

May 14, 2021

Ms. Tanowa Troupe, Secretary  
Ohio Power Siting Board  
Docketing Division  
180 East Broad Street, 11<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Columbus, Ohio 43215-3797

**Re: Case No. 20-1362-EL-BGN - In the Matter of the Application of Clearview Solar I, LLC for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need to Construct a Solar-Powered Electric Generation Facility in Champaign County, Ohio.**

**Supplemental Responses to Second and Fourth Data Requests from Staff of the Ohio Power Siting Board**

Dear Ms. Troupe:

Attached please find Clearview Solar I, LLC's ("Applicant") Supplemental Responses to the Second and Fourth Data Requests from the staff of the Ohio Power Siting Board ("OPSB Staff"). The Applicant provided this response to OPSB Staff on May 14, 2021.

We are available, at your convenience, to answer any questions you may have.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Christine M.T. Pirik

Christine M.T. Pirik (0029759)

William V. Vorys (0093479)

Matthew C. McDonnell (0090164)

Dickinson Wright PLLC

150 East Gay Street, Suite 2400

Columbus, Ohio 43215

Phone: (614) 591-5461

Email: [cpirik@dickinsonwright.com](mailto:cpirik@dickinsonwright.com)

[wvorys@dickinsonwright.com](mailto:wvorys@dickinsonwright.com)

[mmcdonnell@dickinsonwright.com](mailto:mmcdonnell@dickinsonwright.com)

***Attorneys for Clearview Solar I, LLC***

Cc: Theresa White  
Randall Schumacher  
Jon Pawley  
Andrew Conway

Ms. Tanowa Troupe  
Clearview Solar I, LLC  
Case No. 20-1362-EL-BGN

Page 2

### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The Ohio Power Siting Board's e-filing system will electronically serve notice of the filing of this document on the parties referenced in the service list of the docket card who have electronically subscribed to these cases. In addition, the undersigned certifies that a copy of the foregoing document is also being served upon the persons below this 14<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2021.

/s/ Christine M.T. Pirik

Christine M.T. Pirik (0029759)

Counsel:

[jodi.bair@ohioattorneygeneral.gov](mailto:jodi.bair@ohioattorneygeneral.gov)  
[kyle.kern@ohioattorneygeneral.gov](mailto:kyle.kern@ohioattorneygeneral.gov)  
[jnapier@champaignprosecutor.org](mailto:jnapier@champaignprosecutor.org)  
[cendsley@ofbf.org](mailto:cendsley@ofbf.org)  
[lcurtis@ofbf.org](mailto:lcurtis@ofbf.org)  
[amilam@ofbf.org](mailto:amilam@ofbf.org)

Administrative Law Judges via email:

[david.hicks@puco.ohio.gov](mailto:david.hicks@puco.ohio.gov)

4840-3342-5641 v1 [85890-4]

**BEFORE  
THE OHIO POWER SITING BOARD**

In the Matter of the Application of Clearview Solar I, LLC for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need to Construct a Solar-Powered Electric Generation Facility in Champaign County, Ohio. ) ) ) ) ) Case No: 20-1362-EL-BGN

**CLEARVIEW SOLAR I, LLC'S**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSES TO THE SECOND**  
**AND FOURTH DATA REQUESTS**  
**FROM THE STAFF OF THE OHIO POWER SITING BOARD**

On December 18, 2020, Clearview Solar I, LLC (“Applicant”), filed an application (“Application”) with the Ohio Power Siting Board (“OPSB”) proposing to construct a solar-powered electric generation facility in Champaign County, Ohio.

In the course of its review of the Application, the Staff of the OPSB (“OPSB Staff”) provided the Applicant with OPSB Staff’s Second Data Request. Now comes the Applicant providing the following Supplemental Response to Question 1 of the Second Data Request.

Likewise, in the course of its review of the Application, the OPSB Staff also provided the Applicant with OPSB Staff's Fourth Data Request. Now comes the Applicant providing the following Supplemental Response to Question 1 of the Fourth Data Request.

1. **Supplemental Response to the Second Data Request, Question 1:** Please describe the “Petroleum or Non-HVL Pipeline” identified on Figure 1 by providing, to the extent known.
  - a. the pipeline company owner;
  - b. the name, number, and designator of the pipeline;
  - c. the diameter of the pipeline;

**Response:** The pipeline depicted in Application Figure 1 filed on December 18, 2020, is actually two parallel pipelines located within a single pipeline easement that are jointly owned by Sunoco Pipeline and Energy Transfer Partners. These pipelines are designated

as “Lima/13210 - 8" Lima - Dayton - SL8” and “Dayton Discharge/13234 - 6" Dayton-Lima.” Each of the pipelines is categorized as a Non-HVL High Pressure Petroleum Products Pipeline. The pipeline right-of-way has a width of 50 feet centered on the original pipeline. A map provided by the owners showing the general location of the pipeline right-of-way is included as Attachment 1 to this response. The precise location of the right-of-way will be confirmed by the Applicant’s survey and title work and Sunoco Pipeline’s Right-of-Way Department as part of the final design and engineering for the Project.

For construction and operation of the Project, when working within the pipeline right-of-way, the Applicant will adhere to the pipeline owner’s “General Guidelines for Third Party Construction or Maintenance Activities” (the “Guidelines”) and applicable construction and safety standards. The Guidelines, which are included as Attachment 2 to this response, provide detailed guidance regarding crossing the pipeline right-of-way with Project infrastructure.

2. **Supplemental Response to the Fourth Data Request, Question 1:** In the completeness letter dated 2/16/2021, OPSB Staff asked that, “specific avoidance or mitigation measures for impacts from the project on archaeological and historic/architecture sites,” be provided during the investigation phase of our review. To better understand the status regarding potential mitigation or avoidance of significant cultural resources, please provide an update on status of field work, coordination with OHPO on results and provide staff with a copy of any draft to date of Phase I cultural resources work.

**Response:** The draft Phase IA Cultural Resources Report for the approximately 845 acres surveyed to date is included as Attachment 3 to this response. As the draft report indicates, a total of eight previously unrecorded archaeological resources were identified during these investigations. Also as the draft report indicates, none of these resources appear to meet the minimum requirements for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Pending on-going consultation with OHPO about the Project, no additional work is



recommended with respect to these resources. The remaining approximately 150 acres will be surveyed when field conditions are suitable for surface collection, which is expected to be during the period following the Fall harvest.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Christine M.T. Pirik

Christine M.T. Pirik (0029759)

William V. Vorys (0093479)

Matthew C. McDonnell (0090164)

Dickinson Wright PLLC

150 East Gay Street, Suite 2400

Columbus, Ohio 43215

Phone: (614) 591-5461

Email: [cpirik@dickinsonwright.com](mailto:cpirik@dickinsonwright.com)

[vvorys@dickinsonwright.com](mailto:vvorys@dickinsonwright.com)

[mmcdonnell@dickinsonwright.com](mailto:mmcdonnell@dickinsonwright.com)

*Attorneys for Clearview Solar I, LLC*

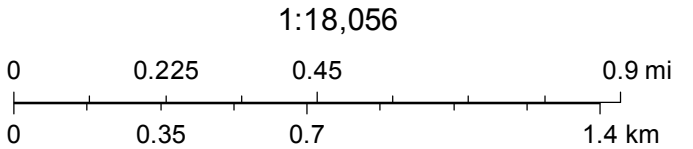
## **Attachment 1**

### Map

Clearview Solar Project



April 20, 2021



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors  
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

## **Attachment 2**

### General Guidelines





## **GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THIRD-PARTY CONSTRUCTION OR MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES**

Energy Transfer and its affiliates and related companies (“ET”) are dedicated to the highest safety standards in the continued operation of their pipelines and facilities. Of utmost importance to ET is the continued safety of the public and its pipeline and facilities during construction and other activities on, across, over or under its right-of-way. ET is therefore pleased to provide these general guidelines (“Guidelines”) for third-party construction, blasting, installation or modification of pipelines, underground utilities, roads, streets, driveways, ditches, drainage canals or any other type of temporary or permanent structure or obstruction or any other encroachment on, over, across, or paralleling, ET’s right-of-way (hereinafter referred to as “Crossing” or “Crossings”).

These Guidelines are intended to be consistent with State Code and are further based upon industry standards and practice. These Guidelines are merely guidelines and upon notification to ET of a proposed Crossing, as required by State Code, each proposed Crossing and its corresponding finalized plans and profile drawings will be evaluated by ET and the third-party requesting such Crossing, pending final approval.

### **1. Notification**

- a. The party requesting such Crossing shall use its best efforts to provide ET with its finalized plans and profile drawings at least thirty days (30) days prior to any related construction or maintenance activity. The Pipeline Facility shall include, but is not limited to, rights-of-way, fee properties, easements, pipelines, meter and regulator buildings and valve sites (“ET Pipeline Facility” or “Facilities”). Unless otherwise agreed to by ET in writing, no equipment shall enter onto ET’s Pipeline Facility unless an ET representative is on location.
- b. No excavation shall occur in the vicinity of ET’s pipeline facility until:
  - 1) In accordance with the State approved Notification Centers, ET shall be notified at least 48 hours in advance of any construction or maintenance activity. You must contact the State approved Notification Center at 811. Before commencing any Crossing at or near ET’s Pipeline Facility you must also contact ET’s Field Representative(s);
  - 2) Unless otherwise agreed to by ET in writing, an ET inspector is on site to monitor the excavation activities.

### **2. Drawings for Proposed Construction or Maintenance**

Any proposed construction or maintenance activity in the vicinity of ET’s Pipeline Facility will require submittal of final plans and profile drawings for prior review and approval by ET. One (1) copy of these drawings must be submitted to ET’s Encroachment Department via e-mail [Encroachments@energytransfer.com](mailto:Encroachments@energytransfer.com). All plans and drawings must show in detail, all of ET’s

Pipeline Facilities, its corresponding right-of-way and any other landmarks that will assist ET to determine the location of the proposed Crossing and the affects of the proposed construction or maintenance activity on ET's Pipeline Facility.

**3. Encroachment Agreement**

In certain instances, due to the type of crossing required and the probable impact upon ET's Facilities, an encroachment agreement may be necessary for proposed construction or maintenance within ET's Pipeline Facility. ET shall be responsible for preparing such encroachment agreement and shall bear the cost and expense in such preparation. Such encroachment agreement shall outline the responsibilities, conditions and liabilities of the parties and must be fully executed and in ET's possession prior to commencing any construction activity.

**4. Insurance Coverage**

In certain instances, due to the type of crossing required and the probable impact upon ET's Facilities, ET may require evidence of comprehensive general liability insurance coverage prior to any construction or maintenance activity in the vicinity of its Facilities. In the event that ET requires evidence of comprehensive general liability insurance, ET and/or its affiliates and related companies, whichever the case may be, shall be named as additional insured.

**5. Crossing Pipelines with Equipment**

To protect ET's pipelines or related Facilities from additional external loading, ET may perform a field survey and an engineering study to determine the effects of any proposed activity over its pipelines or related Facilities. Mats, timber, bridges, or other protective materials deemed necessary and appropriate by ET may be required and placed over ET's pipelines or related Facilities for the duration of any loading. E-mail [encroachments@energytransfer.com](mailto:encroachments@energytransfer.com).

**6. Excavation, Cuts, or Fill near ET's Pipeline Facility**

- a. Unless otherwise agreed to by ET in writing, an ET representative will be on location prior to and during construction activity within ET's Pipeline Facility.
- b. No heavy equipment of any type will be permitted to work directly over ET's pipelines or related Facilities, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by ET.
- c. All excavation within eighteen inches (18") of any pipeline will be performed by hand. At the discretion of ET's onsite representative, excavators may be required to hand dig beginning at a distance greater than eighteen inches (18").
- d. All excavations within ET's Pipeline Facility shall be backfilled with a minimum of eight inches (8") lifts of backfill material, where pipeline padding is reduced ensure backfill is clean and free from rock, trash, concrete, rubbish, or hazardous material. Soil backfill must be compacted to the satisfaction of the ET onsite inspector so that settling does not occur.
- e. No grade cuts will be permitted within ET's Pipeline Facility unless otherwise agreed to in writing by ET and with ET's representative on location. An engineering study may be performed to ensure that the lateral stability of ET's pipelines or related Facilities are not affected.

- f. No fill shall be permitted within ET's Pipeline Facility unless otherwise agreed to in writing by ET. No more than twenty-four inches (24") of earthen fill material (pipeline cover not to exceed 7ft.), free from any rocks, trash, concrete, rubbish, rebar, hazardous materials, etc., will be permitted within ET's Pipeline Facility, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by ET.
- g. Earthen cover over ET's pipelines shall be thirty-six inches (36") or no less than what was originally there prior to any construction. In the event that ET determines that a lesser cover will not increase the risk to the public or increase the risk of a break, leak, rupture or other damage to ET's pipelines or related Facilities, ET may allow a lesser earthen cover, in a minimum amount as determined solely within the discretion of ET.
- h. No trash or debris shall be placed in any excavation or left in or on ET's Pipeline Facility.
- i. The creation of storm water outfalls or other water management controls which would make the pipeline right-of-way more susceptible to erosion shall be avoided or mitigated.

**7. Aboveground Appurtenances, Structures and Obstructions**

- a. Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by ET, no aboveground appurtenances, structures, or obstructions of a temporary or permanent nature shall be located within ET's Pipeline Facility that, in any way, interfere with operating, maintaining, accessing, inspecting, repairing, modifying, replacing or relocating such Facilities. The appurtenances, structures and obstructions include, but are not limited to the following: buildings, structures, signage, utility poles, steel towers, guy wires, other structures supporting aerial lines, satellite dishes, manholes, catch basins, septic systems, utility pedestals, transformers, fire hydrant, large spoils of earthen materials, decks, pools, boats, RV's, trailers and storage of hazardous or non-hazardous materials.
- b. Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by ET, no foreign towers (Wind Turbine and Communication Towers) are permitted within 1500 feet (1500') of company facilities. Refer any requests to the Right-of-Way Representative/Encroachments Group.

**8. Proposed Pipe and Utility Lines**

- a. General Guidelines:
  - 1. For the safety of the public and to lessen the risk of a break, leak, rupture or other damage to ET's Pipeline Facility and in furtherance of the state code, ET's Pipeline Facility shall be positively located by ET before any Crossings are constructed or installed near ET's Pipeline Facility.
  - 2. Plan and profile drawings are required for all foreign utility crossings.
  - 3. For open trench crossings, ET requires a minimum clearance of twenty-four inches (24") be maintained between the bottom of ET's pipeline or related Facilities and any foreign line or facilities unless otherwise agreed to in writing by ET.
  - 4. For conventional bore crossings, ET requires a minimum clearance of thirty-six inches (36") below ET's pipeline/facilities.

5. For directional drill foreign line crossings, ET requires a minimum of sixty inches (60") of clearance below company pipeline facilities the entire width of company right-of-way.
6. Excavate ET Facilities at the point of the proposed crossing on the approach side to verify the auger head, boring and installation process will not damage company pipeline facilities.
7. All foreign lines shall cross ET's Pipeline Facility at ninety degrees (90°) or at an angle of not less than forty-five degrees (45°), unless otherwise approved by ET. Longitudinal occupancy of ET's Pipeline Facility will not be permitted.
8. Buried utility lines must be identified with permanent aboveground markers where lines enter and exit ET's right-of-way. Installation and maintenance of the markers shall be the responsibility of the foreign line owner.
9. No manholes, valves or other appurtenances will be permitted within ET's Pipeline Facility.
10. No vertical or horizontal bends allowed within ET's Pipeline Facility unless approved by ET.
11. ET's Pipeline Facility is cathodically protected. All other cathodically protected facilities that enter or cross ET's Pipeline Facility must have test leads installed. Any inquiries for cooperative testing should be directed to the attention of ET's Field Representative on location. Any Utility crossings that may be negatively affected by ET cathodic protection will need to be designed accordingly (i.e. coated, cased, etc.)
12. ET may require excavation of its Facilities to perform corrosion related tasks before and during foreign line crossings as required.
13. All underground utilities (other than residential telephone, cable TV and 24 volt DC power lines) may require plastic identification tape installed no closer than eighteen inches (18") above the line.

b. Water or Forced Sewer Lines

1. All water and sewer lines shall be either (1) ductile iron or steel casing (coated to protect it from ET's cathodic protection) or (2) steel encased in plastic schedule 80 PVC for a minimum of 5-feet on either side of any ET's pipelines or related Facilities or (3) standard PVC pipe.
2. Forced sewer lines shall have no piping connections located within 5-feet of any ET's pipelines or related Facilities or placed within ET's pipeline easement.



c.

#### Communication, Power or Combustible Material Lines

1. When open trenching crossing with underground fiber optic cables, telephone and television cables (other than residential telephone and cable TV) crossing ET's Pipeline Facility shall be installed in rigid nonmetallic conduit with bags of concrete-mix placed directly above and below the conduit across company right-of-way or similar company approved method. Place warning burial tape the width of company right-of-way at least 18 inches (18") directly above communication cables.
2. When open trench crossing with underground electric cables except 24-volt DC power lines (including single residential service drops) crossing ET's facilities shall be installed in nonmetallic conduit with bags of concrete-mix placed directly above and below the conduit across company right-of-way or similar company approved method. A minimum of thirty-six inches (36") is required if over 600 volts. If it is necessary for a residential service drop to cross above ET Facilities, concrete bags are not required, only red caution tape for the full width of the ROW.
3. When underground electric cable over 10 kv is crossing ET Facilities it shall be a shielded cable installed in metallic casing with dielectric coating with bags of concrete-mix placed directly above and below the conduit across company right-of-way or similar company approved method. ET requires a minimum clearance of sixty inches (60") below ET's pipeline/facilities.
4. Any overhead crossing exceeding 160 kva must be reviewed by ET's corrosion department.
5. All overhead power/communication lines must cross ET Facilities with a minimum vertical overhead clearance of twenty-five feet (25') to grade at full load and maximum temperature.
6. ET recommends that all underground residential telephone, cable TV and 24 volt DC power lines be encased in plastic conduit for the full width of the right-of-way.

#### d. Exclusive Easement Construction

1. When constructing a directional drill across ET's easement a minimum separation of ten (10) feet must be maintained between the outside diameter of the bottom of ET's pipeline and the top of any of your facilities within ET's exclusive easement area
2. When constructing a conventional bore across ET's easement a minimum separation of three (3) feet must be maintained between the outside diameter of the bottom of ET's pipeline and the top of any of your facilities within ET's exclusive easement area

**9. Proposed Roads, Streets, Driveways, Access Ways and Parking Lots**

- a. Load stress will be calculated by ET to determine if any protection of the pipeline is required for roadways, streets, driveways, access ways, etc., planned to cross ET's Pipeline Facility. In the event it is determined by ET that the roadways, streets, driveways, access ways, etc., will increase a risk to the public or increase a risk of a break, leak, rupture or other damage to ET's Pipeline Facility, ET may require, at the sole cost and expense of the party requesting such Crossing, the installation of protective material or pipeline adjustment as may be deemed necessary by ET to protect the public or ET's Pipeline Facility.
- b. The preferred minimum earth cover over ET's Pipeline Facility is forty-eight inches (48") at all roadways, streets, driveways, access ways, etc., including adjacent ditch lines. In the event that ET determines that a lesser cover will not increase a risk to the public or increase a risk of a break, leak, rupture or other damage to the pipeline or related Facilities, ET may allow a lesser earth cover, in a minimum amount as determined solely within the discretion of ET. In the event the required amount of cover is not obtainable as reflected in finalized plan and profile drawings, ET may require the installation of protective material at no expense to ET. Cover shall be measured from the top of ET's pipeline to the surface of the road.
- c. Roads and streets crossing over ET's Pipeline Facility shall cross at an angle of not less than forty-five degrees (45°), or as near as possible thereto. Crossings should be over straight pipe and at locations free of any crossovers. Longitudinal occupancy of the right-of-way will not be permitted.
- d. No parking areas or the like will be allowed on, over or across ET's Pipeline Facility unless ET determines that the parking areas, etc. will not increase a risk or restrain access to its facilities, increase a risk to the public and/or increase a risk of a break, leak, rupture or other damage to the Facilities. The party requesting such crossing shall install, at its sole cost and expense, any protective material as deemed necessary by ET to protect the public or ET's pipeline facility.
- e. Permanent pipeline marker(s), provided by ET, will be installed at all road crossings.

**10. Disposal Systems**

No aerobic septic systems, septic tanks, liquid disposal systems, or hazardous waste disposal systems will be allowed on ET's Pipeline Facility or within twenty-five (25) feet of ET's Pipeline Facility, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by ET. This will include, but is not limited to, affluent from sewage disposal systems, the discharge of any hydrocarbon substance, the discharge or disposal of any regulated waste, or any other discharge that may prove damaging or corrosive to ET's Pipeline Facility.

**11. Impoundment of Water**

- a. In order to provide for the adequate maintenance and operation of ET's Pipeline Facility, the impoundment of water on ET's Pipeline Facility will not be allowed.

- b. Temporary soil erosion and sediment control devices and storm water detention basins/traps will not be permitted on ET's Pipeline Facility unless otherwise agreed to in writing by ET.

**12. Blasting & Seismic Activity**

- a. To the extent it impacts the lateral stability or otherwise endangers or interferes with the efficiency, safety, or convenient operation of ET's Pipeline Facility, no explosive detonations will be permitted within 300-feet of ET's Pipeline Facility without: (1) prior blast plan impact analysis and written approval from ET and (2) ET's representative on site during blasting. To determine if the detonation stresses will be detrimental to the safety of ET's Pipeline Facility, information required to complete ET's "Blasting Data Sheet" must be submitted to ET for evaluation and approval no less than 30 days prior to the proposed date of blasting activity. The contractor performing the blasting will be required to verify by signature the proposed blasting plan.
- b. No "Non-Explosive" seismic testing or construction equipment with steady state vibrator, intermittent vibrator, or thumper sources shall be conducted within 150 feet of ET's Pipeline Facility without prior written approval.

**13. Landscaping & Irrigation Systems**

- a. Landscaping shall not be permitted within ET's Pipeline Facility unless otherwise agreed to in writing by ET.
- b. Irrigation heads and valves shall not be permitted within ET's Pipeline Facility unless otherwise agreed to in writing by ET.
- c. Irrigation systems shall not be directly installed longitudinally over ET's Pipeline Facility and shall not be buried deeper than 12-inches, regardless of location, from the surface of the ground within ET's Pipeline Facility.

