



PROJECT MANUAL

CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER EARLY DEMOLITION PACKAGE 21192 S. Keeler Dr. PARK HILL, OKLAHOMA 74451

Job No.: 1033

Date: 06 - 18 - 2026

Cherokee Nation Businesses
Department of Cultural Tourism



PROJECT DIRECTORY

OWNER:	ARCHITECT OF RECORD:
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SEAL / SIGNATURE SHEET

Cherokee Heritage Center Early Demolition Package

21192 S. Keeler Dr
Park Hill, Oklahoma 74451

Barrett L. Williamson Architects

ARCHITECT OF RECORD SEAL



06/18/2026

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**SECTION 003100
AVAILABLE PROJECT INFORMATION**

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 EXISTING CONDITIONS

- A. Certain information relating to existing surface and subsurface conditions and structures is available to bidders but will not be part of Contract Documents, as follows:
- B. Site and Utility Survey: Entitled Alta/NSPS Land Title Survey, dated 04/27/2023.
- C. Geotechnical Report: Entitled Geotechnical Report Cherokee Heritage Center, dated 12-19-2025.
 - 1. This report identifies properties of below grade conditions and offers recommendations for the design of foundations, prepared primarily for the use of Architect.
 - 2. The recommendations described shall not be construed as a requirement of this Contract, unless specifically referenced in Contract Documents.
 - 3. This report, by its nature, cannot reveal all conditions that exist on the site. Should subsurface conditions be found to vary substantially from this report, changes in the design and construction of foundations will be made, with resulting credits or expenditures to the Contract Price accruing to Owner.
- D. Hazardous Material Surveys:
 - 1. Entitled Radon In Air, dated 11/27/2020
 - 2. Entitled Asbestos Sampling Report, dated 12/16/2020
 - 3. Entitled Lead Based Paint Inspection Report, dated 12/16/2020
 - 4. Entitled Indoor Air Quality Evaluation Cherokee National Museum, dated 12/11/2020
 - 5. Entitled Total Airborne Mold Spore Sample Results, dated 08/30/2021
- E. Existing Cherokee National Museum Construction Documents: Entitled Cherokee National Museum, dated 06/11/1972.

PART 2 PRODUCTS - NOT USED

PART 3 EXECUTION - NOT USED

END OF SECTION

**SECTION 011000
SUMMARY**

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 PROJECT

- A. Project Name: Cherokee Nation Heritage Center
- B. Owner's Name: Cherokee Nation Businesses Department of Cultural Tourism.
- C. Architect's Name: Anishinabe Design.
- D. The Project consists of the demolition of the existing Cherokee National Museum and the Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater as well as the salvaging of specific materials.

1.02 CONTRACT DESCRIPTION

- A. Contract Type: A single prime contract based on a Stipulated Price as described in Document 005000 - Contracting Forms and Supplements.

1.03 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERATIONS WORK

- A. Scope of demolition and removal work is indicated on drawings and specified in Section 024100.
- B. Electrical Power and Lighting: Demolish as required by electrical drawings..
- C. Owner will remove the following items before start of work:
 - 1. Courtroom Doors.
 - 2. Museum displays, retail, and historic items that are not to be demolished..
- D. Contractor is required to remove and deliver the following to Owner prior to start of work:
 - 1. Corner stone at the Cherokee National Museum and copper box behind it..
 - 2. Concrete columns and capitals within the Cherokee National Museum (provide unit pricing)m.
 - 3. Channel letters on the exterior of the Cherokee National Museum.
- E. Contractor is required to remove and store the following prior to start of work, for later reinstallation by Contractor:
 - 1. Tilt up exterior concrete walls of the Cherokee National Museum (provide unit pricing)..
 - 2. Landscape stone around Cherokee National Museum, refer to drawings.
 - 3. Structural wood columns at the amphitheater.
 - 4. Wood gates at the amphitheater.

1.04 OWNER OCCUPANCY

- A. Owner intends to occupy the Project after completion of the Cherokee Heritage Center Phase I.
- B. Cooperate with Owner to minimize conflict and to facilitate Owner's operations.
- C. Schedule the Work to accommodate Owner occupancy.

1.05 CONTRACTOR USE OF SITE AND PREMISES

- A. Provide access to and from site as required by law and by Owner:
 - 1. Emergency Building Exits During Construction: Keep all exits required by code open during construction period; provide temporary exit signs if exit routes are temporarily altered.
 - 2. Do not obstruct roadways, sidewalks, or other public ways without permit.

END OF SECTION

**SECTION 012000
PRICE AND PAYMENT PROCEDURES**

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Procedures for preparation and submittal of applications for progress payments.
- B. Documentation of changes in Contract Sum and Contract Time.
- C. Change procedures.
- D. Correlation of Contractor submittals based on changes.
- E. Procedures for preparation and submittal of application for final payment.

1.02 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

- A. Section 005000 - Contracting Forms and Supplements: Forms to be used.
- B. Section 007200 - General Conditions: Additional requirements for progress payments, final payment, changes in the Work.
- C. Section 007300 - Supplementary Conditions: Percentage allowances for Contractor's overhead and profit.
- D. Section 012200 - Unit Prices: Monetary values of unit prices; Payment and modification procedures relating to unit prices.

1.03 SCHEDULE OF VALUES

- A. Use Schedule of Values Form: AIA G703, edition stipulated in the Agreement.
- B. Electronic media printout including equivalent information will be considered in lieu of standard form specified; submit draft to Architect for approval.
- C. Forms filled out by hand will not be accepted.
- D. Submit Schedule of Values in duplicate within 15 days after date of Owner-Contractor Agreement.
- E. Format: Utilize the Table of Contents of this Project Manual. Identify each line item with number and title of the specification section. Identify site mobilization.
- F. Include in each line item, the amount of Allowances specified in this section. For unit cost Allowances, identify quantities taken from Contract Documents multiplied by the unit cost to achieve the total for the item.
- G. Include separately from each line item, a direct proportional amount of Contractor's overhead and profit.
- H. Revise schedule to list approved Change Orders, with each Application For Payment.

1.04 APPLICATIONS FOR PROGRESS PAYMENTS

- A. Payment Period: Submit at intervals stipulated in the Agreement.
- B. Electronic media printout including equivalent information will be considered in lieu of standard form specified; submit sample to Architect for approval.
- C. Forms filled out by hand will not be accepted.
- D. For each item, provide a column for listing each of the following:
 - 1. Item Number.
 - 2. Description of work.
 - 3. Scheduled Values.
 - 4. Previous Applications.
 - 5. Work in Place and Stored Materials under this Application.

ARCHITECT OF RECORD REQUIREMENTS FOR-
Price And Payment Procedures

6. Authorized Change Orders.
 7. Total Completed and Stored to Date of Application.
 8. Balance to Finish.
 9. Retainage.
- E. Execute certification by signature of authorized officer.
- F. Use data from approved Schedule of Values. Provide dollar value in each column for each line item for portion of work performed and for stored products.
- G. List each authorized Change Order as a separate line item, listing Change Order number and dollar amount as for an original item of work.
- H. Submit one electronic and no hard-copies of each Application for Payment.
- I. Include the following with the application:
1. Transmittal letter as specified for submittals in Section 013000.
 2. Construction progress schedule, revised and current as specified in Section 013000.
 3. Project record documents as specified in Section 017800, for review by Owner which will be returned to the Contractor.
 4. Affidavits attesting to off-site stored products.
- J. When Architect requires substantiating information, submit data justifying dollar amounts in question. Provide one copy of data with cover letter for each copy of submittal. Show application number and date, and line item by number and description.

1.05 MODIFICATION PROCEDURES

- A. For minor changes not involving an adjustment to the Contract Sum or Contract Time, Architect will issue instructions directly to Contractor.
- B. For other required changes, Architect will issue a document signed by Owner instructing Contractor to proceed with the change, for subsequent inclusion in a Change Order.
1. The document will describe the required changes and will designate method of determining any change in Contract Sum or Contract Time.
 2. Promptly execute the change.
- C. For changes for which advance pricing is desired, Architect will issue a document that includes a detailed description of a proposed change with supplementary or revised drawings and specifications, a change in Contract Time for executing the change with a stipulation of any overtime work required and the period of time during which the requested price will be considered valid. Contractor shall prepare and submit a fixed price quotation within 7 days.
- D. Computation of Change in Contract Amount: As specified in the Agreement and Conditions of the Contract.
- E. Execution of Change Orders: Architect will issue Change Orders for signatures of parties as provided in the Conditions of the Contract.

1.06 APPLICATION FOR FINAL PAYMENT

END OF SECTION

**SECTION 012200
UNIT PRICES**

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. List of unit prices, for use in preparing Bids.

1.02 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

- A. Section 012000 - Price and Payment Procedures: Additional payment and modification procedures.
- B. Section 024100 Demolition

1.03 COSTS INCLUDED

- A. Unit Prices included on the Bid Form shall include full compensation for all required labor, products, tools, equipment, plant, transportation, services and incidentals; erection, application or installation of an item of the Work; overhead and profit.

1.04 UNIT QUANTITIES SPECIFIED

- A. Quantities indicated in the Bid Form are for bidding and contract purposes only. Quantities and measurements of actual Work will determine the payment amount.

1.05 MEASUREMENT OF QUANTITIES

- A. Assist by providing necessary equipment, workers, and survey personnel as required.
- B. Stipulated Price Measurement: Items measured by weight, volume, area, or linear means or combination, as appropriate, as a completed item or unit of the Work.

1.06 PAYMENT

- A. Payment for Work governed by unit prices will be made on the basis of the actual measurements and quantities of Work that is incorporated in or made necessary by the Work and accepted by the Architect, multiplied by the unit price.
- B. Payment will not be made for any of the following:
 - 1. Products wasted or disposed of in a manner that is not acceptable.
 - 2. Products not completely unloaded from the transporting vehicle.
 - 3. Loading, hauling, and disposing of rejected Products.

1.07 SCHEDULE OF UNIT PRICES

- A. Item 1: Salvage of the tilt up concrete exterior wall panels from Cherokee National Museum; Section 024100 Demolition Provide unit cost for salvage of individual panels.
- B. Item 2: Salvage of concrete columns and capitals in the Cherokee National Museum; Section 024100 Demolition Provide unit cost for salvage of individual columns and capitals..

PART 2 PRODUCTS - NOT USED

PART 3 EXECUTION - NOT USED

END OF SECTION

**SECTION 013000
ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Web-based project software service.
- B. Electronic document submittal service.
- C. Preconstruction meeting.
- D. Site mobilization meeting.
- E. Progress meetings.
- F. Construction progress schedule.
- G. Contractor's daily reports.
- H. Progress photographs.
- I. Number of copies of submittals.
- J. Requests for Information (RFI) procedures.
- K. Submittal procedures.

1.02 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

- A. Section 013216 - Construction Progress Schedule: Form, content, and administration of schedules.
- B. Section 016000 - Product Requirements: General product requirements.

1.03 REFERENCE STANDARDS

- A. CSI/CSC Form 13.2A - Request for Information; Current Edition.

1.04 PROJECT COORDINATOR

- A. Project Coordinator: Construction Manager.
- B. Cooperate with the Project Coordinator in allocation of mobilization areas of site; for field offices and sheds, for museum and amphitheater access, traffic, and parking facilities.
- C. During construction, coordinate use of site and facilities through the Project Coordinator.
- D. Comply with Project Coordinator's procedures for intra-project communications; submittals, reports and records, schedules, coordination drawings, and recommendations; and resolution of ambiguities and conflicts.
- E. Comply with instructions of the Project Coordinator for use of temporary utilities and construction facilities. Responsibility for providing temporary utilities and construction facilities is identified in Section 011000 - Summary.
- F. Coordinate field engineering and layout work under instructions of the Project Coordinator.
- G. Make the following types of submittals to Architect through the Project Coordinator:
 - 1. Requests for Information.
 - 2. Applications for payment and change order requests.
 - 3. Progress schedules.

PART 2 PRODUCTS - NOT USED

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 WEB-BASED PROJECT SOFTWARE SERVICE

- A. Web-Based Project Software Service: Provide, administer, and use web-based project software to host and manage project communication and documentation.
 - 1. Include, at minimum, the following features:
 - a. Project directory, including Owner, Contractor, subcontractors, Architect, Architect's consultants, and other entities involved in the project. Include names of contact persons and contact information for each entity.
 - b. Access control for each entity and for each workflow process to determine each entity's digital rights to create, modify, view, and print documents.
 - c. Workflow planning, allowing customization of workflow for each project entity.
 - d. Creation, logging, tracking, and notification for project communications.
 - e. Tracking of project communication statuses in real time, including timestamped response log.
 - f. Procedures for viewing PDFs or similar file formats, allowing markups by each entity. Provide security features to lock markups against changes once submitted.
 - g. Processing and tracking of payment applications.
 - h. Processing and tracking of contract modifications.
 - i. Creation and distribution of meeting minutes.
 - j. Document management for drawings, specifications, and coordination drawings, including revision control.
 - k. Management of construction progress photographs.
 - l. Mobile device compatibility.
 - m. Creation of data analytics reports.
 - n. Creation and export of editable logs for software functions. Provide Owner, Architect, and Architect's consultants with rights and ability to download logs when requested.
 - 2. Provide up to 20 user licenses for use by Owner, Architect, Architect's consultants, and other entities involved in the project.
 - 3. Comply with the software service's current published licensing agreements.
 - 4. Training: Provide one-hour, web-based training session for users of software service. Further training is the responsibility of the user.
 - a. Representatives of Owner are scheduled and included in this training.
 - 5. Project Closeout: Architect determines when to terminate the software service for the project and is responsible for obtaining archive copies of files for Owner.
 - 6. Web-Based Project Software Services: The selected service is:
 - a. Procore.

3.02 ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT SUBMITTAL SERVICE

- A. All documents transmitted for purposes of administration of the contract are to be in electronic (PDF, MS Word, or MS Excel) format, as appropriate to the document, and transmitted via an Internet-based submittal service that receives, logs and stores documents, provides electronic stamping and signatures, and notifies addressees via email.
 - 1. Besides submittals for review, information, and closeout, this procedure applies to Requests for Interpretation (RFIs), progress documentation, contract modification documents (e.g. supplementary instructions, change proposals, change orders), applications for payment, field reports and meeting minutes, Contractor's correction punchlist, and any other document any participant wishes to make part of the project record.
 - 2. Contractor and Architect are required to use this service.

Architect of Record: Anishinabe Design Inc.

3. It is Contractor's responsibility to submit documents in allowable format.
 4. Subcontractors, suppliers, and Architect's consultants will be permitted to use the service at no extra charge.
 5. Users of the service need an email address, internet access, and PDF review software that includes ability to mark up and apply electronic stamps (such as Adobe Acrobat, www.adobe.com, or Bluebeam PDF Revu, www.bluebeam.com), unless such software capability is provided by the service provider.
 6. Paper document transmittals will not be reviewed; emailed electronic documents will not be reviewed.
 7. All other specified submittal and document transmission procedures apply, except that electronic document requirements do not apply to samples or color selection charts.
- B. Submittal Service: The selected service is:
1. Procore.
- C. Training: One, one-hour, web-based training session will be arranged for all participants, with representatives of Architect and Contractor participating; further training is the responsibility of the user of the service.
- D. Project Closeout: Architect will determine when to terminate the service for the project and is responsible for obtaining archive copies of files for Owner.

3.03 PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING

- A. Project Coordinator will schedule a meeting after Notice of Award.
- B. Attendance Required:
1. Owner.
 2. Architect.
 3. Contractor.
- C. Agenda:
1. Execution of Owner-Contractor Agreement.
 2. Submission of executed bonds and insurance certificates.
 3. Distribution of Contract Documents.
 4. Submission of list of subcontractors, list of products, schedule of values, and progress schedule.
 5. Designation of personnel representing the parties to Contract and Architect.
 6. Procedures and processing of field decisions, submittals, substitutions, applications for payments, proposal request, Change Orders, and Contract closeout procedures.
 7. Scheduling.
- D. Record minutes and distribute copies within two days after meeting to participants, with two copies to Architect, Owner, participants, and those affected by decisions made.

3.04 SITE MOBILIZATION MEETING

- A. Project Coordinator will schedule meeting at the Project site prior to Contractor occupancy.
- B. Attendance Required:
1. Contractor.
 2. Owner.
 3. Architect.
 4. Contractor's superintendent.
 5. Major subcontractors.
- C. Agenda:
1. Use of premises by Owner and Contractor.
 2. Owner's requirements.

Architect of Record: Anishinabe Design Inc.

3. Construction facilities and controls provided by Owner.
 4. Temporary utilities provided by Owner.
 5. Survey and building layout.
 6. Security and housekeeping procedures.
 7. Schedules.
 8. Application for payment procedures.
 9. Procedures for testing.
 10. Procedures for maintaining record documents.
 11. Requirements for start-up of equipment.
 12. Inspection and acceptance of equipment put into service during construction period.
- D. Record minutes and distribute copies within two days after meeting to participants, with two copies to Architect, Owner, participants, and those affected by decisions made.

3.05 PROGRESS MEETINGS

- A. Project Coordinator will make arrangements for meetings, prepare agenda with copies for participants, preside at meetings.
- B. Attendance Required:
1. Contractor.
 2. Owner.
 3. Architect.
 4. Contractor's superintendent.
 5. Major subcontractors.
- C. Agenda:
1. Review minutes of previous meetings.
 2. Review of work progress.
 3. Field observations, problems, and decisions.
 4. Identification of problems that impede, or will impede, planned progress.
 5. Review of submittals schedule and status of submittals.
 6. Maintenance of progress schedule.
 7. Corrective measures to regain projected schedules.
 8. Planned progress during succeeding work period.
 9. Maintenance of quality and work standards.
 10. Effect of proposed changes on progress schedule and coordination.
 11. Other business relating to work.
- D. Record minutes and distribute copies within two days after meeting to participants, with two copies to Architect, Owner, participants, and those affected by decisions made.

3.06 CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS SCHEDULE

- A. Within 10 days after date of the Agreement, submit preliminary schedule defining planned operations for the first 60 days of work, with a general outline for remainder of work.
- B. If preliminary schedule requires revision after review, submit revised schedule within 10 days.
- C. Within 20 days after review of preliminary schedule, submit draft of proposed complete schedule for review.
1. Include written certification that major contractors have reviewed and accepted proposed schedule.
- D. Within 10 days after joint review, submit complete schedule.
- E. Submit updated schedule with each Application for Payment.

3.07 DAILY CONSTRUCTION REPORTS

- A. Include only factual information. Do not include personal remarks or opinions regarding operations and/or personnel.
- B. Prepare a daily construction report recording the following information concerning events at Project site and project progress:
 - 1. Date.
 - 2. High and low temperatures, and general weather conditions.
 - 3. Safety, environmental, or industrial relations incidents.
 - 4. Meetings and significant decisions.
 - 5. Stoppages, delays, shortages, and losses. Include comparison between scheduled work activities (in Contractor's most recently updated and published schedule) and actual activities. Explain differences, if any. Note days or periods when no work was in progress and explain the reasons why.
 - 6. Testing and/or inspections performed.
 - 7. Signature of Contractor's authorized representative.

3.08 PROGRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

- A. Submit photographs with each application for payment, taken not more than 3 days prior to submission of application for payment.
- B. Photography Type: Digital; electronic files.
- C. Provide photographs of site and construction throughout progress of work produced by an experienced photographer, acceptable to Architect.
- D. In addition to periodic, recurring views, take photographs of each of the following events:
 - 1. Completion of site clearing.
 - 2. Excavations in progress.
- E. Views:
 - 1. Provide non-aerial photographs from four cardinal views at each specified time, until date of Substantial Completion.
 - 2. Consult with Architect for instructions on views required.
 - 3. Provide factual presentation.
 - 4. Provide correct exposure and focus, high resolution and sharpness, maximum depth of field, and minimum distortion.
- F. Digital Photographs: 24 bit color, minimum resolution of 1024 by 768, in JPG format; provide files unaltered by photo editing software.
 - 1. Delivery Medium: Procore.
 - 2. File Naming: Include project identification, date and time of view, and view identification.

3.09 REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION (RFI)

- A. Definition: A request seeking one of the following:
 - 1. An interpretation, amplification, or clarification of some requirement of Contract Documents arising from inability to determine from them the exact material, process, or system to be installed; or when the elements of construction are required to occupy the same space (interference); or when an item of work is described differently at more than one place in Contract Documents.
 - 2. A resolution to an issue which has arisen due to field conditions and affects design intent.
- B. Whenever possible, request clarifications at the next appropriate project progress meeting, with response entered into meeting minutes, rendering unnecessary the issuance of a formal RFI.

- C. Preparation: Prepare an RFI immediately upon discovery of a need for interpretation of Contract Documents. Failure to submit a RFI in a timely manner is not a legitimate cause for claiming additional costs or delays in execution of the work.
 - 1. Prepare a separate RFI for each specific item.
 - a. Do not forward requests which solely require internal coordination between subcontractors.
 - 2. Prepare using software provided by the Electronic Document Submittal Service.
- D. Reason for the RFI: Prior to initiation of an RFI, carefully study all Contract Documents to confirm that information sufficient for their interpretation is definitely not included.
 - 1. Include in each request Contractor's signature attesting to good faith effort to determine from Contract Documents information requiring interpretation.
 - 2. Unacceptable Uses for RFIs: Do not use RFIs to request the following:
 - a. Approval of submittals (use procedures specified elsewhere in this section).
 - b. Approval of substitutions (see Section - 016000 - Product Requirements)
 - c. Changes that entail change in Contract Time and Contract Sum (comply with provisions of the Conditions of the Contract).
 - d. Different methods of performing work than those indicated in the Contract Drawings and Specifications (comply with provisions of the Conditions of the Contract).
 - 3. Improper RFIs: Requests not prepared in compliance with requirements of this section, and/or missing key information required to render an actionable response. They will be returned without a response, with an explanatory notation.
 - 4. Frivolous RFIs: Requests regarding information that is clearly indicated on, or reasonably inferable from, Contract Documents, with no additional input required to clarify the question. They will be returned without a response, with an explanatory notation.
- E. Content: Include identifiers necessary for tracking the status of each RFI, and information necessary to provide an actionable response.
 - 1. Official Project name and number, and any additional required identifiers established in Contract Documents.
 - 2. Owner's, Architect's, and Contractor's names.
 - 3. Discrete and consecutive RFI number, and descriptive subject/title.
 - 4. Issue date, and requested reply date.
 - 5. Reference to particular Contract Document(s) requiring additional information/interpretation. Identify pertinent drawing and detail number and/or specification section number, title, and paragraph(s).
 - 6. Annotations: Field dimensions and/or description of conditions which have engendered the request.
 - 7. Contractor's suggested resolution: A written and/or a graphic solution, to scale, is required in cases where clarification of coordination issues is involved, for example; routing, clearances, and/or specific locations of work shown diagrammatically in Contract Documents. If applicable, state the likely impact of the suggested resolution on Contract Time or the Contract Sum.
- F. Attachments: Include sketches, coordination drawings, descriptions, photos, submittals, and other information necessary to substantiate the reason for the request.
- G. RFI Log: Prepare and maintain a tabular log of RFIs for the duration of the project.
 - 1. Indicate current status of every RFI. Update log promptly and on a regular basis.
 - 2. Note dates of when each request is made, and when a response is received.
 - 3. Highlight items requiring priority or expedited response.
 - 4. Highlight items for which a timely response has not been received to date.
 - 5. Identify and include improper or frivolous RFIs.

- H. Review Time: Architect will respond and return RFIs to Contractor within seven calendar days of receipt. For the purpose of establishing the start of the mandated response period, RFIs received after 12:00 noon will be considered as having been received on the following regular working day.
 - 1. Response period may be shortened or lengthened for specific items, subject to mutual agreement, and recorded in a timely manner in progress meeting minutes.
- I. Responses: Content of answered RFIs will not constitute in any manner a directive or authorization to perform extra work or delay the project. If in Contractor's belief it is likely to lead to a change to Contract Sum or Contract Time, promptly issue a notice to this effect, and follow up with an appropriate Change Order request to Owner.
 - 1. Response may include a request for additional information, in which case the original RFI will be deemed as having been answered, and an amended one is to be issued forthwith. Identify the amended RFI with an R suffix to the original number.
 - 2. Do not extend applicability of a response to specific item to encompass other similar conditions, unless specifically so noted in the response.
 - 3. Upon receipt of a response, promptly review and distribute it to all affected parties, and update the RFI Log.
 - 4. Notify Architect within seven calendar days if an additional or corrected response is required by submitting an amended version of the original RFI, identified as specified above.

3.10 SUBMITTAL SCHEDULE

- A. Submit to Architect for review a schedule for submittals in tabular format.
 - 1. Submit at the same time as the preliminary schedule specified in Section - 013216 - Construction Progress Schedule.
 - 2. Coordinate with Contractor's construction schedule and schedule of values.
 - 3. Format schedule to allow tracking of status of submittals throughout duration of construction.
 - 4. Arrange information to include scheduled date for initial submittal, specification number and title, submittal category (for review or for information), description of item of work covered, and role and name of subcontractor.
 - 5. Account for time required for preparation, review, manufacturing, fabrication and delivery when establishing submittal delivery and review deadline dates.

3.11 SUBMITTALS FOR REVIEW

- A. When the following are specified in individual sections, submit them for review:
 - 1. Product data.
 - 2. Shop drawings.
 - 3. Samples for selection.
 - 4. Samples for verification.
- B. Submit to Architect for review for the limited purpose of checking for compliance with information given and the design concept expressed in Contract Documents.
- C. Samples will be reviewed for aesthetic, color, or finish selection.
- D. After review, provide copies and distribute in accordance with SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES article below and for record documents purposes described in Section 017800 - Closeout Submittals.

3.12 SUBMITTALS FOR INFORMATION

- A. When the following are specified in individual sections, submit them for information:
 - 1. Design data.
 - 2. Certificates.
 - 3. Test reports.
 - 4. Inspection reports.
 - 5. Manufacturer's instructions.

6. Manufacturer's field reports.
 7. Other types indicated.
- B. Submit for Architect's knowledge as contract administrator or for Owner.

3.13 NUMBER OF COPIES OF SUBMITTALS

- A. Electronic Documents: Submit one electronic copy in PDF format; an electronically-marked up file will be returned. Create PDFs at native size and right-side up; illegible files will be rejected.
- B. Samples: Submit the number specified in individual specification sections; one of which will be retained by Architect.
1. After review, produce duplicates.
 2. Retained samples will not be returned to Contractor unless specifically so stated.

3.14 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES

- A. General Requirements:
1. Use a single transmittal for related items.
 2. Submit separate packages of submittals for review and submittals for information, when included in the same specification section.
 3. Transmit using approved form.
 - a. Use form generated by Electronic Document Submittal Service software.
 4. Sequentially identify each item. For revised submittals use original number and a sequential numerical suffix.
 5. Identify: Project; Contractor; subcontractor or supplier; pertinent drawing and detail number; and specification section number and article/paragraph, as appropriate on each copy.
 6. Apply Contractor's stamp, signed or initialed certifying that review, approval, verification of products required, field dimensions, adjacent construction work, and coordination of information is in accordance with the requirements of the work and Contract Documents.
 - a. Submittals from sources other than the Contractor, or without Contractor's stamp will not be acknowledged, reviewed, or returned.
 7. Deliver each submittal on date noted in submittal schedule, unless an earlier date has been agreed to by all affected parties, and is of the benefit to the project.
 - a. Upload submittals in electronic form to Electronic Document Submittal Service website.
 8. Schedule submittals to expedite the Project, and coordinate submission of related items.
 - a. For each submittal for review, allow 15 days excluding delivery time to and from the Contractor.
 - b. For sequential reviews involving Architect's consultants, Owner, or another affected party, allow an additional 7 days.
 - c. For sequential reviews involving approval from authorities having jurisdiction (AHJ), in addition to Architect's approval, allow an additional 30 days.
 9. Identify variations from Contract Documents and product or system limitations that may be detrimental to successful performance of the completed work.
 10. Provide space for Contractor and Architect review stamps.
 11. When revised for resubmission, identify all changes made since previous submission.
 12. Distribute reviewed submittals. Instruct parties to promptly report inability to comply with requirements.
 13. Incomplete submittals will not be reviewed, unless they are partial submittals for distinct portion(s) of the work, and have received prior approval for their use.
- B. Product Data Procedures:
1. Submit only information required by individual specification sections.
 2. Collect required information into a single submittal.
 3. Do not submit (Material) Safety Data Sheets for materials or products.

3.15 SUBMITTAL REVIEW

- A. Submittals for Review: Architect will review each submittal, and approve, or take other appropriate action.
- B. Submittals for Information: Architect will acknowledge receipt and review. See below for actions to be taken.
- C. Architect's actions will be reflected by marking each returned submittal using virtual stamp on electronic submittals.
- D. Architect's and consultants' actions on items submitted for review:
 - 1. Authorizing purchasing, fabrication, delivery, and installation:
 - a. "Approved", or language with same legal meaning.
 - b. "Approved as Noted, Resubmission not required", or language with same legal meaning.
 - 1) At Contractor's option, submit corrected item, with review notations acknowledged and incorporated.
 - c. "Approved as Noted, Resubmit for Record", or language with same legal meaning.
 - 2. Not Authorizing fabrication, delivery, and installation:
- E. Architect's and consultants' actions on items submitted for information:
 - 1. Items for which no action was taken:
 - a. "Received" - to notify the Contractor that the submittal has been received for record only.
 - 2. Items for which action was taken:
 - a. "Reviewed" - no further action is required from Contractor.

END OF SECTION

**SECTION 013216
CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS SCHEDULE**

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Preliminary schedule.
- B. Construction progress schedule, bar chart type.

1.02 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

- A. Section 011000 - Summary: Work sequence.

1.03 SUBMITTALS

- A. Within 10 days after date of Agreement, submit preliminary schedule.
- B. If preliminary schedule requires revision after review, submit revised schedule within 10 days.
- C. Within 10 days after joint review, submit complete schedule.
- D. Submit updated schedule with each Application for Payment.
- E. Submit in PDF format.

1.04 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Scheduler: Contractor's personnel or specialist Consultant specializing in CPM scheduling with one years minimum experience in scheduling construction work of a complexity comparable to this Project, and having use of computer facilities capable of delivering a detailed graphic printout within 48 hours of request.

1.05 SCHEDULE FORMAT

- A. Listings: In chronological order according to the start date for each activity. Identify each activity with the applicable specification section number.
- B. Scale and Spacing: To allow for notations and revisions.

PART 2 PRODUCTS - NOT USED

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE

- A. Prepare preliminary schedule in the form of a horizontal bar chart.

3.02 CONTENT

- A. Show complete sequence of construction by activity, with dates for beginning and completion of each element of construction.
- B. Identify each item by specification section number.
- C. Identify work of separate stages and other logically grouped activities.
- D. Show accumulated percentage of completion of each item, and total percentage of Work completed, as of the first day of each month.
- E. Provide legend for symbols and abbreviations used.

3.03 BAR CHARTS

- A. Include a separate bar for each major portion of Work or operation.
- B. Identify the first work day of each week.

