

**Authorization Request:  
Archaeological Monitoring Plan  
for the Henry Street Bridge Project in the Old Greenlawn Cemetery  
(CR-49-6), City of Indianapolis, Center Township, Marion County, Indiana**

*Prepared for:*

Crawford, Murphy, Tilly, Inc. (CMT), and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources,  
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

*Prepared by:*

**WEINTRAUT & ASSOCIATES**

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## ***Introduction***

Weintraut & Associates, Inc. (W&A), under contract with Crawford, Murphy, Tilly, Inc. (CMT), has prepared this monitoring plan for the Henry Street Bridge and Road Reconstruction project in the City of Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana (Figure 1). The monitoring plan is being submitted as a due diligence document in the expectation that unanticipated encounters of human remains are likely to occur due to the project's location within the footprint of a burial ground, the City of Indianapolis' former Greenlawn Cemetery, specifically in the Old Burying Ground, and Union Cemeteries. Craig Arnold, M.A., and James R. Jones III, Ph.D., authored the monitoring plan while Jennifer Weintraut created maps, and Linda Weintraut, Ph.D., provided project oversight, research, review, and final edits.

The plan, under Indiana Code (IC) 14-21-1-26, is to conduct archaeological investigations in case artifacts, burial objects, or human remains are encountered. The City of Indianapolis proposes to construct a new east-west crossing over the White River on the west side of Indianapolis, south of Washington Street and north of Oliver Avenue. The purpose of the proposed bridge project is to provide another vehicular and pedestrian connection between facilities on each side of the White River, to aid in reducing existing congestion on adjacent roadways (Oliver Avenue and Washington Street), and to provide improved access to area facilities. W&A's qualified professional archaeologists meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards (30 CFR Part 61), Indiana Code (IC) 14-21-1, and 312 Indiana Administrative

Code (IAC) 21 will be on site to monitor ground disturbing activities for the presence of intact interments, human remains, grave goods, grave-related objects, or other temporally associated historical artifacts. W&A project personnel will consist of archaeologists with experience in the identification, treatment, and recovery of human remains.

In this urbanized environment, the project area has been impacted by a series of multiple construction episodes resulting in prior soil disturbances and infilling episodes. On the east side of the White River, the project footprint is on ground within what was once the Old Burying Ground and Union Cemetery which were later incorporated into the former and larger Greenlawn Cemetery. The cemetery is now classified as a burial ground since some graves have been moved, and there remains no physical above-ground evidence of its existence. The project is within the footprint of the former location of the Diamond Chain Company.

## ***Practicality of Geophysical Investigations***

The area has undergone much disturbance over the past 125 years with demolition, construction episodes, and the placement of fills [as much as 15 feet (ft) in depth] to level the site. After the City stopped accepting burials, graves, stones, vaults, and fences were removed. Fill has been placed upon burial plots; a baseball field was constructed and demolished atop the easternmost section. The Terminal Realty Company purchased the property and the Diamond Chain Company Complex (north of the



**FIGURE I.** AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH (2020) SHOWING THE PROJECT LOCATION WITHIN THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

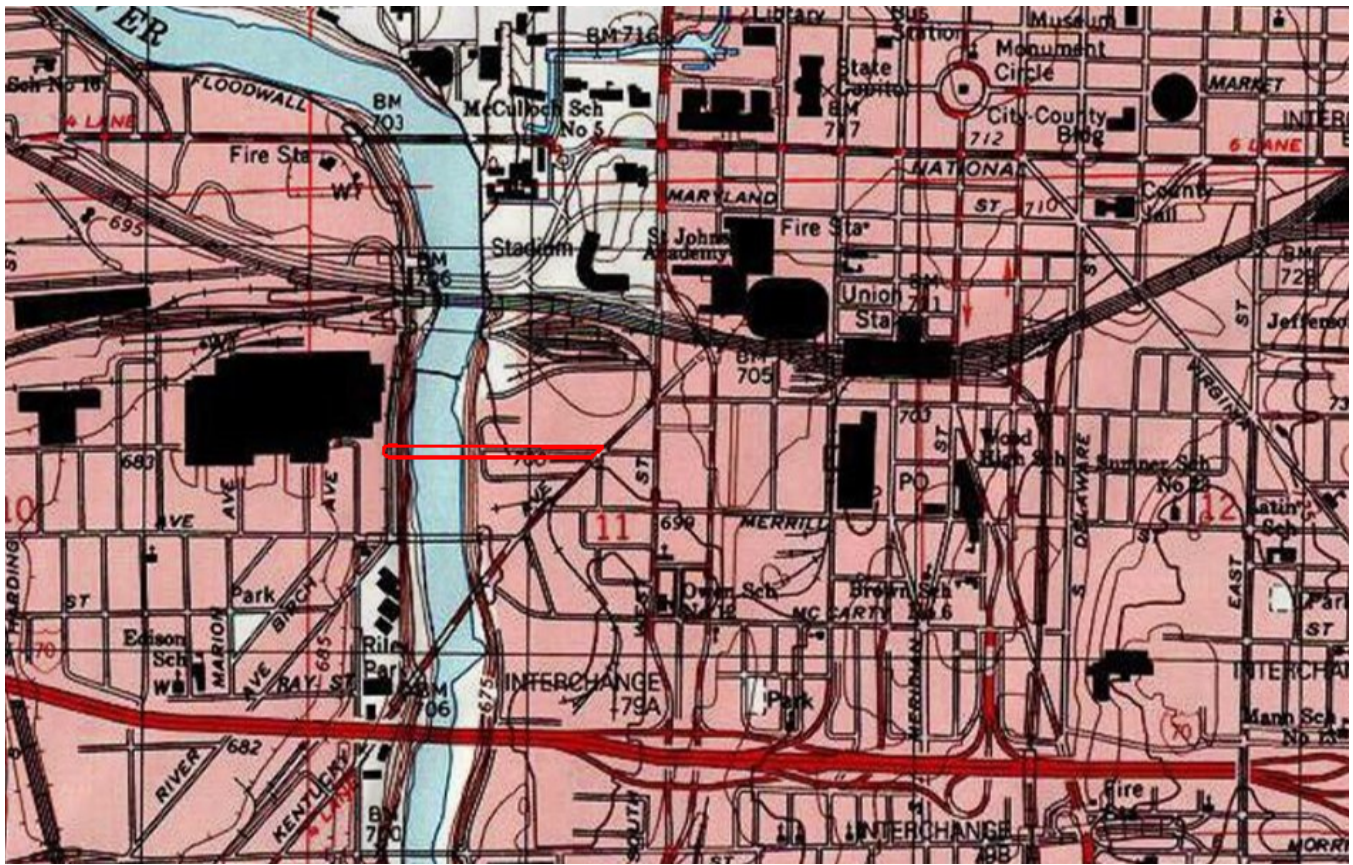
project area) was constructed, expanded several times, eventually to extend into this project area. Finally, the surrounding area has been covered with gravel and concrete.

W&A has consulted with [REDACTED] regarding the feasibility of geophysical prospection results. In his professional opinion, he felt due to the depth and granular nature of the soils in combination with the extensive disturbances the results would not justify the expenditure of funds required to collect the data. And any data collected would provide negligible results with little anticipated suc-

cess. In informal discussions since the consultation with [REDACTED], the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology has agreed with his conclusions regarding the efficacy of geophysics at the site.

### *Project Description*

The project is located in Section 11, Township 15 North (N), Range 3 East (E), as shown on the Indianapolis West, Indiana, United States Geological Survey (USGS 1954) 7.5-Minute series topographic quadrangle map (Figures 2 and 3). The physical address is part of 402 Kentucky Avenue, Marion County, Indianapolis, Indiana. Diamond Chain, the former occupant, has recently ceased production and vacated

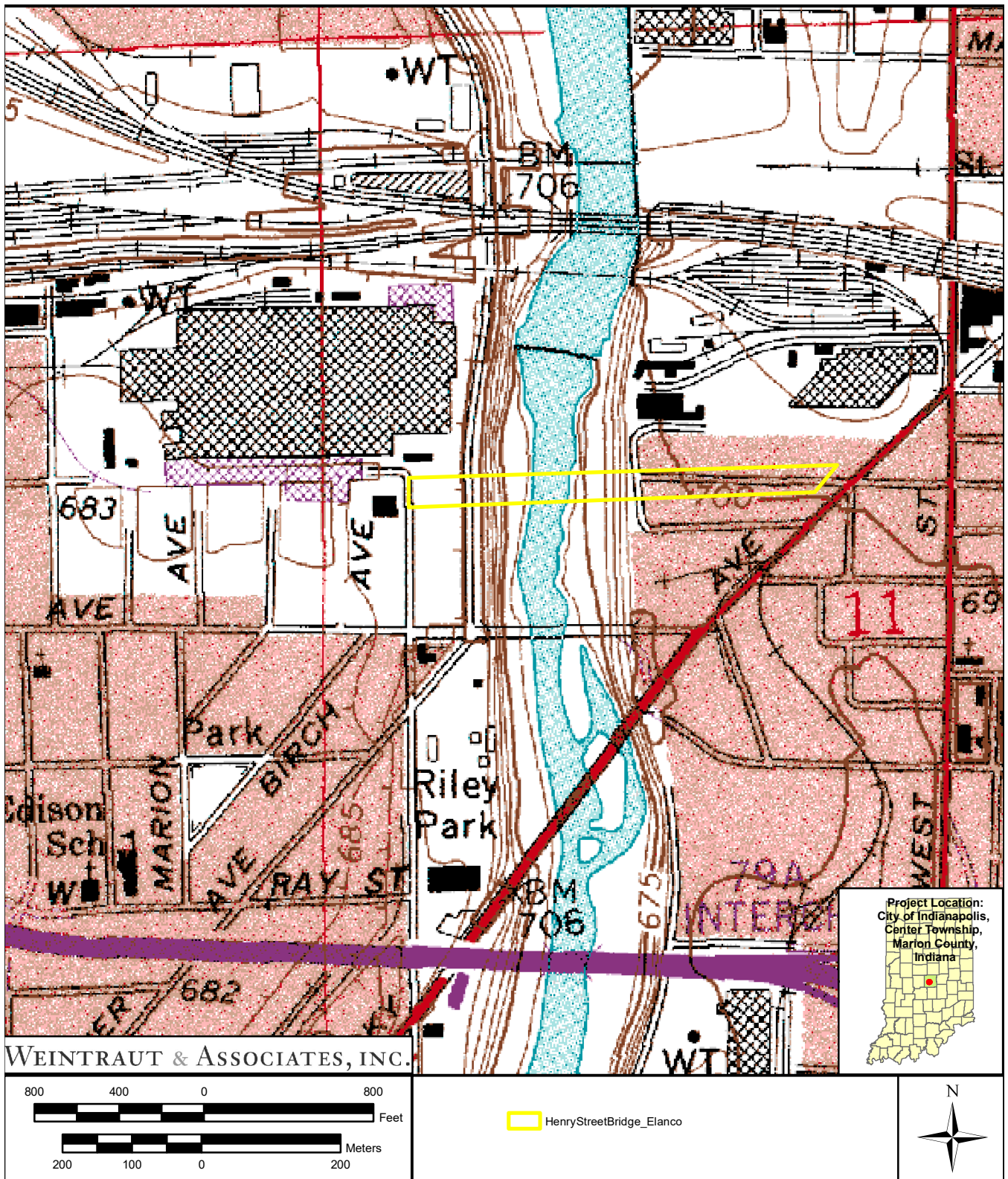


**FIGURE 2.** PROJECT LOCATION AS DEPICTED ON A PORTION OF THE USGS 7.5-MINUTE SERIES INDIANAPOLIS WEST, INDIANA, TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE MAP.

the property by the end of April 2023.

