

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Mega Manufacturing Operations Site
Fayette County, Ohio
L&A Project No: 15-0726



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February 12, 2016



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**Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 989 Acres (400 ha) for the
Mega Manufacturing Operations Site in Jefferson and Jasper Townships,
Fayette County, Ohio**

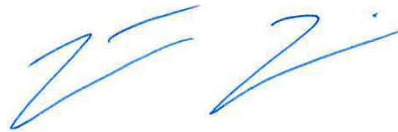
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February 12, 2016

0.1 ABSTRACT

In December of 2015 and January of 2016 Lawhon & Associates, Inc. (L&A) conducted Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 989 acres (400 ha) for the Mega Manufacturing Operations Site (Megasite) in Jefferson and Jasper Townships, Fayette County, Ohio. The survey was conducted at the request of the Fayette County engineer's Office. The Ohio Development Services Agency was the lead agency for the undertaking.

The proposed project area will consist of the development of several parcels totaling nearly 1,561 acres (632 ha) of property in Jefferson and Jasper townships north of State Route 435, south of I-71, west of State Route 729, and east U.S. 35. A Phase I archaeological survey (Bergman et al. 2011) was conducted on approximately 573 acres (231.89 ha) located in the western aspect of the Megasite in 2011 by URS Corporation. Site location modeling and a testing strategy for the remaining approximately 989 acres (400 ha) that were included in this survey was generated by URS and accepted by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

Surface collection, subsurface testing, and visual inspection were utilized to the survey the project. The vast majority of the project was located in agricultural fields that had been plowed prior to survey to facilitate surface collection. One small manicured lawn at the location of a former residence was the only portion of the project that required shovel testing. Subsurface testing was also conducted at each surface find location. The fieldwork resulted in the identification of 23 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (FE0369-0391) within the survey area. There were two previously recorded archaeological sites (FE0122 and FE0123) that were not considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. None of the previously recorded/unrecorded sites (prehistoric, historic, or multicomponent) are considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for sites FE0369-0391. No further archaeological work is recommended for the Fayette Mega Manufacturing Operations Site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Lawhon & Associates, Inc. (L&A), under contract with the Fayette County Engineer's Office, conducted Phase I Archaeological survey of approximately 989 acres (400 ha) for the Mega Manufacturing Operations Site (Megasite) in Jefferson and Jasper Townships, Fayette County, Ohio (Figures 1-3).

The archaeological investigations for this project were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1992, U.S.C. 470f. The standards and guidelines for the survey efforts are presented in the Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (1985). The document is congruent with the standards established by the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation and the new Section 106 (36 CFR Part 800) regulations that went into effect on January 11, 2001. The federal standards and guidelines are supplemented by the procedures presented by the State Historic Preservation Office (OHPO 1994). The goals of this survey are to determine whether archaeological resources exist within the project area, and to determine whether any identified resources meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation.

The proposed project area will consist of the development of several parcels totaling nearly 1,561.18 acres (631.79 ha) of property in Jefferson and Jasper townships north of State Route 435, south of I-71, west of State Route 729, and east U.S. 35. The proposed project consists of a Mega Manufacturing Operations Site that will be a large-scale development to attract business prospects to the region. The exact parameters and design of the Megasite has yet to be established and will be tailored to potential suitors. A Phase I archaeological survey (Bergman et al. 2011) was conducted on approximately 573 acres (231.89 ha) located in the western aspect of the Megasite in 2011 by URS Corporation (URS). Site location modeling and a testing strategy for the remaining approximately 989 acres (400 ha) that are included in this survey was generated by URS and accepted by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) as an appropriate testing strategy (Appendix A). The site location modeling and testing strategy are detailed in the Research Design portion of the current report. For clarification purposes within this report the whole Megasite footprint is referred to as the "Project Area", the previously surveyed 573 acres (231.89 ha) URS portion of the project area is referred to as the "2011 Surveyed Area" and the remaining 989.18 acres (399.9 ha) included in the current survey is referred to as the "Survey Area."

L&A conducted the archaeological fieldwork on the remaining 989.18 acres (399.9 ha) of the total project area. This survey area was inspected in late December of 2015 and early January of 2016. The field crew included Brett Carmichael, Dan Thompson, Hannelore Willeck, Nick Viau, and Justin Zink. Justin Zink served as the Principal Investigator and primary report author. Brett Carmichael supported the additional research efforts involving the literature review and report preparation. The following report describes the research

design, methods, and results of the literature review and field survey for this current survey area. The results presented in this report are based on information collected from various literature review resources as well as photographs and field records resulting from this study.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

This research design presents a framework within which the Phase I survey was conducted. The purpose of the Phase I survey is to identify any cultural resources that will be affected by the proposed project. The cultural resources potentially affected include both archaeological deposits and architectural resources 50 years or older. Once the cultural resources are identified, this information will be used to evaluate each archaeological site/historic resource for characteristics of integrity and significance, which are important factors in determining the NRHP eligibility of each site/resource. Integrity is evaluated according to aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Aspects of integrity are discussed elsewhere (Little et al. 2000) and are not repeated here. Significant information and sufficient site integrity to yield further significant information must both be present to make a site eligible for the NRHP. If sufficient data cannot be obtained during the Phase I survey to determine whether the site is eligible or not, then further, more intensive work may be recommended to answer any remaining questions. The Phase I survey is designed to answer the following set of questions in regards to the project:

- Has the project been subjected to previous CRM investigation and are there any previously recorded sites/resources located within or immediately adjacent the project?
- What is the likelihood of identifying previously unrecorded cultural resources within the project?
- Will the proposed project affect any cultural resources (archaeological or above ground structures)?
- If cultural resources will be affected, are any of those affected resources listed, eligible, or potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places?

2.1 Site Location Modeling and Testing Strategy

The project consists of a potential development site on approximately 1,561.18 acres (631.79 ha) of land on several adjoining parcels to the north of Milledgeville. During the 2011 survey for 573 acres (231.89 ha) total at the Megasite, URS developed a project specific testing strategy for the remaining area that was accepted by SHPO. The testing strategy recommends that Phase I-level pedestrian inspection would be supplemented by the excavation of random shovel tests at each prehistoric positive findspot, and each diagnostic historic findspot (Bergman et al. 2011, 35). This method would be applied to areas defined as possessing “a high sensitivity for either prehistoric or historic archaeological resources” (Bergman et al. 2011, 35, 112-116).

The factors used to determine “areas of heightened sensitivity” for prehistoric resources included soils and landforms/elevations that were similar to those where prehistoric resources were encountered during the 2011 survey. Particularly the specific soil, Miamian silt loam (MIB2; 2-6 percent slopes), and landform situation, an elevated and confined landform, where FE0305 was identified represents the attributes used to determine “areas of heightened sensitivity” for prehistoric resources (Figure 4-5). The methodology used to determine “areas of heightened sensitivity” for historic resources was the presence of a structure on historic-era mapping available for the area (Bergman et al. 2011).

During the 2011 site location modeling, URS determined that the “Areas of Heightened Sensitivity” for historic/prehistoric resources requiring this testing strategy would be 133 acres of the remaining 927 untested acres in the Megasite project footprint at that time. The testing strategy recommended that of the remaining 794 acres, 10 percent (approximately 80 acres) be subjected to pedestrian inspection to “ground-truth” the model (Bergman et al. 2011). Since the 2011 survey, the footprint of the Megasite has changed slightly. All of the area east of SR 729 (approximately 135 acres) has been removed from the project area; that area contained two “heightened sensitivity areas” for historic resources and one for prehistoric resources. An additional area of approximately 192 acres along the western side of SR 729 has now been included in the project footprint. L&A applied the 2011 Site Location Model to this addition and identified multiple areas of heightened sensitivity for both historic and prehistoric resources (Figure 6-7).

There are a few other small modifications to the project footprint that have removed, and some that have been included, areas requiring testing. Along the project boundary that shares a line with the right-of-way (ROW) for I-71 northbound, there is a small addition encompassing field-ground between a pond and the ROW. Near the rest area along I-71 northbound, a portion of the woods has been removed from the survey area and the southern aspect of the woods has been converted to agricultural field and is still included. Another project area alteration from the 2011 survey includes removal of a portion of the area surrounding a large farm complex west of SR 729, including the buildings/silos and some of the agricultural field. In the southeastern corner of the survey area, a residence and affiliated yard have been removed from the 2011 project footprint. A final small scale alteration to the 2011 project footprint has resulted in the inclusion of a small aspect of agricultural field along SR 435 west of the former location of a segment of Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Road and west of an existing residence.

Accounting for the additions and deletions to the 2011 project footprint, the amount of heightened archaeological sensitivity area has been increased to approximately 217.41 acres (87.98 ha) of the total 989.18 acres (399.9 ha) defined as the current survey area (Figures 6-7). These areas will be subjected

to the aforementioned SHPO approved testing strategy. The remaining approximately 771.77 acres (312.3 ha) of low-moderate probability will have a 10 percent sample (approximately 75-80 acres) subjected to pedestrian inspection. Two small areas that were not subjected to Phase I survey in 2011 are now included within the current survey (Figures 6-7). These approximately 10 total acres are located within the 573 acres surveyed by URS and were not tested at the time due to the area being within wooded conditions. The forestation has since been removed and the areas are now within plowed agricultural contexts. These areas will each be treated as though they have heightened sensitivity for prehistoric resources and the northern tract has heightened historic potential as per the 2011 URS recommendations. Both will be tested as part of the current survey total area using the aforementioned applicable testing strategy.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The environmental setting is presented to contextualize the cultural investigations within the natural environment. Since much of prehistoric activity was based either directly or indirectly on the surrounding environment, its presentation here contributes to the understanding of the types of prehistoric behaviors that may have been exhibited by the inhabitants of a particular prehistoric site. Historic sites were also subject to both environmental and geographical conditions which affected the function of a site, its social status, and/or its productivity (amongst other factors). Understanding the environmental setting is a key element in understanding a variety of archaeological site characteristics.

The climate in Fayette County is considered continental, having relatively cold winters and hot summers. The annual precipitation in the county is approximately 38 inches, with the October being the driest month (2.05 in) and March and April being the wettest months (4.10 in) [U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (USDA, SCS) 1973].

Fayette County is situated in the Central Lowlands Region of the Glaciated Till Plain in Central Ohio (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service [USDA, SCS] 2006). The topography within the county can be characterized as low relief, broad ground moraines rising and falling between broad hummocks and broad, generally wet, swales. The county is drained by Paint Creek and its several tributaries. Paint Creek rises in Madison County, to the north, runs south and east through the center of Fayette and into the Scioto River just below Chillicothe. The North Fork of Paint Creek and its tributary, Compton Creek drain the northeast corner of the county along with Deer Creek, the reservoir of which sits in the corner. Sugar Creek, Rattlesnake Creek, and Lees Creek all run from northwest to southeast across the western half of the county; each is a tributary of Paint Creek. Paint Creek and its East Fork drain the center of the county. The Missouri Ditch and an un-named tributary of that ditch pass directly through the survey area, on its western edge. Another un-named tributary of Sugar Creek drains the northeastern aspect of the survey area.

The geology of the Darby Plain region consists primarily of Silurian and Devonian age bedrock, which contains carbonate rocks and Ohio Shale formations (Stout and Schoenlaub 1945). The glacial till that dominates the area generally consisted of loamy, high-lime content material dating to the late (Wisconsin) glacial advance. The project is located within several specific soils (Table 1; Figure 4) United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service [USDA, NRCS] 2016).

Table 1. Soils Encountered Within the Project Area.

Soil Symbol	Soil Name	Slope Percentage	Landform
Bs	Brookston silty clay loam, fine texture	0-2	Ground moraines
CeB	Celina silt loam	2-6	Till plains
CeB2	Celina silt loam, moderately eroded	2-6	Till plains, moraines
CrA	Crosby silt loam, Southern Ohio Till Plains	0-2	Water-lain moraines, ground moraines, recessional moraines
KeB2	Kendallville silt loam, moderately eroded	2-6	Kames, eskers, outwash terraces, moraines
MIB	Miamian silt loam	2-6	Till plains
MIB2	Miamian silt loam, eroded	2-6	Ground moraines, recessional moraines
MIC	Miamian silt loam	6-12	Till plains
MIC2	Miamian silt loam, moderately eroded	6-12	Till plains
MID2	Miamian silt loam, moderately eroded	12-18	Till plains
MmB3	Miamian clay loam, severely eroded	2-6	Till plains
MmC3	Miamian clay loam, shallow to dense till substratum, severely eroded	6-12	Till plains

The present flora and fauna distributions and populations bear little resemblance to those prior to Euro-American settlement in the region. This is due primarily to Euro-American clearing and draining of the land for horticulture and urban development, as well as the introduction of non-native species to the region. Nevertheless, information pertaining to the original biotic communities is available from early Euro-American settler accounts of flora and fauna in the region as well as from the archaeobotanical record. At the time of the earliest recorded land surveys, the natural vegetation along the course of the project was generally classified as mixed oak and elm-ash swamp forestation (Gordon 1966; Forsyth 1970).

The fauna in Ohio has been greatly influenced by the modern pattern of land use much in the same way the flora in the region has been altered. Many species of fauna adapted to forest environments find minimal woodland acreage in certain parts of Ohio. Prior to settlement in the region, natural phenomenon such as glaciations during the Pleistocene and the associated climate changes had a major effect upon the fauna as well as the flora (Anderson and King 1976).

The fauna inhabiting the region today include several mammalian species, bird species, reptile species, amphibian species, and aquatic species. Examples of the species in each classification are listed below. Many are no longer present due to the drastic vegetation change in the region and historic removal (Anderson and King 1976).

Mammals: rabbit, beaver, coyote, chipmunk, eastern fox squirrel, eastern gray squirrel, flying squirrel, red fox, gray fox, muskrat, opossum, raccoon, striped skunk, white-tailed deer, elk, bear, woodchuck, and gray wolf.

Birds: American coot, American goldfinch, Baltimore oriole, bank swallow, barn owl, barn swallow, kingfisher, bobwhite, broad winged hawk, Canada goose, common crow, great blue heron, great horned owl, killdeer, mallard, mockingbird, red-headed woodpecker, sparrow, sandpiper, eagle, and eastern meadowlark.

Reptiles: black king snake, blue racer, eastern hognose snake, eastern milk snake, northern black racer, Kirtland's water snake, eastern ribbon snake, eastern box turtle, and northern fence lizard.

Amphibians: American toad, bullfrog, four-toed salamander, gray tree frog, long-tailed salamander, marbled salamander, mountain chorus frog, and wood frog.

Aquatic Fauna: Ohio brook lamprey, highfin carpsucker, steelcolor shiner, channel catfish, flathead catfish, white crappie, northern smallmouth blackbass, northern largemouth blackbass, central longear sunfish, eastern softshell turtle, musk turtle, snapping turtle, northern water snake, mudpuppy, and an abundant and diverse mollusk population.

In summary, the environmental information indicates a rich environment with a variety of resources. The diverse floral environment was characterized by a variety of plants that could be used by both humans and animals as food, building materials, etc. The fauna were abundant due to the availability of basic resources that attracted herbivores and omnivores, and consequently attracted carnivores. The soils were also well suited to maintain the varied and abundant flora and fauna. All of these factors indicate that this area would have been conducive to utilization of the available resources throughout much of prehistory as well as historically, suggesting that there is potential for the presence of archaeological sites within the project.

4.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review study area for the project is considered a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius from the survey area. The following sources were examined at the State

Historic Preservation Office, the State Library of Ohio, and various online resources:

- 1) Mills' (1914) *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio*;
- 2) USGS 7.5' and 15' series topographic maps associated with the project area;
- 3) Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) forms;
- 4) Contract Cultural Resource Management reports;
- 5) Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) forms;
- 6) National Historic Landmark listings;
- 7) NRHP files, nomination form files, and Determination of Eligibility files;
- 8) Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory forms;
- 9) Ohio Genealogical Society (OGS) Cemeteries.
- 10) Fayette County historic atlases.

The *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (Mills 1914) does not indicate any prehistoric resources within or adjacent the project. The closest resources are three prehistoric burials and a mound along Sugar Creek. The closest of these is a burial on the west side of Sugar Creek, just south of Parrott Station Rd. NW where it dead-ends into Creamer Rd. This is a mile from the closest boundary point of the current survey area. The other two burials and the mound are on the other side of Sugar Creek, each a little further upstream from the next and none within 1.25 miles of the current survey area. These resources will not be impacted by the proposed project; however they indicate that Jefferson Township is not devoid of archaeologically sensitive areas along the larger creeks.

The State Historic Preservation Office 7.5' series topographic maps indicate that there are previously recorded archaeological sites within and/or adjacent the survey area (Figure 8, Appendix B). The survey area limits encompass two previously recorded sites FE0122 (Appendix C) and FE0123 (Appendix D) located in the northeastern corner near the rest area along I-71 northbound in an agricultural field. Both of these sites are low-density lithic scatters. FE0122 has a Middle Archaic temporal affiliation and FE0123 has a Late Archaic component. Diagnostic artifacts notwithstanding, both sites were assessed as Not Eligible for inclusion to the NRHP (Baker et al. 1993). Additionally, there are 48 previously recorded archaeological sites identified within the 2 km study radius for the project that will not be impacted by the undertaking (Appendix B). Of the 48 sites, 28 were recorded during the 2011 URS survey associated with the current project. One site, FE0305, was recommended for further investigation based on the recovery of 22 lithic artifacts, three of which were Middle Woodland Hopewell bladelets (Zink and Carmichael 2016).

A review of the SHPO contract CRM reports indicated that a large portion of the project area footprint has been subjected to previous survey (Figure 8). Aside from the 2011 URS survey (Bergman et al 2011), a Phase I archaeological

survey was conducted in 1993 for a modification to the rest area along I-71 (Baker et al 1993). This survey resulted in the identification of the two aforementioned sites located within the current survey area, neither of which was recommended for further archaeological investigations. There have been five other previous CRM Phase I surveys within the 2 km study radius that did not impact the current survey area (Gozdzik et al 1999; Bush and Cardinal 1989; Bush et al 1989; Hawkins 1992; Bush et al 1986). There has been one Phase II assessment conducted within the study radius (Zink and Carmichael 2016). There have been no Phase III archaeological surveys within the study radius (Figure 8).

A review of the OHI resources did not indicate any resources within the proposed survey area, however there are two resources (FAY0000404 and FAY0000504) located within study radius (Table 2). Neither of these resources will be directly impacted by the proposed project.

Table 2. OHI Resources within the Study Radius.

OHI Number	Name	Address	Style	Use	Date
FAY0000404	Harris/Bramer House	US 35	Vernacular	Residential Domestic	ca. 1840
FAY0000504	Wilson House	SR 729	Vernacular	Residential Domestic	ca. 1850

There are no NRHP listings, nomination form files, or Determination of Eligibility (DOE) files located within or adjacent to the survey area and none within the 2 km study radius. There are no Ohio Historic Bridge Inventory forms indicated within the project or the study radius. There are five OGS cemeteries indicated within the 2 km study radius (Table 3). The Koontz Cemetery has two identification tags because it straddles the Jefferson-Jasper Township line (Troutman 2003). There are no cemeteries within or adjacent to the survey area. The proposed project will not impact the OGS cemeteries identified within the study radius.

Table 3. OGS Cemeteries within the Study Radius.

OGS ID	Name	Address	Use	Date
3351 and 3368	Koontz-Jefferson Jasper Township Cemetery (Coons)	11700 Old US35	used by both townships Active (5 ac)	est. 1846
3357	Unnamed #2	SW of US 35 and Milledgeville-Octa Rd.	--	--
3359	Booco-Ryan	9901 Jeffersonville-W Lancaster Rd	Inactive	c. 1850
3360	Creamer	8005 Creamer Rd	Highly Maintained	c. 1810
3369	Old Jeffersonville	24 N Main St, Jeffersonville	Highly Maintained	c. 1837

A number of historic plat maps and topographic maps were inspected to see if any structures formerly existed within or adjacent to the survey area and who the previous landowners were for the properties on which the project is located. The Jefferson Township and Jasper Township portions of Everts' *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Fayette County, Ohio* (Everts 1875) shows the property owners within the current survey area as being: Willis Hays, Joseph B. Creamer, James Fent (hs), J. P. Fent (hs), W. C. Fent (hs), W. C. & G. R. Fent (hs), J. B. Fent, Abel Armstrong (2 hs), R. Mackey (hs), Mrs. J. Willis (hs), Eli Smith (hs), Henry Wentz (hs), Harvey Sanderson, P. M. Fent, and P. Fent (Figure 9). Ten (10) structures are indicated within the survey area and three (3) are adjacent.

The Jefferson Township and Jasper Township portions of the *Platbook of Fayette County, Ohio* (Dunham 1913) shows the property owners as being: Nathan Creamer, G. E. Straley (hs), John S. Fent, George (P/R.) Fent, Maude Creamer, J. D. Post (school), Albert Armstrong (hs), J. B. Armstrong (hs), Dell & Frank Coe (Res. and another bldg) J. D. Post (hs), C. L. Creamer, Harvey Sanderson (hs), U. G. Creamer, J. W. Willis (hs) (Figure 10). Nine (9) structures are located within the survey area and eight (8) are adjacent.

The USGS *1916 Octa, Ohio*, 15' series topographic map (Figure 11) indicates ten (10) structures within the survey area and seven (7) adjacent. The USGS *1944 Octa, Ohio*, 15' series topographic map (Figure 12) indicates 37 structures within the survey area and 14 adjacent.

4.1 Cultural Setting

The purpose of developing a historic context is to provide a framework for evaluating the integrity and significance of the collected site data and how it generally relates to a sites' ability to update or add to the existing historic knowledge of a region. These contexts are derived from previously collected information from throughout the region and have been identified in the immediate area through previous archaeological work. While not all of these contexts may be identified within the project area during the Phase I, the established contexts are presented in chronological order to understand the relationships between different temporal periods and the continuum of change that occurs over time in this area.

4.1.1 Prehistoric Context

The prehistoric cultural development of the region began with the influx of the first post-glacial populations and continued throughout prehistory until the arrival of Europeans and settlers from east of the Appalachians. Traditional temporal periods, developed by archaeologists to distinguish cultural and/or technical advances over time, are divided into the Paleoindian; Early, Middle, and Late Archaic; Early, Middle, and Late Woodland; Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric. The temporal ranges given for each period may differ from other presented material. This should not be construed as either a challenge to, or perceived error on the part of earlier material, but reflects the rather fluid nature of defining

temporal periods based on current dating techniques, selective regional data comparisons, and differing opinions on when and where to divide prehistory into arbitrary periods.

Paleoindian

It is estimated that occupation of the Ohio area would have been possible by approximately 11,000 B.C. to 11,500 B.C. By this time, the glacial front that had once covered Ohio had retreated into Ontario (Seeman and Prufer 1982). The Paleoindians, the first known prehistoric population to occupy the Ohio area, were highly mobile, small-band hunters moving on a seasonal basis in order to more fully exploit available natural resources (Dragoo 1976). Although probably in pursuit of herd animals, the Paleoindians were opportunists willing to utilize a broad spectrum of animal and plant resources. In the immediate region, Payne (1987) has documented beach-related occupations miles from the present Lake Erie shoreline. Many of these occupations correspond to outcroppings of Pipe Creek and Dundee chert sources.

The database of Paleoindian sites in Ohio has grown over the past 45 years. Information on Paleoindian settlement patterns and the distribution of fluted projectile point types were first provided by Prufer and Baby (1963) who examined a sample of surface-collected fluted points that are diagnostic of the Early Paleoindians. Their study noted that the distribution of these artifacts follows a diagonal line across Ohio, which corresponds roughly to the maximum Wisconsinan glacial boundary. Most fluted points recovered in Ohio are isolated surface occurrences associated with the main tributary valleys. The majority of the points were made from locally available chert and flint, suggesting that groups did not range widely (Prufer and Baby 1963). Seeman and Prufer (1982) studied a larger sample of fluted points concluding that (1) fluted points are frequently found in major stream valleys and confluences; (2) sites tend to occur close to quality flint resources; and (3) fluted points are rarely found in extensive swampy lowlands or in rugged highlands, such as the unglaciated portions of southeastern Ohio. Contrary theories have also been raised, one of which was proposed by Lepper (1983). He believes that, although these early studies may reflect Paleoindian settlement patterns, subsequent study has suggested that cultivation and population biases may not necessarily accurately represent these Paleoindian settlement patterns.

The archaeological record of the region's hunter-gatherer Paleoindian period is characterized by small lithic scatters and isolated finds of diagnostic, fluted projectile points. Notable exceptions include larger lithic scatters such as those found at the Nobles Pond site in Stark County, a multiple-purpose base camp (Seeman et al. 1994), and the Paleo Crossing site in Medina County (Brose 1994), which contains primary context and remnants of structural features, making it eligible for listing on the NRHP. Paleoindian sites are often found on high ground adjacent to major stream valleys, particularly at the confluence of a

major tributary, or adjacent to former glacial wetlands, as is the case for the Nobles Pond and Paleo Crossing sites.

Archaic

As the glaciers retreated northward at the end of the Pleistocene, a period of significant environmental change ensued. The climate became temperate, large-game species became extinct, and the deciduous forest common today developed, replacing the boreal-coniferous forests. The notable human adaptive shifts and settlement practices developed in response to the changing environment are collectively encompassed within the Archaic period (Ford 1974). Artifact assemblages from Archaic sites show a wider range of tool types, some of which have specialized functions for the processing of a wider variety of plant and animal resources (Griffin 1967). Although all Archaic-period human groups exhibit characteristics of classic hunters and gatherers, environmental differences led to regionally distinctive artifact assemblages by the end of the period, which may or may not reflect culturally distinct human social groups (Dragoo 1976).

Changes in human social organization occurred concurrently with expanding food procurement strategies. In eastern North America, organizational changes generally included restricted group mobility, larger aggregations of individuals, development of ritual behavior, development of inter-regional exchange systems, and the first attempts at plant domestication (Ford 1974). Other results included smaller group territories, sites occupied for longer periods, reuse of sites at more frequent and probably more regular intervals, and the use of a wider variety of plants and animals. Storage facilities and vessels also began to appear more frequently, as well as evidence for early cultivation of some plant species. Burial ceremonialism and other ritual behavior developed and showed signs of becoming formalized in some regions. Ritual activity might be linked to the establishment of social group identities, the maintenance of territorial boundaries, and the regulation of intergroup alliances and trade. However, this proposition has neither been adequately tested nor fully demonstrated.

Research has shown the progression of these adaptations through the Archaic period (9,000 B.C. to 900 B.C.) resulting in the subdivision of time into three distinct temporal periods: Early, Middle, and Late Archaic.

Early Archaic

During the Early Archaic period (9,000 B.C. to 6,000 B.C.), small mobile groups gradually became more geographically restricted as seasonally oriented hunting-and-gathering activities were focused on smaller, well-exploited territories. This sedentism can be a direct link to the expansion of the deciduous forests that produced a more favorable habitat for game species (Chapman 1975). Although hunting was the major subsistence activity, a narrow spectrum of nutritious plant foods was also utilized (Chapman 1975; Cleland 1966). This transition to the expanding food resource base is marked in the material culture by a change from

lanceolate spear points, ideal for hunting larger animals, to a series of smaller, more diversified notched and stemmed projectile points, scrapers, knives, drills, and ovoid blades. Woodworking and food preparation tools first appear in the tool assemblage. These included axes, adzes, mortars and pestles, awls, gouges, and grinding stones (Chapman 1975; Jennings 1968). Sites were small and scattered, limited to surface discoveries, and usually located in uplands near secondary stream valleys (Benchley 1975).

Middle Archaic

During the Middle Archaic period (6,000 B.C. to 3,000 B.C.), the continuing climate alteration led to a wider selection of plant foods that could be exploited. However, the major emphasis remained on hunting with an increasingly sedentary lifestyle (Cleland 1966). This broadening economy is reflected in the material cultural as well, which was adapted to intensive exploitation of forest and riverine environments. The Early Archaic point types were replaced mainly by slender, stemmed lanceolates. Plant-processing tools included a variety of ground stone implements, grooved axes, metates, and nutting stones. Atlatl weights are also noted, and bone tools were included in the artifact assemblage (Broyles 1971; Lewis and Lewis 1961).

Late Archaic

In the Late Archaic period (3,000 B.C. to 900 B.C.), the expansion of deciduous forests reached its northernmost limit (ca. 2,000 B.C.), and the climate was warmer than today (Cleland 1966). A wider array of specialized objects were utilized, including steatite and sandstone bowls, stone tubes and beads, polished plummets, net sinkers, whistles and rattles, birdstones, and boatstones, as well as awls, needles, and perforators made of bone (Chapman 1975). One variety of projectile point styles characteristic of this period and particularly common in the Muskingum drainage and the Upper Ohio Valley area is Brewerton series points, particularly Ashtabula or Susquehanna Broad types (Ritchie 1961; Witthoft 1953). Ceremonialism increased in importance, as evidenced by more elaborate, formalized burial practices and the presence of exotic materials obtained from emerging trade networks. Scheduled harvesting of seasonal, available plant and animal resources climaxed in the Late Archaic (Caldwell 1964). Coinciding with an increase in territorial permanence was the first appearance of regionally distinct human culture groups in Ohio (i.e., Glacial Kame, Red Ochre, Old Copper) (Cleland 1966).

The first appearance of cultigens in the diet is evidenced in the Late Archaic period. Chenopodium, sunflower, and gourd seeds have been recovered and dated to approximately 1,500 B.C. from the Salts Cave site in Kentucky (Yarnell 1974), while other evidence has dated squash seed as early as 2,300 B.C. in Missouri and Kentucky (Yarnell 1963). Exploitation of local plant and animal resources, including aquatic species, becomes more efficient and broad-based in the Late Archaic period. The success of this subsistence strategy is evidenced by the recovery of charred botanical remains of a variety of nuts, including acorn,

hazel, hickory, and black walnut. Fruit was also becoming an important food resource as evidenced by the diversity of fruit seeds, such as wild grape, blueberry, raspberry, and strawberry (Dye 1977; Yarnell 1974).

