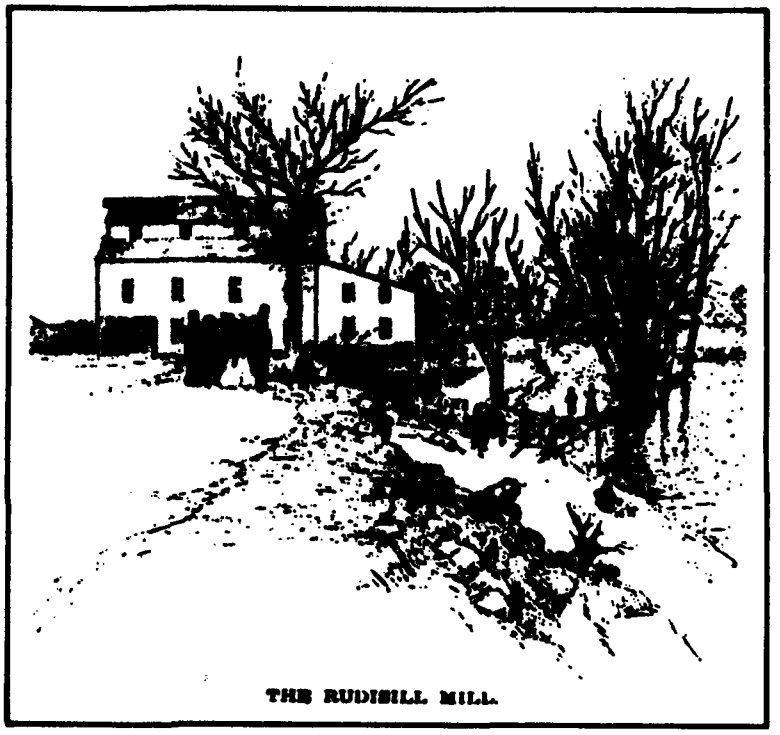
INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED FORT WAYNE FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT AT FORT WAYNE, ALLEN COUNTY, INDIANA



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CONDUCTED FOR:

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS - DETROIT DISTRICT
CONTRACT NO. DACW35-88-D-0049
DELIVERY ORDER NO. 0004

ccrg COMMONWEALTH CULTURAL RESOURCES GROUP
R-0888

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BY:

COMMONWEALTH CULTURAL RESOURCES GROUP
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R-0026

NOVEMBER 1989

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Intensive Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Flood Control Project at Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final November 1989 6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER R-0026
7. AUTHOR(s) Donald J. Weir and C. Stephan Demeter		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) DACW35-88-D-0049/0004
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group 102 North Durand Street Jackson, MI 49202		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Environmental Analysis Branch Planning Div. Detroit District Corps of Engineers P.O. Box 1027, Detroit, MI 48251		12. REPORT DATE November 1989 13. NUMBER OF PAGES 93
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) 15a. DECLASSIFICATION DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE

16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)

17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)

18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

Archaeology	Allen County	St. Joseph River	Miami Village
Cultural Resources	Woodland	St. Marys River	
Indiana	Archaic	Rudisill Mill	
Fort Wayne	Lake Erie	Wabash & Erie Canal	

20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Detroit District, conducted an intensive archaeological survey in Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana. The project area encompassed approximately 63 acres that are located within the boundaries of a proposed flood control project. The

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parcels to be surveyed were selected by the Detroit District office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in conjunction with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office.

As a result of the survey, one historic phase archaeological site was identified and designated as the Rudisill Mill site. Additional archival work could potentially provide more specific information relative to mill construction and operation procedures. However, because of the disturbed nature of the site and the limited remains that were discovered, it is doubtful that further investigations would yield significant information. The majority of the remaining survey area also has been greatly disturbed by residential construction activities and landfill operations.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

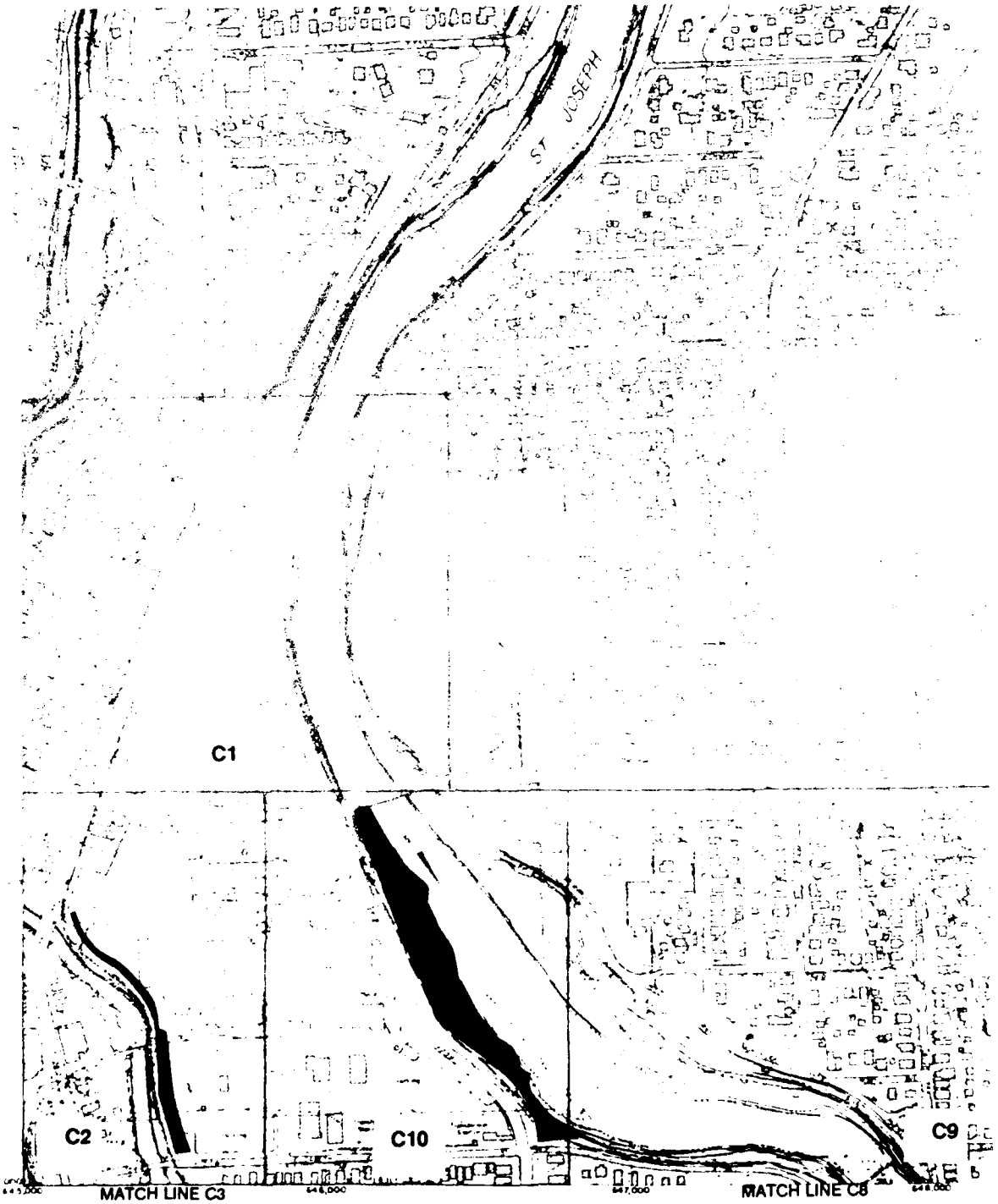
Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group (CCRG), as part of its continuing services contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Detroit District (Contract No. DACW 35-88-D-0049, Delivery Order 0004), conducted an archaeological survey in Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana. The survey was required as part of a proposed flood control project, and completed in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665) as amended, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (P.L. 96-95), 36CFR800, 36CFR Part 60, ER 1105-2-50, and ER 1130-2433.

The survey parcels investigated as a part of this project were chosen as a result of a previous study conducted for the Detroit District Corps (Weir and Rutter 1986). The objective of the previous investigation was to obtain an initial inventory or "impression" of the historical and archaeological resources of the project area sufficient to guide future research. It was not designed to locate new sites, but to determine those areas most likely to have survived intact the masive disturbances associated with urban development and redevelopment. The previous study determined that a significant portion of the project area had been disturbed, and was unlikely to contain intact archaeological/historical resources. It also was determined that portions of the project area had escaped development or disturbance, and have the potential to contain significant cultural resources.

Based on this information, the Detroit District office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in consultation with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) selected the parcels to be surveyed. The following report details the archaeological survey of the selected parcels. The project area measures approximately 150 feet in width by about 18,400 feet in length, or nearly 63 acres (Figures 1A-1F, Plate 1).

Ground cover in the survey parcels consists of open fields, trees, lawn, weeds and brush. Survey was accomplished by pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing techniques. Pedestrian reconnaissance consisted of the visual examination of the ground surface. Shovel testing consisted of the systematic placement of small shovel excavated units of 30x30 centimeters. All test units were excavated to undisturbed, sterile subsoils. In no instance was asphalt or concrete disturbed. (See the Field Methodology section of this report for a more detailed discussion of the field techniques utilized.)

Literature search and field survey were conducted between July 17 and August 15, 1989, and required about 27 person-days to complete. Mr. C. Stephan Demeter served as Field Director and Principal Author. He was assisted in the field by Ms. Nancy Eisenstein. The project was completed under the direction of Mr. Donald J. Weir, Principal Investigator.



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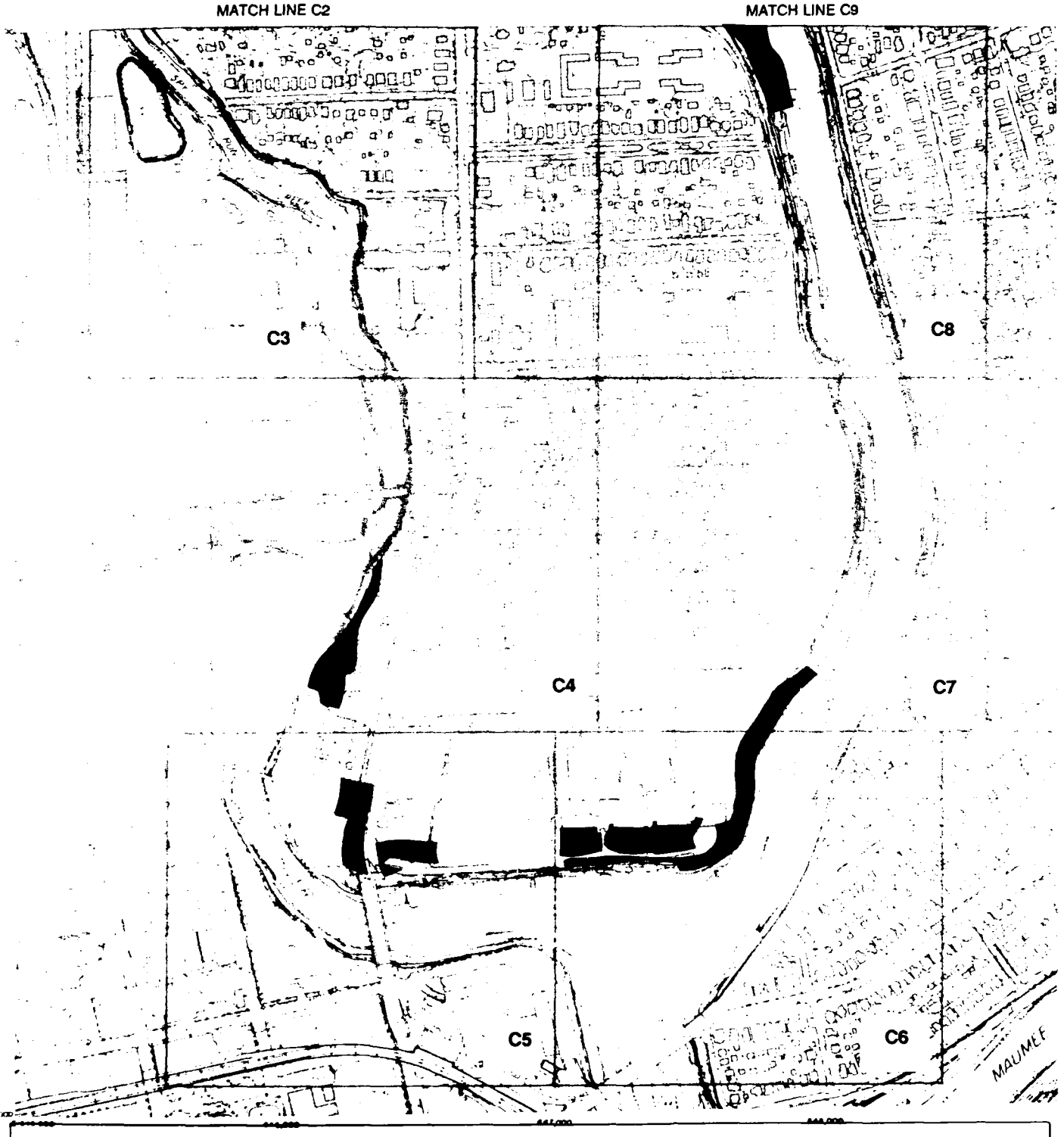

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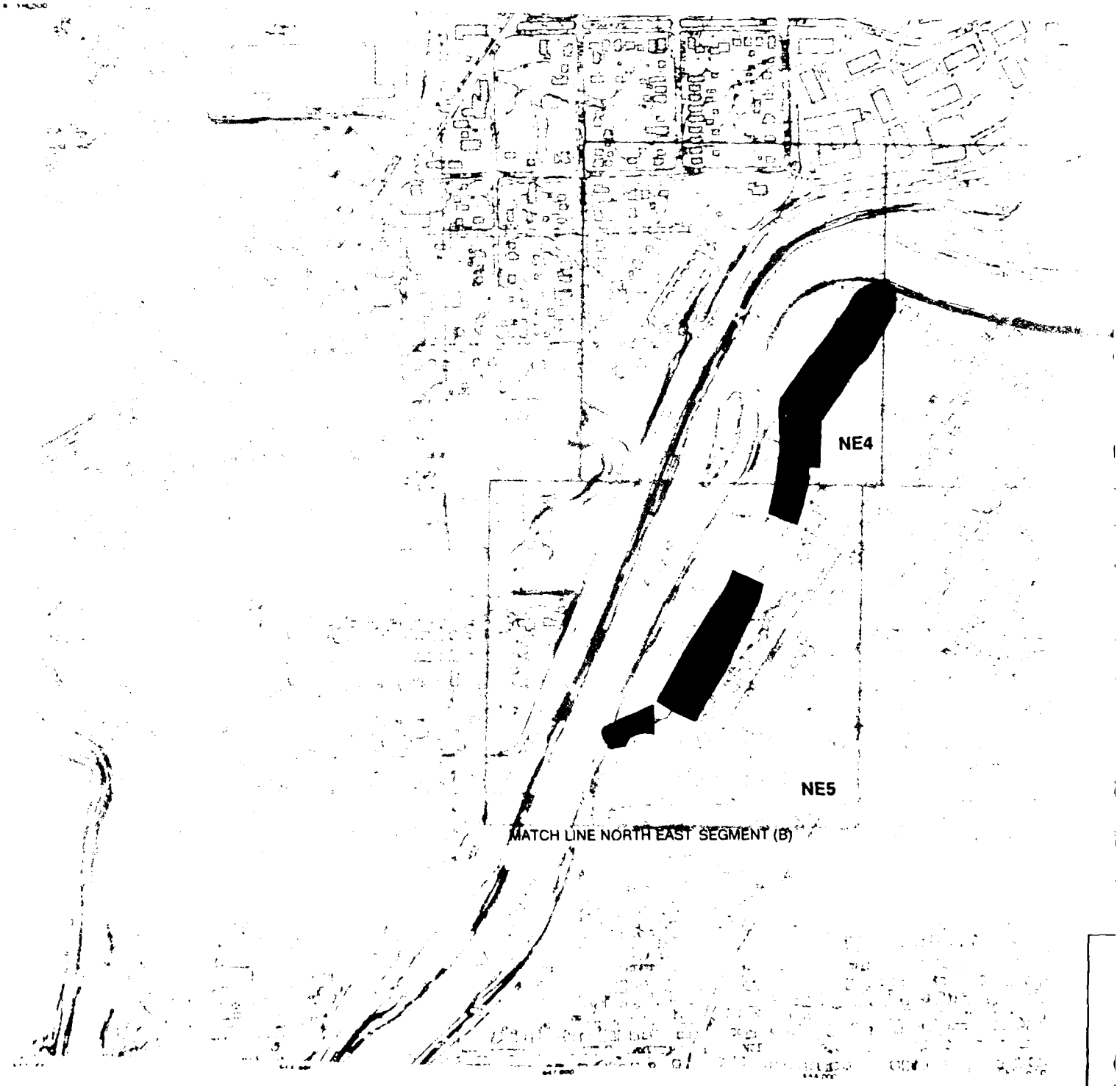
FIGURE 1A

STUDY AREA-SURVEY SEGMENT LOCATIONS:C1-C10

Fort Wayne Flood Control Project

U.S. Army COE-Detroit District



(Source: Air Maps Inc. 1975)

FIGURE 1B

STUDY AREA-SURVEY SEGMENT LOCATIONS:NE1-NE5

Fort Wayne Flood Control Project

U.S. Army COE-Detroit District

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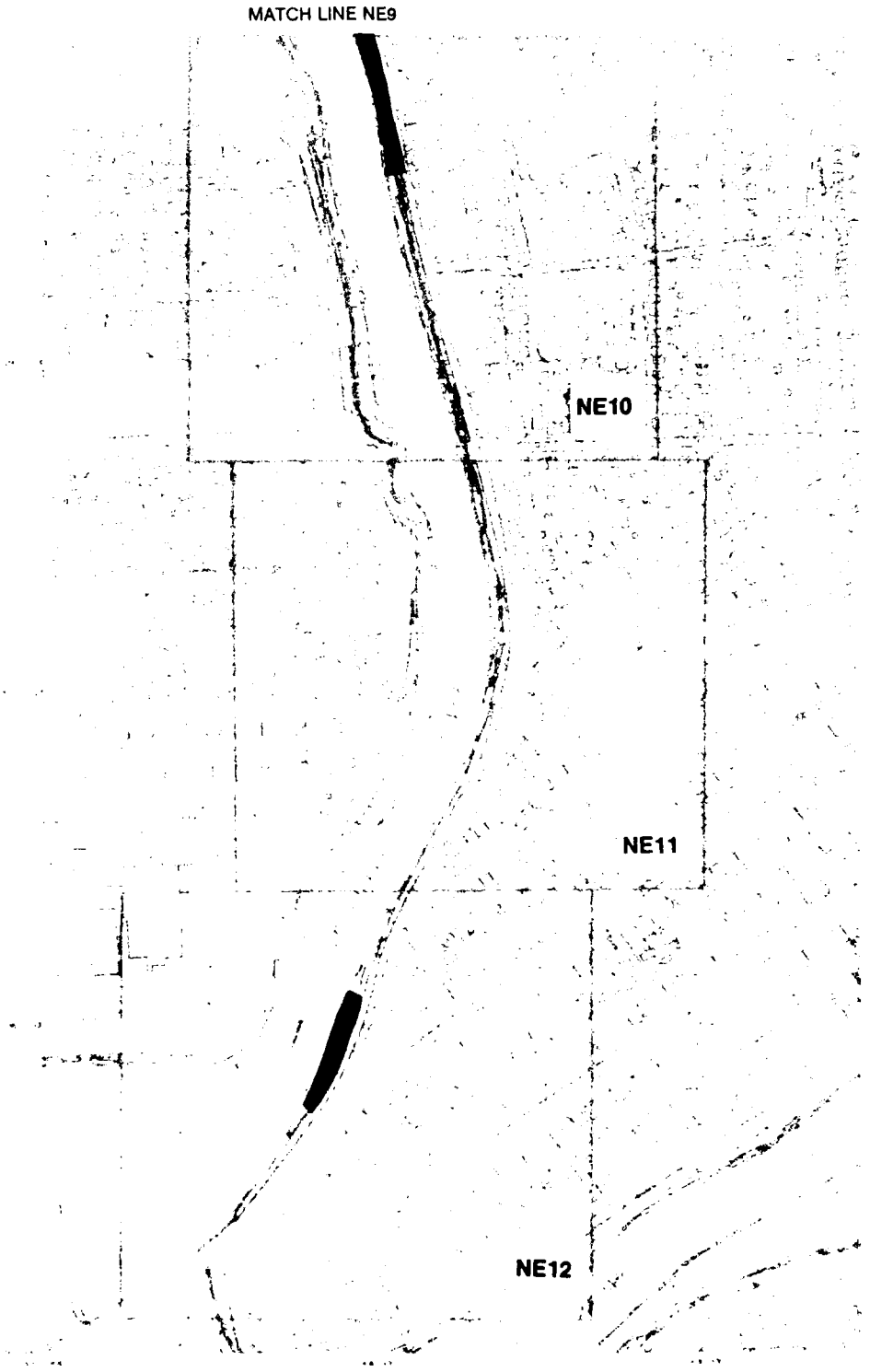

