the same size, the largest being 28.5 feet in diameter and 2 feet high. They are located in a rough semicircle, on a slight natural elevation which is crescent shaped. There was formerly a marsh to the west and south. Sandy Hook Creek is about one-fourth of a mile south. The centers of all five were pitted about twenty-five years ago and skeletal material is said to have been removed. The soil is a sandy clay now covered with oak trees and grass. The



MAP FROM RECORDS OF SURVEYS, 1834

[From map in Records of Surveys of United States Lands (1834), in Auditor's Office, State House, Indianapolis]

exact location is in the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 30, T. 34 N., R. 5 W.

Sites 17-27. Sites 17 to 27 inclusive comprise a group of at least ten mounds located one and one-half miles east of Boone Grove on the land of Robert Wark and A. E. Upp. It is said that there were formerly other mounds, which have been obliterated by continued cultivation of the soil. Some of the remaining mounds (Sites 18, 24, 25, 26, and 27) are hardly perceptible.

This group has always been conspicuous. In the Record of Field Notes made by the United States Land Survey in 1834, the north and south line between Sections 33 and 34 is said to pass over "a large artificial mound surrounded by a number of smaller ones."⁹ The largest mound, Site 19, is located about 110 paces west of the division line. If smaller mounds ever surrounded this tumulus, they have now been obliterated.

Site 17. Smith Mound. Excavations were begun on this mound but after two days' work it was abandoned as an unpromising tumulus. It is approximately 40 feet in diameter and 3.5 feet above the surrounding elevation. The impression obtained is that the mound is artificial but so old that leaching has destroyed evidence of lens-shaped pockets and probably the line between artificial and undisturbed earth. However, the surface of the natural elevation may have been cleared in preparation for the erection of the mound. In the lack of pottery and absence of artifacts this mound resembles the Vergin tumulus (Site 28). Burials may be so old as to be completely decayed.

This mound is undoubtedly Number 7 in Blatchley's report.¹⁰ The only known excavation was made in the fall of 1930 by Walter Smith. He excavated an area 4 by 6 feet in extent and approximately 5 feet deep in the center of the mound, but found neither skeletal material nor artifacts.

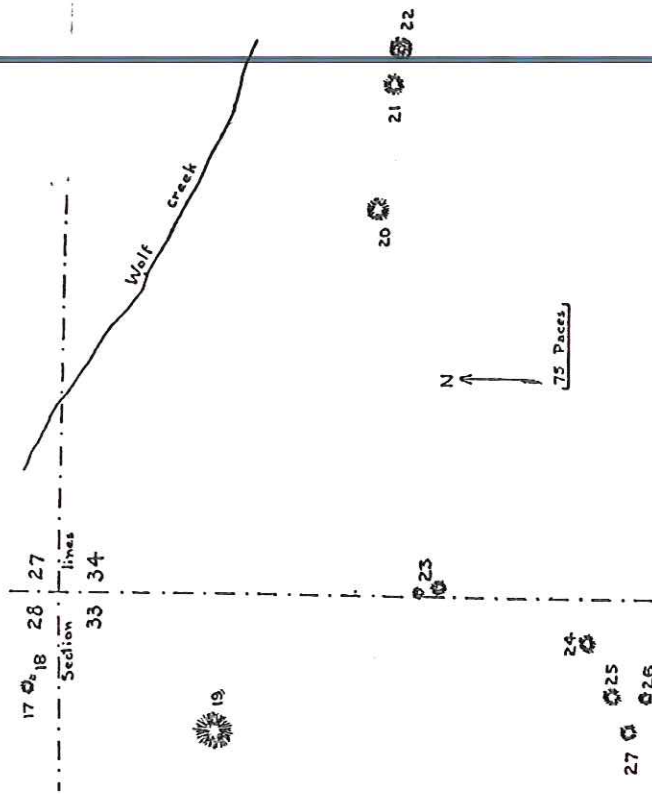
The exact location is in the center of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 28, T. 34 N., R. 6 W.

Site 18. Mound. About thirty feet southeast of Site 17 there is said to have been another mound of approximately

⁹ Field Notes North of the Base Line and West of the 2d Meridian, Indiana, 22:447. In Auditor's Office, State House, Indianapolis.

¹⁰ "Geology of Lake and Porter Counties," in Indiana Geological Report, 1897, p. 87.

the same size. The place was pointed out by a number of the local farmers as the site of a mound which was graded down in making a road. This is undoubtedly Number 6 mentioned by Blatchley: "The sixth and seventh mounds are lower and about 100 feet in circumference. They are situated in the extreme southeastern corner of section 28 (34 north, 6 west), and have never, so far as known, been disturbed."¹¹ Nothing now remains to denote its former presence.



GROUND PLAN OF MOUNDS, SITES 17-27, NEAR BOONE GROVE

tioned by Blatchley: "The sixth and seventh mounds are lower and about 100 feet in circumference. They are situated in the extreme southeastern corner of section 28 (34 north, 6 west), and have never, so far as known, been disturbed."¹¹ Nothing now remains to denote its former presence.

Site 19. Wark Mound. This is the largest and best-known mound in Porter County. It is 100 feet east and west, 110 feet north and south, and 10 feet high. Local people estimate that it was once from 16 to 20 feet high. In 1897, however, Blatchley estimated it to be but 12 feet in height. It was probably circular in form, but continual plowing with north-south furrows has undoubtedly extended the mound in that direction. A. E. Upp, the first man to farm the land, said the mound was formerly much steeper and quite difficult to plow.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 87.

Since there was some doubt as to the artificiality of the mound, a test pit was placed in the southeast quadrant, 15 feet from the center. The pit was 3 feet square by 3 feet 8 inches deep and a post hole in the bottom of this pit was sunk 3 feet deeper. One and one-half feet from the surface a few bones of a small animal were found. Up to 1.5 feet the mound is of a compact clay. For the remainder of the depth dug, the clay contained much sand. At a depth of approximately 5 feet the clay became wet and was quite sticky. Though no charcoal or flint flakes were noticed, the soil had an artificial appearance and the elevation was undoubtedly made by man.

The finds made by Blatchley support the conclusion that this was an artificial mound:

It is 300 feet in circumference, 12 feet high, and almost a perfect sugar-loaf in form. The owner of the farm, Mr. John Wark, of Valparaiso, kindly gave his consent to the excavation of this mound, and on October 6 and 7 1897 a ditch was dug three feet wide, 32 feet long, and, at the center of the mound, 14 feet in depth. The mound was found to be composed of a compact, yellowish clay, in which were a few scattered pebbles of small size. In the exact center and ten feet from the crest, the earth became darker, harder and more compact. Six inches lower was a layer of black organic matter, in which were the remains of a very badly decayed human skeleton. It lay in a reclining position with its head to the south. Only a few pieces of bone and 14 teeth were removed, the remainder crumbling to dust. The crowns of the teeth were hard and solid, but the fangs for the most part crumbled like the bones. No implements of any kind were found, though the excavations were extended for four feet lower, and over an area 5 x 7 feet in the center of the mound.¹²

It is not plausible to suppose that the Indians would have made intrusive burials to such a depth, considering the crude implements with which they had to dig and the almost general practice of shallow burials.¹³ The remains Blatchley speaks of were undoubtedly placed in the mound at the time of its construction. The mound is located in the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, T. 34 N., R. 6 W.

¹² "Geology of Lake and Porter Counties," in *Indiana Geological Report*, 1897, p. 88.

¹³ Schoolcraft, Henry C., *Information respecting the History Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States*, 4:54 (Philadelphia, 1860); Griffin, James B., "Aboriginal Mortuary Customs in the Western Half of the Northeast Woodland Area," Manuscript Thesis, University of Chicago, 1930.

Site 20. Douglas-Hiatt Mound. The first mention of this mound was made by Blatchley's report of 1897: "One hundred yards to the northwest is the third, 180 feet in circumference and but four feet high, with a black oak 5.7 feet in girth growing from its side."¹⁴

The only known excavation was made by L. E. Douglas and Albert Hiatt in 1928. A pit was dug in the center and, according to Douglas, there was a depression in the floor of the mound in which burials had been placed. They were surrounded by black earth or muck and were very fragmentary. In the southeast quadrant at a depth of about 5 feet and several feet from the center of the mound, artifacts were found associated with a burial. A platform pipe of red stone with a curved base was the most prized find. The pipe is said to be identical with that shown in Plate 9, except for material. Unfortunately it was broken and the pieces lost. A copper celt was associated with the pipe, as was also a copper awl measuring 4 inches in length and .38 inch in thickness. Nothing else was noticed.

In an effort to determine the structure of this mound, which can be taken as typical of the group, a trench was placed across the west side, approximately 12 feet from the center. It was 43 feet in length, averaged 4 feet in width, and ranged from 3 to 7.5 feet in depth. Two distinct artificial strata were noticed. The upper was 2.5 feet in depth at the center and gradually became shallower on each side. It was primarily composed of an ash and clay mixture with some charcoal. The line of demarcation between this stratum and the one beneath was quite distinct. The lower stratum was composed of a lumpy, yellow clay which was hard and dry. This may possibly be the result of heat. The base of this stratum consisted of a layer of ash, charcoal, and humus which varied in thickness from 1 to 3 inches. Beneath this area was undisturbed crumbly clay and gravel to a depth of 3 to 4 feet. In Plate 8 these two artificial and one natural strata can be noticed. Just south of center and perpendicular to the trench established, a cut was made 4 feet wide, 10 feet long, and 6.5 feet deep. On the face on either side the artificial strata became deeper, gradually sloping to a central depression, at which point the excavation made by Douglas and Hiatt was encountered. Throughout the two cuts flint chips and much

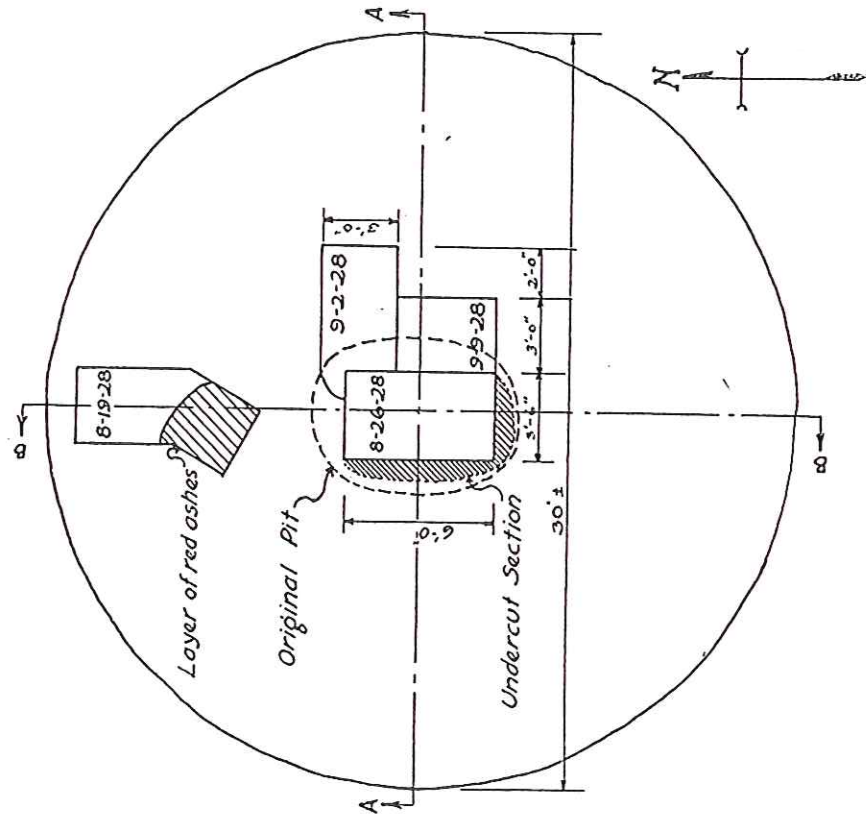
¹⁴ *Indiana Geological Report*, 1897, p. 88.

charcoal were noted, but not a single artifact or pot sherd was found.

The mound is 65 feet on a north-south axis, 59 feet on a east-west axis, and approximately 4 feet above the surrounding elevation. It is in the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 34, T. 34 N., R. 6 W.

Site 21. Allman Mound. The central mound of the three on the A. E. Upp farm is 4.1 feet (transit 1931) above the surrounding elevation and about 45 feet in diameter. Accord-

*Plan of Mound on Upp Farm
Excavated by John C. Allman
Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ "=1'-0"*



GROUND PLAN OF ALLMAN MOUND, SITE 21. DRAWING BY J. C. ALLMAN

ing to Blatchley, this mound was excavated just previous to 1897 by Superintendent Wood of the Valparaiso schools. He also states that "it is 170 feet in circumference and 8 feet high, with a flatter top and fewer trees growing from it." It is thought that nothing was found by Wood.

The mound was again excavated in 1928 by J. C. Allman. He has written up the excavation from notes made at the time. His cooperation and assistance, not only in making available this material, but in the whole summer's work is most gratifying. The following is taken from Allman's report on this excavation:

EXCAVATION: Because of lack of time, inability to work any day except Sunday, and the report that the mound might be excavated by someone who had no archaeological interest in it, I used the method which is described in this report. Each pit was of such size as one man could dig in a day, allowing for time to investigate ordinary finds and take notes on the excavation. If anything unusual had been found, this procedure would, of course, have had to be changed. The following are the results of each day's work:

Aug. 19, 1928. Started horizontal trench straight into north side of mound. Found mound had been placed on original ground level, but with red ashes between. This excavation was so barren that the vertical pit was chosen as the quickest method for determining what was in the mound.

Aug. 26, 1928. Pit in center of mound, 3.5 feet by 6 feet. Upper 1.5 feet showed previous excavation. Next 3.25 feet of clay and gravel, with definite lenticularity. Next 3.25 feet of black dirt, damp and sticky, evidently brought in from the adjacent marsh. Below that .5 inch to 4 inches of white ashes. On the bottom, but overlying a thin layer of red ashes, was 4 inches to 6 inches of black dirt mixed with sand and gravel, and many bones were in this layer.

Sept. 2, 1928. Pit 5 feet by 3 feet. Strata similar to excavation of Aug. 26, but on one side the original ground sloped up until it was the same elevation as on the outside of the mound, showing that the center of the mound was a pit. This is shown on the drawings.

Sept. 9, 1928. Pit 3 feet by 4 feet. Findings similar to those before. The outlines of the original pit were made more clear.

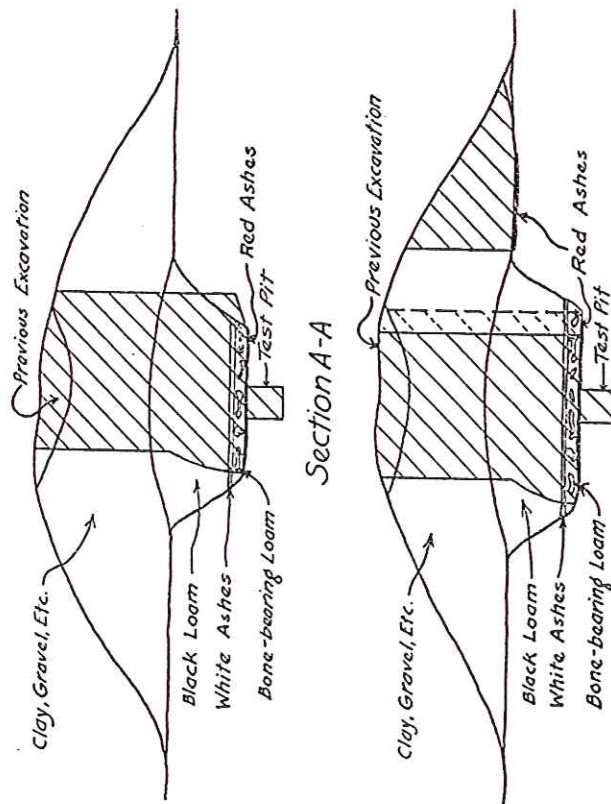
FINDINGS: There was not an artifact of any kind in this mound. The nearest to it were a few flint flakes mixed in with the dirt. The bones that were found had been thrown in indiscriminately, some perhaps in bundles, where the leg

³⁸ "Geology of Lake and Porter Counties," in Indiana Geological Report, 1897, p. 87.

and arm bones were in little piles. Some of the bones had been gnawed, showing that they had lain on platforms in the trees in accordance with an old custom of the Indians. One interesting find was the complete skeletons of two feet with all the small bones still in position.

The bones were of the same size as those of an average person of today. In thickness the skulls varied from $1/8$ to $3/16$ inch. . . . The adult teeth were much worn and very smooth. Some showed considerable signs of decay. Most of the bones were in an excellent state of preservation. Practically all the bones were of adults.

*Mound on Upp Farm
Excavated by John C. Allman
Scale $1/4"$ - $1'$ - $0"$*



CROSS SECTIONS OF ALLMAN MOUND. DRAWING BY J. C. ALLMAN

CONCLUSION: A pit was first dug, about 6 by 8 feet and 3 feet deep. In this a fire was built and kept burning for a short time. Next the bones were gathered and thrown in together with dirt scraped from the nearby ground. Over this

a fire was built and kept burning for a long time, until a thick mass of ashes collected. Next they brought loam from the marsh and heaped it over the ashes, and completed the mound with clay and gravel from the edge of the bluff. The len-ticularity of the mound showed that it had been built in the usual way.

Apparently this was a simple burial mound, probably for the common people, since there were no artifacts with the bones. How old the mound is, or who built it, are questions which cannot be answered by anything found in or about it, unless they can be connected with similar finds in other mounds about which something definite is known.

It was unfortunate that the mound could not have been excavated in a more scientific manner, but I feel that everything of value was got out of it. If it had not been done in this way it would have been completely destroyed by others who wanted to excavate merely for such artifacts as they could find. Under the circumstances it was the best method.

The Allman mound is located in the approximate center of the S. $1/2$ of the N. E. $1/4$ of the N. W. $1/4$ of Sec. 34, T. 34 N., R. 6 W.

Site 22. Franz-Green Mound. This is the second largest of the mounds located on the Upp-Wark land and forms the eastern limit of this group (Plate 3). It was built near the end of a natural elevation. The land slopes down in all but a westerly direction and Wolf Creek flows just north. It is in the S. E. $1/4$ of the N. E. $1/4$ of the N. W. $1/4$ of Sec. 34, T. 34 N., R. 6 W.

Blatchley first mentioned the mound: "The one nearest the creek is the largest of those in the woods. It is 210 feet in circumference and its crest is 10 feet above the surrounding level. Growing on it are a number of black oak trees, one of which is 4.5 feet in circumference."¹⁶ According to Blatchley this mound was excavated by Superintendent Wood of the Val-paraiso schools, but no information is available regarding this excavation.

The only other excavation about which information could be obtained was made in 1915 by Amos Green and Harvey Franz. Through the courtesy and coöperation of Mr. Franz and Mr. Green, the material removed from the mound was examined and photographed. Mr. Green also typed and revised his notes taken at the time of the excavation and pro-

¹⁶ "Geology of Lake and Porter Counties," in Indiana *Geological Report*, 1897, p. 87.

vided photographs and newspaper clippings. In fact, he made available every possible bit of information and his wholehearted cooperation and interest is sincerely appreciated.

Though Mr. Green made every effort to take complete notes while excavating, lack of time prevented his doing this. Also he did not revise his notes until the spring of 1931—sixteen years later. At this time he composed two reports, one for Mr. Franz, the other for the meeting of the Central Section of the American Anthropological Association at Three Oaks, Michigan.¹⁷ Both sets of notes were examined, but unfortunately they do not agree in detail. It is therefore possible to summarize only, and to draw conclusions from statements corroborated by both reports.

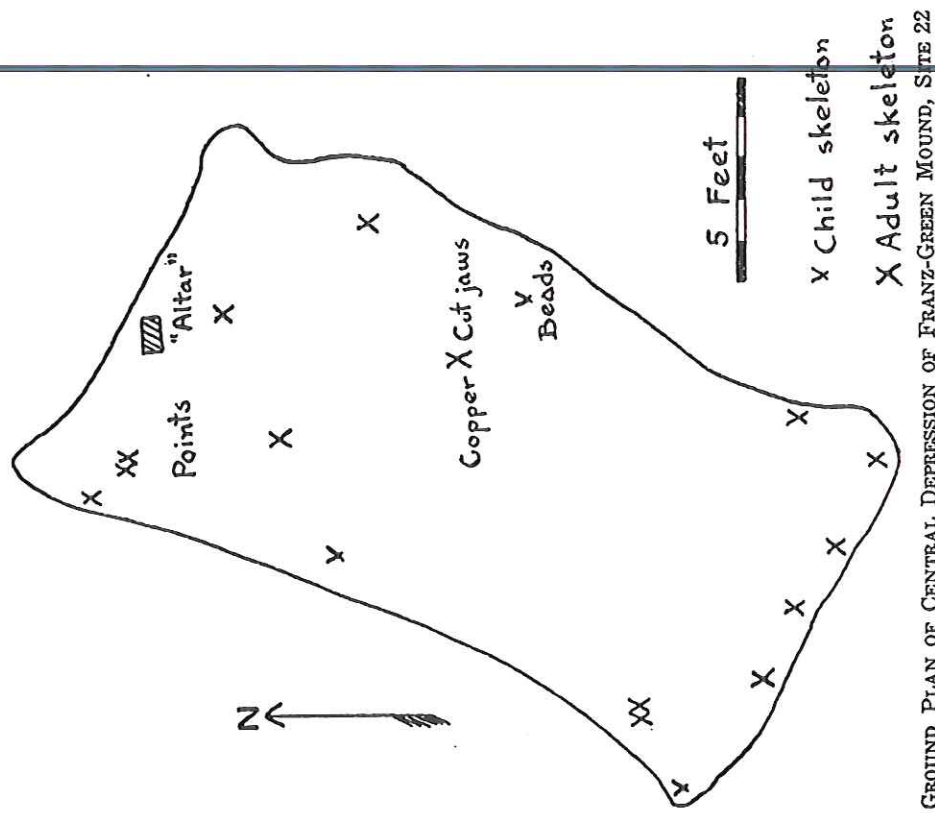
At the time of the 1915 excavation the mound was circular in shape with a hollow at the top caused by an earlier excavation. The mound was then 60 feet in diameter and 8 feet high. At present the mound has the same diameter but the height was established as 5.1 feet above the surrounding elevation.

Only that portion of the tumulus which overlay a central pit was excavated by Mr. Franz and Mr. Green. In constructing the mound the builders had dug a rectangular depression 9.5 by 18 feet and 2.5 feet deep, with the long axis in a north-east-southwest direction. This was either made on the surface or the top soil was removed and the pit dug into a lower stratum which had been cleared and leveled off.

At least 17 burials, 3 of which were children, had been placed in this central pit (see page 25). There was apparently a layer of ashes from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 2 inches thick, but no charcoal was found. It was above the burials and thought to have been general throughout the mound. Also there was a thin layer of ash less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick across the entire bottom. All the material was found between these two ash layers. Mr. Green believes that the burials found were of the bundle burial type of interment. The skull of one of the skeletons was photographed (Plate 7). According to Dr. Krogman and George Neumann the elongated and evenly receding forehead is due to artificial flattening, which Mr. Neumann believes is not unusual among the Hopewell skeletons he has examined.

Associated with the skeletal material were artifacts. A group of seven diagonally notched projectile points was found

¹⁷ The original notes and the two reports are now in the Archaeological Files of the Historical Bureau.



GROUND PLAN OF CENTRAL DEPRESSION OF FRANZ-GREEN MOUND, SITE 22

in the north end of the depression (Plate 5). They had apparently been placed, for four were lying side by side with their points all in one direction, and the other three were above these four with all of their points in the opposite direction.

Two cut jaws (Plate 6) were apparently related to the central burial. They had been carefully ground down to the shape shown, with two counter-sunk holes in each one. They are in an excellent state of preservation with all the teeth, except one incisor, intact.

Five shell beads were found with the child's skeleton which was in the center of the southeast side of the pit. The beads appear to be made from the columella of the conch.

In the approximate center of the depression a thin sheet of copper which had been formed into a tube-like object was found. It appeared to have a number of reeds inside.

No pottery was found. Mr. Green does not think he would have noticed small sherds, but he would undoubtedly have seen large pieces. No pottery was found in the several adjacent mounds, nor has any ever been seen on the surface.

There was a peculiar formation on the north end of the excavation.

We came to what we consider an altar, made of clay, charcoal and ash. It was 12 x 16 inches on top and a rectangular parallelogram 4 inches thick on side facing the center of hole and sloped up to edge on side nearest the bank. I tried to remove it whole but [it] was too frail. I have a small sample and Mr. Upp has the largest piece taken out. It was placed so the top was on a level with the hardpan or a little below the level of the surrounding ground. There was no evidence of its being made in the place occupied, but was placed there after being made. The front, sides and ends were nicely squared with top.¹³

From the description and photograph (Plate 4) it is difficult to identify this feature. One is reminded of crematory basins, but this "altar" apparently had a flat top. It was about two feet above the floor of the depression.

The material taken from this mound is more closely affiliated with Hopewell than with any of the established mound cultures, but of course many features are lacking and many differ from the Ohio Hopewell culture.

