Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Approximately 18.5 km (11.5 mi) Fulton Station to Windfall Switch 138kV Rebuild Project in Richland Township, Marion County and Cardington/Westfield Lincoln Townships, Morrow County, Ohio

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August 24, 2016

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Ohio Power Siting Board

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Abstract

In March, April, and August of 2016, Weller & Associates, Inc. conducted Phase I archaeological investigations for the approximately 18.5 km (11.5 mi) Fulton Station to Windfall Switch 138kV Rebuild Project in Richland Township, Marion County and Cardington/Westfield/Lincoln Townships, Morrow County, Ohio. These investigations were conducted to meet guidelines that were set forth by the Ohio Power Siting Board; the survey was conducted in a manner that is conducive and reflective of current state guidelines and evaluates the resources in a manner that is reflective of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The work involved a literature review and field investigations within the existing electric line easement and the access corridors. These investigations resulted in the identification of 10 previously unrecorded archaeological sites including 33MW0192-201.

The project is mostly located in an upland and rural environment that is in the eastern part of Marion County and the west central part of Morrow County. This is an area that is entirely within the Scioto River watershed and involves Whetstone Creek and Alum Creek. The work will involve the replacement of the existing 138kV wooden electric line structures with metal ones. These investigations were conducted within the electric line easement in the spring and for the access corridors in late summer. The western terminus of the project is at Windfall Switch in Marion County and the eastern terminus is at Fulton Station in Morrow County. This is in the vicinity of the communities of Cardington and Fulton. The project extends in a general east-west manner through agricultural countryside. The majority of this area was suitable for surface collection methods of investigation.

The literature review for this project indicated that there are few sites identified in the vicinity of this project area. Mills (1914) indicates that there is a mound nearby and in the western part of the project area. Goodfellow et al. (1997) conducted investigations for a corridor that briefly intercepts the project area; it identified site 33MW0149 within the project area; this is not a significant site. Archaeological site 33MW0031 is a prehistoric period site that is within the project area and was identified during surface collection; it was not formally evaluated. There are no National Register of Historic Places/Determination of Eligibility sites in the study area.

These investigations involved subsurface testing, surface collection, and visual inspection. The testing identified 10 sites, 33MW0192-201 and they are not regarded as being significant. An appropriate finding of ‘no historic properties affected’ is considered for the project area; the project will not involve or impact any National Landmarks. No further archaeological work is deemed necessary for this aspect of the project.

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Introduction

In March, April, and August of 2016, Weller & Associates, Inc. conducted Phase I archaeological investigations for the approximately 18.5 km (11.5 mi) Fulton Station to Windfall Switch 138kV Rebuild Project in Richland Township, Marion County and Cardington/Westfield/Lincoln Townships, Morrow County, Ohio (Figures 1-5). This is part of a larger electric line considered as the West Mount Vernon -South Kenton 138 kV. The work was completed for American Electric Power Transco (AEP). These investigations were conducted in a manner that is reflective of procedures pertaining to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 [36 CFR 800]). This work was completed to satisfy requirements for the Ohio Power Siting Board. This report summarizes the results of the fieldwork and literature review and the report format and design is similar to that established in *Archaeology Guidelines* (Ohio State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO] 1994).

It is important to note that the digital file for this project was corrupted and all of the original photographs in the field and the original text was lost. The field investigations that were conducted for the access corridors in August also took pictures of the existing electric line easement; however, the difference in the conditions is most evident in cropped field areas. The majority of the survey was conducted in the existing right-of-way in the spring, when the crops had just been planted or prior to planting. The access corridors were investigated when the crops had nearly reached maturity.

Chad Porter conducted the literature review on March 29, 2016 and it was re-inspected in August. Ryan Weller served as the Principal Investigator and Chris Nelson was the Project Manager. The history/architectural work was conducted by Chris Nelson and Jackie Lehmann and is contained in a separate and stand-alone document. The archaeological field crew included Alex Thomas, Matt Sanders, Ryan Weller, Brittany Vance, and Craig Schaefer. The report preparation was by Ryan Weller, with Chad Porter and Jon Walker completing the figures.

Project Description

The project will include a rebuild of Section 3 (Fulton Station to Windfall Switch portion) of the West Mount Vernon-South Kenton 138 kV transmission line. This proposal covers the approximate 18.5 km (11.5 mi) right-of-way (ROW) extending from the Fulton Station in Morrow County to Windfall Switch in Marion County, Ohio. Poles for the existing line will be replaced with steel structures. There appears to be several older properties (possibly farmsteads) remaining in the area that may have historic value. Based on this and the change in structure type, an architectural survey will also be conducted along the route. This report includes the extant right-of-way corridor and its proposed access corridors. This assumption has added substantial cost to the survey that may be more than necessary once plans are further developed.

Environmental Setting

Climate

Marion/Morrow Counties, like all of Ohio, has a continental climate with hot and humid summers and cold winters. The winters average 27 degrees F and the summers are around 71 degrees F. The average annual precipitation is around 34", which mostly occurs during the spring. The winter accumulation and saturation of the soils is sufficient to support nearly all crops without issue of drought in the fall (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service [USDA, SCS] 1989).

Physiography, Relief and Drainage

The project area is contained within both Marion and Morrow counties, Ohio. Marion County is almost exclusively located within the Central Ohio Clayey Till Plains region of Ohio (Brockman 1998). This region is characterized as having "well-defined moraines with intervening flat-lying ground moraine and inter-morainal lake basins" (Brockman 1998). The glacial geomorphological aspects of the region pertain to Wisconsinan-age deposits. The Western portion of Morrow County falls within the Central Ohio Clayey Till Plains region, and is comparable to the Marion County portion of the project area. The project area is located in the Scioto River watershed. It crosses or involves named drainages including: Turkey Run, Alum Creek, West Branch Alum Creek, Whetstone Creek, Mud Run, Mitchell Run, and Shaw Creek.

Geology

The geology of this region is "clayey, high-lime Wisconsin age till from a northeastern source (Erie glacial lobe) and lacustrine materials over Lower Paleozoic age carbonate rocks and in the east shales, loess is thin to absent (Brockman 1998)". According to Pavey et al. (1999) the undertaking is located on a Late Wisconsin outwash.

Soils

The project area is located in two counties with soils that are formed similarly. The soils in this area are formed in the Till Plains region. These soils are indicative of ground and end moraine areas that are occasionally bisected by drainages. The terrain consists of a level to gently rolling till plain with well-defined moraines (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service [USDA, SCS] 1989). There are 14 specific soils in the project area (Table 1); some are duplicates, but from different counties. Slope is limited to (<12 percent), with limited relief in the ground moraines and stream terrace areas. These soils are indicative of glacial till plain situations including ground moraine, end moraine, outwash, and kames (USDA, SCS 1986 and 2016; Table 1).

Table 1. Soils in the Project Area.			
Marion County Soils			
Soil Symbol	**Soil Name**	**% Slope**	**Location**

Blg1A1	Blount silt loam	0-2	Ground Moraines, Foot slope
Blg1B1	Blount silt loam	2-4	Ground Moraine
Pk	Pewamo silty clay loam	0-1	Depressions on till plains, drainageways
Morrow County Soils			
Soil Symbol	**Soil Name**	**% Slope**	**Location**
Ble1A1	Blount silt loam	0-2	End moraines
BleB1	Blount silt loam	2-4	End moraines
GaB	Gallman silt loam	2-6	Kames, outwash plains, outwash terraces, moraines
Gwe5B2	Glynwood clay loam		End moraines
Gwg1B1	Glynwood silt loam	2-6	Ground moraines
Gwg5C2	Glynwood clay loam	6-12	Ground moraines
Mf	Milford silty clay loam	0-2	Depressions, drainage ways
Pm	Pewamo silty clay loam	0-1	Depressions on till plains, drainage ways on till plains
Sh	Shoals silt loam	0-2	Floodplains
Tg	Tioga loam	0-2	Floodplains
So	Sloan silty clay loam	0	Floodplains

Flora

There was, and continues to be, great floral diversity in Ohio. This diversity is relative to the soils and the terrain that generally includes the till plain, lake plain, terminal glacial margins, and unglaciated plateau (Forsyth 1970). Three major glacial advances, including the Kansan, Illinoisan, and Wisconsinan, have affected the landscape of Ohio. The effects of the Wisconsin glaciation are most pronounced and have affected more than half of the state (Pavey et al. 1999).

The least diverse part of Ohio extends in a belt from the northeast below the lake-affected areas through most of western Ohio (Gordon 1966). These areas are part of the late Wisconsin ground moraine and lateral end moraines. It is positioned between the lake plains region and the terminal glacial moraines. This area included broad forested areas of beech maple forests interspersed with mixed oak forests in elevated terrain or where relief is greater (Forsyth 1970; Gordon 1966). Prairie environments such as those in Wyandot and Marion County areas would contain islands of forests, but were mostly expansive open terrain dominated by grasses.

The northwestern Ohio terrain is nearly flat because of ancient glacial lakes and glaciation, which affected the flora. However, the vegetation was more diverse than the till plain to the south and east because of the variety of factors that contributed to its terrain. Forests within the Black Swamp were generally comprised of elm/ash stands; however, dissected areas along drainages and drier, elevated areas from beach deposits would contain mixed forests of oak and hickory (Gordon 1966; 1969). There was little upland floral diversity in the lake plains (Black Swamp region) except for the occasional patches of oak and hickory. Floral variety was most evident in narrow sleeves along larger stream valleys where there is relief.

The most biological diversity in Ohio is contained within the Allegheny Plateau, which encompasses the southeastern two-thirds of the state (Sheaffer and Rose 1998).

Because this area is higher and has drier conditions, it is dominated by mixed oak forests. Some locations within the central part of this area contain beech and mixed mesophytic forests. There are large patches of oak and sugar maple forests to the south of the terminal moraine from Richland to Mahoning County (Gordon 1966).

Southwestern Ohio from about Cincinnati to Bellefontaine east to the Scioto River historically contained a very diverse floral landscape. This is an area where moraines from three glacial episodes are prevalent (Pavey et al. 1999). Forests in this area include elm-ash swamp, beech, oak-sugar maple, mixed mesophytic, prairie grasslands, mixed oak, and bottomland hardwoods (Core 1966; Gordon 1966; 1969). These forests types are intermingled with prairies being limited to the northern limits of this area mostly in Clark and Madison Counties.

Generally, beech forests are the most common variety through Ohio and could be found in all regions. Oak and hickory forests dominated the southeastern Ohio terrain and were found with patchy frequency across most of northern Ohio. Areas that were formerly open prairies and grasslands are in glacial areas, but are still patchy. These are in the west central part of the state. Oak and sugar maple forests occur predominantly along the glacial terminal moraine. Elm-ash swamp forests are prevalent in glaciated areas including the northern and western parts of Ohio (Gordon 1966; Pavey et al. 1999).

The majority of the project area's original vegetation was comprised of Beech forestation, with the western part being associated with oak-sugar maple forestation (Gordon 1966).

Fauna

The upland forest zone offered a diversity of mammals to the prehistoric diet. This food source consisted of white-tailed deer, black bear, Eastern cottontail rabbit, opossum, a variety of squirrels, as well as other less economically important mammals. Several avian species were a part of the upland prehistoric diet as well (i.e. wild turkey, quail, ruffed grouse, passenger pigeon, etc.). The lowland zone offered significant species as well. Raccoon, beaver, and muskrat were a few of the mammals, while wood duck and wild goose were the economically important birds. Fishes and shellfish were also an integral part of the prehistoric diet. Ohio muskellunge, yellow perch, white crappie, long nose gar, channel catfish, pike, and sturgeon were several of the fish, whereas, the Ohio naiad mollusc, butterfly's shell, long solid, common bullhead, knob rockshell, and cod shell were the major varieties of shellfish. Reptiles and amphibians, such as several varieties of snakes, frogs, and turtles, were also part of the prehistoric diet (Trautman 1981; Lafferty 1979; Mahr 1949).

Cultural Setting

The first inhabitants of Ohio were probably unable to enter this land until the ice sheets of the Wisconsin glacier melted around 14,000 B.C. Paleoindian sites are considered rare due to the age of the sites and the effects of land altering activities such as erosion. Such sites were mostly used temporarily and thus lack the accumulation of human occupational deposits that would have been created by frequent visitation.

Paleoindian artifact assemblages are characteristic of transient hunter-gatherer foraging activity and subsistence patterns. In Ohio, major Paleoindian sites have been documented along large river systems and near flint outcrops in the Unglaciated Plateau (Cunningham 1973). Otherwise, Paleoindian sites in the glaciated portions of Ohio are encountered infrequently and are usually represented by isolated finds or open air scatters.

The Paleoindian period is characterized by tool kits and gear utilized in hunting Late Pleistocene megafauna and other herding animals including but not limited to short-faced bear, barren ground caribou, flat-headed peccary, bison, mastodon, giant beaver (McDonald 1994; Bamforth 1988; Brose 1994). Groups have been depicted as being mobile and nomadic (Tankersley 1989); artifactual remains reflective of Paleoindian activity include projectile points, multi-purpose unifacial tools, burins, gravers, and spokeshaves (Tankersley 1994). The most diagnostic artifacts affiliated with this period are fluted points that exhibit a groove or channel positioned at the base to facilitate hafting. The projectiles dating from the late Paleoindian period generally lack this trait; however, the lance form of the blade is retained and is often distinctive from the following Early Archaic period (Justice 1987).

The Archaic period has been broken down into three sub-categories including the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic. During the Early Archaic period (ca. 10000-8000 BP (before present)), the environment was becoming increasingly arid as exhibited by the canopy (Shane 1987). This period of dryness allowed for the exploitation of areas that were previously inaccessible or undesirable. The Early Archaic period does not diverge greatly from the Paleoindian regarding the type of settlement. Societies still appear to be largely mobile with reliance on herding animals (Fitting 1963). For these reasons, Early Archaic artifacts can be encountered in nearly all settings throughout Ohio. Tool diversity increased at this time including hafted knives that are often re-sharpened by the process of beveling the utilized blade edge and intense basal grinding (Justice 1987). There is a basic transition from lance-shaped points to those with blades that are triangular. Notching becomes a vogue aspect of hafting. Another characteristic trait occurring almost exclusively in the Early and Middle Archaic periods is basal bifurcation and large blade serrations. Tool forms begin to vary more and may be a reflection of increasingly differential resource exploitation. Finished tools from this period can include bifacial knives, points, drills/perforators, utilized flakes, and scrapers.

The Middle Archaic period (8000-6000 BP) is poorly known or understood in archaeological contexts within Ohio. Some (Justice 1987) regard small bifurcate points as being indicative of this period. Groundstone artifacts become more prevalent at this time. Other hafted bifaces exhibit large side notches with squared bases, but this same trait can extend back to the Paleoindian period. The climate at this time is considered to be reflective of today. The Middle Archaic period subsistence tended to be affiliated with small patch foraging involving a consistent need for mobility with a shift towards stream valleys (Stafford 1994). Sites encountered from this time period through most of Ohio tend to be reflective of lithic scatters or isolated finds. The recognition of regional traits may be apparent at this time.

The Late Archaic period in Ohio (ca 6000-3000 BP) diverges from the previous periods in many ways. Preferred locations within their regional setting appear to have

been repeatedly occupied. The more intensive and repeated occupations often resulted in the creation of greater social and artifact complexity. The environment at this time is warmer and drier. Most elevated landforms in northeastern Ohio have yielded Late Archaic artifacts (Prufer and Long 1986:7) and the same can be stated for the remainder of Ohio.

Various artifacts are diagnostic of the Late Archaic period. Often, burial goods provide evidence that there was some long-distance movement of materials, while lithic materials used in utilitarian assemblages are often from a local chert outcrop. There is increased variation in projectile point styles that may reflect regionalism. Slate was often used in the production of ornamental artifacts. Ground and polished stone artifacts reached a high level of development. This is evidenced by such artifacts as grooved axes, celts, bannerstones, and other slate artifacts.

It is during the Terminal Archaic period (ca 3500-2500 BP) that extensive and deep burials are encountered. Regional expressionism within Ohio is observed in the forms of the Crab Orchard (southwest), Glacial Kame (northern), and Meadowood (central to Northeastern). Along the Ohio River the Riverton Culture is considered and can exemplify intensive occupations. Pottery makes its first appearance during the Terminal Late Archaic.

The Early Woodland period (ca 3000-2100 BP) in Ohio is often affiliated with the Adena Culture and the early mound builders (Dragoo 1976). Early and comparably simple geometric earthworks first appear with mounds spread across the landscape. Pottery at this time is often thick and tempered with grit, grog, or limestone; however, it becomes noticeably thinner towards the end of the period. There is increased emphasis on gathered plant material including maygrass, chenopodium, sunflower, and squash. Habitation sites have been countered that include structural evidence. Houses that were constructed during this period were circular, having a diameter of up to 18.3 m (Webb and Baby 1963) and often with paired posts (*sui generis* Cramer 1989). Artifacts dating from this period include leaf-shaped blades with parallel to lobate hafting elements, drilled slate pieces, ground stone, thick pottery, and increased use of copper. Early Woodland artifacts can be recovered from every region of Ohio.

The Middle Woodland period (ca 2200-1600 BP) is often considered to be equivalent with the Hopewell Culture. The largest earthworks in Ohio date from this time period. There is dramatic increase in the appearance of exotic materials that appear most often in association with earthworks and burials. Artifacts representative of this period include grit-tempered and thinner pottery, dart-sized projectile points (Lowe Flared, Steuben, Snyders, and Chesser) [Justice 1987], exotic materials (mica, obsidian, and marine shell, etc.). The points are often thin, bifacially beveled, and with flat-cross sections. There seems to have been a marked increase in the population as well as increased levels of social organization. Middle Woodland sites seem to reflect a seasonal exploitation of the environment. There is a notable increase in the amount of Eastern Agricultural Complex plant cultigens including chenopodium, knotweed, sumpweed, and little barley. This seasonal exploitation may have followed a scheduled resource extraction year in which the populations moved camp several times per year, stopping at known resource extraction loci. Middle Woodland land use appears to center or focus in

the regions surrounding earthworks (Dancey 1992; Pacheco 1996); however, there has been evidence of repeated occupation away from earthworks (Weller 2005a). Household structures at this time vary with many of them being squares with rounded corners (Weller 2005a). Exotic goods are often attributed to funerary activities affiliated with the mounds and earthworks. Utilitarian items are more frequently encountered outside of funerary/ritual contexts. The artifact most diagnostic of this period is the bladelet (and their cores), a prismatic and thin razor-like tool. Middle Woodland remains are more commonly recovered from central Ohio south and lacking from most areas in the northern and southeastern part of the State.

The Late Woodland period (ca 400-900 AD) is separable from the previous period in several ways. There appears to be a population increase and a more noticeable aggregation of groups into formative villages. The villages are often positioned along large streams, on terraces, and likely were occupied seasonally (Cowan 1987; Weller 2005b). This increased sedentism was due in part to a greater reliance on horticultural garden plots, much more so than in the preceding Middle Woodland period. The early Late Woodland groups were growing a wide variety of crop plants that are collectively referred to as the Eastern Agricultural Complex. These crops included maygrass, sunflower, and domesticated forms of goosefoot and sumpweed. This starch and protein diet was supplemented with wild plants and animals. Circa A.D. 800 to 1000, populations adopted maize agriculture and around this same time, shell-tempered ceramics appear. Other technological innovations and changes during this time period included the bow and arrow and changes in ceramic vessel forms.

