ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE 33SU121, CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK, SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

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Technical Report No. 127

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This report has been reviewed against the criteria contained in 43CFR Part 7, Subpart A, Section 7.18 (a) (1) and, upon recommendation of the Midwest Regional Office and the Midwest Archeological Center, has been classified as

Available

Making the report available meets the criteria of 43CFR Part 7, Subpart A, Section 7.18 (a) (1).

ABSTRACT

The Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) conducted archeological inventory and evaluative testing efforts at site 33SU121, in Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CUVA), during the 2000, 2001, 2003, and 2006 field seasons. Site 33SU121 is located in Everett Village, Boston Township, Summit County, Ohio. The archeological investigations were initiated in response to two undertakings proposed by CUVA. The first was a proposed land exchange between the National Park Service (NPS) and the Church in the Valley, involving the 4.28 acre field north of the Church (Tract 114-81) where 33SU121 was originally recorded. The second was for potential ground disturbing activities associated with the restoration and rehabilitation of the adjacent historic Schmidt (Tract 114-42) and Krimmer (114-44) properties. Results from those investigations are included in this report because artifacts attributed to 33SU121 were identified at those properties.

The purpose of the investigations related to the land exchange was to identify any additional archeological resources and refine the site boundary for 33SU121, which was originally recorded in 1980 by the Cleveland Museum of Natural History; to evaluate resources for their significance and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); and to provide recommendations for site management as related to the land exchange. The inventory at the Schmidt and Krimmer properties was undertaken to identify archeological resources and to provide data for use in ongoing planning efforts associated with the park's historic property restoration and rehabilitation program. Additional evaluative testing was conducted at the Krimmer property in 2003 and 2006 after specific undertakings associated with the Krimmer House restoration were proposed. Project field methods consisted of close-interval shovel testing across the field and the grounds at the Krimmer and Schmidt properties followed by test unit excavation, geophysical inventory of select portions of the field and Krimmer property, and exploratory trenching within the field.

This report documents the combined results of the inventory and evaluative testing that MWAC conducted at site 33SU121 between 2000 and 2006. The results indicate that portions of site 33SU121 contain sufficient information to warrant the site's inclusion on the NRHP, but no significant archeological resources will be adversely impacted by the proposed undertakings.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) and I would first like to thank Superintendent John Debo and staff at Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CUVA) for their continued support of the archeological program. Special thanks are due to Management Assistant Dennis Hamm who was our park contact and assisted us greatly by coordinating this project between the park and the Church in the Valley. Numerous CUVA staff participated on a variety of levels, from the earliest planning phases to the final excavations, and their assistance was greatly appreciated. Historic Architect Paulette Cossel and former Historian Sam Tamburro provided information on the historic structures; and Landscape Architects Darlene Kelbach and Kim Norley, and Civil Engineer Janet Popielski were involved with the planning and design and also provided assistance as park paraprofessionals during the field excavations. Thanks also to Dee Strickland for her paraprofessional assistance and mentoring of the Junior Rangers.

Many people contributed to this multi-year endeavor and I would like to express my thanks to each and every one. The initial 2000 field team was directed by MWAC archeologist Jeffrey Richner, and the crew was composed of myself, Jerry Androy, Naomi Rintoul, William Volf, and Phil Wanyerka. The 2001 fieldwork was directed by myself and Jeffrey Richner and the field crew included Scott Brannan, Ricci Soto, Gary Akers, Robert James, and Monika Zsigmund. We were also fortunate to have participants from the Volunteers for Peace program join us in our efforts. Vincent Cantonnet, Gloria Maria Rodriguez, Paula Renedo Martos, Tarek Kattan, Nilufer Alkan, Kristina Tribulova, Emiliano Venturini, Liesbeth Breesch, Aleix Ingles, Estel Colobran Oriol, and Matthew Banton all participated with the investigations. Former MWAC Archeologist William Volf contributed substantially to this project with his geophysical expertise. The author directed additional inventories at the Krimmer property in 2003 and 2006; both times, Interpretive Ranger Pam Machuga and a combined total of about 140 Junior Rangers, participated with the excavations. Members of the 2003 field crew were Gary Akers, Mike Hammons, Danielle Nordbrock, Monika Zsigmond, and Ben Perry. The 2006 crew consisted of Erin Dempsey, John Gapp, Mike Hammons, and Jennifer Lahowetz. It goes without saying that without the individual contributions of all of these people, the project would not have been nearly as successful or half as enjoyable. Thanks, everyone.

I would like to extend a special thanks to members of the Church in the Valley who welcomed us on to their property and took an interest in our work, specifically, Mr. Pete Schueler, the late Pastor John Fisk, and the late Mr. Keith Haag. Pastor Fisk and Mr. Haag, were friends of Cuyahoga Valley and will be remembered fondly.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Archeological field investigations were undertaken by the National Park Service's (NPS) Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) at site 33SU121 during the 2000, 2001, 2003, and 2006 field seasons at Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CUVA). The site is located in the hamlet of Everett in the southwest portion of the park, Boston Township, Summit County, Ohio (Figure 1). It is situated on the north side of Everett Road on four of the historically-defined properties in Everett: the Church in the Valley (Tract 114-43) and associated field (Tract 114-81 of parent Tract 114-72), the Schmidt property (Tract 114-42), and the Krimmer property (Tract 114-44). With the exception of the field, all of the properties are included within the Everett Historic District listed on National Register of Historic Places (NR 93001467) (Figure 3). The District is listed for its significance under the topic of settlement, for embodying the distinctive characteristics of an unincorporated hamlet settlement type, and for historical archeological significance, based on the potential to yield information on non-aboriginal cultures in the Cuyahoga Valley. At the time of the investigations, all but the Church in the Valley property, which is owned by the church, were NPS-owned.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of undertakings on properties included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). MWAC advises CUVA on the subject of archeological management, interpretation, and research. All archeological investigations accomplished within CUVA are coordinated through MWAC, the results from which provide data to assist the park in complying with Section 106.

The archeological investigations were initiated in response to two undertakings proposed by CUVA: 1) a land exchange involving the transfer of 4.28 acres of NPS land (Tract 114-81) to the Church in Valley in return for an historic preservation easement, and 2) potential future development at the adjacent Schmidt and Krimmer properties associated with CUVA's historic property restoration and rehabilitation program. The targeted properties occur on the same landform and are adjacent to one another, though each is discrete by tract boundary. Thus while the investigations were conducted separately per project area, the combined results indicate that archeological resources at each property are attributed to the same overarching multi-component site recorded as 33SU121. This report is organized according to project area, beginning with the Church in the Valley field, followed by the Schmidt property, and the Krimmer property. Results and recommendations specific to each project area are provided as well as a site synthesis based on the cumulative results.

In 2001, church officials concluded that their existing facilities in Everett were insufficient to serve the needs of their growing congregation and determined that an expansion of the existing church structure was necessary if they were to remain at that location. The church had sufficient land to build the structural addition on their property, Tract 114-43, but not enough to provide the needed parking and wastewater handling components of the expanded facility. The land exchange was proposed to provide NPS land, specifically the 4.28-acre field adjacent to the north, for the development of these facilities. In return, the NPS would receive an historic preservation easement on the church and place a restrictive covenant on the field. The proposed projects within the

field included the installation of a new wastewater treatment system and placement of an asphalt parking lot.

MWAC Archeologists and the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) were involved throughout the planning process to protect significant cultural resources at site 33SU121 from adverse impacts. The construction design was developed during the inventory and consultation phase and archeological data were utilized to achieve the final construction design for both the wastewater facility and parking lot (Figure 4). The wastewater treatment system includes an evapo-transpiration field comprising two 600 linear foot fields situated in the western portion of the field and installed at ground surface. One of the fields is designated a reserve and would likely not be used for many years. Additional components include a mounded subsurface sand filter placed southwest of the fields, a 5000 gallon septic tank placed in the existing drive southwest of the church, and a dosing tank located just west of the septic tank. The connecting route runs from the dosing tank north through the previously disturbed driveway area, west along the northern edge of previously graded parking area, and north to the sand filter. The trenching for the route was restricted to previously disturbed soils. The new asphalt parking lot was designed with ninety-nine 9'-x-20' parking spaces, a 20'-wide linear drainage swale in the middle of the lot, and 20'-wide access drives on the west and east sides. The parking lot was positioned in the east section of the field.

Initial fieldwork for the proposed land exchange and associated projects for the Church in the Valley field, hereafter referred to as Everett field, took place from July 20-24 and August 2-4, 2000. These investigations targeted the southeastern portion of the field, north of the Krimmer property, and included a shovel test inventory and fluxgate gradiometer survey. The shovel test inventory covered an area 25 meters N-S by 105 meters W-E; the fluxgate gradiometer survey was conducted over a 3200 square meter area and encompassed the area shovel tested. Three 1-x-1-meter test units were excavated based on the gradiometer survey results. The second phase of fieldwork was conducted from July 9-17, 2001, and expanded upon the previous year's work to include the remaining portion of the field, 15,400 square meters, and focused on areas likely to be impacted by the proposed development plans. The investigations included a shovel test inventory across the field, followed by a fluxgate gradiometer survey of 9300 square meters, and a resistivity survey of 1600 square meters. Hand excavation of twenty-eight 1-x-1-meter test units and mechanical excavation of five exploratory trenches were completed based on the combined results of the geophysical surveys and shovel tests. Results from the 2000 and 2001 investigations identified over 1200 prehistoric artifacts, including debitage, fire-cracked rock, projectile points, utilized flakes, cores, bifaces, and pottery. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from the plow zone, however, four intact sub-plow zone features were encountered, two of which yielded radiocarbon dates from the Middle Woodland (Feature 1) and Archaic (Feature 2) Traditions, respectively. Overall, the site resources are particularly concentrated and have better depositional integrity in the eastern half of the field.

Fieldwork at the Schmidt property took place June 30 and July 5-6, 2000, and July 18, 2003. Initially a shovel test inventory of the parcel was completed that encompassed the entire residential portion, covering approximately 1950 square meters. Next, two 1-x-2-meter test units were excavated (one in the north yard and one in the south yard)

based on the results from the shovel test inventory. An additional 1-x-1-meter test unit was excavated adjacent to the unit in the north yard. Prehistoric materials were encountered in 35 percent of the shovel tests and in all three of the test units, though all were recovered from disturbed soils in the upper stratum. Among the recovered artifacts were debitage and fire-cracked rock; no diagnostic or formal stone tools were discovered. An additional shovel test inventory was completed in 2003 in advance of anticipated improvements including water and septic systems, which would be required for adaptive reuse of the house as temporary employee housing. The inventory focused on the south yard. Shovel tests were excavated in the upper part of the front yard, adjacent to the house, and also in the lower yard, adjacent to Everett Road. All of the shovel tests in the upper yard revealed grossly disturbed soils with heavy, and sometimes compacted, gravel. The shovel tests in the lower yard also revealed very disturbed soils with mottled clay, sand, and gravel. A small amount of modern debris was found in this area, including curved glass, brick, ceramic tile, and concrete. The former route of Everett Road was also encountered toward the southern edge of the yard, just underneath the grass. The rerouting of Everett Road undoubtedly contributed to the disturbance noted in this area. No materials recovered in 2003 were considered archeologically significant since they are mostly residential and road debris, further, the materials were found in grossly disturbed soils and lacked depositional integrity.

Archeological investigations at the Krimmer property were conducted from June 18-23, 2000, July 18-23, 2001, July 14-17, 2003, and July 25-27, 2006. The initial fieldwork in 2000 included a shovel test inventory that covered 1600 square meters of the property to encompass the house, garage, all outbuildings, and the clearing to the north of the house. The investigations were undertaken in advance of anticipated projects associated with the rehabilitation and restoration of the house, though specific plans had not yet been developed. Artifacts recovered from the shovel tests included both prehistoric and historic materials. Eleven 1-x-1-meter test units were excavated based on the results from the shovel test inventory; 10 yielded additional prehistoric materials and all 11 contained historic and modern debris. The 2001 fieldwork included a fluxgate gradiometer survey and excavation of four 1-x-1-meter test units in an 800 square-meter area within the clearing in the northern yard. Prehistoric materials were recovered from all but one of the units and an intact subsurface pit feature (Feature 5) was encountered in a test unit located in the eastern half of the clearing Additional evaluative testing was completed in 2003 that targeted the south and west yards. Seven 1-x-1-meter test units were excavated, all of which revealed disturbed soils and a mix of prehistoric, historic, and modern materials. Evaluative testing conducted in 2006 targeted the area between the house and the now non-extant garage in the north yard where specific improvements for the rehabilitation of the house were proposed. These include: updating the existing drive and installing a 3-car parking lot at the northern end of the drive, adding screen plantings along the east side of the drive, and constructing a deck off the back of the house. Four 1-x-1-meter test units were excavated and yielded additional prehistoric, historic, and modern materials. The depositional context is so greatly compromised in the 2006 project areas that the resources contained within are not considered significant.

Based on the results from the combined investigations, archeological site 33SU121 is a multi-component site with prehistoric components dating from Middle Archaic through Late Woodland periods and a twentieth-century historic component

attributed to residential activities at the Krimmer and Schmidt Houses. The prehistoric site represents the cumulative result of widely spaced, short-term occupations and use episodes that occurred over a long time period. In general, the density of artifacts is greater in the northern and eastern portions of the mowed field area with the majority of artifacts occurring in the disturbed plow zone. Several intact sub-plow zone features were identified and recorded in the eastern portion of the field and in the northern yard at the Krimmer House. These features contain data for addressing multiple potential research questions. The proposed undertakings involve ground disturbance, however, no significant archeological resources will be adversely impacted from the actions. Following the process of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, areas within the site were identified where the proposed undertakings could take place without having an adverse effect on the characteristics of the archeological site that would qualify it for the NRHP. The project planning process consistently emphasized use of those disturbed areas for development and avoidance or protection of other portions of the site where primary context deposits had been recorded.

MWAC Archeologist Jeffrey Richner supervised the field and laboratory work in 2000; Archeologist Richner and MWAC Archeologist Ann Bauermeister supervised the fieldwork in 2001; Archeologist Bauermeister supervised the laboratory work for 2001 and the fieldwork and laboratory work in 2003 and 2006.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Cuyahoga Valley National Park is located in the northeast corner of the state of Ohio, between the cities of Akron and Cleveland. The park covers 33,000 acres of a glacially sculpted landscape along the banks of the Cuyahoga River in an area that today is characterized by river floodplain, steep and gentle valley walls, tributaries and their ravines, and upland plateaus.

CUVA is situated along the western edge of the glaciated Appalachian Plateau province in northeast Ohio, an area marked by relatively flat uplands with deeply entrenched drainage ravines and valleys that was established following the Wisconsin glacial retreat about 14,000 years ago (Brose et al. 1981). This physiographic region is comprised of buried north-to-south trending Paleozoic river valleys that are largely covered by glacial deposits. The present glacial topography is comparatively smooth, but generally follows the contour of the underlying bedrock, which includes Devonian, Mississippian, and Pennsylvanian strata (Brose et al. 1981).

The major valley fill within Cuyahoga consists of deposits from two pro-glacial lakes that occupied portions of the valley. Cuyahoga Lake was formed ca. 13,000 B.P. from the Wabash Moraine, and covered the area north of Akron to the southern border of Cuyahoga County. Later and further north, Lake Independence was formed by the Defiance Moraine around 11,800 B.P. As the glaciers retreated from Cuyahoga Valley, subsequent drainage of the lakes and down cutting of the Wabash moraine created a gradient that permitted the northeasterly flow of the Cuyahoga River into Lake Erie. During the latter glacial developments, the Cuyahoga River cut through overlain deposits and into the underlying bedrock. Today the elevation of the floodplain near the project area is 710' amsl. Site 33SU121 is situated on the second terrace above the modern floodplain of the Cuyahoga River at 770' amsl; it is located 700 meters to the west of the middle stretch of the river (Figure 5). Terraces in the park are the elevated, abandoned floodplain segments of the Cuyahoga River or its tributary streams (Finney 2002). The landform containing the site is a relatively level plateau sloping upward to the west. North and east of the terrace is a steep bank formed by an unnamed intermittent drainage. The site also faces the Furnace Run floodplain to the south.

The upland soils in the park consist of poorly draining clayey loam while the floodplain and terrace soils are highly fertile, well-drained sandy silt loams. The floodplain soils developed intermittently over the past 12,000 years and have always been considered prime agricultural land (Brose et al. 1981). The soils on the terrace that site 33SU121 occupies are classified as Glenford silt loam from the Glenford series, which are part of the rough broken land association. These soils are deep and moderately well-drained, were formed in stratified silty materials, and have been used historically for crops such as corn, wheat, or hay (USDA 1974). The site setting is a former part of an ancient floodplain and it is known that prehistoric archeological sites can be buried in such terraces (Finney 2002).

The middle Cuyahoga Valley has a mild continental interior climate with warm, humid summers and cold winters; a climate that has been relatively unchanged since

the end of the Little Ice Age that spanned from ca. A.D. 1350 to 1850 (Fagan 2000). Northwesterly to westerly winds blowing off Lake Erie affect temperatures in the project area by lowering them in the summer and raising them in winter. Located within the Lake Erie snowbelt, the area and can be covered in snow between 60 and 80 days annually. The mean minimum temperature in January is 19 degrees Fahrenheit and the mean maximum temperature in July in 83 degrees. There is an average of 180-200 frost free days, which is adequate for most crops on most soils, and 36 inches of annual precipitation (USDA 1974).

The region is in the temperate deciduous forest biome that developed following deglaciation about 10,000 years ago (Shelford 1963). Maple and beech were the predominant tree species, while other varieties included hemlock, chestnut, hickory, red oak, and cherry. The forest environment provided habitat for a wide range of animals, including white-tailed deer as the dominant large mammal, elk, mountain lion, black bear, rabbits, opossum, beaver, raccoon, and muskrat. Avian fauna included wild turkey, quail, owls, hawks, and ducks; aquatic animal resources were plentiful with freshwater gar, pike, catfish, bass, drum, and other fishes available in rivers and lakes (Noble 1988). The natural forest was impacted heavily through deforestation that took place during the Euro-American settlement period. According to Brose et al. (1981:17), "...the present environmental setting of the region would have provided a large number of seasonally available resources for prehistoric and historic exploitation [and] the subsistence resources in the site region appear to have been more than adequate to maintain the aboriginal population."

3. CULTURE HISTORY

Several very detailed reports have been prepared on the prehistory and history of Cuyahoga Valley. A brief discussion is provided; for more detailed discussion readers are directed to Brose et al. (1981) and Finney (2002).

Paleoindian Tradition

The Paleoindian Tradition began when humans first settled in North America by 14,000 B.C. and extends to approximately 10,000 years ago. Human occupation of northeastern Ohio became possible once the ice sheets began retreating northward around 14,000 B.C. As the glacial front moved out, the region's pro-glacial lakes subsequently drained, and by about 12,000 B.C. the encroaching flora of the cool climate consisted of a mixed hardwood-conifer forest, which slowly changed to relatively modern flora by about 8000 B.C. (Brose et al. 1981:107-108). In the Ohio Valley, the most acceptable evidence for human presence is from this transitional period between 12,000 and 10,000 B.C. (ibid.).

Paleoindian groups were highly mobile hunters of large game such as mammoth and bison, whose adaptation strategies included short-term use of camps, small group size, use of high-quality raw materials, and sophisticated stone-working techniques. Plant resources would also have been utilized, but not emphasized in the diet (Neusius and Gross 2007:127-128). The material culture is characterized by the large, fluted, lanceolate projectile points attributed to the early Paleoindian stage (e.g., Clovis, Folsom), though Paleoindian assemblages include a variety of other stone tools such as gravers, scrapers, knives, and biface blanks; and bone tools (Fagan 1995; Finney 2002; Neusius and Gross 2007). Several Early Paleoindian Tradition sequential fluted point types have been recognized in the Great Lakes region, which differ from the classic Clovis points found west on the Great Plains. These are recognized as representing distinct cultural complexes that include Gainey (9000-8600 B.C.), Parkhill (ca. 8600 B.C.), and Crowfield (post-8600 B.C.). The Great Lakes regional variant is the Gainey fluted point, described as having a Clovis-like morphology but made by a Folsom-like technique (Finney 2002:16 citing Stoltman 1993).

The Late Paleoindian period transition is thought to have begun around 8,800 – 8,400 B.C. with changes in projectile technology and an increasing reliance on Pleistocene bison as well as modern species (Lepper 1999). The material culture is marked by a dramatic increase in projectile point variation that Finney (2002:16-17) concludes could be evidence that populations were exploiting additional species within smaller territories, reflecting a greater role of collecting and gathering in the subsistence pattern. Examples of diagnostic Late Paleoindian, generally referred to as the Plano Tradition, point types are Agate Basin, Plainview, Eden, Hell Gap, and Scottsbluff (Justice 1987).

Paleoindian sites in Ohio occur most commonly in elevated locations along major river valleys, at upland bogs and wetlands, kettle lakes, gravel knolls, lake and stream margins, and in wide swampy floodplain bottoms (Finney 2002). These

sites are characterized by small lithic scatters and isolated fluted projectile points. An exception is the Paleo Crossing site in Medina County (33ME274) where Early Paleoindian campsites have been identified. A particularly noteworthy discovery was a series of post molds representing a structure (Brose 1994). Early Paleoindian points have been recovered in limited numbers as isolated surface finds from Cuyahoga and Summit Counties, and a small number of sites with Paleoindian components have been recorded within CUVA. Two sites occur within the vicinity of the project area. The Norman P Site, 33SU15, is located 15,000 meters to the northwest. It is on the Furnace Run floodplain on a terrace near the north edge of the creek valley. It is at a higher elevation than site 33SU121 at 820-830'amsl. The Paleoindian component consists of a Dalton point and an intact soil horizon dating to the Late Paleoindian to Early Archaic transition (Brose 1975). A Cumberland point was recovered from Everett Knoll, 33SU14, which is located immediately south of site 33SU121 in the lower floodplain setting of Furnace Run where the elevation ranges from 730-750' amsl. Site 33SU14 is well known for being one of the most significant Middle Woodlands sites within Cuyahoga Valley and is listed on the NRHP as a prehistoric district (NR 77000157).

Archaic Tradition

The Archaic period is marked by the onset of the Boreal climatic episode, as deciduous forests continued to move north, replacing the conifer-hardwood forest and bringing about a more temperate climate (Hunt 1986 citing Wedlund 1978:278). This re-establishment of the eastern hardwood forest occurred in northeastern Ohio between about 8500 and 8000 B.C., and by 3000 B.C. essentially modern deciduous forest conditions were in place (Finney 2002). Another significant change brought about during this period that would impact humans was the disappearance of the Pleistocene megafauna.

The Archaic Tradition in northeast Ohio is commonly considered in terms of three temporal subdivisions: the Early Archaic from 8000 to 6000 B.C., the Middle Archaic from 6000 to 4000 B.C., and the Late Archaic from 4000 to 1000 B.C. (Finney 2002:18). Prufer has suggested viewing the Tradition more as a continuum, "…a cultural unit between [ca.] 7500 and 1000 B.C., during which the archaeological assemblages exhibit no more than gradual changes in artifact styles" (Prufer 2001:187).

Early Archaic populations adjusted to the changing environment by developing an increasingly diversified hunting and gathering economy characterized by small, mobile bands exploiting a wider variety of animal and plant resources within smaller areas. Subsistence activities became more seasonally oriented and focused on well-exploited territories. This change in subsistence was closely related to population growth, settlement organization and mobility strategies, and as the period progressed, populations continued to grow and become more sedentary (Hunt 1986:7; Neusius and Gross 2007:520). Such trends continued into the Late Archaic, which also witnessed long distance trade, ceremonialism, including mound architecture, utilization of cultigens, and increased regional specialization (Brose et al. 1981; Fagan 1995; Finney 2002).

Archaic adaptive strategies correspond with a changing material cultural, from lanceolate spear points to smaller, more diversified notched and stemmed points,

scrapers, knives, drills, and ovoid blades. Also present are woodworking and food preparation tools such as axes, adzes, awls, celts, and grinding stones. The Middle Archaic is marked by the inclusion of ground and polished stone tools, and atlatl weights. Late Archaic stone tool assemblages are noted for the range of stylistic variations for functionally similar tool types, particularly illustrated by the diversity of projectile points (Brose et al. 1981).

Archaic manifestations are common for the region and numerous archeological sites with Archaic components have been recorded in Cuyahoga Valley (Finney 2002: Table 3). Locally and regionally available cherts, including those that occur in glacial till, were heavily utilized for tool manufacture. Exotic materials were also used, though there is more evidence of this in the earlier phase. Two types of settlements seem to be represented in Cuyahoga Valley: large base camps on high ground along the rivers and major streams, and small hunting camps in upland settings. Prufer has reconsidered this archeological distinction and concluded that all open sites appear to represent small, uniform, and probably repeated occupation on suitable high ground near water (Prufer 2001:188-189). Archaic hilltop sites are often initially recognized from sparse lithic scatters with few, if any artifacts; whereupon more intensive investigations yield additional artifacts with the majority belonging to the Archaic (Prufer and Long 1986:11-12).

Most Archaic site components within CUVA occur in upland settings as isolated finds at later Woodland and Late Prehistoric sites, and most have been recorded in Cuyahoga County. Of the sites that have been recorded in Summit County, several are in lowland settings and relatively near the project area. The previously mentioned Norman P Site, 33SU15, represents the earliest Archaic site in the park. In addition to the Paleoindian component, artifacts from all Archaic sequences have been recovered there. To the east 1145 meters and on the opposite side of the Cuyahoga River, Point-Biro Farm, 33SU440, has yielded artifacts from the Early through Late Archaic and also subsequent Woodland deposits (Richner et al. 2001). It is on the first terrace above the river's floodplain at an elevation of 740' amsl. The Muldowny Site, 33SU31, is located on the same landform in an agricultural field 450 meters north-northeast of the Point-Biro Farm. It is a multi-component prehistoric site where Archaic points have been recovered during surface surveys among other artifacts diagnostic of the Late Woodland and Late Prehistoric (Brose et al. 1981; Richner 2000). Further northwest in an upland setting more typical of Archaic sites in the valley, is Pittenger Village, site 33SU23. Archeological investigations at the site have identified Middle Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Prehistoric components (Finney 2002). It is 2150 meters northeast of 33SU121 on a hilltop 830' amsl. Brown-Bender Field, 33SU112, is south of the project area by 2750 meters. The site is situated in the floodplain on the east side of the Cuyahoga River. The site is interpreted as a specialized Late Prehistoric occupation with an Archaic component; an Ashtabula point was discovered at the base of a gravel knoll toward the south end of the field at a slightly higher elevation (Richner 1999).

Woodland Tradition

The Woodland Tradition is also commonly divided into sub-periods including: Early Woodland (1000-100 B.C.), Middle Woodland (100 B.C.-A.D. 450), Late Woodland

(A.D. 450-1000), and Late Prehistoric (A.D. 1000-1600). The distinctions accommodate observed changes in material culture and cultural manifestations. Woodland cultural traditions arose from a culmination of long-term adaptive and cultural trends that had emerged during the Archaic. Three major hallmarks of the Woodland period are pottery manufacture, deliberate cultivation of native plants, and interment under earthen mounds (Fagan 1995:397).

During the Early Woodland, Archaic trends in settlement and subsistence patterns continued as did general material culture elements. Notable additions include pottery, recognized as thick-walled and cordmarked; more finely worked bifacial tools; and new projectile point styles, including contracted stemmed, square stemmed, and side-notched varieties (Fagan 1995; Neusius and Gross 2007). Subsistence strategies focused on hunting, plant food collection, and fishing, supplemented by limited horticulture (Finney 2002:23). Sites in the region from this period occur on upland bluffs, floodplain terraces, and hilltops with a settlement pattern that appears to represent scattered, semi-permanent small villages that were occupied from late spring through fall by populations involved in a complex seasonal round of activities (Brose et al. 1981:133; Finney 2002:23). In CUVA, Early Woodland sites include possible villages, rockshelter camps, isolated caches on upland plateaus, and small artifact scatters that may represent temporary special function camps (Brose et al. 1981:133). Ceremonial sites consisting of small circular earthworks and burial mounds from this period have also been identified in the park (Hunt 1986:8).

Nearly 20 sites with Early Woodland components have been identified in various settings throughout the park. One of the best known and well-documented is at Stanford Knoll, site 33SU138, where excavations yielded the oldest type of ceramics in Ohio (Lee 1986). Sites recorded near the Everett project area include the previously discussed Brown-Bender Field (33SU112), Muldowny Village (33SU31), and Point-Biro Farm (33SU440). The Point Mound, site 33SU7, is located 200 meters southwest of the Point-Biro Farm on a sandy second terrace above the Cuyahoga River. The site setting has an elevation of 770' amsl and is 1275 meters east of site 33SU121. The mound contained two burials with a small assemblage of associated artifacts. An early Woodland component was also reported from the site.

