



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

Jera

MAY 12 1981

Docket Nos.: STN 50-546
and STN 50-547

Ms. Carol Schull
Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation and
Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
400 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20243



Dear Ms. Schull:

Pursuant to our responsibility under 36 CFR 800 as licensing agency for the construction of the Marble Hill Nuclear Generating Station, the NRC requests a determination by your office of eligibility of the archeological site identified below for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The site, referred to as McNeil Stone Fort and designated Site 12Je4, was located in the course of an archeological survey of tower locations for the planned Marble Hill - Columbus transmission line by the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology of Indiana University.

Detailed information on the site is provided on the enclosed NRHP Nomination Form prepared by the Glenn A. Black Laboratory (See Enclosure 1). This request, however, is only for a determination of eligibility of the site for the NRHP. The evaluation of the Glenn A. Black Laboratory concludes that Site 12Je4 is potentially eligible for the Register.

The documentation prepared for Site 12Je4 was reviewed by the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). As stated in Enclosure 2, it is that office's opinion that, "the site is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP" and that, "construction of the proposed transmission line tower at the location of archaeological site 12Je4 will be an adverse effect."

In light of the evaluations by the Glenn A. Black Laboratory and the Indiana SHPO, we concur with their recommendations to request a determination of the eligibility of Site 12Je4 for inclusion in the NRHP.

If, as expected, Site 12Je4 is determined to be eligible for the NRHP, the licensee, Public Service of Indiana, will propose a mitigation plan to be approved by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation requiring disturbance of only part of the site and preservation of the remainder. There are serious practical difficulties associated with relocating the transmission line tower away from the site area.

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Ms. Carol Schull

- 2 -

MAY 12 1981

Your prompt attention to this eligibility determination would be greatly appreciated so that the licensee can proceed with developing and obtaining approval of a mitigation plan without impacting the schedule for construction of the transmission line.

If your staff requires information in addition to that provided above please contact Kenneth L. Kiper (301-492-7318) of our staff so that we may provide it to you promptly.

Sincerely,

B. J. Youngblood, Chief
Licensing Branch No. 1
Division of Licensing

Enclosures:
As stated

Nation Register of Historical Places Nomination Form
prepared by the
Glenn A. Black Laboratory

Enclosure 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC McNeil Stone Fort Archaeological Site (12 Je 4)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Dixenford Road

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Deputy

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Indiana

VICINITY OF

CODE

018

COUNTY

Jefferson

CODE

077

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES, RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES, UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

(right of way by Public Service Company of Indiana)

NAME

McNeil P. Barrett

STREET & NUMBER

Dixenford Road

CITY, TOWN

Deputy

VICINITY OF

STATE
Indiana**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Jefferson County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Madison

STATE
Indiana**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology Survey Files

DATE

1875, 1973, 1979

FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology

CITY, TOWN

Bloomington

STATE
Indiana

POOR ORIGINAL

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The McNeil Stone Fort (12 Je 4) archaeological site is located on a narrow ridge spur that extends into the bottomlands of Graham and Big creeks immediately west of their confluence. Cultural debris in the form of flint debitage, cracked stone, and occasional artifacts are present in heavy concentrations over an approximate 24 acre area and two "walls" constructed of limestone are reported to have partially enclosed 10-12 acres of the whole at one time. Also, two stone burial mounds have been identified.

The earliest known reference to the site is that of E. T. Cox, a geologist, who published a brief description in 1874. He states that the fortified area "... is protected on the north and south sides by a natural wall of Niagra and Corniferous [Jeffersonville and North Vernon] limestone, from sixty-five to eighty feet high. Across the narrow neck of the spur, on the east end, there was an artificial wall of stone four hundred and twenty five feet long. The latter was curved so as to protect all points not naturally guarded by the mural walls with which it was connected" (1875:22).

Only a few "foundation stones" remained at the time of Cox's visit; most had been removed for use in the construction of houses, chimneys, etc. The map prepared by Cox locates the two stone structures and outbuildings present on the spur in 1874 and is included in support of this nomination.