Early Woodland

The Early Prehistoric period in Ohio extends from approximately 800 B.C. to 100 B.C. Recent evidence demonstrates a continuum from the end of the Archaic through the Middle Woodland for the intensification of horticulture and the formalization and elaboration of mortuary practices (Dragoo 1976). The innovation and adaptation of these traits by human groups was not uniform but was synchronized with the perceived biological and social needs of the groups.

The Early Woodland period is most closely associated with the Adena Culture. The Adena dominated much of the area between upstate New York into the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and were characterized by conical earthen mounds and elaborate burials with ornamental grave goods. Within the Lake Erie area, many of the hallmarks of Early Woodland classic Adena are not present (i.e., Fayette Thick and Adena pottery, conical burial mounds) as in central Ohio. Identification of Early Woodland in this area is based upon the presence of early ceramic types such as Leimbach Thick, Leimbach Cordmarked, and Ohio Plain. Archaeological evidence supports the possibility that there is continuity in settlement patterns from the Late Archaic period into the Early Woodland period in northern Ohio (Pratt 1980; Stothers 1975). Studies suggest that major occupation sites were focused in riverine and lake areas during the spring and summer in order to exploit the available resources by fishing and harvesting seasonal plants on the bottomlands. In the fall and winter, groups dispersed inland to focus on nut collecting and deer hunting.

In addition to the pottery types and conical-shaped mounds mentioned above, several projectile point/knife forms are also diagnostic of the Early Woodland period. These include Adena Stemmed, Cresap points, and Robbins blades (Converse 2007; Dragoo 1963).

Middle Woodland

The Middle Woodland period (100 B.C. to A.D. 500) saw a gradual expansion in the general patterns of the Early Woodland. Elaborate burials and distinct ceremonialism increased and mound construction became increasingly complex. Although some groups continued to live what could be termed the Adena lifestyle, the Hopewell complex dominated the Middle Woodland period in southern and central Ohio and throughout much of North America. Most scholars believe that the characteristics that define the Hopewell tradition originated with the Adena (Prufer 1964). Like the Adena, the Hopewell may not have been a single culture, but a shared characteristic or worldview among many different groups of people across the continent.

Settlement and subsistence behaviors of the Hopewell and other Middle Woodland populations are unclear at best, with a variety of opinion to explain the data collected to date. Using information from non-mound excavations (e.g., Prufer 1964), Ford (1979) suggested a basic hunting-and-gathering economy with limited horticulture. Ohio Hopewell settlement patterns are interpreted as consisting of a semi-permanent shifting of agricultural farmsteads and hamlets that cluster around ceremonial centers (Prufer 1964). The Dispersed Sedentary Community model based on Prufer's model was formalized by Dancey and Pacheco (1992). This model includes three settlement types: the hamlet, the earthwork, and the specialized camp (Dancey and Pacheco 1992:6). In this model, hamlets are permanent, year-round settlements occupied by sedentary farmers. The hamlets are small (less than 1ha [2.5ac]), but are inhabited on a permanent basis by related social groups. The specialized camps are temporarily occupied camps associated with ceremonial activities at the nearby earthworks. The model also leaves room for other special purpose sites such as quarries and other resource extraction sites.

Research by Pacheco (1997), which was directed as a test of this model, suggests that the Licking Valley Middle Woodland settlement system supports Prufer's initial interpretation. Pacheco (1997) has identified archaeological correlates for sedentary Hopewell settlements based on his work in the vicinity of the Newark Earthworks. He identifies the locations of several Hopewell settlements in the Licking River valley, including several along Raccoon Creek south of his project area. His detailed analysis of surface collections from a cluster of sites near the confluence of Raccoon Creek and the Licking River indicates the presence of five household areas, or hamlets, inter-household short-term activity areas, and a specialized camp. Pacheco believes that this pattern can be extended throughout the area. Dancey and Pacheco (1992) indicate that Hopewell sites are predominately found in terrace settings, and are most often hamlets, or logistical sites.

Late Woodland

Seeman and Dancey (2000) indicate that the Late Woodland period (A.D. 500 – A.D. 1200) in southern Ohio is characterized by an “intensification of subsistence and food procuring strategies” (Seeman and Dancey 2000:601). In the Ohio Valley, Late Woodland peoples became increasingly reliant upon the hunting of deer, the gathering of nuts, and, possibly, the growing of cultigens (Munson 1988; Seeman and Dancey 2000). Late Woodland settlements are generally of one of three types: permanent nucleated settlements that were occupied for hundreds of years such as Turpin, Haag, and Sand Ridge; smaller nucleated settlements that were occupied for relatively brief periods; and small open sites that appear to represent homesteads or task group camps associated with the larger settlements (Seeman and Dancey 2000). Remote camps and the use of local rock shelters compliment these sites. Temporal trends indicate that larger nucleated settlements were preferred before 1300 B.P., with a shift to smaller open settlements after that time. Nucleated Late Woodland settlements were

often organized around a central plaza, and may exhibit evidence of surrounding ditches, earthen embankments, or stockades (Seeman and Dancey 2000). Many of these sites are located on upland margins, so that the ditch creates a crescent having its ends at the bluff edge. It is not known whether the open sites, which occur most often in upland stream valleys, are dispersed homesteads or procurement camps.

Much of what was known for Ohio Late Woodland is based on ceramic assemblages and their individual attributes of cordmarking and tempering agents (Prufer and McKenzie 1966). The central Ohio region is represented by the Cole series, a grit-tempered, cordmarked ware from the Cole site in Delaware County (Murphy 1975). Southern Ohio is characterized by the Peters series, primarily cordmarked and chert tempered, and the Chesser series, cordmarked and limestone tempered (Prufer 1975; Prufer and McKenzie 1966).

Changes in the subsistence strategies indicate an increased focus on naturally abundant seed plants and an intensification of their utilization and manipulation by prehistoric groups. Related changes occurred in the production of ceramics that could withstand higher cooking temperatures and greater repetitive use, a shift toward increased regional sedentariness, a concomitant decrease in land-use area, and a simplification of the chipped stone industry. The continuation of mound construction, albeit on a lesser scale, may be seen as another indication of village integration.

These changes are evident throughout the Late Woodland period in the archaeological record. Sites dated early in the Late Woodland period consist of small, nucleated settlements that are frequently located on bluff edges along major streams or rivers and have an encircling ditch or low earthwork feature. Ceramics are grit tempered, and point types are predominantly Chesser Notched and Lowe Flared Base types. During the latter part of the Late Woodland period, nucleated communities appear to be replaced by smaller, more dispersed, seasonally-occupied settlements that are variably located on terrace or floodplain locales, with an increased use of the uplands. Ceramics are tempered with a variety of materials, such as grit, chert, or limestone, and the predominant point types include Raccoon Notched and Jack's Reef pentagonal points along with small triangular points (Church 1987). Cultivated plants occur in higher frequencies, while almost all natural food resources were utilized. Horticulture based on indigenous cultigens and squash was practiced. The subsistence strategy included collected and hunted foods that included nearly all species of edible plants and animals in the bountiful deciduous forest.

Late Prehistoric

The Late Prehistoric period in Ohio extends from approximately A.D. 900 to A.D. 1600. The local cultural traits are reminiscent of the Philo phase. Groups associated with the Philo phase shared traits with the Monongahela culture of eastern Ohio and Pennsylvania, and with Fort Ancient groups to the south

(Carskadden and Morton 1977). To the west along the Scioto River were Fort Ancient groups. Both the Fort Ancient and Philo groups exhibit patterns of procurement and settlement patterns different from those of their Late Woodland predecessors. The Fort Ancient subsistence economy was centered around maize agriculture, with some growing of beans and squash. Both hunting and gathering supplemented the economy (Essenpreis 1978). Settlements were occupied year-round and were concentrated along the major rivers. They were typically large, stable villages, often organized around a central plaza. Houses were round, oval, or rectangular (Brose et al. 1978; Essenpreis 1978). In some cases, a circular palisade was associated with the village (Brose et al. 1978).

The Great Lakes area shows a decreased influence of Fort Ancient or Philo phase characteristics. Settlement patterns tended to be small, dispersed populations that practiced a mixed agricultural and hunter-gatherer economy. Large villages were located on promontories along the main rivers 1.5–20mi (2.4–32km) from Lake Erie and appear to represent summer and early fall occupation. Agriculture was limited to the floodplains and adjacent terraces. During the late fall and winter, these villages were supported by family hunting camps or adjacent promontories, with elk and bear hunting and nut collection the major activities. In the early spring, these villages split into small, multifamily groups that occupied camps along the bluffs and beaches at the mouths of rivers or on the shores of Lake Erie, exploiting fish and waterfowl as the major food source (Jackson and Harris 1992).

Faunal assemblages from excavated Monongahela and Philo sites indicate extensive exploitation of deer as well as elk and turtle (Brown 1981; Carskadden and Morton 1977). Although corn has been found at sites from both cultural groups, it occurs in a lower frequency when compared to Fort Ancient sites.

Protohistoric

Around A.D. 1550, Late Prehistoric groups in western Pennsylvania procured materials that indicate an indirect contact with European settlers (Herbstritt 1983). These materials include wire-wound faceted beads, copper tinklers, and native-manufactured artifacts such as triangular glass and metal pendants made from imported European goods. In contrast to later sites, there is no change in intra-site patterning of subsistence procurement strategy. Recognition of protohistoric sites is based solely on the occasional occurrence of European trade items (Skinner and Brose 1985). This influx of trade items is documented in the Middle Ohio Valley ca. A.D. 1650 to A.D. 1750 at two contact period sites in Greenup County, Kentucky (Pollack and Henderson 1983). The difficulty in recognizing these sites, given the limited change in the material culture, undoubtedly has resulted in the lack of proper protohistoric designations.

Until the late-eighteenth century, few Euro-Americans lived in Ohio and several historic Native American groups claimed the region. From A.D. 1641 to A.D. 1701, the Iroquois Wars introduced an era of conflict and warfare that displaced

many other Native American groups. However, exposure to European diseases and military campaigns forced the Iroquois to reach a peace agreement in A.D. 1701 (Tanner 1987). During the A.D. 1730's, the Wyandot settled in portions of eastern and northern Ohio, and throughout the first half of the eighteenth century, the Delaware moved west from the Pennsylvania region into the Ohio territory.

This migration of Native American groups repopulated the Ohio territory. Despite this turn of events, periods of warfare continued. The French and Indian War (A.D. 1754 to A.D. 1763) passed control of the territory east of the Mississippi from France to England. One year later, Ottawa Chief Pontiac led the fight against European expansionists (Tanner 1987). The American Revolution was followed by several treaties that ceded Native American lands to the United States, such as the Peace Treaty of 1783 (Bond 1941) and the Treaty of Fort McIntosh in A.D. 1785 (Wheeler-Voegelin 1974). Due to encroaching European settlements along the Ohio River and the constant conflicts, Native American populations moved north and west from their settlements along the Ohio River. This enabled the widespread settlement of Ohio and the federally sanctioned apportioning of the Ohio territory (Bond 1941).

4.1.2 Historic Context Fayette County History

Fayette County was formed in March of 1810 from section of Highland and Ross counties. Fayette County was originally a part of the Virginia Military District. The county takes its namesake from the Marquis de Lafayette, an American Revolutionary War hero who was a French officer (Howe 1907). Nathaniel Massie performed some of the first surveys of the county in 1795. The first permanent settlers in the county were the Coon family in 1800. Other early settlers included Albert Ogden, Colonel James Stewart, John Popejoy, Samuel Waddle, as well as several others. The early settlers primarily emigrated from Virginia and Kentucky (Allen 1914).

The early economy of the county focused on agricultural production, specifically staple grains, such as corn and wheat, and livestock. Fayette County was known as one of the finest horse and cattle areas in the state. Early inhabitants had to travel to more developed counties for flour and meal, until 1809 when Jacob Coilie built a hand-powered mill. The following year a horse drawn mill was erected along Deer Creek by Isaiah Pancoast. Several other mills sprung up along the viable waterways once the population grew to support such endeavors. In 1810, Thomas Moon operated the first distillery in the county. That same year, William Harrison opened the first tavern. A large portion of Fayette County was low and wet at the time of its founding. A series of ditches in the mid-19th century improved the agricultural landscape of the entire county. Drainage tile was widely used in the 1850s to further increase the agricultural production of the area. The raising of stock, specifically horse, cattle, and swine, was an economic force for Fayette County. In 1852, the Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville Railroad was the first line built in Fayette County, passing through the county

seat of Washington Court House (Allen 1914; Dills 1881; Ohio History Central 2013).

Washington Court House, the county seat from the founding of Fayette County, was established in 1811 in the center of the county on land owned by Benjamin Temple. As of the late 19th century the town contained a sawmill, two gristmills, two woolen factories, and nearly 100 residences (Dills 1881). Other communities of note in the county include Bloomingburg, Jeffersonville, and Madison Mills (Allen 1914; Howe 1907; Ohio History Central 2013).

Jefferson Township History

Jefferson Township is named for the third president. It is an original township of Fayette County in 1810. As part of the Virginia Military District, all of the original landowners and many of the first settlers were Virginians or of Mid-Atlantic roots. Being further into the interior of Ohio, some of the pioneers in Jefferson Township had broken ground previously in other lands; Kentucky and even other parts of Ohio. The earliest record from the family histories of settlement within Jefferson Township is that of Philip Powell in the earliest years of the nineteenth century. Other early settlers include the Robinson family, the Kendalls, each from Virginia in 1804 and 1805 (Everts 1875); George Creamer, who would be the area's first Justice of the Peace came in 1809 or 1810 (Dills 1881); and Harness and James Sanderson came before the War of 1812. These settlers most often sought the fertile lands along the three creeks; Paint Creek, the township's east-line, and Sugar and Rattlesnake Creeks which flow generally north to south through the township. So, with settlement progressing through the first two decades of the 1800s, the region changed dramatically. Woods became fields, fens became orchards, creeks were channeled to create drainage canals. Agriculture was and still is a major industry in Jefferson Township, but soon the predictable frontier taxonomy of industry was present. Mills and blacksmiths were operating by the 1820s, stores and doctors were filling community needs by the 1830s, frontier trails became turnpikes as early as the 1830s, and the town of Jeffersonville sprang up, platted in 1831. Schools were formalized and built to a standard across Jefferson Township in 1826. The Springfield Southern Railroad (today the Indiana and Ohio) was completed in 1877 (Dills 1881, Allen 1914). By 1914, the little community of West Lancaster, the township's other hamlet, had almost 150 residents. The census of 1910 shows Jeffersonville at 2,718 (Allen 1914).

The area changed very little during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Indeed, the 2000 census shows 2,766 people in the whole township. But with the building of I-71 in the middle-1950s and early 1960s, the ground transportation, industrial farming, hospitality, and particularly retail industries added to the economic dynamic of Jefferson Township.

Jasper Township History

The portion of the project that includes Jasper Township is a small triangular piece that is the northeast corner of what was originally the Baylor Tract of the Virginia Survey. The sliver that is part of the current project area is the land north of Jamestown Pike (Old US 35), east of SR 729 (that comes north out of Milledgeville), and ends at the boundary line of the old George Baylor survey tract (some 3,500 feet east of that intersection). There are two cutouts along that portion of the southern project boundary, each around existing farmsteads that area not included in the current project plans. The western cutout is just east of the intersection and is in the previously surveyed portion, though the size of the cutout has shrunk from the 2011 survey, so there will be some new testing around that area. The eastern cutout is in the very southeastern corner of the project area and is an adjustment that is new to this current survey area.

In 1875, P. Fent was the principal landowner of this area, owning 135 acres on either side (north and south) of the road (now US 35), and on either side (east and west) of Missouri Ditch. Harvey Sanderson owned the other little 5 acre sliver to the west that makes up the rest of the area (Everts 1875). In 1913, the landowner was U. G. Creamer for the former P. Fent parcel, and the estate of Harvey Sanderson owns the smaller portion. There is a structure indicated in the cut out corner of the Creamer parcel. The only change is that the Sanderson estate has sold about half of that small portion to J. W. Willis who owns then 2.9 acres straddling the township line at the intersection of Jamestown Pike and the northern trace of the Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Rd. (now defunct). There is a house indicated on that small portion, just northwest of the intersection. The Fents, the Creamers, and the Sandersons are all noted in the early histories as early resident families (Everts 1875, Dills 1881, Allen 1914).

4.2 Research Questions 1-2 Discussion

Now that the background research had been conducted for the project, the first two research questions regarding the relationship of previous surveys and previously recorded sites/resources to the proposed project and the likelihood of encountering previously recorded cultural resources within the proposed project can be addressed.

The literature review did indicate that a small portion the current survey area had been subjected to prior survey (Figure 8). The 1993 survey for a rest area modification along I-71 resulted in the identification of two Archaic-era lithic scatters within the current survey area. Also, the western 579 acres of the larger project area footprint was previously surveyed in 2011. There were only the two aforementioned previously documented archaeological resources located within the project and only isolated finds immediately adjacent to the project from the 2011 URS survey. There have been 48 archaeological sites and two OHI resources indicated within the study radius, most of which were recorded during the 2011 URS survey within the larger project area. Based on this information it is considered likely that prehistoric period archaeological sites may be

encountered within the survey area on the landforms better suited to occupation (i.e. relatively higher and well drained areas). Historic period remains are also considered likely within the survey area at former locations of residences indicated on the historic-era mapping.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODS

5.1 Archaeological Field Methods

Four methods of investigation were utilized during the archaeological survey: visual inspection, surface collection, shovel test unit excavation, and shovel probe excavation.

Visual Inspection

The entire surveyed area was to undergo visual inspection to identify readily apparent archaeological resources, such as mounds, earthworks, and building or structural remnants. The visual inspection would also be used to document areas of disturbance, steep slope, and to document any inundated areas (i.e. wetlands, streams, ponds, etc.).

Surface Collection

The vast majority of the 989.18 acres (400 ha) survey area was suitable for surface collection. The fields receiving this treatment had all been planted in corn the preceding season. The fields had been plowed and the surface was well weathered; generally offering better than 60-80 percent bare ground visibility.

Per the approved site location model and testing strategy, pedestrian transects would occur at a maximum of 10 m intervals across the areas indicated as a "heightened sensitivity to archaeological resources" (Figures 6-7); if cultural materials were encountered, the immediate area would be inspected for any additional artifacts. A Trimble GeoXT GPS receiver would individually piece-plot and log the locations of any artifacts identified during surface collection. The "highly sensitive areas were mapped using ARC GIS and loaded onto the handheld Trimble GeoXT GPS receiver; this would allow the field crew to locate these regions in the field. An additional sample of at least 10 percent (approximately 75-80 acres) of the low to moderate sensitivity areas was to be surface collected at a maximum of 10 m intervals. This would essentially include the areas walked while traversing between heightened sensitivity areas.

Shovel Test Unit Excavation

In areas with less than 15 degrees of slope and poor ground surface visibility (less than 50%) that had not been subjected to standardized archaeological survey, systematic shovel test unit excavation would take place. There was one portion of manicured lawn behind the large farm complex west of SR 729 and south of Fent Road. This area was approximately 3.25 acres (1.3 ha). The crew would excavate shovel test units (STU) at 15m (50ft) intervals across this section. Shovel test units would also be excavated randomly at each prehistoric and historic positive findspot, as detailed in the URS site location model/testing

strategy. Each unit would measure 50cm² (19.7in²) in size. The walls and floor of each unit were to be troweled clean to determine the depth of the plow zone and if *in situ* cultural remains were present. All soil from each STU was to be screened through 0.64cm (0.25in) hardware cloth to aid in the recovery of any cultural material present. Notes would then be taken on the soil color, texture, depth, and the presence or absence of artifacts. If artifacts or features were encountered, a field site number would be assigned.

Field notes would record additional information such as field conditions, methods of investigation, STUs, sites, etc. Similar notes would be taken for any site encountered, recording location, size, methods of investigation, etc. The location of any site recovered would be documented using a GPS receiver. Photographs of the project were to be taken as deemed appropriate. A record of the photographs would be kept in a photo-log and keyed to project mapping.

Shovel Probe Excavation

Shovel probe excavation would take place in areas with suspected disturbance activity. Shovel probes measure 30cm (11.8in) on a side and were to be excavated to a depth that allowed for an accurate depiction of the disturbed nature of the area (usually 15-20cmbs [5.9-7.9inbs]). These were to be excavated at 15m (50ft) and 30m (100ft) intervals depending on the severity and readily identifiable nature of the disturbance. If during excavation a shovel probe was found to be relatively intact, it would be enlarged and excavated as a shovel test unit.

5.2 Artifact Analysis Methods

The artifact analysis for the project consists of both prehistoric and historic artifact analysis. The following sections discuss the analysis for prehistoric artifacts and historic artifacts.

5.2.1 Prehistoric Artifact Analysis

Lithic artifacts, the group of artifacts recovered most often from aboriginal sites, have been classified by morphological characteristics into descriptive classes. As noted by Greber et al. (1982:72): "The objective of the classification is to provide a system for organizing artifacts which is relatively independent of the observer, which is repeatable, and most importantly, which uses only information directly observable from the artifacts themselves ... Once these descriptive classes have been established, a number of types of analyses can be conducted. One type of analysis is a comparative study to obtain possible temporal or cultural associations for recovered artifacts."

The following section includes a list of the various artifact types identified during the fieldwork. These categories are based on the functional attributes of each artifact recovered and are modeled after several researcher's typologies and classificatory systems in an attempt to cover the range of prehistoric activities at each site (Flenniken and Garrison 1975; Boisvert et al. 1979; Collins 1979;

Pecora 2002; Odell 2003; Andrefsky 2005; Sauer 2006; Kotcho 2009). Each artifact is individually analyzed for its type and material with additional consideration for any diagnostic characteristics, such as temporal affiliation or thermal activity. Material types were identified based on color, luster, texture, and inclusions with the aid of several resources covering material types in the region (Stout and Schoenlaub 1945; DeRagnacourt and Georgiady 1998; Kagelmacher 2001; Converse 2007).

Core: A core represents a lithic artifact that has served as parent material for flake removal that is intended for further utilization. The removed flakes are generally utilized unmodified or further modified into tool forms. This is an initial stage in the reduction sequence and several flake scars are present. Cores can be described by their shape (pyramidal, cylindrical, radial, amorphous) and by their flaking pattern (unidirectional, multidirectional). Cores themselves can eventually become tools such as hammerstones, scrapers, and chopping implements.

Cortical Flake: A cortical flake represents a flake with the presence of dorsal cortex. Cortical flakes generally occur in the early stages of the reduction sequence. These flakes can be separated into two categories: primary or secondary. Primary cortical flakes have a dorsal surface nearly completely covered by cortex (51-100 percent). Secondary cortical flakes have a dorsal surface only partially covered with cortex (1-50 percent).

Core Reduction Flake: A core reduction flake represents a percussion flake removed from the core that lacks cortex, has a single faceted platform with a steep angle, and relatively few dorsal flake scars. These flakes are part of the early stages of the reduction process and have a relatively straight longitudinal cross section that is triangular or blocky in nature.

Shatter: Shatter represents blocky fragments of angular waste created during tool making activities. Shatter lacks distinguishable traits that would allow any other artifact designation and cannot usually be assigned to any specific step in the reduction sequence.

Bifacial Thinning Flake: A bifacial thinning flake represents a flake that has been removed from the surface of a biface for the purpose of trimming the biface. These flakes lack cortex, have multiple flake scars on the dorsal surface, curved longitudinal cross sections, and the platform is generally a part of the bifacial edge. These flakes usually have multifaceted platforms and a relatively complex flake scar pattern.

Biface: A biface represents a lithic tool that has been flaked on both sides to form an edge that circumscribes the entire artifact. Bifaces can be separated into five stages prior to the hafting stage: blank, edged biface,

thinned biface, preform, finished biface. The blank stage is merely a cobble of material, likely with some cortex. The edged biface stage is the initial working of the biface creating the edge with minimal flake scars on the face of each side past the center of the biface. The thinned biface stage is the further reduction of the biface by removal of humps and ridges, with flake scars that reach the center and often traverse the center of the biface and little to no cortex remaining. The preform stage is the secondary thinning of the biface in order to initially shape the biface, patterning of the flake scarring occurs that often traverses the center of the biface with large flat scars. The finished biface stage represents the refined trimming of the edges and the possible hafting element being created. Serration and notching can occur at this stage if warranted.

Uniface: A uniface represents a tool created from a flake that has been worked on either the dorsal or ventral surface creating a functional edge. Unifaces are usually associated with scraping, cutting, or planing activities and common forms include endscrapers, scrapers, utilized flakes, and bladelets.

Pressure Flake: A pressure flake is a small flake that lacks a bulb of percussion, has a “pin-point” platform, and is twisted in long section. These flakes are a part of the later stages of the reduction process.

Definition of Heat Alteration

A characteristic that can be applied to the descriptive analysis of both debitage and tools is the presence of heat alteration. Intentional heat alteration may improve the knapping qualities of chert resources and possibly for the specific purpose of color change. Heat alteration can also result in a visible change to the luster of the chert. Some chert types do not change color when heat altered (Luedtke 1992). Heat alteration causes most cherts to have an increased lustrous quality, even those that do not change color. The change in luster occurs at approximately the same temperature as the change in the workability of the material, but frequently at a higher temperature than the changes in color (Luedtke 1992).

Damage can easily occur during both intentional and unintentional heating. Types of damage include fracturing into blocky fragments, spalling in the form of small circular fragments called pot lids, and crazing and internal fracturing. Luedtke (1992) states that some of these types of thermal damage are associated with improper heating conditions. Forest fires were mentioned as a possible source of some unintentional heat alteration (Luedtke 1992). Heat alteration of the chert recovered during this investigation has been noted because it is an observable physical property of the artifacts.

Raw Material Type Descriptions

The majority of the lithic artifacts were manufactured from three identified chert types: Delaware, Upper Mercer, and Flint Ridge. There were artifacts recovered from unidentified chert varieties as well as a single artifact of Cedarville-Guelph chert. The identified chert types are defined below.

In the central Ohio region, several of the marine limestones and dolomites of the Devonian system contain chert, including the Columbus formation. Chert occurs within two formations: Columbus and Delaware (Stout and Schoenlaub 1945). The Columbus formation outcrops in the narrow belt from Pickaway County northward to the southern edge of Lake Erie, and in a small field in central Logan County. The chert ranges in color from light mottled gray to brown. The associated Delaware formation exposure lies mainly in a belt from Pickaway County in central Ohio to Sandusky County on Lake Erie. Delaware chert is tan to dark grayish brown with scattered tiny white ostracod inclusions (Stout and Schoenlaub 1945; Vickery 1983).

Researchers have identified a number of other outcrops up and down the Scioto River and its tributaries in Franklin and Delaware Counties (Stout and Schoenlaub 1945; Ohio Division of Geological Survey 2006; Kagelmacher 2001). Thus, it is likely that prehistoric populations exploited these sources of local chert and formed both expedient and formal tools for immediate and future use. In addition, it is likely that chert cobbles or smaller chert nodules were taken from the area for trade or to make tools at different locations. As there is much overlapping between the descriptions of Columbus chert and Delaware chert, and since only macroscopic, visual attributes were used, the general term of "Delaware" chert was arbitrarily selected to encompass both varieties.

The Upper Mercer member of the Pennsylvania system stretches across the state from Columbiana and Mahoning counties in northeastern Ohio to Scioto and Lawrence counties on the Ohio River (Converse 2007; Stout and Schoenlaub 1945). Although Upper Mercer is typically black, glossy, and fossiliferous, it can also be milky, straw-colored and pinkish (Flint 1951). Additionally, there are bluish black, mottled and dull gray varieties of this chert (Converse 2007; Morgan 1929; Stout and Schoenlaub 1945).

Used synonymously with the term Upper Mercer are the terms Coshocton, Nellie, and Nellie Blue (Tankersley 1989). The bulk of Coshocton chert is glossy black or gray-black with mottling of gray or cream color. Nellie chert is dull gray with dark gray streaks resembling wood grain. A high-quality variety of Coshocton chert is a lustrous, translucent gray chert that may be banded with streaks of white or yellow and is often mistaken for Vanport chert (Converse 2007). Boggs chert is also of black to bluish color and can be confused with Upper Mercer chert (Morton and Carskadden 1972). Zaleski chert may be confused for Coshocton chert, particularly in the case of smaller artifacts (Converse 2007). As there is much overlapping between all of these descriptions, and since only

macroscopic, visual attributes were used, the general term of “Upper Mercer” chert was arbitrarily selected to encompass all of these varieties. Upper Mercer is tabular in primary deposits and subrectangular in secondary stream deposits (Shott et al. 1990).

The Pennsylvanian-age Vanport member extends northward from Scioto and Lawrence counties on the Ohio River to Stark County. The most notable chert deposit within this member occurs in its central portion in Licking and Muskingum counties and is known as Flint Ridge flint. This high-grade chalcedony was used extensively throughout prehistory, as evidenced by numerous aboriginal quarry pits on Flint Ridge itself, and by the fact that artifacts diagnostic of each different prehistoric temporal periods were fashioned from it. It occurs in a vast array and mottling of colors, is sometimes banded, and is of high lustrous quality, particularly when thermally altered (DeWert 1980; Stout and Schoenlaub 1945).

Cedarville-Guelph outcrops in western central Ohio. Cowan (1973) and Converse (2007) specify it Logan County chert. It is formed in the Niagara Series of the Silurian System of limestone as nodules and often contains quartz and fossil inclusions. It has an earthy look and a wide color range from predominately light medium grey, while it can show pinks, reds, and dark greys when heat treated, which increases its luster and knappability (Converse 2007; DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998). Artifacts of this material are almost exclusive to west-central Ohio, but extend north and south within the state, and can be found as far west as the Indiana border counties. This chert was used heavily during the Late Archaic Brewerton Phase and again during the Middle Woodland Period, but it is rarely seen in artifacts dating to other cultural periods (Converse 2007; Stout and Schoenlaub 1945).

The unknown/unidentified chert(s) category was used when a specimen did not exhibit any of the known attributes of identified chert types. These chert(s) include a variety of glacial cobbles, specimens with a high percentage of cortex, and/or heat alteration that inhibited identification.

