

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS CHECK AND PHASE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
VISUAL RECONNAISSANCE FOR THE PROPOSED  
SHOVEL READY INDUSTRIAL PARK IN LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP, ALLEN COUNTY, INDIANA.**

Prepared by:  
Dorothea McCullough, Ph.D., R. Brian Somers,  
and Michael Strezewski, Ph.D.

Robert G. McCullough, Ph.D.  
Principal Investigator

Submitted to:  
Allen County Department of Planning Services  
630 City-County Building  
One East Main Street  
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46815

Reports of Investigations 621  
Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne  
Archaeological Survey  
Kettler Hall, Room G11E  
2101 E. Coliseum Blvd.  
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805-1499  
Phone 260-481-6892 FAX 260-481-6880

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In response to a request from Mark Royse of the Allen County Department of Planning Services, the Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne Archaeological Survey (IPFW-AS) has completed an archaeological records check and Phase Ia visual reconnaissance of approximately 186 acres (75 hectares) for the proposed Shovel Ready Industrial Park, Lafayette Township, Allen County, Indiana. The project area lies within the northwest quarter and the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 29N, Range 11E on the USGS 7.5' Zanesville, Indiana Quadrangle.

This investigation was conducted in accordance with Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (IDNR-DHPA) guidelines. A check of records at the IPFW-AS and at the DHPA by Teresa Putty on March 29, 2006, identified 70 previously recorded sites within one mile of the project area. In addition, one previously recorded site, 12-AI-non state (02-308), was reported within the project area along Lafayette Center Road (DeRegnaucourt 1984). A review of historic records in the Allen County Public Library was conducted by Dr. Dorothea McCullough on March 30, 2006. Fieldwork was conducted on April 5, 6, and 10, 2006, with R. Brian Somers of the IPFW-AS as field supervisor. IPFW-AS personnel included Joe Evans, John Eykholt, Scott Hipskind, Dr. D. McCullough, Joel Ruprecht, and Mariah Yager. Dr. Robert G. McCullough served as Principal Investigator during all phases of fieldwork. All artifacts and project documentation will be curated at IPFW-AS.

The archaeological field reconnaissance identified 41 sites, 12-AI-2102 through 2142, comprising 1 historic site, 9 prehistoric lithic scatters, and 31 isolated finds. Of these, one prehistoric archaeological site, 12-AI-2102, is recommended for further investigation, since the density and variety of lithic remains indicate the potential for intact subsurface deposits that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and/or the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures. Cultural resource clearance is recommended for the remainder of the sites. However, these recommendations are made with the understanding that if any intact archaeological deposits or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, work within the area will stop and the IDNR-DHPA will be notified of the discovery within two (2) business days as required by Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Management Summary .....	i
List of Figures .....	iii
List of Tables .....	iii
Introduction .....	1
Natural Setting .....	3
Geology and Geography .....	3
Soils .....	3
Flora and Fauna .....	4
Archaeological Setting .....	4
Regional Prehistory.....	4
Regional Euroamerican History.....	8
Previous Research .....	10
Methods .....	10
Results .....	15
Conclusions and Recommendations .....	26
References Cited .....	28
Appendix: Catalog of Artifacts .....	33

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1. Location of the project area on the 2004 Indiana Transportation Map ..... 1

Figure 2. Location of project area (Zanesville, Indiana, 7.5' USGS quadrangle) ..... 2

Figure 3. Aerial photograph showing soil types within the project area ..... 3

Figure 4. Areas 1 to 12 on topographic map. .... 13

Figure 5. Aerial photograph showing Areas 1 to 12 ..... 13

Figure 6. Plat map of southwest Lafayette Township, 1907 (Allen County Map Co.) ..... 14

Figure 7. Map of sites identified within the project area ..... 15

Figure 8. Site 12-A1-2122 on topographic map ..... 17

Figure 9. Hafted bifaces recovered in the project area ..... 18

Figure 10. Refined bifaces recovered in the project area ..... 19

Figure 11. Historic artifacts recovered from site 12-A1-2122 ..... 23

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1. Sites within One Mile of the Project Area ..... 11

Table 2. Summary of Sites Identified within the Project Area ..... 16

## INTRODUCTION

In response to a request from Mark Roys of the Allen County Department of Planning Services, the Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne Archaeological Survey (IPFW-AS) has completed an archaeological records check and Phase Ia visual reconnaissance of approximately 186 acres (75 hectares) for the proposed Shovel Ready Industrial Park, Lafayette Township, Allen County, Indiana (Figure 1). The project area lies within the northwest quarter and the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 29N, Range 11E on the USGS 7.5' Zanesville, Indiana Quadrangle (Figure 2).

This investigation was conducted in accordance with Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (IDNR-DHPA) guidelines. A check of records at the IPFW-AS and at the DHPA by Teresa Putty on March 29, 2006, identified 70 previously

recorded sites within one mile of the project area. In addition, one previously recorded site identified as 12-A1-non state on the DHPA site form and as 02-308 in the report of investigations (DeRegnaucourt 1984:7), was reported within the project area along Lafayette Center Road. A review of historic records in the Allen County Public Library was conducted by Dr. Dorothea McCullough on March 30, 2006. Fieldwork was conducted on April 5, 6, and 10, 2006, with R. Brian Somers of the IPFW-AS as field supervisor. IPFW-AS personnel included Joe Evans, John Eykholt, Scott Hipskind, Dr. D. McCullough, Joel Ruprecht, and Mariah Yager. Dr. Robert G. McCullough served as Principal Investigator during all phases of fieldwork.

This report details the results of the records check and Phase Ia field reconnaissance and presents the conclusions and recommendations of the IPFW-AS concerning any additional archaeological investigations.

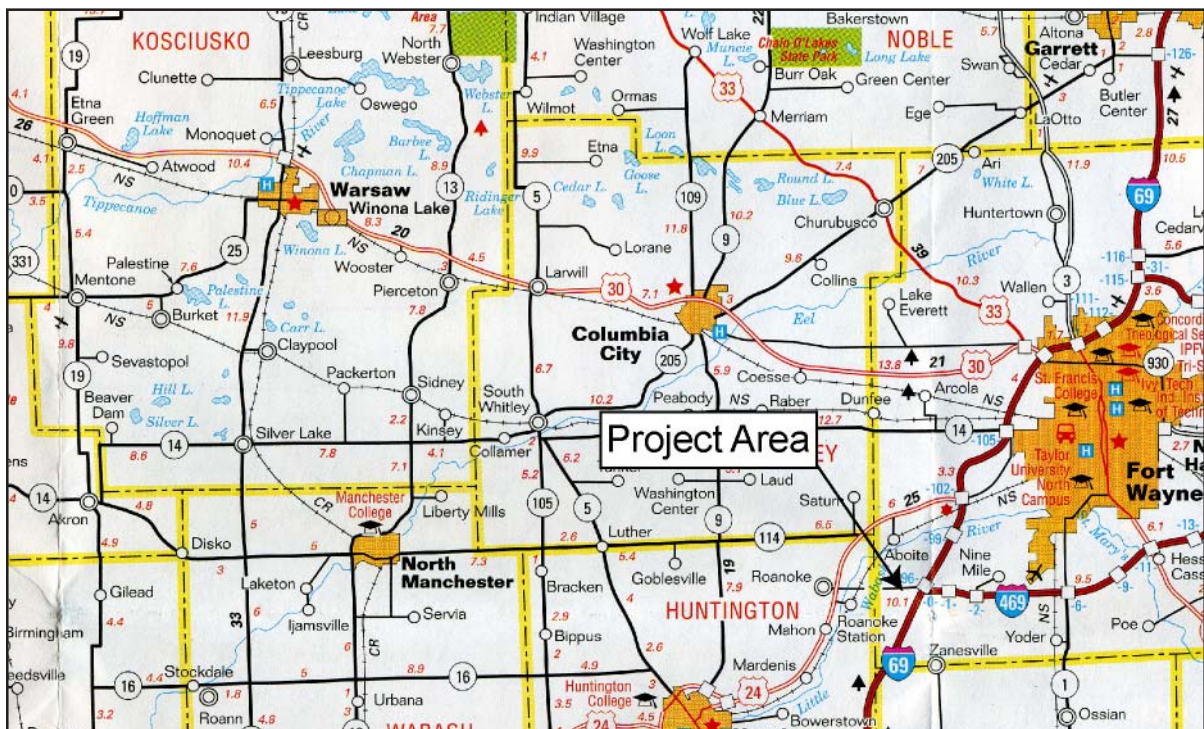


Figure 1. Location of the project area on the 2004 Indiana Department of Transportation Map.

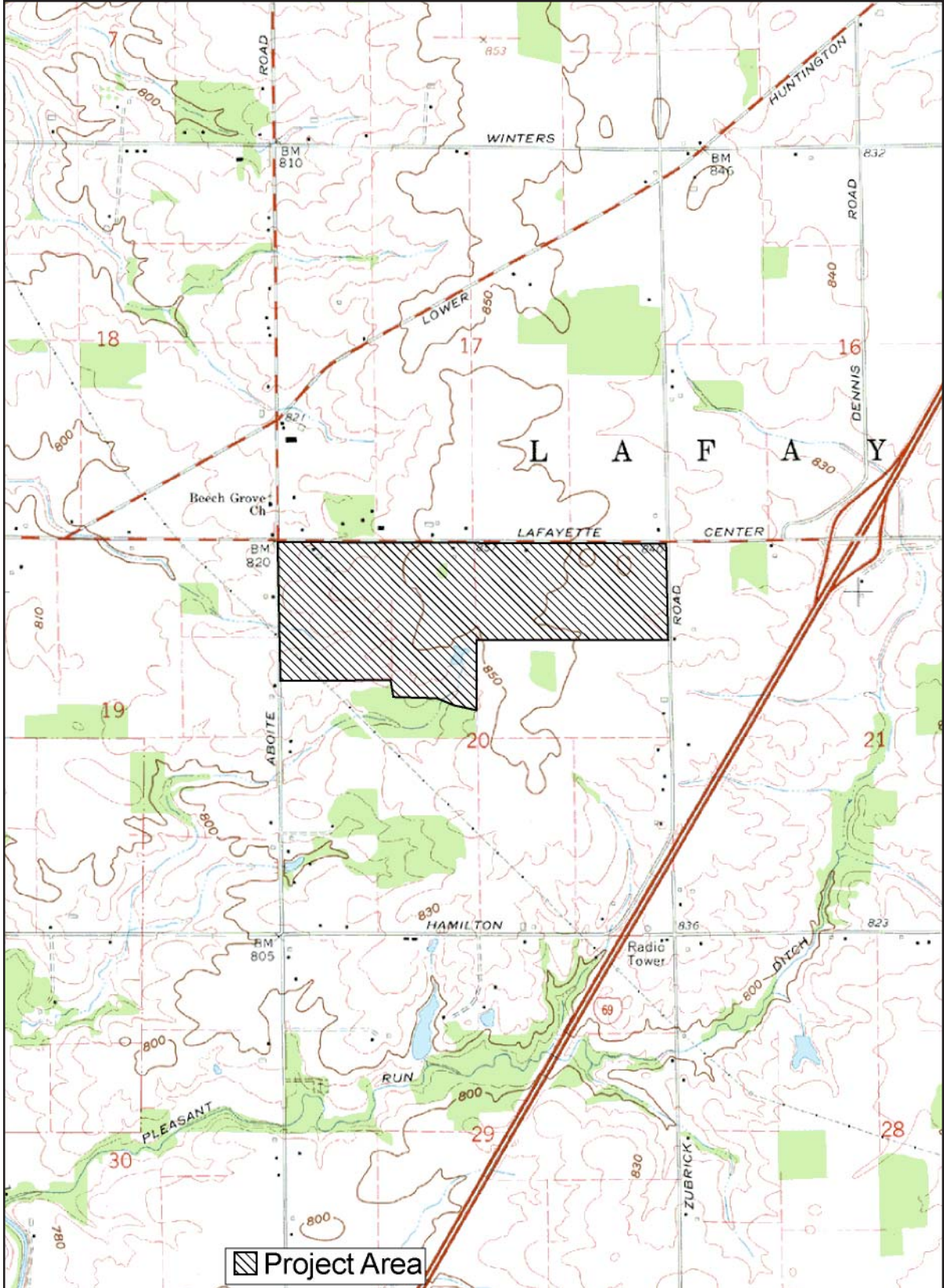


Figure 2. Location of the project area (Zanesville, Ind., USGS 7.5' quadrangle).