The Department of Public Works, City of Indianapolis proposes to construct a new bridge over the White River and to construct an approach to the bridge on Henry Street from Kentucky Avenue. The project is an extension of Henry Street. A new bridge across the White River is needed between Washington Street and Oliver Street. The open driveway and Diamond Chain moving their own facilities makes the location of Henry Street a feasible location.

At the time of this report, the project is expected to include a five-span bridge over the White River in Indianapolis as part of infrastructure improvements in this area (Figure 4). The project is located in downtown Indianapolis and will carry West Henry Street over the White River. The bridge will be constructed between the White River Parkway Drive to the west, which is a portion of the levee system, to the existing Diamond Chain property and Kentucky Avenue on the east. The planned bridge is 683.5 ft long and has an overall width of 65 ft which includes 26 ft of clear roadway, 30.6 ft of multi-use trail, and a 6-ft sidewalk. The new bridge will be constructed



**FIGURE 3.** CLOSE-UP OF THE PROJECT AREA AS SHOWN ON A USGS 7.5-MINUTE SERIES INDIANAPOLIS WEST, INDIANA, TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE MAP.



**FIGURE 4.** CONCEPTUAL RENDERING OF THE HENRY STREET BRIDGE OVER THE WHITE RIVER (IMAGE COURTESY OF CMT).

over a section of the White River and will connect to a new terrain roadway through existing industrial developments.

### ***Permitting Regulations***

Per Indiana Code (IC) 14-21-1-26, during the development of Henry Street Bridge and Road Reconstruction Project east of the White River, the burial ground will be monitored, and any burials identified will be recovered and relocated archaeologically under a plan approved by IDNR/DHPA. The following items are considered part of the relocation process:

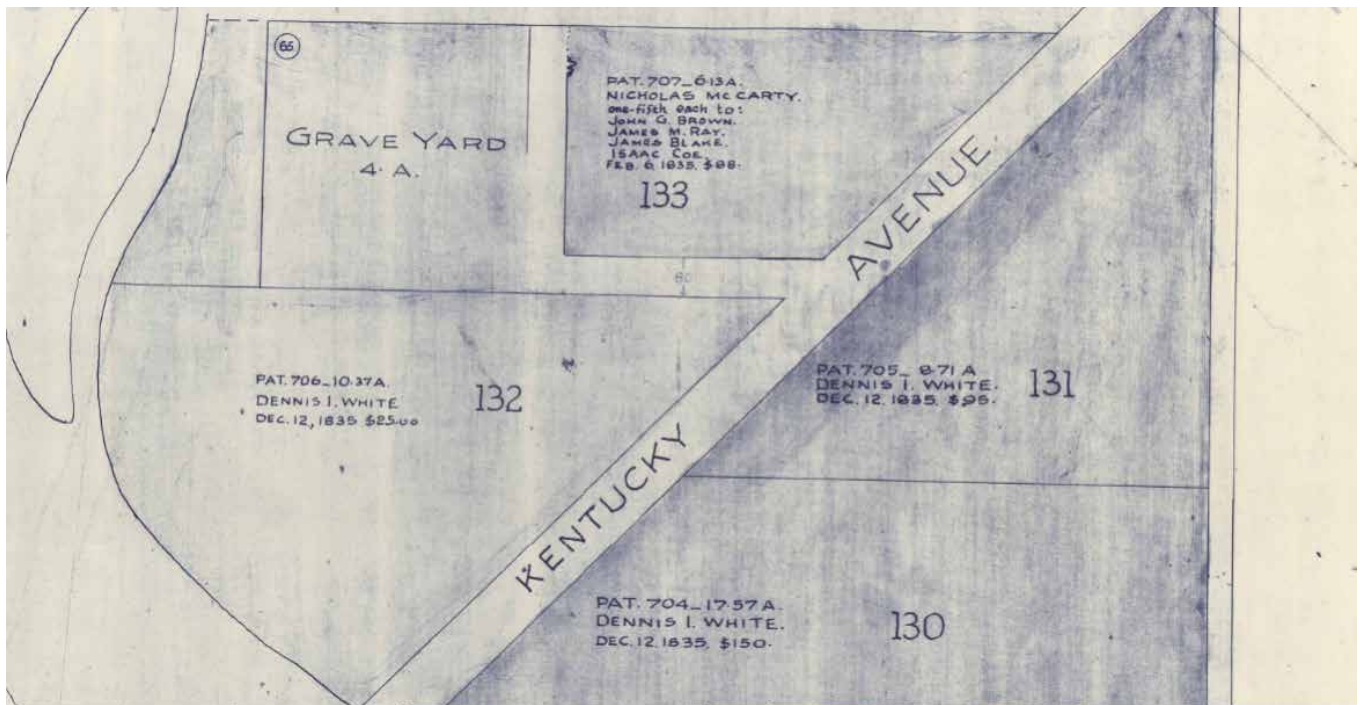
- A cemetery development plan reviewed and approved by IDNR/DHPA (IC 14-21-1-26.5).
- A reburial plan reviewed and approved by the IDNR/DHPA prior to reinterment.
- Appropriate forms filed with the Marion County Recorder's office and with the IDNR/DHPA documenting the original interment location(s) of any identified graves and relocation destination.
- If practical, appropriate communities will be involved.

## Historical Background

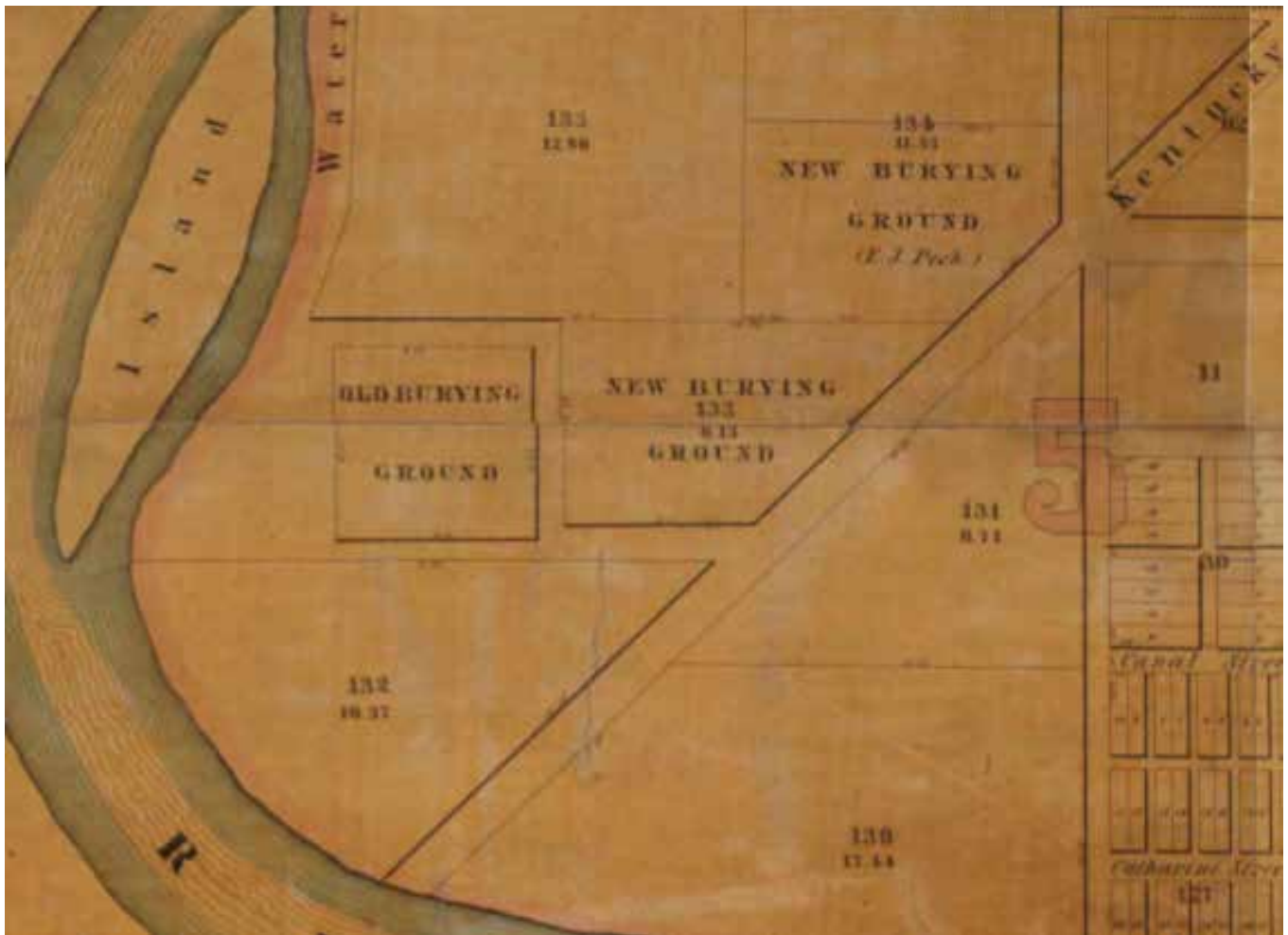
The former Greenlawn Cemetery (Figures 5 to 18). A small, four-acre city cemetery west of Kentucky Avenue along the White River was designated in Alexander Ralston's plat for the new capitol city in 1821 (Sanford 1994:392; Sulgrove 1884:385). Chartered as a "city 'bury grounds'" in 1824, additions were made to the grounds in 1834 (Union Cemetery; increased size of cemetery to 9 acres), 1838 (Greenlawn Cemetery; additional 8.5 acres), and 1852 (additional 7.5 acres), for a total of 25 acres (Sanford 1994:392-393). The entirety of the burial ground, the "City Cemetery," became known as Greenlawn in the years after the Civil War (Sanford 1994:393). After the Crown Hill Cemetery was

established, some individuals chose to disinter family remains for reburial in Crown Hill, although interments in Greenlawn continued into the 1890s and beyond (Sanford 1994:393). For years afterward the cemetery's condition continued to deteriorate and fall into disrepair through neglect, and in the 1920s, burials were moved to other neighboring cemeteries (Indianapolis News 1923).