Site 23. Mounds. Just adjoining the line between Sections 33 and 34 are two mounds, which were noted by Blatchley: "One is 175 feet in circumference and six feet high, the other 75 feet in circumference and four feet in height."¹⁴ The larger of the two was excavated by Mr. Blatchley and the smaller by Superintendent Wood and a number of his pupils. The results of these excavations are not known. The mounds are now proportionately much smaller. A pit was sunk into the larger one in the fall of 1930 by J. C. Allman and some Boy Scouts. At a depth of about 3.5 feet a small slate gorget was found. Two holes penetrated the material, and a third

¹³ Ms. report of Mr. Green, Archaeological Files, Indiana Historical Bureau.

¹⁴ "Geology of Lake and Porter Counties," in *Indiana Geological Report*, 1897, p. 87.

was partially drilled. At about 4 feet skeletal material was encountered, with an ash layer above and a humus layer below. The skeletons were not disturbed. It is said that other excavations have been made in these two tumuli.

Site 24. Possible Mound. This is a low elevation which merges gradually into the surrounding field. It is merely a symmetrical elevation approximately 1.5 feet high and 50 feet in diameter. Long and continued plowing has probably reduced the height, whether it be natural or artificial. A test pit was not feasible at the time and the only reason for considering this elevation is because of its relation and similarity to adjoining tumuli which upon examination proved to be mounds. It is in the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, T. 34 N., R. 6 W.

Site 25. Mound. But for its relation to other mounds, this elevation would hardly be noticeable. It is approximately 2 feet high and probably about 60 feet in diameter; this is difficult to determine, for the mound imperceptibly merges into the surrounding area. The north one-third has been slightly graded down. A test pit made in this area revealed its artificial construction. Much charcoal and many flint flakes were found, but no pot sherds. At a depth of 3 feet a portion of a charred log was encountered. The test pit, which was 3 feet 11 inches deep, did not reach an undisturbed base. The mound is located in the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, T. 34 N., R. 6 W.

Site 26. Pike Mound. A shallow test pit revealed the mottled character of the soil, which, with a few flint chips and small amount of charcoal, indicated a mound. It is but 1.5 feet high and probably 50 feet in diameter, though again the limits of the tumulus are not plainly defined. It is in the center of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, T. 34 N., R. 6 W.

Site 27. Possible Mound. About 100 feet west of the above-mentioned tumuli is another elevation approximately 70 feet in diameter and 1.5 feet high. This may be a mound. Plowing has destroyed any marked features of any of these mounds. Externally this elevation appears to be a mound similar to those tested.

Another point was 3.5 feet deep, 2 feet south, and 1 foot west of stake 30. The broken top of a drill was found 1.66 feet deep, 4 feet west, and 1 foot south of stake 30L2.

Approximately 1 foot south and 1 foot west of stake 30 was a very crude slate gorget at a depth of 3.66 feet. It had been roughly fashioned from slate and was somewhat oval in form (c, page 52).

Another artifact found in this section was either a hammer stone or a poorly finished discoidal game stone. It was 1 foot north of stake 30 and 1.91 feet deep, roughly circular in shape, 1.45 inches thick, and 2.63 inches in diameter. The sides were comparatively flat. It weighed 7 ounces.

In the square bounded by stakes 25, 25L1, 30, and 30L1 there was a circular area of hard ash and sand (page 45). Because of its compactness and the greater quantity of ash content it was noticeable. It was just beneath the skull fragments mentioned above. Though it was carefully troweled, nothing was found. It was probably from 1 foot to 2 feet thick and approximately 3 feet in diameter.

There was nothing of any importance noticeable on the 30-foot face. Again there was no definite line of stratification. Here and there were darker areas. The peculiar "lens-shaped" pockets were again clearly visible in isolated areas, usually toward the bottom of the face.

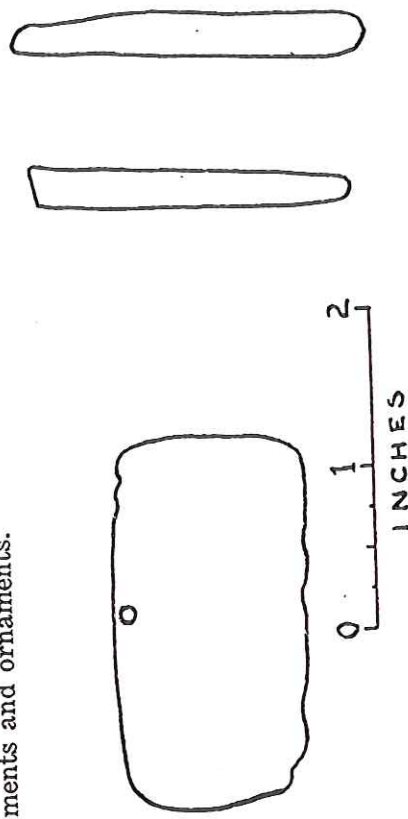
Due to a lack of time excavations were discontinued. At least two-thirds of the mound had been examined.

To summarize: mound entirely of sand; five flexed burials; one group of reburials; three slate gorgets; two tubular copper beads; one copper plate; two shell beads; one flat base platform pipe; fragments of an unbaked clay-muck pipe; twenty-five projectile points of several types; pottery with conoidal base and only slight rim constriction; grit-tempered sherds with incised, punched, roulette, fabric impressions and cord marks; possible cut jaws; cache of large blades near mound; and a possible small earthwork in the vicinity. If this material can be said to be related to any established mound culture, it comes nearer to Hopewell than to any other.

ARTIFACTS FROM MOUNDS

The few copper artifacts obtained from Porter County mounds consist of a copper celt or axe wrapped in what appeared to be leather, obtained from Site 15 (Plate 9); a cop-

per awl removed from Site 20; two tubular beads made of thin sheets of copper which had been rolled to form a small tube, and a small copper plate found at Site 35 (Plate 27); and a portion of a copper tube obtained from Site 22. All of these were associated with burials and comprise both implements and ornaments.



a b

COPPER ARTIFACTS

[a, copper plate; b, two tubular copper beads]

Three pipes and what appears to be the unfinished fragments of a fourth were obtained. A platform pipe obtained from the Weise Mound has a flat oval-shaped base measuring 4.813 inches, and has fine lines scratched on the upper and lower surfaces forming crude geometric designs and figures of animals (see figure, page 50 and Plates 23-24). According to Paul Simpson of the State Geology Department, it is made of highly metamorphosed slate or greenstone containing minerals altered to resemble igneous materials. What appears to be an unfinished pipe was also taken from the Weise Mound (Plate 25). Another platform pipe, but with curved base, was found at Site 15 (Plate 9), and another of identical shape but of red stone, at Site 20.

Four slate gorgets were found, three at the Weise Mound and the other at Site 23.

Five shell beads, which appear to be made from the columella of the conch, were removed from Site 22. Two small shells taken from Site 35 may have been used as beads.

Two cut human jaws were obtained from Site 22. They had been ground down to the shape shown in Plate 6, with two counter-sunk holes in each. In the Weise Mound several groups consisting of a few teeth with decomposed bone adhering were found. They were not related to any burials and were so deteriorated that it was impossible to establish whether or not they were cut jaws.

At Site 15 a piece of buckskin was preserved because of its association with a copper celt (Plate 9).

Three hammer stones were removed from Site 35. Two were natural water-worn stones of a convenient size to hold in the hand. The third may have been intended as a game stone for it had been roughly shaped to form a disk.

Seven projectile points similar in shape, material, and workmanship were found together in the Franz-Green Mound, Site 22 (Plate 5). These are similar to a Hopewell type.²⁶ Three arrowheads were found in the Vergin Mound (page 41). One of these was associated with the intrusive burial and the others were dropped during construction of the mound. The remainder of the projectile points were from the Weise Mound (see page 47 and Plate 26).

Except in the Weise Mound and the adjacent area along the Kankakee, no pottery was found. From Site 15 a single piece was obtained and another very small fragment from Site 23. Three complete pots were found in the Weise Mound. Only one was removed intact. These resemble the Algonkian or "Lake Michigan ware."²⁷ The shape does not conform to the types figured by Ritchie for either the Second or the Third Period Algonkian, but is intermediate.²⁸ They are similar to some forms figured by Willoughby for his Archaic Algonkian.²⁹ The bases are slightly conoidal, the necks are not greatly constricted, and there is only a slight rim flare. The grit tempering is comparatively coarse. The ware is thin, brittle, and

²⁶ Shetrone, Henry C., "Explorations of the Hopewell Group of Prehistoric Earthworks," in *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, 35: no. 1: 132, Figure 59.

²⁷ McKern, W. C., "Wisconsin Pottery," in *American Anthropologist*, 33: no. 3: 383-89 (American Anthropological Association, Menasha, Wis., 1931).

²⁸ Ritchie, W. A., "The Algonkian Sequence in New York," in *American Anthropologist*, 34: no. 3 (American Anthropological Association, Menasha, Wis., 1932).

²⁹ Willoughby, Charles C., "Pottery of the New England Indians," in *Putnam Anniversary Volume; Anthropological Essays* . . . (New York, 1909). See Dr. Guthe's report on the pottery found in Porter County, Appendix II.

Mound site number	15	20	22	23	28	35	Total
Platform pipes	1	1				1	3
Unfinished pipe						1	1
Complete pots						3	3
Pot sherds	x				x	x	x
Cut jaws			2			?	2
Copper celts	1	1					2
Copper awl		1					1
Copper beads						2	2
Copper plate						1	1
Copper tube			1				1
Slate gorgets				1		3	4
Shell beads			5			2	7
Projectile points			7		3	25	35
Leather	x						x
Hammer stones						3	3

TABLE 1. ARTIFACTS FOUND IN PORTER COUNTY MOUNDS

grayish in color. The vessels were cord marked, and around the neck of one was a series of punched marks (M-53, Plate 31).

CONCLUSIONS

A greater amount of evidence than is available at the present time would seem necessary before conclusions are reached, but many years may elapse before further archaeological exploration is continued in this section of Indiana. In the meantime, tentative conclusions are believed to be not only justifiable, but desirable. In this conclusion the material from all the mounds of Porter County is considered together, even though the construction of the Weise Mound was apparently different from the other mounds excavated.

The location of these sites at the southern tip of Lake Michigan suggests a number of established cultures of which they may have been a part or by which they may have been influenced. Failing any relationship, the Porter County material would have to await future developments to be determined. Few scientific archaeological surveys have been made in Indiana. Near Winchester, Setzler has found evidence for believing the Fudge Mound to be a variant of the Adena culture.³⁰ "Mound Camp," Stoops Mound, and the Glidewell Mound in the Whitewater Valley "closely resemble" that culture, while other sites in the Whitewater Valley could not be related with any known cultures.³¹

The culture of the Albee Mound in Sullivan County, which was excavated by J. A. MacLean, has not as yet been determined.³² Nor have the mounds excavated in Greene County by Dr. W. N. Logan, state geologist, in 1926 and 1927, been classified.³³ Adena, therefore, is the only cultural phase so far established, though other cultures are certainly present in Indiana.

Much more work has been done in the adjoining states, and to these areas one can turn for possible suggestions of

³⁰ Setzler, Frank M., *The Archaeology of Randolph County and the Fudge Mound*, 37 (*Indiana History Bulletin*, 9: no. 1, Indianapolis, 1931).

³¹ Setzler, Frank M., *The Archaeology of the Whitewater Valley*, 500 (*Indiana History Bulletin*, 7: no. 12, Indianapolis, 1930).

³² MacLean, J. Arthur, *Excavation of the Albee Mound, 1926-1927* (*Indiana History Bulletin*, 8: no. 4, Indianapolis, 1931).

³³ Logan, William N., "Archaeological Investigations in Greene County," in *Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science*, 1927, Vol. 37: 165-74.

cultural relationships. The three important mound cultures of Ohio are the Adena, Hopewell, and Fort Ancient. In Michigan the Algonkian, Hopewell, and Iroquoian cultures have been established. On the lower Wabash River the Tennessee-Cumberland cultural influence has been postulated. To the west, in Illinois and Wisconsin, a number of cultures are recognized, the most important for this study being the Middle Mississippi and the Hopewell variant. The Middle Mississippi is represented by the Don Dickson site near Lewistown, Illinois, and by sites opened by the University of Chicago in the same vicinity. This culture is apparently related to the Cahokia-Aztalan material.

The size and scope of this paper prohibits a detailed summary of these various cultures, but the traits found in Porter County are here enumerated and so far as is possible, their cultural relationship is suggested. This does not purport to be a detailed and exhaustive analysis.

In Porter County dome-shaped mounds were found isolated and in groups, usually located on a natural elevation, adjacent to a creek or former swamp land. They were built of the earth found in the vicinity. These characteristics are not distinctive and might apply to a number of mound cultures.

The building of fires on the site where the mound was to be erected, which resulted in a hard, compact area, was found in a mound of the Illinois-Hopewell.³⁴ A burned area which may approximate that found in the Vergin Mound (Site 28) is noted by Willoughby in Mound 5 of the Turner group.³⁵ The use of ceremonial fires is not unusual in the construction of the mounds of several cultures, but the building of fires on the entire area on which the mound is to be erected is not mentioned in the literature.

The central pit containing burials is typical of the Wisconsin and Illinois variant of the Hopewell. Sub-floor pits for burials are found in the Ohio Adena and Hopewell, but these differ from the large central pits containing the compound burials.

Ash layers were found above and below the burials in two of the Porter County mounds excavated by amateurs. In

³⁴ Personal communication with Thorne Deuel.

³⁵ Willoughby, Charles C., *The Turner Group of Earthworks, Hamilton County, Ohio*, 74, Figure 34 (Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, *Papers*, 8: no. 3, Cambridge, Mass. 1922).

another mound of the same group the ash layer was only above the burials, which feature is occasionally found in the Illinois variant of Hopewell. These areas of ash may be comparable to the stratification found in the Turner and Mound City group of the Ohio Hopewell, where the stratification is thought to be intentional and ceremonial.

Since burial techniques were employed which correspond to a number of mound cultures, little can be concluded which would be of comparative value; especially since the only positive observations are limited to one mound, Site 35, where burials were found either flexed or bundled, but not extended. They were scattered throughout this mound. The position of the burials observed by amateurs is not certain, and in the Vergin Mound the bone was so badly decomposed that the type of interment could not be ascertained. It is evident, however, that in all the mounds, except Site 35, the burials were limited to a central pit. Burials were found either with or without artifacts.

The skeletal material was too fragmentary to permit of any significant conclusions.²⁶ In one instance fronto-occipital flattening of the skull was noted (Plate 7) which trait occurred among the Hopewell.

In shape the pottery is typical of Eastern Algonkian and an early or utilitarian Hopewell. From an examination of the sherds, Dr. Guthe concludes that the ware is more closely affiliated with the Great Lakes region than with the areas in southern Indiana and Ohio. There are a number of sherds, however, reminiscent of Hopewell.

The small cache of 24 flint blades found near the Weise Mound, Site 35, resembles the "ceremonial disks" found by Moorehead and Shetrone in Mound 2 of the Hopewell group. A similar type was found in the Adena Mound, where a cache of nine was encountered.

The platform pipes of flat and curved bases are typical of the Hopewell culture.

The projectile points as a whole are too varied to allow for comparison. One cache of seven diagonally notched points, all practically identical in size, workmanship, and form, are similar to the points removed from Mound 4 of the Hopewell group.

The cylindrically shaped shell beads are not distinctive,

²⁶ See Dr. Krogman's report, Appendix I.

being found in Hopewell, Adena, and Middle Mississippi. According to Dr. F. C. Baker, the mollusk shell (*Anculosa prae-rosa* Say) beads "are found in practically all of the cultures in central Illinois and southward. . . . It was not noted among the material from the Hopewell region and was not seen among the specimens from the Etowah mounds in Georgia, although the snail is one of the commonest species in the rivers of Georgia. The use of this species may be found to be restricted to the cultures in Illinois and Indiana."

The two cut jaws (human) are typically Hopewell.

The single copper tube is not like the usual Hopewell type—the conjoined triple tube. The copper beads are apparently similar to those found at the Madisonville site, and by McKern in his Wisconsin variant of the Hopewell, but are not typical of the Ohio Hopewell. The copper plate is smaller than those found in the Hopewell, but of the same type. The copper celts are Hopewell, as is the one copper awl. The gorgets are not distinctive of any one culture, for forms similar to those found in the Weise Mound have been reported from Hopewell, Fort Ancient, and Algonkian sites.

From the above comparisons it can be concluded that if the Porter County mound material resembles any culture it is the basic Hopewell, rather than any of the other established cultures. Typical Hopewell traits are the cut jaws, platform pipes, copper celts, copper awl, copper plate, roulette and incised pot sherds, and probably the seven diagonally based notched projectile points. The construction of the mounds is unlike the Ohio Hopewell, but similar to the Wisconsin variant of Hopewell. The copper beads are identical with this Wisconsin variant, but unlike the typical Ohio Hopewell beads. Such traits as pottery shape, tempering and cord marking, slate gorgets, shell beads, and burial technique are found among other cultures of the Woodlands phase as well as Hopewell.

Finally it must be admitted that there are more Hopewell traits lacking than present. There are no crematory basins or cremated remains, no finely chipped obsidian blades, woven fabrics, pearls, pearl beads, metal covered beads and buttons, marine shell containers, bone perforators, copper ear spools, perforated bear teeth, mica outline-images and designs, human effigies, and other traits of less importance. The technique of

mound construction differs and no "rooms" or "log tombs" have been found in Porter County.

In suggesting that the Porter County remains exhibit Hopewell influence, it should be noted that the adjoining county of La Porte also appears to have been similarly influenced. From mounds on the banks of the Kankakee, twelve miles south of La Porte, the following specimens were obtained: copper ear spoons, copper celts, copper awls, platform pipes, effigy pipes, slate gorgets, mica and galena.³⁷ The ear spoons, celts, awls, and slate gorgets are now on exhibit at the Field Museum in Chicago. Textile imprints are clearly visible on several of the copper celts. The material is unquestionably of Hopewell influence.

It is evident from mound excavations that there formerly existed in Porter County a variant of the Hopewell culture, which in turn seems to belong to a much wider and more fundamental classification which may tentatively be termed Woodlands. There is apparently no affiliation with the Mississippi culture. It is probable that other Indian groups may also have populated the county, without leaving evidence of their habitation. There are historical records for a Potawatomi occupation, but no cultural remains can be attributed to them. At present the surface collections made by local people cannot be related to any specific group.

³⁷ Levette, G. M., "Laporte County," in *Indiana Geological Report*, 1873, pp. 473-74; Shetrone, *The Mound Builders*, 247; Thomas, "The Illinois District," in Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, *Twelfth Annual Report*, 1890-1891, p. 555.

COLLECTIONS

Private collections of specimens obtained from Porter County were studied and photographed. The names of those persons who cooperated with the survey in permitting classifying and photographing are listed in Table 2. The artifacts were grouped according to the classification used in previous surveys made by the Historical Bureau, in order to preserve uniformity and facilitate comparisons.

Only those specimens obtained from Porter County were included. In all but five cases (Green, Allman, Hoshaw, Hiatt, and McAlpin) the artifacts were found in one small locality—the farm on which the collector lived. Many individuals formerly had collections, but they have been destroyed, lost, misplaced, or given away. The need for preserving these artifacts in some public institution becomes increasingly apparent.

From Table 2 and Plates 37-44 an impression of the type of surface material can be obtained. It will be noted that the great majority of projectile points are side notched. The next largest number are stemmed points, followed by triangular, and then those termed blanks. Those occurring least often were the side and base notched, concave base, and blunts.

These results correspond closely with Setzler's findings in the Whitewater Valley.³⁸

The type of axe and celt generally found are shown in Plates 39, 40, 44. Other artifacts consisted of seven gorgets, one discoidal, one plummet, one boat stone, and several problematical forms.

Pot sherds were found in only two collections (Allman and Weise). They had been obtained from the same locality, Indian Garden, the region along the Kankakee west of Baum's Bridge. This was the only locality in the entire county at which this survey was able to locate sherds, and it seems evident that they have not been present outside of this region.

³⁸ Setzler, *The Archaeology of the Whitewater Valley*.

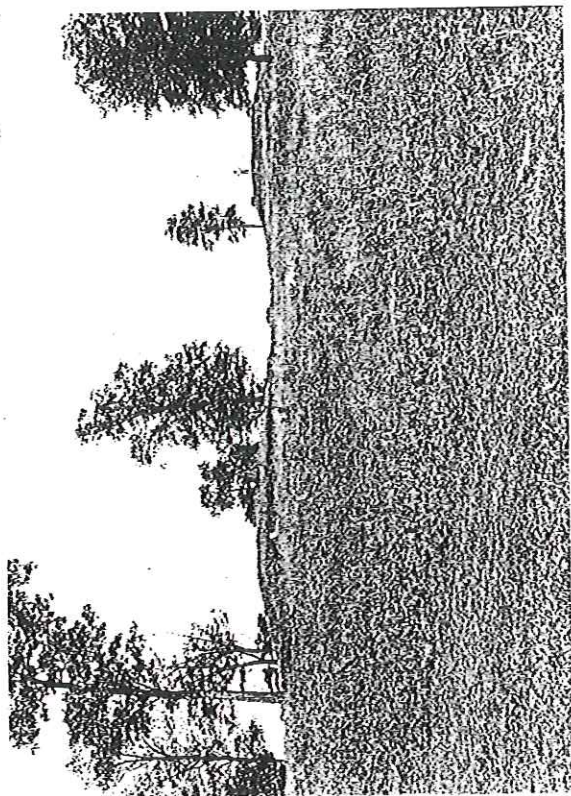


PLATE 1. ALLMAN MOUND, SITE 21, LEFT; FRANZ-GREEN MOUND, SITE 22, RIGHT, NEAR BOONE GROVE



PLATE 2. WARK MOUND, SITE 19, NEAR BOONE GROVE, THE LARGEST MOUND IN PORTER COUNTY

G-48114

Largest mound in Porter County

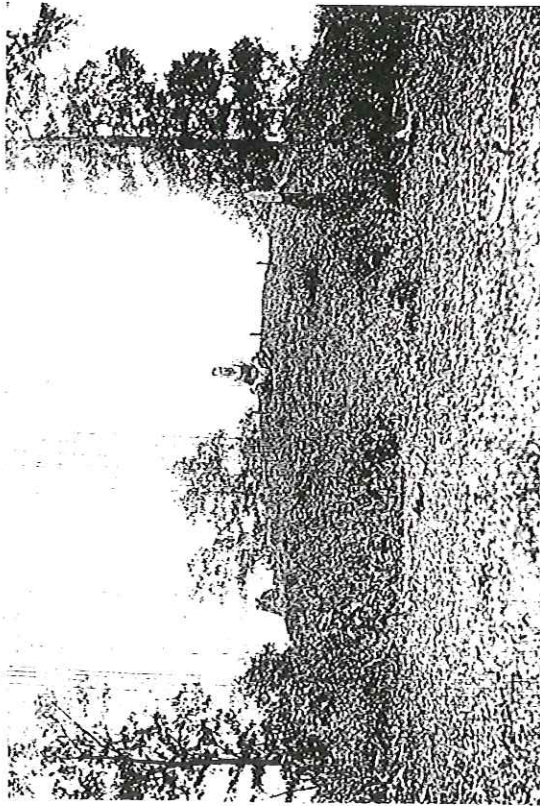


PLATE 3. FRANZ-GREEN MOUND, PHOTOGRAPHED BY A. GREEN
BEFORE EXCAVATION IN 1915

Sites 422

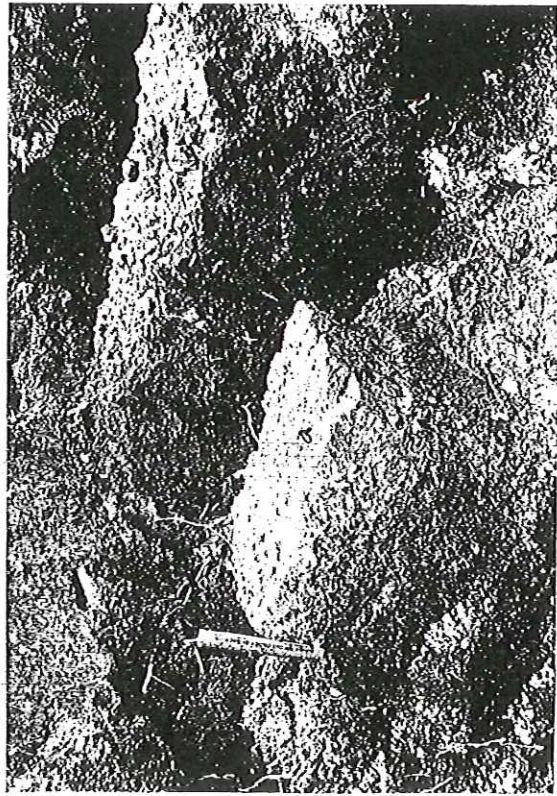


PLATE 4. PHOTOGRAPH MADE BY A. GREEN DURING 1915 EXCAVATION
OF FRANZ-GREEN MOUND

[Shows "altar," and white ash layers found above and below burials]