**NATURAL SETTING**

The following represents a brief synthesis of the available information regarding the physical and environmental setting of the project area to provide a context for assessing its potential to contain significant archaeological resources.

**Geology and Geography**

The project area is located in the northern portion of Indiana, and is underlain by Middle Devonian rocks (Howe 1997). These limestone and dolomite deposits were glaciated in this portion of the state having been buried beneath the clayey glacial till of the New Holland Member of the Lagro Formation (Wayne 1966). The project area also lies within the Bluffton Till Plain section of the Central Till Plain Natural Region physiographic province (Homoya 1997). The Bluffton Till Plain section is a level to gently undulating, somewhat monotonous landscape which, formerly, was heavily forested with beech, maple, oak, ash, and

elm (Homoya 1997).

**Soils**

The soils in the project area are consistent with those found in the uplands of the Central Till Plain region of Indiana. These soils are typically formed in loamy glacial till deposits with a thin cap of loess (Franzmeier 1997). The soils within the project area (Figure 3) are primarily a Morley-Blount association, which consists of deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level to steep, medium-textured soils on uplands (Kirschner and Zachary 1969).

Morley series soils have a 6-inch surface layer of friable silt loam that is very dark grayish brown in the uppermost 3 inches and grayish brown in the lower part. The 18-inch subsoil is mostly dark yellowish-brown and brown, very firm clay mottled with yellowish brown in the lower part (Kirschner and Zachary 1969:19). The native vegetation was hardwood forest. Both Morley silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (MrB) and Morley silt

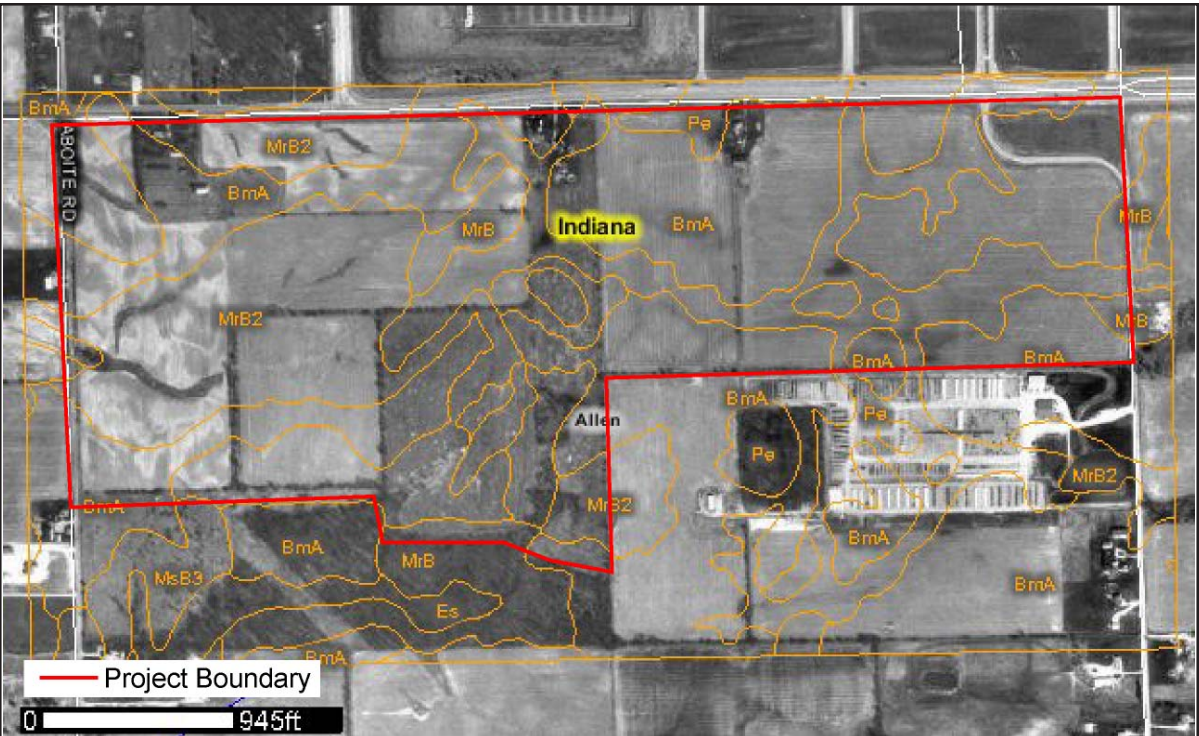


Figure 3. Aerial photograph showing soil types within the project area (Natural Resources Conservation

loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded with only a 3- to 6-inch surface layer (MrB2), are found in the project area.

Blount silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (BmA) also occurs within the project area. Like Morley series soils, Blount series soils once supported hardwood forests, but require drainage to be used as crop fields. A typical profile of Blount series soil is composed of a very dark grayish-brown Ap horizon of silt loam 0 to 9 inches deep. The Ap horizon is friable when moist and has a clear, smooth boundary with the underlying B1t. The B1t horizon is a grayish-brown silty clay loam, 9 to 13 inches deep, exhibiting a moderate, fine, subangular blocky structure with a clear smooth boundary. B21t, a dark-brown to yellowish-brown silty clay is 13 to 18 inches deep, with a weak, medium, prismatic structure breaking to moderate, coarse, angular blocky structure with a clear, wavy boundary with B22t. From 18 to 27 inches, the B22t horizon is a dark grayish brown to brown clay with weak, coarse, prismatic structure breaking to moderate, coarse, angular blocky structure with a clear, wavy boundary with C. At 27 to 40 inches, C is a dark grayish-brown silty clay loam with a moderate, coarse, angular blocky structure (Kirschner and Zachary 1969:8).

Some Pewamo series soils also occur in the project area. These are deep, very poorly drained, nearly level and depressional soils found on flats and in shallow depressions that once supported hardwood trees and marsh grass. Pewamo silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (Pe), typically has an Ap horizon of 0 to 10 inches of very dark gray silty clay loam. The uppermost 10 inches of the 40-inch subsoil is dark-gray, very firm silty clay mottled with yellowish brown, and the rest is dark grayish-brown or brown, mottled silty clay or silty clay loam. The underlying material is grayish-brown, very firm, calcareous clay loam mottled with dark yellowish brown (Kirschner and Zachary 1969:21).

## Flora and Fauna

Based upon descriptions prior to extensive Euroamerican landscape alteration, it appears that the prehistoric landcover in the project area was predominately beech-maple forest (Lindsey 1997). These rich mesic forests would have provided a wide variety of faunal and floral resources available for exploitation during prehistory (Hedge 1997). The marsh-grass-supporting fingers within the project area would have provided even further diversity. Many mammalian species would have been available throughout the prehistoric period. These species would have been representative of the eastern deciduous woodland fauna and could have included any of the following: porcupine, black bear, fisher, eastern spotted skunk, river otter, wapiti (elk), bison, opossum, eastern cottontail, woodchuck, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, southern flying squirrel, beaver, raccoon, striped skunk and white-tailed deer. All were abundant in the prehistoric eastern woodlands, and their remains have been well documented at archaeological sites within the state (Reidhead 1981).

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING

Given the environmental resources available for human exploitation in the project area and surrounding region, there is a strong potential for the project area to contain previously unrecognized archaeological sites. The following sections provide an overview of the known prehistoric and historic uses of the region.

### Regional Prehistory

#### *Paleoindian Period (ca. 12,000-9,000 B.P.)*

The first people to reach the interior of the New World are known as Paleoindians. These people



produced an efficient lithic tool kit, which included fluted points. These points were first found in association with the remains of mammoths and bison, giving rise to the initial notion that Paleoindians were primarily or exclusively big-game hunters. Subsequent research, however, revealed that Paleoindian peoples hunted and gathered a wide variety of foods, including deer, small mammals, and nuts (Fagan 2000). Large mammals, such as mammoth and bison, were most likely a rare or seasonally taken resource. This research also indicated that Paleoindian groups were highly mobile, traveling across large territories. Population size was small, probably consisting of no more than 25 or 30 related individuals (Fitting 1965:103-104; Ritchie and Funk 1973:336). As a result, Paleoindian sites are often interpreted as areas where small groups of people performed specific tasks for a short duration. Given that this type of site maintains a very low archaeological profile, Paleoindian sites can be very difficult to identify (Faulkner 1972; Jeske 1992; Justice 1987; Smith 1989; Tankersley et al. 1990).

However, within Indiana, three correlations between geography and Paleoindian sites have been identified. Fluted points are frequently recorded in major stream valleys and in proximity to quality chert resources, but they are only rarely found in extensive swampy lowlands or rugged highlands (Seeman and Prufer 1982). In addition, research by Tankersley et al. (1990) found that the highest frequency of Paleoindian points occurred in riparian areas that overlook such settings. However, Cochran et al. (1990) found that fluted point sites in north-central Indiana are more widely distributed across the landscape. They concluded that data from the glaciated regions of Indiana indicate that landscape use, as well as raw material acquisition, differs significantly from the prevailing models for the midwestern and eastern United States. For example, their research indicated that early Paleoindian sites throughout the region are distributed on a variety of landforms and that the focus was on abundant, rather than high-quality,

lithic raw material sources (Cochran et al. 1990:156). They propose that although early Paleoindians generally utilized north-central Indiana in a manner similar to that of all prehistoric peoples, their density was far lower (Cochran et al. 1990:152), making their occupations more difficult to detect archaeologically.

#### *Early Archaic (ca. 9,000-8,000 B.P.)*

The Early Archaic is separated from the preceding Paleoindian period primarily by the final retreat of the Wisconsinan glaciation and by the conspicuous lack of fluted points. Large spear points or knives with beveled edges and deep corner notches are found at Early Archaic sites, as are smaller points with bifurcate bases. The addition of sandstone abraders and mortars to the tool kit also suggests that vegetable food resources were becoming a more substantial part of the diet. Overall, Early Archaic settlement patterns reflect broad-spectrum hunting and gathering subsistence strategies, and the greater frequency of Early Archaic components may reflect a more significant population (Baltz et al. 2000:9-11). Sites from this time period are fairly common, with the same general geographic distribution seen during the preceding period (Springer 1985; Jeske 1992).

#### *Middle Archaic (Ca. 8,000-5,000 B.P.)*

During the Middle Archaic, a long-term warming and drying trend, called the Hypsithermal Interval, reached its peak. Previously pine-dominated forests were replaced by deciduous forests dominated by oak, hickory, and elm, which are species that are more productive for human use. Oak savanna also appeared in some portions of eastern and northern Indiana due to the eastern spread of the prairie (Hicks 1992). In addition, all of the major rivers of the region and their associated floodplains were established by this time. Due to the availability of these rich resources, people settled along these waterways into larger, more permanent villages. Foods utilized during the

Middle Archaic include deer, small mammals, fish, migratory waterfowl, and a wide variety of nuts.