During the Civil War, the City Cemetery, as all these various cemetery additions were collectively called at the time, reportedly interred the graves of around 1,600 Confederate soldiers, who had died while prisoners of war at nearby Camp Morton as well as approximately 1,300 Union soldiers. (The graves of



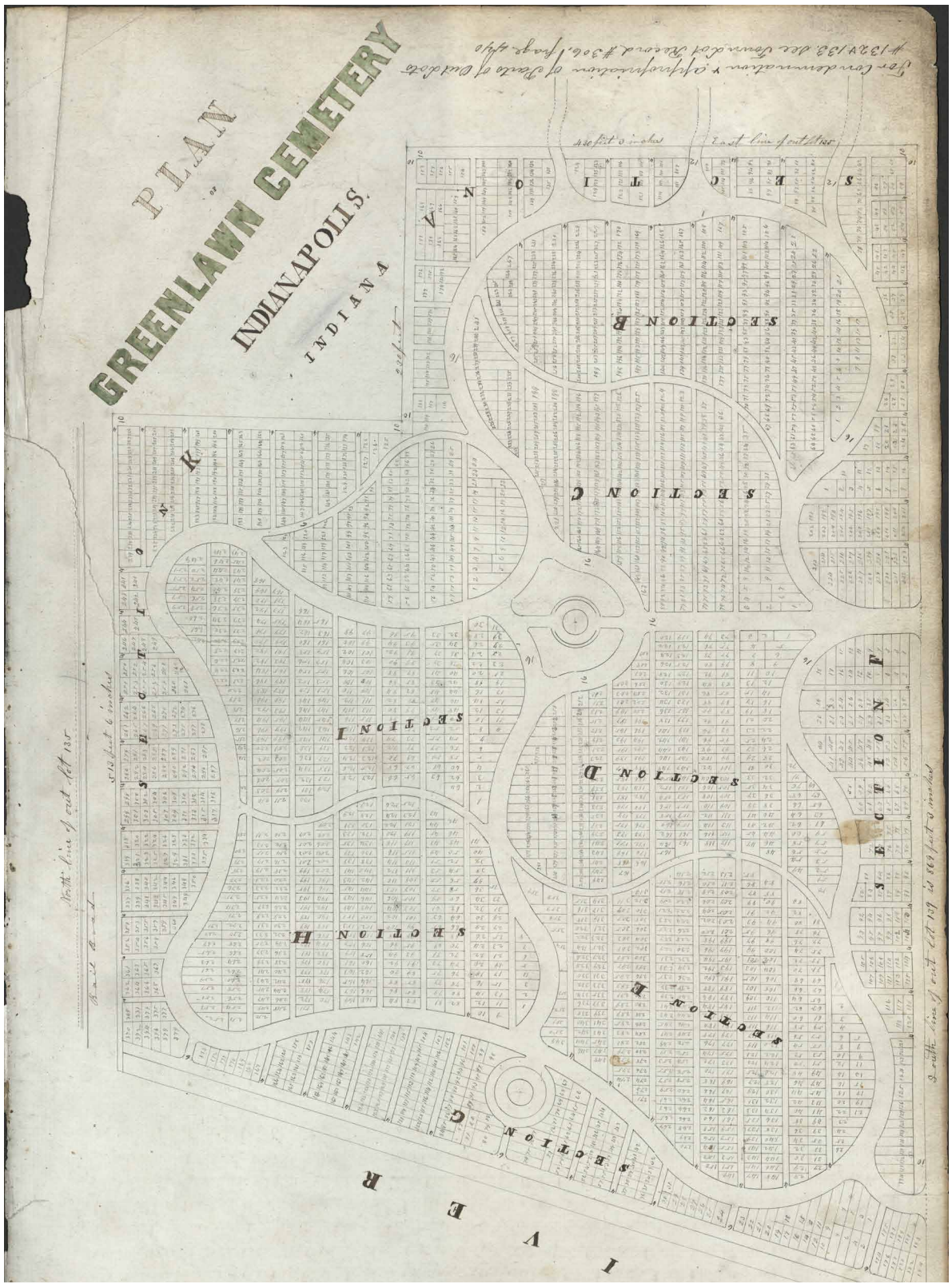
**FIGURE 5.** PORTION OF 1831 MAP SHOWING GREENLAWN CEMETERY AREA (INDIANA STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTS 1831:31).



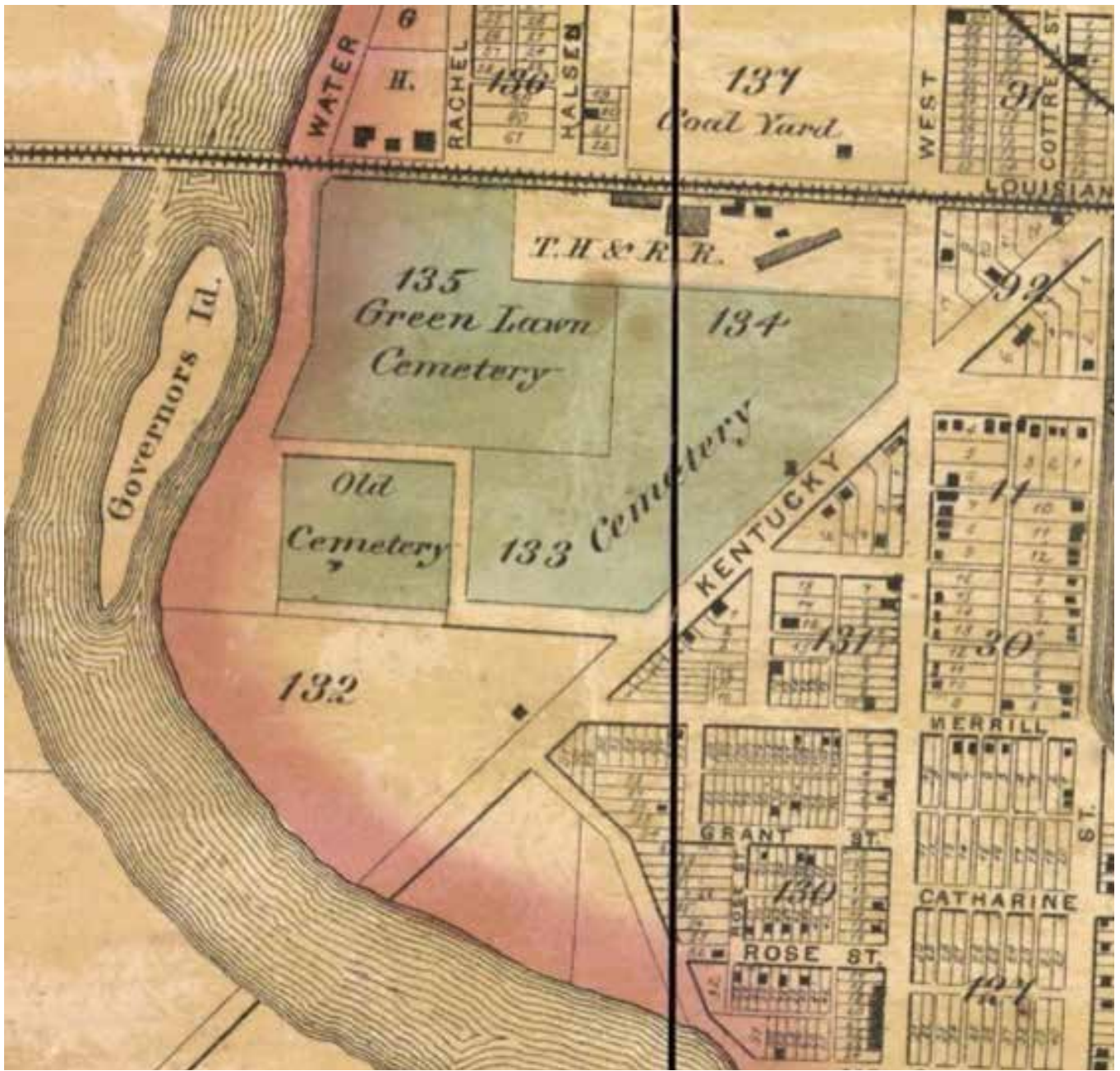
**FIGURE 6.** PORTION OF 1852 MAP SHOWING GREENLAWN CEMETERY AREA (MUNSELL 1852).

Union soldiers began to be moved to Crown Hill Cemetery shortly after the end of the war, but it would not be until the late 1920s to 1931 that the Confederate soldiers were moved to a mass grave at Crown Hill, referred to as “Confederate Mound” (DeMore 1977:12-14; Genealogical Society of Marion County 2021). At some point, after the Civil War, the City Cemetery began to be commonly referenced as Greenlawn, which had originally been the name for only one of the additions.





**FIGURE 7. 1860 PLAN OF GREENLAWN CEMETERY (MARION COUNTY RECORDER 1860).**



**FIGURE 8.** PORTION OF 1866 MARION COUNTY MAP SHOWING GREEN LAWN CEMETERY AND OLD CEMETERY (WARNER ET AL. 1866).



**FIGURE 9.** PORTION OF 1870 MAP DEPICTING AREA AS “CITY CEMETERY” (MARTIN 1870).



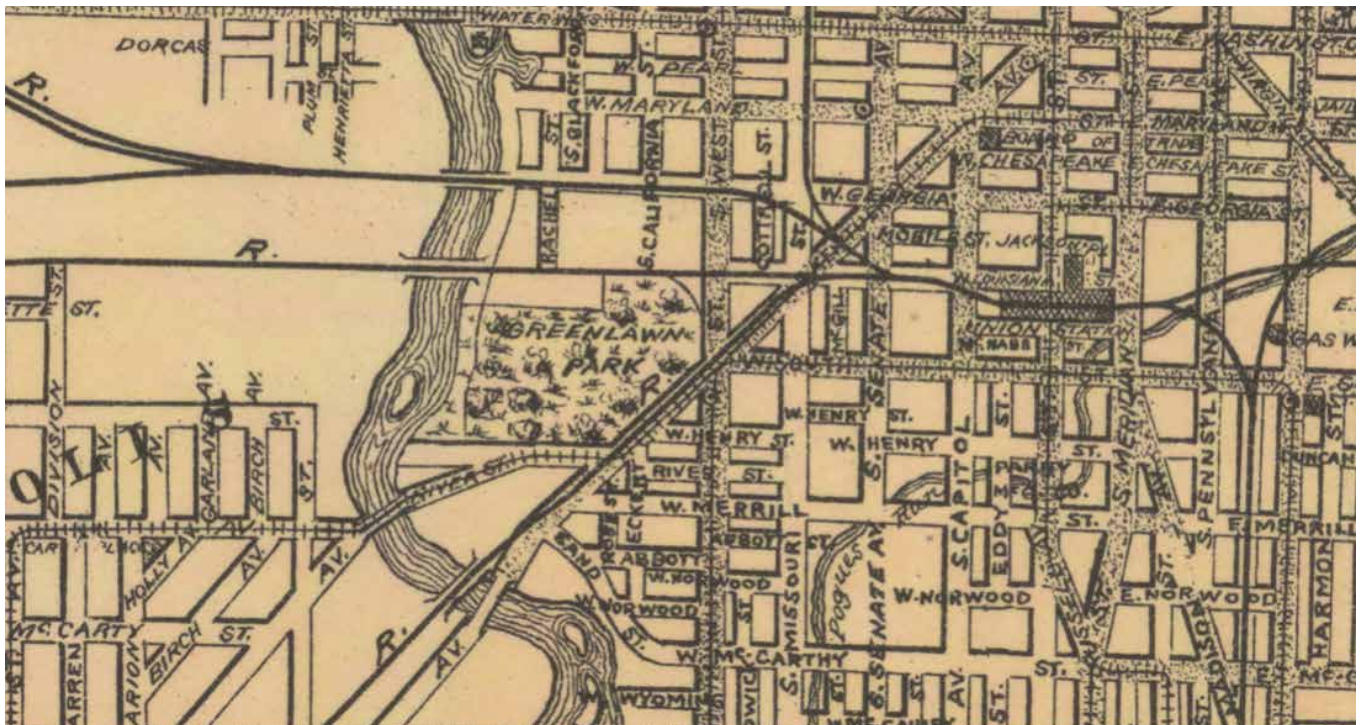
**FIGURE 10.** PORTION OF 1875 MAP SHOWING GREEN LAWN CEMETERY (GRAY & SON 1875).