**14. Pipeline Markers**

The party request such Crossing will ensure that all temporary and permanent pipeline markers installed by ET are protected and maintained at all times during construction or Crossing related activity. Any permanent markers damaged or removed will be replaced by ET at the sole expense of the party requesting such Crossing. No work will be allowed to commence until, in the opinion of ET, sufficient pipeline markers are in place. Unauthorized damage or removal of pipeline markers is punishable by Federal law.

**15. Right of Ingress and Egress**

- a. The party requesting such Crossing shall have the right to install fences on, over and across the Facilities, provided, however, that ET shall have the unrestricted right of ingress and egress to its Facilities at all times. Any fencing, except agricultural fence, must be approved in writing by ET. ET prohibits any fencing which obstructs access or line of sight for patrol/inspection or identification markers.
- b. ET, at its sole option and discretion, may require the party requesting such Crossing to install, at its sole cost and expense and for ET's benefit, a walk gate at least three (3) feet in width for residential lots or gate at least twelve (12) feet in width for rural areas at each

fence crossing. ET shall provide a lock for such gate(s). Said gate(s) shall be installed as to provide ET with ingress and egress access to its pipeline or related facilities and to minimize vehicular and equipment travel over ET's pipeline or Facilities.

- c. The party requesting such Crossing shall be responsible for keeping the enclosed portion of ET's pipeline or related Facilities free of any debris or trash.
- d. ET's pipeline or related Facilities shall be positively located by ET before any fences are constructed or installed near ET's pipeline or related Facilities. Post hole excavations for fencing placed upon ET's pipeline or related Facilities shall not be greater than a depth of eighteen inches (18") below the undisturbed grade level nor closer than five feet (5') horizontally from ET's pipeline or related Facilities, unless approved in writing by ET. No other excavations of any kind may be made in the pipeline or related Facilities without the prior written consent of ET.

**16. Statement Regarding Existing Rights**

**NOTHING CONTAINED HEREIN SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO CONVEY, WAIVE, OR SUBORDINATE ANY OF ET'S EXISTING RIGHTS WHATSOEVER. SHOULD A CONFLICT EXIST WITH THE LANGUAGE CONTAINED IN ANY ET ENCROACHMENT AGREEMENT, EASEMENT, OR PETITION IN CONDEMNATION AND THESE GUIDELINES, ET'S ENCROACHMENT AGREEMENT, EASEMENT, OR PETITION IN CONDEMNATION SHALL CONTROL AND BE DECISIVE OF THE ISSUE.**

**17. Statements Regarding Guidelines for Construction and Maintenance**

Certain construction and maintenance activities may be reviewed and approved by ET at one point in time, but not immediately installed or performed. Therefore, all construction and maintenance activities are subject to the Guidelines in affect at the time the work actually takes place. In addition, the guidelines described in this document represent those industry standards that ET believes meet the minimum acceptable standards regarding third-party construction and maintenance activities in the vicinity of ET's Pipeline Facility. Therefore, after review of the final plan and profile drawings, ET may, in the event that ET determines the construction and maintenance activities will increase a risk to the public or increase a risk of a break, leak, rupture or other damage to ET's Pipeline Facility, require fortifications in furtherance of state codes. The party requesting such Crossing agrees to alter, modify or halt any construction activity, which in the sole opinion of ET's, will increase the risk to the public or increase the risk of a break, leak, rupture or other damage to ET's Pipeline Facility.

All written correspondences and your final design plans are to be addressed to:

**Energy Transfer Company**  
**[Encroachments@energytransfer.com](mailto:Encroachments@energytransfer.com)**  
**Attention: Encroachment Department**

**[END]**

## **Attachment 3**

### **Phase I Archaeological Survey Report Gray & Pape Heritage Management May 12, 2021**



# GRAY & PAPE

---

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

*Phase I Archaeological  
Survey Report for the  
Proposed Clearview Solar  
Project, Adams Township,  
Champaign County, Ohio*

**LEAD STATE AGENCY:**  
Ohio Power Siting Board

**PREPARED FOR:**  
Environmental Design & Research  
217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1000  
Syracuse, New York 13202

**PREPARED BY:**  
Gray & Pape  
1318 Main Street  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

20-87601.001





# GRAY & PAPE

## HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

20-87601.001

### Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

Lead State Agency:  
Ohio Power Siting Board

Prepared for:  
Environmental Design & Research  
217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1000  
Syracuse, New York 13202

Prepared by:  
John W. Picklesimer, M.A., RPA  
Marcia Vehling, RP

Gray & Pape  
1318 Main Street  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

John W. Picklesimer, M.A., RPA  
Principal Investigator, Archaeology

May 12, 2021

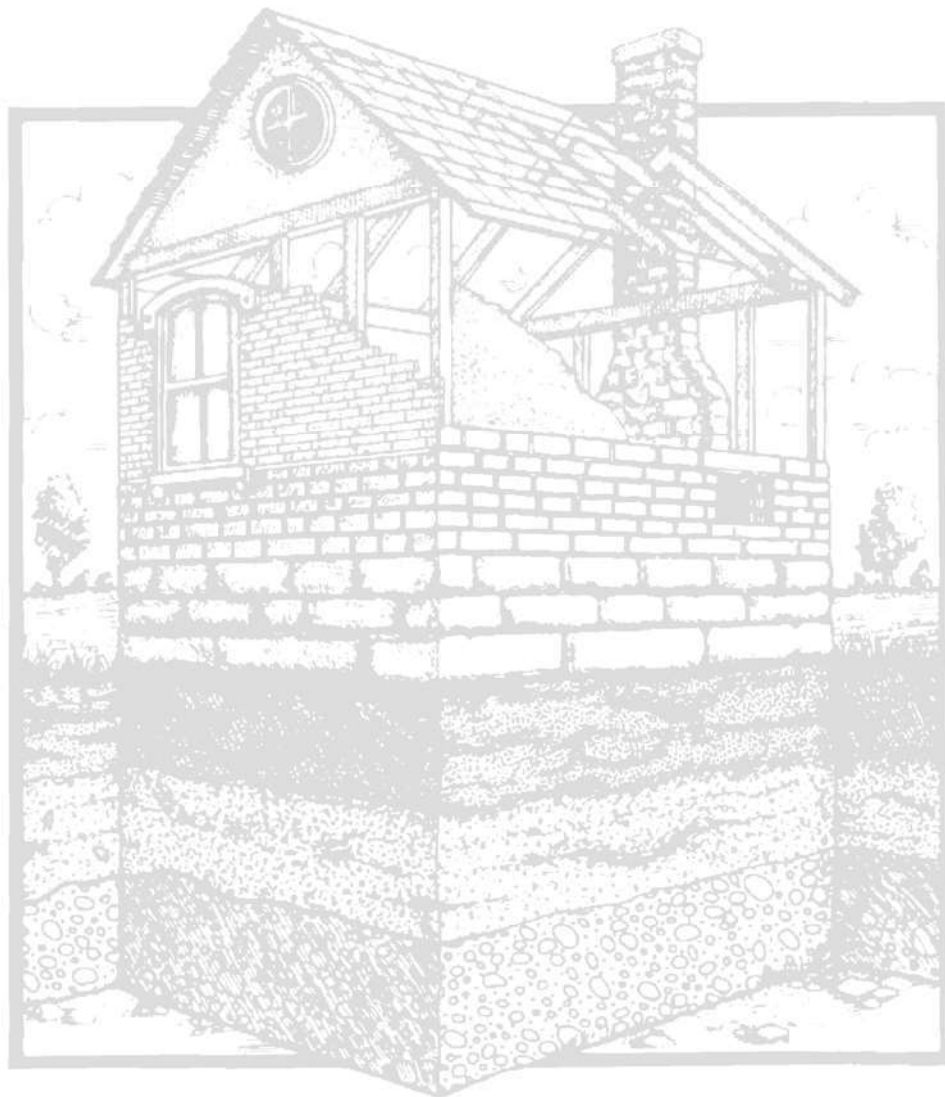




## ABSTRACT

Gray & Pape, Inc., under contract with Environmental Design & Research, completed a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Clearview Solar Project, in Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio. The total Project footprint for this undertaking encompassed an area of 446.0 hectares. This area was segregated into areas of *elevated* and *reduced sensitivity* for archaeological resources and survey. The defined areas of *elevated sensitivity* accounted for roughly 329.3 hectares, while the areas of *reduced sensitivity* accounted for the remaining 117.0 hectares. These sensitivity areas were used to develop a survey plan that was approved by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office in a letter dated October 22, 2020. Based upon this model, only a 50-percent sample of the *reduced sensitivity* sample areas were slated for Phase I survey and, as a result, the combined survey area for this Project measured 387.4 hectares. Prior to the initiation of the field investigations, 20 discrete survey areas were defined to facilitate survey and to ensure adequate sampling of the areas of *reduced sensitivity*. During the current investigations, the survey was completed for 342.1 hectares; however, unforeseen agricultural issues did not allow for the completion of survey for 45.3 hectares located in survey areas 02, 05, and 06.

During the current investigations, eight archaeological resources were identified, including five precontact isolated finds (33CH460 through 33CH464), two historical sites (33CH457 and 33CH459), and a small, low-density precontact lithic scatter (33CH458). Based upon the information gathered during the archaeological survey, no additional work is recommended for any of these resources and, accordingly, no additional work is recommended for those portions of the Project area summarized in this report. However, as noted above, survey investigations were not completed for 45.3 hectares of the selected survey areas. These portions of the Project entail 36.4 hectares of areas designated to have an *elevated sensitivity* and 8.9 hectares of *reduced sensitivity* areas. These portions of the Project footprint will require survey if they are included within the final construction plans for the Clearview Solar Project.



*This page intentionally left blank.*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

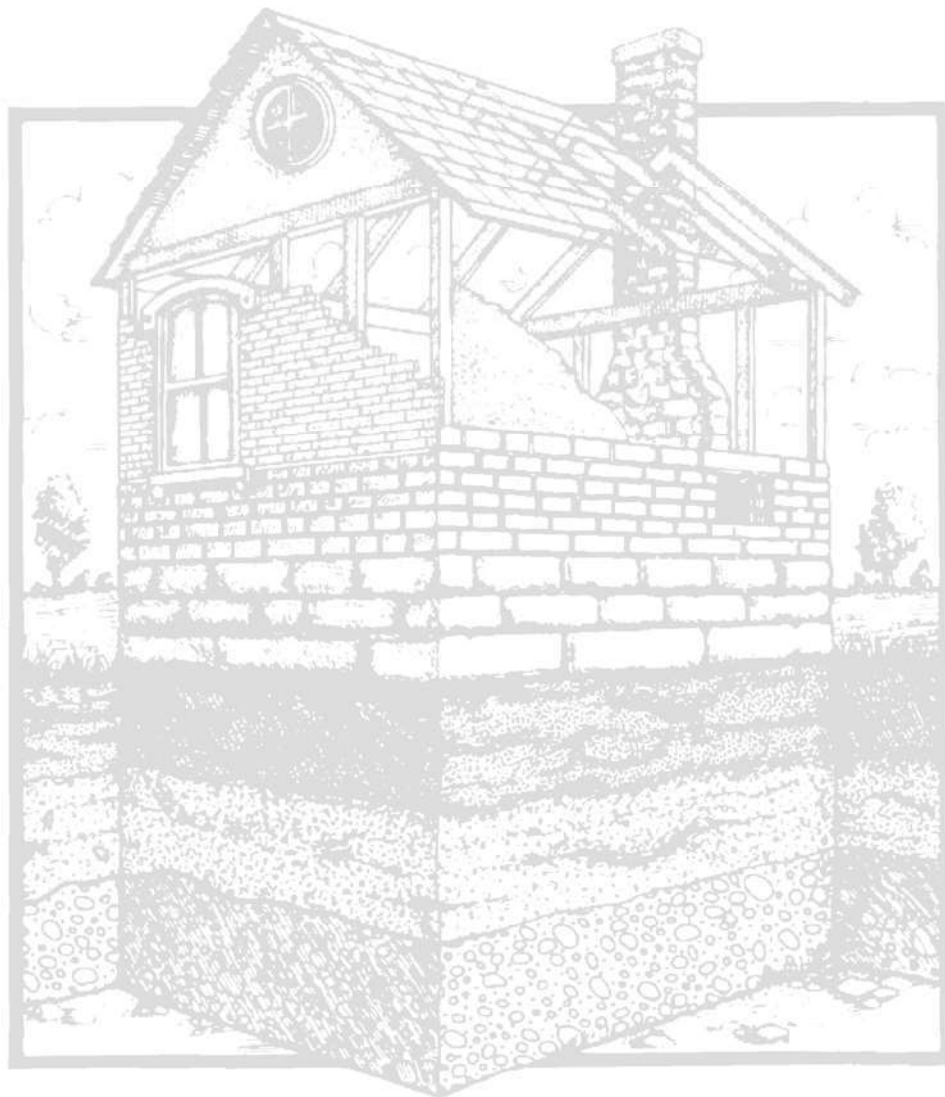
ABSTRACT .....	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ii
LIST OF FIGURES .....	iii
LIST OF TABLES.....	iv
1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Project Area Description.....	1
1.2 Acknowledgements.....	3
2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT .....	4
2.1 Physiography and Geomorphology .....	4
2.2 Surface Geology .....	4
2.3 Soils.....	4
2.4 Natural Environment.....	5
3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT .....	6
3.1 Prehistoric Context.....	6
3.2 Historical Context (A.D. 1750–Present).....	11
4.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY .....	14
4.1 Site File and Literature Review.....	14
4.2 Archaeological Field Methods .....	14
4.3 Laboratory Analysis.....	15
4.4 Curation.....	19
5.0 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS .....	20
5.1 Result of Site File and Literature Review.....	20
5.2 Results of Field Investigations.....	22
5.3 Summary of the Survey Investigations .....	32
5.4 Archaeological Site Descriptions .....	33
6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	61
7.0 REFERENCES CITED .....	62
APPENDIX A: OHPO PHASE IA CONCURRENCE LETTER	
APPENDIX B: PRECONTACT ARTIFACT INVENTORY	
APPENDIX C: HISTORICAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY	

# LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1. Location of Clearview Solar Project, Champaign County, Ohio. ....	2
Figure 5-1. Project area and previously recorded surveys and resources within a 1.6-kilometer study radius, Champaign County, Ohio. ....	21
Figure 5-2. Location of survey areas and summary of the survey coverage for the Clearview Solar Project (sheet 1 of 2). ....	23
Figure 5-3. Location of survey areas and summary of the survey coverage for the Clearview Solar Project (sheet 2 of 2). ....	24
Figure 5-4. Survey Area 01, view to the east. ....	25
Figure 5-5. Survey Area 05, view to the east. ....	25
Figure 5-6. Survey Area 08, view to the east. ....	27
Figure 5-7. Survey Area 09, view to the north. ....	27
Figure 5-8. Survey Area 12, view to the southwest. ....	29
Figure 5-9. Survey Area 15, view to the west. ....	29
Figure 5-10. Survey Area 18, view to the east. ....	31
Figure 5-11. Survey Area 20, view to the east. ....	31
Figure 5-12. Locations of the isolated finds identified at the Clearview Solar Project, Champaign County, Ohio. ....	34
Figure 5-13. Unidentified projectile point fragment recovered at 33CH464. ....	35
Figure 5-14. Plan view of site 33CH457 (Field Site SA-03-01), Champaign County, Ohio. ....	37
Figure 5-15. Site 33CH457 (Field Site SA-03-01), view to the northeast. ....	38
Figure 5-16. Representative artifacts from site 33CH457. ....	38
Figure 5-17. Plan view of site 33CH458 (Field Site SA-09-01), Champaign County, Ohio. ....	43
Figure 5-18. Site 33CH458 (Field Site SA-09-01), view to the northwest. ....	44
Figure 5-19. Biface scraper recovered from site 33CH458. ....	44
Figure 5-20. Plan view of site 33CH459 (Field Site SA-17-01), Champaign County, Ohio. ....	46
Figure 5-21. Site 33CH459 (Field Site SA-17-01), view to the northwest. ....	47
Figure 5-22. Glass artifacts recovered from site 33CM459. ....	47
Figure 5-23. Project area illustrated on the 1874 Atlas of Champaign County, Ohio (Starr and Headington 1874). ....	48
Figure 5-24. Project area and sites illustrated on the 1912 Sidney, Ohio; 1913 Bellefontaine, Ohio; 1914 Saint Paris, Ohio; and 1914 Troy, Ohio; United States Geological Survey 15' quadrangle (USGS 1912, 1913, 1914a, and 1914b). ....	49
Figure 5-25. Project area and sites illustrated on the 1944 Sidney, Ohio; 1944 Bellefontaine, Ohio; 1944 Saint Paris, Ohio; and 1944 Troy, Ohio; United States Geological Survey 15' quadrangle (USGS 1944a, 1944b, 1944c, and 1944d). ....	50
Figure 5-26. Project area illustrated on the 1959 Paris, Ohio; 1961 De Graf, Ohio; 1961 Sidney, Ohio; and 1961 Troy Ohio 7.5' United States Geological Survey quadrangles (USGS 1959, 1961a, 1961 b, and 1961c). ....	51
Figure 5-27. Ceramic artifacts recovered from site 33CH459. ....	59
Figure 5-28. Stoneware artifacts recovered from site 33CH459. ....	60
Figure 5-29. Miscellaneous artifacts recovered from site 33CH459. ....	60

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 5-1. Previously Identified Ohio Historic Inventory Resources within 1.6-Kilometers of the Project. ....	20
Table 5-2. Summary of Defined Survey Areas. ....	22
Table 5-3. Outstanding Clearview Solar Survey Areas. ....	32
Table 5-4. Summary of Precontact Isolates Identified During the Survey Investigations. ....	33
Table 5-5. Summary of Historical Artifacts Recovered from Site 33CH457 (Field Site SA-03-01). ....	39
Table 5-6. Summary of Historical Artifacts Recovered from Site 33CH459 (Field Site SA-17-01). ....	52



*This page intentionally left blank.*

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

---

This report presents the results of a Phase I archaeological assessment conducted by Gray & Pape, Inc. (Gray & Pape), Cincinnati, Ohio, on behalf of Environmental Design & Research (EDR), Syracuse, New York, for the proposed Clearview Solar Project (the Project), in Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio. (Figure 1-1). The footprint for this facility measures 446 hectares (ha) in size in the northwestern portions of rural Champaign County. The objective of this Phase I investigation was to document and provide initial assessment of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of any prehistoric or historical archaeological resources that may be present within the Project Area of Potential Effects (APE). This work was completed in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (36 C.F.R. 800). All archaeological investigations were conducted in accordance with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) guidelines (OHPO 1994). The lead agency for the project is the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB). Field investigations were conducted in two mobilizations. The initial mobilization occurred in November and December 2020; however, due to inclement weather conditions, the archaeological investigations were suspended until conditions improved. The second mobilization extended from April 12 to 15, 2021.

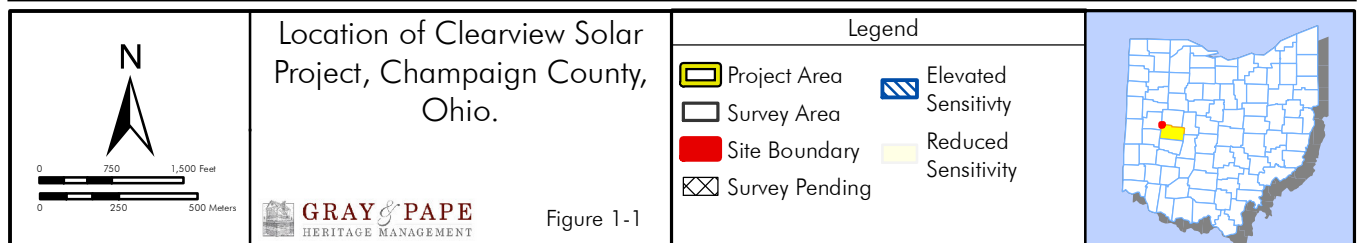
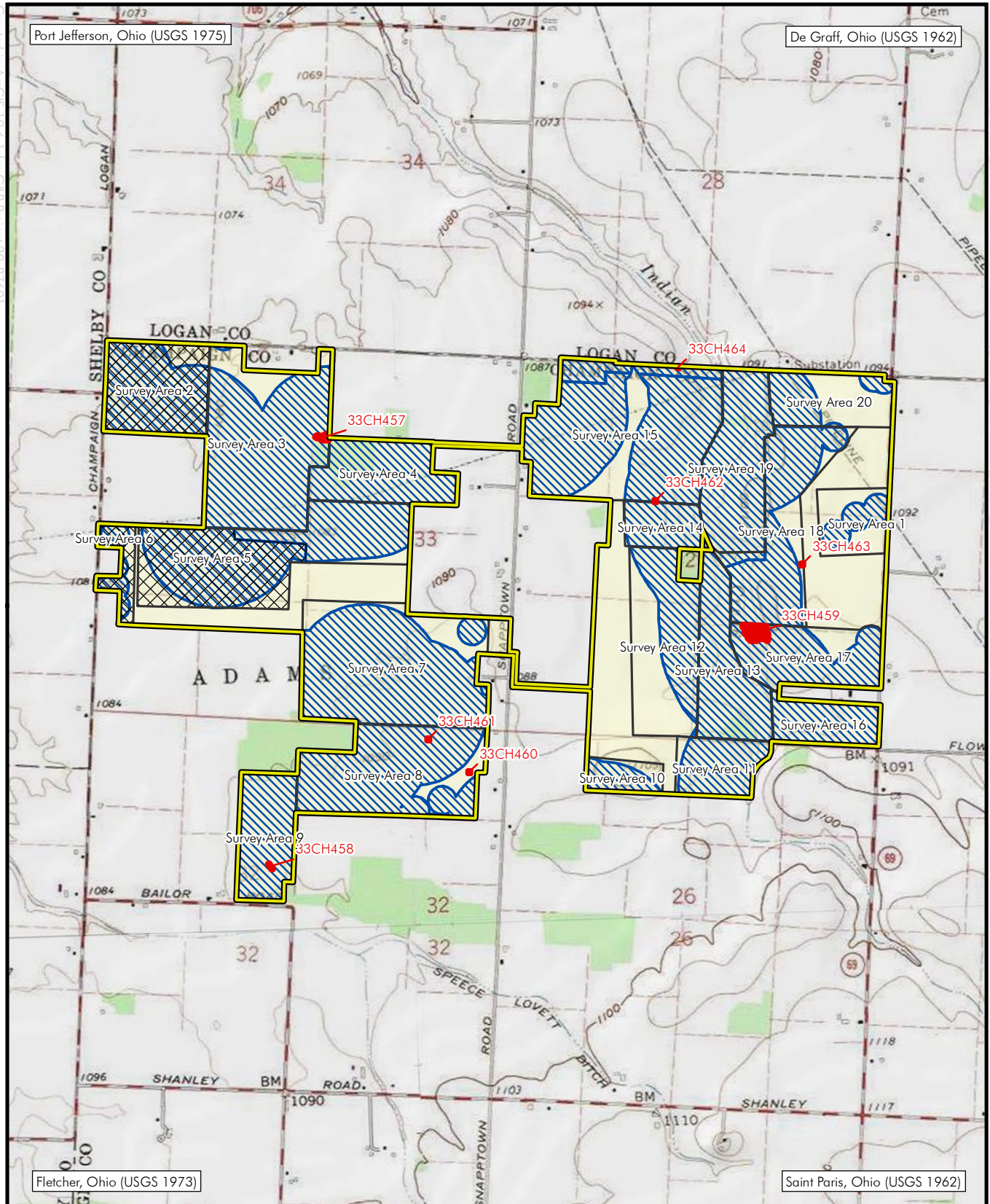
## 1.1 Project Area Description

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking consists of the limits of the areas of construction activities. The Project is a proposed solar electric generation plant to be located in Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio. The Project consists of the construction of solar panels mounted on racking, inverters that will convert direct current (DC) electricity to alternating current (AC) electricity, including medium-voltage transformers to increase electric voltage to 34.5kV, a network of racking-mounted and buried cables to collect the

electricity, a substation that will increase the voltage to 138kV, an above-ground transmission line, entrances from public roads, gravel and grassed roads within the facility, instruments that measure solar energy and other meteorological variables, a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) structure, perimeter fencing, and selective perimeter landscaping. The Project will include and deliver power to a new substation that will be constructed adjacent to its existing East Sidney-to-Quincy 138kV transmission line.