The material remains of Middle Archaic culture reflect an increasingly sophisticated technology adapted to the intensive exploitation of forest and riverine biomes. Middle Archaic projectile points tend to be small with side notches and straight bases. T-shaped drills are common, and there is an increase in ground and polished stone tools, full-grooved axes, pendants, and winged and cylindrical bannerstones used as atlatl weights (Jeske 1992; Baltz et al. 2000:11).

#### *Late Archaic (ca. 5,000-3,500 B.P.)*

The Late Archaic is a period when a number of trends first evident earlier, such as increased population density and decreased mobility, intensify. Typical lithic artifact styles include long spear points with square bases and smaller points with stemmed bases. Ground and polished stone artifacts, such as bannerstones, are also found during the Late Archaic, often in association with human burials. A widespread trade network, involving both finished products and raw materials such as galena and copper, also was developed. These traded materials were often deposited in burials. Resources utilized during the Late Archaic include all those mentioned for the Middle Archaic, with an increasing utilization of starchy and oily seed plants such as goosefoot (lambsquarters) and sumpweed. Within northern Indiana, the Late Archaic is well represented, with numerous village and mortuary sites reported. Late Archaic sites tend to be larger and to contain more tools and debris than sites of any preceding time period. They are usually located on well-drained soils near water. Occupation debris is often dense, and subsurface contexts exist at many of these sites (Jeske 1992; Baltz et al. 2000:12).

#### *Early Woodland (ca. 3,500-2,100 B.P.)*

The Early Woodland period often has been distinguished from the Archaic period by the use of

pottery, a dramatic increase in the reliance on domesticated plant foods, and an increasing elaboration of ceremonial exchange and mortuary rituals (Jeske 1992; Dragoo 1976; Griffin 1978:254-259). Early Woodland ceramics are thick, plain-surfaced, usually grit-tempered vessels, with either conical or flat bases. Local variations include Adena, Early Crab Orchard, and Marion/Fayette Thick. Diagnostic Early Woodland projectile points include large, well-made contracting stem points, such as the Adena type. Although hunting and gathering continued as both a subsistence strategy and a seasonal lifeway, plants that occurred naturally in the environment, such as chenopodium, marsh elder, canary grass, and sunflower, were cultivated for both food and fiber (Yarnell 1964). Other imported cultigens, such as squash, pumpkin, and gourds, also appeared (Dragoo 1976). As this horticultural base improved, settlements became increasingly sedentary, supporting larger populations and more complex societies (Jeske 1992; Baltz et al. 2000:13).

#### *Middle Woodland (ca. 2,100-1,600 B.P.)*

The Middle Woodland period represents a time of complex sociocultural integration across regional boundaries via networks of trade. The period is characterized by elaborate geometric earthworks, enclosures, and mounds that are often associated with multiple burials containing a wide array of exotic ceremonial goods. The Middle Woodland also is noted for the establishment of the Hopewell “interaction sphere”: artifacts and raw materials such as obsidian and grizzly bear teeth from the Rocky Mountains, copper from northern Michigan, mica and quartz from the Appalachians, shark teeth, pearls, and marine shells from the Gulf of Mexico, and a wide variety of cherts were exchanged throughout most of the eastern United States. Major centers for these activities were the Scioto River valley in south-central Ohio and the Illinois River valley in west-central Illinois. Although the Indiana region was peripheral to each

of these two areas, its central position meant that trade routes crossed it and it was influenced by both regions. Northern Indiana, while not central to the Hopewell phenomenon, still contained a number of Middle Woodland village, earthworks, and mound sites (Jeske 1992; Baltz et al. 2000:14-15).

Subsistence activities also changed, with horticulture becoming a major supplement to the hunting-gathering lifestyle. Although domesticated maize was added to the agricultural complex during this period, it does not appear to have been an important part of the diet. Goosefoot, sumpweed, and sunflower, however, were actively cultivated. Overall, populations continued to grow, and there is evidence that semipermanent settlements were located around nuclear ceremonial centers. Diagnostic tools of the period include Snyders points (Justice 1987), prismatic blades, and ungrooved axes or celts. Pottery tended to be better made and was decorated more often than in the Early Woodland period. Smoothed, or plain, cordmarked, and/or stamped-design surfaces are found, and grit tempering continues, along with grog, sand, and/or limestone tempering (Jeske 1992; Baltz et al. 2000:14-15).

#### *Late Woodland (ca. 1,600-500 B.P.)*

The Late Woodland period is a time of apparent breakdown or abandonment of mortuary ritualism and extensive trade networks. The Hopewell interaction sphere was no longer active, and there was a general return to the use of local resources for tool manufacture. Relatively isolated regional development became more widespread, and Late Woodland village occupations often consist of a number of house structures around a circular plaza. Burials lack the elaborate ritualism associated with earlier cultures, and bodies often were interred in natural knolls or placed as intrusive burials into existing mounds. Although the Late Woodland is also a period of increasing dependence upon maize horticulture for subsistence, the uncertain number of frost-free days, especially during the "Little Ice

Age," and the presence of plentiful wetland resources probably made maize less important to the occupants of this area than to people farther south. As a result, regional subsistence patterns continued to include hunting and gathering. Ceramics from the period were generally well-made, undecorated, grit-tempered, cordmarked vessels. The bow and arrow was also introduced during this time, and small, triangular, unnotched arrow points were a common tool type (Justice 1987).

#### *Mississippian (ca. A.D. 900 to 1450)*

After A.D. 900, people in the major river valleys of the Midwest and Southeast began to follow a lifestyle characterized by a dependence upon maize, the use of shell-tempered pottery, the building of pyramidal mounds, and the aggregation of population into hierarchically ordered settlement communities. Although the Mississippian lifeway was not a part of northern Indiana culture history to the same extent as in the southeastern portion of the state, contemporary groups in central and northern Indiana are known to share a number of Mississippian material culture attributes. The cultures that emerged from this imposition of Mississippian attributes on a Late Woodland lifestyle have been termed Upper Mississippian, and the specific cultures in northwestern Indiana are known as Fisher and Huber phase Oneota. These groups adopted maize agriculture, Mississippian pottery motifs, and some Mississippian burial practices, but they lived in smaller villages, had a more mobile population, and used a subsistence strategy that entailed a greater reliance on hunting and gathering than did the more southern Mississippians. The Fisher-Huber complex is represented in the Kankakee River valley at the Griesmer and Fifield sites (Faulkner 1972).

#### *Protohistoric*

Prior to the sixteenth century, northwest Indiana

was populated by a variety of native groups subsisting on hunting, gathering, and agriculture, but archaeologists have noted the increasing evidence for social instability during the period from A.D. 1400 to 1700 (Brose et al. 2000). Evidence for widespread population movements, subsistence shifts, and warfare in the form of palisaded or enclosed settlements, as well as increasing skeletal trauma in late prehistoric burials, is present throughout the upper Midwest and has often been attributed to climatic changes or diseases (Emerson 1999; McCullough 2000; Brown and Sasso 2001:224). Northern Indiana lies in the path of many of these late prehistoric and protohistoric population dispersals and holds the potential for archaeological sites that may shed light on the increasing instability.

During the mid-1600s, the Iroquois created vast population movements when they warred on tribes as far west as Illinois in an attempt to control the fur trade. Current evidence suggests that the Miami arrived in the area now Indiana from the north during the latter half of the seventeenth century after the Iroquois wars, the Potawatomi entered early in the eighteenth century, and the Delaware in the late 1700s (Tanner 1987). The Shawnee, Wea, Wyandot, Kickapoo, and Piankeshaw migrated into the region as well. By the mid-1700s, Miami settlements were strategically located to control the portage from the Maumee River to the Wabash River, and Miami, Mascouten, Wea, Kickapoo, and Piankeshaw settlements were ranged along the Wabash and its tributaries (Tanner 1987:Map 9).

### **Regional Euroamerican History**

#### *Pre-Indiana Statehood*

Although the evidence is much debated, many regional historians hold that Father Jacques Marquette camped in the Duneland region of northwestern Indiana as early as 1675. At the very least, Father Marquette and Louis Joliet “discovered” the upper Mississippi River in 1673,

claiming it, and all of the land it drained, for France. Marquette made plans to establish missions among the indigenous populations along the Illinois River, but he became ill upon his return to the region and died on May 18, 1675, during his return trip to Quebec. Four years later, in December of 1679, Robert Cavalier Sieur de la Salle, journeyed down the Kankakee River on his first trip into the interior of America. In 1681 and for several years thereafter, La Salle conducted extensive explorations throughout the region and built forts at the present-day sites of St. Joseph, Michigan, and Peoria, Illinois, traveling down the Kankakee to consolidate French holdings in the upper Mississippi valley. As a result of these expeditions, dozens of French *voyageurs* were engaged in the fur trade with the Native American villages clustered along the Wabash River and its tributaries by the early 1700s. In order to maintain open communication between Lake Erie and the Mississippi River, the French constructed numerous forts along the Wabash-Maumee line. These forts were the first permanent European settlements in Indiana (Baltz et al. 2000:17)

By the mid-eighteenth century, expansionist pressure from the English colonies on the Atlantic coast and the interest of the British in controlling the fur trade led to conflict over the established French presence within the region. These conflicts culminated in the French and Indian War (1754-1763), which ended in French defeat and the surrender of their claims on the midcontinent to the British in the Treaty of Paris. Although the British were nominally in control, Native American resistance to the British presence continued. In an attempt to mitigate Native American discontent, the British issued a royal decree forbidding white settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. Enforcement of this proclamation proved impossible, and tensions between American colonists and indigenous groups continued to escalate. As a result, the English did not truly establish control of the region until after the suppression of Pontiac’s Rebellion in August of 1764. Nevertheless, the English failed to maintain

their military conquest, and at the outbreak of the American Revolution, there was no English garrison manned in all of Indiana (Baltz et al. 2000:17).

In 1776, however, the English dispatched garrisons to the region with explicit orders to incite Native American attacks on American frontier settlements. The next year became known as the “bloody year,” and, in response, American militia officer George Rogers Clark conducted a series of campaigns against the British forts. Formal British power within the region was broken by a decisive American victory at Vincennes on February 25, 1779. Following the Revolution, the Federal Land Ordinance established the method by which nearly all lands in the Northwest Territory were surveyed, and the sale of large tracts of land was begun. The Indiana Territory, with Vincennes as its capitol, was established in 1800. In 1804, a land office was established at Vincennes, and in 1809 the Treaty of Fort Wayne opened up the southern third of Indiana to legal American settlement.

Following this treaty, members of the Shawnee, Wyandot, Potawatomi, and other tribes gathered at Prophet’s Town on the north bank of the Wabash River. Their resistance to white encroachment was organized by the Shawnee leader, Tecumseh, and aided by a cultural revitalization movement led by his half-brother Tenskawatawa, known as the Prophet. In 1811, Tecumseh traveled throughout the midsouth attempting to enlist southern tribes in a united native opposition to American expansion. While Tecumseh was gone, however, William Henry Harrison seized the opportunity to attack Prophet’s Town on November 7, 1811. Known as the Battle of Tippecanoe, American forces routed the Native Americans and destroyed Prophet’s Town, but Native American resistance continued through the War of 1812. The British defeat at the Battle of Thames in 1813, however, reopened most of the remainder of the Old Northwest to American settlement (Baltz et al.

2000:18-19).

### *Post-Indiana Statehood*

By 1814, a territorial census demonstrated that the population of Indiana had reached over 60,000, allowing it to become a state in 1816 (Barnhart and Riker 1971:427-438). Settlement of the state was primarily from south to north, and what is now Allen County remained part of the vast Knox County until its organization in 1824 (Pence and Armstrong 1967:226-227). Fort Wayne became the county seat in May 1824. Much of the county remained in Miami Indian reserves, but the advent of the Wabash and Erie Canal in the 1830s stimulated population growth and demand for lands newly profitable through the access to markets created by the canal. By 1846, at least half the Miamis had ceded reservations and “left the state” (Tanner 1987:166) under removal policies. Some individual reserves were retained until 1872, when federal policy divided reserve land into allotments.