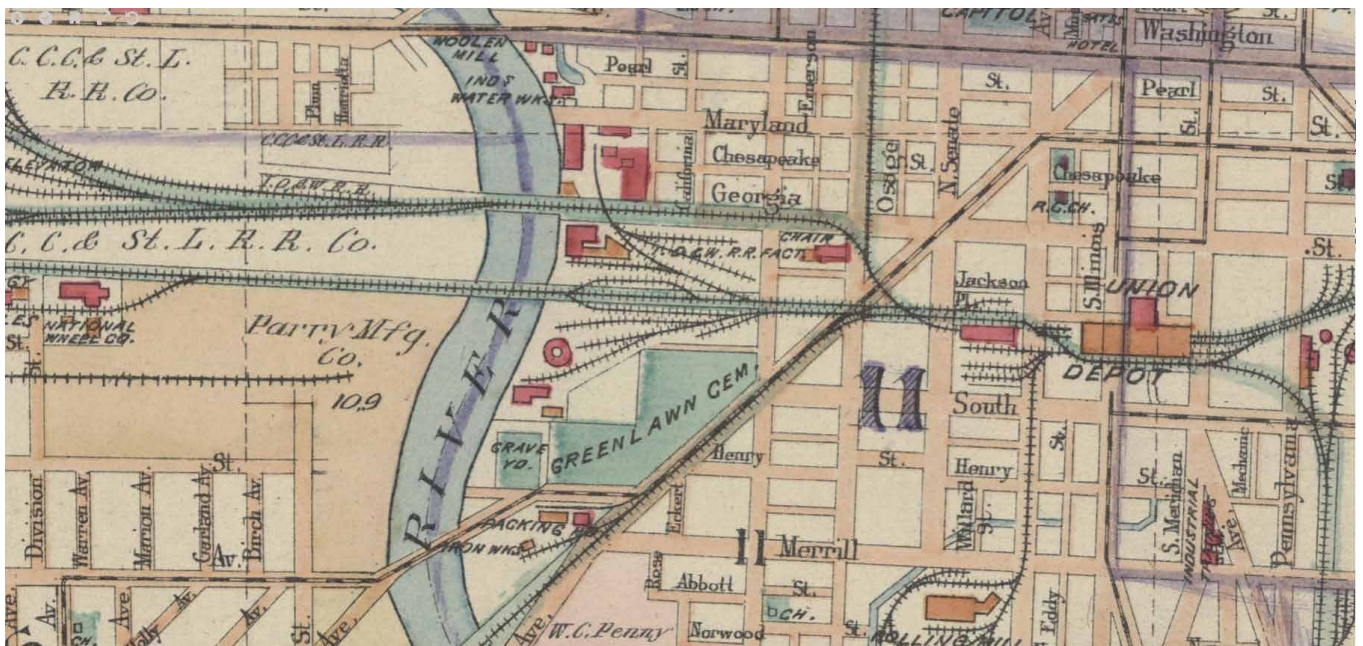
**FIGURE 11.** PORTION OF 1889 MAP SHOWING GREEN LAWN CEMETERY (FATOUT 1889:6-7).



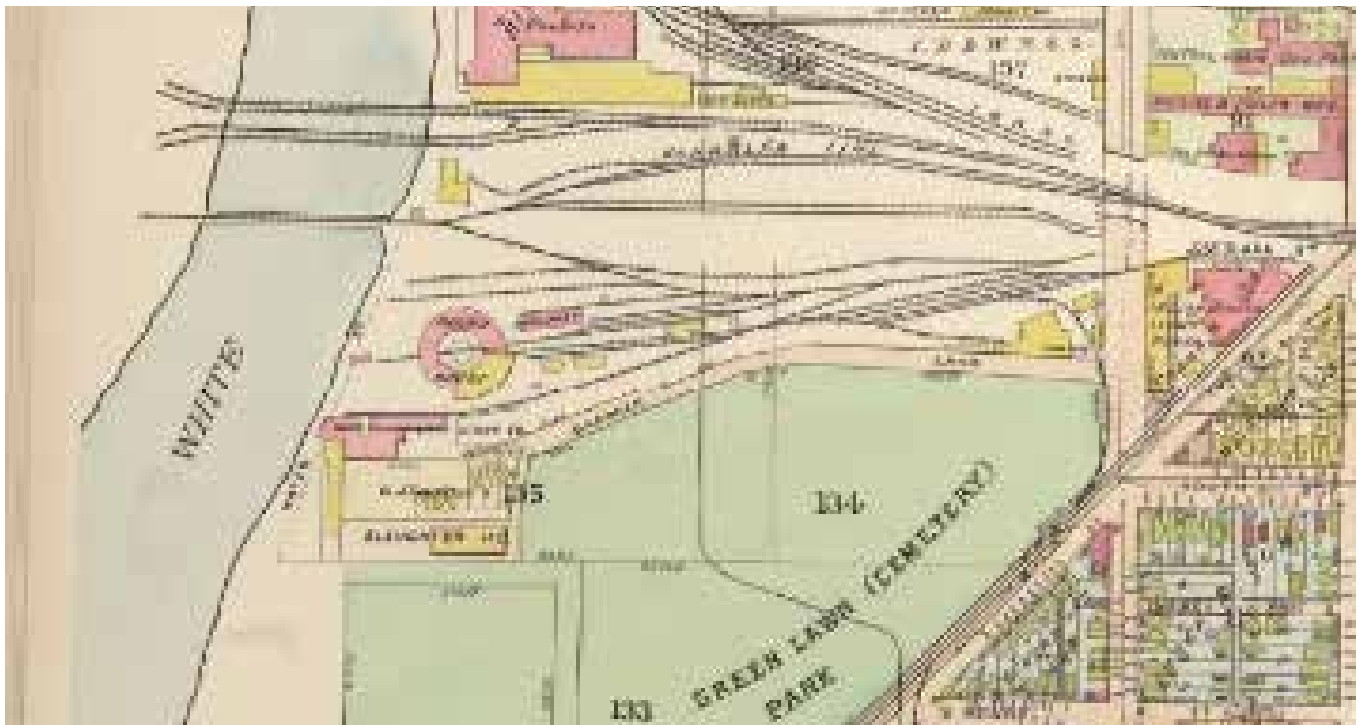
**FIGURE 12.** PORTION OF 1896 MAP SHOWING GREEN LAWN CEMETERY (JOURNAL JOB PRINT 1896).



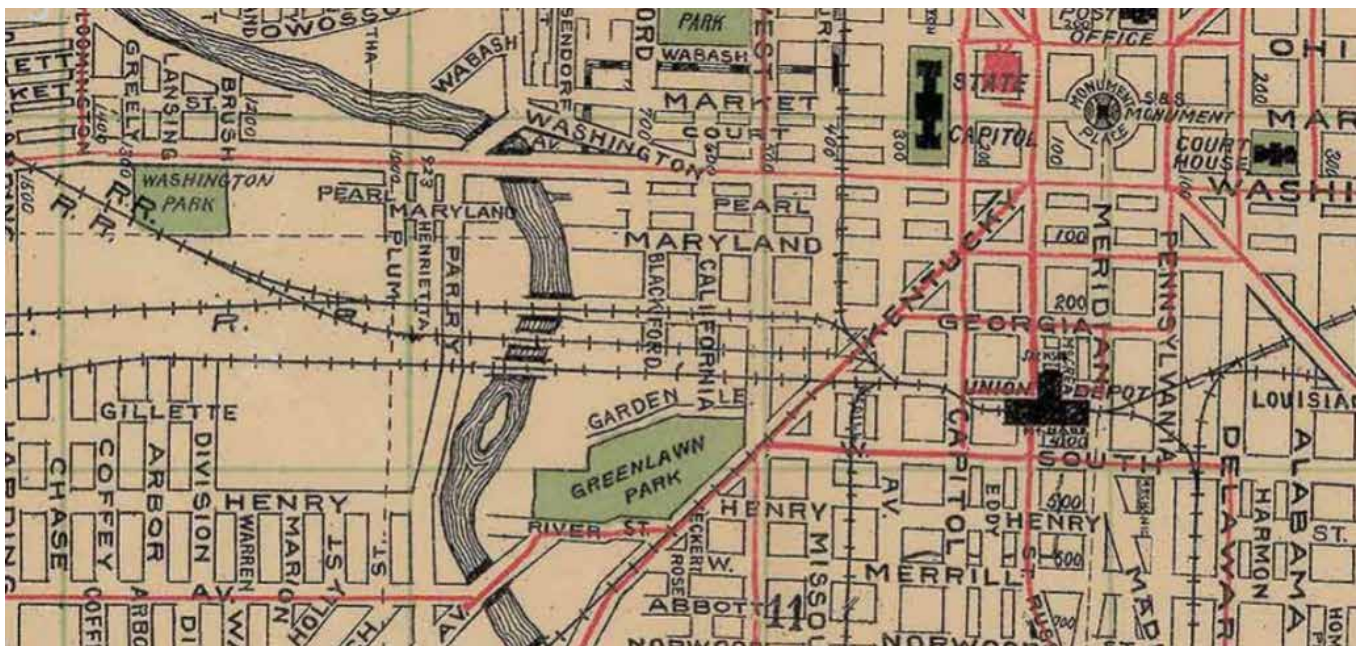
**FIGURE 13.** PORTION OF 1899 MAP SHOWING GREEN LAWN PARK (DESSECKER AND SANDSTROM 1899).



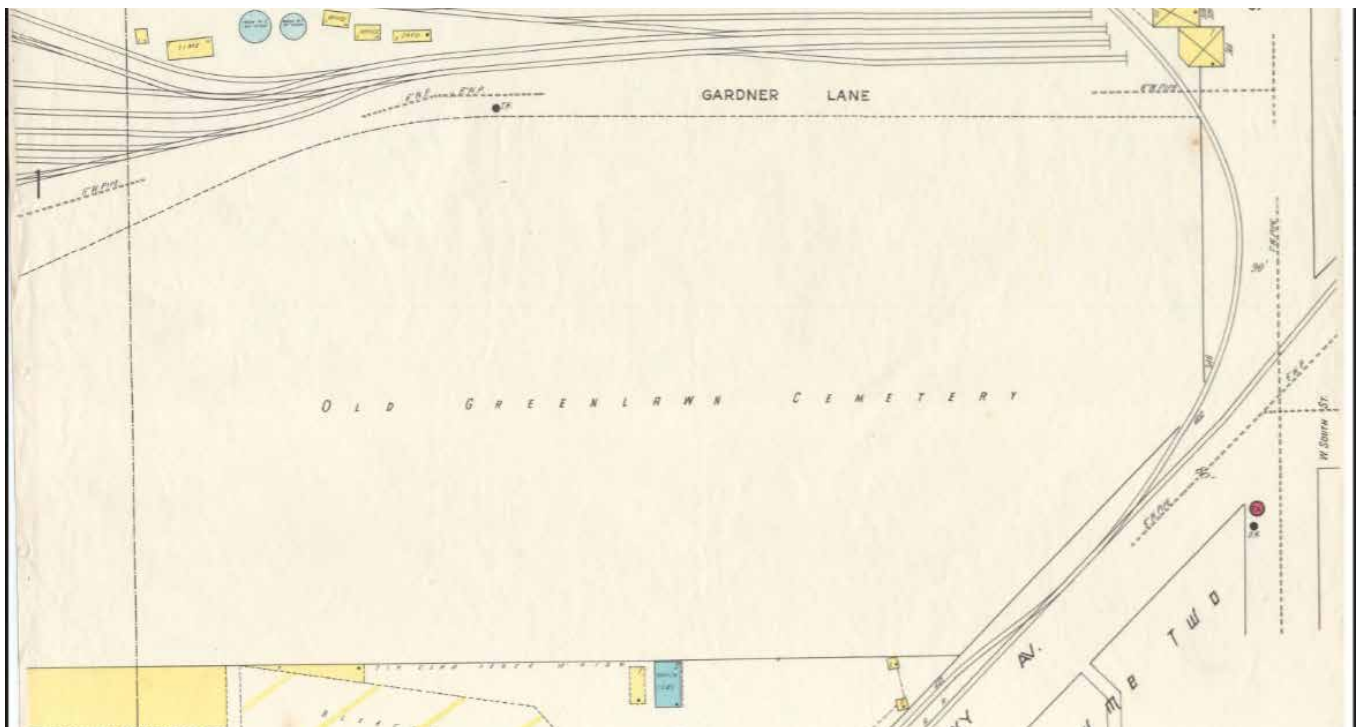
**FIGURE 14.** PORTION OF 1901 BAIST MAP SHOWING GREENLAWN CEMETERY (BAIST 1901).