NE9

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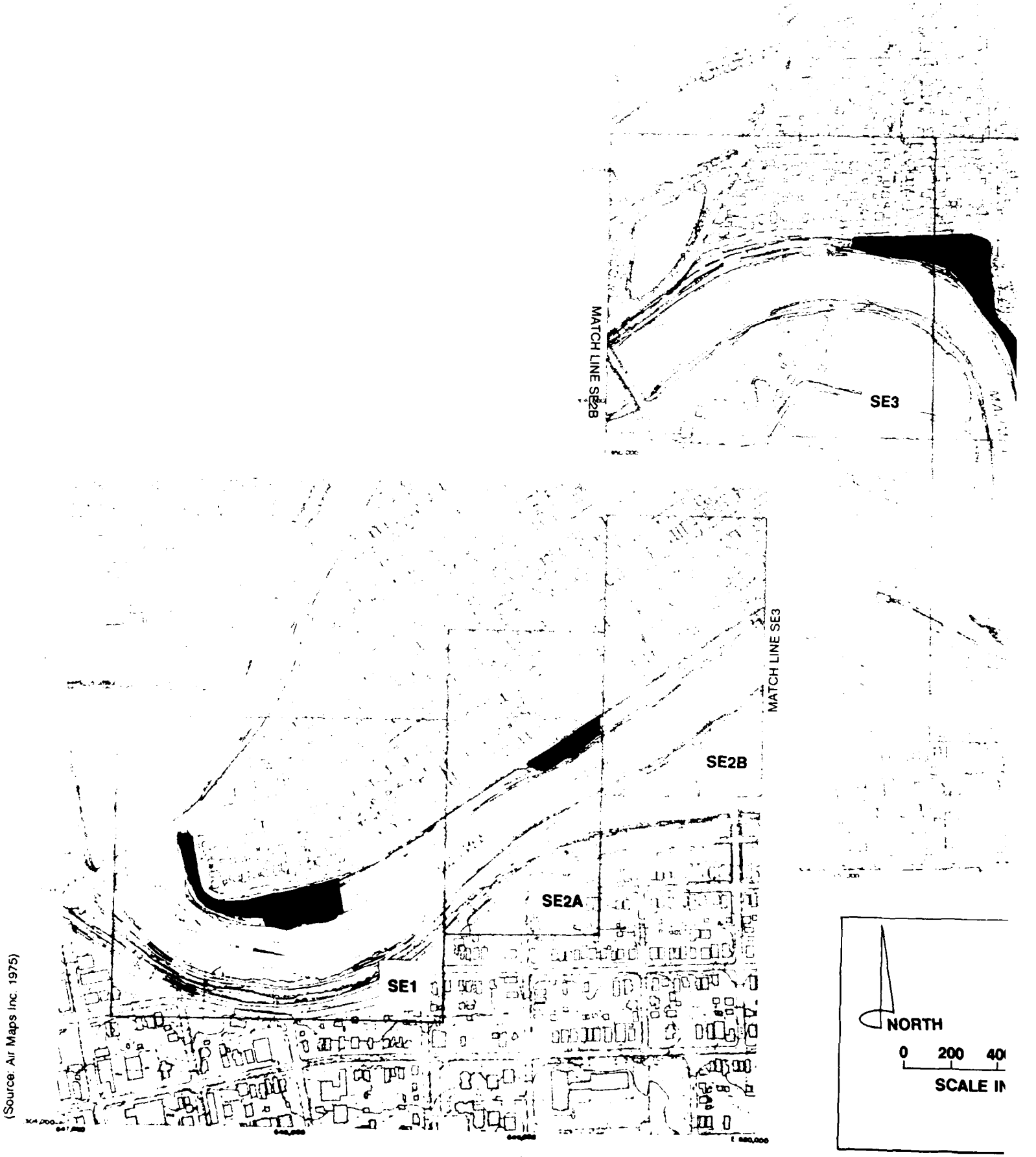
FIGURE 1C

STUDY AREA–SURVEY SEGMENT LOCATIONS NE6–NE12

Fort Wayne Flood Control Project
U.S. Army Coe-Detroit District



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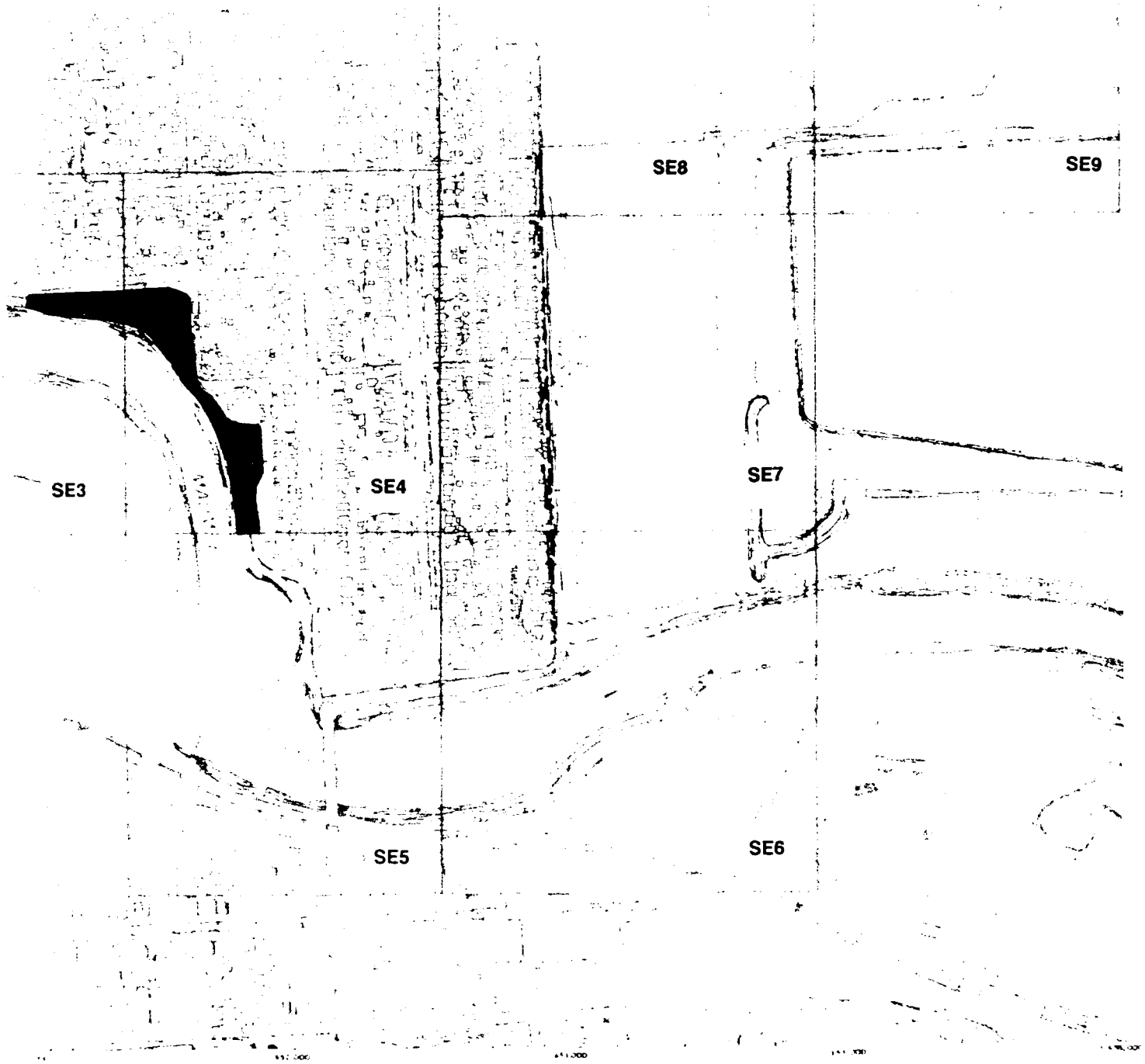

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FIGURE 1D

STUDY AREA–SURVEY SEGMENT LOCATIONS:SE1–SE9

Fort Wayne Flood Control Project

U.S. Army COE-Detroit District

(Source: Air Maps Inc. 1975)

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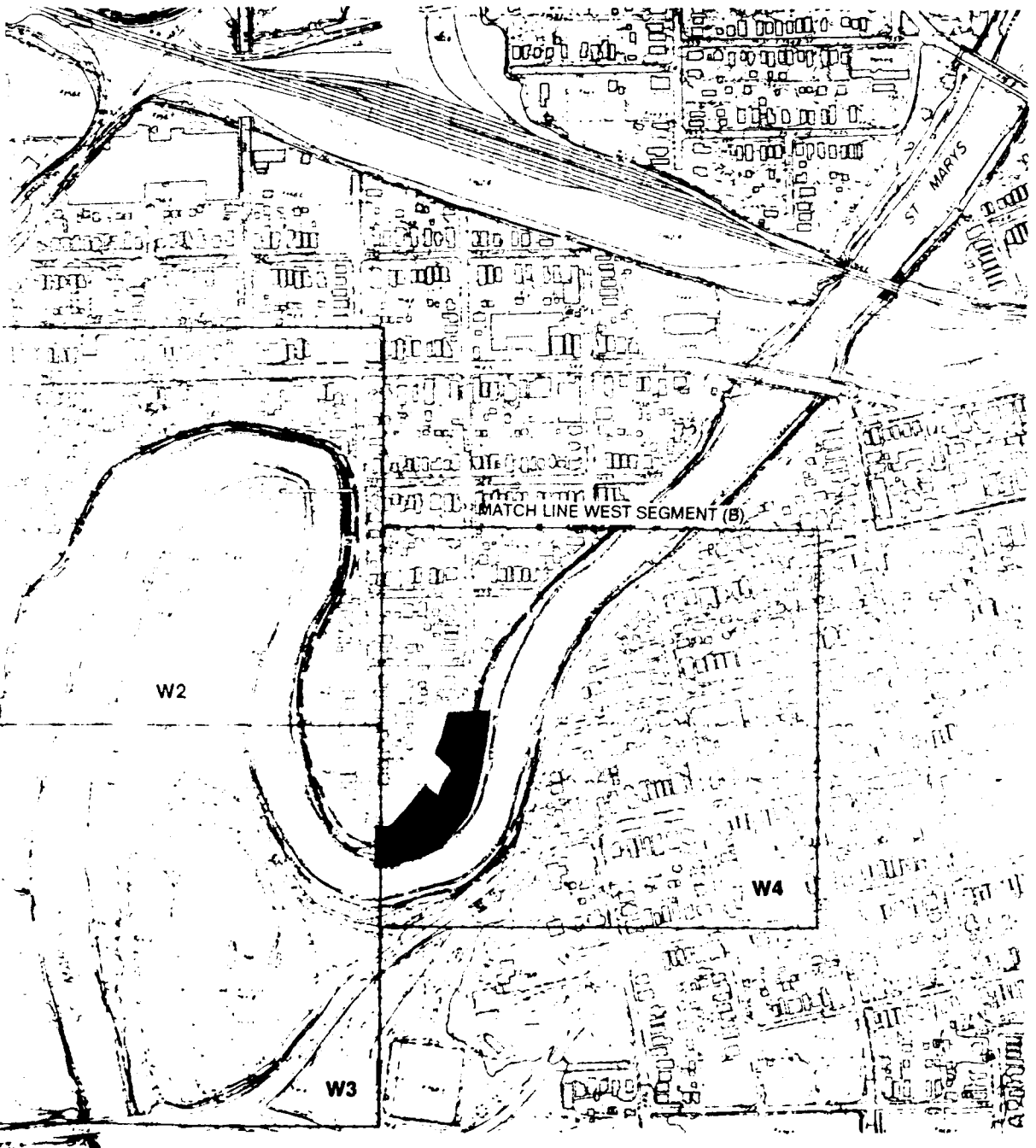

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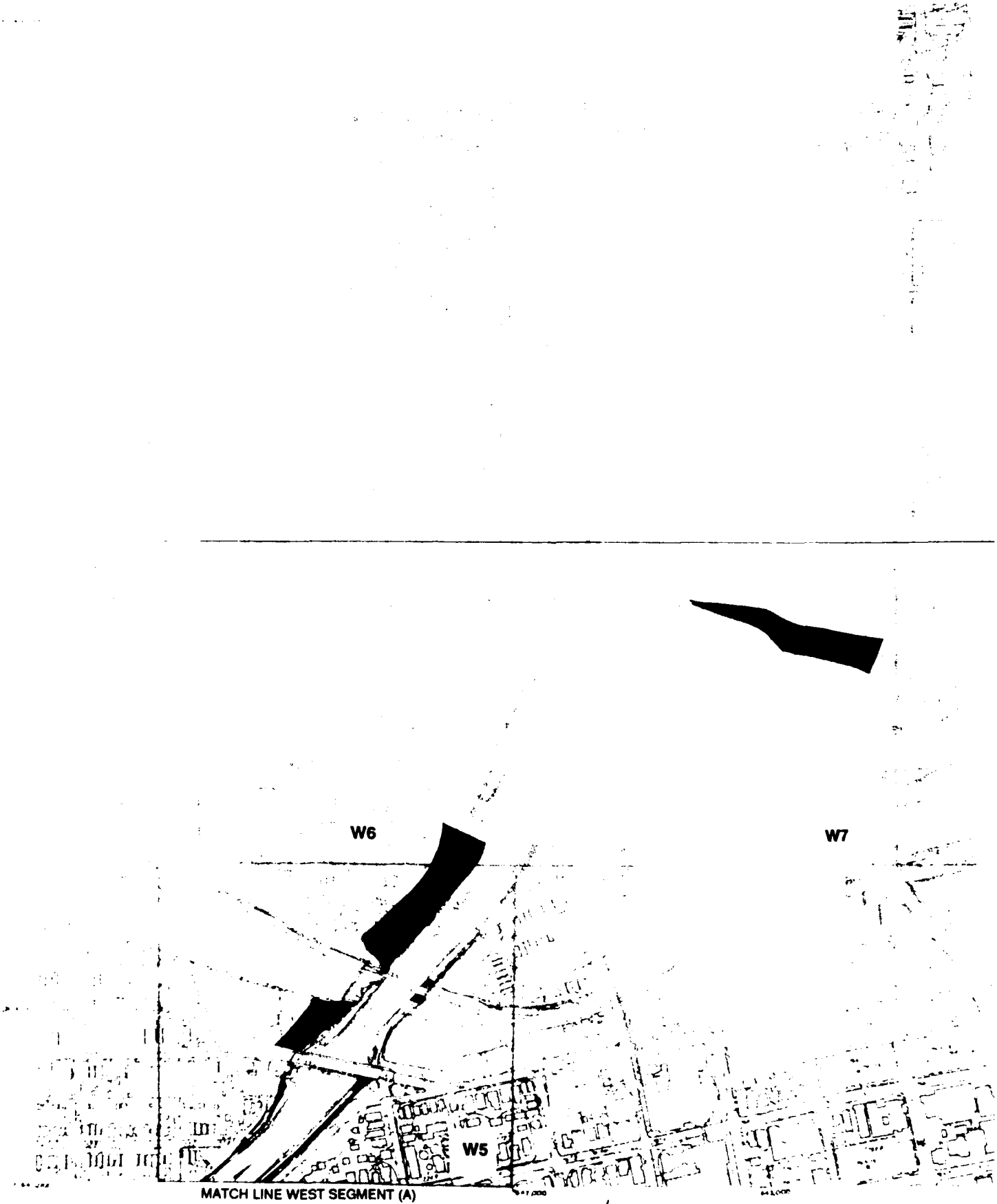
FIGURE 1E

STUDY AREA-SURVEY SEGMENT LOCATIONS:W1-W4

Fort Wayne Flood Control Project

U.S. Army COE-Detroit District



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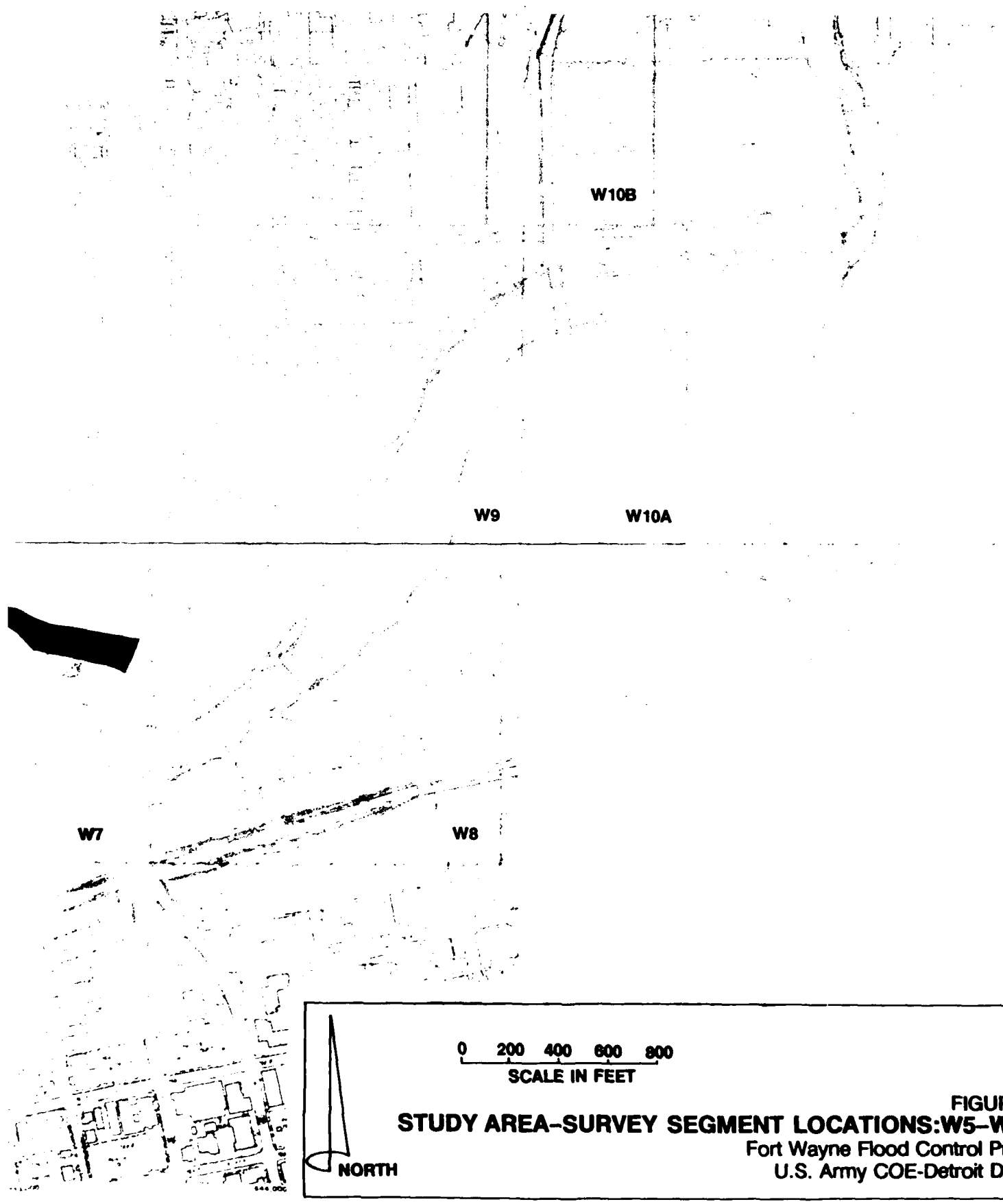

FIGURE 1F

STUDY AREA–SURVEY SEGMENT LOCATIONS:W5–W10B

Fort Wayne Flood Control Project

U.S. Army COE-Detroit District

PLATE 1

AERIAL VIEW–STUDYAREA

Fort Wayne Flood Control Project

U.S. Army COE-Detroit Detroit

CHAPTER 2
ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

The Fort Wayne area is situated within the Carolinian Biotic Province (Dice 1943). The predominant soils of the Fort Wayne area consist of silty and clayey lacustrine deposits (Wepler and Cochran 1983:9). These soils, in conjunction with localized environmental conditions, permitted primary climax forests of beech-maple and oak-hickory in northern Indiana (Gordon 1936:870). In general, the area's vegetation can be termed transitional between the Lake region of northern Indiana and the Highland region of east-central Indiana (Wepler and Cochran 1983:15).

Although few studies have been completed on Pleistocene fauna within the study region, direct evidence for specific mammals indicates that mastodon, mammoth, beaver, bison, horse, Virginia deer, elk, caribou, and possibly moose, among other species, were once present (Wepler and Cochran 1983:15). Modern faunal associations offered a diversity of piscene resources, molluscs, and migratory waterfowl. The most important resource, however, would have been the white-tailed deer, for which the oak-hickory mast producing forests of the area would have been an optimal environment.

The city of Fort Wayne, Indiana is located at the confluence of the St. Joseph and St. Marys rivers, which join at the city to form the Maumee River. The city lies near the edge of the Fort Wayne moraine along outwash lake and river sediments (Kingsbury 1970:16), specifically at the interface of the Northern Moraine and Lake Region, Maumee Lacustrine Plain, and the Tipton Till Plain (Schneider 1966:41).

The predominant soils of the Fort Wayne area consist of silty and clayey lacustrine deposits (Wepler and Cochran 1983:9). The project area lies entirely within the Eel-Martinsville-Genesee association, an association encompassing approximately 4 percent of Allen County and consisting of narrow bottomlands and wide stream terraces. Eel and Genesee soils, comprising 45 percent and 10 percent of the association, respectively, are nearly level, well-drained soils associated with the bottomlands. Martinsville soils, comprising 45 percent of the association, are well-drained, nearly level to moderately sloping soils associated with stream terraces (USDA 1969:2).

The native soils contained within the project area are almost entirely of the Martinsville series: Martinsville silt loam with 0 to 2 percent slopes (MfA), Martinsville loam with 0 to 2 percent slopes (McA), and Martinsville loam with 2 to 6 percent slopes (McB). These soils are deep, well-drained, nearly level to moderately sloping deposits along major stream terraces and beach ridges of the Lake Maumee Plain, Little River Valley and outwash plains in the uplands near Huntertown. Surface soils of approximately 13 inches are composed of friable loam, dark grayish brown in the upper 9 inches and grayish brown in the lower 4 inches. Subsoils extend an additional 35 inches, the upper 22 inches of which are yellowish brown and reddish brown friable and firm sandy clay loam,

the lower 13 inches being composed of friable fine sandy loam. Underlying materials are composed of yellowish brown, friable, calcareous fine sand with thin lenses of silt and pebbles (USDA 1969:16).

The project area also contains small amounts of soils from the Genesee series, the Lenawee series, the Oshtemo series, and the Pewamo series. The Genesee series is composed of deep, well drained, nearly level soils found primarily on bottomlands. The surface soils, of approximately 10 inches in depth, are dark grayish brown, friable silt loams. The subsurface, extending an additional 36 inches or more, is made of dark yellowish brown, friable loam in the upper 20 inches, and yellowish brown friable loam in the lower levels. The deposits below 46 inches are composed of calcareous materials (USDA 1969:13).