Middle Woodland populations appear to have remained semi-sedentary, relying heavily on hunting and gathering, though settlements during this time may have been more nucleated and there is evidence that horticulture played an increasingly important role (Brose et al. 1981:134). Pottery develops into distinctive wares with variable vessel shapes and decorative treatments; a set of distinctive projectile point styles also emerges (Neusius and Gross 2007). The dominant manifestation in Ohio during this period was the Hopewell Culture, characterized by elaborate geometric earthworks associated with burial mounds and a diverse assemblage of exotic ceremonial artifacts. Such sites are most recognized further south in the Scioto River valley where Hopewell was defined, although the influence of Hopewell Culture extended across much of eastern North America (Finney 2002:24). The evidence for Hopewellian occupation in northern Ohio is more subtle, but certainly present, and a number of Hopewell sites have been recorded throughout CUVA. Middle Woodland diagnostic artifacts include projectile

points, blades, and pottery. Most are within riverine environments and characterized as [generally] small in size and associated with nearby mound locations (Volf 2000:35).

Everett Village is actually a focal point of Middle Woodland activity in the valley (Finney 2002; Volf 2000). As previously discussed, the Everett Knoll Complex, site 33SU14, is located immediately south of the project area and site 33SU121. This significant Middle Woodland site is interpreted as representing a Hopewellian ceremonial locus (Brose 1974; Richner and Volf 2000). Archeological investigations around several houses in Everett Village have identified intact subsurface Middle Woodland features and deposits attributed to the Everett Knoll Complex, of which the best represented are the Szalay Site, 33SU434, and the Swan House Site, 33SU133. Excavations at the Szalay Site yielded numerous Hopewell artifacts and exposed 22 subsurface features including roasting ovens, a refuse pit, and post molds. Based on his research of the site, Volf (2000:79) concluded that it represents a short-term single occupation. The site is on the first terrace on the west side of the Cuyahoga River at an elevation of 730' amsl and it is located 300 meters east of the project area. South from Szalay about 150 meters, the Swan House Site is a multicomponent site with as many as four prehistoric occupations represented with components from the Archaic, Middle Woodland, possible early Late Woodland, and Late Prehistoric recorded. Of these, the Middle Woodland component is considered the most substantial (Lynott 1998). The Swan House Site is 300 meters southeast of the project area on the same landform as the Szalay Site. Northeast of Everett at Muldowny Village (33SU31), the Middle Woodland component includes diagnostic surface finds and also a sub-plow zone pit feature that was exposed during investigations in 2002 (Bauermeister 2002). A radiometric assay on a sample of charcoal from the pit feature yielded a date of 1970 +/-50 B.P. (Beta-172508). At the Point-Biro Farm (33SU440) a charcoal sample taken from a roasting oven (Feature 1) was radiocarbon dated to 1680 +/- 60 (Beta-96182). The subsurface oven feature was only associated with fire-cracked rock (Richner et al. 2001).

The beginning of the Late Woodland corresponds with the end of the Hopewell phenomena, when the exchange systems and mortuary ceremonialism of the former period declined substantially. Subsistence continued to be based upon hunting and gathering, while plant domestication appears to be fully established and increasingly emphasized; settlement is more fixed, and population increases (Noble 1988:13). Groups continue to make and use mounds, but not like the large earthwork complexes of the Middle Woodland. The settlement pattern involves limited seasonal movements between major river valleys and smaller interior drainages (Finney 2002:26). It appears that smaller groups dispersed in the interior valley hunting camps during the cold seasons and larger groups occupied summer villages with a mixed economy in the river valleys (Brose et al. 1981:135). Late Woodland material culture shows subtle variations in projectile point styles and ceramic attributes. Pottery vessels tend to be plain, sometimes cordmarked, and thinner-walled with grit temper, and could withstand higher cooking temperatures. Formal stone tools of exotic materials are replaced by more expedient tools made from local glacially derived cherts. Slate and shale woodworking tools are also reported as are numerous notched and un-notched triangular projectile points that coincide with the widespread adaptation of the bow and arrow (Neusius and Gross:533-534; Finney 2002). The local manifestation of the Late Woodland in the region is the Hale Phase (ca. A.D. 500-900), characterized by the predominance of grit-tempered Cuyahoga Cordmarked

ceramics and lithic artifacts subjected to late stage heat treatment (Brose et al. 1981:141). Within the park, many Late Woodland sites are recorded at locations interpreted to be villages, campsites, hunting camps, as well as rockshelters and burial mounds (Brose et al. 1981: Table 17).

The prehistoric site at the Jensen House, 33SU426, contains a Late Woodland or Late Prehistoric component based on the recovery of cordmarked pottery and triangular points (Bauermeister 2003). Site setting is on the first terrace along the west side of the Cuyahoga River at 730' amsl and it is 1305 meters south of 33SU121. Site 33SU31 is the other closest site with a Late Woodland component.

Late Prehistoric Tradition

The Late Prehistoric Tradition is marked by a continuation of the Late Woodland Tradition with significant changes in subsistence economies, as the previous hunter-gatherer or intensive collector strategies give way to lifeways that emphasize horticultural and agricultural activities (Hunt 1986:10; Finney 2002:27). Major trends from this period include: intensification of food production with corn agriculture; new technologies used in food production, e.g. shell-tempered pottery and bell-shaped storage pits; population growth; and distinct regional complexes (ibid.). In northeastern Ohio the culture developed into a distinct cultural complex known as the Whittlesey Tradition. The Whittlesey Tradition has been divided into four phases, recently revised (see Finney 2002:29), based upon ceramic and lithic tool analysis, including: Riverview (A.D. 900-1250), Vaughn (A.D. 1250-1400), Tuttle Hill (A.D. 1400-1500), and South Park (A.D. 1550-1650) (Brose 1994:107).

The Riverview Phase is characterized by a pottery assemblage of grit-tempered wares predominated by Fairport Plain ceramics (Noble 1988:14). Chert obtained from bedrock sources appears to have been used more than it was formerly (Finney 2002:30). The settlement subsistence system was similar to that known for the Late Woodland Hale phase, with groups utilizing seasonally based small villages and large campsites (Hunt 1986:10). More than 20 sites have been identified within CUVA that have Riverview Phase components, including the well-known South Park site, 33SU8, located in the northern part of the park in Independence Township. No sites have been recorded within the immediate vicinity of Everett; the nearest sites include Brown-Bender Field, 33SU112, and Siebert, site 33SU22. Siebert, also known as Whittlesey Fort No. 9, is located east of site 33SU112 in an upland hillside setting with an elevation of 800' amsl, 2800 meters south of the project area. Recovered Whittlesey artifacts span several phases, with most attributed to the period from A.D. 1250-1450 (Finney 2002:190). Site 33SU2 is 2100 meters northeast from the project area. Also known at Whittlesey Fort No. 6, it is an earthwork village site situated at 830' amsl and positioned above the Cuyahoga River on the east side.

The Vaughn Phase marks the appearance of shell-tempered pottery in the region. They exhibit plain or smoothed treatments that largely replace the previous cordmarked varieties. During this phase there is a marked increase in the use of debitage for tools at villages (Finney 2002:31). The two types of occupations that occur are similar to those from earlier phases and include summer horticultural villages and winter hunting

camps. The warm season villages were large and tended to be placed along secondary valleys and lake estuaries, a trend that indicates the emphasis on horticulture and also fishing activities (Finney 2002:30-31). Fourteen sites assigned to the Vaughn Phase have been recorded in CUVA, none of which is within the immediate vicinity of the project area. Several significant sites with components attributed to the Vaughn Phase are recorded in Jaite Village, approximately 2.8 kilometers to the north.

During the Tuttle Hill Phase, the pottery is similar to the preceding phase, however the lithic assemblages exhibit much greater variability between winter campsites and summer villages (Noble 1988:19). A greater number of projectile points, mostly triangular, are present in both settings and quarried chert appears to be favored over locally available glacial materials in chipped-stone technology. A continuing trend from the previous phase that is specific to summer villages is the use of debitage as tools (Finney 2002:31). Ten sites with Tuttle Hill Phase components are recorded in the park, although none are located near the project area in Everett.

The South Park Phase is the terminal phase of the Whittlesey Tradition and it lasted until the time of European contact around A.D. 1650. Sites from this period provide evidence for agricultural villages, typically palisaded and sometimes containing longhouses, that were occupied year-round, with smaller camps used during the spring and fall (Brose 1994). There is a decline in pottery variation and very few non-local pottery types are represented in the material cultural. There also appears to be an increase in the use of quarried Plum Run and Upper Mercer cherts and triangular points continue to be the predominate point style (Finney 2002:32). It seems that the population was subjected to continued stress throughout this phase, and within CUVA no European trade goods have been found as part of any Whittlesey cultural material, and there is no archeological evidence for any postcontact aboriginal occupation after the South Park Phase (Brose 1994; Hunt 1986:11). South Park components have been identified at 15 sites within CUVA, none of which are located near the project area.

History

The following overview is merely a brief summary of the Historic Period in the Cuyahoga Valley region, and focuses on some of the more significant changes that occurred during this 350 year period, with a particular emphasis on the history of Everett Village. The summary follows Noble's (1988) temporal sequences with information drawn primarily from Brose et al. (1981), Finney (2002), Hunt (1986), and Noble; readers are referred to these reports for more detailed reviews. Additional information presented on Everett Village is abstracted from the Everett Historic District Cultural Landscape Report (Winstel 1995) and the National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Everett Historic District (Winstel 1993).

The Colonial Period lasts from A.D. 1640 to 1796 and during this time very few Europeans visited northern Ohio let alone settled there (Noble 1988:15). Cuyahoga Valley served primarily as a transportation route connection to the surrounding areas and it is not clear what Native groups inhabited the valley during this period (Finney 2002:33). It seems likely that Iroquoian pressures from the East may have forced local aboriginal groups to vacate the entire southern shore of Lake Erie (Noble 1988:15).

French influences had reached this part of the country as exotic goods quickly replaced traditional material culture through trading middlemen, and while there were profound influences of French and British emigrants, they left little physical evidence within Cuyahoga (ibid.:16). Three eighteenth-century American Indian sites have been recorded within the park: Flood Fort, site 33CU60, Kurtz, site 3SU25, and Riverbank 1997-1, site 33SU431. Other sites from this period that are reported, include: the Moravian Indian Village of Pilgerruh (1786-1787), Mingo Town (ca. 1743-1753), and two 1786 North West Company British trading posts. However, their precise locations have not been verified (Finney 2002).

The Pioneer Period took place from 1796 to 1824 with the early settlement of the area that occurred following the Revolutionary War. The beginning of this period is marked by the sale of Connecticut's Western Reserve lands, which included more than 3 million acres in Ohio, to shareholders in 1796. The following year the Connecticut Land Company arranged to have the lands surveyed into 5-mile square townships that were then divided into a series of lots. Many shareholders subdivided their holdings and sold lots to farmers interested in inhabiting the Western Reserve frontier. The settlement pattern in northern Ohio tended to be dispersed, inhabited both by unauthorized squatters and legal resident landowners, with families living in relative isolation from one another (Finney 2002:43; Noble 1988:16). The local economy was depressed during this period and very slow to develop. Because of the scattered settlements, isolation from eastern markets, and poorly developed transportation and communication systems, this period could be characterized as a frontier settlement (MWAC 2007). An important event of the period was that in 1820 plans for a canal were initiated. A few years later the path of the Ohio & Erie Canal was selected and construction north of the Portage Summit began (Finney 2002:44). It has been reported that unmarked graves of canal workers are present in several cemeteries within CUVA.

The Early Developmental Period begins in 1825 when construction started for the Cleveland to Akron segment of the Ohio & Erie Canal. Land speculation increased dramatically as people and money necessary for canal construction began to move into the region (Noble 1988:16). When this section of canal was completed in 1827, the Cuyahoga River Valley benefited substantially from this marked improvement in transportation and communication. The canal brought people and goods into the valley and served to focus settlement and the local economy began to diversify and improve. Towns were established in proximity to the transportation routes and the former situation of isolated families and subsistence farming gave way to interdependent communities and commercial farming (Noble 1988:16). The canal meant that local products could readily be transported out of the valley and exotic goods imported in. It is a period of commercial and social transformation that resulted in the development of a capitalist economy and a highly stratified social system (Hunt 1986:13).

The Late Developmental Period begins in 1861 with the onset of the American Civil War and ends in 1913 after the Ohio and Erie Canal is abandoned. The success of the canal began to diminish around 1840 and the introduction of railroad lines to the area in the 1850s contributed to the canal's decline by drawing business away from it. A devastating flood in 1913 caused the already weakened canal system to be abandoned. During this period the railroad and other transportation improvements contributed

to the growth of many small crossroad settlements, such as Everett, and the railroad also provided a direct connection between the coal fields of east-central Ohio and Cleveland's steel mills (Finney 2002:47). The state's population also rose and Ohio was increasingly integrated into the national scene through telegraphic communication (Noble 1988:17).

The Urban-Industrial Period began in 1914 and continues today. Large-scale industrialism was developed in the valley to meet the needs created by the advent of World War I. Cleveland became an increasingly important Great Lakes port and continued its role as a major center of iron and steel, oil refining, chemicals, automobiles, and other products, and Akron's rubber manufacturers enjoyed great success as a result of the rising popularity of automobiles (Finney 2002:48; Noble 1988:18). This changed with the Great Depression. The effects to the region were similar to what the rest of the country was experiencing: slowed industrialism, a depressed economy, and high unemployment rates. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was established in 1933 as a work relief program for young men from unemployed families. Their efforts are well recognized in Cuyahoga Valley since their projects helped build the highway, bridges, buildings, and recreation facility infrastructure within the area that would become CUVA (Finney 2002:49). World War II served to stimulate the economy by again creating industrial demands and the industries of Cleveland and Akron renewed high production levels. As a result, the Cuyahoga Valley was impacted by urban sprawl, industrial waste, interstate highways, and other intrusions (Noble 1988:18). In 1974 Congress created Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area as an urban park of the National Park System and in 2000 the recreation area became a national park. The 33,000 acre park and all of its resources, both cultural and natural, are now protected and preserved under the park's enabling legislation (Public Law 93-555).

Everett Village

Everett Village is located in the southwest portion of the park in the southwestern corner of Boston Township and is a listed Historic District (NR 93001467) on the NRHP. It is defined as a crossroads community mainly comprising the buildings in proximity to the intersection of Everett and Riverview Roads. Everett fronts a wooded valley wall and is bordered by river-bottom fields with rich farming soils; the crossroads was, and is, surrounded by large parcels of agricultural lands. The Ohio and Erie Canal and later Valley Railway transportation systems were important in the development and commerce of Everett, with agriculture being the primary focus of the economy throughout most of its history. The district is a locally significant example of an unincorporated hamlet settlement type and is also listed for its historic archeological significance based on the potential to yield important information on non-aboriginal cultures in Cuyahoga Valley. The historic period of significance extends from ca. 1830 to 1935 and the boundaries include all of the structures (contributing and non-contributing) along Everett and Riverview Roads, except the Szalay farmstead property.

Within and adjacent to Everett Historic District are portions of two National Register listed linear districts, one listed prehistoric district, and one listed agricultural resource. Lock 27, the Johnny Cake Lock, and the associated spillway are located along the eastern boundary of Everett Historic District and are listed as part of the Ohio and Erie Canal thematic group (NR 02001456). The Valley Railway Historic District (NR 85001123) runs through Everett and is parallel to Riverview Road on the west side. The Everett Knoll Complex, site 33SU14 (NR 77000157), encompasses a large portion of the district; it does not extend as far north or west as the historic district. This prehistoric district consists of a mound and two village sites that are attributed to the Hopewell Culture. The Hunt House (NR 93000080) was listed in the National Register as a contributing structure for the Agricultural Resources of Cuyahoga Valley. It is located south of the district on Bolanz Road.

Three phases of development for Everett have been defined: the canal-related development (1825-1879), agrarian crossroad (1880-1930), and auto-related hamlet (1931-1944). The first land transactions in Boston Township, for what would later become Everett, date to 1817 for Tracts 10 and 11. Henry Iddings purchased 51 acres from Levi Bronson and built the first building, the Swan House on Riverview Road, sometime before 1820.

The first period of development started when the construction of the Ohio and Erie Canal began in 1825. The waterway between Cleveland and Akron was completed by 1827 and the State of Ohio purchased five acres from Henry Iddings for Lock 27, known as the Johnny Cake Lock, and he went on to operate a livery for canal boat mules near the lock. Alanson Swan bought the Iddings property soon after the canal opened and became one of the major landowners and business operators in the village, known at that time as Unionville. His business endeavors focused on canal travelers and included stables for the care and exchange of packet boat horses, a grocery store, a warehouse, and a tavern; he also enjoyed the most prosperous farming operation in the community. Other stores catering to canal traffic were the Swan and Smith Dry Goods Store built in 1835, and Elihu Chilson's store that opened near the lock in 1838. By 1839 there were nine recorded owners in the Everett area and by 1843 the community included a school house located on the south side of Everett Road. Swan remained the dominant property owner in 1858 with nearly 70 percent of the property under his name; the other 30 percent was owned by William Mather. Everett was largely supported by agricultural economy and had the advantage of having a lock and canal that allowed for shipment of goods, such as wheat and flour, to market. The packet boat era came to an end in the early 1850s and with that the Ohio and Erie Canal began to decline. In 1870, with business impacted by the canal's decline, Alanson Swan sold much of his property to Alexander Swanson. In 1874, 12 buildings were listed in the community

The next period of development for Everett is marked by the arrival of Valley Railway in 1880, which boosted commerce and growth. No longer focusing on the canal, the hamlet served to meet the needs of the surrounding farming community. The railroad established a depot in the community of Unionville and that same year the name was officially changed to Everett, after Treasurer of the railroad, T.S. Everett. In 1880, Everett had 100 residents, two stores, a schoolhouse, a hotel, a livery stable, and a post office. A railway combination station was situated immediately north of Everett

Road and an additional railroad structure was located west of there. By 1884, 150 people were living in Everett and the village included a Western Union Telegraph office and an American Express office. Everett's population grew to 200 by 1888, and residents' trades included auctioneering, teaching, carpentry, retail, and the like. A church was built in 1895 belonging to the Disciple Church Association. It was destroyed by fire in 1908 and a new church, the Everett Church of Christ, was built on its footprint later that year. Sometime between 1910 and 1920 the school was moved across the street to a new building, which is now the Schmidt House. During the 1920s Everett had a post office, general store, school, church, cemetery, railroad station, and possibly a gas station at Carter's General Store on the north side of Everett Road. The Carter Store, built in 1885, served primarily as a grocery during this time and later became Hamilton's. The Kepner Store was located on the northwest corner of the main intersection and it served as a store as well as a post office and social hub. At the southwest corner of the intersection, Sager's Gas Station and Confectionery was built around 1930 and replaced a former residence on that lot. Agriculture in the valley declined during the 1920s and 1930s and as a result the community of Everett became less agrarian and more recreation based.

The period from 1931 to 1944 in Everett is recognized by the effects brought about by the burgeoning automobile culture in the United States. The national political movement known as the Good Roads Movement occurred in the United States between 1880 and 1916, with advocates calling for improved road systems. The local movement was driven by the Akron Automobile Club starting in 1906, although it wasn't until 1915 that local farmers would support it given the potential for increased property taxes, which is what happened to Everett. Everett and Riverview Roads, formerly gravel and/or slag, were improved to hard surfaces and Everett Road was also realigned into a straighter route in 1929. As a result, property taxes did increase and the community also became less insular and more dependent on goods and services beyond what was immediately available in Everett. In 1931 the school closed and the railroad station agent was transferred to Akron and by 1935 the station was closed. Businesses in Everett began selling gasoline, which was offered at Sager's Gas Station, the Carter General Store, and the Kepner Store.

The National Park Service acquired most of the properties in Everett when Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area was established in 1974. NPS was responsible for preparing the nomination forms for Everett Historic District as well as the other districts and resources listed on the NRHP within and adjacent to Everett and is charged with the preservation and protection of the resources within.

The two residential properties in Everett targeted by the recent archeological investigations are the Schmidt and Krimmer properties. Both are included within the boundary for Everett Historic District and the southern portion of Krimmer and the eastern portion of Schmidt are also included within the boundary for the Everett Knoll Prehistoric District. The Everett field was historically used for agriculture and is not included in either the historic or prehistoric district. The house at the Schmidt property was originally a one-room schoolhouse that Rudolph Schmidt purchased from the Board of Education in 1935. Schmidt, a carpenter, remodeled the structure into a four-room house in 1936. The current two-story, gable-roofed house has been altered several times and no longer resembles a one-room schoolhouse. According to the Cultural Landscape

Report, the grade has been substantially built up in front of the house. The original house at the Krimmer parcel was built by Mr. Steffe in the late 1800s. The structure burned in the early 1900s and Mr. Steffe built a new house in the early 1900s. He later sold this structure to Mr. and Mrs. Corwin in the 1920s. The structure appears to have been a one-and-one-half story, eave oriented wood frame house with a side oriel bay window. Additions have been added on the south, east, and north elevations, and a large shed dormer was added to the front roof slope. The Schmidt House, Krimmer House, and all associated outbuildings at the two properties are noncontributing structures in Everett Historic District.

4. ARCHEOLOGICAL GOALS AND METHODS

Project Goals

Everett Field (Tract 114-81)

The three primary goals of the 2000 and 2001 archeological projects at Everett field were to: 1) conduct an inventory of the field to identify any additional resources attributed to previously recorded site 33SU121 and to delineate the site's boundary; 2) develop a preliminary evaluation of the conditions, content, and potential significance of any archeological resources recorded through survey; and 3) provide data on the distribution of subsurface resources to park and church planners to assist them with generating construction plans for the developments and upgrades so that they could be located in areas that would have the least impact on archeological resources. The work was initiated in response to and in advance of the proposed undertakings for a parking lot and wastewater handling components to be installed in Everett field to serve the forthcoming expanded facility of the Church in the Valley on adjacent Tract 114-43. CUVA planners, MWAC Archeologists, and the Ohio SHPO were involved throughout the planning process for the proposed undertakings. The project was accomplished utilizing the compliance-related Phase I inventory and Phase II evaluative testing methods.

Schmidt Property (Tract 114-42)

The primary goal of the 2000 and 2003 archeological projects at the Schmidt property was to conduct an inventory of all of the grounds adjacent to the extant house and to develop a preliminary evaluation of the condition, content, and potential significance of any archeological resources recorded through survey. The work was initiated in 2000 in advance of anticipated, but non-specific, future rehabilitation and restoration actions necessary for adaptive reuse of the house. The additional investigations in 2003 were conducted after specific plans for utility upgrades (water and septic) were proposed. The goals were accomplished using a combination of Phase I inventory and Phase II evaluation methods.

Krimmer Property (Tract 114-44)

The goal of the 2000 and 2001 archeological investigations at the Krimmer property was to conduct an inventory of all of the grounds adjacent to the house and develop a preliminary evaluation of the condition, content, and potential significance of any archeological resources recorded through survey. The initial work was conducted in response to future rehabilitation and restoration actions that were anticipated for the restoration and rehabilitation of the house, but that had not been specified, and it was accomplished through Phase I and Phase II investigations. The goal of the 2003 and 2006 archeological investigations was to further evaluate site resources for potential significance and to assist CUVA planners in developing site specific plans to ensure that proposed ground disturbing activities would not adversely impact significant site resources. Specific undertakings were proposed in 2006 and included improving the

drive, installing a 3-car parking space, and adding a deck to the back of the house. The archeological work was accomplished through Phase II evaluative testing.

Methods

Phase I Inventory

The primary goal of Phase I inventory is to provide a description of the archaeological resources within the project area (OHPO 1994). A secondary goal is to gather sufficient data to make a preliminary assessment of any identified resource's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. The methods of inventory employed at MWAC are based upon broad NPS standards defined in the NPS Cultural Resource Management Guidelines under Director's Order 28, and the more specific procedures predicated in the MWAC Field Guide. In some cases the MWAC methods may vary somewhat from precise state of Ohio guidelines, however, the methods employed at MWAC typically meet or exceed state guidelines. The Ohio Archaeological Guidelines require consultants to excavate 50-cm tests at a 15-meter interval. Shovel test inventories conducted by MWAC at CUVA utilize a very close interval (3-5 meters) for smaller project areas and a slightly longer 10-meter interval at larger project areas; the size of the test units is 30-x-30-cm. Upon encountering a positive shovel test at the 10-meter interval, additional radial shovel tests are excavated at five-meter intervals until the extent of the artifact concentration is defined; unless consecutive positive tests continue at the 10-meter interval. The total soil volume excavated by the latter approach allows for examination of a greater quantity of sediments. This sampling strategy has proven particularly effective in identifying, and ultimately evaluating, sites that might otherwise have been missed by using a wider interval. Shovel testing was used to determine the presence or absence of archeological materials at the Everett field, Schmidt, and Krimmer properties and geophysical survey was utilized at Everett field and the Krimmer property. These were the preferred methods of survey since ground surface visibility was limited to between 0-5 percent at all of the properties.

All shovel tests were excavated into sterile subsoil with changes in strata measured and recorded as depths below surface (bs). The provenience and content were recorded using standard shovel test forms. All sediments removed from the tests were screened through ¼ inch hardware cloth to recover any artifacts. Photo documentation was completed and site maps were drawn showing the layout of the project areas and the locations of the shovel tests. The individual site maps for the 2000 and 2001 inventories were combined and are presented as a composite in this report (Figure 6). All materials were initially collected and bagged by individual shovel test. Materials that were then retained included most prehistoric artifacts and any historic materials with temporally-diagnostic landmarks. Materials that were recorded, but not retained, include fire-cracked rock, modern items (e.g. plastic, aluminum foil), brick fragments, coal, and cinder.

Geophysical survey was also utilized at the Everett field and Krimmer property at the Phase I level. Magnetic gradiometer survey was the primary technique applied with resistivity used as a supplementary technique. The magnetic surveys were conducted with a Geoscan FM36 fluxgate gradiometer using a 1-meter transect and a continuous

recording rate of eight samples per meter. Data were collected in parallel, unidirectional (north) transects in an effort to lessen potential magnetic drift. The gradiometer utilizes a passive type of geophysical survey in which the amplitude of the Earth's magnetic field is measured by two sensors and recorded as the difference between the two measurements. Iron objects as well as soils and rocks rich in iron, and burned or fired materials (i.e. prehistoric hearths) can alter the magnetic field. Resistivity survey was conducted with a Geoscan RM15 resistance meter operated in the twin-electrode mode, with the electrode spacing set at 0.5 meters. Data were collected in a bidirectional pattern along N-S transects that were spaced 0.5 meters apart with readings taken every 0.5 meters (Figure 7). Resistance survey is an active geophysical technique used to detect and record subsurface conditions; it introduces an electrical charge into the earth and measures how that current travels through the soil. Human impacts to the underlying soil that would produce variable measurements of resistance include compaction, structural material changes, buried objects, excavations, and habitation (Heimmer and DeVore 1995:35). All collected data were processed using Geoplot software. By distinguishing the variable measurements in the data sets it becomes possible to detect and target subsurface features for interpretation and possible identification.

Phase II Evaluative Testing

Phase II investigations are designed to sample the archeological resources identified during Phase I survey to make a determination of site significance, defined as eligibility of the site for listing in the NRHP (OHPO 1994). Evaluative testing was completed at the Everett field, Schmidt, and Krimmer properties through the excavation of formal 1-x-1-meter tests units located according to the distribution of positive shovel tests and, at the Everett field and Krimmer properties, based on geophysical survey results. Test units were labeled with site grid coordinates in the Everett field and with numeric designations (TU 1, 2, etc.) at the Krimmer at Schmidt properties. Each unit was excavated by hand and most were dug in arbitrary 10-cm levels until sterile subsoil was reached; the remainder treated the A-horizon soils, or disturbed plow zone, as one level. Discrete level forms were completed for each unit that provide a detailed description of unit content including soil type and color, and artifact counts. Artifacts were collected and bagged by individual unit and level. All prehistoric artifacts were collected except fire-cracked rock, which was sampled. Historic materials with identifiable and potentially diagnostic landmarks were collected. Modern materials, brick fragments, and coal were recorded but not collected. Upon encountering a feature, a supplemental feature form was completed along with photo documentation and a plan map. Unit profile maps were completed for at least one wall of each unit where the stratigraphic profile was unique. This was done once the final depth of excavation was reached.

Everett Field (114-81)

The 2000 archeological inventory at the Everett field covered the southeastern portion of the field, adjacent to the northern edge of the Krimmer and Church and the Valley properties. Shovel tests were excavated at 5-m intervals on a north/east-oriented grid with a datum (0N/0E) established at a sewer drain situated along the north edge of

the Church in the Valley's parking lot. Shovel tests were labeled numerically in the order in which they were excavated (ST 1-129) and were also later assigned corresponding grid coordinates. A total of 125 were excavated; two of the tests (ST 23-24) were not dug due to heavy clay content and two (ST 51, 98) were not dug because of their location under a compost pile. A magnetic gradiometer survey was then conducted over a 3200 square-meter area in the same southeastern portion of the field that was shovel tested. Three 1-x-1-meter test units were excavated based on the geophysical survey results.