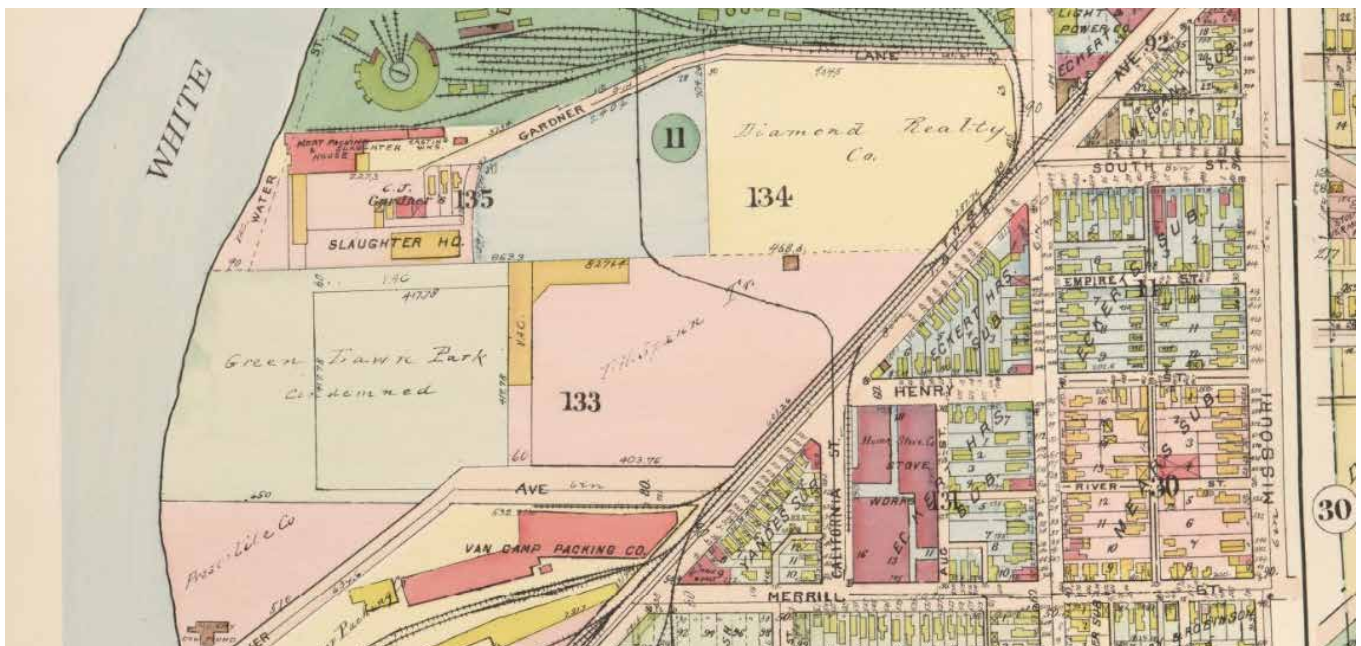
**FIGURE 15.** PORTION OF 1908 BAIST MAP SHOWING GREENLAWN CEMETERY (BAIST 1908).



**FIGURE 16.** PORTION OF 1908 BAIST MAP SHOWING GREENLAWN CEMETERY (BAIST 1908).



**FIGURE 17.** PORTION OF 1915 SANBORN MAP SHOWING OLD GREENLAWN CEMETERY (SANBORN MAP COMPANY 1914-1915)



**FIGURE 18.** PORTION OF 1916 BAIST MAP SHOWING "GREEN LAWN PARK CONDEMNED" (BAIST 1916).

**Diamond Chain Company Complex (IHSSI No. 096-296-01485; National Register (NR)-0782)**

Constructed in segments beginning in 1917, the Diamond Chain Company Complex was rated Outstanding in the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (IHSSI) survey of Center Township (IDNR/DHPA 2023) and the Center Township, Marion County Interim Report (HLFI 1991). Rising five stories at the tallest portion of the complex, the building has a poured concrete foundation and reinforced concrete walls that are painted light gray. The property is also included as part of the State Register-listed Indianapolis Automobile Industry Thematic Resources. In December 2014, the SHPO staff stated the Diamond Chain Company Complex was eligible for listing in the National Register (IDNR/DHPA 2014).

In 1890, Arthur C. Newby (later a principal in the founding of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway), Glenn Howe, and Edward C. Fletcher established the Indianapolis Chain & Stamping Company to produce bicycle chain. Bicycle shop owners Wilbur and Orville Wright sold the chain at their shop and used it on their first successful flying machine in 1903. A year later, L. M. Wainwright purchased the chain company and incorporated the company's trademark, a diamond, into its new name, the Diamond Chain & Manufacturing Company. In 1917, Wainwright constructed the first section of the current building. By this time, the company produced timing chains and drive chains and was one of many "light industries" that supplied the Indianapolis automobile industry (Conant et al. 1984). In 1950, AMSTED Industries of

Chicago purchased the company, which now produces roller chain for industrial uses and power transmission chain. In 1993, the company had 600 employees at the Indianapolis plant on Kentucky Avenue (Flaningham 1994:504-505).

**Indianapolis Park and Boulevard System  
Historic District (NR-1711)**

**White River Parkway at Oliver Avenue**

The Indianapolis Park & Boulevard System Historic District is a collection of 164 Contributing and 101 Non-Contributing buildings, sites, structures, and objects that are part of 3,400 acres of parks, golf courses, boulevards, parkways, and bridges spread across Center, Lawrence, Warren, Washington, and Wayne Townships in the City of Indianapolis, Marion County. A section of the historic district is within and includes as Contributing resources the White River, associated green space, and White River Parkway West Drive.

White River Parkway was part of Kessler's original plan for the Park and Boulevard System in 1909. As a whole, it extends from Cold Springs Road at the northwest terminus to Raymond Street at the south terminus, a distance of almost eight river miles (Jones et al. 2002:Section 7:38). The parkway was conceived as a component of the flood control system, and therefore, often incorporates structures to this end. White River Parkway West Drive is located on top of a levee. The parkways were designed to closely follow the river and to provide spacious views along the way.



In 1908, the Indianapolis Board of Park Commissioners hired George Kessler, who had planned the Kansas City Parks and Boulevard system, to create a similar system for this city. Kessler submitted his plan in 1909 (Jones et al. 2002:Section 7:17). It included winding parkways that followed the White River and Fall Creek, as well as the streams in the city, and connected the park system (Jones et al. 2002:Section 7:18). Although the city did not completely implement Kessler's plan, which called for 175 miles of parkway, the park and boulevard system did include a good portion of Fall Creek and White River by 1912. Later additions to the system added the land north of 38th Street (Jones et al. 2002:Section 7:24, 28). Work was still ongoing on Kessler's grand plan when he died in 1923 (Diebold 1994:869).

### ***Previous Investigations***

#### ***(Accidental Discoveries on the property and nearby)***

Archaeological sites in Marion County represent the full span of prehistory from the Paleoindian period to the Late Precontact. Additionally, there are many historical archaeological sites recorded in the county, spanning the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries (IDNR/DHPA 2023). The Indiana State Historic Architectural and Archaeological Research Database (SHAARD) lists approximately 1,100 archaeological sites in Marion County (INDR/DHPA 2023).

The initial records check for the Diamond Chain Company property was completed on August 31, 2021, for the proposed Henry Street corridor de-

velopment. The records check has been revisited in February 2022, and March 2023 to ensure that no archaeological investigations had subsequently been completed within project area. It was noted that archaeological monitoring of geotechnical auger borings was conducted for the Henry Street development project over several months during 2022, and a Phase Ia investigation of the old GM Stamping Plant west of the river were both completed by W&A since the original records check.

There are about 85 archaeological sites in Center Township, a relatively low number compared with other townships in Marion County, although this likely represents survey bias resulting from the early and heavy urban development in the City of Indianapolis (IDNR/DHPA 2023). An inspection of the SHAARD GIS map of Marion County shows clusters of sites centered on the White River and Fall Creek, and in the Fort Benjamin Harrison and Geist Reservoir areas, but fewer sites in the heavily urbanized portions of Marion County (IDNR/DHPA 2023). Many of the recorded sites in Center Township are along the White River (IDNR/DHPA 2023). Twenty-three previously recorded archaeological sites are within one mile of the project area.

An online check of SHAARD shows at least 68 archaeological projects, and likely more, have been conducted within 1.61 kilometers (km) (1 mile [mi]) of the proposed project area (Table 1). These projects are mostly infrastructure related. They include bridge and road replacements, a variety of utility and telecommunications projects, the IndyGo downtown

transit center project, miscellaneous work in Military Park, the DigIndy drop shaft and deep tunnel, Capital City Landing Project, and White River re-development and improvements. One of the archaeological projects (Beard 2004), for a concrete walk, was located partially within the current investigation area. Further archaeological work was recommended in the Beard project report.

Additionally, there have been multiple instances of accidental discoveries of human remains related to the cemetery within 1.61 km (1 mi) of the project area (see paragraphs below for details). Although remains from the Greenlawn cemetery were reportedly removed by the 1920s (Genealogical Society of Marion County 2021; Sanford 1994:393), past newspaper articles describe subsequent cemetery finds from the 1930s into the 2000s (e.g., *The Indianapolis Star* [IS] 1935:25; IS 1987:30; Leyden 1980:54; McLaren 1986:33; Nussbaum 1967:25). Two more recent reports of accidental discoveries of historic human remains were recorded beneath one of the Diamond Chain Company buildings (IDNR/DHPA 2023; Nawrocki 1996; Plunkett 2000), and at least two others (Ellis 1990; Mohow 1990; Nawrocki 1998) related to Greenlawn at Henry Street. Human remains were also found at nearby Ray Street (Ellis et al. 1991). Additionally, the SHAARD files document the transfer of a skull and mandible previously removed from Greenlawn Cemetery (IDNR/DHPA 2023; Zajac 1993).