Deep, poorly drained, nearly level, and depressional soils comprise the Lenawee series. These soils are common on the Lake Maumee Plain, in old glacial sluiceways and on terraces adjoining larger rivers, especially the St. Marys River. The surface is made of very dark brown, firm, silty clay loam, extending to 8 inches. The subsoils extend an additional 37 inches, the upper 17 inches of which are firm, mottled, dark grayish brown silty clay loam; the remaining 20 inches are grayish brown, firm, calcareous silty clay loam, mottled with yellowish brown (USDA 1969:15).

The Oshtemo series soils are deep, excessively drained, nearly level to moderately sloping deposits found primarily on terraces along major streams, outwash plains near Huntertown and in the Little River valley. The 16-inch surface is composed of dark brown, very friable sandy loam. The subsurface, extending an additional 34 inches, is made of yellowish brown, very friable sandy loam in the upper 17 inches; brown, friable sandy loam in the middle 10 inches; and dark brown or brown, gravelly, sandy loam in the lower 7 inches. The underlying material is light brownish gray, loose, calcareous sand and gravel (USDA 1969:20).

The Pewamo series deposits are deep, very poorly drained, nearly level, and depressional soils located on flats and shallow depressions in the uplands. The 10 inch surface is composed of very dark gray, firm, silty clay loam. The subsurface extends an additional 40 inches, the upper 10 inches being composed of dark gray, very firm silty clay mottled with yellowish brown, and the lower 30 inches being composed of dark grayish brown or brown, mottled silty clay or silty clay loam. Underlying material includes grayish brown, very firm, calcareous clay loam mottled with dark yellowish brown (USDA 1969:21).

Native soils associated with the northeast project area (NE) along the eastern bank of the St. Joseph River include Pewamo silty clay loam (Pe), Genesee silt loam (Gh), Martinsville silt loam with 0 to 2 percent slopes (MfA), and a small area of Martinsville loam with 2 to 6 percent slopes (McB). Project areas NE1, NE2, NE6, and NE 7 are associated entirely with Pewamo silty clay loam (Pe).

Genesee silt loam (Gh) is the predominant soil contained within survey segments NE4 and NE5. These areas also are bordered by Oshtemo fine sandy loam, loamy substratum with 2 to 6 percent slopes (OfB) to the southeast and Pewamo silty clay loam (Pe) to the northwest.

The deposits native to project areas NE8, NE9, and NE10 are primarily Pewamo silty clay loam (Pe). A border of Oshtemo fine sandy loam, loamy substratum with 2 to 6 percent slopes (OfB) once again occurs along the northeastern edge of the northern half of the area. Martinsville loam with 2 to 6 percent slopes (McB) is noted in the southern one-quarter of the test area.

Martinsville silt loam (MfA) with 0 to 2 percent slope is identified as the unmodified soil type of survey segments NE12, SE1, SE2A, and W7. Martinsville loam (McA) with 0 to 2 percent slope is assigned as the soil type dominating the entire area of the segment C study area. Another category within this series, Martinsville loam (McB) with 2 to 6 percent slope, is designated as the unmodified original soil type associated with survey segments SE3 and SE4, W1, W2, W4, W5, and W4, W5.

With few exceptions, the soil varieites within the specific survey segments under investigation have been extensively modified by landfilling operations engendered through prior levee construction activities generally associated with the post 1912/1914 flood episodes. As such, the relationship between soil variety and archaeological site occurrence is not readily demonstrative on the basis of the available data beyond the more obvious attributes associated with certain factors such as slope variables or seasonal flood potential.

CHAPTER 3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Until the late 1970s, most archaeological research in the state of Indiana was focused on the southern half of the state (Mohow 1987:9). In 1936, the first professional survey of the county was completed by Glen Black for the Indiana Historical Society, when 37 sites were recorded (Site Files, Ball State University; Mohow 1987:11). This survey was not rigorous and, primarily, compiled a list of the most obvious components, including mounds, earthworks, large village sites, and burial grounds. In fact, Black's initial impressions concluding that Allen County was a sparsely occupied backwater zone in prehistoric times (Lilly 1937:94-96) influenced archaeological perception of the area for decades (Cochran, personal communication February 1986).

With the development of professional and graduate degree programs at Ball State University, Indiana University, and Purdue University-Fort Wayne, as well as the advent of federally-sponsored environmental legislation, professional research into the prehistory of northeastern Indiana began in earnest (see, for example, Fabyan and DeRegnaucourt 1978). Contrary to initial impressions, Allen County was intensively occupied during prehistory, and over 500 sites have been recorded to date by archaeological surveys (Site Files, Ball State University).

Several recent studies along the Wabash, St. Joseph, St. Marys and Maumee rivers provide salient baseline data for the present project. Two surveys along the upper Wabash drainage (Cochran and Buehring 1985; Wepler and Cochran 1983) recorded over 300 sites, the majority of which feature Archaic components. Early Archaic (8000 B.C.-6000 B.C.) components tend to be fairly evenly distributed across divergent environmental zones, revealing a focus on resources rather than any correlation with specific soil types (Cochran and Buehring 1985:53). Middle to Late Archaic (6000 B.C.-1000 B.C.) occupations, which comprise a plurality of the sites recorded, also are found in all environmental zones, indicating an intense but broadly-based resource procurement strategy (Wepler and Cochran 1983:106-107). Late Woodland (A.D. 600-1650) sites, however, appear to cluster in the valley or bluffs overlooking them (Wepler and Cochran 1983:107). Sites of other cultural stages tend to represent small task-specific or isolated sites that were confined to the till plain ecotone or served as minor contributors to large multicomponent sites.

Beynon's (1984) probablistic sampling survey of the St. Joseph River basin recorded 39 sites, of which 21 were identifiable to component. Although sites dated from Early Archaic through Late Woodland, a majority of identifiable occupations were Middle to Late Archaic. Site types ranged from special extractive camps to semipermanent and permanent villages, with a preference for upland locales.

Survey results revealed that Archaic sites cluster in well drained zones, but also occur on knolls in poorly drained zones, and on the floodplain and first terrace (Beynon 1984:56). Most such floodplain sites are small hunting or lithic processing stations. Early and Middle Woodland sites tend to be smaller and cluster within 300 meters of the river, often near a confluence with a small stream (Beynon 1984:52). In general, floodplain sites from all periods tend to cluster in tight meander spurs, and a marked preference is noted for the right or west bank of the St. Joseph River (29 of 43 components) (Beynon 1984:61). This selection is apparently based on regional terrain and the fact that the west bank offers better access to hinterland resources.

Cochran's (1980) survey of Fox Island County Park along the St. Marys River, south of Fort Wayne, recorded 16 sites from both the Archaic and Woodland periods. Settlement and subsistence analyses indicate that the area's prehistoric occupants followed a seasonal round, with cold season occupations in more protected hinterlands, and spring-summer occupations in the rich environmental zone offered by wet prairie and marsh associated with the floodplain.

Although sporadic research had been conducted along the Maumee River in the vicinity of Fort Wayne previously (Swartz 1984), a major systematic effort was recently completely by James Mohow (1987). This survey encompassed a corridor 2,000 feet wide along each bank of the river and extended 6 miles east from the eastern limits of Fort Wayne. A total of 51 sites were defined (activity loci producing less than three artifacts were not recorded) although survey was limited to surface transects, and an estimated 65 percent of the study area was not surveyed because of the presence of vegetation, residential or commercial development, or gross surface contour alteration.

The number of prehistoric sites recorded by this survey in the estimated 35 percent of the river corridor actually examined reveals the high site potential of the flood control project impact zone. Systematic Phase I survey employing shovel testing will almost certainly add substantially to the site count. Sites recorded in the Mohow and Diaz survey (1985) range from Paleo to Late Woodland and historic, with a plurality of sites associated with the floodplain producing Woodland ceramics (Site Files, Ball State University). Site types include lithic processing stations, village sites, and an earthwork enclosure (12AL15).

Recent settlement pattern studies of the Upper Wabash drainage reveal a differential distribution of three classes of sites (Wepler and Cochran 1983). Task-specific sites, which are areally limited and low in both numbers and diversity of artifacts, are dispersed throughout the valley environment zone (Wepler and Cochran 1983:110) most relevant to the current study. These sites most likely represent Middle to Late Archaic and Late Woodland occupations. Compound sites, intermediate in size and in numbers and classes of artifacts, are found on drier portions of the floodplain and terraces. They also most likely represent Middle to Late Archaic and Late Woodland occupations.

The final class of sites, termed complex sites, features the greatest diversity and numbers of artifacts (8-14 types, >100 artifacts), and is distributed along river and creek banks on dry terraces. Once again the primary components are Middle to Late Archaic and Late Woodland. Site density in the valley environment zone is predicted to be one site for every .5 to 2.0 acres (Wepler and Cochran 1983:110).

Based on available data, a culture history of the study area determines that the earliest aboriginal occupations could have occurred sometime prior to 8000 B.C. (Beynon 1984:38; Mohow 1987:81; Wepler and Cochran 1983:22). However, only a few isolated examples from the study corridor, in the form of diagnostic fluted projectile points, hint at such occupations.

It appears that the earliest substantial occupations date to late Paleo-Early Archaic times, roughly 8000 to 6000 B.C. Three Early Archaic lithic traditions have been documented for the area, represented by diagnostic projectile point varieties consisting of Kirk, Bifurcate, and Thebes (Mohow 1987:82). Mohow (1987:82) found the occurrance of Early Archaic components to be rather evenly divided between the floodplain and the terrace with minor occurences on the lake plain zone. However, Mohow and Diaz (1985) noted a higher frequency on the terrace than on the floodplain.

Middle to Late Archaic components (6000-1000 B.C.) often comprise the largest number of identifiable sites defined during surveys in the general study area. Site types encountered include permanent villages, semipermanent camps, and extractive loci. Most occur in upland areas, but also are reported from the first terrace and floodplain (Mohow 1987:82). Generally, the largest settlements from the period have been defined on tight meander spurs within or just overlooking the floodplains of the major rivers, often at the junction of a secondary stream with the main channel (Beynon 1984:81; Wepler and Cochran 1983:23). Artifacts diagnostic of Middle to Late Archaic occupations in the region include the following projectile points: Matanzas and Matanzas Stemmed, Laurentian Corner Notched, Brewerton Side Notched and Corner Notched, Table Rock, Genesee and Stone Square Stemmed.

Transitional Archaic/Early Woodland (1000 to 200 B.C.) components generally continue patterns established during the earlier period, with smaller sites determined by a seasonal round. Spring and summer occupations in exposed aquatic-oriented zones such as the floodplains do occur, most within 300 meters of the channel (Beynon 1984:52; Cochran 1980:98; Mohow 1987:83). Diagnostic cultural materials include the initial appearance of Marion Thick ceramics and such projectile point varieties as Ashtabula, Susquehanna/Perkiomen Broad Point, Adena, and Leimbach.

The few definite Middle Woodland sites (200 B.C. to A.D. 600) recorded in the area are small camps located on both the floodplain and terrances (Mohow 1987:83). Such sites are identified primarily by the occurrence of Snyders points, Manker and Middle Woodland stem points (Mohow 1987:83).

Late Woodland components (A.D. 600-1650) are commonly encountered during survey and appear to cluster in the floodplain and terrace zones (Mohow 1987:84). According to Cochran (1980:98), "There appears to be a positive association between pottery bearing sites and sandy soils." Woodland sites encompass villages, task-specific sites and earthwork enclosures, one of which, 12AL15, is actively eroding into the Maumee River within the study area. An early report of this earthwork (Robertson 1880; Swartz 1984:26) states that this site is a "semicircular fort with its ends on the river bank. It is 600 feet in arc, 2 feet high, still with well defined ditches on the outside."

Apparently, permanent villages were located in well drained zones, sometimes in association with earthworks, while spring-summer camps do occur in floodplain environments (Cochran 1980:108). Artifacts diagnostic of Late Woodland components include small triangular Madison points, Jacks Reef Corner Notched, and varieties of Younge or Western Basin Tradition ceramics (Fitting 1975; Mohow 1987:84; Stothers 1979).

When Euroamericans entered the area in protohistoric and early historic times (post-1650), the Miami were the dominant aboriginal group in the Fort Wayne vicinity. The most prominent subgroups recorded are Plankashaw, Wea, and Eel River (Wepler and Cochran 1983:25). Large villages and cultivated fields were reported by early settlers, and burial grounds producing historic trade goods were known and often encountered during construction and development of the city.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Miami intrusion and settlement in the Fort Wayne area can be attributed to the closing decades of the seventeenth century, followed by further migration up the Maumee River into Lake Erie and the Detroit region. This latter move was in part a response to French settlement at Detroit in 1702, subsequent to treaty arrangements made with the Iroquois at Quebec in 1700 (Jennings 1984:211). By about 1706, in an effort to apply greater French control over the regional fur trade, Jean Baptiste Bisset, Sieur de Vincennes, is believed to have set up a small post among the Miami who were settled at Kiskakon/Kikionga at the confluence of the Three Rivers (Poinsatte 1976:5). As English in-roads into the upper Ohio and Wabash became more frequent, a permanent government post variously designated as Fort Miamis or St. Philippe was established on the St. Marys River (opposite the W7 survey segment) in ca. 1715-1722 (Beers 1964:7; Poinsatte 1976:6). This post was later destroyed during the abortive tribal rebellion led by the Wyandot/Huron under Orontony (i.e. Nicholas) in 1747.

During the next several years Kiskakon was generally abandoned. Fearing French reprisals and depending on the flow of cheap priced English goods, the Miami and other allied groups coalesced around the Loramie trade station at Pickawillany until its destruction by Céloron in 1752.

During this period a new French post on the St. Joseph River near the NE9 and NE10 survey segments was established by DeRaymond in 1750. In 1760, this fort was occupied by the British after the defeat of the French, but was lost three years later during Pontiac's rebellion. A later description of the Kiskakon settlement, made at the time of its reoccupation by the English in 1765, placed its location as encompassing either side of the St. Joseph River, consisting of from 40 to 50 Indian huts and 9 or 10 French cabins. Subsequent estimates of the European population in 1769-1772 refer to the presence of from 8 to 10 families who presumably were concentrated around the ruined fort (Poinsatte 1976:13-14).

Although not considered an actual military post, Kiskakon played an important role in British strategy as a staging area for Indian raiding parties directed against the Western settlements during the Revolutionary War. With the American capture, in 1778, of Vincennes, on the Wabash River, Kiskakon also became a marshaling location for Hamilton's counterattack. The failure of this expedition and de la Balme's subsequent campaign against the village in the fall of 1780 eventually led the English to reoccupy Fort Miami with a detachment of Rangers in March 1781.

During the next decade, Kiskakon continued to play a key part in stemming an American advance into the northwest and Great Lakes region. While as many as 26 raids were reportedly launched from Kiskakon against the settlements in 1786, furs also continued to be shipped from the village amounting to as much as 24,000 per annum (Poinsatte 1976:17). By the spring of 1790, Kiskakon figured as one of the principal military objectives in Harmar's campaign against the tribes.

Although successful in reaching and destroying this objective, the high number of casualties and lack of adequate provisions forced a retreat from the area after the engagement of November 22, 1790. It was not until after the Indian defeat at Fallen Timbers in August 1794 that United States Forces finally occupied the site and constructed Fort Wayne south of the confluence of the St. Marys, St. Joseph and Maumee rivers. Through the Treaty of Greenville, the following year, a 6 mile square military reserve was established around the fort. The fort severed as a strategic command point guarding the portage between the Maumee and Wabash rivers. The British and Indians during the War of 1812 attempted to seize the fort; however their attempt was unsuccessful and the fort continued to be garrisoned as late as 1819.

At the time of the American occupation of the Kikionga settlement area, it was reported by one military observer that approximately 500 acres of cleared land stretched "in one body" along the three rivers, marking the site as "one of the largest Indian settlements in this country" (Poinsatte 1976:27). The French who settled in this community were devoted almost entirely to the fur trade and allied pursuits. With the military evacuation of the post in 1819, the civilian population located between the river and the fort was described as being almost entirely French-Canadian, and residing in 30 cabins and "2 farm houses" (Poinsatte 1976:86).

Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816. In September 1817, the Treaty of the Fort of the Rapids extinguished native title to much of the northwestern part of the state beyond the Greenville treaty line (Royce 1897:684-5). In 1823 a land office was opened at the Fort Wayne settlement and Allen County was organized the following year. As of 1825 the total population for Fort Wayne and the immediate township area was about 150 (Poinsatte 1976:99).

The next decade witnessed the development of agricultural production to the area economy. This was further augmented by the construction of a mill on the St. Marys River by Samuel Hanna in 1827, and another mill three years later on the St. Joseph River by Henry Rudisill (Poinsatte 1969:78). The market potential of area-produced food stocks was further enhanced with the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal during the 1830s. Between 1830 and 1840, the Allen County population grew from 1,000 to 5,942. Fort Wayne Township, with 2,080 residents, accounted for 35 percent of the total county population.

In 1839, the community was organized on a city charter basis; the same year also witnessed the establishment of Concordia College. The 1850 census recorded the Allen County population at 12,964 with 4,282 or 33 percent of this total being Fort Wayne city residents (Poinsatte 1969:51-52). Urbanization of the county, initially dependent upon the farm and lumber processing industries, was well underway. The introduction of railroad transportation and the growth of Fort Wayne as a major shop and routing center for the Pennsylvania and Wabash railroads had an even more significant effect on area industrialization and population growth factors. By 1870 federal census figures for Fort Wayne placed the city's population at 17,718, tipping the scale to a point at which urban residence and a dependence on a wage economy began to figure as primary elements in regional consumption - production patterns.

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FIGURE 2

C4-7 SURVEY SEGMENT 1918

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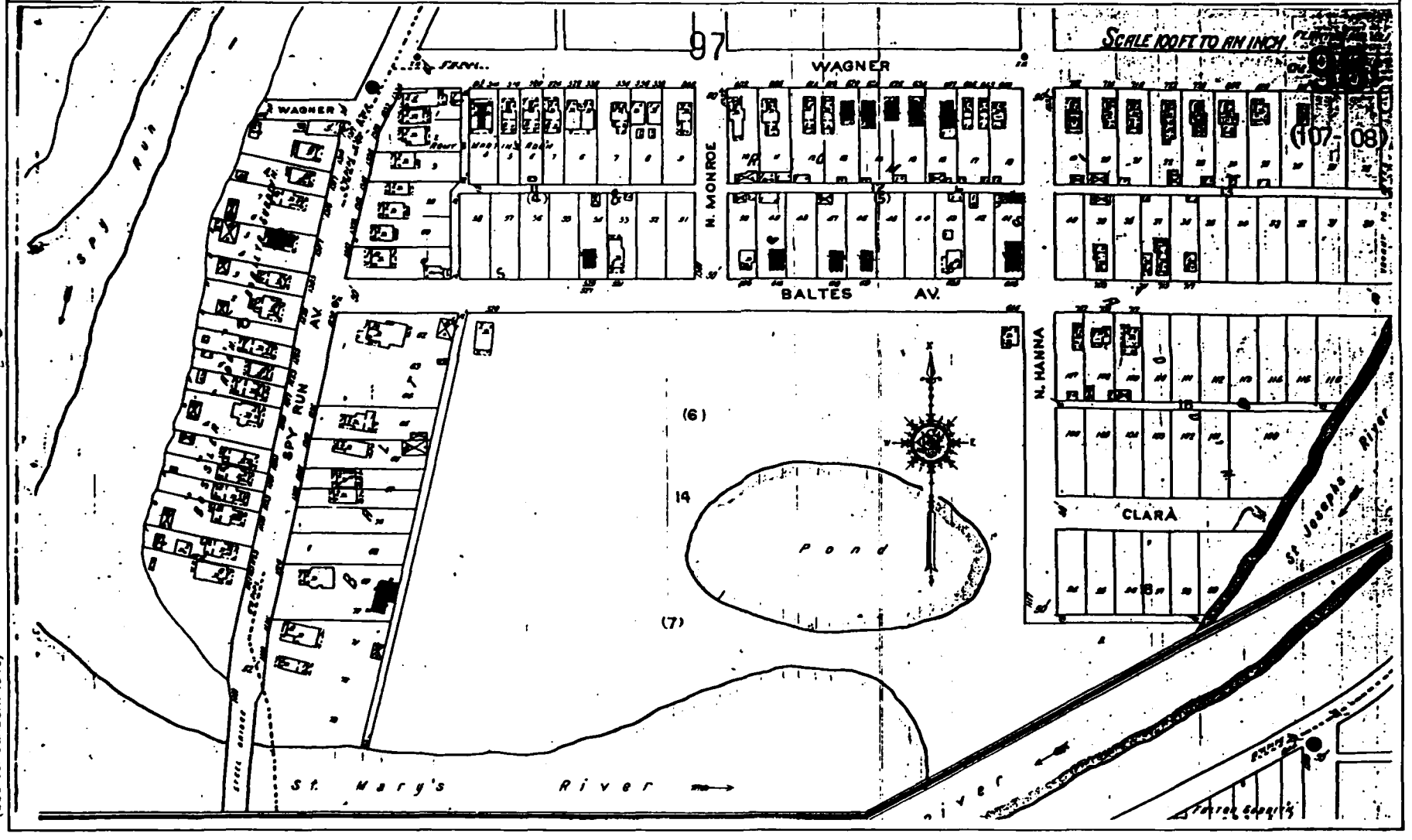

(Source: Sanborn 1918)