The Project is in the northwest corner of Champaign County, Ohio, between County Road 4 and State Route 435, in Adams Township. The project APE consists of earth-disturbing activity within the 446-hectare (ha) proposed Project area. Prior to the field investigations, EDR completed a Phase IA survey for the immediate Project area and a 2-mile radius study area (EDR 2020). This Phase IA investigation included a literature review for the Project area, a 3.2-kilometer (km) study radius, and a sensitivity model for archaeological resources within the Project footprint. This model was constructed based upon environmental data, known precontact and historical site locations, and proximity to historically map-documented structures. Based upon this data, the Project area was segregated into areas of *elevated* and *reduced sensitivity* for archaeological resources. The defined areas of *elevated sensitivity* account for roughly 329.3 ha, while the areas of *reduced sensitivity* account for the remaining 117 ha. All areas of *elevated sensitivity* were slated for Phase I archaeological survey, while only 50 percent of the areas of *reduced sensitivity* were selected for investigations. The *reduced sensitivity* sample area totals 58.1 ha. As a result, the total survey area for this Project totals 387.4 ha. However, field conditions and areas of restricted access did not allow for completion of all areas slated for survey and, although the majority of the survey area has been completed, investigations





have not been completed for roughly 45.3 ha of the defined survey area. This total includes 36.4 ha within the defined area of *elevated sensitivity* and 8.9 ha of *reduced sensitivity*. If these portions of the Project area are included in the final Project design, Phase I archaeological survey will be required prior to any construction activities.

The APE was investigated through a combination of systematic shovel testing at 15-meter (m) intervals, pedestrian survey at 10-m intervals, and walkover survey in areas of obvious disturbance, excessive slopes, or inundation.

A total of eight previously unrecorded archaeological resources were identified during the course of these investigations. These resources include five precontact isolated finds (33CH460 through 33CH464), two historical sites (33CH457 and 33CH459), and an ephemeral precontact lithic scatter (33CH458). None of these resources appear to meet the minimum requirements for inclusion in the NRHP and Gray & Pape recommends no additional work for any of these resources and, accordingly, no additional work is recommended for those portions of the Project

area summarized in this report. However, survey investigations were not completed for 45.3 hectares of the selected survey areas. These portions of the Project entail 36.4 hectares of areas designated to have an elevated sensitivity and 8.9 hectares of reduced sensitivity areas. These portions of the Project footprint will require survey if they are included within the final construction plans for the Clearview Solar Project.

## 1.2 Acknowledgements

The Phase I cultural resources fieldwork was completed during multiple mobilizations. The initial fieldwork was completed in November and December 2020, under the direction of Jason Kovacs. The secondary mobilization extended from April 12 to April 15, 2021, under the direction of Marcia Vehling, RP. The Project was managed by Mike Striker, M.A., and John Picklesimer, M.A., served as Principal Investigator. John Picklesimer and Marcia Vehling prepared the report. Eric Edelbrock processed and performed the artifact analysis. Mapping and graphics were prepared by Sara Cole, M.A. The report was edited and produced by Sarah E. Holland, Ph.D.

## 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

---

Human societies at all levels of complexity are linked to the natural environment in a systemic, ecological relationship. This relationship is best understood as the differential use of available organic and inorganic resources, coupled with the strategies employed for exploitation of those resources. The various environmental parameters that define the set of settlement and subsistence options available to a particular social group comprise a scale of interaction ranging from the regional environment (climate, vegetation, soils, and geomorphological setting) to local factors affecting site selection and subsequent preservation.

### 2.1 Physiography and Geomorphology

The Project area lies within the Till Plains section of the Central Lowlands physiographic province. The county is covered by a thick layer of glacial drift and topographic relief is not influenced by bedrock. Topographic variation within Champaign County ranges from level to near level to rolling and hilly. This variability is nearly exclusively tied to the glacial geography, which ranges from near-level outwash terraces to the rolling areas dominated by end moraines (Ritchie et al 1971). Limestone bedrock underlies the glacial deposits throughout the county.

### 2.2 Surface Geology

No known chert resources are available within the boundaries of Champaign County. However, numerous chert sources are available in the area of the Unglaciated Appalachian Plateau to the south and east of the Project area. The chert resources available in these areas include materials associated with the Brush Creek, Vanport, Upper Mercer, and Zaleski limestone members (Stout and Schoenlaub 1945). All these raw material types were utilized prehistorically. Additionally, other nonlocal varieties of chert were undoubtedly

available in the till and outwash materials associated with both the Illinoian and Wisconsinan glaciation. These materials would have been utilized serendipitously by the prehistoric inhabitants of the region.

### 2.3 Soils

Three mapped soil series are within the Project area: Brookston silty clay loam, fine texture, 0 to 2 percent slopes (BsA); Crosby silt loam, Southern Ohio Till Plain, 0 to 2 percent slopes (CrA); and Crosby silt loam, Southern Ohio Till Plain, 2 to 6 percent slopes (CrB) (WebSoilSurvey 2020).

Brookston silty clay loam, fine texture, 0 to 2 percent slopes, are poorly drained soils formed in loamy glaciofluvial deposits derived from sedimentary rock over loamy till derived from limestone and dolomite. This soil series is located on ground moraines, toeslopes, and dips (WebSoilSurvey 2020).

Crosby silt loam, Southern Ohio Till Plain, 0 to 2 percent slopes, are somewhat poorly drained soils formed in silty material or loess over loamy till. This soil series is located on footslopes, summits, backslopes, interfluves, and rises of water-lain moraines, ground moraines, and recessional moraines (WebSoilSurvey 2020).

Crosby silt loam, Southern Ohio Till Plain, 2 to 6 percent slopes, are somewhat poorly drained soils formed in silty material or loess over loamy till. This soil series is located on footslopes, summits, backslopes, interfluves, and rises of water-lain moraines, ground moraines, and recessional moraines (WebSoilSurvey 2020).

## 2.4 Natural Environment

### 2.4.1 Hydrology

The immediate Project area is drained by Indian Creek and Little Indian Creek, both of which have been channelized to optimize their drainage capacity. These two streams flow north into the Great Miami River (Ohio Department of Natural Resources - Division of Water Resources 1999).

### 2.4.2 Flora and Fauna

Mixed mesophytic forests were characterized by broad-leaf deciduous species, without any species dominating the canopy (Braun 1950). Climax associations in Ohio occur as segregates, including oak-chestnut-poplar, oak-hickory-poplar, white oak-beech-maple, and hemlock-beech-chestnut-red oak. Specific components of the mixed mesophytic forests are dependent upon the aspect and degree of slope where they occur (Braun 1950). These forests were capable of supporting animal populations like those found throughout Ohio today. Economically useful species would have included white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), bear (*Ursus americanus*), squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), cottontail rabbit

(*Sylvilagus* spp.), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), groundhog (*Marmota monax*), beaver (*Castor* spp.), turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), and ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*). Other significant species that are now extinct in this region included the passenger pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), and elk (*Cervus canadensis*) (Guilday and Tanner 1969:41). Seasonal waterfowl also were abundant. Overall, the variety of floral and faunal resources seasonally available in these forests supplied a wide range of Native and Euroamerican needs, including foods, medicines, and raw materials required for technological and ceremonial purposes (Cleland 1966).

### 2.4.3 Climate

The climate of Champaign County is typical of the State of Ohio in respect to both temperature and precipitation. In general, the climate is typified by warm summers and moderate winters. The average high temperature is 16 degrees Celsius (°C), while the average low temperature is 4°C. The average annual rainfall is 106.1 centimeters (cm) (United States Climate Data 2021).



## 3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

---

The following discussion is a synthesis of various sources regarding the known prehistory and history of southern Ohio. This regional information serves to place the cultural history of the Project area into a broader framework and it is within such a matrix that the problems of site significance and pertinent research strategies may be addressed.

### 3.1 Prehistoric Context

#### 3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (14,000–8000 B.C.)

The earliest known human habitation in Ohio is referred to as the Paleoindian occupation. The Paleoindian occupants of Ohio were highly mobile, living in small bands of hunters, and moving seasonally in search of animal and plant resources. Artifacts typical of this period included fluted points and a variety of scrapers, blades, and flakes. Dates for the Paleoindian period in the eastern United States have not been codified; current estimates range from 12,000 to 8000 B.C. (Adovasio et al. 1983).

The intimate and adaptive relationship between human settlement and climate in the Paleoindian period has been explored thoroughly in recent years. While the period generally was characterized by the continued retreat of ice sheets, coupled with gradual warming, at least one major climate reversal has been noted. Pollen records collected from deposits dated using radiocarbon analyses indicate that major climactic shifts and vegetation changes occurred between 12,000 and 7000 B.C. (Shane 1994). Modern climactic conditions were achieved sometime between 8000- and 7000-years B.C.

Major changes in the vegetation on the Glaciated Allegheny Plateau and along the Till Plain occurred; most notably, conifer forests in both areas were eliminated. The milder winters, and the advent of deciduous forests in these

regions, would have increased foraging opportunities throughout Ohio (Shane 1994).

Paleoindian groups throughout the United States are characterized by their use of a relatively specific toolkit adapted for hunting big game. While stone tools are the most common artifacts recovered from this period, tools of wood, bone, ivory, and antler also have been recovered (Tankersley 1996). Generally, Paleoindian stone tools are fluted points of lanceolate shape. Other items found in the Paleoindian toolkit include steep-edged scrapers, blades, utilized flakes, and tools made of organic materials. A typology of Paleoindian projectile points recovered in Ohio was developed by Prufer and Baby (1963) and was updated by Seeman and Prufer (1982). Most Paleoindian sites in Ohio consist of isolated projectile points.

Competing models explaining Paleoindian settlement patterns have been developed by Lepper (1983, 1986), Seeman (1994), and Tankersley (1989, 1990), while the data specific to Ohio have been synthesized by Seeman et al. (1993).

The earliest model, developed by Prufer and Baby (1963), suggested that Paleoindian settlement was related closely to the distribution of lithic resources. The three major tenets of Prufer and Baby's theory were that most Ohio fluted points were made of Upper Mercer or Flint Ridge chert, that specific points had different distributions throughout the state, and that settlement on the Appalachian Plateau and the swampy northwestern corner of the state was avoided. The model was expanded further with data collected in the central Muskingum River basin in Coshocton County. This additional information suggested that Early Paleoindian economies seemed to be driven by large game hunting and that most early sites were positioned near chert quarries on moderate

terraces near the confluences of major rivers (Seeman and Prufer 1982).

Lepper (1988), also using data collected from Coshocton County, disputed these findings and argued that the subsistence pattern characteristic of central Ohio was similar to documented Archaic trends. His analysis of techno-functional attributes of Paleoindian points resulted in the definition of four general settlement types: (1) large workshop/occupations, (2) small workshop/occupations, (3) chert processing loci, and (4) food procurement/processing loci. Lepper suggested that the distribution of these loci, relative to various local paleoenvironmental features, implied that Paleoindian bands were exploiting the diverse environments of the Appalachian Plateau seasonally and that dispersed, nonaggregated game species, such as white-tailed deer, seem to have been the focus of subsistence activities. Lepper argued that the abundance and accessibility of high-quality chert in the central Muskingum basin increased the archaeological visibility of Paleoindian land-use patterns in the area, but that chert exploitation was not the primary focus for Paleoindian occupation in this area.

Finally, the model developed by Tankersley acknowledges the importance of both lithic procurement strategies and hunting patterns but differs in virtually all major assumptions from that of Lepper (Seeman et al. 1993; Tankersley 1990).

While most of the earliest sites in Ohio consist of isolated projectile points, recent research on the Paleoindian period demonstrates that large sites, with significant assemblages and features, exist. Further work on settlement patterns, and on the role of lithic resources versus seasonal hunting strategies, should enhance understanding of the earliest period of human occupation in Ohio.

### 3.1.2 Archaic Period (8000–1000 B.C.)

The transition to the Archaic period occurred as a warmer, forested environment developed in the early Holocene. During the Archaic period, group territories became well defined and the diversity of the artifact assemblage increased through time (Funk 1978).

#### 3.1.2.1 Early Archaic (8000–6000 B.C.)

Early Archaic tool assemblages reflect the influence of moderating climatic conditions and the resultant wider range of exploitable resources. Lanceolate projectiles are replaced by smaller notched and stemmed points used in the pursuit of smaller game, such as deer and elk. However, the Kirk, LeCroy, and Thebes-type points, which are ubiquitous to this general area, indicate the continued exploitation of larger animals over vast territories by small hunting bands (Dragoo 1976). The addition of sandstone abraders and mortars to the Early Archaic people's toolkit means that vegetable foods were becoming a more substantial part of their diet.

Most Early Archaic sites in the Midwest have been found on low terraces in major stream valleys; however, work in Hocking County, Ohio, has documented what appears to be a dense upland open-air site that has at least an Early Archaic component (Purtill 1998).

In the Early and Middle Archaic periods, seasonal rounds were doubtless as much a part of economic life as during the Late Archaic, but at a much lower frequency (Funk 1978). The Archaic lifeway tended to reflect the logistic pattern, with well-defined seasonal rounds, territories, and home bases, including many different activity sites (Binford 1980). Resource depletion or shifts could result in the movement of home bases or changes in site function. More frequent and extended use of base camps would be expected to make these more visible in the archaeological record, and this, indeed, is the case (Funk 1978).

### 3.1.2.2 Middle Archaic (6000–4000 B.C.)

During the Middle Archaic period (6000 to 4000 B.C.), the continuing moderation of the climate led to a greater variety of available resources. The diversification of subsistence-related activities increased and an emphasis on the exploitation of seasonal resources began to grow in importance. The material remnants of Middle Archaic culture reflect an increasingly sophisticated technology adapted to the intensive exploitation of forest and riverine biomes. Bifurcate, or basally notched points, that are present during the early stages of this period are supplanted by somewhat cruder side-notched and heavy stemmed varieties. An increase in ground and polished stone tools, full-grooved axes, pendants, and winged and cylindrical bannerstones used as atlatl weights has been noted.

Relatively little is known about settlement patterns during the Middle Archaic. Most research has focused on the later Archaic phases, which are considerably more visible in the archaeological record. A study of the Muskingum River Valley by Brown (1982) notes that even though data from the Early and Middle Archaic periods is scant for the region, they do occur throughout the area. Sites from these periods tend to occur on hilltops, as well as floodplain terraces.

### 3.1.2.3 Late Archaic (4000–700 B.C.)

The Late Archaic period represents the blossoming of a great diversity of cultural traditions throughout eastern North America. This recognized cultural differentiation was based primarily on adaptations to stabilized regional and local environments that maximized the use of natural resources within a defined area (Dragoo 1976). Projectile points dating from this period tend to be large, crudely made, stemmed varieties. The typical artifact assemblage for the Late Archaic is composed of corner- and side-notched projectile points, with an increase in both quantity and stylistic variation, but accompanied by a concomitant decrease in their typical quality and individual

workmanship. Extensive evidence indicates the Late Archaic and all subsequent periods' diet was supplemented by domestication of various native and nonnative cultigens, like sunflower and chenopodium (Patton and Curran 2016; Smith and Yarnell 2009; Weiland 2013; Yarnell 1973).

Late Archaic sites are characteristically of large size and represent repeated occupations over long periods of time. Occupation debris often is dense and subsurface contexts exist at many of these sites. The settlement systems reflect the need for changing locational criteria as a response to seasonal resources. During the spring and summer, the exploitation of aquatic resources produced concentrations of sites along large water courses. Through the fall and winter, the harvest of nuts and the pursuit of game necessitated the establishment of camps situated above the valleys.

Towards the end of the Late Archaic period, and continuing into the beginning of what is known as the Early Woodland period, a mortuary tradition developed throughout central Ohio that was characterized by the placement of shaft graves into glacially derived rises. Known as the Glacial Kame culture, these cemetery sites often have evidence of long-distance trade in the form of copper from the Upper Great Lakes and conch shell from the Florida Keys (Blank 1984). Unfortunately, habitation sites associated with these mortuary complexes have yet to be defined. Glacial Kame manifestations are represented by such mortuary features as flexed burials, the presence of red ocher, turkeytail blades, white ceremonial blades, ovate-triangular blade caches, nonlocal tubular beads of marine shell, and copper.

### 3.1.3 Woodland Period (1000 B.C.–A.D. 1000)

The Woodland period in Ohio is characterized by three distinct phases, the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland.

### 3.1.3.1 Early Woodland (700–100 B.C.)

The Early Woodland period appears to represent a cultural expansion of the Late Archaic. It is characterized by a greater tendency toward territorial permanence and an increasing elaboration of ceremonial exchange and mortuary rituals. However, some of these traits, once believed to be indicative of Early Woodland, are now known to have their origins in the Archaic (Dragoo 1976; Griffin 1978).

Dates for the first appearances of pottery in the Ohio Valley range from somewhat earlier than 1000 B.C. to around 500 B.C. The dates become progressively younger westward from the upper Ohio Valley. The earliest pottery type in that region appears to have been a thick, plain-surfaced, grit-tempered ware, known as Fayette Thick. Research in Northern Kentucky at the West Runway Site (15BE391) (Bergman et al. 1998) provides some of the best information regarding the earliest ceramic-producing Early Woodland cultures. Importantly, this site was characterized by a coassociation of Kramer projectile points and Fayette Thick ceramics as early as 770 B.C.

In the central Ohio Valley, an important Early Woodland manifestation is referred to as Adena. The Adena people constructed earthworks, such as conical mounds, for interment. Adena burial mounds typically are small, and usually are located on high terraces or bluffs overlooking major stream valleys. Because of their obvious appearances, Adena mounds have long been the subject of investigations, both systematic and for the purposes of relic collecting. Adena habitation sites, on the other hand, usually are small villages or hamlets located along low terraces and in the floodplain of stream valleys. These sites, which do not generally contain the exotic artifacts that have been associated with Adena mortuary complexes and mounds, have not been as intensively studied. Ceramics types that have been associated in the literature with Adena include Adena Plain and Montgomery Incised (Chapman and Otto 1976). Projectile

points associated with Adena are large, stemmed- or ovate-based, with tapering blades and leaf-shaped blades (Justice 1987).

### 3.1.3.2 Middle Woodland (100 B.C.–A.D. 450)

Historically, the Middle Woodland period has been seen as a time of complex sociocultural integration across regional boundaries, via networks of trade. The original purpose of the “Middle” division of Woodland was to encompass the phenomenon known as Hopewell. The characteristics attributed to this complex of traits include elaborate geometric earthworks, enclosures, and mounds, often associated with mortuary programs involving an array of exotic and ceremonial goods.

Materials used in the manufacture of ceremonial items were acquired from various regions of North America; this includes at least six species of marine shell from the Atlantic and Florida Gulf coasts; barracuda jaws, turtle shells, and shark and alligator teeth from Florida; mica from southwestern North Carolina; chlorite from the southern Appalachians; meteoric iron from several sources; native copper from Lake Superior deposits; and silver from the vicinity of Cobalt, Ontario (Prufer 1964). Exotic lithic materials include large quantities of chert from Harrison County, Indiana; obsidian from Yellowstone in Wyoming; and Knife River chalcedony from North Dakota (Griffin 1978). Diagnostic lithic artifacts include thin, expanding base points, leaf-shaped blades, prismatic blades, and associated polyhedral cores (e.g., Genheimer 1996).

Ceramics were manufactured with grit or crushed limestone temper and had plain or cordmarked outer surfaces. A small percentage of the ceramic assemblage may include ceramics with decorated surfaces, zoned, stamped, or punctate (Prufer 1968). The vessel forms used during this period had thinner walls and a globular shape. Prufer (1968) proposed a four-series typology for Hopewell ceramics



that recognized regional variation in elements, such as function, decoration, and time. A revision of the typology was proposed in 1996 (Hawkins 1996); however, consensus regarding the usefulness of these modifications is lacking (Prufer 1996).