Sites 422

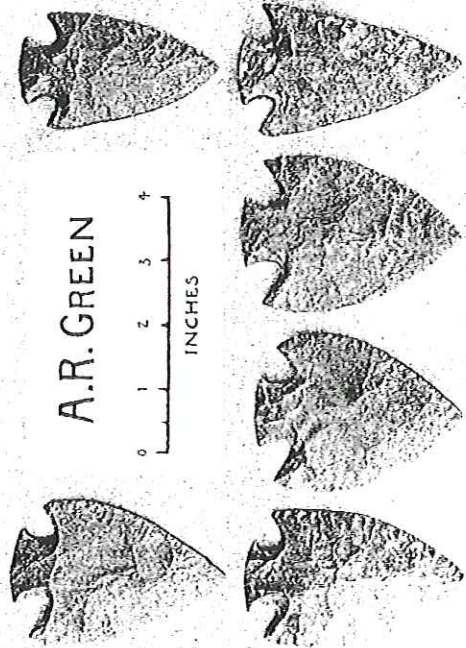


PLATE 5. DIAGONALLY NOTCHED PROJECTILE POINTS OBTAINED
FROM FRANZ-GREEN MOUND

Sites 422

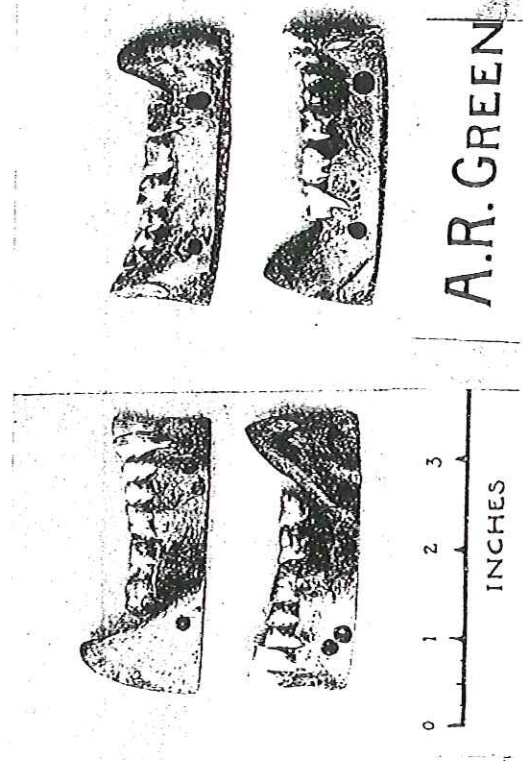


PLATE 6. TWO PERFORATED AND CUT HUMAN JAWS
FROM FRANZ-GREEN MOUND

[Right, inner sides showing extensive grinding; left, outer sides]

Sites 422

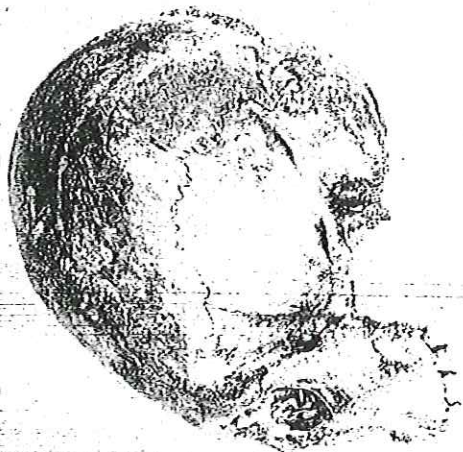


PLATE 7. SKULL FROM FRANZ-GREEN MOUND, SHOWING
ARTIFICIAL DEFORMATION
514-422

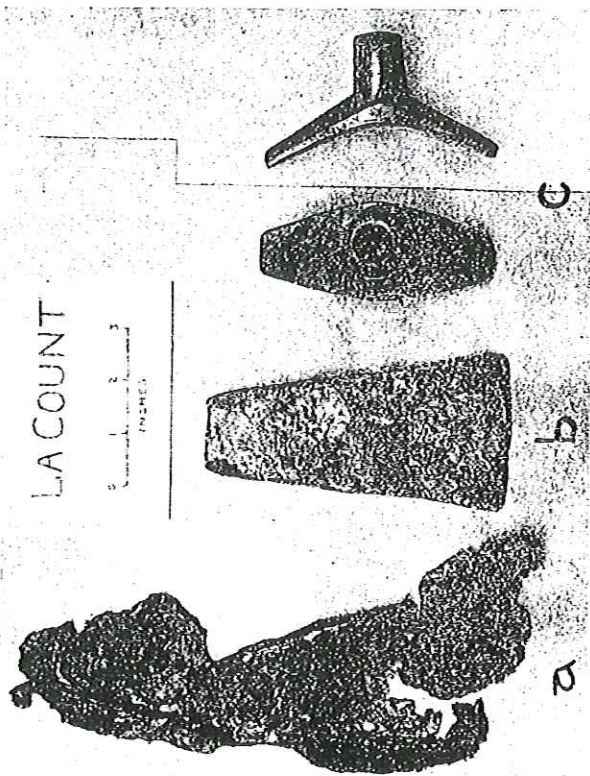


PLATE 9. MATERIAL FROM LA COUNT MOUND, SITE 15
[a, leather wrapping from copper celt; b; c, top and side view of
curved-base platform pipe]

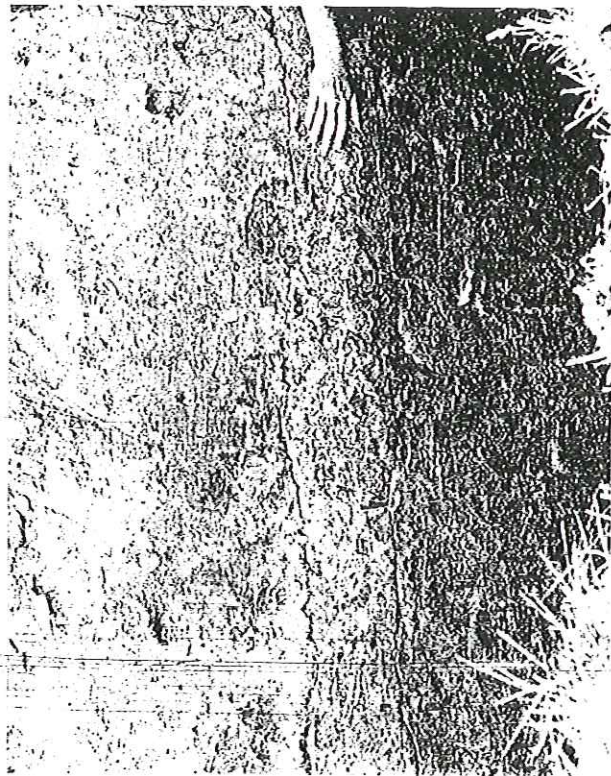


PLATE 8. STRATIFICATION IN DOUGLAS-HIATT MOUND, SITE 20
[The hand indicates hard, lumpy, yellow clay, probably subjected to fire;
below, undisturbed earth; above, an artificial fill]

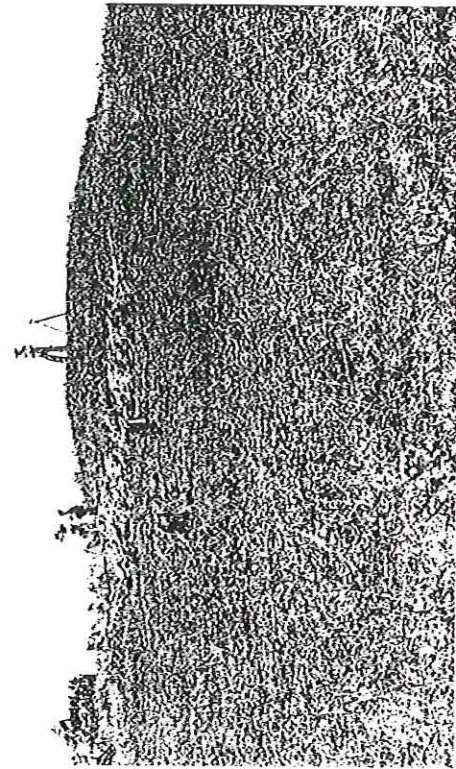
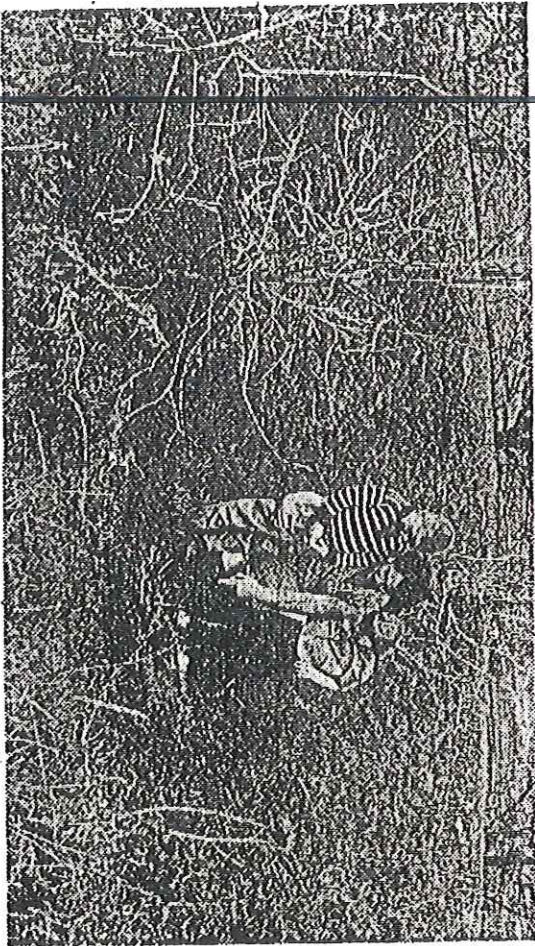
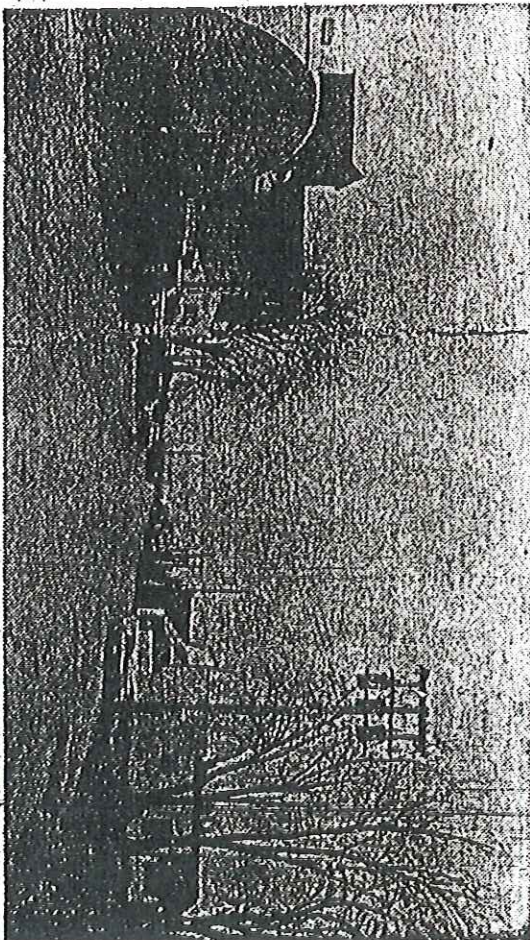


PLATE 10. BEGINNING OF EXCAVATION ON VERGIN MOUND,
SITE 28, LOOKING SOUTH OF WEST



Mrs. Thomas Farrington of Boone Grove shows her children, John, 6, and Sharon, 3, around the site of Work Mound, the largest of the mounds built in Porter County by the mystery mound builders.

Boone Grove Post-Tribune
 (May 1960)



This is Boone Grove in Porter County where the Work Mound is located.

DEEP INTEREST IN ALIC QUESTIONS

RAY TUCKER
OTON, July 10.—(UP)—
that woman in public

It was called to the
city or a higher stand-
than most, women pos-
here today declared
discouraged by evi-
two years of universal
selection of women to
not purified police.
the recent removal of
from the New York
books, the conviction
Knapp while secretary
New York and the regis-
teral Revenue Collec-
T. Blackledge after she
involved in a gambling
slang, such prominent
occasions as Ex-Gov.
Rosa, director of wel-
ties for the deaf and
united, and Mrs. Lee,
rector of the National
ity, whose "Navy"
to for indictment of
Jesse Semple.

who was also asked to
the tactics used by Mrs.
Vilbrandt in the 1923
campaign and by Ex-
Governor in the 1930
may in Illinois declar-
feminine office-hold-
ing good splendidly
women in the United
u."

men acquired the bal-
loured. "The number
appointments to im-
positions is no negli-
it impossible to use
as a gauge of the fit-
ness for high public re-
It is my conviction,
in elective and ap-
are, upon the whole,
her duties faithfully."

hat there are a few
exceptions does not
statement against wo-
more than the proven
of masculine culpa-
easies points to the
of men for prefer-
it be considered that
been a positive ethi-
cal standards in the
nce women's enfran-

ty to unwaver-
of political respon-
large proportion of
is partly due to the
local leaders best ex-
character and brain-
tly learned the
ilities to make them-
highest degree effec-
women party ulti-
mation "alliation are
despise."

st. vice-chairman of
national committee,
page 2, column 41

SEIZE TICKETS

IS, July 10.—(UP)—
baseball pool tick-
raid on the Allen
here, alleged
ters for a large
ste, today had di-
om of betting in
surrounding com-
believed they had
rice of supply of
pool room and
store.

id to be president
entered while the
side. He was ar-
e of operating a
a gaming device
valued at approxi-
mately "lightning"
amounts rang-
\$1,000, as well as
which
data.

POST HONORED AT "OLD HOME TOWN"

NOME, Alaska, July 10.—(UP)—
Undaunted by failure on the

attempt, Reg L. Robbins and Har-
old S. Jones said today that they
will try again to make a non-stop
refueling flight from the United
States to Tokio.

"We just didn't get the break,
that's all," said Robbins, a 28-year-
old Texas pilot who set a world's
endurance record two years ago in
a rickety second-hand plane and
undertook the flight to Japan on a
date.

Jones, a wealthy oil man who al-
ways hunted for adventure and took
up flying as a hobby, said that he
and Robbins will undertake the
flight again.

"We're not licked yet," he said,
"and we're entitled to another
chance at the job."

The attempt of Robbins and
Jones to fly 5,100 miles from Seattle
to Tokio without a stop ended yes-
terday when their yellow and white
monoplane, the Fort Worth, was
forced down by fog and rain.

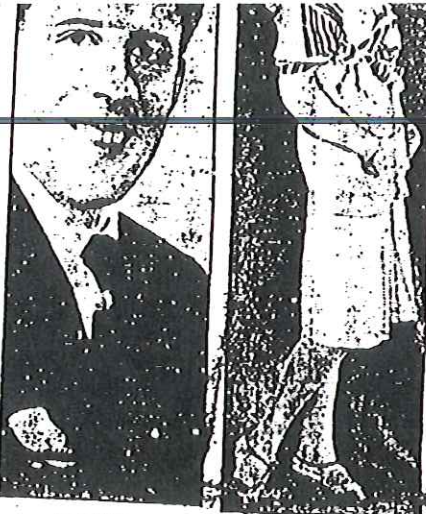
They had completed almost half
of the flight and had kept their
plane aloft continuously for 26
hours. Bad weather prevented
them from refueling the Fort
Worth properly from their supply
ship and they feared worse weather
might be encountered ahead.

Jones and Robbins said today
they will rest for a few days before
starting the return flight back to
Seattle. Aside from being weary as
a result of the long strain and lack
of sleep, they were in good physical
condition.

CHICKASHA, Okla., July 10.—
UPI.—Wilky Post was back with
the home folks today, the "home
town boy who made good."

Seven thousand neighbors were
out to greet Wilky, Harold Gatty,
their wife, and F. C. Hall, backer
of the record-breaking flight.

(Continued on page 3, column 41)



Rudy Valle
Ray Webb
Here's the girl who won the heart
of Rudy Valle, radio crooner and
captain of the affection of mil-
lions of women. She's Ray Webb,
movie actress and daughter of a
Santa Monica, Calif. police chief,
who was secretly wed to Valle at
West Farms, N. J. It has just been
announced.

LAWYERS ASSAILED BY ELLIOTT IN ADDRESS; JUDGE DEFENDS

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 10.—(UP)—
A charge that the legal profession
is far behind other professions in
public service was made before
members of the state bar associa-
tion by Dr. Edward Elliott, president
of Purdue university, in an address
of welcome to the association's
meeting here.

Dr. Elliott said he believed that
of the four major professions—
teaching, ministry, medicine and
law—the latter was in the greatest
need of reform.

A direct reply to Dr. Elliott's
charge was made by Clarence R.
Martin, chief justice of the Indiana
supreme court. "The lawyer is not
considered as being in so public a
mannerly become president in 1932."

work as the minister or educator,"
Judge Martin said. "Yet I believe
that the lawyer at the greatest
amount of personal sacrifice to him-
self makes the most valuable con-
tribution to public service."

Judge Martin's defense drew a
hearty response from lawyers at-
tending the thirty-fifth annual
meeting. Applause likewise greeted
Dr. Elliott's statement.

Frank N. Richmond, Columbus
acting president of the association
and the death of W. M. Miller, of
Gary, will be elected president in
morning. Frank Hatfield, Evansville,
was understood to be the nomi-
nation committee's choice for suc-
cessor. If elected he would ap-
pear to be in so public a

Brings Nothing in Effort to Aid Coal Industry.

WORKERS PARADE AT WHITE HOUSE

BY DELBERT CLARK
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
WASHINGTON, July 10.—(UP)—
Right and left wings in the soft
coal industry, returning home today
after an invasion of the capital,
were agreed on one thing—that a
national coal conference would ac-
complish little good for anyone con-
cerned.

Bitter-faced operators met yester-
day with Secretary of Commerce
Lamont and Secretary of Labor
Dawson. They came at the call of
Lamont to air their views on the
direstrated condition of the industry
and on possible remedies. They
reached no conclusions, but exuded
an air of pessimism generally.

Bitter-faced and shabby, miners
with their wives and children,
came in trucks around the White
House and presented a petition to
the president through Theodore
Lough, his secretary.

They denounced the operators
meeting as an effort to "sell out"
their strikes in various localities.
Members of the National Miners
Union, left wing of the industry,
they refuse to recognize the au-
thority of John L. Lewis, president
of the United Mine Workers of
America, whom they accuse of
betraying the operators.

It was at Lewis' suggestion to
President Hoover that the operators
were summoned. It was understood
in advance that no definite action
would come out of this meeting, but
that it might lead to a more gen-
eral conference later. Primarily
Lamont and Dawson wanted to get
for an industry which for eight or
more years has been steadily declin-
ing in output, number of mines in op-
eration, number of men employed,
and days worked.

After the conference Lamont is-
sued a statement saying many of
"Continued on page 3, column 31"

It appears. He has written
protest to the wardens of the
here, claiming that he, a federal
prisoner, was being treated "in-
ordinary prisoners."
Hicks chose a small truck as a
scene of his death because he had
heard that federal prisoners were
given special accommodations at
the government paid \$2 a day for
the maintenance of each of 1
guests.

The warden very quickly in-
vested Hicks of his delusions and
the prisoner is not so certain to-
day that he made a good bargain
when he voluntarily exchanged
freedom for a "place to sleep and
a sure meal every day."

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Lamont and Secretary of Labor
Dawson. They came at the call of
Lamont to air their views on the
direstrated condition of the industry
and on possible remedies. They
reached no conclusions, but exuded
an air of pessimism generally.

10TH DISTRICT LEGION RALLY HERE SUNDAY

Local Post Will Be Host to
Members of Thirty-Five
Posts and Auxiliaries
Will Stage Parade.

The mid-summer conference of
the Tenth Indiana District of the
American Legion will be held in this
city Sunday, with Valparaiso post
No. 81, acting as host.

The gathering will mark the last
one for the district before the an-
nual legion convention at Anderson,
August 22-25, when it is expected
that district boundaries will be
changed because of the recent al-
location of congressional districts.

A large attendance is expected
from the thirty-one posts compris-
ing the district. Friendships and
contacts formed during the years
will have the opportunity for re-
newal after the long estrangement.

The legion will hold a short busi-
ness meeting at 10:30 o'clock at the
Memorial opera house, and the day
will meet at the same hour.

At 12 noon a parade will be staged
starting from Memorial opera house,
delegates, members of the legion
and auxiliary participating.

Business concluded, all will make
their way to Blackhawk beach. There
will be the remainder of the
day will be spent. At 4 p. m. a
dinner corps contest will be held,
each point to be awarded to the
winner. The general public is in-
vited.

(Continued on page 3, column 31)

Arresting officers corroborated
much of Hoffman's story. The of-
ficers said they found the "man in
a secret chamber, leading from an
icebox, in a house, said to have been
a hoodlum neighborhood. They
said that when they entered the
house bricks started to ring and sev-
eral persons made their getaway.

Hoffman told authorities that
he had been made on his life
if he testified at the McCauley trial.
His "broken" life had been quite
pleasant, he said, but he feared kid-
napers in case he should be re-
leased again.

KIDNAPPED AND HELD CAPTIVE IN "HOUSE OF SHADOWS" NEAR GARY, MAN TELLS POLICE

KENOSHA, Wis., July 10.—(INS)—
A fantastic tale of being kidnapped
in Chicago and held captive in a
mysterious "house of shadows" near
Gary, Ind., a gangland hide-out,
was revealed today by John Hoff-
man, who was being held with-
out bond as a material witness in
the slaying of Arthur E. Miller,
prominent Milwaukee manufacturer.
Hoffman was being held for the
trial of Donald McCauley, 37, Mil-
waukee woman, alleged slayer. Hoff-
man said that he was kidnapped in Chi-
cago on May 13, the day before the
preliminary hearing of the McCauley
case, causing the forfeiture of a
\$2,000 bond.

Arresting officers corroborated
much of Hoffman's story. The of-
ficers said they found the "man in
a secret chamber, leading from an
icebox, in a house, said to have been
a hoodlum neighborhood. They
said that when they entered the
house bricks started to ring and sev-
eral persons made their getaway.

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he had been made on his life
if he testified at the McCauley trial.
His "broken" life had been quite
pleasant, he said, but he feared kid-
napers in case he should be re-
leased again.

The two women charged with
murder are in the Milwaukee jail
awaiting trial. Although one slay-
ing occurred in Milwaukee and the
other in Meigs, Minn., there is a
strange parallel between the cases
—both of the men victims were shot
in the back, both women were alone
with the victims when the shootings

Late News Flashes

THE WEATHER—Mostly fair tonight and Saturday; little
change in temperature.

TWINS PLACED IN INCUBATORS

Baltimore, Md., July 10.—(INS)—The twin daughters of
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Foster, born three days ago with their
abdomens connected with a thick fleshy ligament, are going to
be placed in incubators to help them regain the strength lost
when their bodies were separated. Although their father is a
railroad brakeman his infant daughters have aroused the at-
tention of the medical and surgical world and they are destined
to receive expert attention and care. They were resting com-
fortably today in Mercy hospital's baby room, their nurses said.

(Flashes Continued on Page Three)

KANKAKEE RIVER REGION WILL BE SEARCHED THIS SUMMER FOR ANCIENT INDIAN TREASURES

The Kankakee river region in
Porter county will be the scene of
an archeological survey by the In-
diana Historical society and the
State Historical Bureau this sum-
mer, Dr. Christopher B. Coleman,
historian, has announced.

Dr. Coleman and William R. Teel,
chairman of the archeological sur-
vey of the Indiana Historical so-
ciety, made a recent visit to Porter
county and were enthusiastic about
the possibilities of the uncovering
ancient Indian treasures.

Nine small mounds and one large
mound have been discovered in the
Kankakee region. In addition,
there is what appears to be the re-
mains of a prehistoric earthwork
fortification built on what formerly
was the edge of the old Kankakee
river.

Dr. Coleman said a thorough sci-
entific study of these prehistoric re-
mains is imperative because of the
numerous careless attempts that
have been made to obtain material
from them.

Some of the smaller mounds have
been penetrated by collectors, col-
lege students and boy scouts so that
their contents face ruin.

SHADOW OF GAS DEATH CHAMBER HOVERS OVER 3 MEN, 2 WOMEN

BY EARL H. LEIP
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
JERMO, Nev., July 10.—The shadow
of the lethal gas chamber today
hangs over three men and two
women in Nevada who have been
accused of first degree murder, for
the maximum penalty is
death.

Guilty figured in four of the
murders and a knife in the fifth.
All of the victims were men. Two
other slayings occurred this year
in the "Nevada code" of non-
interference in private feuds and
"law of the range" brought freedom
to both victims in the case.

A jury freed Frank Bloodin,
Douglas Abbey specialist.

The two women charged with
murder are in the Milwaukee jail
awaiting trial. Although one slay-
ing occurred in Milwaukee and the
other in Meigs, Minn., there is a
strange parallel between the cases
—both of the men victims were shot
in the back, both women were alone
with the victims when the shootings

Sept 10 - 1915.