5.2.2 Historic Artifact Analysis

The historic artifact analysis consisted of sorting the artifacts based upon function, material class, and other key attributes. This method is based on the system devised by South (1977) and later modified by Ball (1984) to fit nineteenth-century domestic sites in the Ohio Valley. This method makes the site data easier to compare with contemporaneous sites in the region as well as aiding in the interpretation of the site. In particular, a sample of artifacts, systematically recovered from the site area, provides some insights into location and types of activity areas by utilizing the Artifact Pattern Analysis developed by South and modified by Ball. This analysis may then be utilized to guide further archaeological research of the site if such research is needed.

Some of the artifacts may possess particular intrinsic attributes (e.g., method of manufacture, maker's marks, decorations, etc.) that indicate a date or date range for their manufacture. This data can then be utilized to determine a date range for the site as a whole or for a particular feature. Likewise, certain intrinsic artifact attributes are indicative of the original cost of the artifact, providing insight into the socioeconomic status of the site's occupants (Miller 1980).

Several other resources were possibly utilized for determining the types of artifacts recovered and their relative age. This list represents merely a sample of potential historic artifact referencing materials that could be used on a site specific basis. These could include references for ceramics such as Shepard (1956), Thorn (1947), Dalrymple (1989), Ewins (1997), Greer (2005), Noel Hume (1969), Manson and Snyder (1996), McConnell (2001), Miller (1980 and 1987), Miller et al. (2000), and Sussman (1977), references for glass such as Horn (2005), Lorrain (1968), Day (2001), Weiland (2009), Deiss (1981), Schoen (1985), Ball (1983), and Newman (1970), references for buttons such as Hughes and Lester (1991) and Sprague (2002), and references such as Nelson (1968) and Adams (2002) for nails. Several other historic artifact references will be consulted for other types of artifacts on an as needed basis.

5.3 Curation

The landowner was contacted in regards to the possibility of curating the artifacts recovered during the survey. They have yet to respond with either their wish to retain the artifacts recovered or to curate the artifacts at an acceptable repository. Until a final determination can be made as to the handling of the artifacts per the landowner's request, the artifacts, field notes, and other materials affiliated with the project will be stored at Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

6.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The fieldwork for the project was conducted in late December of 2015 and early January of 2016. The weather during the days of survey ranged from sunny and seasonally warm (55°F) to windy, rainy, and cold (30°F). The weather did not hinder the completion of the fieldwork and for the most part was considered surprisingly tolerable for the time of year. Cloud-cover provided excellent visibility during the surface collection portions of the project. Surface collection, subsurface testing, and visual inspection were utilized within the current survey area (Figures 13-14). The vast majority of the survey area was located within agricultural fields and subjected to surface collection strategies. There was one manicured lawn located within the survey area which was subjected to subsurface testing. Areas of severe disturbance precluding testing were generally minimal and limited to along the ROW of the roads that surround the project area and the two which traverse it. The archaeological investigations resulted in the identification of 23 previously unrecorded sites (FE0369-0391).

The fieldwork for the project was essentially split into two aspects based on the survey methodology utilized: Surface Collected Areas and Subsurface Tested Areas. Each aspect of the fieldwork is discussed in further detail below.

6.1 Surface Collected Areas

Approximately 985.93 acres (399 ha) of the current survey area was located within agricultural fields containing adequate surface visibility for surface collection to be utilized as the survey methodology. Within those acres, there were “heightened sensitivity areas” that were the main focus of the survey methodology. All but one of these areas was subjected to pedestrian transect surface collection; the 62 of these 63 areas included a total area of 214.16 acres (87 ha). As per the survey methodology, a minimum of 10 percent of the remaining “low to medium sensitivity areas” needed investigating for a comparative analysis between the two land types. This was accomplished by surface collecting the open fields between the areas predetermined as “highly sensitive.” In addition, each “highly sensitive” area was given a buffer of at least 25 feet (7.5 m) which allowed not only for the inspection of the immediate surroundings of the landform for comparative analysis, but also helped the field crew realize their 10 percent of “low to medium sensitivity areas” mandate, as well as ensuring that the “highly sensitive” area had been sufficiently covered. The surface collection involved pedestrian transects spaced at 7.5 m intervals generally relative to the dominant direction each field had been plowed. Typically, transects aligned with the plowed rows, but sometimes they were oriented perpendicular to the rows. This mostly depended upon the direction of approach by which the field crew entered and would exit the area. By this methodology, the field crew covered 53.98 acres (22 ha) of buffer and 82.28 acres (33 ha) in between “high sensitivity areas” totaling 136.26 acres (55 ha) or 17.7 percent of the “low to medium sensitivity acreage.”

All of the large fields within the current survey area had been planted in corn the previous season. The corn was cut in October or November and the field was plowed to facilitate surface collection. After an appropriate amount of precipitation had been allowed to weather the plowed fields (approximately 4-6 inches), these fields offered bare ground visibility generally as low as 60 percent and as high as 90 percent of the surface across the survey area (Photos 1, 2, Figure 13).

The majority of the current survey area was a large contiguous corn field, but there were some divisions within the project that it might be helpful to define. Firstly, Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Road once traversed through the project area; south from what remains of the road today, then westerly crossing Missouri Ditch (into the portion surveyed in 2011), then heading straight south again until it reached SR 729/SR 435 (Figures 9-12). Only the northernmost portion of this road remained at the time of survey (Figure 13). This portion runs east and west between Fent Road and US 729 (the project area’s eastern border). Though all traces of this road have been removed, it will help distinguish areas verbally.

There were four small areas within the 2011 URS Phase I survey area that had not been tested at that time. Two of these areas had been wooded during that survey (Photos 3, 4). Since then, the trees have been removed and the areas have been an active part of the agricultural fields surrounding them. Likewise, there was a slight boundary change along the project's southern border which now includes two areas which had previously been outside the project limits (Photos 5, 6). These two areas are on the north side of SR 729/SR 435 near where SR 729 turns south toward US 35. They too had been planted, harvested, and re-plowed. The other two areas that had previously been wooded are straight north of here approximately 0.25 miles and 0.5 miles respectively (Figure 13).

Along the southern edge of I-71 northbound, there is a small portion of field that lies between two meanders of Missouri Ditch. This portion comes to a point at the southern confluence of the two stretches of drainage ditch and fills the area north to I-71, except for a retention pond between the ditches along the project area's northern boundary (Figure 13).

The northeastern corner of the survey area was separated from the main area by Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Road and Fent Road (Photos 7, 8, 9, 10). At the time of survey, Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Road proceeded west from SR 729 (along the project area's eastern boundary) and Fent Road continued that road north at a 90 degree angle toward I-71. The area north and east of these roads was also bounded by SR 729 to the east and I-71 to the north. There were two parcels notched out of this area corresponding to a residence along SR 729 and a rest area along I-71. A small field area lies west of the cul-de-sac of Fent Road, north of another retention pond and south of I-71 (Photos 11, 12, Figure 13).

South of existing Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Road, is a large block, connected to the main area, but easily separated visually by the project boundaries (Photos 13, 14, 15, 16). This area is bordered to the east by SR 729 from the cut-out south of Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Road, to the east-west cut-out line just south of Wentz Road (Figure 13). The rest of the current survey area is centrally located between this area and Missouri Ditch (Photos 17, 18, 19, 20, 21-24, 25, 26). It extends north from SR 729/SR 435 approximately 1.75 miles to I-71 (Figure 13).

All of the archaeological sites were identified within surface collected areas (23 sites). There were no sites identified within the low/medium sensitivity areas. The prehistoric sites consisted of low-density lithic scatters and isolated finds from transient hunting/foraging activities. This is what was expected from a relatively nondescript upland setting generally lacking any particularly unique or interesting landforms which would suggest the presence of more significant archaeological deposits. The historic sites consisted of scattered artifacts which corresponded to anticipated results after historic mapping research. Three of these locations only rendered a single historic artifact. Three of the scatters

included both prehistoric and historic components. The archaeological sites identified during surface collection are discussed in the Site Descriptions section below.

6.2 Subsurface Tested Areas

The 63rd “heightened sensitivity area” utilized subsurface testing and was within a relatively small portion of the overall survey area, approximately 3.25 acres (1.3 ha). The area intentionally subjected to shovel testing included a single manicured lawn, on a distinct landform where a former residence was indicated by historic mapping on Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Road in the northeastern aspect of the project (Figures 13-14). This house appears on a historic parcel owned by Abel Armstrong according to the 1875 platmap, and owned by Albert Armstrong according to the 1913 platmap (Figures 9, 10). This structure is on the southwest side of where Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Road dead-ends into Fent Road. There are structures indicated in the area on the 1916 and 1944 *Octa, Ohio Quadrangle 15' Series Topographic Maps* (Figures 11, 12, 18). All of the structures on the parcel have been razed and the majority of the area showed a severely disturbed context in the shovel test profiles.

A grid was laid over this area with the datum point in the northeast corner of the lot (Figure 14). Shovel test units (n=9) and disturbed shovel probes (n=31) were excavated at 50ft intervals across the landform. The shovel probes were within 25-40ft of surface collected cornfield on the southern and western boundaries of the lawn. Within 30ft to the east, was the cut-out boundary of the project area, skirting a modern agricultural storage facility at 9900 Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Road. North of the shovel tested area was Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Road, with another cornfield beyond. Visual disturbance was apparent within the whole western third of the unplowed area to be shovel tested. Ruts from heavy equipment and exposed subsoils and gravels ran south from Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Road south to the plowed field edge (Photos 27, 28). The southeastern corner of the unplowed landform included obvious terracing from cuts and soil relocation activities associated with the adjoining modern agricultural facility (Photo 29). These terraced cuts ran east to west along the southern third of the area. A gravel pad was situated about where the residence had been. That pad had a gravel drive accessing it, connecting it to the agricultural facility’s main driveway. On the pad was a picnic table, and beside it was a 10x10 foot utility box. The only thing remaining from the landform’s days as a residential yard were two large silver maples and two small white pines. There were some undisturbed soils in the northeastern aspect of the grassed area (Photo 30). Nine (9) shovel test units showed intact topsoil and distinct horizons with a natural subsoil. The main soil type present in the undisturbed aspect of the subsurface testing area was Miamian silt loam (MiD2) which had a coloring of Brown (10TR4/3) topsoil over Light Yellowish Brown (10YR6/4) clay loam subsoil, with an average depth of 28 cm (Figure 15, Photo 31). Thirty-one (31) shovel probes documented the disturbance of the rest of the landform (Figure 14, Photo 32). The shovel probes were severely disturbed and

consisted of fill gravel, severely mottled soils, and modern trash. There were no archaeological sites identified within the subsurface testing area.

The other shovel tested areas consisted of vertical (subsurface) testing at surface collection findspots (Photo 33). As per the testing strategy, 10 prehistoric sites, 10 historic sites, and 3 multicomponent prehistoric/historic sites were investigated in this manner to determine the potential presence of sealed deposits, or subsurface features which may increase the site's potential eligibility. None of these (29) shovel test locations yielded such results.

The areas within the roadway and ditch system of Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Rd and Fent Rd which turns 90 degrees north from the end of that road were visually inspected. At the end of Fent Rd, there is a paved cul-de-sac and the majority of it had been used to pile dirt. The area surrounding the pavement for approximately 50 feet to the west also contained these dirt piles. The small field beyond was plowed and subjected to surface collection.

6.3 Site Descriptions

These investigations identified 23 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (FE0369-0391). The site types include isolated finds (n=11), a low-density lithic scatters (n=1), historic scatters (n=7), and multi-component prehistoric/historic scatters (n=3) (Figures 13, 18, Appendix E).

Lone artifacts, spatially distinct from others are deemed isolated finds. This is true no matter which survey method produced the isolated artifact, surface collection or subsurface shovel test unit excavation. They were the most common site type identified during these investigations and have a defined site size of 1m² (10ft²). Nine of these isolated find sites were prehistoric lithic debitage (FE0369-0377) and three were isolated historic finds (FE0378-0380). When surface artifacts were found in proximity, or if multiple artifacts had been found in a shovel test unit, the site was designated a scatter. Site size then depends upon the artifacts' contiguity. The prehistoric lithic scatter (FE0381) contains only two artifacts. There were seven historic scatters (FE0382-0388) which each corresponded to expected historic remains based on historic map research. There were three sites (FE0389-0391) encountered that had a mixture of prehistoric and historic artifacts. Again, a site of such disparate chronology depends specifically upon the artifacts' contiguity.

The following table lists the isolated finds and identifies their associated site number, provenience, artifact type, temporal affinity (if applicable), and material type. The subsequent text describes the low-density lithic scatter site, the historic scatters, and the multicomponent scatter. Tool forms and other temporally diagnostic materials are described in greater detail.

Table 4. Isolated find sites within the Current Survey Area

Site #	Artifact Type	Material Type	Temporal Affinity
FE0369	Bifacial Thinning Flake	Unidentified chert	
FE0370	Bifacial Thinning Flake	Upper Mercer chert	
FE0371	Uniface - Scraper	Upper Mercer chert	
FE0372	Biface - Stage 3 Proximal Portion	Upper Mercer chert	
FE0373	Core Reduction Flake	Upper Mercer chert	
FE0374	Bifacial Thinning Flake	Delaware chert	
FE0375	Shatter	Upper Mercer chert	
FE0376	Biface - Scraper	Upper Mercer chert	
FE0377	Shatter	Unidentified chert	
FE0378	Body sherd	Unknown Stoneware	1833-1940
FE0379	Unknown sherd	Unknown Whiteware	1830-1850
FE0380	Body sherd	Unknown Stoneware	1884-1925

FE0371

This is a Unifacial Scraper of Upper Mercer chert. It is a retouched core reduction flake likely used as a cutting or scraping implement (Figure 16). Unifaces are not temporally diagnostic. It was encountered in a cornfield in the northeast aspect of the survey area during surface collection. The find site is in an upland area that is drained by an unnamed tributary of Sugar Creek, part of the Scioto River watershed. The size of the site is considered 1m² (10ft²) (Figure 18, Table 4, Appendix E). A single subsurface shovel test unit was dug near the prehistoric artifact to investigate soil profiles and ascertain the presence of sealed deposits. None were encountered. The topsoil was Miamian silt loam (MiC2) 24 cm deep, Brown (10YR4/3) with a clay loam subsoil of Strong Brown 7.5YR5/6 (Figure 15).

In terms of NRHP evaluations, none of the criteria would apply to this site given the collected information to date (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1997). It is not likely that further work will yield additional significant information about this site relative to what has been collected to date. No evidence of intact subsurface cultural features or occupational deposition zones was observed during the investigation. The artifact assemblage is functionally and numerically limited with no temporally diagnostic artifacts. Further work is not deemed necessary at this site and it is not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP.

FE0372

This isolated find was encountered in a cornfield in the northeastern aspect of the survey area during surface collection. The find site is in an upland area that is drained by an unnamed tributary of Sugar Creek, part of the Scioto River watershed. This is a stage three - thinned biface of Upper Mercer chert (Figure 16). These artifacts are not considered temporally diagnostic. The site size is 1m² (10ft²) (Figure 18, Table 4, Appendix E). A single subsurface shovel test unit

was dug near the prehistoric artifact to investigate soil profiles and ascertain the presence of sealed deposits. None were encountered. The topsoil was Miamian silt loam (MiB2) 25 cm deep, Brown (10YR4/3) with a clay loam subsoil of Reddish Yellow 7.5YR6/6.

In terms of NRHP evaluations, none of the criteria would apply to this site given the collected information to date (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1997). It is not likely that further work will yield additional significant information about this site relative to what has been collected to date. No evidence of intact subsurface cultural features or occupational deposition zones was observed during the investigation. The artifact assemblage is functionally and numerically limited with no temporally diagnostic artifacts. Further work is not deemed necessary at this site and it is not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP.

FE0376

This is a whole bifacial scraper of Upper Mercer chert. It was likely used as a cutting or scraping implement (Figure 16). Bifacial scrapers are not temporally diagnostic. It was encountered in a cornfield in the west-central aspect of the survey area during surface collection. The find site is in an upland area that is drained by an unnamed tributary of Sugar Creek, part of the Scioto River watershed. The size of the site is considered 1m² (10ft²) (Figure 18, Table 4, Appendix E). A single subsurface shovel test unit was dug near the prehistoric artifact to investigate soil profiles and ascertain the presence of sealed deposits. None were encountered. The topsoil was Miamian silt loam (MiB2) 23 cm deep, Brown (10YR4/3) with a clay loam subsoil of Reddish Yellow 7.5YR6/6.

In terms of NRHP evaluations, none of the criteria would apply to this site given the collected information to date (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1997). It is not likely that further work will yield additional significant information about this site relative to what has been collected to date. No evidence of intact subsurface cultural features or occupational deposition zones was observed during the investigation. The artifact assemblage is functionally and numerically limited with no temporally diagnostic artifacts. Further work is not deemed necessary at this site and it is not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP.

FE0369, FE0370, FE0373, FE0374, FE0375, and FE0377 were isolated pieces of lithic debitage from middle and late stage lithic reduction (Table 4, Appendix E, Figure 18). A single subsurface shovel test unit was dug near each of these prehistoric artifacts to investigate soil profiles and ascertain the presence of sealed deposits. None were encountered. The topsoils at these sites ranged from 22-27 centimeters deep. Soils encountered at these sites included Miamian silt loam (MiB2 and MiC2), Celina silt loam (CeB), and Brookston silty clay loam (Bs).

In terms of NRHP evaluations, none of the criteria would apply to these sites given the collected information to date (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1997). It is not

likely that further work will yield additional significant information about these sites relative to what has been collected to date. No evidence of intact subsurface cultural features or occupational deposition zones was observed during the investigation. The artifact assemblages are functionally and numerically limited with a single artifact at each, none temporally diagnostic. Further work is not deemed necessary at these sites and they are not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP.

FE0378

The historic isolated find site (FE0378) is a sherd of a Stoneware vessel glazed with Albany slip, inside and out. This dates the piece to as early as 1833-1940 (Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003). It was encountered in a cornfield in the west-central aspect of the survey area during surface collection. The find site is in an upland area that is drained by Missouri Ditch, a tributary of Sugar Creek, part of the Scioto River watershed. The size of the site is considered 1m² (10ft²). The location of the find is associated with a historic parcel on Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Road labeled "Grandview School No 14" on the 1913 *Platbook of Fayette County, Ohio*, "Grandview School" on the 1916, topographic map, and the same again on the 1944 Octa map (Figures 10, 11, 12, 18, Table 4, Appendix E).

FE0379

The historic isolated find site (FE0379) is a sherd of a Whiteware vessel with the letters "...NGLAN..." legible on the bottom of the piece, in black transfer print. This dates the piece to as early as 1830-1850 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003). It was encountered in a cornfield in the east-central aspect of the survey area during surface collection. The find site is in an upland area that is drained by an unnamed tributary of Sugar Creek, part of the Scioto River watershed. The size of the site is considered 1m² (10ft²). The location of the find is somewhat associated with a historic parcel on an unfinished road off of Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Road. It is only indicated on the 1944 *Octa, Ohio Quadrangle 15'* Series Topographic Map (Figures 12, 18, Table 4, Appendix E).

FE0380

The historic isolated find site (FE0380) is a base sherd of a Whiteware mug. With nothing extant to narrow its dating, the piece could have been manufactured as early as 1810, but more likely late 19th-early 20th Century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003). It was encountered in a cornfield in the southern aspect of the survey area during surface collection. The find site is in an upland area that is drained by Missouri Ditch, a tributary of Sugar Creek, part of the Scioto River watershed. The size of the site is considered 1m² (10ft²). The location of the find is somewhat associated with a historic parcel on the north side of US 35 and east of Missouri Ditch. There are structures indicated in the

area on the 1913 Jasper Township, 1916, and 1944 *Octa, Ohio Quadrangle 15'* Series Topographic Maps (Figures 10, 11, 12, 18, Table 4, Appendix E).

A single subsurface shovel test unit was dug near each historic isolated findsite to investigate soil profiles and ascertain the presence of sealed deposits. None were encountered. The topsoils at these sites ranged from 17-23 centimeters deep. Soils encountered at these sites included Celina silt loam (CeB), and Brookston silty clay loam (Bs) (Figures 15).

In terms of NRHP evaluations, none of the criteria would apply to these sites (FE0378-0380) given the collected information to date (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1997). It is not likely that further work will yield additional significant information about these sites relative to what has been collected to date. No evidence of intact subsurface cultural features or occupational deposition zones was observed during the investigation. The artifact assemblages are functionally and numerically limited with a single temporally diagnostic artifact at each. Further work is not deemed necessary at these sites and they are not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP.

FE0381

The crew encountered this low density lithic scatter in a cornfield in the northeastern aspect of the survey area during surface collection (Figure 18). The find site is in an upland area drained by an unnamed tributary of Sugar Creek, part of the Scioto River watershed. The site size equates to the distance between the two (2) artifacts: 44.17m² (475.441ft²). The site comprises one core reduction flake (Flint Ridge) and one bifacial thinning flake of Delaware chert (Appendix E). These debitage pieces are associated with middle stage lithic reduction and neither is temporally diagnostic. A single subsurface shovel test unit was dug between the artifacts to investigate soil profiles and ascertain the presence of sealed deposits. None were encountered. The topsoil was Miamian silt loam (MiC2) 26 cm deep, Brown (10YR4/3) with a clay loam subsoil of Strong Brown 7.5YR5/6.

In terms of NRHP evaluations, none of the criteria would apply to this site given the collected information to date (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1997). It is not likely that further work will yield additional significant information about this site relative to what has been collected to date. No evidence of intact subsurface cultural features or occupational deposition zones was observed during the investigation. The artifact assemblage is functionally and numerically limited with no temporally diagnostic artifacts. Further work is not deemed necessary at this site and it is not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP.

FE0382

The historic scatter site (FE0382) is a base sherd of a Bristol-glazed Stoneware vessel (1), and two (2) unknown shards of glass. One is a piece of a blue bottle; the other appears to be a piece of architectural glass block. The best diagnostic

attribute of any of the artifacts is the Bristol glaze which puts the sites assemblage as early as 1884-1925 (Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003). The other artifacts can render nothing more specific than a 19th-20th Century dating (Appendix E). This low density historic scatter was in a cornfield in the northeastern aspect of the survey area. It was found during surface collection of an upland area drained by an unnamed tributary of Sugar Creek, part of the Scioto River watershed (Figure 18). The site size equates to the distance between the three (3) artifacts: 69.14m² (744.211ft²).

The location of the find is somewhat associated with a historic parcel owned by Abel Armstong according to the 1875 platmap, and owned by Albert Armstrong according to the 1913 platmap (Figures 9, 10). This structure is on the southwest side of where Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Road dead-ends into Fent Road. There are structures indicated in the area on the 1916 and 1944 *Octa, Ohio Quadrangle 15' Series Topographic Maps* (Figures 11, 12). Given the site's location, probably associating it with a specific historic structure location, and the broken nature of the paucity of the architectural and kitchen class remains, the historic period component likely represents primary deposition of lost or discarded materials associated with refuse/debris interment. However, with the regular amount of agricultural activity and the high amount of mechanical disturbance exercised on the neighboring landform, these artifacts could very well be secondary deposits spread over the area by those activities. A single subsurface shovel test unit was attempted between the three artifacts to investigate soil profiles and ascertain the presence of sealed deposits. None were encountered. The soils showed evidence of extensive disturbance mottling the various subsoil and topsoil types from the heavy equipment activities.

In terms of NRHP evaluations, none of the criteria would apply to this site given the collected information to date (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1997). It is not likely that further work will yield additional significant information about this site relative to what has been collected to date. No evidence of intact subsurface cultural features or occupational deposition zones was observed during the investigation. The artifact assemblage is functionally and numerically limited with a single temporally diagnostic artifact. Further work is not deemed necessary at this site and it is not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP.

FE0383

The crew encountered this low density historic scatter (FE0383) in a cornfield in the central aspect of the survey area during surface collection (Figure 18). The find site is in an upland area drained by Missouri Ditch a tributary of Sugar Creek, part of the Scioto River watershed. The site size equates to the distance between the 15 artifacts and the general shape of the landform: 257.48m² (2,771.491ft²). The artifact assemblage is a collection of broken domestic ceramics and glass (Table 5, Appendix E).

The location of the find is somewhat associated with a historic structure owned by R. Mackey according to the 1875 platmap, and owned by J.D. Post according to the 1913 platmap (Figures 9, 10). This structure is on the northwest side of a jog in Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Road. There are structures indicated in the area on the 1916 and 1944 *Octa, Ohio Quadrangle 15' Series Topographic Maps* (Figures 11, 12).

Table 5. Site FE0383 Artifact Inventory.

Artifact Type	Material	Artifact Class	Count	Date
Whiteware	Ceramic	Domestic	3	1810-
Porcelain tableware	Ceramic	Domestic	1	20th Century
Yellowware	Ceramic	Domestic	2	1830-1925
Stoneware	Ceramic	Domestic	2	1833-1940
Pinkish bottle glass	Glass	Domestic	1	19th, 20th Century
Brown bottle glass	Glass	Domestic	1	1866-1930
Container - purple hue	Glass	Domestic	1	1866-1930
Green Glass, not flat	Glass	Domestic	2	19th, 20th Century
Bottle glass	Glass	Domestic	1	1820-
Stemware	Glass	Domestic	1	1820-

The historic assemblage consists of 15 artifacts: eight (8) ceramics and seven (7) pieces of glass. Of the ceramics, three (3) were Whiteware, two (2) Stoneware, two (2) Yellowware, and one (1) Porcelain; all were associated with kitchen function (Horn 2005; Lorrain 1968; Newman 1970).

Plain Whiteware without a makers mark, distinctive edge, decorative pattern, or glazing is one of the most ubiquitous historic artifact types recovered in the Midwest. The reason for this is the wide date range of manufacture for this artifact type. The earliest dates for Whiteware are from the 1810's in England, the 1830's in the United States. Production of Whiteware continues to the present (Shepard 1956, Miller 1980 and 1987, Manson and Snyder 1996, Miller et al 2000).

American Salt-glazed Stoneware dates from the early 18th through the middle 20th century and was generally used with crock, jug, and mug vessel forms (Shepard 1956, Miller 1980, Noel Hume 1969). The forms of Yellowware are very similar to those produced in Stoneware. Yellowware was being produced locally in Ohio by 1840 and it was popular nationwide from 1890-1940 (Ramsay 1939; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003). Annularware, a specific decoration of Yellowware, was produced by American potters from 1840 to 1900 (Ramsay 1939).

Examples of American Porcelain pre-1850 are rare. Those performing kitchen functions are often Semi-Porcelaineous or Artificial Porcelain; these date to the 20th Century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003).

The glass was mostly pieces of broken bottles: green (19th-20th Century), pink (1880-20th Century), Purple (1866-1930), clear (1880-20th Century), and brown (1860-20th Century), and a piece of stemware, all associated with kitchen function (Horn 2005; Lorrain 1968; Newman 1970).

Given the site's location, probably associating it with a specific historic structure location, and the broken nature of the paucity of the architectural and kitchen class remains, the historic period component likely represents primary deposition of lost or discarded materials associated with refuse/debris interment. However, with the regular amount of agricultural activity and the high amount of mechanical disturbance exercised on this particular parcel during the removal of the structures, these artifacts could very well be secondary deposits spread over the area by those activities. A single subsurface shovel test unit was dug within the scatter to investigate soil profiles and ascertain the presence of sealed deposits. None were encountered. The topsoil was Miamian silt loam (MiB2) 21 cm deep, Brown (10YR4/3) with a clay loam subsoil of Light Yellowish Brown 10YR6/4.

In terms of NRHP evaluations, none of the criteria would apply to this site given the collected information to date (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1997). It is not likely that further work will yield additional significant information about this site relative to what has been collected to date. No evidence of intact subsurface cultural features or occupational deposition zones was observed during the investigation. The artifact assemblage is functionally and numerically limited with only a few temporally diagnostic materials. Further work is not deemed necessary at this site and it is not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP.

FE0384

The crew encountered this low density historic scatter (FE0384) in a cornfield in the central aspect of the survey area during surface collection (Figure 18). It was an area that had been wooded at the time of the 2011 URS survey. The find site is in an upland area drained by Missouri Ditch a tributary of Sugar Creek, part of the Scioto River watershed. The site size equates to the distance between the nine (9) artifacts and the general shape of the landform: 2,046.57m² (22,029.11ft²). The artifact assemblage is a collection of broken domestic ceramics and glass and architectural glass (Table 6, Appendix E).

The location of the find is somewhat associated with a historic structure owned by Harvey Sanderson according to the 1875 platmap, and owned by C. L. Creamer according to the 1913 platmap (Figures 9, 10). This structure is on the west side of the southernmost leg of old Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Road. There

are structures indicated in the area on the 1916 and 1944 *Octa, Ohio Quadrangle 15' Series Topographic Maps* (Figures 11, 12).

Table 6. Site FE0384 Artifact Inventory.

Artifact Type	Material	Artifact Class	Count	Date
Whiteware	Ceramic	Domestic	4	1810-
Yellowware	Ceramic	Domestic	1	1840-1900
Stoneware	Ceramic	Domestic	1	1833-1940
Bottle glass	Glass	Domestic	1	1850-1870
Flat Glass	Glass	Architecture	2	19th, 20th Century

The historic assemblage consists of nine (9) artifacts: six (6) ceramics and three (3) pieces of glass. Of the ceramics, four (4) were Whiteware, one (1) Stoneware, and one (1) Yellowware; all were associated with kitchen function (Horn 2005; Lorrain 1968; Newman 1970). The domestic glass was one (1) piece of a broken clear bottle with a rectanguloid base, circular pontil mark ground smooth, and a diagonal seam across the base; recessed panels in sides with concave chamfered corners. The best dating for this type of glass is 1850-1870 (Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003). This artifact is also associated with kitchen function (Horn 2005; Lorrain 1968; Newman 1970). There were two (2) pieces of broken pane glass, a type which has an architectural association (Day 2001; Weiland 2009).