Middle Woodland settlement systems at large consisted of small, more-or-less permanent residential hamlets, and small, special-purpose extractive camps. These sites generally are located within a broad array of territories. These camps occur most often as T2 sites, which were situated above most flood waters but near rotating patchy forest gardens, and upland sites, which occur primarily as hunting camps. Comparatively few systematic investigations have occurred on Middle Woodland associated habitation sites. However, Kozarek (1987) conducted extensive investigations of the Jennison Guard Site, a Hopewellian homestead in southeastern Indiana, which indicated that the occupants of this site were residentially sedentary. Pacheco (1997), and Dancey and Pacheco (1997) concluded that the settlement pattern for this tradition is characterized by “hamlets” (i.e., homesteads), clustered around a ceremonial center.

### 3.1.3.3 Late Woodland (A.D. 450–1000)

The Late Woodland period has not been well defined for most of Ohio. Fieldwork undertaken by Baby and Potter (1965), Prufer and McKenzie (1966), and Murphy (1975) have indicated that differential development of cultural trends was occurring on a regional basis. It is probable that established patterns existed longer in some areas than in others as a continuation of the Middle Woodland economy, with the noticeable lack of elaborate Hopewell ceremonialism. By the end of this period, the adoption of corn, bean, and squash agriculture is evident. As a result, permanent villages were situated along terrace and bluff-base locations within the major river valleys.

The utilization of both upland and bottomland sites during the Late Woodland period is suggestive of the dichotomous settlement system documented for early historical groups in the Plains and northeast United States (Roper 1979). This system is composed of two distinct types of sites occupied on a seasonally interchangeable basis. During the summer, a base camp or village is established, with habitation structures and cultivated fields reoccupied from year-to-year. After the harvest, these sites would be abandoned temporarily for hunting camps in the nearby forests.

### 3.1.4 Late Prehistoric/Fort Ancient Period (A.D. 1000–1650)

Although use of Late Woodland material cultures continued until historical contact in some areas of the Ohio Valley, they were supplanted by the Fort Ancient culture in southwestern Ohio and in portions of central Ohio. The emergence of a Fort Ancient culture from a Late Woodland base was stimulated by an increasing reliance on maize agriculture, southern Mississippian influences, and increasing village sedentism (Essenpreis 1978).

Fort Ancient is characterized by large permanent villages, located along major drainages on terrace and blufftop situations. Villages tend to be organized around a central plaza, with concentrically arranged rings of storage/refuse pits and houses. Burials occur in mass cemeteries and beneath house floors, thus reducing the amount of mound construction. Pottery from this period is uniquely shell tempered, and commonly decorated with a curvilinear guilloche pattern. Projectile points are mostly thin, triangular arrow tips that indicate the dominance of bow hunting.

Subsistence during the Mississippian period became more heavily dependent on beans, maize, and squash. Population increase occurred as a result of increased sedentism and a shift to a more intensive agricultural base. Settlement continued in stockaded villages, in

addition to dispersed seasonal encampments (Riordan 2000:404).

### 3.1.5 Protohistoric and Historical Native American Period (A.D. 1650–1795)

Evidence exists that some Late Prehistoric/Fort Ancient sites were occupied into the Protohistoric period, based on the presence of European trade goods. However, after the mid-seventeenth century, Native American groups in Ohio were disrupted as the economics of the fur trade with the Europeans demanded a reorganization of territories that had previously been exploited only for subsistence. The consequences of this reorganization, coupled with increasing displacement further east of Native American groups, resulted in the region being “repopulated by Indian groups whose original homes lay beyond its borders” (Hunter 1978:588). Repopulation of the Ohio country began following the conclusion of the Iroquois Wars. Some of the groups who inhabited central Ohio during the early 1700s included the Delaware, Miami, Mingo, Shawnee, and Wyandotte.

## 3.2 Historical Context (A.D. 1750–Present)

### 3.2.1 The State of Ohio

As early as 1749, the explorer Celeron de Bienville of New France buried lead plates in the Ohio River Valley, claiming the land for the King of France. After the Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolutionary War in 1783, the old Northwest Territory was transferred to the United States. The treaty stated that the British were to recall all troops located in this territory. The British, however, failed to comply and offered encouragement to the Native Americans not to concede the territory to the United States. Although the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 nominally opened the territory to Euroamerican settlement, the Native Americans insisted on the Ohio River as the approximate boundary between them and the Euroamerican frontiersman. They warned that Euroamerican

settlements north of the river would not be permitted. When such settlements were nevertheless established, the Native Americans undertook a series of raids designed to drive out the settlers and discourage further encroachments.

It was not until 1793–1794 that Euroamericans mounted a successful campaign, led by General (Mad) Anthony Wayne that culminated with the defeat of the Native Americans at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. In July 1795, leaders of the Chippewa, Delaware, Eel River, Kaskaskia, Kickapoo, Miami, Ottawa, Piankeshaw, Potawatomi, Shawnee, Wea, and Wyandotte arrived at Fort Greenville to negotiate a peace treaty with General Wayne. On August 3, 1795, the Treaty of Greenville was signed, allowing all but the extreme northwest corner of what is now Ohio to be opened to settlers. One-by-one, the remaining Native American groups were compelled to release their reserved lands and submit to being relocated beyond the Mississippi. The last Native Americans left Ohio in 1842, when the Wyandotte were forced to release their land at Upper Sandusky.

### 3.2.2 Champaign County

Champaign County was formed in 1805; however, its boundaries were highly contested and fluctuated to accommodate the formation of Clark and Logan counties. Champaign County lacks a clear timeline of its early history. In the 1917 *History of Champaign County, Ohio, Its People, Industries and Institutions with Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and Genealogical Records of Many of the Old Families, Volume I*, Middleton explains that “the local commissioners’ records are missing from the organization of the county in 1805 up to 1818.” In 1805, the county seat was temporarily located in the Village of Springfield. Colonel William Ward laid out the Village of Urbana in Urbana Township, which became the new county seat in 1807. It later incorporated as a village in 1816 and as a city in 1868. Settlement and population growth in

Champaign County increased steadily, with 6,303 residents in 1810, and 24,188 residents in 1870 (Lawson et al. 2020; Middleton 1917).

Adams Township, the last of Champaign County's townships to be organized, was formed in 1828. It was named in honor of United States President John Quincy Adams. Early settlement was hindered by vast swamps and few passable roads. This rural township exhibited limited population growth, with 1,123 residents in 1850, and 1,461 residents at its peak in 1890. The Village of Rosewood was incorporated in 1893 and became widely known as the "best shipping point" along the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad (Beers 1881; Lawson et al. 2020; Middleton 1917).

Throughout the nineteenth century, much of the state was occupied by small farms. Shortly after Champaign County was established, wetlands were drained, and local and county roads were laid out. In the 1870s and 1880s, residents clamored for improved road conditions, which included the construction of corduroy (log lined), plank, and gravel roads. By 1881, Champaign County had 405 miles of roadways. During this period, rail lines traversed both counties; the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland (later known as the Big Four), the Pennsylvania, and the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railroads and subsequent branches connected the townships to neighboring counties and states (Middleton, 1917; Lawson et al. 2020; Perrin and Battle 1880).

Champaign County contained thousands of acres of wetlands. These unfavorable conditions hindered settlers' initial attempts at agriculture. During the early-to-mid-1800s, the counties constructed drainage ditches of clay tile or pipe. The resulting drained lands provided fertile soil well suited to wheat, corn, buckwheat, and potatoes, as well as pastureland for livestock. In addition to the primary crops, Champaign County had a successful dairy industry (Lawson et al. 2020; ; Middleton; 1917; Perrin and Battle, 1880).

In 1845, the Ohio Board of Agriculture (renamed the Ohio State Board of Agriculture in 1846 and later replaced by the Ohio Department of Agriculture in 1920) was created to support and celebrate Ohio farmers through the establishment of farmers' institutes and county fairs. To achieve this, agricultural boards were created in each county to identify the county's needs and lead the planning process. Concurrently, the Ohio State Board of Agriculture also established the Ohio State Fair in 1849. Due to a cholera epidemic, the fair was postponed until 1850 and held in Cincinnati (Lawson et al. 2020; Ohio History Central 2021a, 2021b, 2021c).

Agricultural societies and fairs provided opportunities for farmers to share information with each other, as well as with the public. The Champaign County Agricultural Society held its first county fair in 1841 on the farm of John Reynolds. Although the society purchased twenty-two acres in 1858, the fair outgrew these grounds. In 1893, the Society purchased forty-one acres in Urbana for its new location (Lawson et al. 2020; Middleton 1917; Perrin and Battle 1880).

By the late nineteenth century, farms struggled to remain viable as they faced competition from farms in western states, large local farms, increased mechanization, and the prohibitive cost of machinery. In the early twentieth century, Governor James M. Cox directed state funds to support agricultural experiments and education for rural regions. Shortly after, Ohio farmers faced the economic impacts of the Great Depression, along with severe droughts and crop failures. President Franklin D. Roosevelt instituted Depression-era programs to alleviate the financial strain and soil depletion. Rural areas gradually gained access to electricity, which increased efficiency. By the 1940s, agricultural production rebounded during World War II as farmers supplied food for United States and Allied forces. This period of prosperity immediately following World War II enabled Ohio farmers to invest in modern machinery. The number of

farmers in Ohio and size of farms steadily decreased during the latter half of the twentieth century; however, industrial agriculture remains a key economic driver of Ohio's modern

economy (Lawson et al. 2020).; Ohio History Central 2021c).

## 4.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

---

### 4.1 Site File and Literature Review

The literature review for this project was completed by EDR as part of their Phase IA survey investigations (Lawson et al. 2020). The literature review included a 3.2-km study radius extending out from the boundaries of the Project footprint. The literature review included a check of the OHPO Online Mapping System (OMS). The OMS is a searchable Geographic Information Systems-(GIS)-based clearinghouse for cultural resource data maintained in several inventories. The database includes archaeological sites and data for Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III archaeological investigations. The NRHP inventory includes NRHP-listed and NRHP-eligible properties. Archaeological sites are recorded on Ohio Archaeology Inventory forms (OAI). The Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) contains data on historical buildings and structures.

### 4.2 Archaeological Field Methods

As noted previously, prior to the field investigations, EDR completed a GIS-based landscape analysis to identify areas of elevated archaeological sensitivity (EDR 2020). The analysis included review of publicly available data sets for environmental variables, such as proximity to water resources and ground slope. In addition to the environmental variables examined, EDR's model also considered proximity to previously recorded precontact archaeological sites. This analysis was used to segregate the Project into areas of elevated and reduced sensitivity. EDR's analysis identified 418 ha of elevated sensitivity and 90 ha of reduced sensitivity. Following the submittal of EDR's report, modifications to the Project footprint reduced the total area, to 446 total ha, with 329 ha of elevated sensitivity and 117 ha of reduced sensitivity.

Based upon this analysis, EDR proposed a sampling strategy with 100 percent survey within areas of elevated sensitivity and a 50 percent sampling of the areas of reduced sensitivity. No additional revisions were proposed to the standard field methods as described in the OHPO's *Archaeology Guidelines* (OHPO 1994).

Archaeological survey methods utilized during the Phase I archaeological survey consisted of a combination of controlled surface inspection and systematic shovel testing in areas of reduced surface visibility. All field notes, photographs, surface collection, and shovel test data were recorded in ESRI's Collector® application running on a Samsung® tablet, in conjunction with a handheld Bad Elf® Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, with submeter locational accuracy.

The Project area was subdivided into twenty distinct survey areas. These areas were defined prior to the initiation of the field investigations to ensure proper sampling within the areas of *reduced sensitivity*. The Project area is in a predominantly rural area and extends across predominantly agricultural fields. As a result, the primary methodology employed for these investigations was surface collection. All areas with greater than 50-percent surface visibility were initially investigated through surface collection along linear transects spaced at 10-m intervals. When cultural resources were identified, an arbitrary 5-m grid of collection points was overlain across the site vicinity to ensure proper sampling of the site area. All collected artifacts were provenienced to the nearest grid point.

In Project areas with less than 50-percent surface visibility, investigations were completed via systematic shovel testing at 15-m intervals. Shovel tests measured 50-by-50-centimeters (cm) square and were excavated into culturally sterile subsoil or to a maximum depth of 50 cm.

All removed soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. The location of each shovel test was recorded using ESRI's Collector® application. Shovel testing at 5-m intervals was used to delimit the boundaries for any sites identified by shovel testing.

Additionally, cultural sites discovered during surface inspection received limited shovel testing to assess the soils present on the site and to ascertain whether cultural materials were confined to the disturbed plow zone.

## 4.3 Laboratory Analysis

### 4.3.1 Prehistoric Artifact Analysis

Current approaches to the analysis of lithic artifacts include a study of the step-by-step procedures utilized by prehistoric knappers to make tools. The term used to describe this process is referred to as *chaîne opératoire* or reduction strategy (Sellet 1993). The production of any class of stone tools involves a process that must begin with the selection of suitable raw materials. The basic requirements of any raw material to be used to make flaked stone artifacts include the following: (1) that it can be easily flaked into a desirable shape; and (2) that sharp, durable edges can be produced by flaking. Raw material selection involves a careful process of decision making and includes consideration of the properties of specific materials, for example, its ability to be easily flaked and hold an edge.

Once a raw material is selected and an adequate source is located, the process of tool manufacture begins. Two different strategies can be utilized, and these involve the reduction of a material block directly into a tool form, like a biface or the production of a core. The second reduction process involves the preparation of a block of raw material so that flakes of a suitable shape and size can be detached. These debitage are then further reduced by percussion and/or pressure flaking into a variety of tool types, including unifacial scrapers, bifacial knives, or projectile points.

Biface reduction can proceed along two different manufacturing trajectories, one of which involves the reduction of blocks of raw material, while the other involves the reduction of a flake blank. Experiments show that the former manufacturing strategy, involving a block of raw material, begins with the detachment of flakes with cortical or natural surfaces. Direct percussion flaking, usually involving a hard hammer (e.g., a quartzite cobble) that more effectively transmits the force of the blow through the outer surface, accomplishes this stage. After removal of a series of debitage and, thus, creating suitable striking platforms, the knapper begins the thinning and shaping stage. Most of the thinning and shaping knapping is done with a soft hammer resulting in marginal flaking. The pieces detached tend to be invasive, extending into the midsection of the biface. A later stage of thinning may follow, which consists of further platform preparation and the detachment of invasive flakes, with progressively straighter profiles, to obtain a flattened cross section. By the end of this stage, the biface has achieved a lenticular or biconvex cross section. Finally, the tool's edge is prepared by a combination of fine percussion work and pressure flaking, if desired. It should be noted that flakes deriving from biface reduction are sometimes selected for tool manufacture, as discussed above. Thus, the biface can, in some instances during the reduction cycle, be treated as a core.

The second manufacturing trajectory, utilizing a flake, begins with core reduction and the manufacture of a suitable flake blank. The advantages of utilizing a flake blank for biface reduction include the following: (1) flakes are generally lightweight and can be more easily transported in larger numbers than blocks of material; and (2) producing flakes to be used for later biface reduction allows the knapper to assess the quality of the material, avoiding transport of poorer quality cherts.

The initial series of flakes detached from a flake blank may, or may not, bear cortex. However, they will display portions of the

original dorsal or ventral surfaces of the flake from which they were struck. It should be noted that primary reduction flakes from this manufacturing sequence can be wholly noncortical. Thus, the use of the presence of cortex alone to define initial reduction is of limited value. Biface reduction on a flake involves the preparation of the edges to create platforms for the thinning and shaping stages that follow. In most other respects, the reduction stages are similar to those described above, except that a flake blank often needs additional thinning at the proximal, or bulbar, end of the piece to reduce the pronounced swelling.

The terms used to describe stone tools differ from region to region, as evidenced by the proliferation of type names for projectile points, quite often of similar or identical morphology. The terminology and accompanying definitions applied here are based on research by prehistorians in Old- and New-World contexts and represents the most widely accepted nomenclature.

The categories used to describe biface reduction follow in a broad sense those proposed by Newcomer (1971), Callahan (1979), and Bradley and Sampson (1986). It should be noted, however, that rigid schemes of reduction, such as those cited, which break up into stages a process that is, in fact, an unbroken continuum from raw material selection to the final abandonment of the tool, can only approximate the course of a manufacturing trajectory used by prehistoric knappers.

Prehistoric artifacts are sorted by artifact type (for example, projectile point), based on standard references, such as Justice (1987). Specific descriptive terminology for projectile points was based on Cambron and Hulse (1964) and Justice (1987). Debitage categories are based upon classification schemes currently used by both Old- and New-World prehistorians (Bordes 1961; Frison 1974; Tixier et al. 1980). The first level of analysis involves separating flakes, cores, and fragments (shatter

and chunks of raw material) and listing the presence or absence of features, such as cortex. The flakes are subdivided, as much as is possible, into groups that would more specifically identify the reduction sequence to which they belong. Once subdivided as much as possible, raw material type is recorded.

Debitage is defined as flake debris from the biface reduction process, which has not been made into tools. Debitage was analyzed according to the attributes listed below. Debitage types are divided into 10 classes that more specifically identify the biface reduction sequence to which they belong (Tixier et al. 1980); debitage class descriptions follow the attributes list below.

(1) Type

- Class 1 - Initial reduction flake
- Class 2 - Flake (unspecified reduction sequence)
- Class 3 - Biface initial reduction flake
- Class 4 - Biface thinning flake
- Class 5 - Biface finishing flake
- Class 6 - Chip
- Class 7 - Flake fragment
- Class 8 - Angular shatter
- Class 9 - Microdebitage
- Class 10 - Janus flake

(2) Raw Material

(3) Heated Material (default is no)

- Heated
- Burned

*Class 1 - Initial reduction flake:* These debitage are typically thick, have cortex on most of their dorsal surfaces, and have large plain or simply faceted butts. Relatively few dorsal scars are present. Initial reduction flakes may show removals from the opposite edge of the biface.

*Class 2 - Flake (unspecified reduction sequence):* These are flakes to which a specific reduction sequence cannot be assigned because it is impossible to tell whether they were detached during simple core reduction or during biface manufacture. These flakes often

have unidirectional or opposed dorsal scar patterns and some cortical surface.

*Class 3 - Biface initial reduction flakes:* These debitage are typically thick, have cortex on part of their dorsal surfaces, and have large plain or simply faceted butts. Relatively few dorsal scars are present, but these may show removal from the opposite edge of the biface.

*Class 4 - Biface thinning flake:* These debitage result from shaping the biface, while its thickness is reduced. These flakes generally lack cortex, are relatively thin, and have narrow, faceted butts, multidirectional dorsal scars, and curved profiles. Thinning flakes are typically produced by percussion flaking.

*Class 5 - Biface finishing flake:* These debitage are produced during the preparation of the edge of the tool. These debitage are similar in some respects to biface thinning flakes but are generally smaller and thinner and can be indistinguishable from tiny flakes resulting from other processes, such as platform preparation. Biface finishing flakes may be detached by either percussion or pressure flaking.

*Class 6 - Chip:* This term, introduced by Newcomer and Karlin (1986), describes tiny flakes (<1 cm in length), which are detached during several different types of manufacturing trajectories. First, they can result from the preparation of a core or biface edge by abrasion, a procedure which strengthens the platform prior to the blow of the hammer. During biface manufacture, chips are detached when the edge is turned and a platform is created in order to remove longer, more invasive flakes. Tiny flakes of this type are also removed during the manufacture of tools like endscrapers.

*Class 7 - Flake fragment:* During biface manufacture, the force of the hammer often results in the breaking of the flake into one or more pieces. The result is proximal, medial, or distal fragments of debitage that are not

angular, and often show previous flake removal scars on their dorsal surface. Flake fragments are a common component of percussion debitage but can occur at any time in the knapping process.

*Class 8 - Angular shatter:* Angular shatter can either be produced during the knapping process or through natural agents. Naturally occurring shatter can be the result of a thermal action shattering a block of chert or through freeze/thaw cycles that serve to force moisture into the parent material. During knapping, shatter can result from an attempt to flake a piece of chert with these internal flaws and fracture lines. For the purposes of the current undertaking, shatter is defined as a piece of chert that shows no evidence of being humanly struck but may nonetheless be a waste product from a knapping episode. Generally, shatter is angular or blocky in form.

*Class 9 - Microdebitage:* small, > 5-millimeter debitage that is the result of platform abrasion or retouch (incidental and/or intentional). This debitage class is often not recovered on archaeological sites due to sampling biases; however, this debitage is produced in great quantities when manufacturing stone tools, especially in the later stages of production where platform preparation is crucial.

*Class 10 - Janus flake:* These are a debitage type produced during the initial reduction of a flake blank (Tixier et al. 1980). The removal of a flake from the ventral surface of a larger flake results in a flake the dorsal surface of which is completely or partially composed of the ventral surface of the larger flake blank.

#### 4.3.2 Historical Artifact Analysis

Gray & Pape analyzes historical artifacts according to parallel classificatory schemes: a descriptive classification, and a functional classification, as well as assessing the function of the artifacts, when possible. Although varying levels of information are required for the



descriptive classification of different artifacts, this information is arranged in tabular form, permitting the presentation of data for all artifact types in a single table. Because it is set up in this system as a parallel analysis, the functional classification can be changed independently of the descriptive classification, should changes in information concerning the context of the artifacts change the interpretation of their function.

#### 4.3.2.1 Descriptive Classification

Descriptive classification requires one to make increasingly restrictive decisions concerning the attributes of a particular artifact, or lot of artifacts. Varying types and levels of information are required for different artifacts. The attributes and their organization are biased towards the most commonly recovered artifacts, particularly ceramics and glass. It is important to bear in mind that this is a generalized system and is not intended to provide information necessary for detailed analysis of specific artifact types. A detailed analysis of buckle types, for instance, is not provided for in this system.

The first attribute for the descriptive classification is material. To keep like attributes together in subsequent levels of the analysis, and to limit the levels within the database, material must be broken down beyond simply ceramic versus glass. The following material categories are used: bone, ivory, shell, and horn; botanical; ceramic, vessel; ceramic, brick; ceramic, other; glass, flat; glass, vessel; glass, tableware; glass, other; faunal; metal; mineral; synthetics; textiles; wood; and other.

The second level of descriptive classification is form (e.g., aglet, carafe, chamber pot, pipkin). The forms that are included in the classification are based on descriptions provided by various sources, most prominently including Gurcke (1987), Jones and Sullivan (1989), Magid (1984), Nelson (1968), Noël-Hume (1969), and Rock (1987). Whenever possible, these were based on forms established in the expert literature cited above.

