

4.3 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION CRITERIA

The purpose of archaeological investigations is to evaluate National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of sites within the study area. Sites considered significant are those that, in the opinion of the investigators, satisfy the NRHP criteria for evaluation, as established by the Secretary of the Interior and set forth in 36 CFR 60.4:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects *that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association*, and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces of or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historical buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years are not considered eligible for the NRHP.

The italicized emphasis above is directly relevant to the current study and applies to projects where both historic and prehistoric remains are encountered. A resource's integrity is a key concern in the evaluation of any site, regardless of its age, for without integrity it is of little to no value in preserving the historic and cultural remains of the nation's past. Integrity (the extent to which a resource reflects a time or event in history or prehistory) should not be confused with *condition* (a state of deterioration) (United States Department of the Interior-National Park Service [USDI-NPS] 1997); however, for an archaeological site to retain integrity, it must exhibit a sufficient degree of preservation to yield reliable data.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 SITE 47SB0173 PREHISTORIC COMPONENT

5.1.1 Previous Findings

Archaeological investigations at site 47SB0173 have been conducted since the late nineteenth century (Gerend 1920:154). Several sites have been located near site 47SB0173, including mound groups 47SB0172/BSB0128 (Black River Group 1, on the Kohler property) and 47SB0061/BSB0126 (Kletzien Mound Group or Black River Group 2, now in Sheboygan Indian Mounds Park) and small sites within Kohler-Andrae State Park (see Figure 1.0-1). Early accounts speak in general terms of village sites along the lakefront between Sheboygan and the Ozaukee County line.

In two articles published in *The Wisconsin Archeologist*, Sheboygan resident Alphonse Gerend (1902, 1920) describes “Sheboygan Village Sites” located along the lakeshore between the mouth of the Black River and New Amsterdam, about 15 miles to the south (Gerend 1902:14, 21). Artifact collecting of the Sheboygan Village Sites by Gerend and others produced triangular and stemmed projectile points, clusters of stone net weights, copper artifacts, bone implements, and grit- and shell-tempered pottery (Gerend 1902:16-19).

Archaeological survey of Kohler-Andrae State Park and the adjacent Kohler property conducted in the 1970s confirmed the presence of a number of small sites within the dune area between the Lake Michigan shoreline and Black River. More intensive archaeological investigations of the Kohler property conducted since 2008 have focused on specific areas of proposed development projects (Fay 2012, 2013; Jones and Shillinglaw 2012; Kubicek et al. 2015). Phase I survey by Old Northwest Research (ONR) recovered artifacts from across the property, including projectile points, a variety of other chipped stone tools, debitage, and prehistoric ceramics (Fay 2012). Additional Phase I survey conducted by Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center (GLARC) in 2012 resulted in the recovery of grit-tempered ceramics, debitage, and a scraper (Jones and Shillinglaw 2012). Survey and testing conducted by ONR in 2013 yielded grit-tempered ceramic sherds, lithic debitage, and small amounts of historic artifacts and animal bone (Fay 2013). The 2013 ONR investigations also confirmed the location of site 47SB0172/BSB0128 (Black River Group 1) on the Kohler property adjacent to, but outside of, the project area (Fay 2013).

In 2014, Phase I survey was conducted by UWM CRM across 239 acres of the Kohler property (Kubicek et al. 2015). Shovel testing at 10 m (33 ft) intervals yielded artifacts including diagnostic projectile points and ceramics from across nearly the entire survey area (Kubicek et al. 2015). The UWM CRM survey resulted in the redefinition of the site 47SB0173 boundary to encompass the entire cultural material scatter identified during the 2014 survey (Kubicek et al. 2015).

Cultural material recovered in 2014 reveal a prehistoric occupation spanning the Late Archaic into the late Pre-Contact period (Kubicek et al. 2015). Temporally diagnostic materials include ceramic sherds indicating occupations during the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland and late