The prosperity brought by the canal soon attracted railroads and new roads through the county, linking it and its county seat to national and international markets. By the end of the Civil War, Fort Wayne was fast becoming a commercial and industrial center, while agricultural improvements such as tiling allowed previously marginal land throughout the county to be brought into agricultural production. Today, Fort Wayne is the major city of northeast Indiana; its expansion throughout the twentieth century promoted new housing, industry, and development, although much of the county remains essentially rural.

Given the availability of resources utilized by prehistoric peoples and landforms known to support prehistoric settlements, as well as a long historic period of utilization, the project area has a rich potential to contain significant archaeological resources.

## Previous Research

An archaeological records check of DHPA files by Teresa Putty on March 29, 2006, and of IPFW-AS records of the project area determined that one site identified as 12-AI-non state on the DHPA site form and as 02-308 in the report of investigations (DeRegnaucourt 1984:7), was reported within the project area along Lafayette Center Road, and 70 other sites have been identified within a 1.0 mile radius. Aside from the investigations (DeRegnaucourt 1984) prior to the interchange upgrade of Interstate 69 and Lafayette Center Road that located 12-AI-non state (02-308) in the northeast portion of the current project area, no previous professional archaeological investigations have been conducted within the project area. These 71 sites are summarized in Table 1.

A review of historic materials in the Allen County Public Library historical and genealogical collections confirmed the dearth of historic material recovered in previous investigations in the area. Despite the early settlement of Allen County, no land had been registered with the Government Land Office in Section 20 of Lafayette Township by the mid-1850s (Harter 1981). Miami Indian reserves to the west of the project area in Section 19 and to the north in sections 7 through 11 also appear in nineteenth-century sources (Anonymous 1968 [1876]; Helm 1880). A schoolhouse was built in the far southeast corner of Section 18, followed by a Disciples of Christ church in 1875 (Helm 1880:157). The earliest county atlas to show a structure in Section 20 was the 1880 county history, which locates a house in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 20 (Helm 1880:156). This area is currently private property and not part of the project area (Figures 4 and 5). The structures on the road to the east of this house (see Figures 4 and 5) do not appear in either the 1898 county atlas (Ogle 1898:65) or the 1907 (Allen County Map Co.) county plat book (Figure 6), suggesting that both are twentieth-century structures. The houses

and barn surrounded by Area 6/7 in Figures 4 and 5 are not within the current project area. The structure denoted as Area 10 in Figures 4 and 5 has been demolished and the ground severely disturbed; only the remains of concrete footings, a small quantity of dimensional lumber and roofing slate, and a thin scatter of mostly twentieth-century debris are currently visible.

## METHODS

### Field Methods

Fieldwork was conducted on April 5, 6, and 10, 2006, with R. Brian Somers of the IPFW-AS as field supervisor. IPFW-AS personnel included Joe Evans, John Eykholt, Scott Hipskind, Dr. D. McCullough, Joel Ruprecht, and Mariah Yager. Dr. Robert G. McCullough served as Principal Investigator during all phases of fieldwork.

The current project area consists of all portions of the proposed shovel-ready industrial park with areas of ground visibility of 30 percent or greater, as well as disturbed portions (Area 3, 10, and ground between Areas 9 and 11, see Figures 4 and 5). The survey area consisted of approximately 186 acres (75 hectares) in Section 20, Township 29N, Range 11E, in Allen County (see Figure 2). The project area is bounded on the north by Lafayette Center Road, on the west by Aboite Road, and on the east by Zubrick Road. Two residential clusters on Lafayette Center Road are private property and not included in the project area (see Figures 4 and 5). The southern boundary of the project area is formed by the wooded areas in the northwest quarter of Section 20, while the borders of the southern half of the northeast quarter of Section 20 is private property and fenced off from the project area (see Figures 4 and 5).

Archaeological investigations consisted of visual survey conducted at 10-meter intervals with additional transects at 2-meter intervals wherever

**Table 1.** Sites within One Mile of the Project Area.

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Type of Site</b>	<b>Landform</b>
12-AI-0156	prehistoric lithic scatter	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0157	prehistoric lithic scatter	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0158	Archaic lithic scatter	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0222	Archaic lithic scatter	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0236	prehistoric lithic scatter	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0418	prehistoric lithic scatter	S21, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0419	prehistoric lithic scatter	S21, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0420	prehistoric lithic scatter	S21, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0421	Archaic lithic scatter	S21, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0422	Woodland lithic scatter	S21, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0838	isolated find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0839	prehistoric lithic scatter	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0840	isolated find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0841	isolated find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0842	prehistoric lithic scatter	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0843	isolated find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0844	isolated find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0845	isolated find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0846	isolated find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0847	prehistoric lithic scatter	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0848	isolated find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0849	isolated find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0850	isolated find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0851	prehistoric lithic scatter	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0852	isolated find	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0853	isolated find	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0854	isolated find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0855	prehistoric lithic scatter	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0856	isolated find	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0857	prehistoric lithic scatter	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0858	isolated find	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0859	prehistoric lithic scatter	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0860	prehistoric lithic scatter	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0861	prehistoric lithic scatter	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0862	prehistoric lithic scatter	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0863	prehistoric lithic scatter	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0864	prehistoric lithic scatter	S17, T29N, R11E

**Table 1.** Previously Reported Sites within 1 mile of the project area (continued).

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Type of Site</b>	<b>Landform</b>
12-AI-0865	prehistoric lithic scatter	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0866	prehistoric lithic scatter	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0867	isolated find	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0868	prehistoric lithic scatter	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0869	isolated find	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0870	Archaic lithic scatter	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0871	prehistoric lithic scatter	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0872	isolated find	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0873	isolated find	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0874	isolated Archaic find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0875	prehistoric lithic scatter	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0876	isolated Archaic find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0877	Paleoindian lithic scatter	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0878	historic and Archaic lithic scatter	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0879	isolated find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0880	prehistoric lithic scatter	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0881	isolated find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0882	isolated Archaic find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0883	prehistoric lithic scatter	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0884	isolated find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0885	prehistoric lithic scatter	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0886	isolated Archaic find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0887	prehistoric lithic scatter	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0888	isolated find	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0889	prehistoric lithic scatter	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0890	historic and prehistoric lithic scatter	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-0891	isolated find	S17, T29N, R11E
12-AI-non state (02-303)	prehistoric lithic scatter	S21, T29N, R11E
12-AI-non state (02-304)	Archaic hunting camp	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-non state (02-305)	prehistoric lithic scatter	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-non state (02-306)	Archaic hunting camp	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-non state (02-307)	prehistoric hunting camp	S16, T29N, R11E
12-AI-non state (02-308)	prehistoric lithic scatter	S20, T29N, R11E



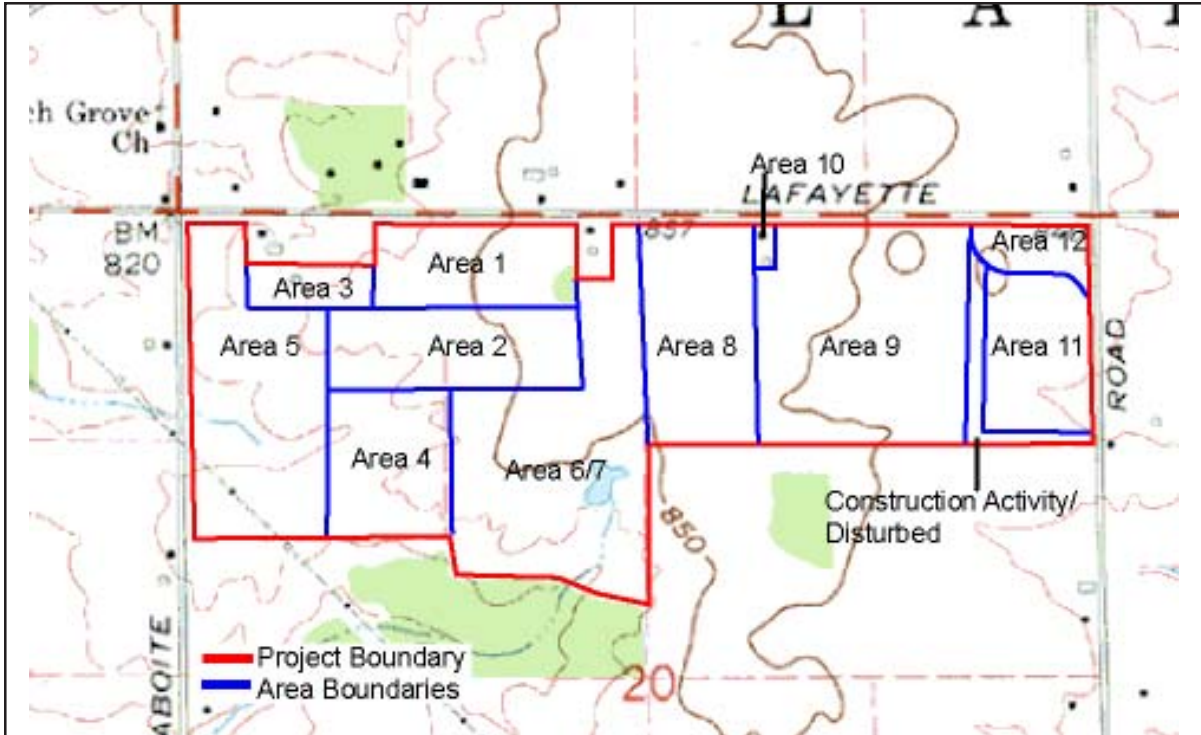


Figure 4. Areas 1 to 12 on topographic map.

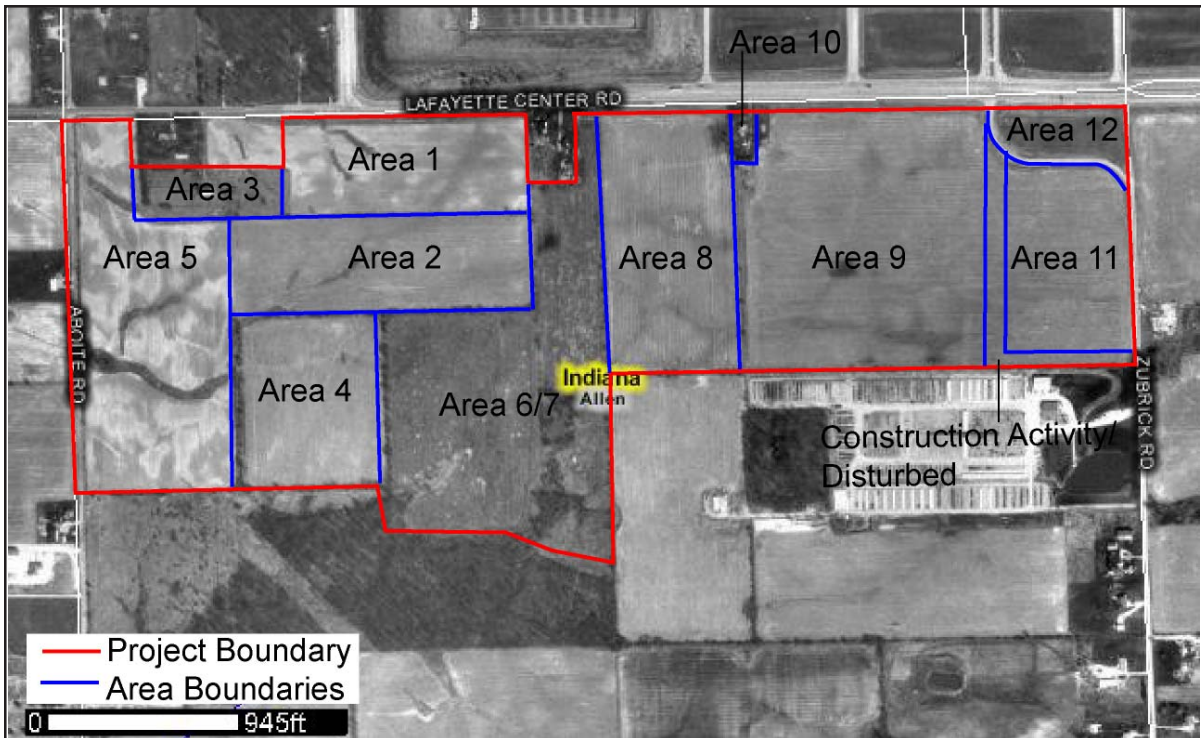


Figure 5. Aerial photograph showing Areas 1 to 12.