3.04 REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF SCHEDULE

- A. Participate in joint review and evaluation of schedule with Architect at each submittal.

- B. Evaluate project status to determine work behind schedule and work ahead of schedule.
- C. After review, revise as necessary as result of review, and resubmit within 10 days.

3.05 UPDATING SCHEDULE

- A. Maintain schedules to record actual start and finish dates of completed activities.
- B. Indicate progress of each activity to date of revision, with projected completion date of each activity.
- C. Annotate diagrams to graphically depict current status of Work.
- D. Identify activities modified since previous submittal, major changes in Work, and other identifiable changes.
- E. Indicate changes required to maintain Date of Substantial Completion.
- F. Submit reports required to support recommended changes.

3.06 DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULE

- A. Distribute copies of updated schedules to Contractor's project site file, to subcontractors, suppliers, Architect, Owner, and other concerned parties.
- B. Instruct recipients to promptly report, in writing, problems anticipated by projections indicated in schedules.

END OF SECTION

**SECTION 013513.22
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION**

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Includes requirements for professional archaeological monitoring of ground-disturbing activities to identify, recover, and document cultural resources.

1.02 RELATED SECTIONS

- A. 024100 Demolition

1.03 DEFINITIONS

- A. Archaeological Monitor: Qualified professional with minimum 5 years experience meeting the Secretary of Interior Standards.
- B. Discovery: Artifacts, structural remains, or human remains
- C. Significant Discovery: A find requiring assessment and potential mitigation.

1.04 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- A. Archaeology Management Plan for the Cherokee Nation Heritage Center.

1.05 SUBMITTALS

- A. See Section 013000 - Administrative Requirements for submittal procedures.
- B. Archaeological Monitoring Plan
- C. Daily/Weekly monitoring logs
- D. Final Mitigation Report

PART 2 PRODUCTS (NOT USED)

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- A. Monitor to be present during all ground-disturbing work (excavation, clearing, grading) in designated sensitive areas.
- B. Ability to inspect back dirt piles and trench profiles.
- C. If a discovery is made work stoppage protocol shall happen immediately.

3.02 WORK STOPPAGE PROTOCOL

- A. All work should immediately stop within 50 feet of the discovery, and the Construction Manager and Cherokee Nation THPO should be notified. No work within 50 feet of the find should occur until the Cherokee Nation THPO or qualified designee can report to the site to inspect the discovery.
- B. Temporary protective measures should be implemented. The type of temporary protective measures required and length of stoppage will be dependent on the nature of the discovery; however, the protective measures should be sufficient to protect and allow for safe investigation of the discovery, including any known or potential resources associated with the discovery, without unnecessary hindrance to construction. Work may continue on other areas of the project site while the discovery is being evaluated.
- C. The discovery should be identified and evaluated by a qualified professional for NRHP significance and integrity.
- D. Construction activities within a 50-foot radius may resume once the protective measures and/or treatment plan have been fully implemented and notice to proceed has been given by the Cherokee Nation THPO.

- E. If suspected human remains are found local law enforcement (Cherokee Nation Marshal Service) shall be contacted immediately, and the remains should not be further disturbed until disposition has been determined by the Cherokee Nation Marshal Service. At all times human remains shall be treated with the utmost dignity and respect and in a culturally sensitive manner.

3.03 DOCUMENTATION

- A. Monitor to maintain a log of personnel, weather, machinery used, and findings.
- B. Photographic log required.

3.04 COORDINATION

- A. Contractor to plan work to allow for potential delays.

END OF SECTION



106GROUP

Connecting People + Place + Time

ARCHAEOLOGY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

June 2022

Updated April 2023



ARCHAEOLOGY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

106 Group Project No. 2818

SUBMITTED TO:

Cherokee Nation Businesses
777 W Cherokee St.
Catoosa, OK 74015

SUBMITTED BY:

106 Group
1295 Bandana Blvd #335
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June 2022

Updated April 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Cherokee Heritage Center (CHC) property is an approximately 49.24-acre (19.93 hectares [ha]) site located in Park Hill, Cherokee County. The existing Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza (CHC museum building) is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties and National Register of Historic Places. The existing CHC museum building and Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater (amphitheater) will be demolished in preparation for construction of new buildings and an updated heritage tourism campus (the project).

This Archaeology Management Plan (AMP) is designed to compile all relevant information collected and considered in the interest of appropriately documenting and preserving potentially significant archaeological resources during the demolition of the CHC museum building and amphitheater. It will also aid in informing the design of the updated heritage tourism campus.

The primary content of the AMP includes an introduction to the project, a description of the CHC property and archaeological site history, the regulatory context for the project, and the preservation objectives of the project. Reports from additional and associated efforts are included in this document as appendices and are listed and updated in this Executive Summary as the project develops:

- Appendix A: Archaeological Visual Assessment – In June 2022, 106 Group conducted an on-site visual assessment of the CHC property to gauge the potential for intact archaeological resources to exist within the area.
- Appendix B: Archaeological Evaluation Research Design – In June 2022, 106 Group prepared research questions and proposed archaeological methods for further evaluation of potentially intact archaeological resources that may exist at the CHC property.
- Appendix C: Demolition Monitoring Plan (DMP) – In March-April 2023, 106 Group prepared instructions for oversight of demolition of the existing CHC museum building by archaeological monitors.
- Appendix D: Demolition Contractor Specifications – In March-April 2023, 106 Group prepared draft specifications for potential demolition contractors to consider regarding archaeological sensitivity, archaeological monitoring procedures, and salvage of potentially significant materials.
- Appendix E: Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) – In March-April 2023, 106 Group prepared instructions for responding in the event that human remains, or archaeologically-significant resources are encountered during demolition or later phases of construction.
- Appendix F: Materials Salvage Plan (MSP) – In March-April 2023, 106 Group prepared instructions for the collection and preservation of architectural materials from the CHC museum building and the amphitheater for potential future use.
- Appendix G: Future Use Recommendations (FUR) – In March-April 2023, 106 Group provided suggestions regarding land-use options that may be appropriate in different portions of the site in the interest of reducing impacts to potentially-significant archaeological resources.

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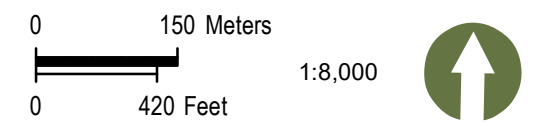
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Cherokee Heritage Center (CHC) property is an approximately 49.24-acre (19.93 hectares [ha]) site located in Park Hill, Cherokee County (Figure 1). The existing Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza (CHC museum building) is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties (Cherokee Nation Register) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The existing CHC museum building and the Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater (amphitheater) will be demolished in preparation for construction of new buildings and an updated heritage tourism campus.

This Archaeology Management Plan (AMP) is designed to compile all relevant information collected and considered in the interest of appropriately documenting and preserving potentially significant archaeological resources during the demolition of the CHC museum building amphitheater. It will also aid in informing the design of the updated heritage tourism campus.

The primary content of the AMP includes an introduction to the project, a description of the CHC property and archaeological site history, the regulatory context for the project, and the preservation objectives of the project. Each appendix serves its own purpose and may have different audiences. Reports from additional and associated efforts are included in this document as appendices and are listed and updated in the Executive Summary as the project develops.

 Property Location

Property Location

Figure 1

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

This section focuses on the aspects of site development that are most likely to have contributed to or impacted the potential archaeological signature within the project area. Considering that there is some potential for archaeological resources that predate the construction of the first Cherokee Female Seminary to exist or have existed within the CHC property, all activities and development within the property must be considered. The construction and use of structures and activity areas that are themselves not archaeologically or historically significant will have impacted the area and so are factored into the understanding of the potential for archaeological resources to exist. For example, while the amphitheater is culturally significant and components of that structure are being considered for salvage, the construction of that building would have destroyed any archaeological resources that may have previously existed in its location. The following discussion introduces all of the components of the CHC property that may have similarly impacted archaeological potential. With the exception of the first Cherokee Female Seminary, none of the following components are believed to have contributed significant archaeological resources.

The CHC property includes the following components that may have resulted in ground disturbance and, therefore, may require archaeological consideration: the first Cherokee Female Seminary ruins (including extant columns and decorative markers identifying the estimated location of the other columns), the original Tsa-La-Gi Cherokee Village site and reconstructed Diligwa 1710 Cherokee Village site (as well as the Trading Post, Gathering Place, and New Echota House), the Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater and outbuildings, the CHC Museum and Plaza, Ho-Chee-Nee Chapel, and Adam's Corner Rural Village. These components are presented in chronological order of their construction dates. The development of these components is briefly discussed below, followed by a discussion of minor property components and utilities.

2.1 First Cherokee Female Seminary

The first Cherokee Female Seminary was opened in 1851, with planning having begun in 1847 (Abbott 1989). The building was rectangular and measured 80 by 40 feet (ft), with two 'wings' that were 40 ft long separated by an 18 ft covered/interior passage, and two stories in height (Abbott 1989). The "T-shaped portion" of the seminary overbuilt by the CHC museum building was a later addition. Brick columns surrounded the western, southern, and eastern sides of the building, and the bricks for these columns as well as the building were fired in Park Hill (though not on site) (Abbott 1989). Per an undated speech from the early 1960s, Hagerstrand recounts that the seminary originally had 25 columns on the west, south, and east sides of the seminary (Oklahoma Historical Society Audio Archives n.d.). These columns held the roof of the building and were approximately 10-12 ft away from the actual walls of the seminary, creating a covered veranda (Oklahoma Historical Society Audio Archives n.d.).



Figure 2. First Cherokee Female Seminary (2021.01.4388, n.d.)

A law passed by Cherokee National Council on 12 November 1847 required that the teachers of the Female Seminary be female and the teachers at the Male Seminary to be male. Most staff at the seminary initially came from Mount Holyoke Female Seminary in Massachusetts (Abbott 1989). Many Cherokee community members had sent their daughters to Mount Holyoke, and some teachers employed at the Fayetteville Female Seminary also had graduated from Mount Holyoke. The strong connection to the New England school led to the Cherokee seeking teachers and advice from the principal of Mount Holyoke, the school they most wanted to emulate (Miheasuah 1997).

While the school was called a Seminary, and Christianity was emphasized at Mount Holyoke and the first Cherokee Female Seminary, it was equivalent to a secular college and did not have an official religious requirement or affiliation (Abbott 1989). However, “Christian Spirituality” was a concern of the Cherokee National Council, and in 1852 “several tribal members formed the Cherokee Educational Association, an organization for promulgating a ‘wholesome Christian influence on the public schools.’ The board required students to attend church services of ‘their choice’ on Sunday, although selection was limited to Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Moravian, or Congregational churches” (Miheasuah 1997: 36).

To apply to the first Cherokee Female Seminary, one had to be a member of the Cherokee Tribe and commit to four years of study; the seminary was built to accommodate 100 such students, but to “assure the school’s successful operation, the Cherokee National Council allowed only twenty-five pupils to enroll the first year. Each year thereafter, twenty-five more applicants would be admitted, until the enrollment reached one hundred” (Miheasuah 1997: 29).

While students were required to be Cherokee, a language barrier prevented many from applying. The teachers primarily came from Mount Holyoke and had no experience speaking Cherokee, and many of the poorer prospective students could not speak English. Ultimately, most students who enrolled either came

from wealthy families (who could afford tutors to teach them English) or were mixed-descent Cherokee (with at least one English speaking parent) (Abbott 1989).

There was initially no tuition fee at the first Cherokee Female Seminary. The seminary provided lodging, textbooks, food, lighting fuel, and laundry services, with students responsible for other costs (Abbott 1989). While the seminary was not established as a Christian organization, many Cherokee community members accused the seminary staff of undue Christian influence on students (Abbott 1989).

The first graduating class of the first Cherokee Female Seminary in 1855 totaled 11 students, including Catherine Hastings, whose parents were both Cherokee (Abbott 1989; Mihesuah 1997). Initial successes at the seminary were hampered following this graduating class –economic downturns nationally and within Cherokee Nation reduced funding and forced the seminary to close until 1861 (Abbott 1989). Upon reopening, the seminary enrolled females of all ages and males aged 15 and under, broadening the scope of its education services (Abbott 1989). However, the seminary was again closed. Shortly thereafter, Confederate troops moved into Park Hill, and the school was abandoned. During this time, the seminary was damaged by both the passage of time and by Confederate troops. Numerous repairs were needed before it reopened in 1872 at which time a three-story addition authorized by the Cherokee National Council was constructed on the north side of the building in 1877 (Abbott 1989). After the completion of this addition, the building measured 185 by 109 ft (Ruth 1973). Documentary evidence suggests the small “T-shaped portion” of the seminary overbuilt by the CHC museum building was constructed at this time. In the 1870s, given the status of the seminary’s funding, students were required to pay tuition; the Cherokee National Council set tuition at \$5.00 per month, lowered admission standards, and allowed girls from other tribes to enroll at the seminary (Mihesuah 1997). Less than 50 students applied in the first two years after reopening (Abbott 1989). Many in the Cherokee community felt the seminary was too expensive; as a result, 50 children were selected from the ‘Cherokee speaking class’ to attend the first Cherokee Female Seminary in primary grades at no charge (Mihesuah 1997).

The curriculum at the first Cherokee Female Seminary was similar to that at the male seminary, and “first year students studied geometry, Greek history, intellectual theology, and a course based in Paley’s Natural Theology. . . Third and fourth-year students studied geography, Latin, and advanced arithmetic. The board also required seminary teachers to instruct students in vocal music” (Mihesuah 1997: 31). The first Cherokee Female Seminary followed the approach of Mount Holyoke when it came to home management classes, and so home management skills were not taught at the seminary as the home (and students’ mothers) was the appropriate place to learn those skills. Some Cherokee citizens had Black slaves, and it is unknown if they were paid to have their slaves work at the school (Mihesuah 1997).

Student life was dominated by classes and studying; assignments for the coming week were provided on Saturday mornings so students could get a head start on work (Abbott 1989). However, other events (including weddings) were held at the seminary, and every two weeks students would travel into Tahlequah to visit shops; students at the female seminary regularly visited the male seminary to attend sports games (Abbott 1989). Any demerits prevented students from participating in social activities, and

cheating was punished with expulsion (Abbott 1989). Fashion was limited by a dress code, and students would be turned away from classes if their hair was not neatly done (Abbott 1989).

The first Cherokee Female Seminary burned in 1887. Most students transferred to other schools and did not enroll in the new female seminary which opened two years later (Abbott 1989). Much of the seminary building still stood after the fire, though in the years between the fire and the site being considered by Cherokee Nation Historical Society (CNHS) for development, most of the ruins either collapsed or were removed (Figure 3, A0783 n.d, Indian Print Shop, 1906). When the CNHS considered the property for the CHC, few of the original columns remained standing. Historical photographs depict four columns of the seminary remained standing, and the rubble had been piled within the footprint of the building (A0142 1966) (Figure 4). On-site communication with Cherokee Nation Businesses (CNB) and CHC staff indicate five columns were standing at the time which the property was being considered for development.

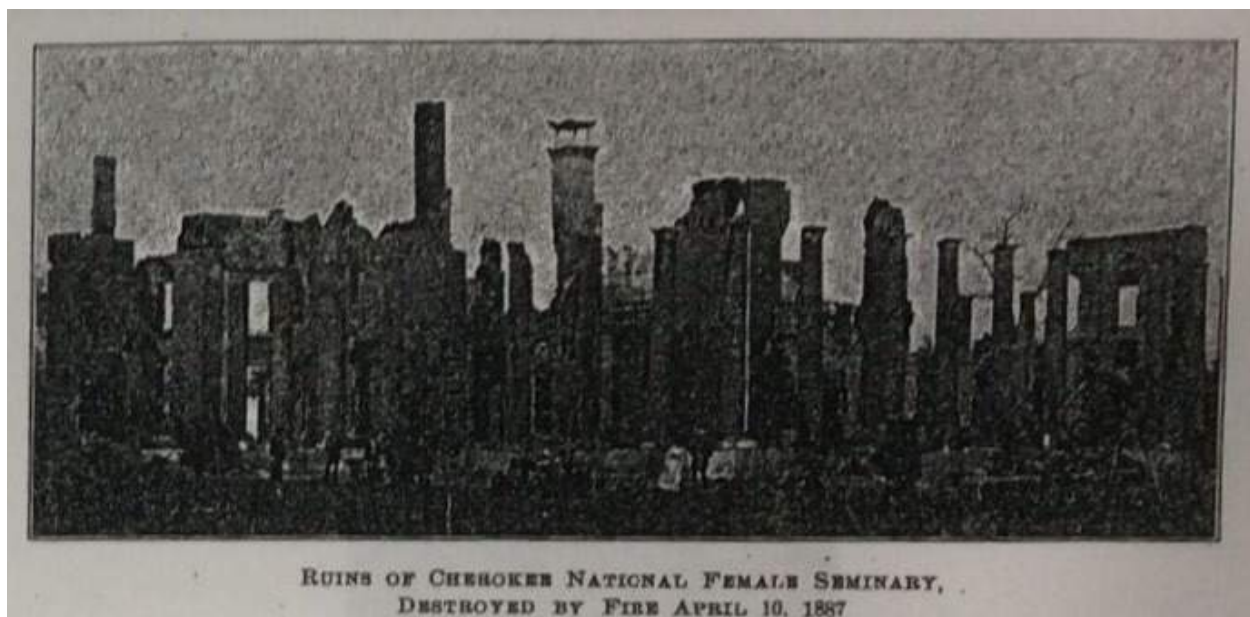


Figure 3. First Cherokee Female Seminary Ruins, A0783 No Date



Figure 4. First Cherokee Female Seminary Ruins, A0717 1966

The rubble was cleared, and the columns were fenced off as site preparations were made in advance of CHC construction. Three columns (originally located on the south side of the seminary) were stabilized and incorporated into a plaza by the southern entrance to the CHC museum building (CHC 2020). As discussed in Section 2.4, foundation stones located eight feet beneath ground surface were removed during construction of the CHC museum building, and the basement of the seminary was filled in to create a flat area to the west of the CHC. Records do not indicate if this basement ran the entire length of the seminary (including the addition), was equal in size to and only located under the original footprint, or if it was only part of the original footprint. According to CHC staff, a stone currently located northwest of the projected seminary footprint is a cistern cover, and the cistern was located to the north of the building footprint (CHC 2020).

In 2008, a shallow geophysical survey was proposed by Dr. Jace Weaver in order to identify any structural remains of the seminary so they could be avoided during future ground disturbance (Garrison and Hale 2008). Based on historical images, a 200 by 100 ft survey grid was established with its southern edge just south of the preserved brick columns and west of the CHC museum building (Garrison and Hale 2008). Electromagnetic (EM) and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey methods were used in this 2008 study. As a result of this survey, building foundations and rubble (brick or other masonry) were identified, with these features located up to 10 ft below ground surface (Garrison and Hale 2008). This

survey indicates that at least some of the footprint of the seminary was infringed upon during the construction of the CHC museum building (Garrison and Hale 2008, Newton 2010). Some anomalies of the GPR data are interpreted by Garrison and Hale to be buried wall or cellar partitions (Garrison and Hale 2008). No anomalies interpreted as privies were identified during this survey.

Currently, three brick pillars remain extant and have been stabilized and incorporated into the CHC's plaza (Figure 5). Decorative markers (small squares of brick) have been set in the lawn and plaza in the estimated location of the original pillars extending west and east from the extant pillars, as well as north along the estimated boundaries of the original seminary. However, if Garrison and Hale's survey data is accurate, at least some portion of the seminary should be located 'beneath' or overlap the CHC museum building, and the easternmost pillar markers would therefore not be visible.

During 106 Group's visit to the property, CHC staff recounted numerous instances of CHC visitors finding historical artifacts (primarily ceramics and glass) in the vicinity of the estimated seminary footprint (on the north side of the building). Additionally, the Cherokee National Research Center (CNRC) houses artifacts that were recovered from the seminary ruins and grounds (though the exact provenience of these object is unknown). Artifacts at the CNRC include nails, decorated ceramics, a brass faucet, a wooden utensil, an iron bracket or bench support, a piece of burned brick, a decorated metal architectural fragment, and a smoothed round piece of unidentified metal with a divot in the backside.



Figure 5. Extant Columns, Facing East-Northeast

The historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building was listed in the NRHP in 1973 and in the Cherokee Nation Register in 2019.

2.2 Tsa-La-Gi and Diligwa Village

The village site was the first component of the overall CHC property to be developed and open to the public in 1966 (A0783 n.d.). The first village site was located in the southern portion of the property, south of the CHC museum building and was designed to recreate a 1710 Cherokee village (Figure 6).

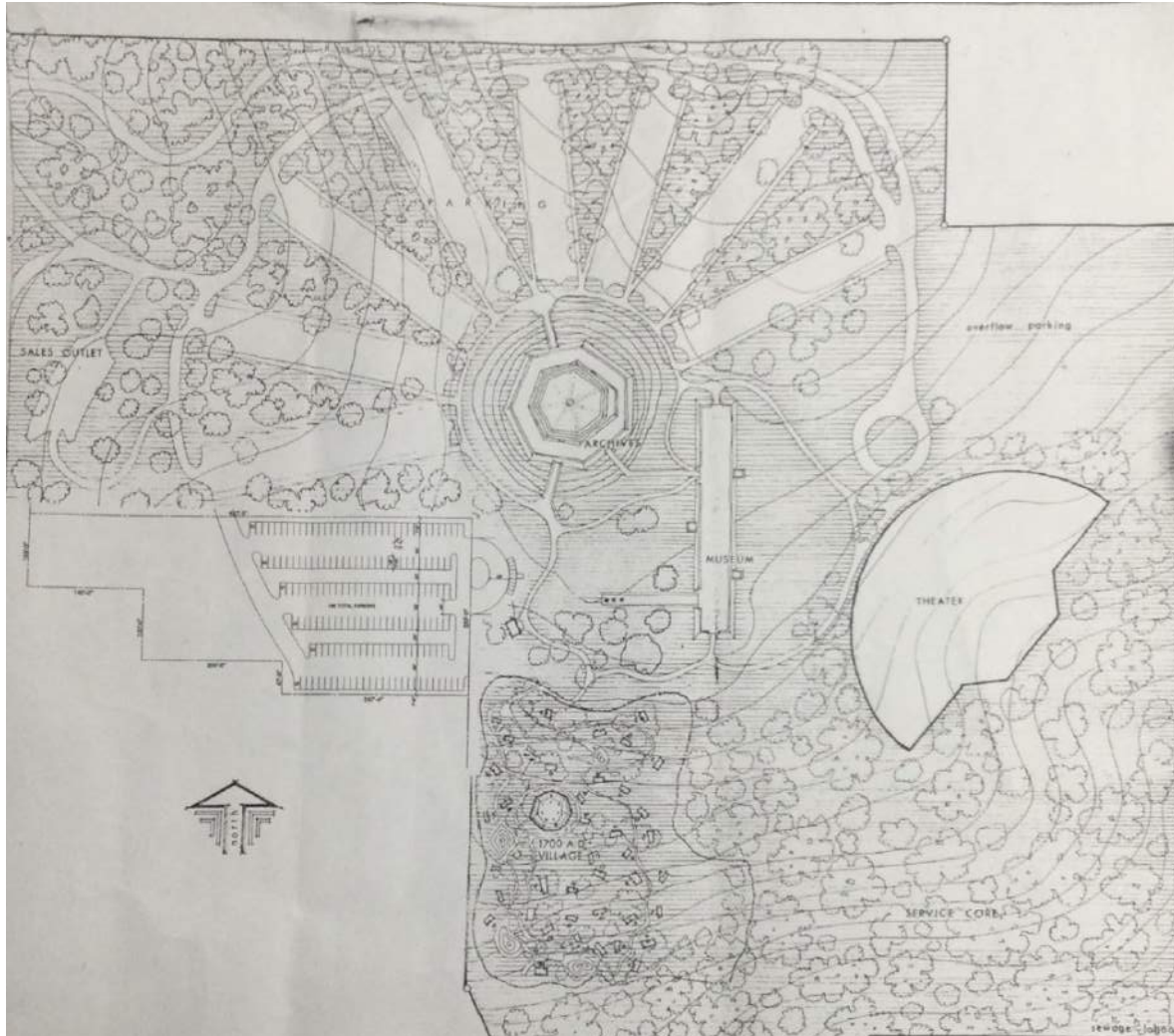


Figure 6. Master Plan, Hudgins, Thompson, Ball and Associates, Inc, 1966b

This site, originally called the Tsa-La-Gi Village, was constructed using hand tools and traditional methods to best capture a traditional Cherokee atmosphere and character (A0783 n.d.). Internal CNHS records indicate that over 500 cubic yards of soil and clay were brought onto the property to construct village buildings and to change the landscape of the village site (CNHS 1967). These records imply that the majority of land alteration (regrading, filling in depressions, etc.) occurred in and near the first village site, though some landscape modification occurred throughout the property (CNHS 1967).

This original Tsa-La-Gi Village site is no longer extant, though some subsurface foundational features may be present within its former location. The Diligwa 1710 Cherokee Village site was constructed in 2013. Efforts to create a village site with more historical accuracy began with designs in 2007, and

construction in 2011 (Spaulding 2013). The new village site, named Diligwa Village, was opened in 2013 and is located west of the CHC museum building (in the location of the parking lot seen on Figure 6). The original Tsa-La-Gi village site was demolished after the opening of the Diligwa village site (Spaulding 2013). The Trading Post, Gathering Place, and New Echota House are all structures contemporaneous with the Diligwa 1710 Cherokee Village site. The Trading Post had air conditioning, and the New Echota House has electrical utilities (106 Group 2021).

2.3 Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater

A primary goal of development of the property was to establish a venue in which an “epic drama portraying the life of the Cherokees from 1839” could be performed (Boyd 1964). A theater was designed by McCune, McCune & Associates, but this building was felt to have no “Cherokee character,” and so Charles “Chief” Boyd, an architectural student at the time, redesigned the theater to make it “uniquely Cherokee” (Boyd 1964). The wooden light baffles, rain cover, and architectural decorative elements were chosen to reflect Cherokee art traditions such as basket weaving and pottery decoration (Boyd 1964) (Figure 7).

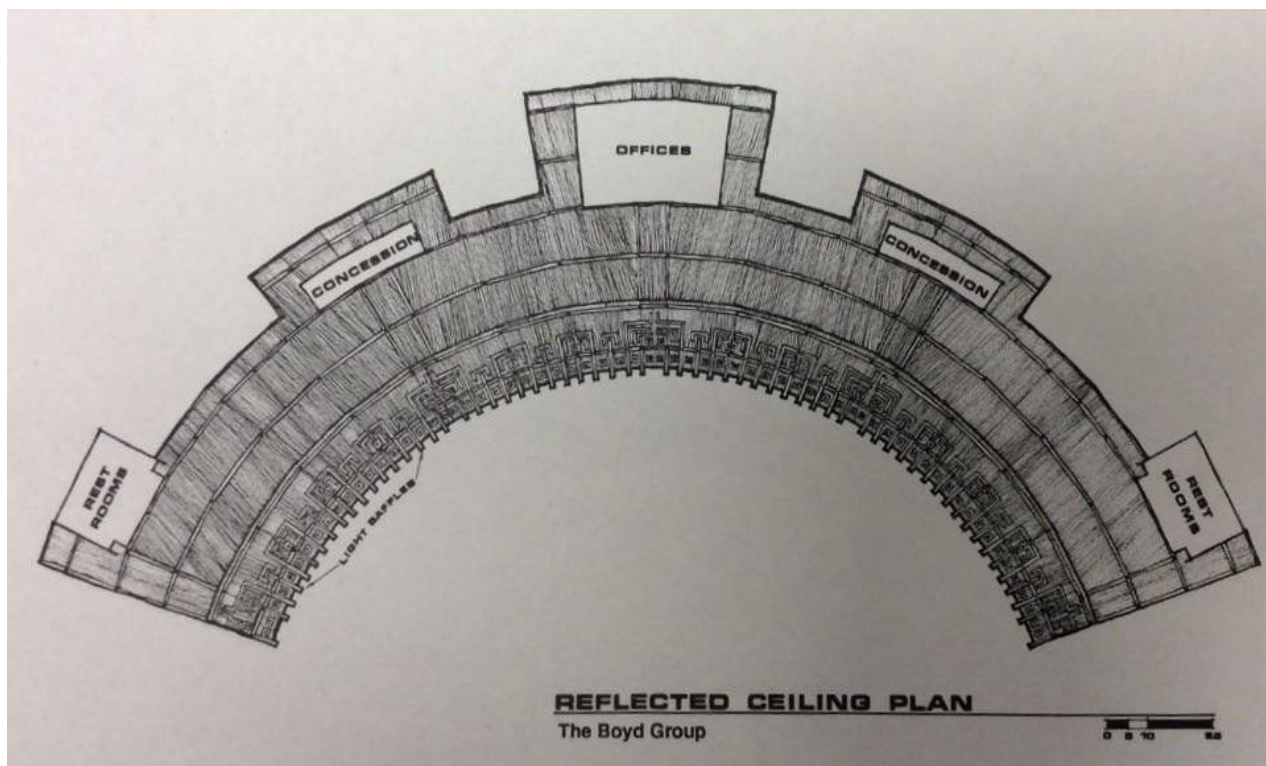


Figure 7. Decorated Light Baffle Detail of Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater

Building plans for the amphitheater suggest that the northern ‘rim’ of the theater (which houses the entrance, ticketing stations, bathrooms, concessions, and covered corridors) was built-up above existing grade (The Boyd Group n.d.). The theater’s seating, stage, and back wall cut steeply into the existing grade (The Boyd Group n.d.) (Figure 8). The theatre was designed with 1,800 seats.