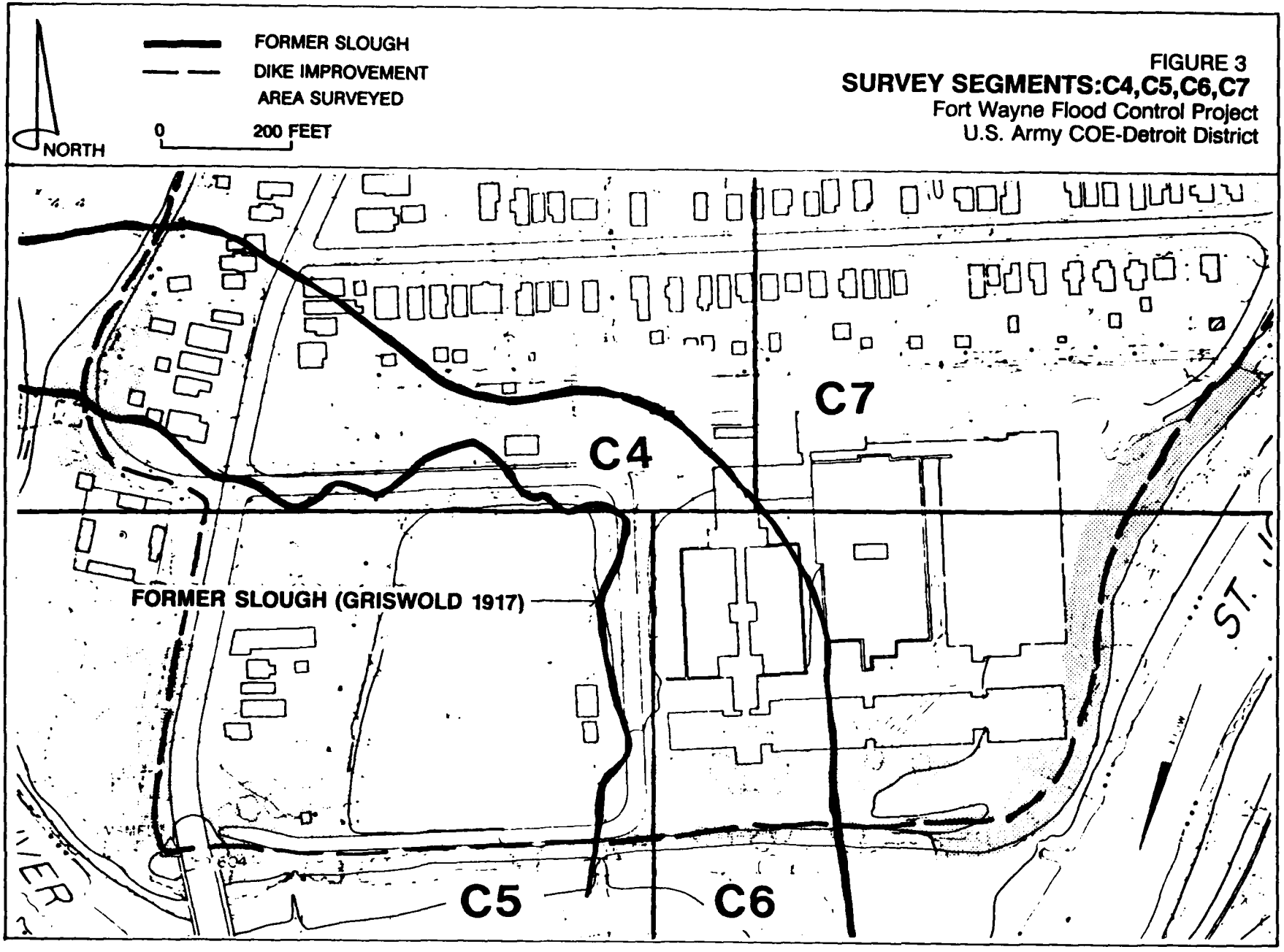

FIGURE 3
SURVEY SEGMENTS:C4,C5,C6,C7
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U.S. Army COE-Detroit District

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CHAPTER 5
FIELD METHODOLOGY, SEGMENT DESCRIPTIONS, AND ASSESSMENTS

The intensive archaeological survey included 16 levee locations within 4 segment study areas. The study area encompassed approximately 18,600 linear feet, with a maximum width of 150 feet, totalling approximately 63 acres (Table 1). These segments, designated as NE (northeast), SE (southeast), C (central), and W (west), are further subdivided with a numerical unit code which segregates the area-specific segments of each levee location. None of the areas examined during the present survey are subject to agricultural use with the exception of garden plot locations positioned within and/or adjacent to levee segments NE1, NE2, NE4, NE5, SE3, SE4, and C4, C5, C6, and C7 (Figures 1A, 1B, 1D).

Actual in-field survey techniques entailed both pedestrian reconnaissance and/or shovel testing. Pedestrian reconnaissance involved visually scanning the subject parcel where ground visibility was in excess of 20 percent (due to erosional factors). Where possible, this survey technique was conducted by spacing parallel transect lines at 5 meter intervals. Shovel testing procedures required the placement of each excavation unit at 10 meter intervals with penetration depths in undisturbed soil zones extending to sterile soil levels. Spoil removed from each unit was trowel-sorted prior to backfilling. Much of the survey area included well-manicured private or city-maintained lawn surfaces; therefore, care was taken to replace sod caps intact as per the request of the Department of Parks and Recreation (Patsie Rumsey, personal communication 7-18-89).

TABLE 1
SURVEY SEGMENT ORGANIZATION

Segment	Map Designation	Drainage Association	Length (feet)
C	2	Spy Run Creek	800
C	10	St. Joseph River	1,110
C	4	St. Joseph River, Spy Run Creek	450
C	8	St. Joseph River	350
C	5,6,7	St. Joseph/St. Marys Confluence	2,400
NE	1,2	St. Joseph River	1,380
NE	3,4,5	St. Joseph River	2,100
NE	6,7	St. Joseph River	575
NE	8,9,10	St. Joseph River	2,580
NE	12	St. Joseph River	400

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Segment	Map Designation	Drainage Association	Length (feet)
SE	1	Maumee River	850
SE	2A	Maumee River	400
SE	3,4	Maumee River	1,300
W	1,2	Junk Creek, St. Marys River	1,600
W	4	St. Marys River	600
W	5,6	St. Marys River	900
W	7	St. Marys River	800

Extensive portions of the study area have been modified with regard to upper soil horizon composition due to prior levee construction and landfill activities. Ground surfaces, throughout the entire central (C) and west (W) segments, appear to have been heavily impacted by such variables. This situation also holds true, but to a somewhat lesser degree, in the southeast (SE) segment and the lower part of the northeast (NE) segment, south of State Street. The more northerly portion of the northeast (NE) segment appears to have been subjected to far fewer modifications, especially with regard to imported sheet deposited land fills (Figures 1A-1F).

Survey width was calculated at 75 feet on either side of the centerline. This was determined by existing levee locations slated for improvement, or along estimated courses as indicated in project maps depicting proposed new levee positions. In some instances the measurement was narrowed by the existence of paved or otherwise surfaced public rights-of-way which were excluded from the survey and generally not crossed. In areas where eroded cut banks along the river edge were observed, efforts were made to examine these wherever possible, along with run-off gullies and the spoil accumulation around animal burrows.

Utilization of mechanical equipment during the intensive survey phase was considered optional, and if used was strictly limited to the removal of surface plant growth. This restriction was initially recommended by the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology because of the high probability of impact to shallow-lying cultural deposits. However, during interviews with Mr. Carl E. O'Neal, Director of the Fort Wayne Department of Transportation and Engineering, it was revealed that the opening of any deep penetrating excavations in the immediate area of existing levee locations could potentially reduce the integrity of levee design in the event of future flooding episodes (Ralston 1989; Carl E. O'Neal, personal communication 7-26-89). Therefore, considering the potential dangers of archaeological site impact and structural destablization of existing levee locations, it was decided not to use mechanical equipment during the survey.

In general, shovel testing and pedestrian reconnaissance of the subject levee segments slated for archaeological survey should be sufficient in those few identified areas exhibiting an intact surface horizon. In those areas dominated by sheet fill deposits, the presence of compacted clay, gravel and brickbat near surface spoil compositions severely restricted the implementation of the 70 centimeter maximum excavation depth called for in shovel test units not encountering sterile soil horizons. As such, the thickness ranges of these imported deposits at any specific location remain indeterminate. Soil core profiles for some of the survey locations are on file and available for review from the Fort Wayne Department of Transportation and Engineering.

Existing levees were not shovel tested, with the exception of those zones in which the mounded berm configuration graded into the terrace slope. Observational data gleaned from this procedure were inconclusive for the most part. Due to prior mechanical manipulation of these areas in conjunction with levee construction activities, river facing slopes appear to have been generally reworked with combinations of in situ and imported soils. The latter was composed in part of demolition refuse and other wastes along with probable dredged river source sediments. Slope grades along constructed levee riverside faces appear to range anywhere from 20 to 50 degrees. During the course of surveying each segment, surrounding areas were examined for the potential to contain sites; however, none were observed.

SEGMENT C2 (South: Elizabeth Street; North/Northwest: Clinton Avenue; West: Spy Run Creek)

This portion of the segment C survey area, extending for approximately 800 feet along the east bank of Spy Run Creek, is completely bracketed on the east by the paved and/or graveled parking and storage yards of the Indiana-Michigan Power Company (Figures 1A and 4). This area was shovel tested on July 18, 1989; however, access to almost half of the C2 survey area was impossible because asphalt paving had been extended to the edge of the creek, north of an abandoned railroad siding. Shovel testing in the remaining southern half of the area proved inconclusive because of the presence of compacted clay soil which was encountered between the existing levee and storage yard zones. These soils exhibited a heavy gravel admixture forming somewhere in the range of 50 to 80 percent of the upper soil horizon and extended beyond the maximum shovel test depth of 10 centimeters. This deposit presumably represents debris from the earlier phases of parking lot fill. Based on the observed field data, it is assumed that levee reconstruction activities in the area of C2 would not impact cultural resources.

SEGMENT C4 (South: Historic Fort Wayne; East: Spy Run Avenue; West: St. Joseph River)

Segment C4 was surveyed July 18-20, 1989. This 450 foot segment is bisected, north-south, by an abandoned railroad right-of-way, and bounded to the west by the confluence of the St. Marys River and Spy Run Creek (Figures 1A and 3). The terrace

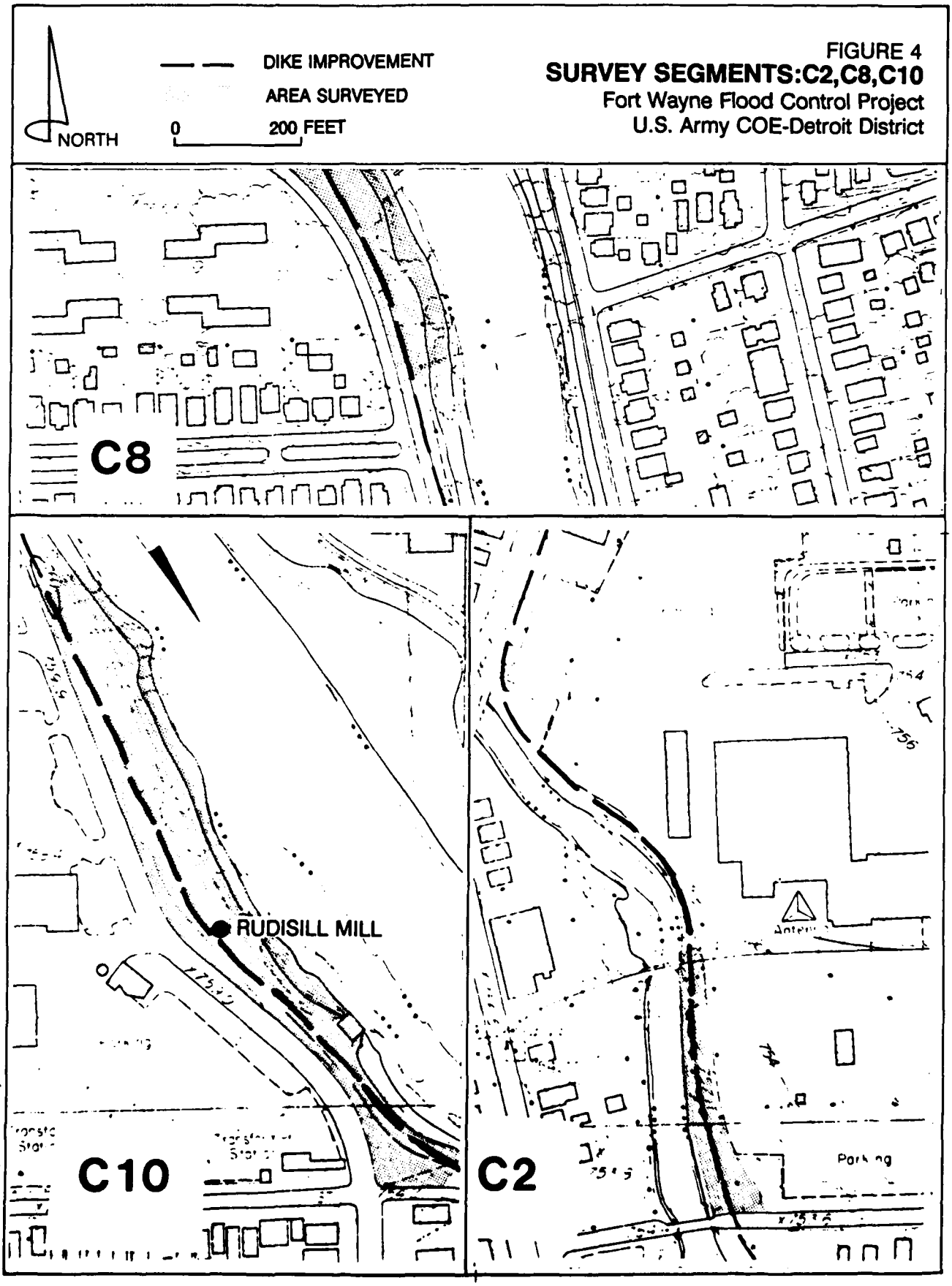


FIGURE 4
SURVEY SEGMENTS:C2,C8,C10
Fort Wayne Flood Control Project
U.S. Army COE-Detroit District

(Source: Air Maps Inc. 1975)

margin in this segment is marked by a 10 foot wide concrete wall/platform which has been capped in asphalt and converted to use as part of the St. Marys Pathway/Little Turtle Bikeway. This structural element, representing the existing levee and the proposed reconstruction alignment, is bordered to the east by the abandoned rail right-of-way. It is presently sitting on a raised bed of ballast stone, and extends approximately 30 feet in width. Beyond this point, within the northerly 200 feet of the C4 survey segment, a connected series of graveled private driveways negated survey access. The remaining 250 feet south were shovel tested to the east of the railroad right-of-way along the back lots of several private properties, and to the south, southwest on the grounds of the Historic Fort Wayne Interpretive Museum.

A marginal floodplain lying between the 740 and 745 foot contour also was examined via pedestrian reconnaissance. Ground surface vegetation was minimal because of frequent inundation even though the area was covered with a forest canopy. Articles recovered east of the railroad right-of-way were indicative of a post-1900 to present habitation phase. Much of the area encompassed by C4 is positioned within the St. Marys/Spy Run slough location, which was filled in during the late nineteenth century (Figure 4). Field investigations in this location indicate that proposed levee construction activities will not adversely impact area cultural resources.

SEGMENTS C5, C6, C7 (South: St. Marys River; North/Northwest: Three Rivers Water Filtration Plant; West: Historic Fort Wayne; East: St. Joseph River)

This survey segment encompasses a 2400 foot area at the confluence of the St. Marys and St. Joseph rivers (Figures 1A and 3). The bulk of this alignment is located at the Three Rivers Water Filtration Plant. The plant was constructed in various phases between 1931 and 1981. The westerly terminus of C5 runs for approximately 350 feet along the west margin of Spy Run Avenue, and extends within the fenceline of the Historic Fort Wayne interpretive area. These grounds were originally acquired by the Allen County/Fort Wayne Historical Society in 1973; the associated structures were subsequently demolished. In this zone shovel testing was combined with visual examinations. Eroded ground surfaces and garden plots revealed a clay, brickbat, and gravel soil composition with a minimal artifact scatter of household wastes attributable to a post-1900 setting.

A similar soil zone to the east of Spy Run Avenue, extending for 275 feet to the Three Rivers Water Filtration Plant fence was noted. Shovel testing and pedestrian reconnaissance were the methods of survey utilized. The entire surface veneer appears to have been modified through a combination of demolition and cut and fill activities such as had obviously taken place on the adjacent Fort Wayne Interpretive Center grounds. The remaining portion of C5 is encompassed by a 20 million gallon underground drinking water reservoir which forms the westerly third of the filtration plant property. This area of the C5 segment has been extensively disturbed as a result of associated construction activities. The steep bank of C5 (sloping in excess of 450 feet) and the east-west portion

of C6 were not examined as there is little likelihood that cultural material would be encountered. The once extensive floodplain bracketed by the 740 and 744 foot contour lines was completely inundated.

While the grounds along the south and east margins of the Three Rivers Plant site are sodded, ground cover was found to be sparse to nonexistent in many areas, enough so to allow for surface collections to be made in the C6 and C7 segments. Although randomly scattered throughout this zone, the heaviest concentration of debris was found to be associated with the south frontage of the plant site. Dating to the ca. 1900-1930 period, these materials possibly represent imported city waste which was employed as landfill prior to plant construction. Information provided by the plant management staff at the time of the survey indicated that extensive bottle deposits had been uncovered on the far east side of the property during the construction of the Plant No. 3 facility (John C. McLane, Theodore E. Katras and George Robb, personal communication 7-18-89). A subsequent interview with Mr. Carl E. O'Neal placed the depth of land fills in this area at about 10 to 15 feet in depth (personal communication 8-3-89).

On the basis of the above findings, both in terms of field and literature research, and interviews with the management staff of the Three Rivers Filtration Plant and the Department of Transportation and Engineering, it appears that prior impacts on this location have been fairly extensive, resulting in the complete recontouring of the entire survey segment. As such, the addition of still further spoils in conjunction with levee construction activities is not likely to represent a significant impact.

SEGMENT C8 (South: Lawton Street; East: St. Joseph River; West: Elizabeth Street)

This segment extends for approximately 350 feet along the west side of the St. Joseph River, and is bounded to the west by Griswold Street (Figures 1A and 4). An already existing levee berm occupies the westerly edge of C8 adjacent to the above public right-of-way. The river-side slope of the C8 levee was examined via shovel testing and pedestrian reconnaissance on July 20, 1989. These examinations indicated that the subsurface composition of the northerly 100 feet of this survey segment consisted of stiff yellow clay and mixed sand brickbat fills beginning at from 15 to 20 centimeters in depth.

The remainder of the C8 subsurface soils encountered below the 15 to 20 centimeter sod level ranged from silt composition with rounded cobble inclusions to a sand cinder/ash and brickbat fill mixture extending beyond 60 centimeters in depth.

On the basis of field observations, it appears unlikely that any proposed construction activities would result in adverse impact to area cultural resources.

SEGMENT C10

This survey area extends over an 1,110 foot area bounded between Spy Run Avenue on the west and the St. Joseph River on the east (Figures 1A and 5). The C10 survey area was examined via shovel testing and pedestrian reconnaissance. The southern third of C10 extends 400 feet northward from the intersection of Spy Run Avenue and Griswold Street, and consists entirely of surface fills which were visible through a sparse sod cover. The soils in this zone are heavily compacted exhibiting a mixed clay, cinder/ash, gravel, and brickbat composition. Throughout the northerly 350 feet of the C10 survey area, the ground above the 750 foot contour line exhibits a humus layer extending from 10 to 30 centimeters in depth. It consists of dark-colored silty sands. Below this level, gravel, brickbat, and cinder dominate, followed by a gravelly sand subsoil which in some instances was excavated to a maximum depth of 50 centimeters.

In the mid-third of the survey area, the gravelly sand horizon interfaced with the humic top soil zone at depths ranging from 5 to 30 centimeters below the surface. This deposit, which is assumed to represent mixed river source fills, constituted the soil matrix associated with the cut limestone Rudisill Mill foundation which was identified in this area of C10. Field examinations conducted on July 18, 20, and 26, 1989 provided data which indicate a high probability of survival of the above mentioned mill site.

Shovel testing and visual examination of eroded surface zones along the river-facing slope and bank edge continued to indicate the presence of a gravel sand subsurface zone which dominates the entire C10 segment.

With the exception of the area associated with the mill site location (the central third of this survey area), the probability of adverse impact upon area cultural resources as a result of levee construction activities can be graded as minimal to nonexistent.

SEGMENTS NE1, NE2 (South: St. Joseph River Road and Addison Avenue; North: St. Joseph River)

This survey location extends approximately 1,380 feet along the south, southeast bank of the St. Joseph River. It lies between the waterway and St. Joseph River Drive/Addison Avenue (Figures 1B and 5). The proposed levee alignment follows the approximate course of the existing structure. Examinations of the northerly element of the survey area along Addison Drive revealed a steeply sloped bank beginning at road level and dropping at about a 45 degree angle for 10 to 15 feet, terminating at a fence-topped concrete wall on the riverbank. This situation continued to a point approximately 100 feet east, northeast of a residence at 1515 St. Joseph River Drive where the ground flattened out on a plain, lying approximately 10 feet below the nearby street level. This low-lying shelf, covered with a mature pine stand and measuring about 150x50 feet on the river margin, exhibited a sandy silt composition with good surface exposure.