The Cole complex (ca 1000-1300 AD) has been identified in central and south central Ohio. Sites that have been used to define the Cole complex include the W.S. Cole (33DL11), Ufferman (33DL12), and Decco (33DL28) sites along the Olentangy; the Zencor Village site, located along the Scioto River in southern Franklin County; and the Voss Mound site (33FR52), located along the Big Darby Creek in southwestern Franklin County. It has been suggested that this cultural manifestation developed out of the local Middle Woodland cultures and may have lasted to be contemporaneous with the Late Prehistoric period (Barkes 1982; Baby and Potter 1965; Potter 1966). Cole is a poorly defined cultural complex as its attributes are a piecemeal collection gathered from various sites. Some have suggested that it may be affiliated with the Fort Ancient period (Pratt and Bush 1981). Artifacts recovered from sites considered as Cole include plain and cordmarked pottery, triangular points, Raccoon-notched points, chipped slate discs, rectangular gorgets, and chipped stone celts. The vessels often have a globular form with highly variable attributes and rim treatment. There have been few structures encountered from this period, but those that have are typically rounded or circular (Pratt and Bush 1981; Weller 2005b). Dates affiliated with Cole occupations are considered to be from 1100 AD to about 1300 AD (the late prehistoric period).

The Late Prehistoric period (ca 1000-1550 AD) is distinctive from former periods. At this time, regions were a major focus of specific groups. Large and sometimes palisaded villages were usually tied to a regional focus such as Fort Ancient (southern half of Ohio), Cole (?) [central Ohio], or Monongahela (east and southeast Ohio). There is a marked increase of evidence supporting residential sedentism. Population density rose sharply with new and more effective means of resource and land exploitation.

Communal aggregations such as villages are comparably marked after 700 AD (Fuller 1981; Pollack and Henderson 2000). Maize or corn agriculture as well as other cultigens made up a significant portion of the prehistoric diet. There appears to be an increase in domestic pottery production. Social organization is presumed to have become more complex and possibly moved towards a chiefdom model during the Late Prehistoric period. Artifact types are similar to those from the previous period; however, pottery is often thinner with differing décor often affiliated with respective regional expression. Structures can be round or elongated ovals with larger sites often being located in large stream valleys.

Protohistoric to Settlement

By the mid-1600s, French explorers traveled through the Ohio country as trappers, traders, and missionaries. They kept journals about their encounters and details of their travels. These journals are often the only resource historians have regarding the early occupants of seventeenth century Ohio. The earliest village encountered by the explorers in 1652 was a Tionontati village located along the banks of Lake Erie and the Maumee River. Around 1670, it is known that three Shawnee villages were located along the confluence of the Ohio River and. the Little Miami River. Because of the Iroquois Wars, which continued from 1641-1701, explorers did not spend much time in the Ohio region and little else is known about the natives of Ohio during the 1600s. Although the Native American tribes of Ohio may have been affected by the outcome of the Iroquois Wars, no known battles occurred in Ohio (Tanner 1987).

French explorers traveled extensively through the Ohio region from 1720-1761. During these expeditions, the locations of many Native American villages were documented. In 1751, a Delaware village known as Maguck existed near present-day Chillicothe. In 1758, a Shawnee town known as Lower Shawnee 2 existed at the same location. The French also documented the locations of trading posts and forts, which were typically established along the banks of Lake Erie or the Ohio River (Tanner 1987).

While the French were establishing a claim to the Ohio country, many Native Americans were also entering new claims to the region. The Shawnee were being forced out of Pennsylvania because of English settlement along the eastern coast. The Shawnee created a new headquarters at Shawnee Town, which was located at the mouth of the Scioto River. This headquarters served as a way to pull together many of the tribes which had been dispersed because of the Iroquois Wars (Tanner 1987).

Warfare was bound to break out as the British also began to stake claims in the Ohio region by the mid-1700s. The French and Indian War (1754-1760) affected many Ohio Native Americans; however, no battles were recorded in Ohio (Tanner 1987). Although the French and Indian War ended in 1763, the Native Americans continued to fight against the British explorers. In 1764, Colonel Henry Bouquet led a British troop from Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania to near Zanesville, Ohio.

In 1763, the Seven Years' War fought between France and Britain, also known as the French and Indian War, ended with The Treaty of Paris. In this Peace of Paris, the French ceded their claims in the entire Ohio region to the British. When the American

Revolution ended with the Second Treaty of Paris in 1783, the Americans gained the entire Ohio region from the British; however, they designated Ohio as Indian Territory. Native Americans were not to move south of the Ohio River but Americans were encouraged to head west into the newly acquired land to occupy and govern it (Tanner 1987).

By 1783, Native Americans had established fairly distinct boundaries throughout Ohio. The Shawnee tribes generally occupied southwest Ohio, while the Delaware tribes stayed in the eastern half of the state. Wyandot tribes were located in north-central Ohio, and Ottawa tribes were restricted to northeast Ohio. There was also a small band of Mingo tribes in eastern Ohio along the Ohio River, and there was a band of Mississauga tribes in northeastern Ohio along Lake Erie. The Shawnee people had several villages within Ross County along the Scioto River (Tanner 1987). Although warfare between tribes continued, it was not as intense as it had been in previous years. Conflicts were contained because boundaries and provisions had been created by earlier treaties.

In 1795, the Treaty of Greenville was signed as a result of the American forces defeat of the Native American forces at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. This allocated the northern portion of Ohio to the Native Americans, while the southern portion was opened for Euro-American settlement. Although most of the battles which led up to this treaty did not occur in Ohio, the outcome resulted in dramatic fluctuations in the Ohio region. The Greenville Treaty line was established, confining all Ohio Native Americans to northern Ohio, west of the Tuscarawas River (Tanner 1987).

Ohio Native Americans were again involved with the Americans and the British in the War of 1812. Unlike the previous wars, many battles were fought in the Ohio country during the War of 1812. By 1815, peace treaties began to be established between the Americans, British, and Native Americans. The Native Americans lost more and more of their territory in Ohio. By 1830, the Shawnee, Ottawa, Wyandot, and Seneca were the only tribes remaining in Ohio. These tribes were contained on reservations in northwest Ohio. By the middle 1800s, the last of the Ohio Native Americans signed treaties and were removed from the Ohio region.

Marion County History

Nathan Brundige and Nathaniel Wyatt were the first settlers within modern Marion County, coming to the region in 1806 while the land was still part of Franklin County. The Greenville Treaty Line placed most of the modern county in Indian Territories, a small portion was part of the Virginia Military District, and the remainder was within U.S. Military Lands. Migration was mild until the end of the War of 1812 and after new treaties had been struck with the very near Indian neighbors. The 1820s brought new citizens from New England, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Virginia. From the 1830s to the 1860s a significant influx of international immigration added to Marion County's citizenry, mostly German and later Irish (Howe 1888; Jacoby 1907; Leggett, Conway, & Co. 1883; Wilson and Wilson 1950).

The State Legislature created Marion County in 1820. The name they chose to honor the Revolutionary general and hero Francis Marion, "The Swamp Fox." For its first three years, Marion depended on Delaware County for its judicial and legal affairs. In 1823, Marion detached itself and thenceforward functioned as a separate county. The borders of the county changed in 1845 and 1848 with the erection of Wyandot and Morrow Counties respectively. The State appointed three men to choose the new county a seat of justice; and in 1822, they selected the town of Marion (Jacoby 1907; Leggett, Conway, & Co. 1883; Wilson and Wilson 1950).

Eber Baker, acting as a land agent for the proprietor Alexander Holmes, came to Holmes' holdings in 1821 and found some squatters at a place they were calling 'Jacob's Well.' Baker and Holmes' son Samuel laid out a town the following spring. This location was the one that the county seat agents chose in 1822 and the little whole in the forest became Marion. The village became a town in 1830, but slow growth warranted a revocation of the charter until increased population and demand commanded a reinstatement of town status in 1847. City class came in 1890. Marion remains the only city in the county. Other villages are Caledonia, Green Camp, LaRue, Morral, New Bloomington, Prospect, and Waldo (Jacoby 1907; Wilson and Wilson 1950).

Marion City continues to be a center for business, industry, commercial, and residential development. Today, Marion County is dominated by the agricultural industry along with some gravel quarrying found in the southern portion of the county. Clay was also quarried in the early days for use in pottery and brick manufacture. One of the most famous items within Marion is the grave of President Warren G. Harding, who lived in Marion for some time during his adult life (Jacoby 1907; Wilson and Wilson 1950).

Richland Township History (Marion County)

Richland Township was organized in the year 1827. It is located in the southeast portion of Marion County. Neighboring townships include Claridon to the north, Cardington to the east, Waldo to the southeast, and Pleasant to the west. The topography is level with little to no rolling areas (Howe 1854). In the years prior to European settlement dense forests populated Richland Township. The timber was later removed to clear space for agricultural land. It was also used for the construction of homes, barns, churches, and schools. The main crops consisted of corn, wheat, potatoes, and apples. During this period, children were steady farm hands who helped with farm duties when not attending school. Schooling frequently fell low on the list of priorities for farm children. Children would often skip lessons to instead work on the farm (Winter 1917).

School houses were typically constructed with one room and a fireplace for winter sessions. During the early years of settlement, schools were not given an adequate amount of funding. The windows were composed of greased paper and text books were in short supply. Funding was not only lacking in the educational system, but in the church as well (Howe 1854).

Churches in the beginning stages of Richland Township's settlement were similar to the school houses. They too consisted of one room cabins. Religion was an important facet within the culture. The primary denomination was Methodist. Gatherings at the church allowed for residents to seek spiritual solace, discuss local issues and organize community events (Howe 1854).

Morrow County History

Morrow County is number eighty-five chronologically of Ohio's eighty-eight counties. The reason for its late beginning lies in the contention through which people who, for one reason or another, opposed the establishment of Marion as the county seat of Marion County. At that time, 1824, the land that would become Morrow was the outlying land of four counties: Richland, Knox, Delaware, and the source of contention – Marion. Soon however, the contention shifted from external to internal and the main opposition to progress came from the various towns within the would-be county. Gilead and Chester were the main rivals in this race for Morrow's county seat. Finally, in 1848, the Gilead backers saw their side win the contest as the state legislature formally accepted their bid for the establishment of the new county centered around Mt. Gilead (Baskin 1880; Baughman 1911; Howe 1888; Morrow County Centennial Committee [MCCC] 1979).

Though Morrow County was not established until after the pioneer period ended, there were certainly those who settled the land that would eventually come under the jurisdiction of Morrow and they deserve brief recognition. Evan Holt was the first to settle on what would become Morrow County land. He built a home near present day Chesterville in 1807. Asa Mosher built the county's first mill in 1819. The first schools in the county began about 1817. Even Johnny Appleseed reportedly roamed through Morrow during the War of 1812 giving the settlers the latest news of the war and, of course, planting orchards (Baskin 1880; Baughman 1911; Howe 1888; MCCC 1979; Morrow County History Book Committee [MCHBC] 1989).

Progress of education, culture and industry came with the establishment of schools churches and transportation lines. Subscription schools provided education early on, with the first union school coming to Mt. Gilead in 1853. Through history, there have been three colleges in Morrow: Hesper Mount Seminary in 1845, Iberia College from 1855, and Alum Creek Academy some twenty years later. The "Old School Baptists" built the first church in 1816. This building was also the home of the first organized community school. The early roadways were the Delaware-Mansfield road and the Worthington-New Haven Road both before 1825. Railroads began construction in the late 1840's and the New York Central ran the first cars beginning in 1851 (Baskin 1880; MCCC 1979; MCHBC 1989).

The first village to have a plat was Friendsborough in 1822; probably so named because of the Quaker influence among the earliest pioneers of Morrow County. However, the town was as meek as its namesakes and the town never developed beyond its own plat. The first surviving town was Whetstone. Jacob Young laid it out two years after Friendsborough submitted their plat. In his honor, the inhabitants also hailed themselves from Youngstown; but in 1832, the name permanently became Mt. Gilead.

The state granted the town incorporation in 1844. Other towns came in subsequent years. Today there are only eight others in the county: Bloomfield, Cardington, Sparta, Iberia, Marengo, Chesterville, Edison, and Fulton (Baskin 1880; Baughman 1911; Howe 1888; MCCC 1979).

Outside of these few communities, the rest of the county focuses on agriculture and save a couple manufacturing enterprises early on farming has been the only business to have any significant export. Early on, Morrow County had several small quarries and a few clay foundries but they were mostly small affairs all of which had closed by the middle 1900's (Baughman 1911; MCCC 1979; MCHBC 1989).

Morrow County has exported more people of significance than product. There have been members of Congress, Senators, Governors, members of State Legislature, Major League Baseball players, and even a U.S. President born in Morrow. Warren G. Harding was born in Blooming Grove in 1865 (MCCC 1979; MCHBC 1989).

Cardington Township History (Morrow County)

Cardington Township was organized in the year 1821. It is five square miles and located in the western portion of Morrow County. Neighboring townships include Canaan to the north, Lincoln to the southeast, and Richland to the west. The topography in Cardington Township is primarily level with little to no rolling or hilly areas. Due to the lay of the land, the drainage is poor. The land consists of quarries and a silty clay loam that yields an excellent crop (Perrin 1880).

Before the arrival of European influence, dense forests of maple, oak, beech populated the majority of Cardington Township. Hundreds of acres of vegetation were later cleared for agricultural and construction purposes. Much of the land was low and wet upon arrival which limited space for settlement. Performing this task during this period was a difficult undertaking considering it was primarily done by hand. The timber was used to build homes, barns, churches and other various crafting. Early European settlers came from surrounding states such as Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York. Many of whom have ancestries that can be traced back to Germany, Ireland, and France (Howe 1888).

Agriculture was the leading source of economic success in Cardington Township during it's infancy. The main products were wheat, barley, corn, potatoes and cheese. Other less crucial staples included honey, peaches and apples. During the early years of settlement, children were essential to the success of crops and livestock. Many children stayed home from school in order to help their families tend the land and other household duties. Schoolhouses during this time were typically one-room construction with a fireplace implemented for winter sessions. They not only served as a place of education but also as a place of religious practice (Perrin 1880).

Spirituality played an important role within the culture of the township. The primary denomination is Methodist. Gatherings at the church allowed the residents to seek spiritual solace, discuss local issues and organize community events. The church doctrine

was not only used to direct one's personal life but was implemented into school teachings and public policy as well (Howe 1888).

Westfield Township History (Morrow County)

Westfield Township was organized in the year 1822. It is located in the western portion of Morrow County. Neighboring townships include Cardington to the northeast, Lincoln to the east, Oxford and Delaware to the south and Waldo and Marion to the west. It is divided by the Whetstone River which runs from the northern end down to the southwestern corner. The topography in Westfield Township is primarily level with some rolling areas where the rivers are located. Numerous springs are also located within the township (Howe 1888).

Dense forests filled the land before the arrival of European settlers. Species such as walnut, beech, elm, sycamore and willow were abundant throughout the township. Thousands of acres were later removed in order to make space for agricultural fields. The timber was used construct homes, barns, school houses, mills and other various forms of crafting. Early pioneers were drawn to the land due to its water sources, rich soils and quantity of game. Another contributing factor was that Ohio had been admitted into the union, creating an influx of immigration. Many of the immigrants came into Westfield from surrounding states and come from British, French and German backgrounds (Howe 1888).

Agriculture was the leading source of economic success during Westfield's infancy before the rise of industrialism. The main products in the township were potatoes, tobacco, apples, peaches and wine (Howe 1888). Apple orchards were notable aspect of the farming culture in Westfield Township. The orchards date back beyond any written recollection and are rumored to have been planted by Johnny Appleseed (Perrin 1880).

Lincoln Township History (Morrow County)

What is now Lincoln Township was surveyed in 1803 and then again in1807 by Jesse Spenser (Baughman & Bartlett 1911). The earliest known settlement in Lincoln Township is what was eventually known as Peru. Benjamin Collins was the first person to purchase land here. He was an elderly man who emigrated from Junius, New York. Edmund Buck and Amos Earl arrived and built a cabin, purchased by Collins, and a bachelor's hall. Alexander Edgar settled in the area and established a store and distillery in 1818. Most trade in this area happened in Edgar's store until the businesses were opened in nearby Chesterville and Cardington. The first roads in the township were laid out in approximately 1823 (Baughman & Bartlett 1911).

Lincoln Township was formed on March 3, 1828 from Harmony and Westfield Townships and named in honor of General Benjamin Lincoln, known for his military service during the Revolutionary War. Settlers in this region were often involved in nearby Quaker church services. Most citizens of Lincoln Township were part of Protestant religions. The first church was Lincoln Christian Church, organized by

Reverend William Ashley in 1843. The group held meetings in log cabins until 1858 when the first church building was constructed.

Fulton is one of the more prominent settlements in Lincoln Township. While Morrow County is mainly an agricultural community, Fulton sprung up quickly because of the presence of a stone quarry and a railroad station along the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad. Fulton had two post offices, two general stores, and two Protestant churches (Baughman & Bartlett 1911). The town hall also housed an Independent Order of Oddfellows group.

Research Design

The purpose of a Phase I survey is to locate and identify archaeological resources that will be affected by the planned electric line rebuild project as well as its access corridors. This report is being prepared to address only the archaeological concerns regarding this project. Once these resources are identified and sampled, they are evaluated for their eligibility or potential eligibility to the NRHP. These investigations are directed to answer or address the following questions:

1) Did the literature review reveal anything that suggests the project area had been previously surveyed, and what is the relationship of previously recorded properties to the project area?
2) Are cultural resources likely to be identified in the project area?

Archaeological Field Methods

The survey conducted within the project used four methods of sampling and testing to identify and evaluate cultural resources. These included surface collection, shovel test unit excavation, shovel probe excavation, and visual inspection.

Surface Collection. Surface collection was conducted when suitable conditions were encountered. This pertains to agricultural fields that have a minimum of 50 percent bare ground surface visibility. Pedestrian transects were spaced at 7.5 m intervals. Artifacts that are identified in this manner are typically plotted using a Trimble GeoXT global positioning system.

Shovel test unit excavation. Shovel test units were placed at 15-m intervals. Shovel test units measure 50 cm on a side and are excavated to 5 cm below the topsoil/subsoil interface. Individual shovel test units were documented regarding their depth, content and color (Munsell). Wherever sites are encountered, Munsell color readings are taken per shovel test unit. All of the undisturbed soil matrices from shovel test units are screened using .6 cm hardware mesh. When sites are encountered, additional shovel test units will be excavated at 7.5 m intervals extending on grid and in the two cardinal directions within the corridor from the positive locations.

Shovel probe excavation. Shovel probes were excavated during these investigations to document the extent of the disturbance associated with modern

construction activities. These probes were excavated similarly to shovel test units. They had the same dimensions of 50 cm on a side, but were not screened. They were excavated at 15-m intervals and to a depth of 15-20 cm or deep enough to establish lack of soil integrity.

Visual inspection. Locations where cultural resources were not expected, such as sloped, wetlands, or disturbed areas were walked over and visually inspected. This method was used to verify the absence or likelihood of any cultural resources being located in these areas. This method was also utilized to document the general terrain and the surrounding area.

The application of the resulting field survey methods was documented in field notes, field maps, and project plan maps.

Prehistoric Artifact Analysis

An artifact inventory was accomplished upon completion of the fieldwork. This involved identifying the functional attributes of individual artifacts, as well as the artifact cluster(s) or site assemblage collectively. The prehistoric artifact types and material were identified during the inventory process. The lithic artifact categories are modeled after Flenniken and Garrison (1975) and include the following:

Biface. A biface is defined as an artifact that has been culturally modified on two faces (ventral and dorsal). Complete and fragmentary preforms, manufacturing rejects, projectiles, or knives are included in this category.

Blocky Irregular. These are chunks and amorphous chert fragments that are produced during core reduction. These frequently occur during the creation of a striking platform or by accident. They represent a transitional core reduction stage similar to that of primary thinning.

Broken Flake. This flake type is common. Flakes for this investigation are considered broken when diagnostic attributes (e.g., flake scarring or platform) are absent from the artifact. Therefore, a flake that is broken in half and retains the platform is considered complete because the function can be ascertained regardless of its obvious fragmentary nature.

Core. A core represents the initial stage of chert procurement and reduction. A core has evidence of flake removal or checking present to delineate that the object has been culturally modified. Cores can be recovered from bedded outcrops or gathered from alluvial and glacial deposits.

Primary Decortication Flake. This flake type represents the initial reduction of a core. Generally, these flakes have a natural patina or cortex over most of the dorsal side and are void of other flake scars. Artifact assemblages with chert resources obtained from bedded resources usually do not have decortication flakes of any kind because there is no patina/cortex formation.