DEAD INDIANS BURIED SITTING DUG FROM MOUND

**Two Young Men Unearth
Prehistoric Remains Near
Boone Grove; Have Best
Vacation Ever Enjoyed.**

FINGERS CRUMBLLED

Seventeen red men, who set their bodies down in death before Christopher Columbus sailed out on the uncharted seas for the west, were dug out yesterday and today by Amos Green, formerly of this city, now of Eau Claire, Mich., and Harvey Franz, of the same place, on the A. E. Upp farm near Boone Grove, and what can be saved of the crumbling bones will be put away as relics of one of the best vacations ever spent. Seventeen dead men, a goodly number, with all their decayed ornaments of person, their undecayed weapons of battle, and their altars of devotion, built by their friends and kindred, have been brought to light again and are in a little tent on the Upp farm, being arranged for shipment.

Where, originally, twenty-six green mounds graced the pastures and woods of that vicinity, one of the number was enough for the young men to tackle. They intended to open three, but the labors on one will occupy their whole vacation. A representative of the Vidette found the young men engrossed with their work this forenoon. Other Valparaiso people went to the scene, among whom were Charles Hicks, E. T. Heineman, Maurice Sisson, Dr. G. R. Jones, and Quartermaster General Davis, who happened to be here from Indianapolis.

After digging deep with the spades, Green and Franz used trowels and lifted the earth carefully. One by one the skeletons were exposed. The arms and the toes crumbled like tree skulls were saved from the ravages of mother earth and time, and many bones from the arms and legs. From most of the jawbones the teeth rattled. One jaw was preserved, with every tooth set in the sockets, and Charles Hicks has this. Strange to say, the teeth were still firm. Not a sign of cavities did they show, and had a dentist lived in that dim, distant age of mound builders, he would have starved to death or been driven to dine in the primitive way.

Amos Green is a photographer. In this city he has many friends. He was associated with A. H. Reading here, and still cleaves to the profession of his choice. With Mr. Franz he started out for a unique vacation this year, and chose to dig in the mounds near Boone Grove. This morning they were found taking out the last of the seventeen skeletons. They were working carefully in one corner of the mound, and little by little they took out the remains of one of the prehistoric. Ashes showed as the trowel went deeper. Then came the bones, which went into "dus" arms, legs, and pelvis, a jumble, and "dus" knees, for the bones were buried.

VALPARAISO, PORTER COUNTY
PUBLISHED BY
VALPARAISO, INDIANA 46383

mound were children, however, and with them were some beads and baby teeth, nicely preserved. Teeth and bones were given away to the visitors today as souvenirs. Mr. Davis was presented with the best skull, and will take it to Indianapolis to place in the state museum in the state house.

One lone brass ornament was discovered, it being fitted with wood that crumbled to nothing the moment it came to the air. The brass was green with corrosion and was the main indication, the men assert, that the race was that known as the mound builders.

Mr. Green and Mr. Franz came on the ground last Saturday and pitched their tent. In times past, research men who came to dig were so beset with the curious that they had little peace of mind. These two men kept their movements a secret from all but Mr. Upp. Clad in blue jeans and with a good growth of beard on their faces and clay on their clothing, they resembled ditchers, and when they went to the village to buy their wares no one tumbled as to their mission. After some very hard work they struck their treasure yesterday, and since then, piece by piece, have been picking out the skeletons. Teeth were found everywhere. They were in the jaws or loose in the clay and ashes. One man had been killed, according to theory, by a blow in the back of the head, where a jagged hole showed. The frontal bones resembled those of monkeys, sloping back sharply from the eyes. No wisdom teeth were prevalent in those days. The jaws were big and wide and strong.

A thigh bone measured 19 inches from end to end, the tibia of the same man 16 inches, and the bone of the upper arm 12 1/2 inches.

After digging out the mound, the two men must throw the dirt in again. This will take them until Sunday, and then their vacation ceases.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1935

Gleaned from Hither and Yon--and Now and Then--and Way Back When

by A. J. BOWSER

THE MOUND BUILDERS

Among the many and varied things which present themselves to the student of our local environment, there is no other quite so fascinating, though elusive and obscure, as that of the prehistoric mounds which once made our county their home. We often consider the mounds of one hundred years ago "the original settlers"; but we must remember that one, or perhaps two, races of mankind had inhabited this territory, had produced a flourishing civilization, and had faded into obscurity, while our ancestors were totally ignorant of the existence of such a place as America. After this, the Indian appears on the scene; while we (the white race) are interlopers who have crowded ourselves into the ever changing panorama, but yesterday.

The first of these races which inhabited our land, is known as the Mound Builders. The only record which they have left for us are the mounds which are scattered throughout the Mississippi Valley; of which Porter county contains a dozen, or more, excellent specimens. These are as worthy of our study as are the ruins of Egypt or Babylon.

The finest group of mounds in northwestern Indiana is located about one and a half miles north of Boone Grove, near south corner of old historic section twenty-eight and its cornering sections. Within an area of forty acres, or less, ten or more mounds can be seen. A group of three is situated in the edge of a field, on the immediate south bank of the channel of Wolf Creek, in the west quarter of section thirty-four. They vary in height from four to eight feet and are from ten to eighty feet in diameter. The extreme southeastern corner of section twenty-eight, in a woods

pasture, is one six feet in height and seventy-five feet in diameter. Near by, is another much smaller one. A group of three is located at a considerable distance farther south, being in the open field, near the homestead of the Robert Wark farm. They are but two or three feet in height and will soon be leveled by cultivation.

On the line between sections thirty-three and thirty-four, is the first mound discovered in pioneer days. It was noted in the original field book of the United States surveyors, when they first surveyed the land, in 1834. At that time it was surrounded by nine small mounds; but these have disappeared. When State Geologist Blatchley made his report on the archaeology of Porter county, in 1897, he denied the existence of this mound. This was a mistake, for the mound is so near the fence, dividing the sections, that one could jump from the top of a post onto the mound. A few steps to the north is a smaller one.

But the largest, most beautiful and most perfect of the entire group, is one some five hundred feet southwest of the northeast corner of section thirty-three. It is in an open field and is cultivated entirely over. It is a perfect sugar loaf, being about twelve feet in height with basal axes of two hundred (east and west) and one hundred twenty (north and south) feet. It is a marvelous specimen of prehistoric architecture, but will soon be ruined by the cultivation of the field, unless some step is taken to preserve it. Some plan should be worked out, whereby these relics of bygone days may be preserved for future generations.

Many, if not all, of these mounds have been excavated. About forty years ago, Professor Wood and the

(Continued on page 5, column 3)

SIFTINGS

(Continued from Page One)

high school pupils of Valparaiso dug into several, finding some specimens of stone implements and one or more layers of charcoal and ashes in each. Some years prior to this, a Mr. Dye (grandson of the old settler) and a party of friends, opened the one on the section line, and found a brass kettle containing several arrowheads, an iron shovel, and a human skeleton much like that of an Indian. It is evident that these had been placed in the mound in very recent times; the Mound Builders did not make brass. Perhaps, had they dug deeper, they might have found other articles pertaining to an older period.

Not long ago, a party of school people from Crown Point opened one of the mounds and found several bones from human skeletons, thrown together in a heap. Various stories were circulated concerning queer methods of burial, and even cannibalism was suggested; but the truth of the matter is that no use had been excavated before and thrown carelessly back into the ground. We think, also, that these were Indians rather than Mound Builders.

The most scientific excavation which has been made, was that by Professor Blatchley, in 1897. He opened the largest of the mounds and found, ten feet below the crest, a layer of dark, compact soil, underneath which was a layer of charcoal and ashes, in which was a human skeleton. The bones were so badly decayed that they could not be removed; the only part which was at all intact, being the enamel of the teeth. The body had been buried in a reclining position, with the head to the south. The earth was carefully replaced and any one visiting it now could not tell that it had been disturbed; quite in contrast to most of the others, many of which are almost ruined.

About fifty years ago, Honorable George C. Gregg of Hebron excavated one on section nine, some three miles south of the large group described above. His find was several skeletons, all badly decayed. Charcoal and ashes were found, as usual. The mound was located on clay soil but was composed entirely of muck which must have been carried from the marsh of the creek, some ten rods distant.

The only mound which we have located in the northern

Cool, on the eastern side of the main street. It was six, or more, feet in height and some thirty in diameter. It was removed several years ago by the owner, Joseph S. Robbins, and the dirt used for filling. Harvey McCorkel, a young student of the village, watched for the archaeological finds and was rewarded with several tomahawks, skinning knives, arrowheads and pieces of flint. These were arranged in a circle and imbedded in a layer of reddish earth which had evidently been burned. No skeleton was located, though the findings would indicate the burial place of a chief. Deeper excavation may disclose more data concerning it.

On all of these mounds are, or were, found forest trees of the usual size and age of the others near by. Perhaps some had grown, died, and decayed the same as in any other part of the forest.

The purpose of the mounds found in our county is shown by the skeletons in them; but this is not true in many places. Some were built as signal towers, forts, monuments in commemoration of great deeds or religious altars.

But what do these mounds and others scattered over our country (lack of space forbids a discussion of the others) tell us of the history of the race which built them? The badly decomposed condition of the skeletons tells us that the race was here at or before the beginning of the Christian era; some two thousand years ago. The fact that the Indians had no record, story or legend as to their origin also suggests an ancient race. The peculiar shape of the bones in the leg indicates a rather primitive form of humanity, while the form of the skull is more like that of the Cliff Dwellers of the far west than of the Indian. These facts prove them to be an entirely distinct and separate race from the red man.

The grouping of the mounds show that they were not so nomadic as the Indian, and the number and size of them indicate a considerable population with a steadfast purpose not found in savage races. The immense amount of labor required for construction, with the tools which they had, could be supplied, in those days, only by slavery or religious zeal. The implements found show that they belonged to the Late Stone Age of man's development and suggest a peaceful rather than a warlike disposition. The presence of ashes and charcoal in almost all mounds indicates the worship of fire or of the sun.

Their stature and methods of life indicate that they came from Asia when that continent and ours were connected by a broad belt of land extending westward from Alaska

17 18 28 27
 Section lines
 33 34

Largest Burial
 ground in Porter Co.



19



23



24



25



26



27



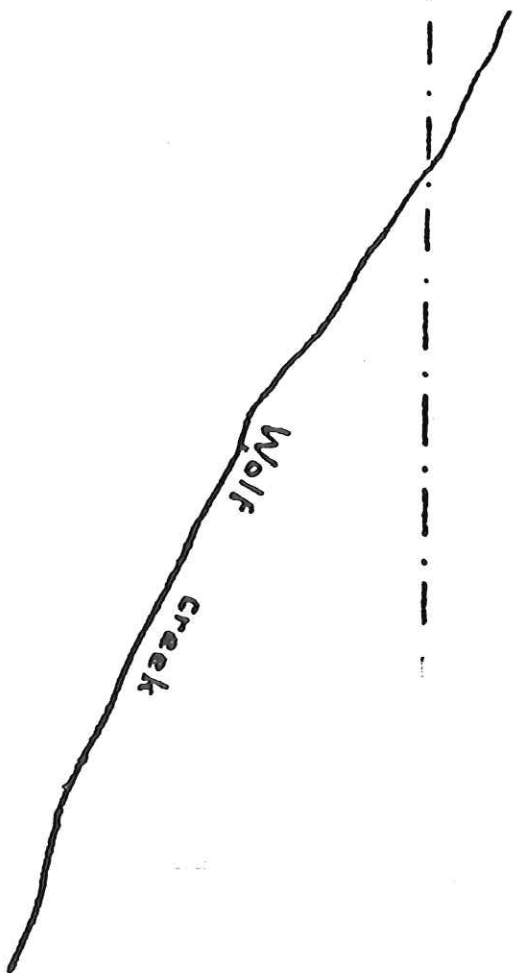
20



21



22



N
 75 Paces
 1" = 200'

GROUND PLAN OF MOUNDS, SITES 17-27, NEAR BOONE GROVE

Index 45

SEVENTEEN DEAD INDIANS SITTING IN A ROW

Porter county's position as the cross roads of the northern part of the nation was naturally the scene of many tribal wars, when various tribes of Indians fought for the crossing.

At Boone Grove there was discovered in 1915 the bodies of seventeen seated warriors buried in full regalia. They were members of a tribe whose identity has never been established. It is evident that they belonged to the local defending warriors, for had they been enemy braves they would not have been accorded a ceremonious burial.

The official reports of those Mound Excavations appeared in the Vidette for June 9, 1915. "A wierd tale is told by the opening of one of the many Indian Mounds at Boone Grove. A tale of an unknown people who occupied these Mounds long before Columbus set sail for the Western Hemisphere.

"The excavations are on the A. E. Upp farm, and the men who conducted the digging operations were Amos Green, formerly of Valparaiso, but now of ~~Boone~~ ^{Boone} Clair, ~~Michigan~~ ^{Michigan} Michigan, and Harvey Franz, from the same place. Having long been familiar with Porter county's numerous Indian Mounds, in the years ~~Amos~~ ^{he} ~~Amos~~ was associated with A. H. Reading in the Photograph Studio, Mr. Green, who is an amateur anthropologist of note, has planned this expedition for several years.

"The largest mound opened--in fact the only one---for in its interior there has been found all the material possible to remove and study in one summer's vacation--Mr Green and Mr. Franz brought to light the bodies of seventeen Red Men who sometime in the far distant past were ceremoniously buried in ~~the mound~~ ^{the mound} their War Regalia. Other skeletons, of women and children, have been found in other mounds, but this discovery is the first evidence of a mass burial.

"Scientists have long agreed that there ~~was~~ ^{is} no such people as the Mound Builders as a separate race. They were simply early day Indians who raised vast dirt mounds on which to build their wigwams, and at the same time provide a surrounding filled with water so they could paddle their canoes right up to their own back yard.

"Burials within the top six or seven feet of a mound was necessary for all deceased people, for the surroundings in those days ~~was~~ ^{is} covered with water most of the year and in this case the seventeen braves who apparently fell in defending their boundaries

a supply of trade goods brought here by the visiting Indians from the Northern Michigan tribes where many such pieces of the metal have been found.

"Many citizens from Valparaiso have gone down to Boone Grove to examine the strange discovery, among them being Dr. Jones, a noted collector of Indian relics, A. F. Heineman, Charles Hicks and Mayor Sisson. Also a visitor was Quartermaster General Davis from Indianapolis. They all agreed that the digging has been pursued with utmost care, and that everything recoverable has been well cared for. The plan has been to uncover the interior of the mound with crossing trenches, and then, at the site of each discovery use trowels, small brushes, and even spoons.

"One by one these skeletons crumbled into dust. The efforts were first to remove the fingers and toes, but these were soon found to be nothing more than ivory colored stains in the soil. Even the hands and feet were only crumbling piles of bone dust. A few of the larger bones, Thigh, tibia, some vertebra, skulls, and jaw bones---and teeth were more easily removed. The teeth were dropped into the area between the skeleton's knees, but in most instances they were identified as belonging to a certain skeleton. The average age of these seventeen warriors, said Dr. Jones, judging from the teeth, must have been between 20 and 40.

"A few marks on skulls, and on the jaw bones told the sad tale ~~they~~ they had been killed by ferocious blows from a war club.

"Since the first settlers came into Porter county there have been stories, told by the Indians, of two great boundary wars in the area, One as late as the date of our own Revolutionary War's beginning, and one of great antiquity, so far back in legendary history that the Indians had no means of conveying the number of years.

These seventeen skeletons, the last ones dug up in Porter county, probably belonged to that one of great antiquity.

All subsequent discoveries made as the farmers leveled their land, were only piles of bone dust, turned over by the plows, and thus put back into the soil from which they came. This Boone Grove excavation of 1915 is quite likely the last one ever to be conducted in the county. Its quiet ^{fitting} ~~surprise~~, that it brought to light a group of warriors.

http://www.nwitimes.com/uncategorized/tribe-aims-to-save-burial-mounds-from-landfill/article_3a8ffc2c-ee70-5329-abf8-6d0382be1b8d.html

Tribe aims to save burial mounds from landfill

Members of Pokagon band visit Porter Township site, ponder resolution

ROBIN BIESEN Times Staff Writer Feb 24, 2002

PORTER TWP. -- Kevin Daugherty scanned the horizon Saturday looking for the telltale shape of Native American burial mounds.

On and near the site of a proposed landfill in south Porter County, Daugherty, a member of the Pokagon band of the Potawatomi Indians based in Dowagiac, Mich., located what he was looking for -- about a half dozen of the steeply sloped, flattened mounds traditionally used by ancient Indian tribes as a place for burying their dead.

"It is obvious these are burial mounds," he said. "These nodes are located on high ground above an old creek bed."

Greg Ballew, also a member of the Pokagon, said the protected area adjacent to what was known as Wolf Creek -- today Luddington Ditch -- would have been considered an ideal home by his Hopewell ancestors.

The Pokagons who came to Porter County -- all members of a committee set up as part of the Native American Graves Repatriation Act -- said it is likely they will meet and pass a resolution declaring the site an ancient burial mound.

That resolution is not likely before the Wednesday public hearing but should be completed well in advance of a resolution on the landfill.

What all this means to the debate over a proposal to build a landfill on 353 acres at county roads 550 South and 250 West is uncertain, but the eight Native Americans who traveled to Porter County at the invitation of landfill opponents said they believe the mounds are significant.

The tribal resolution could affect developers' plans if they intend to secure federal funds or permits. The developers have not indicated they will seek any permits beyond what is required to operate a municipal landfill.

University of Notre Dame anthropologist Mark Schurr considers the mounds on and near the landfill site the most significant in northern Indiana.

"These mounds date back to the middle of the Woodland Period and are about 2,000 years old," Schurr said. "These particular mounds were first recorded in 1834 when they did the first land surveys."

Schurr, who also has been on the Porter County site, said three of the mounds appear to be just as preserved as they were in the 1930s, while others appear to be smaller than they were 70 years ago.

The mounds are so significant, he and the Native Americans agree they should be preserved.

"I realize that we need landfills but this site is irreplaceable and unique. To archaeologists, Boone Grove is famous because of the burial mounds," Schurr said. "We don't know much about this culture except by the things that are coming out of the burial mounds."

Daugherty said Native Americans believe that burial mounds should be left untouched.

Richard Counts, chief executive officer for Porter Development LLC the proposed landfill developer, said he doesn't intend for the project to be derailed over the mounds.

"We have met with the state archaeologist and the truth about what these are or are not will come out," Counts said. "Regardless of what they are or are not, the project will continue."

Landfill opponent Bob Coffman, who brought the Pokagons to Porter County, said he doesn't know if the ancient residents of the region will be the salvation of those looking to stop Porter Development from locating a landfill in their neighborhood.

But he said he hopes it is.

"I don't know what to think at this point," Coffman said. "But I don't know of anyone who would like garbage dumped on their ancestors."

Robin Biesen may be reached at biesen@howpubs.com or (219) 462-5151 ext. 349.

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Thursday, November 26, 2015

Native American Mounds and Burial Grounds in Porter County

Numerous Native American burial grounds and mounds have been identified throughout Porter County. The first public document identifying such sites within the current boundaries of the county was produced in 1834, two years prior to the county's creation. Both the burial and mound building customs of Native Americans, including those of the pre-Columbian era, have varied widely, both geographically and through time. Differing environments, social structure, and spiritual beliefs led to a variety of burial practices.

In the area surrounding and embracing Porter County, a common Native American practice was the erection of earthen mounds. These earthworks were typically either chambered mounds or crematory mounds. Several prominent Native American burial mounds once existed in Porter County. It has been reported that a total of at least 42 visibly identifiable Native American mounds and burial sites could be found in the county; here, 36 of these sites are identified based on published accounts of their existence.

Today, few recognizable mounds exist in Porter County. The vast majority of mounds were destroyed by agricultural practices of the 1800s and early 1900s, whereby farmers plowed over the elevated landmasses or allowed their livestock to heavily graze a mound area. Some farmers intentionally leveled mounds with scrapers to make their work, and the work of the draft animals, less labor intensive.

Other mounds were destroyed more recently. For instance, it has been reported that the area near the present day Dune Park Station along the South Shore line, east of Indiana State Road 49 and along U.S. Route 12, was once littered with mounds. Highway and road construction, rail line construction, drainage works, residential development (i.e., former village of Tremont), and sand and peat mining obliterated these mounds.

Below is an enumeration, listed alphabetically by township, of known mounds and Native American burial grounds located within the boundaries of Porter County. Note that not all mounds were burial sites. For instance, piles of earth were often heaped into mounds for the purpose of elevating wigwams in low, wet areas.

Boone Township

A. In a historical overview of Boone Township that was published in 1936 in *The Vidette-Messenger*, it is reported that:

"Even today it is not uncommon to find arrow heads and stone hatchets in Boone Township. Immediately across what is now State Road No. 152 [now U.S. Route 231] from Hod Morrow's house near the Kankakee is an old Indian burial ground. J. M. Morrow recalls that together with his brother Hod and other boys of the community he has unearthed many arrow heads, hatchets and bones. He has a collection of these early relics. Some of the skeletons had been buried in a horizontal position, others in a sitting position. One tiny grave was uncovered and was encased on clam shells but containing no bones. This undoubtedly was the grave of an infant whose bones were not as yet ossified. It was not an uncommon practice for infants to be buried in hollow logs. We can well imagine that over these burial mounds the Indian squaws blacked their faces and cooked and ate their food as was their custom in mourning their departed. It is small wonder when they revisited these mounds, after they have moved westward, that they were shocked by the fate of the sacred burial places. In a visit to the burial ground just mentioned the writer in company with M. E. Dinsmoore found, in a matter of a few minutes, three arrow heads, a part of an Indian axe and several human bones. A corn field now covers the mound."

The aforementioned burial ground is referred to in McAllister's 1932 report on the archaeology of Porter County as Site 32. McAllister places the exact location of this Native American burial site at the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 33 North, Range 7 West. As of 2012, the site is under cultivation for agricultural purposes. With regard to this burial site, McAllister states that:

"...the Morrow family has come upon burials in the sandy elevation, twenty rods east of the highway. A pipe is said to have been found with one burial. It is also reported by U. H. Morrow that mussel shells were placed with the burial, usually over the body. This was noted a number of times in burials found in several places on the sandy elevation. The site is now planted in corn."

About Me



Steve
I was
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Indian

a keen interest in region
I was a teenager. I'm esp
interested in how comm
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historical information as
events, people, and place
County, Indiana. I curren
my family in Moscow, Id
employed as a Professor
the University of Idaho.

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- Athletics (2)
- Baillietown (1)
- Boxing (1)
- Brickyard (1)



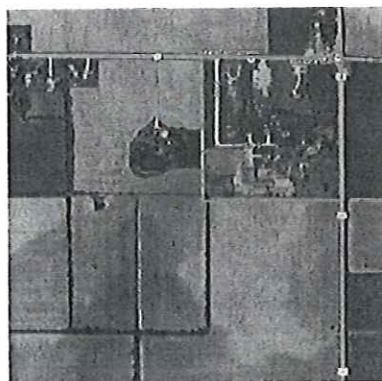
Section 26 of Boone Township, Porter County, Indiana, indicating the site of a burial mound explored and excavated by John Melvin Morrow, Uri Hodson "Hod" Morrow, and other boys in the surrounding community in the 1880s. U.S. Route 231 traverses the boundary between Sections 26 and 27.

Source: A. I. Silander & Company's 1928 *Plat Book: Porter County, Indiana*.

B. A Native American burial ground is located upon a sandy ridge in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 33 North, Range 7 West, which is located directly southwest of the intersection of Indiana State Route 2 and U.S. Route 231. McAllister identifies the location as Site 31 in his 1932 report wrote that:

"This is known generally throughout the region as an Indian burial ground."

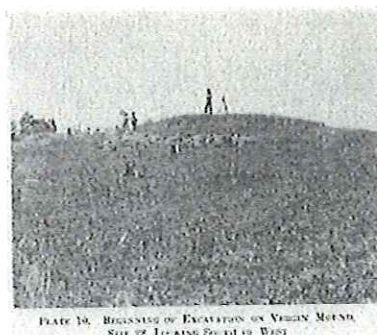
Several residential homes now exist on this site.



Location of a Native American burial ground in Section 27 of Boone Township, outlined in blue, and identified as Site 31 in McAllister's 1932 report concerning Porter County archaeology.

Source: Google Maps, 2015.

C. The Vergin Mound was a rather isolated and undisturbed until 1931 when J. Gilbert McAllister and his archaeological team excavated the mound, identified as Site 28. The mound was named after Richard and Doshia Vergin, owners of the property on which the mound is located at the time of its scientific excavation. The mound is situated in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 33 North, Range 6 West. In the 1930s, the mound's diameter was found to be 50 feet and it rose to a height of 4.5 feet above the surrounding elevation. Portions of five separate skeletons were uncovered during excavation.