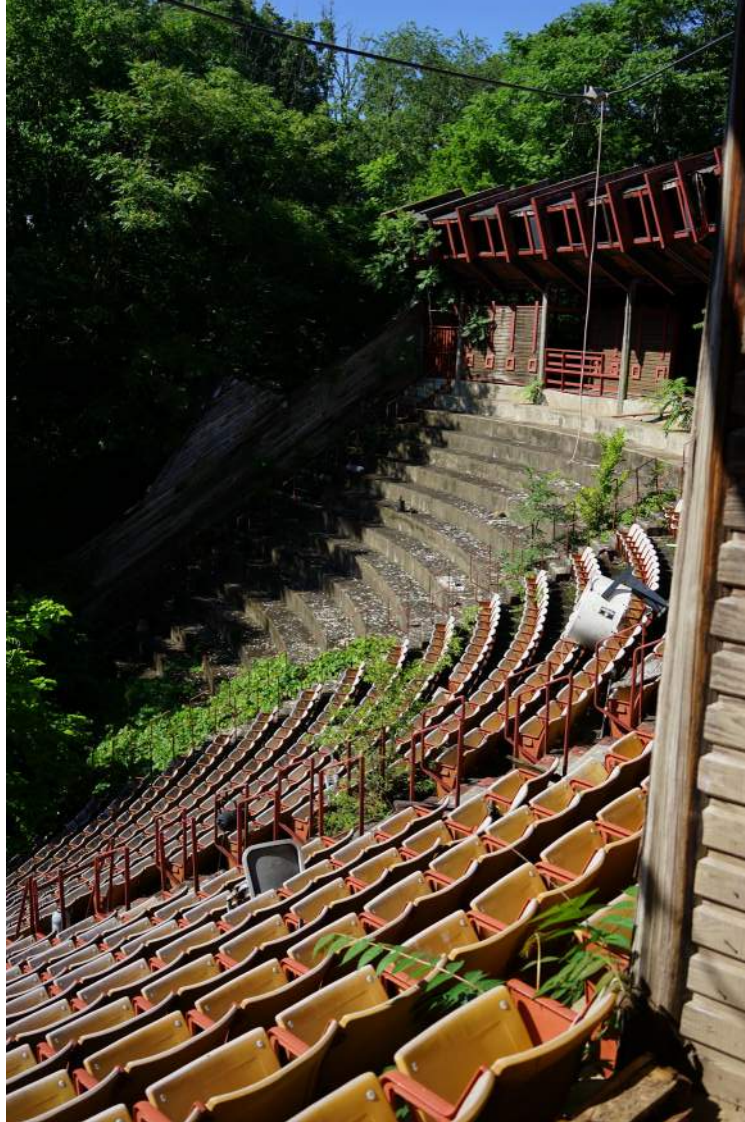


Figure 8. Steep Cut into Grade at Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater

The amphitheater was opened in 1969, and aesthetic changes have been made during its use (CHC 2020). Documentation recovered to date suggests that no substantial ground disturbance or site alteration was required for these aesthetic changes. Documentary research did not indicate the construction or history of the small buildings located south of the amphitheater. Aerial images suggest that these buildings were constructed contemporaneously with the amphitheater (Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETR] 1971).

2.4 Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza

CNHS funded a feasibility study and development program in 1964 to develop the property surrounding the location of the first Cherokee Female Seminary (A0783 n.d.). Development included a reproduction historic village site, a theatre, a cultural center, and Cherokee Nation archives. Construction of the CHC museum building began in 1966 under the supervision of Colonel Hagerstrand and Chief William Keeler

(Chavez 2013). CNHS retained Hudgins, Thompson, Ball and Associates, Inc. to prepare the preliminary engineering reports prior to construction (Hudgins, Thompson, Ball and Associates, Inc. 1966a). Charles “Chief” Boyd drafted and updated the plans for buildings on the property as his master’s thesis at the University of Colorado (Boyd 1964).

Site preparation included removing the “jungle of vines, bushes, and trees which covered the entire site” as well as “filling the sinkholes that had a century before been a small basement under the Old Seminary Building” and “excavating and salvaging foundation rock from the old Seminary for later use” (A0783, n.d.). Figure 9 is a photograph from 1973 showing one of these foundation stones, which was located approximately eight feet beneath the ground surface on the west side of the CHC construction site (A0142 1973). According to internal CNHS communication, “several hundred tons” of foundation stones were excavated during site development and removed for use in other parts of the property (CNHS 1967). In an undated speech from the early 1960s, Hagerstrand said the stones from the seminary ruins were planned to be used as the exterior material of the CHC museum building (Oklahoma Historical Society Audio Archives, n.d.). It is unclear if these stones were in fact used on the CHC museum building or not.



Figure 9. Foundation of First Cherokee Female Seminary Excavated during Construction of CHC

According to CHC archivist Tom Mooney, the CHC museum building was constructed parallel to the seminary ruins, though a small “T-shaped portion” of the seminary was overbuilt by the CHC museum building (Chavez 2013). The footings and foundations for the CHC museum building extend beneath ground at least 15 ft, according to as-built plans prepared by McCune, McCune & Associates (McCune, McCune & Associates 1974). The CHC museum building was completed in 1973 and was opened to the public in 1974 (A0783 n.d.). An addition was added to the north end of the CHC museum building in 1985 (A0717 n.d.). The plaza to the west of the original entrance originally had a decorative water feature in which the three stabilized first Cherokee Female Seminary columns were located, though the water feature has been removed, and the stamped concrete surface of the plaza was installed in 2006 (CHC 2020).

2.5 Ho-Chee-Nee Chapel

The chapel located in the northeastern corner of the property was designed in 1977 and built in 1978, with funding donated by Jimalee Burton also known as Ho-Chee-Nee (Boyd 1978). The chapel is designed to incorporate both Cherokee and Christian religious symbology, and approximately 50-60 people can fit inside the building (Boyd 1978). The landscape around the chapel has been modified, with small 1.5-2 ft berms surrounding the northern, western, and southern sides of the building (Figure 10).



Figure 10. Ho-Chee-Nee Chapel and Raised Berm Around Building, Looking North

2.6 Adam's Corner Rural Village

Other above-ground structures on the property are limited to Adam's Corner Rural Village. Adam's Corner Rural Village is a recreation of later 1800s or early 1900s Cherokee life, just before Oklahoma

statehood (CHC 2020) (Figure 11). Some portions of Adam's Corner, including two residential homes, log cabin, and the church, are historic structures originally located elsewhere in Oklahoma and moved to the property (CHC 2020). The other buildings comprising Adam's Corner, including the schoolhouse, the general store, and smokehouse, are replicas designed based on historic images. South of Adam's Corner, near the amphitheater, is a paddock where animals used to be kept known as Nofire Farms. The only structures within the paddock area are a small lean-to, a corral, and wooden fence.



Figure 11. Example of Adam's Corner Building, Facing East

2.7 Minor Property Components and Utilities

The northern half of the property is predominantly roads and parking areas. The northern portion of the property, near the entrance, is an open green space with signage identifying it as an arboretum. Roads within the property required reconstruction due to lack of proper underlayment. Culverts for drainage also cut through the northern portion of the property. Alterations from these roads and culverts, as well as landscape modification to flatten or smooth the landscape likely resulted in ground disturbance in the topmost soils throughout the property in areas without buildings or structures.

Roadways, parking lots, and underground utilities were installed prior to the completion of the CHC museum building and other property components; roadways and parking lots included five inches of underlayment, and culverts were cut into the property to improve drainage (Hudgins, Thompson, Ball and Associates, Inc 1966a, A0783 n.d.). Utilities were installed in a manner to anticipate future increased use, and so larger water pipes and additional electrical lines were installed than necessary for the project. The

precise location of these utilities is not noted on site development plans apart from the main sewer line, which extends from the south end of the CHC museum building to the southern border of the property (Hudgins, Thompson, Ball and Associates, Inc 1966a, 1967). Though it is otherwise common in rural Oklahoma to dig wells to provide water, none were dug at this property due to the number that would be needed to meet anticipated water needs (Hudgins, Thompson, Ball and Associates, Inc 1966a). Sanitation is managed by two oxidation lagoons in the southeastern most corner of the property; these lagoons and associated infrastructure were installed prior to the completion of the CHC museum building and managed all sanitary waste (Hudgins, Thompson, Ball and Associates, Inc 1966a). Most roadways required substantial excavation and re-installment, as the underlayment was improperly mixed and so had to be removed and reinstalled throughout the property (Hudgins, Thompson, Ball and Associates, Inc 1968).

3.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

The existing CHC museum building is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register and NRHP. There are currently no Cherokee Nation, state of Oklahoma, or federal regulations that apply to proposed demolition and construction plans pertaining to the CHC property or museum building. While these regulations do not apply, the approach to managing archaeological resources has been designed using Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as a guideline. All actions should be taken under the advisement of the Cherokee Nation Secretary of Natural Resources.

4.0 PROJECT PRESERVATION OBJECTIVES

While the demolition and construction efforts are under no regulatory obligation with regard to cultural resources, the CNB recognizes the deep cultural significance of the many components of this site. The CHC was the setting for many significant events during its history, a central location in the social and cultural lives of generations of Cherokee Nation citizens, a repository and venue for teaching and sharing Cherokee traditions and practices, and a symbol of the Cherokee Nation community. The siting of the CHC on the grounds of the first Cherokee Female Seminary was deliberately chosen to incorporate the deeper historical significance which is reflected in the site's inclusion in the Cherokee Nation Register and the NRHP. The CNB is acutely aware of these multiple levels of significance and the important position the site holds in the lives of the Cherokee Nation citizens. Accordingly, they are making every effort to ensure the development plans for the future of this site document, preserve, incorporate, and maintain as many aspects of the site's historical significance as possible in accordance with Cherokee Nation principles. This includes protection of the site's archaeological signatures with a focus on efforts to protect those resources in place.

This AMP is designed to compile all relevant information collected and considered in the interest of appropriately documenting and preserving potentially significant archaeological resources during the demolition of the CHC museum building and Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater. It will also aid in informing the design of the updated heritage tourism campus and in planning future development within the property to preserve potentially significant archaeological resources.

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APPENDIX A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL VISUAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

ARCHAEOLOGICAL VISUAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

June 2022

Updated March 2023

**CONFIDENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION – NOT FOR
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL VISUAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

106 Group Project No. 2818

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PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Adam Kaeding, Ph.D., RPA

June 2022

Updated March 2023

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Cherokee Heritage Center (CHC) property is an approximately 49.24 acre (19.93 hectares [ha]) site located in Park Hill, Cherokee County. The existing Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza (CHC museum building) is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties and National Register of Historic Places. The existing CHC museum building and Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater will be demolished in preparation for construction of new buildings and an updated heritage tourism campus (the project).

In June 2022, 106 Group conducted on site visual assessment of the CHC property to gauge the potential for intact archaeological resources to exist within the area. Based on the results of this visual assessment, the potential of the overall property to contain unknown archaeological resources unassociated with the first Cherokee Female Seminary is assessed as moderate or low. Areas where past activity has included extensive surface and subsurface modification and disturbance have been assessed as possessing low potential for archaeological resources to exist. In other portions of the property, land modifications may have only resulted in surface rather than subsurface disturbance, and so potential archaeological features would not have necessarily been destroyed by these modifications. In these portions of the property, it is possible that archaeological resources may still exist. If future development would result in ground disturbance in these areas, 106 Group recommends that some additional archaeological investigations may be warranted. The portion of the property within and immediately surrounding the estimated footprint of the first Cherokee Female Seminary is assessed as possessing high potential for intact archaeological resources to exist. Documentary research, on-site communication with CHC and Cherokee Nation Businesses staff, the results of the previously conducted geophysical survey, and 106 Group's visual assessment all strongly suggest that subsurface archaeological deposits may exist within these areas.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Cherokee Heritage Center (CHC) property is an approximately 49.24 acre (19.93 hectares [ha]) site located in Park Hill, Cherokee County (Figure 1). The existing Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza (CHC museum building) is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties and National Register of Historic Places. The existing CHC museum building and Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater (amphitheater) will be demolished in preparation for construction of new buildings and an updated heritage tourism campus (the project).

In June 2022, 106 Group conducted on site visual assessment of the CHC property to gauge the potential for intact archaeological resources to exist within the area.

The following report presents the methods, results, recommendations for the archaeological visual assessment of the CHC property. Adam Kaeding, Ph.D. served as principal investigator and the fieldwork was supervised by Tyler Lund-Kyrola, B.A.

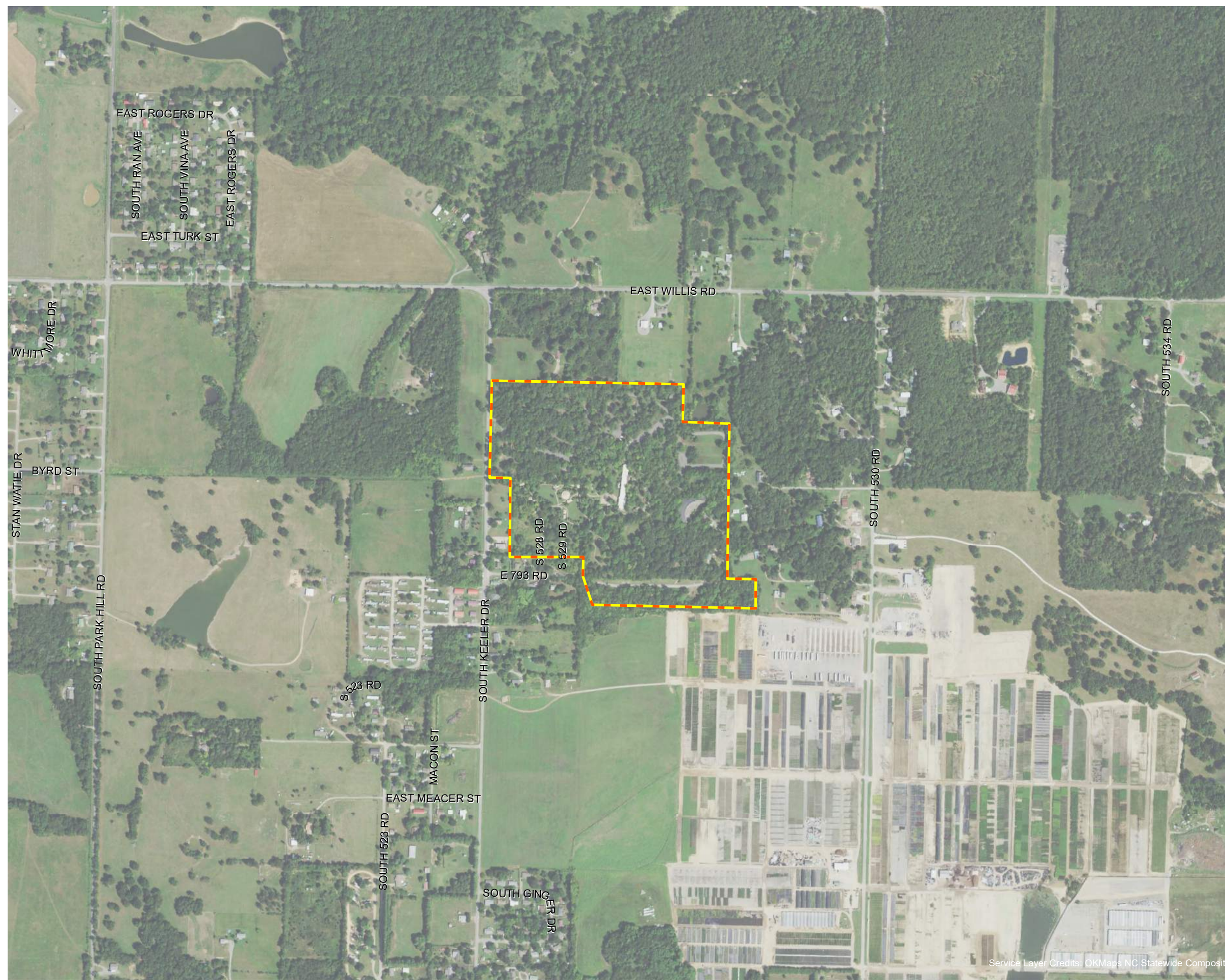
 Property Location

Figure 1

2.0 OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the visual assessment was to identify whether portions of the CHC property contain any intact archaeological resources and, if so, whether those resources are potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Visual assessment results will aid in future planning and guiding future research needs within the CHC property as design development is ongoing.

3.0 VISUAL ASSESSMENT METHODS

Visual assessment was conducted throughout the CHC property in all accessible areas (some portions of the property were inaccessible due to fencing or to very thick woods) supervised by Adam Kaeding, Ph.D., RPA, and conducted by Adam Kaeding and Tyler Lund-Kyrola, B.A.

106 Group archaeologists walked the entire project area in generally east-west transects, spaced approximately 5 meters (m), starting from the northern boundary of the site. Visual assessment was employed to gauge the archaeological potential throughout the CHC property, to identify areas of disturbance, and to ascertain whether above-ground features, such as earthworks or abandoned structural foundations, were present. Archaeologists characterized degree of disturbance, degree of ground surface visibility in different portions of the site, and identified surface artifact scatters where visible.

Assessment data were recorded through GPS points, photographs, written notes, and the field director's log. Recorded information included locations of surface features, surface artifacts, areas of disturbance, and artifact types.

4.0 VISUAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Visual assessment identified numerous areas of landscape modification; an assessment largely supported by research materials accessed at the CNRC. The portions of the property dominated by roads, parking lots, and culverts, appeared to have been graded and flattened to create better road surfaces and cut to manage drainage. North of the amphitheater, a large open area appeared unnaturally flat; aerial images suggest that this area used to be partially paved and used as parking (Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETR] 2003).

Two foundations were identified in the area formerly used as the Tsa-La-Gi village site (for more information regarding the Tsa-La-Gi Village, see Lund-Kyrola 2023). The exposed portion of one of these foundations is shaped like a wide 'U', and the other like an 'L'. The U-shaped foundation measures approximately 4 x 2 m (Figure 2), and the 'open' portion of the 'U' faces the CHC museum building to the north. The L-shaped foundation measures approximately 3 x 2 m and the open sides face the west (Figure 3).



Figure 2. U-Shaped Foundation in Former Village Site, Tsa-La-Gi, Facing North



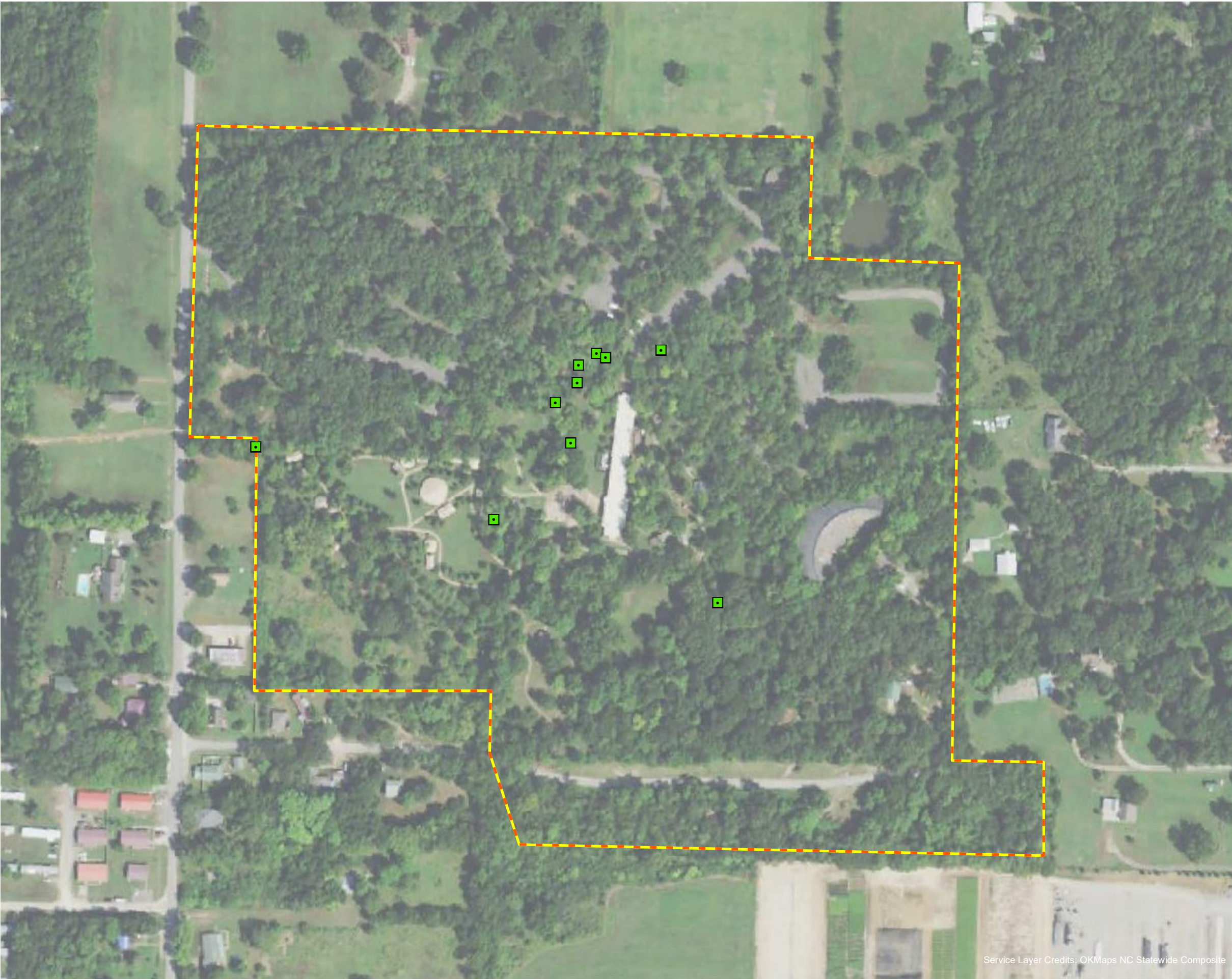
Figure 3. L-Shaped Foundation in Former Village Site, Tsa-La-Gi, Facing West

GPS points were recorded at each of these foundations. Master plans for the property were georeferenced and the GPS from these foundations were overlaid on the plans. Using this comparison, the GPS points and Tsa-La-Gi village components match, and so it appears that these foundations are likely related to the structures within the original Tsa-La-Gi village site rather than an earlier structure or feature. Research suggests that the portion of the property in which these features were identified has been subjected to significant land modification, reducing the possibility that these foundations are related to historic structures that existed prior to the Tsa-La-Gi village's construction.

No additional above ground features were identified that suggested elevated potential for intact archaeological resources to exist. Numerous surface artifact scatters were identified; these were primarily comprised of brick fragments, historic whiteware, and porcelain in the vicinity of the first Cherokee Female Seminary (Figure 4) (for more information regarding the first Cherokee Female Seminary, see Lund-Kyrola 2023). The highest density of these finds was limited to approximately 50 m north and 20 m west of the projected location of the seminary footprint. One piece of whiteware was found on an access road southwest of the amphitheater and single pieces were found throughout the Diligwa village; no other surface finds interpreted as historic were identified throughout the property (for more information regarding the Diligwa Village, see Lund-Kyrola 2023). One worked turtle shell fragment (likely part of a rattler) was found within the Diligwa village. Given its context, it is assumed that this object likely represents a replica artifact used for interpretive purposes. The locations of whiteware and porcelain finds are plotted on Figure 5.

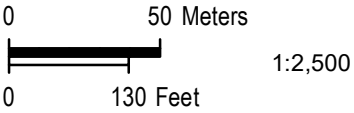


Figure 4. Historic Whiteware Surface Find



Cherokee Heritage Center
Archaeological Visual Assessment
Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

-  Property Location
-  Historic Artifacts – Surface Finds



Historic Surface Find Locations

Figure 5

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the visual assessment conducted by 106 Group staff on June 9, 2022 (see Section 4.0) and historical research conducted at CNHS and Northeastern State University (NSU) on June 9 and June 10, 2022, the potential of the overall property to contain unknown archaeological resources unassociated with the first Cherokee Female Seminary is assessed as moderate or low.

Though the property includes areas with distinct variations in topography, vegetation, and soil characteristics, none of those areas possess characteristics strongly suggesting that they represent subsurface archaeological features. Portions of the property that possess landscape characteristics that are pronounced seem to reflect recent land modification associated with the development of the CHC; these areas include drainage cuts, earthen berms around buildings, earthen platforms, soils piles, etc. Research at both CNHS and NSU largely confirms this association between distinct landscape features and modern development.

Observations made during the visual assessment and the documentary research suggest a high degree of landscape modification throughout the property during the construction and use of the CHC. This includes grading, digging, filling, installation of utilities, paving and repaving of paths and roads, establishment and abandonment of dedicated parking areas, and the construction and demolition of minor and major architectural components. As a result of these landscape modifications, any surface features that may have existed (suggesting the existence of archaeological deposits associated with the seminary or other activities of that or earlier periods) are obscured and possibly destroyed.

Areas where past activity has included extensive surface and subsurface modification and disturbance have been assessed as possessing low potential for archaeological resources to exist (Figure 6). These areas include the CHC museum building, the amphitheater, original ancient village location, and sewage lagoons, and total approximately 6.93 acres. Further archaeological investigation in these areas is unlikely to yield any important information and so none is recommended.

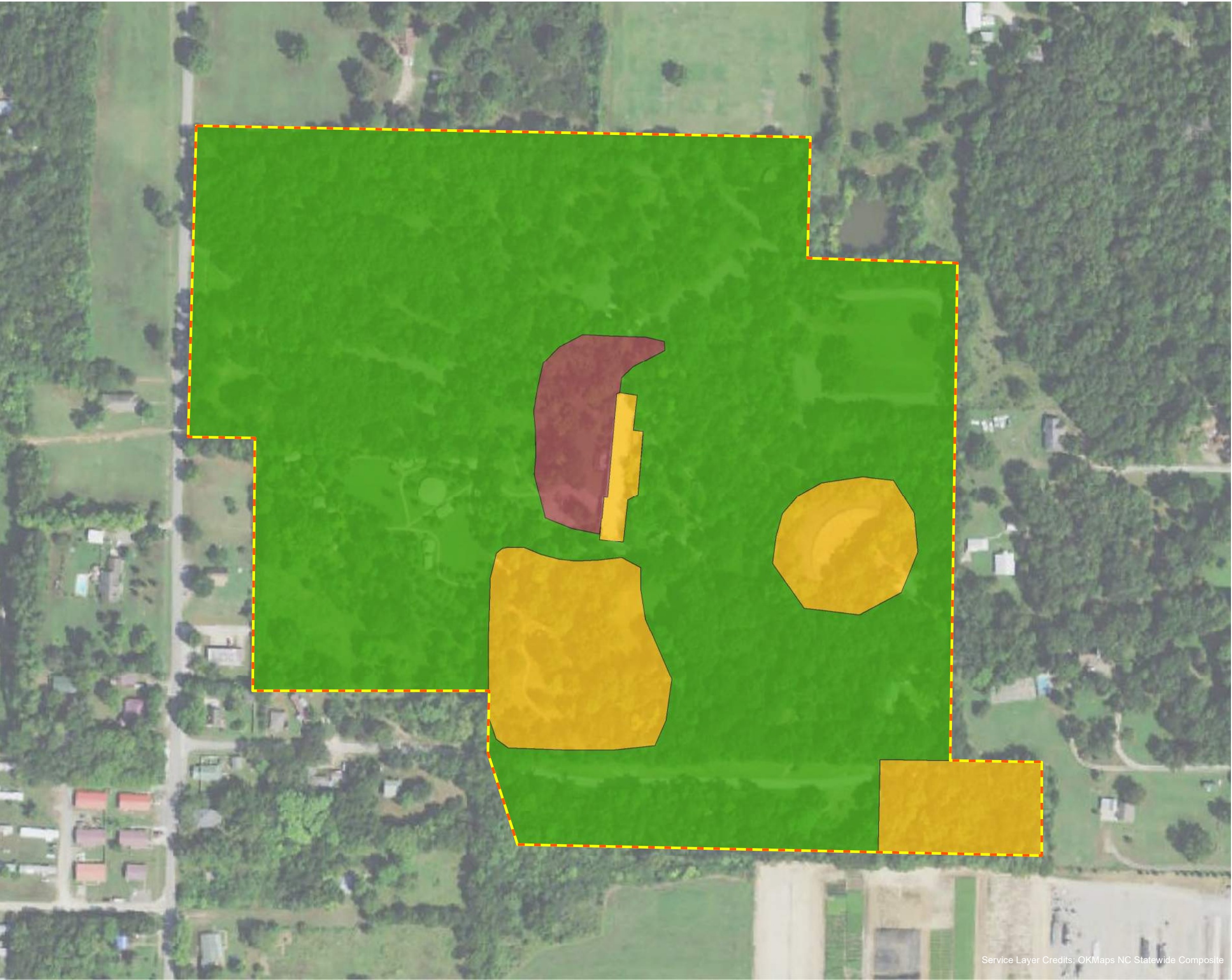
In other portions of the property, land modifications may have only resulted in surface rather than subsurface disturbance, and so potential archaeological features would not have necessarily been destroyed by these modifications. In these portions of the property, it is possible that archaeological resources may still exist. Documentary research, however, did not identify any indicators of highly elevated archaeological potential in areas characterized by surface-only disturbance; therefore, these areas have been assessed as possessing moderate potential for archaeological resources to exist (Figure 6). These areas include land modifications likely to have been contained to the surface or near-surface including roadways and parking lots, and greenspaces throughout the property (apart from the original village site), and total approximately 40.75 acres. If future development would result in ground disturbance in these areas, 106 Group recommends that some additional archaeological investigations may be warranted. This additional investigation may include subsurface survey to identify if any resources remain intact below the surface disturbance (such as shovel testing and coring) or archaeological monitoring (in which a qualified archaeologist is on site to observe construction activities

and can stop work, investigate, and document if anything of archaeological interest is uncovered). These approaches may be employed within any of the moderate potential areas displayed on Figure 6, but the areas nearest to the estimated footprint of the seminary is characterized by slightly higher archaeological potential and so may warrant the survey methods prior to monitoring.

The portion of the property within and immediately surrounding the estimated footprint of the first Cherokee Female Seminary is assessed as possessing high potential for intact archaeological resources to exist (Figure 6). These areas include both the estimated seminary footprint as well as the dense concentration of surface historic finds identified during visual assessment, and totals approximately 1.56 acres. Documentary research, on-site communication with CHC and Cherokee Nation Businesses staff, the results of the previously conducted geophysical survey, and 106 Group's visual assessment all strongly suggest that subsurface archaeological deposits may exist within these areas.

Cherokee Heritage Center
Archaeological Visual Assessment
Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

-  Property Location
-  Low Potential for Archaeological Resources
-  Moderate Potential for Archaeological Resources
-  High Potential for Archaeological Resources



Service Layer Credits: OKMaps NC Statewide Composite

Map Produced by 106 Group 4/26/2023

0 50 Meters
0 130 Feet
1:2,500



Archaeological Assessment Results

Figure 6

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APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESEARCH DESIGN FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESEARCH DESIGN FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

June 2022

Updated April 2023

**CONFIDENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION – NOT FOR
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESEARCH DESIGN FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

106 Group Project No. 2818

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June 2022

Updated April 2023

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Cherokee Heritage Center (CHC) property is an approximately 49.24 acre (19.93 hectares [ha]) site located in Park Hill, Cherokee County. The existing Cherokee National Museum and Place (CHC museum building) is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties and National Register of Historic Places. The existing CHC museum building and Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater will be demolished in preparation for construction of new buildings and an updated heritage tourism campus.

In June 2022, 106 Group proposed a research design to further investigate the archaeological integrity and significance of archaeological resources that may exist within the CHC property. This document has been updated because pre-demolition archaeological evaluation will no longer be conducted. This document can be used if significant finds are uncovered during demolition activities or subsequent museum redevelopment.

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FIGURE 2. FIRST CHEROKEE FEMALE SEMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY AREA6

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Cherokee Heritage Center (CHC) property is an approximately 49.24 acre (19.93 hectares [ha]) site located in Park Hill, Cherokee County (Figure 1). The existing Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza (CHC museum building) is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties and National Register of Historic Places. The existing CHC museum building and Tsa-LA-Gi Amphitheater will be demolished in preparation for construction of new buildings and an updated heritage tourism campus (the project).