Given the site's location, probably associating it with a specific historic structure location, and the broken nature of the paucity of the architectural and kitchen class remains, the historic period component likely represents primary deposition of lost or discarded materials associated with refuse/debris interment. However, with the regular amount of agricultural activity and the high amount of mechanical disturbance exercised on this particular parcel during the removal of the structures, these artifacts could very well be secondary deposits spread over the area by those activities. Two (2) subsurface shovel test units were dug within the scatter to investigate soil profiles and ascertain the presence of sealed deposits. None were encountered. The topsoils were Miamian silt loam (MiB2) and Celina silt loam (CeB) 22 and 25 cm deep respectively.

In terms of NRHP evaluations, none of the criteria would apply to this site given the collected information to date (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1997). It is not likely that further work will yield additional significant information about this site relative to what has been collected to date. No evidence of intact subsurface cultural features or occupational deposition zones was observed during the investigation. The artifact assemblage is functionally and numerically limited with only a few temporally diagnostic materials. Further work is not deemed necessary at this site and it is not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP.

FE0385

The historic scatter site (FE0385) is two (2) pieces of broken Porcelain and a (1) shard of unidentified glass (Figure 18, Appendix E). One of the pieces of Porcelain has a polychrome, floral, over-glaze decal transfer print. This practice of decoration began in 1902 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003). All these were associated with kitchen function (Horn 2005; Lorrain 1968; Newman 1970). The other artifacts can render nothing more specific than a 19th-20th Century dating. This low density historic scatter was in a cornfield in the southwestern aspect of the survey area, in an area that had been a residential lot during the 2011 URS survey. It was found during surface collection of an upland area drained by Missouri Ditch a tributary of Sugar Creek, part of the Scioto River watershed. The site size equates to the distance between the three (3) artifacts: 130.27m² (1,402.21ft²).

The location of the find is associated with a 5 acre parcel owned by H. Sanderson (no structure present) according to the 1875 platmap, and a 2.9 acre parcel, with a structure, owned by J. W. Willis according to the 1913 platmap (Figures 9, 10). This structure is in Jasper Township, on the northwest side of where Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Road dead-ends into US35 (SR 729/SR 435 today). There are structures indicated in the area on the 1916 and 1944 *Octa, Ohio Quadrangle 15' Series Topographic Maps* (Figures 11, 12). Given the site's location, probably associating it with a specific historic structure location, and the broken nature of the paucity of the architectural and kitchen class remains, the historic period component likely represents primary deposition of lost or discarded materials associated with refuse/debris interment. However, with the regular amount of agricultural activity and the high amount of mechanical disturbance exercised on this particular parcel during the removal of the structures, these artifacts could very well be secondary deposits spread over the area by those activities. A single subsurface shovel test unit was dug between the three artifacts to investigate soil profiles and ascertain the presence of sealed deposits. None were encountered. The topsoil was Miamian silt loam (MiB2) 26 cm deep, Brown (10YR4/3) with a clay loam subsoil of Very Dark Gray 10YR3/1.

In terms of NRHP evaluations, none of the criteria would apply to this site given the collected information to date (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1997). It is not likely that further work will yield additional significant information about this site relative to what has been collected to date. No evidence of intact subsurface cultural features or occupational deposition zones was observed during the investigation. The artifact assemblage is functionally and numerically limited with a single temporally diagnostic artifact. Further work is not deemed necessary at this site and it is not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP.

FE0386

This low density historic scatter (FE0386) was in a cornfield in the eastern aspect of the survey area during surface collection (Figure 18). It was found during

surface collection of an upland area drained by an unnamed tributary of Sugar Creek, part of the Scioto River watershed. The site size equates to the distance between the 14 artifacts: 1,524.64m² (16,411.09ft²). The artifact assemblage is a collection of broken domestic ceramics and glass, architectural glass, tile, and metal, and a glass insulator classed under maintenance and subsistence (Table 7, Appendix E).

The location of the find is associated with a historic structure owned by J. D. Post according to the 1913 platmap (Figure 10). This structure was on the west side of SR 729 just opposite, and south of Wentz Road. There are structures indicated in the area on the 1916 and 1944 *Octa, Ohio Quadrangle 15' Series Topographic Maps* (Figures 11, 12).

Table 7. Site FE0386 Artifact Inventory.

Artifact Type	Material	Artifact Class	Count	Date
Porcelain tableware	Ceramic	Domestic	1	20th Century
Hemingray No 5 glass insulator	Glass	Maintenance and Subsistence	1	1870-1890
Flat Glass	Glass	Architecture	5	19th, 20th Century
Clear Glass, not flat	Glass	Domestic	1	19th, 20th Century
Green bottle glass	Glass	Domestic	2	1820-
Vinyl Asbestos Tile	VAT	Architecture	3	1920-1980
2.5" Modern Common Nail	Metal	Architecture	1	1850-present

The historic assemblage consists of 14 artifacts: one (1) ceramic, nine (9) pieces of glass, three (3) pieces of vinyl asbestos tile, and one (1) piece of metal. The ceramic was a piece of domestic Porcelain tableware. There were three (3) pieces of glass also associated with a domestic class. Two (2) pieces of green bottle glass (1820-) and one (1) piece of clear glass (not flat); all associated with kitchen function (Horn 2005; Lorrain 1968; Newman 1970). There were five (5) pieces of broken pane glass which has an architectural association (Day 2001; Weiland 2009). The metal artifact was a (1) 2.5 inch modern common nail dating from 1850-20th Century (Adams 2002; Nelson 1968; Wilson et al 2003). There were three (3) vinyl asbestos tile fragments. Asbestos tile manufacture in the United States began in earnest in the 1920s and proceeded to about 1980. These artifacts are all architectural in nature (Horn 2005, Nelson 1968, Adams 2002). The last artifact was a (1) Hemingray No. 5 glass insulator (Berry 2015; Myers 2010; Willis 2016).

Given the site's location, probably associating it with a specific historic structure location, and the broken nature of the paucity of the remains, the historic period component likely represents primary deposition of lost or discarded materials associated with refuse/debris interment. However, with the regular amount of agricultural activity and the high amount of mechanical disturbance exercised on

this particular parcel during the removal of the structures, these artifacts could very well be secondary deposits spread over the area by those activities. Two (2) subsurface shovel test units were dug within the scatter to investigate soil profiles and ascertain the presence of sealed deposits. None were encountered. The topsoils were Celina silt loam (CeB) and Brookston silty clay loam (Bs) 21 and 22 cm deep respectively.

In terms of NRHP evaluations, none of the criteria would apply to this site given the collected information to date (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1997). It is not likely that further work will yield additional significant information about this site relative to what has been collected to date. No evidence of intact subsurface cultural features or occupational deposition zones was observed during the investigation. The artifact assemblage is functionally and numerically limited with only a few temporally diagnostic materials. Further work is not deemed necessary at this site and it is not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP.

FE0387

The crew encountered this low density historic scatter (FE0387) in a cornfield in the eastern aspect of the survey area during surface collection (Figure 18). The find site is in an upland area drained by an unnamed tributary of Sugar Creek, part of the Scioto River watershed. The site size equates to the distance between the 24 artifacts: 3,068.92m² (33,033.58ft²). The artifact assemblage is a collection of broken domestic ceramics and glass, architectural glass and metal, and a glass insulator classed under maintenance and subsistence (Table 8, Appendix E).

Table 8. Site FE0387 Artifact Inventory.

Artifact Type	Material	Artifact Class	Count	Date
Whiteware	Ceramic	Domestic	1	1795-1845
Whiteware	Ceramic	Domestic	7	1810-
Whiteware	Ceramic	Domestic	1	1902-
Porcelain tableware	Ceramic	Domestic	1	20th Century
Stoneware	Ceramic	Domestic	2	1825-1940
Bottle glass	Glass	Domestic	2	19th, 20th Century
Glass, not flat	Glass	Domestic	6	19th, 20th Century
Flat Glass	Glass	Architecture	2	19th, 20th Century
3.25" Modern Common Nail	Metal	Architecture	1	1850-present
Glass insulator	Glass	Maintenance and Subsistence	1	19th, 20th Century

The historic assemblage consists of 24 artifacts: 12 ceramics, 11 pieces of glass, and one (1) piece of metal. Of the ceramics, nine (9) were Whiteware, two (2) Stoneware, and one (1) Porcelain; all were associated with kitchen function

all were associated with kitchen function (Horn 2005; Lorrain 1968; Newman 1970). There were eight (8) pieces of glass that were also associated with a domestic class. They were two (2) pieces of bottle glass and six (6) pieces of clear glass (not flat) all associated with kitchen function (Horn 2005; Lorrain 1968; Newman 1970). There were two (2) pieces of broken pane glass which has an architectural association (Day 2001; Weiland 2009). The (1) metal artifact was a 3.25 inch modern common nail dating from 1850-20th Century (Adams 2002; Nelson 1968; Wilson et al 2003); also architectural class (Horn 2005, Nelson 1968, Adams 2002). The last artifact was a glass insulator (1) of an indeterminate type classed under maintenance and subsistence.

The location of the find is associated with a historic structure owned by Henry Wentz according to the 1875 platmap, and not shown on the 1913 platmap (Figures 9, 10). This structure was on the west side of SR 729 just opposite, and north of Wentz Road. There are structures indicated in the area on the 1916 and 1944 *Octa, Ohio Quadrangle 15' Series Topographic Maps* (Figures 11, 12).

Given the site's location, probably associating it with a specific historic structure location, and the broken nature of the paucity of the remains, the historic period component likely represents primary deposition of lost or discarded materials associated with refuse/debris interment. However, with the regular amount of agricultural activity and the high amount of mechanical disturbance exercised on this particular parcel during the removal of the structures, these artifacts could very well be secondary deposits spread over the area by those activities. Two (2) subsurface shovel test units were dug within the scatter to investigate soil profiles and ascertain the presence of sealed deposits. None were encountered. The topsoils were Celina silt loam (CeB) and Brookston silty clay loam (Bs) 23 and 17 cm deep respectively (Figure 15).

In terms of NRHP evaluations, none of the criteria would apply to this site given the collected information to date (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1997). It is not likely that further work will yield additional significant information about this site relative to what has been collected to date. No evidence of intact subsurface cultural features or occupational deposition zones was observed during the investigation. The artifact assemblage is functionally and numerically limited with only a few temporally diagnostic materials. Further work is not deemed necessary at this site and it is not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP.

FE0388

The collected assemblage for historic scatter site (FE0388) is a piece of broken Whiteware (1), a piece of broken Stoneware (1), and a piece of broken roofing slate (1). Observed but not collected were many pieces of whole and partial red clay brick (Figure 18, Appendix E). The Whiteware has a scalloped rim, a treatment that began in the late 18th Century and whose popularity extended into the 1840s (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003). The Stoneware

had an Albany slip interior and exterior which dates the piece from 1825-1940 (Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003). These are both associated with kitchen function (Horn 2005; Lorrain 1968; Newman 1970). The other artifacts can render nothing more specific than a 19th-20th Century dating. This low density historic scatter was in a cornfield in the eastern aspect of the survey area. It was found during surface collection of an upland area drained by an unnamed tributary of Sugar Creek, part of the Scioto River watershed. The site size equates to the distance between the three (3) artifacts and the general landform: 11,090.85m² (119,380.92ft²).

The location of the find is associated with a 100 acre parcel with a structure on it owned by Eli Smith according to the 1875 platmap, and owned by Dell & Frank Coe according to the 1913 platmap (Figures 9, 10). This structure is located to the southwest of a slight jog in SR 729. There are structures indicated in the area on the 1916 and 1944 *Octa, Ohio Quadrangle 15' Series Topographic Maps* (Figures 11, 12). Given the site's location, probably associating it with a specific historic structure location, and the broken nature of the paucity of the architectural and kitchen class remains, the historic period component likely represents primary deposition of lost or discarded materials associated with refuse/debris interment. However, with the regular amount of agricultural activity and the high amount of mechanical disturbance exercised on this particular parcel during the removal of the structures, these artifacts could very well be secondary deposits spread over the area by those activities. Two (2) subsurface shovel test units were dug within the scatter to investigate soil profiles and ascertain the presence of sealed deposits. None were encountered. The topsoils were Miamian silt loam (MiB2) and Celina silt loam (CeB) 23 and 25 cm deep respectively.

In terms of NRHP evaluations, none of the criteria would apply to this site given the collected information to date (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1997). It is not likely that further work will yield additional significant information about this site relative to what has been collected to date. No evidence of intact subsurface cultural features or occupational deposition zones was observed during the investigation. The artifact assemblage is functionally and numerically limited with only a few temporally diagnostic materials. Further work is not deemed necessary at this site and it is not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP.

FE0389

Site FE0389 represents a multicomponent site consisting of a 19th-20th century historic artifact assemblage with a single unassigned prehistoric isolated artifact. The site was identified during surface collection of an upland area in the eastern aspect of the survey area drained by an unnamed tributary of Sugar Creek, part of the Scioto River watershed (Figure 18).

The historic scatter portion of the site is loosely associated with a 125 acre parcel with a structure on it owned by Abel Armstrong according to the 1875 platmap, and more closely associated with that owned by J. B. Armstrong on 44.24 acres according to the 1913 platmap (Figures 9, 10). This structure is located to the northwest of a slight jog in SR 729. There are structures indicated in the area on the 1916 and 1944 *Octa, Ohio Quadrangle 15' Series Topographic Maps* (Figures 11, 12).

This testing strategy recovered 27 historic artifacts and one (1) prehistoric artifact (Table 9; Appendix E). The site size is considered 10,081.63m² (108,517.76ft²). The prehistoric assemblage consists of a sole lithic artifact, a core reduction flake made from Flint Ridge chert (1). Debitage pieces of this type are associated with middle stage lithic reduction but cannot be temporally diagnostic. Two (2) subsurface shovel test units were dug within the scatter to investigate soil profiles and ascertain the presence of sealed deposits. None were encountered. The topsoils were Miamian silt loam (MiB2) and Celina silt loam (CeB) 23 and 25 cm deep respectively.

Table 9. Site FE0389 Artifact Inventory.

Artifact Type	Material	Artifact Class	Count	Date
Whiteware	Ceramic	Domestic	3	1810-
Porcelain tableware	Ceramic	Domestic	1	20th Century
Yellowware	Ceramic	Domestic	2	1825-1925
Stoneware	Ceramic	Domestic	4	1825-1940
Bottle glass	Glass	Domestic	2	19th, 20th Century
Glass, not flat	Glass	Domestic	5	19th, 20th Century
Jar seal/Lid liner	Glass	Domestic	2	1869-
Flat Glass	Glass	Architecture	2	19th, 20th Century
Vinyl Asbestos Tile	VAT	Architecture	1	1920-1980
Roofing Slate	Slate	Architecture	1	19th, 20th Century
Modern Common Nail	Metal	Architecture	2	1850-present
Metal Hooks/Clips	Metal	Miscellaneous Hardware	2	20th Century
Core Reduction Flake	Flint Ridge chert		1	

The collected historic assemblage consists of 27 artifacts: 10 ceramics, 11 pieces of glass, one (1) piece of slate, one (1) vinyl asbestos tile, and four (4) pieces of metal. Observed but not collected were many pieces of whole and partial red clay brick. Of the ceramics, two (2) were Yellowware, four (4) were Stoneware, one (1) was Porcelain, and the remaining three (3) were Whiteware; all were associated with kitchen function (Horn 2005; Lorrain 1968; Newman 1970). The glass consisted of pieces of broken bottles: machined blue (19th-20th Century), and brown (1860-20th Century); and unidentifiable clear glass, not flat (19th-20th Century), along with two (2) glass jar seals dating as early as 1869

(Jones and Sullivan 1989; Russell 2015) all associated with kitchen function (Horn 2005; Lorrain 1968; Newman 1970). There were two (2) pieces of broken pane glass which has an architectural association (Day 2001; Weiland 2009). The metal artifacts were two (2) wire nails dating from 1850-20th Century (Adams 2002; Nelson 1968; Wilson et al 2003), a metal chain clip (1), and a threaded J-hook with a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square nut attached (1). One (1) piece of vinyl asbestos tile was recovered. The brick and the roofing slate can offer no dating more specific than 19th-20th Century. These artifacts are all architectural in nature (Horn 2005, Nelson 1968, Adams 2002) but metal clip and hook fall more specifically under a classing of miscellaneous hardware (Horn 2005, Nelson 1968, Adams 2002).

Given the site's location, probably associating it with a specific historic structure location, and the broken nature of the paucity of the architectural and kitchen class remains, the historic period component likely represents primary deposition of lost or discarded materials associated with refuse/debris interment. However, with the regular amount of agricultural activity and the high amount of mechanical disturbance exercised on this particular parcel during the removal of the structures, these artifacts could very well be secondary deposits spread over the area by those activities.

In terms of NRHP evaluations, none of the criteria would apply to this site given the collected information to date (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1997). It is not likely that further work will yield additional significant information about this site relative to collected materials. The site is not connected to a landowner of note, nor is the location the site of an important event. No evidence of intact subsurface prehistoric cultural features or occupational deposition zones was observed during the excavation. The prehistoric artifact assemblage is functionally and numerically limited with no temporally diagnostic prehistoric remains. Further work is not deemed necessary at this site and it is not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP.

FE0390

Site FE0390 represents a multicomponent site consisting of 93 19th-20th century historic artifacts and five (5) prehistoric artifacts (Table 10; Appendix E). The site was identified during surface collection of an upland area in the northeastern aspect of the survey area drained by an unnamed tributary of Sugar Creek, part of the Scioto River watershed (Figure 18). The site size is considered 6,450.18m² (69,429.16ft²).

The historic scatter portion of the site is associated with a 150 acre parcel with a structure on it owned by James Fent according to the 1875 platmap, and owned by G. E. Straley on 110.81 acres according to the 1913 platmap (Figures 9, 10). This structure is located on the west side of SR 729 in the northeast portion of the survey area. There are structures indicated in the area on the 1916 and 1944 *Octa, Ohio Quadrangle 15' Series Topographic Maps* (Figures 11, 12).

Table 10. Site FE0390 Artifact Inventory.

Artifact Type	Material	Artifact Class	Count	Date
Whiteware	Ceramic	Domestic	23	1810-
Whiteware (embossed)	Ceramic	Domestic	2	1820-1845
Whiteware (blue transfer)	Ceramic	Domestic	3	1826-1831
Porcelain tableware	Ceramic	Domestic	4	20th Century
Semi-porcelain tableware	Ceramic	Domestic	1	1902-
Yellowware (Annularware)	Ceramic	Domestic	2	1840-1900
Yellowware	Ceramic	Domestic	2	1884-1925
Stoneware (slip glaze)	Ceramic	Domestic	4	1825-1940
Stoneware (Bristol glaze)	Ceramic	Domestic	5	1884-1925
Jar seal/Lid liner	Glass	Domestic	2	1869-
Bottle glass	Glass	Domestic	6	19th, 20th Century
Bottle glass	Glass	Domestic	2	1890-
Jar glass	Glass	Domestic	2	19th Century
Jar glass	Glass	Domestic	1	1910-1950
Jar glass	Glass	Domestic	1	1960-
Jar glass	Glass	Domestic	1	1976
Glass, not flat	Glass	Domestic	2	1869-present
Glass, not flat	Glass	Domestic	1	1820-
Glass, not flat	Glass	Domestic	11	19th, 20th Century
Unknown glassware	Glass	Domestic	1	1790-
Flat Glass	Glass	Architecture	11	19th, 20th Century
Porcelain electric insulator (screw type)	Ceramic	Maintenance and Subsistence	1	20th Century
Porcelain electric insulator (ring style)	Ceramic	Maintenance and Subsistence	1	1913-
PVC pipe	Plastic	Maintenance and Subsistence	1	20th Century
Shotgun shell	Plastic	Arms	2	1960-
Button	Mother of Pearl	Clothing	1	1865-
Bifacial Thinning Flake	Flint Ridge		1	
Shatter	Delaware		1	
Shatter	Upper Mercer		1	
Chopper	Upper Mercer		1	
Biface - Scraper	Upper Mercer		1	

The collected historic assemblage consists of 93 artifacts: 48 ceramics, 41 pieces of glass, two (2) spent shotgun shells, one (1) piece of modern pvc piping,

and one (1) mother of pearl button. Observed but not collected were many pieces of whole and partial red clay brick and several glazed stamped brick.

Of the ceramics, 28 were Whiteware, four (4) were Yellowware, nine (9) were Stoneware, and five (5) were Porcelain; all were associated with kitchen function (Horn 2005; Lorrain 1968; Newman 1970). The remaining two (2) ceramics were classed under the maintenance and subsistence category. These were porcelain electric insulators. One was a screw-type wire insulator with two impressions, "USA" on one side, and "P1929" on the other; however, in its broken state, it was indeterminate in deriving a date more specific than 20th Century (Berry 2015; Myers 2010). The second insulator was a porcelain, ring-style, electric fence wire insulator. The porcelain ring had a biased split through it and a molded groove around the outside for receiving a hardware attachment. This attachment, a threaded C-hook anchor bolt was also present. Though its manufacturer is uncertain, these specific types were in production as early as 1913 (Berry 2015; Myers 2010; Tod 1977).

The glass consisted of pieces of broken bottles: machined green (1880-20th Century), clear (19th-20th Century), and pink (1860-20th Century). There were also broken pieces of glass jars: aqua (1800-1920), clear (1880-20th Century), and purple (1910-1950). There were 14 pieces of unidentifiable glass, not flat (19th-20th Century), a single (1) glass tumbler base with a machine impressed sunburst motif (1790-), along with two (2) glass jar seals dating as early as 1869 (Jones and Sullivan 1989; Russell 2015). All of these glass remains are associated with kitchen function (Horn 2005; Lorrain 1968; Newman 1970). There were 11 pieces of broken pane glass which have an architectural association (Day 2001; Weiland 2009). The shotgun shells and the PVC piping are plastic remains that are modern. The only reason to collect them is to solidify the fact that historic occupation at this site extended until very recently; this fact is corroborated by recent historic aerial imagery (Figures 3, 5, 7). The brick offers no dating more specific than 19th-20th Century. These artifacts (except for the shotgun shells) are all architectural in nature (Horn 2005, Nelson 1968, Adams 2002). The shotgun shells (2) fall under a class called "arms" (Standler 2006, Horn 2005, Nelson 1968, Adams 2002). The final artifact in the assemblage is a mother of pearl button (1). It is two-holed, sunken panel front, and flat backed. This type of button was fairly common from 1865 on (Houart 1977; Hume 1969; Wilson et al 2003).

The artifact assemblage for FE0390 includes five (5) prehistoric lithic artifacts. Two (2) of these are non-diagnostic tool types. The Chopper is a very large piece of Upper Mercer chert intentionally fashioned into a wedge shape with a distinct cutting edge (Figure 16). It was likely used as a chopping or dynamic cutting implement (Adams 2014). It appears to have broken at points where inclusions in the chert weakened the utensil. Though unique, these artifacts are not temporally diagnostic. The second tool is the distal portion of a bifacial scraper of light gray Upper Mercer chert (Figure 16). It is a retouched core

reduction flake likely used as a cutting or scraping implement (Andrefsky 2005, Odell 2003). Core reduction flakes are not temporally diagnostic. There are three (3) non-tool prehistoric artifacts: a heat-treated bifacial thinning flake of Flint Ridge chert and two shatters, one of Delaware and one of Upper Mercer chert (Table 9, Appendix E). Debitage pieces of this type are associated with middle stage lithic reduction but cannot be temporally diagnostic. Two (2) subsurface shovel test units were dug within the scatter to investigate soil profiles and ascertain the presence of sealed deposits. None were encountered. The topsoil was Miamian silt loam (MiB2) 23 and 26 cm deep, Brown (10YR4/3) with a clay loam subsoil of Reddish Yellow 7.5YR6/6 (Figure 15).

Given the site's location, probably associating it with a specific historic structure location, and the broken nature of the paucity of the architectural and kitchen class remains, the historic period component likely represents primary deposition of lost or discarded materials associated with refuse/debris interment. However, with the regular amount of agricultural activity and the high amount of mechanical disturbance exercised on this particular parcel during the removal of the structures, these artifacts could very well be secondary deposits spread over the area by those activities. The prehistoric lithic component may represent primary deposition of lost or discarded materials, or it may represent secondary deposition through the mentioned disturbance or from potential collecting activities of historic occupants. Regardless, the site has exhibited no subsurface deposits to anchor its physical or temporal integrity.

In terms of NRHP evaluations, none of the criteria would apply to this site given the collected information to date (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1997). It is not likely that further work will yield additional significant information about this site relative to collected materials. The site is not connected to a landowner of note, nor is the location the site of an important event. No evidence of intact subsurface prehistoric cultural features or occupational deposition zones was observed during the excavation. The prehistoric artifact assemblage is functionally and numerically limited with no temporally diagnostic prehistoric remains. Further work is not deemed necessary at this site and it is not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP.

FE0391

Site DL3022 represents a multicomponent site consisting of three (3) prehistoric lithic artifacts and a single (1) piece of historic pottery. The site was identified during surface collection of an upland area in the northeastern aspect of the survey area drained by an unnamed tributary of Sugar Creek, part of the Scioto River watershed (Figure 18). The site size is considered 452.50m² (4,870.67ft²).

This testing strategy recovered four (4) total artifacts (Appendix E). The prehistoric assemblage consists of three (3) lithic artifacts: a bifacial thinning flake of Cedarville-Guelph chert, a pressure flake of Upper Mercer chert, and the broken base of a stage 5 finished biface of heat-treated Flint Ridge chert. None

of these artifacts are considered temporally diagnostic. The prehistoric lithic component may represent primary deposition of lost or discarded materials, or it may represent secondary deposition from repeated agricultural disturbance. A single subsurface shovel test unit was dug between the four artifacts to investigate soil profiles and ascertain the presence of sealed deposits. None were encountered. The topsoil was Miamian silt loam (MiB2) 25 cm deep, Brown (10YR4/3) with a clay loam subsoil of Reddish Yellow 7.5YR6/6 (Figure 15). The site has exhibited no subsurface deposits to anchor its physical or temporal integrity.

The historic assemblage consists of only one (1) artifact, a rim sherd of an unknown piece of Whiteware ceramic. The piece has an embossed edge with blue transfer. These factors place its manufacture as early as 1820-1845 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003). This type of artifact is associated with kitchen function (Horn 2005; Lorrain 1968; Newman 1970). The historic artifact within the scatter is not closely associated with a specific parcel from historic mapping research. There are structures indicated in the field, and the artifact may have been drug by agricultural activities to its find spot (Figure 12). Given the artifact's location, its isolated and broken nature, the historic period component likely represents a secondary deposition of lost or discarded material which was later disturbed and scattered by agricultural activities.

In terms of NRHP evaluations, none of the criteria would apply to this site given the collected information to date (Little et al. 2000; NPS 1997). It is not likely that further work will yield additional significant information about this site relative to collected materials. The site is not connected to a landowner of note, nor is the location the site of an important event. No evidence of intact subsurface prehistoric cultural features or occupational deposition zones was observed during the excavation. The prehistoric artifact assemblage is functionally and numerically limited with no temporally diagnostic prehistoric remains. Further work is not deemed necessary at this site and it is not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP.

6.2 Research Questions 3-4 Discussion

Now that the fieldwork is complete for the project, the second two research questions regarding whether the proposed project will affect any cultural resources and if so, are those affected resources listed, eligible, or potentially eligible for the NRHP can be addressed. The proposed project will impact two (2) previously recorded archaeological sites (FE0122 and FE0123) and 23 previously unidentified archaeological sites (FE0369-0391). None of the impacted sites (FE0122, FE0123, nor FE0369-0391) are considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP and further work is not considered necessary for their locations.

7.0 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is different for each project. According to 36 CFR 800 the area of potential effects is defined as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.” It takes into account the effect that the proposed project will have on the project area itself (direct effect) and on the areas surrounding the project (indirect effect). The APE for direct effects is the footprint of the survey area. The archaeological survey is concerned with the APE for direct effects. The APE for indirect effects involves areas in the vicinity of the project that might be visually impacted by the proposed project.

The proposed project consists of a Mega Manufacturing Operations Site that will be a large-scale development to attract business prospects to the region. The exact parameters and design of the MegaSite has yet to be established and will be tailored to potential suitors. Since the extent of the project is as yet indeterminate, an effective APE for indirect effects cannot be ascribed. Once firmer plans are established for physical development, consultation with the SHPO should arrange for the establishment of an APE for potential indirect effects.

The proposed project will impact cultural resources within the APE for direct effects. There are 23 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (FE0369-0391) and two (2) previously identified archaeological sites (FE0122 and FE0123) within the proposed survey area. Sites FE0369-0391 are not considered potentially eligible for inclusion into the NRHP. No further work is recommended at any of the impacted portions of the sites (FE0122, FE0123, FE0369-0391) within the survey area.

8.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Lawhon & Associates, Inc. (L&A) conducted Phase I archaeological investigations of the Fayette MegaSite 989 acre (400 ha) site in Jefferson and Jasper Townships, Fayette County, Ohio. Site location modeling and a testing strategy for the current survey area of approximately 989 acres (400 ha) was originally generated by URS and accepted by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) as an appropriate testing strategy (Appendix A), then extrapolated to newly included areas by L&A for this survey. The site location modeling and testing strategy, detailed in this document, assessed approximately 217 acres of the total 989.18 acres (399.9 ha) as having heightened archaeological sensitivity. Sixty-two of these 63 areas were given a 25 foot buffer and subjected to surface collection. Almost 18 percent of the remaining approximately 772 acres of low-moderate sensitivity was sampled by surface collection (approximately 136 acres).

The single remaining area included a manicured lawn, on a distinct landform where a former residence had been indicated by historic mapping. This 3.25 acre area was subjected to subsurface shovel testing. Nine shovel test units and 31 disturbed shovel probes documented the subsurface nature of the landform. The other shovel tested areas consisted of vertical (subsurface) testing at prehistoric findspots from the surface collection. As per the testing strategy, 13 prehistoric sites were investigated in this manner to determine the potential presence of sealed deposits, or subsurface features which may increase the site's potential eligibility. None of these (14) shovel test units yielded such results.