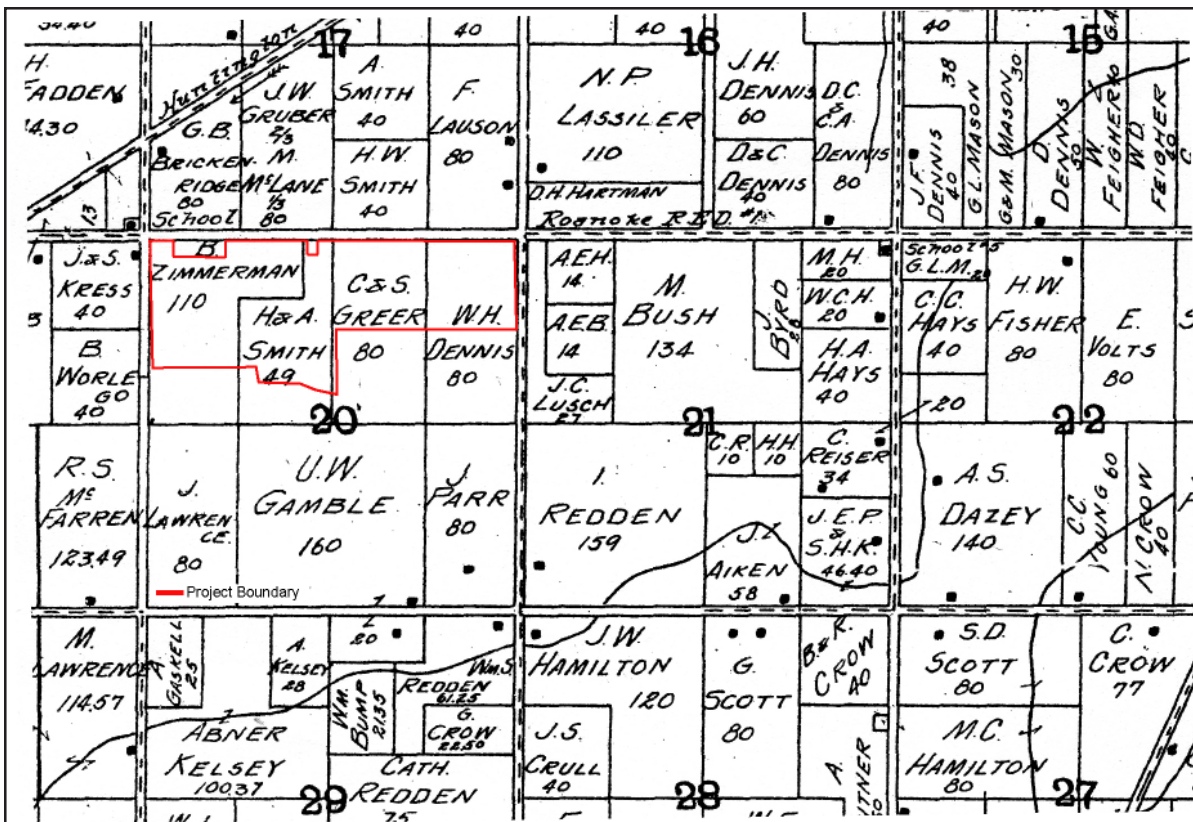


Figure 6. Plat map of southwest Lafayette Township, 1907 (Allen County Map Co.).

cultural materials were recovered. The project area was subdivided into smaller areas (see Figures 4 and 5) for investigation, based on existing fields, fencing, and land usage. A portion of the field east of the structures in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter and due north of Area 3 (see Figures 4 and 5) had a ground visibility of approximately 20 percent or less, due to crop growth, and was excluded from the pedestrian survey. Area 1 is an existing farm field planted with winter wheat, with a visibility that approached 80 percent. Area 2, south of Area 1, was also planted in winter wheat, with ground visibility of 40 to 80 percent. Area 3 is an old barn lot, partially fenced, and heavily overgrown, with an abandoned barn near the center, the remains of a smaller animal shed northwest of the barn, and derelict machinery scattered throughout. Ground visibility was less than 30 percent, but the IPFW-AS does not recommend this area for further archaeological investigations due to the obvious disturbances to

the ground through its use over several decades as a hog and stock lot. Area 4 is an agricultural field with no emergent crops, yielding a visibility of 50 to 90 percent. Area 5, like Area 2, was planted in winter wheat, with 30 to 60 percent visibility. Area 6/7 had been stubble from last year's crop but no current plantings; stubble and emergent weeds limited visibility to 30 to 60 percent. The northern portion of Area 6/7 lies on the highest ground of the project area. The linear wooded portion of Area 6/7 visible in Figure 4 surrounds a low area with a natural seep that was dammed to the north to create a pond. The wooded area was not included in the pedestrian survey. Areas 8, 9, 11, and 12 are agricultural fields covered in light bean stubble that afforded 50 to 80 percent ground visibility. Area 8 and the western portion of Area 9 also occupy the high ground in the project area. From there, the ground drops gradually to the east. The L-shaped area between Areas 9 and 11 is significantly disturbed, due to recent road and construction

activity, and was not included in the visual survey because of the disturbance. Area 10 also was significantly disturbed from the demolition of a house and outbuildings; diagnostics were collected from this area, and it was assigned a site number.

### Laboratory Methods

Artifacts collected during the project were washed in water and dried at room temperature. Accession and catalog numbers were applied and artifacts were bagged. Identification of prehistoric artifacts was conducted by Drs. Michael Strezewski and Robert McCullough. Historic material was identified and cataloged by Dr. Dorothea McCullough. Joe Evans and Mariah Yager assisted with laboratory procedures.

Upon completion of this project, all project-related documentation and materials will be curated at the IPFW-AS. Cultural materials will be curated under IPFW-AS accession numbers 1474-1514. Six catalog numbers were assigned to accession number 1474 (12-AI-2102); two to

accession number 1488 (12-AI-2116); four to accession number 1490 (12-AI-2118); eighteen to accession number 1494 (12-AI-2122); three to 1496 (12-AI-2124); and three to 1503 (12-AI-2131). Table 2 presents the accession numbers along with the state site numbers.

### RESULTS

Forty-one sites or isolated finds, with a total of 186 artifacts, were identified during pedestrian survey of the project area (see Table 2). Figure 7 shows the location of each of these sites or isolated finds. One previously recorded site within the project area, site 12-AI-non state (02-308), could not be located, but it had been identified as a small prehistoric lithic scatter not eligible for the NRHP (DeRegnaucourt 1984) that would be destroyed by the expansion of Lafayette Center Road and the upgrade of the nearby I-69 interchange. The remainder of this section describes each of the forty-one new sites.