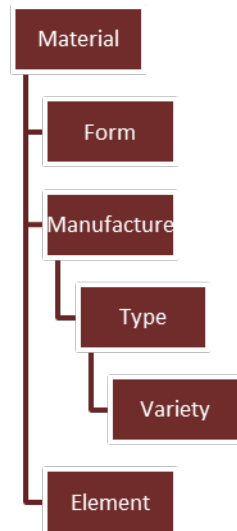
For some artifact types, such as an aglet or a battery rod, this may be the limit of the descriptive classification, in which case the artifacts would be listed as: Metal, aglet; and Mineral, battery rod. In other cases, such as with ceramics, additional data is necessary. The subsequent categories are manufacture, type, and variety. It must be stated here that the use of the terms type and variety are for convenience only, and their use should not be construed as meaning that this classification is a type-variety classification as described by Gifford (1960), although it could be interpreted as such.

The term manufacture has a slightly different meaning depending upon the material type being analyzed. In ceramic vessels, manufacture refers to paste (coarse earthenware, refined earthenware, stoneware), whereas in glass it refers to true manufacture (free-blown versus mold-blown). For cans, the term manufacture refers to the shape of the can (rectangular, cone top, cylindrical). Terms used under the heading manufacture are based on established references, including Gurcke (1987), Jones and Sullivan (1986), Magid (1984), Nelson (1968), Rock (1987), and Stelle (2001).

The terms type and variety are likewise used to refer to various attributes of different material types that are linked only by their placement at this level of analysis in this system. For ceramics, type refers to ware type (whiteware, pearlware, redware); for glass and for cans, it refers to closure. Variety is the least-used term. For ceramics, variety refers to decoration and surface treatment. The term also is used for buttons, in which case it refers to the method of attachment. The final descriptive term applied in the classification is element, which refers to the portion of a whole artifact represented by a broken artifact.

As the above discussion indicates, a hierarchical relationship exists among these categories; that is, these categories are subgroups of other categories. These

hierarchical relationships vary depending upon the artifact type in question; however, the general relationships can be expressed as follows.



#### 4.3.2.2 Chronological Analysis

Various artifact attributes that are included in the descriptive classification are chronological

indicators. For ceramic vessels, type and variety are chronologically sensitive. For vessel glass, manufacture and type are chronologically sensitive. References used to date specific artifacts or artifact types are listed in the artifact analysis tables.

#### 4.3.2.3 Functional Classification

Functional classification is conducted following the categories provided on the Ohio OAI forms. This system was selected because it is the most applicable for historical assemblages recovered in Ohio.

### 4.4 Curation

Recovered artifacts will be returned to the landowner of the archaeological property upon completion of the review process. Landowner information will be provided on completed OAI forms on file at the OHPO, Columbus, Ohio. Until final deposition, all artifacts are housed at Gray & Pape's Cincinnati Archaeology Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## 5.0 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

### 5.1 Result of Site File and Literature Review

Prior to initiating the Phase I investigations for the Project a literature review was completed for a study area extending in a 1.6-km radius of the project APE (Figure 5-1). This literature review consisted of a check of the OHPO OMS. This system is a searchable GIS-based clearinghouse for cultural resource data maintained in several inventories. The OAI includes archaeological sites and data for all phases of archaeological investigations. The OHI includes historical buildings, structures, and survey data. The NRHP inventory includes NRHP-listed properties and NRHP-eligible properties. It is important to note that the OMS does not show every archaeological site or historical property that might exist, but only those that have been submitted to the OHPO.

This literature review identified four previously recorded architectural resources within the defined study radius. No previously identified archaeological resources, NRHP-listed and/or eligible properties, or historical

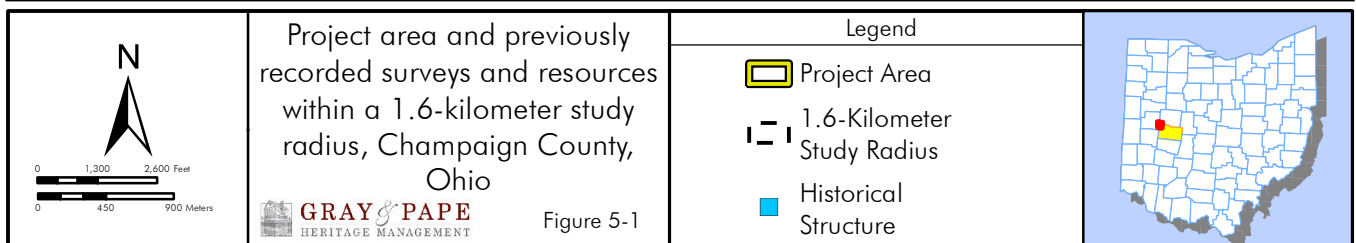
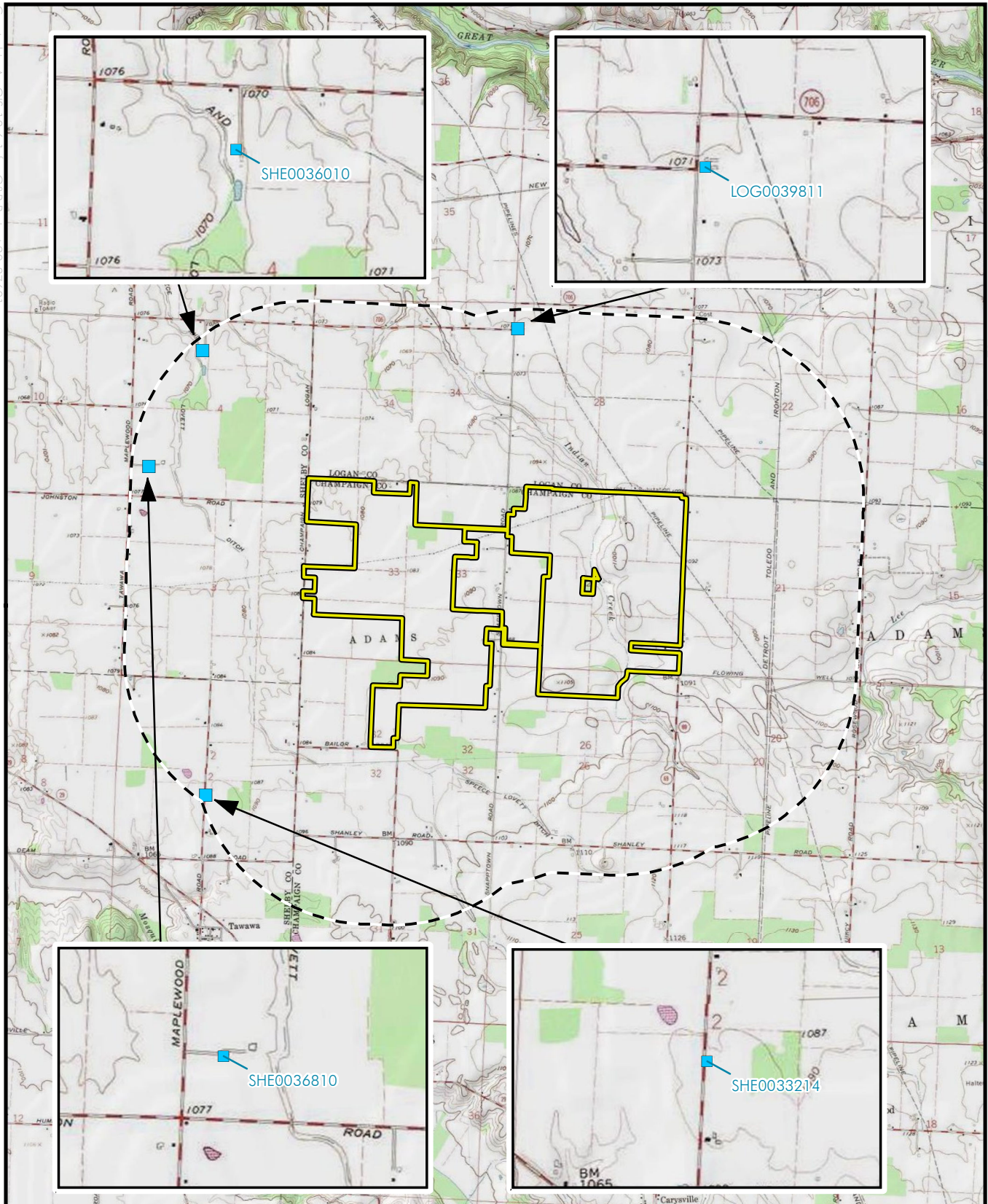
cemeteries are located within the Project study radius. Additionally, no previous heritage resource investigations have been completed within 1.6 km of the Project footprint.

#### 5.1.1 Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Four previously recorded historical buildings/structures are located within a 1.6-km radius of the Project (Figure 5-1; Table 5-1). None of these resources is located within Champaign County, but are in the surrounding counties of Logan (n=1) and Shelby (n=3). All resources are listed as single dwellings constructed between 1850 and 1925. The Nicholas Dormire Farm (SHE003214) was recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP, while no recommendation was provided for LOG0039811. Both the Kenneth van Skiver Farm (SHE0036810) and the Jacob Kerns Farm (SHE0036010) were recommended as not eligible. None of these resources will be impacted by the currently proposed undertaking.

Table 5-1. Previously Identified Ohio Historic Inventory Resources within 1.6-Kilometers of the Project.

OHI Number	Current Name	Historic Name	Address	Municipality/Township	Architectural Style	Historic Use	Date
LOG0039811	House		12331 SR 706	Township of Miami	Bungalow	Single Dwelling	1925
SHE0036810	Kenneth vanSkiver Farm	Nimrod H C Monrod Farm	5778 Tawawa-Maplewood Rd	Pemberton	Vernacular	Single Dwelling	1850
SHE0036010	Jacob Kerns Farm		RT 706	Pemberton	Vernacular	Single Dwelling	1860
SHE0033214	Nicholas Dormire Farm	Jacob Dormire Farm	Tawawa-Maplewood Rd	Township of Green	Greek Revival	Single Dwelling	1857





## 5.2 Results of Field Investigations

The footprint for this Project extends across an area measuring 446 ha in size. Prior to the field investigation, EDR segregated the project APE into areas of elevated sensitivity (329 ha) and reduced sensitivity (117 ha). Areas of elevated sensitivity are positioned within 305 m of a naturally occurring water source or within 61 m of a historically map-documented structure. Areas of reduced sensitivity include areas of the APE that are in excess of 200 m from a water source as identified in the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) or that are on poorly drained soils (EDR 2020:18–19). Differential survey efforts were proposed, based upon these sensitivities. Although actual field methods were consistent across all areas of survey, areas of elevated sensitivity were surveyed in toto, while only 50 percent of the areas of reduced sensitivity were included in the Phase I investigations (EDR 2020:20–23). This survey methodology was presented to the OHPO in September 2020 and a concurrence letter approving these methods was received on October 22, 2020 (Appendix A). To ensure the adequate sampling of the *reduced sensitivity* areas, twenty discreet survey areas (Figure 5-2 and Figure 5-3) were defined prior to the field mobilization. These survey areas incorporated all 329 ha of *elevated sensitivity* and 58 ha of the defined areas of *reduced sensitivity*.

### 5.2.1 Survey Area 01

Survey Area 01 measures 8.7 ha in total area and is located on the west side of State Route 235 (Figure 5-3). This survey area includes 3.3 ha of elevated sensitivity and 5.4 ha of reduced sensitivity (Figure 5-3; Table 5-2). This survey field is located in a gently undulating plowed corn field, and at the time of survey the surface visibility was estimate at roughly 60 percent (Figure 5-4). This area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m intervals. No cultural resources were identified during the Phase I investigations within this survey area.

Table 5-2. Summary of Defined Survey Areas.

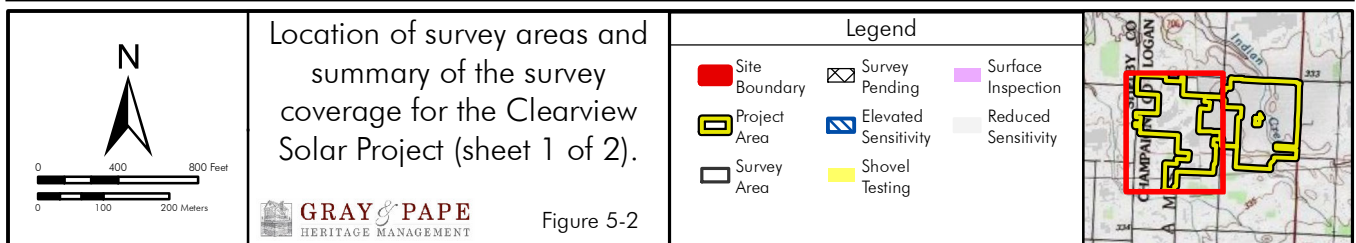
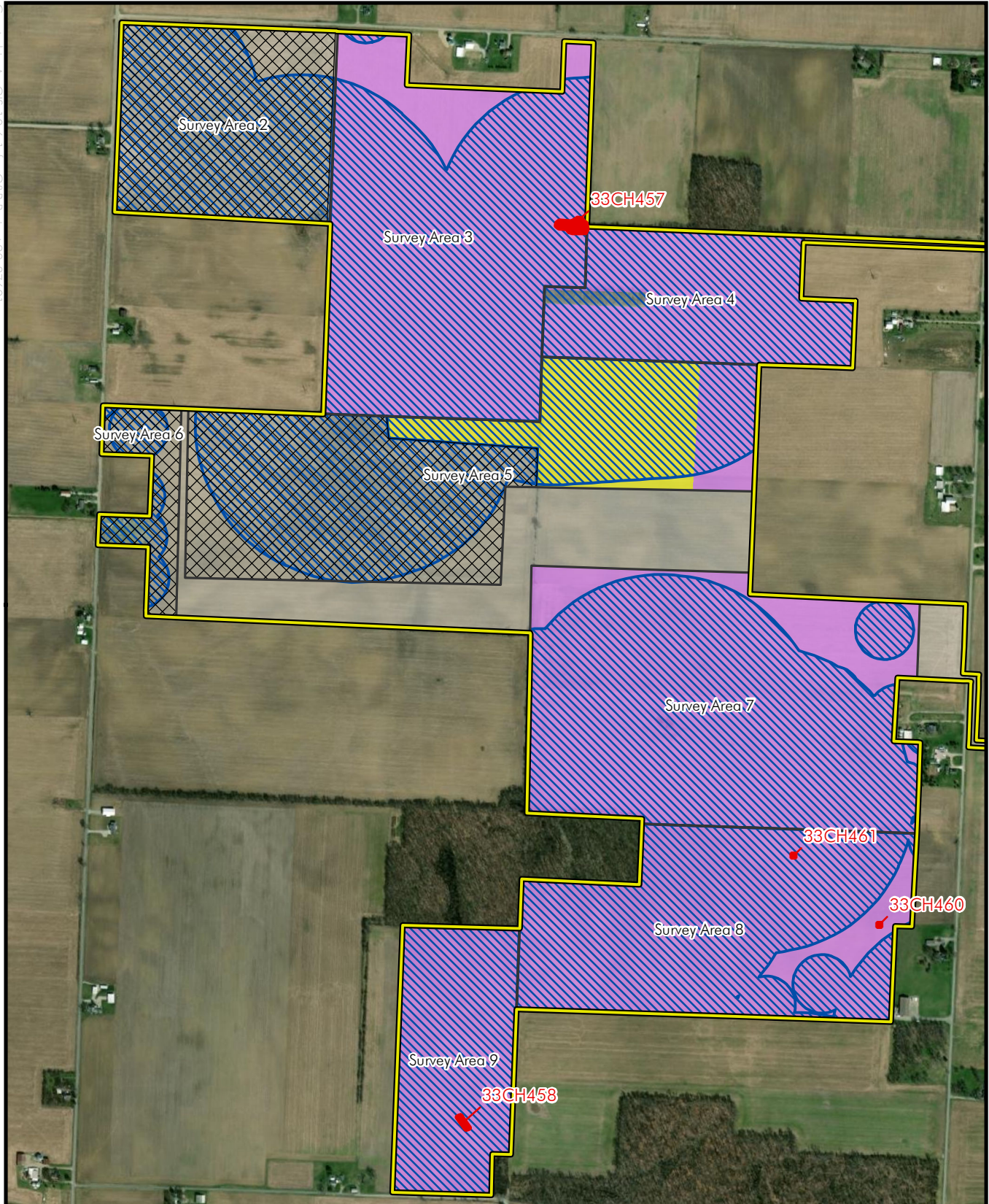
Survey Area	Elevated Sensitivity (ha)	Reduced Sensitivity (ha)	Total (ha)
SA-01	3.3	5.4	8.7
SA-02	16.0	1.9	17.9
SA-03	32.6	4.2	36.8
SA-04	15.2	0.0	15.2
SA-05	30.3	5.8	36.1
SA-06	2.7	2.4	5.1
SA-07	35.2	5.4	40.6
SA-08	26.1	2.4	28.5
SA-09	13.3	0.0	13.3
SA-10	3.4	1.2	4.6
SA-11	8.5	0.6	9.1
SA-12	11.6	11.2	22.8
SA-13	16.1	0.0	16.1
SA-14	6.5	0.1	6.6
SA-15	40.4	5.5	45.9
SA-16	8.7	0.0	8.7
SA-17	14.3	1.9	16.3
SA-18	18.7	3.3	22.0
SA-19	20.6	0.0	20.6
SA-20	5.8	6.7	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>329.3</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>387.4</b>

### 5.2.2 Survey Area 02

Survey Area 02 measures 17.9 ha in total area and is located at the northwestern extreme of the proposed Project area (Figure 5-2). This survey area includes 16.0 ha of elevated sensitivity and 1.9 ha of reduced sensitivity (Figure 5-2; Table 5-2). This survey area was not accessible at the time of the field investigations and, if included in the final Project design, Phase I work in this area will need to be completed.

### 5.2.3 Survey Area 03

Survey Area 03 measures 36.8 ha in total area and is located south of Logan-Champaign Road (Figure 5-2). This survey area includes 32.6 ha of elevated sensitivity and 4.2 ha of reduced sensitivity (Figure 5-2; Table 5-2). This survey field extends across gently undulating plowed corn and fallow soybean fields. This





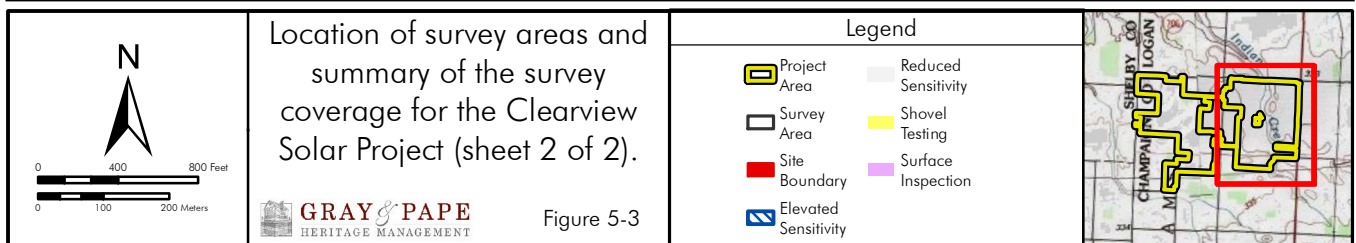
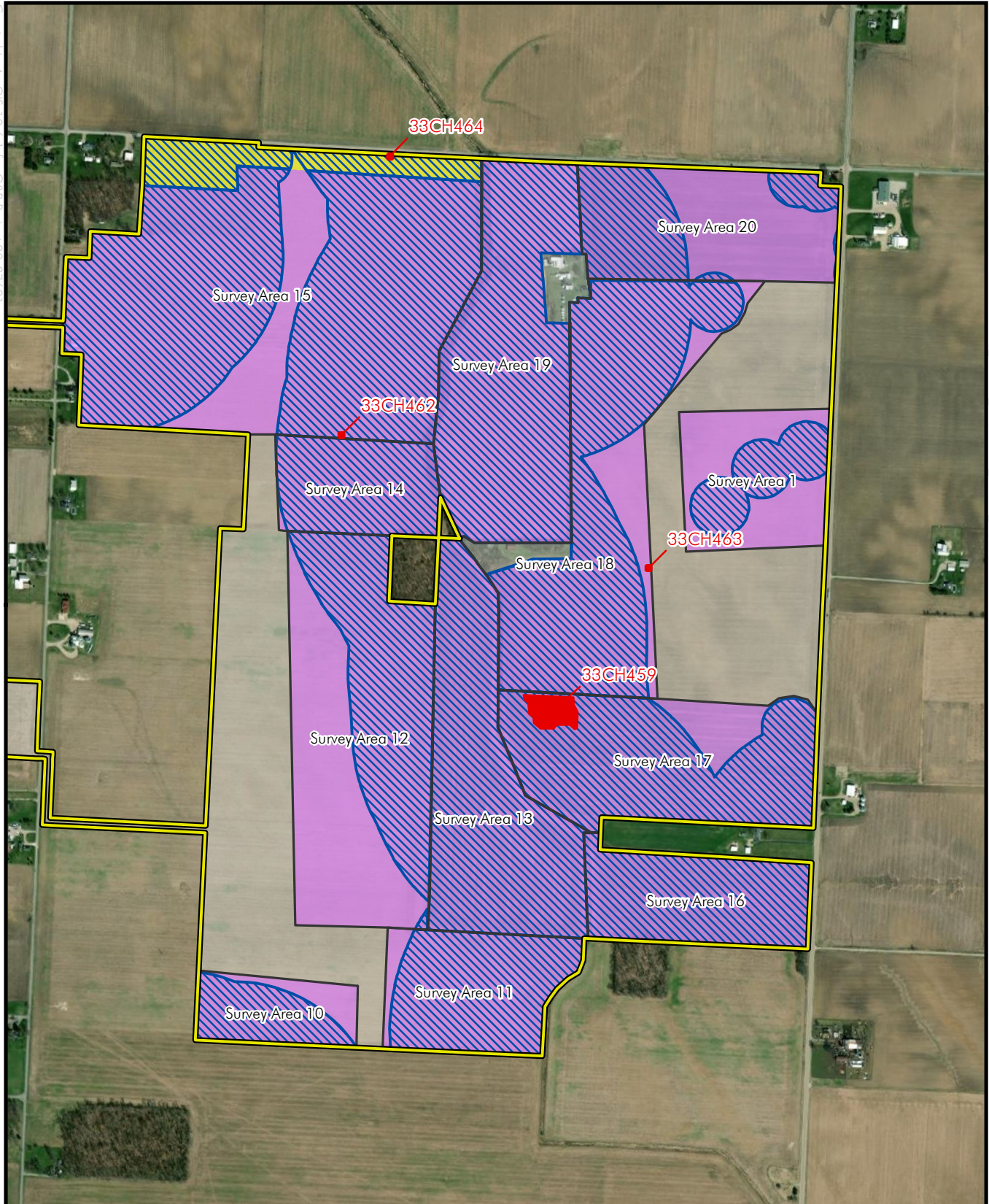






Figure 5-4. Survey Area 01, view to the east.