Surface reconnaissance investigations in 1973 and 1979 (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology Survey Files, Harrell 1979, Richardson and Smith 1979), while documenting the wide dispersal of surface prehistoric material cited above and noting the high limestone bluff lines that isolate the spur, failed to observe any evidence for the artificial walls.

In order to establish site significance, limited test excavation was accomplished in the region of a planned electrical power transmission tower (#1024) in the central portion of the nominated area. Two probable low mortuary mounds constructed of limestone slabs were identified. Stone Mound 1 is approximately 25 feet in diameter, one foot in height, and is slightly ovoid in ground plan. It contained burned and unburned animal bone, carbonized plant remains, potsherds, and lithic debris. Human bone fragments and a human tooth were also recovered. Stone Mound 2 is about 15 feet in diameter and .25 feet in height; it is circular in shape. Mound content parallels that in Stone Mound 1, excepting that an articulated human skeleton was noted in a central mound feature. Both mounds are apparently undisturbed and test excavations were terminated immediately upon determining the nature of the contexts. Additionally tests in the same general area indicate that in situ subsurface cultural deposits are present.

Artifacts recovered from the surface and the subsurface tests suggest two major periods of occupancy. Late Archaic (2500 B.C. - 1500 B.C.) is represented by Matanzas and Adena projectile points. The stone mounds and ceramics probably date to a late Middle Woodland-Late Woodland interval (A.D. 300 - A.D. 1000) and may also reflect activities of the builders of the enclosure (see Faulkner 1971; Kellar 1960).

Various modern intrusions have altered portions of the prehistoric context. The westernmost sector is under cultivation and farmlot grading and excavation for a small pond have modified that portion of the site. A narrow access road has been created along the southern margin of the central sector, but apart from this intrusion, the area is in forest and brush and it appears never to have been cultivated. A railroad cut differentiates this from the cultivated eastern sector.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The McNeil Stone Fort (12 Je 4) is one of only four archaeological sites in southern Indiana known to have been "fortified" by stone-walled enclosures and it is the single example that has been clearly demonstrated to contain undisturbed cultural deposits. The others are located in the Ohio Valley proper and have been mutilated by vandalism and modern intrusions (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology survey files). The significance of the site then, resides in the real possibility of identifying the enclosure's builders and determining its function through an analysis of the existing stone mounds and extensive occupational deposits. Aerial photographs suggest it may also be possible to relocate at least a portion of the westernmost wall. This potential is enhanced by the fact that the stone mound area appears never to have been cultivated or disturbed by vandalism.

Although a number of hilltop enclosures are recorded in the southeastern United States, most have been destroyed or, if excavation was attempted, few have produced the requisite data to suggest the time of the building or their use (Franke 1964; Faulkner 1971). As a consequence, there remains considerable conjecture concerning their cultural significance and some investigators have viewed them as a variety of "ceremonial" center and others have posited a military function (Faulkner 1971; Kellar 1960; Prufer 1964). Therefore, the McNeil Stone Fort and the directly associated stone mounds and occupational debris have a substantial significance for approaching problems that extend beyond the local area.

At yet another level, the undisturbed occupational deposits provide additional opportunities for cultural analysis. While it seems apparent that at least two occupational interludes are present (Late Archaic and Late Middle Woodland-Late Woodland) and it is not possible at this juncture to positively relate the enclosure to one or the other, the resources present have the potential for enlarging knowledge of the prehistoric past apart from the broader context noted above. Portions of the Late Archaic assemblage occurs in pristine contexts and are relevant to the ongoing studies of the subsistence-settlement patterns, technology, and intra-site variability at this time level.

The somewhat later stone mounds and human burial remains contribute to an understanding of prehistoric mortuary practices. The floral and faunal evidence occurring in the same context are of consequence for reconstructing diet, subsistence activities, and broadly, the nature of the human adaptation to the natural environment of the area.