In June 2022, 106 Group proposed a research design to further investigate the archaeological integrity and significance of archaeological resources that may exist within the CHC property, particularly those that may be associated with the first Cherokee Female Seminary in the vicinity of the CHC museum building. This document has been updated because pre-demolition archaeological evaluation will no longer be conducted. This document can be used if significant finds are uncovered during demolition activities or subsequent museum redevelopment.

The following report presents a series of research questions customized to the historical and archaeological data characterizing the CHC museum building area along with the methods best suited to answering those questions. Adam Kaeding, Ph.D. served as principal investigator and the research design was drafted by Tyler Lund-Kyrola, B.A.

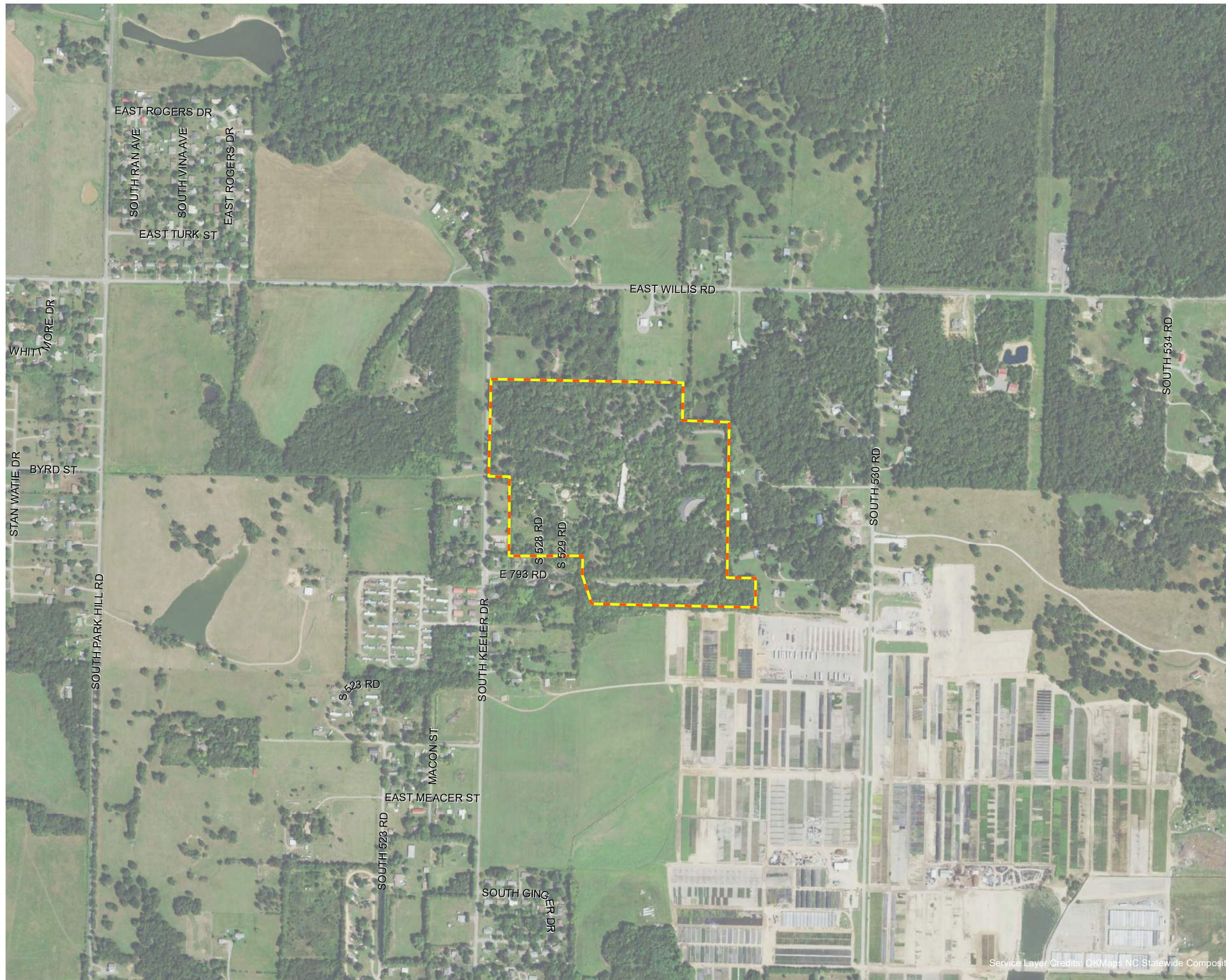
 Property Location

Figure 1

2.0 OBJECTIVES

Documentary sources, oral histories, and work done to date to document the history of the CHC property yield a wealth of information about the history and activities that have taken place there over time. But they are just the first step in revealing a more thorough understanding of this place. Archaeological investigation affords researchers the opportunity to investigate unknowns of a property, site, or area. Portions of the CHC property history are poorly documented when compared to others; for example, the first Cherokee Female Seminary era of the property is not as well understood as the development and use of the CHC museum building itself. Through developing research questions, archaeological investigations help explain the purpose of the survey work, thereby helping to inform future planning decisions regarding where new buildings and structures should be placed and what archaeological resources should be preserved in situ (in their original place) or in the new museum or archive center.

The existing CHC museum building is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties (Cherokee Nation Register) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The existing CHC museum building and amphitheater will be demolished in preparation for construction of new buildings and an updated heritage tourism campus. Therefore, the research questions and archaeological methodologies presented throughout this document focus on the first Cherokee Female Seminary footprint and vicinity. Additionally, as the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary is listed in the NRHP, the survey approach presented throughout this document was designed using NRHP significance criteria and integrity to inform methodology.

3.0 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The NRHP-listed first Cherokee Female Seminary represents a unique period in Cherokee history and is a minimally documented portion of the history of the property on which the CHC sits. The remainder of the CHC property includes landscaped lawn, modern buildings, recreated historical buildings, or historical resources that have been assessed as unlikely to have subsurface components.

Three brick columns associated with first Cherokee Female Seminary are extant, but no other above ground features are present. GPR survey from 2008 and notes from the construction of the CHC museum building indicate that the majority, if not all, of the seminary is outside the footprint of but immediately adjacent to the CHC museum building, and that significant landscape modification occurred to prepare for CHC museum building construction (A0142 1973, McCune, McCune & Associates 1974, Garrison and Hale 2008).

The research proposed here will focus on the estimated seminary footprint, the immediate area surrounding the estimated footprint, and the extent of dense surface finds identified during 106 Group's visual assessment (study area), an area that totals approximately 1.56 acres (Figure 2). The research questions presented here aim to characterize the archaeological resources that may provide information regarding the historical significance of this NRHP and Cherokee Register listed site. These questions are separated into two general themes: Structural Features and People/Activities.

- Structural Features
 - CHC records indicate a cistern was located north of the estimated seminary footprint (CHC 2020). Can subsurface archaeological testing identify the location/dimensions of this cistern to inform future planning?
 - Similarly, CHC records indicate, and Cherokee Nation Businesses staff input suggests, that there was a basement feature under at least portions of the seminary building. Can archaeological testing refine our understanding of where that now-filled basement feature was located and its dimensions?
 - Geophysical survey identified the footprint of the seminary structure and projected the location where the now collapsed pillars once stood. Can subsurface archaeological testing confirm those projections and better characterize the distribution of subsurface archaeological features to help inform future planning?
 - Are the foundations or other architectural components of any unrecorded outbuildings associated with the seminary building identifiable in the area immediately north of the projected seminary footprint?
 - Can artifact assemblages associated with any subsurface structural features better inform the specific uses or chronology of those features?
 - Is there archaeological evidence for activity at the site during the periods when the seminary was in disuse (i.e., after the arrival of Confederate troops, and after the burning of the building)?

Are there quantitative/qualitative differences in the archaeological assemblages that pre- and post- date those periods?

- People/Activities
 - Can archaeological testing identify any intact archaeological deposits in association with the seminary building that may help us better understand the distribution of artifacts identified on the surface?
 - Can artifact data provide better insight into the material culture associated with daily life and domestic activities, including cooking and eating, at the seminary (such as ceramics, kitchenware, furniture components)?
 - Are there deposits that can help illustrate the more social aspects of life at the seminary (including jewelry or artifacts of personal adornment, objects associated with leisure activities, etc.)?
 - Does the archaeological record include materials related to the educational functions of the seminary (such as slate pen tips, slate boards, etc.)?
 - What can the artifact assemblage indicate about the integration of the seminary students and teachers in wider global trade/market networks? For example, how much of the material present seems to have originated in Park Hill, Oklahoma, North America, or international locations?
 - Are there any archaeological materials that can illustrate connections with the northeast that may have been maintained by the early seminary staff from Mount Holyoke? Likewise, are there any archaeological materials that can illustrate connections with the southeast that may have been maintained by Cherokee individuals prior to forced displacement to Indian Territory?
 - Are archaeological deposits from different eras of the property intact and stacked on top of each other to allow for comparisons and dating between artifact assemblages? If so, can the changes in the archaeological record be tied to changes in the student population? For example, documents indicate that over time the student population changed from English-speaking women of high status to women of all ages and boys under 15, to a more open enrollment of women without English language skills – are these changes reflected in the archaeological record?

**Cherokee Heritage Center
Archaeological Evaluation
Research Design**

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

 Study Area



0 25 Meters
0 60 Feet 1:1,250



**First Cherokee Female Seminary
Archaeological Study Area**

Service Layer Credits: OKMaps NC Statewide Composite

Figure 2

4.0 PROPOSED RESEARCH METHODS

Any field methods applied during archaeological evaluation investigations anywhere within the CHC property should follow standard archaeological professional practice. As noted above, archaeological evaluation will no longer be conducted prior to demolition. However, in the event that any potentially significant, potentially intact archaeological resources associated with the first Cherokee Female Seminary be identified during the archaeological monitoring of demolition activities, then — in accordance with guidance provided in the Demolition Monitoring Plan — the following methods would be appropriate to evaluate those resources. Similarly, if potentially significant, potentially intact archaeological resources are identified outside of monitored demolition activities then — in accordance with guidance provided in the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan — these methods could be used as a guide to develop appropriate research questions and determine appropriate methods for evaluation of those resources.

4.1 Shovel Testing and Soil Coring

The initial effort involved in the evaluation of potentially intact, potentially significant archaeological resources should consist of shovel testing both within and outside of the projected footprint of the seminary. A refined understanding of the specific distribution of artifacts and soil types inside and outside the projected footprint will help guide the placement of excavation units. These shovel tests should be circular holes of roughly 30 centimeters (cm) diameter excavated to a depth of roughly 1 m (3.3 ft) below the surface. All excavated soils should be passed through ¼ inch hardware mesh to ensure the consistent recovery of artifacts.

Close-interval shovel testing may be employed in areas where surface finds were identified during visual assessment to better characterize the extent of these deposits. Soil coring, up to a depth of 2.5 m (8.2 ft), may be employed within the footprint of the seminary to identify if any deeply buried deposits are present within a basement or other subsurface room, and to identify where cellar walls, foundation, or debris may still exist.

4.2 Setting Datum

Horizontal and vertical control should be maintained using a single semi-permanent site datum recorded with submeter GPS. This method will allow for the vertical and horizontal relationships between excavation units (XUs), artifacts, and features within each site to be precisely recorded.

4.3 Excavation Units

Based on the projected seminary footprint, the distribution of artifacts, and the nature of the soils as observed during the visual assessment and the close-interval shovel testing, 1 m by 1 m excavation units (XUs) should be distributed within and/or outside of the boundaries of the projected seminary footprint. The XUs should be placed in the portions of the site most likely to provide useful data regarding site integrity and most likely to provide information relevant to the research questions suggested above. Excavation of the XUs will aid in the assessment of soil stratigraphy, collect representative artifact

samples with greater contextual control, identify potentially stratified archaeological deposits and features, and more fully investigate site formation and integrity.

The exact location of the units should be based on the results of shovel testing and soil coring, and preliminary artifact analysis. If deeply buried deposits are identified, XUs may need to be larger than 1 x 1 m to provide safe excavation at greater depths. If the results of shovel testing and XU excavation indicate the potential for particularly significant materials to exist under the paved plaza, recommendations for how to investigate those areas during future stages of work should be considered.

Excavation units and features should be excavated using shovels and trowels. When natural stratigraphy can be identified, units and features should be excavated following natural strata. When natural stratigraphy cannot be identified, units and features should be excavated using arbitrary 5 cm levels. Ten cm levels may be applied for areas of known disturbed context fill; once intact deposits are reached, if natural stratigraphy cannot be distinguished, excavation should occur in 5 cm levels.

All soils from XUs should be dry-screened through ¼-inch mesh. Features may be dry-screened through 1/8-inch mesh dependent on soil conditions and nature of the artifact deposits, e.g., if smaller artifacts or ecofacts are expected to be recovered. Soil profiles should be described using U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil terminology, including Munsell color, texture, and horizons. Additional geological descriptions and comments should be incorporated as appropriate.

4.4 Documentation

Standard digital field recording and documentation methods should be employed. At a minimum, field personnel should maintain a daily log of shovel test and XU placement, initiation, progress, and completion; standard shovel test and XU forms and notes; standard feature forms and notes; and photographic logs. Horizontal plan maps of each unit and/or feature should be drawn, normally at a scale of 10 cm = 1 m and vertical profiles of at least one, but generally two walls of each XU should be drawn, normally at a scale of 10 cm = 1 m. Profiles and stratigraphy should be described using standard soils terminology for texture, color, and other attributes. The field supervisor/principal investigator should be given appropriate latitude in determining how best to thoroughly document the progress and results of the excavation. Digital photographs of the site before, during, and after the excavation should be taken and the excavation of all units and features should be documented photographically.

4.5 Feature Identification

If a subsurface feature (e.g., intact architectural feature, post mold, hearth, storage/trash pit, artifact concentration) is identified, its location should be mapped with reference to the site's control datum. Each feature should be mapped in plan view and digitally photographed. Once the plan view has been drawn, and assuming excavation conditions allow, one-half of the feature should be excavated in order to determine its content and vertical profile. Features may be excavated in 5 cm levels within stratified deposits or depositional episodes. One-half of each feature should be profiled and photographed. All feature photographs should include a north arrow, vertical scale, and a photo board displaying all relevant provenience information. Once the feature has been completely excavated, the basin should be

photographed in plan view. All plan view photographs should be taken with a photo board, scale, and north arrow.

All dimensions (width, length, thickness, corner angles, size of inclusions, etc.) and all potentially diagnostic characteristics (hue, chroma, density, stone material type, etc.) should be recorded for any stones or stone fragments identified during excavation that may represent foundation stones of the first Cherokee Female Seminary. These documented characteristics should then be compared to any stones incorporated in the current CHC museum building exterior to assess the likelihood that the seminary foundation stones were re-used in later construction.

4.6 Laboratory Methods

Standard procedures should be followed during laboratory processing and analysis. All field records, artifacts, samples, and photographs should be sorted and reviewed for completeness, accuracy, and internal consistency. All artifacts must be washed and cleaned prior to cataloging. Laboratory personnel should examine any bricks, tools, ceramics, and stone tools prior to washing to ensure that no residues that could be meaningfully analyzed or studied are destroyed during the cleaning process. Materials that can be reasonably expected to be damaged by washing, such as bone, should be dry brushed instead.

Basic descriptive and analytical methods should be used to obtain the maximum amount of useful information within a reasonable level of effort. More detailed analysis may be conducted for artifacts as appropriate. Detailed descriptions, measurements, and typological studies should be conducted as warranted by the size and extent of the collection.

4.7 Reporting

A report should be prepared that details the methods and results of the field investigations and provides recommendations for future work, if deemed necessary. This report would serve a number of purposes:

- a record for the Cherokee Tribal Historic Preservation Office
- a planning tool for the master planning for the new heritage tourism campus
- important information to support interpretive and exhibit planning for the new heritage tourism campus

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APPENDIX C: DEMOLITION MONITORING PLAN FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

DEMOLITION MONITORING PLAN FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

April 2023

**CONFIDENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION – NOT FOR
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

DEMOLITION MONITORING PLAN FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

106 Group Project No. 2818

SUBMITTED TO:

Cherokee Nation Businesses
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Adam Kaeding, Ph.D., RPA

April 2023

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Cherokee Heritage Center (CHC) property is an approximately 49.24 acre (19.93 hectares [ha]) site located in Park Hill, Cherokee County. The existing Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza (CHC museum building) is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties and National Register of Historic Places. The existing CHC museum building and Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater (amphitheater) will be demolished in preparation for construction of new buildings and an updated heritage tourism campus.

In April 2023, 106 Group prepared a Demolition Monitoring Plan for the CHC museum building. This plan provides instructions for the oversight of demolition of the existing CHC museum building by Archaeological Monitors. The amphitheater on the CHC property will also be demolished, but because that area is characterized by low potential to contain intact, significant archaeological resources, no archaeological monitoring is recommended at this time.

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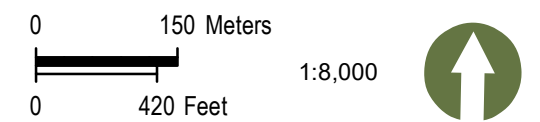
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Cherokee Heritage Center (CHC) property is an approximately 49.24 acre (19.93 hectares [ha]) site located in Park Hill, Cherokee County (Figure 1). The existing Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza (CHC museum building) is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties and National Register of Historic Places. The existing CHC museum building and Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater (amphitheater) will be demolished in preparation for construction of new buildings and an updated heritage tourism campus (the project).

In April 2023, 106 Group prepared a Demolition Monitoring Plan for the CHC museum building. This plan provides instructions for the oversight of demolition of the existing CHC museum building by Archaeological Monitors. Other structures on the CHC property, including the amphitheater will also be demolished, but because those areas are characterized by low potential to contain intact, significant archaeological resources, no archaeological monitoring is recommended. Specific architectural materials have been identified in both the CHC museum building and the amphitheater that may be appropriate for salvage and later reuse. These materials and recommended salvage procedures are detailed in the Materials Salvage Plan (MSP) (Kaeding 2023). Archaeological Monitors have no official role in the MSP but should consult that document and apply its principles and guidance if materials appropriate for salvage are identified during the monitoring of demolition activities at the CHC museum building.

The following Demolition Monitoring Plan presents monitoring roles and responsibilities, safety procedures, locations and activities to be monitored, general monitoring procedures, and reporting procedures.

 Property Location

Property Location

Figure 1

2.0 MONITORING ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following table summarizes the roles and responsibilities for individuals involved with the project and includes contact information for each party involved in monitoring for the project.

Table 1. Monitoring Roles and Responsibilities

Party	Role	Responsibility	Contact
Cherokee Nation Businesses (CNB)	CNB Project Manager(s)	Oversees design and implementation of project components.	Travis Owens (918) 384-5929 Paul Buckner (918) 456-7313
TBD	Construction Manager	Serves as point of contact for all on-site coordination and communication. Coordinates scheduling and logistics with Principal Investigator. Manages project construction. Responsible for site management and safety.	TBD
Cherokee Nation Secretary of Natural Resources Office – Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO)	Responsible Cherokee Nation Office	Consults with CNB in the event of an unanticipated discovery of or inadvertent adverse effects to significant archaeological resources.	Chad Harsha, Secretary of Natural Resources Elizabeth Toombs, THPO (981) 453-5000
TBD	Principal Investigator	Supervises the Archaeological Monitor(s). Available on-site to respond quickly to discoveries during monitoring. Coordinates scheduling and logistics with Construction Manager. Should meet minimum professional standards such as those set forth by the Secretary of the Interior (36 CFR Part 61; 48 FR44739).	TBD

TBD	Archaeological Monitor(s)	Trained archaeologist(s) supervised by the Principal Investigator. The number of Monitors will be determined by the pace of demolition and how many areas of active demolition occur concurrently. Monitors all demolition and ground disturbing activities to identify archaeological resources that may be impacted during/throughout demolition operations.	TBD
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3.0 SAFETY

Archaeological Monitor(s) and the Principal Investigator will adhere to any site-specific health and safety plan(s) and other applicable safety requirements issued by the Construction Manager and/or Cherokee Nation Businesses (CNB) Project Manager(s). The Monitor(s) will attend project orientations and scheduled safety meetings, as appropriate. The Construction Manager should promptly communicate any safety issues or concerns to the Archaeological Monitor(s), and vice versa.

Archaeological Monitor(s) will wear personal protective equipment (PPE) at all times while on site, as required and defined by the site-specific health and safety plan. At a minimum, this PPE should include:

- Long pants;
- Closed-toe, sturdy boots with ankle support;
- Hardhats;
- Gloves;
- Safety goggles;
- Hi-visibility safety vests.

4.0 LOCATIONS AND ACTIVITIES TO BE MONITORED

A primary concern during the project is the potential for demolition activities to encounter previously unidentified archaeological resources. Architectural features or components may also be encountered on-site. While previous construction, land use, and development may have already destroyed intact archaeological resources that may have previously existed within the monitoring area, evidence from previous geophysical survey and visual assessment suggests that some resources may remain intact. Archaeological monitoring of demolition activities allows for close observation of ground-disturbing activities and building demolition, which may more easily and efficiently allow for the detection of any intact surface or subsurface archaeological resources present throughout the monitoring area.

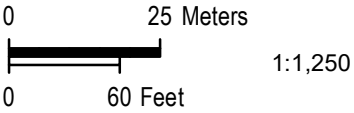
Archaeological monitoring will be conducted during all demolition activities within the area previously assessed as possessing moderate to high potential to contain intact archaeological resources, referred to in this document as the Demolition Monitoring Area (Figure 2). Monitoring is not recommended at the Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater or any other structure beyond the vicinity of the Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza, though other related documents apply in those areas (see Unanticipated Discoveries Plan [Hunt and Kaeding 2023], Materials Salvage Plan [Kaeding 2023], Future Use Recommendations [Manley 2023]). In general, one Archaeological Monitor should be present at each location where active demolition activities are occurring within the Demolition Monitoring Area. In the event that demolition was to occur in more than one area simultaneously, multiple Monitors may be required on site in order to ensure adequate coverage. In this scenario, the necessary level of monitoring coverage will be determined by the Principal Investigator and relayed to the CNB Project Manager and/or Construction Manager.

Initially, monitoring shall be conducted as described above. However, the location, intensity, or duration of archaeological monitoring may be altered in certain situations, as determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the CNB Project Manager and/or Construction Manager. Such scenarios may include:

- If observations from monitoring indicate that there is a low or nonexistent potential for archaeological resources and/or
- If changes to project plans result in proposed ground disturbance in a location not previously anticipated

**Cherokee Heritage Center
Demolition Monitoring Plans**
Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

 Monitoring Area



Demolition Monitoring Area

Service Layer Credits: OKMaps NC Statewide Composite

Map Produced by 106 Group 4/26/2023

Source: 106 Group; Oklahoma Department of Transportation

Figure 2

5.0 GENERAL MONITORING PROCEDURES

5.1 Scheduling of Monitors and Communication

The Principal Investigator will be responsible for scheduling and communicating with Archaeological Monitors based on demolition schedule information provided by the Construction Manager. Prior to construction, the Principal Investigator will coordinate with the Construction Manager to review responsibilities and discuss schedules. Contact information will be exchanged to facilitate coordination of archaeological monitoring. The Principal Investigator should be informed of all changes to demolition plans and schedules as quickly as possible in order to ensure that Archaeological Monitors are available and present on site when required, and to ensure a clear understanding of the needs of all parties involved.

Contractors, site supervisors, and/or foremen will be notified that Archaeological Monitors will be working within the active construction work site, that they will be closely monitoring demolition activities, and that Archaeological Monitors have the authority to pause or redirect work in the event of unanticipated discoveries.

Prior to the initiation of demolition activities, Archaeological Monitors and on-site construction crew members will establish agreed upon non-verbal communication protocols. This will allow for Monitors to communicate when demolition activities need to be stopped for investigation of potential archaeological observations. These non-verbal signals allow for communication in the context of loud demolition activities and when operators are inside construction machinery while Monitors are outside. In order to ensure safety, Monitors will not approach any observation until their non-verbal communications indicating a work halt has been clearly acknowledged by construction crew members.

5.2 Monitoring Methodology

During demolition, the Archaeological Monitor(s) will closely monitor all demolition activities within the Demolition Monitoring Area for evidence of archaeological resources. If demolition causes ground disturbance, the Monitor(s) will manually examine the excavated soil for evidence of archaeological resources. No soil will be screened unless this is deemed necessary by the responsible Cherokee Nation THPO, CNB Project Manager, and/or the Principal Investigator. The Monitor(s) may pause or redirect demolition activities away from the vicinity of a discovery so that the find can be safely further examined.

Based on the recent and historical use of the Demolition Monitoring Area and the results of the archaeological visual assessment, it is anticipated that ground disturbance will expose previously buried objects including modern refuse and older artifacts. Objects that are clearly modern refuse – plastic objects, tin foil, modern glass, etc. – will be disregarded regardless of their context; likely not requiring any work stoppage. Artifacts that upon observation seem as though they may date to before the construction of the CHC museum building will receive additional consideration, which may likely require temporary work stoppage. Any artifacts from disturbed contexts – historical or modern – will also be disregarded and, if it has stopped, work may resume. Disturbed contexts will be identified as such by the characteristics of the surrounding soils (i.e. mottling, inclusions), direct stratigraphic association between

the potentially historic artifacts and clearly modern refuse, and direct association between the potentially historic artifacts and architectural materials indicative of construction disturbance.

If particularly distinctive, intact, and diagnostic artifacts or architectural materials are observed within disturbed contexts, they will be documented in situ using digital monitoring forms, drawings, and digital photographs. The area of the find will be thoroughly investigated by the archaeological monitor to confirm whether it is a disturbed context. If it is confirmed to be disturbed, the artifact or architectural material will be removed, its qualitative and quantitative characteristics will be documented in the digital monitoring forms, the object will be transferred to the temporary storage facility established within the Materials Salvage Plan (Kaeding 2023) and subjected to the protocols starting in Section 5 of that document.

If the location from which distinctive artifacts or architectural materials are recovered is confirmed by the Archaeological Monitor to represent an intact context, then this would constitute a potentially significant archaeological resource and the relevant protocols regarding identification and evaluation detailed in this document and the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan should be followed (Hunt 2023). Artifacts recovered from potentially significant archaeological resources should be collected according to the protocols detailed in the relevant sections of the Archaeological Evaluation Research Design (Lund-Kyrola 2023b), until evaluated by the Principal Investigator. If the Principal Investigator identifies the potential resources as lacking integrity or significance, the associated artifacts can be returned to the context from which they were recovered.

If the Principal Investigator confirms that the resource possesses potential significance and integrity, then the CNB Project Manager and Cherokee Nation THPO should be notified and consultation regarding the appropriate next steps – including the treatment and disposition of artifacts associated with the newly identified resource – should be initiated. It is recommended that the next steps include a formal evaluation following the guidance and principles suggested in the Archaeological Evaluation Research Design (Lund-Kyrola 2023b).

Documentation methods will vary based on the type and significance of any materials encountered, and will be determined by the Principal Investigator, in consultation with the responsible Cherokee Nation THPO, as needed. At a minimum, all work will conform to standards matching those provided in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* [48 Federal Register 44716-44740] (National Park Service [NPS] 1983). Documentation methods may include but are not limited to:

- Recording locations using sub-meter Global Positioning System (GPS) technology
- Photographing any exposed features and the overall context of the exposed resources
- Written summary data
- Scale plans and drawings
- Where safe and prudent, profiling trench walls containing archaeological resources or strata

6.0 REPORTING

Archaeological Monitors will complete daily logs, each documenting the times that the Monitors were on site, the type of work monitored, soil observations, and any work stoppages and/or discoveries.

At the completion of monitoring, a final monitoring report that documents the dates of monitoring and monitoring participants, activities observed, soil types observed, any discoveries, and any measures taken in response to these discoveries will be included as an appendix to the Archaeology Management Plan (AMP) for the Cherokee Heritage Center (Lund-Kyrola 2023a). Archaeological site forms will be prepared as appropriate and should be included along with the final report, appended to the AMP.

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Federal Register 48(190):44716-44740

**APPENDIX D: DEMOLITION CONTRACTOR
SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE CHEROKEE
HERITAGE CENTER**

DEMOLITION CONTRACTOR SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

April 2023

**CONFIDENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION – NOT FOR
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

DEMOLITION CONTRACTOR SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

106 Group Project No. 2818

SUBMITTED TO:

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April 2023

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Cherokee Heritage Center (CHC) property is an approximately 49.24 acre (19.93 hectares [ha]) site located in Park Hill, Cherokee County. The existing Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza (CHC museum building) is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties and National Register of Historic Places. The existing CHC museum building and the Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater (amphitheater) will be demolished in preparation for construction of new buildings and an updated heritage tourism campus.

In April 2023, 106 Group prepared a Demolition Monitoring Plan (DMP) for the demolition of the CHC museum building. In April 2023, 106 Group reorganized these materials to provide specifications to be distributed to prospective demolition contractors. While the DMP is specific to the demolition of the CHC museum building, the specifications provided in this document apply to the demolition of the CHC museum building and the amphitheater. Both should be supplemented by a Demolition Plan developed by the party contracted to complete the demolition. If additional demolition is to occur within the 49.24 acres (19.93 hectares [ha]) CHC property, additional Demolition Contractor Specifications should be developed and added as an appendix to the Archaeology Management Plan for the CHC.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Cherokee Heritage Center (CHC) property is an approximately 49.24 acre (19.93 hectares [ha]) site located in Park Hill, Cherokee County. The existing Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza (CHC museum building) is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties and National Register of Historic Places. The existing CHC museum building and the Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater (amphitheater) will be demolished in preparation for construction of new buildings and an updated heritage tourism campus (the project).

In April 2023, 106 Group prepared a Demolition Monitoring Plan (DMP) for the demolition of the CHC museum building. In April 2023, 106 Group reorganized these materials to provide specifications to be distributed to prospective demolition contractors. The DMP is specific to the demolition of the CHC museum building, the specifications provided in this document apply to the demolition of the CHC museum building and the amphitheater, and both should be supplemented by a Demolition Plan developed by the party contracted to complete the demolition (Contractor Demolition Plan). If additional demolition is to occur within the 49.24 acres (19.93 hectares [ha]) CHC property, additional Demolition Contractor Specifications should be developed and added as an appendix to the Archaeology Management Plan for the CHC.

The following Demolition Contractor Specifications document outlines background information, project requirements, and the general expectations for execution. Adam Kaeding, Ph.D. served as principal investigator and the specifications were drafted by Alison Manley, MPhil.

2.0 OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this document is to provide Cherokee Nation Businesses with draft specification language that can be included into future, comprehensive demolition contractor specification documents. The draft language provided here aligns with general industry standards regarding demolition activities specifically within the context of cultural and historical resources. This document also uses a structure common within the industry of organizing content into 'Parts' and 'sub-Parts'. Typically, each 'Part' of demolition contractor specifications outlines one of the following: general information, project overview with performance expectations, and execution directives. The 'sub-Parts' include more detailed information about the project, expectations, definitions, and requirements. Each of the sections and subsections of this document are likely to align with a typical 'Part' and 'sub-Part' of a standard demolition contractor specification document.