There are no records of the project location having ever been the subject of a professional archaeological

reconnaissance. However, the extensive historical literature detailing the cemetery and subsequent accidental discoveries of human remains throughout the property and on nearby parcels suggests the presence of unknown and undiscovered interments still exist. The following items are a brief summation of some discoveries, not all of which were recovered archaeologically.

- In 1935, Works Progress Administration workers uncovered bodies in Greenlawn (*The Indianapolis Star*, December 17, 1935).
- In 1967, workers found tombstones and human remains while laying concrete footings at Diamond Chain (*The Indianapolis Star*, May 19, 1967)
- In 1980, human remains and casket hardware were encountered in an expansion of Diamond Chain (*The Indianapolis Star*, October 16, 1980).
- In 1986, a coffin was unearthed during the construction of a fiber-optics communications network (*Terre Haute Tribune-Star* 1986).
- In 1990 human remains were identified at the nearby 740 West Henry Street property during construction of the Lightnet/Williams Communication building. Those remains were reinterred at the Floral Park Cemetery in the Greenlawn section. A series of regional newspaper articles detailed the discovery at a depth of approximately nine-ft below grade (*Bloomington Herald Times* 1990; *Evansville Press* 1990; *Fort Wayne News*

Sentinel 1990; Hammond Times 1990; The Indianapolis Star 1990; Lafayette Journal and Courier 1990; Louisville Courier-Journal 1990; Meighan 1990:1 and 12; New Albany Tribune 1990; Pockrass 1990a, 1990b; Seymour Tribune 1990; Spotlight 1990). They are also letters on file at the IDNR/DHPA detailing the events surrounding this occurrence (Ellis 1990; Mahrtdt 1990; Mohow 1990).

- In March 1991, commingled human remains were discovered during the construction of a steam well pit by Indianapolis Power and Light Company, Inc. This discovery occurred approximately 2.5 blocks south of the established Greenlawn Cemetery on East Ray Street. Upon examination the remains were determined to be from as many as 12 individuals and discovered in a secondary burial context (Ellis et al. 1991).
- In September 1993, Mary Zajac of the Park Tudor School transferred human remains, comprised of a skull and mandible to James R. Jones III of the IDNR/DHPA (Zajac 1993).
- In June 1996, the University of Indianapolis was requested to assist in the mitigation of human remains identified below the subfloor of one of the Diamond Chain Company buildings (Nawrocki 1996).
- In December 2000, two interments were identified and removed during the excavation of an 18.5 x 16.0 ft quench pit inside Diamond Chain (Plunkett 2000).

There are 23 recorded archaeological sites and five archaeologically documented accidental discoveries recorded within 1.61 km (1 mi) of the project area (Table 2). Six of the sites have had multiple investigations. The recorded sites range from precontact Native American sites to the historic Central Canal and related features, transportation-related sites (e.g., National Road, trolley tracks, railroads) historic building foundations, commercial sites, and the State Capitol. Unidentified Precontact sites and one Late Archaic site (12MA979) are reported within one mile. As mentioned previously, five IDNR/DHPA accidental discoveries of human remains are recorded within one mile, as well as the return of the skull and mandible (IDNR/DHPA 2023; Zajac 1993).

TABLE 1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS LOCATED WITHIN 1.6 KM (1 MI) OF THE SURVEY AREA.

Type of Investigation	Reconnaissance Method	Project Type	Recommendations/ Comments	Reference	Within Project Area
Phase Ia	Shovel Probes	Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement	No further archaeological work recommended	Arnold 2014	No
Phase Ia	Pedestrian Survey	Pole Structure	No further archaeological work recommended	Ball 2017	No
Phase Ia	Visual Survey	Road Widening	No further archaeological work recommended	Baltz 1985	No
Phase Ia	Shovel Probes, Metal Detection, Soil Coring, Backhoe Trenching	Pipeline	No further archaeological work recommended	Bamann 1997	No
Phase Ia	Shovel Probes, Metal Detection	Concrete Walk	Further archaeological work recommended	Beard 2004	Yes
Phase Ia	Shovel Probes, Visual Survey	Transformer Pad and Ditch	No further archaeological work recommended	Blanton 2000	No
Phase Ia	Pedestrian Survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Branstner 2017	No
Phase Ia	Pedestrian Survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Branstner 2020	No
Phase Ia	Pedestrian Survey	Interplant Connector	Cemetery Development Plan recommended	Carson 2007a	No
Phase Ia	Shovel Probes, Visual Survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Carson 2007b	No
Phase Ia	Shovel Probes	Tree Plantings	No further archaeological work recommended for this portion of I2Ma985	Draeger-Williams 2018a	No
Phase Ia and Monitoring	Shovel Probes	Foundation Repair and Steps Reconstruction	No further archaeological work recommended for this portion of I2Ma985	Draeger-Williams 2018b	No
Monitoring	Archaeological Monitoring	Camera Installation	No further archaeological work recommended for this portion of I2Ma985	Draeger-Williams 2019	No
Accidental Discovery	Shovel Shaving and Trowelling	Steam Well Pit	N/A	Ellis et al. 1991	No
Monitoring and Excavation	Archaeological Monitoring	IndyGo Downtown Transit Center	Additional Monitoring, Site Assessment, and hand excavation of test units	Favret 2015	No

Phase II and Monitoring	Archaeological Monitoring, Hand Excavation	Transit Center	Recommended as Eligible in the NRHP; however, no additional field investigations are warranted	Favret and Leary 2016	No
Phase Ia	Shovel Probes	Military Park	No further archaeological work recommended	Gaw 1992	No
Phase Ia	Pedestrian Survey; Visual Walkover; Shovel Probes	Utility Pole Installation	No further archaeological work recommended	Geidel 2015a	No
Phase Ia	Pedestrian Survey; Visual Walkover; Shovel Probes	Utility Pole Installation	No further archaeological work recommended	Geidel 2015b	No
Phase Ia	Pedestrian Survey; Visual Walkover; Shovel Probes	Utility Pole Installation	No further archaeological work recommended	Geidel 2015c	No
Phase Ia	Pedestrian Survey; Visual Walkover; Shovel Probes	Utility Pole Installation	No further archaeological work recommended	Geidel 2015d	No
Phase Ia	Pedestrian Survey; Visual Walkover; Shovel Probes	Utility Pole Installation	No further archaeological work recommended	Geidel 2015e	No
Phase Ia	Pedestrian Survey; Visual Walkover; Shovel Probes	Utility Pole Installation	No further archaeological work recommended	Geidel 2015f	No
Phase Ia	GPR, Vacuum Truck Excavation, Deep Test Pit	DigIndy Drop Shaft	No further archaeological work recommended	Grob et al. 2018	No
Phase Ia	Pedestrian Survey; Visual Walkover; Shovel Probes	Capital City Landing Project	Further archaeological work recommended	Kearney 1994	No
Phase Ia	Pedestrian Survey; Visual Walkover; Shovel Probes	Capital City Landing Project	Further archaeological work recommended	Kearney and Bailey 1994	No
Phase Ia	Pedestrian Survey	Utility Pole Installation	No further archaeological work recommended	Kistler 2017	No
Phase Ia	No field survey	Utility Pole Installation	No further archaeological work recommended	Lowman and Beazley 2020	No
Subsurface Investigation	Excavations	Water Pipeline	No further archaeological work recommended on this portion of site I2Ma0704	Mann 1995	No
Monitoring	Archaeological Monitoring	Step Repair	No further archaeological work recommended for this portion of I2Ma985	McCord 2020	No
Phase Ia	Shovel Probes, Visual Survey	White River Redevelopment	No further archaeological work recommended	Miller et al. 1995	No

Subsurface Investigation	Excavations	Capital City Landing Project	No further archaeological work recommended	O'Brien 1995a	No
Subsurface Investigation	Excavations	N/A	No further archaeological work recommended	O'Brien 1995b	No
Subsurface Investigation	Excavations	N/A	No further archaeological work recommended	O'Brien 1995c	No
Subsurface Investigation	Excavations	Canal Walk Extension	No further archaeological work recommended	O'Brien and Pirkl 1996	No
Phase Ia	Shovel Probes, Visual Survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Rich 2017a	No
Phase Ia	Visual Walkover	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Rich 2017b	No
Phase Ia	Visual Walkover	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Rich 2017c	No
Phase Ia	Visual Walkover	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Rich 2017d	No
Phase Ia	Visual Walkover	Utility Pole Installation	No further archaeological work recommended	Rich 2017e	No
Phase Ia	Visual Walkover	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Rich 2017f	No
Phase Ia	Visual Walkover	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Rich 2017g	No
Phase Ia	Visual Walkover	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Rich et al. 2020	No
Subsurface Investigation	Shovel Probes, Excavations	Concrete Walk	No further archaeological work recommended	Schneider 2005	No
Phase Ia	GPR, Vacuum Truck Excavation, Deep Test Pits	DigIndy Deep Tunnel	No further archaeological work recommended	Settle et al. 2018	No
Phase Ia	Visual Walkover, Soil Coring, Shovel Probes	Sewer Interceptor	No further archaeological work recommended	Snyder 2009	No
Phase Ia	Shovel Probes	Street Improvement	No further archaeological work recommended	Stillwell 2011	No
Sensitivity Assessment	No field survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Wilk 2016a	No
Sensitivity Assessment	No field survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Wilk 2016b	No
Sensitivity Assessment	No field survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Wilk 2016c	No
Sensitivity Assessment	No field survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Wilk 2016d	No

Sensitivity Assessment	No field survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Wilk 2017a	No
Sensitivity Assessment	No field survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Wilk 2017b	No
Sensitivity Assessment	No field survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Wilk 2017c	No
Sensitivity Assessment	No field survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Wilk 2017d	No
Sensitivity Assessment	No field survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Wilk 2017e	No
Sensitivity Assessment	No field survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Wilk 2017f	No
Sensitivity Assessment	No field survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Wilk 2017g	No
Sensitivity Assessment	No field survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Wilk 2017h	No
Sensitivity Assessment	No field survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Wilk 2017i	No
Sensitivity Assessment	No field survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Wilk 2017j	No
Sensitivity Assessment	No field survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Wilk 2017k	No
Sensitivity Assessment	No field survey	Telecommunications Site	No further archaeological work recommended	Wilk 2019	No