Archeological inventory in 2001 expanded upon previous work to include the remaining portion of the Everett field, focusing on areas likely to be impacted by development plans proposed by the Church in the Valley. The grid was reestablished, transects were laid out across the field, and shovel tests were placed on that grid at 10-meter intervals to cover the rest of the plateau landform in the inventory. A total of 137 shovel tests was excavated; one test (90N/70W) was not dug due to tree roots. A magnetic gradiometer survey was conducted over an additional 9300 square meters of the field and 1600 square meters of that area was also surveyed using resistivity. Twenty-eight 1-x-1-meter test units were excavated based on the results from the shovel test and geophysical surveys. Additionally, five linear trenches were excavated with a backhoe using a straight-edged bucket (Figure 8). The linear trenches were 1-meter wide and varied between 20 and 30 meters in length. The backhoe excavations removed only the disturbed A-horizon (plow zone), or top 20 to 30 centimeters, exposing the interface of the A and B horizons. The trenches were then skim shoveled and investigated for potential sub-plow zone features and the excavated soils checked for artifacts.

Schmidt Property (114-42)

During the 2000 inventory, shovel tests were excavated at 5-meter intervals on a north/east-oriented grid established using the southeast corner of the house as a datum. The inventory included all of the grounds adjacent to the Schmidt House and associated buildings and a total of 37 shovel tests were excavated. Two 1-x-2-meter test units were then excavated (one in the north yard and one in the south yard) based on the results from the shovel test inventory. An additional 1-x-1-meter test unit was excavated adjacent to the test unit in the north yard. A supplemental shovel test inventory was undertaken in 2003 that focused on the south yard and was completed in advance of anticipated utility upgrades including septic and water. The shovel tests were situated along the west edge of the gravel driveway and along two W-E oriented linear transects positioned across the lower portion of the front yard. A total of 13 shovel tests was excavated.

Krimmer Property (114-44)

The initial investigations at the Krimmer property were undertaken in 2000 with a shovel test inventory. Shovel tests were excavated at 5-meter intervals on a north/east-oriented grid established using the southwest corner of the house as a datum. A total of 58 shovel tests was excavated and the tests were labeled numerically in the order of excavation (1-59; ST 10 was not excavated). Eleven 1-x-1-meter test units (TUs 1-11) were then excavated to evaluate the resources identified through shovel testing. In 2001, a magnetic gradiometer survey encompassing 800 square meters of the northern yard was conducted and four 1-x-1-meter test units (TUs 12-15) were excavated based on results

from the survey. Additional Phase II evaluative testing was completed in 2003 with the excavation of seven 1-x-1-meter test units in the south and east yards (TUs 16-22), and in 2006 with the excavation of four 1-x-1-meter test units (TUs 2006-1-2006-4) in the northwest yard. The latter two evaluative testing efforts were undertaken specifically to assist CUVA in planning for anticipated restoration and rehabilitation projects at the property. A site map of the Krimmer property shows the areas targeted by the combined investigations (Figure 9).

Project Conditions

The overall field conditions during all phases of the field investigations were good. The weather was typical for northeast Ohio in the summer. Temperatures were warm (75-90 degrees) with occasional rain showers. At the time of the investigations, the Schmidt and Krimmer properties were maintained by NPS as vacant residential structures within the historic district of Everett Village. Since 2004 and 2009, respectively, the Schmidt House and Krimmer House have been used a temporary housing for employees working in the park. Routine maintenance at the properties includes mowing and ensuring no safety hazards are present. The Everett field continues to be maintained by the Church as a mowed field and now includes a surface parking lot in the eastern portion of the field.

Laboratory Analysis

All items collected during the Phase I and Phase II investigations were taken to the MWAC laboratory in Lincoln, Nebraska, where artifacts were washed, sorted, analyzed, cataloged, and curated. The artifacts were initially sorted by provenience and then into the primary categories of prehistoric and historic artifacts. Modern twentieth-century items were not included in the analysis except to note when they are evidence of disturbance. Each primary category was further divided into subcategories based on specific criteria developed for each category such as object, type, material, and color. Historic artifacts were then sorted into groups that reflect functionally similar activities. The artifact groups used include: kitchen/domestic, hardware/architectural, personal, and miscellaneous. Additional object attributes were recorded and varied according to the utility of the information they were capable of yielding. The information was compiled in tables that are provided in the back of this report (Tables 1-8).

Storage

The artifacts and associated documentary records from the projects at site 33SU121 are being stored at the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska. Curation facilities at MWAC meet all NPS standards for housing collections and museum property as defined in the Midwest Archeological Center's Laboratory Manual (NPS 2002) and the Museum Handbook, Museum Records, Part II (NPS 1984). Collected materials are stored in accordance with the instructions on "Packaging and Storage of Collections, Handling of Archeological Collections, and Packaging Paper Archives and Photographs" (NPS 2002). Identifying information is recorded on acid free provenience cards and maintained with the artifacts. The collections have been cataloged in the ANCS+ and are stored in a facility that has

controlled temperature and relative humidity. The collections were accessioned separately according to project year. The 2000, 2001, 2003, and 2006 collections were assigned corresponding MWAC accession numbers: 911, 945, 1028, and 1144. All items related to the project remain the property of the United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

5. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

Everett Field (Tract 114-81)

Phase I-II Investigations (2000-2001)

Tables 1-6 list the artifacts recovered from the combined Phase I and II investigations conducted at Everett field from 2000-2001, which covered 16,800 square meters (4.15 acres) of the 4.28 acre field. A total of 262 shovel tests was excavated and 55 percent (n=143) were positive for prehistoric materials. The general soil profile across the field revealed through shovel testing was a consistently disturbed A-horizon (brown silty loam), or plow zone, overlying the sterile B-horizon (yellow silt loam) at 25-30 cm below surface. In all, 316 prehistoric artifacts were discovered including 184 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 126 pieces of lithic debitage, 3 slate fragments, 1 retouched flake, 1 pitted stone, and 1 pottery sherd; and all were recovered from the upper A-horizon soils. Thirty-one formal 1-x-1-meter test units were excavated for the Phase II evaluative testing effort, 29 of which contained prehistoric material. The depth of the A/B-horizon interface exposed in the test units varied across the landform from 20 to 30 cm below surface with it most often (n=14) occurring between 25 and 28 cm below surface. In total, 879 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the test units and nine artifacts classes are represented that include: pottery (n=19), projectile point (n=2), biface (n=6), retouched/utilized flake (n=1), slate (n=7), core (n=4) (Figure 10i), mica (n=2), lithic debitage (n=250), and fire-cracked rock (n=588). Four of the test units intersected subsurface and sub-plow zone features (Features 1-4), which are discussed in detail below. With the exception of the artifacts recovered from those four features, all of the artifacts occurred within the disturbed A-horizon soils and most are neither temporally nor culturally diagnostic beyond indeterminate prehistoric.

One nearly complete projectile point (Figure 10c) made from Flint Ridge flint was recovered from the A-horizon soils in TU 35-36N/49-50E. It has a short, thinned, concave stem, angular shoulders, and a triangular blade. The point has characteristics similar to both Morrow Mountain points (ca. 7500-7000 B.P.) and White Springs points (ca. 7000-6500 B.P.) found at stratified Archaic sites in Mississippi and distributed throughout the southeast; and also to the Savannah River Cluster point type, which is a widely recognized point style from the southeast United States that is diagnostic of the Late Archaic (Justice 1987:165). Within Cuyahoga Valley, Flint Ridge flint tools and debitage are often diagnostic of the Hopewell Culture, though this high-quality material was used throughout prehistory. The source for Flint Ridge flint occurs in Licking and Muskingum counties in central Ohio, located about 160 km from Everett.

Feature 1 was encountered in Test Unit 11-12N/77-78E at 25 cm below surface (Figures 11-12). The upper stratum in the unit extended to 24 cm below surface and contained one chert biface and 20 pieces of fire-cracked rock. The feature was exposed in the southeast quadrant of the test unit as a circular stain comprised of dark brown loam flecked with charcoal. As excavation continued, the feature emerged as part of a circular hearth or roasting feature lined with fire-cracked rock and dug into the B-horizon soils to a depth of 57 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was exposed

has a radius of 80 cm (measured from the southeast corner datum) and appears to be the northwest corner of a larger circular hearth that extends beyond the test unit. The bottom of the feature is flat and lined with a 3-5-cm thick layer of charcoal. The feature contained a total of 242 artifacts, 91 percent of which was fire-cracked rock (n=220). Additional artifacts recovered include 2 pieces of chert debitage, 1 slate fragment, and 19 pottery sherds. The pottery consists of undecorated grit-tempered cordmarked sherds (Figure 13) that are comparable to those found at the nearby Szalay House Site, 33SU434 (Richner and Volf 2000; Volf 2000). Feature 1 has been dated to 1800 +/- 50 B.P. (Beta-147192) based on a sample of charcoal taken during excavation. The calibrated date is A.D. 100 to 370 at the 2 sigma (95%) confidence interval. This places the feature within a Middle Woodland time frame, which is contemporaneous with site 33SU434.

Feature 2 was discovered in Test Unit 23-24N/72-73E beginning at a depth of 32 cm below surface (Figures 14-16). It is a circular pit or basin filled with fire-cracked rock, dark soil fill, and small areas of oxidized soil mottled with flecks and larger pieces of charcoal. Approximately half of the feature was exposed in the test unit while the other half extends to the south and west. The feature was at its widest at 40 cm below surface, measuring 87 cm across along the southern edge of the test unit and extending 50 cm to the north. The feature extended to a total depth of 68 cm below surface. A charcoal sample collected from the feature yielded a radiocarbon date of 3800 +/- 40 B.P. (Beta 160193). The calibrated date range is B.P. 4250 to 4060 and B.P. 4050 to 3990 at the 2 sigma (95%) confidence interval. This places the feature in an Archaic context. Aside from the 90 pieces of fire-cracked rock, very few artifacts were recovered from the feature. Three Upper Mercer chert flakes were discovered as the feature was being exposed. Upper Mercer chert can be found in the outcrops of the Upper Mercer formation, Lower Pennsylvanian. It occurs naturally as nodules in streambeds and in tabular form in its parent limestone and the closest known outcrops are located 30 km south of Everett in Stark County (Volf 2000 citing Luedtke 1992 and Brose 1985). Volf concluded from his research on Woodland sites within Cuyahoga Valley that Upper Mercer chert is considered a locally available chert based upon its high prevalence as the dominant material type at Late Woodland sites (Volf 2000:27-28). Additional artifacts recovered from the soils surrounding Feature 2 include: two non-diagnostic bifaces and three flakes, all made from Upper Mercer chert; seven pieces of chert debitage; and five pieces of fire-cracked rock.

Feature 3 is a linear-shaped trench located between 20 and 83 cm below surface in Test Unit 14-15N/96-97E (Figure 17). The genesis of the feature is unclear, as very few artifacts or cultural materials appear to be associated with the feature. The feature was observed in the southwest corner of the unit as distinct from the surrounding matrix because it was filled with darker soils and charcoal. A small quantity (n=15) of fire-cracked rock was found within the feature; however, it occurs as an unconsolidated scatter within the fill soil and could be the result of rodent activity. A rodent burrow was encountered along the eastern wall of the unit and toward the interior of Feature 3 indicating that bioturbation could account for the inclusion of artifacts within the feature, particularly as deep as 70-80 cm below surface where a chert flake was discovered. Additional artifacts, including a biface base, 9 pieces of chert debitage, and 30 pieces of fire-cracked rock were found within the unit but all were recovered from the disturbed plow zone above and surrounding Feature 3. The biface (Figure 10b),

which could be the base of a projectile point or a portion of a different tool, is made from an unidentified chert. It has a parallel blade with a flared, or fish tail base, and there is no clear distinction between the hafting element and the blade. The biface could be a reworked Archaic point or Late Archaic point type (Finney 2008 personal communication). Some charcoal was included within the feature and a sample of that has been dated to 650 +/- 40 B.P. (Beta-160194) with a calibrated date at the 2 sigma (95%) confidence interval of A.D. 1290 to 1410. The feature, however, is most likely the result of a natural event.

Feature 4 appeared as three separate burned areas in the floor of Test Unit 18-19N/4-5E at 20 cm below surface (Figure 18) and continued to 38 cm below surface. The burned areas consisted of oxidized soils and charcoal flecks while soils in the rest of the unit were disturbed as evidenced by mixed strata mottled with clay, and a rodent burrow first noted at 30 cm below surface in the southwest corner of the unit. Artifacts recovered from the test unit and not necessarily associated with the burned areas include a piece of curved glass, a chert biface (possible projectile point base fragment), seven pieces of debitage (3 Upper Mercer chert and 4 unidentified chert), and 25 pieces of fire-cracked rock. As excavation continued, an extensive rodent burrow was revealed underneath Feature 4. The main channel of the burrow extended at a northwest diagonal across the western half of the unit and there were additional channels that extended into the sidewalls. The feature appears to represent an historic, or more likely modern, event associated with field clearing or related activities.

The final method of evaluative testing at the Everett field involved the use of a backhoe that excavated five 1-meter wide trenches, varying between 20 and 30 meters in length. The purpose was to assist in identifying any potential sub-plow zone features in a more expedient manner. Four soil stains, assigned Features A through D, were identified within the trenches and subjected to further evaluation. Features B and D are most likely the result of rodent activity. Feature A is a circular dark stain measuring 18 cm in diameter and tapering to a depth of 49 cm below surface. The contents of the feature include burnt soil and charcoal. Feature C is a roughly square dark stain measuring 23 cm in diameter at 28 cm below surface and tapering to 10 cm in diameter at its base at 37 cm below surface. Charcoal was present throughout the feature. Charcoal samples were taken from Features A and C, but they have not been submitted for radiocarbon dating. It is not clear whether these two features are cultural in origin or if they are the result of tree clearing by means of burning. No artifacts were found associated with any of the four features. Artifacts recovered from the excavated back dirt from the trenches include two anvil stones, one piece of debitage, and one nearly complete projectile point (Figure 10a). The point has an excurvate blade and ovoid cross section and is made from an unidentified chert. The base of the point is missing as a result of a hinge fracture along the base of the shoulder. The absence of the base does somewhat limit identification, although the point blade and shoulder resembles White Springs projectile points (Justice 1987:109), which are diagnostic of the Middle Archaic Period and estimated to date between 5000 and 4000 B.C. (Justice 1987 citing Walthall 1980 and Cambron and Hulse 1969). All of the artifacts, including the point, were derived from the disturbed A-horizon soils.

Results from the combined Phase I and Phase II investigations led to several conclusions about site 33SU121. First, the Everett field does contain additional prehistoric materials that should be considered part of the previously recorded 33SU121 and these site resources are particularly concentrated in the eastern half of the field. Overall, a total of 262 shovel tests was excavated at the field and more than half (n=143 or 55 percent) were positive for prehistoric material. Based on the shovel test results, very few artifacts were recovered from the western portion of the field as compared to the eastern half of the field (Figures 19-20), which is true regardless of whether shovel tests were dug at 5-meter or 10-meter intervals. East of and including transect 0E, 167 shovel tests were excavated and 119 (71 percent) of those contained prehistoric materials. Had shovel tests only been excavated at the 10-meter level, the total number of shovel tests excavated in the east half of the field would have been 74, with 47 (64 percent) of those positive, the difference is 7 percent. The artifact density in the western half of the field was considerably less, with just 24 (25 percent) of the 95 shovel tests yielding prehistoric material. In a 20-x-50-meter area located in the southwestern part of the field, all of the shovel tests (n=14) were negative. This is the portion of the landform where the upward slope increases significantly and given these results, the 1000 square meter area from 10-60N and 80-100W is not included as part of the expanded boundary for 33SU121.

Second, shovel tests confirmed that the entire field, as well as the subsurface artifact scatter it contains, has been previously impacted from cultivation. The soil profile consists of an upper 20-30 cm layer of disturbed A-horizon, or plow zone, underlain by the sterile B-horizon. All of the artifacts discovered through shovel testing were recovered from the disturbed A-horizon soils and therefore lack depositional integrity, further most are neither temporally or culturally diagnostic beyond a prehistoric designation and offer little interpretive value.

Third, while artifacts have been displaced from cultivation, the scatter retains general horizontal integrity as evidenced by the presence of sub-plow zone features within areas where artifact density was greatest. Test units excavated based on the combined results of the shovel test inventory and geophysical survey encountered a total of four features and all were within the southeast section of the field. This finding leads to perhaps the most important result, which is that partially intact prehistoric features occur below the disturbed plow zone at Everett field. These features are significant because they contain deposits that are in primary depositional context and thus provide the best evidence for interpreting site utilization. The geophysical surveys proved very effective in identifying the subsurface features at site 33SU121. All of the anomalies present in the geophysical data identified as potential features were targeted for excavation, including the four recorded features. It is therefore unlikely that any substantive features with remaining integrity exist within the field. While additional features may be present, they are likely ephemeral and/or disturbed from cultivation.

According to temporally diagnostic projectile points, pottery, and radiocarbon dates obtained from the excavations, the portion of site 33SU121 contained within the Everett field is multi-component dating from Middle Archaic through Late Woodland. The site is considered significant and eligible for the NRHP because it contains prehistoric resources in primary depositional context that can inform on prehistoric activities in Cuyahoga Valley spanning at least 5000 years.

Schmidt Property (Tract 114-42)

Phase I-II Investigations (2000, 2003)

The archeological inventory of the Schmidt property encompassed approximately 3365 square meters (.83 acres) of the 1.08-acre parcel. Excavation was limited by extant buildings and site improvements including the blacktop and gravel driveways and the cisterns. Artifacts recovered from the Phase I and II investigations conducted at the property in 2000 and the additional Phase I investigations in 2003 are presented in Tables 1, 3-7. Of the 50 shovel tests excavated at the Schmidt property, 14, or 28 percent were positive for prehistoric materials. Among the recovered artifacts were debitage (n=5) and fire-cracked rock (n=38); no diagnostic of formal stone tools were discovered. Ten of the shovel tests yielded historic and/or modern materials, including redware, undecorated porcelain and whiteware; coins (i.e., 1937 Buffalo nickel, 1939 "Mercury" dime, Lincoln penny); stoneware; ferrous metal; milk glass; and a glass ink bottle. All of the artifacts were recovered from the context of disturbed A-horizon soils and lack depositional integrity and interpretive value.

Three formal test units were excavated based on results from the shovel test inventory. Test Unit 1 was a 1-x-2-meter unit located in the north yard, northwest of the house and east of the shed; in it, seven pieces of debitage were recovered along with 167 pieces of fire-cracked rock. No discernable pattern or associated charcoal was identified with the artifacts in this unit. Small amounts of insignificant modern debris were interspersed throughout the disturbed soils in the unit; these included: wire nails, flat glass, roofing slate, plastic, and a 1982 penny. Test Unit 2 was a 1-x-2-meter unit located in the south yard, off of the southwest corner of the house. The unit contained a small amount of debitage (n=7) and fire-cracked rock (n=4). The soil profile in Test Unit 2 included a modern fill of mottled blue and yellow clays with a small amount of modern and historic debris (curved glass, .22-caliber cartridge case, undecorated and annular-decorated whiteware). Extensive rodent burrowing was also observed in the unit. Test Unit 3 was a 1-x-1-meter extension south from the western half of Test Unit 1. Test Unit 3 contained 34 pieces of fire-cracked rock and more recent debris including plastic, wire nails, and brick fragments. Nine whiteware fragments with annular decoration were also recovered among the prehistoric and modern materials. Annular-decorated whiteware dates to 1790-1930 (MWAC n.d.). Between 10 and 30 cm below surface, a level of compacted limestone and pea gravel was encountered that appears to have been a former driveway.

The shovel tests and test units were all excavated into the sterile B-horizon, which occurred between 25 and 30 cm below surface. All of the artifacts were confined to the disturbed upper A-horizon soils and no subsurface features were revealed in any of the test units. The A-horizon in the north yard is comprised of plow zone, similar to that in the field, with the inclusion of artificial gravels. In the south yard, the upper stratum in the upper portion of the yard is comprised of grossly disturbed soils with heavy, and sometimes compacted, gravel and mottled clay. The shovel tests in the lower yard also revealed very disturbed soils with mottled clay, sand, and gravel. The former Everett Road was also encountered toward the southern edge of the yard, just below the sod layer. The rerouting of Everett Road in 1929 undoubtedly contributed to the

disturbance noted in this area. It was obvious from the shovel tests and the test units that the soil profile on this parcel has been substantially altered. At several locations around the house and machine shed, surficial concentrations of lithic debris were discovered and have been identified as the result of modern, or recent, flint knapping episodes. Most of the concentrations consisted of large pieces of flint shatter, though several formal stone tools were also discovered among the debris. It is believed that a previous resident of the property was both an amateur flint knapper and artifact collector. All of the materials were collected and removed from the property so as to avoid any future misinterpretation or site contamination.

Results from the 2000 and 2003 investigations at the Schmidt property verified the presence of prehistoric material that is attributed to site 33SU121 and identified a small amount of historic material that is likely associated with the extant structure. The parcel has been subjected to previous, and rather extensive, disturbance related to the residence on the upper part of the parcel as well as from the realignment of Everett Road on the lower elevation. The parcel should be considered part of site 33SU121, but with deposits that do not contribute to site significance since they occur within a highly compromised depositional context.

Krimmer Property (Tract 114-44)

Phase I-II Investigations (2000-2001, 2003, 2006)

The archeological investigations at the Krimmer property targeted the grounds adjacent to the residential component and included the northern extent of the yard, which is a clearing just south of Everett field; they did not include the steeply-sloped southern and eastern sections of the yard. Approximately 1975 square meters (.49 acres) of the .61-acre parcel were included in the inventory. Excavation was prohibited where extant buildings, vegetation, and site improvements were located. Artifacts recovered from the combined excavations are presented in Tables 1, 3-6, and 8. A total of 58 shovel tests were excavated and 41 yielded cultural materials. Thirty-three of the shovel tests (57 percent) were positive for a combined total of 78 prehistoric stone artifacts, with seven of those identified as formal tools. These are one retouched flake, two bifaces, one uniface, one projectile point, one drill (Figure 10j), and one celt fragment. The projectile point (Figure 10e) was recovered from Shovel Test 36 located along the northern edge of the clearing. It is nearly complete, missing a portion of the base including one of the eared corners, and made from an unidentified chert. The point is similar to Brewerton Eared-Triangle points that have been attributed to the Late Archaic tradition (Justice 1987:122k). An additional 35 pieces of debitage and 36 pieces of fire-cracked rock comprise the rest of the prehistoric assemblage. Small amounts of insignificant modern and possibly historic debris were also discovered in 26 of the shovel tests; these materials were generally discarded since they were very fragmentary and lacked functional and temporal diagnostic landmarks. Almost half (n=20 or 49 percent) of the positive shovel tests yielded both prehistoric and historic and/or modern materials, while 14 shovel tests encountered prehistoric materials only and seven shovel tests encountered historic and/or modern materials only. Four of the stone tools (projectile point, biface, uniface, and drill) were recovered from the clearing and three of those (excluding the biface) were found in units devoid of historic material, but still within the disturbed upper A-horizon

soils. The soil profile for the clearing is the same as that for Everett field—0-30 cm of disturbed plow zone that is the A-horizon (dark brown silty loam) underlain by the sterile B-horizon (yellowish-brown clay). The soil profile for the residential grounds was more varied and exhibited different types of disturbance, including mixed and mottled strata, layers of fill, and inclusions such as gravel, coal, and brick fragments. This was further investigated and revealed more clearly during subsequent evaluative testing and the results are discussed in the following.

Twenty-six formal 1-x-1-meter test units were excavated during the Phase II investigations. In the southwest corner and along the southern edge of the front yard, Test Units 2, 16 and 22 revealed a relatively intact soil profile with the A-horizon giving way to the B-horizon between 28 and 30 cm below surface. Mixed historic and prehistoric artifacts were present throughout strata in these units. The other seven test units excavated in the south yard (Test Units 5, 6, 10, 17, 19-21) revealed a substantial amount of historic alteration to the soil profile. The soil profile for this section of the property is generally comprised of a very deep historic yellow clay fill, or basement spoil, that extends to 55 cm below surface where the original A-horizon was encountered. Any potential intact deposits would thus occur below this depth. Test Unit 20 was excavated to a depth of 80 cm below surface where the B-horizon was eventually exposed. The entire unit, except for the bottommost layer, contained a mix of modern, historic, and prehistoric materials. Only prehistoric materials (3 chert flakes) were found in the 70 to 80 cm level. The soil profile in Test Units 6 and 10 provides a good example of the historic fill episodes (Figure 21), further indicating that the original grade for this section of the property is quite deeply buried by the basement spoil. The profile in the east yard was similar, as revealed in Test Unit 18. Also in the front yard, a concrete and gravel walkway (Feature 2003-1) was exposed in Test Unit 17 at 10 cm below surface. The walkway is oriented perpendicular to the house and extends 59 cm east from the unit's west wall. The overlying 10 cm of soil consisted of the same disturbed overburden of yellow clay fill mottled with gray clay.

Test excavations north of the house showed further evidence of historic disturbance in the form of a twentieth century burn feature in Test Unit 1; ceramic drains in Test Units 8, 9, 2006-3, and 2006-4; modern mottled clay fill with a lens of pea gravel in Test 3; and mottled clays, coal, and gravel in Test Units 2006-1 and 2006-2. The burned feature, Feature 1, is a basin-shaped hearth approximately 1 meter in diameter and outlined by oxidized soil at 8 cm below surface. Contents of the feature include both prehistoric and historic artifacts, however the presence of burned, painted wood and coal indicates the feature is the result twentieth-century activity. The ceramic drain appeared just below ground surface and was found in association with modern artifacts in all four test units. An exploratory probe in the center of Test Unit 8 revealed no intact A-horizon and the B-horizon at 40 cm below surface with all of the artifacts in disturbed context.

Test units excavated in the northern clearing matched the soil profile observed when shovel testing—a comparatively more intact profile comprised of the 0-30 cm A-horizon (plow zone) layer underlain by the B-horizon—yet which is still disturbed from cultivation. A mix of prehistoric and historic and/or modern materials occurred throughout the A-horizon soils in all of these units. Test Unit 7 had one level from 20 to

30 cm below surface where only a prehistoric artifact (1 chert flake) was present. Test Units 12 and 15 did reveal an intact subsurface prehistoric burned feature, Feature 5, at 23 cm below surface. The feature is a circular hearth dug into the B-horizon soils and lined with fire-cracked rock (Figure 22). The location of Feature 5 had been identified as a magnetic anomaly from the fluxgate gradiometer survey data. All of the artifacts (fire-cracked rock) along with numerous charcoal and soil samples were collected from the feature. Charcoal samples could be submitted for radiocarbon dating in order to date the feature, since it yielded no temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts. With the exception of 139 pieces of fire-cracked rock in Feature 5, all of the remaining prehistoric artifacts were found in mixed context with historic artifacts in the A-horizon soils.

Twenty-three of twenty-six test units were positive for prehistoric materials yielding a total of 343 pieces of debitage, 562 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 6 projectile points (4 incomplete, 2 fragments), 4 bifaces, 3 retouched flakes, 1 drill (Figure 10k), 3 cores, 3 worked slate fragments, and 6 pottery sherds. The three test units that did not contain any prehistoric materials were Test Unit 8 in the south yard and Test Units 2006-3 and 2006-4 situated in the north yard between the house and former garage. All of the test units contained historic and/or modern debris, much of which was discarded because it lacked any interpretive value and was not of archeological interest. The only prehistoric artifacts that were found in their primary depositional context were the pieces of fire-cracked rock in Feature 5 and the chert flakes in the deeply-buried paleosol (70-80 cm bs) in the south yard (in TU 20). All of the other artifacts were found in what is at least secondary depositional context, due to the extensively altered soil profile at the property, with a few that stand alone as being temporally diagnostic. The small pottery assemblage (n=6) consists of very fragmentary sherds with sloughed-off surfaces and grit-tempered paste. Because of its diminished condition the pottery is not particularly diagnostic but could be associated with Woodland or Late Prehistoric Traditions, since much of the pottery in Cuyahoga Valley has been found at sites dated to those time periods. The four incomplete projectile points represent the other temporally diagnostic artifacts in the assemblage and range in age from Late Archaic to Late Woodland. An incomplete triangular point made from an unidentified gray chert was found in Test Unit 2 (Figure 10g). The point is similar to the Levenna point type, which is a common point type found in the eastern United States that dates to the Late Woodland (Justice 1987: 226). A chert stem with a convex base recovered from Test Unit 3 (Figure 10h) resembles the Cresap Stemmed point type from the Early Woodland Stemmed Cluster. These points are diagnostic of the early Adena culture and have been dated to 1000 B.C. to before 500 B.C. (Justice 1987:185-187). The medial and base portion of a chert projectile point (Figure 10d) resembling the Brewerton Eared-Notched point type was found in Test Unit 4. These points are well documented in the northeastern states and are diagnostic of the Late Archaic (Justice 1987:122-123). A projectile made from a high-quality, lustrous gray-brown chert, was recovered from Test Unit 6. The point is side-notched with a slightly concave base and excurvate blade shape (Figure 10f). It is very similar to Raccoon Notched points from the Jack's Reef Cluster, which are diagnostic of the early Late Woodland period in the Midwest. Raccoon Notched points are associated with the Intrusive Mound Culture of Ohio (Justice 1987:219 citing Mills 1922 and Ritchie 1937).