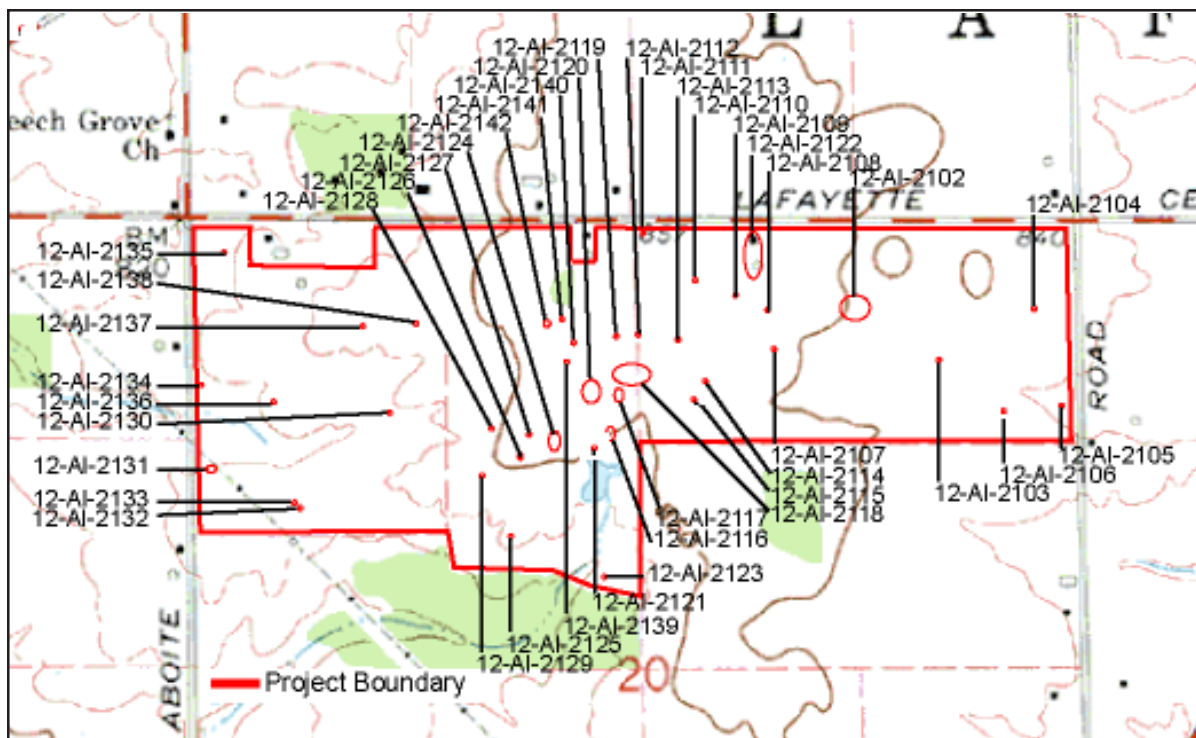


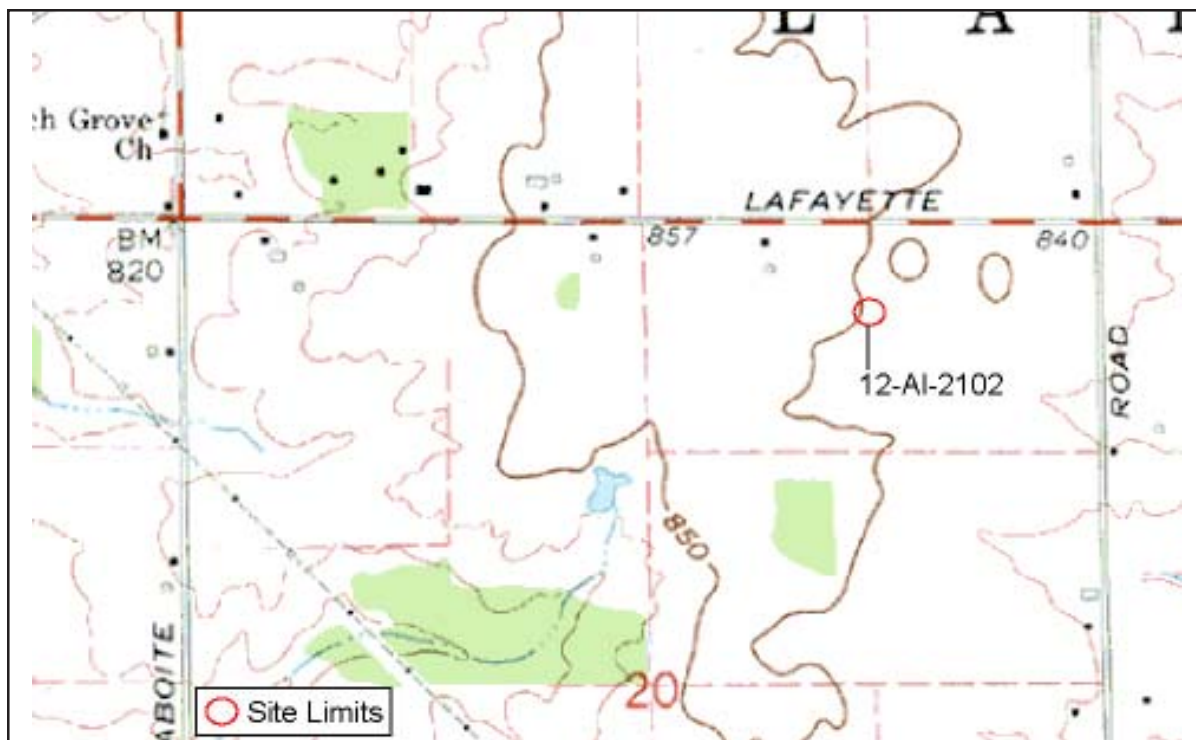
Figure 7. Map of sites identified within the project area.

**Table 2.** Summary of Sites Identified within the Project Area.

State Site Number	IPFW-AS Accession Number	Artifacts	N/S	E/W	Recommendation
12-AI-2102	1474	3 bifaces; 1 uniface; 42 chert debitage; 8 FCR	38 m	36 m	Diverse lithic scatter. Recommended for subsurface investigation
12-AI-2103	1475	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2104	1476	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2105	1477	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2106	1478	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2107	1479	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2108	1480	1 debitage	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2109	1481	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2110	1482	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2111	1483	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2112	1484	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2113	1485	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2114	1486	1 debitage	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2115	1487	1 debitage	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2116	1488	biface; 17 debitage	23 m	10 m	Lithic scatter. Not recommended.
12-AI-2117	1489	4 debitage	22 m	12 m	Lithic scatter. Not recommended.
12-AI-2118	1490	biface; uniface; 18 debitage; 1 FCR	32 m	52 m	Lithic scatter. Not recommended.
12-AI-2119	1491	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2120	1492	6 debitage	33 m	20 m	Lithic scatter. Not recommended.
12-AI-2121	1493	1 debitage	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2122	1494	1 ironstone, 7 stoneware sherds; 1 flat glass, 3 bottle body, 1 dish base, 1 canning jar lid liner fragments; 2 whole glass jars; 2 aluminum tumblers; slate roofing tile fragment; toy pistol and vehicle fragments; plastic bottle closure	100 m	50 m	Historic scatter, disturbed. Not recommended.
12-AI-2123	1495	1 debitage	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2124	1496	2 bifaces; 18 debitage	29 m	16 m	Lithic scatter. Not recommended.
12-AI-2125	1497	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2126	1498	3 debitage	6 m	2 m	Lithic scatter. Not recommended.
12-AI-2127	1499	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2128	1500	biface	-	-	Isolated find.

**Table 2.** Sites identified in the project area (continued).

State Site Number	IPFW-AS Accession Number	Artifacts	N/S	E/W	Recommendation
12-AI-2129	1501	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2130	1502	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2131	1503	4 debitage	5 m	12 m	Lithic scatter. Not recommended.
12-AI-2132	1504	1 debitage	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2133	1505	1 debitage	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2134	1506	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2135	1507	1 debitage	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2136	1508	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2137	1509	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2138	1510	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2139	1511	1 debitage	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2140	1512	1 debitage	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2141	1513	biface	-	-	Isolated find.
12-AI-2142	1514	3 debitage	6 m	8 m	Lithic scatter. Not recommended.

**Figure 8.** Site 12-AI-2122 on topographic map.

## 12-AI-2102

A total of 54 artifacts was recovered from site 12-AI-2102, near the center of the large field designated Area 9 (Figures 7 and 8, see Figure 4). Area 9 was in light bean stubble affording a ground visibility of 50 to 80 percent. The artifacts were located over a relatively small area covering approximately 38 m (north-south) by 36 m (east-west) on a small but distinct rise. Artifacts consisted of 8 fragments of fire-cracked rock, 42 pieces of chert debitage, 3 bifacial tools, and 1 unifacial tool. The relative density of the scatter, lithics from several stages in the production process, and the presence of fire-cracked rock suggest the potential for intact subsurface deposits.

The vast majority of the lithic debitage consists of locally available light-gray Liston Creek chert

( $n=28$ ). The remainder of the debitage ( $n=14$ ) is non-identifiable. The single hafted biface from the site (1474/3, Figure 9) is a crudely manufactured corner-notched projectile point made of Liston Creek chert. A large amount of cortex remains on the proximal portion of the point. Due to its crude manufacture, the point type is not readily identifiable. However, it is roughly similar to a number of Late Archaic hafted bifaces illustrated in Justice (1987) (e.g., Perkiomen Broad, Motley). The tip of the point is broken off, but it is otherwise whole. It measures 39 mm long, 19 mm wide, and is 8 mm thick.

The two other bifaces recovered from the site (1474/4 and 1474/5) are both crudely manufactured and were likely failed attempts at manufacturing a finished tool. The presence of numerous step fractures on both bifaces attests to this possibility. One of the bifaces is manufactured of Liston Creek



Figure 9. Hafted bifaces recovered in the project area.

chert, while the other was made of an unidentified, heat-treated chert. The single unifacial tool from 12-AI-2102 consists of an irregular, blocky chunk of Liston Creek chert with a number of small retouch flakes removed from one edge.

### 12-AI-2103

This site consists of a single artifact—the proximal half of a projectile point manufactured from Kenneth chert (Cantin 1994:22; DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:122-125). It was located to the southeast of 12-AI-2102 in Area 9 (see Figure 7), where ground visibility was 50 to 80 percent. The point is weakly corner-notched near the base. Blade edges are straight and the base is convex (1475/1, see Figure 9). It most closely conforms to the characteristics of the Meadowood, an Early Woodland type most common in the Northeast and lower Great Lakes (Justice 1987:170-171).

### 12-AI-2104

Site 12-AI-2104 was the isolated find of the proximal half of a projectile point (1476/1, see Figure 9) in Area 11, the easternmost portion of the project area (see Figure 7). Area 11 was in light bean stubble affording a ground visibility of 50 to 80 percent. The projectile point was somewhat crudely manufactured and is of Liston Creek chert. The haft portion of the point is very slightly corner notched. The notches are heavily ground, and the base is slightly convex. Although slightly outside Justice's (1987:120) geographical range of this point type, the morphological characteristics of the 12-AI-2104 specimen strongly suggests its affinity with the type Matanzas Side Notched, a Late Archaic projectile point type found in Illinois, most of Indiana and central Ohio.

### 12-AI-2105

Site 12-AI-2105 was the isolated find of a portion of a refined biface (1477/1, Figure 10) in Area 11,



**Figure 10.** Refined bifaces recovered in the project area.

which was in light bean stubble affording a ground visibility of 50 to 80 percent (see Figure 7). It appears likely that the artifact is the tip of a projectile point, but in the absence of the hafting portion of the artifact, this attribution cannot be demonstrated. It is manufactured of heat-treated Liston Creek chert.

#### **12-AI-2106**

The single artifact recovered from this site is the midsection of a hafted biface of unknown type (1478/1, see Figure 9). Like 12-AI-2105, it was located in the southern portion of Area 11 (see Figure 7), which was in light bean stubble affording a ground visibility of 50 to 80 percent. The tip and the majority of the haft portion of the artifact are missing, a fact making temporal identification difficult. It is manufactured from Liston Creek chert.

#### **12-AI-2107**

12-AI-2107 is an isolated find southwest of 12-AI-2102 in Area 9 (see Figure 7). Area 9 was in light bean stubble affording a ground visibility of 50 to 80 percent. This site consists of the base of a hafted biface, possibly a drill or projectile point (1479/1, see Figure 9). It was manufactured from Liston Creek chert. The absence of the rest of the artifact precludes its further identification.

#### **12-AI-2108**

Site 12-AI-2108 is the isolated find of a small non-formal unifacial tool manufactured of Liston Creek chert. Like 12-AI-2107, it was located west of 12-AI-2102 in Area 9 (see Figure 7), which was in light bean stubble affording a ground visibility of 50 to 80 percent. A number of small pressure flakes were removed from one edge of the flake, and the edge appears to be worn from use.

#### **12-AI-2109**

This site is an isolated find made in Area 8, a smaller agricultural field west of Area 9 (see Figure 7). Area 8 was in light bean stubble affording a ground visibility of 50 to 80 percent. This field lies almost entirely upon the highest ground of the project area. The single artifact recovered at site 12-AI-2109 was the distal portion of a large refined biface with excurvate edges (1481/1, see Figure 10). It was manufactured from a relatively coarse, light gray chert (possibly Liston Creek) and is well made overall. Though it may be a portion of a projectile point, the absence of the hafted portion prevents a definite attribution.

#### **12-AI-2110**

This site was identified in Area 8 (see Figure 7), which was in light bean stubble affording a ground visibility of 50 to 80 percent. 12-AI-2102 consists of a single small fragment of a refined biface manufactured from an unidentified medium gray, waxy chert. The fragment retains a portion of the biface edge, but in the absence of any diagnostic characteristics, the chronological or typological position of the artifact is unknown.

#### **12-AI-2111**

Site 12-AI-2111 consists of a single trianguloid, unrefined biface found in the northwest corner of Area 8 (see Figure 7), which was in light bean stubble affording a ground visibility of 50 to 80 percent. It was manufactured from an off-white to light gray chert (possibly Liston Creek). The biface is thick in cross-section, and the edges are sinuous, indicating that this artifact was abandoned early in the manufacturing process.

#### **12-AI-2112**

This site was an isolated find near the old fence row between Areas 8 and 6/7 (see Figure 7). Area 8 was in light bean stubble affording a ground visibility of 50 to 80 percent, while emergent weeds within the bean stubble in Area 6/7 limited



ground visibility to 30 to 60 percent. The artifact recovered from site 12-AI-2112 was a crudely worked, unrefined biface of Liston Creek chert. Flake scars on the biface are large, and the edges of the artifact are sinuous. It is roughly ovate in outline and measures 41 mm long, 29 mm wide, and 12 mm thick.

### **12-AI-2113**

Site 12-AI-2113 was identified in Area 8 (see Figure 7), which was in light bean stubble affording a ground visibility of 50 to 80 percent. It is the isolated find of a large refined biface fragment, possibly the distal portion of a well-manufactured lanceolate projectile point (1485/1, see Figure 10). It was manufactured from a medium gray-to-blue colored, creamy chert of unidentifiable type. The absence of diagnostic characteristics makes its temporal identification difficult.

### **12-AI-2114**

This site consists of a single isolated small primary decortification flake of Liston Creek chert in the southern portion of Area 8 (see Figure 7), which was in light bean stubble affording a ground visibility of 50 to 80 percent.