TABLE 2.ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN 1 MILE (1.61 KM) OF THE SURVEY AREA.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility	Reference	Within Project Area
I2Ma0608	Unidentified Prehistoric; Historic	Lithic Scatter; Historic Scatter	Ineligible	Gaw 1992	No
I2Ma0608 R1	Unidentified Prehistoric; Historic	Lithic Scatter	Ineligible	Gaw 1992; Bamann 1997	No
I2Ma0618	Historic	Canal	Indeterminate	Kearney and Bailey 1994	No
I2Ma0622	American	Road	Indeterminate	Kearney 1994; Kearney and Bailey 1994	No
I2Ma0622 R1	American	Civil	Potentially Eligible	O'Brien 1995b	No
I2Ma0622 R2	Historic	Civil; Road	Eligible	O'Brien 1995c	No
I2Ma0623	American; 19th Century	Historic Scatter	Indeterminate	Kearney 1994; Kearney and Bailey 1994	No
I2Ma0623 R1	Historic	Urban; Wall	Ineligible	O'Brien 1995c	No
I2Ma0624	American; 19th-20th Century	Foundation	Indeterminate	Kearney 1994; Kearney and Bailey 1994	No
I2Ma0625	American; 19th-20th Century	Foundation; Historic Scatter; Wall	Indeterminate	Kearney 1994; Kearney and Bailey 1994	No
I2Ma0626	American; 19th-20th Century	Historic Scatter	Indeterminate	Kearney 1994; Kearney and Bailey 1994	No
I2Ma0627	American; 19th-20th Century	Trolley Tracks	Indeterminate	Kearney 1994; Kearney and Bailey 1994	No
I2Ma0627 R1	American; 19th-20th Century	Civil	Ineligible	O'Brien 1995b	No
I2Ma0704	Historic	Bridge; Canal	Ineligible	Mann 1995	No
I2Ma0739	American	Commercial; Factory	Ineligible	O'Brien 1995b	No
I2Ma0739 R1	American; 19th-20th Century	Civil; Commercial	Eligible	O'Brien and PirkI 1996	No
I2Ma0739 R2	19th Century	Canal	Ineligible	Goldbach 2017; 2019	No
I2Ma0739 R3	19th Century	N/A	In Register	Goldbach 2019	No
I2Ma0741	American	Commercial; Factory; Foundation	Potentially Eligible	O'Brien 1995b	No
I2Ma0742	Unidentified Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Ineligible	Miller et al 1995	No



I2Ma0743	Unidentified Prehistoric	Isolated Find	Ineligible	Miller et al 1995	No
I2Ma0744	Unidentified Prehistoric	Isolated Find	Ineligible	Miller et al 1995	No
I2Ma0978	Historic	Transportation	N/A	SHAARD Site Card	No
I2Ma0979	Late Archaic; Historic	Animal Facility	Eligible	Favret 2015; 2019	
I2Ma0985	19th-20th Century	Capitol	In Register	Draeger-Williams 2019	No
I2Ma0985 R1	19th-20th Century	Capitol	In Register	Draeger-Williams 2018a; 2018b	No
I2Ma0985 R2	N/A	Capitol	In Register	Draeger-Williams 2018b	No
I2Ma0985 R3	19th-20th Century	Capitol	In Register	McCord 2020	No
I2Ma1014	20th Century	Transportation; Railroad	Ineligible	Mustain and Klinge 2017	No
I2Ma1015	Historic	Railroad	Ineligible	Mustain and Klinge 2017	No
I2Ma1023	19th-20th Century	Foundation; Historic Scatter	Ineligible	Grob et al. 2018; Settle et al. 2018	No
I2Ma1032	19th-20th Century	Dump; Artifact Scatter	Ineligible	Settle et al. 2018	No
I2Ma1033	19th-20th Century	Artifact Scatter	Ineligible	Settle et al. 2018	No
I2Ma1034	19th-20th Century	Foundation; Historic Scatter	Ineligible	Settle et al. 2018	No
900022	Historic	Burial	N/A	Ellis 1990, Mohow 1990; Accidental Discovery 900022	Yes
910010	Historic	Burial	N/A	Ellis et al. 1991; Accidental Discovery 910010	No
960036	Historic	Burial	N/A	Nawrocki 1996; Accidental Discovery 960036	Yes
980039	Historic	Burials	N/A	Nawrocki 1998; Accidental Discovery 980039	Yes
990046	Historic	Burials	N/A	Plunkett 2000; Accidental Discovery 990046	Yes
Park Tudor	Historic	Burial	N/A	Zajac 1993; Accidental Discovery Transfer of Greenlawn Human Remains from Park Tudor	No

## *Methodology*

Field methods will conform to the IDNR/DHPA's Guidebook for Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory – Archaeological Sites (2022) and are designed to comply with Indiana law regarding the discovery, recovery, and treatment of human remains. The project undertaking entails construction within the footprint of what was once the Greenlawn Cemetery, now classified as a burying ground. Although many interments are known to have been previously relocated to other cemeteries, it is anticipated based on evidence within the historical record of multiple accidental discoveries of human remains being encountered on the property, that there likely remains unidentified graves within the project area. For this reason, the following high probability areas are recommended for monitoring by professional archaeologists during project development. It is also possible due to the site setting adjacent to the White River that Precontact artifacts, cultural features, or even human remains could be encountered in undisturbed contexts.

The potential exists for unanticipated encounters, or the accidental discovery, of human remains, burial objects, grave goods, or intact interments throughout the project footprint, but the following locations retain a higher probability for discovery.

During the demolition and removal of all below grade footings, foundation walls, basements and subbasements, and subgrade floor slabs. The structurally supportive elements were likely intrusive into subsurface areas where interments would have

been placed. The same holds true for floor slabs placed below existing grade. Previous accidental discoveries were made during excavations for machine foundations and quench pits (Nawrocki 1996; Plunkett 2000). Similar discoveries should be anticipated during removal. It is our understanding that Keystone Group will be responsible for the removal of the portion of the former Diamond Chain Company structure which extends into the Henry Street right-of-way.

During the removal and mitigation of existing subsurface utility lines or the installation of new lines associated with the Henry Street project. The removal or placement of subsurface utility lines will likely be intrusive to depths where interments may be present. One notable utility associated with this project is an up to 60-inch storm sewer. There is an existing east/west oriented storm line that will likely be removed. During planning meetings, there have also been discussions of related utility access vaults, which are concrete boxes providing critical service access points to below-ground utilities. Both the utilities and access vaults are anticipated to extend to subsurface depths where human remains may be encountered, some up to 20 ft in depth.

During the excavation of locations for new foundations or support piers. These structurally supportive foundations will likely reach depths where interments may be present. These include but are not limited to pile caps surrounding end bents and pipe piles. It is W&A's understanding the pile caps will be placed overtop 14- to 16-inch diameter driven shell piles.

During the excavation for the road footprint. Excavations within this area will encounter varying depths of infilled soils covering the original ground surface. These original surface areas are considered high probability locations for interments to have been placed. At present it is unclear, even having geotechnical test boring logs, to what extent fills depths vary throughout the site and whether the fill and original ground surface soils have been commingled. Monitoring should initially occur during the removal of all extant hard surfaces (i.e., concrete, limestone gravels) while observing the underlying fills for the presence of any human remains or cemetery related artifacts.

Any ground disturbing earthwork of the sloped terrain between the Henry Street roadway terrace and the White River. This area has been dramatically impacted over the years by occasional flooding and erosion. The potential for encountering interments within this area is considered likely.

During the removal of slabs, foundation removals, and the disturbance of ground surfaces, the contractor will need to notify the archaeologist of the anticipated activity, ideally 48 hours prior to the activity. An archaeologist will be on site and will be allowed to monitor the activity for human remains and/or other artifacts during this time.

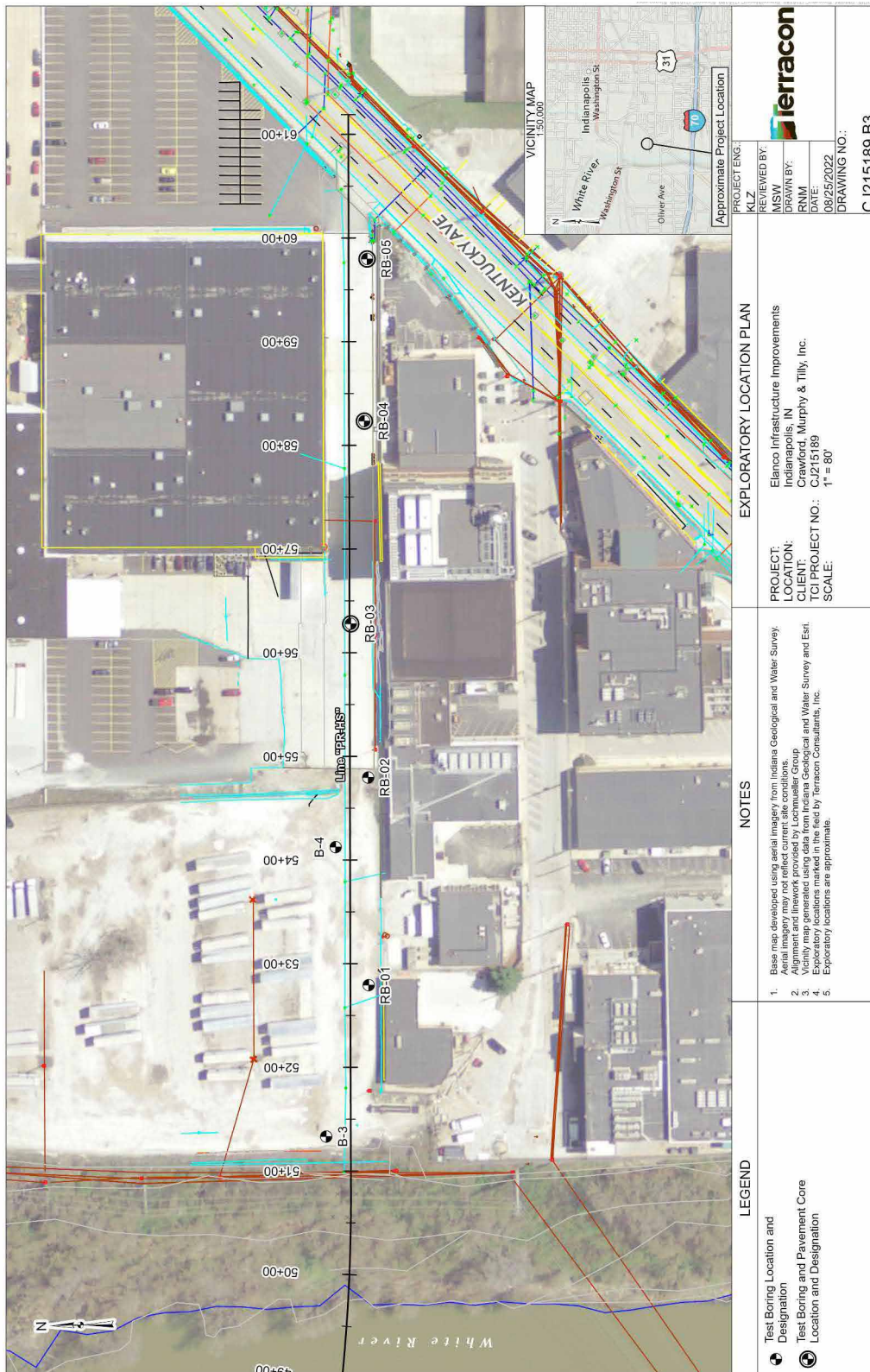
Site monitoring should likely exclude the following areas during demolition and construction. An archaeological presence is not deemed necessary for the controlled demolition of any of the existing

above-ground structural components. At the recommendation of the IDNR/DHPA, it also appears unlikely, but possible, that burials could be present within historically infilled areas.

Preliminary geotechnical soil boring results (n =7) within the project corridor have documented varying fill depths throughout the length of the project area (Figure 19). These test borings are labeled as TB-03, TB-04, RB-01 through RB-05. Fill depths for those borings were recorded as 8.5 ft, 11 ft, 8.5 ft, 8 ft, 10 ft, 10ft, and 6 ft, respectively.