Figure 5-5. Survey Area 05, view to the east.

area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m intervals. A single historical site, 33CH457 (Field Site SA-03-01), was identified during the investigations within this survey area. This resource is discussed in more detail in Section 5.4.2 of this report.

### **5.2.1 Survey Area 04**

Survey Area 04 measures 15.2 ha in total area and is located south of Logan-Champaign Road and west of Snapptown Road (Figure 5-2). All of this survey area is classified as elevated sensitivity for the purposes of this survey (Figure 5-2; Table 5-2). This survey field is located in a gently undulating plowed soybean field, and at the time of survey the surface visibility was estimated at roughly 85 percent (Figure 5-4). This area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m intervals. No cultural resources were identified during the investigations within this survey area.

### **5.2.2 Survey Area 05**

Survey Area 05 measured 36.1 ha in total area and is located east of County Road 4 (Figure 5-2). This survey field is in a partially plowed corn field. This survey area includes 30.3 ha of elevated sensitivity and 5.8 ha of reduced sensitivity (Figure 5-2; Table 5-2). Survey within this survey area was initiated following a light snowstorm, which adversely affected the surface visibility. As a result, 10.1 ha were surveyed via shovel testing at 15-m intervals before the field investigations were suspended for the season. A total of 417 shovel tests were excavated prior to the suspension. The typical soil profile identified in these excavations consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam Ap horizon that extended to an average depth of 30 cm. The underlying B horizon consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay. No cultural materials were encountered during shovel testing.

Survey investigations within this survey area were resumed in April 2021; however, due to agricultural issues, only the eastern 3.4 ha were available for survey. At the time of survey, this portion of Survey Area 05 was plowed and had

a surface visibility of 60 percent (Figure 5-5). This plowed area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m intervals. No cultural resources were identified within the surveyed portions of Survey Area 05; however, 22.3 ha of this survey area were not accessible and will require clearance prior to the initiation of construction activities if included in final Project design.

### **5.2.3 Survey Area 06**

Survey Area 06 measures 5.1 ha in total area and is located to the east of County Road 4 (Figure 5-2). Based upon the modelling, 2.7 ha of this survey area is positioned within areas of elevated sensitivity while the remaining 2.4 ha are within areas of reduced sensitivity (Figure 5-2; Table 5-2). This parcel was not accessible at the time of the field investigations and, if included in final Project design, Phase I investigations will be necessary.

### **5.2.4 Survey Area 07**

Survey Area 07 measures 40.6 ha in total area and is located west of Snapptown Road (Figure 5-2). This survey area includes 35.2 ha of elevated sensitivity and 5.4 ha of reduced sensitivity (Figure 5-2; Table 5-2). This survey field is located in a gently undulating plowed corn field, and at the time of survey the surface visibility ranged between 50 and 70 percent (Figure 5-2). This area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m intervals. No cultural resources were identified during the investigations within this survey area.

### **5.2.5 Survey Area 08**

Survey Area 08 measures 28.5 ha in total area and is located west of Snapptown Road (Figure 5-2). This survey area includes 26.1 ha of elevated sensitivity and 2.4 ha of reduced sensitivity (Figure 5-2; Table 5-2). This survey field is located in a cut soybean field, and at the time of survey the surface visibility was estimated at roughly 70 percent (Figure 5-6). This area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m





Figure 5-6. Survey Area 08, view to the east.



Figure 5-7. Survey Area 09, view to the north.

intervals. Two previously unrecorded precontact isolates (Sites 33CH460 and 33CH461) were identified in this survey area. Both resources are represented by prehistoric, nondiagnostic debitage. These resources are described in greater detail later in Section 5.4.1 of this report.

#### **5.2.6 Survey Area 09**

Survey Area 09 measures 13.3 ha in total area and is located on the north side of North Elm Tree Road (Figure 5-2). Based upon the modelling, this survey area was determined to possess elevated sensitivity for archaeological resources (Figure 5-2; Table 5-2). At the time of the survey, this area was covered by cut soybean stubble, and the surface visibility was estimated at roughly 70 percent (Figure 5-7). This area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m intervals. One previously unrecorded archaeological resource, site 33CH458 (Field Site SA-09-01) was identified in this survey area. This resource is represented by a precontact, projectile point fragment and a single piece of lithic debitage. This resource is described in greater detail in Section 5.4.3 of this report.

#### **5.2.7 Survey Area 10**

Survey Area 10 measures 4.6 ha in total area and is located to the west of Snapptown Road (Figure 5-3). This survey area includes 3.4 ha of elevated sensitivity and 1.2 ha of reduced sensitivity (Figure 5-3; Table 5-2). This survey field is located on gently undulating terrain and at the time of the survey was covered by cut soybean stubble and light snow with a surface visibility that ranged between 60 and 90 percent. This area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m intervals. No cultural resources were identified during the investigations within this survey area.

#### **5.2.8 Survey Area 11**

Survey Area 11 measures 9.1 ha in total area and is located to the west of the channelized Indian Creek (Figure 5-3). This survey area includes 8.5 ha of elevated sensitivity and 0.6

ha of reduced sensitivity (Figure 5-3; Table 5-2). This survey field is located on gently undulating terrain and at the time of the survey was covered by cut soybean stubble and light snow, with a surface visibility that ranged between 60 and 90 percent. This area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m intervals. No cultural resources were identified during the investigations within this survey area.

#### **5.2.9 Survey Area 12**

Survey Area 12 measures 22.8 ha in total area and is located to the west of the channelized Indian Creek (Figure 5-3). This survey area includes 11.6 ha of elevated sensitivity and 11.2 ha of reduced sensitivity (Figure 5-3; Table 5-2). This survey field is located on gently undulating terrain and at the time of the survey was covered by cut soybean stubble and light snow, with a surface visibility that ranged between 60 and 90 percent (Figure 5-8). This area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m intervals. No cultural resources were identified during the investigations within this survey area.

#### **5.2.10 Survey Area 13**

Survey Area 13 measures 16.1 ha in total area and is located to the west of the channelized Indian Creek (Figure 5-3). Given the survey areas close association with Indian Creek, all of the area is classified as elevated sensitivity (Figure 5-3; Table 5-2). This survey field is located on gently undulating terrain and at the time of the survey was covered by cut soybean stubble, with an estimated surface visibility of 80 percent. This area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m intervals. No cultural resources were identified during the investigations within this survey area.

#### **5.2.11 Survey Area 14**

Survey Area 14 measures 6.6 ha in total area and is located to the west of the channelized Indian Creek (Figure 5-3). Given the survey areas close association with Indian Creek, 6.5





Figure 5-8. Survey Area 12, view to the southwest.



Figure 5-9. Survey Area 15, view to the west.

ha of this survey area are classified as elevated sensitivity and 0.1 ha are classified as reduced sensitivity (Figure 5-3; Table 5-2). This survey field is located on gently undulating terrain and at the time of the survey was covered by cut soybean stubble and light snow, with a surface visibility that ranged between 60 and 80 percent. This area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m intervals. No cultural resources were identified during the investigations within this survey area.

### 5.2.12 Survey Area 15

Survey Area 15 measures 45.9 ha in total area and is located on the south side of Logan-Champaign Road. This survey area includes 40.4 ha of elevated sensitivity and 5.5 ha of reduced sensitivity (Figure 5-3; Table 5-2). This survey field is in a plowed corn field and was surveyed during two separate mobilizations. During the initial mobilization in December 2020, the survey area was covered in snow and shovel testing was completed across an area measuring approximately 3.8 ha in size by shovel testing at 15-m intervals. At that time, a total of 171 shovel tests was excavated. The typical soil profile identified in these excavations consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam Ap horizon that extended to an average depth of 25 cm. The underlying B horizon consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay. Given budgeting concerns and the level of effort associated with shovel testing, survey of this area was terminated until more conducive for surface collection. This survey area was revisited in April 2020 when the surface visibility was estimated at 60 percent and the remainder of the area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m intervals (Figure 5-3 and Figure 5-9). The investigations in this survey area identified two previously unrecorded precontact isolated finds (33CH462 and 33CH464) (Figure 5-3). Precontact isolate 33CH462 is represented by a single piece of lithic debitage, while 33CH464 is represented by a projectile point fragment. Additional investigations in the vicinity of both resources failed to identify any additional cultural materials. These resources

are described in greater detail in Section 5.4.1 of this report.

### 5.2.13 Survey Area 16

Survey Area 16 measures 8.7 ha in total area and is located to the west of State Route 235 (Figure 5-3). Based upon the modeling, this entire survey area is considered to possess an elevated sensitivity for archaeological resources (Figure 5-3; Table 5-2). This survey field is located on gently undulating terrain and at the time of the survey was covered by cut soybean stubble, with an estimated surface visibility of 80 percent. This area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m intervals. No cultural resources were identified during the investigations within this survey area.

### 5.2.14 Survey Area 17

Survey Area 17 measures 16.3 ha in total area and is located to the west of State Route 235 (Figure 5-3). This survey area includes 14.3 ha of elevated sensitivity and 1.9 ha of reduced sensitivity (Figure 5-3; Table 5-2). This survey field is located on gently undulating terrain and at the time of the survey was covered by cut soybean stubble and light snow, with an estimated surface visibility of 70 percent. This area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m intervals. The historical site 33CH459 (Field Site SA-17-01) was identified during the survey of this survey area and is discussed in Section 5.4.4 of this report.

### 5.2.15 Survey Area 18

Survey Area 18 measured 22.0 ha in total area and is located west of State Route 235 (Figure 5-3). This survey area includes 18.7 ha of elevated sensitivity and 3.3 ha of reduced sensitivity (Figure 5-3; Table 5-2). This survey area is located in a plowed corn field and at the time of survey, had a surface visibility estimated at 75 percent (Figure 5-10). This area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m intervals. One previously unrecorded precontact isolated find (33CH463) was





Figure 5-10. Survey Area 18, view to the east.



Figure 5-11. Survey Area 20, view to the east.



identified in this survey area. This resource is represented by a single piece of lithic debitage. This resource is described in greater detail in Section 5.4.1 of this report.

#### 5.2.16 Survey Area 19

Survey Area 19 measured 20.6 ha in total area and is located south of Logan-Champaign Road (Figure 5-3). Based upon the modeling, this entire survey area is considered to possess an elevated sensitivity for archaeological resources (Figure 5-3; Table 5-2). This survey area is in a gently undulating agricultural field covered in cut soybeans and at the time of survey, had a surface visibility estimated at 80 percent. This area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m intervals. No cultural resources were identified during the survey investigations in this field.

#### 5.2.17 Survey Area 20

Survey Area 20 measures 12.5 ha in total area and is located to the southwest of the intersection on State Route 235 and Logan-Champaign Road (Figure 5-3). This survey area includes 5.8 ha of elevated sensitivity and 6.7 ha of reduced sensitivity (Figure 5-3; Table 5-2). This survey field is located on gently undulating terrain and at the time of the survey surface visibility approached 75 percent (Figure 5-11). This area was surveyed by surface inspection at 10-m intervals. No cultural resources were identified during the investigations within this survey area.

### 5.3 Summary of the Survey Investigations

Although the Project footprint for the Clearview Solar Farm measures 446 ha in size, the survey area for the project totaled only 387.4 ha in

size. The survey area includes 329.3 ha defined as possessing elevated sensitivity for archaeological resources and 58.1 ha of areas defined to possess reduced sensitivity for archaeological sites. This latter number represents a 50 percent sampling of the areas of reduced sensitivity. Prior to the initiation of the field investigations, 20 discrete survey areas were defined to facilitate survey and to ensure adequate sampling of the areas of reduced sensitivity. During the current investigations, the survey was completed for 342.1 ha. Survey work was not completed for 45.3 ha, including all of Survey Areas 02 and 06 and a portion of Survey Area 05. These areas are illustrated on Figure 5-2 and summarized in Table 5-3. Agricultural issues did not allow for the completion of the survey and, if included in the final project design, these areas will require survey prior to the initiation of construction activities.

A total of eight archaeological resources were identified during these investigations, including five precontact isolated finds (33CH460 through 33CH464), two historical sites (33CH457 and 33CH459), and a small, low density precontact lithic scatter (33CH458). Each of these resources are discussed in greater detail in Section 5.4.

Table 5-3. Outstanding Clearview Solar Survey Areas.

Survey Area	Sensitivity	
	Elevated (ha)	Reduced (ha)
02	16.0	1.9
05	17.7	4.6
06	2.7	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>

## 5.4 Archaeological Site Descriptions

Eight newly recorded archaeological resources were identified during the current investigations. These resources include five precontact isolates (33CH460 through 33CH464), two historical resources (33CH457 and 33CH459), and a small precontact lithic scatter (33CH458). The precontact isolated finds are discussed as a group, while more detailed descriptions of the historical sites and the lithic scatter are provided later in this report.

### 5.4.1 Precontact Isolated Finds.

Five precontact isolated finds (33CH460 through 33CH464) were identified during the course of these investigations (Figure 5-12 and

Table 5-4). These isolated artifacts were all encountered during surface collection activities within the Project footprint. Additional surface collection activities at 5-m intervals surrounding these artifacts failed to reveal any additional cultural materials in the vicinity. Four of these resources are represented by single pieces of lithic debitage (33CH460 through 33CH464), with the final being a proximal fragment of an unidentified projectile point type (Figure 5-13; Appendix B). Isolated artifacts are fairly common across the landscape and other than locational data, provide little information concerning the precontact occupation of the region. Given the limited data available from this type of resource, no additional work is recommended for any of these resources.

Table 5-4. Summary of Precontact Isolates Identified During the Survey Investigations.

OAI Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Artifact	Stratum I		Stratum II	
					Depth	Description	Depth	Description
33CH460	245126.91	4460476.15	332	Class 5 - Biface finishing flake	0–25	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay	25–35	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay
33CH461	244957.93	4460631.25	332	Class 2 - Flake	0–25	Brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay	25–35	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay
33CH462	246014.79	4461601.20	329	Class 7 - Flake fragment	0–35	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay	35–45	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay
33CH463	246634.83	4461280.78	332	Class 4 - Biface thinning flake	0–30	Brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam	30–40	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay
33CH464	246154.84	4462174.33	329	Unidentified projectile point, proximal fragment	0–22	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam	22–32	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay

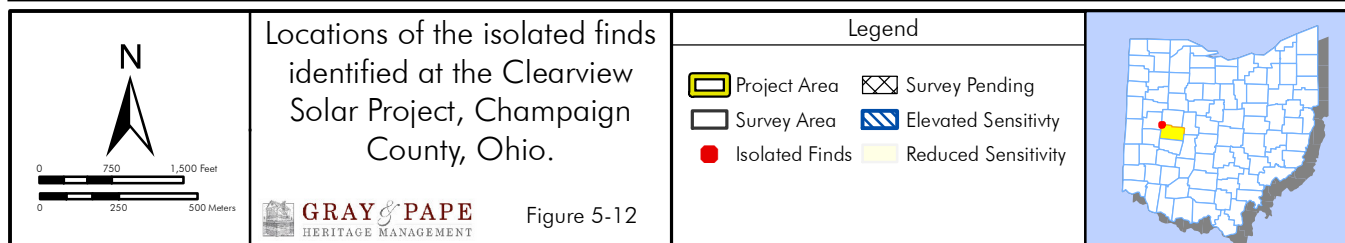
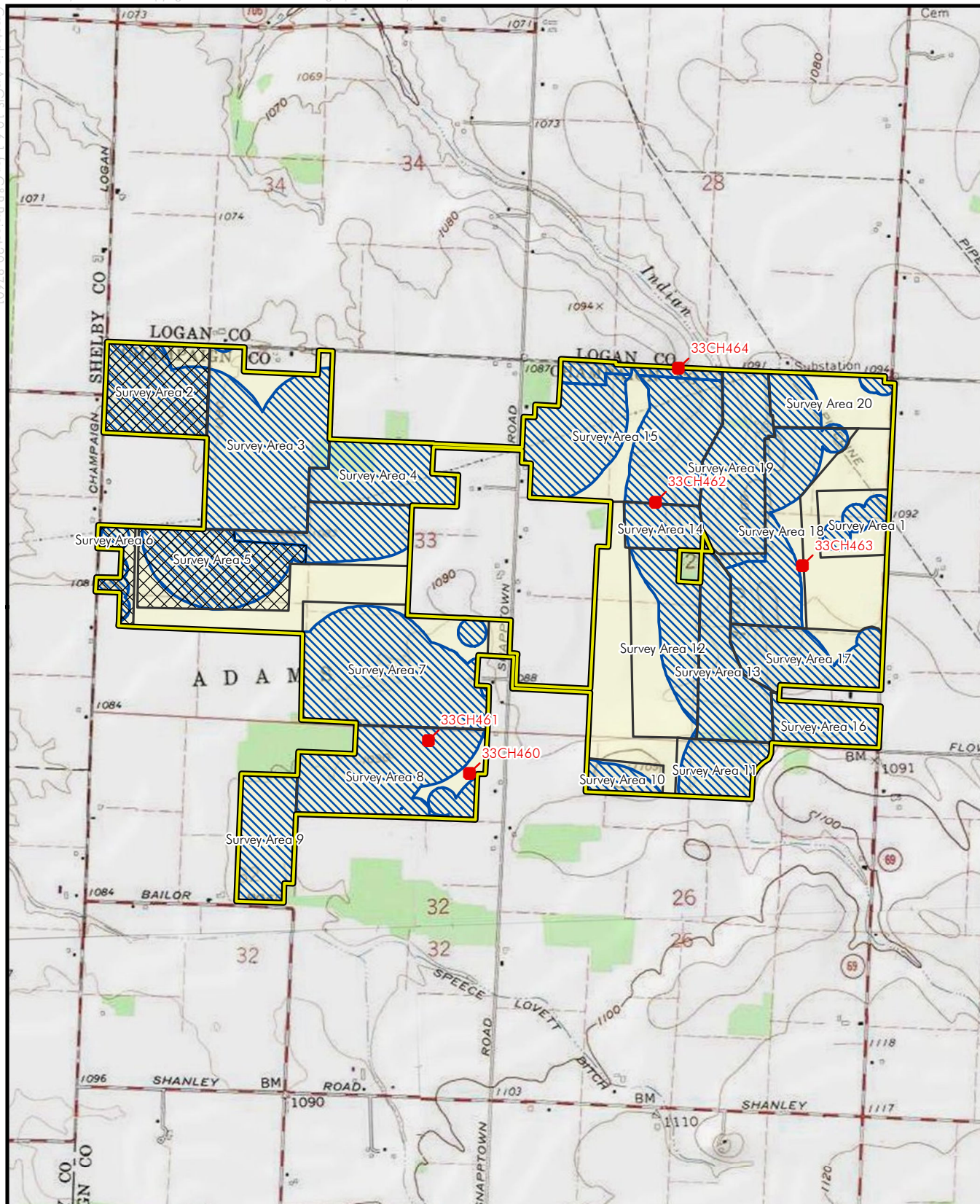




Figure 5-13. Unidentified projectile point fragment recovered at 33CH464.

#### 5.4.2 Site 33CH457 (Field Site SA-03-01)

State Site Number:	33CH457
Field Site Number:	SA-03-01
Site Type:	Historical scatter
Cultural Affiliation:	Historical, late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries
UTM Coordinates:	N 4461951.72 E 754776.94 Zone 16T
Site Size (m <sup>2</sup> ):	1,146.5 m <sup>2</sup>
Elevation (m):	329 above mean sea level (amsl)
Proximity to water:	1.35 km to Indian Creek
Soil Type(s):	Crosby silt loam, Southern Ohio Till Plain, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Diagnostic Artifacts:	Solarized amethyst glass, decalcomania porcelain, stoneware (Albany slip and salt glazed)
Recommendations:	No additional work

**Site Description:** Site 33CH457 (Field Site SA-03-01) is a historical artifact scatter identified by controlled surface survey within Survey Area 03 (Figure 5-2 and Figure 5-14). The site was initially identified during survey at 10-m intervals, but the site area was surveyed at a reduced interval of 5 m. The site is located in a fallow agricultural field, and surface visibility at the time of the investigations ranged between 50 and 70 percent (Figure 5-15). A total of 110 historical artifacts was recovered from an area measuring 1,146.5 square meters (m<sup>2</sup>). The surface collections yielded 105 artifacts and five additional items were recovered from a shovel test (Shovel Test B39) (Table 5-5) excavated to assess soil conditions in the site area. The profile exposed in this shovel test consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay Ap horizon that extended to a depth of 30 cm and was

underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay B horizon (Figure 5-14). A review of historical mapping of the region did not identify any past structures in the site vicinity.

The artifact assemblage (Table 5-5) recovered during the current survey include artifacts from a number of defined functional categories (Appendix C). The majority of artifacts fall within the Kitchen functional grouping (n=91). The remaining artifacts were assigned to the Architectural group (n=8), the Unknown grouping (n=7), the Fuel Energy group (n=1), the Personal group (n=1), Toys & Games (n=1), and Miscellaneous Hardware (n=1).