The historic artifact assemblage (Tables 1, 3-6) is predominately common household refuse items including ceramic sherds (whiteware, yellowware, redware, stoneware) that are mostly undecorated, curved glass (broken bottle glass and jars), bone, and an iron stove part. The few pieces of decorated ceramics (Figure 23) include a decal-decorated whiteware sherd dating to 1860-present (MWAC n.d.), an annular-decorated whiteware sherd dating to 1790-1930 (ibid.), a whiteware sherd with an unidentified blue transfer-print pattern that dates to circa 1790-present (Coysh and Henrywood 1982), a floral embossed green and yellow-glazed whiteware sherd, and a leaf-shaped porcelain lid. Flat glass and nails were the primary architectural materials recovered from the excavations along with fragmentary pieces of brick. A small number of personal items, such as pipe stems, buttons, slate pencils, a clock key, and metal pin were also recovered (Figure 24). The artifacts were found in no particular concentration or as any type of intentional deposit. Rather, they occur as a random unconsolidated sheet scatter within disturbed soils and in the same context as modern and prehistoric artifacts.

Archeological investigations undertaken at the Krimmer property resulted in the identification of additional resources attributed to site 33SU121. In total, 1009 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from 67 percent of the combined excavation units (including shovel tests) and were fairly evenly distributed across the property. Because the parcel has been subjected to previous and rather substantial ground disturbance, including excavation for a basement, nearly all (86 percent) of the materials were found in disturbed soils and in mixed context with modern and/or historic materials. The exception was Feature 5 in the northern extent of the yard. This fire-cracked rock-lined hearth was partially intact and encountered below the disturbed A-horizon. The feature did not contain artifacts other than the fire-cracked rock, but soil samples and charcoal samples obtained from the feature fill could provide additional information on its age and function. Additional age indicators from the site include temporally diagnostic projectile points that date from Late Archaic through Late Woodland and grit-tempered pottery sherds that are likely Late Woodland or Late Prehistoric in age.

Overall, the prehistoric site component at Krimmer has poor depositional integrity close to the residence, except for the deeply buried paleosol in the south yard, with relatively intact artifact deposits occurring in the northern portion of the property. The resources are considered part of 33SU121 and should be included within the boundary of the larger multi-component site. The portion of the Krimmer component with the most potential to yield additional archeological data is in the northern extent of the yard where ground disturbance from cultivation is evident, but by comparison, was not as extensive as the disturbances nearer the residence.

The small historic assemblage that was identified at Krimmer is composed primarily of common household refuse and structural debris related to twentieth-century activities. The historic artifacts were more concentrated near the extant house, and like the prehistoric materials, were found in disturbed soils and in mixed context both with older and more recent materials. The artifacts themselves are very fragmentary and offer little interpretive value since very few exhibit any decorative or manufacturing elements that could be dated. Given the lack of depositional context and diagnostic landmarks, the materials have no potential to contribute additional information about

the historic use of the property, and are therefore not considered to be significant or of much archeological interest.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

Archeological site 33SU121 is a multi-component prehistoric site located within Everett Village, in Summit County, Ohio, that was originally recorded in 1980 as a temporally unaffiliated prehistoric lithic scatter located just north of the Everett Church on Tract 114-43. Evaluative testing and site preservation were recommended as a result of the initial investigations completed by Dr. David Brose of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History (Brose et al. 1981). Midwest Archeological Center archeologists returned to site 33SU121 in 2000 and 2001 in advance of proposed developments on Tract 114-81 for the Church in the Valley and potential future developments associated with historic properties to the west (Schmidt House, Tract 114-42) and east (Krimmer House, Tract 114-44). Those investigations revealed that site 33SU121 occurs across almost the entire landform on which each of these contiguous properties lie, encompassing a total of 31,100 square meters, and that portions of the site contain significant deposits, including intact buried features in the eastern portion of the field and the clearing north of Krimmer. An historic component attributed to twentieth-century activities at the Krimmer and Schmidt residences was also recorded and additional investigations were completed at those properties in 2003 and 2006. The extensive investigations also confirmed that the entire field area has been heavily disturbed by agricultural use and the soil profiles at the Schmidt and Krimmer properties have been extensively altered from additional ground disturbing activities attributed to twentieth-century residences.

In all, 370 shovel tests and 60 test units were excavated at the combined properties constituting site 33SU121. Fifty-seven percent of the excavation units, including shovel tests and test units, were positive for prehistoric materials, however, the overwhelming majority of artifacts were confined to the upper 20-30 cms of disturbed A-horizon soils, or plow zone, in the field; and in mixed strata at the residential parcels. The historic artifacts occur as an ephemeral scatter and were all found in disturbed soils in close proximity to the extant structures, which are not considered historically significant. Based on the results from the combined excavations the site boundary has been extended to encompass most of the landform on which Tracts 114-42, 114-43, 114-44, and 114-81 are located. While Tract 114-43 was not included in the MWAC investigations, the site is known to extend into this area (Brose 1974).

The prehistoric site has components dating from Middle Archaic through Late Prehistoric based on radiocarbon dates obtained from the features, ranging from 4250 B.P. to A.D. 1410; and temporally diagnostic projectile points and pottery recovered from the excavated units. The site is interpreted to represent the cumulative effect of widely spaced, short-term occupations and use episodes that encompassed a broad expanse of time. The ephemeral use of the site, by its nature, would result in the construction of very few features. Associations for the Middle Woodland component can be linked to the better known nearby sites such as Everett Knoll (33SU14), and the Szalay Site (33SU434). The association of the Archaic materials is much less specific and is more at the northeastern Ohio level but could be linked to the nearby Swan House Site (33SU133), which does have an Archaic component. Other sites with Archaic components are recorded in the general vicinity of 33SU121, but occur on different landforms and at fairly significant distances from the site.

Based on the findings from the 2000-2006 archeological investigations, the prehistoric component of site 33SU121 should be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has the potential to yield additional data about prehistoric activities in the Cuyahoga Valley spanning at least 5000 years. Extensive inventory and evaluative testing has shown that data are limited due to the compromised depositional context caused by previous disturbance from cultivation, construction, and residential activities, however some studies would be possible. The potential for site data to assist further research is largely due to the existing features in the eastern portion of the field and the few recovered diagnostic artifacts, and also the relatively intact artifact deposits and subsurface feature situated in the northern portion of the Krimmer property. Despite obvious limitations, site 33SU121 has the potential to yield information relating to Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Prehistoric use of the area. Data from the site could support research questions addressing such topics as the age of Middle Woodland and Archaic occupations as estimated from the features and raw material selection based on the few temporally diagnostic stone tools. Other areas for potential research include a more detailed analysis of the pottery recovered from Feature 1. The pottery could be further analyzed and contrasted to the Szalay Site materials to begin to develop a view of the local assemblage. It may also be possible to determine through neutron activation analysis if the pottery was locally made. Middle Woodland tree use for fuel addressed from Feature 1 macrobotanicals could assist in local environmental reconstruction. The site location could also be considered relative to existing Middle Woodland settlement models. It is important to note that none of these studies would require new excavation of the site as all pertinent samples are already on hand.

The historic component is composed primarily of twentieth-century debris attributed to activities at the Schmidt and Krimmer properties that post date the period of significance for which Everett is recognized. Both properties are included within the Everett Village Historic District (NR 93001467) but none of the extant structures are contributing and based on the results from archeological investigations, neither are the archeological resources. All of the artifacts occur in soils that have been heavily impacted from ground disturbing activities at the residences, including construction, basement excavation, utility installation, and at Schmidt, the rerouting of the original Everett Road in 1929. The artifacts were found in no particular concentration or as any type of intentional deposit. Rather, they occur as a random scatter within mixed soil strata. Given the lack of depositional context and diagnostic landmarks, the materials have no potential to contribute additional information about the historic use of the properties and are not considered significant or of much archeological interest.

This study was initiated in response to two undertakings proposed by the National Park Service:

1) A land exchange involving the transfer of 4.28 acres of NPS land (Tract 114-81) to the Church in the Valley in return for an historic preservation easement; and

2) Potential development at the Schmidt and Krimmer properties associated with CUVA's historic property restoration and rehabilitation program.

For the first undertaking, project components requiring ground disturbance included the installation of a new wastewater treatment system and of an asphalt parking lot; both to be situated in the Everett field on Tract 114-81. In compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, archeological investigations were undertaken in advance of the projects, and MWAC archeologists and the Ohio SHPO were involved throughout the planning process to protect significant cultural resources at site 33SU121 from adverse impacts. The construction design was developed during the inventory and consultation phase and archeological data were utilized to achieve the final construction design used for both the wastewater facility and parking lot. As a result of the planning efforts and based on the results from the archeological investigations, it was determined that the proposed undertaking would not adversely impact any cultural resources eligible for the NRHP and the installations were completed in 2006. The wastewater treatment system includes an evapo-transpiration field comprised of two 600 linear foot fields situated in the western portion of the field and installed at ground surface, a mounded subsurface sand filter placed south of the fields, a septic tank placed in the existing drive southwest of the church, and a dosing tank located just west of the septic tank. Ground disturbance for the field was confined to the A-horizon, or plow zone, in the western sloping portion of the field. This was the preferred location for the fields since very few artifacts occur around the area, and those that do are confined to the disturbed plow zone. Further, there was no expectation of subsurface features in this area based on the results from trenching and geophysical surveys. The related tanks, sand filter, and connecting line were all placed in previously disturbed areas, such as the driveway and existing parking lot, where no significant archeological resources were located.

The new asphalt parking lot was designed with ninety-nine 9'-x-20' parking spaces, a 20'-wide linear drainage swale in the middle of the lot, and 20'-wide access drives on the west and east sides, and was positioned in the eastern section of the field. MWAC recommended that no grading take place and that the lot be constructed with the most minimal disturbance. Geotechnical fabric, covered by fill, was used and serves as a barrier between the modern development and the prehistoric surfaces. This technique of intentional site burial has been used successfully at the Boston Store in CUVA where known significant archeological deposits occur. The parking lot was constructed in a way that it is reversible if future access were necessary and the park has ensured that warranted access would be granted to this and all portions of the site in the future. Extensive archeological inventory and testing identified this area as having a high artifact density as well as fairly intact sub-plow zone features. The success rate of identifying subsurface features based on geophysical survey data collected in the field made archeologists confident that all substantive features with remaining integrity have been located. While more may exist, they are likely ephemeral and/or disturbed due to the years of cultivation. Of the known features in the field, only two are obviously cultural and the preservation in these soils is very poor. No fauna or macrobotanical remains were recovered with the exception of charcoal in a few select features. Soil and charcoal samples were collected from all of the features and are on hand for future study. Further, the intentional site burial of this portion of the field serves to protect the

remaining archeological resources. MWAC concluded that this portion of the site had been thoroughly inventoried and tested and that future testing would provide little, if any, additional information that would not be obtainable from existing collections and field records.

For the second undertaking involving developments a the Schmidt and Krimmer properties, the initial fieldwork was undertaken in advance of anticipated, but unspecified, projects associated with future restoration and rehabilitation efforts. Both houses were slated to be used as temporary housing for park employees. Resources associated with site 33SU121 were identified at both properties, but none were considered significant due to the substantially compromised depositional context in which they were found. An additional shovel test inventory was completed in advance of water and septic improvements proposed at Schmidt in 2003. The results confirmed that the proposed utility placements, in the south yard and along the driveway, were in grossly disturbed soils and that such installation would have no adverse effect on any significant archeological resources. No additional archeological investigations were recommended in advance of the water and septic installations as proposed.

Specific improvements for the rehabilitation of the Krimmer House were proposed in 2006 that included: updating the existing drive and installing a three-car parking lot at the northern end of the drive, adding screen plantings along the east side of the drive, and constructing a deck off the north façade of the house. Evaluative testing that year targeted the area between the house and the now non-extant garage in the north yard where the improvements, which would require ground disturbance, were proposed. Results from the 2006 investigations, combined with previous data, indicate that no significant archeological resources are present in any of the areas where the grounds improvement projects are proposed. Additional prehistoric, historic, and modern materials were encountered, but all occur within substantially disturbed soils and therefore lack depositional context and interpretive value. Intact prehistoric deposits from site 33SU121 were encountered in the clearing to the north during the 2000 and 2001 investigations, but they are well east of where the parking lot would be situated and would not be impacted by the proposed projects.

To ensure that no resources are inadvertently impacted in this area, the grubbing technique shall be utilized to install the parking lot. Using this technique, only the minimal amount of ground disturbance (depth <10”) required for a level grade would occur and would be confined to the upper layer (0 to 20-30 cm) of disturbed A-horizon soils. Provided the projects are undertaken as proposed, there will be no adverse effect on any significant archeological resources at the property. It is particularly important that the parking lot construction does not deviate from the plans as currently depicted. CUVA planners should consult with MWAC if the plans are altered in any way. As a precautionary measure during the construction, it is recommended that vehicular access and parking is limited to the driveway whenever possible; if driving on the yard is necessary, it should be restricted to the north yard in the area between the house and tree row delineating the southern edge of the clearing to the north. Additionally, driving, parking, dumping, or stockpiling materials should be prohibited anywhere in the clearing.

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FIGURES

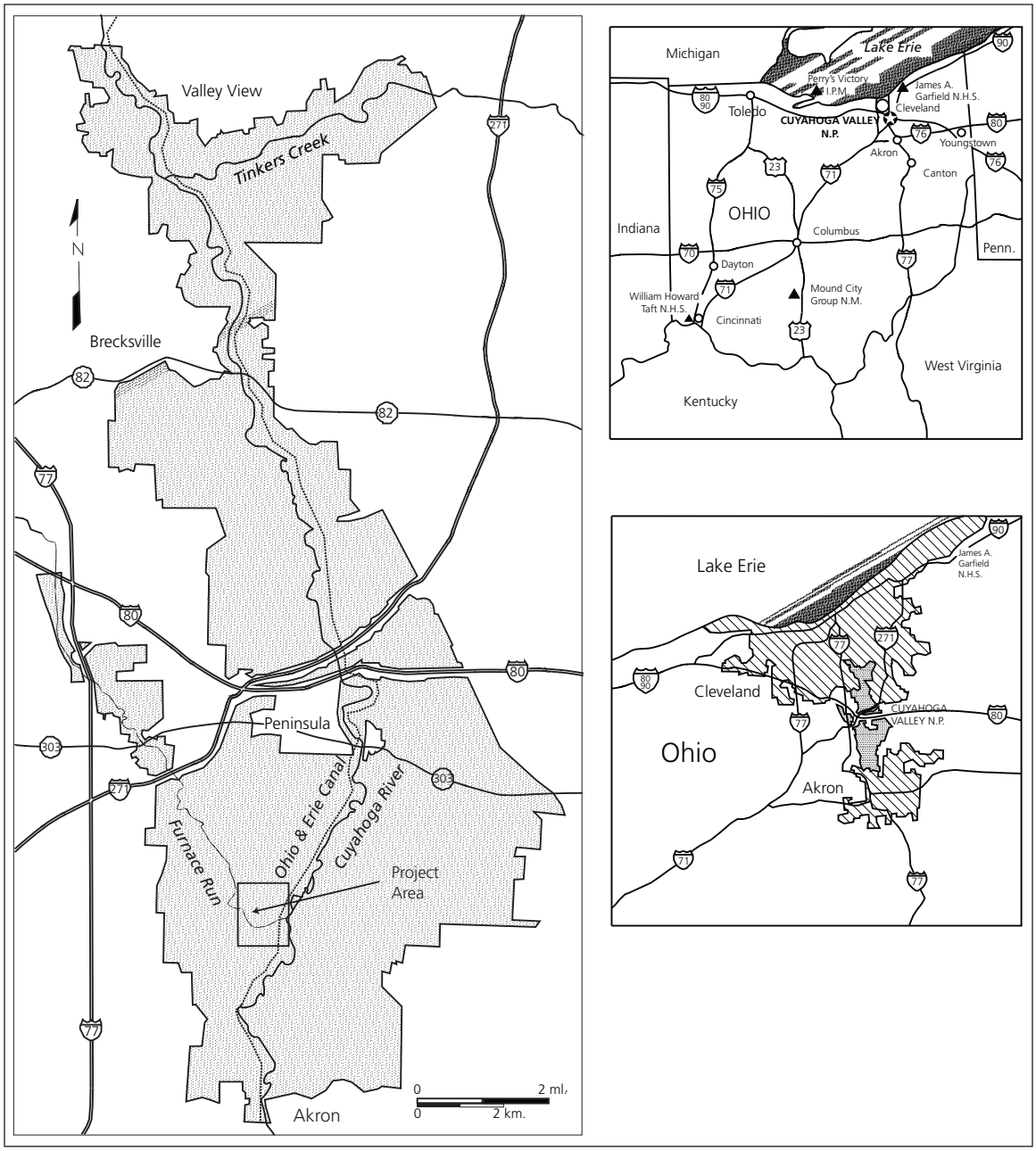


Figure 1. The project area.

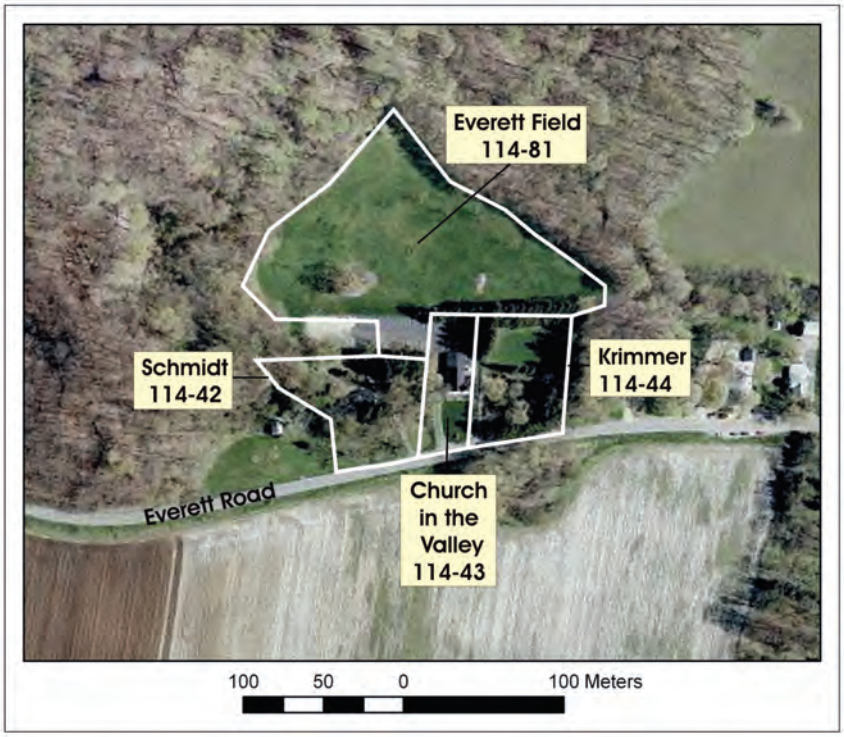


Figure 2. Aerial map of targeted properties in Everett.

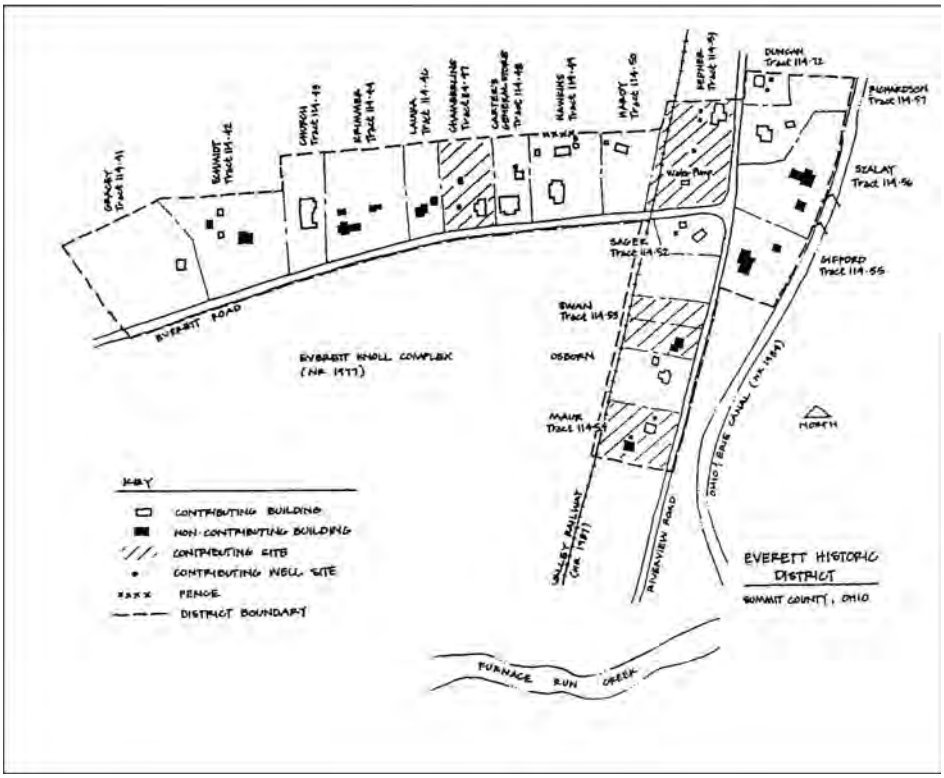


Figure 3. National Register of Historic Places Everett Historic District.

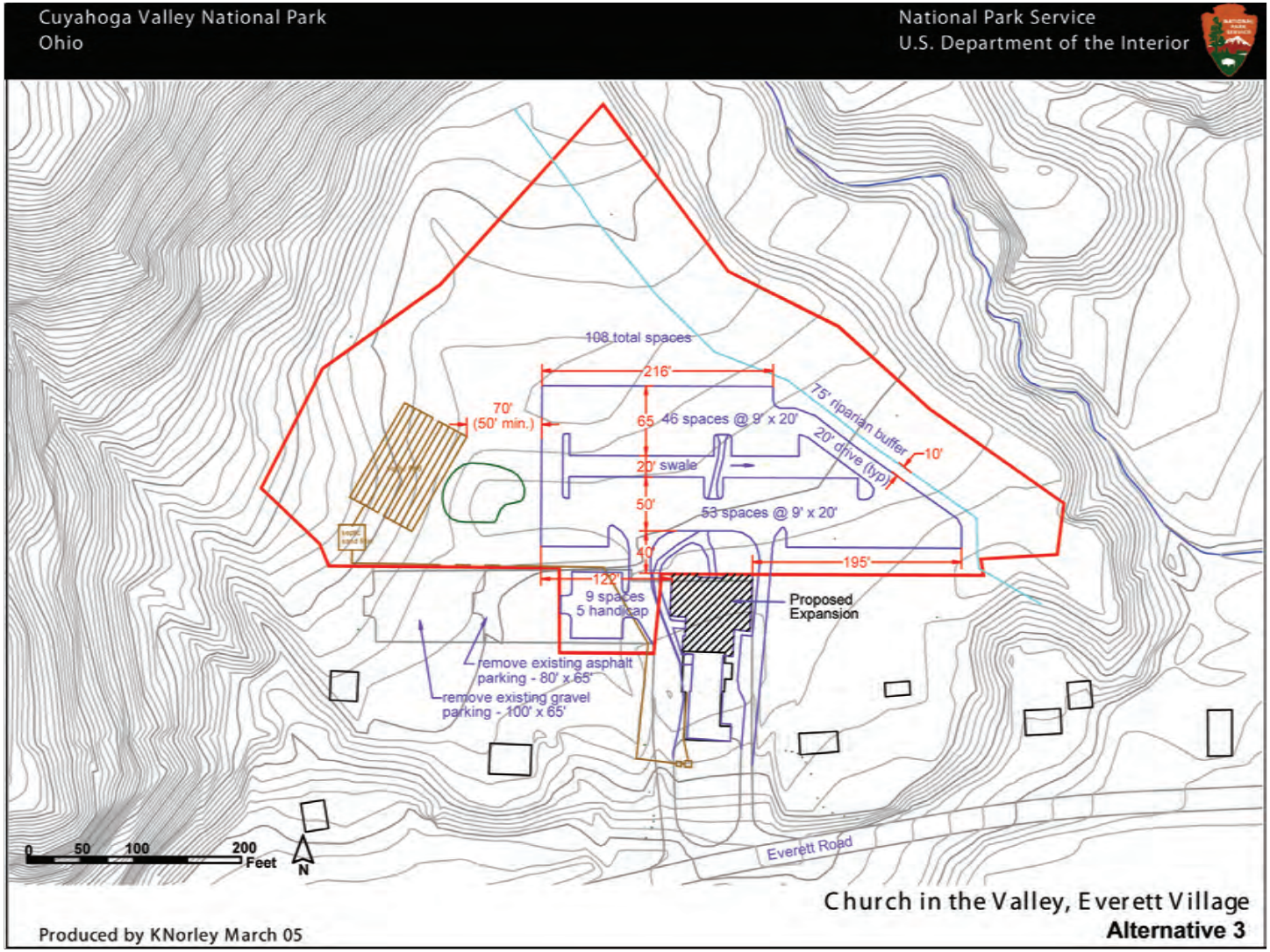


Figure 4. Construction design for the Church in Valley wastewater facility and parking lot located in Everett field.

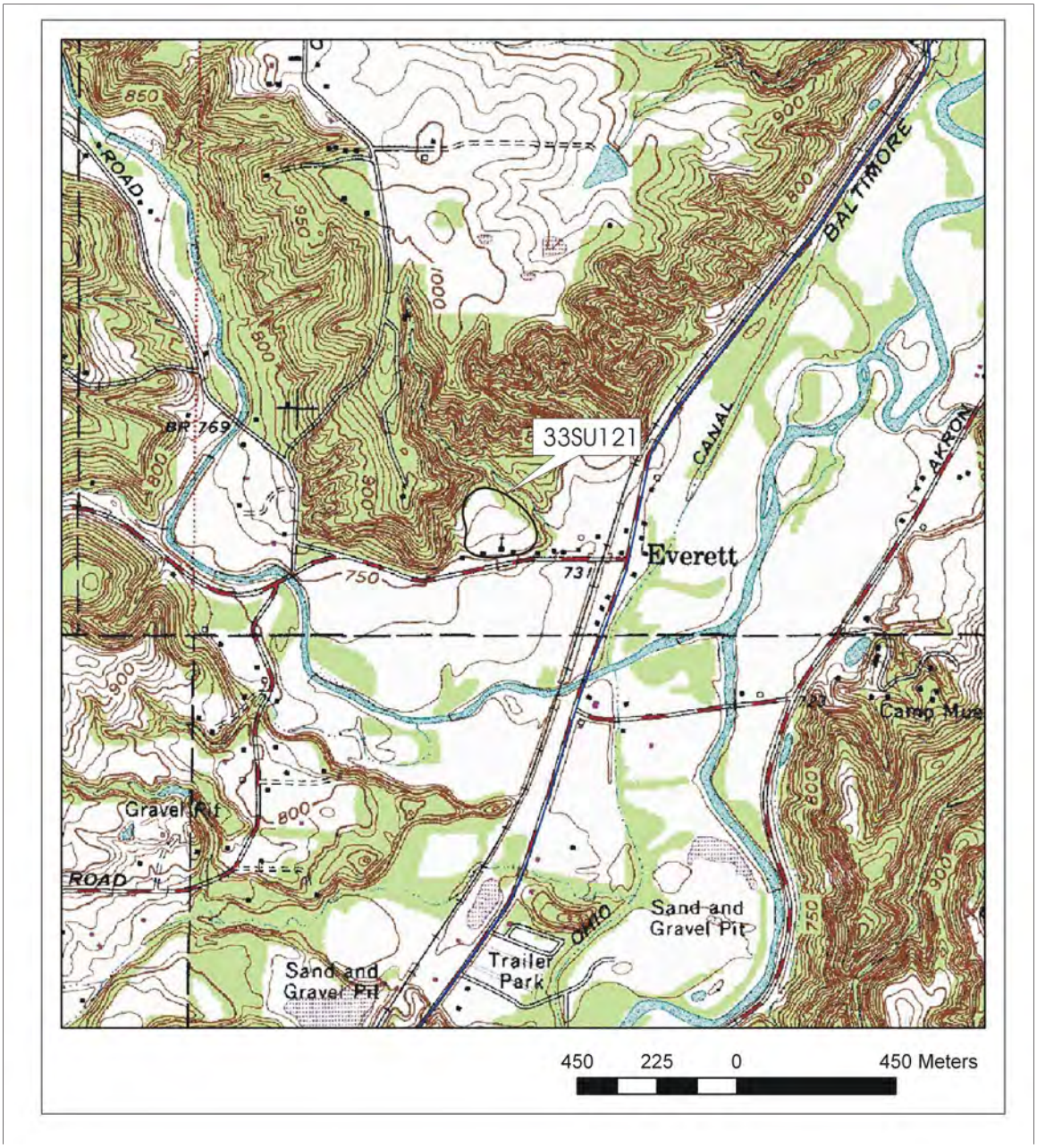


Figure 5. Portion of 1994 USGS 7.5′ topographic map, Peninsula Quadrangle, showing the location of site 33SU121 within Everett.