### **12-AI-2115**

This site also consists of an isolated small primary decortification flake of Liston Creek chert in the southern portion of Area 8 (see Figure 7), which was in light bean stubble affording a ground visibility of 50 to 80 percent.

### **12-AI-2116**

12-AI-2116 is a relatively small, non-diverse lithic scatter ( $n=18$ ) near both the southern margin of high ground and a natural seep in Area 6/7 (see Figure 7). Area 6/7 was in light bean stubble with emergent weeds limiting ground visibility to 30 to 60 percent. Materials were found over an area

measuring 23 m (north-south) by 10 m (east-west). Materials collected from the site include 17 fragments of chert debitage and a single unrefined biface. All the artifacts from the site are manufactured from Liston Creek chert. The unrefined biface from the site is ovate in shape with large flake scars on both sides and a sinuous edge, suggesting that it may be an attempt at a hafted biface that was abandoned early in the manufacturing process.

### **12-AI-2117**

Site 12-AI-2117 is a small lithic scatter ( $n=4$ ) that lies north-northeast of 12-AI-2116 on the higher landform in Area 6/7 (see Figure 7). Area 6/7 was in light bean stubble with emergent weeds limiting ground visibility to 30 to 60 percent. The site was identified based on the presence of three blocky chunks of chert and a single small pressure flake. The debitage was found over an area encompassing 22 m (north-south) by 12 m (east-west). Of the three blocky fragments, two are an unidentified medium gray chert (one heat-treated) while the third is an unidentified creamy white chert. The small pressure flake was manufactured from an unidentified medium gray chert.

### **12-AI-2118**

12-AI-2118 ( $n=21$ ) lies on both sides of the fence row separating Areas 6/7 and 8 (see Figure 7). Area 8 was in light bean stubble affording a ground visibility of 50 to 80 percent, while emergent weeds within the bean stubble in Area 6/7 limited visibility to 30 to 60 percent. Materials from site 12-AI-2118 include 18 pieces of chert debitage, 1 refined hafted biface (a likely projectile point), 1 non-formal unifacial tool, and 1 piece of fire-cracked rock. Materials were found within an area encompassing 32 m (north-south) by 52 m (east-west). Of the 18 pieces of debitage, 15 fit within the description of Liston Creek chert, while the remaining 3 are unidentifiable. The non-formal unifacial tool recovered from the site is a large,

thick flake of fossiliferous chert of unknown type. One edge of the tool is pressure flaked, forming a steep edge which was likely used as a scraper. The working edge of the tool is worn. The single projectile point recovered from the site (1490/1, see Figure 9) is manufactured from an unknown medium gray chert with a dull luster. The distal half of the point is missing and the remaining portion of the point is slightly damaged, possibly by the plow. Though slightly damaged, the projectile point appears to be corner notched with relatively straight blade edges and a convex base. The typological affiliation of this point is not clear.

### 12-AI-2119

This site is an isolated find west of 12-AI-2112 in Area 6/7 (see Figure 7), which was in light bean stubble with emergent weeds limiting ground visibility to 30 to 60 percent. It consists of a single unrefined biface made of an unidentified medium gray and white chert. The biface is roughly trianguloid but has large flake scars on both sides, indicating its abandonment in a relatively early stage of manufacture.

### 12-AI-2120

Site 12-AI-2120 is a light lithic scatter ( $n=6$ ) located west and slightly south of 12-AI-2118 in Area 6/7, which was in light bean stubble with emergent weeds that limited ground visibility to 30 to 60 percent. It consists of six pieces of chipped stone chert debitage, found within an area measuring 33 m (north-south) by 20 m (east-west). Five of the six are Liston Creek chert. The sixth fragment is of an unidentified medium brownish-gray chert.

### 12-AI-2121

Site 12-AI-2121 is the isolated find of a single flake of Liston Creek chert. It was located south of 12-AI-2120 and north of the pond created from the natural seep in Area 6/7, which was in light bean

stubble with emergent weeds that limited ground visibility to 30 to 60 percent.

### 12-AI-2122

12-AI-2122 designates the demolished twentieth century house and outbuilding(s) that were located in Area 10 (see Figure 7), the area disturbed by construction and demolition activities along Lafayette Center Road. Only a gravel drive, the remains of concrete footings, a small quantity of dimensional lumber and roofing slate, and a thin scatter of mostly twentieth-century debris are currently visible. No structure is shown in this area on the 1907 plat map of Allen County (see Figure 6), suggesting that any structures here postdate the turn of the twentieth century.

Because the site lacked any surface context due to the extensive bulldozing and earthmoving activities, structural debris was not collected (except for a sample of roofing slate [ $n=1$ ]). Other artifacts ( $n=21$ ) collected from the surface confirm both the domestic nature and the time period of the demolished structure(s). Figure 11 is a photograph of representative artifacts; a complete catalog of artifacts is in the Appendix. Ceramics ranged from an ironstone saucer base sherd (1494/1, see Figure 11) through late-nineteenth-century to early-twentieth-century stoneware sherds. The crock/bowl rim sherd (1494/4) shown in Figure 11 was a utilitarian form of stoneware common through the first quarter or so of the twentieth century (Mansberger 1997:12-13). Glassware is all machine-made and consists of one canning jar and fragments (1494/11, see Figure 11) from the first quarter of the twentieth century or so to a 1960s or 1970s instant-coffee jar. One dish base of pink Depression glass (1494/9, see Figure 11) probably dates to the 1930s or 1940s (Schroy 2000), while the clear glass fragment of a commercial honey jar (1494/8, see Figure 11) is mid-century or later. Among the post-World War II items are a fragment of a toy pistol (1494/15, see Figure 11), the wheel to a toy car or truck (1494/17, see Figure 11), and a



**Figure 11.** Historic artifacts recovered from site 12-AI-2122.

decorative plastic bottle closure (1494/18, see Figure 11).

Because of the significant disturbance to the area from demolition and bulldozing, there is very little likelihood of intact subsurface deposits. Similarly, any prehistoric deposits have been destroyed by the twentieth-century construction and use of the structures and subsequent demolition.

### 12-AI-2123

This site is an isolated find identified in the southeastern portion of Area 6/7, near the wooded area (see Figure 7). Area 6/7 was in light bean stubble with emergent weeds limiting ground visibility to 30 to 60 percent. The single artifact recovered from site 12-AI-2123 was a bifacial thinning flake of an unidentified medium gray chert.

### 12-AI-2124

12-AI-2124 is a moderate scatter ( $n=20$ ) of

prehistoric lithics on the high portion of Area 6/7 northwest of the dammed pond. Area 6/7 was in light bean stubble with emergent weeds limiting ground visibility to 30 to 60 percent. Artifacts recovered from site 12-AI-2124 consisted of 18 pieces of chert debitage, 1 hafted biface fragment, and 1 unrefined biface fragment. Materials were distributed over an area measuring 29 m (north-south) by 16 m (east-west). Of the debitage fragments, 12 were Liston Creek, while the remaining 6 were unidentifiable. The hafted biface fragment (1496/2, see Figure 9) encompasses the midsection of what is likely a projectile point. The tip and most of the haft portion of the point are missing, making type identification difficult. The remaining portion of the artifact indicates that it was broad-bladed and possibly corner notched. It is manufactured from fine-grained, dark gray Wyandotte chert (Cantin 1994). The unrefined biface from site 12-AI-2124 is an irregularly-shaped fragment of Liston Creek chert with flake scars on both faces. A significant amount of cortex is present on one of the faces.

### 12-AI-2125

Site 12-AI-2125 is an isolated find identified in the southwestern portion of Area 6/7 where it slopes toward the wooded area (see Figure 7). Area 6/7 was in light bean stubble with emergent weeds limiting ground visibility to 30 to 60 percent. 12-AI-2125 consists of a fragmentary portion of a projectile point manufactured of Liston Creek chert (1497/1, see Figure 9). Because the haft portion of the biface is largely missing, it is considered unidentifiable as to type. The intact portion of the projectile point measures 21 mm wide and 8 mm thick. Its maximum length could not be determined.

### 12-AI-2126

12-AI-2126 is a very light scatter ( $n=3$ ) of non-diagnostic prehistoric lithics in Area 6/7 at the edge of the high landform (see Figure 7). Area 6/7 was

in light bean stubble with emergent weeds limiting ground visibility to 30 to 60 percent. Artifacts identified as site 12-AI-2126 consist of three blocky fragments of Liston Creek chert, found over an area measuring about 6 m (north-south) by 2 m (east-west). None of the fragments has been further altered.

#### **12-AI-2127**

This site was an isolated find located to the north-northeast of 12-AI-2126 in Area 6/7 (see Figure 7), which was in light bean stubble with emergent weeds that limited ground visibility to 30 to 60 percent. The sole artifact recovered from site 12-AI-2127 was the distal portion of a refined biface (1499/1, see Figure 10). It was manufactured of a fine-grained, light gray chert, possibly higher-quality Liston Creek. The artifact may be a portion of a projectile point. However, the absence of the proximal portion of the biface prevents a definitive statement in this regard. The edges of the biface are excurvate.

#### **12-AI-2128**

Site 12-AI-2128 was an isolated find in the central portion of Area 6/7 (see Figure 7), which was in light bean stubble with emergent weeds limiting ground visibility to 30 to 60 percent. The artifact is a well-made but fragmentary projectile point (1500/1, see Figure 9). It was manufactured from a fine-grained white chert, similar to Burlington chert from Illinois (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:172), though not necessarily from this source. The tip and haft portion of the point are broken off, making identification of the projectile point type difficult. The maximum width of the point is 29 mm, and its maximum thickness is 8 mm.

#### **12-AI-2129**

This site is an isolated find in Area 6/7 southwest of 12-AI-2128 (see Figure 7). Area 6/7 was in light bean stubble with emergent weeds limiting ground

visibility to 30 to 60 percent. The single artifact recovered from site 12-AI-2129 was an unrefined bifacial tool manufactured from a fine-grained blue-to-gray colored chert (possibly Liston Creek). Though it is trianguloid in outline, the presence of large flake scars and numerous step fractures indicates that this biface was abandoned early in the manufacturing process.

#### **12-AI-2130**

12-AI-2130 is the isolated find of a small portion of a refined biface in Area 4 (see Figures 4 and 7). Area 4 is an agricultural field with no emergent crops, yielding a visibility of 50 to 90 percent. The biface fragment is manufactured from a dark gray chert of unknown type. It may be from a large projectile point but it is too fragmentary to identify further.

#### **12-AI-2131**

12-AI-2131 is a small lithic scatter ( $n=4$ ) identified in the southwestern portion of Area 5 (see Figures 4 and 7). Area 5 was planted in winter wheat, with 30 to 60 percent visibility. Artifacts recovered from this site include four chert flakes. All are within the color and texture range of Liston Creek chert (Cantin 1994:25). Artifacts were recovered over an area measuring 5 m (north-south) by 12 m (east-west).

#### **12-AI-2132**

Site 12-AI-2132 is the isolated find of a single flake of an unidentifiable medium gray colored chert in Area 5, southwest of 12-AI-2131 (see Figure 7). Area 5 was planted in winter wheat, with 30 to 60 percent visibility.

#### **12-AI-2133**

Site 12-AI-2133 is also the isolated find of a single flake of an unidentifiable medium gray colored chert in Area 5, southwest of 12-AI-2131 (see

Figure 7). Area 5 was planted in winter wheat, with 30 to 60 percent visibility.

#### **12-AI-2134**

Site 12-AI-2134 was identified along the western edge of Area 5 (see Figure 7). Area 5 was planted in winter wheat, with 30 to 60 percent visibility. The site is the isolated find of a fragmentary projectile point (1506/1, see Figure 9). It was manufactured of a relatively coarse-textured unidentifiable off-white chert. The distal half of the point is missing. The proximal half is relatively intact. Though not readily identifiable, the upward sloping shoulder of the point and slightly expanding stem-like appearance of the haft suggests a tentative identification as Perkiomen Broad, a Late Archaic / Early Woodland stemmed form most common in the Northeast, but extending into northeastern Indiana as well (Justice 1987:171). The point is ground at the haft/shoulder juncture, a trait which is typical of this point type (Justice 1987:170).

#### **12-AI-2135**

This site consists of the isolated find of a non-formal unifacial tool in the northwestern portion of Area 5 (see Figure 7), which was planted in winter wheat, with 30 to 60 percent visibility. The tool was manufactured from a small primary decortification flake of heat-treated Liston Creek chert. One edge of the tool is retouched to form a steep cutting edge, which suggests that it may have been used as a scraper of some sort.

#### **12-AI-2136**

Site 12-AI-2136 is an isolated find located in the central portion of Area 5 (see Figure 7), which was planted in winter wheat, with 30 to 60 percent visibility. The site comprises a fragmentary portion of a projectile point (1508/1, see Figure 9). The presence of large tan and white blobs indicates that the point was manufactured from Kenneth chert,

which outcrops in Cass County, in north-central Indiana (Cantin 1994:22; DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:122-125). Though the tip and one of the ears is missing, the remaining portions of the point indicate the presence of shallow side-notching, leaving distinct ears at the base. The blade is slightly excurvate and the remaining ear is heavily ground. Although slightly outside Justice's (1987:120) geographical range of this point type, the morphological characteristics of the 12-AI-2136 specimen strongly suggests its affinity with the type Matanzas Side Notched, a Late Archaic projectile point type found in Illinois, most of Indiana, and central Ohio.

#### **12-AI-2137**

This site was located in the western portion of Area 2 (see Figures 4 and 7). Area 2, like Area 5, was planted in winter wheat, with 30 to 60 percent visibility. A distal portion of a refined lanceolate-shaped biface was recovered from site 12-AI-2137 (1509/1, see Figure 10). It was manufactured from a light tan chert, most likely a poorer quality Liston Creek, which is known to be light brown, especially in poorer quality samples (Cantin 1994:25). If this artifact was a portion of a projectile point, no portion of the haft remains, a fact which precludes its identification as to type.

#### **12-AI-2138**

Site 12-AI-2138 is an isolated find identified to the east of 12-AI-2137 in Area 2 (see Figure 7), which was planted in winter wheat, with 30 to 60 percent visibility. The site comprises a single isolated projectile point (1510/1, see Figure 9) that most closely conforms to the available descriptions of the Hi-Lo type (Justice 1987:44; White 2005:183). Hi-Lo points are thought to date to the latter portion of the Paleoindian period, between approximately 10,500 and 9,500 B.C. (White 2005:183). The point was manufactured from a heat-treated, fine-grained white chert, similar to Burlington chert from Illinois (DeRegnaucourt and

Georgiady 1998:172), though not necessarily from this source. It is whole and measures 38 mm long, 30 mm wide, and 9 mm thick. The point is heavily ground on the base and lateral edges near the point of hafting, is weakly side-notched, and is not fluted. Though the flaking is relatively crude for a Paleoindian point, this characteristic is considered typical for Hi-Lo (White 2005:183). No other artifacts were found in the immediate vicinity, and the projectile point is considered an isolated find.

#### **12-AI-2139**

Site 12-AI-2139 is the isolated find of a single flake of Liston Creek chert in the southeast corner of Area 2, just north of Area 6/7 (see Figure 7). Area 2 was planted in winter wheat, with 30 to 60 percent visibility.

#### **12-AI-2140**

12-AI-2140 was located at the eastern edge of Area 2 (see Figure 7), which was planted in winter wheat, with 30 to 60 percent visibility. This site consists of a single, unaltered primary decortification flake manufactured from Liston Creek chert.

#### **12-AI-2141**

This site was in the northeast corner of Area 2 (see Figure 7), which was planted in winter wheat, with 30 to 60 percent visibility. A single ovate-shaped unrefined biface was recovered from site 12-AI-2141. It is manufactured of Liston Creek chert and is likely an aborted attempt at the manufacture of a formal tool. The biface measures 41 mm long, 29 mm wide, and is a maximum of 12 mm thick.

#### **12-AI-2142**

12-AI-2142 is a very light lithic scatter in the northeast corner of Area 2 (see Figure 7), which was planted in winter wheat, with 30 to 60 percent visibility. This site comprises a total of three chert

flakes found within an area measuring approximately 6 m (north-south) by 8 m (east-west). All three flakes are within the color and texture range of Liston Creek chert.

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

In response to a request from Mark Royse of the Allen County Department of Planning Services, the Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne Archaeological Survey (IPFW-AS) has completed an archaeological records check and Phase Ia visual, or pedestrian, reconnaissance of approximately 186 acres (75 hectares) for the proposed Shovel Ready Industrial Park, Lafayette Township, Allen County, Indiana. The project area lies within the northwest quarter and the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 29N, Range 11E on the USGS 7.5' Zanesville, Indiana Quadrangle.

This investigation was conducted in accordance with Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (IDNR-DHPA) guidelines. A check of records at the IPFW-AS and at the DHPA by Teresa Putty on March 29, 2006, identified 70 previously recorded sites within one mile of the project area. In addition, one previously recorded site identified as 12-AI-non state on the DHPA site form and as 02-308 in the report of investigations (DeRegnaucourt 1984:7), was reported within the project area along Lafayette Center Road. That report (DeRegnaucourt 1984:7), however, states that the site will be destroyed by road upgrading activities. The current survey was unable to relocate the site as plotted. A review of historic records in the Allen County Public Library was conducted by Dr. Dorothea McCullough on March 30, 2006. Fieldwork was conducted on April 5, 6, and 10, 2006, with R. Brian Somers of the IPFW-AS as field supervisor. IPFW-AS personnel included Joe Evans, John Eykholt, Scott Hipskind, Dr. D. McCullough, Joel Ruprecht, and Mariah Yager. Dr. Robert G. McCullough served

as Principal Investigator during all phases of fieldwork. All artifacts and project documentation will be curated at IPFW-AS.

The archaeological field reconnaissance identified 41 sites, 12-AI-2102 through 2142, comprising 1 historic site, 9 prehistoric lithic scatters, and 31 isolated finds. Of these, one prehistoric archaeological site, 12-AI-2102, is recommended for further investigation, since the density and variety of lithic remains indicate the potential for intact subsurface deposits that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and/or the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures. Cultural resource clearance is recommended for the remainder of the prehistoric sites, due to their ephemeral character on eroded

plowzone context. Cultural resource clearance also is recommended for the barnlot designated Area 3, due to obvious disturbance through its use over several decades as a hog and stock lot; for the disturbed ground between Areas 9 and 11, due to roadway construction; and historic site 12-AI-2122, where demolition and bull dozing has removed site integrity. However, these recommendations are made with the understanding that if any intact archaeological deposits or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, work within the area will stop and the IDNR-DHPA will be notified of the discovery within two (2) business days as required by Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29.

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**APPENDIX. CATALOG OF ARTIFACTS**

State Site #	Cat #	Category	Object	Attributes	Remarks	N
12-AI-2102	1474/1	non-chert FCR				8
	1474/2	chert debitage				42
	1474/3	chert tool	biface, refined	hafted	Late Archaic?	1
	1474/4	chert tool	biface, unrefined			1
	1474/5	chert tool	biface, unrefined			1
	1474/6	chert tool	uniface, nonformal			1
12-AI-2103	1475	chert tool	biface, refined	hafted	Meadowood	1
12-AI-2104	1476	chert tool	biface, refined	hafted	Matanzas	1
12-AI-2105	1477	chert tool	biface, refined			1
12-AI-2106	1478	chert tool	biface, refined	hafted	type?	1
12-AI-2107	1479	chert tool	biface, refined	hafted	type?	1
12-AI-2108	1480	chert tool	uniface, nonformal			1
12-AI-2109	1481	chert tool	biface, refined			1
12-AI-2110	1482	chert tool	biface, refined			1
12-AI-2111	1483	chert tool	biface, unrefined			1
12-AI-2112	1484	chert tool	biface, unrefined			1
12-AI-2113	1485	chert tool	biface, refined			1
12-AI-2114	1486	chert debitage				1
12-AI-2115	1487	chert debitage				1
12-AI-2116	1488/1	chert tool	biface, unrefined			1
	1488/2	chert debitage				17
12-AI-2117	1489	chert debitage				4
12-AI-2118	1490/1	chert tool	biface, refined	hafted	type?	1
	1490/2	chert debitage				18
	1490/3	chert tool	uniface, nonformal			1
	1490/4	non-chert FCR				1
12-AI-2119	1491	chert tool	biface, unrefined			1
12-AI-2120	1492	chert debitage				6
12-AI-2121	1493	chert debitage				1

State Site #	Cat #	Category	Object	Attributes	Remarks	N
12-AI-2122	1494/1	ironstone	saucer base sherd			1
	1494/2	stoneware	drainage tile sherd	salt ext/int		1
	1494/3	stoneware	base sherd	salt ext, Alb int	MNV=1	2
	1494/4	stoneware	rim sherd	salt ext, Alb int	MNV=3	3
	1494/5	stoneware	body sherd	Alb ext/int		1
	1494/6	flat glass	fragment	clear		1
	1494/7	container glass	bottle neck frag	clear; side seam		1
	1494/8	container glass	body frag	clear; molded bee		1
	1494/9	tableware glass	base frag	pink (Depression)		1
	1494/10	container glass	body frag	aqua		1
	1494/11	container glass	canning jar lid liner	opaque white		1
	1494/12	container glass	canning jar w/lid	aqua; "Ball"		1
	1494/13	container glass	instant coffee jar w/lid	clear; ABM		1
	1494/14	metal/aluminum	tumbler	1 red, 1 grn	1950s	2
	1494/15	metal/zinc	toy pistol butt			1
	1494/16	mineral/slate	roofing tile frag			1
	1494/17	synthetic/hard rubber	toy vehicle wheel			1
	1494/18	synthetic/plastic	parrot bottle closure	yellow; "Corby's"		1
12-AI-2123	1495	chert debitage				1
12-AI-2124	1496/1	chert debitage				18
	1496/2	chert tool	biface, refined	hafted	type?	1
	1496/3	chert tool	biface, unrefined			1
12-AI-2125	1497	chert tool	biface, refined	hafted	type?	1
12-AI-2126	1498	chert debitage				3
12-AI-2127	1499	chert tool	biface, refined			1
12-AI-2128	1500	chert tool	biface, refined	hafted	type?	1
12-AI-2129	1501	chert tool	biface, unrefined			1
12-AI-2130	1502	chert tool	biface, refined			1
12-AI-2131	1503/1	chert debitage				1
	1503/2	chert debitage				1
	1503/3	chert debitage				2

State Site #	Cat #	Category	Object	Attributes	Remarks	N
12-AI-2132	1504	chert debitage				1
12-AI-2133	1505	chert debitage				1
12-AI-2134	1506	chert tool	biface, refined	hafted	Perkiomen Broad	1
12-AI-2135	1507	chert tool	uniface, nonformal			1
12-AI-2136	1508	chert tool	biface, refined	hafted	Matanzas	1
12-AI-2137	1509	chert tool	biface, refined			1
12-AI-2138	1510	chert tool	biface, refined	hafted	Hi-Lo	1
12-AI-2139	1511	chert debitage				1
12-AI-2140	1512	chert debitage				1
12-AI-2141	1513	chert tool	biface, unrefined			1
12-AI-2142	1514	chert debitage				3