Primary Thinning Flake. This flake type represents a transitional mode of chert reduction. The intent of this reduction activity is to reduce a core to a crude biface. Flakes have a steep platform angle (i.e., >65°) and lack cortex. However, occasional small remnants of cortex are prevalent at this point, especially on the striking platform.

Secondary Decortication Flake. These flakes occur as a by-product of patina/cortex removal of a core. They are differentiated from the previous flake type by a lesser amount of cortex evident on the dorsal side and at least one or part of one previous flake scar. These flakes have steep flake platform angles (>75°).

Secondary Thinning Flake. These flake types represent a reduction mode that is a direct result of the previous reduction activities (i.e., primary thinning). Soft, antler billet percussion and pressure flaking are used for this mode of reduction. At this point, the chert artifact being reduced or thinned is a biface rather than a core. The striking platform for this flake type is commonly represented by the edge of the biface. The platform angle is typically acute but can range from 30° to 65°. Previously removed flake scars are common on the dorsal side.

Shatter or Angular Shatter. These artifacts most frequently occur during percussion flake reduction of cores. These artifacts lack striking platforms, are thin, narrow, and triangular. They cannot be definitively associated with a specific functional category of chert reduction due to their ubiquity.

Uniface. A uniface only has evidence of use-wear on one side of the artifact. Unifacial artifacts include utilized flakes, end and side scrapers, and bladelets. However, bladelets are typically categorized as blades or lamellar flakes and are diagnostic of the Middle Woodland period.

Identification of the material type of individual artifacts is based on several attributes, including color, inclusions, and luster. Several resources were used to aid in the inventory of the material types, including Converse (1994), DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady (1998), and Stout and Schoenlaub (1945).

Historic Period Artifact Analysis

The artifacts recovered during these investigations will be inventoried and analyzed. The inventory will be specific to type and age if the artifact is temporally diagnostic. The functional inventory of the site will be similar to that of South (1977) where artifacts are segregated into categories such as kitchen, arms, architecture, and etcetera. South's (1977) theoretical approach also emphasizes the development and interpretation of artifact patterns found at sites. This method can be used to understand depositional patterning on the intra- and inter-site level. Ball (1984) modified this approach, making it applicable for use in the Ohio Valley.

Artifacts recovered from the subsurface testing will be inventoried and the results analyzed to identify differential patterning of functionally specific artifact groups within areas of high and low artifact density. The specific historic period temporal affiliation of the artifacts will be determined by relative dating. The identification of historic artifacts for purposes of determining age is guided by ceramic/artifact analyses or source books by Carskadden et al. (1985); Cushion (1980); Dalrymple (1989); Deiss (1981); Esary (1982); Ewins (1997); Greer (1981); Hughes and Lester (1981); Hume (1991); Lang (1995); Majewski and O'Brien (1987); Mansberger (1981); Manson and Snyder (1997); McConnell (1992); McCorvie (1987); Miller (1987); Newman (1970); Ramsay (1976); Sonderman (1979); Spargo (1926); Sprague (2002); Stelle (2001); Sunbury (1979); Sussman (1977); Visser (1997); and Zimler (1987).

Curation

The landowner was sent a letter regarding artifacts and it has not been received by the time this report was compiled. Notes and maps affiliated with this project will be maintained at Weller & Associates, Inc. files.

Literature Review

The literature review study area is defined as a 305 m (1,000 ft) study area from the center of the project (Figure 2 and 3). In conducting the literature review, the following resources were consulted at SHPO and the State Library of Ohio:

1) *Archeological Atlas of Ohio* (Mills 1914);
2) SHPO United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' series topographic maps;
3) Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) files;
4) Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) files;
5) National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) files;
6) SHPO CRM/contract archaeology files; and
7) SHPO consensus determination of eligibility files;
8) ODNR mining resource maps; and
9) Marion and Morrow County atlases, histories, historic USGS 15'series topographic map(s), and current USGS 7.5' series topographic map(s);
10) Genealogical and cemetery resources.

A review of the *Archeological Atlas of Ohio* (Mills 1914) indicates a mound near the western part of the project area (Figure 6).

The SHPO topographic maps indicated that there are 17 sites identified within the study area (Table 2). Archaeological sites include: three sites with both prehistoric and historic components, one prehistoric sites, and one historic site. Sites 33MW0148, 33MW0149, and 33MW0150 are small prehistoric lithic scatters, with sites 33MW0148, 33MW0149, 33MW0150 being multi-component, containing Prehistoric/Historic period components. Site 33MW0031 does not appear to have been originally identified during a professional survey; this is a lithic scatter (S. Baker, personal communication). Only

sites 33MW0031 and 33MW0149 are located within the project area (Appendix A; Figure 2 and 3).

Table 2. Previously Recorded OAIs Located in the Study Area.			
Site # (33…)	**Site Type**	**Temporal Association**	**Site Size (sq m)**
MW0031	Prehistoric	Unknown	
MW0147	Historic	Non-Aboriginal	1590
MW0148	Prehistoric and Historic	Unknown, Non-Aboriginal	2806
MW0149	Prehistoric and Historic	Unknown, Non-Aboriginal	3180
MW0150	Prehistoric and Historic	Unknown, Non-Aboriginal	2280

The OHI files indicated no previously recorded OHIs located in the project or its study area.

A review of the NRHP/DOE files indicate a single property within the study area. This resource will not be affected by the current project.

A review of the CRM surveys was conducted and this indicated that there were two Phase I surveys conducted in the study area. One survey was conducted for a waterline corridor that is to the north of the project in Marion county (DeRegnaucourt 1998) and near the Western terminus of this project. The other survey was for an electric transmission survey near the Eastern terminus of the project area, for Ohio Edison (Goodfellow 1997). This survey only involves a small part of the current project area; it identified site 33MW0149 that is within the project area; it was not regarded as being significant.

The *Atlas of Marion, Ohio* (Harrison, Sutton & Hare 1878) indicates buildings/structures are in the vicinity of the project area, but nothing that is definitively within it. The USGS *1915 Marengo, Ohio 15 Minute Series (Topographic)* map indicates that there are some buildings located near the project (Figure 7). Inspection of the *1999 Ashley*, *1995 Marengo, Ohio 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)* maps did not indicate any buildings or structures within the project area (Figure 2 and 3).

The study area was inspected for cemeteries. There is one cemetery in the study area, Windfall Cemetery. This is not near the project area.

Evaluation of Research Questions 1 and 2

There were two questions presented in the research design that will be addressed at this point. These are:

1) Did the literature review reveal anything that suggests the project had been previously surveyed and what is the relationship of previously recorded properties to the project?
2) Are cultural resources likely to be identified in the project?

These investigations were conducted for the existing electric line right-of-way as well as proposed access corridors. There are few recorded cultural resources in the study area for this project. This is probably a byproduct of the remoteness of the area and lack of professional surveys. The electric line corridor crosses many streams and it is expected that prehistoric period materials will be identified.

Fieldwork Results

The field investigations for this project were conducted in two stages. The initial investigations for the electric line easement was in March and April of 2016; the field investigations for the access corridors were conducted in August of 2016 (Figures 8-48). The weather and conditions were non-factors in the completion of the field investigations; the temperature ranged from 50-88 degrees F and the cover ranged from overcast to sunny. Surface collection methods were the most apt and prevalent means of investigation as much of the project was contained in agricultural field situations. Less frequently were areas that were found to be severely disturbed or steeply sloped, these areas were subject to visual inspection. Subsurface testing was conducted in the locations where bare ground visibility was lacking. This work was conducted to address the planned construction limits, which include access roads, work areas, and the existing right-of-way. The archaeological investigations resulted in the identification of 10 previously unrecorded sites including 33MW0192-201.

Most of the project area is located in rural farm country and was contained in active crop fields. The survey for the electric line corridor was conducted in the spring; surface collection methods were applicable in soybean stubble, winter wheat, tilled areas, and occasionally cornfields. Pedestrian transects were paced throughout these conditions provided at least 50 percent bare ground surface visibility was available. The winter wheat fields were investigated first as they have active crops that would not be suitable for surface collection by the middle to late April. Harvested cornfields were occasionally suitable for surface collection. This was determined in the field and was often relative to the productivity of the corn and whether the fields were in a no-till rotation. Cornfields that were cut for silage and those with poor stands of crops had bare ground surface visibility that ranged from 50-80 percent. All of the soybean stubble fields that were subject to these investigations were suitable for surface collection methods. These fields offered bare ground surface visibility that averaged 75-80 percent. Additionally, these fields are very weathered, which increases the likelihood of identifying cultural materials. The majority of the sites identified during these investigations were the results of surface collection sampling methods. The areas that were not readily recognized as being severely disturbed, fallow, and not deemed adequate for surface collection were subject to shovel testing methods of investigation.

Areas that precluded archaeological investigations were identified sporadically during these investigations. Severe disturbance accounts for minimal areas and generally involved historic period transportation-based constructions. This includes roads, railroads, grading for residential buildings, etc. Saturated conditions like streams, ponds, and possible wetlands were identified repeatedly. These situations inhibited testing, but it was recognized that these would likely be poorly suited for occupation or cultural use

since they are seasonally inundated. Many of the larger wetland areas were identified along the relatively larger streams (the streams in this area are typically not very sizeable) and where the electric line corridor easement cuts through wooded lots. Steep slope (>15 percent) was identified infrequently, but documented accordingly as it was encountered. These inhibitive survey conditions were not a predominant factor throughout this survey area.

Shovel testing methods were appropriate in the generally intact situations that were ill-suited for surface collection (Figures 8-22). This pertains to fallow fields or pastures, corn stubble fields, bisected and cleared former woods, and manicured lawns. The vast majority of the electric line corridor had been farmed, was being farmed, or had been in the distant past. The amount of area contained in farm fields decreased from west to east as the terrain become for more rolling and there were more imperfectly drained situations. Most of the shovel testing that was conducted identified the topsoil being consistent with the plowzone; the topsoil deposits ranged in depth from 20-29 cm below ground surface. The project area is within glaciated conditions and does not have great topographic diversity. The elevations have a lighter hue of topsoil versus the low-lying areas as they are more eroded. A typical shovel test unit excavated in and elevated area identified topsoil that was brown (10YR4/3) silt loam with subsoil that was dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) (Figure 47). Some areas were typically wetter than others and is reflected by the soil hue. The topsoil in this particular area was dark grayish brown (10YR3/2 or 4/2) silt loam and the subsoil was dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam; the interface is clear, but somewhat broken by rutting. There were 194 shovel test units and 19 shovel probes excavated during these investigations, this includes the areas involving the access corridors.

The literature review indicated that there were two previously identified involved in this project area. Site 33MW0149 is in an area that is adjacent to a railroad and it has been severely disturbed by the installation of a gravel parking area. Site 33MW0031 is a lithic scatter that was identified during excellent surface survey conditions (Stan Baker, personal communication, April 2016). There were only a few artifacts identified from this site and they were diffuse. Weller did not re-identify either of these sites. Mills (1914) indicated a mound near the eastern part of the project; there was no mound identified during these investigations.

In August of 2016, Weller was provided with the access corridor locations that are relative to this project (Figures 8-22). Most of the access corridors are contained within the existing electric line corridor, which had already been investigated in March/April. The investigations conducted in August encountered nearly mature fields of soybeans and corn, but most were consistent with existing gravel and earthen graded drives. The majority of the access corridors were found to be severely disturbed or had been previously investigated. There were no new cultural resources identified during the survey for the access corridors.

Archaeological Site Descriptions

The field investigations identified 10 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (33MW0192-201). These sites include prehistoric and historic period components. The

following text describes the archaeological deposits further, in more detail, and evaluates them per the NRHP.

33MW0192

This site is a prehistoric period isolated find spot that was identified surface collection of an immature winter wheat field (Figure 11). The bare ground surface visibility in this field averaged 50 percent. Intensified inspection of the surrounding area failed to identify any additional materials. The site is just southeast of the Marion-Morrow County line and is south of Cardington Western Road. The site is located on a bluff that is on the west side of Shaw Creek; this is part of the Olentangy River/Scioto River watershed. Isolated artifact finds have a site size that is considered to be 1 sq m.

The artifact is a utilized flake of Upper Mercer chert (Table 3). This is functionally indicative of expedient cutting or scraping activity; it is not regarded as being temporally diagnostic.

This site was evaluated for its eligibility for the NRHP. This site lacks integrity (Little et al. 2000:39-43; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service [USDI, NPS] 1997:44-45) and the ability to yield further and important information regarding prehistory. The site has a numerically and functionally limited, diffuse artifact assemblage, and lacks temporally diagnostic materials. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work is not deemed necessary.

Table 3. Artifact Inventory for Sites 33MW0192-201.

Site (33MW)	Easting	Northing	Artifact	Material	Count
192	334155	4483735	Utilized flake	Upper Mercer	1
193	334600	4483595	Primary thinning flake	Upper Mercer	1
			Secondary thinning flake	Upper Mercer	1
194	334700	4483565	Distal biface fragment	Upper Mercer	1
195	336300	4482990	Distal biface fragment	Upper Mercer	1
196	336325	4482970	Primary thinning flake	Upper Mercer	1
197	340353	4481185	Primary thinning flake	Upper Mercer	2
198	340300	4481185	Primary thinning flake	Flint Ridge	1
199	3413600	4480670	"Buffalo Pottery" backstamp on whiteware	Whiteware	1
			Blue Spongeware	Whiteware	2
			Drinking glass base	Glass	1
			Flint-colored bottle glass	Glass	3
			Green Transfer print	Whiteware	5
			Plain ceramic	Whiteware	3
			Canning jar seal	Porcelain	1
			Doll leg	Porcelain	1
			Stoneware	Ceramic	1

			Partial backstamp	Whiteware	1
			Kirk Corner Notched point	Upper Mercer	1
200	338965	4481895	Secondary thinning flake	Upper Mercer	1
201	339117	4482036	Secondary thinning flake	Delaware	1

33MW0193

This site is a prehistoric period isolated find spot that was identified surface collection of an immature winter wheat field (Figure 12). The bare ground surface visibility in this field was at 50 percent. Intensified inspection of the surrounding area failed to identify any additional materials. The site is southeast of the Marion-Morrow County line and is south of Cardington Western Road. The site is located on an elevation that is on the east side of Shaw Creek; this is part of the Olentangy River/Scioto River watershed. The site size is regarded as being 1 sq m as the artifacts were identified in close proximity to one another.

There were two artifacts identified from this site (Table 3). The material assemblage includes two flakes of Upper Mercer chert. The artifacts are functionally indicative of middle stage lithic reduction. These artifacts are not temporally diagnostic.

This site was evaluated for its eligibility for the NRHP. This site lacks integrity (Little et al. 2000:39-43; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service [USDI, NPS] 1997:44-45) and the ability to yield further and important information regarding prehistory. The site has a numerically and functionally limited, diffuse artifact assemblage, and lacks temporally diagnostic materials. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work is not deemed necessary.

33MW0194

This site is a prehistoric period isolated find spot that was identified surface collection of an immature winter wheat field (Figure 12). The bare ground surface visibility in this field averaged 50 percent. Intensified inspection of the surrounding area failed to identify any additional materials. The site is southeast of the Marion-Morrow County line and is south of Cardington Western Road. The site is located on a bluff that is on the west side of Shaw Creek; this is part of the Olentangy River/Scioto River watershed. Isolated artifact finds have a site size that is considered to be 1 sq m.

The artifact that was identified from this site is a distal biface fragment of Upper Mercer chert (Table 3). The artifact lacks distinctive characteristics that would make it functionally and temporally diagnostic.

This site was evaluated for its eligibility for the NRHP. This site lacks integrity (Little et al. 2000:39-43; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service [USDI, NPS] 1997:44-45) and the ability to yield further and important information regarding prehistory. The site has a numerically and functionally limited, diffuse artifact assemblage, and lacks temporally diagnostic materials. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work is not deemed necessary.

33MW0195

This site is a prehistoric period isolated find spot that was identified surface collection of a soybean stubble field (Figure 12). The bare ground surface visibility in this field was at 80 percent. Intensified inspection of the surrounding area failed to identify any additional materials. This is to the east of SR 42 and is north of Beatty Road. The site is located on a bluff margin overlooking the eastern floodplain of Whetstone Creek. Whetstone Creek is part of the Olentangy River/Scioto River watershed. Isolated artifact finds have a site size that is considered to be 1 sq m.

The artifact that was identified from this site is a distal biface fragment of Upper Mercer chert (Table 3). The artifact lacks distinctive characteristics that would make it functionally and temporally diagnostic.

This site was evaluated for its eligibility for the NRHP. This site lacks integrity (Little et al. 2000:39-43; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service [USDI, NPS] 1997:44-45) and the ability to yield further and important information regarding prehistory. The site has a numerically and functionally limited, diffuse artifact assemblage, and lacks temporally diagnostic materials. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work is not deemed necessary.

33MW0196

This site is a prehistoric period isolated find spot that was identified surface collection of a soybean stubble field (Figure 14). The bare ground surface visibility in this field was at 80 percent. Intensified inspection of the surrounding area failed to identify any additional materials. This is to the east of SR 42 and is north of Beatty Road. The site is located near a bluff margin overlooking the eastern floodplain of Whetstone Creek. Whetstone Creek is part of the Olentangy River/Scioto River watershed. Isolated artifact finds have a site size that is considered to be 1 sq m.

The artifact that was identified from this site is a primary thinning flake of Upper Mercer chert (Table 3). The artifact is functionally indicative of core reduction activity; it is not regarded as being temporally diagnostic.

This site was evaluated for its eligibility for the NRHP. This site lacks integrity (Little et al. 2000:39-43; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service [USDI, NPS] 1997:44-45) and the ability to yield further and important information regarding prehistory. The site has a numerically and functionally limited, diffuse artifact assemblage, and lacks temporally diagnostic materials. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work is not deemed necessary.

33MW0197

This site is a prehistoric period lithic scatter that was identified surface collection of a soybean stubble field (Figure 18). The bare ground surface visibility in this field was at 75 percent. Intensified inspection of the surrounding area was conducted to identify additional materials and further examine the horizontal site limits. The site is located to the west of Ault Road and is north of Chesterville Road. The site is located a gently sloping bluff margin that is east of the West Branch Alum Creek. This stream is part of the Alum Creek/Scioto River watershed. The site size is regarded as being 2 sq m, which is a reflection of the distance between the two artifacts that were identified.

The artifacts that were identified from this site are two primary thinning flakes of Upper Mercer chert (Table 3). They are functionally indicative of core reduction activity; these materials are not considered to be temporally diagnostic.

This site was evaluated for its eligibility for the NRHP. This site lacks integrity (Little et al. 2000:39-43; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service [USDI, NPS] 1997:44-45) and the ability to yield further and important information regarding prehistory. The site has a numerically and functionally limited, diffuse artifact assemblage, and lacks temporally diagnostic materials. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work is not deemed necessary.

33MW0198

This site is a prehistoric period isolated find spot that was identified surface collection of a soybean stubble field (Figure 18). The bare ground surface visibility in this field was at 75 percent. Intensified inspection of the surrounding area was conducted to identify additional materials and further examine the horizontal site limits. The site is located to the west of Ault Road and is north of Chesterville Road. The site is located a gently sloping bluff margin that is east of the West Branch Alum Creek. This stream is part of the Alum Creek/Scioto River watershed. Isolated artifact finds have a site size that is considered to be 1 sq m.

The artifact that was identified from this site is a primary thinning flake of Upper Mercer chert (Table 3). The artifact is functionally indicative of core reduction activity; it is not regarded as being temporally diagnostic.

This site was evaluated for its eligibility for the NRHP. This site lacks integrity (Little et al. 2000:39-43; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service [USDI, NPS] 1997:44-45) and the ability to yield further and important information regarding prehistory. The site has a numerically and functionally limited, diffuse artifact assemblage, and lacks temporally diagnostic materials. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work is not deemed necessary.