In sum the McNeil Stone Fort archaeological site exhibits a complexity of cultural features that are significant by reason of the potential for approaching a number of relevant research problems. Few sites preserve so many facets of prehistoric activity in a single location.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cox, E. T. (1875) Antiquities, Sixth Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Indiana, Made During the Year 1874, pp. 32-34. Indianapolis.

Culbertson, Glenn (n.d.) Prehistoric Man in Jefferson Co., Indiana. Manuscript, Letter Files, Indiana Historical Bureau.

(1916) Geology and National Resources of Jefferson County. Fortieth Annual Report

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 24 ac

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	16	416530	4296840
B	16	516540	4296600
C	16	617300	4296920
D	16	517330	4296760

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The north, south and west boundaries of the McNeil Stone Fort archaeological site are formed by the 570 ft. contour and correspond with the lower portions of talus formed at the base of the ridge spur. The western boundary is not well defined at this time, but on the basis of known distributions of prehistoric cultural debris is suggested to occur immediately west of the McNeil farm barns.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Cheryl Ann Munson, Staff Archaeologist
John W. Richardson, Graduate Assistant

ORGANIZATION Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology
Indiana University

DATE
November 20, 1979

STREET & NUMBER
9th & Fess Streets

TELEPHONE
812-337-9544

CITY OR TOWN
Bloomington

STATE
Indiana

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS.

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

SPC 588-445

POOR ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

Major Bibliographical References

9

4

of Department of Geology and Natural Resources: Indiana - 1915, p. 238. Fort Wayne.

Faulkner, Charles H. (1971) The Old Stone Fort: Exploring an Archaeological Mystery. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

Franke, Nick (1964) The Function of Hilltop Enclosures and Walls of the Eastern United States. M.S. Thesis, Indiana University

Harrell, Glenn P. (1979) A Phase I Assessment of Archaeological Resources in the Marble Hill-Columbus Transmission Line Route. Prepared for Public Service Indiana. Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University.

Lilly, Eli (1937) Prehistoric Antiquities of Indiana. Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis.

Kellar, James H. (1960) The C. L. Lewis Stone Mound and the Stone Mound Problem. Indiana Historical Society, Prehistoric Research Series, Vol. 3, No. 4. Indianapolis.

Richardson, John W. and Edward E. Smith (1979) Archaeological Investigations along the Transmission Line Route from Marble Hill to Columbus, Indiana. Prepared for Public Service Indiana. Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC

McNeil Stone Fort Archaeological Site (12 Je 4)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Deputy

X VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Jefferson

STATE

Indiana

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE USGS Topographic Map. Deputy, Indiana Quadrangle