The Vergin Mound in Boone Township, prior to scientific excavation in 1931.
Source: McAllister's *The Archaeology of Porter County*, 1932 [see p. 79]

- Catholic (1)
- Cemetery (3)
- Chesterton (2)
- Church (1)
- Crime (5)
- Crisman (1)
- Disaster (4)
- Divorce (1)
- Dunn's Bridge (1)
- Execution (1)
- Fire (1)
- Gambling (1)
- Hanging (1)
- Hebron (1)
- Highways (1)
- Homicide (4)
- Horse Racing (1)
- Indiana State Prison (1)
- Joy's Run (1)
- Kankakee River (1)
- Kouts (3)
- LaPorte County (1)
- Littleville (1)
- Lynching (1)
- McCool (1)
- Militia (1)
- Mineral Springs (2)
- Morgan Township (1)
- Mounds (1)
- Murder (5)
- Mystery (1)
- Native Americans (1)
- Pleasant Township (4)
- Portage Township (2)
- Porter (3)
- Public Execution (1)
- Public Hanging (1)
- Railroads (3)
- Religion (1)
- Resorts (1)
- Suicide (1)
- Tassinong (1)
- Tornado (1)
- Tourist Attraction (1)
- Trails (1)
- Union Mills (1)
- Union Township (1)
- Valparaiso (2)
- Westchester Township (1)
- Wheeler (1)
- Willowcreek (1)



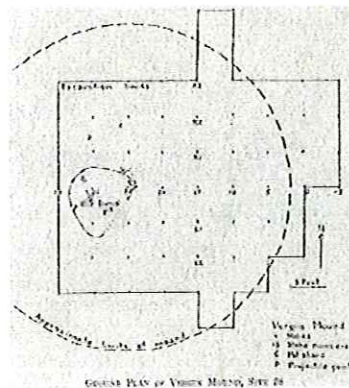
PLATE II. THE 15-FOOT FACE OF VERGIN MOUND.
[1, yellow clay with little indication of artificiality; 2, hard, compact strata, lighter in color; 3, undisturbed]

Archaeological excavation of the Vergin Mound in Boone Township in 1931.
Source: McAllister's *The Archaeology of Porter County*, 1932 [see p. 80]



PLATE III. THE 25-FOOT FACE OF VERGIN MOUND.
[Showing general view of central depression]

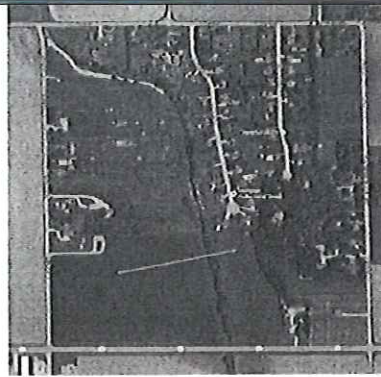
Cross sectional view of the Vergin Mound in Boone Township
made during archaeological excavation in 1931.
Source: McAllister's *The Archaeology of Porter County*, 1932 [see p. 81]



Ground plan for excavation of the Vergin Mound in Boone Township in 1931.
Source: McAllister's *The Archaeology of Porter County*, 1932 [see p. 36]

D. The Aylesworth Mound was named after the Aylesworth family since it was situated on property owned by the family when first excavated in 1891 by George C. Gregg of Hebron. The mound is located in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 9, Township 33 North, Range 6 West, approximately 1,300 feet north of Indiana State Road 8, 1,000 feet west of County Road 200 West, and east of the Cornell Ditch. Today, the cul-de-sacs of Walter Drive and Chester Drive are located very near the location of the Aylesworth Mound. Due to agricultural practices, the mound has been completely obliterated.

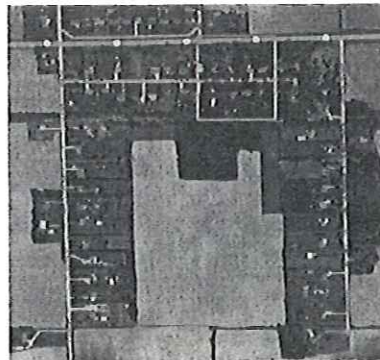
The diameter of the mound, when first measured, was 56 feet, and the height of the mound ranged from two to two and one-half feet. During Gregg's 1891 excavation, skeletal material was found at a depth of three feet, though no artifacts were found with the human remains. When McAllister conducted his research in Porter County in 1931, he found some flint flakes in the vicinity of the mound, but nothing more. McAllister identified this mound as Site 29.



Location of the Aylesworth Mound in Section 9 of Boone Township, denoted by blue arrow, and identified as Site 29 in McAllister's 1932 report concerning Porter County archaeology.
Source: Google Maps, 2015.

E. In McAllister's archaeology report of Porter County, a burial ground located on the property of John Reif is noted. The burial ground location is in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 33 North, Range 5 West. Today, this burial site is situated between Indiana State Road 8 and Reif Drive, within a small subdivision of homes. The burial site is presumably obliterated due to past agricultural practices and more recent residential development. McAllister, who identifies the location as Site 30, writes:

"Tradition among the oldest settlers tells of a natural sand mound which has been used as an Indian cemetery. According to John Reif white men are buried on the southern slope of this same elevation. Artifacts are sometimes unearthed while plowing.... About 100 feet north and on the line between Sections 17 and 8, skeletons and accompanying artifacts were unearthed when a cut was put through the sand ridge in building the highway."

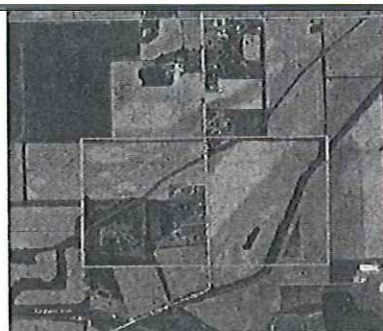


Location of the Native American and white man burial ground in Section 17 of Boone Township, denoted by blue outline, and identified as Site 30 in McAllister's 1932 report concerning Porter County archaeology.
Source: Google Maps, 2015.

F. In Lewis Publishing Company's 1912 history of Porter County, it is mentioned that a rather massive Native American burial ground exists in Section 21, Township 33 North, Range 6 West:

"In the early '50s [1850s] a sawmill was set up near the mouth of Sandy Hook creek in Boone township, and soon after that it was started a number of old Indians visited the neighborhood to pay their respects to the graves of some of their ancestors. This led to the discovery of an old burying ground some seven or eight acres in extent, located in Section 21, township 33 north, range 6 west, a short distance north of the Kankakee river. After the departure of the Indian visitors, excavations were made and a number of implements, weapons, ornaments, images, etc., were found."

Given the description above, the burial ground was likely located in the south half of Section 21, approximately one-quarter mile north of the Kankakee River and bisected north-south by County Road 250 West. This location has long since been drained, farmed, and developed with residential housing.



Approximate location of the large Native American burial ground in the south half of Section 21 of Boone Township, mentioned in Lewis Publishing Company's 1912 history of Porter County.

Sources: Lewis Publishing Company, 1912 [see p. 24]; Google Maps, 2015.

McAllister notes a reported burial site immediately south of Section 21 location mentioned in Lewis Publishing Company 1912 history of Porter County; more specifically located in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter or the northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 33 North, Range 6 West. This would place the burial ground immediately adjacent and north of the original bed of Kankakee River, which was rerouted with the dredging and creation of Marble Ditch.

It appears that McAllister and his assistants spent some considerable time examining this site, identified in their report as Site 34. No evidence of Native American occupation or burial was uncovered, however, and McAllister concludes in his report that "this elevation appears to be natural" since "no flint chips, pottery, or other evidence of artificiality were found."

Center Township

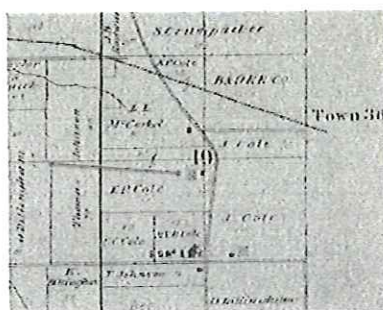
G. A brief mention of a Native American burial ground located in Center Township is made in an August 27, 1960, column published in *The Vidette-Messenger* concerning John Jacob Astor trading posts, as follows:

".... No records exist, but Mrs. Elizabeth Massey, who was an early settler, often told of counting 45 Indian graves on the highland, close to the site where our citizens established the Old Cemetery, the Union Street cemetery. That general area was the only spot in the vicinity high enough to permit a dry grave to be dug."

Liberty Township

H. A Native American burial ground reportedly was situated adjacent to the Cole Cemetery. The Cole Cemetery, which no longer exists, was located in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 36 North, Range 5 West, lying west of Old Indiana State Road 49.

The Cole Cemetery was on a hill just behind the Cole family homestead, which is presently occupied by the Liberty Bible Church parking lot. After the death of Sally (Dillingham) Cole, the Cole homestead was sold and then resold to I. M. Biggs around 1900.



Approximate location of Native American burial ground and Cole Cemetery, denoted by blue arrow, in Liberty Township situated in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 36 North, Range 5 West.

Source: Hardesty, 1876 [see p. 73]

The Biggs family requested that the graves of the Cole family be disinterred from the site, which the Cole family agreed to do since they feared that the tombstones would be removed and the graves plowed over and forever obliterated. The graves and tombstones of four Cole family members buried at the cemetery were thus removed from the site and reburied at the Adams Cemetery in Morgan Township where Sally (Dillingham) Cole's son had a family plot.

I. A December 22, 1971, column published in *The Vidette-Messenger*, suggests that a Native American burial mound existed at that time in the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 36 North, Range 5 West, located immediately south of and adjacent to U.S. Route 6. There was a remonstrance made to protect the area when Liberty Farms Mobile Home Park intended to expand westward and encroach on the site.

J. A Native American burial mound located near Gossett Cemetery was mentioned in an article concerning Porter County history published by *The Vidette-Messenger* in 1959. The article states, in part:

"At Gosset [sic] cemetery on Salt Creek is buried another Revolutionary War veteran, Father Bataan [Henry Batton], who with his daughter came to the ill-fated City West to buy a town lot in 1837 -- and finding the townsite a failure, he took up his residence at Valparaiso. This old cemetery dates so far back in history that no one knows when the first white man was buried there. Nearby was an ancient Indian graveyard."



Approximate location of Native American burial ground near Gossett Cemetery, denoted by blue arrow, in Liberty Township. The site is situated in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 36 North, Range 6 West. Source: Hardesty, 1876 [see p. 73]

The Gossett Cemetery is located in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 36 North, Range 6 West, which is nearly on the boundary line between the townships of Liberty and Portage. Thus, it is possible that the Native American burial ground mentioned in the column above is in Portage Township.

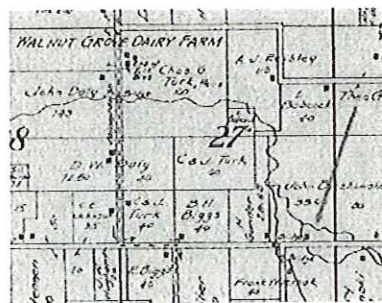
K. A possible Native American burial site was uncovered when a skull was found at 9:45 am on January 20, 2014, by Precision Pipeline LLC while excavating along the route of the Enbridge Pipeline. The skull was located approximately 500 feet west of Meridian Road and one-quarter mile south of U.S. Route 6 (east half of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 36 North, Range 6 West). It was reported that preliminary research found that the skull was of pre-1940 origin.

L. A possible Native American burial mound in Liberty Township is located near Butternut Springs in the east half of the southeast corner of Section 27, Township 36 North, Range 6 West. A lengthy description of Butternut Springs was written in 1936 by the Writers' Program of the Works Progress Administration, which includes the following statement:

"Although there are several springs in this vicinity none is similar to the one where the Indians brought their sick to be healed.

Two blocks west of the spring is a small mound which is said to be the grave of an Indian Chief [sic]. At one end of the grave is a tree which has a crook in it which appears to look like the hump on a camel's back and it is called the 'Camel Tree' for that reason."

It is quite possible that the "Camel Tree" was purposely bent as a trail marker by Native Americans.



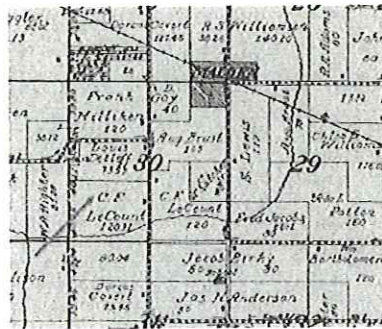
Approximate location of Native American burial ground near Butternut Springs, denoted by blue arrow, in Liberty Township. The site is situated in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 36 North, Range 6 West. Source: George A. Ogle & Company, 1921 [see p. 26]



Postcard image of the "Camel Tree" located at site of reported Native American burial mound at Butternut Springs in Liberty Township. The site is situated in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 36 North, Range 6 West. Stamp on postcard was postmarked in 1957.
Source: Collection of Steven R. Shook.

Morgan Township

M. The LaCount Mounds, situated in Morgan Township, are located in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 34 North, Range 5 West, approximately 400 feet north of Sandy Hook Creek. The name of the mounds originates from a owner of the land on which it is located, Charles F. LaCount.



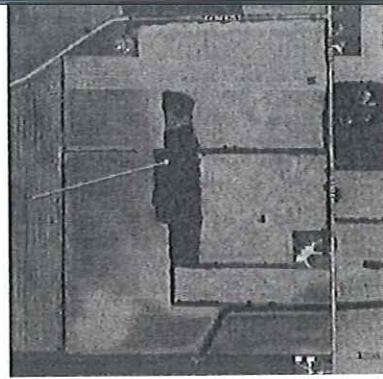
Approximate location of the LaCount Mounds, denoted by blue arrow, in Morgan Township. The site is situated in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 34 North, Range 5 West.
Source: George A. Ogle & Company, 1921 [see p. 23]

The mounds were reported to have been about 15 feet in height, but by 1931 the height of the mound had diminished to two feet due to several prior excavations. Today, the mounds are virtually flattened. Just west of the center of the mound, at a depth of three to four feet, were found three skeletons. A leather wrapped copper celt (a hoe or ax-like tool) measuring 5.63 inches in length, a pipe, and a piece of pottery were found with the skeletal remains.

An article appearing in the August 29, 1921, issue of the *Valparaiso Daily Vidette* remarks that:

"An Indian mound, on the Charles LaCount farm, in Morgan township, which has been excavated by the LaCount Brothers, has given up four skeletons of what are generally believed to be Indians. The bones of the bodies crumble upon being exposed to air, but the teeth are remarkably well preserved. The skeletons are those of big men, and tomahawks, pipes and pottery found near the bodies prove beyond a doubt that they are Indians. The state of the bones indicates that burial took place many years ago. The mound itself, is twenty feet high and more than fifty feet across. The earth composing the mound is clay texture of soil that is proof against weathering. There are three other mounds on the LaCount farm and these will be excavated by the LaCount boys."

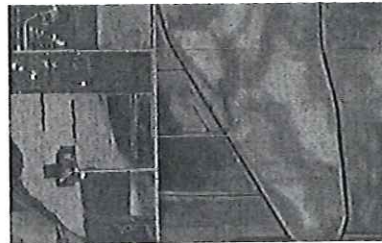
McAllister writes in his 1932 treatise on Porter County archaeology that three to five mounds existed west of the LaCount farmhouse in some timbered ground. McAllister, who identifies the area as Sites 15 and 16, indicates that all the mounds are about the same size, with the largest being 28.5 feet in diameter and two feet in height. Thus, if the historical reports concerning the LaCount Mounds are accurate, considerable excavation took place at this site.



Approximate location of the LaCount Mounds, denoted by blue arrow, in Morgan Township. The site is situated in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 34 North, Range 5 West. McAllister identifies these mounds as Site 16.
Source: Google Maps, 2015.

N. J. Gilbert McAllister reports of a possible mound existing in the center of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 34 North, Range 6 West. In the center of this 40 acre tract he writes that there:

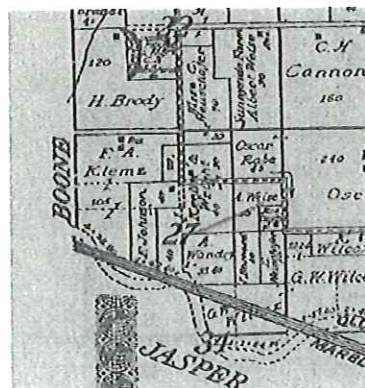
"...is an elevation which has been pointed out as a possible mound. It is on a natural rise adjacent to land that was formerly marshy and until recently was in timber. Harry Vergin, who formerly farmed the neighboring land, remembers a slight elevation and that there was a depression in the center, as if someone had been digging. At the highest elevation of the place pointed out there is a yellow sandy soil which differs from the surrounding almost black soil of the field. The area is now under cultivation and there is practically no evidence of a mound."



Approximate site of the possible Native American mound situated in the center of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Morgan Township. McAllister identifies this possible mound as Site 14.
Source: Google Maps, 2015.

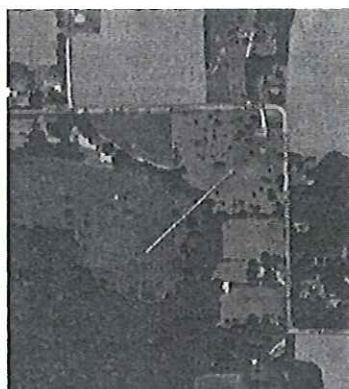
Pleasant Township

O. The Weise Mound is discussed in great detail in McAllister's 1932 report concerning the archaeology of Porter County. The mound was named after Albert Weise, who owned the property where the mound is located when it was scientifically examined by McAllister, who assigned the mound the identifier of Site 35. The exact location of the mound is the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 33 North, Range 6 West. Alternatively, the site can be described as being located directly southwest of the intersection of County Road 1025 South and County Road 100 West. The immediate area surrounding the Weise Mound was commonly referred to as Indian Gardens early in Porter County history.

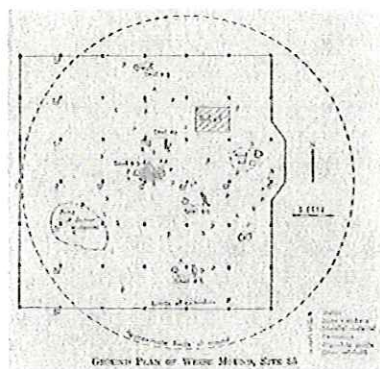


Approximate location of the Weise Mound, denoted by blue arrow, in Pleasant Township. The site is situated in

the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the
northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 33 North, Range 6 West.
Source: George A. Ogle & Company, 1921 [see p. 24]



Approximate location of the LaCount Mounds, denoted
by blue arrow, in Morgan Township. The site is situated in
the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the
southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 34 North,
Range 5 West. McAllister identifies this mound as Site 35.
Source: Google Maps, 2015.



Ground plan for excavation of the Weise Mound in Pleasant Township in 1931.
Source: McAllister's *The Archaeology of Porter County*, 1932 [see p. 45]

McAllister remarks that the Weise Mound was first plowed in 1925 and had been plowed two additional times between 1926 and 1931. An excavation of the mound is known to have taken place in 1908 by Charles Wilcox, who is reported to have unearthed six skeletons. During McAllister's excavation of the Weise Mound in 1931, five more skeletons were found and a group of "reburials" were also uncovered, which may possibly have been from the Wilcox excavation 23 years earlier.



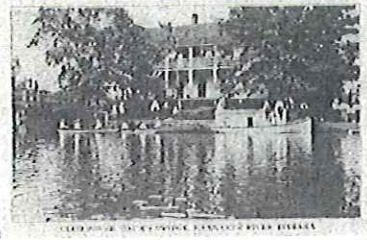
FIGURE 11. - 15 to 20 foot section of Weise Mound, Port Co.
(14 feet of debris, skeleton No. 1; toward center of cut,
group of reburials)

Archaeological excavation of the Weise Mound
in Pleasant Township in 1931.

Source: McAllister's *The Archaeology of Porter County*, 1932 [see p. 83]

P. The Collier Burial Ground is located immediately east of the historic Collier Store at Baum's Bridge. The exact location of the burial ground is the south half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 26, Township 33 North, Range 6 West. A very large number of Native American artifacts have been unearthed in this particular area over the past many decades, and research is still being actively conducted at the site. In McAllister's report on the archaeology of Porter County, the location is identified as Site 36. McAllister mentions that:

"Several burials have been found by Jim Collier in the immediate vicinity. One, he says, was in a sitting posture."



Postcard image of the Collier Lodge, circa 1908. This is one of the most researched site in Porter County, with excavations continuing to take place.
Source: Collection of Steven R. Shook.

Portage Township

Q. In Goodspeed and Blanchard's 1882 history of Porter County, it is stated (p. 215) that:

"On Section 36, Township 36, Range 6, was what had the appearance of an Indian burying-ground. Evidences of about twenty graves were to be seen."

R. In a column published April 10, 1935, in *The Vidette-Messenger*, Arthur J. Bowser writes that a Native American burial mound once existed immediately south of the platted village of McCool in Portage Township. Given the description provided by Bowser, the mound was likely situated in the south half of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 7, Township 36 North, Range 6 West. Bowser writes:

"The only mound which we have been able to locate in the northern part of the county, was in the southern edge of the village of McCool, on the eastern side of main street. It was six, or more, feet in height and some thirty in diameter. It was removed several years ago by the owner, Joseph S. Robbins, and the dirt used for filling. Harvey McCorkel, a young student of the village, watched for the archaeological finds and was rewarded with several tomahawks, skinning knives, arrowheads and pieces of flint. These were arranged in a circle and imbedded [sic] in a layer of reddish earth which had evidently been burned. No skeleton was located, though the findings would indicate the burial place of a chief. Deeper excavation may disclose more data concerning it."

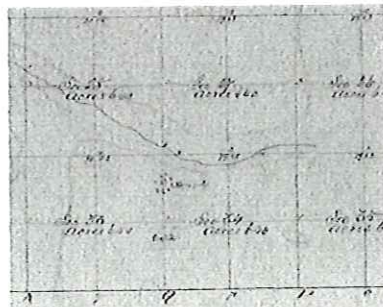
Porter Township

The Wark Mound Complex represents a group of at least ten Native American mounds located in Sections 27, 28, 33, and 34 of Township 34 North, Range 6 West, in Porter Township, east of Boone Grove.

This group of mounds is named after one of the former owners of land upon which several mounds are located, John Wark. The largest mound in the complex is referred to as Wark Mound, and the complex of mounds was known to exist as early as 1834, as they are clearly noted and drawn in the Record of Field Notes, United States Land Survey. The notes regarding the survey of the north-south line between Sections 33 and 34 state that "a large artificial mound surrounded by a number of smaller ones."



Surveyor field notes indicating the existence of an "artificial mound surrounded by a number of smaller ones" in present day Porter Township.
Source: Record of Field Notes, United States Land Survey, 1834.



Township map for Township 34 North, Range 6 West.
Source: Township maps created from original United States Land Survey of land now embraced by Porter County, 1834.
Source: Original Township Plat Book, United States Land Survey, 1834.

By 1931, many of the mounds in the Wark Mound Complex, especially those located in Section 33, were barely discernible due to previous excavations and past agricultural practices. Not all mounds yielded skeletal remains.

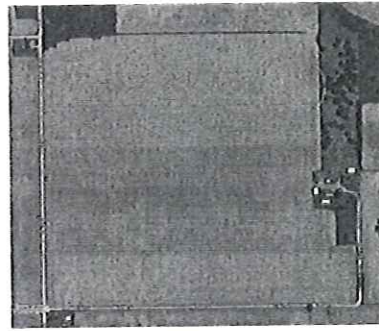
5. The Wark Mound, identified by McAllister as Site 19, is the largest known artificially constructed mound in Porter County. This mound is located in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 34 North, Range 6 West. Being slightly more than 100 feet in diameter, the mound was believed to be at least 16 feet in height before excavations reduced the height to ten feet by 1931.



THE WARK MOUND IN PORTER TOWNSHIP IN 1931.

Source: McAllister's *The Archaeology of Porter County*, 1932 [see p. 75]

The Record of Field Notes, United States Land Survey of 1834 report that eight smaller mounds surrounded the Wark Mound, but by 1897 these nine smaller mounds were no longer visually perceptible. Consequently, McAllister's report shows no mounds surrounding the Wark Mound.



Approximate location of the Wark Mound, denoted by blue circle, in Porter Township. The site is situated in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 34 North, Range 6 West. Today, the site is completely obliterated.

Source: Google Maps, 2015.

Austin E. Upp was the first man to farm the land upon which the Wark Mound is located. Reports state that Upp indicated that the mound was much steeper and quite difficult to plow when he began farming the land. On October 6 and 7, 1897, State Geologist W. S. Blatchley excavated a ditch measuring three feet wide, 32 feet long, and 14 feet deep bisecting the Wark Mound. Near the center of the mound he discovered one very badly decayed partial skeleton; a total of 14 teeth were found and only a few bones were recovered.



Brothers Chester and Michael Dynieswki playing on Native American burial mound east of Boone Grove in Porter Township.

Source: *Vidette-Messenger*, June 2, 1956 [see p. 8]

The following newspaper item concerning the Wark Mound was mentioned in the August 23, 1916, issue of the *Porter County Vidette*:

"A. E. UPP FINDS PAPOOSE PLAYTHING ON FARM

A. E. Upp, residing in Boone Grove, has one of the smallest arrowheads in existence. It is only a half-inch long and may have been a plaything for some papoose. While pulling weeds the other day, Mr. Upp found it near the mounds that are located on his farm and that of Robert Wark, which gave up many Indian skeletons a year ago."

In a column published in the April 10, 1935, issue of *The Vidette-Messenger*, Arthur Bowser foresees the future of the Wark Mound:

"But the largest, most beautiful and most perfect of the entire group is one some five hundred feet southwest of the northeast corner of section thirty-three. It is in an open field and cultivated entirely over. It is a perfect sugar loaf, being about twelve feet in height with basal axes being two hundred (east and west) and one hundred twenty (north and south) feet. It is a marvelous specimen of prehistoric architecture, but will soon be ruined by the cultivation of the field, unless some step is taken to preserve it. Some plan should be worked out, whereby these relics of bygone days may be preserved by future generations."