The Kitchen group subassemblage includes vessel glass (n=51), ceramics (n=37), and other glass artifacts (n=3). The majority of the vessel glass is composed of unidentifiable fragments (n=26); however, examples of mold-blown (n=8) (Figure 5-16), machine-made (n=12) and embossed (n=3) (Figure 5-16) glass artifacts were also noted in the assemblage. A single piece of solarized amethyst glass (A.D. 1875–1920) (Deiss 1981:67, 83; Lockhart 2006) (Figure 5-16) represents the only definitive diagnostic glass artifact recovered from this site. Other glass artifacts recovered from the site consist of three opaque white glass lid liners (1890–1960) (Fike 1987:13). Ceramic artifacts recovered include whiteware (n=17), stoneware (n=14), ironstone (n=4), and porcelain (n=2) (Figure 5-16). Diagnostic ceramic artifacts include a single piece of porcelain with decalcomania decoration (1880–1920) (Jacobs 1983), Albany slip stoneware (1819–1900) (Goodwin et al. 1983), and an undecorated piece of ironstone 1842–1930) (Miller 1991:10).

Architectural artifacts recovered during these investigations are limited to four pieces of light aqua, and two pieces of light green, window glass. The remaining functional categories include a glass electrical insulator (Fuel/Energy), a clay marble (Toys & Games), a



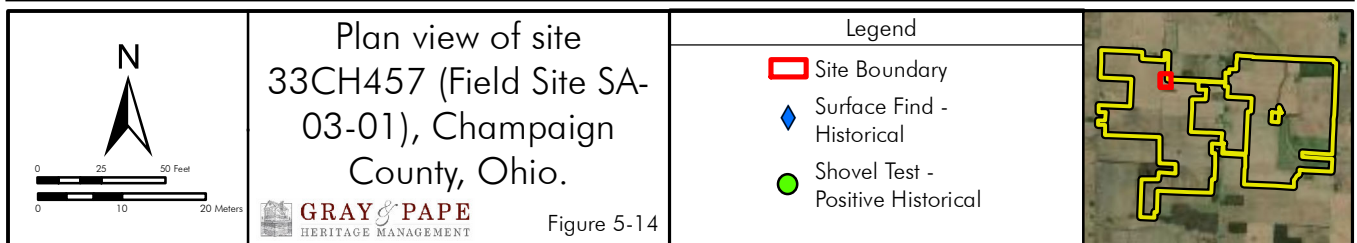
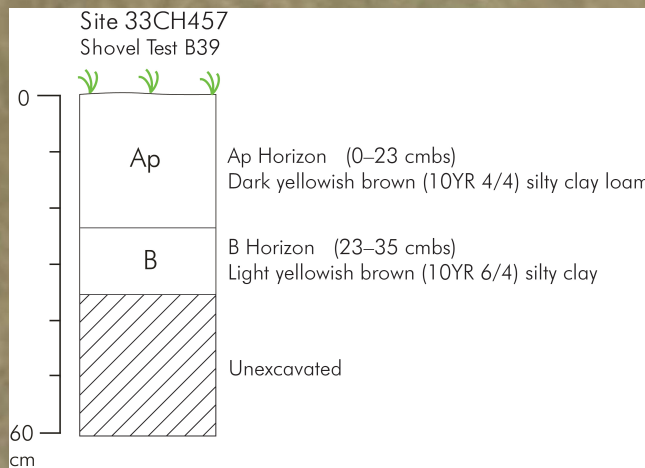
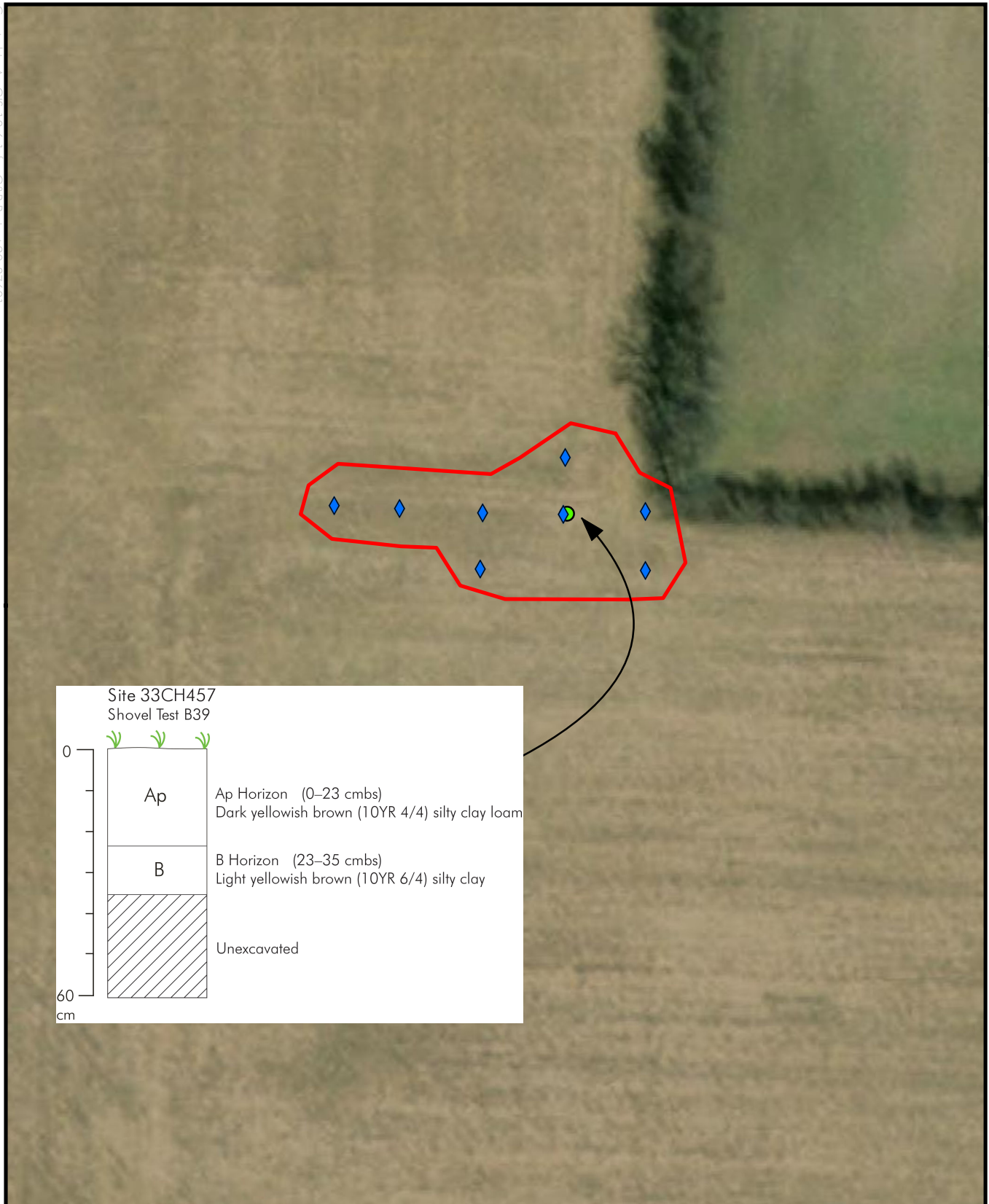




Figure 5-15. Site 33CH457 (Field Site SA-03-01), view to the northeast.



Figure 5-16. Representative artifacts from site 33CH457.  
Left to right: porcelain (decalcomania), machine-made bottle glass, embossed amber bottle glass, and embossed aqua glass.



Table 5-5. Summary of Historical Artifacts Recovered from Site 33CH457 (Field Site SA-03-01).

Collection Type	Provenience	Material	Form	Manufacture	Count
Shovel Test	B 39	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	1
		Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	2
		Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	2
Surface Inspection	A 39	Ceramic, vessel	bowl	earthenware, refined	1
			cup	earthenware, refined	1
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	1
				stoneware	1
		Glass, flat	non-silvered, other, specified	plate	2
		Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	1
				machine-made, Owens	1
			unidentifiable fragment	mold-blown	2
				mold-blown	2
				unidentifiable fragment	2
	A 40	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	5
				stoneware	2
		Glass, other	electrical, insulator, transmission	molded	1
		Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	1
				machine-made, Owens	1
	B 38	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	1
				plate	1
		Glass, flat	non-silvered, other, specified		
			non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	1
		Glass, other	lid liner	machine-made	1
		Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	embossed, pattern	1
				mold-blown	1
	B 39	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	3
				earthenware, refined	8
				porcelain	2
				stoneware	2

Table 5-5. Summary of Historical Artifacts Recovered from Site 33CH457 (Field Site SA-03-01).

Collection Type	Provenience	Material	Form	Manufacture	Count
		Glass, flat	non-silvered, other, specified	plate	1
			non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	1
		Glass, other	lid liner	machine-made	1
		Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made, Owens	2
				molded base	1
			bottle/jar, food	machine-made	4
			bottle/jar, toiletries	press mold	1
			unidentifiable fragment	mold-blown	1
				unidentifiable fragment	9
		Metal	hook	wrought	1
	C 39	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	2
				stoneware	7
		Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	2
		Glass, other	lid liner	machine-made	1
		Glass, vessel	bottle, soft drink/mineral water	machine-made	1
			bottle/jar	machine-made	1
				mold-blown	2
				press mold	1
			lid	molded	1
	C 40	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	3
	D 39	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	1
		Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	2
	E 39	Ceramic, other	marble	earthenware, refined	1
		Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	2
				stoneware	1
		Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	1
		Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	embossed, lettering	2
			unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	6
Site 33CH457 Total					110

fragment from a white opaque glass cosmetics jar (Personal), a metal hook (Miscellaneous Hardware), and a variety of unidentifiable flat and vessel glass fragments (Unknown).

Based upon the artifact assemblage identified at site 33CH457, and a review of the available historical mapping, including the 1874 Atlas of Champaign County, Ohio (Starr and Headington 1874) and the 1912 Sidney, Ohio 15' USGS quadrangle (USGS 19132, it appears that this resource represents a historical trash dump. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from this site indicate a use-life that extended from the latter portions of the nineteenth century

through the early to mid-twentieth century. The data made available by this site type is limited and, lacking other associated features, this resource lacks context. Based upon the information gathered during the Phase I investigations, this site does not appear to possess the integrity or contextual associations to provide important information regarding the historical occupation of this region. As a result, site 33CH457 does not appear to meet the minimum requirements for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended in association with the currently proposed undertaking.

### 5.4.3 Site 33CH458 (Field Site SA-09-01)

<b>State Site Number:</b>	33CH458
<b>Field Site Number:</b>	SA-09-01
<b>Site Type:</b>	Lithic scatter
<b>Cultural Affiliation:</b>	Precontact
<b>UTM Coordinates:</b>	N 4460073.73 E 754545.64 Zone 16T
<b>Site Size (m<sup>2</sup>):</b>	158.4 m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Elevation (m):</b>	332 amsl
<b>Proximity to water:</b>	285.5 m south to Little Indian Creek
<b>Soil Type(s):</b>	Crosby silt loam, Southern Ohio Till Plain, 0 to 2 percent slopes
<b>Diagnostic Artifacts:</b>	None
<b>Recommendations:</b>	No additional work

**Site Description:** Site 33CH459 (Field Site SA-09-01) is a light lithic scatter identified during controlled surface collections within Survey Area 01 (Figure 5-3 and Figure 5-17). The site was initially identified during survey at 10-m intervals, but following the identification of cultural materials, the site area was surveyed at a reduced interval of 5 m. The site is located in a fallow agricultural field and, at the time of the survey, this area was covered by cut soybean stubble. The surface visibility was estimated at

roughly 70 percent (Figure 5-18). A total of two precontact artifacts was recovered from an area measuring 158.4 m<sup>2</sup>. Both artifacts were recovered from the ground surface. A single shovel test (Shovel Test 1) was excavated to assess soil conditions in the site area. This shovel test exposed an Ap horizon that extended to a depth of 30 cm consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay, underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay B horizon (Figure 5-17). No additional artifacts were recovered from this excavation.

The artifacts recovered from this site include a Class 7 - Flake fragment and a biface scraper (Figure 5-19). Both artifacts are manufactured from an unidentified chert type.

Site 33CH458 is represented by a light scattering of lithic materials identified during controlled surface collections within a fallow agricultural field. The low density of cultural items recovered during the investigations at this site indicate that the site represents an ephemeral, short-duration occupation that is unlikely to provide any meaningful information concerning the precontact habitation of the region. Given the data obtained during the current Phase I investigations, it appears that this site does not meet the minimum requirements for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended in association with the currently proposed undertaking.

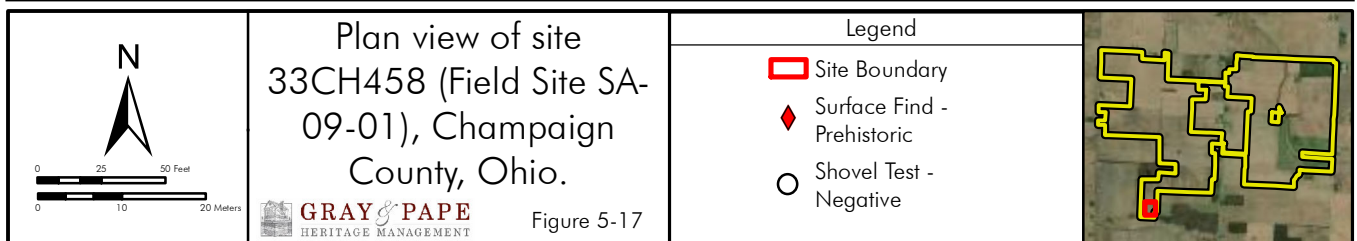
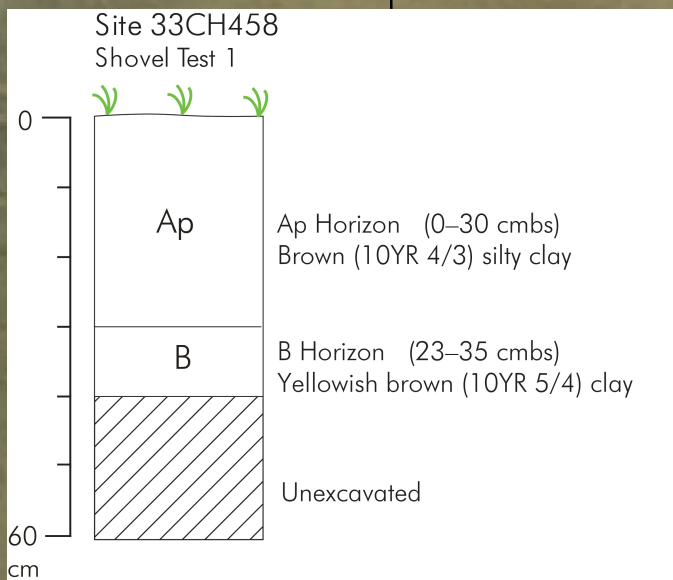
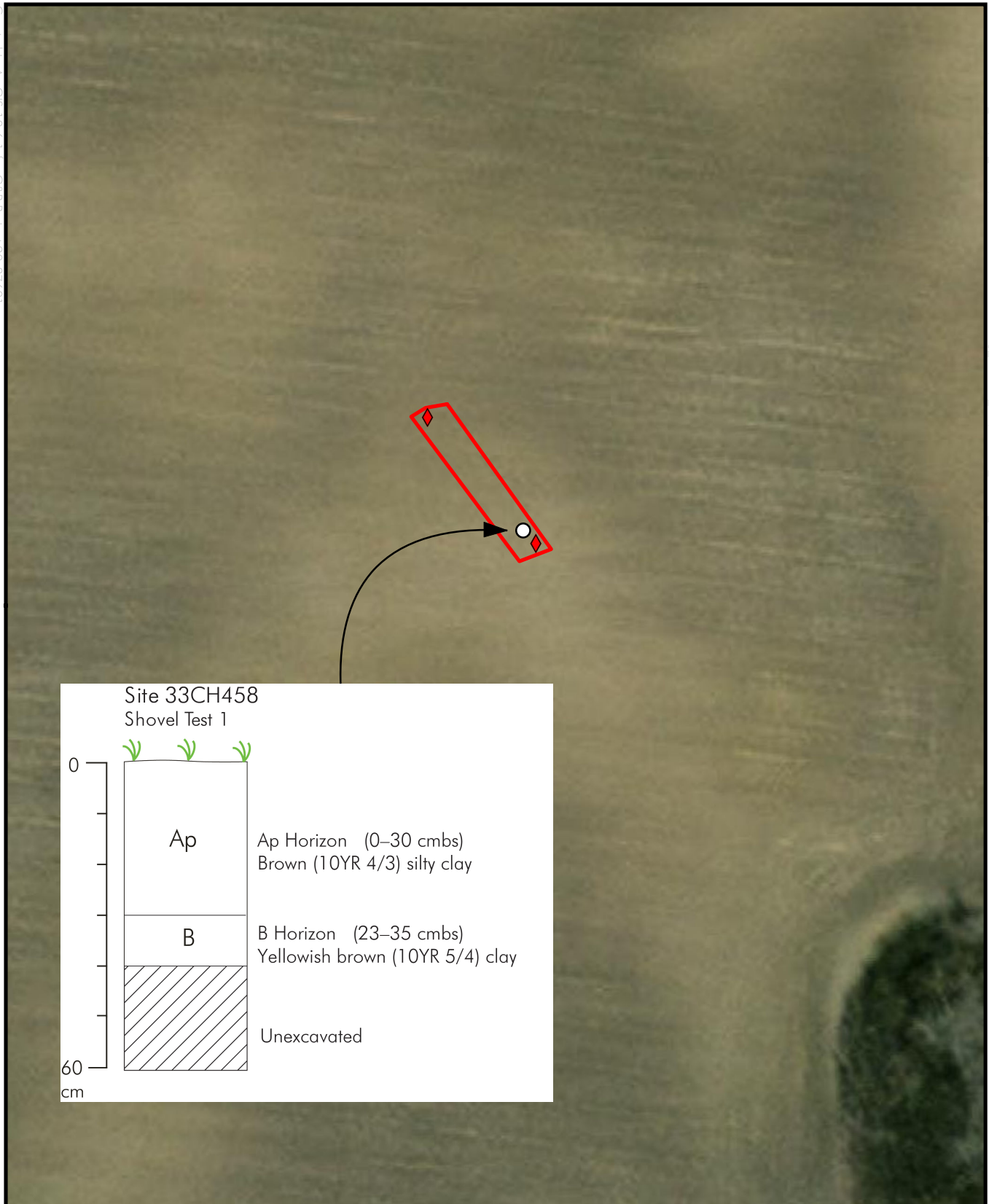




Figure 5-18. Site 33CH458 (Field Site SA-09-01), view to the northwest.



Figure 5-19. Biface scraper recovered from site 33CH458.

#### 5.4.4 Site 33CH459 (Field Site SA-17-01)

<b>State Site Number:</b>	33CH459
<b>Field Site Number:</b>	SA-17-01
<b>Site Type:</b>	Historical scatter
<b>Cultural Affiliation:</b>	Historical
<b>UTM Coordinates:</b>	N 4460994.17 E 246415.81 Zone 17T
<b>Site Size (m<sup>2</sup>):</b>	6,244.1 m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Elevation (m):</b>	332 amsl
<b>Proximity to water:</b>	63 m west to Indian Creek
<b>Soil Type(s):</b>	Miami silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded
<b>Diagnostic Artifacts:</b>	Solarized amethyst glass, opaque white glass lid liners, diagnostic ceramics
<b>Recommendations:</b>	No additional work

**Site Description:** Site 33CH459 (Field Site SA-17-01) is a historical site identified during controlled surface survey within Survey Area 17 (Figure 5-3 and Figure 5-20). The site was initially identified during survey at 10-m intervals, but following the identification of cultural materials, the site area was surveyed at a reduced interval of 5 m. The site is in a fallow agricultural field covered in cut soybeans and light snow. The surface visibility at the time of the investigations was estimated at 70 percent (Figure 5-15). A total of 322 historical artifacts was recovered from an area measuring 6,244.1 m<sup>2</sup>. All artifacts, with one exception, were recovered from the ground surface. A single shovel test was excavated to assess soil conditions in the site area. The profile exposed in this shovel test consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay Ap horizon that extended to a depth of 20 cm and was underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay B horizon (Figure 5-20). A single piece of window glass was recovered from this excavation.

A review of historical mapping of the region identified a structure at this location on the

1874 Atlas of Champaign County, Ohio (Starr and Headington 1874) (Figure 5-23). Project area illustrated on the 1874 Atlas of Champaign County, Ohio (Starr and Headington 1874.), and both the 1913 and 1944 Bellefontaine, Ohio 15' United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles (USGS 1913, 1944) (Figure 5-24 and Figure 5-25); however, the structure is absent on the 1961 De Graf, Ohio 7.5' USGS quadrangle (Figure 5-26), indicating that the structure was removed from the property sometime between 1944 and 1961.

The artifact assemblage (Table 5-6) recovered during the current survey include artifacts from a number of defined functional categories (Appendix C). The majority of artifacts fall within the Kitchen functional group (n=285). The remaining artifacts were assigned to the Architectural group (n=13), the Unknown group (n=12), the Personal group (n=6), Transportation (n=2), the Fuel Energy group (n=1), Clothing (n=1), Furniture (n=1), and Toys & Games (n=1).