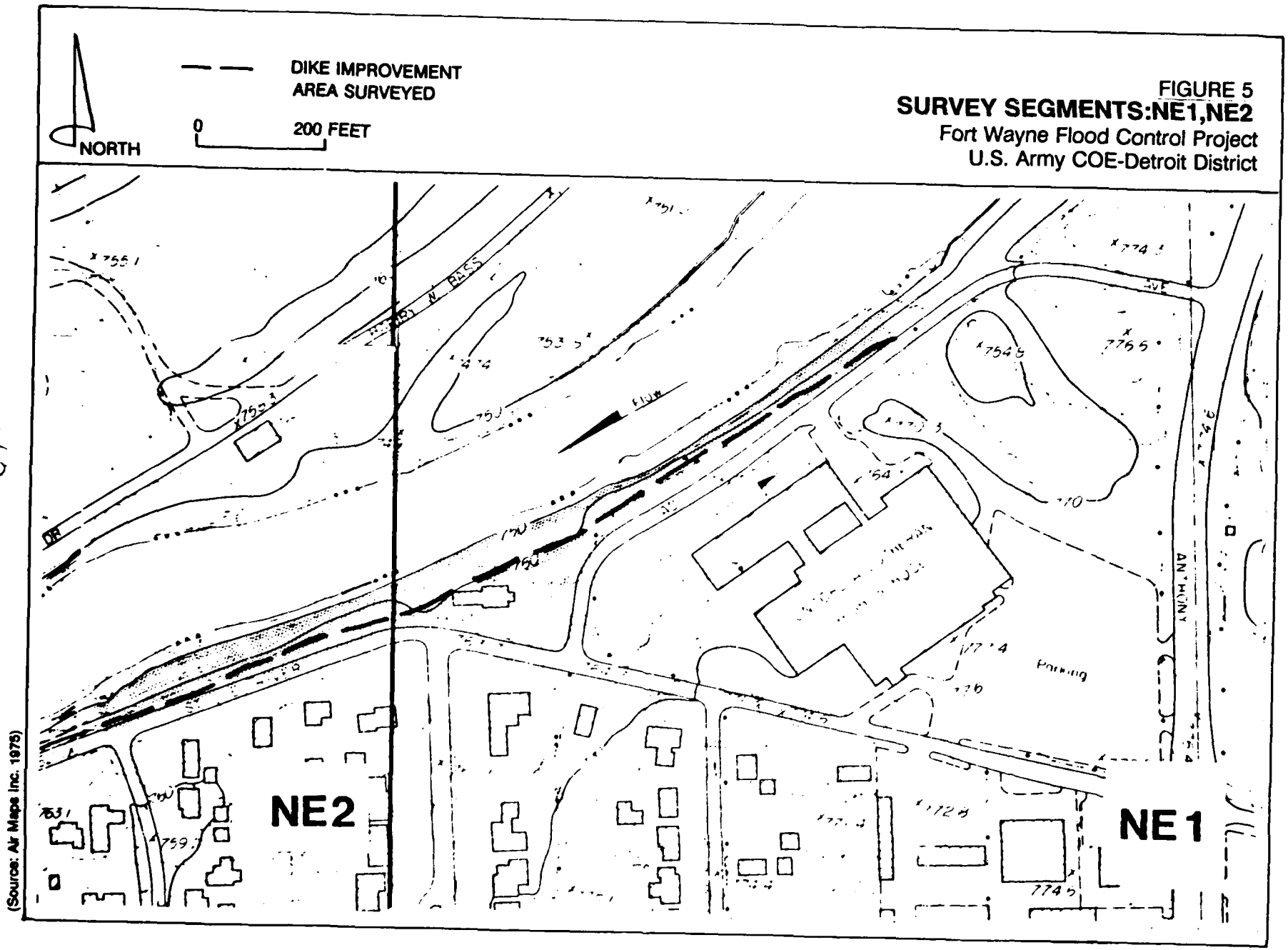


FIGURE 5
SURVEY SEGMENTS:NE1,NE2
Fort Wayne Flood Control Project
U.S. Army COE-Detroit District

To the west of the residence, the northern 175 feet within NE2 consist of a sod-surfaced fill zone. The zone extends to about 20 centimeters, and is composed of a compact clay overlying black humic sands running from 20 to 30 centimeters and a yellow sand zone forming the base soil. The remainder of NE2 (300 feet) exhibited a black sand humic zone extending approximately 35 to 40 centimeters in depth and overlying a sterile yellow sand.

The latter two zones within NE2 were shovel tested with negative results. Visual examinations of the pine stand, dog pen, and garden area associated with the residence at 1515 St. Joseph River Drive (NE1) produced similar results. The steep slope beyond Addison Avenue and the river also was visually scanned. With the exception of modern day refuse and demolition debris, no significant cultural remains were noted.

SEGMENTS NE3, NE4, NE5 (South: Vance Avenue; North: St. Joseph River; West: St. Joseph River; East: Oswego Avenue)

This survey segment runs approximately 2,100 feet along the east side of the St. Joseph River, west of Oswego Avenue, and is positioned entirely on residential property (Figures 1B and 6). Shovel testing constituted the primary investigative approach with pedestrian reconnaissance conducted in the adjacent garden and flower beds. Owner approval was obtained for entrance onto the subject properties. On those tracts where owner contacts could not be established, entry was not attempted. In only one instance was access refused. In total, approximately 1,700 feet of NE3, NE4, and NE5 were examined during a two day period: July 27 and 28, 1989.

One of the excluded zones along the south margin of the NE4 segment and the north edge of the NE5 segment (250 feet) encompassed two residential properties. At the more northerly property, the owner (Mr. Schmidt) reported prior earth moving activities inclusive of earthen berm construction along the south property line.

The southerly 150 foot break in the survey alignment, within segment NE5, consisted of a sodded level topographic floodplain formation. It may be inclusive of the surface zone reported, by Mr. Carl O'Neal, to have been previously land filled with river bed spoils (O'Neal, personal communication 7-26-89).

Soils encountered in segments NE3 and NE4 consist of a black sandy humic and sod zone extending from 25 to 45 centimeters in depth, and capping a sterile yellow sand base element with minimal pebble inclusions. This same soil composition variety continues throughout the northern half of NE5. It was subsequently replaced with a silty soil composition with minimal pebble inclusions. This deposit was marked by the occurrence of a dark humus and sod layer extending from 20 to 38 centimeters in depth, and followed by a tan/brown colored silty soil lens.

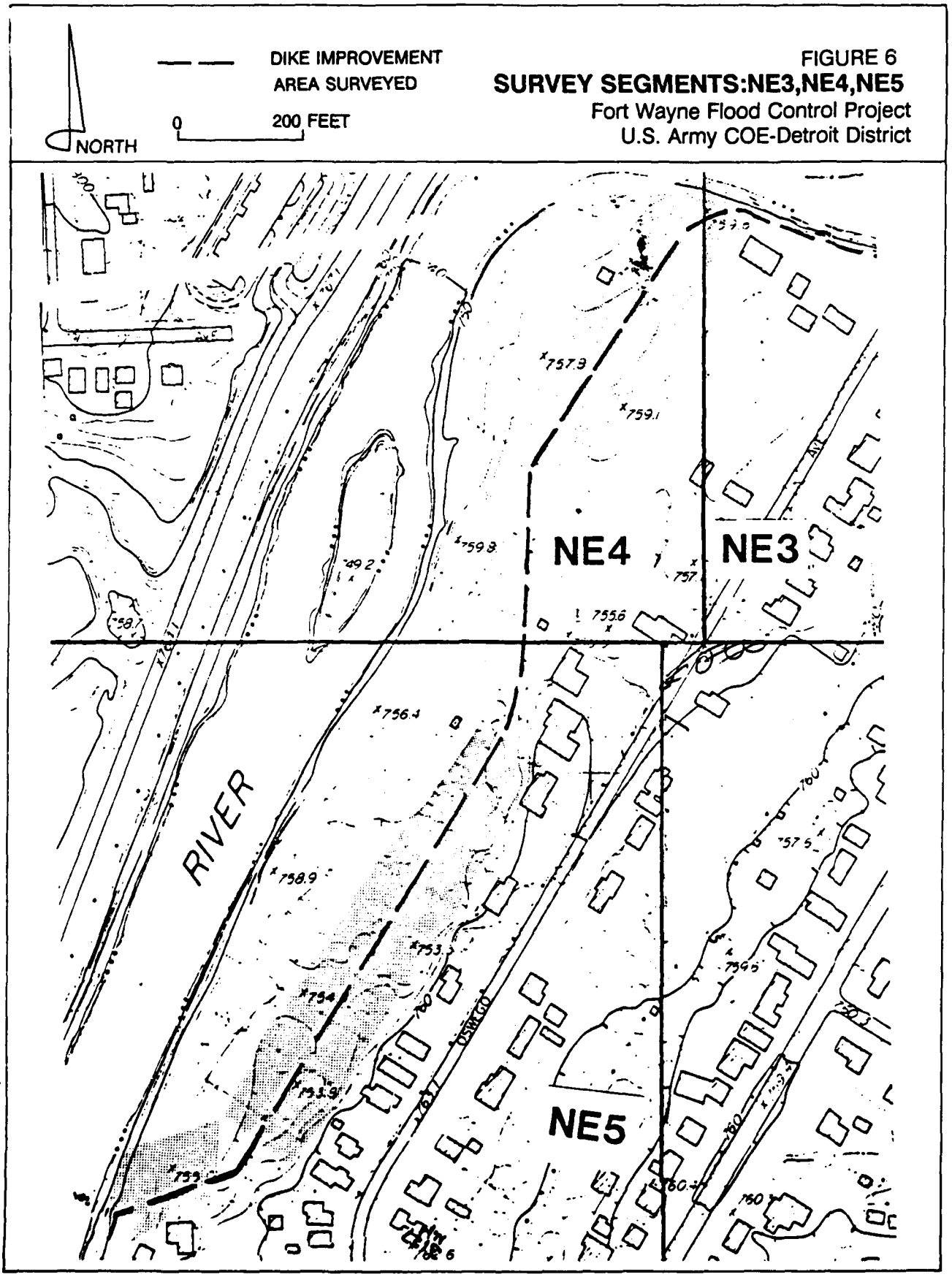


FIGURE 6
SURVEY SEGMENTS:NE3,NE4,NE5
Fort Wayne Flood Control Project
U.S. Army COE-Detroit District

While no significant cultural remains were identified as a result of the survey, several "find spot" situations reported by property owners were recorded. Both situations occurred in the northern half of NE5. The first was noted by Mr. Faulkersons (3215 Oswego Avenue) who reported that he found an "arrow head about 15 years ago." An inquiry as to the possibility of subsequent finds drew a negative response. Shovel testing and visual examinations of Falkersons' extensive garden beds, which are within the proposed levee alignment, also proved negative.

A further find was reported by Ms. Mildred Hilker (3126 Oswego Avenue) who, several years ago, found some "stones" in the now unused garden near the river. In neither of these instances were the reported artifacts available for viewing, nor was the CCRG field staff able to verify the reports through positive field identifications. Considering the absence of field verification and the nonspecific locational information provided by the informants, it could be assumed that these random acquisitions are reflective of "find spot" situations. This would apply to any finds that might have originated within the actual 150 foot survey corridor under consideration in this study.

As a result of field examinations it has been determined that future levee construction activities along this designated routing will not impact any significant area cultural resources.

SEGMENTS NE6, NE7 (East: Northside Drive; West: St. Joseph River; North: opposite Charlotte Street; South: opposite Northside High School Track)

This survey segment was examined on July 26, 1989. It encompasses an area extending approximately 575 feet between Northside Drive and the St. Joseph River (Figures 1C and 7). The existing levee in this area is a grass-covered earthen berm. The northerly 200 feet of this segment between the existing levee and roadway consist of a compacted clay and gravel-surfaced service area associated with a brick pumphouse adjacent to the levee in NE7. Disturbed soils with gravel, clay, and brickbat inclusions were noted within an approximately 20 foot margin along the road.

Shovel testing within NE6 revealed a soil composition consisting of a sod surface veneer of about 5 centimeters in trenches overlying clean black sand with occasional snail shell inclusions running to a depth of 12 to 45 centimeters at the extremes, but generally averaging about 30 centimeters. This deposit overlays a clean tan-yellow sand with minimal pebble inclusions. Examinations of the exposed riverbank were restricted by the almost vertical nature of erosional cutting. Sandy subsurface soils along this cut extend for beyond 1 meter in depth.

Beyond the occasional beverage bottle fragment, crown bottle caps, a barb wire fragment, and miscellaneous plastics, no cultural remains indicative of either prehistoric or early historic site utilization were observed.

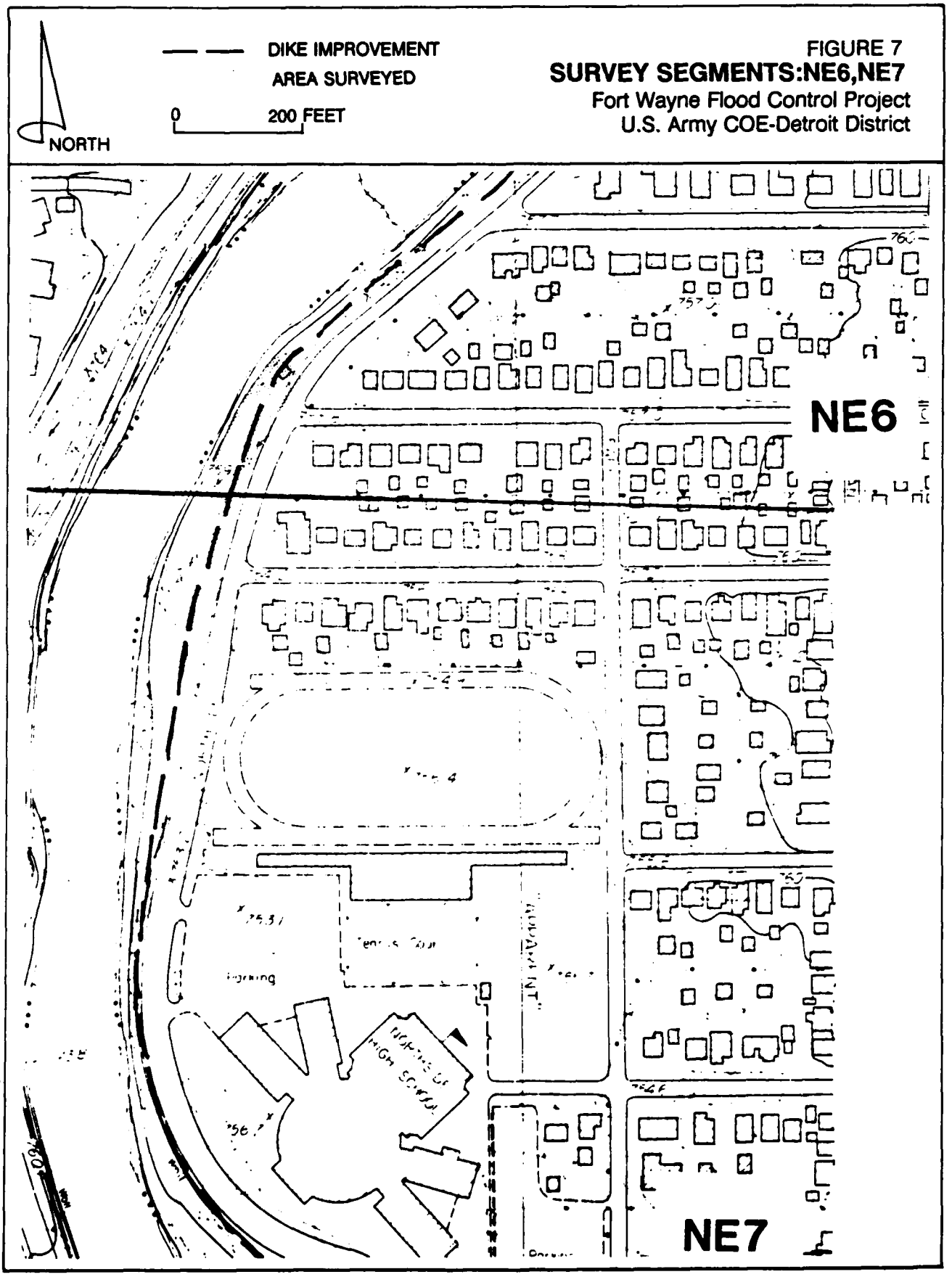


FIGURE 7
SURVEY SEGMENTS:NE6,NE7
Fort Wayne Flood Control Project
U.S. Army COE-Detroit District

SEGMENTS NE8, NE9, NE10 (North: State Street; East/Northeast: Northside Drive/St. Joseph Boulevard; Southwest: St. Joseph River; South: between Delaware and Sallie Avenues)

These survey segments, examined on July 20, 1989, extend approximately 2,580 feet parallel to the east, northeast margin of the St. Joseph River (Figures 1C, 8 and 9). Along the latter right-of-way, the levee margin is formed by a concrete wall; the margin occurring along Northside Drive/Romy Avenue is formed by metal sheeting and sodded-slope elements. Throughout survey areas NE8 and NE9, between the existing levee and Northside Drive/Romy Avenue, a compacted clay gravel matrix was exhibited, the origin of which may be in part the result of land filling operations.

The NE8 survey segment is generally restricted to the riverside face of the existing levee, and is positioned along the near edge of Northside Drive/Romy Avenue. Extending a distance of 800 feet, the immediate bank area running from the 742 foot to approximately the 748 foot contour was shovel-tested. Testing revealed a clean silty to sandy silt composition extending to at least the 40 to 50 centimeter level at which point inundated soils were generally encountered.

The sparsely covered shore zone below the approximate 748 foot contour was examined via pedestrian reconnaissance with random shovel testing where dried leaf and brush obscured the surface. Shovel testing also was carried out on slightly elevated hammocks, two of which were noted along the bank edge at the 744 foot contour. Both were determined to represent buried sand bars covered by a 6 to 10 centimeter cap of moist silty soils.

The NE9 segment extends for 950 feet along the northeast/east side of the St. Joseph River. Somewhat more than half of this segment (300 feet), extending east of Parnell Avenue, consists of a steep levee which terminates at the river edge, and is partially reinforced with metal sheeting along Northside Drive. A walkover of the levee top was conducted along with shovel testing of the southwest corner of Northside Drive and St. Joseph Boulevard, as well as the adjacent traffic island to the north. The former location exhibited a surface of mixed pea gravels and clays with mixed brickbats extending to a compacted clay brickbat and gravel matrix at about 10 centimeters. Soils within the traffic island exhibited a tan colored silty clay veneer extending from 7 to 20 centimeters in depth overlying a compacted clay gravel soil composition. This is essentially identical to soils encountered at the northeast corner of Northside Drive and Pleasant Street at the northwest startpoint of NE9.

The floodplain extending from NE8 terminated at the line of Parnell Avenue beyond the west boundary of NE9. Ground cover in this area was once again sparse due to frequent inundation.

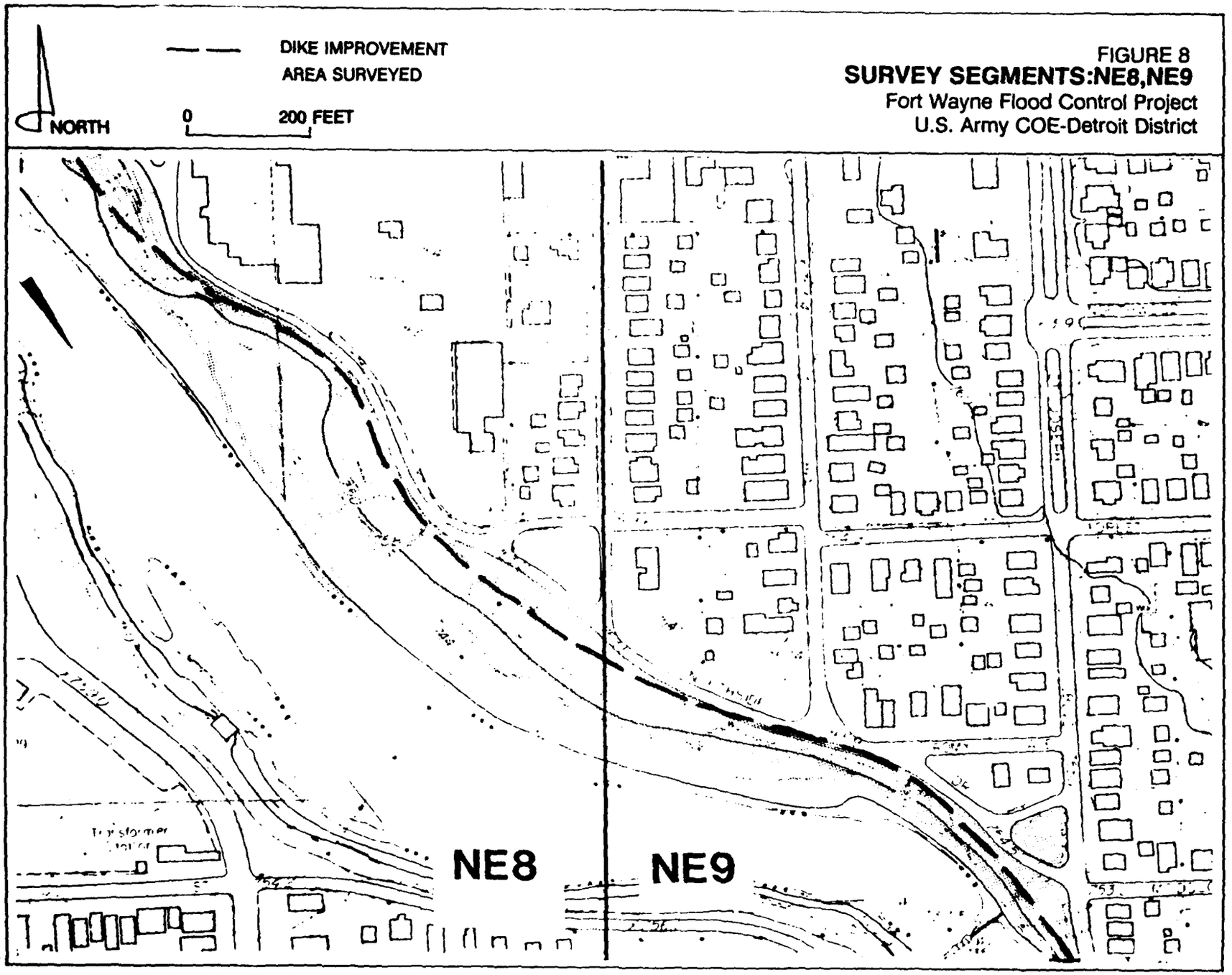


FIGURE 8
SURVEY SEGMENTS:NE8,NE9
Fort Wayne Flood Control Project
U.S. Army COE-Detroit District