T. The Allman Mound is one of the mounds within the Wark Mound Complex; it is located in the approximate center of the south half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 34 North, Range 6 West. In 1931, the diameter of the Allman Mound was measured as being 45 feet and the height was calculated to be 4.1 feet. State Geologist Willis Stanley Blatchley reported that in October of 1897, Charles H. Wood, Superintendent of the Valparaiso Schools, excavated the Allman Mound. Blatchley stated that wood found "no skeletons or implements of any kind," but that "charcoal and ashes were quite common."

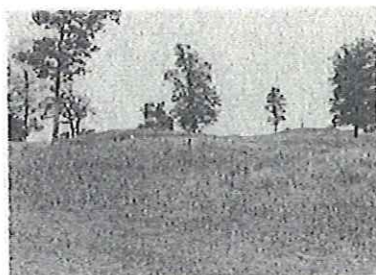


PLATE 1. ALLMAN MOUND, SITE 21, LEFT; FRANZ-GREEN MOUND, SITE 22, RIGHT, NEAR BOWNE GRAVE

The Allman Mound in Porter Township in 1931. The Allman Mound is a mound located within the Wark Mound Complex.

Source: McAllister's *The Archaeology of Porter County*, 1932 [see p. 75]

In 1928, J. C. Allman excavated at the center of the mound to a depth of three feet. Allman reportedly unearthed several skeletal remains, reporting that most of the bones were in an excellent state of preservation.

McAllister, who identified the Allman Mound as Site 21, provides a transcription of the report that J. C. Allman prepared concerning his excavation of this mound.

U. The Franz-Green Mound is another mound located within the Wark Mound Complex. This mound is located in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, and identified by McAllister as Site 22.

State Geologist Willis Stanley Blatchley reported in 1897 that the Franz-Green Mound "is 210 feet in circumference and its crest is 10 feet above the surrounding level." Blatchley also indicates that Charles H. Wood, Superintendent of the Valparaiso Schools, excavated at the Franz-Green Mound, but no information concerning Wood's discoveries was obtained.

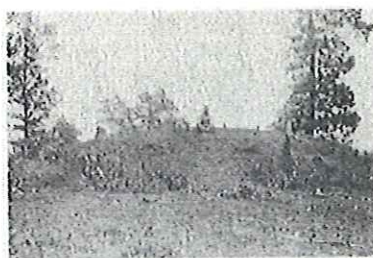


PLATE 2. FRANZ-GREEN MOUND, EXCAVATION BY A. GREEN, 1915

The Franz-Green Mound in Porter Township in 1931. The Franz-Green Mound is a mound located within the Wark Mound Complex.

Source: McAllister's *The Archaeology of Porter County*, 1932 [see p. 76]

In 1915, the Franz-Green Mound was excavated by Harvey Franz and Amos Green, from which the mound derives its name. The Franz-Green excavation resulted in the discovery of at least 17 burials, three of which were children. Numerous artifacts were also found with the burials. Interestingly, much of the soil removed from the Franz-Green Mound was taken away to be used as fill for the low area around the barn yard of William Rampke property.



PLATE 7. SKULL FROM FRANZ-GREEN MOUND, SHOWING ARTIFICIAL DEFORMATION

Deformed human skull excavated from the Franz-Green Mound in Porter Township. The Franz-Green Mound is a mound located within the Wark Mound Complex.

Source: McAllister's *The Archaeology of Porter County*, 1932 [see p. 78]

V. Two smaller mounds, known as Site 23 in J. Gilbert McAllister's archaeological report for Porter County, exist on the section line between Sections 33 and 34, Township 34 North, Range 6 West. State Geologist Willis Stanley Blatchley reported that one of these mounds "is 175 feet in circumference and six feet high, the other is 75 feet in circumference and four feet in height."

Blatchley and Charles H. Wood, Superintendent of the Valparaiso Schools, excavated at Site 23 in 1897, though results of their investigation is unknown. In the fall of 1930, J. C. Allman and some boy scouts excavated the larger of the two mounds located at Site 23 and at a depth of four feet discovered skeletal material. The human remains were reportedly not disturbed and the earth was replaced over them.

W. A newspaper article published January 24, 1917, in *The Porter County Vidette*, indicates that Native American remains were found in the Boone Grove area. Given vagueness of location, it is likely these remains originated from one of the mounds in the Wark Mound Complex. The article states:

"Jake Marks, the west side barber, who maintains a collection of curios in his window, has an addition to it today in the form of upper and lower jawbones of an Indian, unearthed near Boone Grove, and provided for the display by Charles Cobb."

X. The Smith Mound is located northeast of Boone Grove, more specifically in the center of the south half of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 34 North, Range 6 West. In 1931, McAllister spent two days excavating at this site, denoted as Site 17, and found little evidence of Native American burials or occupation. Willis Stanley Blatchley, State Geologist, also excavated this site in 1897, which he identified as mound Number 7.

Walter Smith, for whom the mound is named, also excavated at this site in 1930. It is reported that Smith dug a trench four feet by six feet in dimension and five feet deep in the approximated center of the Smith Mound, but he found no skeletal material or artifacts. McAllister speculates that the Smith Mound may be a natural tumulus rather than an artificially constructed mound.

Y. Approximately 30 feet southeast of the Smith Mound, McAllister identifies another mound as Site 18. McAllister states that "The place was pointed out by a number of local farmers as the site of a mound which was graded down in making a road.... Nothing now remains to denote its former presence." The mound was located in the far extreme southeast corner of Section 28, Township 34 North, Range 6 West.

The mound site is located about one-half mile southeast of Merriman Cemetery, and no road traverses the site today. Early county maps, such as the 1928 county plat map, show that a dirt road once passed through the site, thus supporting the farmers' claims.

State Geologist Blatchley explored this site in 1897, identifying it in his report as mound Number 6.

Z. The Douglas-Hiatt Mound is identified in McAllister's report concerning the archaeology of Porter County as Site 20. It is slightly more than one-quarter mile east-southeast of the Wark Mound. McAllister places the exact location of this mound as the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 34 North, Range 6 West.

State Geologist W. S. Blatchley was the first to publish the existence of the Douglas-Hiatt Mound, stating that it was 180 feet in circumference, four feet high, and had a "black oak 5.7 feet in girth growing from its side."

The mound was named after L. E. Douglas and Albert Hiatt, who excavated the mound in 1928. Douglas and Hiatt dug a pit in the center of the mound and found a depression in the floor of the mound where, presumably, burials had been placed. Several feet from the center of the mound, at a depth of five feet, artifacts were found that were associated with Native American burials. This included a platform pipe with a curved base. McAllister reports that the pipe broke after being retrieved from the mound and that Douglas and Hiatt lost the pieces of it.

McAllister also excavated at the site. He found numerous of flint chips and pieces of charcoal, but "not a single artifact or pot sherd was found."

AA. McAllister notes that mound exists south-southeast of the Wark Mound, which he identified as Site 25. The site is specifically located in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 34 North,

Range 6 West. It is possible that this mound is one of the mounds shown south of the Wark Mound in the 1834 United State Land Survey plat of Porter Township.

In 1931, the mound was measured to be 60 feet in diameter and about two feet high. McAllister noted during his examination of the site that the north side of the mound had been slightly graded down. Flint flakes and charcoal were found in a test pit dug at the mound site, but no pot sherds were discovered. McAllister noted that he dug to a depth of three feet and 11 inches, but did not reach the "undisturbed base" of this mound. This mound has been completely obliterated and leveled.

BB. The Pike Mound is located in the center of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 34 North, Range 6 West, or approximately one-quarter mile south-southeast of the Wark Mound. J. Gilbert McAllister identified the Pike Mound as Site 26 in his archaeology report of Porter County. He estimated the diameter of the mound to be 50 feet and the height to be 1.5 feet. A "few flint chips and small amount of charcoal" were found when McAllister and his team dug a shallow trench into the mound. The site was completely leveled by agricultural practices and no trace of the mound is in evidence today.

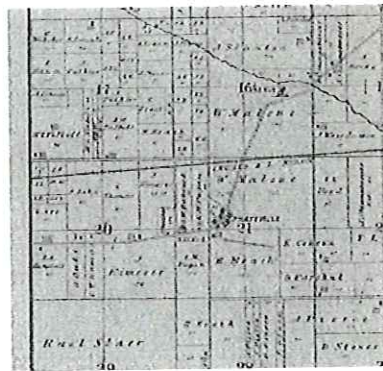
CC. About 100 feet directly west of the Pike Mound, McAllister states that another small mound could be found. He estimated the diameter of the mound to be 70 feet and the height at 1.5 feet. By 1931, plowing had completely obliterated this mound.

Washington Township

DD. The 1882 history of Porter County by Goodspeed and Blanchard notes on page 178 that:

"A village of about one hundred or more Pottawatomie Indians was situated near the present site of Prattville. Their burying-ground was located on what is now Harmond Beach's orchard."

An inspection of the 1876 plat map for Washington Township published by A. G. Hardesty shows Harmond Beach's orchard, and thus the Native American burial ground. The burial ground is located in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 35 North, Range 5 West. No evidence of the burial ground exists today.



Approximate location of Native American burial ground, denoted by blue arrow, in Washington Township, situated in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 35 North, Range 5 West.
Source: Hardesty, 1876 [see p. 51]

McAllister, who denotes the burial ground as Site 13 in his report on the archaeology of Porter County, remarked that "C. [Clara] Cain's orchard is said to be located on the former burying ground."



Approximate location of Native American burial ground, denoted by blue arrow, in Washington Township, situated in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 35 North, Range 5 West.
Source: Google Maps, 2015.

Westchester Township

EE. The Bailly Cemetery is located approximately three-quarters of a mile north of the Joseph Bailly Homestead in Westchester Township, at the base of a sand ridge in the center of the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 37 North, Range 6 West. The cemetery is the oldest white burial ground in Porter County. It has been recorded that Joseph Bailly buried his son, Napoleon B. "Robert" Bailly, here in 1827. It has also been recorded that Native Americans first used the site for the burial of

their dead. Though skeletons have been uncovered at the cemetery site on numerous occasions, they have always been reburied without a determination of their race. Hence, it has not been conclusively determined whether the Bailly Cemetery was originally a Native American burial ground prior to its use by the Bailly family.

In 1954, Porter County Prosecutor Clarence D. Wood was interviewed for a newspaper article published on May 19 in *The Vidette-Messenger* concerning the construction of the Indiana Toll Road through Portage Township. Mr. Wood briefly mentioned Indiana public law as it the disinterment and removal of graves, and was quoted about issues related to the Bailly Cemetery:

"It was found there were a large number of Indians buried outside the regular cemetery [Bailly Cemetery]. The road engineers at that time appeased the objectors to relocating the highway."

The highway mentioned in the article is U.S. Route 12, then more commonly known as the Dunes Highway, which passes just north of Bailly Cemetery.



Aerial view of Bailly Cemetery located in the center of the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 37 North, Range 6 West. It has been reported that Native Americans used this sand ridge as a burial ground prior to the Bailly family use of the site for the same purpose.

Source: Google Maps, 2015.

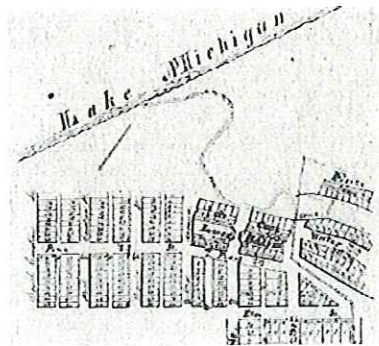


Postcard image of Bailly Cemetery, circa 1930. It has been reported that Native Americans interred their dead at this location prior to the Bailly family's use of the site for the same purpose.

Source: Collection of Steven R. Shook.

FF. A Native American burial ground is located just to the west of the now nonexistent village of City West in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 14, Township 37 North, Range 6 West. City West was laid out along the southeasterly shore of Lake Michigan at, or just south of, the mouth of Fort Creek. The pavilion at the Indiana Dunes State Park is located slightly north of where the village was located.

City West competed with Michigan City for federal funds to be used for the construction of a port, but did not gain the necessary support from Congress and slowly became depopulated. All of the structures in City West were destroyed by a lightning-ignited wildfire in 1854.



Approximate location of Native American burial ground, denoted by blue arrow, on partial plat of City West in Westchester Township. The pavilion at the Indiana Dunes State Park would be located immediately to the right of the blue arrow.

Source: Porter County Deeds, No. 262, 1837 [see p. 51]

Timothy H. Ball, a resident of City West as a young boy, provides a firsthand account of a Native American burial ground adjacent to City West in his book concerning the history of Northwest Indiana in the 1800s:

"On a sand knoll, between the village and the lake, on the bank of a creek, there was an Indian burial ground of some size; the marks or inscriptions on the head-boards seeming to have been painted with Indian puceon root. Here the villagers did not bury; this sacred spot they did not disturb. Near this, in the summer and fall, some Indian encampments were held; the Indians being quiet, peaceable hunting parties, one party at least having come down Lake Michigan from Green Bay, if the information imparted to the villagers was correct."

Ball recalls a visit he had with Sarah J. (Beck) Stonex, daughter of Jacob Beck, in 1899, in which Sarah mentioned that she attended a Native American burial at City West when she was a young girl. Her detailed description led Ball to conclude that Sarah has attended the same Native American burial at City West that Ball recalled as a young boy. At that time, the Beck family was living in nearby Waverly, located between Baillytown and City West. Ball states how ironic it is that he should meet with another witness to this Native American burial 62 years later. He writes that "It surely made a durable impression on the memory of each. Those two early towns of the county of Porter [i.e., City West and Waverly] died young, as infants die; but the recollections concerning each live, as Christians believe that infant spirits live."

Frances R. Howe, the granddaughter of Joseph Bailly, writes an extensive and somewhat romanticized description of City West and, in particular, this Native American burial ground in the October 7, 1909, issue of *The Chesterton Tribune*.

Hardesty's history of Porter County, published in 1876, mentions the Native American burial ground located near City West:

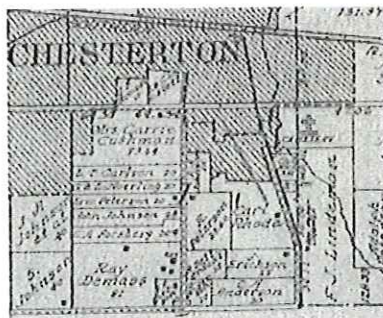
"Old City West, an Indian barricade at the time this country was first known to the whites, and now used as a summer resort by many, is the oldest point in this county entitled to the name of a town. Mr. Joseph C. Morgan was at an Indian burial at this place in 1838. It was the funeral of a squaw, wife of the principal chief. The ceremonies consisted of speaking, singing, dancing and a sacred feast of well-baked venison."

J. Gilbert McAllister's archaeological report of Porter County mentions the Native American burial ground near City West, denoting it as Site 1 and stating that:

"...at a place known as 'grave-yard' blow-out, a number of people have found skeletal material, including vertebra with arrow embedded in the bone."

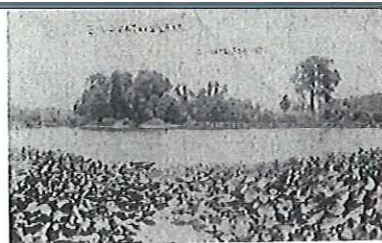
GG. McAllister's archaeological report of Porter County reports the existence of a Native American burial mound located in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 37 North, Range 6 West, which is approximately 500 feet southwest of the St. Patrick Catholic Church Cemetery on South Calumet Road. McAllister, identifying the burial mound as Site 7, writes that:

"According to W. Layhn [William LaHayn] and A. J. Bouser [Arthur J. Bowser] this mound was formerly six feet high and 80 feet in diameter. It is now little more than 1.5 feet high, though still retaining much of its symmetry. It has been dug into a number of times, skeletal material and many relics being found. The mound has been farmed over and is now planted in alfalfa. Only flint chips were found at the time of the present survey [1931].... Mr. Bouser is of the opinion that there were formerly more mounds in the vicinity, but none are noticeable now."



Approximate location of Native American mounds identified by LaHayn and Bowser, denoted by blue arrow, as reported in McAllister's 1932 report concerning the archaeology of Porter County.
Source: George A. Ogle & Company, 1921 [see p. 25]

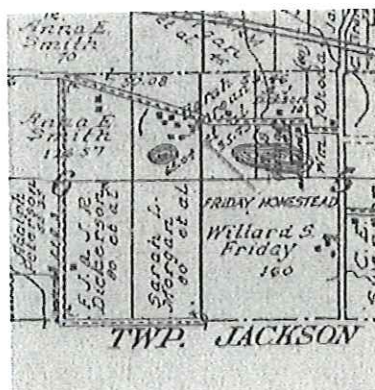
HH. A Native American burial mound was stood between Morgan Lake and Billington Lake on the section line between Sections 5 and 6, Township 36 North, Range 5 West. Today, the mound has been completely obliterated and Sand Creek Drive traverses the site. The mound is thought to have stood about one to two hundred feet north of the north parking lot at Sand Creek Country Club.



Postcard image of Billington Lake, circa 1908, located immediately east of a former Native American burial mound, now obliterated.
Source: Collection of Steven R. Shook.

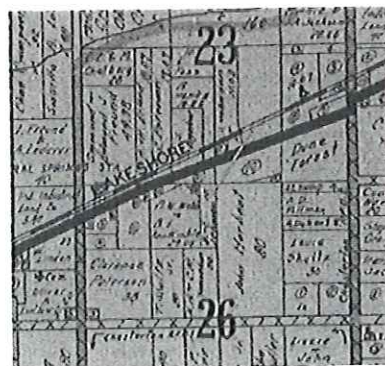
McAllister, who identifies the area as Site 8, mentions this mound in his survey of archaeological sites in Porter county:

"It was reported by Ed Morgan that there were formerly three mounds on his father's farm. He estimates that they were about 12 feet in diameter and 2 feet high. They were excavated by the Morgans in 1893, but only skeletal material was found....Two slight elevations indicate where they stood. The soil is a sandy loam. Burned stone and flint flakes were found on the surface. Large oak trees grow on and near the site."



Approximate location of Native American mounds identified by Ed Morgan, denoted by blue arrow, as reported in McAllister's 1932 report concerning the archaeology of Porter County.
Source: George A. Ogle & Company, 1921 [see p. 25]

II. In 1922, when Wagner Road (County Road 50 West) was being constructed to connect with the Dunes Highway (U.S. Route 12) north of the Town of Porter, seven complete skeletons were said to have been removed, though no artifacts were reported to be found with the skeletal remains. These Native American burials were found immediately west of Wagner Road and south of the Dunes Highway, or more specifically in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 37 North, Range 6 West. J. Gilbert McAllister identifies this location as Site 4 in his report of the archaeology of Porter County. The land on which the skeletal remains were found was, at the time of the discovery, owned by Benjamin and Clara Lehman.



Approximate location of seven skeletons discovered when Wagner Road was constructed to connect to the Dunes Highway in Section 26 of Westchester Township.
Source: A. I. Silander & Company's 1928 Plat Book: Porter County, Indiana.

JJ. The relatively large area located immediately south and east of the former village of Tremont was once commonly referred to by locals as Mound Valley; J. Gilbert McAllister identifies this as Site 3 in his archaeology report of Porter County.

George A. Brennan, in his book *The Wonders of the Dunes*, published in 1923, writes the following passage (pp. 8-10) concerning the Tremont area mounds:

"An extensive group of mounds close to Tremont Station on the South Shore Electric is described by M. T. Green and his uncle, John Wheeler, of Tremont. This group was crossed by the Valparaiso Road [Indiana State Road 49], about one block south of Green's house, and is in the little valley below Frank Koskowski's house, extending from east of Carlson's house past Miss Myer's house on the west, to the Olson farm, a distance of a mile....

Mr. Wheeler, who was born in the old Wheeler house -- now Carlson's -- on the border of this Mound Valley sixty-six years ago, and Mr. M. Green, who played on them fifty-five years ago, both say at that time there were nearly one hundred mounds in this little valley, and this is confirmed by other old settlers. These mounds ranged from twenty to fifty feet across and were from six to ten feet high.

Most of these mounds were round, but some were elliptical, and from ten to forty feet long. The old settlers called these mounds, 'Indian graves.' The valley would be flooded and the water would freeze in winter; and Mr. Green said that in skating, the mounds, all of which had trees on them, made capital resting places. Much of the Mound Valley was then covered with trees.

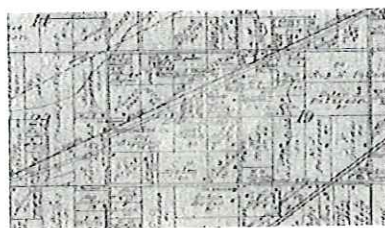
Green, when a boy, wished to see what was in the mounds, and excavated one. He found part of a skeleton, the skull apparently pointed toward the center; this crumbled into dust upon exposure to the air. A number of stone arrowheads, knives, hammers and pieces of pottery were obtained; also the remains of a long steel knife with bone handle were found. When he drew it out, the blade fell entirely into rust, and nearly all of the bone handle likewise crumbled. This looks like a later burial. Much of the soil of the mounds was reddish.

In the course of time many of these mounds were dug into by people and the contents appropriated. The mounds were leveled by the plow as the space was needed for farming, and the contents scattered. Most of them had all kinds of stone relics. Few steel knives were found.

In the spring of 1917, Mrs. Brennan, Mr. Green and myself visited Mr. Koskowski, the owner of that part of Mound Valley west of the Valparaiso Road, and inspected the sites of various mounds, especially the large one about forty feet across. We noticed that the sandy ground there was more reddish than the surrounding soil. No artifacts or relics were found in the soil, as they had been removed long before. Remains on Carlson's farm were also inspected."

McAllister inspected Mound Valley in 1931 and unsure as to whether the mounds in the area were of artificial origin. He writes that:

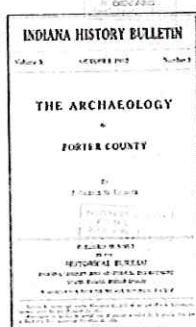
"Several of them were examined and found to be natural. It is possible that some of these may have been used for burial purposes, though the usual practice of the Indian was to bury on higher and drier elevations."



Approximate site of Mound Valley, denoted by shaded oval,
located in Section 24 of Westchester Township.

Source: George A. Ogle & Company, 1921 [see p. 25]

Do not disturb archaeological sites! This article was written using publicly available documents and with the intent of developing an appreciation among residents for historical locations throughout Porter County as they relate to Native Americans. Note that all archaeological and burial sites in Indiana are protected by law; excavation for artifacts dating prior to December 31, 1870, must be done in accordance with Indiana Code 14-21-1. An *artifact* is defined by Indiana law as (1) "a feature that is nonportable evidence of past human behavior or activity found on or in the ground, including structural remains, and formed before December 31, 1870" or (2) an "object made, modified, or used before December 31, 1870." According to Indiana law, "A person who recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally violates this section [IC 14-21-1] commits the following: (1) A Class A misdemeanor, if the violation does not involve disturbing human remains. (2) A Class D felony, if the violation involves disturbing human remains." In Indiana, a Class A misdemeanor is punishable by one year in jail and a fine of up to \$5,000, while a Class D felony is punishable by a minimum of six months in jail and a maximum of three years in prison and a fine of up to \$10,000.



Cover of J. Gilbert McAllister's 1932 book titled *The Archaeology of Porter County* published by the Historical Bureau of the Indiana Library and Historical Department. A considerable amount of information discussed in this post was gathered from McAllister's book.

When the Indiana Historical Bureau commissioned a survey of Porter County archaeology to take place in the summer of 1931, Dr. Christopher B. Coleman, State Historian, remarked that:

"...a thorough scientific study of these prehistoric remains is imperative because of the numerous careless attempts that have been made to obtain material from them. Most of the smaller mounds have been penetrated by collectors, college students and boy scouts so that their contents face ruination."

Source Material

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Posted by Steven Shook at 5:44 AM

 1 Recommend this on Google+

Labels: Archaeology, Cemetery, Mounds, Native Americans

3 comments:



rachel schmidt November 27, 2015 at 12:31 PM

Great article! Would you have any information on the Indian trails that went through Porter County? Specifically I'm looking for Porter Township Indian trails.
Thanks

Reply



Steven Shook November 28, 2015 at 3:17 AM

Hi Rachelle,
There's quite a bit of information concerning Indian trails in Porter County, but it's scattered about in a large number of sources. I'll attempt to put something together and post it here in the near future. The most complete source I am aware of is a booklet by Harry G. Black titled "Historic Tales and Trails in Northwest Indiana." This 63 page booklet was published in 1985 by HMS Publications in Hammond, Indiana (three copies available on Amazon). It's a great starting point, but has lots of holes in it since its focus is on the major trails (like the Sauk Trail).

Reply



rachel schmidt November 29, 2015 at 2:00 PM

Thank you so much!

Reply

Enter your comment...

Comment as: Select profile...

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F. Examples of Letters detailing the significance of these Native American Mounds (written in 2002, in protest against a proposed landfill in approximately the same area as the proposed rail line).