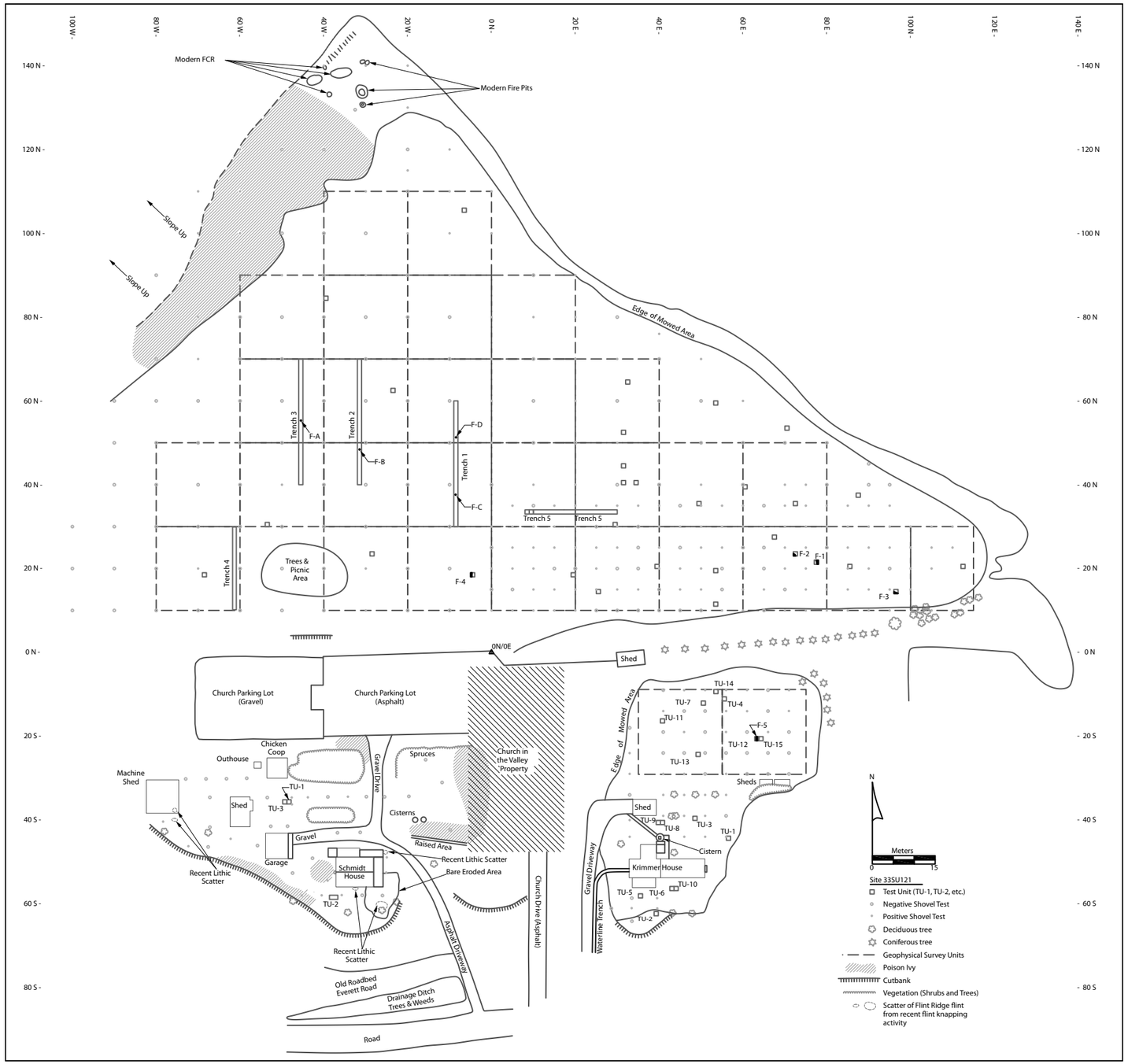


Figure 6. Site map of the Schmidt, Everett field, and Krimmer properties, site 33SU121, showing the area covered by archeological investigations.

Figure 7. Overview of eastern half of Everett field, showing resistivity survey. View is east.

Figure 8. Overview of Everett field, showing backhoe trench excavations. View is northeast.

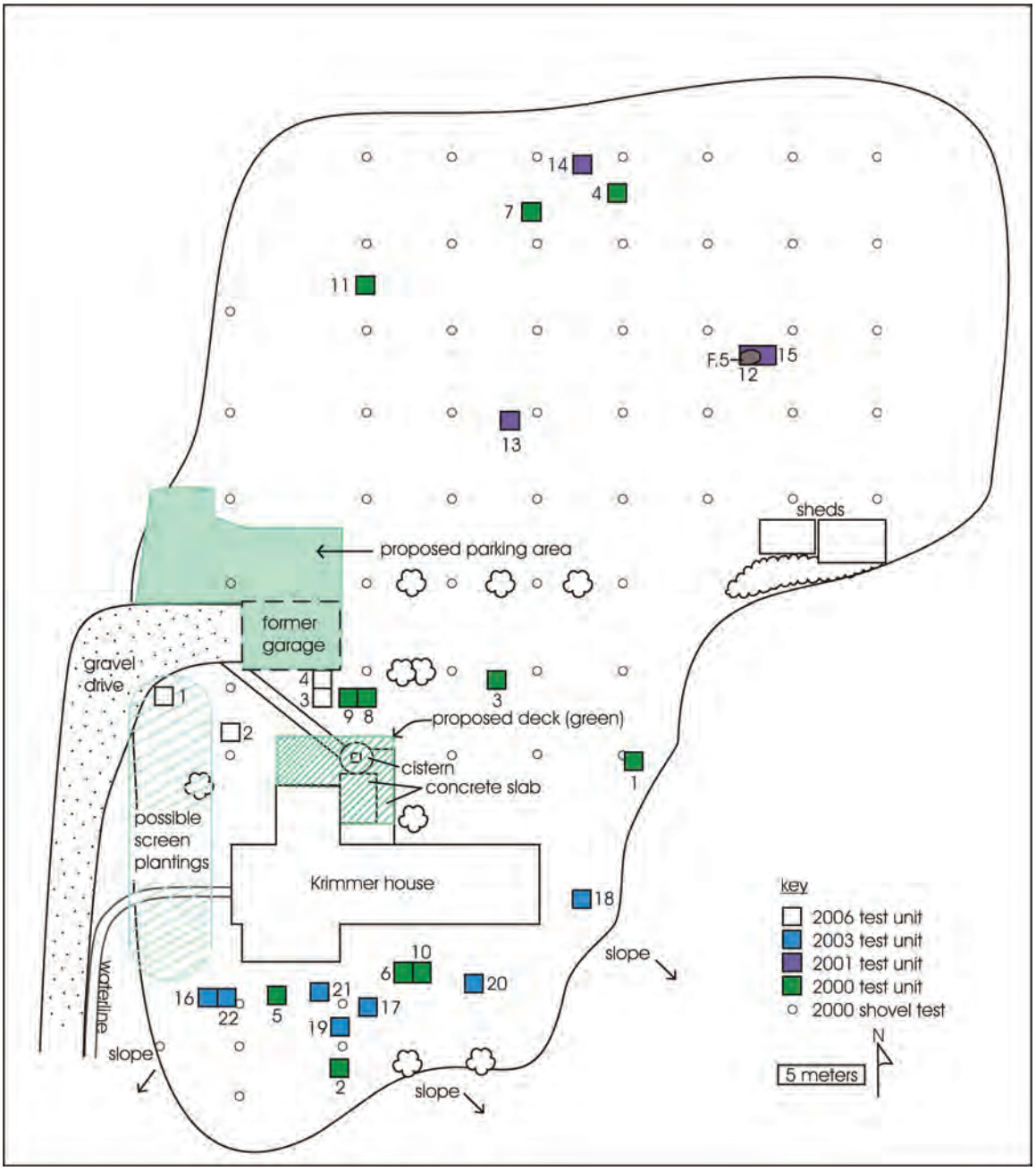


Figure 9. Site map showing area covered by the 2000-2001, 2003, and 2006 archeological investigations at the Krimmer property.

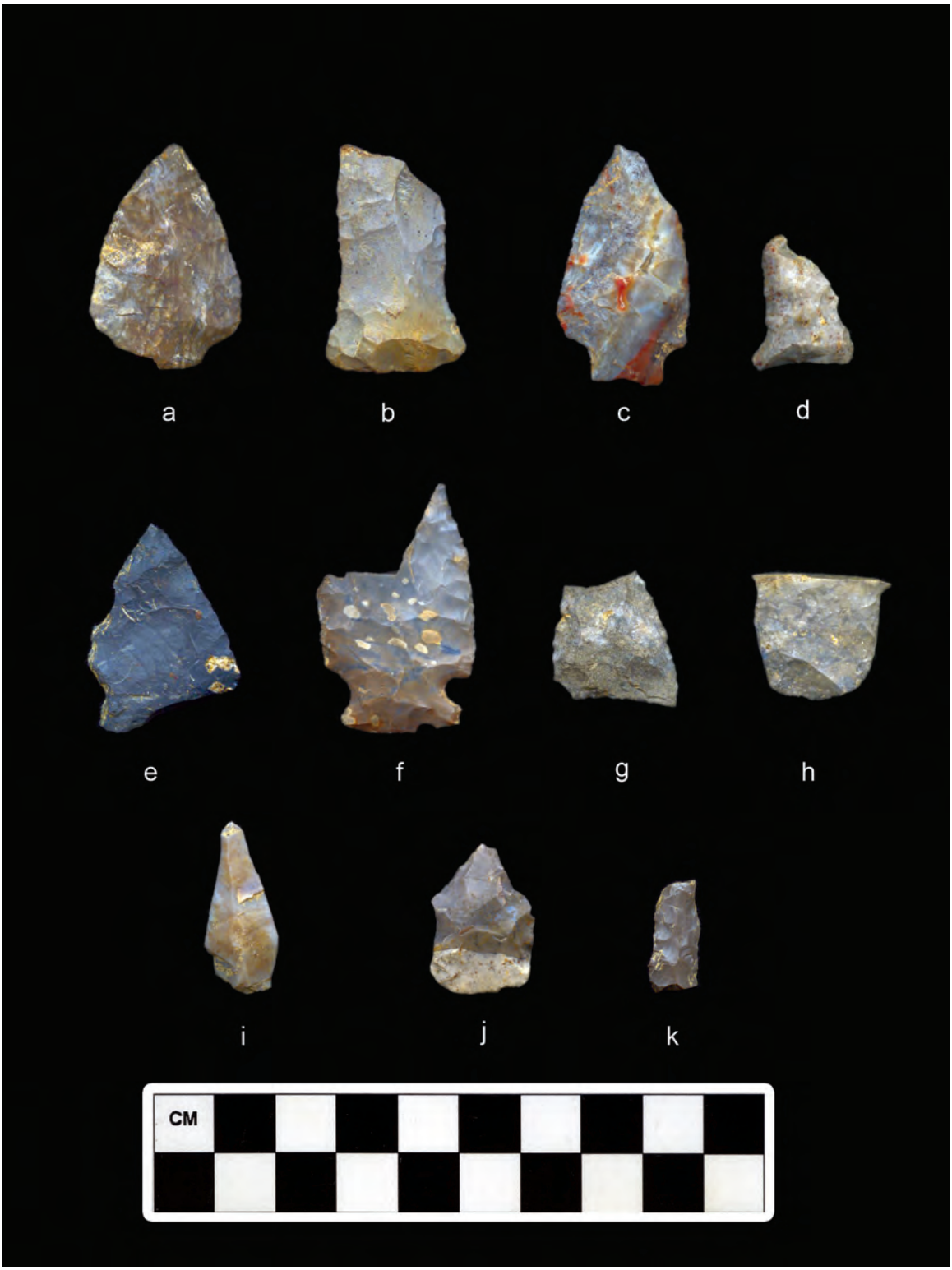


Figure 10. Projectile points and stone tools recovered from site 33SU121.

Figure 11. Feature 1 shown in plan view in Test Unit 11-12N/77-78E.

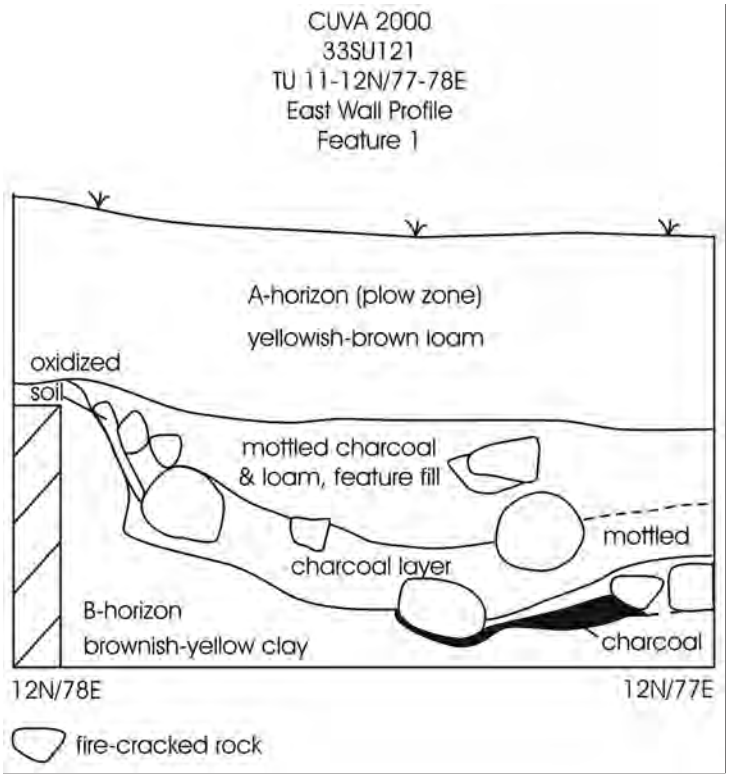


Figure 12. Profile of Feature 1 shown in the east wall of Test Unit 11-12N/77-78E.

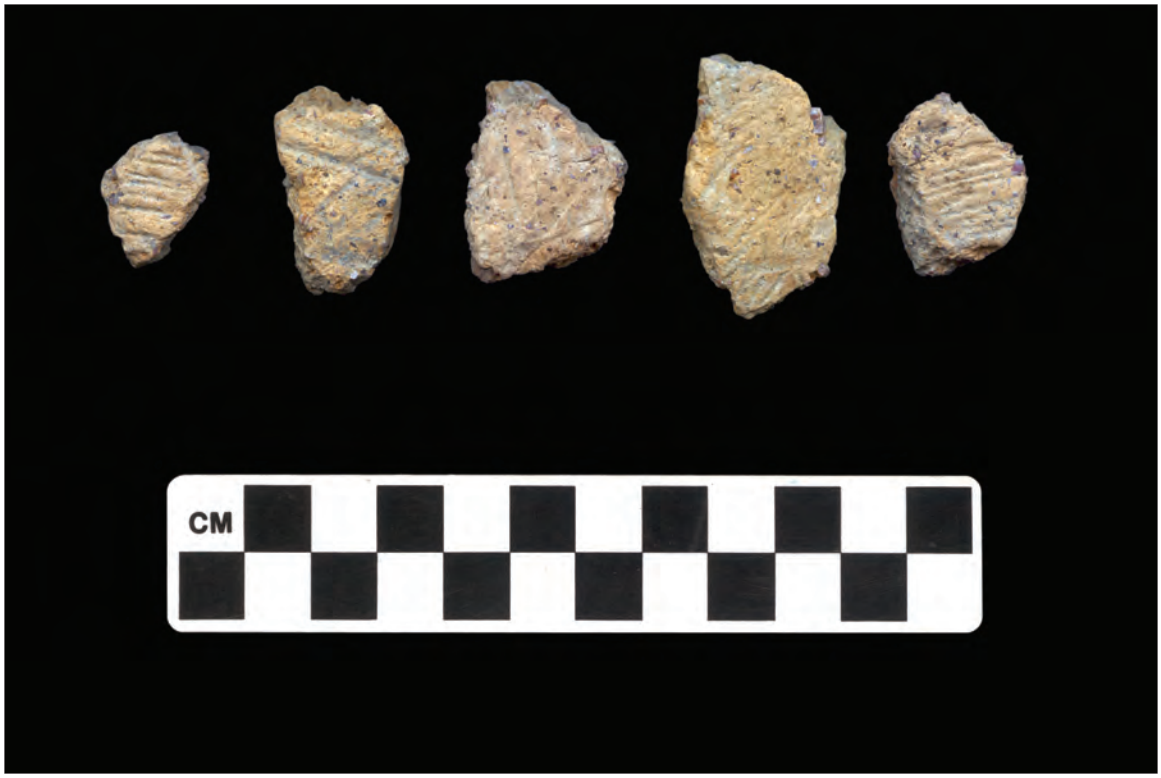


Figure 13. Pottery recovered from site 33SU121.

Figure 14. Feature 2 shown in plan view in Test Unit 22-23N/72-73E.

Figure 15. Profile of Feature 2 shown in the south wall of Test Unit 22-23N/72-73E.

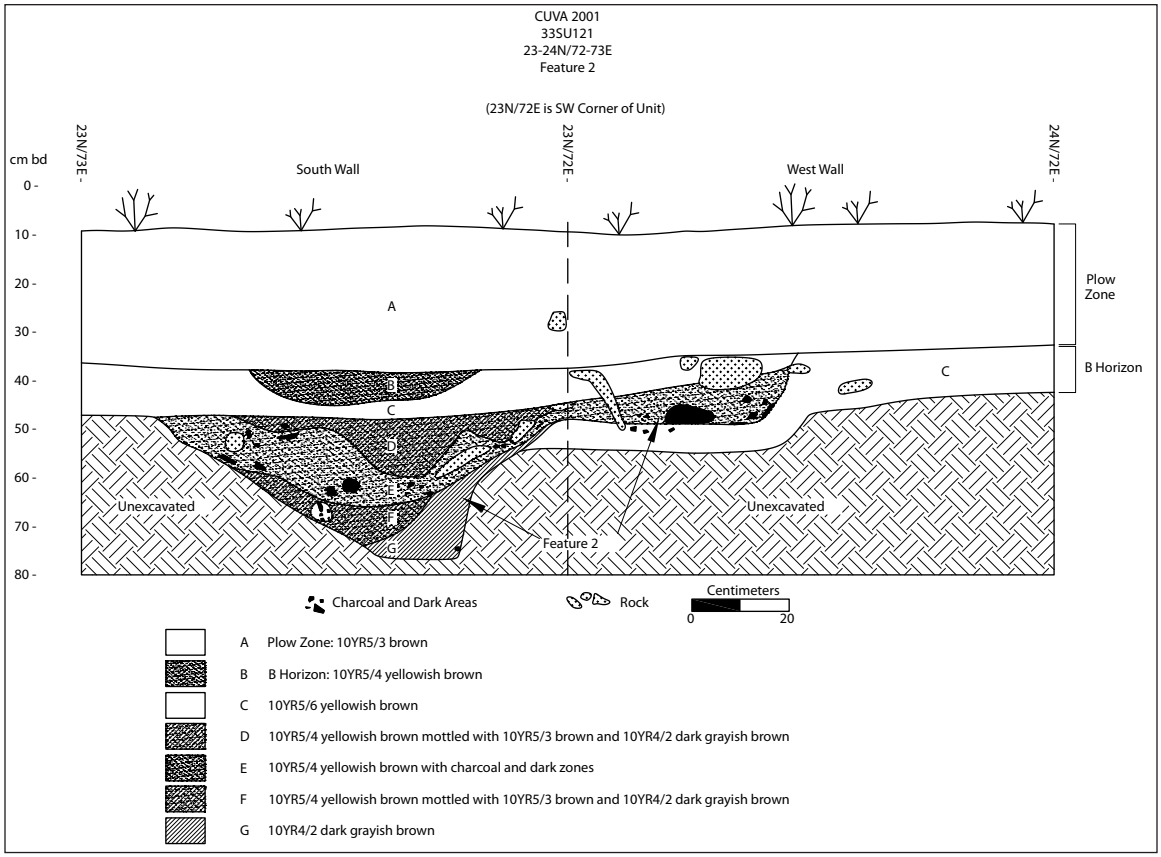


Figure 16. Profile of Feature 2 shown in the south and west walls of Test Unit 23-24N/72-73E.

Figure 17. Feature 3 shown in the south wall profile of Test Unit 14-15N/96-97E.

Figure 18. Feature 4 shown in plan view in Test Unit 18-19N/4-5E.

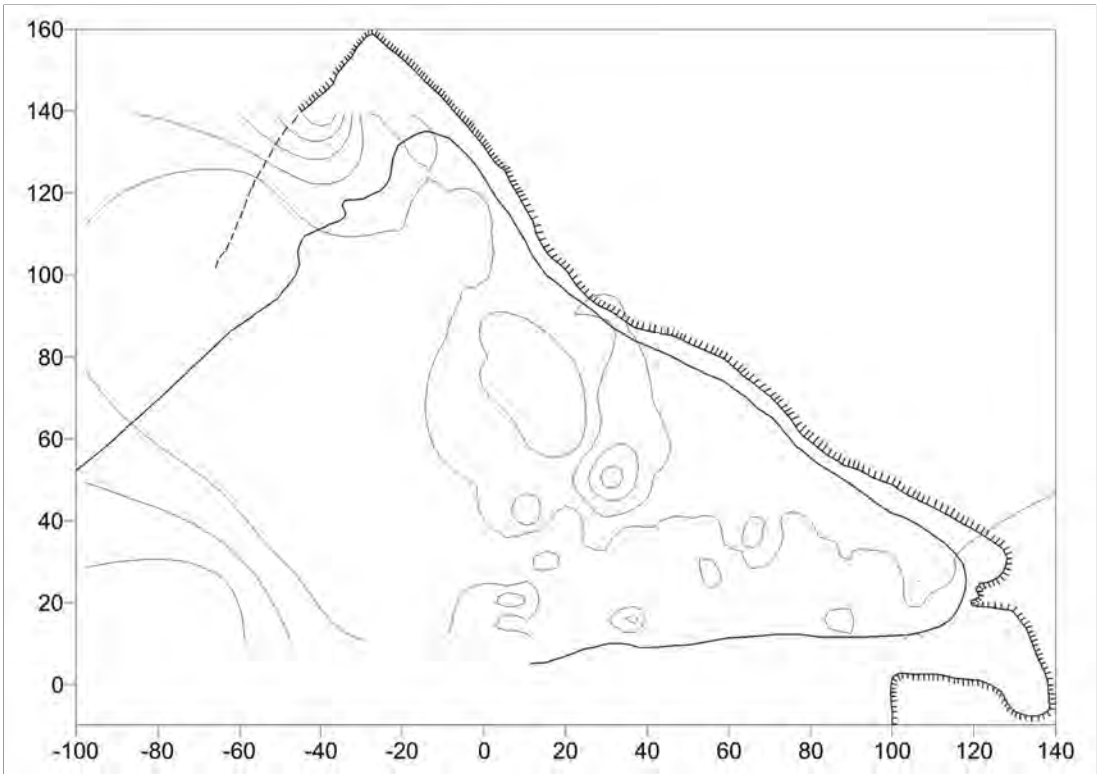


Figure 19. Contour map of Everett field showing density of debitage recovered through shovel testing. Contour interval is one.

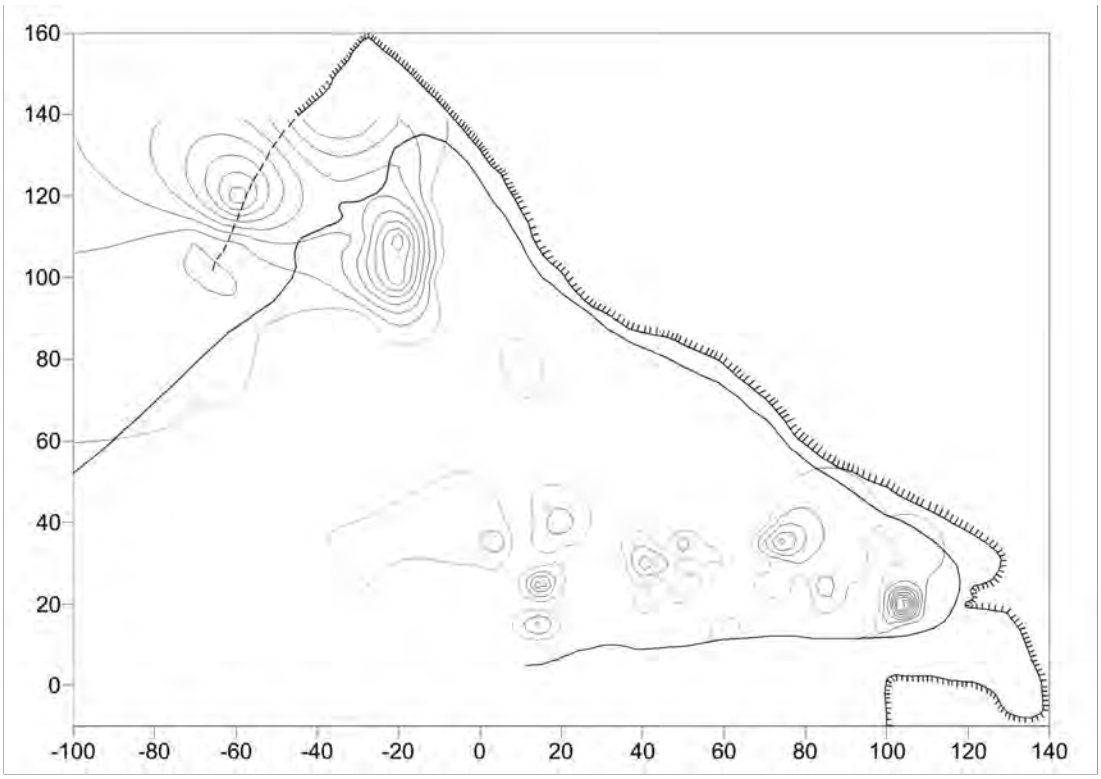


Figure 20. Contour map of Everett field showing density of fire-cracked rock recovered through shovel testing. Contour interval is one.

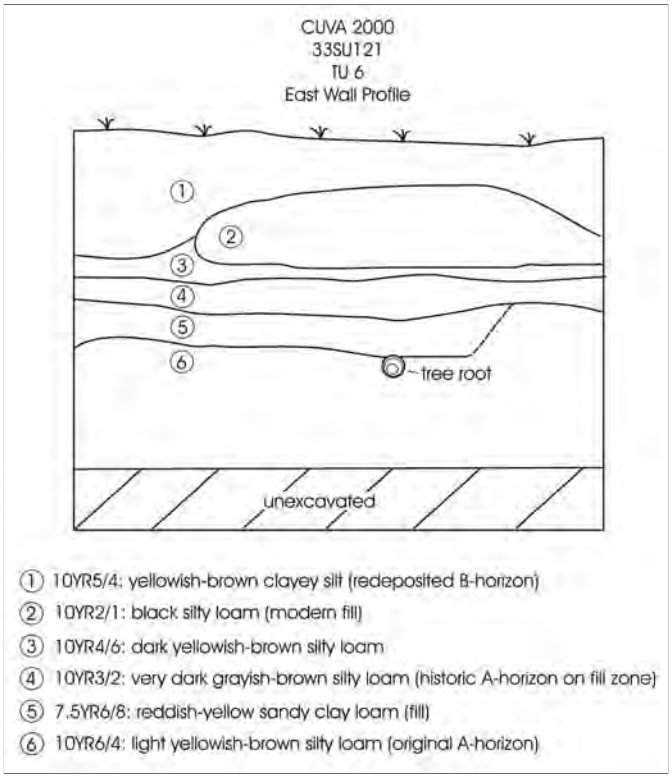


Figure 21. East wall profile of Test Unit 6 at the Krimmer property.