The survey involved systematic subsurface testing, surface collection of pedestrian transects, and visual inspection and identified 23 previously undocumented archaeological sites (FE0369-0391):

- Current data suggest that sites **FE0369-0377** are isolated, prehistoric finds within a non-stratified context. The sites are not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP based on the determination that they are unlikely to produce significant information pertaining to regional or local prehistory. No further work is recommended at these sites.
- Current data suggest that sites **FE0378-0380** are isolated, historic finds within a non-stratified context. The sites are not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP based on the determination that they are unlikely to produce significant information pertaining to regional or local history. No further work is recommended at these sites.
- Current data suggest that site **FE0381** is a prehistoric, low-density lithic scatter find containing a paucity of non-diagnostic prehistoric period material within a non-stratified context. The site is not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP based on the determination that it is unlikely to produce significant information pertaining to regional or local prehistory. No further work is recommended at this site.
- Current data suggest that **FE0382-0388** are low density historic scatters within a non-stratified context. These sites are not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP based on the determination that they are unlikely to produce significant information pertaining to regional or local history. No further work is recommended at these sites.
- Current data suggest that **FE0389-0391** are low density mixed component prehistoric/historic scatters within a non-stratified context. The sites are not considered eligible for inclusion into the NRHP based on the determination that they are unlikely to produce significant information pertaining to regional or local prehistory/history. No further work is recommended at these sites.

The following recommendations are made based on the conclusions:

1. Sites FE0369-0391 are considered ***not eligible*** for inclusion on the NRHP and ***no additional archaeological investigations*** are warranted at these sites.
2. No further archaeological survey is recommended for the entirety of the Fayette Mega Manufacturing Operations Site, given the development's boundaries are not revised in the future.
3. Once firmer plans are established for physical development on site (height of above ground elements, dimensions, etc.), consultation with the SHPO should arrange for the establishment of an APE for potential indirect effects.

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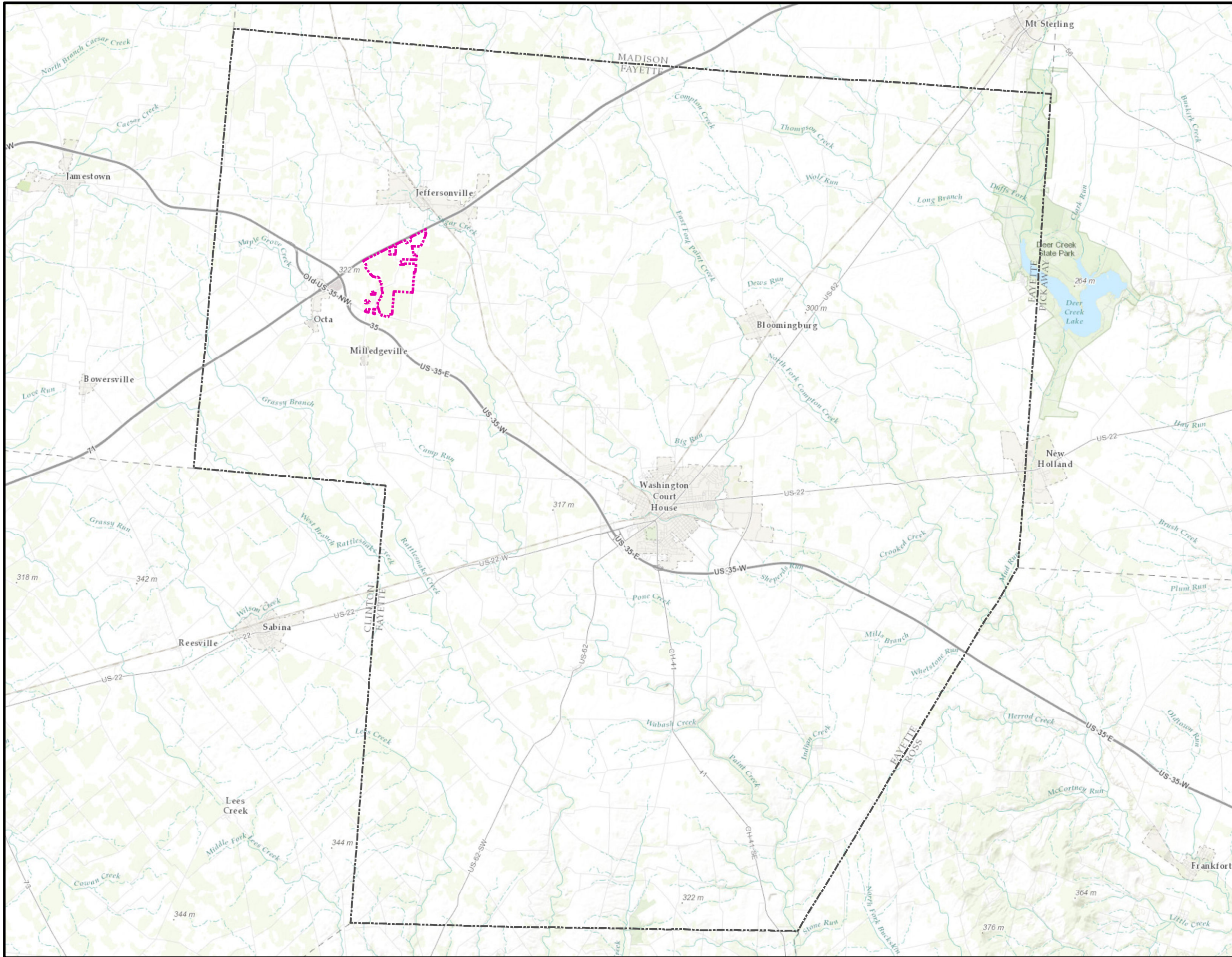
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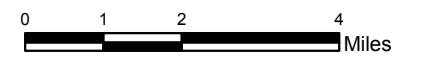
10.0 FIGURES



Overview of Ohio

Legend

- Fayette County
- Survey Area



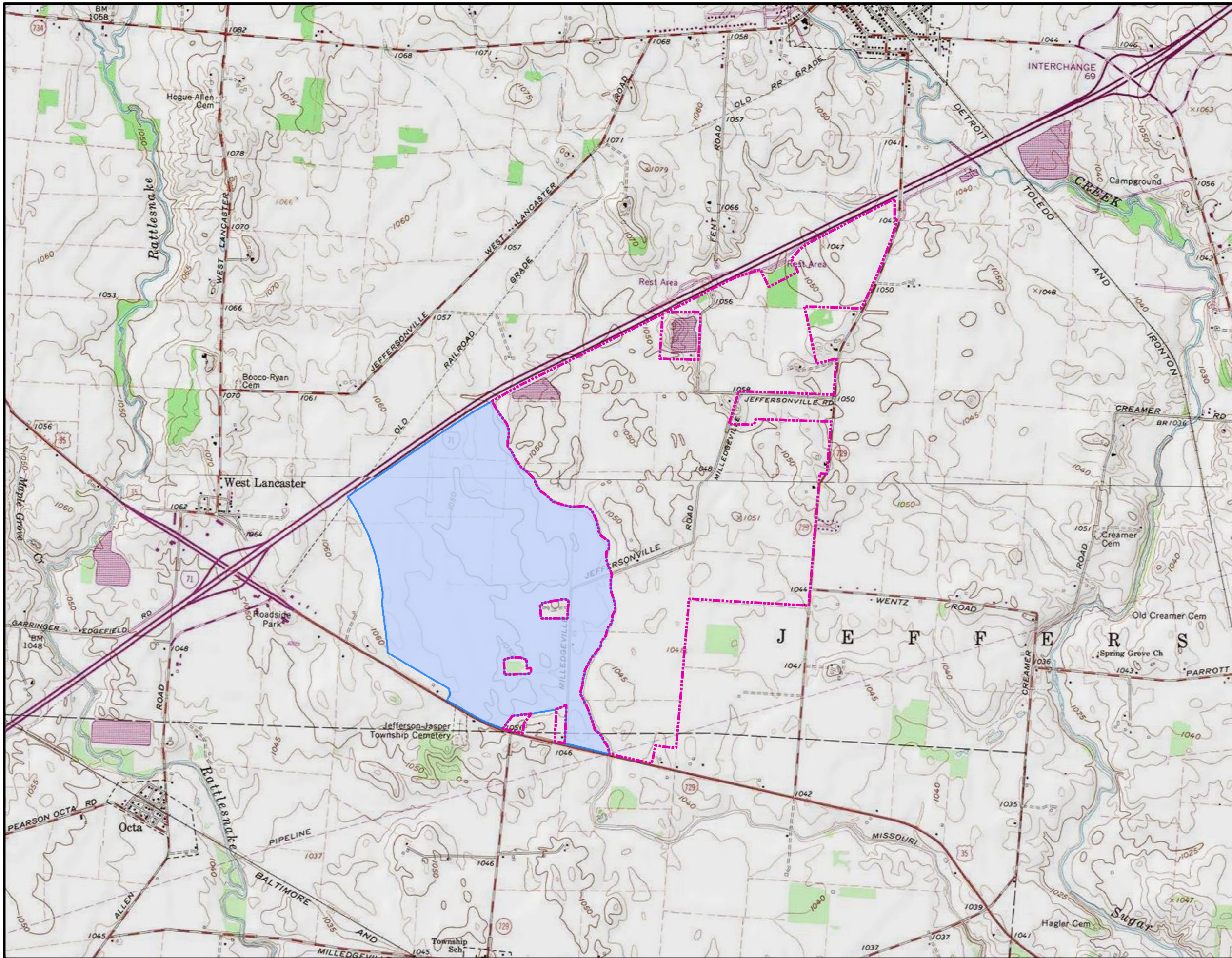
Fayette Co. Mega Site

Fayette County Map
with an Overview of Ohio



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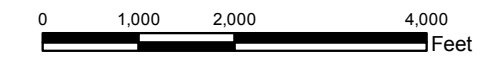
Date: February 2016	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 15-0726	Figure 1
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Site Location Map


Legend

- Survey Area
- 2011 Surveyed Area



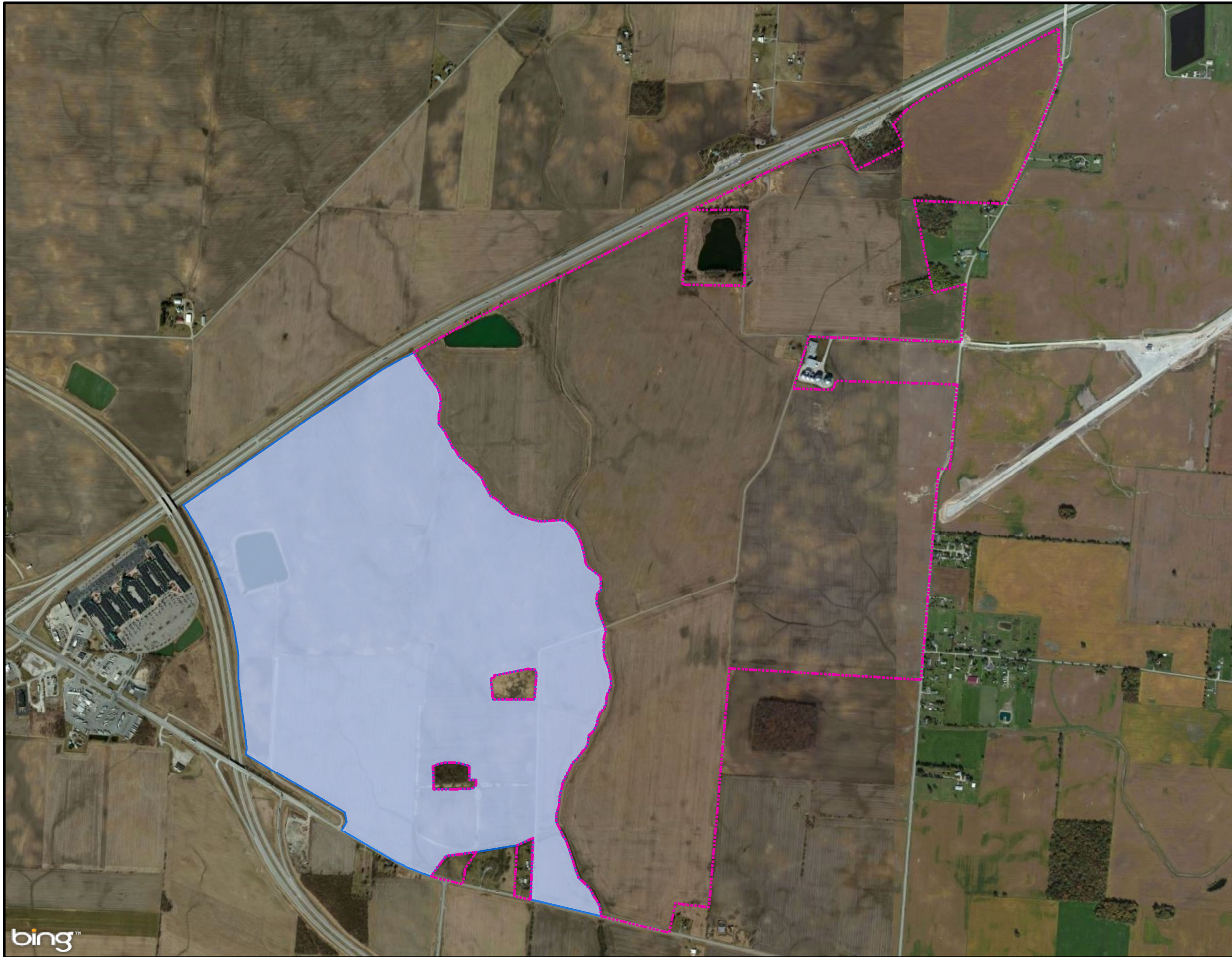
Fayette Co. Mega Site

Modern Topographic Map
Jeffersonville and
Milledgeville Quads





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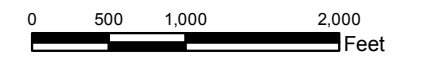
Date: February 2016	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 15-0726	Figure 2
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Site Location Map

Legend

-  Survey Area
-  2011 Surveyed Area



Fayette Co. Mega Site

Modern Aerial Map



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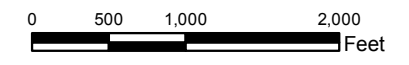
Site Location Map

Legend

- Survey Area
- 2011 Surveyed Area

Soil Type

- Bs
- CeB
- CeB2
- CrA
- MIB
- MIB2
- MIC2
- MID2
- MmB3
- W



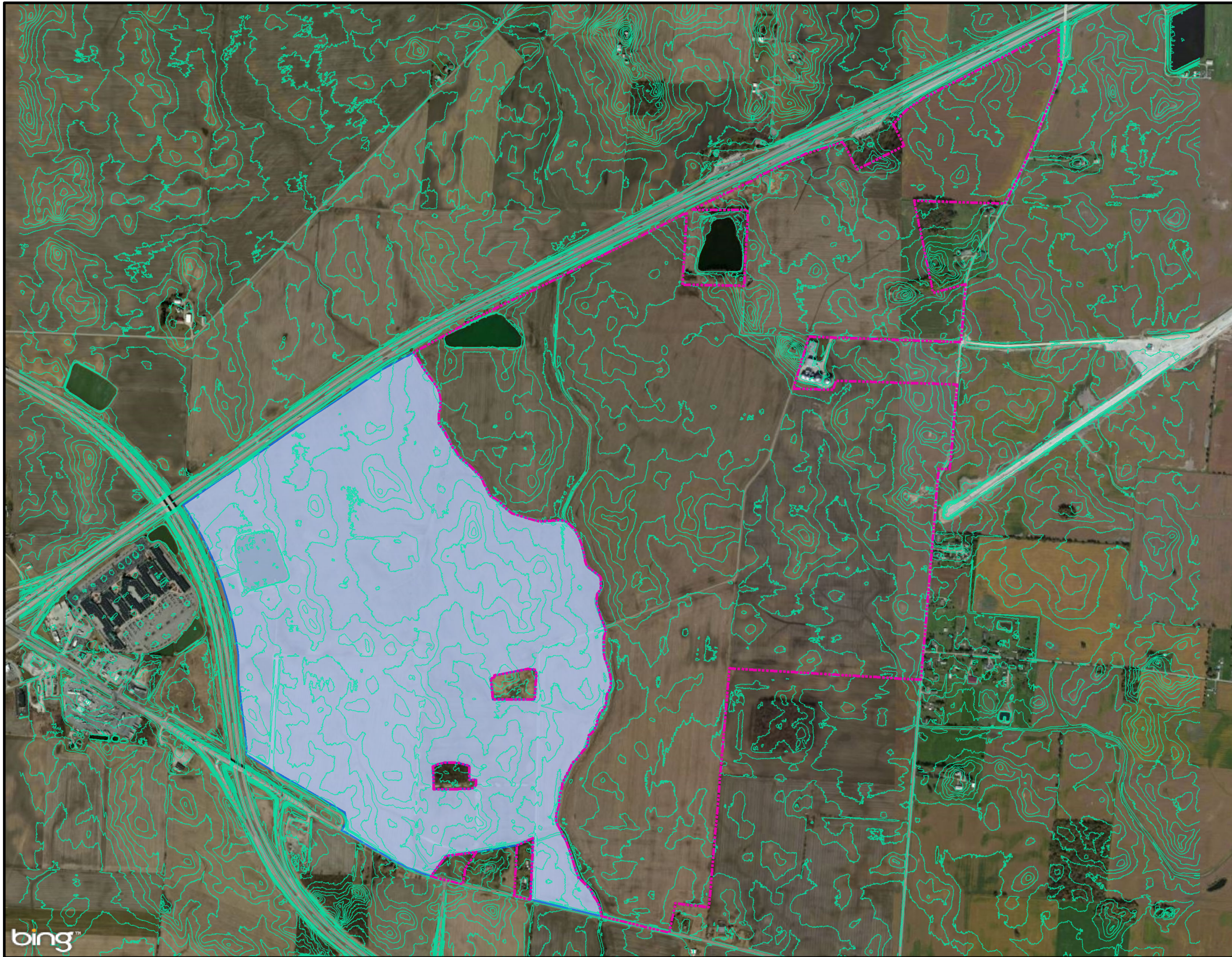
Fayette Co. Mega Site

Soils Map






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Site Location Map

Legend

-  Survey Area
-  2011 Surveyed Area
-  2 ft. Contour Line



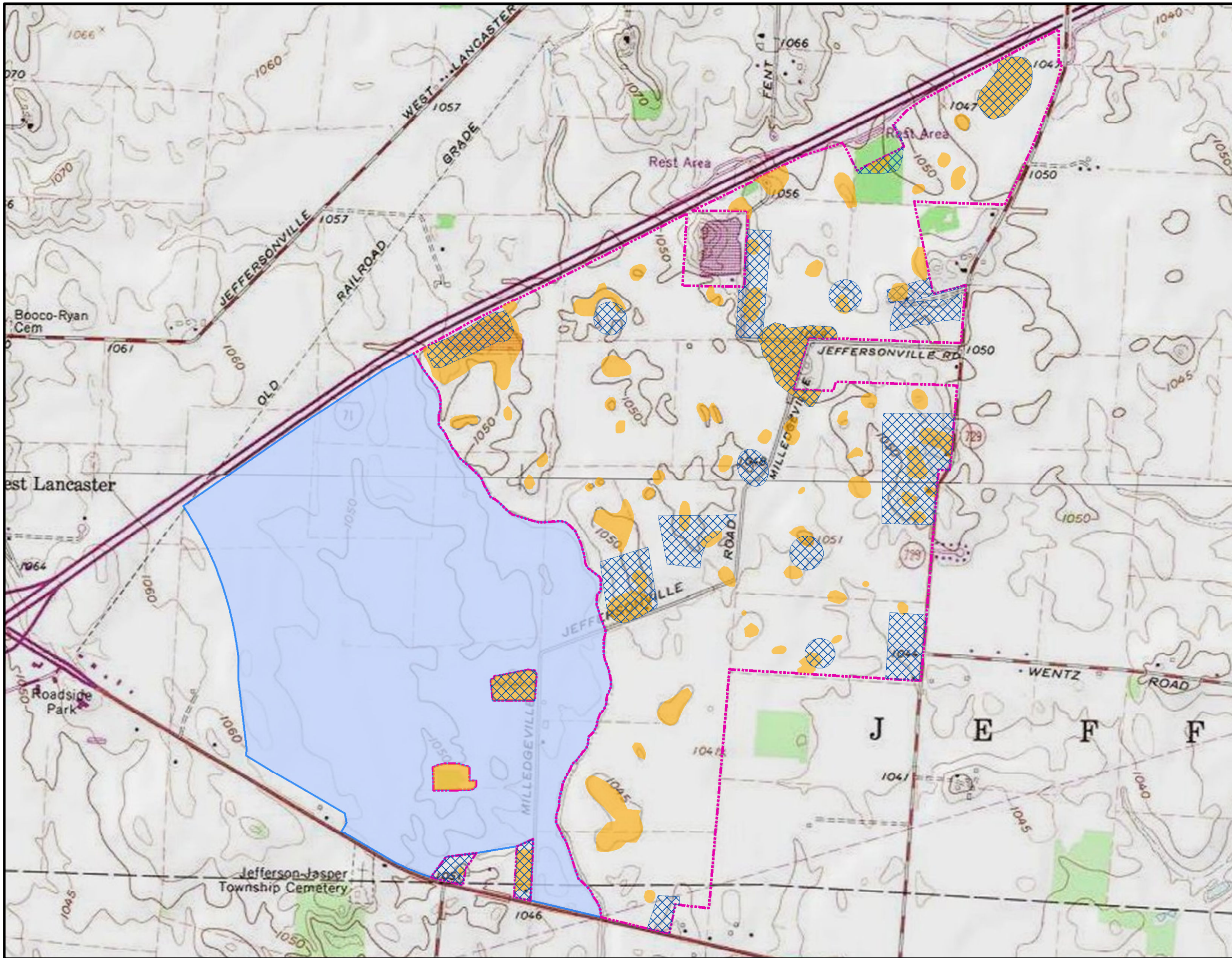
Fayette Co. Mega Site

2' Contour Intervals Map







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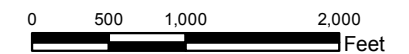
Date: February 2016	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 15-0726	Figure 5
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Site Location Map

Legend

-  Survey Area
-  2011 Surveyed
-  Areas of Heightened Sensitivity for Prehistoric Resources
-  Areas of Heightened Sensitivity for Historic Resources



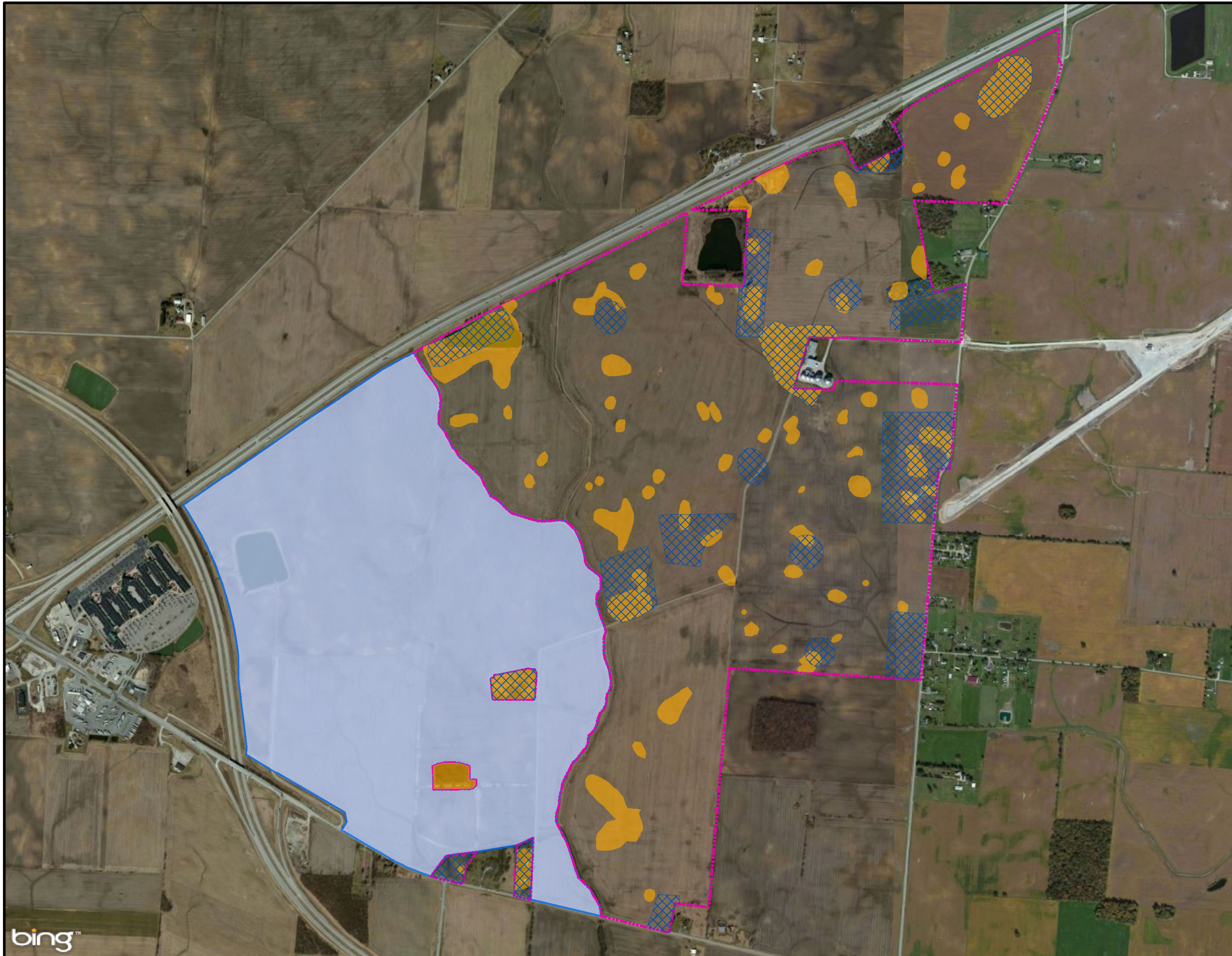
Fayette Co. Mega Site

Archaeological Site Location Model for Survey Area







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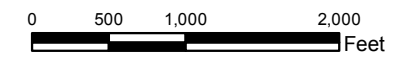
Date: February 2016	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 15-0726	Figure 6
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Site Location Map

Legend

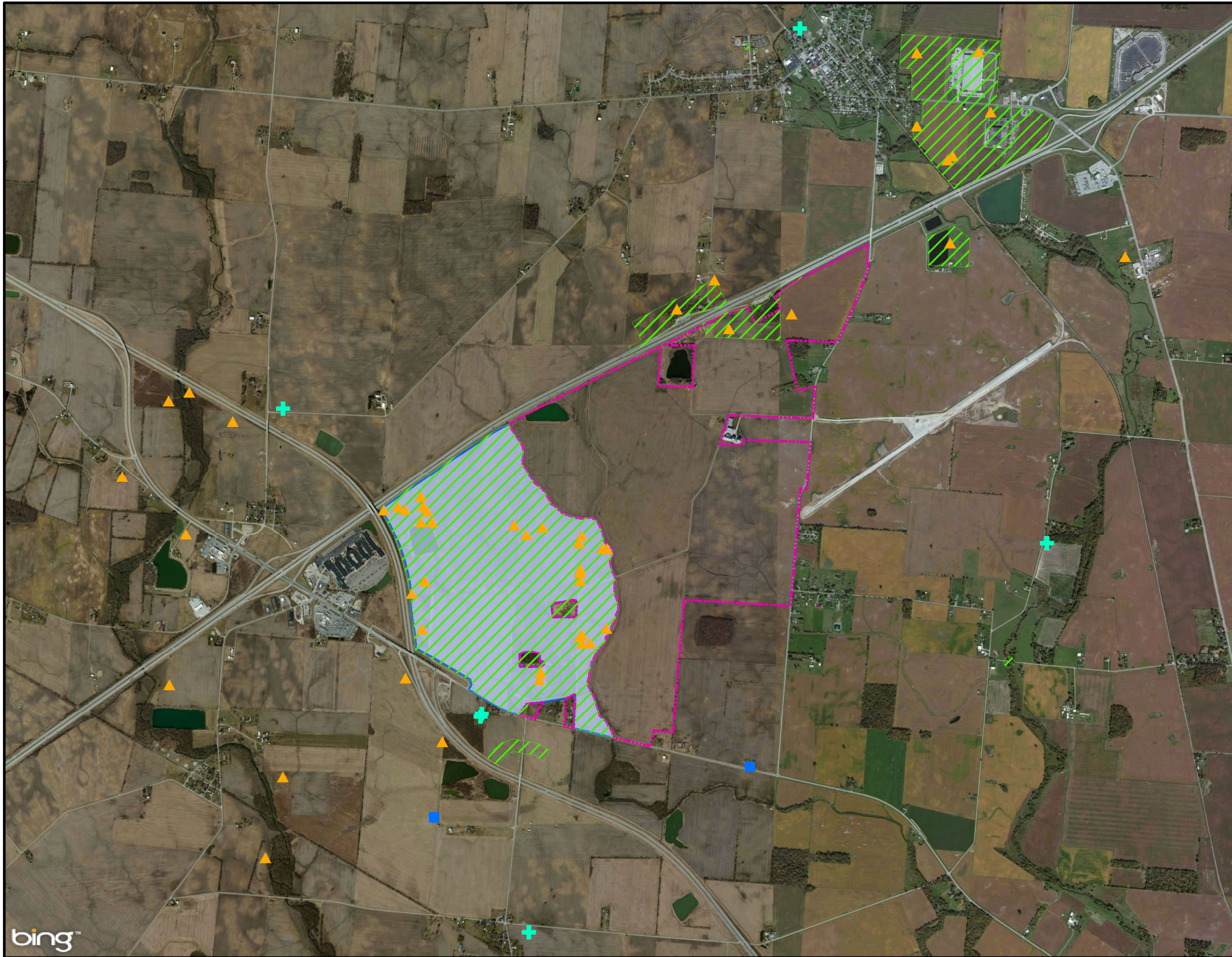
-  Survey Area
-  2011 Surveyed
-  Areas of Heightened Sensitivity for Prehistoric Resources
-  Areas of Heightened Sensitivity for Historic Resources