This document cannot be used individually as a demolition contractor specification document. This list of Parts and sub-Parts is by no means comprehensive. Instead, these are the common themes to which cultural resource-specific draft specification language are most directly related. It is expected that the project will design a comprehensive demolition contractor specifications document into which these provisions can be incorporated.

The draft specification language provided below applies to demolition activities directed at the CHC museum building and the amphitheater. These have not been drafted to apply in any other areas of the CHC property where demolition activities may not be as concerned about archaeological resources, materials salvage, or unanticipated discoveries. This is clarified to the degree appropriate in the draft specification language but should also be considered in the overall organization and content of the comprehensive demolition contractors specifications document into which these specifications may be incorporated.

3.0 GENERAL

3.1 Related Documents

1. Archaeology Management Plan (AMP) (Lund-Kyrola 2023): a compilation of all documentation relative to potentially significant archaeological resources within the CHC property.
2. Demolition Monitoring Plan (DMP) (Rufledt 2023): instructions for oversight of demolition of the existing CHC museum building by Archaeological Monitors.
3. Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) (Hunt and Kaeding 2023): instructions for responding in the event human remains or archaeologically significant resources are encountered during demolition or later stages of construction.
4. Materials Salvage Plan (MSP) (Kaeding 2023): instructions for the collection and preservation of architectural materials from the CHC museum building and the Amphitheater for potential future use.
5. Future Use Recommendations (FUR) (Manley 2023): guidance for appropriate and inappropriate activities both during construction and post-construction throughout the CHC property.

3.2 Summary

1. This document applies to the following work in relation to the existing CHC museum building and amphitheater:
 - a. Demolition and removal of the structure(s)
 - b. Demolition and removal of selected site elements immediately surrounding the structure(s)
 - c. Salvage of existing items to be preserved, reused, or recycled
2. Demolition work will be completed so as to adhere to the requirements set forth in all related documents identified in Section 3.1 (Related Documents) including the AMP, DMP, UDP, and MSP.
3. Acceptance of the contract or agreement terms for demolition work assumes the Contractor accepts the guidance and recommendations specified in this and any related documents. Any revisions made due to unanticipated discoveries will be documented and submitted to Cherokee Nation Businesses to be added as Appendices to the Archaeology Management Plan (AMP).

3.3 Definitions

1. Contractor: refers to the General Contractor and/or Subcontractor responsible for the work under contract with Cherokee Nation Businesses.
2. Archaeological Monitor: on-site archaeologist observing demolition activities with the authority to halt work in the event that a potential archaeological resource is uncovered.
3. Principal Investigator: Qualified Archaeologist supervising Archaeological Monitor(s); responsible for scheduling monitoring and identification/evaluation of potential archaeological resources during monitoring.
4. Salvage: Carefully remove, clean, and package items to protect against damage. Process and deliver to Cherokee Nation Businesses in accordance with the AMP and MSP.

5. Unanticipated Discovery: the inadvertent identification of potential human remains or potentially significant archaeological resources.

3.4 Materials Ownership

1. All materials will remain property of Cherokee Nation Businesses. All materials will be processed and removed according to the relevant guidelines established in the AMP Appendices including the DMP, UDP, and MSP, and/or as further directed by Cherokee Nation Businesses.
2. Historic items, relics, antiques, artifacts and similar objects including, but not limited to, cornerstones and their contents, commemorative plaques and tablets, historical or distinctive architectural materials and other items of interest or value to Cherokee Nation Businesses that may be uncovered during demolition remain the property of Cherokee Nation Businesses.
 - a. Such items will be carefully salvaged in a manner to prevent damage and immediately turned over to Cherokee Nation Businesses, in accordance with the terms outlined in the DMP, UDP, and MSP, as applicable.
3. Personal storage or sale of removed items or materials is not permitted.

3.5 Submittals

3.5.1 Informational

1. **Proposed Protection Measures:** Submit reports, including drawings, that indicate the measures proposed for protecting individuals and property, environmental protection, dust control, and noise control during demolition. Indicate proposed locations and construction of any temporary barriers. Protection measures must specifically address materials identified for salvage per the MSP as well as acknowledge the anticipated on-site presence of Archaeological Monitors.
2. **Contractor Demolition Plan:** Submit a comprehensive demolition plan, describing the proposed sequence, methods, and equipment for demolition, removal, and disposal of structure(s); include salvage of materials in accordance with directives provided by Cherokee Nation Businesses and as established by the MSP. Sequence should specifically detail when and how materials identified for salvage will be removed.
 - a. Drawings shall show all structural elements to be demolished or removed.
 - b. Indicate stages or phases of the selective structure demolition work. Calculation shall show that the structure and portions of the structure remaining during and after each stage or phase of structure demolition work is safe and stress levels in the structural members are within the limits of governing codes and regulations.
 - c. Drawings and calculations shall be reviewed and approved as required by law.
3. **Schedule of Demolition Activities:** Prepare and submit a schedule of all demolition activities including the following:
 - a. Detailed sequence of selective demolition and removal work, with starting and ending dates for each activity.
 - b. Severance and/or interruption of utility services.
 - c. Coordination for shutoff, capping, and continuation of utility services.

- d. Locations of temporary staging, partitions, barriers, and means of egress affected by demolition operations. Include location and specifications of temporary storage facility for salvaged materials.
 - e. In accordance with the DMP, the Principal Investigator will be provided a demolition schedule in order to facilitate the coordination of archaeological monitoring. The Principal Investigator should be informed of all changes to Contractor Demolition Plan and schedules as quickly as possible.
4. **Pre-demolition Documentation:** Submit photographs and/or video of site before demolition begins. Submit an inventory list of items to be removed and salvaged to Cherokee Nation Businesses prior to start of demolition.

3.5.2 Closeout

1. **Post-Demolition Documentation:** Submit an updated inventory list of items that have been removed and/or salvaged. Include any unanticipated discoveries, in accordance with procedure detailed in the UDP and MSP.
2. **Other Documentation:** Submit documents in accordance with the MSP, UDP, and DMP.

3.6 Site Conditions

3.6.1 Protection of Persons and Property

1. All work will be completed in accordance with the applicable health and safety regulations.
2. In accordance with the DMP, qualified Archaeological Monitors will be on site directly observing demolition activities inside the designated demolition monitoring area (Figure 2). All safety and communication protocols detailed in the DMP, and other related documents, will be employed to ensure the protection of Archaeological Monitors.
3. The installation and maintenance of temporary bracing, lights, barricades, signs, and other measures as necessary to protect the public, workers, and adjoining property from damage from demolition work, will be in accordance with all applicable codes and regulations as well as any relevant related documents including but not limited to the DMP, UDP, and MSP.
4. Protection for adjacent areas within the entire 49.24-acre (19.93 hectares [ha]) property to be used during demolition, including but not limited to storage, staging, and egress areas, shall be in accordance with related documents including the DMP and UDP. These protections will be in place to avoid damage to any known or unknown potential resources.

3.6.2 Removal of Materials

1. **Unanticipated Materials:** Any materials or resources discovered after the work has commenced remain the property of Cherokee Nation Businesses and will be recorded as Inventory and/or processed in accordance with any relevant related documents including but not limited to the DMP, UDP, and MSP.

3.6.3 Protection of Known Resources

1. All demolition equipment and materials shall be in accordance with the Contractor Demolition Plan so as to avoid risk to all known and/or potential resources and materials identified for salvage.
2. Any and all materials and resources uncovered during the demolition of the property will be treated and processed in accordance with any relevant related documents including but not limited to the DMP, UDP, and MSP.
3. In accordance with the DMP, no demolition will occur within the designated demolition monitoring area (Figure 2) without the presence and oversight of a qualified archaeological monitor. Demolition in the designated area will be halted and resumed as needed per the judgement and under the authority of the archaeological monitor(s).
4. In the event there are discrepancies between documentation of known resources and any potential resources uncovered during the demolition, do not disturb the uncovered resources. Immediately notify Cherokee Nation Businesses, and follow the procedures outlined in the DMP and UDP.

3.6.4 Protection of Unknown Resources

1. The documents provided in advance of demolition may not represent all surface conditions at the site and adjoining areas. The known surface conditions are as indicated and shall be compared with actual conditions before commencement of work.
2. In the event that archaeologically significant resources are encountered during phases of demolition and/or construction within the CHC property that are not under the supervision of an archaeological monitor, the Contractor shall follow procedures as directed in the UDP.
3. It is unlikely the project area contains human remains or burials. In the unlikely event that suspected human remains or mortuary features are identified, the Contractor shall follow procedures as directed in the UDP specific to Section 3.3 Discovery of Human Remains.

4.0 PROJECTS

4.1 Performance Requirements

4.1.1 Quality Assurance and Permitting

1. Work shall be performed by individuals holding the required level of experience and licensure as required by Cherokee Nation Businesses and as outlined in related documents including the DMP, UDP, and MSP.
2. Work shall be performed such that resources associated with the Cherokee Female Seminary will not be adversely impacted per guidance provided in the AMP and associated appendices (DMP, UDP, and MSP).

4.2 Materials, Equipment, and Facilities

1. All temporary storage facilities required for appropriate treatment of salvaged materials shall be provided according to the MSP and as directed by Cherokee Nation Businesses prior to the commencement of demolition.

5.0 EXECUTION

5.1 Examination

1. Before demolition begins, Contractor shall review documents of existing conditions provided by Cherokee Nation Businesses and independently verify all site conditions. The Contractor shall bear full responsibility for obtaining all locations of underground structures, utilities, and their connections and taking the appropriate safety measures prior to commencing demolition.
 - a. In the event there are discrepancies between existing documentation and unanticipated conditions, proceed as established in the Contractor Demolition Plan, DMP, UDP, and MSP.
2. Before demolition begins, the Contractor shall confirm the extent of demolition required, as outlined in the scope of work, and ensure the Contractor Demolition Plan will allow for the safe removal of elements in such a way to prevent structural deficiencies and/or unplanned collapses. The Contractor shall take all precautions necessary to ensure safety of people and property.
 - a. Materials identified for salvage in the MSP and the methods ensuring their safety and safe removal shall be specifically discussed.
3. Before demolition begins, the Contractor shall confirm the reference points provided in related documents, including but not limited to building drawings, the DMP, UDP, and MSP, in order to protect known and unknown resources including:
 - a. Concentrations of historical artifacts associated with the Cherokee Female Seminary.
 - b. Architectural components of the seminary that have been preliminarily identified during the geophysical survey.
 - c. Possible seminary cistern and basement features that may be intact.
 - d. Materials identified for salvage in the MSP.
4. The demolition shall be accomplished by methods which will not cause damage to surrounding structures or other known or unknown surrounding resources or materials identified for salvage.
 - a. All debris shall be promptly and properly managed as the demolition progresses.
 - b. Staging and storage areas will be managed as required in order to avoid damage to any known or unknown resources.
5. During demolition, the Contractor shall complete additional examination and survey as work progresses to detect hazards and potential damage from demolition activities to known and unknown resources and materials identified for salvage.

5.2 Preparation

5.2.1 Site Access

1. Conduct selective demolition and debris removal operations to ensure minimum interference with adjacent sites and facilities and avoid destruction and damage to known and unknown potential resources.

2. Site preparation within the designated demolition monitoring area (Figure 2) should not proceed without the presence and oversight of a qualified archaeological monitor, in accordance with the DMP.

5.2.2 Temporary Facilities

1. Provide temporary barricades and other protection required to prevent injury to people and potential damage to known or unknown structures and resources.
 - a. Provide temporary weather protection to prevent water leakage and damage to structure and interior areas. These protective measures should specifically consider potential damage to materials identified for salvage in the MSP.
2. Provide temporary staging facilities for materials salvage protection, evaluation, and assessment in accordance with the MSP.
3. Provide semi-permanent storage facilities for salvaged materials in accordance with the MSP.

5.3 Selective Demolition, General

5.3.1 Scope

1. Use methods to complete the work within limitations of the appropriate regulations and as outlined in related documents including the DMP, UDP, and MSP.
2. Work will follow the general procedures as established and approved in the Contractor Demolition Plan and as outlined in the DMP.

5.3.2 Methods

1. Use methods least likely to damage any known or unknown resources or materials identified for salvage in the MSP. Use hand tools or small power tools to minimize potential disturbance or destruction to any known or unknown resources or materials identified for salvage.
2. Explosives with any potential to impact known or unknown resources (including subsurface) shall not be used during the demolition process.
3. Remove structural elements and lower to ground by method suitable to avoid free fall and to prevent ground impact or dust generation. No walls or other structures will be left unattended or freestanding without bracing or support such that prevents collapse due to any disturbance including wind or vibration. No material will be dropped more than 2 meters in height.
4. Locate selective demolition equipment and remove debris and materials so as not to impose excessive loads on supporting walls, floors, framing, or any known or unknown resources or materials identified for salvage.
5. Dispose of demolished items and materials promptly in accordance with the approved Contractor Demolition Plan and as outlined in the DMP, UDP, and MSP.

5.3.3 Protection of Resources

1. Comply with Cherokee Nation Businesses requirements for protecting any known or unknown resources and utilities. Protect all surrounding areas against damage and disturbance during demolition.

2. Items may be removed to a suitable, protected staging location during demolition as agreed upon in advance by the Contractor and Cherokee Nation Businesses and in accordance with the DMP, UDP, and MSP.
3. In accordance with the DMP, no demolition will occur within the designated demolition monitoring area (Figure 1) without the presence and oversight of a qualified archaeological monitor.
 - a. Prior to initiation of demolition activities, archaeological monitor(s) and the on-site construction crew will establish non-verbal communication systems, in accordance with the DMP.
 - b. Demolition in the designated area will pause, be redirected, and proceed under the authority of the Archaeological Monitor(s).
 - c. Delays associated with Archaeological Monitor observations will generally be brief. However, should an Archaeological Monitor discover potentially significant resources, then demolition work may be allowed to proceed at a safe distance from the discovery.
4. In accordance with the UDP, in the event that archaeologically significant resources or potential human remains are encountered during phases of demolition and/or construction of the CHC, the Contractor shall follow procedures as directed in the UDP.
 - a. All work should immediately stop within 50 feet (ft.) of the discovery, and the Construction Manager and Cherokee Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) should be notified. Other authorities should be notified as appropriate and as outlined in the UDP.
 - b. No work should occur in the area until the discovery has been inspected.
 - c. Temporary protective measures should be implemented.
 - d. Demolition activities within a 50-foot radius may resume once the protective measures and/or treatment plan have been fully implemented and a notice to proceed has been given by the Cherokee Nation THPO.
 - e. Duration of delays associated with work stoppage in the event of an unanticipated discovery reflect the nature of the discovery and are, therefore, unknown. If conditions allow and safety can be ensured, demolition activities in other portions of the site outside of the 50 ft buffer can resume while discoveries are being addressed.
5. The Contractor shall maintain all temporary storage facilities required for appropriate treatment of salvaged materials according to the MSP and as directed by Cherokee Nation Businesses throughout the demolition and construction process.
6. All transportation and transfer methods will follow direction and approval of Cherokee Nation Businesses and will provide appropriate treatment of materials including but not limited to materials to be salvaged, recycled, reused, or removed.

**Cherokee Heritage Center
Demolition Contractor
Specifications**
Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

 Monitoring Area



0 25 Meters
0 60 Feet 1:1,250



Demolition Monitoring Area

Service Layer Credits: OKMaps NC Statewide Composite

Figure 1

5.4 Selective Demolition, Specific Materials

1. **Salvaged Materials:** Remove salvage materials in accordance with the MSP and under any additional direction provided by Cherokee Nation Businesses.

5.5 Disposal of Demolished Materials

5.5.1 Salvage Materials

1. Items or materials to be salvaged shall be processed according to the Contractor Demolition Plan and the MSP.
2. Salvaging may include the removal, identification, evaluation, disassembly, cleaning, treatment, packaging, tagging, hauling, and storing of salvaged materials to the temporary staging or semi-permanent storage location.
3. The Contractor shall protect potential salvage materials from damage to the furthest extent possible during all demolition activities.
4. The Contractor shall provide adequate protection during transportation and storage for potential salvage materials in accordance with the MSP.

REFERENCES

Hunt, Kate and Adam Kaeding

2023 Unanticipated Discoveries Plan for the Cherokee Heritage Center. Appendix, Archaeological Management Plan by Lund-Kyrola. Prepared by 106 Group, April 2023.

Kaeding, Adam

2023 Materials Salvage Plan for the Cherokee Heritage Center. Appendix, Archaeological Management Plan by Lund-Kyrola. Prepared by 106 Group, April 2023.

Lund-Kyrola, Tyler

2023 Archaeology Management Plan for the Cherokee Heritage Center. Prepared by 106 Group, April 2023.

Manley, Alison

2023 Future Use Recommendations for the Cherokee Heritage Center Project. Appendix, Archaeological Management Plan by Lund-Kyrola. Prepared by 106 Group, April 2023.

Rufledt, Jason

2023 Demolition Monitoring Plan for the Cherokee Heritage Center. Appendix, Archaeological Management Plan by Lund-Kyrola. Prepared by 106 Group, April 2023.

APPENDIX E: UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES PLAN FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES PLAN FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

April 2023

**CONFIDENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION – NOT FOR
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES PLAN FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

106 Group Project No. 2818

SUBMITTED TO:

Cherokee Nation Businesses
777 W Cherokee St.
Catoosa, OK 74015

SUBMITTED BY:

106 Group
1295 Bandana Blvd #335
St. Paul, MN 55108

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PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Adam Kaeding, Ph.D., RPA

April 2023

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Cherokee Heritage Center (CHC) property is an approximately 49.24 acre (19.93 hectares [ha]) site located in Park Hill, Cherokee County. The existing Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza (CHC museum building) is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties and National Register of Historic Places. The existing CHC museum building and Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater will be demolished in preparation for construction of new buildings and an updated heritage tourism campus (the project).

In March and April 2023, 106 Group prepared an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) for the project. This plan provides instructions for responding in the event that archaeologically significant resources or human remains are encountered during phases of demolition and/or construction within the CHC property. While this UDP can and should be applied for any discoveries within the area of highest archaeological potential surrounding the CHC museum building, the intention of this document is primarily focused elsewhere within the CHC property where similar discoveries are not anticipated but may be encountered.

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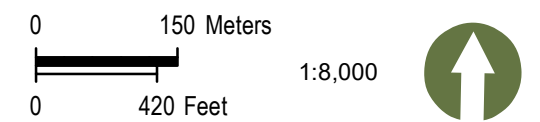
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Cherokee Heritage Center (CHC) property is an approximately 49.24 acre (19.93 hectares [ha]) site located in Park Hill, Cherokee County (Figure 1). The existing Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza (CHC museum building) is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties (Cherokee Nation Register) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The existing CHC museum building and Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater will be demolished in preparation for construction of new buildings and an updated heritage tourism campus (the project).

In March and April 2023, 106 Group prepared an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) for the project. This plan provides instructions for responding in the event that archaeologically significant resources or human remains are encountered during phases of demolition and/or construction within the CHC property. While this UDP can and should be applied for any discoveries within the area of highest archaeological potential surrounding the CHC museum building, the intention of this document is primarily focused elsewhere within the CHC property where similar discoveries are not anticipated but may be encountered.

The following UDP includes background information, protocols for the discovery of archaeological resources or human remains, and reporting.

 Property Location

Property Location

Figure 1

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Objective

While the demolition and construction efforts are under no regulatory obligation with regard to cultural resources, the Cherokee Nation Businesses (CNB) recognizes the deep cultural significance of this site. This UDP documents the procedures to be followed by all project-personnel in the event that potentially significant archaeological resources or human remains are identified during construction and development throughout the CHC property.

As summarized below, the portion of the CHC property that includes the estimated footprint of the first Cherokee Female Seminary has the greatest potential to contain intact and significant archaeological resources (see also Archaeological Visual Assessment [Lund-Kyrola 2023a]). Accordingly, demolition of the CHC museum building – which is adjacent to and overlies this area – will be monitored by qualified archaeologists (see Demolition Monitoring Plan [Rufledt 2023]), future activities in this area should be limited (see Future Use Recommendations [Manley 2023a]), and additional archaeological evaluation may be warranted (see Archaeological Evaluation Research Design [Lund-Kyrola 2023c]). The principles underlying the UDP presented here are reflected in those other documents and approaches. Therefore, while this UDP can and should be applied within that area of highest archaeological potential, the intention of this document is primarily focused elsewhere within the CHC property where similar discoveries are not anticipated but may be encountered.

2.2 Summary of Visual Assessment Results

As described in the archaeological visual assessment report for the project, historical research was conducted at the Cherokee National Historical Society, the Cherokee National Research Center, and Northeastern State University (NSU) on June 9 and June 10, 2022 (Lund-Kyrola 2023a). Based on this research, on-site communication with CHC and CNB staff, the results of the previously conducted geophysical survey, and the results of the visual assessment, the portion of the property within and immediately surrounding the estimated footprint of the first Cherokee Female Seminary is assessed as possessing high potential for intact archaeological resources to exist (Lund-Kyrola 2023a) (Figure 2). Any intact archaeological resources identified within this area have an increased potential to possess significance if they are associated with the first Cherokee Female Seminary, a property listed in the Cherokee Nation Register and NRHP. Because this area has the highest potential for intact and significant archaeological resources, it is addressed primarily through other documents including the Demolition Monitoring Plan (Rufledt 2023), Materials Salvage Plan (Kaeding 2023), Future Use Recommendations (Manley 2023a), and Archaeological Evaluation Research Design (Lund-Kyrola 2023c).

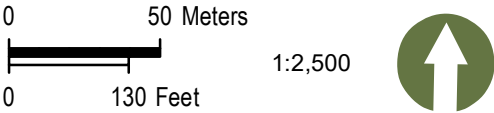
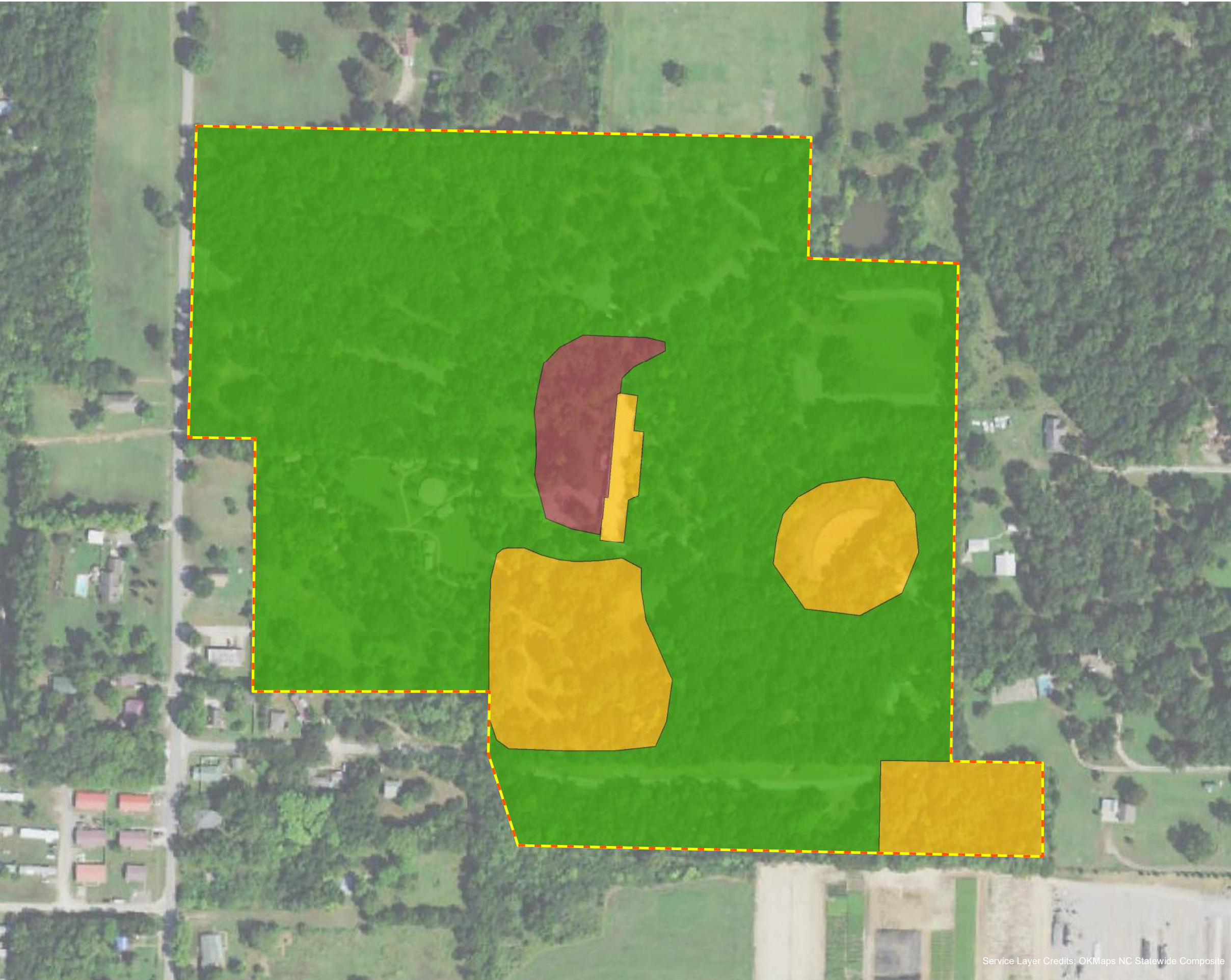
In some portions of the property beyond the first Cherokee Female Seminary, land modifications may have only resulted in surface and near-surface disturbance. Therefore, unknown archaeological resources may exist in these areas that, while unlikely to be associated with first Cherokee Female Seminary, may be significant for their association with other components of the site history and the region more generally. The areas characterized by this assessment of moderate-to-low archaeological potential include

roadways and parking lots, and greenspaces throughout the property (apart from the original village site) (Figure 2).

This UDP should be made available to all staff and contractors involved in demolition and construction activities throughout the CHC property, and Section 4.0 should be consulted regarding appropriate next steps in the event that any potentially significant archaeological resources or human remains are encountered during any ground-disturbing activities in these moderate-to-low potential areas.

**Cherokee Heritage Center
Unanticipated Discoveries Plan**
Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

-  Property Location
-  Low Potential for Archaeological Resources
-  Moderate Potential for Archaeological Resources
-  High Potential for Archaeological Resources



Archaeological Assessment Results

Figure 2

3.0 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES APPROACH

While there are currently no Cherokee Nation, state of Oklahoma, or federal cultural resource regulations that apply to proposed construction plans, the approach to the unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources was designed using the principles of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as a guideline. The approach to the unanticipated discovery of human remains and burial goods is in compliance with Title 21, Chapter 47 of the Council of the Cherokee Nation legislative code (21 CNCA Ch. 47). The following sections document the procedures to be followed in the event of an unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources or human remains.

3.1 Contact Information

A critical component of the response to unanticipated discoveries is rapid and comprehensive communication between all the appropriate people involved in this aspect of the project. While some of these roles will likely be universally applicable for any project activity, others are specific to UDP response, and others still will be identified as later stages of the project are finalized. Table 1 provides a location to compile that information as the appropriate contacts are determined. The same information is captured within the project Demolition Monitoring Plan and Demolition Contractor Specifications as applies to planned project activities in and around the CHC museum building and the footprint of the first Cherokee Female Seminary (Manley 2023b, Rufledt 2023).

Table 1. UDP Roles and Contact Information

Party	Role*	Name	Contact
Cherokee Nation Secretary of Natural Resources Office – Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO)	Responsible Cherokee Nation Agency	Chad Harsha, Secretary of Natural Resources Elizabeth Toombs, THPO	(918) 453-5000
Cherokee Nation Marshal Service	Discovery Response (Human Remains)	Office	(918) 207-3800
Oklahoma Chief Medical Examiner's (CME) Office	Discovery Response (Human Remains)	Eric Pfeifer, M.D., CME Joshua Lanter, M.D., Deputy CME	(405) 239-7141 (918) 295-3400
Cherokee Nation Businesses (CNB)	CNB Project Manager	Travis Owens Paul Buckner	918-384-5929 918-456-7313
	Construction Manager		
	Onsite Construction Foreman		

*In order to appropriately and rapidly respond to any unanticipated discoveries, it is recommended that the project establishes an arrangement with an archaeologist in advance of any ground disturbance and that the archaeologist is familiar with the Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) (Lund-Kyrola 2023b), is a Secretary of the Interior-qualified archaeologist (Qualified Archaeologist), has the expertise to identify and evaluate associated resources, and has or has access to osteological expertise.

3.2 Discovery of Archaeological Resources

While almost 60 years of activity at the CHC have undoubtedly left subsurface signatures throughout the property, these signatures are not likely to constitute archaeological sites that can contribute information beyond what is already known regarding the function or significance of the site or the organization. However, earlier activities within the property – including the use of the site associated with the first Cherokee Female Seminary and the use of the landscape further in the past – may be represented by archaeological resources that would provide significant information. In order to respond appropriately to the unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources, it is important to be able to distinguish between the types of subsurface signatures that warrant additional attention and those that do not.

This document provides very general guidance to help identify, in particular, the sorts of observations that can safely be disregarded. It is recommended that arrangements are made with a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist (Qualified Archaeologist) in advance of project-related ground disturbance and that the Qualified Archaeologist can be available to quickly assess potentially significant subsurface signatures. This should allow for the project to be able to progress within minimal delay as project-related activities expose more of the subsurface characteristics of the property.

During ground disturbing activities, it is likely that on-site personnel are likely to encounter materials and features that reflect more recent use of the landscape. If these are confidently assessed as such, then no delays or additional treatment is necessary and project activities can continue uninterrupted. When in doubt, it is recommended that a Qualified Archaeologist is consulted to ensure that significant resources are not being destroyed as a result of preliminary misidentification. The types of observations that fall into this category include modern refuse; utilities/utility trenches; modern architectural features/foundations; and isolated historical artifacts such as single glazed pottery sherds, single rusted nails, single shards of broken glass.

Alternatively, on-site personnel may observe different types of artifacts and features that would provide significant information and would warrant additional attention. The visual assessment for the project identified isolated historical artifacts sparsely distributed on the surface throughout the property (Lund-Kyrola 2023a). As mentioned above, these can be safely disregarded. However, if an area is identified where these same materials are identified in a denser concentration, then that likely signals different activities, different use of the landscape, and an increased information potential. Other observations that might indicate similar significance and warrant additional attention would include distinct areas characterized by different soil characteristics (often a different soil color, but also different consistency, compactness, or inclusions, ideally with definable edges), historical architectural features (presumably constructed of brick or foundational limestone rather than cinder block or concrete), and pre-contact artifacts (such as stone tools, projectile points, and unglazed pottery). This category of observations will be referred to in the procedures below as potential archaeological resources. As noted above, it is recommended that – prior to ground disturbance – arrangements be made for a Qualified Archaeologist to help quickly and efficiently distinguish between potential archaeological resources and other observations that warrant no further attention.