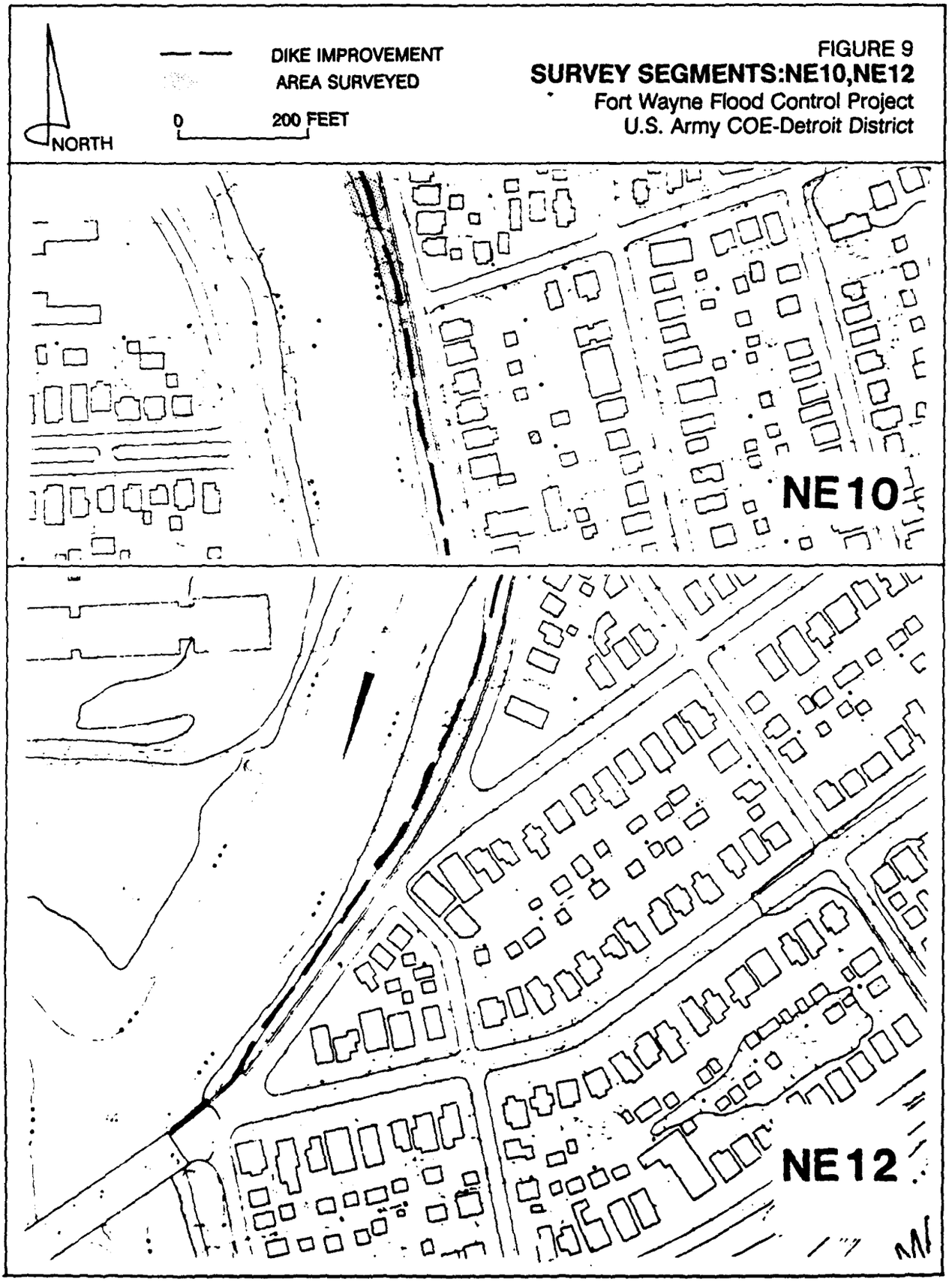


FIGURE 9
SURVEY SEGMENTS:NE10,NE12
Fort Wayne Flood Control Project
U.S. Army COE-Detroit District

NE10 represents a 450 foot segment contiguous to NE8 and NE9. It is similarly positioned on the east bank of the St. Joseph River, bounded on the east by a 4 to 5 foot concrete retaining wall on the west side of St. Joseph Boulevard.

Pedestrian reconnaissance was carried out on top of the levee; the river-facing levee slope dropped in excess of 40 degrees directly into the St. Joseph River and was therefore avoided.

SEGMENT NE12 (South: Lafort Street; North: between Rivermet Street and Lake Street; East: St. Joseph Boulevard; West: St. Joseph River)

This 400 foot long segment is positioned on the east bank of the St. Joseph River near the confluence of the St. Marys and Maumee rivers (Figures 1C and 9). Its eastern margin is defined by a 5 foot concrete wall along the west side of St. Joseph Boulevard. This margin serves as a structural restraint for an existing levee that slopes sharply down to a constricted plain consisting of alluvial muck soils fronted to the north by a muck covered sand bar. Although covered with a woodlot canopy at the time of the survey (July 21, 1989), scrub undergrowth on the low plain was marginal due to frequent inundation. This area was walked over in a somewhat more random manner than specified in the scope of work due to tree falls and other low-lying vegetative obstructions. As surface visibility on the low grounds was well in excess of the specified 20 percent minimum, shovel testing was limited to approximately 3 units which flooded rapidly at about the 30 centimeter level. Visual examinations of the eroded lower levee face were also conducted. With the exception of brickbat fills washing out of the levee face and more modern refuse washed up upon the flood plain, no other evidence of cultural activity was noted.

Levee construction along the upper river terrace has eliminated access to any potentially existing in situ soil zones, even though they are within the approximate area of the historic eighteenth century Miami village site of Kekionga/Kiskakon. The low lying floodplain margin, on the other hand, represents an unlikely zone of intensified occupational use.

SEGMENT SE1 (South/West: Maumee River; North/East: Edgewater Avenue, begins South of St. Joseph Boulevard Bridge to 100 feet East of Lafort Street)

This survey segment is positioned on the north bank of the Maumee River immediately east, southeast of the confluence of the St. Marys and St. Joseph rivers (Figures 1D and 10). The area extends for 850 feet, between the river and Edgewater Avenue. It was examined via shovel testing and pedestrian reconnaissance on July 22, 1989. The presently existing shoreline follows the approximate alignment of the 740 foot contour line with the floodplain zone beyond the existing levee exhibiting only minimal undergrowth cover.

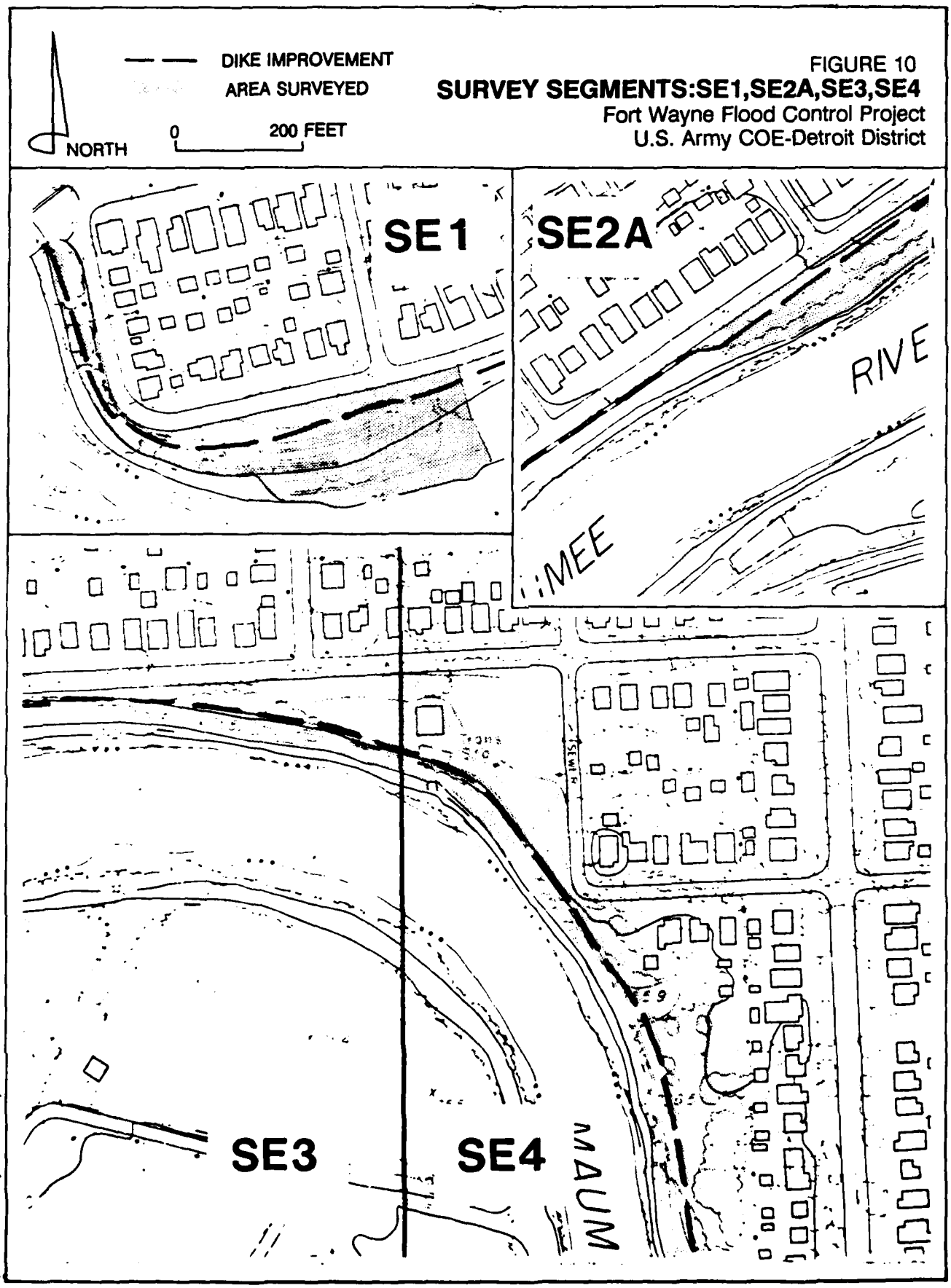


FIGURE 10
SURVEY SEGMENTS:SE1,SE2A,SE3,SE4
Fort Wayne Flood Control Project
U.S. Army COE-Detroit District

Shovel testing of the maintained lawn area between the existing levee and Edgewater Avenue revealed a soil composition consisting of a dark sod/humic level ranging from 7 to 20 centimeters in depth overlying a sterile tan-orange colored clay which was excavated in several instances to 40 centimeters in depth. No cultural materials were identified at this location.

SEGMENT SE2A (South: Maumee River; North: Edgewater Avenue, about 100 feet east-west of Dearborn Street-extended)

This survey segment extends for approximately 400 feet between the north bank of the Maumee River and Edgewater Avenue (Figures 1D and 10). The river-facing slope of the existing levee drops at an approximate 40 degree angle directly to the riverbank, and was not examined. The lawn surface between the existing levee and Edgewater Avenue was shovel tested and visually scanned in erosional zones. As with SE1, this area was capped with a sod-humic zone ranging no more than 20 centimeters in maximum depth and overlying a sterile tan-orange clay. Humic soils at the foot of Dearborn Street have been heavily modified and mixed with the clay subsoil base, presumably as a result of utility construction and/or foot traffic around a stone and brass plaque monument at this location. The monument bears the following legend:

To The Memory of
Mayor John Wyllys
and His brave Soldiers who
were killed near this spot
in the Battle of
Harmar's Ford
Oct. 22, 1790
With the Miami Indians under
Chief Little Turtle
Erected by the Mary Penrose Wayne
Chapter D.A.R. in the Centennial
year 1916

Examinations of this survey location proved negative in terms of potential archaeological impacts that might result from levee relocation and construction activities.

SEGMENTS SE3, SE4 (South/West: Maumee River; North/East: Edgewater Avenue, Garfield Street, Cody Street, Wayne Boulevard)

These survey segments extend for approximately 1,300 feet along the north and east bank margins of the Maumee River (Figures 1D and 10). The existing levee face slopes directly into the river, occasionally in excess of 40 to 45 degrees, and was therefore not examined. The west half of the survey area, bracketed by Edgewater Avenue (north) and Garfield Street (east) consists entirely of sheet deposited clay and slag gravel fills. At present, this sector of SE3 and SE4, amounting to about 700 feet, is occupied in part by an electrical substation, a sewage pumping station, and an asphalt paved basketball court.

The grounds extending about 80 feet south from the intersection of Garfield and Cody streets are similarly disturbed with gravel fills and demolition brickbats visually screened with a sod veneer. The remaining segment of the survey area within SE4 was examined through shovel testing and visual examination of several extensive garden beds on the easterly edge of the survey corridor. At about 620 feet, this area is less than half of the segment. Shovel tests in this zone revealed the existence of a silty black humic layer extending from 20 to 36 centimeters in depth capping a yellow-brown sterile silty clay soil lens. Surface examinations of several garden beds merely confirmed the observations resulting from shovel test procedures, that is, that the surrounding matrix exhibits a silt composition with minimal pebble inclusions.

The result of the survey conducted in the SE3 and SE4 areas on July 26, 1989, indicates that levee construction and realignment activities in this area do not represent a threat to area cultural resources.

SEGMENTS W1, W2 (South: Junk Creek; West: G.R.E.I.R.R.; East: St. Marys River)

This survey segment extends for approximately 1,600 feet along the north, northwest bank of Junk Creek (i.e. Mill Creek), a tributary of the St. Marys River. Field examinations of W1 and W2 were carried out on July 21, 1989. Almost half of these segments, extending some 750 feet along its westerly terminus, has been drastically altered through prior bank construction, recent demolition, and related land fill activities, along with the graveled paving of the adjacent ground surface west of the "abandoned" railroad right-of-way which bisects the mid section of the survey area (Figures 1E and 11).

East of the railroad, the proposed project alignment borders on the north edge of the Swinney Park/Jaenicke Garden facility, following the route of an existing concrete walled and dirt berm levee. The area examined was limited to a maximum 150 foot survey area which extends between the existing levee on the north and the bank of Junk Creek to the south. Ground elevations throughout this zone exhibited an approximate 12 foot drop, from 754 feet to 745 feet in elevation.

In general, the terrace margin fronting the existing levee is marked by the presence of disturbed clay soils exhibiting numerous cinder, ash, metal fragment, and brickbat inclusions. Much of this material probably represents imported debris associated with prior levee construction activities. Another possibility for the debris may be associated with park construction activities from a nearby limestone grotto, 150 feet west of Greenwood Street, and a limestone-stepped waterfall and pond located about 100 feet east of the street.

The low lying lands along the creek margin throughout the easterly half of the W1 and W2 segments, as with the terrace grounds, were shovel tested. The soils encountered in the latter area exhibited a silty composition extending as much as 30 centimeters in depth and overlying a yellow silty clay deposit. Soils encountered along the terrace, adjacent to and within 150 feet on either side of the Greenwood Street Creek crossing, exhibited a sod and humic soil level ranging from 7 to 18 centimeters in depth, overlying a yellow clay with cobble and brickbat inclusions.

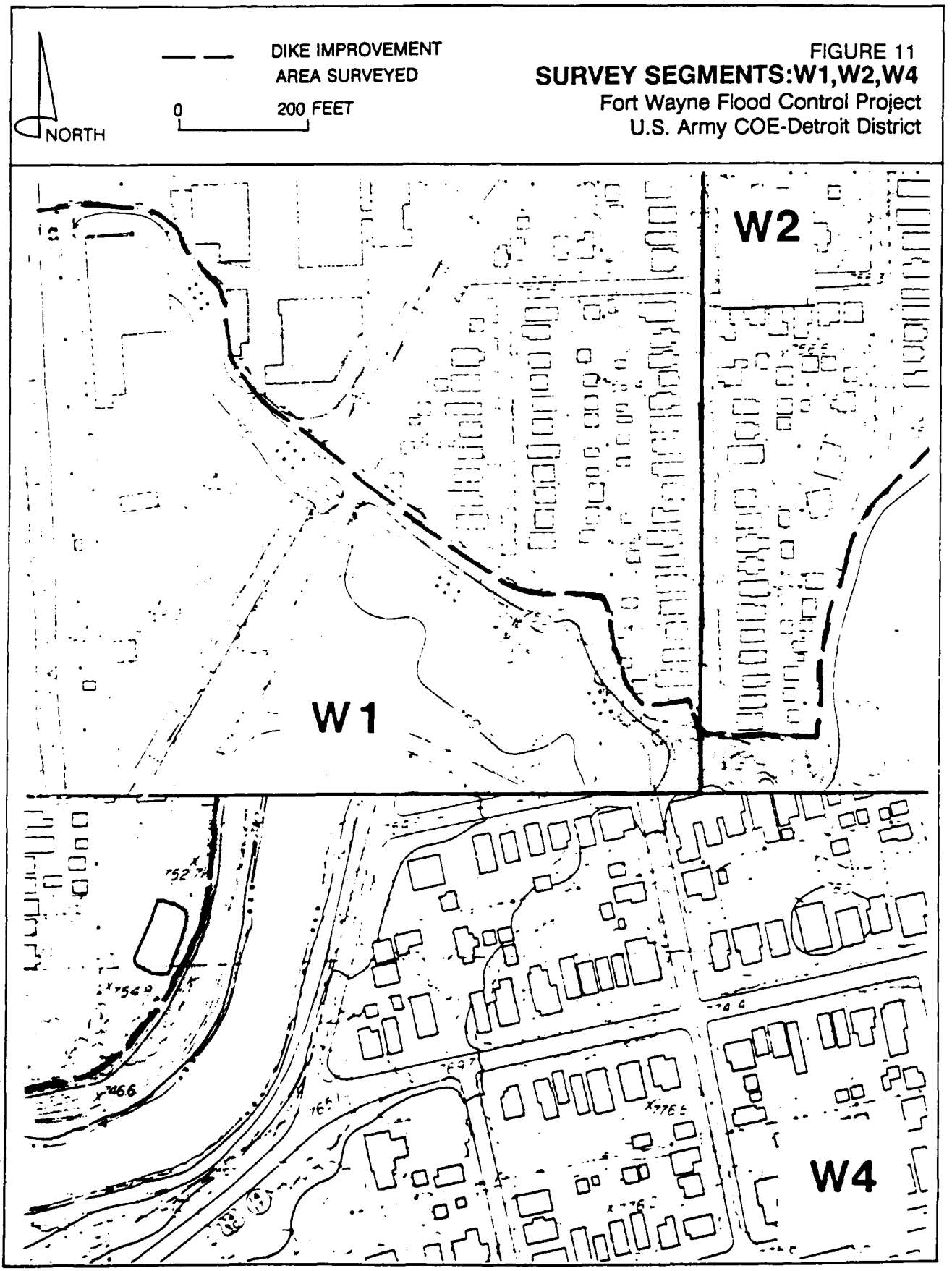


FIGURE 11
SURVEY SEGMENTS:W1,W2,W4
Fort Wayne Flood Control Project
U.S. Army COE-Detroit District

Archaeological survey of the W1 and W2 segments suggests that there would be little likelihood of impact to area cultural resources as a result of future levee construction activities.

SEGMENT W4 (West: Mechanic Street; South/East: St. Marys River; North: foot of Center Street)

This survey segment is 450 feet long. It is positioned on the west bank of the St. Marys River, and is bounded to the north and west by a gravel composition drive or alley connecting the south terminal-end of Mechanic Street with Fair Street (Figures 1E and 11. Examinations of this location were conducted on July 21, 1989. Both shovel testing and pedestrian reconnaissance techniques were utilized. The surface sod and humic zone encountered along the upper river terrace, above the 750 foot contour, extended from 5 to 15 centimeters in depth capping a sterile silt clay and gravel deposit. This latter soil lens exhibited a compacted texture and probably represents a glacially deposited matrix, eroded and subsequently compressed as the result of heavy equipment routing during past levee construction programs.

The low lying floodplain margin examined between the 740 and 746 foot contours is covered with a tree canopy, with minimal undergrowth vegetation. Visual examination of this zone with random shovel test placements revealed, in one instance, the presence of vitrified road brick refuse fragments extending to 40 centimeters in depth. The soils encountered throughout this lower surface level consisted of a river deposited *silt alluvium with inundated mucks* occurring within a slough along the terrace base.

Examinations in this segment produced no meaningful cultural resource elements that would likely be impacted as a result of future levee reconstruction activities.

SEGMENTS W5, W6 (South: Main Street, North: Sherman Boulevard; Southeast: St. Marys River

This segment runs 900 feet along the northwesterly bank of the St. Marys River, bracketed between Main Street and Sherman Boulevard. It was surveyed on July 21, 1989 (Figures 1F and 12). Approximately 200 feet divide the north and south elements of W5 at the Norfolk and Ohio right-of-way, encompassing the former alignment of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

The southwestern 250 foot segment of the survey area exhibited a soil composition with a humus cap averaging 13 centimeters in depth, and overlying a compact yellow silt clay with limestone fragments and other brickbats, presumably originating from stone dressing operations carried out during the construction and/or demolition associated with the nearby canal aqueduct. Similar fill materials and more recently deposited demolition debris were noted along eroded zones on the terrace slope extending between the 758 and 740 foot contour lines.