VALPARAISO
UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY & METEOROLOGY

February 25, 2002

Beth Casbon
PROUD
9650 Gordon Drive
Highland, IN 46322

MUELLER HALL

VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY

VALPARAISO, INDIANA

46383-6493

TELEPHONE: 219 464 5140

FAX: 219 548 7738

INTERNET:

WWW.VALPO.EDU/GEOMET/

Dear Porter County BZA,

I am a Geography Professor who has been researching ancient Native American Indian mounds for over 20 years. I have taught field courses to mound sites every other year since 1980 and received a National Science Foundation grant to conduct research in all mound sites east of the Mississippi river.

In 1921, a University of Michigan archaeologist, J. Gilbert McAilister, surveyed, labeled, and mapped ten mounds that are located on the landfill site. Furthermore, based on field observation, air photos, and topographic maps, these ten mounds do exist on this proposed landfill site. Some show no evidence of being disturbed by recent farming. All of these mounds sites are Hopewellian, age 100-300 AD and all would contain human remains. This site is the largest collection of Hopewellian mounds in the state of Indiana.

I hope the Indian cemetery will not be tampered with. All cultures protect burial sites. This property should be turned over to the state so that a state historic mound park can be created there.

Sincerely,

Ronald A. Janke, Ph.D.
Professor of Geography



February 22, 2002

Robert W. Thompson, Jr. AICP
Executive Director/County Planner
Porter County Plan Commission
Porter County Administrative Center
155 Indiana Avenue Suite 304
Valparaiso, Indiana 46383

Re: Your request for information on a proposed landfill, Porter County, Indiana.

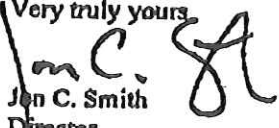
Dear Mr. Thompson:

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology ("DHPA") has conducted a review of the information you provided for the above project near Boone Grove, Porter County, Indiana.

A review of our records indicates that the project area is environmentally suitable to contain archaeological resources, but has never been fully evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Moreover, eight archaeological sites (12Pr17, 12Pr18, 12Pr19, 12Pr23, 12Pr24, 12Pr25, 12Pr26 and 12Pr27) have been reported in 1932 and 1999 reports within the project area and three additional sites (12Pr20, 12Pr21, and 12Pr22) are located just outside the project boundaries. As a professional survey has never been done of the entire project area, others may exist. Some of the earlier reports identified "mounds" and indicated human remains had been found in them. Some of the sites have been dug into in the past (see "An Archaeological Survey of Porter County, Indiana" by J. Gilbert McAllister, Indiana Historical Bureau, 1932). The 1932 survey, as well as a surface inspection of the sites in 1999 by Dr. Mark Schurr of the University of Notre Dame, indicate that the sites appear to be potentially eligible for listing on both the State and National registers.

If you have any further questions regarding the archaeological aspects of this project, please contact our office at (317) 232-1646.

Very truly yours,


Jon C. Smith

Director

Division of Historic Preservation
and Archaeology

JCS:WLM:wlm

The public convenience is threatened, not served, by:

The possibility of polluting Ludington Ditch, which flows directly into the Kankakee River. The Kankakee River is home to many aquatic birds and wildlife and is used for recreation. Children play in its creeks and tributaries.



Ludington Ditch near Proposed Site



Ludington Ditch at 250 W about 5 miles from the Kankakee River

Ludington ditch flows into Cobb Creek



Cobb Creek on 600 S. shows beaver activity



Cobb ditch flows into the Sandy Hook





You can see the silt deposits where the Sandy hook flows into the Kankakee River

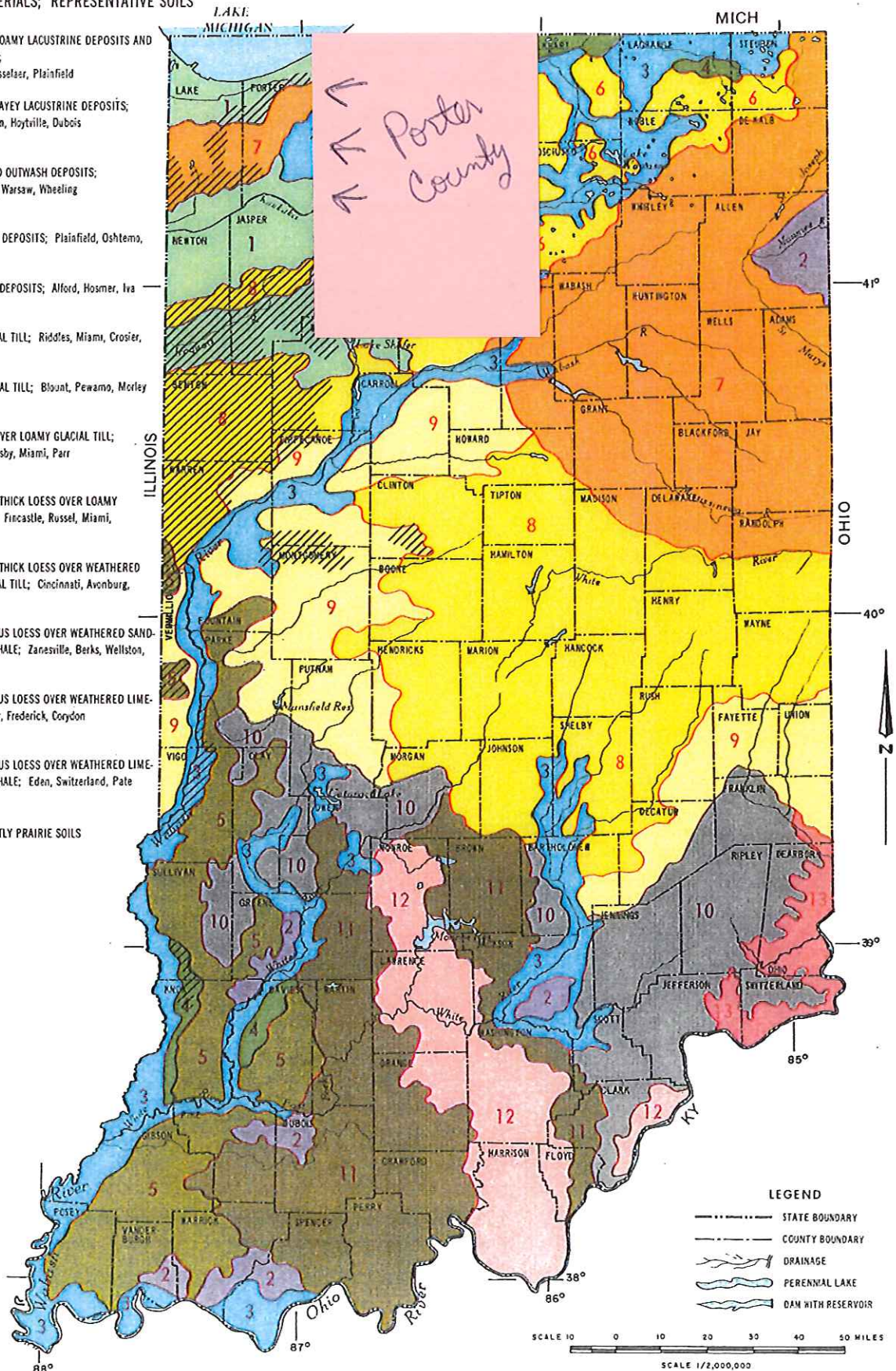


SOIL REGIONS

SOIL REGIONS OF INDIANA

SOIL PARENT MATERIALS; REPRESENTATIVE SOILS

- 1 SANDY AND LOAMY LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS AND EOLIAN SAND; Maumee, Rensselaer, Plainfield
 - 2 SILTY AND CLAYEY LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS; McGary, Patton, Hoytville, Dubois
 - 3 ALLUVIAL AND OUTWASH DEPOSITS; Fox, Genesee, Warsaw, Wheeling
 - 4 EOLIAN SAND DEPOSITS; Plainfield, Oshtemo, Bloomfield
 - 5 THICK LOESS DEPOSITS; Alford, Hosmer, Iva
 - 6 LOAMY GLACIAL TILL; Riddles, Miami, Crosier, Brookston
 - 7 CLAYEY GLACIAL TILL; Blount, Pewamo, Morley
 - 8 THIN LOESS OVER LOAMY GLACIAL TILL; Brookston, Crosby, Miami, Parr
 - 9 MODERATELY THICK LOESS OVER LOAMY GLACIAL TILL; Fincastle, Russel, Miami, Brookston
 - 10 MODERATELY THICK LOESS OVER WEATHERED LOAMY GLACIAL TILL; Cincinnati, Avenburg, Vigo, Ava
 - 11 DISCONTINUOUS LOESS OVER WEATHERED SANDSTONE AND SHALE; Zanesville, Berks, Wellston, Muskingum
 - 12 DISCONTINUOUS LOESS OVER WEATHERED LIMESTONE; Crider, Frederick, Corydon
 - 13 DISCONTINUOUS LOESS OVER WEATHERED LIMESTONE AND SHALE; Eden, Switzerland, Pate
-  **PREDOMINANTLY PRAIRIE SOILS**



SOURCE:
1970 NATIONAL ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND INFORMATION FROM FIELD TECHNICIANS. ALBERS EQUAL AREA PROJECTION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
in Cooperation with
PURDUE UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
and COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

REVISED APRIL 1986 5-N-36179

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

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LEGEND

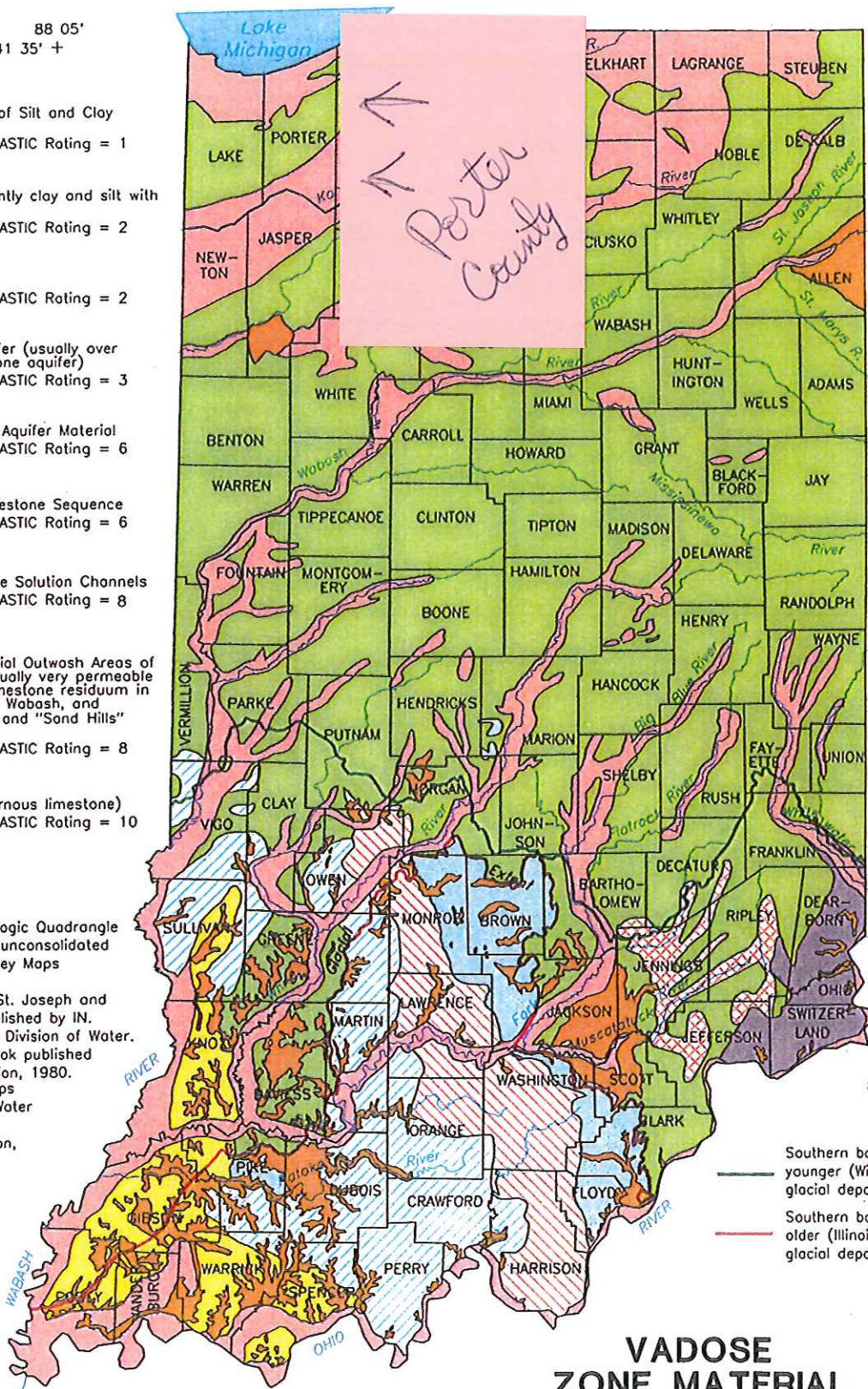
- 1 Glacial Lake Deposits of Silt and Clay Over Aquifer
Typical SEEPAGE/DRASTIC Rating = 1
- 2 Glacial Till (predominantly clay and silt with some sand)
Typical SEEPAGE/DRASTIC Rating = 2
- 2 Loess (silt) Cover
Typical SEEPAGE/DRASTIC Rating = 2
- 3 Shale Layer Over Aquifer (usually over limestone or sandstone aquifer)
Typical SEEPAGE/DRASTIC Rating = 3
- 6 Limestone Cover Over Aquifer Material
Typical SEEPAGE/DRASTIC Rating = 6
- 6 Sandstone, Shale, Limestone Sequence
Typical SEEPAGE/DRASTIC Rating = 6
- 8 Limestone Cover—Some Solution Channels
Typical SEEPAGE/DRASTIC Rating = 8
- 8 Zone of Alluvium—Glacial Outwash Areas of Sand and Gravel (usually very permeable material—includes limestone residuum in Carroll, Cass, Miami, Wabash, and Huntington Counties and "Sand Hills" of SW Indiana)
Typical SEEPAGE/DRASTIC Rating = 8
- 10 Sinkhole Terrain (cavernous limestone)
Typical SEEPAGE/DRASTIC Rating = 10

References

- 1) 1 X 2 degree Regional Geologic Quadrangle Maps showing bedrock and unconsolidated deposits. 8 U.S. Geol. Survey Maps covering state.
- 2) River Basin Studies of the St. Joseph and Whitewater River Basins published by IN. Dept. of Natural Resources, Division of Water.
- 3) Indiana Water Resources book published by the Governor's Commission, 1980.
- 4) County water resources maps published by IDNR, Div. of Water for counties of: Shelby, Hendricks, Randolph, Madison, Hamilton, Johnson, Morgan, Tipton, Henry, Grant and Marion.
- 5) Water Resources studies completed by the U.S. Geological Survey for River Basins of: Upper Wabash, Middle Wabash, Maumee, and St. Joseph.

Note: SEEPAGE/DRASTIC Rating value for use with SCS Geology Tech. Note No. 5 ("SEEPAGE" pollution potential model) and "DRASTIC" model.

SOURCE: BOUNDARIES ARE GENERALIZED FROM SMALL SCALE MAPS. FOR MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION REFER TO ABOVE SOURCE LIST. DATA PROVIDED BY SCS FIELD PERSONNEL. MAP COMPILED USING AUTOMATED MAP CONSTRUCTION WITH THE FOCAS EQUIPMENT. NATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CENTER, FORT WORTH, TEXAS 1989.

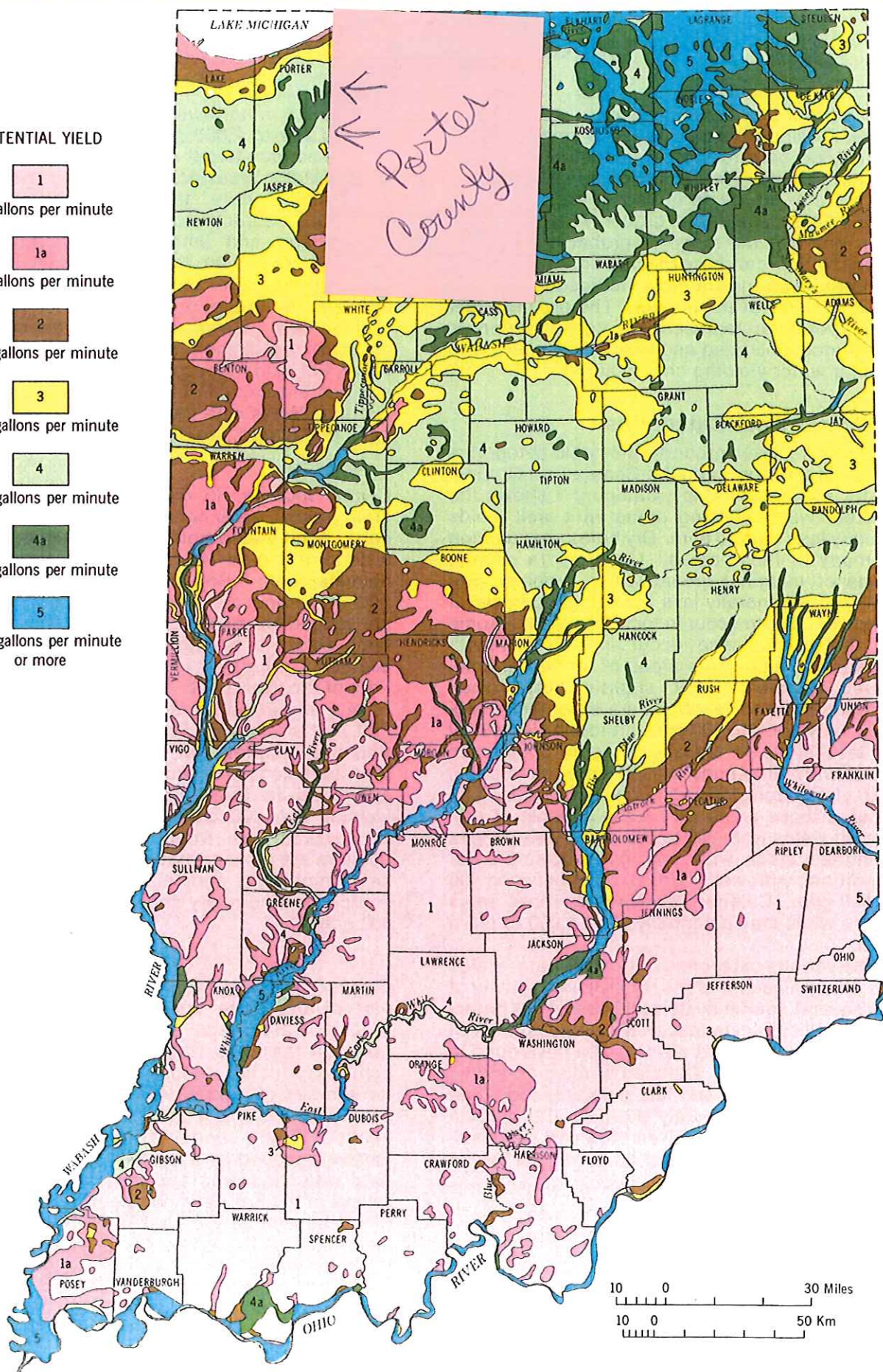
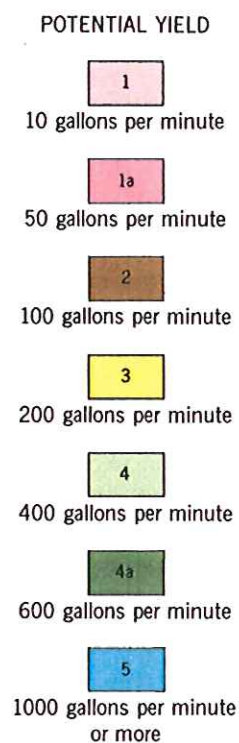


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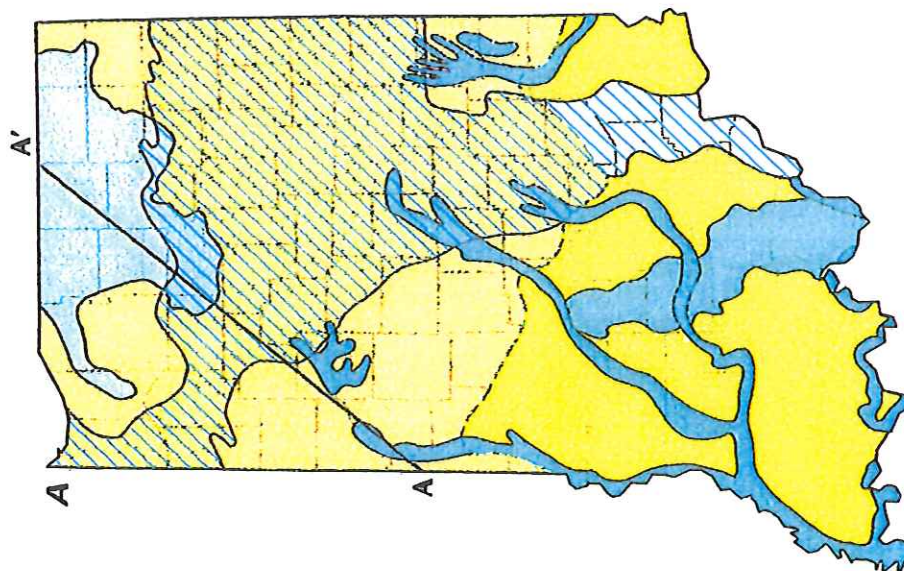
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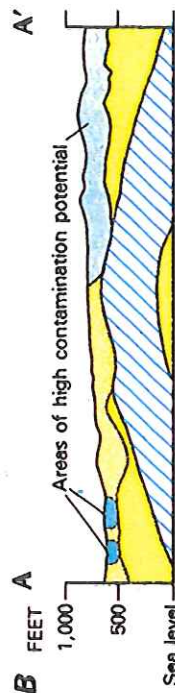
Generalized Ground-Water Availability In Indiana



Map courtesy of the Governor's Water Resource Study Commission as prepared by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water.



- PRINCIPAL AQUIFERS** — Numeral is aquifer number in figure 2C
- GLACIOFLUVIAL AND GLACIAL AQUIFERS**
- Glaciofluvial (1)
 - Glacial-outwash (2)
 - Wisconsin till (3) — Isolated sand and gravel lenses
- CARBONATE BEDROCK AQUIFERS**
- Mississippian
 - Silurian-Devonian (4)
 - Other (5)
- Southern boundary of Wisconsin glaciation
- A—A' Trace of hydrogeologic section





Water Resources of Porter County, Indiana

Authors:

Jane R. Frankenberger and Natalie Carroll,
Department of Agricultural and Biological
Engineering

Introduction

Water is a vital resource for all citizens of Porter County. Water is essential for agriculture and industry, as well as for recreation and drinking. A healthy environment and economy require clean water and healthy watersheds. Porter County has an area of 425 square miles or 272,000 acres. Its population is approximately 145,000 people.

This publication gives basic information about surface and ground water resources of Porter County and discusses human activities that may be affecting them. Many sources of information were used in preparing this publication. All sources, along with dates for the statistics and numbers presented, are listed on the last page of this publication under "Sources of Information." The reader is encouraged to refer to these sources for further information.

Porter County Streams and Watersheds

A watershed is a region of land that drains into a lake, stream, or river. Watersheds are important because everything done on the land within a watershed can affect the lake or river into which it drains.

The quality of our water is affected not only by what might be dumped in the river, but by everything we do on the land in the watershed.

Porter County crosses two major watersheds of North America. The northern part of the county is in the Great Lakes watershed, which flows east to the Atlantic Ocean. The southern part of the county is in the Mississippi River watershed, which flows west and south to the Gulf of Mexico (see Figure 1).

Most of the Lake Michigan Watershed in Porter County flows through the Little Calumet River which originates in LaPorte County and drains into Lake Michigan through Burns Ditch in northwest Porter County. Its major tributary is Salt Creek. Figure 2 shows a map of Porter County with the major roads, towns, and waterbodies.



Figure 1. Major Watersheds of Indiana. Porter County is in the Calumet (Lake Michigan) and Kankakee River Watersheds.