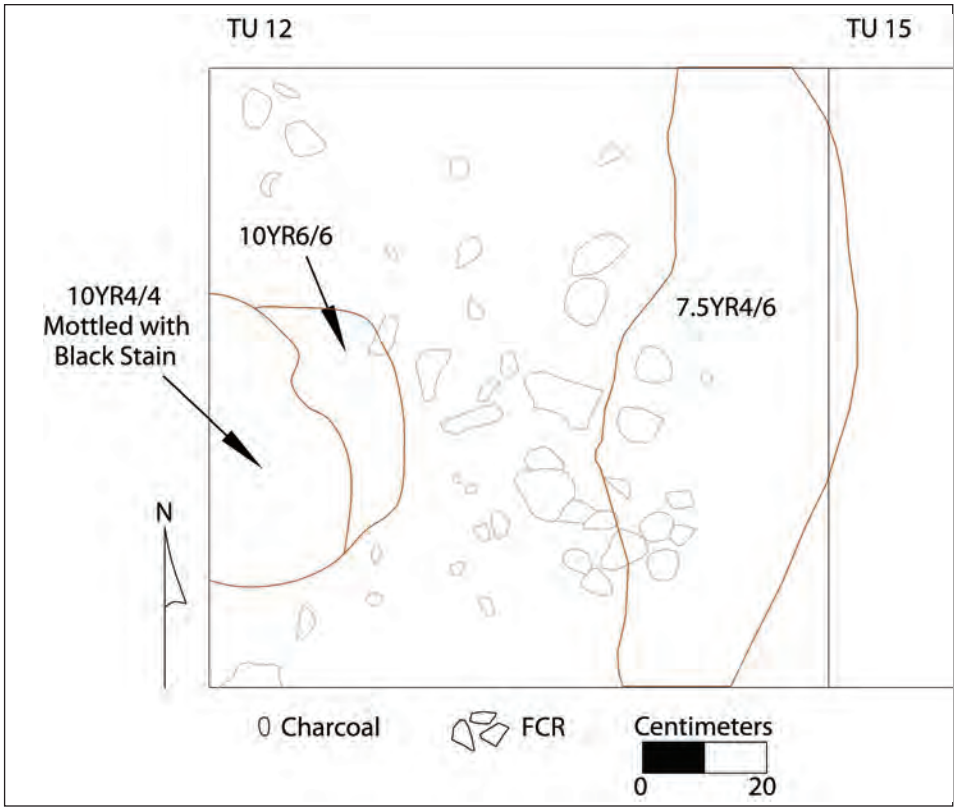


Figure 22. Feature 5 shown in plan view in Test Unit 12 and 15 at the Krimmer property. Depth is 23 cm below surface.

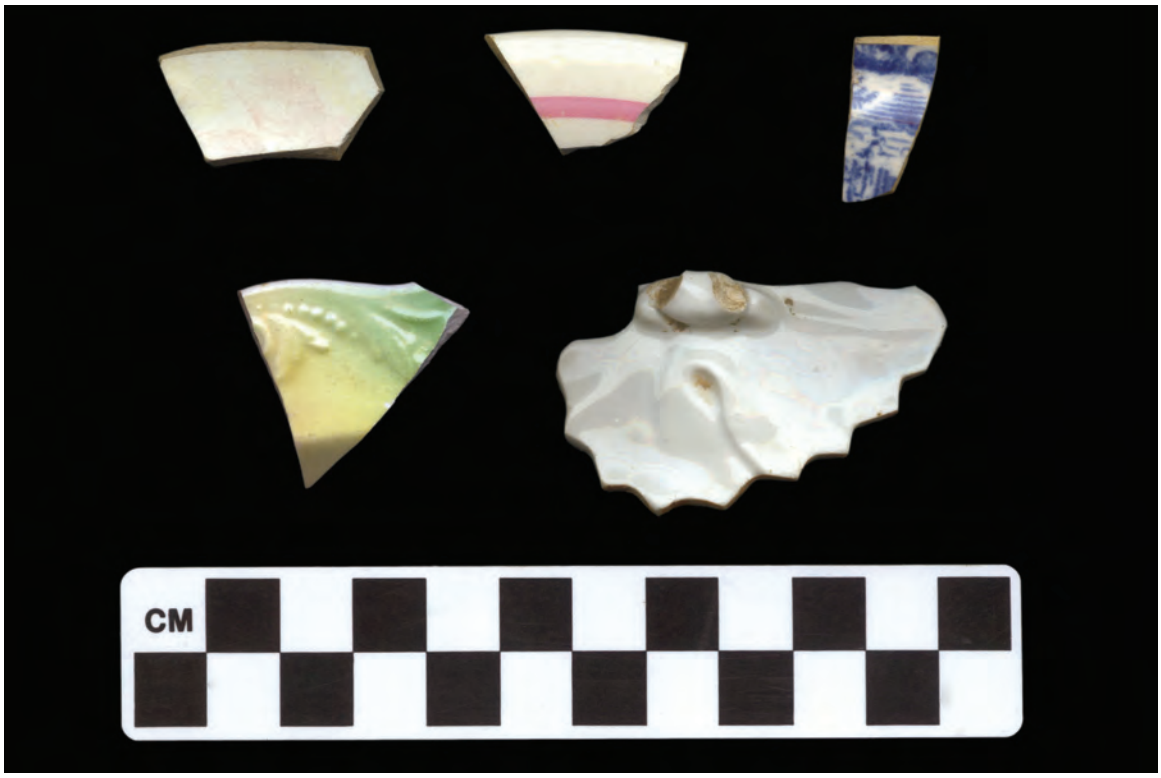


Figure 23. Decorated whiteware sherds recovered from site 33SU121.

Figure 24. Personal and miscellaneous artifacts recovered from site 33SU121.

TABLES

Table 1. Artifacts from 33SU121.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
2000	Everett Field Shovel Tests					
	10N/5E (ST 1)	0-42	1	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	23239
			1	debitage	chert	23239
	10N/10E (ST 2)	0-38	1	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	23240
	10N/15E (ST 3)	0-42	1	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	23241
	10N/20E (ST 4)	0-42	1	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	23242
	10N/55E (ST 11)	0-38	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	10N/60E (ST 12)	0-37	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	10N/70E (ST 14)	0-36	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	10N/75E (ST 15)	0-32	1	debitage	chert	23243
	10N/80E (ST 16)	0-32	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	10N/85E (ST 17)	0-30	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	10N/90E (ST 18)	20-30	1	debitage	chert	23244
	10N/95E (ST 19)	0-38	1	debitage	chert	23245
			2	fire-cracked rock		--
	10N/105E (ST 21)	0-29	1	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	23246
			1	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	23246
	15N/100E (ST 25)	0-29	2	fire-cracked rock		--
	15N/95E (ST 26)	0-33	2	fire-cracked rock		--
	15N/90E (ST 27)	0-32	1	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	23247
	15N/85E (ST 28)	0-35	1	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	23248
			1	debitage	chert	23248
	15N/75E (ST 30)	0-33	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	15N/65E (ST 32)	0-27	1	debitage	chert	23249
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	15N/60E (ST 33)	0-27	2	fire-cracked rock		--
	15N/50E (ST 35)	0-36	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	15N/45E (ST 36)	0-29	1	debitage	chert	23250
	15N/35E (ST 38)	0-33	3	debitage	chert	23251
	15N/30E (ST 39)	0-33	1	debitage	chert	23252
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	15N/25E (ST 40)	0-33	1	debitage	chert	23253
	15N/20E (ST 41)	0-35	1	debitage	glacial chert	23254
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	15N/15E (ST 42)	0-34	4	fire-cracked rock		--
	15N/10E (ST 43)	0-34	1	debitage	chert	23255
			2	fire-cracked rock		--
	20N/5E (ST 45)	0-36	3	debitage	chert	23256
	20N/10E (ST 46)	0-30	2	debitage	chert	23257
	20N/25E (ST 49)	0-42	1	debitage	chert	23258
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	20N/40E (ST 52)	0-32	1	debitage	chert	23259
			2	fire-cracked rock		--
	20N/45E (ST 53)	0-28	1	debitage	chert	23260
			1	fire-cracked rock		--

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
	20N/50E (ST 54)	0-34	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	20N/70E (ST 58)	0-36	1	debitage	chert	23261
	20N/75E (ST 59)	0-32	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	20N/80E (ST 60)	0-34	1	debitage	chert	23262
	20N/85E (ST 61)	0-36	2	fire-cracked rock		--
	20N/90E (ST 62)	0-28	1	debitage	chert	23263
	20N/100E (ST 64)	0-29	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	20N/105E (ST 65)	0-35	2	debitage	chert	23264
			1	slate fragment		23265
			12	fire-cracked rock		--
	25N/110E (ST 67)	0-34	2	debitage	chert	23266
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	25N/105E (ST 68)	0-30	1	debitage	chert	23267
	25N/100E (ST 69)	0-29	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	25N/95E (ST 70)	0-34	1	slate fragment		23268
	25N/90E (ST 71)	0-30	1	debitage	chert	23269
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	25N/85E (ST 72)	0-34	3	fire-cracked rock		--
	25N/75E (ST 74)	0-36	2	fire-cracked rock		--
	25N/70E (ST 75)	0-37	2	fire-cracked rock		--
	25N/65E (ST 76)	0-41	1	pottery	grit-tempered body sherd	23270
	25N/55E (ST 78)	0-36	2	debitage	chert	23271
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	25N/50E (ST 79)	0-37	2	fire-cracked rock		--
	30N/55E (ST 80)	0-35	1	debitage	chert	23272
	30N/60E (ST 81)	0-30	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	30N/65E (ST 82)	0-34	2	debitage	chert	23273
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	30N/70E (ST 83)	0-34	1	debitage	chert	23274
	30N/75E (ST 84)	0-33	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	30N/80E (ST 85)	0-36	2	fire-cracked rock		--
	30N/85E (ST 86)	0-30	1	debitage	chert	23275
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	30N/90E (ST 87)	0-36	1	debitage	chert	23276
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	30N/95E (ST 88)	0-30	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	30N/100E (ST 89)	0-29	1	debitage	chert	23277
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	30N/105E (ST 90)	0-33	2	debitage	chert	23278
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	30N/110E (ST 91)	0-27	1	debitage	chert	23279
			2	fire-cracked rock		--
	25N/5E (ST 92)	0-34	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	25N/10E (ST 93)	0-32	1	debitage	chert	23280
			1	fire-cracked rock		--

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
	25N/15E (ST 94)	0-33	6	fire-cracked rock		--
	25N/20E (ST 95)	0-30	1	debitage	chert	23281
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	25N/25E (ST 96)	0-33	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	25N/30E (ST 97)	0-32	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	25N/40E (ST 99)	0-32	1	debitage	chert	23282
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	30N/5E (ST 101)	0-32	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	30N/10E (ST 102)	0-33	1	debitage	chert	23283
	30N/15E (ST 103)	0-31	2	debitage	chert	23284
	30N/20E (ST 104)	0-34	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	30N/30E (ST 106)	0-37	1	debitage	chert	23285
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	30N/40E (ST 108)	0-36	4	fire-cracked rock		--
	30N/45E (ST 109)	0-33	3	fire-cracked rock		--
	30N/50E (ST 110)	0-36	1	debitage	chert	23286
	35N/5E (ST 111)	0-36	1	debitage	chert	23287
			3	fire-cracked rock		--
	35N/15E (ST 113)	0-30	2	fire-cracked rock		--
	35N/20E (ST 114)	0-37	2	fire-cracked rock		--
	35N/25E (ST 115)	0-37	2	debitage	chert	23288
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	35N/30E (ST 116)	0-35	1	debitage	chert	23289
	35N/35E (ST 117)	0-30	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	35N/40E (ST 118)	0-35	1	debitage	chert	23290
			2	fire-cracked rock		--
	35N/50E (ST 120)	0-43	1	debitage	chert	23291
			3	fire-cracked rock		--
	35N/55E (ST 121)	0-38	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	35N/60E (ST 122)	0-40	2	debitage	chert	23292
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	35N/70E (ST 124)	0-37	2	debitage	chert	23293
			3	fire-cracked rock		--
	35N/75E (ST 125)	0-26	6	fire-cracked rock		--
	35N/80E (ST 126)	0-33	1	debitage	chert	23294
			3	fire-cracked rock		--
	35N/85E (ST 127)	0-34	1	debitage	chert	23295
			2	fire-cracked rock		--
	35N/90E (ST 128)	0-33	1	debitage	chert	23297
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	35N/95E (ST 129)	0-27	2	debitage	chert	23296
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
2001	10N/0E	0-22	1	debitage	chert	21409
	10N/30W	0-27	1	debitage	chert	21411
	20N/0E	0-24	1	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21408
			1	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21408

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
	20N/30W	0-32	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	20N/70W	0-30	4	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21407
	30N/0E	0-35	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	40N/10E	0-29	3	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21406
	40N/20E	0-44	3	fire-cracked rock		--
	40N/50E	0-31	1	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21405
	40N/50W	0-43	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	40N/70E	0-40	1	debitage	chert	21403
	40N/90E	0-36	4	curved glass	amber	21404
	50N/0E	0-20	1	slate fragment	worked slate fragment	21402
			2	fire-cracked rock		--
	50N/30E	0-23	2	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21398
			1	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21398
			2	debitage	chert	21398
	50N/40E	0-35	2	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21397
	50N/20W	0-29	1	curved glass	amber	21400
	50N/50W	0-32	1	curved glass	amber	21401
	60N/0E	0-26	2	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21391
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	60N/20E	0-32	1	retouched flake	Upper Mercer chert	21390
	60N/60E	0-35	2	debitage	chert	21389
	70N/0E	0-22	1	debitage	chert	21387
	70N/20E	0-32	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	70N/30E	0-25	1	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21388
			1	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21388
			1	debitage	chert	21388
	70N/50E	0-35	1	debitage	chert	21386
	70N/70W	0-34	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	76N/40E	0-36	1	debitage	1 Flint Ridge flint	21385
			1	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21385
	80E/0E	0-32	1	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21396
	80N/10E	0-33	2	fire-cracked rock		--
	80N/20E	0-20	1	debitage	chert	21384
	80N/10W	0-35	1	flat glass		21383
	80N/70W	0-45	2	fire-cracked rock		--
	90N/10W	0-20	1	debitage	chert	21322
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	90N/20E	0-22	2	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21399
	90N/30W	0-27	1	pitted stone	pitted piece of sandstone	21313
	90N/50W	0-35	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	100N/0E	0-28	1	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21395
	100N/10W	0-32	1	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21410
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	100N/20W	0-35	8	fire-cracked rock		--

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
	100N/60W	0-37	1	debitage	chert	21394
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
	100N/70W	0-41	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	130N/20W	18-32	1	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21302
			3	fire-cracked rock		--
	140N/20W	0-35	1	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21303
			2	fire-cracked rock		--
	140N/30W	0-20	1	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21393
	140N/40W	0-57	5	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21392
			1	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21392
	110N/0E	0-28	2	fire-cracked rock		--
	110N/10W	0-36	1	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21330
			1	fire-cracked rock	sandstone	21329
	110N/20W	0-10	1	debitage	chert	21304
			9	fire-cracked rock		--
	110N/30W	0-21	1	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21305
			3	fire-cracked rock		--
	110N/60W	0-50	2	fire-cracked rock		--
	110N/70W	0-50	1	fire-cracked rock		--
	120N/10W	0-20	1	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21307
	120N/60W	0-52	8	fire-cracked rock		--
2000	Test Units					
	TU 8-9N/19-20W	0-10	4	debitage	chert	23298
			1	slate fragment		23299
			6	fire-cracked rock		23300
		10-20	3	debitage	chert	23301
			1	slate fragment		23302
			3	fire-cracked rock		23303
		25-35	2	fire-cracked rock		23304
	TU 11-12N/77-78E	0-10	1	biface fragment	chert	23310
			6	fire-cracked rock		23309
			14	fire-cracked rock		23311
	TU 11-12N/77-78E Feature 1	28	1	fire-cracked rock	labeled "A"; mag. north	23320
		24-30	2	debitage	chert	23313
			11	fire-cracked rock		23314
		30-40	30	fire-cracked rock		23316
		38	1	fire-cracked rock	labeled "B"; mag. north	23323
		38-45	41	fire-cracked rock		23595
		41	1	fire-cracked rock	labeled "C"; mag. north	23324
		40-45	19	pottery	body sherds	23596
			1	slate fragment		23597
			50	fire-cracked rock		23317
		45-50	43	fire-cracked rock		23318

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
		50-57	42	fire-cracked rock		--
	TU 17-18N/67-68E	0-10	6	debitage	chert	23305
			33	fire-cracked rock		23306
		10-20	4	fire-cracked rock		23307
2001	TU 11-12N/53-54E	0-10	1	curved glass	aqua tinted	21775
		20-30	1	debitage	chert	21774
	TU 14-15N/25-26E	0-30	1	debitage		21366
			2	curved glass	1 amber, 1 burned	21367
			3	flat glass		21368
	TU 14-15N/96-97E	0-10	5	debitage	chert	21267
			8	fire-cracked rock		--
		10-20	1	projectile point	chert, missing tip	21261
			1	debitage	chert	21260
			6	fire-cracked rock		--
		20-30	1	debitage	chert	21266
			9	fire-cracked rock		--
		40-50	1	debitage	chert	21264
			5	fire-cracked rock		21265
		50-60	1	fire-cracked rock		21255
	TU 14-15N/96-97E Feature 3	30-40	7	fire-cracked rock		21259
		50-60	3	fire-cracked rock		--
		60-70	4	fire-cracked rock		21258
			1	quartz	heat altered/cracked	21268
		70-80	1	debitage		21257
	TU 14-15N/96-97E Feature 3B	60	1	fire-cracked rock		21256
	TU 18-19N/4-5W	20-25	4	fire-cracked rock		--
	TU 18-19N/4-5W Feature 4	0-20	2	fire-cracked rock		21300
			11	fire-cracked rock		21301
		30	1	biface	chert, possible point base	21296
			1	debitage	chert	21297
		38	3	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21298
		41-45	3	debitage	chert	--
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
		unknown	7	fire-cracked rock		21299
	TU 18-19N/68-69W	0-21	12	debitage	chert	21254
	TU 19-20N/53-54E	0-23	6	debitage	chert	21308
			4	fire-cracked rock		21309
	TU 20-21N/39-40E	0-21	1	biface		21865
			5	debitage	chert	21864
			2	fire-cracked rock		--
			3	nail fragments	corroded	21863
	TU 20-21N/85-86E	0-24	7	debitage	chert	21312

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
			9	fire-cracked rock		--
	TU 20-21N/112-113E	0-10	6	debitage	chert	21273
		10-20	7	debitage	chert	21274
			1	slate fragment		21275
			2	mica		21277
	TU 23-24N/72-73E	0-10	2	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21373
		10-20	1	biface fragment	Upper Mercer chert	21372
			1	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21371
			2	debitage	chert	21371
		20-30	1	biface fragment	chert	21772
			5	debitage	chert	21773
			5	fire-cracked rock		--
	TU 23-24N/72-73E Feature 2	30-35	3	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21374
			10	fire-cracked rock		--
		45-68	80	fire-cracked rock		21866
	TU 30-31N/29-30E	0-30	19	debitage	chert	21311
	TU 30-31N/53-54W	0-30	3	fire-cracked rock		--
	TU 33-34N/8-9E	0-10	1	core		21288
			1	debitage	chert	21287
			2	slate fragment		21289
			1	curved glass		21286
		10-20	1	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21291
			1	debitage	chert	21291
			1	fire-cracked rock	quartz	21290
			1	curved glass	colorless	21292
		20-30	3	debitage	chert	21293
			2	fire-cracked rock		21295
			1	curved glass	green	21294
	TU 33-34N/9-10E	0-10	4	fire-cracked rock		--
			1	curved glass	off-white	21269
		10-20	4	debitage	chert	21272
			15	fire-cracked rock		--
			1	lead bullet	spent	21271
		20-30	1	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21270
	TU 35-36N/49-50E	0-20	1	projectile point	Flint Ridge flint	21323
			3	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21324
			1	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21324
			3	debitage	chert	21324
	TU 35-36N/72-73E	0-23	1	utilized flake	chert	21339
			4	debitage	chert	21340
			2	fire-cracked rock		--
	TU 37-38N/87-88E	0-10	1	core	chert	21326
			5	debitage	chert	21325
		10-20	19	fire-cracked rock		--

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
		20-30	1	core	bipolar, Flint Ridge flint	21369
			1	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21370
			3	fire-cracked rock		--
	TU 39-40N/60-61E	0-26	3	debitage	chert	21310
			20	fire-cracked rock		--
	TU 40-41N/32-33E	0-10	2	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21282
			2	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21282
			1	debitage	glacial chert	21282
			1	fire-cracked rock		21283
		10-20	3	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21285
			2	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21285
			1	debitage	glacial chert	21285
			2	nail fragments	corroded	21284
		20-30	1	biface fragment	Upper Mercer chert	21281
			2	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21279
			2	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21279
			1	debitage	glacial chert	21279
			1	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21280
			2	nail fragments	corroded	21278
	TU 40-41N/35-36E	0-24	1	core	chert	21343
			14	debitage	chert	21344
			17	fire-cracked rock		--
	TU 44-45N/32-33E	0-10	3	debitage	2 Flint Ridge flint, 1 chert	21361
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
			1	flat glass		21362
			1	bolt	bolt and screw assembly	21363
		10-20	3	debitage	chert	21365
		20-30	2	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21364
			3	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21364
	TU 52.5-53.5N/31-32E	0-23	21	debitage	chert	21328
			26	fire-cracked rock		--
			1	rose quartz		21327
	TU 59-60N/53-54E	0-10	5	debitage	chert	21331
		10-20	4	debitage	chert	21332
	TU 62-63N/23-24E	0-34	1	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21342
			3	wire nail	corroded	21341
	TU 64-65N/32-33E	0-32	4	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21333
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
			1	flat glass	aqua tinted	21334
			1	pull tab	aluminum can pull tab	21335
			1	wire nail	large, corroded wire nail	21336

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
	TU 105-106N/6-7W	0-38	34	debitage	chert	21321
			1	worked slate	worked slate fragment	21320
			7	fire-cracked rock		--
	Trench 1	backdirt	1	groundstone		21357
			1	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21360
	Trench 2	backdirt	1	projectile point		21306
			1	pitted stone		21359
			1	fire-cracked rock		21356
	Trench 3	backdirt	1	slate fragment		21354
			1	slate fragment		21355
	Trench 5	backdirt	2	debitage	chert	21358
2000	Schmidt					
	Shovel Tests					
	ST 3	0-55	2	debitage	chert	23600
	ST 4	0-40	1	debitage	chert	23601
	ST 5	0-40	2	fire-cracked rock		23602
	ST 8	0-40	6	fire-cracked rock		23603
	ST 9	0-37	1	fire-cracked rock		23598
	ST 11	0-24	11	fire-cracked rock		23604
	ST 12	0-40	1	redware fragment		23605
			1	fire-cracked rock		23606
	ST 14	0-40	1	debitage	chert	23607
	ST 15	0-30	2	porcelain sherd	undecorated	23608
			1	whiteware sherd	undecorated, burned	23609
	ST 16	0-34	1	hematite		23610
	ST 17	0-25	1	porcelain fragment	undecorated	23611
	ST 18	0-41	2	redware fragment		23612
			1	whiteware sherd fragment	edge molded	23613
			1	fire-cracked rock		23614
	ST 19	0-52	2	fire-cracked rock		23615
	ST 20	0-42	1	1939 "Mercury" dime		23616
			1	fire-cracked rock		23617
	ST 23	0-10	1	1937 Buffalo nickel		23618
	ST 26	0-22	1	cartridge case	.22-caliber, "SUPER"	23619
	ST 27	0-24	2	curved glass	1 colorless, 1 amber	23620
			1	eyelet	metal	23621
			1	Lincoln penny	date unreadable	23622
			1	ferrous metal	unidentified fragment	23623
			1	glass ink bottle	burned	23624
	ST 31	0-40	1	stoneware sherd	slip glazed	23625

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
			3	fire-cracked rock		23626
	ST 32	0-37	2	fire-cracked rock		23627
2003	ST A1	0-39	1	debitage	chert	25399
	ST 1	0-35	2	milk glass		25398
2000	Test Units					
	TU 1	0-10	2	cartridge case	.22-caliber, short	23630
			1	whiteware sherd	annular decoration	23631
			1	debitage	chert	23628
			1	bone fragment	unidentified animal	23629
			17	fire-cracked rock		23632
			3	pink quartz		23633
		10-20	6	debitage	chert	23634
			146	fire-cracked rock		23644
		20-30	4	fire-cracked rock		23635
	TU 2	7-15	2	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	23636
		15-25	5	debitage	chert	23637
			4	fire-cracked rock		23638
	TU 3	0-10	4	fire-cracked rock		23639
		10-20	2	whiteware sherds	annular decoration	23640
			22	fire-cracked rock		23641
		20-30	7	whiteware sherds	annular decoration	23642
			8	fire-cracked rock		23643
2000	Krimmer Shovel Tests					
	ST 1	0-46	1	debitage	chert	23326
	ST 2	0-53	13	fire-cracked rock		23329
			2	yellowware	undecorated fragment	23327
			1	porcelain	undecorated fragment	23328
			5	cut nail	corroded fragments	24769
	ST 4	0-50	1	debitage	chert	23330
			9	fire-cracked rock		23331
			1	cut nail	corroded	--
	ST 7	0-71	2	fire-cracked rock		23332
			1	debitage	chert	23333
	ST 8	0-53	6	debitage	chert	23335
			1	celt fragment	granitic	23336
			1	whiteware sherd	undecorated	23334
	ST 9	0-38	1	fire-cracked rock		23338
			2	cut nail		23339
			2	whiteware sherds	undecorated	23340
			1	retouched flake	chert	23337
	ST 11	0-33	1	debitage	chert	23341

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
			1	fire-cracked rock		23342
			1	whiteware sherd	undecorated	--
			1	yellowware sherd	undecorated	--
			1	flat glass		--
	ST 12	0-32	2	debitage	chert	23343
			1	whiteware sherd	undecorated	--
			1	flat glass		--
	ST 13	0-29	6	whiteware sherds	undecorated	--
	ST 14	0-50	1	fire-cracked rock		23346
			3	whiteware sherds	articulating sherds with floral embossment, yellow and green glaze	23345
			9	whiteware sherds	undecorated fragments	23344
			1	whiteware sherds	floral decal	23344
			10	flat glass		--
			1	plastic		--
			1	1979 Lincoln penny		--
	ST 15	0-55	1	debitage	chert	23347
			1	stoneware sherd	brown slip glaze	23348
			6	whiteware sherd	undecorated	23349
			1	whiteware sherd	edge molded	23349
			2	whiteware sherd	yellow glaze	23349
			1	whiteware sherd	green glaze	23349
			1	curved glass	colorless	--
			4	flat glass		--
			1	bone fragment	calcined, unidentified animal	23350
	ST 16	0-45	2	debitage	chert	23352
			1	biface	chert	23353
			1	bone fragment	calcined, unidentified animal	23351
			1	flat glass		--
	ST 19	0-30	1	debitage	chert	23354
	ST 20	0-23	2	flat glass		--
	ST 21	0-56	1	fire-cracked rock		23355
			1	molded glass	fragment	--
			1	milk glass		--
			1	copper rod		--
			9	brick fragments	hard, red	--
	ST 22	0-31	1	debitage	chert	23356
			1	biface	chert	23357
			1	whiteware	floral decal	23358

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
			1	milk glass	white exterior, pink interior	23359
			10	flat glass		--
			1	milk glass		--
			2	brick fragments	hard, red	--
	ST 23	0-44	1	debitage	chert	23360
			3	bone fragment	unidentified animal	23361
			1	nail	corroded fragment	--
			2	curved glass	colorless	--
			5	flat glass		--
	ST 24	0-42	1	fire-cracked rock		23363
			1	whiteware sherd	embossed decoration	23362
			3	whiteware sherds	undecorated	--
			1	flat glass		--
	ST 26	0-30	1	debitage	chert	23364
	ST 28	0-28	1	debitage	chert	23365
			2	fire-cracked rock		23366
	ST 29	0-30	2	debitage	chert	23367
	ST 30	0-45	1	debitage	chert	23368
			2	nails	corroded fragments	--
			2	flat glass		--
	ST 31	0-39	1	drill	chert	23369
			4	flat glass		--
	ST 34	0-28	1	curved glass	colorless	--
			6	bone fragment	unidentified animal	23370
	ST 36	0-10	1	projectile point	corner missing	23371
	ST 37	0-14	1	cartridge case	.22-caliber, "U"	23372
			3	fire-cracked rock		23373
	ST 38	0-40	1	bone fragment	unidentified animal	23374
	ST 39	0-53	1	debitage	chert	23375
			1	curved glass	green glaze	--
	ST 40	0-40	2	debitage	chert	23376
			1	fire-cracked rock		23377
			1	cut nail		--
	ST 41	0-33	1	curved glass	amber	--
			1	wire nail		--
	ST 42	0-40	1	uniface	chert	23378
	ST 43	0-30	1	debitage	chalcedony	23379
	ST 44	0-30	1	tobacco-pipe stem	fragment	23380
			1	debitage	chert	23381
	ST 46	0-32	16	terra cotta	flower pot fragments	23382
			2	curved glass	colorless	--
			6	flat glass		--

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
			2	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragments	--
	ST 48	0-28	1	debitage	chert	23383
	ST 49	0-26	2	debitage	chert	23384
	ST 52	0-30	1	debitage	chert	23385
	ST 55	0-30	2	curved glass	colorless	--
			6	brick fragments	hard, red	--
	ST 56	0-31	1	curved glass	colorless	--
			2	brick fragments	hard, red	--
	ST 58	0-30	2	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	23386
			1	fire-cracked rock		23387
			4	flat glass		--
	ST 59	0-26	1	debitage	chert	23388
2000	Test Units					
	TU 1	0-8	2	bone fragment	unidentified, saw marks	23389
	TU 1, F. 1	8-30	12	debitage	chert	23390
			1	debitage	chalcedony	23390
				ferrous metal	corroded fragments	--
				cut nails		--
				wire nails		--
				painted board	burned	--
	TU 2	0-19	1	biface	chert	23391
			1	debitage	chert	23392
			2	fire-cracked rock		24770
			1	whiteware sherd	undecorated	23393
			1	whiteware sherd	embossed decoration	23393
			1	whiteware sherd	yellow glaze	23393
			1	wire nail		--
			2	flat glass		--
			1	screwdriver		--
		19-28	7	debitage	chert	23396
			31	fire-cracked rock		23394
			1	button	glass, 4-hole	23395
			1	flake	edge damage	23397
			1	bone fragment	unidentified animal	23398
			1	thermometer bulb		--
			1	button	plastic	--
		28-38	1	slate	worked slate fragment	23399
			1	projectile point	missing distal end and corner	23400
			21	debitage	chert	23401
			35	fire-cracked rock		--
			1	slate	fragment	