33MW0199

This site has a nineteenth-twentieth century historic period component as well as a prehistoric period component. The prehistoric period component is a single artifact; the

historic period component is an artifact scatter. The site was identified during surface collection of tilled agricultural field that offered 100 bare ground surface visibility. (Figure 19). The bare ground surface visibility in this field was at 75 percent. This site is located just west of Reader Road and in an upland area that is to the east of West Branch Alum Creek; the nearest drainage is of Turkey Run. This is part of the Alum Creek-Scioto River watershed. The site size is considered to be 4,105 sq m and its dimensions are 71.2 m north-south by 74.4 m east-west. The site limits appear to extend to the north and south (outside) of the survey limits for this project.

The historic period artifacts date from the nineteenth to early twentieth century (Table 3; Figure 48). A sherd of whiteware with a backstamp was identified. This indicated it was made at the Buffalo Pottery Company, which was in operation since 1901 (Lang 1995). There are transfer print and Spongeware from the site that are indicative of middle to late nineteenth century manufacture (Majewski & O'Brien 1987). The remainder of the historic period artifact assemblage is not indicative of a specific temporal period.

Inspection of an atlas dating from 1871 does not indicate any residence/building at this location. An early twentieth century topographic map, indicates that there was a residence at this location or the immediate vicinity. There are no buildings evident at this location according to modern topographic maps (Figure 2).

There was one prehistoric period artifact identified from this site. This is the proximal portion of a Kirk Corner Notched point (Figure 48) that was made from Upper Mercer chert. The base is nearly straight and it is nearly squared on the sides. There is moderate grinding evident on the base. The remaining distal portion if slightly beveled. This tool would have functioned as a knife. Kirk points date from the Early Archaic period from about 7500-6900 BC (Justice 1987:71).

This site was evaluated for its eligibility for the NRHP. This portion of the site that is within the survey corridor lacks integrity (Little et al. 2000:39-43; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service [USDI, NPS] 1997:44-45) and the ability to yield further and important information regarding prehistory and history of the area. The site has a numerically and functionally limited and diffuse artifact assemblage. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work is not deemed necessary.

33MW0200

This site is a prehistoric period isolated find spot that was identified surface collection of a tilled field (Figure 17). The bare ground surface visibility in this field was at 100 percent. Intensified inspection of the surrounding area was conducted to identify additional materials and further examine the horizontal site limits. The site is located to the east of Kilbourne-Cardington Road and is west of Pompey Road. The site is located a gently sloping bluff margin that is east of an unnamed tributary of West Branch Alum Creek; this is part of the Alum Creek/Scioto River watershed. Isolated artifact finds have a site size that is considered to be 1 sq m.

The artifact that was identified from this site is a secondary thinning flake of Upper Mercer chert (Table 3). The artifact is functionally indicative of bifacial reduction activity; it is not regarded as being temporally diagnostic.

This site was evaluated for its eligibility for the NRHP. This site lacks integrity (Little et al. 2000:39-43; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service [USDI, NPS] 1997:44-45) and the ability to yield further and important information regarding prehistory. The site has a numerically and functionally limited, diffuse artifact assemblage, and lacks temporally diagnostic materials. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work is not deemed necessary.

33MW0201

This site is a prehistoric period isolated find spot that was identified surface collection of a tilled field (Figure 17). The bare ground surface visibility in this field was at 100 percent. Intensified inspection of the surrounding area was conducted to identify additional materials and further examine the horizontal site limits. The site is located to the east of Kilbourne-Cardington Road and is west of Pompey Road. The site is located a gently sloping bluff margin that is east of an unnamed tributary of West Branch Alum Creek; this is part of the Alum Creek/Scioto River watershed. Isolated artifact finds have a site size that is considered to be 1 sq m.

The artifact that was identified from this site is a secondary thinning flake of Delaware chert (Table 3). The artifact is functionally indicative of bifacial reduction activity; it is not regarded as being temporally diagnostic.

This site was evaluated for its eligibility for the NRHP. This site lacks integrity (Little et al. 2000:39-43; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service [USDI, NPS] 1997:44-45) and the ability to yield further and important information regarding prehistory. The site has a numerically and functionally limited, diffuse artifact assemblage, and lacks temporally diagnostic materials. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work is not deemed necessary.

Fieldwork Summary

The field investigations for this project utilized several means of sampling and documentation to address archaeological concerns. The work resulted in the identification of 10 sites, 33MW0192-201. All of these site include a prehistoric period component, which are expected in nearly all suitable settings in this area. However, site 33MW0199 dates from the historic period from about 1900. These investigations identified what is generally regarded as being short-termed occupations that likely transpired through logistical, transient hunting-foraging behavior (Binford 1980). There is an increase in the amount of Upper Mercer/Nellie chert in this area, which can be expected since the outcrops are not too far from the survey area and within the same watershed.

There have been very few sites identified in this part of Ohio. This is primarily because amateurs tend to not record them and this area has not been the subject of much

development that would involve professional cultural resource surveys. These investigations provided useful information regarding the types of sites, conditions, and prehistoric land use in this area.

APE Definition and NRHP Determination

The APE is a term that must be applied on an individual project basis. The nature of the project or undertaking is considered in determining the APE. This may include areas that are off the property or outside of the actual project's boundaries to account for possible visual impacts. This project involves the replacement of structures within an existing electric line corridor. The work is to be conducted in a lowly populated area that is in southeastern Marion County and west-central Morrow County. The project involves the removal of older wooden H-frame structures that are in a state of disrepair and replacing them with newer metal structures. The archaeological investigations were conducted for the footprint of the planned construction activities and includes the work areas for the new structures and their access roads.

These investigations identified 10 archaeological sites, 33MW0192-201. These sites are not considered to be significant as they lack sufficient integrity. These are low-density prehistoric period sites and one historic period scatter that can be frequently identified in this region. The archaeological aspect of this project addressed the footprint of the planned construction areas. There were 10 sites identified and these are not considered to be historic properties and the planned construction will not impact any significant archaeological deposits.

There are no buildings present within the APE that are older than 50 years. These investigations did not identify any significant cultural deposits and a finding of no historic properties affected is deemed appropriate.

Recommendations

In March, April, and August of 2016, Weller & Associates, Inc. conducted Phase I archaeological investigations for the approximately 18.5 km (11.5 mi) Fulton Station to Windfall Switch 138kV Rebuild Project in Richland Township, Marion County and Cardington/Westfield/Lincoln Townships, Morrow County, Ohio. The archaeological investigations involved surface, subsurface testing, and visual inspection and resulted in the identification of 10 sites, 33MW0192-201. These are prehistoric period isolated artifacts, lithic scatters, and a historic period artifact scatter/prehistoric period isolated find spot; these sites are not considered to be significant. It is Weller's opinion that this planned work will not affect any significant archaeological deposits. No further archaeological work is considered to be necessary.

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Figures

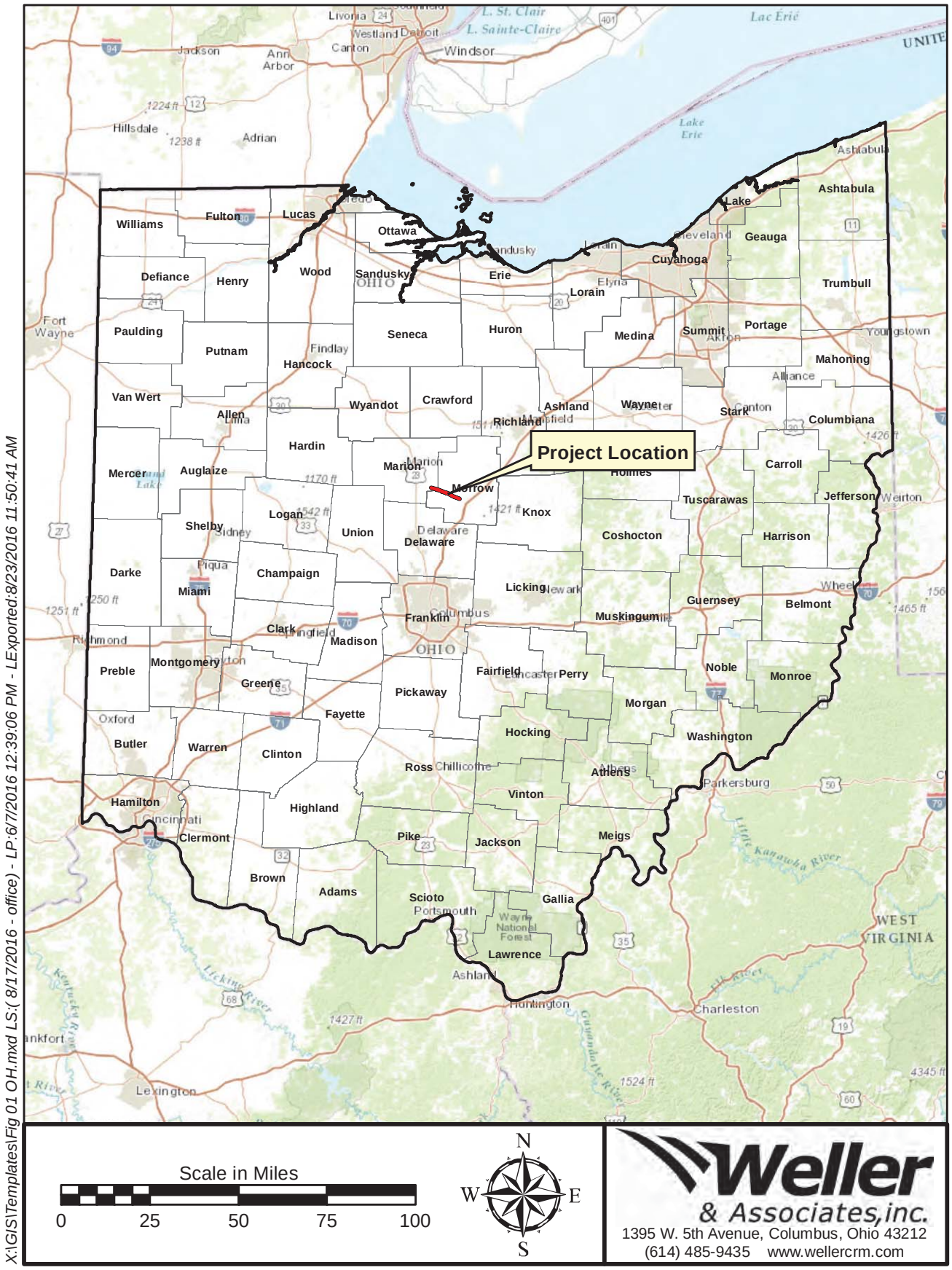

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Figure 1. Political map of Ohio showing the approximate location of the project.

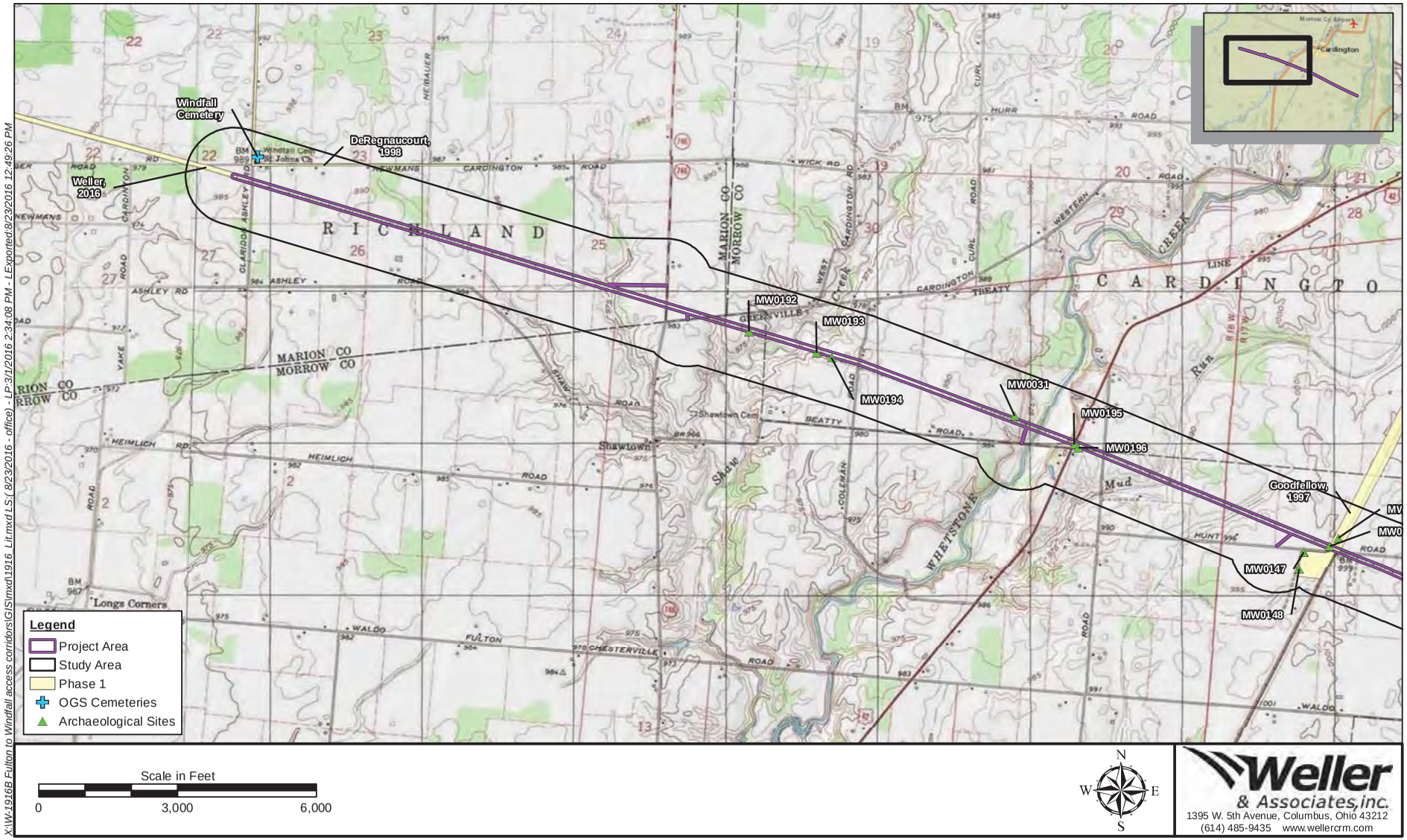

Figure 2. Portion of the USGS *1999 Ashley, Ohio 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)* map indicating the location of the project and previously recorded resources in the study area.

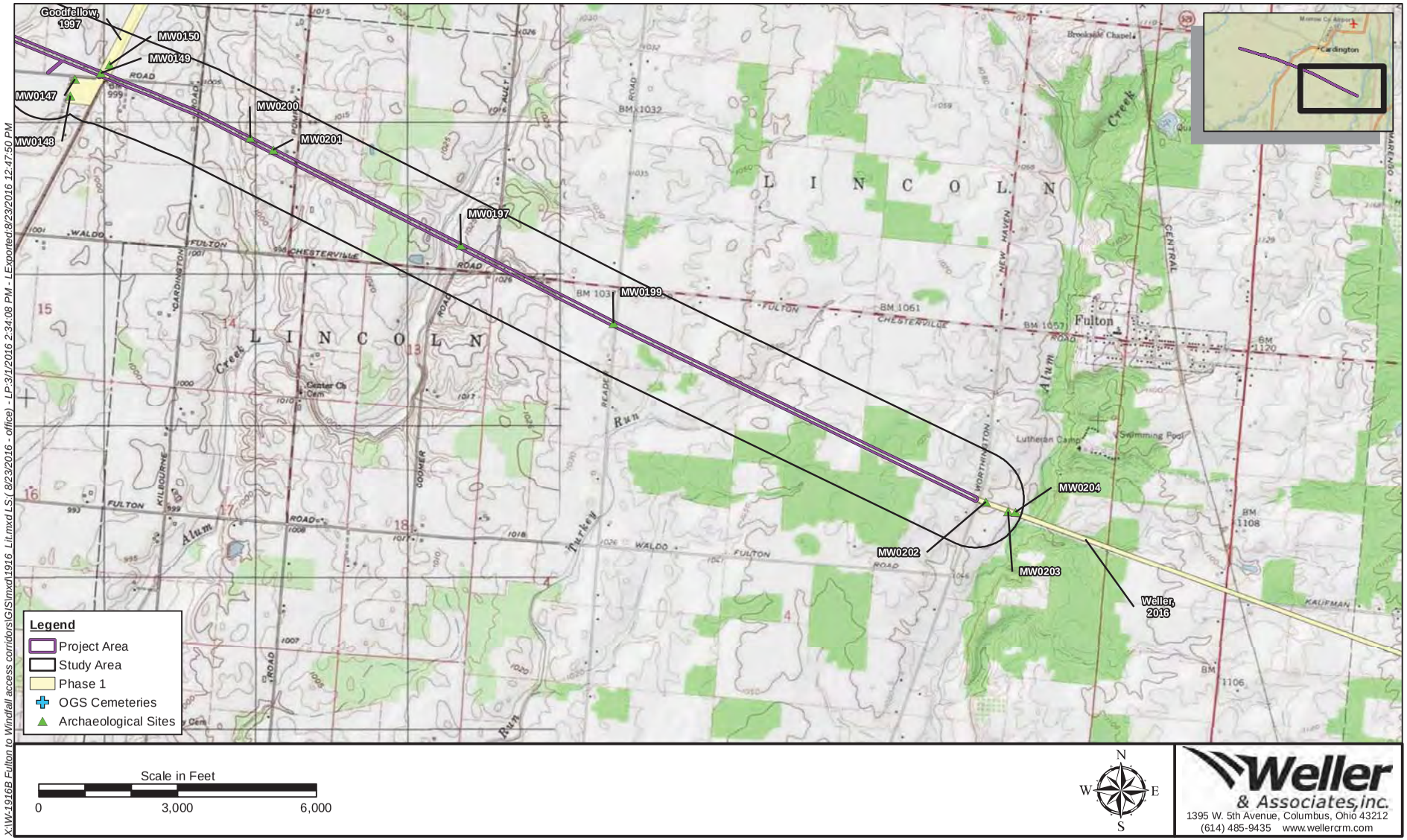

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Figure 3. Portion of the USGS *1999 Ashley and 1998 Marengo, Ohio 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)* map indicating the location of the project and previously recorded resources in the study area.