The remaining 650 foot area of segments W5 and W6 is represented by an existing levee berm, bordered on the northwest margin by a recently paved right-of-way linking the south end of Frederick Street with the east terminus of Sherman Street. The

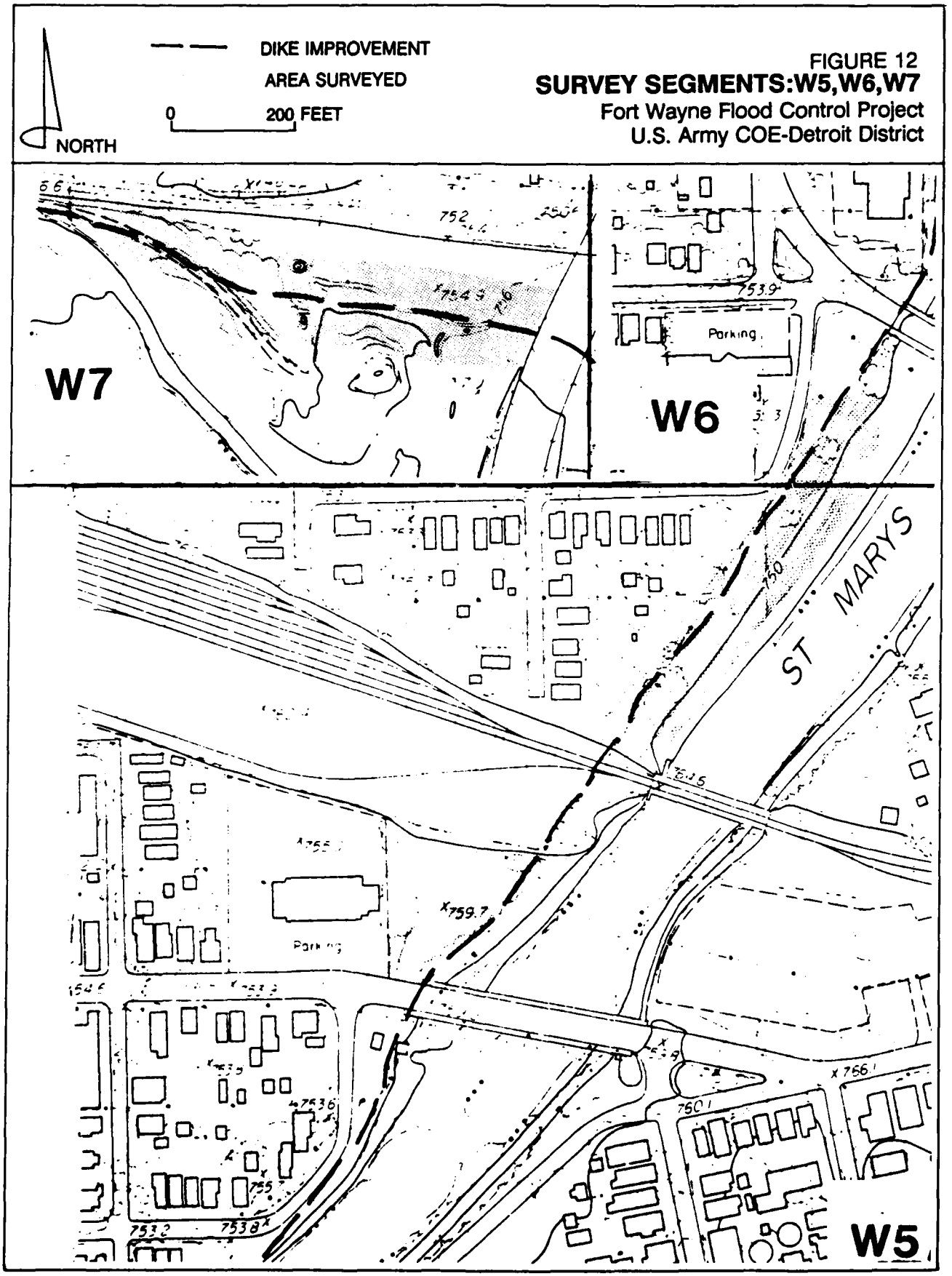


FIGURE 12
SURVEY SEGMENTS:W5,W6,W7
Fort Wayne Flood Control Project
U.S. Army COE-Detroit District

(Source: Air Maps Inc. 1975)

top of the existing levee is positioned approximately 100 feet beyond the river's edge at the 754 foot contour. The downward river facing slope of the combined levee and terrace, dropping from 754 feet to 745 feet over a space of approximately 75 feet, terminates at a narrow, nearly level plain which extends from 50 to 20 feet in width (between the 742 foot and 740 foot contour) along the river margin. This entire topographical feature is sod covered with a 6 foot, wide paved bicycle path along the terrace base. Visual examinations of the eroded slope combined with shovel testing along the lower slope margin and plain revealed a silty soil composition extending beyond 50 centimeters in depth inclusive of brickbats and other recent refuse.

Archaeological inspection of the W5 and W6 segments indicates that cultural materials would not be adversely impacted by proposed construction activities.

SEGMENT W7 (South: St. Marys River; East: Wells Avenue)

This survey location, examined on July 22, 1989, extends approximately 800 feet, east-west on the north side of the St. Marys River, west of Fairfield/Wells Avenue (Figures 1F and 12). The eastern 400 feet of this segment are marked by the presence of an obviously reworked surface with a heavily eroded sod/humic zone extending 10 centimeters at maximum. In general, this upper soil lens averages 3 to 5 centimeters in depth and is heavily weathered, exposing large areas of the compacted silty clay and pea gravel substrata. Numerous brickbats or demolition debris and household refuse consisting of ceramic and glass sherds, were noted in this area. Because of the sparse sod vegetation and compacted soil composition, survey was largely limited to visual inspection.

The western half of W7 follows in part the crest of an existing levee location which has been paved and is a component of the bicycle route within the river greenways system. Shovel testing and visual examinations of the grounds north and east of the levee revealed surface humic zones with mixed gravel and cobble inclusions, extending to a maximum depth of 20 centimeters to a minimum of 5 centimeters overlying compacted sterile silt clays with numerous gravel/cobble inclusions. Large amounts of cinder included in the humic soil veneer undoubtedly originated from the nearby railroad right-of-way.

Examinations of this survey area indicate that cultural resources would not be impacted in the event of future levee construction.

CHAPTER 6
SURVEY RESULTS

As a result of the present study, only one historic phase archaeological site was identified. Located in the C10 survey segment and designated as the Rudisill Mill location, this site was determined by the presence of dressed limestone foundation remains sealed within landfills forming the present ground surface of the area. No artifacts were associated with this feature beyond recent bottle glass sherds (not collected) and several indeterminate iron fragments associated with surface sods and the underlying fill soils bracketing the foundation location.

The remainder of the artifact samples collected during the survey is expressive of transported wastes deposited in landfills in low lying ground form areas during the post-1900 period. These were generally associated with prior levee construction zones in the central (C) and west (W) survey segments; therefore, they can be more specifically attributed to a post-1914 setting for the period of disposal.

The following discussion deals with survey results, both in terms of a brief background history and description of the Rudisill Mill site findings, and a descriptive inventory of those artifacts collected from the various survey segments examined during this investigation.

RUDISILL MILL

Background History and Description

This site location, in the C10 survey segment, was initially identified by shovel testing on July 20, 1989. Additional examinations were undertaken the following week on July 26, 1989. Site attribution was determined through literature research conducted at the Fort Wayne Public Library prior to field investigations. The source reviewed in this instance was the Sanborn insurance map series for Fort Wayne from 1885 through 1918 (Sanborn 1885, 1890, 1902, 1918, 1919). Within this resource group, the 1902 map edition illustrated the site location prior to structure removal; the 1918 map edition providing a site depiction subsequent to building removal (Figures 13 and 14).

Literature sources dealing with the mill indicate an 1830 construction date for the facility, rendering it among the earliest grist or flour processing establishments in the Fort Wayne community (Bates 1942:5, 13; Griswold 1917:300-301; Poinsatte 1969:78). Continuing in operation through 1887-1888, the mill machinery was subsequently removed and the building was demolished in about 1910.

The mill was built by Henry Rudisill and his father-in-law, Henry Johns, with financial support provided by John Barr, a Baltimore merchant, who had extensive land

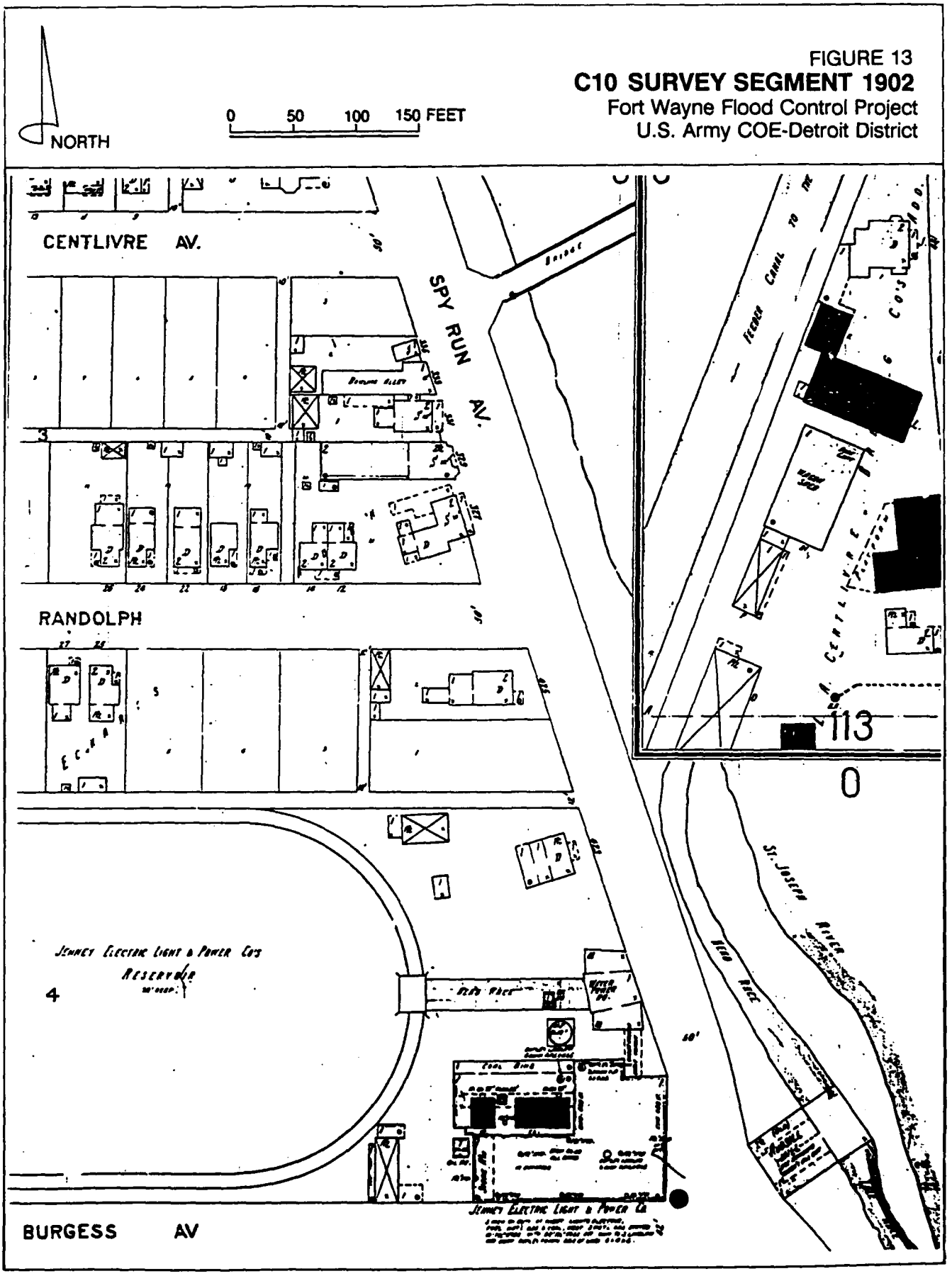


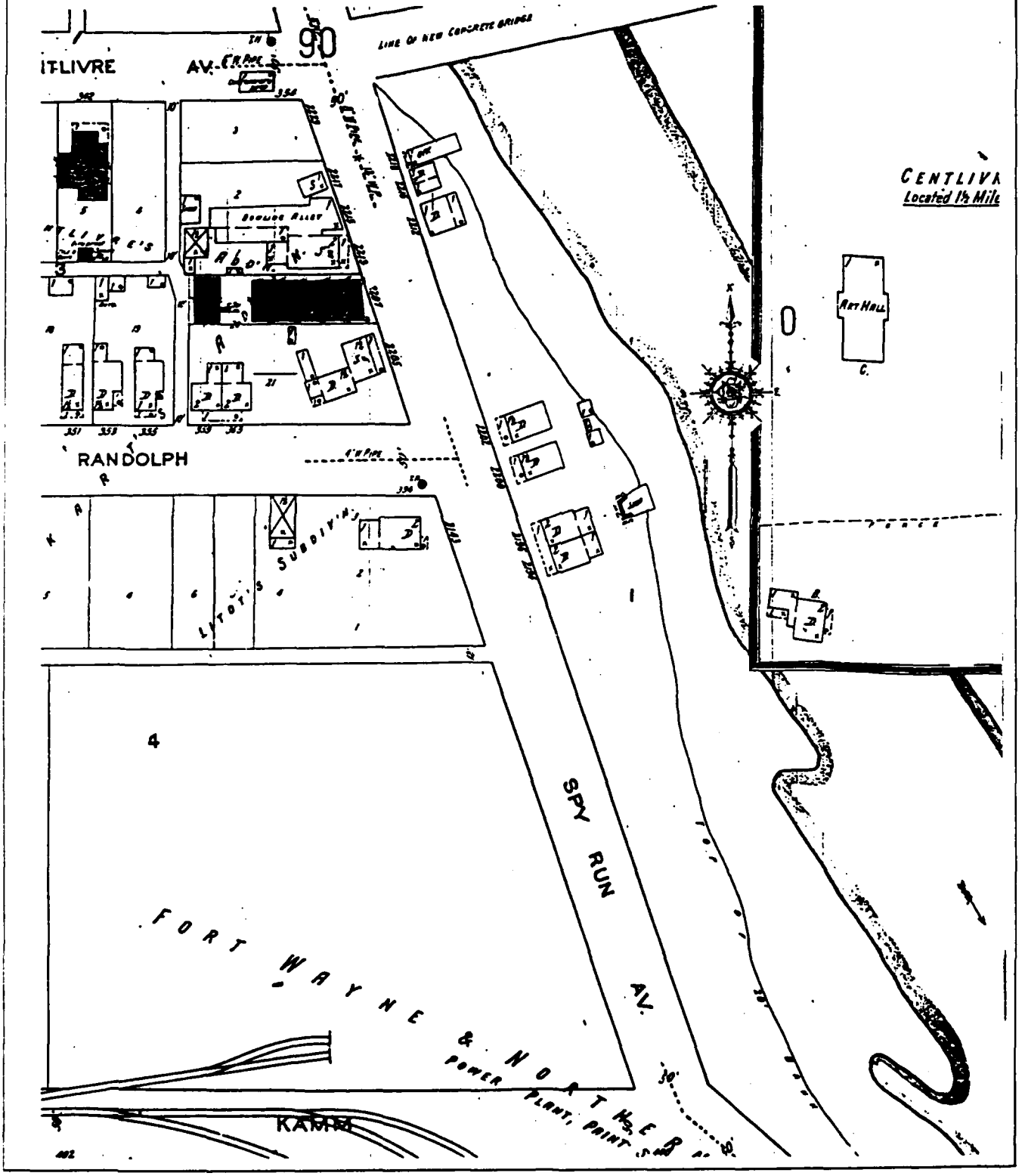
FIGURE 13
C10 SURVEY SEGMENT 1902
Fort Wayne Flood Control Project
U.S. Army COE-Detroit District

(Source: Sanborn 1902)

FIGURE 14

C10 SURVEY SEGMENT 1918

Fort Wayne Flood Control Project
U.S. Army COE-Detroit District



holdings in Fort Wayne. Prior to his arrival in the community, in December 1829, Rudisill had served as Barr's agent in both Chillicothe and Lancaster, Ohio. His move to Fort Wayne was actually motivated by this relationship as Barr's interests extended westward. While acting as Barr's business agent in the area, Rudisill was appointed postmaster of the community in 1831. He actively sought to bring German immigrants into the settlement, regarding them as being both more dependable and more economical than the locally available labor force. In 1833, Rudisill was among a small group of local merchants who backed the establishment of a community newspaper, the *Sentinel*, and several years later, in 1837, was the guiding force in the organization of St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

The construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal provided additional business opportunities, of which Rudisill was quick to take advantage. While continuing the operation of the grist mill on the St. Joseph River, by the mid 1840s, he had also became involved in the woolen industry with Louis Wolke. As of 1850 their water driven mill, located adjacent to the canal between Barr and Lafayette streets, was responsible for the production of upwards of $21,000 worth of cloth per anum and employed 12 fulltime workers (Abbott 1855; Griswold 1917:339; Poinsatte 1969:250).

Field investigations of the C10 survey segment carried out on July 20 and 26, 1989, revealed the existence of a dressed limestone foundation. Measuring 29 feet in length by 2 feet in width, the foundation was partially exposed when sods varying from 5 to 15 centimeters in depth were removed (Plate 2). Extending along a northwest-southeast alignment, further shovel testing and road probes placed in the immediate wall area failed to define additional structural elements. Similarly, attempts at identifying the right angle southwest-northeast wall locations through the use of hand equipment also proved negative. As indicated in the 1902 Sanborn map, the structure extended in a westwardly direction toward Spy Run Avenue (Figure 13). This suggests that the exposed wall location can probably be equated with the further of the two overshot water wheel support footings bounding both sides of the mill race (Figure 15). Distance measurements of this wall location place it at from 66 to 78 feet east of the edge of Spy Run Avenue (Figure 16). The dimensional character of the structure, as gleaned from the insurance map, gives an overall floor plan of 55 feet by 85 feet, inclusive of the 32 feet by 55 feet, 1 1/2 story wheel house over the mill race (Figure 15).

The straightening of Spy Run Avenue, subsequent to building demolition, would have encompassed the west-northwest corner of the site. Later road expansions may have further infringed upon portions of the site. As illustrated in a mid-nineteenth century sketch of the mill, the roadside portion of the facility was designed as a drive-through approximately 15 feet wide (See photo on cover). Subtracted from the overall 85 foot length of the northwest and southeast walls, the roadside foundation should be positioned approximately 70 feet to the southwest of the identified foundation alignment, partially within the sodded margin of Spy Run Avenue (Figure 16).

Pages 63 thru 66

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Present day topographical maps exhibit an approximate 2 foot variation, from the 756 to 758 foot contour lines, as existing in the area between the located foundation line and the edge of Spy Run Avenue. The soils in the site area consist entirely of cut and fill spoil which would best be removed with mechanical equipment. Shovel testing to the southwest of the defined wall location proved ineffective due to the presence of these materials. Positioning of the observed limestone and mortar fitting at the mill site was determined in relation to the easterly edge of Spy Run Avenue, adjacent to the utility pole and manhole covers (Figure 15).

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

A total of 262 historic artifacts were recovered from the following 12 project areas: C4, C5, C5-6, C6-7, C8, C10, NE1, NE4, NE5, NE7, W1, and W7. The total ceramic inventory amounts to 104 specimens, of which 100 are associated with survey segments C4 through C7 and are generally reflective of collective refuse disposal patterns operational in this portion of the city during the ca. 1900-1930 period (see Table 2).

Glass artifacts collected as a result of the survey amount to 104 specimens. These include 18 flat or window sherds, 6 tumbler fragments, 1 stemware sherd, 2 lamp chimney sherds and 77 curved or bottle glass fragments (see Table 3).

Ferric and non-ferric metal items are primarily associated with two segment contexts, C4 and W1, which together totaled 25 of the 35 examples recovered during the survey (see Table 4).

Non-ferric items include a copper boot or shoe eyelet from shovel test 3 of segment C4, three pieces of tin foil from NE5, two modern aluminum soda pull-tabs from C4, and an automobile (Chevrolet) aluminum radiator cap from C10 (presumably dating from the mid/late 1910s to the 1930s), and a store trade token or coin (white metal) which has the following embossed legend - Observe: "YOUR LUCKY CHARM, $5, HADLEY FURNITURE CO., INC., 1017 CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE"; Reverse: "THIS LUCKY CHARM IS WORTH $3 ON ANY PURCHASE OF $50 OR OVER IF PRESENTED AT THE TIME OF PURCHASE [?] ONE COIN OR CHECK ACCEPTED ON ANY ONE PURCHASE." This coin probably refers to the Hadley Furniture and Carpet Company which operated at the 1017 Calhoun Street address from 1912-1930 (Polk 1912:520; Polk 1930:384). From 1932-1941, the R. L. Polk Directory (Polk 1940:740) lists it simply as the Hadley Company, Inc. and makes no mention of the word "furniture" in the title of the company. The R.L. Polk Directory (Polk 1930:334) also lists it as The Hadley Furniture and Carpet Company at the 1017 Calhoun Street address. Later Polk directories (Polk 1950:232; 1960:327) continue to list as the Hadley Company, Inc. Therefore, the coin seemingly dates from the 1912-1931 period when the word "furniture" was still a part of the company name.

TABLE 2
CERAMIC INVENTORY

Proveniences	C4	C5	C5-6	C6-7	C8	C10	NE1	NE4	NE5	NE7	W1	W7	Total
White Soft Paste													
Whiteware:													
undecorated	4	1	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26
transfer-printed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
painted	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
sponge	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
gray glazed	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
blue glazed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
brown semi-glazed	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ironstone:													
undecorated	1	-	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	24
painted	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
decalcomania	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Porcelain													
undecorated	3	1	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16
painted	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
transfer-printed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
gray paste	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Red Soft Paste													
terra cotta	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
slip-glazed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stoneware													
salt-glazed	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	11	2	25	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	100

TABLE 3
GLASS INVENTORY

Proveniences	C4	C5	C5-6	C6-7	C8	C10	NE1	NE4	NE5	NE7	W1	W7	Total
Miscellaneous:													
flat (window)	4	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	3	18
tumbler	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
lamp chimney	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
stemware	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vessel:													
clear	9	-	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
blue	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
light blue	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
green	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
light green	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
dark green	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
dark blue-green	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
brown/amber	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
olive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
amethyst (purpled)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
gray	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
yellow	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
white/opaque	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
milk glass	1	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	9
complete bottles	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	30	1	26	27	0	0	6	1	3	1	3	6	104

TABLE 4
FERRIC AND NON-FERRIC INVENTORY

Proveniences	C4	C5	C5-6	C6-7	C8	C10	NE1	NE4	NE5	NE7	W1	W7	Total
Ferric:													
wire nails	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	8
square nails	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
miscellaneous nail fragments	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	11
iron strip w/rivets	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
iron strip w/holes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
miscellaneous iron fragments	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
spike fragments	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
barbed wire	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
iron ornament	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	10	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	-	11	1	27
Non-Ferric:													
copper eyelet	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
tin foil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
aluminum radiator cap	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
aluminum soda tabs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
coin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	8
Grand Total	14	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	6	0	11	1	35

Miscellaneous

As the accompanying table illustrates, 23 miscellaneous artifacts were recovered from the entire survey area (see Table 5). Of this amount, five consisted of electrical or telephone insulators. C6-7 yielded four such insulators including a portion of a dark brown glaze telephone (i.e. telephone pole) insulator, one thick, curved light gray insulator fragment, one fragment of a semivitreous white insulator, 5.9 millimeters thick; and one small square white semivitreous electrical insulator, 1.94 centimeters x 1.93 centimeters x 5.7 millimeters. Area C5-6 contributed one such item: a white semivitreous spool-shaped electrical insulator (possibly from electrical fencing). It is 1.63 centimeters long, with a 2.4 centimeter outside diameter, and a 7.7 millimeters inside hole diameter. Insulators were originally invented by Morse in 1840. Brown ceramic telephone insulators, for instance, were quite common from ca. 1895-1910 (Munsey 1970:294-298).