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
	TU 3	0-13	2	curved glass	colorless	--
			1	porcelain	undecorated	--
			1	pail	non-ferrous metal	--
			1	bone	unidentified animal, sawn	--
		13-23	6	debitage	chert	23403
			5	fire-cracked rock		23406
			8	bone fragment	unidentified animal	23402
			2	pressed glass		23404
			3	porcelain doll	fragments	23405
			3	curved glass	colorless	--
			2	ferrous metal	corroded fragments	--
		23-33	1	projectile point stem	chert	23407
			1	projectile point stem	Upper Mercer chert	23409
			18	debitage	chert	23408
			21	fire-cracked rock		23414
			1	bone fragment	unidentified animal	23410
			1	bovine bone	fragment	23413
			1	whiteware sherd	partial maker's mark	23411
			6	whiteware sherds	undecorated	23411
			3	roofing slate		23412
		33-38	2	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	23415
			11	fire-cracked rock		23416
	TU 4	0-10	1	projectile point	side-notched, missing distal end	23417
			1	core	chert	23421
			1	retouched flake	chert	23418
			6	debitage	chert	23419
			2	fire-cracked rock		23420
		10-20	9	debitage	chert	23422
			7	fire-cracked rock		23423
			1	flat glass		--
		20-30	3	debitage	chert	23424
			4	fire-cracked rock		23428
			1	bottle base fragment	solarized glass	23425
			1	yellowware	undecorated	23426
			2	flat glass		23427
	TU 5	0-18	2	fire-cracked rock		23431
			1	shotgun shell cap		23429
			1	hinge	brass	23430
			2	brick fragments	hard, red	--
			2	ferrous metal	unidentified fragments	--

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
			1	nail		--
			5	flat glass		--
		18-29	1	debitage	chert	23432
			2	fire-cracked rock		23433
	TU 6	34	1	projectile point	incomplete, missing distal end and corner	23434
		0-58	7	debitage	chert	23439
			4	debitage	chert	23441
			5	fire-cracked rock		23440
			3	fire-cracked rock		23442
			1	cut nail		23435
			1	whiteware sherd	unid. transfer print	23436
			1	porcelain sherd	undecorated	23437
			1	metal pin badge	non-ferrous metal	23438
			3	drain tile	ceramic	--
			2	redware sherds		--
			2	flat glass		--
			1	curved glass	colorless	--
		58-65	8	debitage	chert	23443
			1	core	chert	23444
			26	fire-cracked rock		23445
	TU 7	0-10	4	debitage	chert	23446
			1	nail		--
		10-20	2	debitage	chert shatter	23448
			4	debitage	chert	23449
			1	stoneware sherd	brown slip	23447
			1	ferrous metal	unidentified fragment	--
			1	flat glass		--
			1	curved glass	colorless	--
		20-30	1	debitage	chert	23450
	TU 8	0-10	1	redware sherd		23451
			1	lid liner fragment	milk glass	23452
			2	whiteware sherds	undecorated	23453
			1	whiteware sherd	floral decal	23453
			3	drain tile	ceramic	--
			4	bone fragments	unidentified animal, sawn	--
	TU 9	0-10		bone	unidentified animal, sawn	--
				plastic		--
			1	1988 penny		--
				slate roofing tile		--
		10-18	1	drain tile	ceramic	23456
			1	quartz		23457
			1	clock key	non-ferrous metal	23458

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
			2	bottle base fragment	articulating sherds, aqua	23459
			5	stoneware sherds	slip glazed	--
			39	glass vase sherds	yellow-green pressed glass; from one vessel	23461
				plastic	numerous fragments	--
				ferrous metal	unidentified fragments	--
		18-25	1	debitage	chert	23462
			1	fire-cracked rock		23464
			1	flatware handle	non-ferrous metal	23463
			10	ferrous metal	unidentified fragments	--
				brick fragments		--
	ST in TU 9	25-40	1	debitage	chert	23465
	TU 10	0-33	1	collar button	glass	23466
			1	whiteware sherd	undecorated	23467
			1	porcelain fragment		23468
			2	drain tile	ceramic	23469
			11	mortar fragments		--
			6	cut nails		--
			1	wire nail		--
			1	curved glass	green	--
			1	bone	unidentified animal	--
		33-42	2	debitage	chert	23470
			1	biface	Flint Ridge flint	23474
			6	fire-cracked rock		23475
			1	whiteware sherd	undecorated, burned	23471
			1	yellowware	Rockingham glaze	23473
			1	bone	unidentified animal	23472
		42-47	3	debitage	chert	23478
			2	fire-cracked rock		23480
			1	cartridge case		23476
			1	brick fragment	hard, red	23477
			1	nail fragment		23479
		47-68	1	projectile point tip	chert	23481
			1	biface	chert	23482
			37	debitage		23483
			67	fire-cracked rock		23487
			2	slate pencils	incomplete	23484
			1	tobacco-pipe stem	fragment	23485
			6	whiteware sherds	undecorated, several burned	23486

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
	TU 11	0-10	1	debitage	chert	23488
			1	fire-cracked rock		23489
			1	curved glass	colorless	--
				plastic	several fragments	--
		10-20	7	debitage	chert	23491
			5	fire-cracked rock		23492
			1	calcined bone	unidentified animal	23490
		20-30	6	debitage	chert	23493
			1	fire-cracked rock		23495
			3	whiteware sherds	undecorated, burned	23494
2001	TU 12	0-20	1	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21314
			2	fire-cracked rock		21315
			1	fire-cracked rock		21319
			16	fire-cracked rock		--
			2	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragments	21316
			1	stoneware sherd		21317
			3	curved glass	colorless	21318
			3	drain tile	ceramic	--
	TU 12, F. 5	20-23	2	fire-cracked rock	quartz	21263
			21	fire-cracked rock		--
			2	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragments	21262
		23-26	9	fire-cracked rock		21381
			30	fire-cracked rock		--
			8	quartz	fragments	21382
		26-28	138	fire-cracked rock		21867
	TU 13	0-35	1	biface	chert	21346
			1	slate fragment		21347
			1	core	Flint Ridge flint	21348
			4	debitage	chert	21349
			30	nails	corroded fragments	21345
			2	whiteware sherds	undecorated rim sherds	21350
			4	flat glass		21351
			3	curved glass	green	21353
			1	curved glass	colorless	21353
			13	metal rivets	non-ferrous metal	21352
			2	aluminum can pull tabs		--
			1	toy cap gun	plastic	--
	TU 14	0-29	17	debitage		21337
			2	fire-cracked rock		--
			1	whiteware sherd	undecorated	21338
	TU 15, F. 5	0-20	2	debitage	Upper Mercer chert	21378
			2	debitage	Flint Ridge flint	21378

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
			1	debitage	chert	21378
			1	slate	fragment	21379
			11	fire-cracked rock		--
			1	curved glass	aqua	21375
			1	flat glass		21380
			1	fence stable	corroded	21376
			1	tobacco-pipe stem	fragment	21377
			2	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragments	--
2003	TU 16	0-10	3	debitage	chert	25174
			2	bone fragments	unidentified animal	25175
			1	porcelain sherd	undecorated	25176
			1	rifle slug	.22-caliber	25177
			1	nail	corroded fragment	25178
			4	flat glass		25179
			2	curved glass	colorless, 1 is melted	25179
			2	styrofoam		--
		10-20	10	debitage	chert	25179
			15	fire-cracked rock		25181
			2	flat glass		25182
			2	brick fragments	hard, red	25183
			2	nails	corroded fragments	25184
			12	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragments	25185
		20-30	1	debitage	chert	25187
			3	pottery sherds		25186
			4	fire-cracked rock		25188
			1	button	metal	25189
			1	flat glass		25190
			3	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragments	25191
			5	brick fragments	hard, red	25192
		30-40	2	fire-cracked rock		25193
			5	brick fragments	hard, red	--
	TU 17	0-10	3	debitage	chert	25194
			4	fire-cracked rock		--
			1	yellowware		25195
			3	curved glass	colorless	25196
			1	flat glass		25196
		10-20	2	fire-cracked rock		--
			1	tobacco-pipe bowl	kaolin, fragment	25197
			3	stoneware sherds		25198
			3	flat glass		25199
			2	curved glass	colorless	25199
			4	nails	corroded fragments	25200

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
			3	brick	fragments	--
	TU 18	0-10	1	pottery sherd	small	25202
			1	fire-cracked rock		25203
			2	nails	corroded fragments	25201
				plastic	fragments	--
				drain tile	fragments	--
				brick	fragments	--
			1	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragment	--
	ST in TU 18	10-64	1	debitage	chert	25204
			2	curved glass	colorless	--
			2	wire nails		--
			1	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragment	--
			1	porcelain sherd	undecorated	--
	TU 19	0-10	1	debitage	chert	25205
			1	fire-cracked rock		--
			1	bead	blue glass	25206
			1	whiteware sherd	undecorated	25207
			1	stoneware sherd		25208
			2	curved glass	colorless	25209
			4	nails	corroded fragments	25210
			4	brick	fragments	--
		10-20	1	debitage	chert	25211
			2	curved glass	colorless	25212
			3	nails	corroded fragments	--
				styrofoam		--
				red paint chips		--
	TU 20	0-10	3	debitage	chert	25214
			1	tobacco-pipe stem	kaolin, fragment	25215
			1	barrette	metal, bow shape	25216
			1	yellowware		25217
			3	curved glass	colorless	25218
			2	flat glass		25218
			1	nail	corroded fragment	25219
			3	brick	fragments	25220
		10-20	3	debitage	chert	25221
			1	fire-cracked rock		25222
			1	1903 penny	Indian head	25223
			1	yellowware		25224
			1	lead cylinder		25225
			2	buttons	glass	25226
			1	milk glass		25227
			3	curved glass	colorless	25228
			2	flat glass		25228

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
			8	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragments	25229
			1	drain tile	ceramic	--
			2	paint chips		--
		20-30	4	debitage	chert	25230
			4	fire-cracked rock		25231
			1	nail	large	25232
			2	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragments	25233
			9	bone	unidentified animal, burned	--
			1	roofing slate		--
			4	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragments	25234
			2	redware sherds		25235
		30-40	1	paint chip	red	--
			2	bone	unidentified animal, burned	--
				brick	fragments	--
			2	drain tile	ceramic	--
		40-50	1	debitage	chert	25236
			1	bone fragment	unidentified animal	25237
			20	whiteware sherds	undecorated	25238
			2	porcelain sherds	undecorated	25239
			3	stoneware sherds		25240
			1	rifle slug		25241
			12	flat glass		25242
			10	curved glass	colorless, 1 frosted	25242
			6	nails	corroded fragments	25243
			1	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragment	25244
				brick	fragments	--
				concrete	fragments	--
				drain tile	ceramic	--
			5	bone fragments	unidentified animal	--
				board	fragment	--
		50-60	8	debitage	chert	25245
			5	fire-cracked rock		25246
			2	bone fragments	unidentified animal	25247
			9	whiteware sherds	undecorated	25248
			1	cartridge case	.22-caliber	25249
			5	curved glass	colorless	25250
			8	flat glass		25250
			26	nails	corroded fragments	25251

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
			22	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragments	25252
				brick	fragments	--
		60-70	14	debitage	chert	25253
			7	fire-cracked rock		25254
			1	whiteware sherd	broken, no glaze	25255
			1	curved glass	colorless	25256
			1	bone	unidentified animal	--
		70-80	3	debitage	chert	25257
	TU 21	0-10	1	fire-cracked rock		--
			2	bone	unidentified animal	25258
			2	stoneware sherds		25259
			1	yellowware	undecorated	25260
			1	yellowware	Rockingham glaze	25260
			1	1974 Lincoln penny		25261
			3	key fragments	metal	25262
			3	cartridge case	.22-caliber	25263
			1	curved glass	amber	25264
			4	curved glass	colorless, 1 embossed with "LAND"	25264
			5	flat glass		25264
			23	nails	corroded fragments	25265
			1	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragment	25266
				brick	fragments	--
		10-20	2	debitage	shatter	25271
			11	nails	corroded fragments	25267
			4	curved glass	colorless	25268
			1	porcelain sherd	undecorated	25269
			1	button	non-ferrous metal with shell inlay	25270
			1	flat glass		--
				brick	fragments	--
		20-30	1	nail	corroded fragment	25272
	TU 22	0-10	7	debitage	chert	25273
			3	fire-cracked rock		25274
			2	bone fragments	unidentified animal	25275
			6	stoneware		25276
			9	curved glass	colorless	25277
			7	flat glass		25277
			2	cut nails	corroded fragment	25278
			1	wire nail	corroded	25278
		10-20	9	debitage	chert	25279
			1	debitage	quartz	25279
			17	fire-cracked rock		25280

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
			9	fire-cracked rock		--
			1	whiteware sherd	undecorated	25281
			15	stoneware sherds		25282
			137	flat glass		25283
			1	bottle base	colorless, unmarked	25283
			3	nails	corroded fragments	25284
				brick	fragments	--
			1	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragment	--
		20-30	5	debitage	chert	25285
			2	pottery sherds	articulating sherds	25286
			9	fire-cracked rock		25287
			8	flat glass		25288
			1	nail	corroded	25289
		30-40	3	debitage	chert	25290
			2	fire-cracked rock		25291
			1	curved glass	colorless	--
2006	TU 2006-1	0-10	4	debitage	chert	27582
			5	whiteware sherds	undecorated, crazed	27579
			4	bone fragments	unidentified animal	27580
			1	stoneware sherd	brown slip, salt glazed	27581
			3	cartridge case	"SUPER X" head stamp	27582
			8	terra cotta sherds	broken flower pot	27584
			1	1943 Liberty dime		--
			11	nails	corroded fragments	--
			1	curved glass	colorless	--
			1	plastic tubing		--
			1	1978 Lincoln penny		--
		10-20	14	debitage	chert	27591
			13	bone fragments	unidentified animal	27585
			1	tobacco-pipe	incomplete	27586
			4	flat glass		27587
			1	stoneware sherd	brown slip, salt glazed	27588
			19	terra cotta sherds	broken flower pot	27589
			28	whiteware sherds	body sherds, undecorated	27590
			8	whiteware sherds	rim sherds, undecorated	27590
			1	brick	fragment	--
			19	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragments	--

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
			11	bone fragments	unidentified animal	--
		20-30	11	debitage	chert	27596
			1	drill	chert	27595
			1	fire-cracked rock		27593
			3	bone fragments	unidentified animal	27592
			1	slate pencil	fragment	27594
			14	nails	corroded fragments	--
			1	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragment	--
	TU 2006-2	0-10	9	bone fragments	unidentified animal	27598
			1	stoneware sherd	brown slip, salt glazed	27597
			41	flat glass		27599
			13	nails	corroded fragments	--
			1	bolt		--
			1	1973 Lincoln penny		--
			1	aluminum can pull tab		--
			9	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragments	--
			22	plastic fragments	red, yellow, clear, green, blue, white	--
				brick	fragments	--
				aluminum foil	fragments	--
		10-20	10	debitage	chert	27603
			10	bone fragments	unidentified animal	27601
			13	whiteware sherds	undecorated	27600
			15	curved glass	colorless	--
			6	flat glass		27602
			56	nails	corroded	--
			38	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragments	--
				brick	fragments	--
		20-30	19	debitage	chert	27607
			1	retouched flake	chert	27610
			3	fire-cracked rock		27608
			15	bone fragments	unidentified animal	27612
			1	button	glass, fragment	27604
			2	stoneware sherds	brown slip	27605
			6	whiteware sherds	undecorated	27606
			1	tobacco-pipe stem		27609
			1	flat glass		27611
			51	cut nails	corroded	--

Table 1. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
			1	pen clip		--
			26	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragments	--
				brick	fragments	--
	TU 2006-3	0-10	3	bone fragments	unidentified animal	27615
			4	whiteware sherds	undecorated	27613
			1	stoneware sherd	brown interior, gray exterior	27614
			1	leather fragment	punched hole, stitching	27616
			1	metal gear fragment	ferrous metal	27617
			8	glass tumbler fragments	colorless, fluted	27618
			2	flat glass		27619
			3	chain links	ferrous metal	--
			14	cut nails	corroded	--
			2	yarn pieces		--
			5	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded metal	--
			1	1973 Lincoln penny		--
			13	curved glass	colorless	--
		10-20	3	bone fragments	unidentified animal	27623
			8	glass tumbler fragments	colorless, fluted	27620
			1	lid	porcelain, molded decoration	27621
			2	buttons	ceramic	27622
			5	whiteware sherds	undecorated	27624
			1	leather fragment	5 punched holes	27625
			1	cartridge case		27626
			1	curved glass	amber	--
			22	cut nails	corroded	--
			16	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragments	--
				drain tile	ceramic	--
	TU 2006-4	0-10	1	bottle	colorless glass, machine-made	27627
			2	flat glass		27628
			3	whiteware sherds	undecorated	27629
			2	pressed glass	yellow-green	27630
			1	iron stove part		27631
			8	curved glass	colorless	--
			2	wire nails		--

Table 1. Concluded.

Year	Provenience	Depth cm bs	n	Object	Description	Catalog no
			34	cut nails	corroded	--
			36	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragments	--
			1	washer	non-ferrous metal	--
			1	brick	fragment	--
				aluminum foil	scrap	--
			1	bead	blue plastic	--
		10-20	14	pressed glass	yellow-green	27632
			1	whiteware sherd	undecorated	27633
			2	whiteware sherds	rim sherds with gilt decoration	27633
			1	flat glass		27634
			18	curved glass	colorless	--
			7	cut nails	corroded	--
			2	ferrous metal	unidentified corroded fragments	--

"--" = not collected

Table 2. Prehistoric Artifacts from Everett Field (Tract 114-81)

Year	Provenience	Depth	Biface	Debitage	Fire-Cracked Rock	Mica	Pitted Stone/ Ground-stone	Pottery	Slate Frag	Retouched Flake	Projectile Point	Core	Total
2000	Everett Church Shovel Tests												
	(ST 1) 10N/5E	0-42	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 2) 10N/10E	0-38	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 3) 10N/15E	0-42	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 4) 10N/20E	0-42	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 11) 10N/55E	0-38	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 12) 10N/60E	0-37	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 14) 10N/70E	0-36	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 15) 10N/75E	0-32	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 16) 10N/80E	0-32	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 17) 10N/85E	0-30	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 18) 10N/90E	20-30	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 19) 10N/95E	0-38	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	(ST 21) 10N/105E	0-29	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 25) 15N/100E	0-29	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 26) 15N/95E	0-33	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 27) 15N/90E	0-32	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 28) 15N/85E	0-35	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 30) 15N/75E	0-33	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 32) 15N/65E	0-27	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 33) 15N/60E	0-27	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 35) 15N/50E	0-36	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 36) 15N/45E	0-29	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 38) 15N/35E	0-33	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	(ST 39) 15N/30E	0-33	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 40) 15N/25E	0-33	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**

Table 2. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth	Biface	Debitage	Fire-Cracked Rock	Mica	Pitted Stone/ Ground-stone	Pottery	Slate Frag	Retouched Flake	Projectile Point	Core	Total
	(ST 41) 15N/20E	0-35	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 42) 15N/15E	0-34	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
	(ST 43) 15N/10E	0-34	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	(ST 45) 20N/5E	0-36	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	(ST 46) 20N/10E	0-30	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 49) 20N/25E	0-42	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 52) 20N/40E	0-32	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	(ST 53) 20N/45E	0-28	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 54) 20N/50E	0-34	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 58) 20N/70E	0-36	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 59) 20N/75E	0-32	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 60) 20N/80E	0-34	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 61) 20N/85E	0-36	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 62) 20N/90E	0-28	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 64) 20N/100E	0-29	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 65) 20N/105E	0-35	--	2	12	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	**15**
	(ST 67) 25N/110E	0-34	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	(ST 68) 25N/105E	0-30	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 69) 25N/100E	0-29	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 70) 25N/95E	0-34	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 71) 25N/90E	0-30	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 72) 25N/85E	0-34	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	(ST 74) 25N/75E	0-36	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 75) 25N/70E	0-37	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 76) 25N/65E	0-41	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 78) 25N/55E	0-36	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	(ST 79) 25N/50E	0-37	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 80) 30N/55E	0-35	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**

Table 2. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth	Biface	Debitage	Fire-Cracked Rock	Mica	Pitted Stone/ Ground-stone	Pottery	Slate Frag	Retouched Flake	Projectile Point	Core	Total
	(ST 81) 30N/60E	0-30	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 82) 30N/65E	0-34	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	(ST 83) 30N/70E	0-34	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 84) 30N/75E	0-33	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 85) 30N/80E	0-36	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 86) 30N/85E	0-30	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 87) 30N/90E	0-36	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 88) 30N/95E	0-30	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 89) 30N/100E	0-29	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 90) 30N/105E	0-33	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	(ST 91) 30N/110E	0-27	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	(ST 92) 25N/5E	0-34	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 93) 25N/10E	0-32	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 94) 25N/15E	0-33	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**6**
	(ST 95) 25N/20E	0-30	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 96) 25N/25E	0-33	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 97) 25N/30E	0-32	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 99) 25N/40E	0-32	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 101) 30N/5E	0-32	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 102) 30N/10E	0-33	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 103) 30N/15E	0-31	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 104) 30N/20E	0-34	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 106) 30N/30E	0-37	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 108) 30N/40E	0-36	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
	(ST 109) 30N/45E	0-33	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	(ST 110) 30N/50E	0-36	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 111) 35N/5E	0-36	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
	(ST 113) 35N/15E	0-30	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**

Table 2. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth	Biface	Debitage	Fire-Cracked Rock	Mica	Pitted Stone/ Ground-stone	Pottery	Slate Frag	Retouched Flake	Projectile Point	Core	Total
	(ST 114) 35N/20E	0-37	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 115) 35N/25E	0-37	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	(ST 116) 35N/30E	0-35	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 117) 35N/35E	0-30	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 118) 35N/40E	0-35	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	(ST 120) 35N/50E	0-43	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
	(ST 121) 35N/55E	0-38	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	(ST 122) 35N/60E	0-40	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	(ST 124) 35N/70E	0-37	--	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**5**
	(ST 125) 35N/75E	0-26	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**6**
	(ST 126) 35N/80E	0-33	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
	(ST 127) 35N/85E	0-34	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	(ST 128) 35N/90E	0-33	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST 129) 35N/95E	0-27	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
2001	ST 10N/0E	0-22	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 10N/30W	0-27	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 20N/0E	0-24	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	ST 20N/30W	0-32	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 20N/70W	0-30	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
	ST 30N/0E	0-35	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 40N/10E	0-29	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	ST 40N/20E	0-44	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	ST 40N/50E	0-31	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 40N/50W	0-43	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 40N/70E	0-40	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 50N/0E	0-20	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	**3**
	ST 50N/30E	0-23	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**5**
	ST 50N/40E	0-35	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**

Table 2. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth	Biface	Debitage	Fire-Cracked Rock	Mica	Pitted Stone/ Ground-stone	Pottery	Slate Frag	Retouched Flake	Projectile Point	Core	Total
	ST 60N/0E	0-26	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	ST 60N/20E	0-32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	**1**
	ST 60N/60E	0-35	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	ST 70N/0E	0-22	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 70N/20E	0-32	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 70N/30E	0-25	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	ST 70N/50E	0-35	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 70N/70W	0-34	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 76N/40E	0-36	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	ST 80N/0E	0-32	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 80N/10E	0-33	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	ST 80N/20E	0-20	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 80N/70W	0-45	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	ST 90N/10W	0-20	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	ST 90N/20E	0-22	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	ST 90N/30W	0-27	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 90N/50W	0-35	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 100N/0E	0-28	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 100N/10W	0-32	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	ST 100N/20W	0-35	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**8**
	ST 100N/60W	0-37	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	ST 100N/70W	0-41	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 130N/20W	18-32	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
	ST 140N/20W	0-35	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	ST 140N/30W	20	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 140N/40W	0-57	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**6**
	ST 110N/0E	0-28	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	ST 110N/10W	0-36	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**

Table 2. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth	Biface	Debitage	Fire-Cracked Rock	Mica	Pitted Stone/ Ground-stone	Pottery	Slate Frag	Retouched Flake	Projectile Point	Core	Total
	ST 110N/20W	0-10	--	1	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**10**
	ST 110N/30W	0-21	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
	ST 110N/60W	0-50	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	ST 110N/70W	0-50	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 120N/10W	0-20	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 120N/60W	0-52	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**8**
2000	TU 8-9N/ 19-20W	0-10	--	4	6	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	**11**
		10-20	--	3	3	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	**7**
		25-35	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	TU 11-12N/ 77-78E	0-24	1	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**21**
	TU 11-12N/ 77-78E, F1	28	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
		24-30	--	2	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**13**
		30-40	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**30**
		38	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
		38-45	--	--	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**41**
		41	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
		40-45	--	--	50	--	--	19	1	--	--	--	**70**
		45-50	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**43**
		50-57	--	--	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**42**
	TU 17-18N/ 67-68E	0-10	--	6	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**39**
		10-20	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
2001	TU 11-12N/ 53-54E	20-30	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	TU 14-15N/ 25-26E	0-30	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	TU 14-15N/ 96-97E	10-20	--	1	6	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	**8**
		40-50	--	1	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**6**
		50-60	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	TU 14-15N/ 96-97E, F3B	60	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	TU 14-15N/ 96-97E, F3	0-10	--	5	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**13**

Table 2. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth	Biface	Debitage	Fire-Cracked Rock	Mica	Pitted Stone/ Ground-stone	Pottery	Slate Frag	Retouched Flake	Projectile Point	Core	Total
		20-30	--	1	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**10**
		30-40	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**7**
		50-60	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
		60-70	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
		70-80	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	TU 18-19N/ 4-5W	20-25	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
	TU 18-19N/ 4-5W, F4	0-20	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**13**
		30	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
		38	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
		41-45	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
		unknown	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**7**
	TU 18-19N/ 68-69W	0-21	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**12**
	TU 19-20N/ 53-54E	0-23	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**10**
	TU 20-21N/ 39-40E	0-21	1	5	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**8**
	TU 20-21N/ 85-86E	0-24	--	7	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**16**
	TU 20-21N/ 112-113E	0-10	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**6**
		10-20	--	7	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	**10**
	TU 23-24N/ 72-73E	0-10	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
		10-20	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
		20-30	1	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**11**
	TU 23-24N/ 72-73E, F2	30-35	--	3	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**13**
		45-68	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**80**
	TU 30-31N/ 29-30E	0-30	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**19**
	TU 30-31N/53-54W	0-30	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	TU 33-34N/ 8-9E	0-10	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	**4**
		10-20	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
		20-30	--	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**5**
	TU 33-34N/ 9-10E	0-10	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**

Table 2. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth	Biface	Debitage	Fire-Cracked Rock	Mica	Pitted Stone/ Ground-stone	Pottery	Slate Frag	Retouched Flake	Projectile Point	Core	Total
		10-20	--	4	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**19**
		20-30	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	TU 35-36N/ 49-50E	0-20	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	**8**
	TU 35-36N/ 72-73E	0-23	--	4	2	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	**7**
	TU 37-38N/ 87-88E	0-10	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	**6**
		10-20	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**19**
		20-30	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	**5**
	TU 39-40N/ 60-61E	0-26	--	3	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**23**
	TU 40-41N/ 32-33E	0-10	--	5	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**6**
		10-20	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**6**
		20-30	1	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**7**
	TU 40-41N/ 35-36E	0-24	--	14	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	**32**
	TU 44-45N/ 32-33E	0-10	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
		10-20	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
		20-30	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**5**
	TU 52.5-53.5N/31-32E	0-23	--	21	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**47**
	TU 59-60N/ 53-54E	0-10	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**5**
		10-20	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
	TU 62-63N/ 23-24W	0-34	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	TU 64-65N/ 32-33E	0-32	--	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**5**
	TU 105-106N/ 6-7W	0-38	--	34	7	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	**42**
	Trench 1 Backdirt		--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**

Table 2. Concluded.

Year	Provenience	Depth	Biface	Debitage	Fire-Cracked Rock	Mica	Pitted Stone/ Ground-stone	Pottery	Slate Frag	Retouched Flake	Projectile Point	Core	Total
			--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	Trench 2 Backdirt		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	**1**
			--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
			--	--	--	--	1		--	--	--	--	**1**
	Trench 3 Backdirt		--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	**1**
			--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	**1**
	Trench 5 Backdirt		--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	Total		**6**	**379**	**773**	**2**	**3**	**20**	**12**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**1204**

Table 3. Kitchen/Domestic Artifacts from 33SU121.