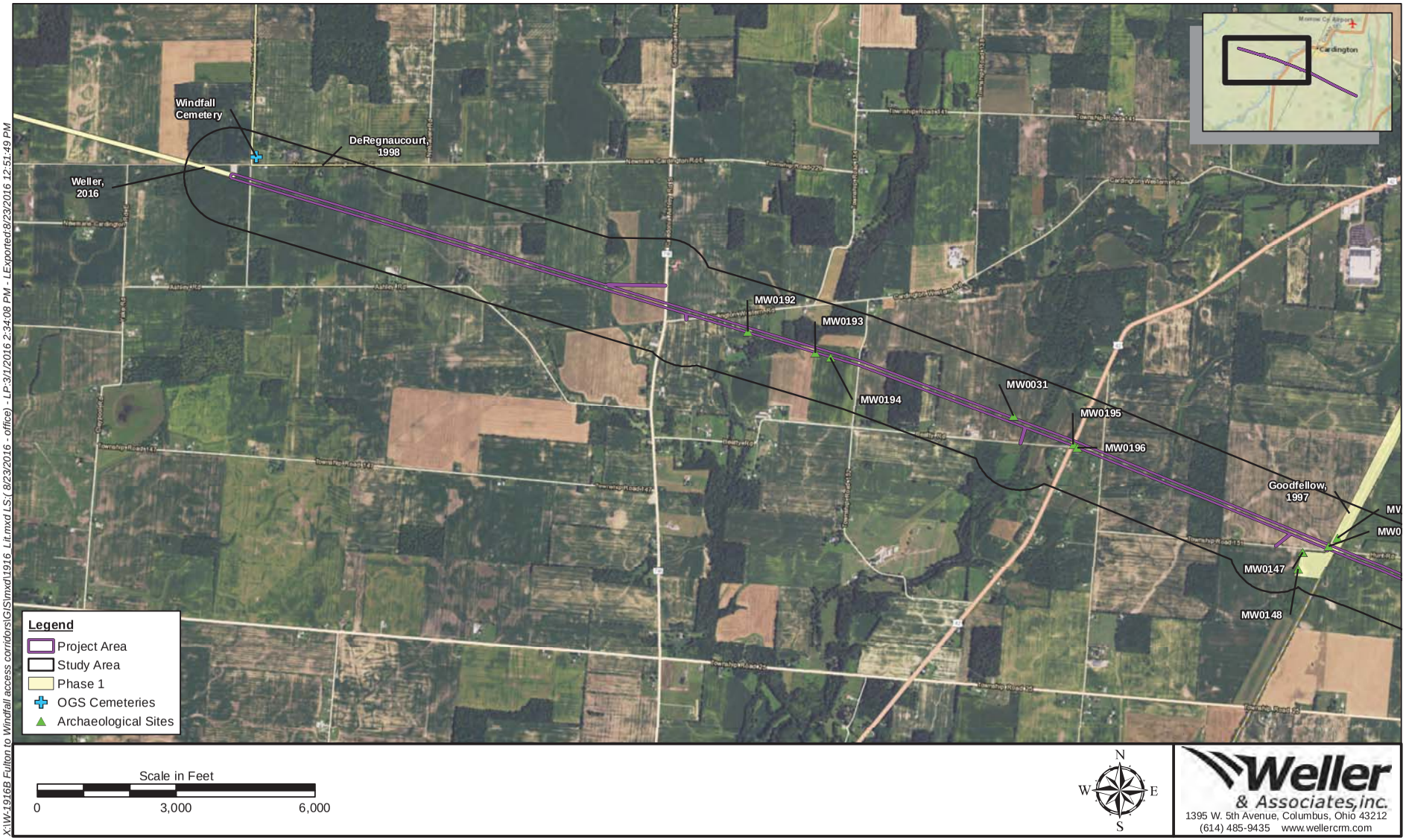

Figure 4. Aerial map indicating the location of the project and previously recorded resources in the study area.

Figure 5. Aerial map indicating the location of the project and previously recorded resources in the study area.

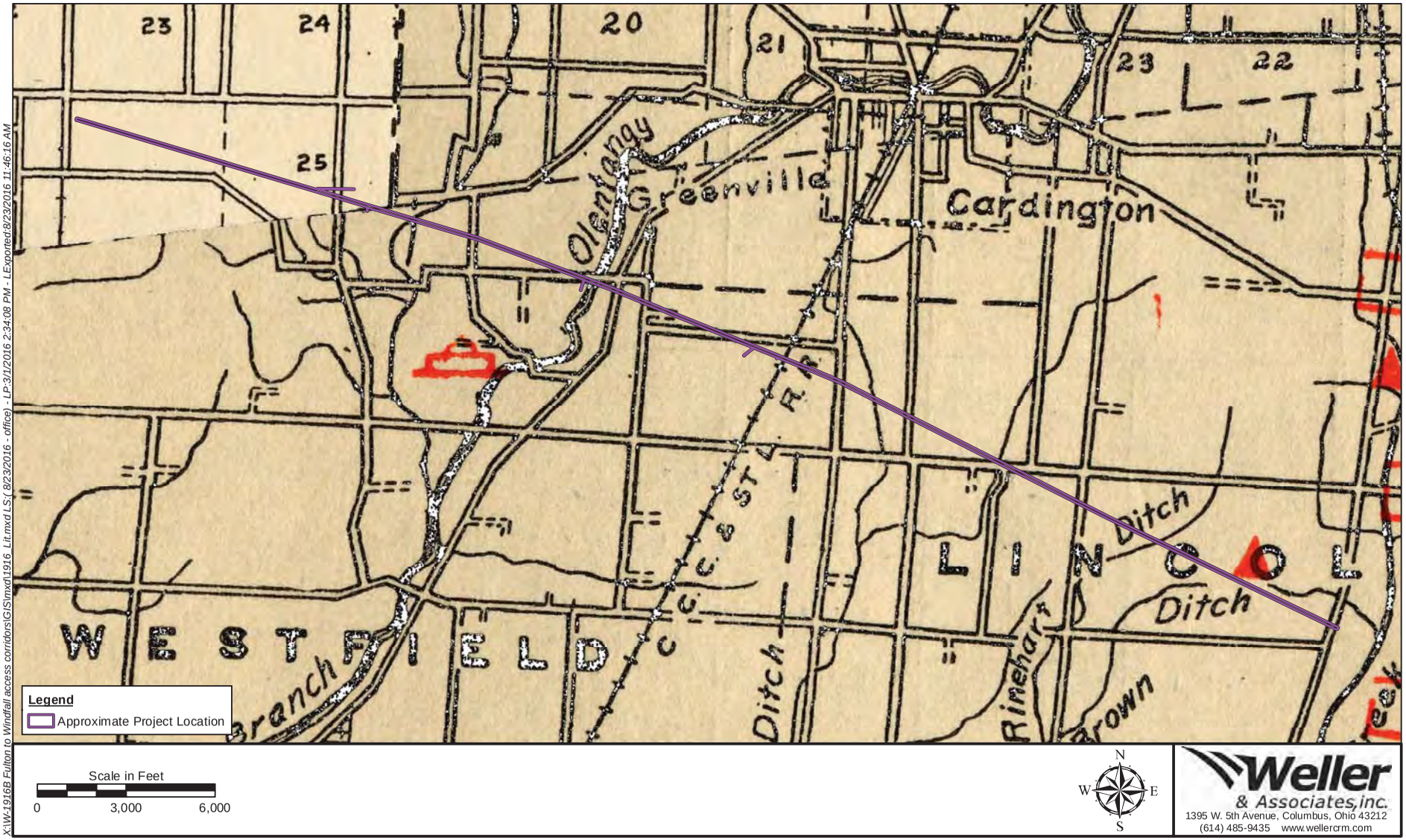

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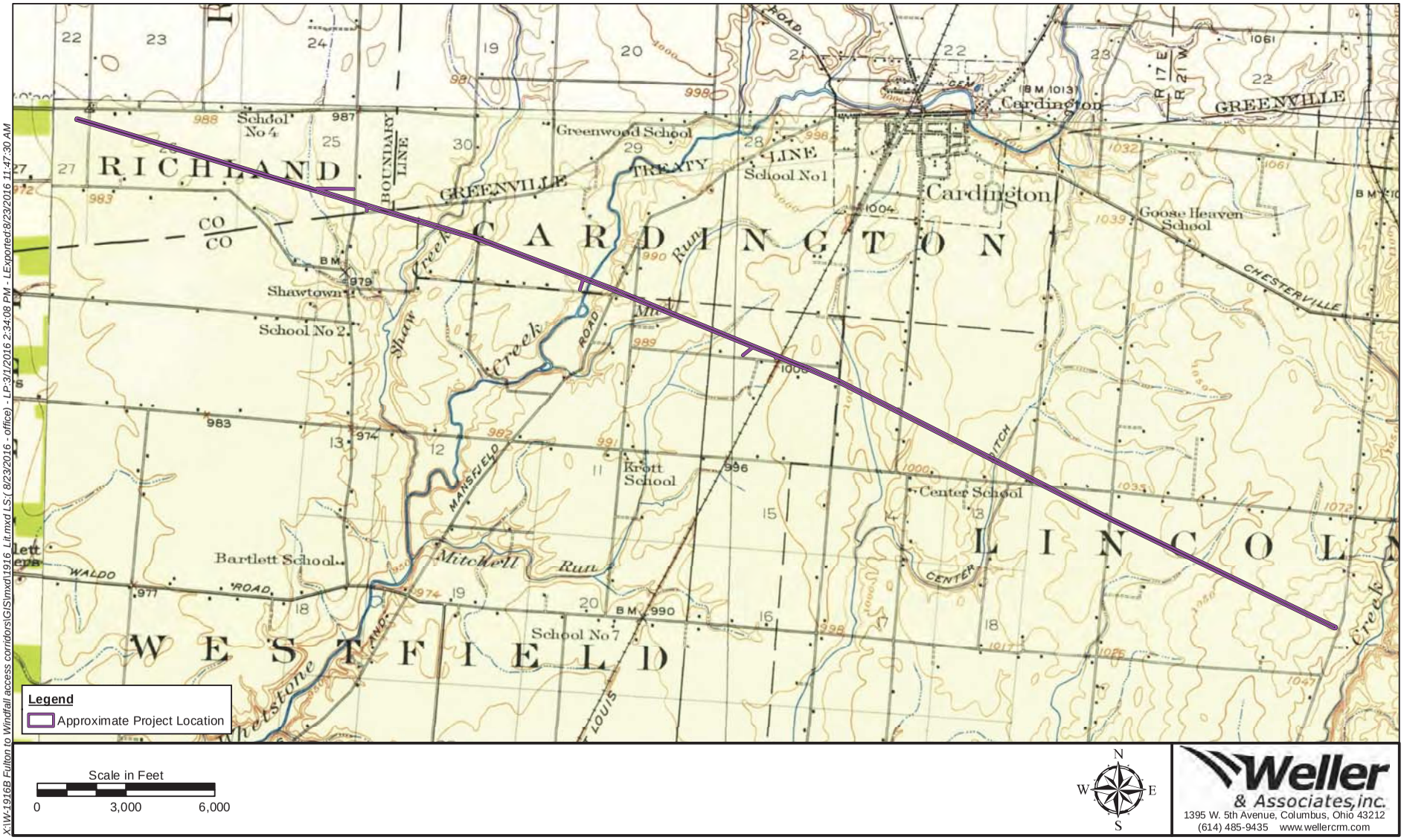
Figure 6. Portion of the *Archeological Atlas of Ohio (Mills' 1914)* indicating the approximate location of the project.



X:\W-1916B Fulton to Windfall access corridors\GIS\mxd\1916_Lit.mxd LS:(8/23/2016 - office) - LP:3/1/2016 2:34:08 PM - LExported:8/23/2016 11:47:30 AM

Figure 7. Portion of the USGS *1915 Marengo, Ohio 15 Minute Series (Topographic)* map indicating the approximate location of the project.

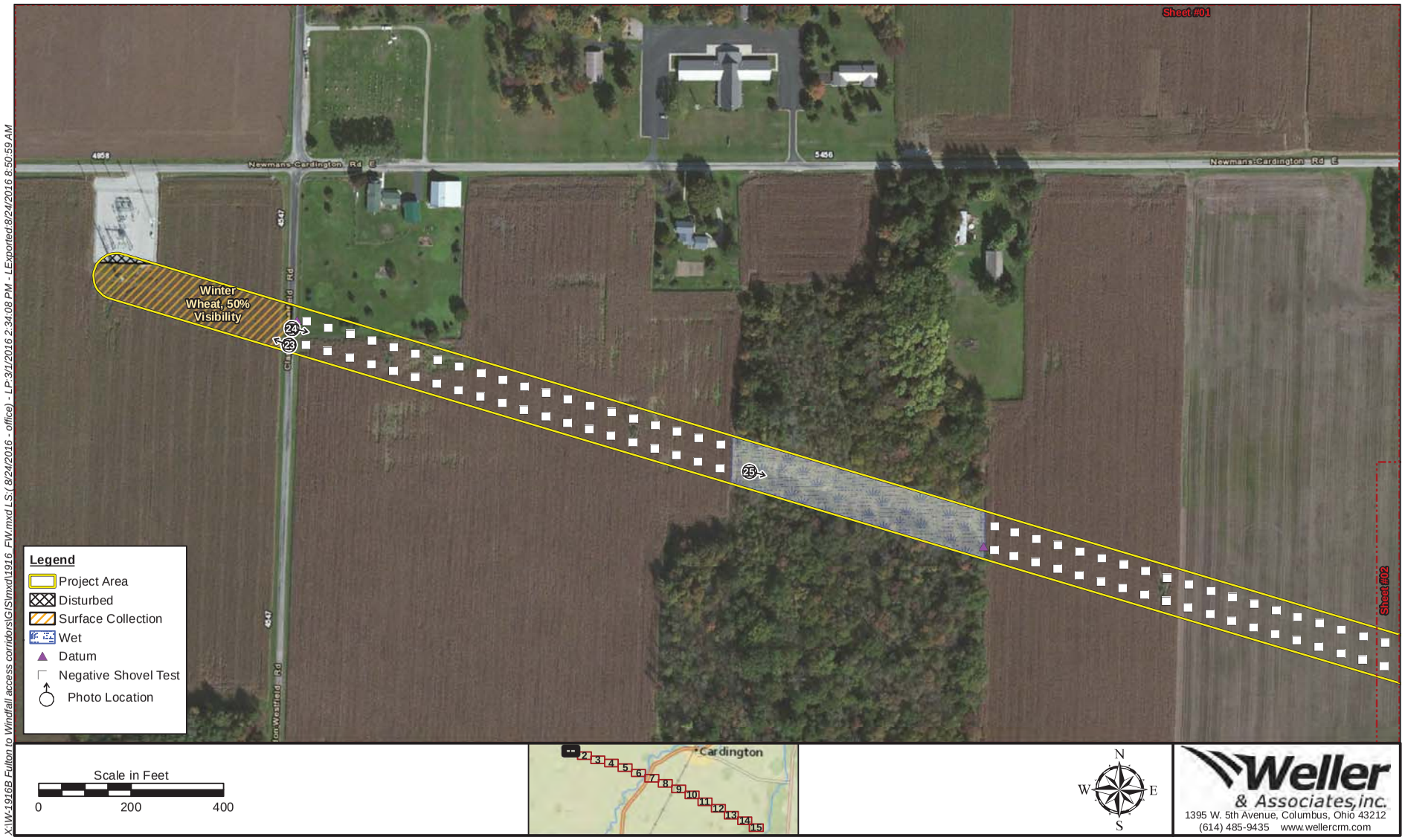


Figure 8. Fieldwork results and photo orientation for Sheet 1.

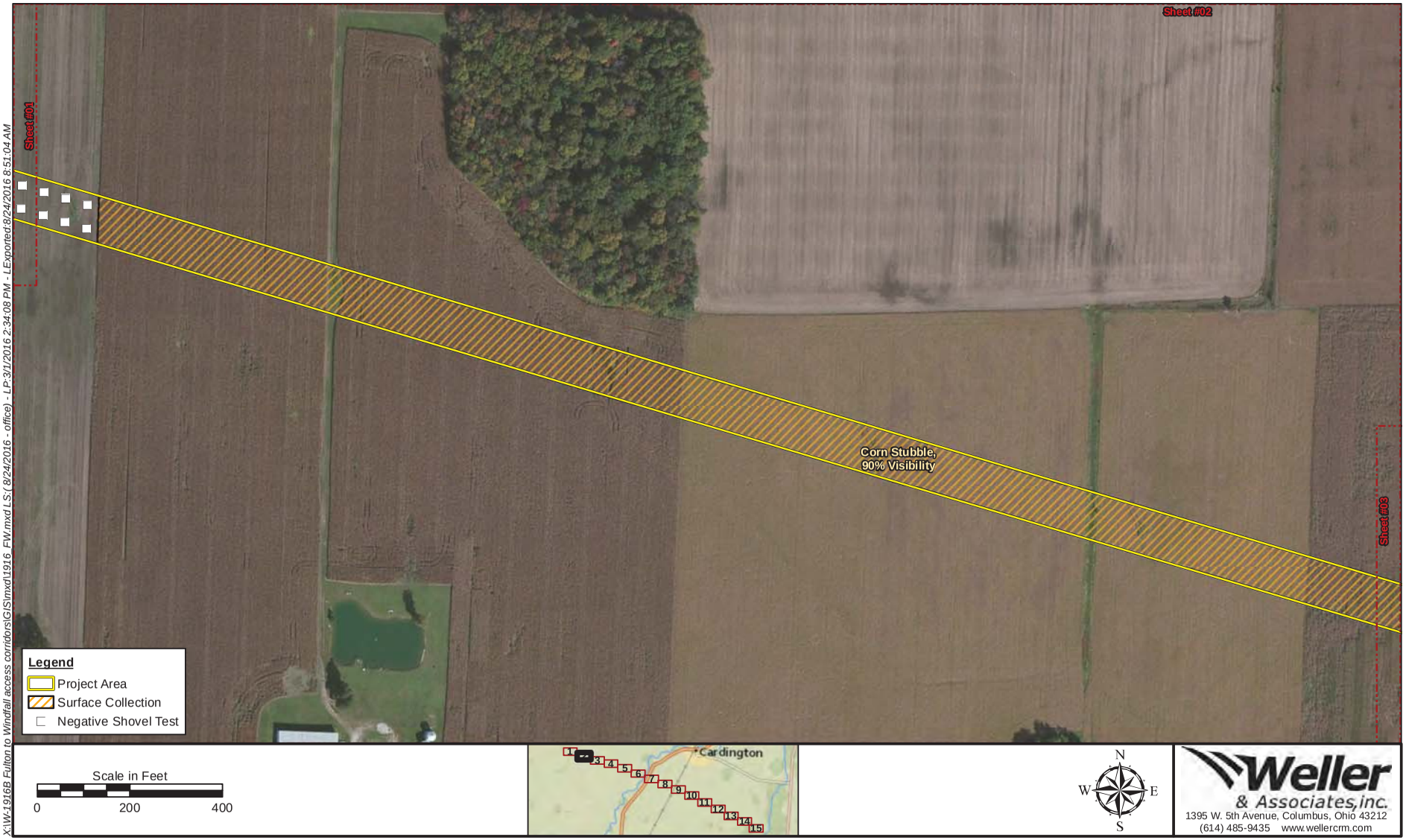


Figure 9. Fieldwork results and photo orientation for Sheet 2.

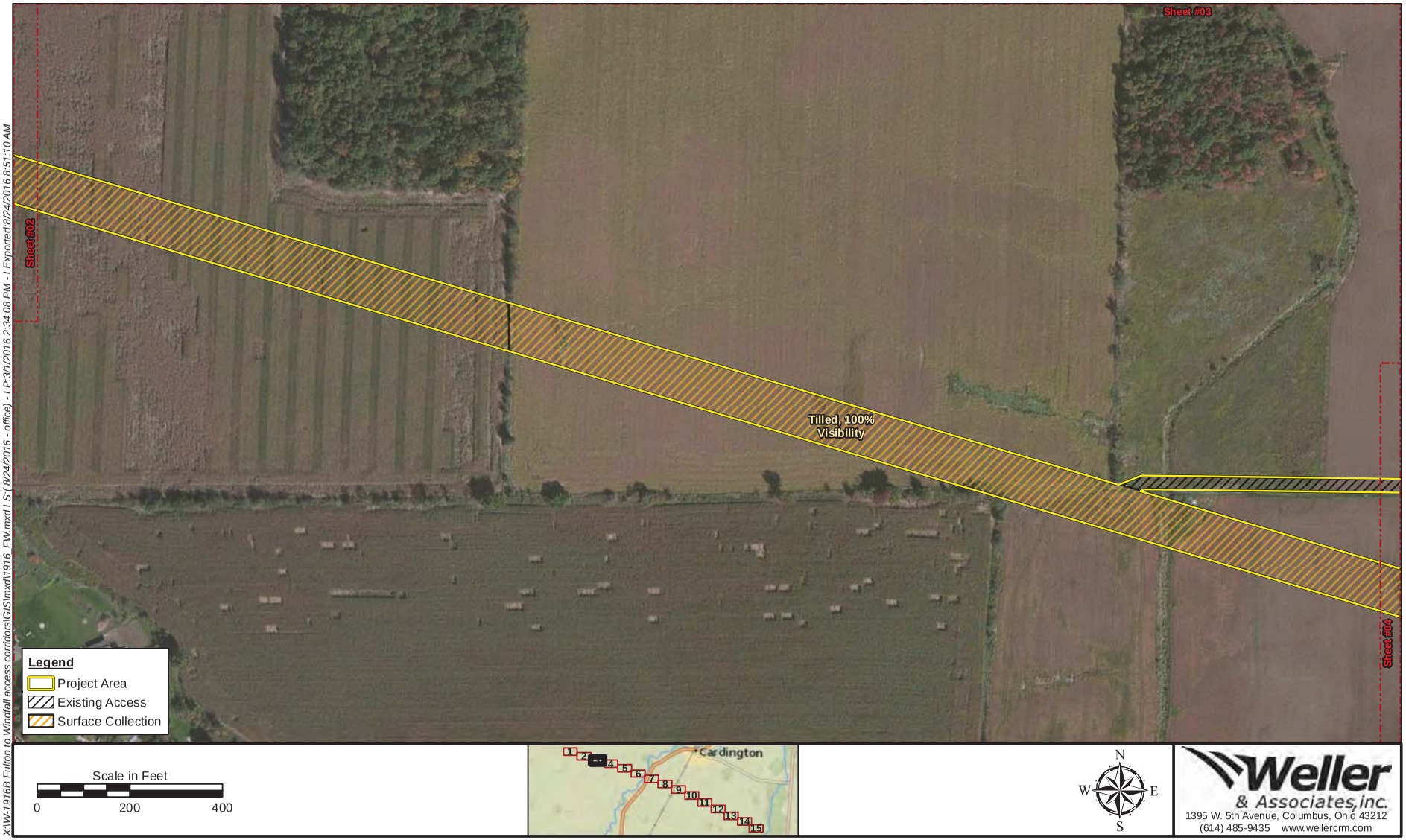


Figure 10. Fieldwork results and photo orientation for Sheet 3.

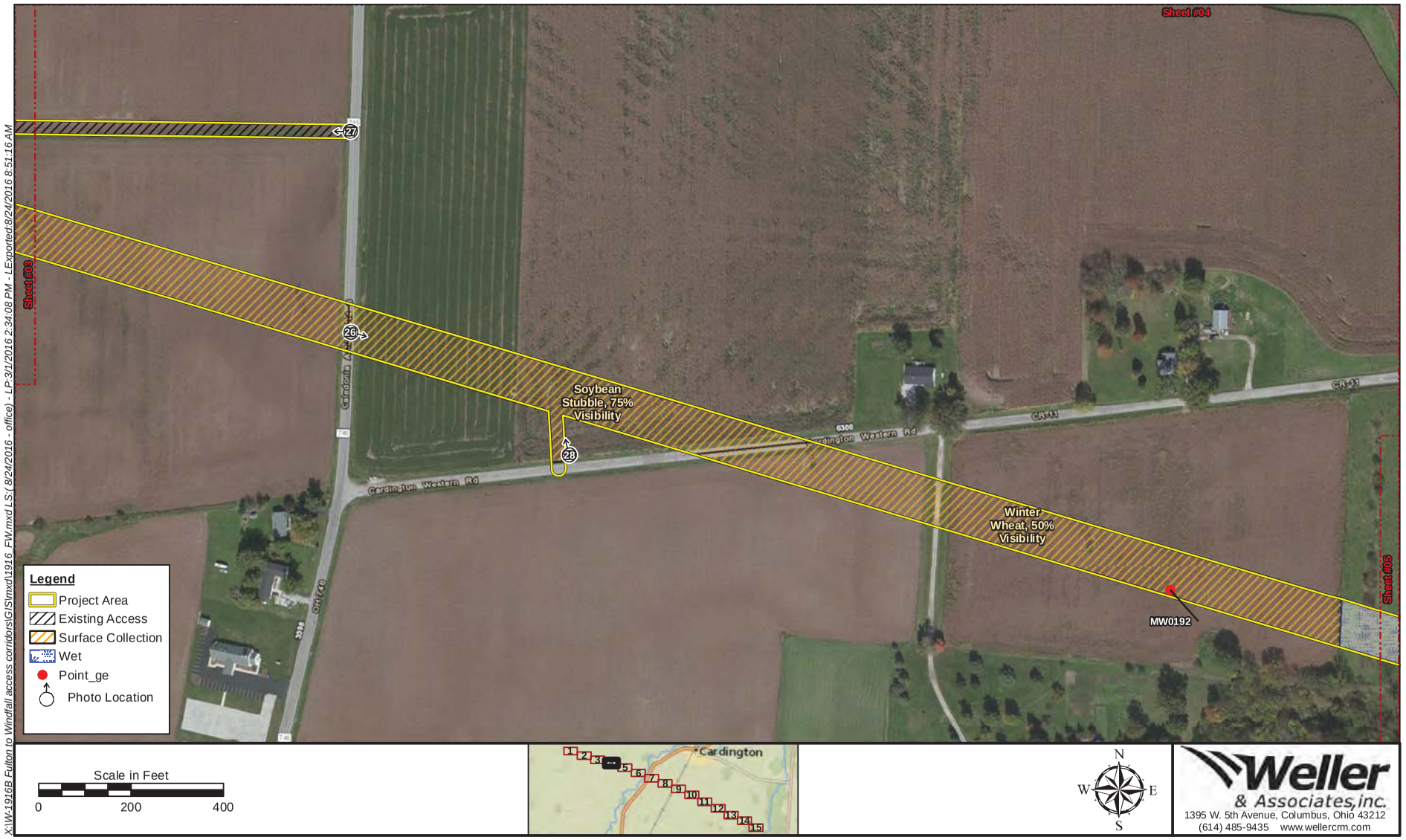


Figure 11. Fieldwork results and photo orientation for Sheet 4.

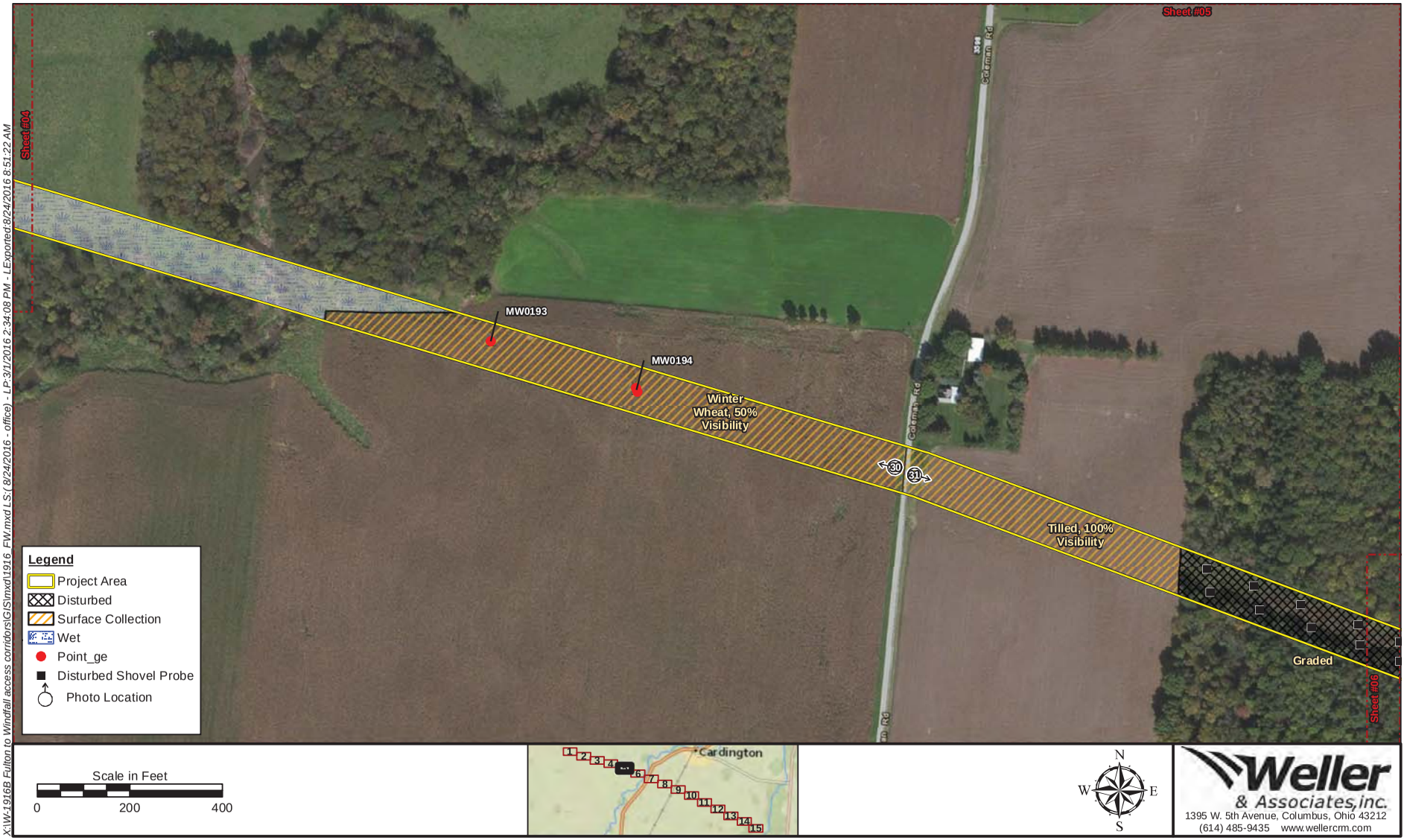


Figure 12. Fieldwork results and photo orientation for Sheet 5.

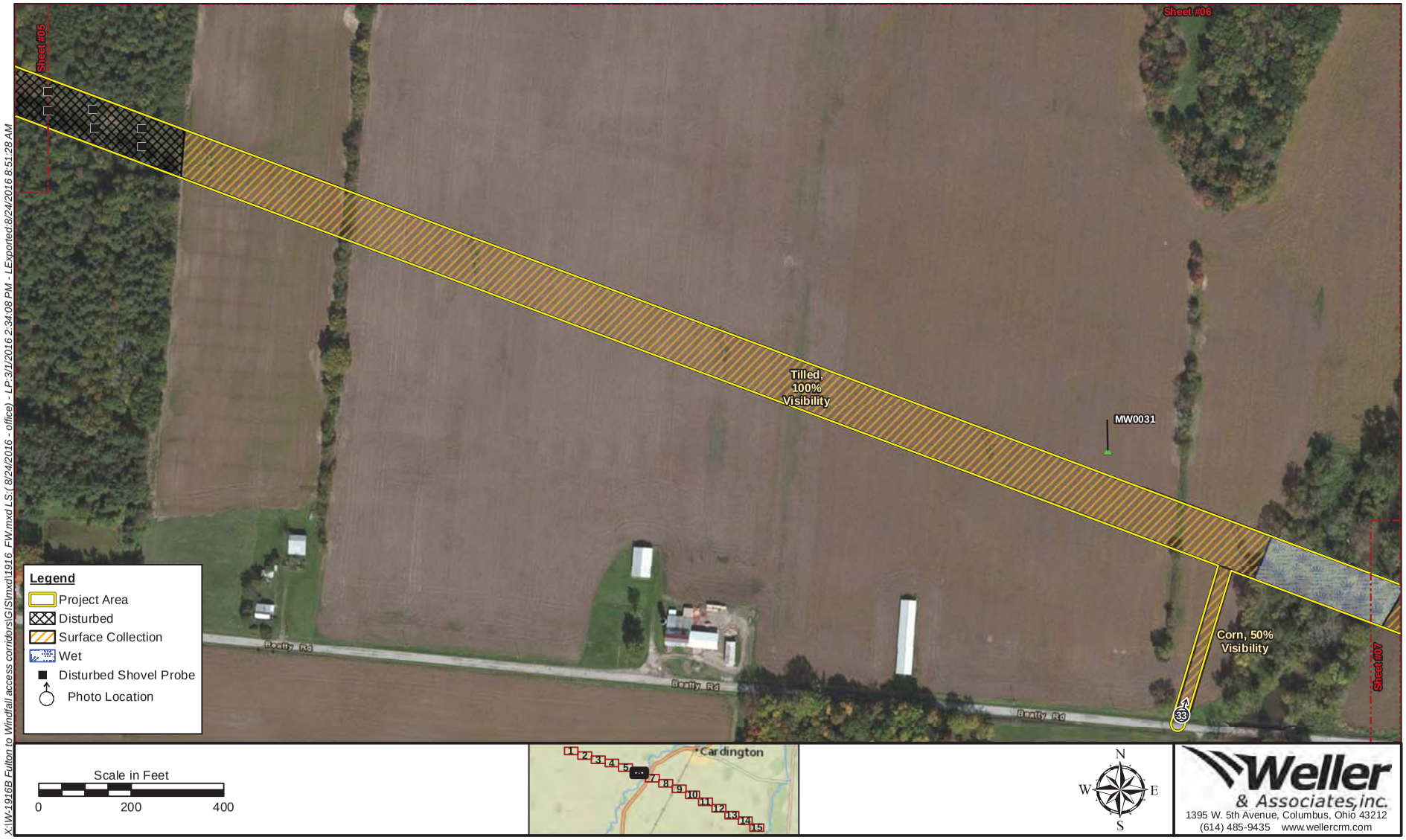


Figure 13. Fieldwork results and photo orientation for Sheet 6.

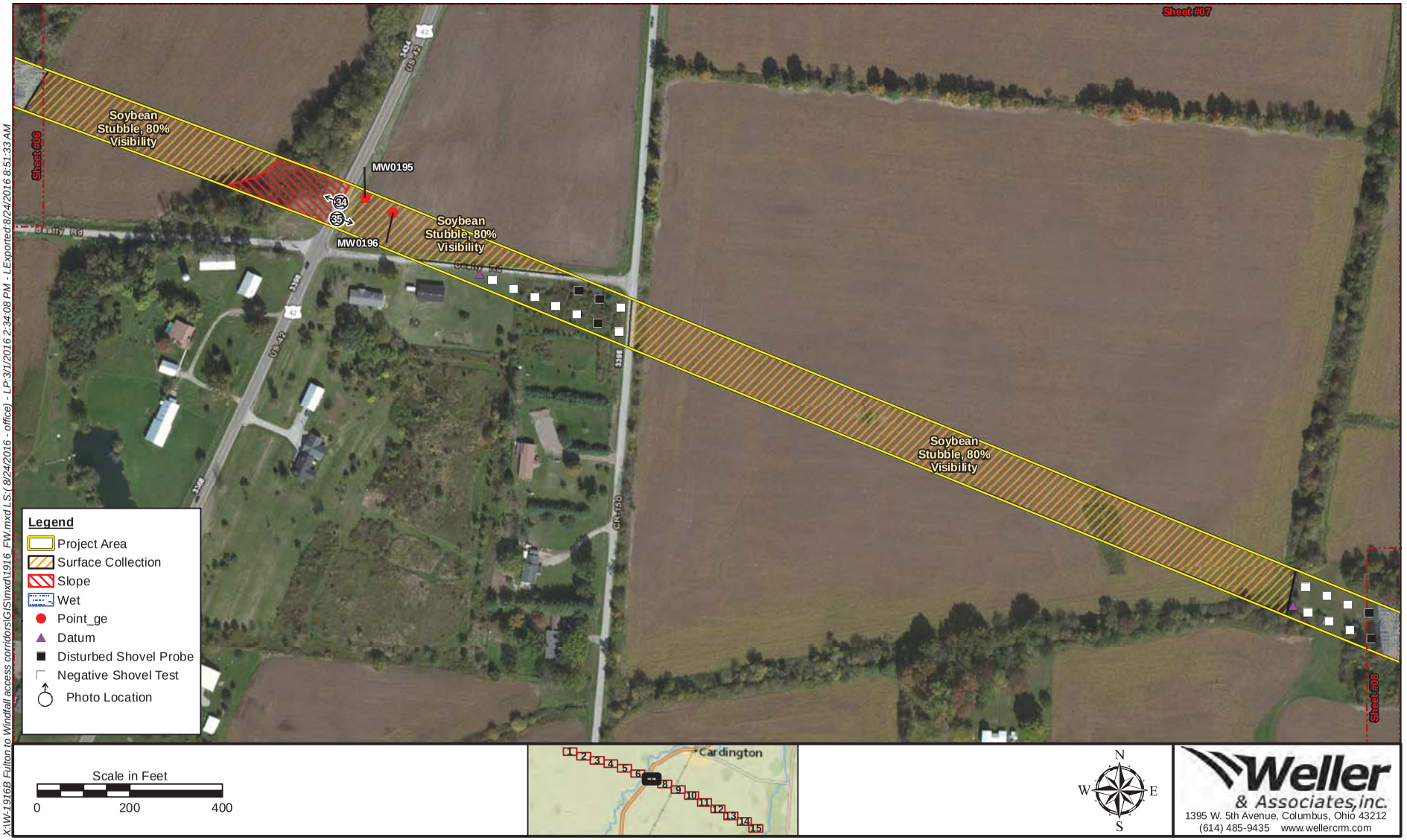


Figure 14. Fieldwork results and photo orientation for Sheet 7.

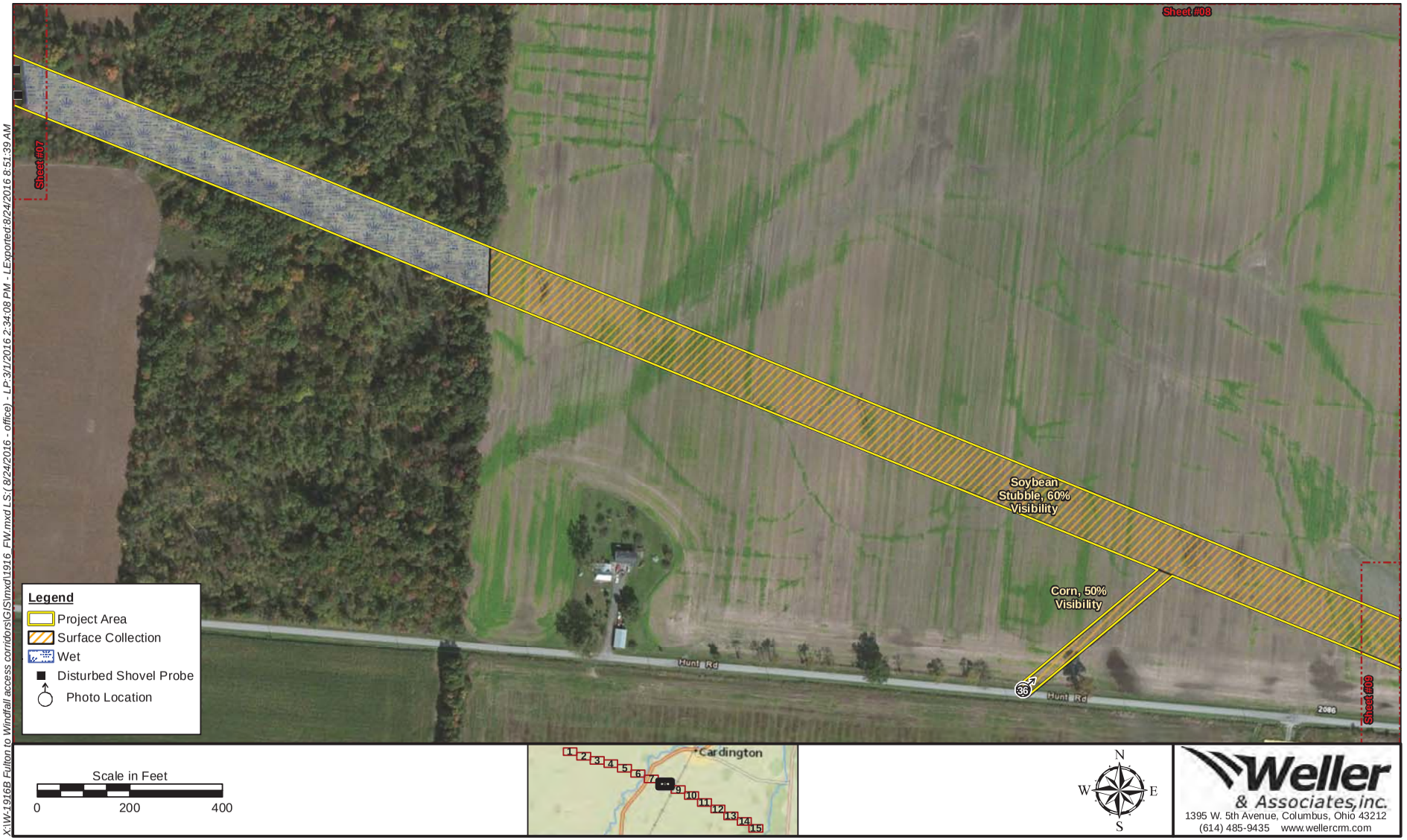


Figure 15. Fieldwork results and photo orientation for Sheet 8.

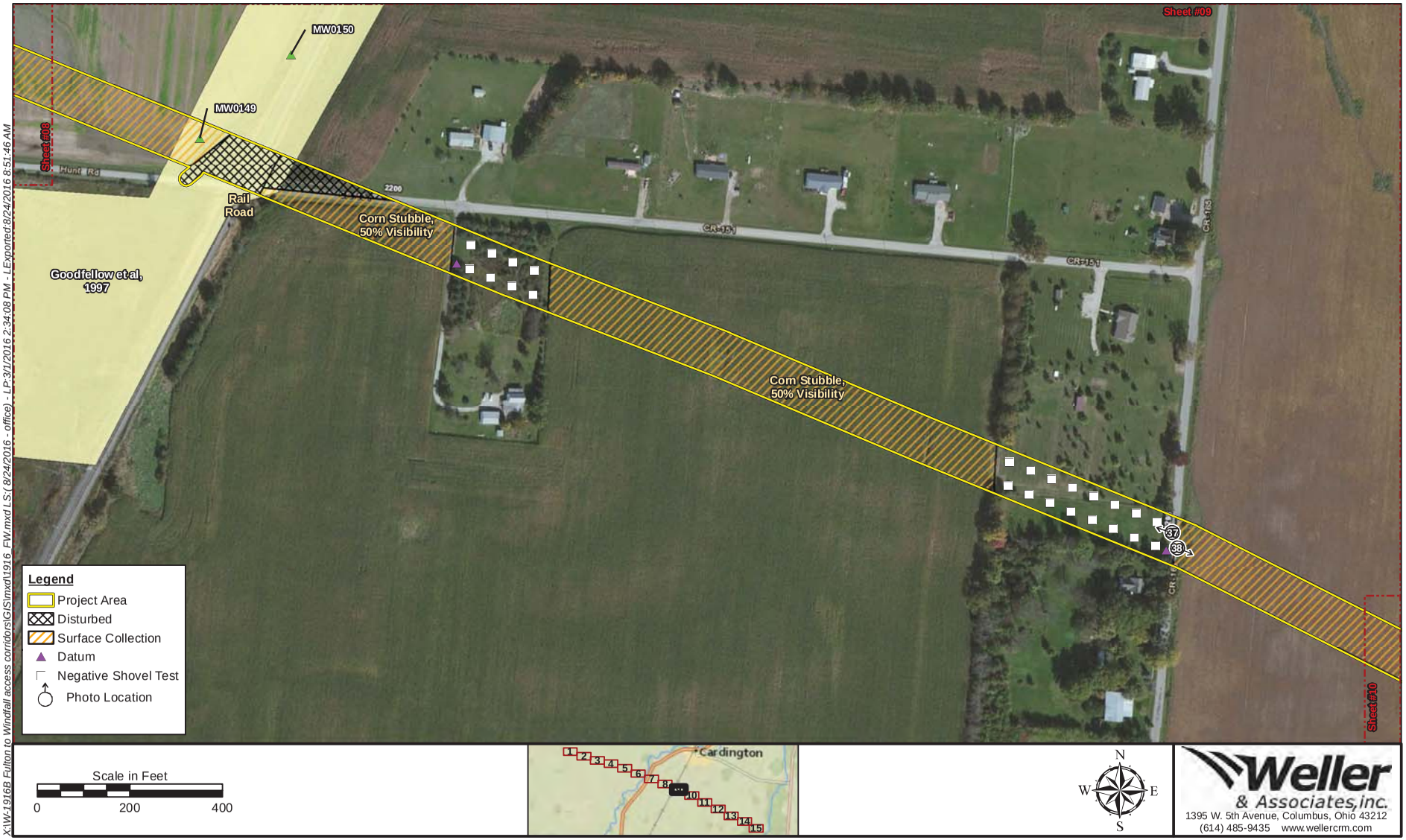


Figure 16. Fieldwork results and photo orientation for Sheet 9.

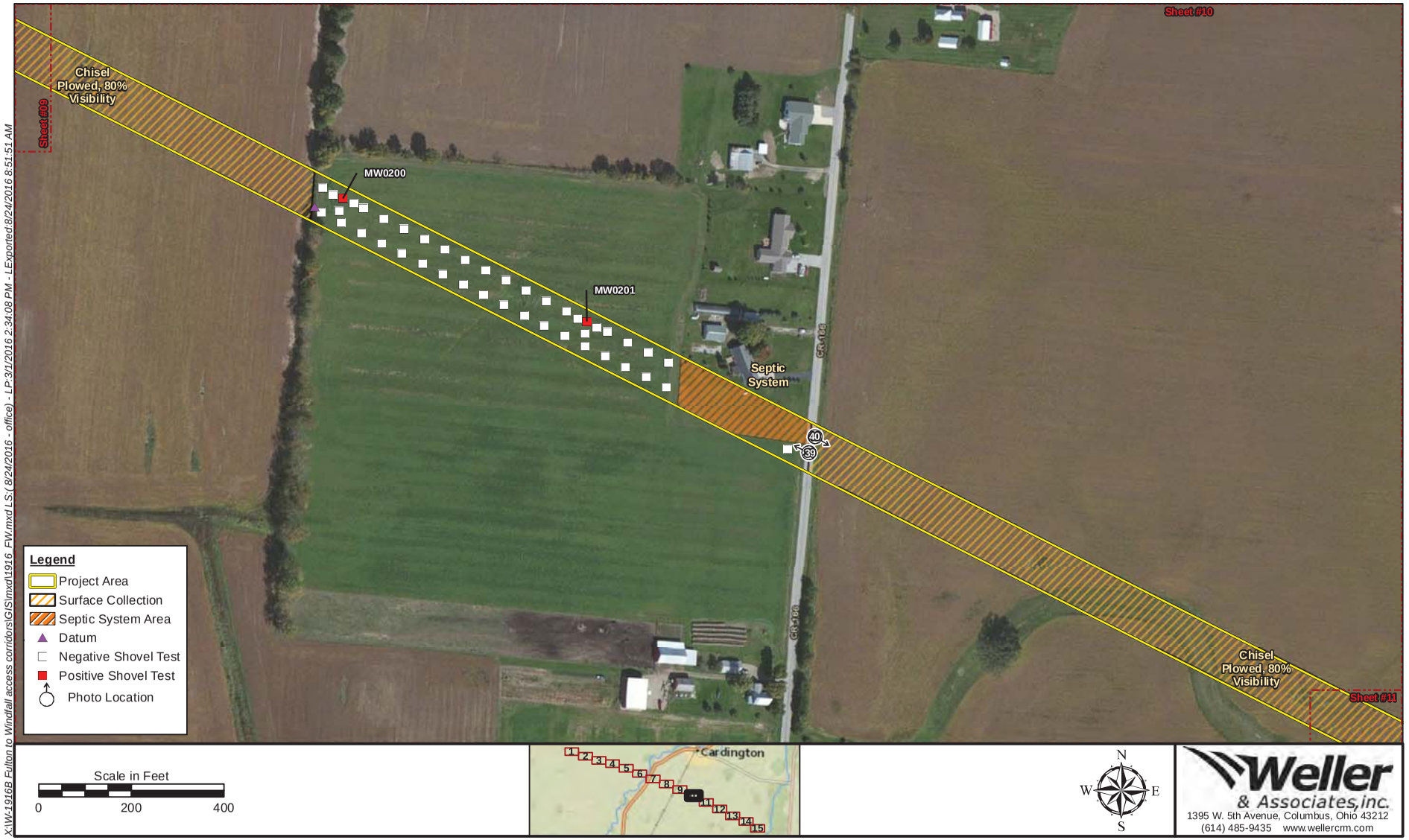


Figure 17. Fieldwork results and photo orientation for Sheet 10.

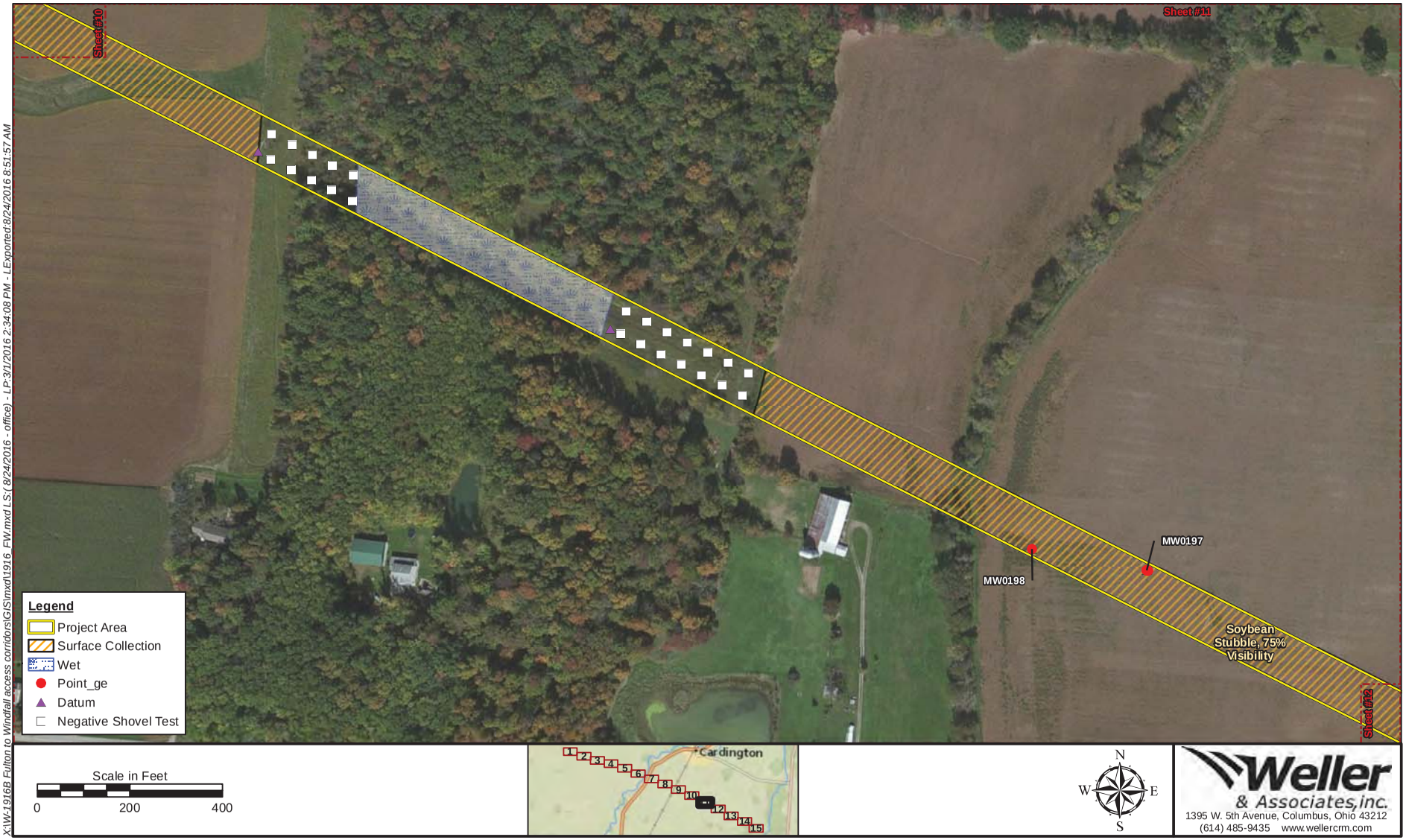


Figure 18. Fieldwork results and photo orientation for Sheet 11.

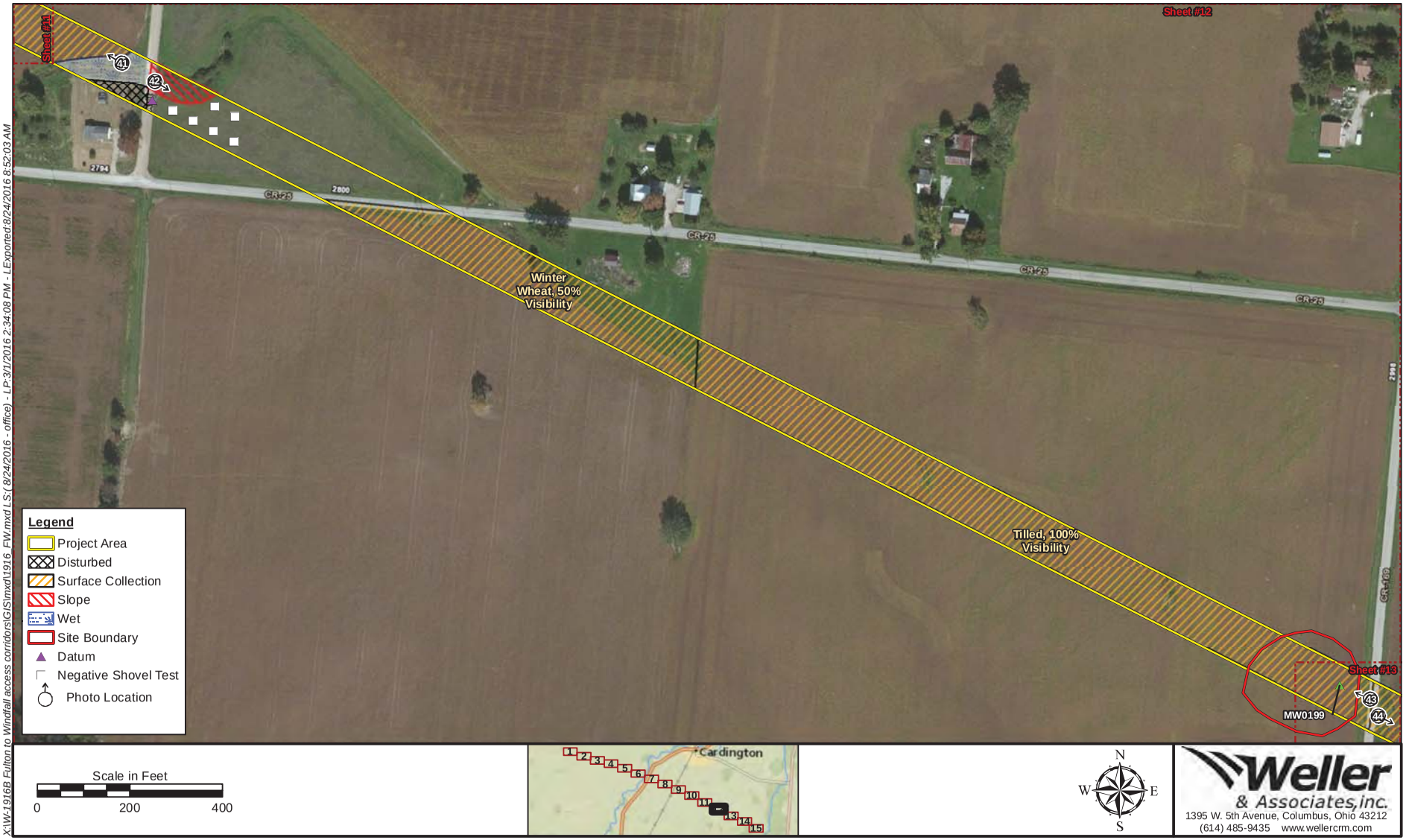


Figure 19. Fieldwork results and photo orientation for Sheet 12.

Figure 20. Fieldwork results and photo orientation for Sheet 13.

Figure 21. Fieldwork results and photo orientation for Sheet 14.

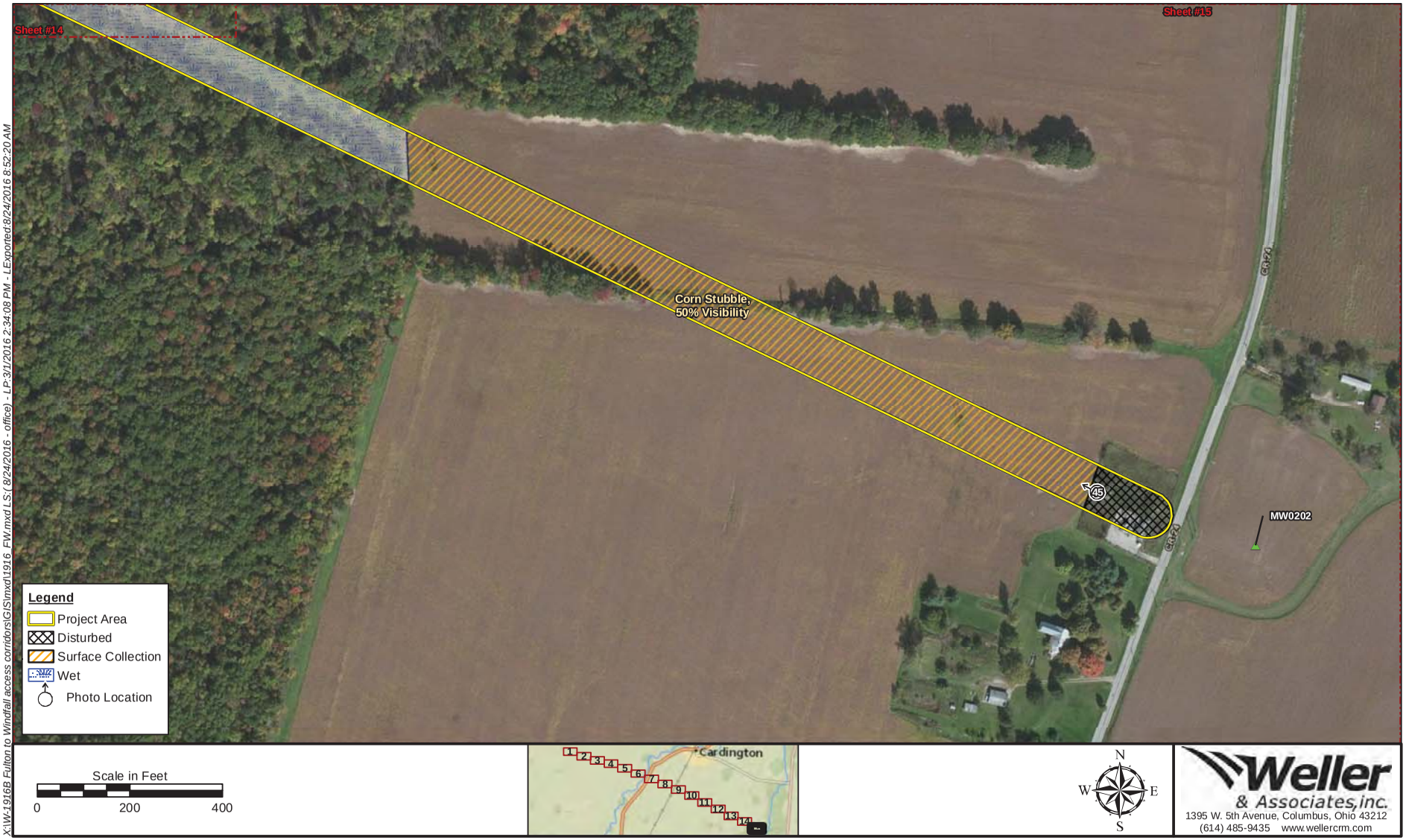


Figure 22. Fieldwork results and photo orientation for Sheet 15.

Figure 23. View of the current conditions at the western end of the project.

Figure 24. View of the conditions within the project ROW east of Claire-Westfield Road.

Figure 25. View of a wet area within the western portion of the project.

Figure 26. View of the conditions within the project ROW west of OH-746 (At time of ROW survey these fields offered 90-100% visibility).

Figure 27. View of the existing access road within the project west of OH-746.

Figure 28. View of the conditions within the access road and project ROW east of OH-746.

Figure 29. Some of the visibility within the soybean fields at the time of the access corridor survey.

Figure 30. View of the conditions within the project ROW west of Coleman Road.

Figure 31. View of the conditions within the project ROW east of Coleman Road.

Figure 32. Some of the visibility within the surface collected cornfields.

Figure 33. View of the surface collected access corridor area north of Beatty Road.

Figure 34. View of the conditions just west of US-42.

Figure 35. View of the conditions east of US-42.

Figure 36. Some of the conditions within the access corridor north of Hunt Road.

Figure 37. View of the shovel tested ROW west of CR-165.

Figure 38. View of the conditions within the project ROW east of CR-165 (At time of ROW survey these fields offered 80% visibility).

Figure 39. View of the shovel tested ROW west of CR-166.

Figure 40. View of the conditions east of CR-166.

Figure 41. View of the conditions west of Ault Road.

Figure 42. View of the conditions east of Ault Road.

Figure 43. View of the conditions west of CR-169 and the vicinity of MW-0199.

Figure 44. View of the conditions east of CR-169.

Figure 45. View of the conditions at the eastern end of the project facing west.

Figure 46. A disturbed shovel probe from the project.

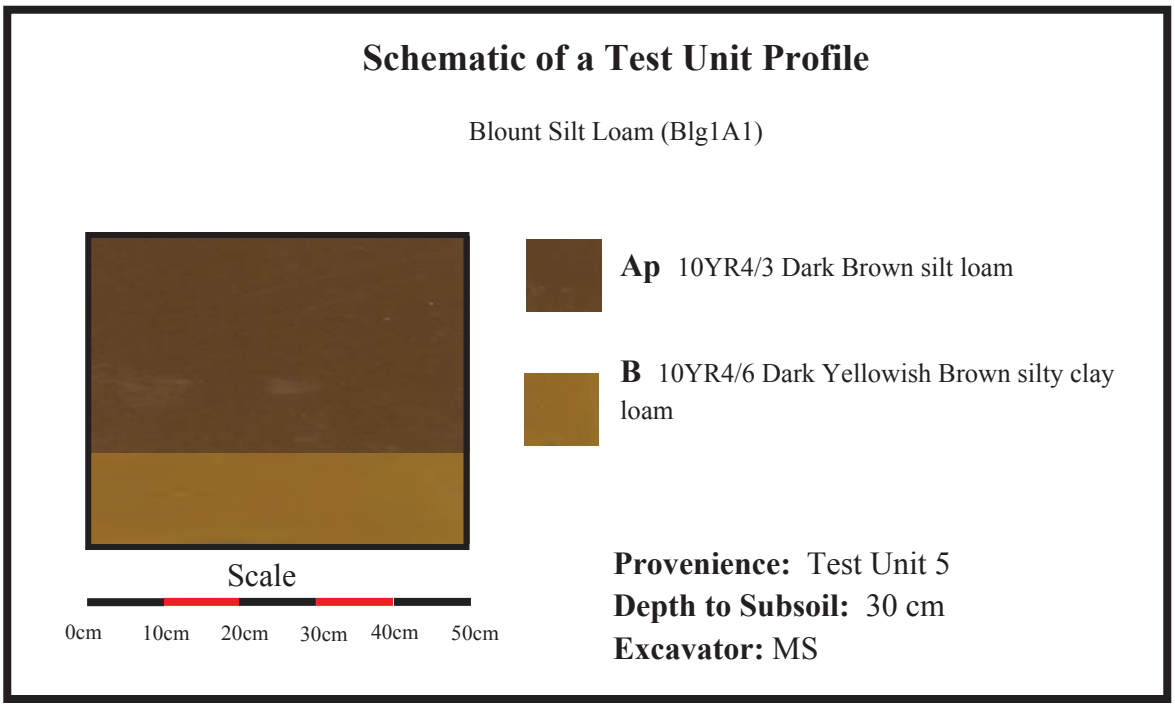


Figure 47. A typical shovel test unit excavated within the project.

MW0199

MW0199

Figure 48. Some of the artifacts from the project.

Figure 49. Portions of the USGS *1999 Ashley and 1988 Marengo, Ohio 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)* maps indicating the location of the project and sites MW192 - MW201.

Appendix A

OAI Files for MW0031 and MW0149

Continuation Sheet: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheets if necessary)

No. 33-mw31 Quad ASHLEY 7½ Culture
Name BATTY ROAD SITE
Location E 335900 N 4484200

Excavated by

Reference

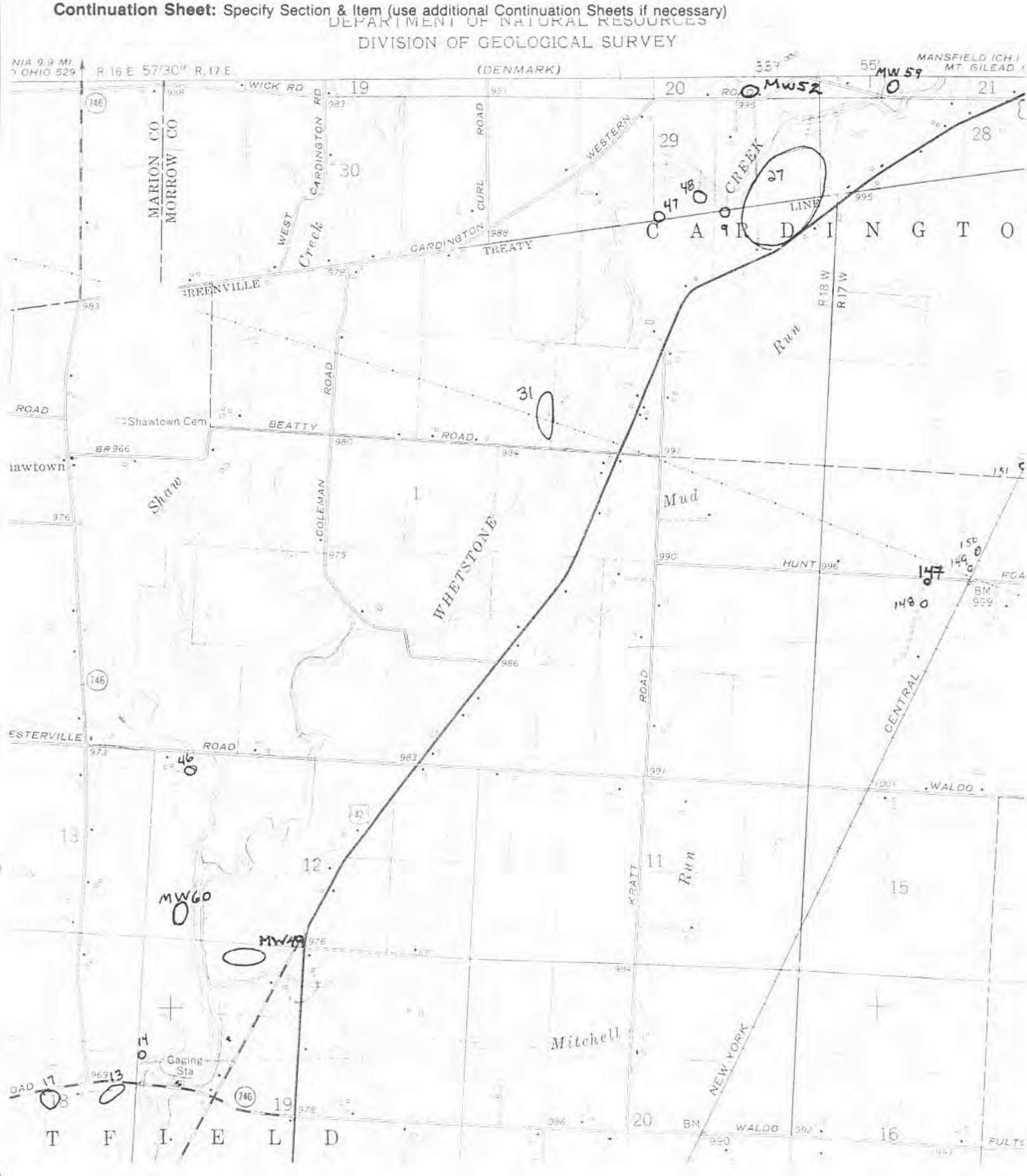
Type of Site CAMP

Location of material SW GAVEL

UTM Coordinates Zone: 17
Easting: 335905
Northing: 4483180
7½ Quad.:
Quad. Date:

T: 7N / R.: 18W Sect.: 1 1/4 Sect.: NE
Township Name: Carlington
Major Drianage: Olentangy River
Minor Drainage: Wheatstone Creek

Continuation Sheet: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheets if necessary)



NMF

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 East Hudson Street
Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030
614/297-2470
Fax: 297-2496

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

*Site No. 33 - MW - 149

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

for official use only

*Response required for acceptance of form

Coder ___ ___ ___
Date ___ ___ ___ ___

A. Identification

*1. Type of Form (select as many as appropriate):
X New Form ____ Revised Form ____ Transcribed Data
2. County Morrow *3. Trinomial State Site Number 33 - MW - 149
4. Site Name (s) ____
5. Project Site Number 96-1501-3
6. Other State Site Number ____
7. Source (of Item A.5. and/or A.6.) ____

B. Location

*1. UTM Zone ____ 16 or X 17
Easting 3 3 7 9 8 0
Northing 4 4 8 2 3 2 0
2. Latitude ____° ____' ____"
Longitude ____° ____' ____"
*3. Township 7N Range 17W Not Applicable ____
Section 2 ¼ Section: W SW ____ SE ____ NW ____ NE
Township Name Westfield
*4. Quadrangle Name Ashley, Ohio
*5. Quadrangle Date 1961, Photo Inspected 1973
*6. Confident of Site Location X Yes ____ No

C. Ownership

*1. Name (s) ____
Address ____
City/Town, State, Zip ____
Phone ( ) ____
2. Tenant (if any) ____
Address ____
City/Town, State, Zip ____
Phone ( ) ____
*3. Ownership Status (select only one, as appropriate):
X 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 X Prehistoric and Historic
____ Unknown ____ Unrecorded

*Site No. 33 - MW - 149
Plotted ☒ 7½

*Site No. 33-MW-149

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Prehistoric

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

X 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 ____

*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. ____

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.

Researcher ____

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

X Lithics ____ Ceramics ____ Metal ____ Faunal Remains ____ Floral Remains

____ Human Skeletal Remains ____ Unrecorded ____ Other (specify)____

8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count
Distal Blade fragment Upper Mercer	1		

Historic

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

____ Aboriginal X Non-Aboriginal ____ Both ____ Undetermined

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

a. X Pre-1795 b. X 1796-1829 c. X 1830-1849

d. X 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 four

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

X Diagnostic Artifacts X 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.

pearlware - a, b, c
redware a, b, c, d,
cut nails b, c, d

Researcher E. Joane Harris

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

X Kitchen	___ Furniture	___ Personal	
___ Toys & Games	___ Printed Matter	___ Religious/Ceremonial	
___ Military	___ Weapons	___ Transportation	
X 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
Brick	13		
window glass	4		
cut nail	3		
EDGE decorated pearlware	1		
Redware	1		

General

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

Numerous small pieces of brick fragments were observed but not collected.

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 X 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: X Unknown ___ Unrecorded ___ Other (specify) ___

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

*5. Site Condition (select only one, as appropriate):
___ Undisturbed X Disturbed - Extent Unknown ___ Fully disturbed
___ Destroyed ___ Unrecorded ___ Unknown

*6. Dominant Agent (s) of Disturbance (select as many as appropriate):
___ None Apparent X Agriculture ___ Historic Construction ___ Water
___ Transportation ___ Archaeological Excavation ___ Mining ___ Vandalism
___ Unrecorded ___ Other (specify) ___

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction:
Plowing

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

9. Land Use History:
Area has been under cultivation since the early nineteenth century.

*10. Site Elevation 303 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 ___ Unglaciated Plateau
X Till Plain ___ Glaciated 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
X 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 X 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 X Other (specify) flat

*15. Soils:
Soil Association Blount-Pewamo
Soil Series-Phase/Complex Blount Silt loam 0-2% slope
Reference USDA Soil Survey of Monroe County, Ohio. 1993

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

*17. Slope Gradient (percent) 0-2% Unrecorded _____

*18. Drainage System (see manual):
Major Drainage Ohio Tawa River
Minor Drainage Santo River.

*19. Closest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):
Name: To East branch of Mitchell Run
_____ Permanent Stream _____ Lake/Pond X 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 300 (meters from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source 2m (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 X 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):

X 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.

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

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

5. Describe surface conditions.

*6. Site Area (square meters) 3180 ___ ___ ___ ___

Unrecorded ____ ___ ___ ___ ___

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

____ Guessed	____ Historic Maps	____ Aerial Photograph	X Paced	___
____ Taped	____ Transit/Alidade	____ Range Finder	____ Unrecorded	
____ Other (specify) ____				

*8. Confident of Site Boundaries: ____ No X Yes ____ Unrecorded ___

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated ____ Unrecorded ____ Unknown X ___ ___ ___

*10. Name of Form Preparer Patricia M Bennett ___ ___ ___

*11. Institution Gray & Pape, Inc. ___ ___ ___

*12. Date of Form (year/month) 1-97 1 9 ___ ___ / ___ ___

*13. Field Date (year/month) 9-96 1 9 ___ ___ / ___ ___

14. Time Spent at Site 1.5 hours

15. Weather Conditions Cool And Misty

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

*17. Artifact Repository (ies) OHS ___ ___ ___

___ ___ ___

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 2
Aerials: _____ Black/White _____ Color _____ Infrared
_____ None

20. Name and Address of Institution Where Photos Are Filed (include photo log number if available)
GRAY & PAPE Inc.
1318 MAIN ST.
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45210

*21. National Register Status (select only one, as appropriate):
_____ National Register Property†
_____ Determined Eligible for National Register†
_____ 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†
_____ 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?)

This historic site may be associated with a structure depicted on the 1871 Monroe County Atlas along the north side of Hunt Road. Further work in the form of historical and archaeological testing need to be accomplished in order to determine potential significance.

*24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate):
X None _____ Wilderness Area _____ Wildlife Preserve
_____ Park _____ Scenic River _____ Nature Preserve
_____ Forest _____ Military Installation _____ Archaeological Preserve
_____ Archaeological District _____ Unknown
_____ Other (specify) _____

*Site No. 33 - MW - 149

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

1. PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED CARDINGTON - GALION TRANSMISSION LINE IN MORROW COUNTY, OHIO.

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.

Site 33Mw-3 is an historic site situated on the north side of Hunt Road in Segment 1 Field A (Figure 02-5). The site consists of a small collection of historic and prehistoric artifacts recovered from the plowzone layer in ten shovel tests. Site dimensions are 350 feet (110 meters) north-south by 100 feet (30 meters) east-west. A single prehistoric distal flake of Upper Mercer was also recovered. Historic materials recovered from this site include 11 brick fragments, 4 cut nails, 1 redware sherd, and 1 pearlware sherd.

Eighteen historic artifacts were recovered from Site 33Mw03. Date-specific information was derived from one pearlware sherd (1780-1830), one redware sherd (1750-1900), and four cut nails (1815-1870s). The majority of artifacts were functionally classified as Architectural debris (n=15) and consisted of nails and brick fragments. Two ceramic sherds were identified as domestic refuse. The high relative frequency of architectural debris indicates a structure was associated with the assemblage. While the presence of domestic refuse suggests a residential setting for the assemblage, the relative frequency of domestic refuse is too low to make a determination.

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

This site is very similar in setting and artifact assemblage to site 33MW 147 which is located on the south side of Hunt Road.

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

***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.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

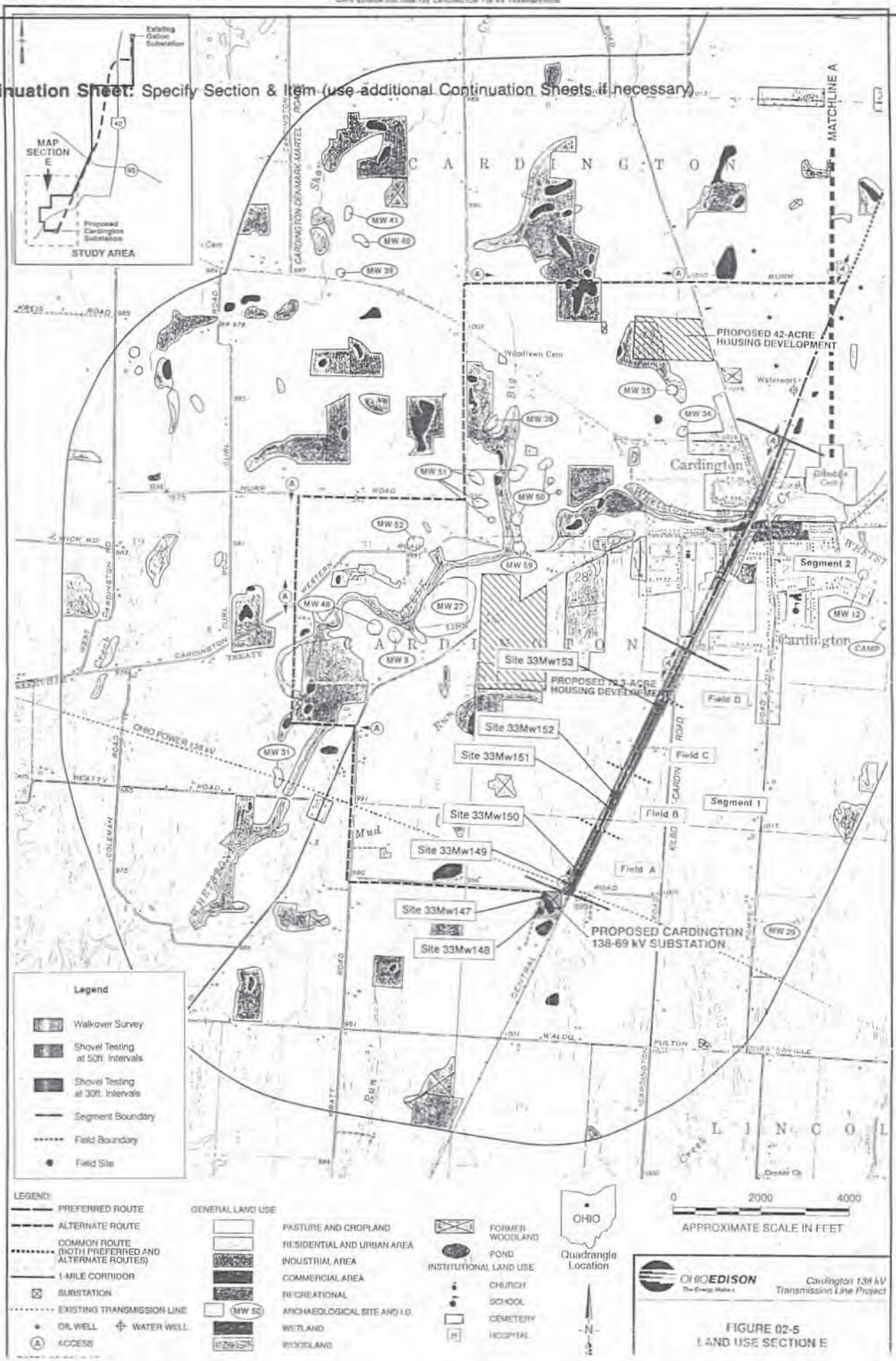
*Site Location

Permanent Feature	Distance (m)	Direction/Bearing from Site to Terrain Feature
HUNT ROAD	10	SOUTH
CONRAIL TRACKS	10	EAST
Chanhassen Road	609	EAST

*Site No. 33 - MW- 149

Page ____

Continuation Sheet: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheets if necessary)



Continuation Sheet: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheets if necessary)

E13 Change to Upland Hill Slope

E14 Change to Moraine

E18 Change to Major: Olentangy River
Minor: Whetstone Creek

F8 change to No

KDS 2/18/02

Summary: Letter of Notification (2) electronically filed by Mr. Hector Garcia on behalf of AEP Ohio Transmission Company