If potential archaeological resources are discovered unexpectedly during project construction:

1. All work should immediately stop within 50 feet (ft.) of the discovery, and the Construction Manager and Cherokee Nation THPO should be notified. If there is a Qualified Archaeologist for the project, they should also be notified. No work within 50 ft. of the find should occur until the Cherokee Nation THPO or qualified designee can report to the site to inspect the discovery.
2. Temporary protective measures should be implemented. The type of temporary protective measures required and the length of stoppage will be dependent on the nature of the discovery; however, the protective measures should be sufficient to protect and allow for safe investigation of the discovery, including any known or potential resources associated with the discovery, without unnecessary hindrance to construction. Work may continue on other areas of the project site while the discovery is being evaluated.
3. The discovery should be identified and evaluated by a qualified professional (e.g., Qualified Archaeologist or Cherokee Nation THPO) for NRHP significance and integrity.
 - a. If the discovery is identified to not be a potential archaeological resource or is identified as an archaeological resource but evaluated as not significant, and if it is determined necessary and appropriate, the discovery should be briefly documented per guidance provided in Section 5.0 below. Documentation should also be provided to the THPO as appropriate. Following documentation, the Construction Manager should be notified and construction within 50 ft. of the discovery may proceed.
 - b. If the discovery is identified to be an archaeological resource and evaluated as potentially significant, either individually or as a component of the first Cherokee Female Seminary site, then in addition to documenting it per guidance in Section 5.0 below, the Cherokee Nation THPO and CNB should be notified. Additional investigation may be carried out, as warranted, to assess the extent of the discovery and to make recommendations regarding its significance.
 - i. The feasibility of avoidance and preservation in place should be considered. If impacts to the discovery can be avoided, and assuming the discovery can feasibly be preserved in place, protective measures for the discovery should be implemented.
 - ii. If impacts to the discovery cannot be avoided, then a treatment plan should be prepared, in consultation with the Cherokee Nation THPO. The treatment plan should describe the significance of the discovery and set forth proposed actions to minimize or mitigate adverse effects to the discovery. The treatment plan should be provided to the Cherokee Nation THPO for review.

- iii. If the discovery is a potential archaeological resource associated with the first Cherokee Female Seminary, then the previously drafted Archaeological Evaluation Research Design (Lund-Kyrola 2022c) should be referenced to provide guidance regarding the appropriate research questions and methodologies to apply.
4. Construction activities within a 50-foot radius may resume once the protective measures and/or treatment plan have been fully implemented and notice to proceed has been given by the Cherokee Nation THPO.

3.3 Discovery of Human Remains

Based on historical research and the results of the archaeological assessment, there is no reason to believe that the project area contains human remains or burials. However, it is important that all involved project personnel are aware of the appropriate discovery response protocols in the highly unlikely event that human remains are encountered during ground disturbing activities. In the event that suspected human remains including any bones that are not clearly animal, mortuary features, or associated artifacts are identified during construction, the following procedures should be followed in compliance with the Council of the Cherokee Nation legislative code *Violating Sepulture and the Remains of the Dead* (21 CNCA Ch. 47; § 1168.1-.5).

In advance of project-related ground disturbance, it is recommended that arrangements are made with a Qualified Archaeologist that has or has access to osteological expertise or with an Osteologist that has or has access to archaeological expertise. It is important they can be available in-person or remotely to quickly identify whether bones are human or non-human. This should allow for the project to be able to progress with minimal delay as project-related activities expose more of the subsurface characteristics of the property.

1. All work should immediately stop within 50 ft. of the discovery, and the Construction Manager and Cherokee Nation THPO should be notified. If involved, a Qualified Archaeologist and Osteologist should be consulted as well.
2. Temporary protective measures should be implemented and should be sufficient to protect and allow for safe investigation of the discovery and any known or potential cultural materials associated with the discovery. These protective measures should also ensure that any human remains are shielded from public view.
3. Local law enforcement (Cherokee Nation Marshal Service) should be immediately contacted to comply with 21 CNCA Chapter 47.
4. Suspected human remains should not be further disturbed nor removed until disposition has been determined by the Cherokee Nation Marshal Service.

5. The Cherokee Nation Marshal Service should notify the Office of the Oklahoma Chief Medical Examiner who should confirm whether the human remains are human and whether the remains are associated with or suspected to be associated with any crime (forensic).
 - a. If the discovery is determined to represent human remains that **are** forensic, further treatment will fall under the jurisdiction of the Cherokee Nation Marshal Service.
 - b. If the discovery is determined to represent human remains that **are not** forensic, the Chief Medical Examiner should notify the Cherokee Nation THPO within fifteen (15) days (21 CNCA § 1168.4.E)
6. If the discovery is determined to represent archaeological human remains (and associated burial materials) that are American Indian in ancestry, the Cherokee Nation THPO should follow procedures in compliance with the Council of the Cherokee Nation legislative codes 21 CNCA § 1168.2, §, 1168.4. E, and § 1168.5.
7. Excavation within 50 ft. of the discovery should not resume until a notice to proceed is given by the Cherokee Nation Marshal Service and Cherokee Nation THPO. The measures previously set in place to protect the remains and any associated artifacts should remain in effect until this time.
8. At all times, the human remains must be treated with utmost dignity and respect and in a culturally sensitive manner.

4.0 DOCUMENTATION

Documentation methods will vary based on the type and significance of any materials encountered and should be approved by the Cherokee Nation THPO, as needed.

If any there are any unanticipated discoveries in the course of project-related construction and these procedures are enacted, at a minimum, all work should conform to *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* [48 Federal Register 44716-44740] (NPS 1983).

Documentation of discoveries should include the dates, locations, descriptions, and measurements of discoveries; soil types observed; and any measure taken in response to discoveries. Documentation methods may include but are not limited to recording locations using sub-meter Global Positioning System (GPS) technology, photographing any exposed features and the overall context of the exposed resources, written summary data, scale plans and drawings, and, where safe and prudent, profiling trench walls containing archaeological resources or strata.

At the completion of project-related construction, a final report documenting all unanticipated discoveries should be included as an appendix to the AMP (Lund-Kyrola 2023b). If archaeological resources are identified and documented, the Cherokee Nation THPO should determine whether Oklahoma Archaeology Survey isolate and site forms and Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office Historic Preservation Resource Identification (HPRI) forms should be submitted for all newly recorded resources and those revisited. If so, those forms should also be included as an appendix to the AMP (Lund-Kyrola 2023b).

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Kaeding, Adam

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APPENDIX F: MATERIALS SALVAGE PLAN FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

MATERIALS SALVAGE PLAN FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

April 2023

**CONFIDENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION – NOT FOR
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

MATERIALS SALVAGE PLAN FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

106 Group Project No. 2818

SUBMITTED TO:

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April 2023

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Cherokee Heritage Center (CHC) property is an approximately 49.24 acre (19.93 hectares [ha]) site located in Park Hill, Cherokee County. The existing Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza (CHC museum building) is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties and National Register of Historic Places. The existing CHC museum building and Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater will be demolished in preparation for construction of new buildings and an updated heritage tourism campus.

In April 2023, 106 Group prepared instructions for the collection and preservation of materials salvaged from existing buildings during demolition for potential future reuse.

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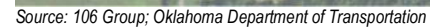
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Cherokee Heritage Center (CHC) property is an approximately 49.24 acre (19.93 hectares [ha]) site located in Park Hill, Cherokee County (Figure 1). The existing Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Place (CHC museum building) is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties and National Register of Historic Places. The existing CHC museum building and Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater (amphitheater) will be demolished in preparation for construction of new buildings and an updated heritage tourism campus (the project).

As Cherokee Nation Businesses (CNB) envisions the future of the property, they intend to protect, preserve, and incorporate select components characteristic of the existing site's cultural significance as possible. The goals of this effort are to maintain, through design, a degree of continuity in the feeling, association, materials, and workmanship that have characterized the property throughout its history. As the Master Plan is developed, these recommendations may be adjusted.

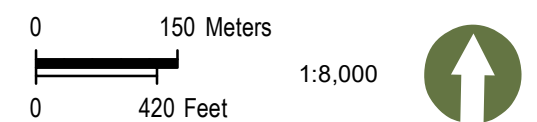
In April 2023, 106 Group prepared instructions for the collection and preservation of materials salvaged from existing buildings during demolition for potential future reuse. This Materials Salvage Plan provides directions for how to identify, evaluate, treat, store, and document the materials that may help meet this preservation objective. This document pertains to materials that constitute components of the fabric of the existing CHC museum building and amphitheater. Materials that meet the criteria for salvage may be identified in archaeological contexts during demolition. If so, the protocols for addressing those materials are provided in the Demolition Monitoring Plan (Rufledt 2023) and the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (Hunt 2023)

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

 Property Location

Service Layer Credits: OKMaps NC Statewide Composite

Map Produced by 106 Group 4/28/2023



Property Location

Figure 1

2.0 OBJECTIVE

As described in the Archaeological Management Plan (Lund-Kyrola 2023), the CHC campus maintains a position of high cultural significance among Cherokee communities. The significance of the property has deep historical roots as the site of the first Cherokee Female Seminary and more recent significant associations as the central location of many important cultural events and activities for generations of Cherokee citizens. Two buildings on the property served as the physical context, background, and embodiment of much of these significant associations: the CHC Museum and Plaza itself including adjacent components of the Cherokee Female Seminary (CHC museum building) and the Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater (amphitheater). These two buildings were designed and built with the specific intention of reflecting Cherokee principles and aesthetics while also incorporating elements of the Cherokee Female Seminary (Gallo et. al 2023a, Gallo et. al 2023b, Gallo 2023, and Lund-Kyrola 2023).

As CNB envisions the future of the property, they intend to protect, preserve, and incorporate select components characteristic of the existing site's cultural significance as possible. One element of the approach to that preservation will be to salvage representative materials from the existing CHC museum building and the amphitheater for potential reuse in the design and construction of the future CHC campus. The goals of this effort are to maintain, through design, a degree of continuity in the feeling, association, materials, and workmanship that have characterized the property throughout its history.

This Materials Salvage Plan (MSP) provides direction for how to identify, evaluate, treat, store, and document the materials that may help meet this preservation objective. This document also includes some preliminary considerations regarding how to best approach the building demolition and salvage of materials in a manner that best protects the materials themselves. More specific approaches regarding safety are identified in the Demolition Contractor Specifications (Manley 2023a), and protection plans should be included in greater detail in the Demolition Plan to be prepared by the demolition contractor (Contractor Demolition Plan).

3.0 SITE AND MATERIALS PROTECTION CONSIDERATIONS

Efforts should be undertaken in order to ensure that demolition activities properly plan and account for the preservation of salvageable significant materials and avoid impacts to potentially significant unknown resources. These efforts include but are not limited to:

- Demolition Contractor (Contractor) should review all relevant documents to ensure familiarity with the specific types and general categories of materials that may be considered for salvage including, but not limited to:
 - previous architectural drawings
 - Archaeological Management Plan (Lund-Kyrola 2023) and all Appendices
- Contractor should conduct a comprehensive survey of the CHC museum building and amphitheater to identify locations and condition of all materials that are potentially salvageable (see Section 4.0). The survey should consider where there may be additional materials that meet similar characteristics but have not been specifically listed below and/or may not be immediately visible during a building inspection.
- Based on the information from the document review and on-site Contractor surveys, the Contractor Demolition Plan developed by the Contractor should provide detailed approaches to removal of materials identified for salvage. As noted in the Demolition Contractor Specifications, removal plans should:
 - emphasize the use of hand tools;
 - specify strategies that will ensure that potential salvage materials are protected from extended exposure to potentially harmful elements (sunlight, precipitation, dust, temperature extremes, etc.) during demolition activities;
 - identify a sequence of demolition activities that maximizes protection of potential salvage materials from falling or projectile debris; and
 - mitigate against risk of potential salvage materials themselves falling from heights greater than two meters (Manley 2023a).
- Demolition activities in and around the CHC Building will be observed by Archaeological Monitors. No demolition activities can take place within the designated monitoring area without the presence and oversight of an Archaeological Monitor (Rufledt 2023).
 - Impacts to potentially significant resources include demolition activities directed to the structures themselves and incidental effects to the ground surface in the surrounding area including machine treads, impacts from falling/dropped materials, substantial vibrations of surface equipment, etc.
 - All impacts must be considered and supervised by the Archaeological Monitor. See the Demolition Monitoring Plan (Rufledt 2023).
- Demolition of the amphitheater will not be monitored.

- Contractor should be familiar with the procedures detailed in the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan prior to the initiation of demolition activities in any portions of the property (Hunt 2023).
- Potential salvage materials should be protected from inclement weather and from demolition activities at every stage of the demolition process. Potential salvage material protection plans should be detailed in the Contractor Demolition Plan.
 - Once identified and removed from the active demolition area, all potential salvage materials should be evaluated and inventoried in a temporary staging location. Appropriate treatment measures should be assessed (see Sections 5.0 and 6.1).
 - After evaluation, inventory, and treatment assessment, potential salvage materials should be safely transferred to an appropriate storage facility designed to keep materials off the ground, sheltered from weather, and in a climate and moisture-controlled environment (see Section 6.2).

4.0 KEY STRUCTURES AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

Not all structures within the CHC property contribute equally to aspects of historical and cultural significance. Similarly, not all components of the CHC museum building or the amphitheater possess the integrity of feeling, association, material, or workmanship necessary to convey significance. It is important, therefore, to ensure that a shared, advanced understanding of which materials are appropriate for salvage is established prior to the drafting of the Contractor Demolition Plan by the Contractor.

4.1 Amphitheater

As described in the Archaeology Management Plan (AMP) (Lund-Kyrola 2023), the vision of the Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater was specifically designed to portray a ‘uniquely Cherokee’ character. The amphitheater has contributed to the cultural significance of the CHC property through the outdoor drama, *Trail of Tears*, which held its augural performance in 1969 with an audience of 1,400 (Gallo 2023). This drama was a character-defining event for the CHC for the next 25 years (Gallo 2023).

While there have been renovations and changes to the aesthetics of the amphitheater since its original construction, and though it has fallen into disrepair during its period of vacancy since 2015, elements of the overall character have preserved (Gallo et. al 2023b).

All elements recommended for salvage and storage or reuse should be evaluated by a structural engineer and the quantity of each element to be retained and reused should be determined as part of the Master Planning effort.

The Contractor Demolition Plan should be designed to allow the identification and removal of the following elements to provide an opportunity to evaluate their suitability for reuse/incorporation in later construction:

- Log Posts: As discussed in Gallo et. al 2023b, there are two primary elements of the amphitheater: the rain shelter and the open bowl. The rain shelter is a wood timber structure that includes 54 vertical log posts supporting notched timbers. These distinctive vertical log and notched timber elements frame out the interior space of the rain shelter as well as all interior rooms in the ground-level elevation of the building. The vertical logs and notched timbers should be evaluated by a structural engineer for potential salvage and reuse (Figures 2 and 3).



Figure 2 Log Posts and Red-Painted Wood Planks

- Red-Painted Wood Planks: The interior walls of the rain shelter and both the southwest and northeast control booths are decorated with red-painted wood planks, often in L-shaped patterns. This repeated design contributes significantly to the character of the interior space and so the wood planks – if salvageable – could be recovered and reincorporated into future design elements (Figures 2 and 3).
- Wooden Gates/Railings: Within the rain shelter spaces are partitioned by wooden railings characterized by black-painted vertical wood supports with red-painted triangular brackets. There are also two approximately 5-foot-tall wooden gates along the northwest edge of the rain shelter featuring triangular cutouts. These gates and railing elements are distinctive in their design, contribute to the feeling of the interior of the rain shelter, and should be considered for salvage (Figure 4).
- Chairs/Seating: The open bowl element of the amphitheater is dominated by seating – a mix of concrete benches and plastic, steel frame chairs affixed to concrete benches. While documentation suggests that the chairs are not original furnishings, they would have been a distinctive characteristic of the audience experience and may be salvageable for reuse elsewhere (Figure 5).

4.2 CHC Museum Building

For the purposes of this project, the CHC museum building is defined as the central structure within the CHC complex consisting of the Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza along with adjacent elements of the first Cherokee Female Seminary intact within the Plaza and potentially intact beneath the ground surface. As the central structure, the CHC museum building has contributed substantially to the cultural significance of the entire CHC property and the experiences of the communities that have been



Figure 3 Log Posts and Red-Painted Wood Planks



Figure 4 Wooden Gates/Railings

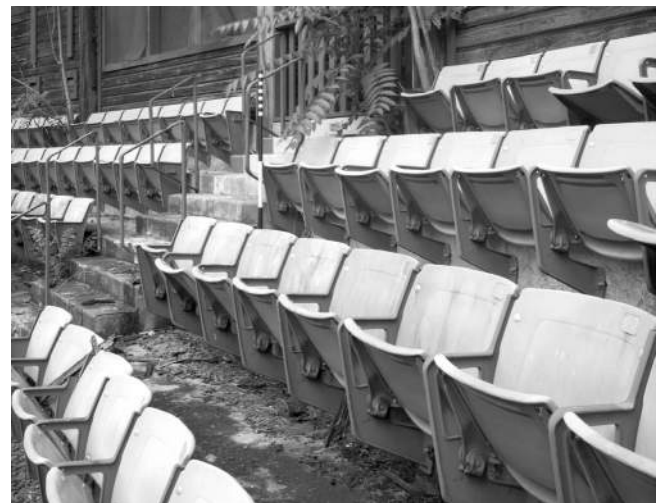


Figure 5 Chairs/Seating

active at this site for generations. Elements of the Cherokee National Museum building itself convey that significance through the integrity of their feeling, design, and materials. Additionally, the CHC museum building has been used as storage for culturally important objects that may have significance to other locations or community associations. Finally, the existing above-ground and potentially intact subsurface components of the first Cherokee Female Seminary contribute to the deeper historical significance of the site and may possess the potential to yield additional information regarding its earlier use.

Since the construction of the CHC museum building, three standing pillars from the first Cherokee Female Seminary have been preserved in place and featured in the center of the plaza. These pillars should be preserved in place and special attention should be paid in the Contractor Demolition Plan to ensure that they will not be negatively impact by any direct or indirect (i.e. dust, vibration) demolition activities.

The information potential of below ground features should initially be considered according to the procedures detailed in the Demolition Monitoring Plan and the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan. It is possible that some currently unknown resources or materials may be appropriate for later incorporation in the design of the new CHC campus. Any potentially salvageable materials related to the CHC museum building that are currently unknown should be removed, evaluated, assessed for possible treatment, and stored in accordance with recommendations in Sections 5.0 and 6.0. The following is a list of known materials from the CHC museum building that should be considered for salvage and reuse:

- Geometric-Design Columns/Capitals:
There are several locations within the CHC museum building that feature concrete columns with capitals featuring linear geometric decorative motifs. These include the atrium lobby area, gift shop, stairwell between the gift shop and the exhibits area, and storage space east of the stairwell. These are effectively the only decorative elements that currently exist within the CHC museum building; their ability to preserve the character of the space should be considered (Figure 6).



Figure 6 Geometric-Designed Columns/Capitals

- Sandstone Exterior Wall Panels: The exterior walls of the CHC museum building are partially clad in a distinctive native sandstone that is “rough cut, irregularly shaped, dark but varied in color” (Gallo et. al 2023a). The walls also feature two other material types, but the native sandstone panels are unique and distinctive. As such, these components help characterize the exterior of the CHC museum building (Figure 7).
- Raised Metal Lettering Sign: The most prominent identifier of the CHC museum building itself is a sign on the wall area on the west elevation that reads:

GWY

CHEROKEE NATIONAL MUSEUM

This sign is installed into the wall in raised metal lettering. Given its prominence and the one-to-one association between this feature and the larger function of the space, it conveys the significance of the property in a uniquely direct fashion. Raised metal lettering is also placed above the west entrance. These items could be salvaged to include in the new museum exhibits, or left in situ, depending on the final design (Figure 8).

- Cornerstone/Dedication Plaque: There is a dedication plaque at the main entrance to the CHC museum building. It is a trapezoidal-shaped inset stone plaque with the seal of the Cherokee Nation, the symbol for The Cherokee National Historical Society, and the masonic symbol that reads:

GWY

CHEROKEE NATIONAL MUSEUM

THE M.W. GRAND LODGE, A.F.E.A.M

JOHN W. PREBLE, GRANDMASTER

JULY 21 A.D, 1973 A.L. 5973



Figure 7 Sandstone Exterior Wall Panels



Figure 8 Raised Metal Lettering Signs



Figure 9 Cornerstone/Dedication Plaque

Like the lettering signs noted above, this element preserves a very direct association with the history, function, and significance of the building. This item could be salvaged to include in the new museum exhibits or placed in storage to ensure its preservation (Figure 9).

- Courthouse Doors: The CHC museum building has been used as a repository for objects that may possess significance to other places, events, people, or structures of importance to Cherokee Nation. Among this collection is a set of antique doors believed to have been removed from the Cherokee Courthouse. While not impacted by CHC museum building demolition, these doors could be considered as potentially salvageable for incorporation into future design (Figure 10).
- Original 1974 Doors: Most doors in the basement and main floor are single-leaf, wood doors with birch veneer in wood frames. These doors and their hardware appear to be original based on 1974 as-built plans. Other likely original doors include the four single-leaf, metal doors in metal frames in the library and archives area. Some doors used for closets and storage areas include a metal grill on the lower quarter of the door, which is also likely original per 1974 as-built plans (Figure 10).
- Seminary Pillar Bricks: The CHC museum building houses a large collection of locally manufactured brick from collapsed seminary pillars that had previously complemented the three standing pillars featured in the Plaza. This collection also may contain architectural materials associated with non-pillar components of the seminary. Like the Courthouse Doors, these bricks and architectural materials are being removed prior to demolition, and they should be considered for possible reuse in a future design or a future exhibit about the seminary (Figure 11).

It is possible additional seminary bricks and architectural materials may be identified beneath the surface during demolition. If so, that discovery should be addressed according to the guidance provided in the Demolition Monitoring Plan (Rufledt 2023).



Figure 10 Example Doors to Consider for Salvage



Figure 11 Seminary Pillar Bricks

- Seminary Foundation Stones: During the construction of the CHC museum building, it is reported that several large seminary foundation stones were removed and incorporated into the landscaping of the larger CHC property (Lund-Kyrola 2023).

It is possible additional foundation stones may be encountered during demolition. If so, that discovery should be addressed according to the guidance provided in the Demolition Monitoring Plan (Rufledt 2023).

- Plaza Features: It is currently understood there are no plans to demolish the Plaza. The Contractor Demolition Plan should avoid any unnecessary impacts in the Plaza area, both in the interest of preserving the Plaza itself and to avoid adverse effects to potentially intact archaeological resources associated with the historic seminary resources underneath the surface. As noted above, the preservation and protection of the extant pillars at the center of the plaza should be specifically addressed within the Contractor Demolition Plan (Figures 12 and 13).

If plans change to include demolition in the Plaza, there are several monuments and commemorative plaques that should be removed, preserved, and considered for reuse in a future design. It is possible additional resources may be identified beneath the surface. If so, that discovery should be addressed according to the guidance provided in the Demolition Monitoring Plan (Rufledt 2023).



Figure 12 Seminary Pillars and Plaza



Figure 13 Seminary Plaza Features

5.0 MATERIALS DISCOVERY / RECOVERY

Not all materials listed in Section 4.0 may be appropriate and in condition for salvage. If materials have been altered or have deteriorated to a degree that they no longer convey the feeling, association, or character of the site, then the incorporation of the materials into future design will not contribute to the preservation of its significance. Similarly, if the physical integrity of the materials has been degraded, undermined, or contaminated, then they could not be appropriately incorporated into any later construction. Therefore, it is necessary to deliberately identify viable material candidates for salvage and carefully evaluate each candidate's suitability.

If materials are identified that retain the ability to convey the significance of the site but lack the structural or physical integrity to be reused in future designs, they may still be worth preserving. Such materials may preserve value to be incorporated into exhibits, interpretive displays, in archived collections, etc. Should any such materials be identified during the course of the procedures detailed in this section, their disposition should be discussed in consultation with a qualified conservator and CNB staff.

5.1 Identification

As noted, prior to the initiation of demolition and guided by this document, the Contractor should review all relevant documents and drawings and should conduct a survey of the Amphitheater and CHC museum building to identify all possible materials for salvage. Also, the Master Plan should inform which items can be reused to support future museum design. The Contractor Demolition Plan should then be crafted by the Contractor in a manner that allows for the careful removal of these elements without risk of damage. These measures should be explicitly identified within the Contractor Demolition Plan document and should be flagged on site to avoid any confusion or oversight among the demolition crew.

During demolition, materials identified for salvage should be removed first, to the degree that is safely and reasonably possible. Once removed from their existing locations, they should be transferred to a temporary staging location away from active demolition activities for evaluation. The staging location should be designed to keep materials off the ground (minimally on top of a tarp or protective surface) with options allowing for rapid, temporary shelter from the elements.

The list of materials in Section 4.0 may not be comprehensive. It is possible there are materials within the amphitheater and CHC museum building that are not currently visible that may help convey the significance of the site for Cherokee Nation citizens and other communities. If any materials are discovered during demolition that may be of significance, they should be identified as potential materials for salvage and the CNB Project Manager should be consulted. Similarly, there is potential for subsurface archaeological materials to be encountered during demolition that may contribute to the historical significance of the site due to their association with the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary or due to their potential to yield important information. For any discoveries in the vicinity of the CHC museum building refer to the Demolition Monitoring Plan (Rufledt 2023). For any discoveries beyond the vicinity of the CHC museum building refer to the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (Hunt and Kaeding 2023).

5.2 Evaluation

Once materials for potential salvage have been identified, removed, and relocated to the staging area, they must be evaluated by CNB staff or their delegates to ensure they possess the characteristics necessary to warrant salvage. In order to appropriately evaluate these materials, they should first be cleaned. The tools, solutions, and methods used in cleaning should be customized to the materials themselves. Generally, wood materials should only be dry brushed with a soft bristle brush. Plastic and metal materials can be cleaned with warm water or potentially a heavily diluted dish soap solution. Attention should be paid to the surface condition of all materials so cleaning does not cause further damage to the materials themselves or surface treatment. A professional conservator should be consulted to ensure appropriate treatment of all materials for preservation and/or reuse.

Once cleaned, each of the recovered materials should be thoroughly inspected for any damage or deterioration that might undermine its ability to be used in future design. For example, if materials are fractured, rusted, crumbled, or rotted to the degree that they no longer maintain structural integrity, those materials may be too undermined to be incorporated in future design. If exposure or deterioration has destroyed the distinct or decorative characteristics through which these materials would otherwise convey the significance of the CHC property, then they may similarly not warrant salvage. In either scenario, with the approval of CNB staff or their delegates, these materials can be discarded with other general demolition debris, as outlined in the Contractor Demolition Plan. Materials that have been evaluated as structurally intact and possessing the characteristics that convey the significance of the properties should be advanced into materials preservation (see Section 6.0).

6.0 MATERIALS PRESERVATION

Materials that have been evaluated as appropriate candidates for salvage should be assigned a unique identification number and should be logged into a comprehensive inventory tracking system. This system should be designed to associate the individual identification number with an item description, material type(s), provenience (original location and manifestation within either the CHC museum building or the amphitheater), status or condition at the time of removal/salvage (specifying past or active deterioration), description of any treatment efforts, and location within the materials salvage storage facility. A sample spreadsheet is included in Table 1. While the spreadsheet in Table 1 includes initial guidance regarding basic information that should be included, the tracking system should be designed for flexibility in a manner that allows for the documentation of all relevant information for different types of materials as well as for updates over time. This system should be designed in advance to accommodate maximum possible integration within existing CNB archival inventory systems.

Table 1. Sample Material Tracking Inventory Spreadsheet

ID #	Description	Material(s)	Original Provenience	Status	Treatment	Storage / Reuse Location
Unique identifier	Description of item	All material types comprising item	Building	Overall condition	Description of treatment applied	Location within storage facility
One number for each item salvaged	Description of decoration		Room	Nature, degree, and location of damage or deterioration	Cleaning materials used	Location / destination of final disposition (building where reused, exhibit, etc.)
	Comprehensive list of components of individual item		Description of mounting/presentation		Conservation treatment	
					Consolidation treatment	

6.1 Treatment

Though materials evaluated as appropriate for salvage have retained the characteristics necessary to convey significance of the site and physical integrity to be integrated into future design, they main need additional treatment to ensure that they maintain those qualities long term. For example, a wooden artifact with some degree of mold or a metal object with minimal oxidization should be treated to halt and potentially reverse those destructive processes. The methods appropriate for treatment are determined on a case-by-case basis, customized to the material type and nature and degree of deterioration. CNB staff or

a qualified designee should consult with professional conservators and/or material conservation manuals for treatment guidance.

The status of salvaged materials should be documented in the inventory tracking system after evaluation as a component of the treatment stage. This will aid in monitoring any potentially active deterioration, will provide information regarding materials condition that can be referenced in consideration of incorporation into design, and will facilitate efficient access to the materials within the storage facility when needed. Table 1 provides an initial suggestion of some types of information that may be included in the inventory. Once treated or assessed as not requiring further treatment, each item should be labeled with its unique identification number via labelling methods that are durable and element-resistant but also non-destructive and completely removable or reversible.

6.2 Storage

Because there could be a considerable time delay between the removal, identification, evaluation, and treatment of the salvage materials and their ultimate potential incorporation into the design of the new CHC campus, it is critical they are stored in an adequate facility that will maintain their preservation. The following is a list of minimal requirements for the semi-permanent storage facility:

- Fully enclosed indoor facility;
- No salvaged materials will be stored on the ground surface;
- Limited access and reasonably secure from theft, vandalism, and fire;
- Temperature and moisture-controlled environment;
- Controlled lighting including no direct sunlight exposure;
- Fully accessible to allow for inspection and monitoring of salvage materials condition;
- Organized systematically so each salvaged item can be easily retrievable by reference to their unique identification number.

7.0 DOCUMENTATION / REINCORPORATION

Once demolition of the CHC museum building and amphitheater is complete and salvaged materials have been identified, removed, evaluated, treated, and submitted to the storage facility, the inventory spreadsheet as it exists at that time should be included in a report of material salvage results to be submitted as an appendix to the AMP. While the inventory itself should be central to the report, it should be further contextualized with additional project information including methods and standards applied throughout the process, recommendations made, and established plans regarding the ongoing inspection and maintenance of materials.

The report, along with the Future Use Recommendations (Manley 2023b), should also be made available to relevant contractors involved in the future planning and design of the CHC campus. This document will enable them to better envision, plan, and implement the incorporation of salvaged materials.

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APPENDIX G: FUTURE USE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

FUTURE USE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

April 2023

**CONFIDENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION – NOT FOR
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

FUTURE USE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

106 Group Project No. 2818

SUBMITTED TO:

Cherokee Nation Businesses
777 W Cherokee St.
Catoosa, OK 74015

SUBMITTED BY:

106 Group
1295 Bandana Blvd #335
St. Paul, MN 55108

REPORT AUTHOR:

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PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Adam Kaeding, Ph.D., RPA

April 2023

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Cherokee Heritage Center (CHC) property is an approximately 49.24 acre (19.93 hectares [ha]) site located in Park Hill, Cherokee County. The existing Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza (CHC museum building) is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties and National Register of Historic Places. The existing CHC museum building and Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater will be demolished in preparation for construction of new buildings and an updated heritage tourism campus.