Year	Provenience	Depth	Bone	Bottle	Bottle Base	Curved Glass	Milk Glass	Porcelain	Pressed Glass	Pull Tab	Redware	Stoneware	Stove Part	Tumbler Frag	Utensil Frag	Vase Frag	Whiteware	Yellowware	Terra Cotta
2000	Krimmer																		
	ST 2	0-53	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--
	ST 9	0-38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--
	ST 14	0-50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--
	ST 15	0-55	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	10	--	--
	ST 22	0-31	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
	ST 23	0-44	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
	ST 35	0-28	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	ST 38	0-40	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	ST 46	0-32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 1	0-8	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 2	0-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
		10-20	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 3	10-20	8	--	--	--	--	4	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		20-30	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--
	TU 4	20-30	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
	TU 6	0-58	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
	TU 7	10-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 8	0-10	4	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
	TU 9	10-20	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	39	--	--	--
		20-30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
	TU 10	0-33	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
		33-42	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--
		47-68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--
	TU 11	0-10	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		20-30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
	Schmidt																		
	ST 12	0-40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	ST 15	0-30	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--

Table 3. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth	Bone	Bottle	Bottle Base	Curved Glass	Milk Glass	Porcelain	Pressed Glass	Pull Tab	Redware	Stoneware	Stove Part	Tumbler Frag	Utensil Frag	Vase Frag	Whiteware	Yellowware	Terra Cotta
	ST 17	0-25	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	ST 18	0-41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
	ST 27	0-24	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	ST 31	0-40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 1	0-10	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
	TU 3	10-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--
	TU 3	20-30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--
2001	Everett Field																		
	TU 33-34N/ 8-9E	10-20	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		20-30	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 64-65N/ 32-33E	0-32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 14-15N/ 25-26E	0-30	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 11-12N/ 53-54E	0-10	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	ST 50N/20W	0-29	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	ST 50N/50W	0-32	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	ST 40N/90W	0-36	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Krimmer																		
	TU 12	0-20	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 13	0-35	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--
	TU 14	0-29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
	TU 15, F.5	0-20	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2003	Krimmer																		
	TU 16	0-10	2	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 17	0-10	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
		10-20	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 19	0-10	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--

Table 3. Concluded.

Year	Provenience	Depth	Bone	Bottle	Bottle Base	Curved Glass	Milk Glass	Porcelain	Pressed Glass	Pull Tab	Redware	Stoneware	Stove Part	Tumbler Frag	Utensil Frag	Vase Frag	Whiteware	Yellowware	Terra Cotta
		10-20	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 20	0-10	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
		10-20	--	--	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
		30-40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		40-50	1	--	--	10	2	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
		50-60	2	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	--	--
		60-70	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
	TU 21	0-10	2	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
		10-20	--	--	--	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 22	0-10	2	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		10-20	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
	Schmidt																		
	ST 1	0-35	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2006	Krimmer																		
	TU 2006-1	0-10	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	5	--	8
		10-20	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	36	--	18
		20-30	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 2006-2	0-10	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	13	--	--
		10-20	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		20-30	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	6	--	--
	TU 2006-3	0-10	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	8	--	--	4	--	--
		10-20	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	5	--	--
	TU 2006-4	0-10	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	--	--
		10-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
	TOTAL		**101**	**1**	**1**	**76**	**8**	**12**	**18**	**1**	**22**	**45**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**39**	**175**	**8**	**26**

Table 4. Hardware and Architectural Artifacts from 33SU121.

Year	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Bolt	Brick	Cut Nail	Drain Pipe Frag	Drain Tile Frag	Eyelet Frag	Fence Staple	Flat Glass	Gear Frag	Hinge Frag	Nail	Rivet	Roofing Slate
2000	Krimmer														
	ST 2	0-53	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	ST 9	0-38	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 3	20-30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
	TU 4	20-30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 5	0-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
	TU 6	0-58	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 8	0-10	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 10	0-33	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		42-47	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
	Schmidt														
	ST 27	0-24	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2001	Everett Field														
	ST 80N/10W	0-35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	TU14-15N/ 25-26E	0-30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 20-21N/ 39-40E	0-21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
	TU 40-41N/ 32-33E	10-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--
		20-30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--
	TU 44-45N/ 32-33E	0-10	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--

Table 4. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Bolt	Brick	Cut Nail	Drain Pipe Frag	Drain Tile Frag	Eyelet Frag	Fence Staple	Flat Glass	Gear Frag	Hinge Frag	Nail	Rivet	Roofing Slate
	TU 64-65N/ 32-33E	0-32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--
	TU 63-64N/ 23-24W	0-34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
	Krimmer														
	TU 13	0-35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	30	1	--
	TU 15, F5	0-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
2003	Krimmer														
	TU 16	0-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	1	--	--
		10-20	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	--
		20-30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
		30-40	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 17	0-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
		10-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	4	--	--
	TU 18	0-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--
	TU 19	0-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
		10-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
	TU 20	0-10	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	1	--	--
		10-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
		20-30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
		40-50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	6	--	--
		50-60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	26	--	--
	TU 21	0-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	23	--	--

Table 4. Concluded.

Year	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Bolt	Brick	Cut Nail	Drain Pipe Frag	Drain Tile Frag	Eyelet Frag	Fence Staple	Flat Glass	Gear Frag	Hinge Frag	Nail	Rivet	Roofing Slate
		10-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--
		20-30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
	TU 22	0-10	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	1	--	--
		10-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	137	--	--	3	--	--
		20-30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	1	--	--
2006	Krimmer														
	TU 2006-1	0-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		10-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 2006-2	0-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41	--	--	--	--	--
		10-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
		20-30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 2006-3	0-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--
	TU 2006-4	0-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
		10-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	TOTAL		**1**	**11**	**10**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**266**	**1**	**1**	**132**	**1**	**3**

Table 5. Personal Artifacts from 33SU121.

Year	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Bead	Button	Coin	Collar Button	Ink Bottle	Key	Pin Badge	Slate Pencil Frag	Tobacco Pipe Frag
2000	Krimmer										
	ST 44	0-30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	TU 2	10-20	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 6	0-58	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
	TU 10	0-33	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
		Lv 4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1
	Schmidt										
	ST 20	0-42	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
	ST 23	0-10	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
	ST 27	0-24	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
2001	Krimmer										
	TU 15, F5	0-20	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	1
2003	Krimmer										
	TU 16	20-30	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 17	10-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	TU 19	0-10	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 20	0-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
		10-20	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TU 21	0-10	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--
		10-20	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2006	Krimmer										
	TU 2006-1	10-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
		20-30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
	TU 2006-2	20-30	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	TU 2006-3	10-20	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TOTAL		**1**	**8**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**7**

Table 6. Miscellaneous Artifacts from 33SU121

Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Clock Key	Leather	Tile Fragment	Unidenti-fied Lead	Unidentified Ferrous Metal	Unidentified Non-Ferrous Metal
Krimmer							
TU 9	10-20	1	--	1	--	--	--
Schmidt							
ST 27	0-24	--	--	--	--	1	--
Krimmer							
TU 12	0-20	--	--	--	--	2	--
TU 12, F5	20-23	--	--	--	--	2	--
Krimmer							
TU 16	10-20	--	--	--	--	12	--
	20-30	--	--	--	--	3	--
TU 20	10-20	--	--	--	1	8	--
	20-30	--	--	--	--	2	--
	30-40	--	--	--	--	4	--
	40-50	--	--	--	--	1	--
	50-60	--	--	--	--	22	--
TU 21	0-10	--	--	--	--	--	1
Krimmer							
TU 2006-3	0-10	--	1	--	--	--	--
	10-20	--	1	--	--	--	--
TOTAL		**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**57**	**1**

Table 7. Prehistoric Artifacts from the Schmidt Property (Tract 114-42)

Year	Provenience	Depth	Debitage	Fire-Cracked Rock	Total
2000	Schmidt				
	ST 3	0-55	2	--	**2**
	ST 4	0-40	1	--	**1**
	ST 5	0-40	--	2	**2**
	ST 8	0-40	--	6	**6**
	ST 9	0-37	--	1	**1**
	ST 11	0-24	--	14	**14**
	ST 12	0-40	--	1	**1**
	ST 14	0-40	1	--	**1**
	ST 18	0-41	--	1	**1**
	ST 19	0-52	--	2	**2**
	ST 20	0-42	--	1	**1**
	ST 31	0-40	--	8	**8**
	ST 32	0-37	--	2	**2**
2003	ST A1	0-39	1	--	**1**
2001	TU 1	0-10	1	17	**18**
		10-20	6	146	**152**
		20-30	--	4	**4**
	TU 2	7-15	2	--	**2**
		15-25	5	4	**9**
	TU 3	0-10	--	4	**4**
		10-20	--	22	**22**
		20-30	--	8	**8**
		Total	**19**	**243**	**262**

Table 8. Prehistoric Artifacts from the Krimmer Property (Tract 114-44)

Year	Provenience	Depth	Biface	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Slate Frag	Celt Frag	Retouched Flake	Drill	Projectile Point	Uniface	Core	Total
	Krimmer													
2001	ST 1	0-46	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 2	0-53	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**13**
	ST 4	0-50	--	1	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**10**
	ST 7	0-71	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	ST 8	0-53	--	6	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	**7**
	ST 9	0-38	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	**2**
	ST 11	0-33	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	ST 12	0-32	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	ST 14	0-50	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 15	0-55	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 16	0-45	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	ST 19	0-30	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 21	0-56	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 22	0-31	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	ST 23	0-44	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 24	0-42	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 26	0-30	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 28	0-28	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	ST 29	0-30	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	ST 30	0-45	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 31	0-39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 36	0-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	**1**
	ST 37	0-14	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	ST 39	0-53	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 40	0-40	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	ST 42	0-40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	**1**
	ST 43	0-30	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 44	0-30	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 48	0-28	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**

Table 8. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth	Biface	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Slate Frag	Celt Frag	Retouched Flake	Drill	Projectile Point	Uniface	Core	Total
	ST 49	0-26	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	ST 52	0-30	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	ST 58	0-30	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	ST 59	0-26	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	TU 1, F1	8-30	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**13**
	TU 2	0-19	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
		19-28	--	7	31	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	**39**
		28-38	--	21	35	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	**58**
	TU 3	13-23	--	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**11**
		23-33	--	18	21	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	**41**
		33-38	--	2	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**13**
	TU 4	0-10	--	6	2	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	**11**
		10-20	--	9	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**16**
		20-30	--	3	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**7**
	TU 5	0-18	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
		18-29	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	TU 6	0-58	--	11	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**19**
		34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	**1**
		58-65	--	8	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	**35**
	TU 7	0-10	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
		10-20	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**6**
		20-30	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	TU 9	18-25	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	(ST in TU 9)	25-40	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	TU 10	33-42	1	2	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**9**
		42-47	--	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**5**
		47-68	1	37	67	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	**106**
	TU 11	0-10	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
		10-20	--	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**12**
		20-30	--	6	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**7**

Table 8. Continued.

Year	Provenience	Depth	Biface	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Slate Frag	Celt Frag	Retouched Flake	Drill	Projectile Point	Uniface	Core	Total
2001	TU 12, F5	0-20	--	1	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**20**
		20-23	--	--	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**23**
		23-26	--	--	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**39**
		26-28	--	--	138	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**138**
	TU 13	0-35	1	4	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	**7**
	TU 14	0-29	--	17	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**19**
	TU 15	0-20	--	5	11	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	**17**
2003	TU 16	0-10	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
		10-20	--	10	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**25**
		20-30	--	1	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**8**
		30-40	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	TU 17	0-10	--	3	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**7**
		10-20	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	TU 18	0-10	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
		10-64	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	TU 19	0-10	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
		10-20	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
	TU 20	0-10	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
		10-20	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
		20-30	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**8**
		40-50	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
		50-60	--	8	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**13**
		60-70	--	14	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**21**
		70-80	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**3**
	TU 21	0-10	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**1**
		10-20	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**2**
	TU 22	0-10	--	7	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**10**
		10-20	--	10	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**36**
		20-30	--	5	9	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**16**
		30-40	--	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**5**

Table 8. Concluded.

Year	Provenience	Depth	Biface	Debitage	FCR	Pottery	Slate Frag	Celt Frag	Retouched Flake	Drill	Projectile Point	Uniface	Core	Total
2006	TU 2006-1	0-10	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**4**
		10-20	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**14**
		20-30	--	11	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	**13**
	TU 2006-2	10-20	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**10**
		20-30	--	19	3	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	**23**
			6	378	598	6	3	1	4	2	7	1	3	**1009**

FCR=Fire-Cracked Rock

APPENDIX A:
OHIO ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORM

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 E. Hudson St.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

Site No. 33-**SU-0121**

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

A. Identification

1. Type of Form:
   New Form X Revised Form Transcribed Data
2. County: **Summit**
4. Site Name: **Schmidt, Krimmer, Everett Church Site**
5. Project Number:

B. Location

1. UTM Zone: **17**
   Easting: **451650**
   Northing: **4561510**
3. Township: **4N** Range: **11W** Not Applicable
   Section: 1/4 Section:
   Township Name: **Boston**
4. Quadrangle Name: **Peninsula**
5. Quadrangle Date: **1994**
6. Confident of Site Location: **Yes**

C. Ownership

1. Name: **National Park Service, Cuyahoga Valley N.P.**
   Address: **15610 Vaughn Rd.**
   City, State, Zip: **Brecksville, Ohio 44141**
   Phone: **(440)-526-5256**
2. Tenant (if any):
   Address:
   City, State, Zip:
   Phone:
3. Ownership Status: **Federal Govt.**

D. Temporal Affiliations

1. Affiliations Present: **Prehistoric and Historic**

Site No. 33-**SU-0121** Plotted

Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

	Unassigned Prehistoric		Paleoindian					
Archaic:	Unassigned		Early	X	Middle	X	Late	
Woodland:	Unassigned	X	Early	X	Middle	X	Late	
	LatePrehistoric		Protohistoric		Other:			

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented: **5**

4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period(s):

X Diagnostic Artifacts X Diagnostic Features X Radiometric
Unrecorded Other:

5 & 6. List Prehistoric Cultural Component(s) represented and describe how determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

Cultural Component	Diagnostic Material	Count	Description

7 & 8. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected::

Category	Type	Count	Category	Type	Count
Lithics	Biface	10			
Lithics	Biface fragment	2			
Lithics	Celt fragment	1			
Lithics	Charcoal sample	7			
Lithics	Core	7			
Lithics	Debitage	779			
Lithics	Drill	2			
Lithics	Fire-cracked rock	1566			
Lithics	Gorget fragment	2			
Lithics	Groundstone	1			
Lithics	Hematite	1			
Lithics	Mica fragment	2			
Lithics	Pitted stone	2			
Ceramics	Pottery	26			
Lithics	Projectile point	7			
Lithics	Projectile point fragment	3			
Lithics	Quartz	13			
Lithics	Retouched flakes	5			
Lithics	Slate fragment	13			
Lithics	Uniface	1			

Historic

9. Affiliation Present: **Non-Aboriginal**

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

a.		Pre-1795	b.		1796-1829	c.		1830-1849
d.		1850-1879	e.		1880-1899	f.	X	1900-1929
g.	X	1930-1949	h.	X	1950-1974	i.	X	1975-2000
j.		Historic	k.		18th Century	l.		19th Century
m.	X	20th Century	n.		Historic Aboriginal	o.		21st Century

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: **5**

12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period(s):

X Diagnostic Artifacts	Diagnostic Architectural Remains	
Diagnostic Features	**X** Documentary Evidence	Oral Tradition
Other		

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period(s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names). When listing artifacts and/or features correlate to letters used for Temporal Periods in D.10

Presence of diagnostic historic artifacts and documentary evidence of residential history at site.

14 & 15. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected:

Category	Type	Count
Personal	Bead	1
Misc. Hardware	Bolt	1
Food Remains	Bone	121
Food Remains	Bone fragment	89
Kitchen	Bottle	1
Kitchen	Bottle base fragment	1
Architectural	Brick fragment	1
Weapons	Bullet	2
Clothing	Button	8
Weapons	Cartridge case	11
Weapons	Cartridge case fragment	1
Furniture	Clock key	1
Personal	Coins	5
Clothing	Collar button	1
Kitchen	Curved glass	76
Architectural	Drain pipe fragment	3
Architectural	Drain tile fragment	2
Misc. Hardware	Eyelet fragment	1
Misc. Hardware	Fence staple	1
Architectural	Flat glass	266
Misc. Hardware	Gear fragment	1
Misc. Hardware	Hinge fragment	1
Personal	Ink bottle	1
Personal	Key	1
Weapons	Lead bullet	1
Unknown	Leather fragment	2
Kitchen	Lid liner fragment	1
Kitchen	Milk glass	8
Architectural	Nail	132
Personal	Pencil slate fragment	3
Personal	Pin badge	1
Kitchen	Porcelain	12
Kitchen	Porcelain lid	1
Kitchen	Pressed glass	18
Kitchen	Pull tab	1
Kitchen	Redware	22
Weapons	Rifle slug	2
Misc. Hardware	Rivet	1
Architectural	Roofing slate fragment	3
Weapons	Shotshell base fragment	1
Personal	Slate pencil	3
Kitchen	Stoneware	45
Furniture	Stove part	1
Unknown	Terra cotta	26
Unknown	Tile fragment	1
Personal	Tobacco pipe fragment	7
Kitchen	Tumbler fragment	16
Unknown	Unidentified ferrous objec	57
Unknown	Unidentified lead	1
Unknown	Unidentified non-ferrous r	1
Kitchen	Utensil fragment	1
Personal	Vase fragment	39
Kitchen	Whiteware	175
Kitchen	Yellowware	8

General

16. Describe Prehistoric and/or Historic Cultural Materials observed but not collected. State reason(s) for not collecting.

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

E. Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**
2. Prehistoric Site:

Habitation:	Camp	Village	Hamlet	X Unspecified Habitation
Extractive:	Quarry	Workshop		
Ceremonial:	Unspecified Mound			
	Effigy Mound		Earth Mound	Stone Mound
	Geometrical Earthwork		Mound Group	Hilltop Enclosure
	Petroglyph/Pictograph		Cemetery	Isolated Burial(s)
Other:	Unknown		Other	

3. Historic Site Type:

X Residential	Commercial	Social	Government
Religious	Educational	Mortuary	Recreation
Subsistence	Industrial	Health Care	Military
Transportation	Unknown	Other:	

4. State the basis on which site type assignment(s) were made.

5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Extent Unknown**
6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

None Apparent	X Agriculture	Historic Construction	X Water
Transportation	Archaeological Excavation	Mining	Vandalism
Unrecorded	Other		

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction
plowing of field, natural erosion

8. Current Dominant Land Use:
Commercial and Services

9. Land Use History
Agriculture, Residential

10. Site Elevation: **235** Meters A.M.S.L.

11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Glaciated Plateau**

12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Wisconsin Outwash**

13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Stream Valley**

14. Local Environmental Setting: **T-2**

15. Soils
    Soil Association: **Chagrin-Holly-Lobdell**
    Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **Glenford**

16. Down Slope Direction: **SE**

17. Slope Gradient (percent): **6** % Unrecorded:

18. Drainage System:
    Major Drainage: **Lake Erie**
    Minor Drainage: **Cuyahoga River**

19. Closest Water Source
    Name: **Unnamed**
    Water Source Type: **Ephemeral Stream**

20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **130** (m from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: **3** (m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

F. Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type:

Reported		Examination of Collection		Surface Collection	
Auger/Soil Corer	X	Shovel Test(s)		X	Test Pit(s)
Deep Test(s)		PZ or Humus Removal			Test Trench(es)
Aerial Photograph		Mitigation/Block Excavation			Testing/Excav. (strategy unknown)
Remote Sensing **Fluxgate Gradiometer**					
Chemical Analysis					
Other:					

2. Surface Collection Strategy:

X Not Applicable	Grab Sample	Diagnostics
Controlled-Unknown	Controlled-Total	Controlled-Sample
Unrecorded	Other	

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.

4. Surface Visibility: **0-10%**

5. Describe surface conditions.
mowed turf

6. Site Area (square meters): **31100** sq. m

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Other taped and distribution of positive shovel tests**

8. Confident of Site Boundaries: **YES**

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Erin Dempsey**

11. Institution: **NPS, Midwest Archeological Center**

12. Date of Form: **03/07/2008**

13. Field Date: **07/01/2006**

14. Time Spent at Site: **one week**

15. Weather Conditions: **mostly clear and sunny, some rain**

16. Name(s), Address(es), Phone Number(s) of Local Informants

17. Artifact Repository(ies)
MWAC, Acc. 911, 945, 1028, 1144

18. Name(s), Address(es), Phone Number(s), of Owners of Collections from Site (attach inventories of private collections).

21. National Register Status: **National Register Property**

23. Discuss the potential significance of the site (does it meet National Register and/or State Registry criteria of significance in your opinon? Why or why not? Upon what evidence have you based your opinion?)

The multi-component, prehistoric portion of site 33SU121 dates from the Middle Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. The site appears to represent the cumulative effect of widely-spaced, short-term occupations and use episodes that occurred over a long period of time. The potential for site data to assist further research is largely due to the existing sub-plowzone features that were discovered in this area. The archeological resources identified at this site have the potential to yield information relating to Archaic, Late Prehistoric, and Middle Woodland use of this area. Therefore, the prehistoric component of the site is considered significant and eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The historic component of the site, especially near and around the Krimmer House, occurs in a highly disturbed context. Because of the nature of the historic deposits and the lack of integrity due to historic and modern disturbance, the historic component of site 33SU121 is not considered significant and is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

24. Special Status: **Park**

G. References - List Primary Documentary References

Finney, Fred	2002	Calumet, Canal, and Cuyahoga: An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio. Contract Completion Report No. 22. National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln NE.
Bauermeister, Ann	2004	Trip to Cuyahoga Valley National Park, June 9-August 7, 2003. Trip report on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln NE.
Bauermeister, Ann	2007	Archeological Inventory for Proposed Grounds Improvement Projects at the Krimmer House Property, Located at Tract 114-44, Summit County, Ohio. Report on file, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln NE.
Bauermeister, Ann	2002	Archeological Inventory and Evaluative Testing for Proposed Developments at 33SU121. Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Summit County, Ohio. On file, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln NE.

H. Radiometric Dates

Material(s) Dated: **Charcoal**

Date (uncorrected C14 years): **1800 +/- 50 BP**

Laboratory: **Beta Analytic Inc. Miami, FL**

Sample #: **Beta-147192**

References:

Material(s) Dated: **Charcoal**

Date (uncorrected C14 years): **3800 +/- 50 BP**

Laboratory: **Beta Analytic Inc. Miami, FL**

Sample #: **Beta-160193**

References:

Material(s) Dated: **Charcoal**

Date (uncorrected C14 years): **650 +/- 50 BP**

Laboratory: **Beta Analytic Inc. Miami, FL**

Sample #: **Beta-160194**

References:

I. Description of Site

1. State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

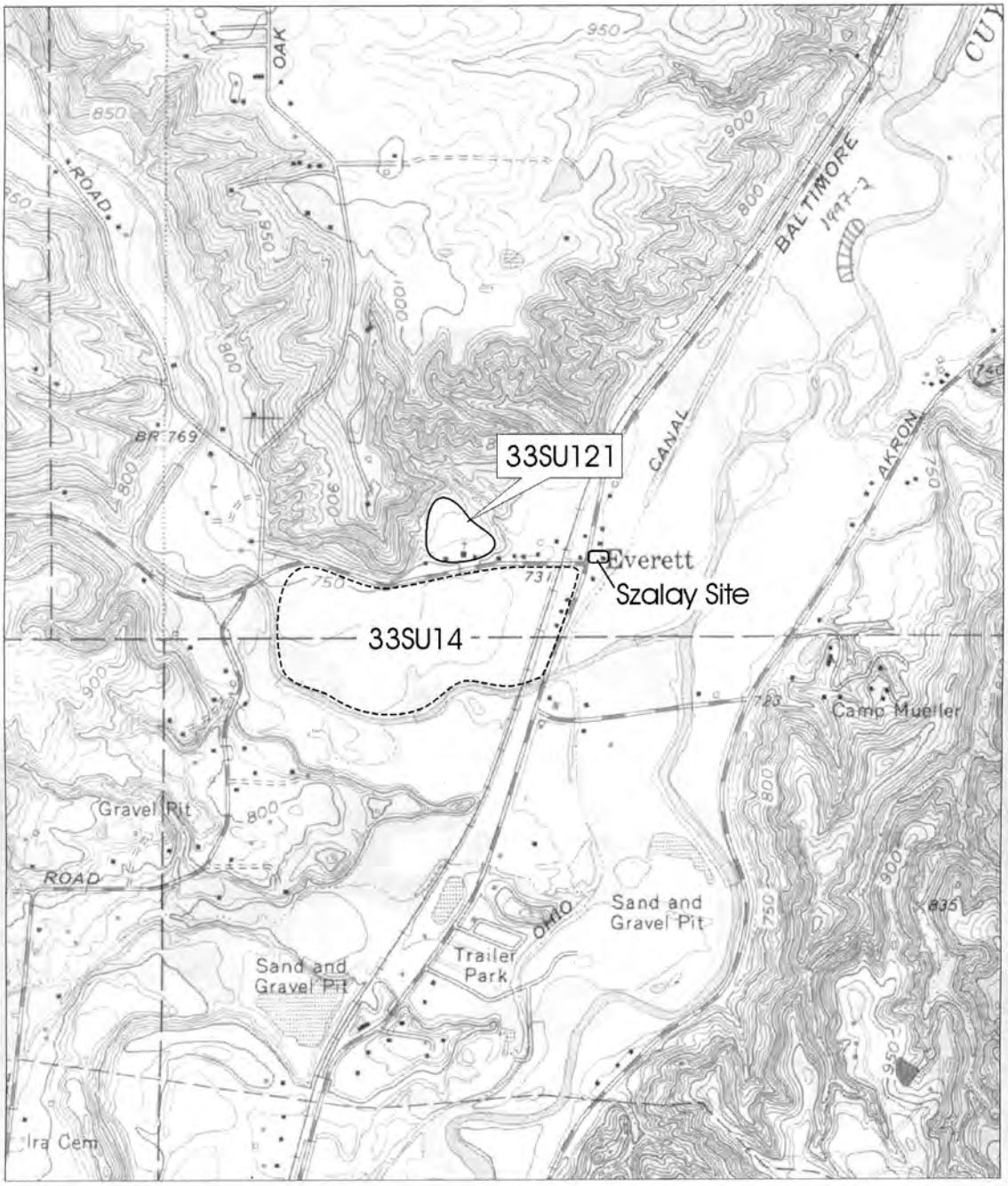
The multi-component site, 33SU121, is located in Everett Village on the landform where the Church in the Valley (Tract 114-43), Schmidt House (Tract 114-42), and Krimmer House (Tract 114-44) are situated. It is partially within the boundary of the Everett Historic District (NR 93001467), although none of the buildings on this site are contributing. The site also extends across the open field (Tract 114-72) to the north of these contiguous properties. The landform is a relatively level plateau located on the second terrace above the floodplain of the Cuyahoga River, facing the Furnace Run floodplain to the south. The site was originally recorded in 1980 as a prehistoric lithic scatter covering a 140-x-200-meter area in the fallow field. Results from work conducted in 2000 and 2001 show prehistoric materials occurring aross the entire area but they are particularly concentrated in the north and east portions of the landform. The distribution of artifacts indicates the former boundary should be extended to include almost the entire landform. Diagnostic artifacts and several intact sub-plowzone features were exposed in the field; the features were located in the southern end of the field and have been dated to the Archaic, Middle, and Late Woodland periods. The field was historically cleared of trees for agriculture and the field has been disturbed by farming practices. Currently the field is maintained as mowed turf. In 2003 and 2006, evaluative testing (test unit excavation) was undertaken at the Krimmer House where extensive historic and modern disturbance have altered the site's natural soil profile. The 2003 work occurred in the front (south) yard of the house and yielded some prehistoric and historic artifacts from a mixed depositional context. The 2006 work was concentrated in the back (north) yard of the house. This work yielded additional prehistoric and historic materials, also from a disturbed context.

2. Discuss the relationship between the site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

South of 33SU121, across Everett Road, is the Everett Knoll site (33SU14). This well documented site has been periodically investigated since its discovery in 1825. Most noted for human burials and associated grave goods, the site is home to an earthwork and a limestone slab enclosure measuring 35 feet on one side. This site has been attributed to the Middle Woodland/Late Hopewellian period. It is possible that portions of the occupation(s) at 33SU121 were related to site 33SU14.

K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site

Include north arrow and scale. Attach a photocopied section of appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle on a separate sheet. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites on the photocopy of the quadrangle.



USGS 7.5' Topographic Map
Peninsula Quadrangle, 1994

0 .5 1 Kilometer