Fayette Co. Mega Site
 Archaeological Site Location
 Model for Survey Area









Date: February 2016	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 15-0726	Figure 7
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Site Location Map

Legend

-  Survey Area
-  2011 Surveyed Area
-  Archaeological Sites
-  Historic Structures
-  OGS Cemeteries
-  Phase 1



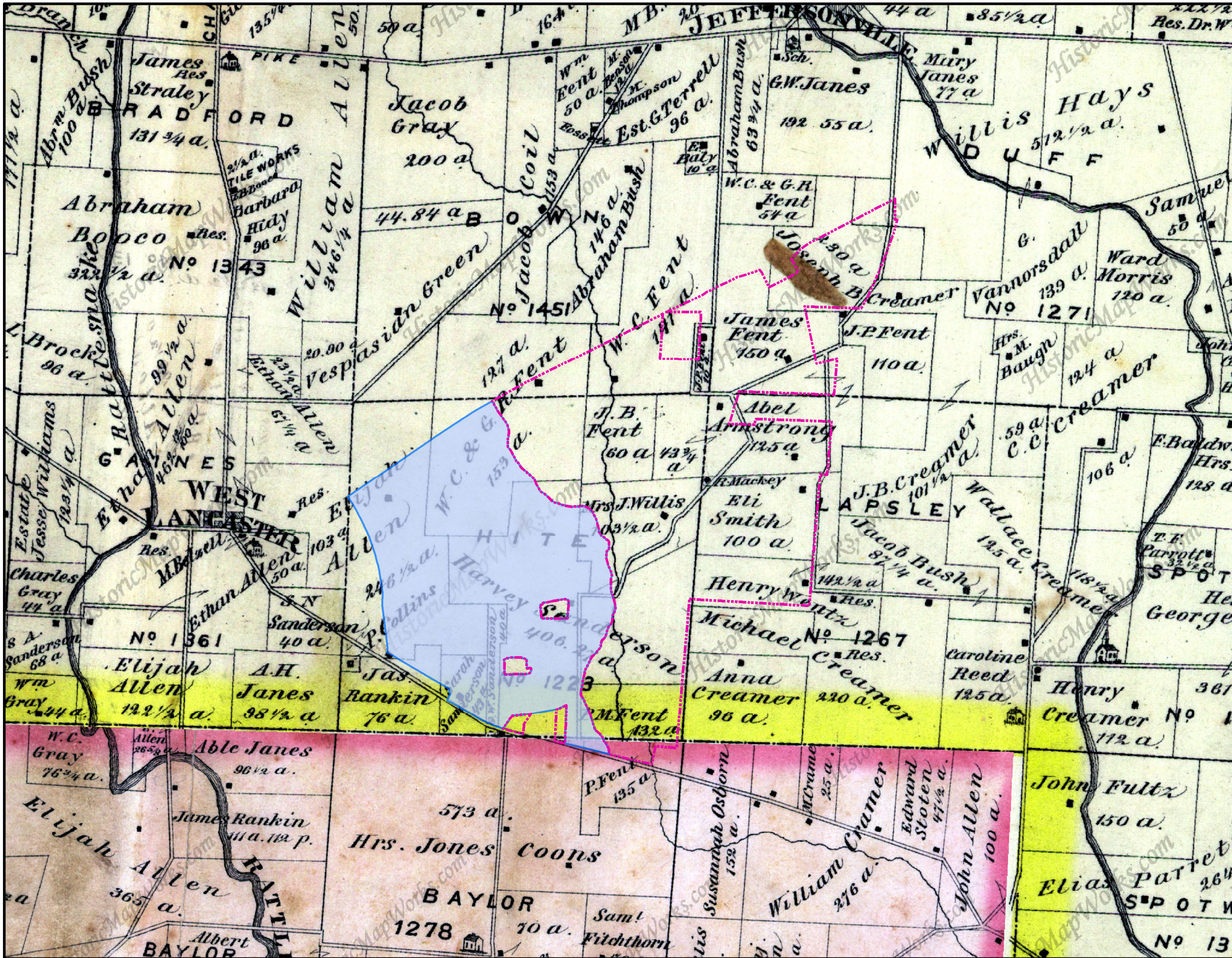
Fayette Co. Mega Site

SHPO Previously Identified
Cultural Resources/Surveys



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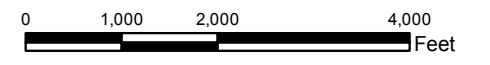
Date: February 2016	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 15-0726	Figure 8
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Site Location Map

Legend

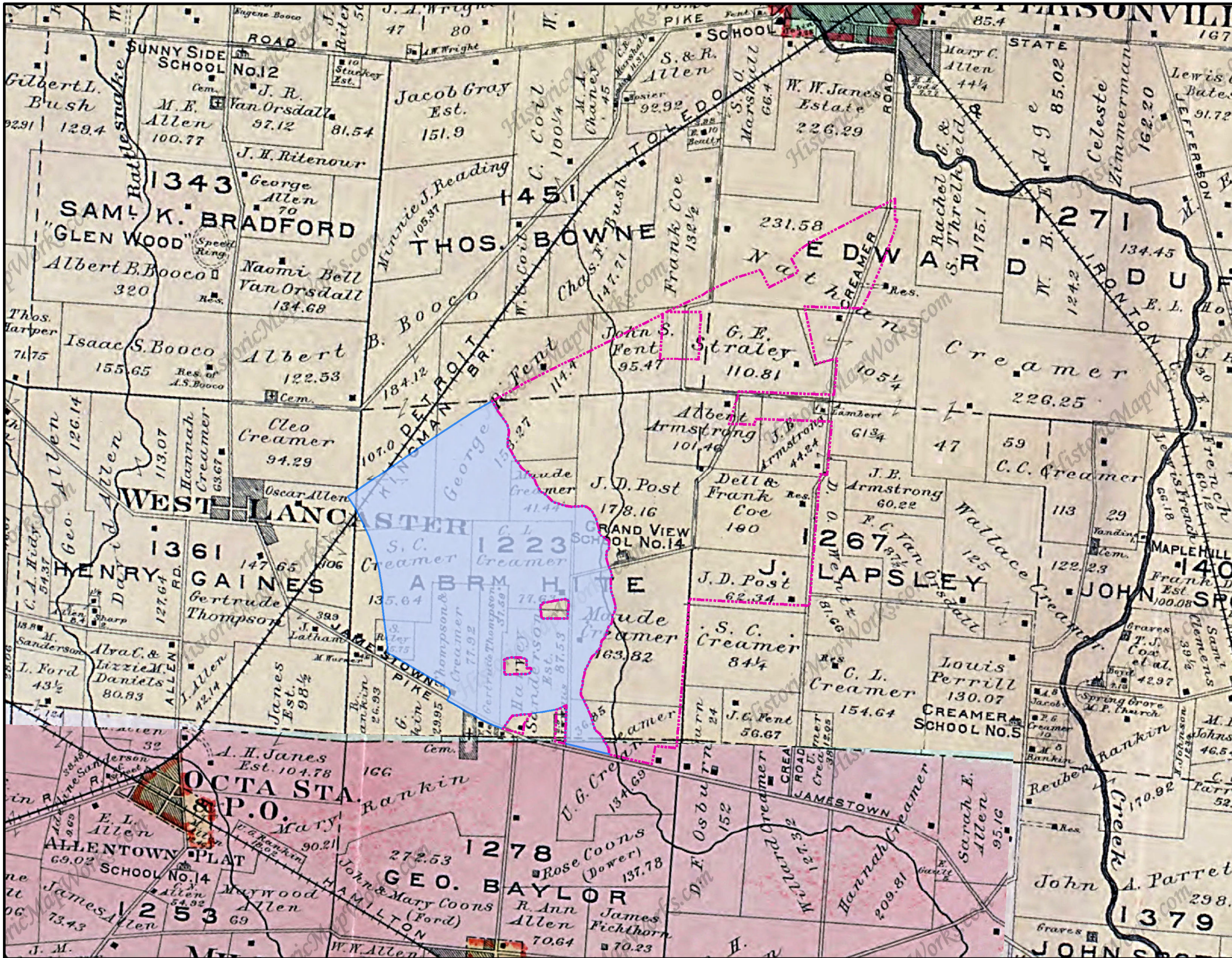
- Survey Area
- 2011 Surveyed Area



Fayette Co. Mega Site
 Illustrated Historical Atlas
 of Fayette County, Ohio
 (Everts 1875)



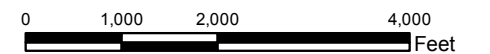
Date: February 2016	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 15-0726	Figure 9
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Site Location Map

Legend

- Survey Area
- 2011 Surveyed Area

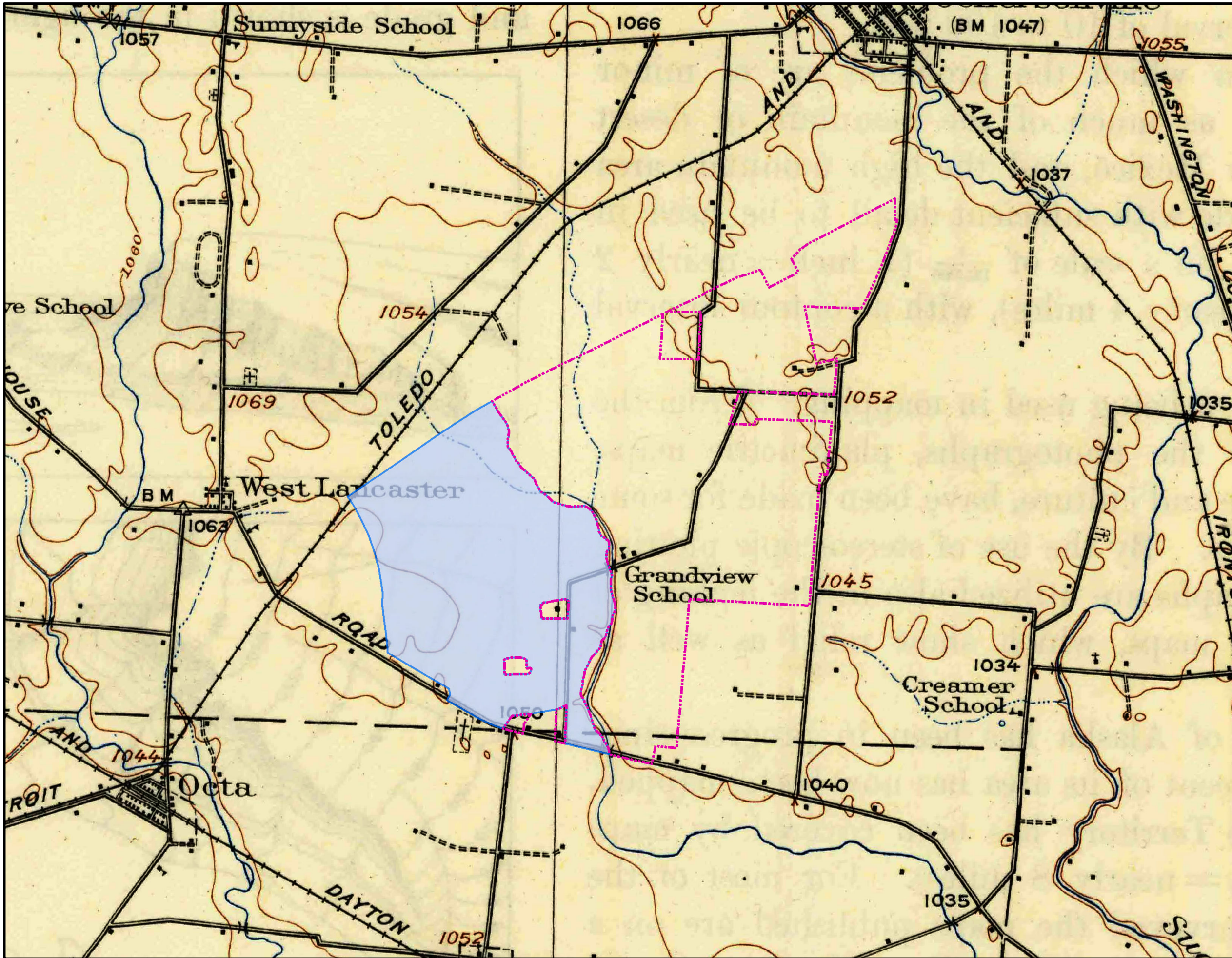


Fayette Co. Mega Site

Platbook of Fayette County, Ohio (Dunham 1913)



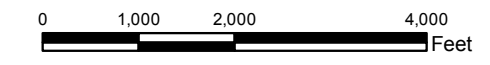
Date: February 2016	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 15-0726	Figure 10
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Site Location Map

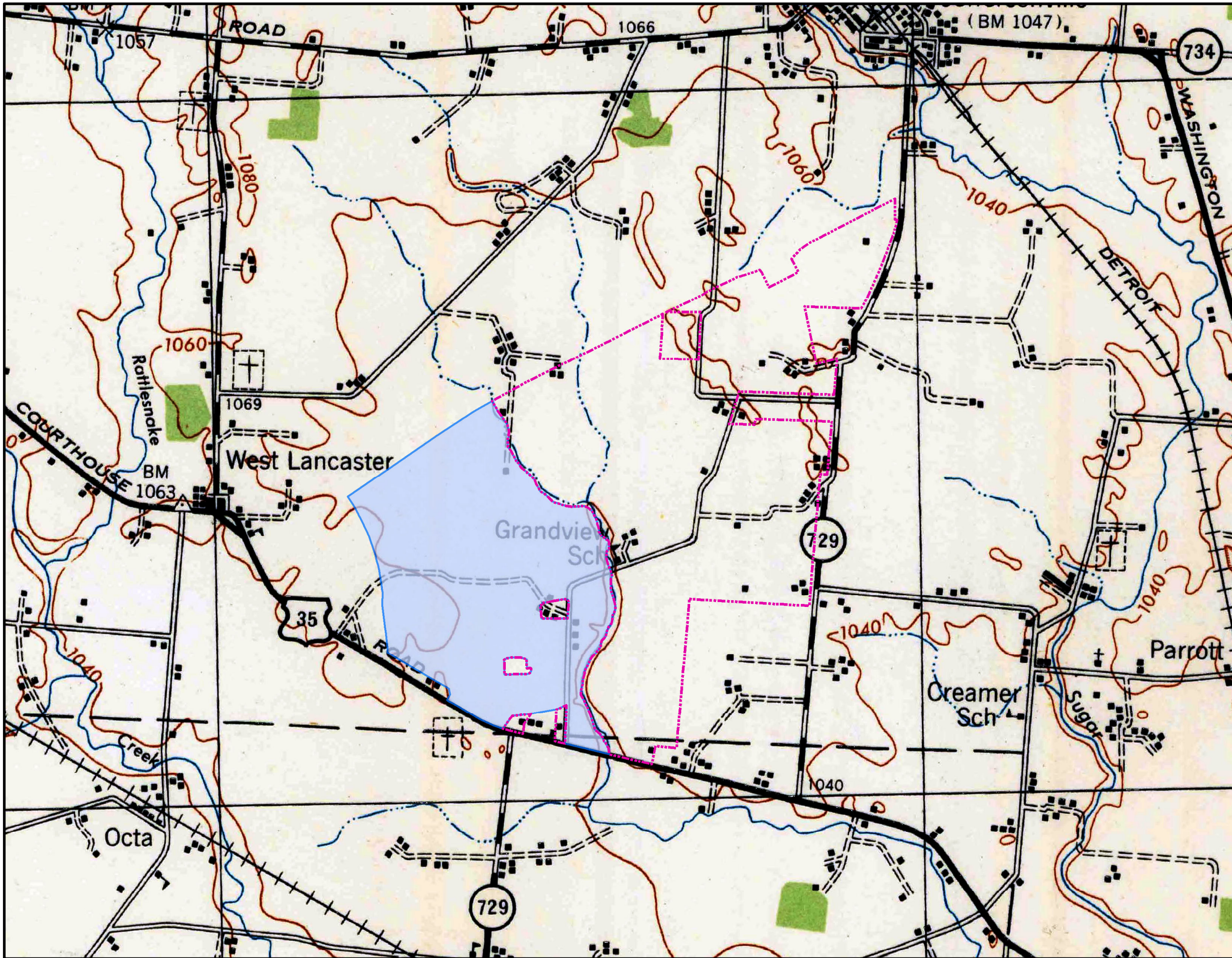
Legend

- Survey Area
- 2011 Surveyed Area



Fayette Co. Mega Site
 1916 Octa, Ohio Quadrangle
 15' Series Topographic Map
 Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

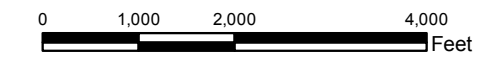
Date: February 2016	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 15-0726	Figure 11
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Site Location Map

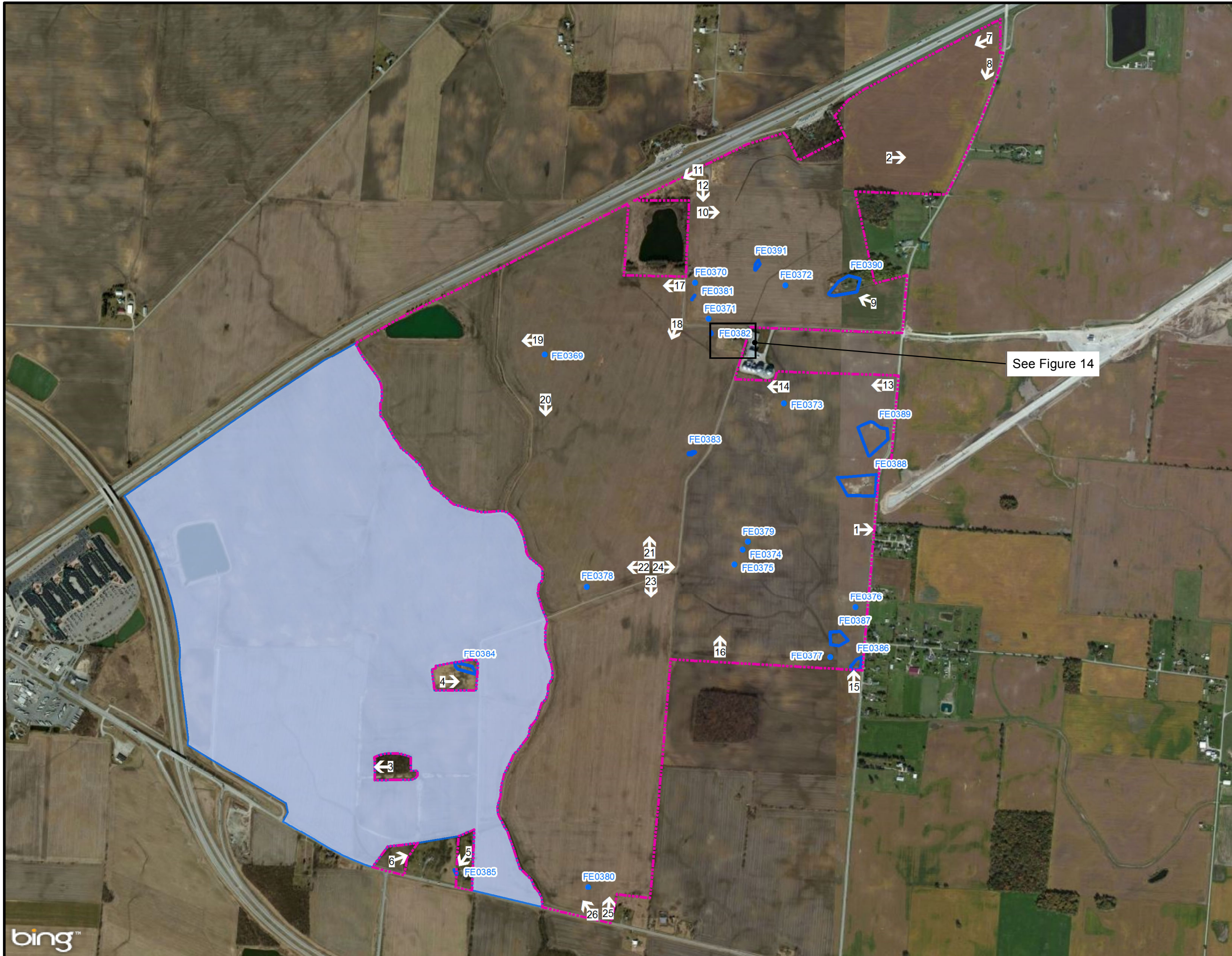
Legend

- Survey Area
- 2011 Surveyed Area



Fayette Co. Mega Site
 1944 Octa, Ohio Quadrangle
 15' Series Topographic Map
 Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

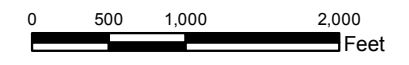
Date: February 2016	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 15-0726	Figure 12
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Site Location Map

Legend

- Survey Area
- 2011 Surveyed Area
- Site
- ↑ Photo Location



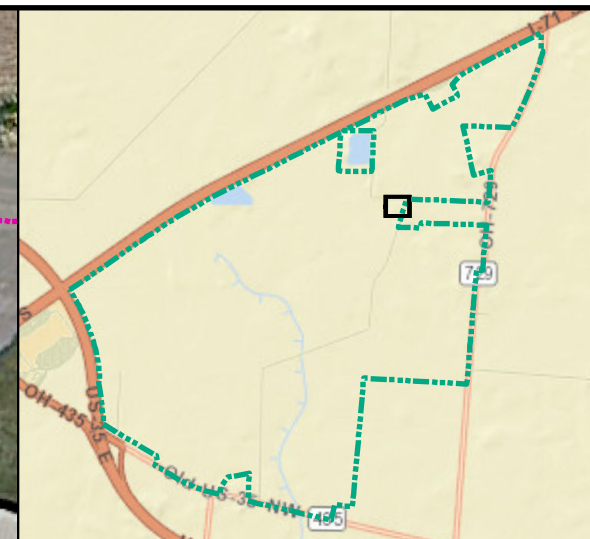
Fayette Co. Mega Site

Whole Survey Area
Fieldwork Strategy
Schematic



Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

Date: February 2016	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 15-0726	Figure 13
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Extent Indicator Map


Legend

- Survey Area
- Site
- Visually Disturbed Area
- Datum
- Photo Location
- Negative Shovel Test Unit
- Disturbed Shovel Probe



Fayette Co. Mega Site

Zoom Shovel Tested Area



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Date: February 2016	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 15-0726	Figure 14
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Series: Miamian silt loam (MiB2)
 Topsoil Depth: 24 cm
 Provenience: Area of FE0390
 Excavator: BC



Series: Miamian silt loam (MiC2)
 Topsoil Depth: 19 cm
 Provenience: Area of FE0371
 Excavator: JZ



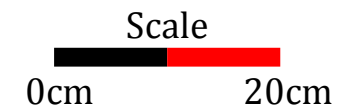
Series: Miamian silt loam (MiD2)
 Topsoil Depth: 27 cm
 Provenience: 50S, 150W (Datum 1)
 Excavator: BC



Series: Celina silt loam (CeB)
 Topsoil Depth: 23 cm
 Provenience: Area of FE0387
 Excavator: DT



Series: Brookston silty clay loam (Bs)
 Topsoil Depth: 16 cm
 Provenience: Area of FE0380
 Excavator: JZ



Site Location Map



Fayette Co. Mega Site

Soil Profiles within
 Survey Area



Date: February 2016	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 15-0726	Figure 15
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**Unifacial Scraper of
Upper Mercer chert
FE0371**

**Proximal Portion of a
Stage 3 - Thinned Biface
of Upper Mercer chert
FE0372**

**Bifacial Scraper of Upper
Mercer chert
FE0376**

**Bifacial Scraper of Upper
Mercer chert (above)
and
Chopper of Upper Mercer
chert (right)
FE0390**

**Broken Proximal Portion of a
Stage 5 - Finished Biface of
Flint Ridge chert
FE0391**



Site Location Map



Fayette Co. Mega Site

Prehistoric Tools



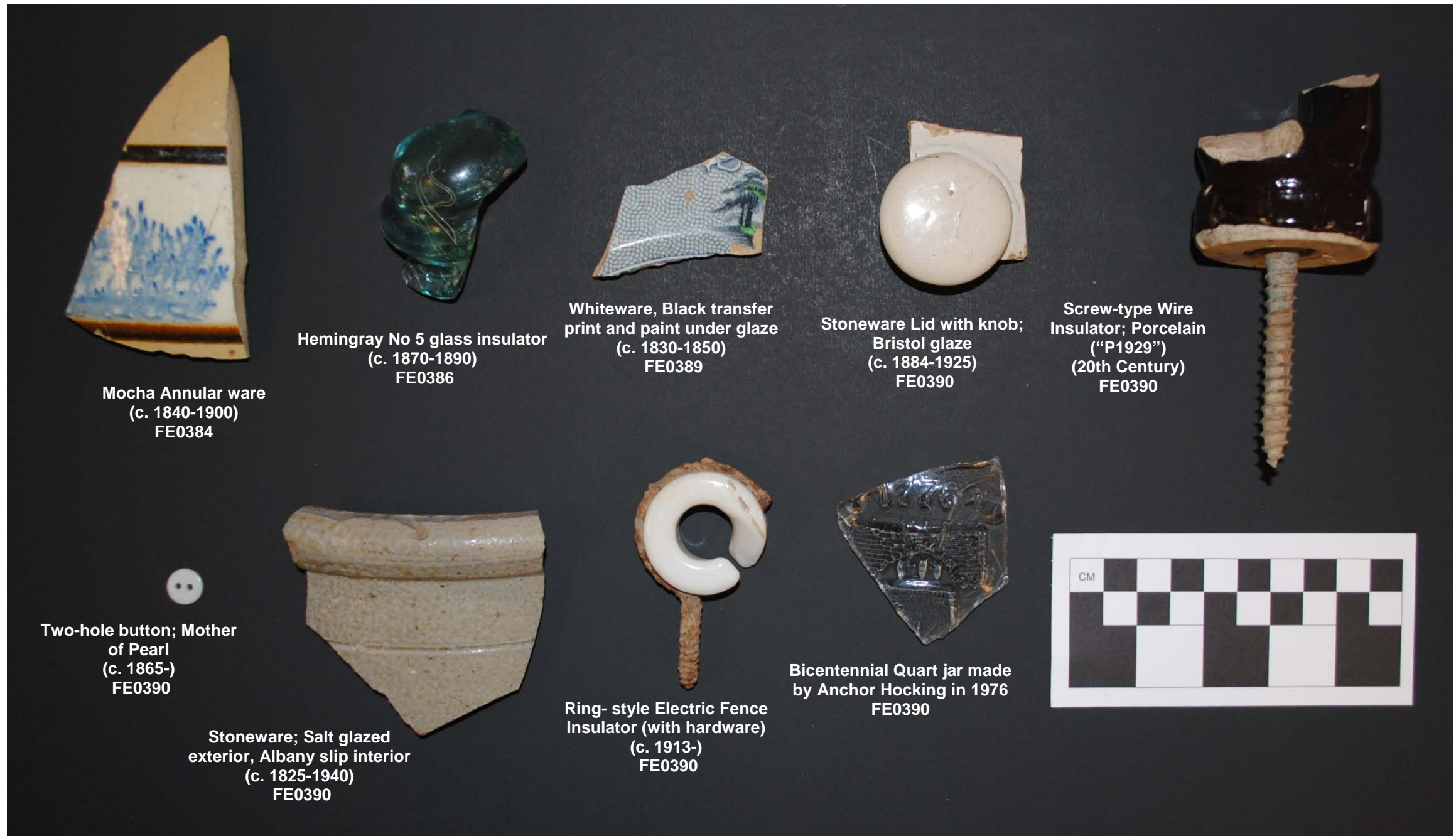
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February 2016

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JZ

L&A No.
15-0726

Figure
16



Site Location Map



Mocha Annular ware
(c. 1840-1900)
FE0384

Hemingray No 5 glass insulator
(c. 1870-1890)
FE0386

Whiteware, Black transfer
print and paint under glaze
(c. 1830-1850)
FE0389

Stoneware Lid with knob;
Bristol glaze
(c. 1884-1925)
FE0390

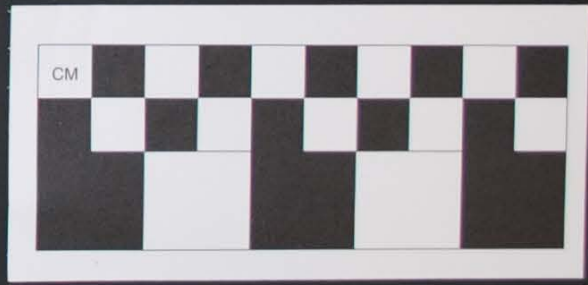
Screw-type Wire
Insulator; Porcelain
("P1929")
(20th Century)
FE0390

Two-hole button; Mother
of Pearl
(c. 1865-)
FE0390

Stoneware; Salt glazed
exterior, Albany slip interior
(c. 1825-1940)
FE0390

Ring- style Electric Fence
Insulator (with hardware)
(c. 1913-)
FE0390

Bicentennial Quart jar made
by Anchor Hocking in 1976
FE0390



Fayette Co. Mega Site

Select Historic Artifacts



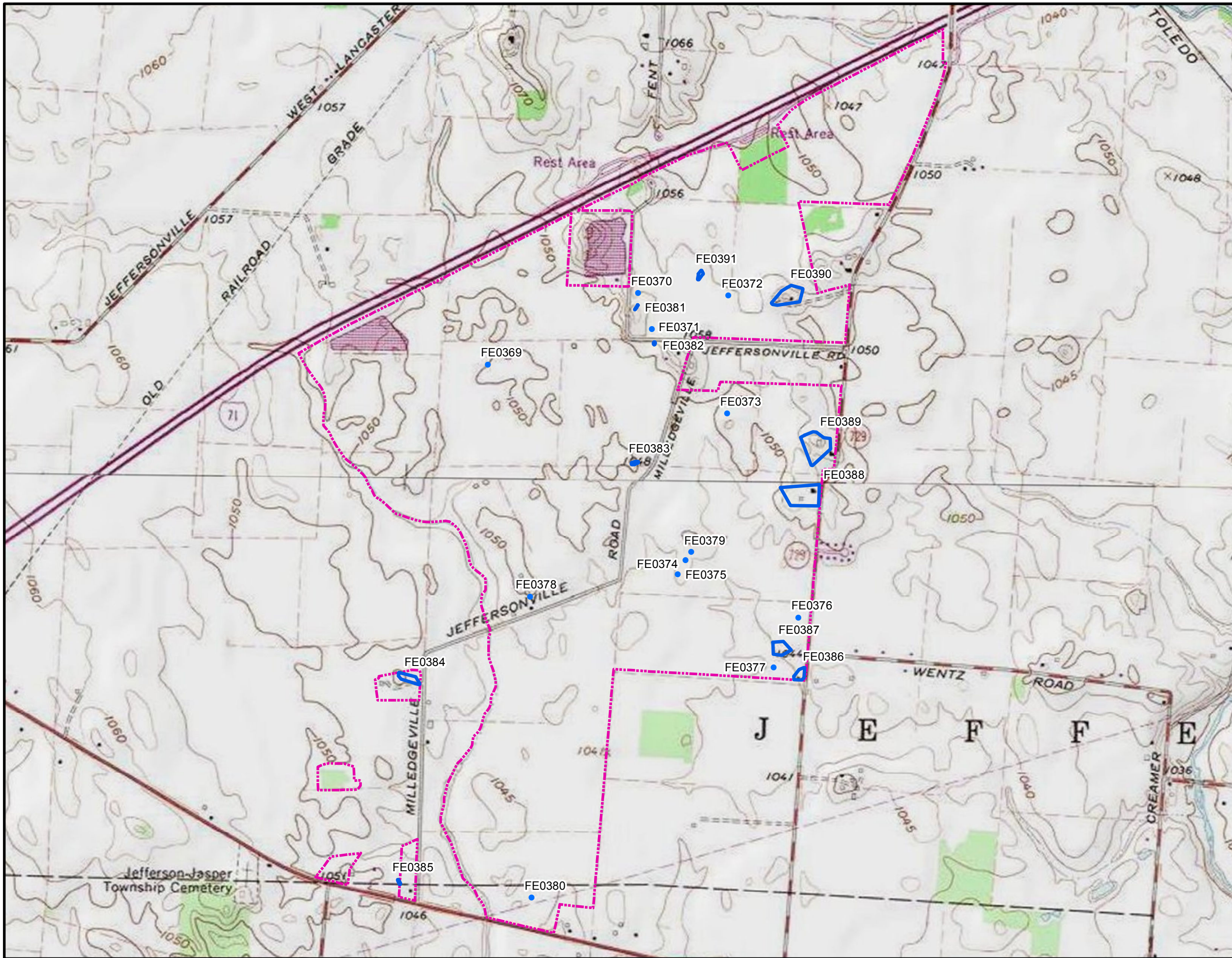
Lawhon & Associates, Inc.