In April 2023, 106 Group provided suggestions regarding land use options that may or may not be appropriate in different portions of the CHC property in the interest of reducing impacts to potentially significant archaeological resources. Recommendations include both construction and post-construction land use throughout the entirety of the CHC property.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Cherokee Heritage Center (CHC) property is an approximately 49.24 acre (19.93 hectares [ha]) site located in Park Hill, Cherokee County (Figure 1). The existing Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza (CHC museum building) is located directly adjacent to the estimated footprint of the historic first Cherokee Female Seminary building which is listed in the Cherokee Nation Register of Historic Properties and National Register of Historic Places. The existing CHC museum building and Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater (amphitheater) will be demolished in preparation for construction of new buildings and an updated heritage tourism campus (the project).

In April 2023, 106 Group provided suggestions regarding land use options that may or may not be appropriate in different portions of the CHC property in the interest of reducing impacts to potentially significant archaeological resources.

The following Future Use Recommendations document includes the objective and rationale for establishing land use recommendations throughout the CHC property. Recommendations are made for both construction and post-construction land use throughout the property. Where land disturbance is unavoidable, an outline of recommendations is made for reducing risk of causing destruction or damage to potential resources. Adam Kaeding, Ph.D. served as principal investigator and the document was drafted by Alison Manley, MPhil.

Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma



Map Produced by 106 Group 4/26/2023

1:8,000



Property Location

Figure 1

2.0 RATIONALE

The first Cherokee Female Seminary was opened in 1851 (Abbott 1989) in Park Hill. The seminary burned in 1887, and two years later it was replaced by a new Female Seminary building, in nearby Tahlequah. The historic Cherokee Female Seminary was listed in the NRHP in 1973 and in the Cherokee Nation Register in 2019 due to its status as:

- the second oldest public institution of higher learning west of the Mississippi;
- one of the oldest American institutions to provide a liberal arts education for women;
- the first institution in America to pay equal salaries to men and women professors; and
- the first institution of higher education to provide tuition, books, room, board, and supplies free of charge to its students (Cherokee Female Seminary, OK).



Figure 2. First Cherokee Female Seminary (2021.02.4388, n.d.)

Evidence shows there may be intact architectural components and artifact deposits within the footprint and in the surrounding vicinity of the existing CHC museum building. Surface ruins include the three brick pillars currently incorporated into the plaza by the southern entrance to the building. Possible subsurface structures or deposits may include building foundations and rubble, walls or cellar partitions, and possibly parts of the easternmost pillars (Lund-Kyrola 2023b).

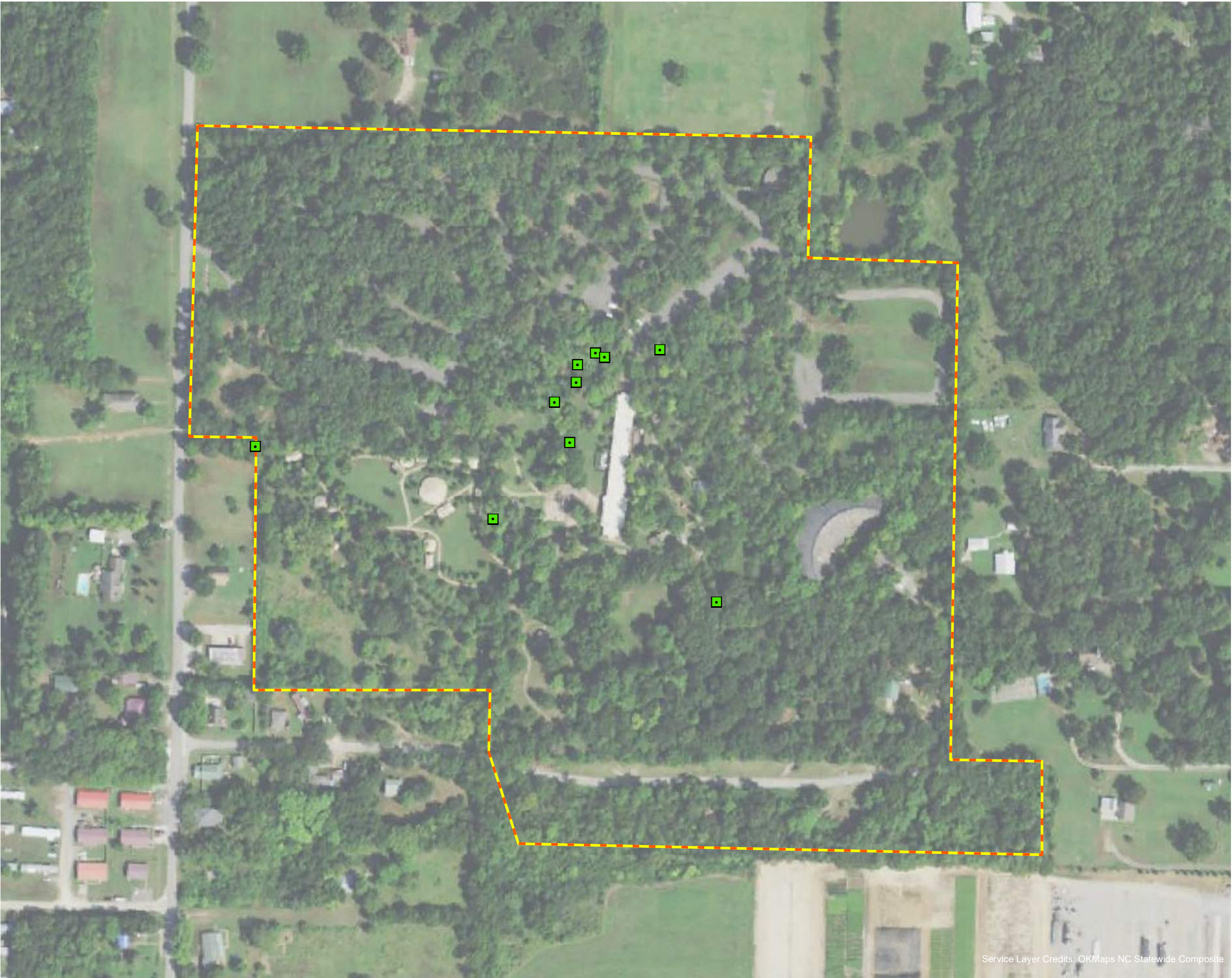


Figure 3. Extant Columns, Facing East-Northeast

In June 2022, numerous surface artifact scatters were identified across the Cherokee Heritage Center Museum and Plaza area during visual survey; these were primarily comprised of brick fragments, historic whiteware, and porcelain (Figure 4) (Lund-Kyrola 2023a). The highest density of these finds was limited to approximately 50 m north and 20 m west of the projected location of the seminary footprint. Additionally, during the June 2022 site visit, CHC staff recounted numerous instances of CHC visitors finding historic artifacts (primarily ceramics and glass) in the vicinity of the estimated seminary footprint (on the north side of the building). The evidence listed above is further supported by the results of a 2008 geophysical survey that interpreted anomalies in this area as likely representing intact foundations, potential walls, and potential cellar partitions along with general architectural rubble (Garrison and Hale 2008). Accordingly, this area is identified as having high potential to contain intact archaeological resources.

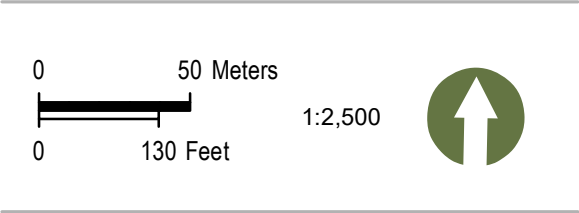
The remainder of the property, away from the estimated footprint of the first Cherokee Female Seminary, is characterized by a reduced level of archaeological potential. There are two categories of potential archaeological resources that may exist away from the seminary footprint: moderate potential and low potential. It is possible there are archaeological signatures, including architectural elements, that reflect outbuildings or activity areas associated with the seminary but are physically removed from the footprint of the seminary itself. The area surrounding the CHC property is also generally characterized by archaeological signatures – isolates and archaeological sites – that reflect precontact use of the landscape. Archaeological resources associated with either of these categories would likely be able to yield important

information and, therefore, would be significant. Destruction and adverse impacts to these resources should be avoided. Since it is unknown whether or where these resources may exist elsewhere in the property, the level of potential assessed is a reflection primarily of the degree of previous disturbance specific to portions of the project area.



**Cherokee Heritage Center
Future Use Recommendations**
Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

-  Property Location
-  Historic Artifacts – Surface Finds



Historic Surface Find Locations

Figure 4

3.0 OBJECTIVES

While any level of ground disturbance could damage potentially existing resources, more substantial disturbance leads to greater risk. This document aims to serve as a baseline for risk evaluation and avoidance. Based on historical research, recommendations for future land use across the site are outlined in this document. The following objectives are established to guide the parameters of future land use recommendations:

- Serve as a guide regarding activities and land use to be avoided in certain areas in the interest of preserving potential resources;
- Suggest activities and land use that may be appropriate in designated areas;
- Minimize impact on potential archaeological resources by requiring design review for the new center through the lens of preservation; and
- Outline recommendations for risk mitigation via additional archaeological survey, evaluation, and monitoring.

4.0 FUTURE USE RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Levels of Activity and Land Use

Because no direct subsurface archaeological investigation has been conducted, the maximum and minimum depths of potentially intact, potentially significant archaeological resources are unknown. The previously conducted geophysical survey found evidence suggesting that archaeological features may extend as deep as 10 feet below the surface (Garrison and Hale 2008). The archaeological visual assessment identified artifact scatters suggesting that some signatures that may or may not possess integrity are much closer to the surface (Lund-Kyrola 2023a). Therefore, it is necessary to assume that all levels of disturbance at any depth including construction activity and post-construction land use may threaten to adversely impact or destroy potentially existing archaeological resources. For the purpose of this document, levels of activity are categorized as light, medium, and heavy disturbance activities.

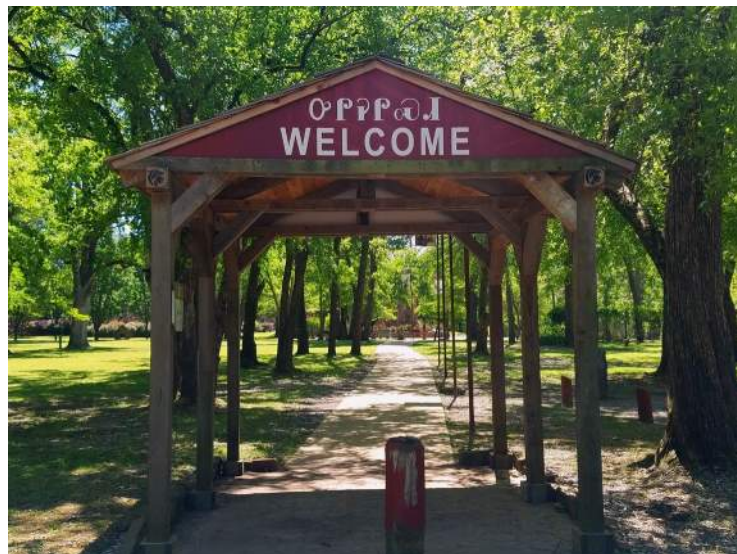
4.1.1 Light Activity and Land Use

4.1.1.1 Construction Activity

- No subsurface impact
- Minimal walking on existing ground surfaces
- Repairing existing paved trails with no impacts below current grade
- Importation of fill materials with no impacts to existing ground surface

4.1.1.2 Post-Construction Land Use

- Minimal walking (e.g., staff access only areas)
- Minimal lawn maintenance (e.g., lawn mowing)
- Maintenance of currently paved areas



4.1.2 Medium Activity and Land Use

4.1.2.1 Construction Activity

- Minimal, targeted, near surface, single impacts
- Impacts in areas of previous disturbance
- Existing utilities replacement
- Paving new areas with minimal grading
- Installing small signposts, interpretive waysides, or benches (less than 3 cm circumference impact)
- Planting of small bushes or shrubs

4.1.2.2 Post-Construction Land Use

- Walking trails with light surface treatment such as wood chips that require no or minimal grading
- Single art installations
- Low activity gardening (bushes or shrubs)
- Small gathering or rest areas (with same caveats as trails and grading above)



4.1.3 Heavy Activity and Land Use

4.1.3.1 Construction Activity

- Extensive impact
- Trenching or excavating
- Grading, leveling, or cutting
- New utility installation
- Fence installation

- Heavy gardening or tree planting
- Installation of new trails or paved areas cutting into current grade
- New building construction

4.1.3.2 Post-Construction Land Use

- Large gathering areas
- Event spaces
- Sports fields
- Active gardens
- Play areas



4.2 Potential for Intact Resources

The exact condition, nature, distribution, and characteristics of archaeological resources across the site are unknown. For the purpose of this document, the summary below aligns with the Archaeological Visual Assessment report in characterizing the portions of the property as possessing either low, medium, or high potential to contain intact archaeological resources (Lund-Kyrola 2023a) (Figure 5).

Within each potential area are unique recommendations for land use and activities that should be prohibited, as well as land use and activities that may be appropriate. Additional survey or monitoring in any given area of the property may yield results suggesting adjustment of the currently defined potential of that area. The recommendations for activity and future land use would also be adjusted accordingly. See Section 6.0 for directives on recommendations for ensuring this document is updated to reflect any new information acquired.

4.2.1 Low Potential Area

It is not anticipated that archaeological resources will be uncovered in low potential areas. These are areas where past activity has included extensive surface and subsurface modification and disturbance (Figure

5). These areas include the CHC museum building itself, the amphitheater, original Tsa-La-Gi village location, and sewage lagoons. It totals approximately 6.93 acres. Further archaeological investigation in these areas is unlikely to yield any important information so no further investigation or monitoring is recommended. In the event any unanticipated discoveries are uncovered in these areas, reference the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) for guidance regarding the appropriate response (Hunt and Kaeding 2023).

4.2.1.1 Land Use and Activities to Prohibit

- None

4.2.1.2 Land Use and Activities that may be Appropriate

- Light, medium, and heavy disturbance activities may proceed.

4.2.2 Moderate Potential Area

The majority of the property is considered to hold moderate potential for intact archaeological resources (Figure 5). These are areas within the property where land modifications may have only resulted in surface rather than subsurface disturbance. Potential archaeological features in these areas may be intact; however, documentary research did not identify any indicators of highly elevated archaeological potential in these areas. Areas include roadways, parking lots, and greenspaces throughout the property totaling approximately 40.75 acres.

4.2.2.1 Land Use and Activities to Prohibit

- Medium and heavy disturbance activities should not proceed unless conducted in accordance with the protocols established in the UDP (Hunt and Kaeding 2023).

4.2.2.2 Land Use and Activities that may be Appropriate

- Light disturbance activities may proceed.
- Medium disturbance activities may proceed but identification-level survey and/or construction monitoring should be considered.

4.2.3 High Potential Area

The area designated as high potential to yield archaeological resources is the area within and immediately surrounding the estimated footprint of the historic Female Cherokee Seminary (Figure 5). It totals approximately 1.56 acres. Documentary research, on-site communication with CHC and Cherokee Nation Businesses staff, the results of the previously conducted geophysical survey, and 106 Group's visual assessment all strongly suggest that subsurface archaeological deposits may exist within these areas. In this area, every activity that disturbs soil could destroy significant archaeological resources. Thus, total avoidance of this area is preferred, once demolition of the existing building has been completed under the supervision of Archaeological Monitors (Rufledt 2023).

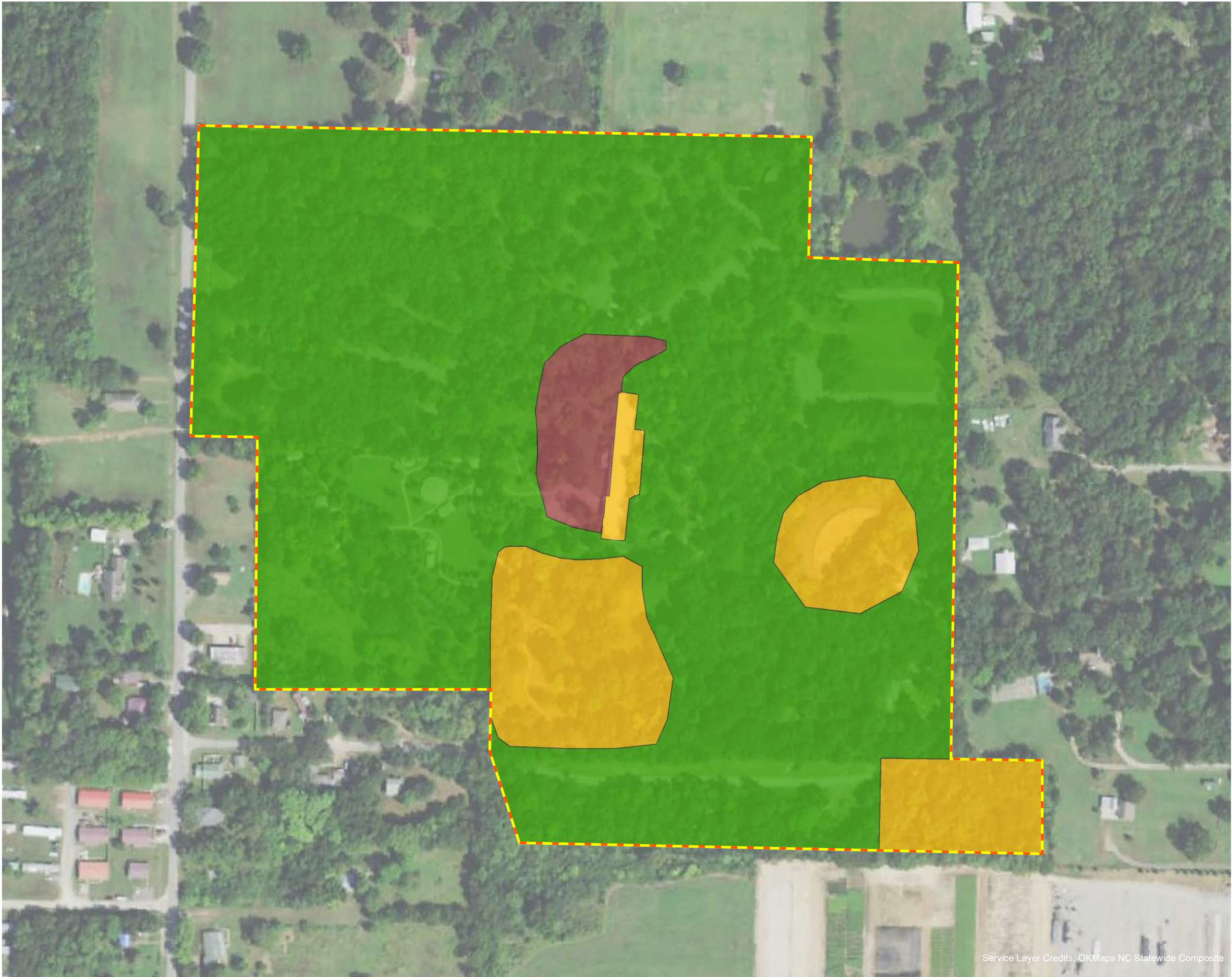
4.2.3.1 Land Use and Activities to Prohibit

- Medium disturbance activities should be strictly avoided without prior archaeological evaluation studies.

- Heavy disturbance activities should be strictly avoided.

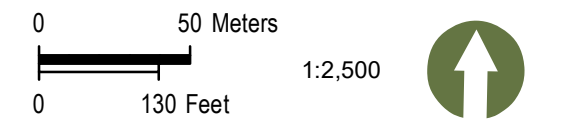
4.2.3.2 Land Use and Activities that may be Appropriate

- Light disturbance activities may proceed but should utilize archaeological monitoring for any activities that might inadvertently impact current surface.
- Medium disturbance activities may proceed but should utilize monitoring and advance survey.
- Medium disturbance activities should follow protocol established in the UDP (Hunt and Kaeding 2023).



**Cherokee Heritage Center
Future Use Recommendations**
Park Hill, Cherokee County, Oklahoma

-  Property Location
-  Low Potential for Archaeological Resources
-  Moderate Potential for Archaeological Resources
-  High Potential for Archaeological Resources



Archaeological Assessment Results

Figure 5

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RISK MITIGATION

5.1 Additional Survey

Identification-level survey can help confirm the presence or absence, distribution, and characteristics of unknown subsurface archaeological resources. Additional survey may also be useful to better understand areas in which there is an unknown level of previous disturbance. The primary identification-level survey method appropriate to the property would likely feature systematically distributed shovel tests. These efforts can help characterize the property or portions of the property and inform what resources may be impacted by proposed activities. Identification-level efforts may result in the discovery of no additional unknown, intact and significant resources, in which case the areas tested could be recategorized as locations where all levels of disturbance (light, medium, and high) can proceed with very little risk. Alternatively, these efforts may identify previously unknown, potentially intact, potentially significant archaeological resources, in which case additional efforts (such as evaluation or monitoring) may be warranted. For example, identification-level survey methods do not appropriately evaluate the integrity and significance of any resources that may be identified. Therefore, to assess the degree of impact that proposed project activities pose, evaluation may be necessary.

5.2 Evaluation

To properly consider the potential adverse impact or risk of destruction posed by project activities, the integrity and significance of a potential resource must be understood. To evaluate the integrity and significance of any resources found during identification survey, demolition monitoring, additional monitoring, or in response to unanticipated discoveries during other project activities, more archaeological context and a greater understanding of interrelationships between multiple subsurface components is required. This evaluation-level effort tends to require a more comprehensive and intensive approach customized to a resource-specific set of research questions and objectives. A customized approach for potential resources associated within the first Cherokee Female Seminary is provided in the Archaeological Evaluation Research Design (Lund-Kyrola 2023c). A similarly structured research design document, with resource-specific research questions and methods, would be appropriate for the evaluation of other potentially intact, potentially significant resources identified within the property.

5.3 Monitoring

Because any ground disturbance—including those listed above as recommended acceptable activities—can result in damage to or destruction of unknown potential resources, ongoing monitoring conducted by a Qualified Archaeologist for the duration of all construction activities can provide an additional means of mitigating risk of impacts. Monitoring accomplishes this by providing an opportunity to identify, evaluate, document, and potentially avoid any unknown resources immediately before they are impacted or destroyed by project activities. If monitoring is conducted, the principles of the Demolition Monitoring Plan (DMP) should be applied, and the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan should be followed (Hunt and Kaeding 2023, Ruffledt 2023). Any information that may be discovered during and following monitoring

of project activities in any areas should be recorded and incorporated as an appendix to the Archaeology Management Plan (Lund-Kyrola 2023b).

6.0 DOCUMENTATION

Any activities that are undertaken via any risk mitigation strategy (additional survey, evaluation, monitoring) should be documented and submitted as a future appendix to the Archaeological Management Plan (Lund-Kyrola 2023b). Documentation should include exact location details, the activity undertaken (including definition of activity level), the methodology, and the results, even if the results were the identification of no new resources.

If results of additional research indicate potential resources, and/or if additional monitoring or survey efforts are undertaken, these results should be documented according to industry standards. Additional documentation efforts may result in an additional appendix dedicated solely to the results of the study of that particular resource or area.

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Rufledt, Jason

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**SECTION 014000
QUALITY REQUIREMENTS**

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Submittals.
- B. Quality assurance.
- C. References and standards.
- D. Testing and inspection agencies and services.
- E. Contractor's construction-related professional design services.
- F. Control of installation.
- G. Defect Assessment.

1.02 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

1.03 CONTRACTOR'S CONSTRUCTION-RELATED PROFESSIONAL DESIGN SERVICES

- A. Coordination: Contractor's professional design services are subject to requirements of project's Conditions for Construction Contract.

1.04 SUBMITTALS

- A. See Section 013000 - Administrative Requirements, for submittal procedures.
- B. Design Data: Submit for Architect's knowledge as contract administrator for the limited purpose of assessing compliance with information given and the design concept expressed in the Contract Documents, or for Owner's information.
- C. Test Reports: After each test/inspection, promptly submit two copies of report to Architect and to Contractor.
 - 1. Include:
 - a. Date issued.
 - b. Project title and number.
 - c. Name of inspector.
 - d. Date and time of sampling or inspection.
 - e. Identification of product and specifications section.
 - f. Location in the Project.
 - g. Type of test/inspection.
 - h. Date of test/inspection.
 - i. Results of test/inspection.
 - j. Compliance with Contract Documents.
 - k. When requested by Architect, provide interpretation of results.
 - 2. Test report submittals are for Architect's knowledge as contract administrator for the limited purpose of assessing compliance with information given and the design concept expressed in the Contract Documents, or for Owner's information.

1.05 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Testing Agency Qualifications:
 - 1. Prior to start of work, submit agency name, address, and telephone number, and names of full time registered Engineer and responsible officer.

1.06 REFERENCES AND STANDARDS

- A. For products and workmanship specified by reference to a document or documents not included in the Project Manual, also referred to as reference standards, comply with requirements of the standard, except when more rigid requirements are specified or are required by applicable codes.
- B. Comply with reference standard of date of issue current on date of Contract Documents, except where a specific date is established by applicable code.
- C. Obtain copies of standards where required by product specification sections.
- D. Maintain copy at project site during submittals, planning, and progress of the specific work, until Substantial Completion.
- E. Should specified reference standards conflict with Contract Documents, request clarification from Architect before proceeding.
- F. Neither the contractual relationships, duties, or responsibilities of the parties in Contract nor those of Architect shall be altered from Contract Documents by mention or inference otherwise in any reference document.

1.07 TESTING AND INSPECTION AGENCIES AND SERVICES

- A. Owner will employ and pay for services of an independent testing agency to perform other specified testing.
- B. Employment of agency in no way relieves Contractor of obligation to perform Work in accordance with requirements of Contract Documents.

PART 3 EXECUTION

2.01 CONTROL OF INSTALLATION

- A. Monitor quality control over suppliers, manufacturers, products, services, site conditions, and workmanship, to produce work of specified quality.
- B. Comply with manufacturers' instructions, including each step in sequence.
- C. Should manufacturers' instructions conflict with Contract Documents, request clarification from Architect before proceeding.
- D. Comply with specified standards as minimum quality for the work except where more stringent tolerances, codes, or specified requirements indicate higher standards or more precise workmanship.
- E. Have work performed by persons qualified to produce required and specified quality.
- F. Verify that field measurements are as indicated on shop drawings or as instructed by the manufacturer.
- G. Secure products in place with positive anchorage devices designed and sized to withstand stresses, vibration, physical distortion, and disfigurement.

2.02 TESTING AND INSPECTION

- A. Testing Agency Duties:
 - 1. Provide qualified personnel at site. Cooperate with Architect and Contractor in performance of services.
 - 2. Perform specified sampling and testing of products in accordance with specified standards.
 - 3. Ascertain compliance of materials and mixes with requirements of Contract Documents.
 - 4. Promptly notify Architect and Contractor of observed irregularities or non-compliance of Work or products.
 - 5. Perform additional tests and inspections required by Architect.
 - 6. Submit reports of all tests/inspections specified.
- B. Limits on Testing/Inspection Agency Authority:
 - 1. Agency may not release, revoke, alter, or enlarge on requirements of Contract Documents.

ARCHITECT OF RECORD REQUIREMENTS FOR-
Quality Requirements

2. Agency may not approve or accept any portion of the Work.
 3. Agency may not assume any duties of Contractor.
 4. Agency has no authority to stop the Work.
- C. Contractor Responsibilities:
1. Deliver to agency at designated location, adequate samples of materials proposed to be used that require testing, along with proposed mix designs.
 2. Cooperate with laboratory personnel, and provide access to the Work and to manufacturers' facilities.
 3. Provide incidental labor and facilities:
 - a. To provide access to Work to be tested/inspected.
 - b. To obtain and handle samples at the site or at source of Products to be tested/inspected.
 - c. To facilitate tests/inspections.
 - d. To provide storage and curing of test samples.
 4. Notify Architect and laboratory 24 hours prior to expected time for operations requiring testing/inspection services.
 5. Employ services of an independent qualified testing laboratory and pay for additional samples, tests, and inspections required by Contractor beyond specified requirements.
 6. Arrange with Owner's agency and pay for additional samples, tests, and inspections required by Contractor beyond specified requirements.
- D. Re-testing required because of non-compliance with specified requirements shall be performed by the same agency on instructions by Architect.
- E. Re-testing required because of non-compliance with specified requirements shall be paid for by Contractor.

2.03 DEFECT ASSESSMENT

- A. Replace Work or portions of the Work not complying with specified requirements.

END OF SECTION

**SECTION 015000
TEMPORARY FACILITIES AND CONTROLS**

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Dewatering
- B. Temporary utilities.
- C. Temporary telecommunications services.
- D. Temporary sanitary facilities.
- E. Temporary Controls: Barriers, enclosures, and fencing.
- F. Security requirements.
- G. Vehicular access and parking.
- H. Waste removal facilities and services.
- I. Field offices.

1.02 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

- A. Section 015100 - Temporary Utilities.
- B. Section 015213 - Field Offices and Sheds.
- C. Section 015500 - Vehicular Access and Parking.

1.03 DEWATERING

- A. Provide temporary means and methods for dewatering all temporary facilities and controls.

1.04 TEMPORARY UTILITIES - SEE SECTION 015100

- A. Owner will provide the following:
 - 1. Electrical power and metering, consisting of connection to existing facilities.
 - 2. Water supply, consisting of connection to existing facilities.
- B. Existing facilities may not be used.

1.05 TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

- A. Provide, maintain, and pay for telecommunications services to field office at time of project mobilization.
- B. Telecommunications services shall include:
 - 1. Windows-based personal computer dedicated to project telecommunications, with necessary software and laser printer.
 - 2. Internet Connections: Minimum of one; DSL modem or faster.

1.06 TEMPORARY SANITARY FACILITIES

- A. Provide and maintain required facilities and enclosures. Provide at time of project mobilization.
- B. Maintain daily in clean and sanitary condition.
- C. At end of construction, return facilities to same or better condition as originally found.

1.07 BARRIERS

- A. Provide barriers to prevent unauthorized entry to construction areas, to prevent access to areas that could be hazardous to workers or the public, to allow for owner's use of site and to protect existing facilities and adjacent properties from damage from construction operations and demolition.

- B. Provide barricades and covered walkways required by governing authorities for public rights-of-way and for public access to existing building.
- C. Protect non-owned vehicular traffic, stored materials, site, and structures from damage.

1.08 FENCING

- A. Provide 6 foot (1.8 m) high fence around construction site; equip with vehicular and pedestrian gates with locks.

1.09 SECURITY - SEE SECTION 013553

- A. Provide security and facilities to protect Work, existing facilities, and Owner's operations from unauthorized entry, vandalism, or theft.