SCALE 1:24000

DATE 1968

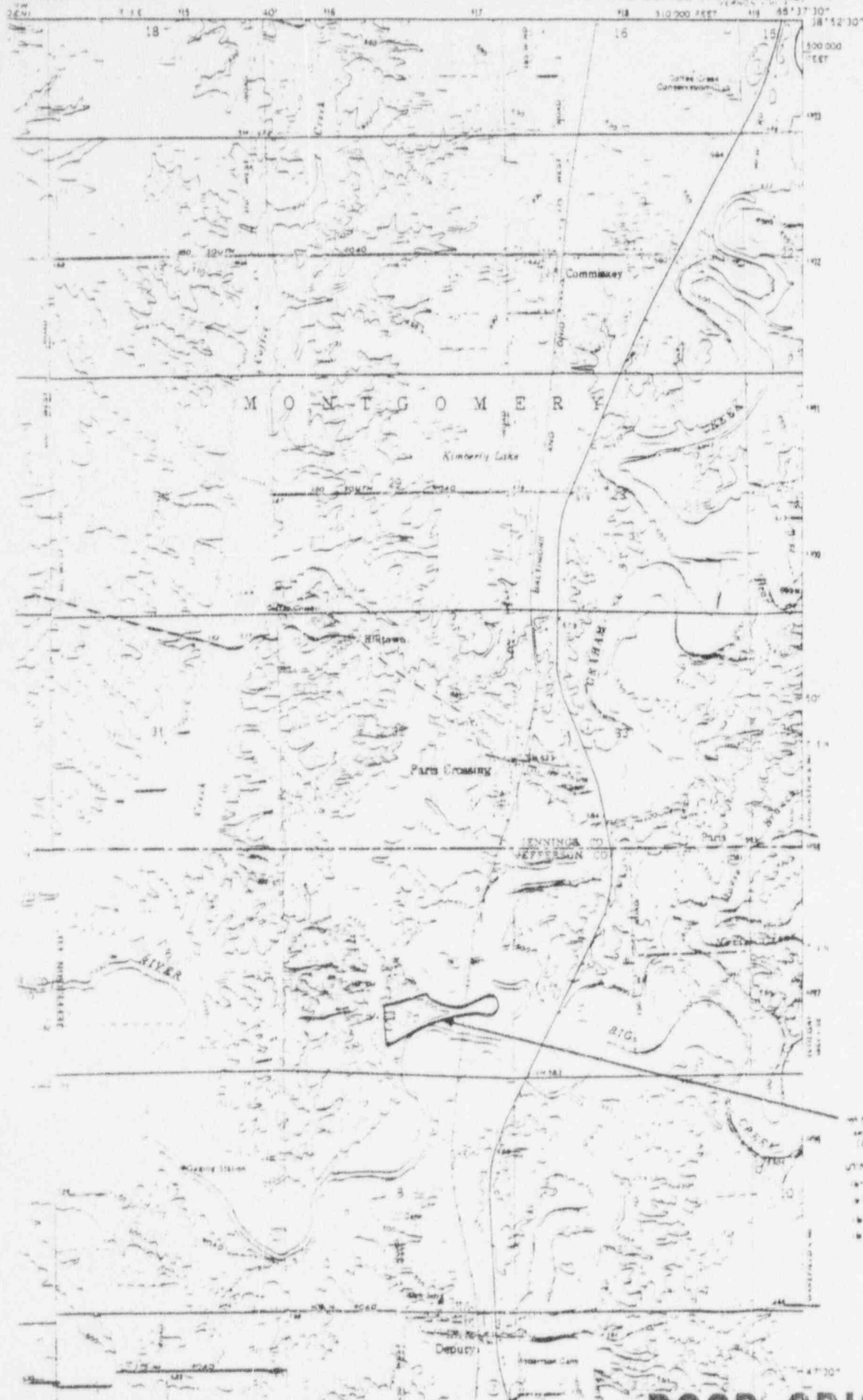
4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

INDIANA
NATURAL RESOURCES
IS. INDIANA

DEPUTY QUADRANGLE
INDIANA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



UTM Zone 18N
UTM Easting 673000
UTM Northing 4296000
UTM Zone 18N
UTM Easting 673000
UTM Northing 4296000

POOR ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

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TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC McNeil Stone Fort Archaeological Site (12 Je 4)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Deputy