February 2016

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JZ

L&A No.
15-0726

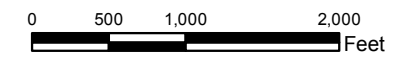
Figure
17



Site Location Map

Legend

- Survey Area
- Site



Fayette Co. Mega Site
 Modern Topographic Map
 Jeffersonville and
 Milledgeville Quads



Date: February 2016	Approved by: JZ	L&A No. 15-0726	Figure 18
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11.0 PHOTOS



Photo 1: View of surface visibility in the east-central aspect of the survey area.



Photo 2: View of surface visibility in the northeastern aspect of the survey area.



Photo 3: View of the conditions encountered within the southwestern aspect of the survey area facing west.



Photo 4: View of the conditions encountered within the southwestern aspect of the survey area facing east.



Photo 5: View of the conditions encountered within the southwestern aspect of the survey area facing southwest.



Photo 6: View of the conditions encountered within the southwestern aspect of the survey area facing northeast.



Photo 7: View of the conditions encountered within the northeastern aspect of the survey area facing southwest.



Photo 8: View of the conditions encountered within the northeastern aspect of the survey area facing south.



Photo 9: View of the conditions encountered within the northeastern aspect of the survey area facing west showing the landform containing FE0390.



Photo 10: View of the conditions encountered within the northeastern aspect of the survey area facing east from the end of Fent Rd.



Photo 11: View of the conditions encountered within the north-central aspect of the survey area facing west from the end of Fent Rd.



Photo 12: View of the conditions encountered within the north-central aspect of the survey area facing south along Fent Rd.



Photo 13: View of the conditions encountered within the eastern aspect of the survey area facing west from SR 729.



Photo 14: View of the conditions encountered just south of the existing agricultural facility on Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Rd facing west.



Photo 15: View of the conditions encountered within the eastern aspect of the survey area facing north along SR 729.



Photo 16: View of the conditions encountered within the eastern aspect of the survey area facing northwest from SR 729.



Photo 17: View of the conditions within the north-central aspect of the survey area facing west from the corner of Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Rd and Fent Rd.



Photo 18: View of conditions within the north-central aspect of the survey area facing southwest from the corner of Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Rd and Fent Rd.



Photo 19: View of the conditions within the northwestern aspect of the survey area facing west.



Photo 20: View of the conditions within the northwestern aspect of the survey area facing south.



Photo 21: View of the conditions within the central aspect of the survey area facing north.



Photo 22: View of the conditions within the central aspect of the survey area facing west.



Photo 23: View of the conditions within the central aspect of the survey area facing south.



Photo 24: View of the conditions within the central aspect of the survey area facing east.



Photo 25: View of the conditions within the southern aspect of the survey area facing north from SR 729/SR 435.



Photo 26: View of the conditions within the southern aspect of the survey area facing west along SR 729/SR 435.



Photo 27: View of the conditions along the western edge of the shovel tested area showing the edge of the visually disturbed area and some terracing.



Photo 28: View of the conditions in the center of the shovel tested area showing the former house location and some of the mechanically disturbed terracing.



Photo 29: View of the conditions in the southern aspect of the shovel tested area showing some of the mechanically disturbed terracing.



Photo 30: View of the conditions in the northern aspect of the shovel tested area showing the former front yard containing intact soils.



Photo 31: Typical Shovel Test Unit excavated within the grassed area.



Photo 32: Typical Disturbed Shovel Probe excavated within the grassed area.



Photo 33: Typical Shovel Test Unit excavated within the surface collected portion of the survey area in relation to a prehistoric/historic findspot.

APPENDIX A: SHPO CONCURRENCE LETTER



October 11, 2011

Christopher G. Leary
URS
36 E. 7th Street, Suite 2300
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Dear Mr. Leary:

RE: Mega Manufacturing Site, Fayette County, Ohio

This is in response to the receipt, on September 15, 2011, of *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of 579 Acres for the Mega manufacturing Operation Site in Fayette County, Ohio.* The comments of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office are submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Subsurface testing and intensive visual inspection of the current project area resulted in the identification of 28 previously unrecorded archaeological sites. Of these sites, 33 FE 306-332, are small artifact scatters or isolated finds typical of short term occupations. These sites are not likely to yield additional information about Ohio prehistory or history. Based on the information provided, it is my opinion that these properties are not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Site 33 FE 305 is a small lithic scatter with a clear Middle Woodland component. I concur with the opinion that if this site can not be avoided, additional archaeological testing should be conducted to better determine its status for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

I concur with the proposed site location model developed for the remaining 927 acres of the project area. Please forward the results of this additional archaeological testing, as well as the analysis of the Area of Potential Effects.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (614) 298-2000, or by email at nyoung@ohiohistory.org.

Sincerely,

Nathan J. Young, Project Reviews Manager
Resource Protection and Review

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497 ph: 614.298.2000 fx: 614.298.2037
www.ohiohistory.org

2010-FAY-13959

APPENDIX B: PREVIOUSLY RECORDED OAIS WITHIN THE STUDY RADIUS

APPENDIX C: FE0122 OAI SITE FORM



RECEIVED OCT 23 1989

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

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*Response required for acceptance of form

Coder _____
Date _____

A. Identification

*1. Type of Form (select as many as appropriate):

New Form _____ Revised Form _____ Transcribed Data _____

2. County FAYETTE *3. Trinomial State Site Number 33 - FE - 122

4. Site Name(s) FAYETTE REST AREA SITE

5. Project Site Number _____

6. Other State Site Number _____

7. Source (of Item A.5. and/or A.6.) _____

B. Location

*1. UTM Zone _____ 16 or 17

Easting 2 7 9 9 2 0

Northing 4 3 9 0 4 0 0

2. Latitude _____° _____' _____"

Longitude _____° _____' _____"

*3. Township _____ Range _____ Not Applicable

Section _____ ¼ Section: _____ SW _____ SE _____ NW _____ NE

Township Name JEFFERSON

*4. Quadrangle Name JEFFERSONVILLE, OHIO

*5. Quadrangle Date 1961

*6. Confident of Site Location Yes _____ No

C. Ownership

*1. Name(s) Frank Coe

Address 9847 Fent Rd.

City/Town, State, Zip Jeffersonville, Oh. 43128

Phone () _____

2. Tenant (if any) _____

Address _____

City/Town, State, Zip _____

Phone () _____

*3. Ownership Status (select only one, as appropriate):

Private (single) _____ Private (multiple) _____ Local Govt. _____

_____ State Govt. _____ Federal Govt. _____ Multiple Govt. _____

_____ Mixed-Govt./Private _____ Unknown _____

D. Temporal Affiliations

*1. Affiliations Present (select only one, as appropriate):

Prehistoric _____ Historic _____ Prehistoric and Historic _____

_____ Unknown _____ Unrecorded _____

*Site No. 33 - FE - 122
Plotted

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Prehistoric

*2. Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):

Unassigned Prehistoric Paleoindian
 Archaic: Unassigned Early Middle Late
 Woodland: Unassigned Early Middle Late
 Late Prehistoric Protohistoric Other (specify) _____

*3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented 1

*4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):

Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Features Radiometric
 Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

5. Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) Represented (see manual):

- a. Archaic -- Eva Phase
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

6. Describe how Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) and Cultural Component (s) were determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features please specify Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) by using letter designations from Item D.5.

5a one hafted biface associated with lithic scatter.

Researcher Stanley W. Baker

*7. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):

Lithics Ceramics Metal Faunal Remains Floral Remains
 Human Skeletal Remains Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count
Flakes	8		
Biface Frag. (undiagnostic)	3		
Hafted Biface	1		

Historic

*9. Affiliation Present (select only one, as appropriate):

Aboriginal Non-Aboriginal Both Undetermined

*10. Historic Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):

- a. Pre-1795 b. 1796-1829 c. 1830-1849
- d. 1850-1879 e. 1880-1899 f. 1900-1929
- g. 1930-1949 h. 1950-1974 i. 1975-2000
- j. Historic k. 18th Century l. 19th Century
- m. 20th Century n. Historic Aboriginal

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*11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented _____

*12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):

- Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Architectural Remains
- Diagnostic Features Documentary Evidence Oral Tradition
- Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period (s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features specify Historic Temporal Period (s) by using letter designations from Item D.10.

Researcher _____

*14. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):

- Kitchen Furniture Personal
- Toys & Games Printed Matter Religious/Ceremonial
- Military Weapons Transportation
- Architectural Misc. Hardware Const./Manufacturing Tools
- Agricultural Fuel/Energy Food Remains
- Clothing Unrecorded Unknown
- Other (specify) _____

15. Specific Historic Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

General

16. Describe Prehistoric and/or Historic Cultural Materials observed but not collected. State reason (s) for not collecting.

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name :

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E. Physical Description

*1. Archaeological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

Rockshelter/Cave Open Unrecorded Unknown
 Submerged Other (specify) _____

*2. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate):

Habitation: Camp Village Hamlet Unspecified Habitation _____

Extractive: Quarry Workshop _____

Ceremonial: Unspecified Mound Earth Mound Stone Mound _____

Effigy Mound Mound Group Hilltop Enclosure _____

Geometrical Earthwork Cemetery Isolated Burial (s) _____

Petroglyph/Pictograph _____

Other: Unknown Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

*3. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate):

Residential Commercial Social Government _____

Religious Educational Mortuary Recreation _____

Subsistence Industrial Health Care Military _____

Transportation Unrecorded Unknown _____

Other (specify) _____

4. State the bases on which site type assignment (s) were made.

*5. Site Condition (select only one, as appropriate):

Undisturbed Disturbed - Extent Unknown Fully disturbed _____

Destroyed Unrecorded Unknown _____

*6. Dominant Agent (s) of Disturbance (select as many as appropriate):

None Apparent Agriculture Historic Construction Water _____

Transportation Archaeological Excavation Mining Vandalism _____

Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction:

*8. Current Dominant Land Use (see manual):

Agricultural _____

9. Land Use History:

*10. Site Elevation 320 Meters A.M.S.L. (elevation to be taken from UTM point) _____

*11. Physiographic Setting of Site (select only one, as appropriate):

Lake Plain Lexington Peneplain Unglaciaded Plateau _____

Till Plain Glaciaded Plateau Unrecorded _____

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- *12. Glacial Geomorphology (select only one, as appropriate):
 - Not Applicable
 - Wisconsin End/Lateral Moraine
 - Kansan Ground Moraine
 - Wisconsin Kame/Kettle/Esker/Drumlin
 - Illinoian Ground Moraine
 - Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
 - Illinoian Outwash
 - Post Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
 - Wisconsin Ground Moraine
 - Wisconsin Outwash
 - Unrecorded
 - Other (specify) _____

- *13. Regional Geomorphological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):
 - Stream Valley
 - Upland Hill Slope
 - Beach Ridge
 - Hill or Ridge Top
 - Lake Plains Interfluvial Zone
 - Unrecorded

- *14. Local Environmental Setting (select only one, as appropriate):
 - Terrace: Unknown T-1 T-2 T-3 T-4
 - Beach Ridge
 - Terrace Remnant
 - Natural Levee
 - Floodplain
 - Low Rise on Floodplain
 - Alluvium
 - Island
 - Kame
 - Drumlin
 - Esker
 - Moraine
 - Glacial Hummock
 - Wetland Hummock
 - Bluff
 - Bluff Base
 - Bluff Edge
 - Saddle
 - Hill or Ridge Top
 - Closed Depression
 - Unrecorded
 - Other (specify) _____

- *15. Soils:
 - Soil Association _____
 - Soil Series-Phase/Complex Gelina Silt Loam
 - Reference USDA/SCS 1973 Soil Survey of Fayette County, Ohio.

- *16. Down Slope Direction (select only one, as appropriate):
 - N NW NE E All Flat
 - S SW SE W Unrecorded

- *17. Slope Gradient (percent) 2-6% Unrecorded

- *18. Drainage System (see manual):
 - Major Drainage Ohio River
 - Minor Drainage Scioto River

- *19. Closest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):
 - Name: _____
 - Permanent Stream
 - Lake/Pond
 - Ephemeral Stream
 - Permanent Spring
 - Swamp/Bog
 - Intermittent Spring/Seep
 - Slough/Oxbow Lake
 - Artificial Lake/Pond (historic sites only)
 - Artificial Stream/Ditch (historic sites only)
 - Unrecorded
 - Other (specify) _____

- *20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source 2000 (meters from UTM point)
- 21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source 4 (meters A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

F. Reporting Information

- *1. Investigation Type (select as many as appropriate):
 - Reported
 - Examination of Collection
 - Surface Collection
 - Auger/Soil Corer
 - Shovel Test (s)
 - Test Pit (s)
 - Test Trench (es)
 - Deep Test (s)
 - PZ or Humus Removal
 - Testing/Excav. (strategy unknown)
 - Mitigation/Block Excavation
 - Aerial Photograph
 - Remote Sensing (specify) _____
 - Chemical Analysis (specify) _____
 - Unrecorded
 - Other (specify) _____

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*2. Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):

- Not Applicable Grab Sample Diagnostics
- Controlled-Unknown Controlled-Total
- Controlled-Sample Unrecorded
- Other (specify) _____

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.

Transects at 5 foot intervals, all artifacts mapped

4. Surface Visibility (select only one, as appropriate):

- None Less than 10% 11-50%
- 51-90% 91-100% Unrecorded

5. Describe surface conditions.

excellent

*6. Site Area (square meters) _____

Unrecorded

*7. Basis for Site Area Estimate (select only one, as appropriate):

- GuesSED Historic Maps Aerial Photograph Paced
- Taped Transit/Alidade Range Finder Unrecorded
- Other (specify) _____

*8. Confident of Site Boundaries: No Yes Unrecorded

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated _____ Unrecorded _____ Unknown _____

*10. Name of Form Preparer Stanley W. Baker

*11. Institution ODOT-BES

*12. Date of Form (year/month) SEPT 1989

1 9 _____ L _____

*13. Field Date (year/month) Summer 1989

1 9 _____ L _____

14. Time Spent at Site 2 days

15. Weather Conditions heck of a nice day

16. Name (s), Address (es), Phone Number (s) of Local Informants

*17. Artifact Repository (ies) ODOT-BES Lab

18. Name (s), Address (es), Phone Number (s) of Owners of Collections From Site (attach inventories of private collections).

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19. Photographs (select as many as appropriate):
 No. of Slides _____ No. of Prints _____
 Aerials: _____ Black/White _____ Color _____ Infrared
 _____ None
20. Name and Address of Institution Where Photos Are Filed (include photo log number if available)
- _____
- _____
- _____

- *21. National Register Status (select only one, as appropriate):
- _____ National Register Property† _____
- _____ Determined Eligible for National Register† _____
- X National Register Status Not Assessed
- _____ Removed from National Register† _____
- _____ Determined Not Eligible† _____
- †Determination made by Keeper of the National Register (date) _____

22. State Registry Status (select only one, as appropriate):
- _____ State Registry Listed† _____
- X Not Assessed for State Registry
- _____ Removed from State Registry† _____
- _____ Determined Not Eligible† _____
- †Determination made by Ohio Historical Society (date) _____

23. Discuss the potential significance of the site (does it meet National Register and/or State Registry criteria of significance in your opinion? Why or why not? Upon what evidence have you based your opinion?)

All evidence would seem to indicate that this array of prehistoric remains is not significant. This determination was based on two independent surface surveys and detailed testing at each artifact find-spot. All data indicates that the site is composed of totally plow-disturbed material. Continued investigations would probably not change the interpretation of this site. Further investigations are not recommended at the Fayette Rest Area Site.

- *24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate):
- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None | _____ Wilderness Area | _____ Wildlife Preserve | _____ |
| _____ Park | _____ Scenic River | _____ Nature Preserve | |
| _____ Forest | _____ Military Installation | _____ Archaeological Preserve | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| _____ Archaeological District | | _____ Unknown | |
| _____ Other (specify) _____ | | | |

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***G. References** - List Primary Documentary References (see manual):

1. ODOT n.d. An archaeological survey of the design area for
proposed modification to the I-71 rest areas
(FAY-71-5.75) in Jefferson Township, Fayette County,
Ohio. Ohio Department of Transportation, Bureau of
Environmental Services, Columbus
2. _____

3. _____

H. Radiometric Dates

1. Materials (s) Dated _____
 Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
 Laboratory _____
 Sample # _____
 Reference (s) _____
2. Materials (s) Dated _____
 Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
 Laboratory _____
 Sample # _____
 Reference (s) _____
3. Additional Radiometric Dates Yes _____ No _____
 (use Continuation Section to list other dates)

I. Description of Site

- * 1. State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

The Fayette Rest Area Site is a plow-disturbed lithic scatter. The site probably represents redistributed habitation debris, homogenized by farming activities.

- *2. Discuss the relationship between the site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Light lithic scatters are commonly found on Ohio's end moraines. The Fayette Rest Area Site can be considered a rather typical example of such prehistoric phenomenon. Research and analysis of artifacts from other interfluvial areas testify to the importance of upland forests of hunting economic which were based on locally available faunal resources.

J. Continuation Section: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheet (s) if necessary)

- E.18. changed "Major Drainage" TO "Scioto River" and changed
"Minor Drainage" TO "PAINT Creek"
F.6. checked "Unrecorded"
F.17. inserted "ODOT-BES Lab"
F.24. changed from "Unknown" to "None"

ENTERED OCT 26 1989

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center 1-71 & 17th Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43211

E.19 EPHEMERAL STREAM
E.20 540m

NADB# 12917

mparsons 9/01

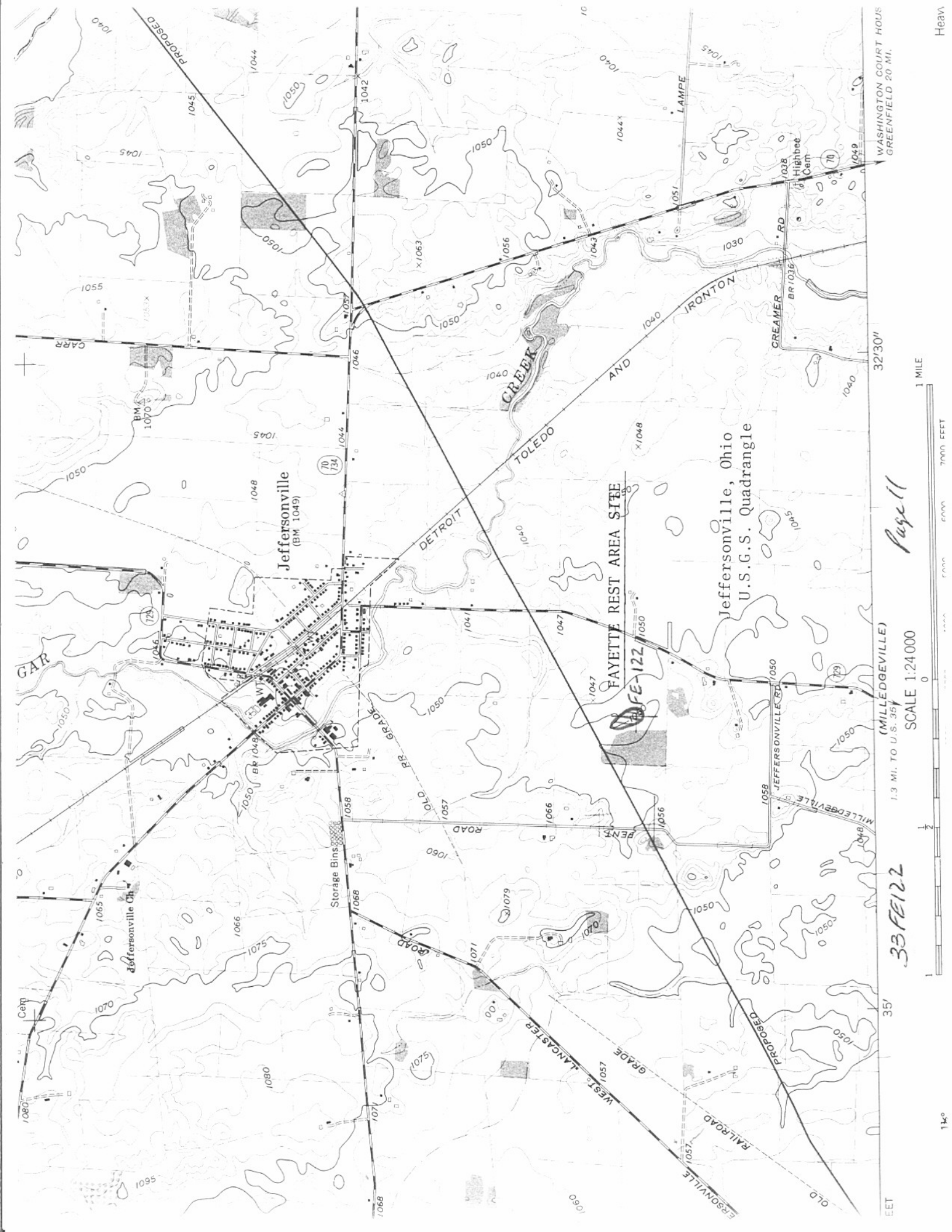
***K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site**

Include north arrow and scale. Attach a Xeroxed section of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle on a separate sheet. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites on the Xerox of the quadrangle.

[Faint, illegible text]

*Site Location

Permanent Feature	Distance (m)	Direction/Bearing from Site to Terrain Feature
Intersection Fent Rd/ SR 734	1700	N20°W
Coe House	850	N55°W
Intersection Milledgeville-Jeffersonville RD/ SR 729	750	E75°S



33FE122

Page 11

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE GREENFIELD 20 MI.

EET

11°

35'

32'30"

1 MILE

7000 FEET

0

1.3 MI. TO U.S. 35

(MILLEDGEVILLE)

SCALE 1:24 000

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APPENDIX D: FE0123 OAI SITE FORM



RECEIVED OCT 23 1989

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

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*Response required for acceptance of form

Coder _____
Date _____

A. Identification

- *1. Type of Form (select as many as appropriate):
 New Form Revised Form Transcribed Data
- 2. County FAYETTE *3. Trinomial State Site Number 33- FE-123
- 4. Site Name (s) FENT ROAD SITE
- 5. Project Site Number _____
- 6. Other State Site Number _____
- 7. Source (of Item A.5. and/or A.6.) _____

B. Location

- *1. UTM Zone _____ 16 or 17
 Easting 2 7 9 4 6 0
 Northing 4 3 9 0 3 0 0
- 2. Latitude _____° _____' _____"
 Longitude _____° _____' _____"
- *3. Township _____ Range _____ Not Applicable
 Section _____ ¼ Section: _____ SW _____ SE _____ NW _____ NE
 Township Name Jefferson
- *4. Quadrangle Name Jeffersonville, Ohio
- *5. Quadrangle Date 1961
- *6. Confident of Site Location Yes No

C. Ownership

- *1. Name (s) FRANK COE
 Address 9847 Fent Rd.
 City/Town, State, Zip Jeffersonville, Ohio 43128
 Phone () _____
- 2. Tenant (if any) _____
 Address _____
 City/Town, State, Zip _____
 Phone () _____
- *3. Ownership Status (select only one, as appropriate):
 Private (single) Private (multiple) Local Govt.
 State Govt. Federal Govt. Multiple Govt.
 Mixed-Govt./Private Unknown

D. Temporal Affiliations

- *1. Affiliations Present (select only one, as appropriate):
 Prehistoric Historic Prehistoric and Historic
 Unknown Unrecorded

*Site No. 33 - FE-123
Plotted

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Prehistoric

*2. Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):

Unassigned Prehistoric Paleoindian _____
 Archaic: Unassigned Early Middle Late _____
 Woodland: Unassigned Early Middle Late _____
 Late Prehistoric Protohistoric Other (specify) _____

*3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented 1

*4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):

Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Features Radiometric _____
 Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

5. Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) Represented (see manual):

- a. Riverton Tradition _____
- b. Brewerton Phase _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

6. Describe how Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) and Cultural Component (s) were determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features please specify Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) by using letter designations from Item D.5.

5a one merom/trimble hafted biface associated with lithic scatter.
5b one brewerton side notched associated with lithic scatter.

Researcher Stanley W. Baker

*7. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):

Lithics Ceramics Metal Faunal Remains Floral Remains _____
 Human Skeletal Remains Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count

Historic

*9. Affiliation Present (select only one, as appropriate):

Aboriginal Non-Aboriginal Both Undetermined _____

*10. Historic Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):

- a. Pre-1795 b. 1796-1829 c. 1830-1849 _____
- d. 1850-1879 e. 1880-1899 f. 1900-1929 _____
- g. 1930-1949 h. 1950-1974 i. 1975-2000 _____
- j. Historic k. 18th Century l. 19th Century _____
- m. 20th Century n. Historic Aboriginal _____

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*11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented _____

*12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):

- Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Architectural Remains
- Diagnostic Features Documentary Evidence Oral Tradition
- Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period (s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features specify Historic Temporal Period (s) by using letter designations from Item D.10.

Researcher _____

*14. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):

- Kitchen Furniture Personal
- Toys & Games Printed Matter Religious/Ceremonial
- Military Weapons Transportation
- Architectural Misc. Hardware Const./Manufacturing Tools
- Agricultural Fuel/Energy Food Remains
- Clothing Unrecorded Unknown
- Other (specify) _____

15. Specific Historic Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

General

16. Describe Prehistoric and/or Historic Cultural Materials observed but not collected. State reason (s) for not collecting.

