



SET 1

PRESENT

AD 1820

AD 1700

PRESENT: The topmost layer of soil is what we walk on, plant our gardens in, and build our houses on.

AD 1820: The standing houses in the surrounding neighborhood were built between 1820 and 1835. No new houses have been built on this street since that time.

AD 1700: The first settlers in this area left evidence in this layer of soil. Journals recovered at the library tell of the early settlers building cabins around AD 1700.

AD 1300

AD 1500

AD 1300: Charcoal from a large forest fire was found in this soil layer. Testing found that the forest burned around AD 1500.

AD 1500: In a nearby town, this layer of soil contained prehistoric sites. By dating the charcoal from a campfire, archaeologists were able to get a date from about AD 1500. This was about the same time that European settlers first met the Native American people of this area.

13,000 BC

13,000 BC: The large animals of the pleistocene including woolly mammoth, mastodon, and sabre toothed cats lived in North America until about 10,000 years ago. This extremely dense layer of material is from an ancient lake made by a melting glacier. Plant material from this soil was carbon dated to around 13,000 BC.

AD 1500

AD 1500: Archaeologists found deer bones in this layer that dated to around AD 1500. Deer provided food and useful materials to Native Americans.

9,000 BC

9,000 BC: Scientists found volcanic ash in this soil layer throughout the region that can be dated to a volcano that was known to have erupted around 9000 BC.

AD 900

400 BC

AD 900: Animal remains from a nearby site give a date of AD 700 to this layer of soil.

400 BC: Throughout the region evidence suggests massive flooding on or near 400 BC. These soils are very similar to those found in other areas that were deposited by this historic flooding.

SET 2

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