☒ VICINITY OF

COUNTY Jefferson

STATE Indiana

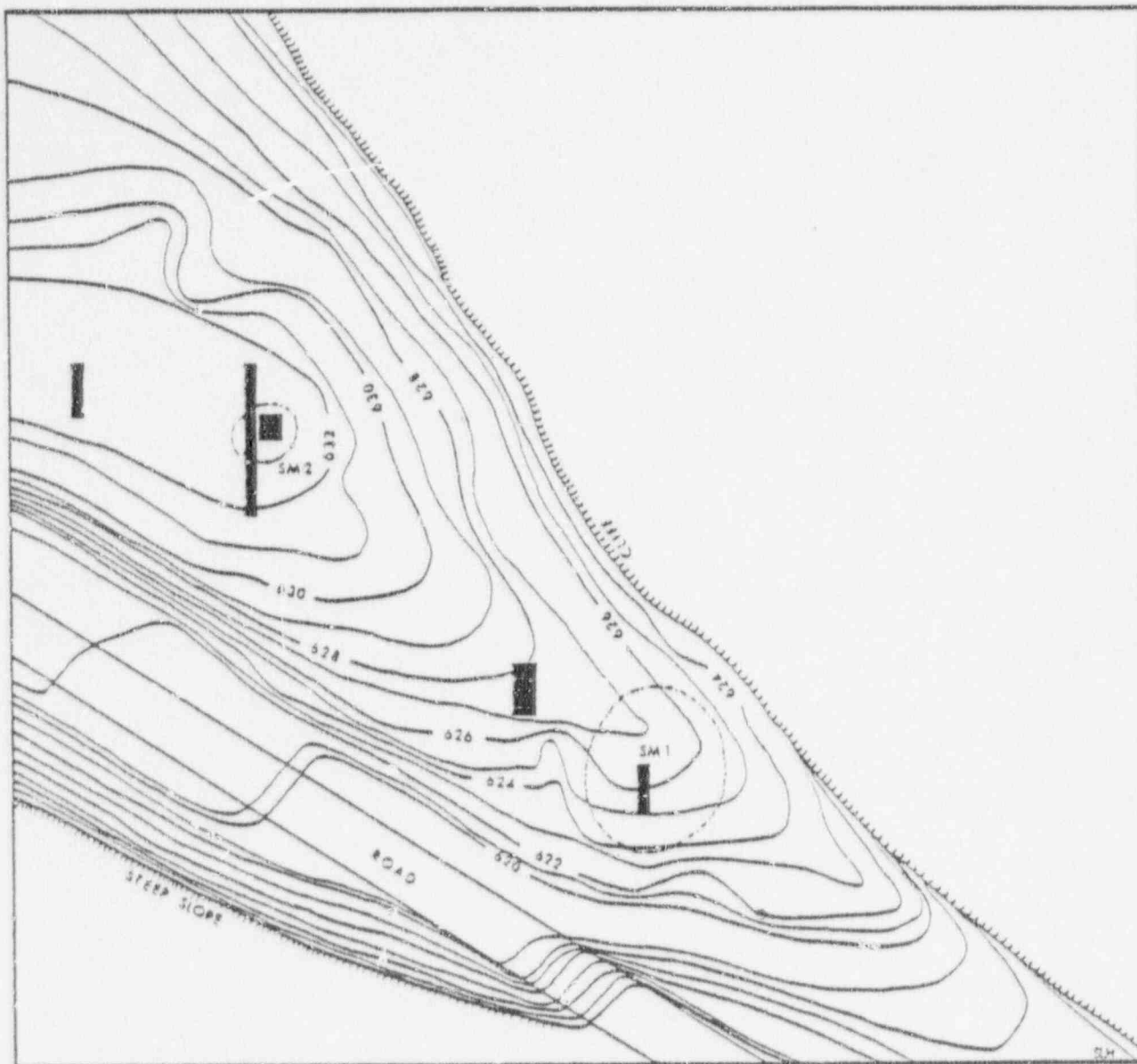
3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE Richardson, John W. and Edward E. Smith (1979) Archaeological Investigations along the Transmission Line Route from Marble Hill to Columbus, Indiana. Prepared for
SCALE Public Service Indiana. Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana Univ.
1:25 1979

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES



McNEIL STONE FORT
TOWER NO. 1094
12 Je 4

0 25 50 ft

1:1



McNeil Stone Fort Archaeological Site (12 Je 4)
Western portion of the Central Sector

POOR ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

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2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Deputy

☒ VICINITY OF

COUNTY Jefferson

STATE Indiana

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE Cox, E. T. (1875) Sixth Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Indiana,
Made During the Year 1874. Fig. 6., p. 33. Indianapolis.