Two fragments of architectural tile were located during the survey. These include a buff-cream colored ceramic specimen exhibiting a square ridge along one side which could be a house drain tile or merely ornamental tiling. The other tile is a light gray glaze/brown unglazed small tile fragment possibly representing bathroom or kitchen-type tiling. Both examples were located in segment C5-6.

Segment C6-7 produced a single tan brown unglazed irregularly shaped clay marble which is approximately 1.36 x 1.44 centimeters in diameter.

Segment C4 contributed a single pearl shell button fragment. This specimen is 1.5 centimeters in diameter and has two recessed holes, each 2.3 millimeters in diameter. Pearl shell buttons are typical of post-1848 American sites. Further, the Sears Roebuck and Company 1902 Catalogue devotes nearly one-half of their available button stock to descriptions of various pearl shell button-types (Amory 1969:940).

TABLE 5
MISCELLANEOUS INVENTORY

Proveniences	C4	C5	C5-6	C6-7	C8	C10	NE1	NE4	NE5	NE7	W1	W7	Total
Brick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Marbles	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Electric and Telephone Insulators	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Tile		-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2
Buttons	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plastic	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rubber	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bone	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8
Shell	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	3	0	5	10	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	23

CHAPTER 7
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With the exception of the northeast (NE) survey segment along the east bank of the St. Joseph River, the entire grounds examined during the present study had been subjected to extensive landfill operations which totally screened the original land surface in many areas from direct observation via either of the two field techniques employed. In general, these extensive topographical modifications can be attributed to levee construction and related flood control activities carried out subsequent to the 1914 (100 year cycle) flooding episode which inundated almost the entire Fort Wayne metropolitan area.

Virtually all of the artifactual materials collected during field investigations post date a ca. 1900 setting. They can be directly equated with both private householders and municipal authorities taking advantage of landfill operations as a means of urban waste disposal. Such a disposal pattern may well have originated locally with the filling of the slough near the Three Rivers Plant site beginning in the 1870s and the Wabash and Erie Canal in the 1880s. As ascertained from the artifact assemblage collected from the Three Rivers Plant, this process was certainly on-going late into the second quarter of the present century. Fills reportedly extended as much as 15 feet in depth along the east side of the plant, adjacent to the St. Joseph River.

In the northerly portion of the northeast survey segment (NE), levee and residential construction activities have already significantly impacted much of the area, especially in the vicinity of survey segments NE1, NE2, NE6, NE7, NE8, NE9, and NE10. In the case of NE3, NE4, and NE5, prior levee construction had been limited to the east bank area of the St. Joseph River. In moving the levee to the east, previously unmodified grounds will be subjected to construction impacts. These unmodified grounds were examined during the present investigation, and although two independently reported prehistoric finds were noted through informant interviews, field studies failed to identify any quantitative evidence indicative of either prehistoric or early historic habitational use of the actual segment construction zone.

In considering the range of data retrieved as a result of this study, it can be determined that significant area cultural resources will not be adversely impacted as a result of future levee construction activities. The one possible exception to this situation concerns the Rudisill Mill location in survey segment C10. The partially dressed limestone foundation line of this structure was identified during shovel testing of the segment, approximately 70 feet east of Spy Run Avenue.

Erected in 1830, the Rudisill Mill continued in operation for over 50 years, into the 1880s. Historical documentation identifies it as being the second grist mill constructed in the Fort Wayne area. It's importance to the community at that time is in part suggested by the fact that much of its construction was reportedly carried out on a

volunteer basis by local farmers (Griswold 1917:606). As a technological variable this mill represents a significant phase marker in the transition of local economic adaptation patterns, from a forest procurement system based largely on the fur trade to a production oriented setting dependent on agricultural produce. Although initially based on local market production/consumption needs, the opening of the Wabash and Erie Canal during the late 1830s would have expanded the distribution potential of the mill's products to outlying marketing centers in the Great Lakes and Ohio River regions. This far flung distribution potential, in turn, would have had a discernable impact on local farm development as an economically viable pursuit. Whether or not access to outside marketing centers would have affected the financial arrangement of the Rudisill Mill operations, representing a potential transition from a custom to merchant mill status, is not indicated in the available published sources. In the same sense, while it is likely that the mill was a water-powered birdstone operation throughout its 50 year lifespan, the possible introduction of the iron-roller system of flour processing, in wide use throughout west Central Europe prior to 1840, is worth entertaining, considering Rudisill's concentrated efforts in fostering German immigration into the Fort Wayne community (Poinsatte 1969:55-56, 162).

Data provided in Poinsatte's study of Fort Wayne during the canal era contain specific indications of the availability of detailed accounts relating to Henry Rudisill's business activities. These could potentially provide more specific information relative to mill construction and operation features. At the time of Poinsatte's study (1969), these documents were reportedly in the possession of the Rudisill heirs (Poinsatte 1969:54). The availability of primary source documentation represents a critical research element associated with the Rudisill Grist Mill location, one not readily replicated in most preindustrial processing/production site situations. Additional archival work could potentially provide more specific information relative to mill construction and operation procedures. However, because of the disturbed nature of the site and the limited remains that were discovered, it is doubtful that further investigations would yield significant information. The majority of the remaining survey area also has been greatly disturbed by residential construction activities and landfill operations.

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APPENDIX 1
SITE FORM

INDIANA HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY · ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

State Form 24402

1. State Site Number:
2. Resurvey:

SITE NAME

3. Site Name:	4. Institution / Access Number:
Rudisill Mill	Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group 102 N. Durand St. Jackson, MI 49202
5. Other Names and Numbers:	

6. Project Name and Number:
Fort Wayne Flood Control Project - Access Number: J-0042

CULTURAL - HISTORICAL INFORMATION

7. Cultural Period(s):

☐ Un. Prehistoric ☐ Archaic: ☐ E ☐ M ☐ L ☐ T ☐ Mississippian
☐ Paleoindian ☐ Woodland ☐ E ☐ M ☐ L ☐ T ☒ Historic

8. Culture(s):
Euroamerican: 1830-1880s

9. Site Type(s):

☐ Iso. Find ☐ Camp ☐ Cave ☐ Village ☐ Cabin / House ☐ Commer. / Factory
☐ Lithic / Scatter ☐ Quarry ☐ Rockshelter ☐ Town ☐ Farmstead
☐ Workshop ☐ Shell Midden ☐ Mounds / Earthworks ☐ Cemetery ☐ Church / Meetinghouse ☐ Civil / Government
☐ Rock Art ☒ Other Grist Mill

10 Deposits Present (See No. 55):

☐ Midden ☐ Burials ☒ Features See Description under Category #55

LOCATION

11. County:	12. Town / City:	13. Civil Township:
Allen	Ft. Wayne	Washington
14. Addition	15. Lot:	16. Reserve / Military Grant:
		None
17. USGS 7.5 Min. Quad (Attach Map or Copy):		18. Section Grid Alignment:
Fort Wayne West, Indiana		

19. -¼	¼	¼	¼	Sec.	Twp.	Ran.	21. UTM (1):
NE	SE	NE	SE	35	31N	12E	Zone 16 6-56-510-Easting
20.							22. UTM (2): 45-51-078-Northing

OWNERSHIP

23. Ownership:
☒ Public ☐ Private

24. Property Owner:	27. Tenant:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	
25. Address: Environmental Analysis Branch, Planning Div. Detroit District Corps of Engineers P.O. Box 1027, Detroit, MI 48231	28. Address:
26. Telephone:	29. Telephone:

RECORDER

30. Site Reported By:	31 Address: CCRG 102 N. Durand St. Jackson, MI 49203	32. Date:	Site Number
C. Stephen Demeter		7-18, 7-20, and 7-26-89	
33. Form Completed By:	34. Address:	35. Date:	
Kent C. Taylor	Same	9-22-89	
36. Site Investigated By:	37 Address:	38. Date	
C. Stephen Demeter	Same	7-18, 7-20, and 7-26-89	

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

39. Physiographic Zone:	40. Topography:	41. Elevation:
Tipton Till Plain	Floodplain Flat	756'-758'

42. Soil Association(s):	43. Soil Type(s):
Eel-Martinsville-Genesee	Cut & Fill Spoil & Mixed River Source Soils at C10

44. Watershed:	45. Nearby Water Source:	46. Distance From:	47. Direction To:
St. Joseph River	St. Joseph River	50 feet or 15.4 m	East

SITE INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

48. Describe how the site was discovered: The C10 survey area was examined via shovel testing and pedestrian reconnaissance. This was part of an actual in-field survey in which shovel testing required that each excavation unit be put in at 10m intervals with penetration depths in undisturbed soil zones extending to sterile levels. Spoil from each unit was trowel-sorted prior to back-filling. Pedestrian reconnaissance included visually scanning the parcel where ground visibility was in excess of 20% (due to erosional errors). Where possible, this survey technique was conducted by spacing parallel transect lines at 5m intervals.

49. Describe how the site surface was explored and data recovered:

See description under previous category (#48).

50. Surface visibility and how estimated: Tended to be a fairly equal amount of surface to be shovel tested (<20% visibility) and that which required only ground inspection (<20% visibility). Areas with >20% visibility tended to be zones with surface erosion.

51. Factors affecting visibility:

Much of the survey area included well-manicured private or city-maintained lawn surfaces. Most of the ground surface which offered in excess of 20% visibility was mainly due to erosional factors.

52. Site dimensions and how determined: Segment C10 survey area extends over a 1,110-foot area bounded between Spy Ave. on the west and the St. Joseph River on the east which constitutes an area approximately 125 feet wide in the vicinity of the mill foundation.

53. Describe how the site subsurface was explored and data recovered:

Discovered through field investigations of the C10 survey segment. Shovel testing (5-15cm deep tests) and rod probing were employed to determine additional structural elements along the NW/SE alignment but this proved unsuccessful. Attempts at identifying the right angle SW/NE wall locations with the limited use of hand equipment also proved negative. Shovel testing to the SW of the defined wall location proved ineffective due to the presence of cut and fill spoil and also because of the presence of a 32-foot wide mill race.

NORTH

FIGURE 1
STUDY AREA-SURVEY SEGMENT LOCATIONS
Fort Wayne Flood Control Project
U.S. Army COE-Detroit District

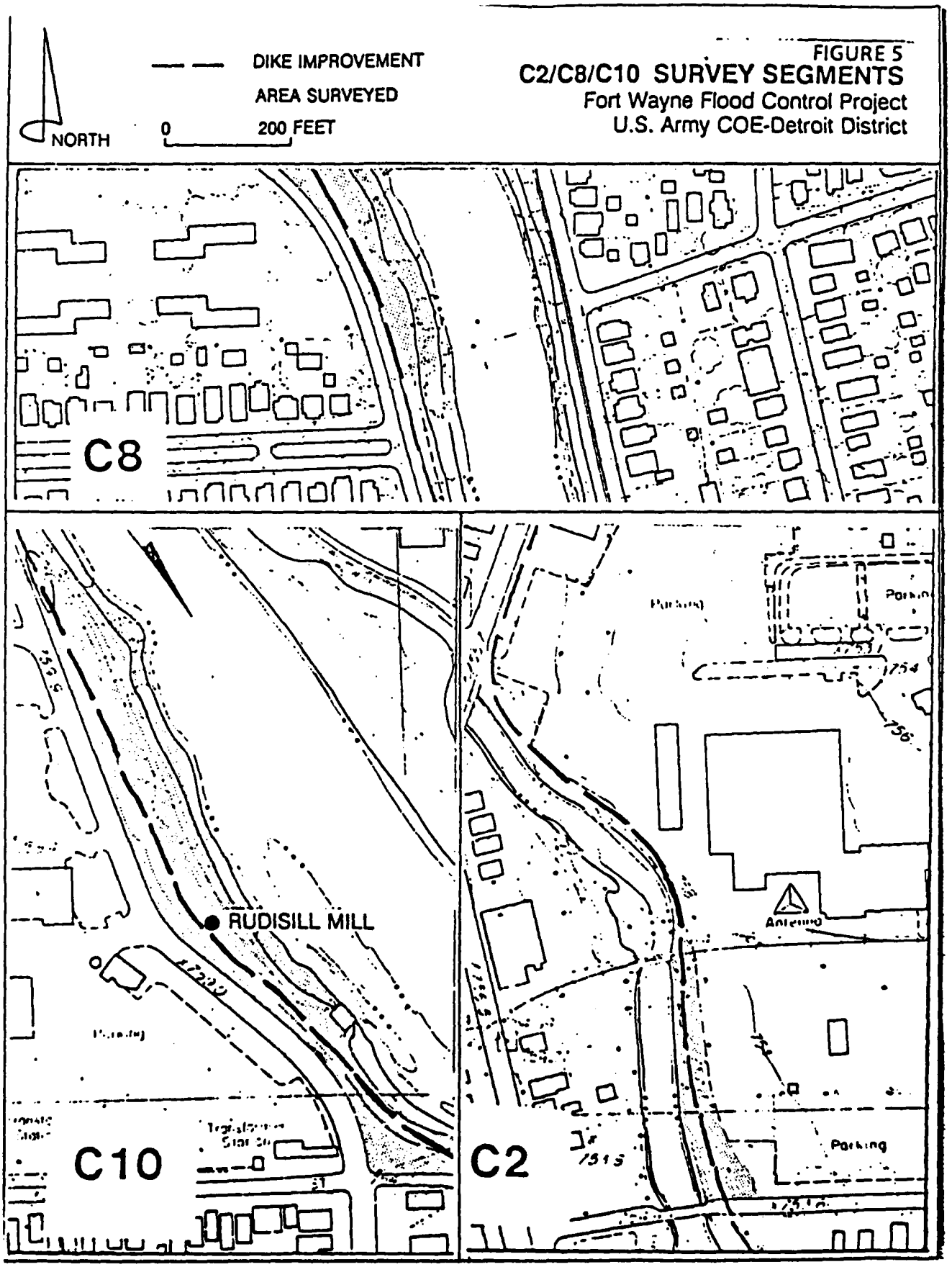

FIGURE 5
C2/C8/C10 SURVEY SEGMENTS
Fort Wayne Flood Control Project
U.S. Army COE-Detroit District

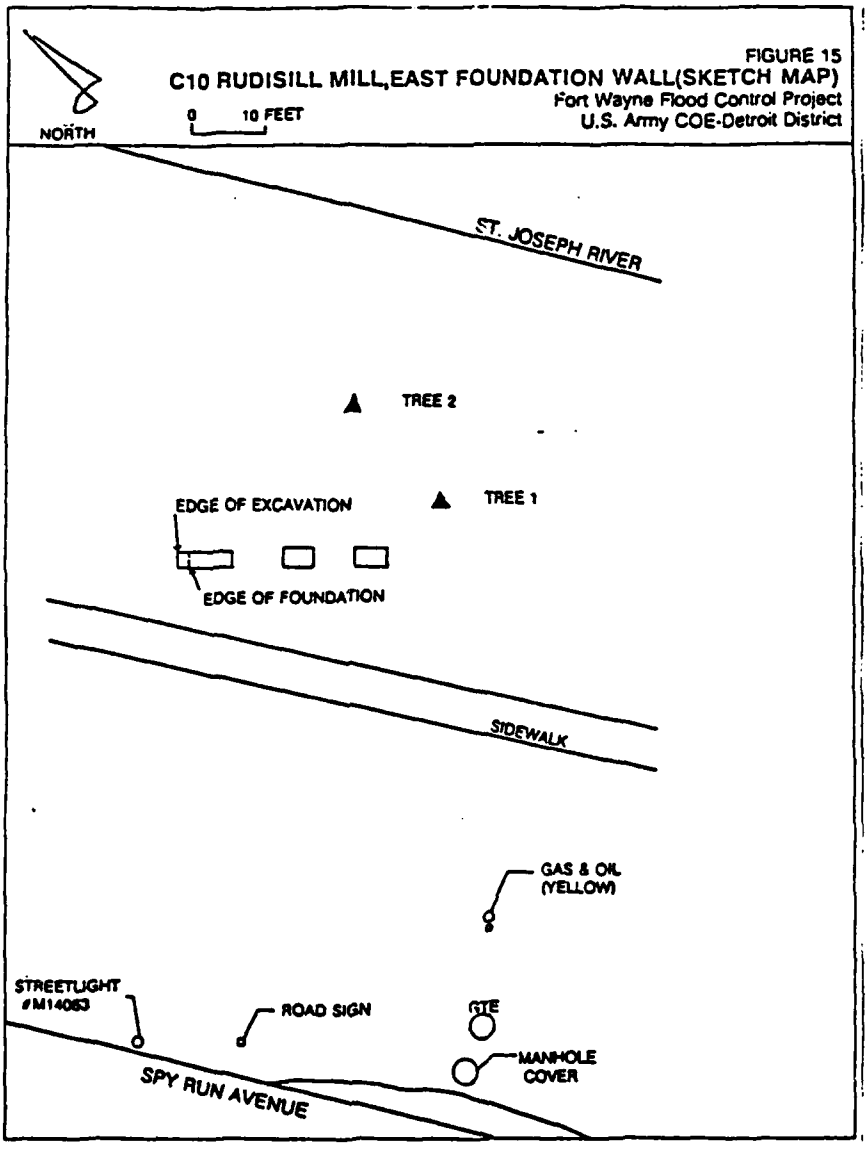

FIGURE 15
C10 RUDISILL MILL,EAST FOUNDATION WALL(SKETCH MAP)
Fort Wayne Flood Control Project
U.S. Army COE-Detroit District

SITE INVESTIGATION INFORMATION (continued)

54 Collections (Include Owner and Address for each collection)

Currently, Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group (CCRG) holds the artifacts collected from the survey of the proposed flood control project area. A total of 262 historic artifacts were recovered from the following 12 project areas: C4, C5, C5-6, C6-7, C8, C10, NE1, NE4, NE5, NE7, W1, and W7. Total ceramic inventory amounted to 104 specimens, of which 100 are associated with survey segments C4 through C7 and are generally reflective of collective refuse disposal patterns operational in this portion of Ft. Wayne during the ca. 1900-1930 period. There were 104 glass specimens, and several ferric and non-ferric metal items. Other or miscellaneous artifacts included brickbats, marble, electric and telephone insulators, tile, button, plastic, rubber, bone, and shell. C10 segment artifacts include a spike fragment and aluminum radiator cap. Also, uncollected recent bottle glass sherds were noted in association with the mill foundation.

55 Describe Site Features, Artifact Concentrations, and Structures. (Key to the SKETCH MAP, see 63)

A dressed limestone foundation, 29' length x 2' width. Scaled within landfills forming the present ground surface of the area. No artifacts associated with this feature beyond recent bottle glass sherds (not collected) and several indeterminate iron fragments associated with surface sods and the underlying fill soils bracketing the foundation location.

56 Reference and Notes:

Abbott, C.E. 1855 Map of the City of Ft. Wayne.
Bates, Roy M. 1942 "The Water Powered Mills of Allen County, Indiana".
Griswold, B.J. 1917 The Pictorial History of Ft. Wayne, Indiana.
Poinsatte, Charles 1969 Fort Wayne During the Canal Era 1828-1855.
Sanborn Map Co. (Publisher) Insurance Maps of Ft. Wayne, Indiana

57. Photographs. (Photo and Neg. Number, film, content and photographer; see 61) 1885, 1890, 1902, 1918, 1919.

SITE EVALUATION INFORMATION

58. Site Integrity / Disturbance:

☐ Undisturbed ☒ Disturbed: if so, describe HOW The grounds containing the Rudisill Mi foundation have been subjected to extensive landfill operations attributable to dike construction and related flood control activities carried out subsequent to the 1914 flooding episode of the City of Ft. Wayne.

59. Future Threats

The most immediate threat to the integrity of the site is the proposed flood control construction activity which would create adverse site impa

60. Remarks and / or Significance Recommendations.

On the basis of the available data, it is recommended that Phase II archaeological testing be conducted on the Rudisill mill location in order to determine site integrity relative to structural foundation lines and the existence of intact original ground surface zones obliterated in post-1910 landfill episodes. In conjunction with these efforts, a detailed land use history of the site should be developed utilizing both public and private holdings such as tax schedules; deed, rental and mortgage records and newspaper and other published accounts. Of primary importance in this study phase would be the locating and accessing of the Rudisill "Letter Books," as referred to in Poinsatte's study, believed to still be in the

Continued on attached sheet

SITE EVALUATION INFORMATION

60. Remarks and/or Significance Recommendations (Continued):

possession of the Rudisill heirs. These should be summarized as to content with regard to specific entries and/or volume(s) associated with the Grist mill operation. These measures would serve to establish a resource base for determining eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

61. **ATTACHMENTS:** *Attach a photocopy of the appropriate USGS QUAD MAP marked to show the location of the site and use the SKETCH MAP below to accurately show relevant site landmarks, features, artifact concentrations, and structures as well as all areas investigated. All photographs and continuation sheets must be attached to the form.*

DIRECTIONS TO REACH SITE

62. Directions to reach site: Located within city limits of Ft. Wayne. From confluence of the St. Joseph, St. Marys, and Maumee rivers, proceed westward 1,000' to Spy Run Ave. Proceed on Spy Run Ave. north approximately 0.75 miles to Griswold Street. Site is located opposite and eastward of the Spy Run Ave. - Griswold St. intersection, approximately 75' east of Spy Run Ave. and 50' west of St. Joseph River.

63. Sketch Map: *(Indicate Scale and North Heading)*

DHPA USE ONLY

64. Site Status:	State Register	National Register	National Historic Landmark
Det. Elig. Date			
Nominated Date			
To Washington			
Listed On Date			

65. Planning Status:

66. Comments: