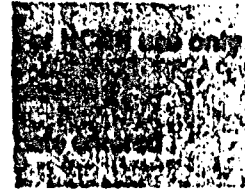


United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



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1. Name

historic 36Ce238

and/or common The Tudek Site

FEB 2 1981

PH & MC
Historic Preservation

2. Location

street & number Orchard Road

not for publication

city, town State College

vicinity of

congressional district 23rd

state Pennsylvania

code

county

Centre

code

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input type="checkbox"/> in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

name The Pennsylvania State University

street & number

city, town University Park

vicinity of

state Pennsylvania 16802

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Centre County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Bellefonte

state Pennsylvania 16823

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

1979-1980 Pennsylvania Statewide

title Archaeological Survey, Central Region has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records Department of Anthropology, The Pennsylvania State University

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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Item 2 (continued)

The first project began in May under the direction of Dr. Conran Hay and consisted of a surface collection of visible surface artifacts. This fieldwork had the objective of acquiring a representative sample of lithic materials so that the Tudek Site lithic assemblage could be compared with assemblages from nearby sites. A surface vacuum of lithic materials from a 10 m² area of the plowed field (Map 2) produced a large collection of red and yellow jasper artifacts from which a sample of 350 was selected for lithic analysis.

In July a second research effort was undertaken at the Tudek Site. As part of an environmental impact study for the State College By-Pass, fieldwork was conducted to define site boundaries and the depositional context of the archaeological materials. Surface survey and subsurface probes were conducted at the site locality (Map 2). These subsurface tests revealed that lithic materials within the area tested were of very high density, on the order of 740 artifacts per cubic meter. In addition, soil profiles from all tests were identical and show that all lithic debitage is contained within 25 cm of the surface in a homogeneous yellow brown stratum (an old plow zone). Below this stratum is a compact yellow clay subsoil.

These tests constitute the limit of subsurface archaeology at the Tudek Site. No prehistoric features (i.e. hearths, burials, etc.) were encountered during either project. Also, no time sensitive projectile points were discovered to document the periods of lithic exploitation at this site, although research by Schindler *et al.* (1980) indicates that Bald Eagle Jasper was used primarily for the manufacture of tools during the Early and Middle Archaic Periods.

Comparative studies of the Tudek Site lithic assemblage have provided important insights into lithic procurement and reduction strategies. Located 1000-1500 meters east of the Tudek Site on the floodplain of Slab Cabin Run is the Houserville Site Complex (36 Ce 65, 36 Ce 114-132)--a group of sites that seem to represent habitation localities where prehistoric peoples processed Bald Eagle Jasper. Detailed comparisons between the lithic assemblage from all of these latter sites (36 Ce 65) and the Tudek Site have provided insights into the procurement and processing activities involved in the exploitation of Bald Eagle Jasper.

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Item 7 (continued)

Both assemblages were analyzed according to the lithic reduction model proposed by Schindler et al. (1980) (Figure 1). The results are summarized in Table 1, which reveals several distinct differences between the two assemblages. In particular, the Tudek Site exhibits lower frequencies of heat-treated jasper and lower frequencies of artifacts produced during the latter stages of the lithic reduction process. From these data, the activities involved in Bald Eagle Jasper exploitation can be inferred. At the Tudek Site, raw material of yellow jasper was acquired in the form of nodules. From these nodules crude and intermediate biface preforms were manufactured. The heating of the yellow jasper in hearths to improve its fracturing properties (Schindler et al. 1980) was practiced at each stage in the manufacturing sequence, but only on a modest scale. Instead, the predominant behavior appears to be the manufacture of unheated preforms for transport to other localities for further processing. The lack of finished bifaces or fine biface preforms supports this interpretation. Furthermore, the complete absence of tools such as projectile points, scrapers, drills, etc. suggests that the Tudek Site functioned as a quarry locality only, and did not serve as a habitation site.

The Houserville Site lithic or assemblage reflects different processing activities. Nodules, crude preforms, or intermediate biface preforms were transported to this locality from the Tudek Site, and were then reduced to finished products. Heat treatment was used frequently, and at every stage in lithic reduction process (Schindler et al. 1980). Furthermore, the presence of projectile points, end scrapers, drills, etc. in the Houserville assemblage indicate that jasper processing was only one of several activities conducted by groups camping at the Houserville Site.

In summary, during Early and Middle Archaic periods, small, groups which camped at the various sites of the Houserville Site complex visited the Tudek Site to procure Bald Eagle Jasper. These visits were probably of short duration, lasting only as long as raw material procurement and perhaps processing required. The materials acquired were then transported to camp sites along Slab Cabin Run, where tools and nearby finished preforms were manufactured. These latter products were then carried throughout the territories traversed by their makers, and were perhaps traded. They appear today on sites throughout much of Central Pennsylvania.

8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | |

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Tudek Site has contributed significant information towards an understanding of the lifeways of Early and Middle Archaic hunter-gatherers in Central Pennsylvania, and can be expected to yield additional information which will further this understanding.

Despite extensive survey efforts within the Bald Eagle Valley and Nittany Valley area, the Tudek Site still remains as the only confirmed yellow jasper quarry site. Additional research at this site will enable data to be collected concerning several important archaeological problems. First, more extensive research efforts may yield chronological data which will directly determine the time period of prehistoric utilization. The proposition that yellow jasper was used exclusively during the Early and Middle Archaic periods still awaits more solid documentation. The possible presence of hearths used for heat treating may provide the radiocarbon samples required for this information.

Second, patterns of jasper distribution surrounding a known source will permit the reconstruction of patterns of regional interaction. Models relating to the exchange systems and to the territorial ranges of the groups that visited the Tudek Site may be developed and tested with such distributional data.

Third, comparative studies between the Early and Middle Archaic jasper assemblages and the assemblages of other lithic materials characteristic of later prehistoric periods can be used to investigate technological change. What factors promoted the shift from Bald Eagle Jasper to other materials. Was material availability, knapping quality, material durability, or some other factor the cause of this shift in lithic preferences? Since changes in lithic technology probably reflect changes in more general aspects of economic and social organization, answers to these questions may make important contributions to an understanding of prehistoric socioeconomic evolution in Central Pennsylvania.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Schindler, D. L., J. W. Hatch, C. A. Hay, R. C. Bradt. 1980. Aboriginal Thermal Alteration of a Central Pennsylvania Jasper: Analytical and Behavioral Implications. (Accepted for publication by American Antiquity.)

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property 13.11

Quadrangle name State College

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A [redacted]
Zone Easting Northing

B [redacted]
Zone Easting Northing

C [redacted]

D [redacted]

E [redacted]

F [redacted]

G [redacted]

H [redacted]

Verbal boundary description and justification

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christopher M. Stevenson and Conran A. Hay

organization The Pennsylvania State University date October 10, 1980

street & number 105 Carpenter Building telephone (814)863-2301

city or town University Park state Pennsylvania 16802

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date