SCALE not to scale DATE 1874

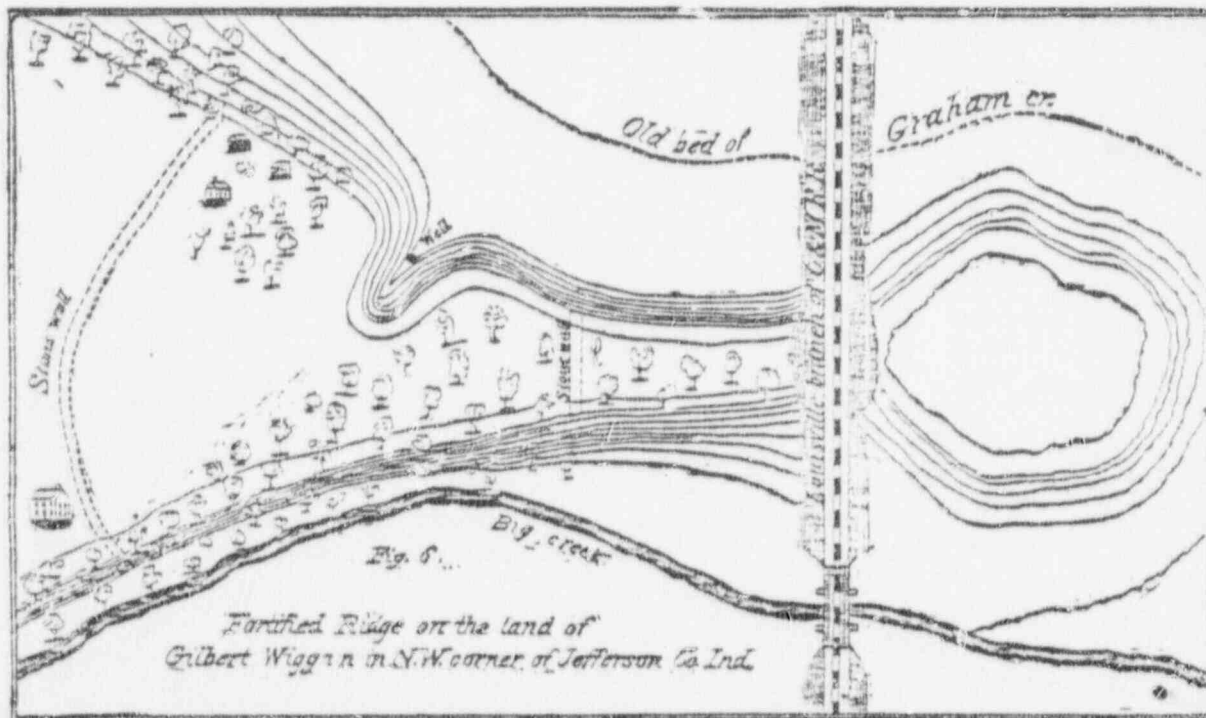
4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

33

ANTIQUITIES



G. R. 3

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC McNeil Stone Fort Archaeological Site (12 Je 4)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

CITY/TOWN Deputy

☒ VICINITY OF

STATE Indiana

COUNTY Jefferson

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT John W. Richardson

DATE OF PHOTO August, 1979

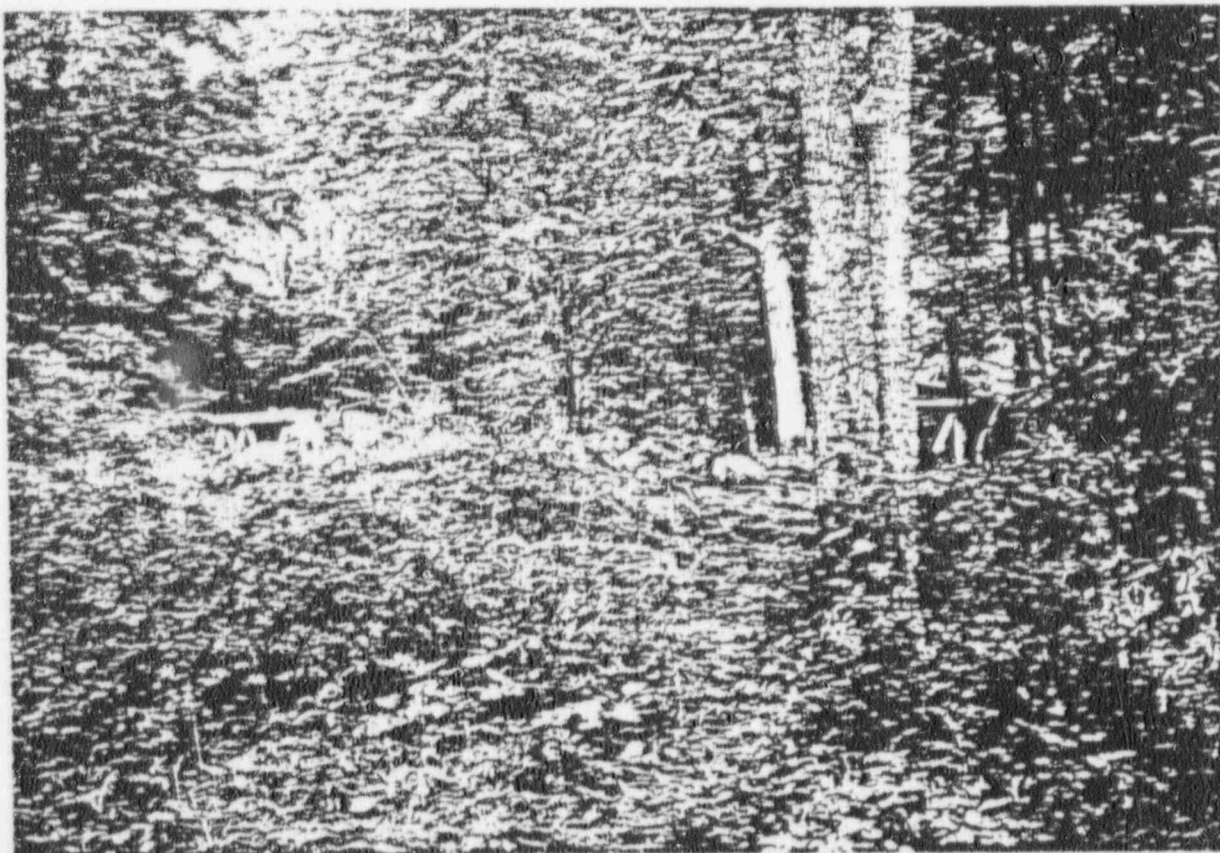
NEGATIVE FILED AT Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University,
Bloomington, Indiana.

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

View of Stone Mound 2 during archaeological test excavations.
Looking west.



POOR ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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CITY/TOWN Deputy

V VICINITY OF Indiana STATE Jefferson COUNTY

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT John W. Richardson

DATE OF PHOTO August, 1979

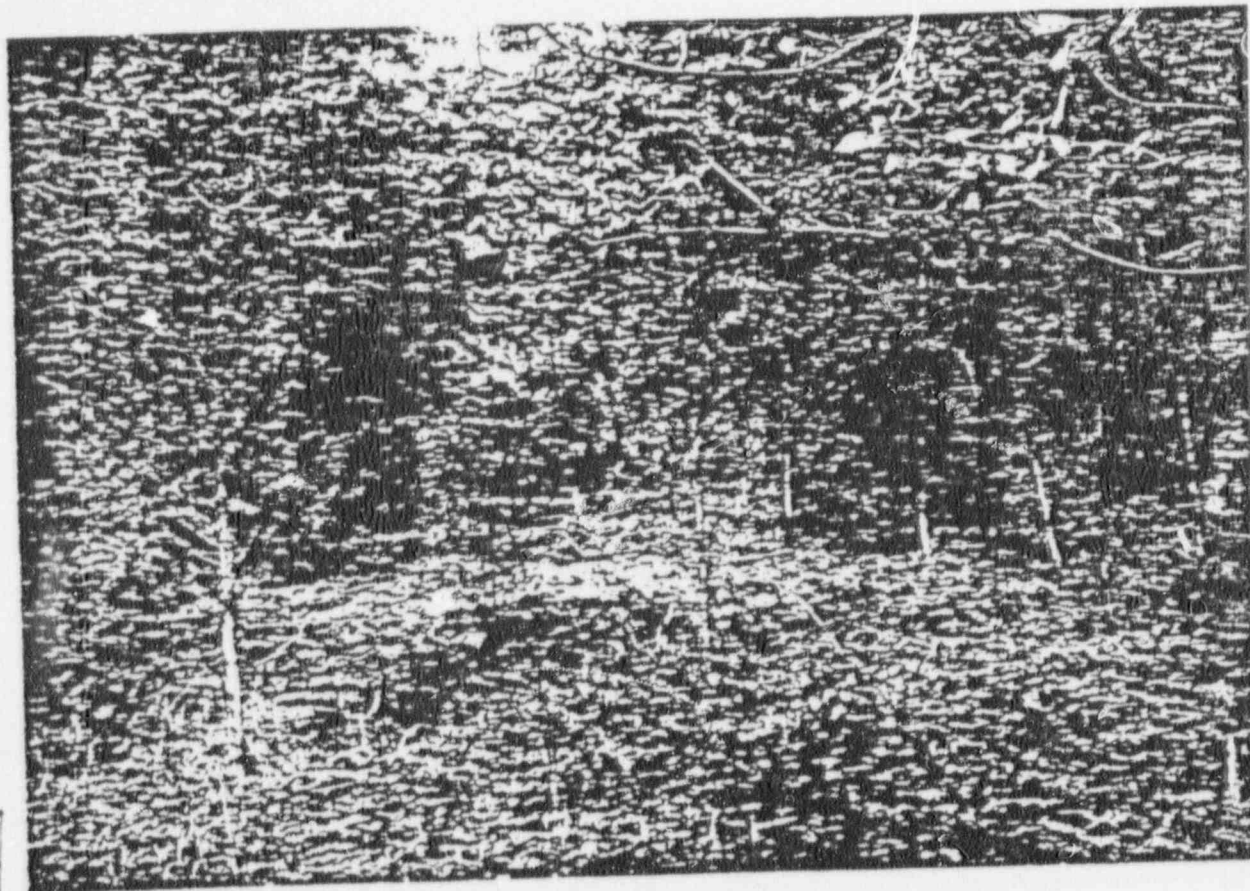
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PHOTO NO.

View of undisturbed habitation area. Looking west.



POOR ORIGINAL

Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer Review
of Archeological Site 12 Je 4

Enclosure 2

STATE OF INDIANA

6208800026



INDIANAPOLIS, 46201

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

JOSEPH D. CLOUD
DIRECTOR

January 31, 1980

Mr. Dave Odor
Engineering-Environmental Division
Public Service Indiana
1000 East Main Street
Plainfield, Indiana 46168

Re: Archaeological Site 12 Je 4
Marble Hill-Columbus Transmission Line

UNCONTROLLED
COPY

Dear Mr. Odor:

We have reviewed the documentation prepared for archaeological site 12 Je 4 located within the proposed Marble Hill-Columbus transmission line corridor.

This site, 12 Je 4, contains significant prehistoric cultural components representing Late Archaic and Late Middle-Late Woodland cultural periods. Sites with the contextual integrity and cultural dimensions of 12 Je 4 are quite rare within Indiana and the region. Site 12 Je 4 has potential for the ongoing research and interpretation of a number of critical aspects of prehistoric diets, mortuary practices, subsistence and settlement patterns, and technology. It is our opinion that the site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

In accordance with Advisory Council regulations, 36 CFR 800.3.b, it is our opinion that construction of the proposed transmission line tower at the location of archaeological site 12 Je 4 will be an adverse effect.

If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact my staff.

Very truly yours,

Joseph D. Cloud
State Historic Preservation Officer

JDC:GDE:hdw