Porter County

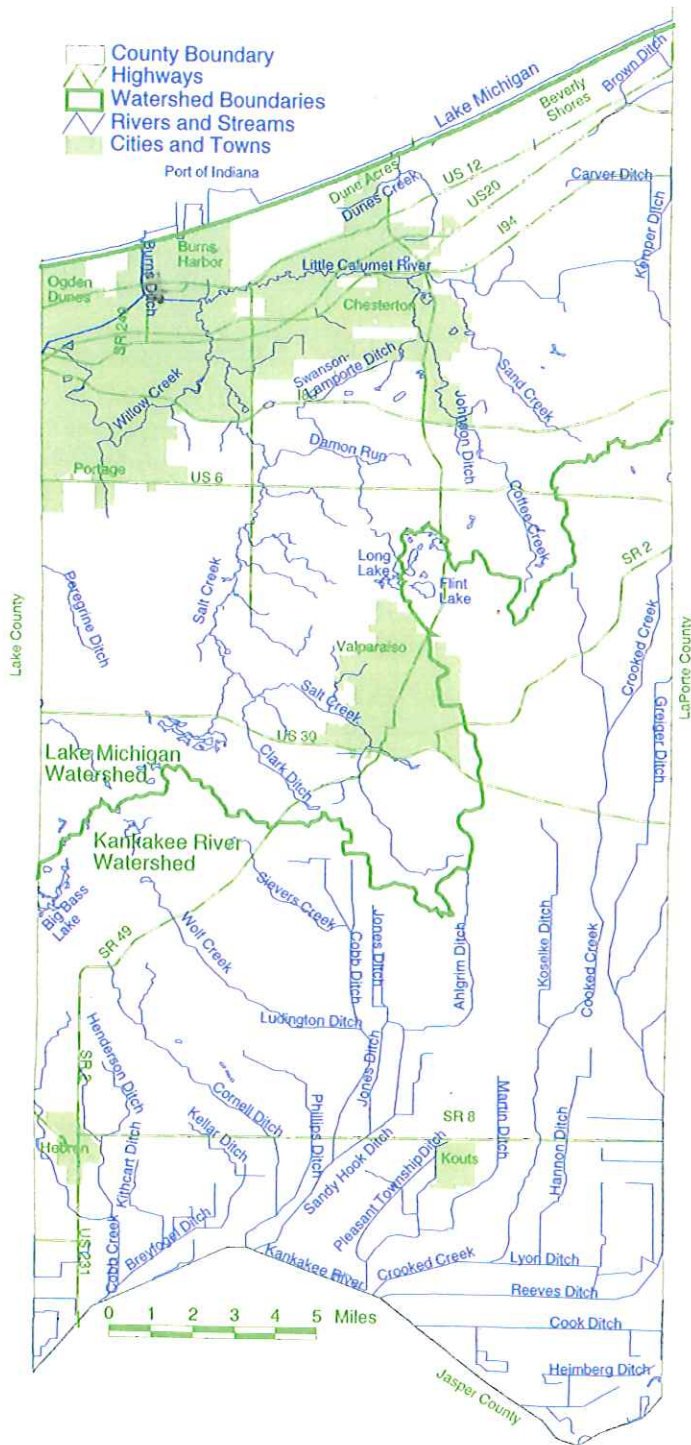


Figure 2: Porter County Streams and Watersheds.

The southern part of the county is drained by many ditches and streams that flow into the Kankakee River. The natural drainage in this area has been augmented through the installation of an extensive network of ditches and field tile. The Kankakee River itself was dredged and straightened in the early 1900's.

Discharge for a stream or river is the volume of water flowing per unit of time. A typical unit for measuring discharge is cubic feet per second (cfs). *Gauging stations* measure discharge continuously in a stream or river and are run by the U.S. Geological Survey in Porter County. Gauging stations are located in the Little Calumet River at Porter, Burns Ditch at Portage, and the Kankakee River near Kouts. The monthly average discharge for two of these streams is shown in Figure 3. Highest flows generally occur February through April while low flows usually occur August through October, a pattern typical for most streams in Indiana. However, maximum daily flows can vary widely due to flooding and droughts.

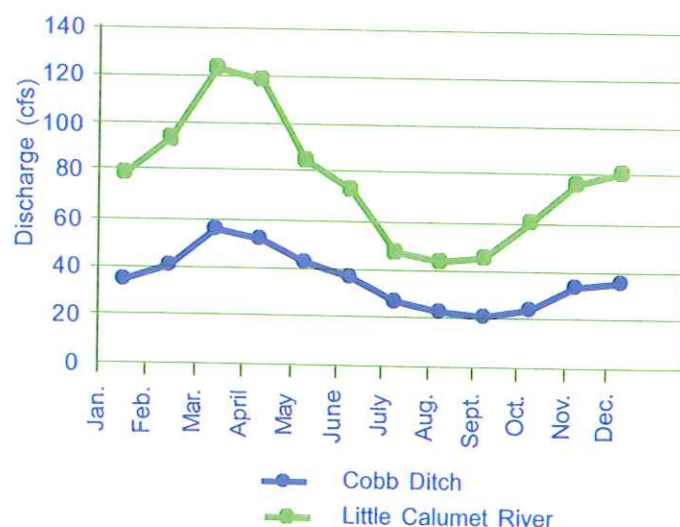


Figure 3. Average monthly discharge for two Porter County Rivers.

Floodplains are low areas adjacent to river or stream channels. Floodplains exist because river channels are rarely large enough to contain major floods. These areas have flooded in the past and will flood again. Floodplains have been delineated for Porter County by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. A general map of floodplains is shown in Figure 4. The Porter County Surveyor and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Office have maps that show detailed boundaries of floodplains, which should be reviewed before planning any development in an identified floodplain.

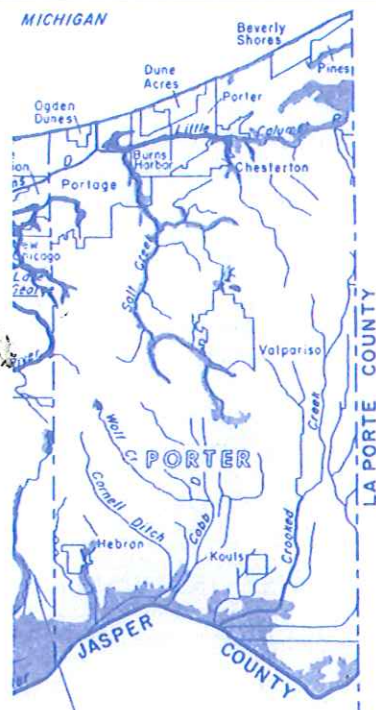


Figure 4: 100 Year Floodplains

Porter County Lakes and Wetlands

There are many lakes in Porter County, both natural and man-made. The larger lakes include Lake Michigan, Lake Eliza, Lake Louise, Big Bass Lake, Clear Lake, Holiday Lake, Sager Lake, Flint Lake, Loomis Lake, Spectacle Lake, Long Lake, Canada Lake, Moss Lake, and Wauhob Lake.



Porter County has about 18,000 acres of wetlands including about 10,000 forested acres. In the 1700's, much of northern Indiana was wetlands and marshes. Today approximately 6.6 % of Porter County acreage is wetland habitat. Wetlands help maintain the quality of surface and ground water by removing potential pollutants

such as sediments, nutrients, and pesticides from the water. Wetlands provide habitat for wetland flora and fauna. Also, wetlands provide aesthetics, recreation such as hunting and fishing, and reduction in peak flood levels.

The Lake Michigan shoreline is a major asset to Porter County. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake that lies entirely within the United States. Lake Michigan has an average natural depth of 279 feet and holds 22% of the total volume of the Great Lakes.

Porter County Precipitation

The average yearly precipitation (rain, snow, sleet, and hail) in Porter County is approximately 40 inches. Precipitation is relatively constant throughout the year, as shown in Figure 5. The bars show average monthly precipitation, while the lines show the 20% wettest and driest year expected.

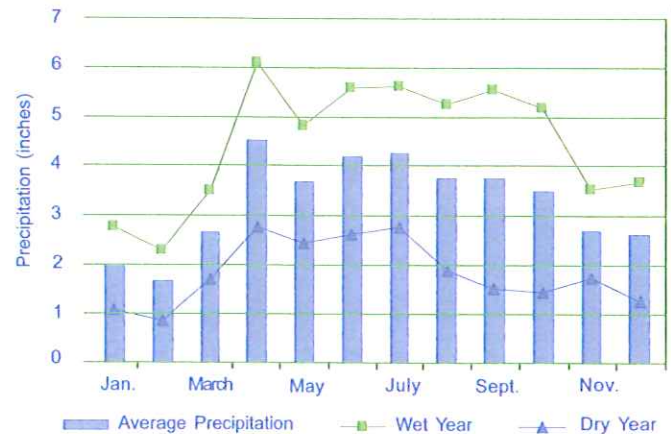


Figure 5. Average monthly precipitation in Porter County.

Individual storms can cause flooding, so precipitation records over many years have been analyzed to assess the probability of storms of a certain size occurring. Precipitation probability for a single storm is generally expressed in terms of a return period, which means the expected number of years between storms of a given size. A "5-year storm" has a 20% chance of occurring in any one year, so it is likely to occur about every 5 years, on the average. However, it is possible for a 5-year storm to occur many years in a row or even several times in a single year. A 100-year storm has a 1% chance of occurring in any year. The 100-year storm is particularly important, because the area that is expected to be flooded by the 100-year storm is generally considered to be the "floodplain" mapped in Figure 4. Figure 6 shows the expected 24 hour rainfall for Porter County for various return periods.

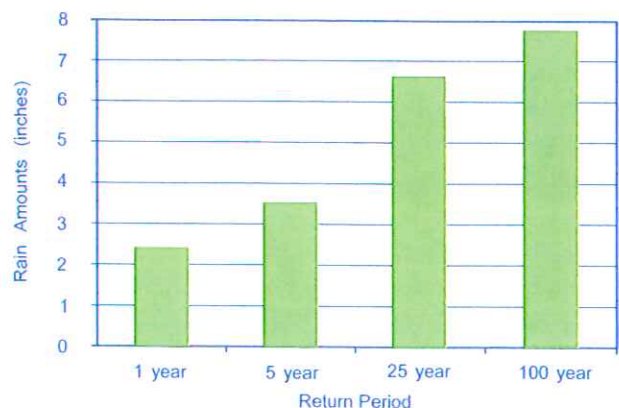


Figure 6: Expected 24 hour rainfall (inches).
(from the Midwestern Climate Center Bulletin, #71)

Porter County Water Use

Porter County citizens and industry use water for many purposes. The largest water use in Porter County is for industry, and the second is thermoelectric (NISOURCE Power). The third is for domestic purposes, which include water in homes for drinking, washing, flushing toilets, and watering gardens. Approximately 60% of all wastewater comes from bathroom usage.

Table 1 shows how home wastewater is generated.

Action	Average Water Usage (Gallons)	
	Standard	Conservative
Toilet Flushing	6	1.5-3
Tub Bath	30 (half full)	15 (quarter full)
Shower (10 min)	50	25
Laundry	50 (whole units)	40 (newer units)
Dishwashing - By Hand	16 (faucet rinse)	6 (basin rinse)
Dishwashing- By Machine	12-15 (older rinse)	6-9 (newer units)
Brushing Teeth	2 (water running)	1/8 (turn off faucet)
Hand Washing	2 (water running)	1 (basin/brief rinse)
Shaving	3-5 (water running)	1 (basin/brief rinse)

Table 1. Average Home Water Usage (USGS, 1996).

Porter County Drinking Water

Drinking water is supplied either by public water systems (which may use surface water or ground water) or by private wells. About 67% of Porter County households use water supplied by one of the 18 public water systems, while the other 33% have their own wells. The major water supplier is Indiana American, which supplies water from Lake Michigan to the northwest quadrant of Porter County. One-third of Porter County residents use water from Lake Michigan. All public drinking water in Porter County must be used in the watershed (Lake Michigan or Kankakee) where it originates.

Ground water is used by the municipal systems of Valparaiso, Kouts, and Hebron. Many mobile home parks and developments use ground water wells. All community public water suppliers using ground water are required to develop a **Wellhead Protection Plan** to protect water quality. The city of Valparaiso was the first city in the state to successfully complete its Wellhead Protection Certification in February, 1999.

Each system must identify the area surrounding their wellhead (the wellhead protection area) where possible contaminants could reach the groundwater supply, identify potential sources of contamination within this area, and develop a management plan to minimize risk from these sources. Some examples of potential sources of contamination include fuel storage tanks, fertilizers and pesticides, septic systems, landfills, and industrial chemicals. For more information, contact your public water supplier, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, or Purdue Extension (see "Sources of Information").

Public water systems test drinking water for a number of contaminants including:

- volatile organic compounds such as gasoline or solvents
- pesticides and other synthetic organic compounds
- lead, nitrate, and other inorganic substances
- microbial contaminants such as bacteria

Information on contaminant levels found in your tap water is available from your water supply system. Starting in 1999, all systems are required to send out an annual report on the quality of tap water they supply. This report provides all citizens the opportunity to know what is in the water they drink. Be sure to read yours, and contact the office of your water system supplier if you have any questions.

Porter County Water Quality

Surface Water Quality

Surface water quality in the United States has greatly improved since the enactment of the Clean Water Act in 1972. Sewage treatment plants and industries, which previously discharged minimally-treated pollution into streams, are now required to have permits for all discharges. Although much remains to be done, some rivers that once barely supported fish are now fully supportive of a variety of aquatic life. Several lakes were analyzed as part of a lake study carried out by the Indiana Clean Lakes Program in 1995. The Trophic State Index is an estimate of lake condition based on nutrition or biological productivity, ranging from 0 to 75. A lake with low Trophic State Index (0 to 25) has low concentrations of nutrients and is clear with little algae. A high Trophic State Index (50 to 75) has high concentrations of nutrients, low dissolved oxygen levels during summers, and abundant weeds and algae. Nutrients such as phosphorus or nitrogen stimulate increased growth in aquatic plants. Most of Porter County's lakes fall in the middle range of the index.

Table 2 shows the Trophic State Index for Porter County's major lakes. Most lakes were clearer in 1995 than in 1970.

Lake	Surface area (acres)	Trophic State Index 1995	Trophic State Index 1970
Eliza	45	93	42
Flint	98	16	25
Long	95	31	33
Loomis	53	32	56
Spectacle	12	41	40
Wauhob	21	21	31

Table 2. Trophic State Index for Porter County Lakes.
(source: Indiana Clean Lakes Program)

Fish in most rivers and streams in the Lake Michigan watershed in Porter County are contaminated by PCBs or mercury, according to the 1999 Fish Consumption Advisory provided by the Indiana State Department of Health. Therefore, fish from rivers in Porter County should be consumed rarely, and some should not be consumed at all. These recommendations are particularly important for women who are pregnant or breastfeeding, women who plan to have children, and children under the age of 15. For more information, consult the most recent Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory. This publication is available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (100 Water Street, Michigan City).

Many streams in Porter County are on Indiana's list of impaired water bodies that are scheduled to have TMDLs developed by about 2014. A TMDL (total maximum daily load) is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards. In other words, it is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and nonpoint sources, and includes a margin of safety and consideration of seasonal variations. In addition, a TMDL contains the reductions needed to meet water quality standards and allocates those reductions among the sources in the watershed. Water bodies that are impaired, along with the cause or reason they are listed, are given in Table 3.

Ground Water Quality

Ground water quality in Porter County is generally good. Some private wells may be contaminated by bacteria or nitrate, often from nearby faulty septic systems.

Water Body	Severity Ranking	Locations	Reason
Kankakee River	Medium	LaPorte to Lake Counties	PCBs and Mercury; E. Coli
Cobb Creek/ Breyfogel Ditch	Medium	Hebron	Dissolved Oxygen
Little Calumet River	Medium	East of Chesterton	PCBs and Mercury
Little Calumet River	High	Porter to Chesterton	PCBs and Mercury; Cyanide, Pesticides, E. coli
Salt Creek	Low	Portage to Valparaiso	E. coli
Burns Ditch	High	Lake Station to Portage	PCB and Mercury Pesticides; Lead; E. Coli; Impaired Biotic Communities
Lake Michigan	High	LaPorte to Lake Counties	PCBs and Mercury; E. Coli
Crooked Creek	Medium	Valparaiso	Impaired Biotic Communities
Dunes Creek	Medium	Tremont	Impaired Biotic Communities

Table 3. Porter County Waterbody Impairment, 1998

One of the sources of information on Porter County ground water quality is a voluntary private well testing program carried out from 1997 through 1999 by the Porter County Soil & Water Conservation District and Purdue Extension (Table 4). Nitrate, which has adverse effects on infants, was found at levels above the drinking water standard in 6 wells tested (1.3%). These households should treat their water with reverse osmosis or distillation or used bottled water, particularly if an infant is present or expected in the household.

Contaminant	Number of Wells Tested	Number of Wells Exceeding the Drinking Water Standard
Nitrate	444	6
Triazine Herbicides	151	0
Acetanilide Herbicides	1161	1

Table 4. Well testing results in Porter County, 1997-1999.
(source: Nitrate and Pesticides in Private Wells of Indiana)

Screening was also done for two pesticide groups. Triazine herbicides include atrazine, Bladex, and Princep. None of the wells tested showed levels of concern for these pesticides. Acetanilide herbicides include Lasso, Dual, Ridomil, and the breakdown products of these herbicides. One well tested showed a level of concern for these pesticides, although a breakdown product of Dual may be responsible for this finding.

Testing of private wells should continue every few years to be sure that water remains safe. Call the Porter County Health Department for information on how you can have your water tested for E.coli bacteria. A current list of certified laboratories can be found in the Purdue Extension publication "Water Testing Laboratories" (See "Sources of Information").

Potential Sources of Pollution in Porter County

Pollutants can be separated into two categories, point source and nonpoint source, depending on how they get into the water. *Point source pollution* refers to contaminants that enter the water directly, usually through a pipe. Examples are sewage treatment plants and industrial facilities, which have permits to discharge prescribed quantities of contaminants into a specific stream. *Nonpoint source pollution*, commonly referred to as run-off, originates polluted throughout the watershed, and enters the water at locations that cannot be easily identified. Examples of nonpoint source pollution include sediments, nutrients, pesticides, oil, and hazardous chemicals. Point and nonpoint source pollution are illustrated in Figure 7. Nonpoint source pollution, which is not regulated, is currently the primary cause of water quality degradation in the United States.

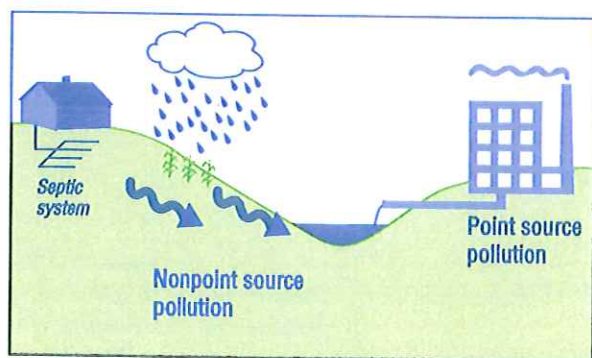


Figure 7: Point source and nonpoint source pollution.

Point Source Pollution

Excellent information is available about point source discharge because permits are required in Porter County. There are currently 32 facilities (municipal sewage treatment plants, factories, schools, packing plants, etc.) permitted to discharge wastes in Porter County's water.

The largest dischargers are NISOURCE, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, National Steel (Midwest Division), the Chesterton, Portage, Valparaiso Municipal sewage treatment plants, and the South Haven Water Works, Inc.

Nonpoint Source Pollution

Nonpoint source pollution exists everywhere water runs off in the watershed, and can come from urban or rural areas. Nonpoint source pollution can result from normal home and farm activities as well as accidents or spills.

Urban and Residential Nonpoint Sources

Septic systems have the potential of leaching nutrients into the ground water and can contaminate the surface water if the systems are not functioning properly. About 30% of the 47,000 households in Porter County use a septic system for waste disposal, while the other 70% are connected to a public sewer system (which treats the waste and then discharges it into a river or lake as a point source). No information is available on how well the more than 14,000 septic systems in the county are performing, although persistent pathogens found in water sampling programs suggest that some systems may be failing or were constructed before current design criteria were established. According to the NRCS Soil Survey, 83% of the soils in Porter County have severe limitations, such as a high water table, for conventional septic systems. This limitation may be overcome by proper design, improved systems, and perimeter drainage.



Salt, oil, fertilizers and pesticides for lawns, and antifreeze are other examples of urban pollutants that can be washed off from rain and enter the water system as pollutants. No figures are available on runoff of urban lawn chemicals and animal wastes, which may be other sources of pollution from residential areas.

Agricultural Nonpoint Sources

Agriculture can also contribute to nonpoint source pollution. Sediment, nutrients, pathogens, and pesticides can be transported by water from cropped fields and land where manure is applied. Roughly 132,000 acres or 49% of Porter County is used for planting crops. Major crops are corn, soybeans, and small grains. Large livestock facilities require a permit from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM).

No specific statistics are available for pesticide use or runoff in Porter County. Indiana Agricultural Statistics tracks pesticide use statewide and this information could be assumed to represent Porter County. In Indiana, the

most widely used pesticides are the herbicides atrazine, alachlor, and metolachlor. Modern pesticides and herbicides, when properly applied, generally break down to nontoxic components in about six months. Large-scale studies carried out in Indiana and elsewhere have shown that typically about 1% of applied pesticides end up in lakes or rivers.

Many farmers are changing their practices to protect water resources. Erosion and chemical runoff from fields can often be reduced by using conservation tillage, defined as any tillage or planting system that covers 30% or more of the soil surface with crop residue. Conservation tillage was used on 45% of the cropland of Porter County in 1995 and 65% in 2000. Most farmers test their soils to ensure that crops only receive the amount of fertilizer needed, and many have installed grass waterways and buffer strips to protect water quality and provide habitat for wildlife.

Protecting the Water

There are many things you can do to protect surface and ground water quality.

1. Be Informed

This publication gives you a start in becoming familiar with water issues that affect Porter County. You can obtain further information, such as the Water Quality series of publications, from the Porter County Extension office at the Porter County Administration Building (465-3555). The Porter County Soil and Water Conservation District, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and Indiana Department of Natural Resources - Soil Conservation can provide information and technical assistance to any Porter County resident (462-7515). The Porter County Plan Commission (465-3540) and Porter County Surveyor, Land Use and Drainage (465-3560) can provide information on land use issues and concerns. Web sites listed in the "Sources of Information" section can provide additional information.

2. Be Responsible

You can take actions in your own home and yard to protect water quality. For example, keep litter, pet waste, leaves, and grass clippings out of gutters and storm drains. Never dispose of any household, automotive, or gardening wastes in a storm drain. Keep your septic system in good working order. Always follow directions on labels for use and disposal of household chemicals. Take used motor oil, paints, and other hazardous household materials to proper disposal sites. For more information contact the Solid Waste District (465-3694).

In your yard, determine whether additional nutrients are needed before you apply fertilizers. If you own or manage land that a stream flows through, protect the stream banks by planting buffer strips of native vegetation. Buffer strips are tracts of land not cultivated along streams and rivers to reduce runoff of soil and pesticides into water bodies.

3. Be Involved

As a citizen, one of the most important things you can do is find out how your community protects water quality, and speak out if you see problems. Several groups are working locally in Porter County and neighboring counties to protect and improve water quality: Northwest Territory RC&D (call the NRCS office at 462-7515), and the Valparaiso Chain of Lakes Watershed Group (465-3560).

Porter County's water resources are plentiful, of good quality, and essential for continued health and prosperity. Everyone's help is needed to protect these vital water resources.

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Sources of Information

Introduction

- Area: Soil Survey of Porter County, U.S. of Department Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1969.
- Population: Population estimates from the Indiana Business Research Center and the U.S. Census Bureau at <http://www.iupui.edu/it/ibrc/>

Porter County Streams and Watersheds

- Gauging stations and discharge: Water Resources Data - Indiana, Water Year 1994. U.S. Geological Survey Water - Data Report IN-94-1.
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- Floodplains: The Indiana Water Resource: Availability, Uses, and Needs. Governor's Water Resource Study Commission, State of Indiana, G.D. Clark, Editor, 1980.

Porter County Lakes and Wetlands

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- Indiana 305(b) Report, Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Management. 1994-1995.
- Wetlands estimates from National Wetlands Inventory, carried out in the 1980's by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service <http://wetlands.fws.gov>.

Porter County Precipitation

- Amount of Precipitation: Soil Survey of Porter County.
- Storm Information: Rainfall Frequency for Indiana. Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water. Sept. 1994.
- Midwestern Climate Center Bulletin, #71

Porter County Ground Water

- Indiana Historical Bureau at: <http://www.statelib.lib.in.us/WWW/ihb/physio.HTML>

Porter County Water Use

- 1996 Water Use from U.S. Geological Survey Water. Web page at: <http://water.usgs.gov/watuse>

Porter County Drinking Water

- 1990 census information
- U.S. Geological Survey Water Use Web page
- IDEM Office of Water Management, Drinking Water Branch, <http://www.ai.org/idem/owm/dwb>
- Purdue Extension "Safe Water for the Future" program, <http://www.ecn.purdue.edu/SafeWater>

Porter County Water Quality

- Indiana 305(b) Report, Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Water Management. 1994-1995.
- 1999 Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory. Indiana State Department of Health, Environmental Epidemiology Section. Obtain a copy at (317) 233-7808 or at <http://www.state.in.us/doh/html/fish/fishtoc.html>
- Water testing laboratories information: WQ-1, Water Testing Labs, available from the Porter County CES Office or 1-888-EXT-INFO.
- Nitrate and Pesticides in Private Wells of Indiana. The Water Quality Laboratory, Heidelberg College and Indiana Farm Bureau, 1994.
- IDEM Impaired water bodies, www.ai.org/idem/owm/planbr/wqs/

Potential Sources of Pollution in Porter County

- Point Source Pollution: "Envirofacts" Permit Compliance System of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at: http://www.epa.gov/enviro/pcs/pcs_query.html and toxic release information at: http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/tris/tris_query_java.html
- Septic Systems: Estimates for the 1990 U.S. Housing Census at site <http://sasquatch.kerr.orst.edu/stateis.html>
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