The location of any human remains, burials, related materials, and features will be identified, mapped, and an overall project site map prepared. Exposed features, if present, will be mapped, photographed, and excavated by hand according to standard archaeological methods and techniques as outlined in the IDNR/DHPA's Guidebook for Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory – Archaeological Sites (2022). The discovery of artifacts and human remains will be treated as described below. If human remains or burial-related items are discovered, work will stop until the IDNR/DHPA is notified, appropriate officials are contacted, and consultation takes place. A determination of an effective, safe work recovery area will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Monitoring of ground disturbing activities or soil removal by a W&A qualified professional archaeologist will take place in those areas specified above. Areas identified to have artifacts, human remains, or burial-related items will be addressed as described



**FIGURE 19.** GRAPHIC SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE GEOTECHNICAL TEST BORINGS FOR THE HENRY STREET CORRIDOR (TERRACON 2023:10).

herein. Mechanical excavations will be examined for the presence of cultural features. Any exposed surfaces, trench walls, or trench floors will be examined during mechanical excavation for the presence of artifacts, anomalies, or features. Any removed spoil, or back dirt, will be examined for the presence of artifacts.

Any inspected trenches absent of trenching boxes, or open cuts will be stepped, as appropriate, to meet OSHA guidelines, to allow for safe entry and examination by the archaeologists. All stripped areas, trench walls, and floors may be trowel-scraped or shovel-skimmed to allow for and aid in better feature definition and identification of stratigraphic levels after their initial exposure. Appropriate photographs including structures from motion photogrammetry, profiles of features, and representative stratigraphic profiles of the trenches will be completed during fieldwork. If burials, burial objects, grave markers, and any associated burial items are identified, appropriate efforts will be made to recover all available data present. This may include, but is not limited to, surface photography and planview recording, and later recovery by excavation, with feature mapping, profile drawings, screening of sediments, and the collection and recording of all artifacts and remains.

### ***Procedures for Discovery of Human Remains and/or Burial Objects***

If human remains or identifiable burial objects are encountered during monitoring, all work will stop immediately, and a suitable work radius will be established in consultation with the IDNR/DHPA.

Each unanticipated encounter of human remains is situational and will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. W&A will notify the state archaeologist at the IDNR/DHPA immediately per Indiana Code (IC 14-21-1-27). DHPA will then contact local law enforcement officials and the county coroner. All human remains discovered during these investigations will be treated in accordance with IC 14-21-1 and 312 IAC 22. It is expected that any buried remains or burial objects encountered during construction will be completely documented and archaeologically recovered prior to the recommencement of construction within the specified recovery radius. W&A procedures for the respectful treatment, recovery, and reinterment of human remains and burial objects are presented as follows.

Artifacts and feature locations will be spatially recorded using a Trimble DA2 GPS unit capable of sub-centimeter accuracy. It will be coupled to an Apple iPad utilizing a GIS-based program to plot artifact and burial locations and record any other pertinent field data such as elevation. Once burial and burial-related deposits and items are discovered by reconnaissance or mechanical means and surface characteristics recorded, each burial will be fully documented using paperwork in combination with structure for motion photogrammetry techniques. Prior to any removal the photo documentation will be reviewed to confirm satisfactory results.

Each burial will be hand excavated, with maps and photographs as remains and artifacts are exposed. Each burial will be hand excavated within metric stan-

standardized units with all sediments and soils screened using 0.64 cm (1/4 in) mesh hardware cloth. Flotation samples will be taken as appropriate. All burials will be recovered and boxed separately with full provenience recorded for each. All human remains burial objects, associated artifacts, etc. will be recovered, kept separate by burial provenience, and transferred to a safe and secure facility for respectful inventory, processing, and analysis. The human remains will be treated, recorded, and analyzed, supervised by a qualified professional physical anthropologist meeting the criteria of 312 IAC 22-3-4.

Standard references such as Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) will be used for burial data recording in the field and laboratory analysis. Non-destructive information, such as minimum number of individuals, bones present, metric and non-metric characteristics, dentition, paleopathology, osteomodification (pre- and postmortem), observable genetic traits, and any cultural information, will be recorded for each burial in a burial form database at IUPUI facilities where analysis will take place. As detailed earlier all burials will be photographed using current photogrammetric procedures.

### ***Laboratory Protocols***

All non-burial-related artifacts and flotation samples recovered as a result of the project will be processed and analyzed at the W&A laboratory. Artifacts will be washed using methods appropriate for material types and condition. Artifacts will be sorted by material class, labeled, processed, and placed in archival plastic bags labeled with appropriate pro-

venience data. Diagnostic artifacts will be drawn or photographed for inclusion in the final report. All relevant plans and profiles from recovered data will be included in the final report.

### ***Precontact Artifact Analysis.***

Any precontact artifacts recovered will first be sorted into major categories based on morphology and material type. Chipped stone artifacts will be subdivided into a number of more specific categories based on their position in the lithic reduction sequence determined by the presence or absence of nominal variables (Andrefsky 1998; Andrefsky and Bender 1988). Diagnostic hafted bifaces will be classified following Justice (1987), and chert types will be determined through macroscopic observations based on Cantin (2008), DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady (1998), and comparison with a W&A representative chert collection. Prehistoric ceramics will be classified by series and type. Attributes, such as maximum length, width, thickness, weight, temper, surface treatment, etc., will be recorded for all prehistoric artifacts as appropriate. Quantitative analysis will be conducted by provenience or (if sample sizes permit) raw material and/or artifact type.

### ***Historical Artifact Analysis***

Historic artifact analysis will follow South's (1977) Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology. Historic artifacts will be initially sorted by material type and categorized by artifact group. After initial identification, additional analysis by vessel form, date of manufacture, and diagnostic traits will be performed while citing appropriate literary references.

Appropriate archaeological, reference, and archival resources will be utilized in the identification and analysis of burial artifacts.

### ***Artifact Disposition and Curation***

All recovered non-burial cultural materials and project documentation will be curated at an approved curational facility upon approval of the final report by IDNR/DHPA.

### ***Human Skeletal Analysis***

The following protocol will be followed for the analysis of skeletal materials identified. The skeletal analysis will be conducted by staff at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI) at their secure, climate-controlled facilities. The staff and analytical techniques are included below.

#### ***Personnel***

Dr. Jeremy Wilson (IUPUI) has more than two decades of experience excavating and analyzing human remains in the United States and abroad. He will conduct and oversee all aspects of analysis in a secure facility on IUPUI's campus and will be supported by a staff of advanced students and professionals.

#### ***Processing***

All specimens coming into the lab will be provided a unique tracking number. Initial standard processing of each skeleton will include the inventory of each skeleton on standardized forms and digital photography of the overall skeleton and interesting or diagnostic elements.

Data collection guidelines as outlined by Buikstra & Ubelaker (1994, Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains, Arkansas Archeological Survey) and the Smithsonian Institution's Osteoware (<https://osteoware.si.edu/>) will be followed. Data will be recorded on standardized forms and in Osteoware's structured query language (SQL) relational database and will include, for example, documentation of osteometrics, paleopathology, dental analysis, and discrete (non-metric) traits. Analysts will take non-destructive dental molds for morphological and dietary analysis. Analysts will not perform any kind of destructive means of analysis. The depth and extent of data collection will be dependent on the condition of the remains and the amount of time allotted to complete the analysis.

#### ***Analysis***

Two profiles will be constructed for each skeleton. The biological profile will include assessments of sex, ancestry, age at death, stature and body size, pathological conditions, dental variation, and unique identifiers for each skeleton. If presumptive identification (ID) is available from a headstone or historical documentation, the biological profile will be compared to the presumptive ID to help confirm or exclude identity. A demographic summary of the burial population will be prepared.

The taphonomic profile will include assessments of perimortem trauma that may have been related to the cause of death, descriptions of postmortem modifications (e.g., bone color, staining, surface damage, and adherent materials), and observations on pres-

ervation or differential bone destruction. Comparisons will be made with conditions observed in other cemeteries excavated in Indiana based on soil type and pH, depth of interment, and time since burial.

#### Report Preparation

Upon completion of fieldwork a report acceptable to the IDNR/DHPA will be submitted for review and comment. This report will detail the field results, a biological profile for each individual, and any pertinent information identified from artifacts recovered. A management summary may be submitted shortly after the completion of fieldwork to demonstrate adherence to the work plan particulars.

### ***Research Questions***

The purpose of broader research questions is to address the potential value of the interments in recovering data relevant to Indianapolis and the surrounding region. Fieldwork and laboratory analyses at the site are designed to address the following specific research questions. Revisions to these questions and the addition of new questions may result from problems or opportunities encountered during fieldwork and analysis. Burials often provide sources of significant information about the area or those who once resided at this location beyond what is available in historical texts. The biological analysis of human remains and any associated contextual information in the form of artifacts can inform researchers of mortuary behavior, cultural material and societal customs, demography, and most notably health and diet.

The analysis of any cultural materials present and recovered from the graves may provide valued information about the interment period. Skeletal remains may provide information about population demographics, health and dietary conditions, and perhaps socioeconomic standing of the interred individuals. Site specific research questions will address the vertical and horizontal extent of the archaeological deposits present.

Are there health or disease indicators present on the skeletal remains? What other information can the biological profiles reveal about the population?

Are there evident taphonomies on the burials?

Are there associated grave goods or decorations present with the burial? Are these indicative of specific religious observances or cultural practices? Do these reflect cultural differences or socioeconomic status?

If grave goods are present, are they indicative of general cultural practices of the time?

Are there temporally diagnostic artifacts present in these deposits which could further refine what temporal periods are represented at the site? Artifacts could, but not be limited to, include coffin hardware or personal artifacts in context with the deceased.

What does the race and ethnicity reveal about the demographics and socio-economic status of the interments before the Civil War and after the Civil War?



## ***Reinterment***

After the completion of the inventory and analysis on any recovered human remains, all burial objects, and associated items will be secured in a safe and secure facility until proper reinterment in an appropriate cemetery. A burial plan will be submitted for approval to the IDNR/DHPA prior to the reinterment of individuals recovered during this project. Arrangements will be made for reinterment in an appropriate dedicated cemetery. The reinterment area will be appropriately recorded, identified, and marked. Currently there are ongoing conversations with several cemeteries, preferably one within Center Township. Final arrangements may be determine on the number of burials recovered with regard to available space in those cemeteries.

## ***Curation of Disassociated Artifacts***

Other artifacts (i.e., coffin hardware or decorations, headstone or footstones or fragments thereof, grave offerings, etc.) recovered from contexts absent of associated human remains will be curated at an approved curation facility, either the Applied Anthropology Laboratory at Ball State University, or the Indiana State Museum per the decision of the City of Indianapolis, Department of Public Works.

It should be noted the environmental setting is conducive for the identification and recovery of Precontact artifacts or features as well. Any artifacts recovered will also be curated as required upon completion of analysis and acceptance of the final report.

## ***Schedule***

After field investigations an interim report on the findings of the project may be submitted to the IDNR/DHPA for review and comment if required to demonstrate adherence to the details within the approved work plan. A final report or reports (archaeology and bioanthropology) will subsequently be submitted for review and comment after completion of field investigations and laboratory work. Upon completion of work an updated site form will be submitted to SHAARD.

It is anticipated that the commencement of construction work is to begin during the late fall of 2023.

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