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name :

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E. Physical Description

*1. Archaeological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Rockshelter/Cave Open Unrecorded Unknown _____
- Submerged Other (specify) _____

*2. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate):

- Habitation: Camp Village Hamlet Unspecified Habitation _____
- Extractive: Quarry Workshop _____
- Ceremonial: Unspecified Mound Earth Mound Stone Mound _____
- Effigy Mound Mound Group Hilltop Enclosure _____
- Geometrical Earthwork Cemetery Isolated Burial (s) _____
- Petroglyph/Pictograph _____
- Other: Unknown Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

*3. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate):

- Residential Commercial Social Government _____
- Religious Educational Mortuary Recreation _____
- Subsistence Industrial Health Care Military _____
- Transportation Unrecorded Unknown _____
- Other (specify) _____

4. State the bases on which site type assignment (s) were made.

*5. Site Condition (select only one, as appropriate):

- Undisturbed Disturbed - Extent Unknown Fully disturbed _____
- Destroyed Unrecorded Unknown _____

*6. Dominant Agent (s) of Disturbance (select as many as appropriate):

- None Apparent Agriculture Historic Construction Water _____
- Transportation Archaeological Excavation Mining Vandalism _____
- Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction:

*8. Current Dominant Land Use (see manual):

Agricultural

9. Land Use History:

*10. Site Elevation 321 Meters A.M.S.L. (elevation to be taken from UTM point)

*11. Physiographic Setting of Site (select only one, as appropriate):

- Lake Plain Lexington Peneplain Unglaciaded Plateau _____
- Till Plain Glaciaded Plateau Unrecorded _____

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*12. Glacial Geomorphology (select only one, as appropriate):

- Not Applicable Wisconsin End/Lateral Moraine
- Kansan Ground Moraine Wisconsin Kame/Kettle/Escher/Drumlin
- Illinoian Ground Moraine Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
- Illinoian Outwash Post Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
- Wisconsin Ground Moraine Wisconsin Outwash
- Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

*13. Regional Geomorphological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Stream Valley Upland Hill Slope Beach Ridge
- Hill or Ridge Top Lake Plains Interfluvial Zone Unrecorded

*14. Local Environmental Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Terrace: Unknown T-1 T-2 T-3 T-4
- Beach Ridge Terrace Remnant Natural Levee Floodplain
- Low Rise on Floodplain Alluvium Island Kame Drumlin
- Esker Moraine Glacial Hummock Wetland Hummock
- Bluff Bluff Base Bluff Edge Saddle Hill or Ridge Top
- Closed Depression Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

*15. Soils:

Soil Association _____

Soil Series-Phase/Complex Celina Silt Loam

Reference USDA/SCS 1973 Soil Survey of Fayette County, Ohio

*16. Down Slope Direction (select only one, as appropriate):

- N NW NE E All Flat
- S SW SE W Unrecorded

*17. Slope Gradient (percent) 2-6 Unrecorded _____

*18. Drainage System (see manual):

Major Drainage Ohio River

Minor Drainage Scioto River

*19. Closest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):

- Name: _____
- Permanent Stream Lake/Pond Ephemeral Stream
 - Permanent Spring Swamp/Bog Intermittent Spring/Seep
 - Slough/Oxbow Lake Artificial Lake/Pond (historic sites only)
 - Artificial Stream/Ditch (historic sites only) Unrecorded
 - Other (specify) _____

*20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source 2000 (meters from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source 4 (meters A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

F. Reporting Information

*1. Investigation Type (select as many as appropriate):

- Reported Examination of Collection Surface Collection
- Auger/Soil Corer Shovel Test (s) Test Pit (s) Test Trench (es)
- Deep Test (s) PZ or Humus Removal Testing/Excav. (strategy unknown)
- Mitigation/Block Excavation Aerial Photograph
- Remote Sensing (specify) _____
- Chemical Analysis (specify) _____
- Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

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*2. Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):

- Not Applicable Grab Sample Diagnostics
- Controlled-Unknown Controlled-Total
- Controlled-Sample Unrecorded
- Other (specify) _____

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.

transect survey at 5 ft. intervals, all artifacts mapped

4. Surface Visibility (select only one, as appropriate):

- None Less than 10% 11-50%
- 51-90% 91-100% Unrecorded

5. Describe surface conditions.

excellent

*6. Site Area (square meters) _____

Unrecorded

*7. Basis for Site Area Estimate (select only one, as appropriate):

- GuesSED Historic Maps Aerial Photograph Paced
- Taped Transit/Alidade Range Finder Unrecorded
- Other (specify) _____

*8. Confident of Site Boundaries: No Yes Unrecorded

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated _____ Unrecorded Unknown _____

*10. Name of Form Preparer Stanley W. Baker

*11. Institution ODOT-BES

*12. Date of Form (year/month) SEPT. 1989

1 9 _____ L _____

*13. Field Date (year/month) Summer 1989

1 9 _____ L _____

14. Time Spent at Site two days

15. Weather Conditions heck of a nice day

16. Name (s), Address (es), Phone Number (s) of Local Informants

*17. Artifact Repository (ies) ODOT-BES lab

18. Name (s), Address (es), Phone Number (s) of Owners of Collections From Site (attach inventories of private collections).

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19. Photographs (select as many as appropriate):

No. of Slides _____ No. of Prints _____
Aerials: _____ Black/White _____ Color _____ Infrared
_____ None

20. Name and Address of Institution Where Photos Are Filed (include photo log number if available)

*21. National Register Status (select only one, as appropriate):

_____ National Register Property† _____
_____ Determined Eligible for National Register† _____
X National Register Status Not Assessed
_____ Removed from National Register† _____
_____ Determined Not Eligible† _____

†Determination made by Keeper of the National Register (date) _____

22. State Registry Status (select only one, as appropriate):

_____ State Registry Listed† _____
X Not Assessed for State Registry
_____ Removed from State Registry† _____
_____ Determined Not Eligible† _____

†Determination made by Ohio Historical Society (date) _____

23. Discuss the potential significance of the site (does it meet National Register and/or State Registry criteria of significance in your opinion? Why or why not? Upon what evidence have you based your opinion?)

All evidence would seem to indicate that this array of prehistoric remains is not significant. This determination was based on two independent surface surveys and subsequent subsurface testing. All data indicate that the site is composed of widely scattered and moderately clustered material which have been totally plow disturbed. Though further investigation might recover additional material, further work would probably not change the interpretation of this site.

*24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate):

✓ None _____ Wilderness Area _____ Wildlife Preserve _____
_____ Park _____ Scenic River _____ Nature Preserve _____
_____ Forest _____ Military Installation _____ Archaeological Preserve ✓
_____ Archaeological District _____ Unknown _____
_____ Other (specify) _____

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***G. References** - List Primary Documentary References (see manual):

1. ODOT n.d. An archaeological survey of the design area for
proposed modificaion to the I-71 rest areas
(FAY-71-5.75) in Jefferson Township, Fayette,
County, Ohio. Ohio Department of Transportation,
Bureau of Environmental Services, Columbus.
2. _____

3. _____

H. Radiometric Dates

1. Materials (s) Dated _____
 Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
 Laboratory _____
 Sample # _____
 Reference (s) _____
2. Materials (s) Dated _____
 Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
 Laboratory _____
 Sample # _____
 Reference (s) _____
3. Additional Radiometric Dates Yes _____ No _____
 (use Continuation Section to list other dates)

I. Description of Site

- * 1. State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

The Fent Road Site is a plow disturbed lithic scatter. The site probably represents redistributed habitation debris along with a light scatter of isolated material. Distribution studies defined a slight concentration of knapping detritus draped across a slight rise. The eastern half of the site contains an increased frequency of stone tools and stone tool fragments. These tools are more widely placed than the previously described primary knapping refuse. Though functional interpretation suggest a high elevation habitation site may have existed near the western margin of the site, distribution does in no way indicate or distinguish an identifiable living floor in the eastern half of the site. Artifact re-distribution through intensive farming, etc. is not out of the question. Some of the remains found across the area might relate to the slight lithic cluster previously discussed.

- *2. Discuss the relationship between the site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

The Fent Road Site is composed of plow-disturbed lithic debris and diagnostic Late Archaic artifacts. Such remains are commonly found on Ohio's end moraines. Research and analysis of artifacts from other interfluvial areas testify to the importance of similar upland forest areas for hunting economies which were based on locally available faunal resources.

J. Continuation Section: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheet (s) if necessary)

- E.18. changed "Major Drainage" TO "Scioto River" and changed
"Minor Drainage" TO "PAINT Creek"
F.6. checked "Unrecorded"
F.24. changed from "Unknown" to "None"

ENTERED OCT 26 1989 Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Ohio Historical Center 671 & 17th Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43211

E.19 EPHEMERAL STREAM

E.20 525m'

NAD# 12917

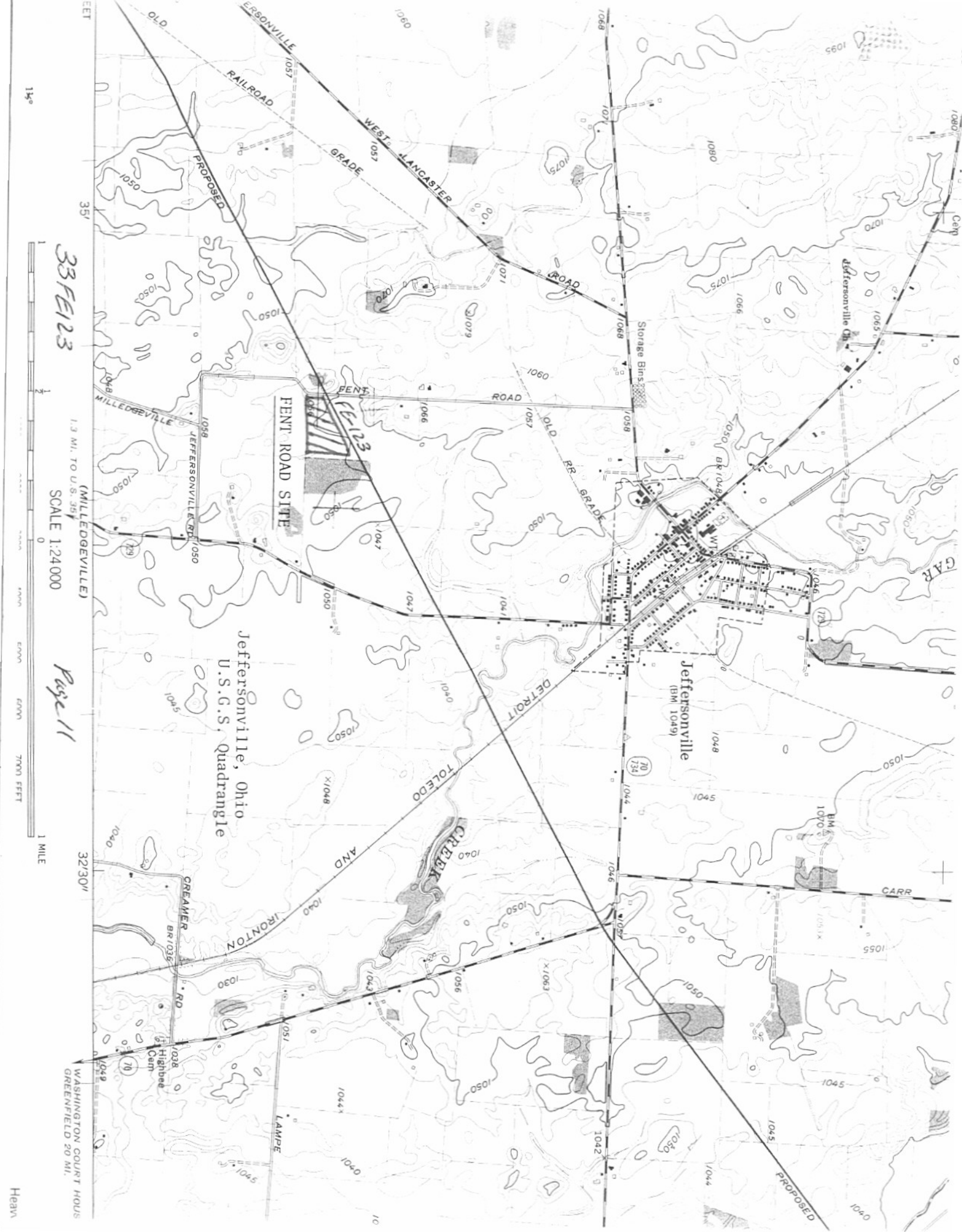
Parsons 9/01

***K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site**

Include north arrow and scale. Attach a Xeroxed section of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle on a separate sheet. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites on the Xerox of the quadrangle.

*Site Location

Permanent Feature	Distance (m)	Direction/Bearing from Site to Terrain Feature
Intersection Fent Rd/SR 734	1700	N1°W
Coe House	600	N9°W
Intersection Milledgeville-Jeffersonville Rd/SR 729	1000	E38°S



JEFFERSONVILLE, Ohio
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle

JEFFERSONVILLE
(BM 1049)

33FE123
1.3 MI. TO U.S. 35
SCALE 1:24000

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APPENDIX E: ARTIFACT INVENTORY FOR SITES FE0369-0391

Prehistoric Artifact Inventory								
Site #	Provenience (T.U. #)	Artifact Type	Artifact Subtype	Material	Count	Heat Alteration?	Easting (Zone 17)	Northing (Zone 17)
FE0369	Bag 8	Debitage	Biface Initial Reduction Flake	Unidentified	1		278606.2217	4389569.902
FE0370	Bag 5	Debitage	Bifacial Thinning Flake	Upper Mercer	1		279222.4696	4389851.256
FE0371	T-3	Tool	Uniface - Scraper	Upper Mercer	1		279275.4036	4389703.827
FE0372	T-4	Tool	Biface - Stage 3 Proximal Portion	Upper Mercer	1		279590.0274	4389834.453
FE0373	Bag 9	Debitage	Core Reduction Flake	Upper Mercer	1		279576.2871	4389354.231
FE0374	Bag 11	Debitage	Bifacial Thinning Flake	Delaware	1		279398.1747	4388759.7
FE0375	Bag 10	Debitage	Shatter	Upper Mercer	1		279364.0131	4388701.724
FE0376	T-5	Tool	Biface - Scraper	Upper Mercer	1		279852.5079	4388519.017
FE0377	Bag 12	Debitage	Shatter	Unidentified	1	Yes	279747.8039	4388317.572
FE0381	Bag 6	Debitage	Core Reduction Flake	Flint Ridge	1		279213.9268	4389791.923
	Bag 7	Debitage	Bifacial Thinning Flake	Delaware	1	Yes		
FE0389	Bag 13	Debitage	Core Reduction Flake	Flint Ridge	1		279934.771	4389213.386
FE0390	T-1	Tool	Chopper	Upper Mercer	1		279835.143	4389827.365
	T-6	Tool	Biface - Scraper	Upper Mercer	1			
	Bag 1	Debitage	Bifacial Thinning Flake	Flint Ridge	1	Yes		
	Bag 2	Debitage	Shatter	Delaware	1	Yes		
	Bag 14	Debitage	Shatter	Upper Mercer	1	Yes		
FE0391	T-2	Tool	Biface - Stage 5 Fragment	Flint Ridge	1	Yes	279476.33	4389919.848
	Bag 3	Debitage	Bifacial Thinning Flake	Cedarville-Guelph	1			
	Bag 4	Debitage	Pressure Flake	Upper Mercer	1			

Historic Artifact Inventory

Site #	Bag #	Artifact	Material Type	Artifact type	Functional Group	Diagnostic Attributes	Date Range	Count	Easting	Northing	References
FE0378	H39	Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Stoneware	Domestic	Glaze- Albany slip exterior and interior	1833-1940	1	278762.374	4388622.287	Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
FE0379	H40	Unknown sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain with black transfer "...NGLAN..."	1830-1850	1	279420.287	4388792.049	Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
FE0380	H52	Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Stoneware	Domestic	Glaze- Bristol white exterior, Albany slip interior under heavy salt glaze	1884-1925	1	278747.601	4387397.271	Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
FE0382	H36	Unknown sherd	Glass	Blue bottle	Domestic	Seam from 2-part mold - Machined, cobalt blue colored	19th, 20th Century	1	279285.057	4389644.389	Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H37	Unknown sherd	Glass	Architectural Glass Block?	Architecture	very thick, green, rectangular corner with seam	20th Century	1			
	H38	Base sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Stoneware	Domestic	Glaze-Bristol white exterior, Albany slip brown interior, bottom plain unglazed	1884-1925	1			Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
FE0383	H26	Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	Green	19th, 20th Century	1	279197.389	4389158.564	Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H27	Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	Green	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H28	Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain	1810-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Base sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain	1810-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain	1810-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Porcelain tableware	Domestic	Plain white	20th Century	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H29	Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Yellowware	Domestic	Blue glazed (annular ware)	1840-1900	1			Ramsay 1939; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H30	Base sherd	Glass	Clear bottle (with pinkish hue)	Domestic	Unidentified; narrow ovoid, shallow concave indented moulded base	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H31	Base sherd	Glass	Brown bottle	Domestic	Unidentified; round, shallow concave indented moulded base with embossed dot	1866-1930	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H32	Base sherd	Glass	Unknown container - purple hue	Domestic	Unidentified; shallow concave indented moulded base with embossed dot	1866-1930	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H33	Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Yellowware	Domestic	Glaze- clear exterior, with Albany slip interior	1830-1925	1			Ramsay 1939; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Base sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Stoneware	Domestic	Glaze- clear brown exterior, with clear dark gray interior	1833-1940	1			Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H34	Shoulder and neck sherd	Glass	Unknown bottle	Domestic	Sharp mold lines - Machined, rose colored	1820-	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Base sherd	Glass	Unknown Stemware	Domestic	Seam from 2-part mold - Machined, rose colored, plain conical foot	1820-	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H35	Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Stoneware	Domestic	Glaze- Albany slip exterior, plain unglazed interior	1833-1940	1			Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
FE0384	H44	Base sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain	1810-	1	278262.714	4388297.403	Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H45	Base sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain; oblong shape, concave base	1810-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H46	Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown flat glass	Architecture	4.77mm	19th, 20th Century	1			Day 2001; Persson 1969; Weiland 2009; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown flat glass	Architecture	2.92mm	19th, 20th Century	1			Day 2001; Persson 1969; Weiland 2009; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H47	Rim sherd	Ceramic	Whiteware bowl	Domestic	Plain; ribbed surface treatment	1810-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H48	Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Yellowware vessel	Domestic	Mocha Annular ware with strong brown bands bordering a central white band with blue floral motif	1840-1900	1			Ramsay 1939; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H49	Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Stoneware	Domestic	Glaze- simple cobalt floral spray décor under light gray saltglazed exterior, Albany slip interior	1833-1940	1			Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H50	Base sherd	Ceramic	Whiteware mug	Domestic	Plain; circular, slight concave base, 135° angle from base to straight sidewall	1810-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H51	Base sherd	Glass	Unknown bottle	Domestic	Rectangular base, circular pontil mark ground, diagonal seam; recessed panels in sides with concave chamfered corners	1850-1870	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
FE0385	H41	Base sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Porcelain tableware	Domestic	Plain white	20th Century	1	278209.274	4387469.122	Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H42	Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown, not flat (rectangular lid?)	Domestic	Clear - obtuse bevels 1" apart	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H43	Base sherd	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain tableware	Domestic	Plain white with polychrome floral over-glaze decal transfer print	1902-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
FE0386	HS1	Top shard of insulator	Glass	Hemingray No 5 glass insulator	Maintenance and Subsistence		1870-1890	1	279854.426	4388285.528	Berry 2015; Myers 2010; Willis 2016
		Asbestos tile	Vinal Asbestos	Unknown tile	Architecture	grooved backside 4mm thick	1920-1980	2			
		Nail	Metal	2 1/2 inch Modern Common Nail	Architecture		1850-present	1			Adams 2002; Nelson 1968; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown flat glass	Architecture	5.47mm yellowish hue	19th, 20th Century	3			Day 2001; Persson 1969; Weiland 2009; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown flat glass	Architecture	3.16mm blueish hue	19th, 20th Century	1			Day 2001; Persson 1969; Weiland 2009; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown flat glass	Architecture	2.30mm yellowish hue	19th, 20th Century	1			Day 2001; Persson 1969; Weiland 2009; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	clear	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Base sherd	Ceramic	Porcelain tableware	Domestic	Plain white	1902-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Neck sherd	Glass	Green bottle	Domestic	Sharp mold lines - Machined, seam present	1820-	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Green bottle	Domestic		1820-	2			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
FE0387	HS2	Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Stoneware	Domestic	Glaze- Tan salt exterior, Albany slip interior	1825-1940	1	279777.451	4388394.021	Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Stoneware	Domestic	Glaze- Buff salt exterior, Albany slip interior	1825-1940	1			Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Nail	Metal	3 1/4 inch Modern Common Nail	Architecture		1850-present	1			Adams 2002; Nelson 1968; Wilson et al 2003
		Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain; Scalloped rim, impressed curved lines	1795-1845	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain	1810-	2			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain white with polychrome floral over-glaze decal transfer print	1902-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain	1810-	5			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Porcelain tableware	Domestic	Plain white	20th Century	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Side shard of insulator	Glass	Unidentified glass insulator	Maintenance and Subsistence	Green	19th, 20th Century	1			Berry 2015; Myers 2010
		Base sherd	Glass	Unknown bottle	Domestic	Circular	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Base sherd	Glass	Blue bottle	Domestic	Seam from 2-part mold - Machined, cobalt blue colored	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown flat glass	Architecture	2.22mm	19th, 20th Century	1			Day 2001; Persson 1969; Weiland 2009; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown flat glass	Architecture	1.53mm	19th, 20th Century	1			Day 2001; Persson 1969; Weiland 2009; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	clear; wide obtuse angle in	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	clear; Seam from 2-part mold - Machined	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	clear; slight obtuse angle in	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Base sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat (Tumbler?)	Domestic	Rose colored; sunburst design, die impressed	1790-	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	clear; impressed rope motif	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	clear; impressed cross-hatch (4x4mm) motif	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
FE0388	HS3	Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Stoneware	Domestic	Glaze- Albany slip interior and exterior (salt glaze over slip interior)	1825-1940	1	279877.422	4389015.427	Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain; Scalloped rim (thick)	1795-1845	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Roofing slate	Slate	Roofing Slate	Architecture		19th, 20th Century	1			
FE0389	H53	Unknown sherd	Glass	Blue bottle	Domestic	Seam from 2-part mold - Machined, cobalt blue colored	19th, 20th Century	1	279934.771	4389213.386	Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H54	Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Yellowware vessel	Domestic	Glaze- Bristol white exterior and interior, no glaze at rim and under collar	1884-1925	1			Ramsay 1939; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	HS4/5	Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Stoneware	Domestic	Glaze- Albany slip interior and exterior, rim glazed also	1825-1940	1			Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Yellowware	Domestic	Glaze- Albany slip interior and exterior, rim un-glazed	1825-1940	1			Ramsay 1939; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Stoneware	Domestic	Glaze- Bristol white exterior, Albany slip interior	1884-1925	1			Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Stoneware	Domestic	Glaze- clear brown exterior, with clear dark gray interior	1833-1940	1			Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Stoneware	Domestic	Glaze- salt exterior, with salt over Albany slip interior; recessed groove in rim (un-glazed)	1825-1940	1			Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware (Mug?)	Domestic	Plain	1810-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain	1810-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Porcelain tableware	Domestic	Plain white	20th Century	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain; Black transfer print, Oriental trees with green paint	1830-1850	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Base sherd	Glass	Unknown bottle	Domestic	Brown; Seam from 2-part mold - Machined; base has a seam - applied	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown flat glass	Architecture	6.22mm	19th, 20th Century	1			Day 2001; Persson 1969; Weiland 2009; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown flat glass	Architecture	3.00mm	19th, 20th Century	1			Day 2001; Persson 1969; Weiland 2009; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	clear	19th, 20th Century	2			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2

Site #	Bag #	Artifact	Material Type	Artifact type	Functional Group	Diagnostic Attributes	Date Range	Count	Easting	Northing	References
		Base sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Porcelain tableware	Domestic	Plain white	20th Century	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown shard	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	Opaque - white	late 19th Century -	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H7	Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain	1810-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H8	Plate base to rim sherd	Ceramic	Whiteware plate	Domestic	Plain	1810-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H9	Rim sherd	Ceramic	Whiteware mug	Domestic	Plain	1810-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H10	Screw type Wire Insulator	Ceramic	Porcelain electric insulator	Maintenance and Subsistence	with screw in base ("USA" on one side, "P 1929" on the other)	20th Century	1			Berry 2015; Myers 2010
	H11	Base sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain glaze with ribbed surface treatment above base	1810-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H12	Rim sherd	Ceramic	Whiteware container	Domestic	Plain, flared lip with lid seat	1810-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H13	Body sherd	Glass	Clear jar	Domestic	Ball jar with measurement numerals present	1960-	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Body sherd	Glass	Clear bottle	Domestic	Letters "PIERR..." present and a joining seam	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H14	Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain	1810-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H15	Glass lid liner shard	Glass	Milkglass jar seal	Domestic	"S" of "Boyd's" visible	1869-	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Russell 2015
	H16	Lid-knob sherd	Ceramic	Stoneware container lid	Domestic	Lid portion with whole, flat, knob; Glaze-Bristol (White both side)	1884-1925	1			Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H17	Rim sherd	Ceramic	Whiteware bowl	Domestic	Plain with single red stripe under rim (Shenango)	1810-	1			Lawrence County Historical Society 2016; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H18	Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Yellowware	Domestic	Blue glazed (Annular ware)	1840-1900	2			Ramsay 1939; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H19	Unknown sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Porcelain tableware	Domestic	Modern blue transfer print on plain white porcelain	20th Century	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H20	Rim sherd	Ceramic	Stoneware crock	Domestic	Salt glazed exterior, with Albany slip brown interior	1825-1940	1			Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H21	Button	Shell	Mother of Pearl button	Clothing	Two-hole, sunken panel, flat-backed	1865-	1			Houart 1977; Hume 1969; Wilson et al 2003
	H22	Base sherd	Ceramic	Semi-Porcelain tableware	Domestic	Plain glaze with polychrome floral over-glaze decal transfer print	1902-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H23	Base sherd	Glass	Green bottle	Domestic	Unidentified, round, flat indented, moulded base	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	H24	Bore and Neck sherd	Glass	Green bottle	Domestic	flat-lipped, one piece, applied finish, on a 2-piece molded neck	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
	HS6	Base sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Stoneware	Domestic	Glaze-Bristol white exterior, Albany slip brown interior, bottom plain unglazed	1884-1925	1			Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Stoneware	Domestic	Glaze- salt exterior, with Albany slip interior	1825-1940	1			Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Stoneware	Domestic	Glaze- salt over Albany slip exterior, with Albany slip interior	1825-1940	1			Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Stoneware	Domestic	Glaze- salt over Albany slip exterior, no interior	1825-1940	1			Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Base sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Yellowware	Domestic	Glaze- Bristol white exterior and interior	1884-1925	1			Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Yellowware	Domestic	Glaze- Bristol white exterior and interior; expanded collar, rim unglazed, portion of a glazed U-shaped notch in rim	1884-1925	1			Greer 2005; Gusset 1984; Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain	1810-	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain; Embossed rim (thick)	1820-1845	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain; Light Blue Transfer print	1826-1831	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Porcelain tableware	Domestic	Plain white, with gilded band at rim - decal over glaze	20th Century	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Base sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Light Blue Transfer/Paint under clear glaze	1826-1831	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Base sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain; Embossed pattern on body	1820-1845	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Base sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain	1810-	2			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Base sherd	Glass	Unknown milkglass, not flat	Domestic	Plain; Embossed pattern on body	1869-present	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Body sherd	Glass	Unknown milkglass, not flat	Domestic	Plain; Green paint one side	1869-present	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Porcelain tableware	Domestic	Plain white	20th Century	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Plain	1810-	9			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Body sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Light Blue Transfer print under clear glaze	1826-1831	1			Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Glass lid liner shard	Glass	Milkglass jar seal	Domestic	".F OP MAS..." visible	1869-	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Russell 2015
		Porcelain Insulator with hardware	Ceramic	Ring-style Electric Fence Insulator	Maintenance and Subsistence	C-shaped, porcelain, biased split, molded groove around outside fitting a bent J-hook, threaded (also present)	1913-	1			Berry 2015; Myers 2010; Tod 1977
		Base sherd	Glass	Unknown jar	Domestic	Purple hue; valve mark present, round, shallow concave indented parison moulded base	1910-1950	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Base sherd	Glass	Unknown jar	Domestic	Aqua hue; ground pontil mark present, round, shallow concave indented moulded base	19th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Base sherd	Glass	Unknown jar	Domestic	Aqua hue; round, shallow concave indented moulded base	19th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Base sherd	Glass	Unknown bottle	Domestic	Pinkish hue; "...AYTON, O..."	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Base sherd	Glass	Unknown glassware	Domestic	Clear; sunburst design, die impressed	1790-	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Body sherd	Glass	Quart jar	Domestic	Clear; "1776" and the Liberty Bell embossed - made by Anchor Hocking in 1976	1976	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Rim sherd	Glass	Unknown bottle	Domestic	Clear; Threaded ring, parison mould ring/seam present - Machined	1890-	1			Howard 1950; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Rim sherd	Glass	Unknown bottle	Domestic	Clear; Threaded ring, parison mould ring/seam present - Machined	1890-	1			Howard 1950; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Neck sherd	Glass	Unknown bottle	Domestic	Green; Threaded ring	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Neck sherd	Glass	Unknown bottle	Domestic	Clear; Seam from 2-part mold - Machined	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	Clear; Seam from 2-part mold - Machined	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	Clear; blue hue	19th, 20th Century	2			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	Purple hue	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	Clear	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	Lime green hue	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	Clear; ribbed (two different objects)	19th, 20th Century	2			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	Clear; blue hue; embossing present	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown glass, not flat	Domestic	Clear; embossing present	19th, 20th Century	1			Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2016; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown flat glass	Architecture	Clear; 1.89mm	19th, 20th Century	1			Day 2001; Persson 1969; Weiland 2009; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown flat glass	Architecture	Greenish hue; 2.08mm	19th, 20th Century	3			Day 2001; Persson 1969; Weiland 2009; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown flat glass	Architecture	1 Clear; 1 Greenish hue; 2.30mm	19th, 20th Century	2			Day 2001; Persson 1969; Weiland 2009; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown flat glass	Architecture	2Clear; 1 Greenish hue; 2.47mm	19th, 20th Century	3			Day 2001; Persson 1969; Weiland 2009; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown flat glass	Architecture	Clear; 2.73mm	19th, 20th Century	1			Day 2001; Persson 1969; Weiland 2009; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Unknown sherd	Glass	Unknown flat glass	Architecture	Greenish hue; 3.15mm	19th, 20th Century	1			Day 2001; Persson 1969; Weiland 2009; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003
		Shotgun shell	Plastic	410 gauge shotgun shell	Arms	Green; Spent	1960-	1			Standler 2006
		Shotgun shell	Plastic	12 gauge shotgun shell	Arms	Green; Spent	1960-	1			Standler 2006
		PVC pipe fitting	Plastic	Unknown PVC pipe	Maintenance and Subsistence		20th Century	1			
FE0391	H25	Rim sherd	Ceramic	Unknown Whiteware	Domestic	Embossed edge - blue	1820-1845	1	279476.33	4389919.848	Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996; Miller 1980; Miller et al 2000; Shepard 1956; Stelle 2001; Wilson et al 2003