1.10 VEHICULAR ACCESS AND PARKING - SEE SECTION 015500

- A. Coordinate access and haul routes with governing authorities and Owner.
- B. Provide and maintain access to fire hydrants, free of obstructions.
- C. Provide means of removing mud from vehicle wheels before entering streets.
- D. Existing parking areas located at on site may be used for construction parking.

1.11 WASTE REMOVAL

- A. Provide waste removal facilities and services as required to maintain the site in clean and orderly condition.
- B. Provide containers with lids. Remove trash from site periodically.
- C. If materials to be recycled or re-used on the project must be stored on-site, provide suitable non-combustible containers; locate containers holding flammable material outside the structure unless otherwise approved by the authorities having jurisdiction.
- D. Open free-fall chutes are not permitted. Terminate closed chutes into appropriate containers with lids.

1.12 FIELD OFFICES - SEE SECTION 015213

- A. Office: Weathertight, with lighting, electrical outlets, heating, cooling equipment, and equipped with sturdy furniture, drawing rack, and drawing display table.
- B. Provide space for Project meetings, with table and chairs to accommodate 6 persons.
- C. Locate offices a minimum distance of 30 feet (10 m) from existing and new structures.

PART 2 PRODUCTS - NOT USED

PART 3 EXECUTION - NOT USED

END OF SECTION

**SECTION 015100
TEMPORARY UTILITIES**

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Temporary Utilities: Provision of electricity, lighting, heat, ventilation, and water.

1.02 REFERENCE STANDARDS

- A. 29 CFR 1926 - Safety and Health Regulations for Construction; Current Edition.

1.03 TEMPORARY ELECTRICITY

- A. Cost: By Contractor.
- B. Connect to Owner's existing power service.
 - 1. Exercise measures to conserve energy.
- C. Provide temporary electric feeder from existing power source electrical service at location as directed.
- D. Complement existing power service capacity and characteristics as required.
- E. Provide power outlets for construction operations, with branch wiring and distribution boxes located at each floor. Provide flexible power cords as required.
- F. Provide main service disconnect and over-current protection at convenient location and meter.
- G. Provide adequate distribution equipment, wiring, and outlets to provide single phase branch circuits for power and lighting.

1.04 TEMPORARY LIGHTING FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

- A. Provide and maintain LED, compact fluorescent, or high-intensity discharge lighting as suitable for the application for construction operations in accordance with requirements of 29 CFR 1926 and authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Provide branch wiring from power source to distribution boxes with lighting conductors, pigtails, and lamps as required.
- C. Maintain lighting and provide routine repairs.

PART 2 PRODUCTS - NOT USED

PART 3 EXECUTION - NOT USED

END OF SECTION

**SECTION 015713
TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL**

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Prevention of erosion due to construction activities.
- B. Prevention of sedimentation of waterways, open drainage ways, and storm and sanitary sewers due to construction activities.
- C. Restoration of areas eroded due to insufficient preventive measures.
- D. Performance bond.
- E. Compensation of Owner for fines levied by authorities having jurisdiction due to non-compliance by Contractor.

1.02 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

- A. Section 311000 - Site Clearing: Limits on clearing; disposition of vegetative clearing debris.
- B. Section 312200 - Grading: Temporary and permanent grade changes for erosion control.
- C. Section 321500 - Aggregate Surfacing: Temporary and permanent roadways.

1.03 REFERENCE STANDARDS

- A. ASTM D4355/D4355M - Standard Test Method for Deterioration of Geotextiles by Exposure to Light, Moisture, and Heat in a Xenon Arc-Type Apparatus; 2021.
- B. ASTM D4491/D4491M - Standard Test Methods for Water Permeability of Geotextiles by Permittivity; 2022.
- C. ASTM D4533/D4533M - Standard Test Method for Trapezoid Tearing Strength of Geotextiles; 2015 (Reapproved 2023).
- D. ASTM D4632/D4632M - Standard Test Method for Grab Breaking Load and Elongation of Geotextiles; 2015a (Reapproved 2023).
- E. ASTM D4751 - Standard Test Methods for Determining Apparent Opening Size of a Geotextile; 2021a.
- F. ASTM D4873/D4873M - Standard Guide for Identification, Storage, and Handling of Geosynthetic Rolls and Samples; 2017 (Reapproved 2021).

1.04 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Develop and follow an Erosion and Sedimentation Prevention Plan and submit periodic inspection reports.
- B. Do not begin clearing, grading, or other work involving disturbance of ground surface cover until applicable permits have been obtained; furnish all documentation required to obtain applicable permits.
- C. Provide to Owner a Performance Bond covering erosion and sedimentation preventive measures only, in an amount equal to 100 percent of the cost of erosion and sedimentation control work.
- D. Timing: Put preventive measures in place as soon as possible after disturbance of surface cover and before precipitation occurs.
- E. Storm Water Runoff: Control increased storm water runoff due to disturbance of surface cover due to construction activities for this project.
 - 1. Prevent runoff into storm and sanitary sewer systems, including open drainage channels, in excess of actual capacity or amount allowed by authorities having jurisdiction, whichever is less.
 - 2. Anticipate runoff volume due to the most extreme short term and 24-hour rainfall events that might occur in 25 years.

ARCHITECT OF RECORD REQUIREMENTS FOR-
Temporary Erosion And Sediment Control

- F. Erosion On Site: Minimize wind, water, and vehicular erosion of soil on project site due to construction activities for this project.
 - 1. Control movement of sediment and soil from temporary stockpiles of soil.
 - 2. Prevent development of ruts due to equipment and vehicular traffic.
 - 3. If erosion occurs due to non-compliance with these requirements, restore eroded areas at no cost to Owner.
- G. Erosion Off Site: Prevent erosion of soil and deposition of sediment on other properties caused by water leaving the project site due to construction activities for this project.
 - 1. Prevent windblown soil from leaving the project site.
 - 2. Prevent tracking of mud onto public roads outside site.
 - 3. Prevent mud and sediment from flowing onto sidewalks and pavements.
 - 4. If erosion occurs due to non-compliance with these requirements, restore eroded areas at no cost to Owner.
- H. Sedimentation of Waterways On Site: Prevent sedimentation of waterways on the project site, including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, open drainage ways, storm sewers, and sanitary sewers.
 - 1. If sedimentation occurs, install or correct preventive measures immediately at no cost to Owner; remove deposited sediments; comply with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.
 - 2. If sediment basins are used as temporary preventive measures, pump dry and remove deposited sediment after each storm.
- I. Sedimentation of Waterways Off Site: Prevent sedimentation of waterways off the project site, including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, open drainage ways, storm sewers, and sanitary sewers.
 - 1. If sedimentation occurs, install or correct preventive measures immediately at no cost to Owner; remove deposited sediments; comply with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.
- J. Open Water: Prevent standing water that could become stagnant.
- K. Maintenance: Maintain temporary preventive measures until permanent measures have been established.

1.05 SUBMITTALS

- A. See Section 013000 - Administrative Requirements, for submittal procedures.
- B. Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan:
 - 1. Include:
 - a. Site plan identifying soils and vegetation, existing erosion problems, and areas vulnerable to erosion due to topography, soils, vegetation, or drainage.
 - b. Site plan showing grading; new improvements; temporary roads, traffic accesses, and other temporary construction; and proposed preventive measures.
 - c. Where extensive areas of soil will be disturbed, include storm water flow and volume calculations, soil loss predictions, and proposed preventive measures.
 - d. Schedule of temporary preventive measures, in relation to ground disturbing activities.
 - e. Other information required by law.
 - f. Format required by law is acceptable, provided any additional information specified is also included.
 - 2. Obtain the approval of the Plan by authorities having jurisdiction.
 - 3. Obtain the approval of the Plan by Owner.
- C. Certificate: Mill certificate for silt fence fabric attesting that fabric and factory seams comply with specified requirements, signed by legally authorized official of manufacturer; indicate actual minimum average roll values; identify fabric by roll identification numbers.
- D. Inspection Reports: Submit report of each inspection; identify each preventive measure, indicate condition, and specify maintenance or repair required and accomplished.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.01 MATERIALS

- A. Mulch: Use one of the following:
 - 1. Straw or hay.
 - 2. Erosion control matting or netting.
- B. Grass Seed For Temporary Cover: Select a species appropriate to climate, planting season, and intended purpose. If same area will later be planted with permanent vegetation, do not use species known to be excessively competitive or prone to volunteer in subsequent seasons.
- C. Bales: Air dry, rectangular straw bales.
 - 1. Cross Section: 14 by 18 inches (350 by 450 mm), minimum.
 - 2. Bindings: Wire or string, around long dimension.
- D. Bale Stakes: One of the following, minimum 3 feet (1 m) long:
 - 1. Steel U- or T-section, with minimum mass of 1.33 pound per linear foot (1.98 kg per linear m).
 - 2. Wood, 2 by 2 inches (50 by 50 mm) in cross section.
- E. Silt Fence Fabric: Polypropylene geotextile resistant to common soil chemicals, mildew, and insects; non-biodegradable; in longest lengths possible; fabric including seams with the following minimum average roll lengths:
 - 1. Average Opening Size: 30 U.S. Std. Sieve (0.600 mm), maximum, when tested in accordance with ASTM D4751.
 - 2. Permittivity: 0.05 sec^{-1} , minimum, when tested in accordance with ASTM D4491/D4491M.
 - 3. Ultraviolet Resistance: Retaining at least 70 percent of tensile strength, when tested in accordance with ASTM D4355/D4355M after 500 hours exposure.
 - 4. Tensile Strength: 100 pounds-force (450 N), minimum, in cross-machine direction; 124 pounds-force (550 N), minimum, in machine direction; when tested in accordance with ASTM D4632/D4632M.
 - 5. Elongation: 15 to 30 percent, when tested in accordance with ASTM D4632/D4632M.
 - 6. Tear Strength: 55 pounds-force (245 N), minimum, when tested in accordance with ASTM D4533/D4533M.
 - 7. Color: Manufacturer's standard, with embedment and fastener lines preprinted.
- F. Silt Fence Posts: One of the following, minimum 5 feet (1500 mm) long:
 - 1. Softwood, 4 by 4 inches (100 by 100 mm) in cross section.
- G. Gravel: See Section 312323 for aggregate.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine site and identify existing features that contribute to erosion resistance; maintain such existing features to greatest extent possible.

3.02 PREPARATION

- A. Schedule work so that soil surfaces are left exposed for the minimum amount of time.

3.03 SCOPE OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES

- A. In all cases, if permanent erosion resistant measures have been installed temporary preventive measures are not required.
- B. Construction Entrances: Traffic-bearing aggregate surface.
 - 1. Width: As required; 20 feet (7 m), minimum.
 - 2. Length: 50 feet (16 m), minimum.
 - 3. Provide at each construction entrance from public right-of-way.

4. Where necessary to prevent tracking of mud onto right-of-way, provide wheel washing area out of direct traffic lane, with drain into sediment trap or basin.
- C. Linear Sediment Barriers: Made of silt fences.
 1. Provide linear sediment barriers:
 - a. Along downhill perimeter edge of disturbed areas, including soil stockpiles.
 2. Space sediment barriers with the following maximum slope length upslope from barrier:
 - a. Slope of Less Than 2 Percent: 100 feet (30 m)..
 - b. Slope Between 2 and 5 Percent: 75 feet (23 m).
 - c. Slope Between 5 and 10 Percent: 50 feet (15 m).
 - d. Slope Between 10 and 20 Percent: 25 feet (7.5 m).
 - e. Slope Over 20 Percent: 15 feet (4.5 m).
- D. Storm Drain Curb Inlet Sediment Trap: Protect each curb inlet using one of the following measures:
 1. Filter fabric wrapped around hollow concrete blocks blocking entire inlet face area; use one piece of fabric wrapped at least 1-1/2 times around concrete blocks and secured to prevent dislodging; orient cores of blocks so runoff passes into inlet.
 2. Straw bale row blocking entire inlet face area; anchor into pavement.
- E. Storm Drain Drop Inlet Sediment Traps: As detailed on drawings.
- F. Temporary Splash Pads: Stone aggregate over filter fabric; size to suit application; provide at downspout outlets and storm water outlets.
- G. Soil Stockpiles: Protect using one of the following measures:
 1. Cover with polyethylene film, secured by placing soil on outer edges.
 2. Cover with mulch at least 4 inches (100 mm) thickness of pine needles, sawdust, bark, wood chips, or shredded leaves, or 6 inches (150 mm) of straw or hay.
- H. Mulching: Use only for areas that may be subjected to erosion for less than 6 months.
- I. Temporary Seeding: Use where temporary vegetated cover is required.

3.04 INSTALLATION

- A. Traffic-Bearing Aggregate Surface:
 1. Excavate minimum of 6 inches (150 mm).
 2. Place geotextile fabric full width and length, with minimum 12 inch (300 mm) overlap at joints.
 3. Place and compact at least 6 inches (150 mm) of 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 inch (40 to 90 mm) diameter stone.
- B. Silt Fences:
 1. Store and handle fabric in accordance with ASTM D4873/D4873M.
 2. Where slope gradient is less than 3:1 or barriers will be in place less than 6 months, use nominal 16 inch (405 mm) high barriers with minimum 36 inch (905 mm) long posts spaced at 6 feet (1830 mm) maximum, with fabric embedded at least 4 inches (100 mm) in ground.
 3. Where slope gradient is steeper than 3:1 or barriers will be in place over 6 months, use nominal 28 inch (710 mm) high barriers, minimum 48 inch (1220 mm) long posts spaced at 6 feet (1830 mm) maximum, with fabric embedded at least 6 inches (150 mm) in ground.
 4. Where slope gradient is steeper than 3:1 and vertical height of slope between barriers is more than 20 feet (6 m), use nominal 32 inch (810 mm) high barriers with woven wire reinforcement and steel posts spaced at 4 feet (1220 mm) maximum, with fabric embedded at least 6 inches (150 mm) in ground.
 5. Install with top of fabric at nominal height and embedment as specified.
 6. Do not splice fabric width; minimize splices in fabric length; splice at post only, overlapping at least 18 inches (460 mm), with extra post.
 7. Fasten fabric to wood posts using one of the following:

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- a. Four nails per post with 3/4 inch (19 mm) diameter flat or button head, 1 inch (25 mm) long, and 14 gauge, 0.083 inch (2.11 mm) shank diameter.
 - b. Five staples per post with at least 17 gauge, 0.0453 inch (1.150 mm) wire, 3/4 inch (19 mm) crown width and 1/2 inch (12 mm) long legs.
8. Wherever runoff will flow around end of barrier or over the top, provide temporary splash pad or other outlet protection; at such outlets in the run of the barrier, make barrier not more than 12 inches (300 mm) high with post spacing not more than 4 feet (1220 mm).
- C. Straw Bale Rows:
 1. Install bales in continuous rows with ends butting tightly, with one bale at each end of row turned uphill.
 2. Install bales so that bindings are not in contact with the ground.
 3. Embed bales at least 4 inches (100 mm) in the ground.
 4. Anchor bales with at least two stakes per bale, driven at least 18 inches (450 mm) into the ground; drive first stake in each bale toward the previously placed bale to force bales together.
 5. Fill gaps between ends of bales with loose straw wedged tightly.
 6. Place soil excavated for trench against bales on the upslope side of the row, compacted.
- D. Temporary Seeding:
 1. When hydraulic seeder is used, seedbed preparation is not required.
 2. When surface soil has been sealed by rainfall or consists of smooth undisturbed cut slopes, and conventional or manual seeding is to be used, prepare seedbed by scarifying sufficiently to allow seed to lodge and germinate.
 3. If temporary mulching was used on planting area but not removed, apply nitrogen fertilizer at 1 pound per 1000 sq ft (0.5 kg per 100 sq m).
 4. On soils of very low fertility, apply 10-10-10 fertilizer at rate of 12 to 16 pounds per 1000 sq ft (6 to 8 kg per 100 sq m).
 5. Incorporate fertilizer into soil before seeding.
 6. Apply seed uniformly; if using drill or cultipacker seeders place seed 1/2 to 1 inch (12 to 25 mm) deep.
 7. Irrigate as required to thoroughly wet soil to depth that will ensure germination, without causing runoff or erosion.
 8. Repeat irrigation as required until grass is established.

3.05 MAINTENANCE

- A. Inspect preventive measures weekly, within 24 hours after the end of any storm that produces 0.5 inches (13 mm) or more rainfall at the project site, and daily during prolonged rainfall.
- B. Repair deficiencies immediately.
- C. Silt Fences:
 1. Promptly replace fabric that deteriorates unless need for fence has passed.
 2. Remove silt deposits that exceed one-third of the height of the fence.
 3. Repair fences that are undercut by runoff or otherwise damaged, whether by runoff or other causes.
- D. Straw Bale Rows:
 1. Promptly replace bales that fall apart or otherwise deteriorate unless need has passed.
 2. Remove silt deposits that exceed one-half of the height of the bales.
 3. Repair bale rows that are undercut by runoff or otherwise damaged, whether by runoff or other causes.
- E. Clean out temporary sediment control structures weekly and relocate soil on site.
- F. Place sediment in appropriate locations on site; do not remove from site.

3.06 CLEAN UP

- A. Remove temporary measures after permanent measures have been installed, unless permitted to remain by Architect.
- B. Clean out temporary sediment control structures that are to remain as permanent measures.
- C. Where removal of temporary measures would leave exposed soil, shape surface to an acceptable grade and finish to match adjacent ground surfaces.

END OF SECTION

**SECTION 017000
EXECUTION AND CLOSEOUT REQUIREMENTS**

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Examination, preparation, and general installation procedures.
- B. Cutting and patching.
- C. Cleaning and protection.
- D. Closeout procedures, including Contractor's Correction Punch List, except payment procedures.

1.02 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

- A. Section 013513.22 Archaeological Protection Specification
- B. Section 024100 - Demolition: Demolition of whole structures and parts thereof; site utility demolition.

1.03 REFERENCE STANDARDS

- A. NFPA 241 - Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations; 2027.

1.04 SUBMITTALS

- A. See Section 013000 - Administrative Requirements, for submittal procedures.
- B. Demolition Plan: Submit demolition plan as specified by OSHA and local authorities.
 - 1. Indicate extent of demolition, removal sequence, bracing and shoring, and location and construction of barricades and fences. Include design drawings and calculations for bracing and shoring.
 - 2. Identify demolition firm and submit qualifications.
 - 3. Include a summary of safety procedures.
- C. Cutting and Patching: Submit written request in advance of cutting or alteration that affects:
 - 1. Structural integrity of any element of Project.
 - 2. Integrity of weather exposed or moisture resistant element.
 - 3. Efficiency, maintenance, or safety of any operational element.
 - 4. Visual qualities of sight exposed elements.
 - 5. Work of Owner or separate Contractor.

1.05 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Use of explosives is not permitted.
- B. Grade site to drain. Maintain excavations free of water. Provide, operate, and maintain pumping equipment.
- C. Protect site from puddling or running water. Provide water barriers as required to protect site from soil erosion.
- D. Ventilate enclosed areas to assist cure of materials, to dissipate humidity, and to prevent accumulation of dust, fumes, vapors, or gases.
- E. Erosion and Sediment Control: Plan and execute work by methods to control surface drainage from cuts and fills, from borrow and waste disposal areas. Prevent erosion and sedimentation.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.01 PATCHING MATERIALS (NOT USED)

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify that existing site conditions and substrate surfaces are acceptable for subsequent work. Start of work means acceptance of existing conditions.
- B. Verify that existing substrate is capable of structural support or attachment of new work being applied or attached.
- C. Examine and verify specific conditions described in individual specification sections.
- D. Verify that utility services are available, of the correct characteristics, and in the correct locations.
- E. Prior to Cutting: Examine existing conditions prior to commencing work, including elements subject to damage or movement during cutting and patching. After uncovering existing work, assess conditions affecting performance of work. Beginning of cutting or patching means acceptance of existing conditions.

3.02 PREPARATION

- A. Clean substrate surfaces prior to applying next material or substance.
- B. Seal cracks or openings of substrate prior to applying next material or substance.
- C. Apply manufacturer required or recommended substrate primer, sealer, or conditioner prior to applying any new material or substance in contact or bond.

3.03 CUTTING AND PATCHING

- A. Whenever possible, execute the work by methods that avoid cutting or patching.
- B. Perform whatever cutting and patching is necessary to:
 - 1. Complete the work.
 - 2. Fit products together to integrate with other work.
 - 3. Provide openings for penetration of mechanical, electrical, and other services.
 - 4. Match work that has been cut to adjacent work.
 - 5. Repair areas adjacent to cuts to required condition.
 - 6. Repair new work damaged by subsequent work.
 - 7. Remove samples of installed work for testing when requested.
 - 8. Remove and replace defective and non-complying work.
- C. Execute work by methods that avoid damage to other work and that will provide appropriate surfaces to receive patching and finishing. In existing work, minimize damage and restore to original condition.
- D. Employ original installer to perform cutting for weather exposed and moisture resistant elements, and sight exposed surfaces.
- E. Cut rigid materials using masonry saw or core drill. Pneumatic tools not allowed without prior approval.
- F. Restore work with new products in accordance with requirements of Contract Documents.
- G. Fit work air tight to pipes, sleeves, ducts, conduit, and other penetrations through surfaces.
- H. At penetrations of fire rated walls, partitions, ceiling, or floor construction, completely seal voids with fire rated material in accordance with Section 078400, to full thickness of the penetrated element.
- I. Patching:
 - 1. Finish patched surfaces to match finish that existed prior to patching. On continuous surfaces, refinish to nearest intersection or natural break. For an assembly, refinish entire unit.
 - 2. Match color, texture, and appearance.

3. Repair patched surfaces that are damaged, lifted, discolored, or showing other imperfections due to patching work. If defects are due to condition of substrate, repair substrate prior to repairing finish.

3.04 PROGRESS CLEANING

- A. Maintain areas free of waste materials, debris, and rubbish. Maintain site in a clean and orderly condition.
- B. Remove debris and rubbish from pipe chases, plenums, attics, crawl spaces, and other closed or remote spaces, prior to enclosing the space.
- C. Collect and remove waste materials, debris, and trash/rubbish from site periodically and dispose off-site; do not burn or bury.

3.05 FINAL CLEANING

- A. Clean site; sweep paved areas, rake clean landscaped surfaces.
- B. Remove waste, surplus materials, trash/rubbish, and construction facilities from the site; dispose of in legal manner; do not burn or bury.

3.06 CLOSEOUT PROCEDURES

- A. Make submittals that are required by governing or other authorities.
 1. Provide copies to Architect and Owner.
- B. Accompany Project Coordinator on preliminary inspection to determine items to be listed for completion or correction in the Contractor's Correction Punch List for Contractor's Notice of Substantial Completion.
- C. Notify Architect when work is considered ready for Architect's Substantial Completion inspection.
- D. Submit written certification containing Contractor's Correction Punch List, that Contract Documents have been reviewed, work has been inspected, and that work is complete in accordance with Contract Documents and ready for Architect's Substantial Completion inspection.
- E. Conduct Substantial Completion inspection and create Final Correction Punch List containing Architect's and Contractor's comprehensive list of items identified to be completed or corrected and submit to Architect.
- F. Correct items of work listed in Final Correction Punch List and comply with requirements for access to Owner-occupied areas.
- G. Notify Architect when work is considered finally complete and ready for Architect's Substantial Completion final inspection.
- H. Complete items of work determined by Architect listed in executed Certificate of Substantial Completion.

END OF SECTION

**SECTION 024100
DEMOLITION**

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Building demolition .
- B. Selective demolition of built site elements.
- C. Selective demolition of building elements for alteration purposes.
- D. Abandonment in place of existing utilities and utility structures.

1.02 RELATED REQUIREMENTS

- A. Section 003100 - Available Project Information: Existing building survey conducted by Owner; information about known hazardous materials.
- B. Section 011000 - Summary: Limitations on Contractor's use of site and premises.
- C. Section 011000 - Summary: Description of items to be salvaged or removed for re-use by Contractor.
- D. Section 013513.22 - Archaeological Protection
- E. Section 015000 - Temporary Facilities and Controls: Site fences, security, protective barriers, and waste removal.
- F. Section 016000 - Product Requirements: Handling and storage of items removed for salvage and relocation.
- G. Section 017000 - Execution and Closeout Requirements: Project conditions; protection of bench marks, survey control points, and existing construction to remain; reinstallation of removed products; temporary bracing and shoring.
- H. Section 312200 - Grading: Rough and fine grading.
- I. Section 312323 - Fill: Fill material for filling holes, pits, and excavations generated as a result of removal operations.

1.03 DEFINITIONS

- A. Demolish: Dismantle, raze, destroy, or wreck any building or structure or any part thereof.
- B. Remove: Detach or dismantle items from existing construction and dispose of them off site, unless items are indicated to be salvaged or reinstalled.
- C. Remove and Salvage: Detach or dismantle items from existing construction in a manner to prevent damage. Clean, package, label and deliver salvaged items to Owner in ready-for-reuse condition.
- D. Remove and Reinstall: Detach or dismantle items from existing construction in a manner to prevent damage. Clean and prepare for reuse and reinstall where indicated.
- E. Existing to Remain: Designation for existing items that are not to be removed and that are not otherwise indicated to be salvaged or reinstalled.

1.04 REFERENCE STANDARDS

- A. 29 CFR 1926 - Safety and Health Regulations for Construction; Current Edition.
- B. NFPA 241 - Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations; 2027.

1.05 SUBMITTALS

- A. See Section 013000 - Administrative Requirements for submittal procedures.
- B. Site Plan: Indicate:
 - 1. Vegetation to be protected.

2. Areas for temporary construction and field offices.
3. Areas for temporary and permanent placement of removed materials.
- C. Demolition Plan: Submit demolition plan as required by OSHA and local AHJs.
 1. Indicate extent of demolition, removal sequencing, bracing and shoring, and location and construction of barricades and fences.
 2. Summary of safety procedures including Department of Labor required hazardous materials removal plan.
 3. Demolition firm qualifications.
- D. Project Record Documents: Accurately record actual locations of capped and active utilities and subsurface construction.
- E. Salvage Plan: Indicate recognition of items that are to be salvaged during the demolition phase and where they will be stored.

1.06 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Demolition Firm Qualifications: Company specializing in the type of work required.

PART 2 PRODUCTS -- NOT USED

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 DEMOLITION

- A. Remove the existing Cherokee National Museum.
 1. Salvage exterior precast concrete wall panels with natural field stone from the existing Cherokee National Museum. Stones to be removed for future reuse. Once removed concrete wall panels to be removed from site.
 2. Salvage the existing interior concrete columns and capitals and deliver to site decided by Cherokee Nation.
 3. Salvage existing channel letters on the exterior of the Cherokee National Museum and deliver to site decided by Cherokee Nation.
 4. Salvage landscape stones as indicated on drawings for future use.
- B. Remove indicated portions of the Tsa-La-Gi Amphitheater as indicated on drawings.
 1. Salvage structural posts for future use.
 2. Salvage wood gates for futures use.
- C. Remove other items indicated, for salvage and relocation.
- D. Fill excavations, open pits, and holes in ground areas generated as result of removals, using specified fill; compact fill as specified in Section 312200.

3.02 GENERAL PROCEDURES AND PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Comply with applicable codes and regulations for demolition operations and safety of adjacent structures and the public.
 1. Obtain required permits.
 2. Use of explosives is not permitted.
 3. Take precautions to prevent catastrophic or uncontrolled collapse of structures to be removed; do not allow worker or public access within range of potential collapse of unstable structures.
 4. Provide, erect, and maintain temporary barriers and security devices.
 5. Use physical barriers to prevent access to areas that could be hazardous to workers or the public.
 6. Conduct operations to minimize effects on and interference with adjacent structures and occupants.
 7. Do not close or obstruct roadways or sidewalks without permits from authority having jurisdiction.

8. Conduct operations to minimize obstruction of public and private entrances and exits. Do not obstruct required exits at any time. Protect persons using entrances and exits from removal operations.
9. Obtain written permission from owners of adjacent properties when demolition equipment will traverse, infringe upon, or limit access to their property.
- B. Do not begin removal until receipt of notification to proceed from Owner.
- C. Do not begin removal until built elements to be salvaged or relocated have been removed.
- D. Do not begin removal until vegetation to be relocated has been removed and vegetation to remain has been protected from damage.
- E. Protect existing structures and other elements to remain in place and not removed.
 1. Provide bracing and shoring.
 2. Prevent movement or settlement of adjacent structures.
 3. Stop work immediately if adjacent structures appear to be in danger.
 4. Demolition work shall be done in a manner that does not threaten the integrity of the three remaining seminary columns.
- F. Hazardous Materials:
 1. Hazardous Materials: Comply with 29 CFR 1926 and state and local regulations.

3.03 EXISTING UTILITIES

- A. Coordinate work with utility companies. Notify utilities before starting work, comply with their requirements, and obtain required permits.
- B. Protect existing utilities to remain from damage.
- C. Do not disrupt public utilities without permit from authority having jurisdiction.
- D. Do not close, shut off, or disrupt existing life safety systems that are in use without at least 7 days prior written notification to Owner.
- E. Do not close, shut off, or disrupt existing utility branches or take-offs that are in use without at least 3 days prior written notification to Owner.
- F. Locate and mark utilities to remain; mark using highly visible tags or flags, with identification of utility type; protect from damage due to subsequent construction, using substantial barricades if necessary.
- G. Remove exposed piping, valves, meters, equipment, supports, and foundations of disconnected and abandoned utilities.
- H. Prepare building demolition areas by disconnecting and capping utilities outside the demolition zone. Identify and mark, in same manner as other utilities to remain, utilities to be reconnected.

3.04 SELECTIVE DEMOLITION FOR ALTERATIONS

- A. Existing construction and utilities indicated on drawings are based on casual field observation and existing record documents only.
 1. Verify construction and utility arrangements are as indicated.
 2. Report discrepancies to Architect before disturbing existing installation.
 3. Beginning of demolition work constitutes acceptance of existing conditions that would be apparent upon examination prior to starting demolition.
- B. Remove existing work as indicated and required to accomplish new work.
 1. Remove items indicated on drawings.
- C. Services including, but not limited to, HVAC, Plumbing, Fire Protection, Electrical, and Telecommunications: Remove existing systems and equipment as indicated.
 1. Maintain existing active systems to remain in operation, and maintain access to equipment and operational components.

ARCHITECT OF RECORD REQUIREMENTS FOR-

Demolition

2. Verify that abandoned services serve only abandoned facilities before removal.
3. Remove abandoned pipe, ducts, conduits, and equipment. Remove back to source of supply where possible, otherwise cap stub and tag with identification.
- D. Protect existing work to remain.
 1. Prevent movement of structure. Provide shoring and bracing as required.
 2. Perform cutting to accomplish removal work neatly and as specified for cutting new work.
 3. Repair adjacent construction and finishes damaged during removal work.
 4. Patch to match new work.

3.05 DEBRIS AND WASTE REMOVAL

- A. Remove debris, junk, and trash from site.
- B. Leave site in clean condition, ready for subsequent work.
- C. Clean up spillage and wind-blown debris from public and private lands.

END OF SECTION