The Kitchen grouping subassemblage includes vessel glass (n=82), ceramics (n=192), and other glass artifacts (n=11). The majority of the vessel glass is composed of unidentifiable fragments (n=54); however, examples of mold-blown (n=14) (Figure 5-22), molded (n=6) (Figure 5-22), machine-made (n=4) (Figure 5-22), and embossed (n=4) glass artifacts were also noted in the assemblage. Glass tableware is represented by seven artifacts including molded (n=2) and press mold (n=5). Eleven pieces of solarized amethyst glass (A.D. 1875–1920) (Deiss 1981:67, 83; Lockhart 2006) (Figure 5-22) represents the only definitive diagnostic glass artifact recovered from this site. Other glass artifacts recovered from the site area consist of four opaque white glass lid liners (1890–1960) (Fike 1987:13). Ceramic artifacts recovered include whiteware (n=83), stoneware (n=46), ironstone (n=29), porcelain (n=14), pearlware



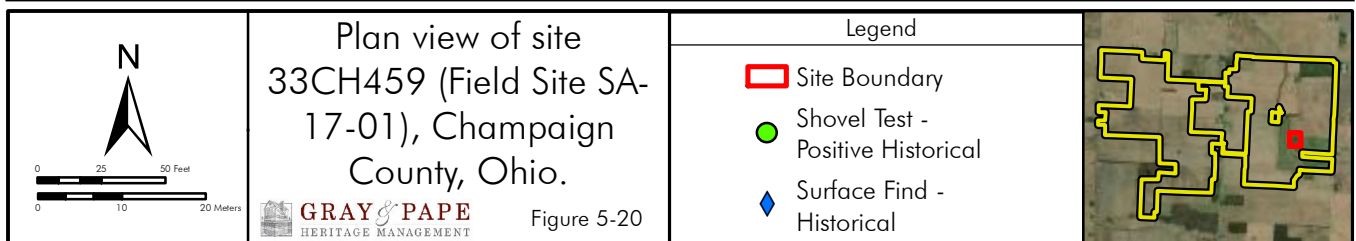




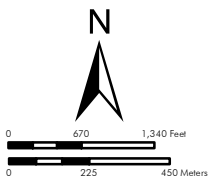
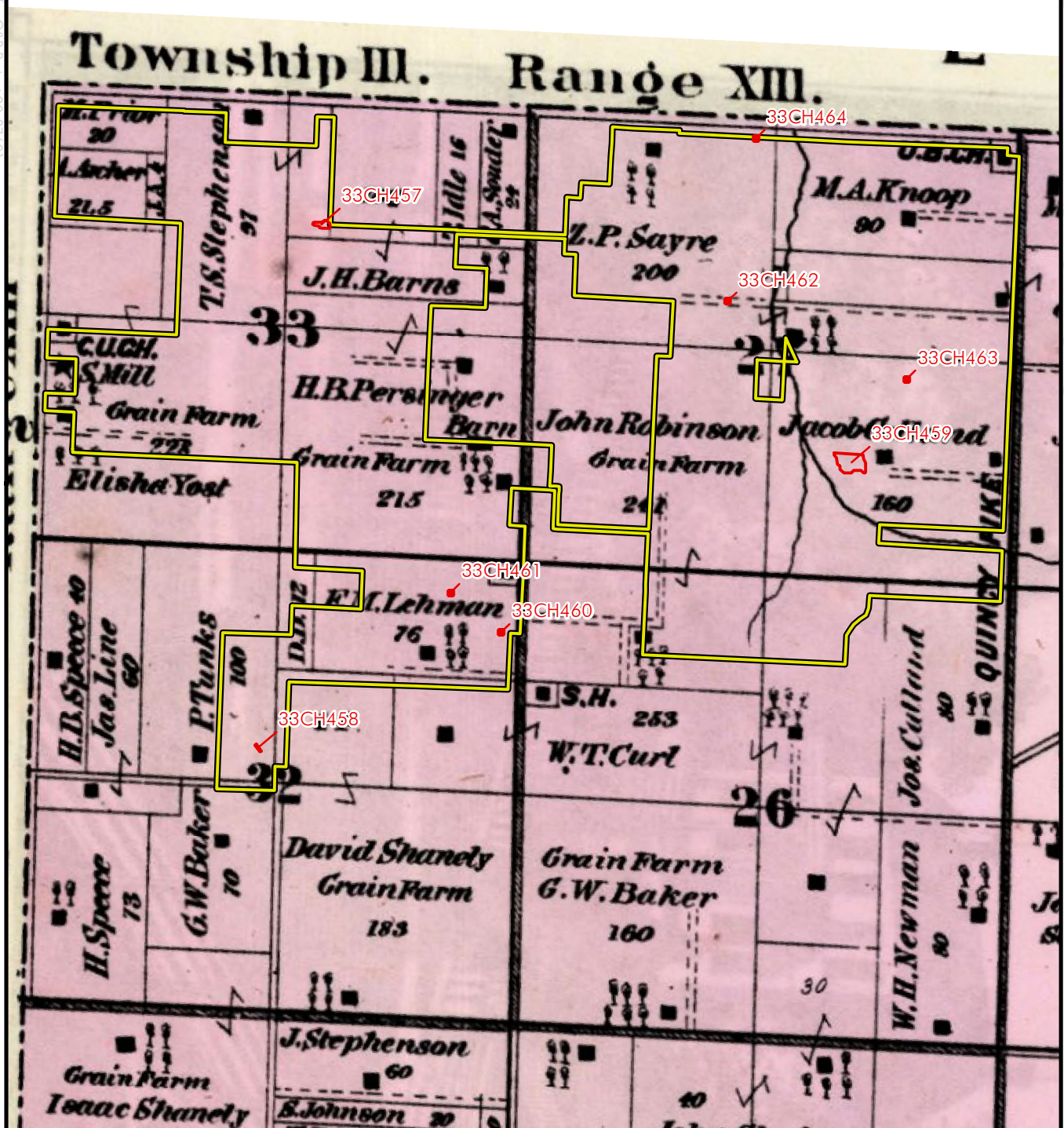
Figure 5-21. Site 33CH459 (Field Site SA-17-01), view to the northwest.



Figure 5-22. Glass artifacts recovered from site 33CM459.

Top row (left to right): molded aqua glass canning jar, mold-blown medicine bottle (solarized amethyst), mold-blown medicine bottle (solarized amethyst).  
Bottom (left to right): machine-made bottle (solarized amethyst), press mold tableware (solarized amethyst).





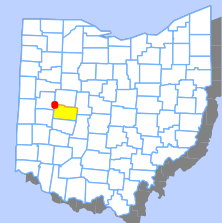
Project area illustrated on the 1874 Atlas of Champaign County, Ohio (Starr and Headington 1874).

**GRAY & PAPE**  
HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

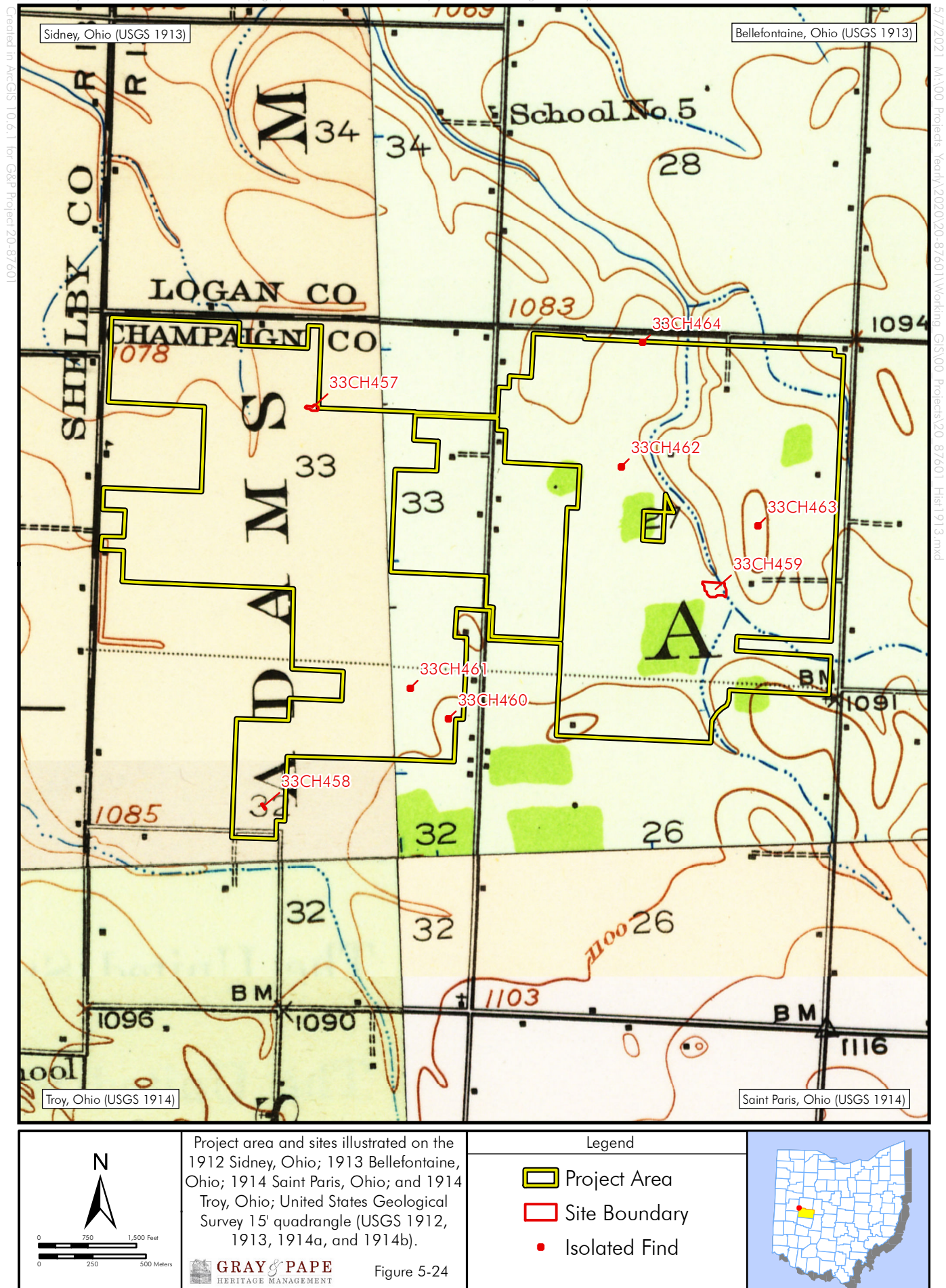
Figure 5-23

#### Legend

- Project Area
- Site Boundary
- Isolated Find









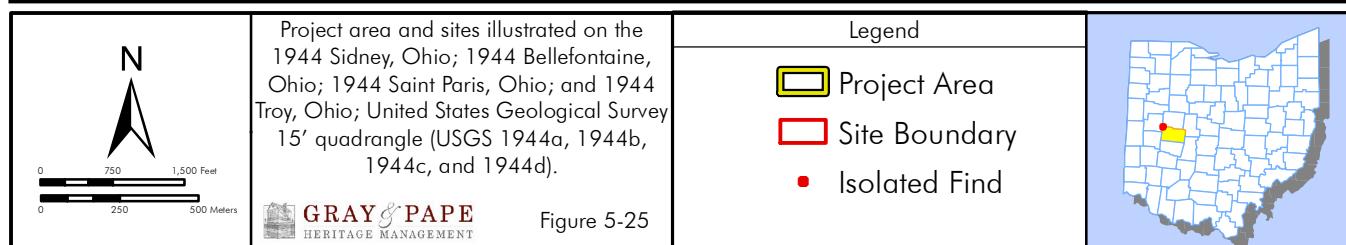
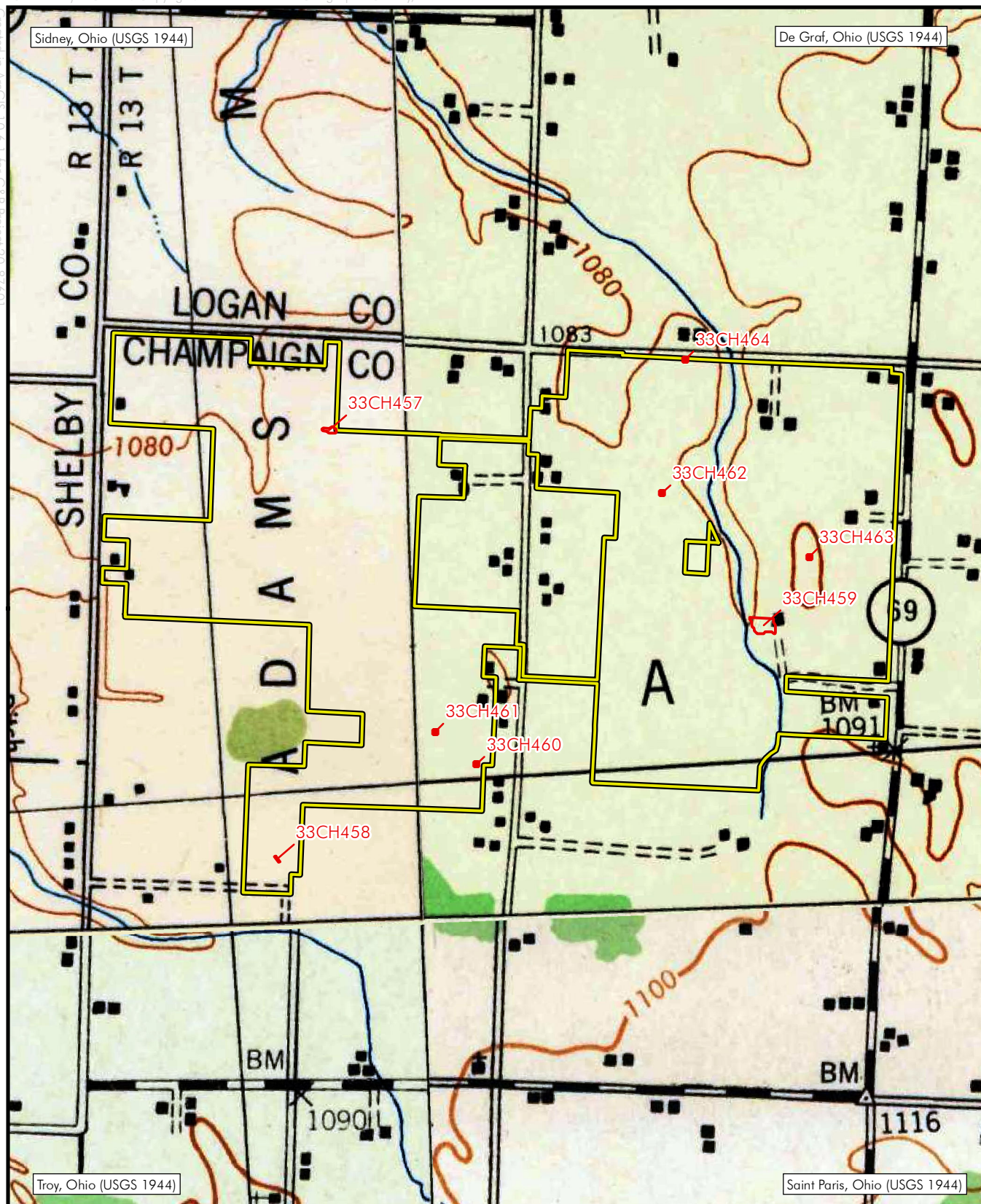
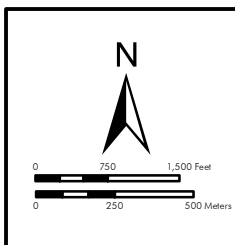
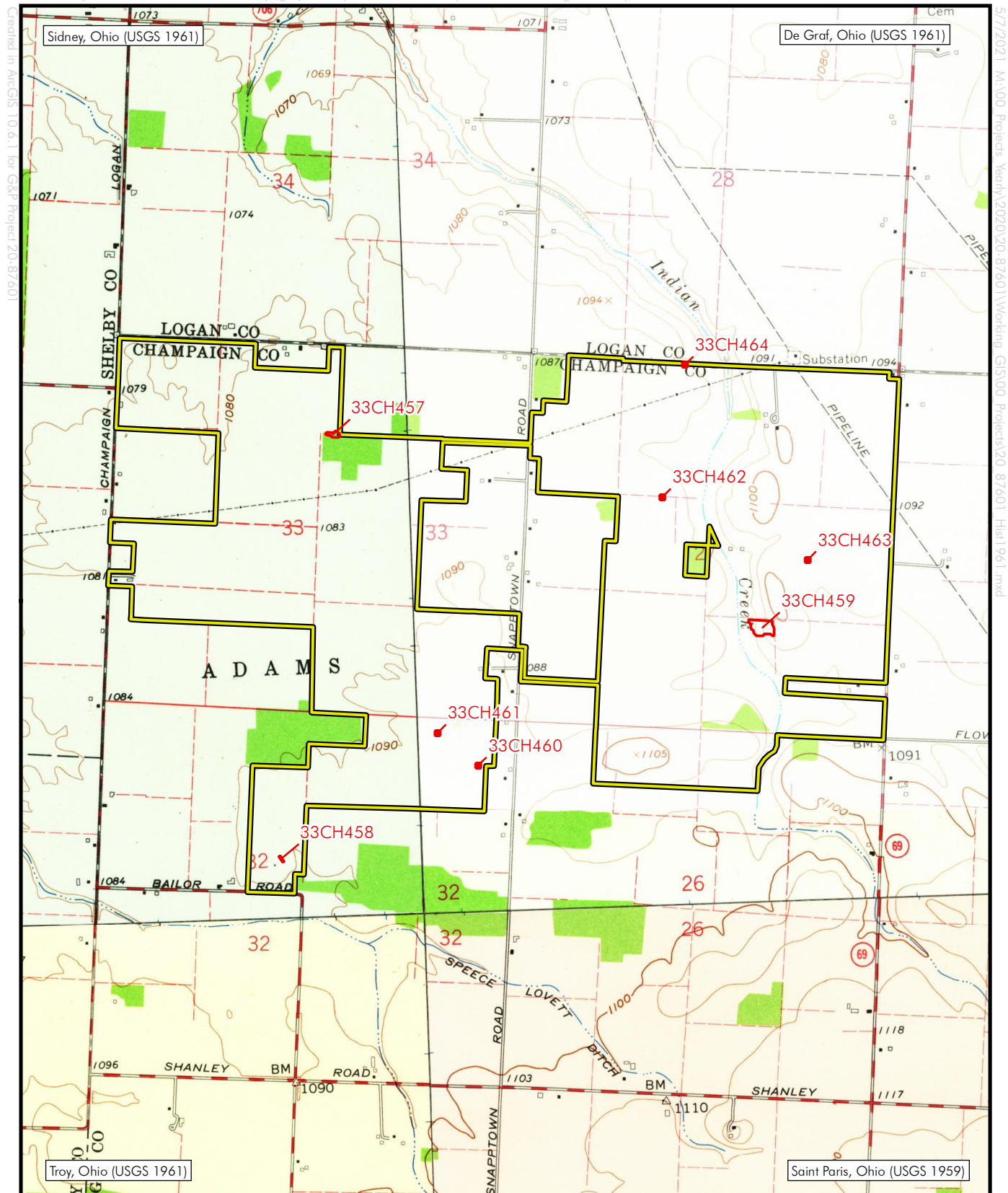


Figure 5-25





Project area illustrated on the 1959 Paris, Ohio; 1961 De Graf, Ohio; 1961 Sidney, Ohio; and 1961 Troy, Ohio 7.5' United States Geological Survey quadrangles (USGS 1959, 1961a, 1961b, and 1961c).

**GRAY & PAPE**  
HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Figure 5-26

#### Legend

- Project Area
- Site Boundary
- Isolated Find

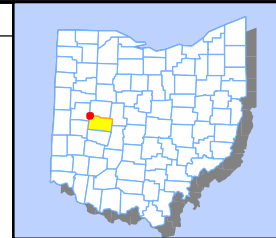


Table 5-6. Summary of Historical Artifacts Recovered from Site 33CH459 (Field Site SA-17-01).

Collection Type	Provenience	Material	Form	Manufacture	Count
Shovel Test	D 10	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	1
Surf. Inspection	A 5	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	1
	A 6	Ceramic, vessel	crock unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	1
				earthenware, coarse	1
				earthenware, refined	5
				stoneware	1
				unidentifiable fragment	6
	A 7	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	1
		Ceramic, vessel	crock plate	stoneware	1
				earthenware, refined	1
				unidentifiable fragment	2
				earthenware, coarse	5
				earthenware, refined	2
				stoneware	2
		Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	2
		Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	4
		Mineral	plaster, lime	mixed	1
	A 8	Ceramic, vessel	bowl	earthenware, coarse	1
				earthenware, refined	1
				cup	1
				earthenware, refined	1
				unidentifiable fragment	1
		Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	earthenware, coarse	9
				earthenware, refined	1
				porcelain	1
				stoneware	6
				embossed, lettering	1
				mold-blown	1
			unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	9
	A 9	Ceramic, other	marble	kaolin/ball clay	1
		Ceramic, vessel	plate	porcelain	1
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	1

Table 5-6. Summary of Historical Artifacts Recovered from Site 33CH459 (Field Site SA-17-01).

Collection Type	Provenience	Material	Form	Manufacture	Count
	A 10	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	4
				stoneware	2
				molded	1
				unidentifiable fragment	2
		Ceramic, vessel	plate	earthenware, refined	1
				porcelain	1
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	6
				molded	1
				porcelain	5
				stoneware	3
			Glass, flat	unidentifiable fragment	1
				embossed, lettering	1
		Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	mold-blown	1
				mold-blown	2
			bottle/jar, medicine	mold-blown	1
				unidentifiable fragment	3
	A 11	Ceramic, vessel	crook	stoneware	2
				earthenware, refined	1
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	1
				stoneware	2
		Glass, flat	non-silvered, other, specified	plate	1
		Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	mold-blown	1
			bottle/jar, food	molded	1
			unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	3
	A 12	Metal	bell, sleigh	cast	1
		Ceramic, vessel	jar	stoneware	1
			mug	porcelain	1
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	3
		Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	stoneware	1
				mold-blown	1
				mold-blown	1
				unidentifiable fragment	1

Table 5-6. Summary of Historical Artifacts Recovered from Site 33CH459 (Field Site SA-17-01).

Collection Type	Provenience	Material	Form	Manufacture	Count
	A 13	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	1
				stoneware	1
	A 14	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	1
		Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	1
	B 6	Ceramic, vessel	jar	earthenware, coarse	1
			mug	porcelain	1
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	2
		Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	2
	B 7	Ceramic, vessel	cup	earthenware, refined	2
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	3
		Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	1
		Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	mold-blown	1
				unidentifiable fragment	1
	B 8	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	4
		Glass, other	light globe	molded	1
			unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	2
		Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	2
	B 9	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	7
				stoneware	1
		Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	2
		Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	1
		Glass, tableware	bowl	press mold	1
			unidentifiable fragment	press mold	1
		Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	mold-blown	1
			bottle/jar, food	machine-made	1
			unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	4
	B 10	Ceramic, vessel	cup	earthenware, refined	2
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	1

Table 5-6. Summary of Historical Artifacts Recovered from Site 33CH459 (Field Site SA-17-01).

Collection Type	Provenience	Material	Form	Manufacture	Count
	B 11	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	3
				unidentifiable fragment	2
		Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	1
				earthenware, refined	3
		Glass, other	lid liner unidentifiable fragment	machine-made	1
				unidentifiable fragment	1
		Glass, tableware	bowl	press mold	1
		Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, food unidentifiable fragment	machine-made	1
				unidentifiable fragment	4
	B 12	Ceramic, vessel	cup	earthenware, refined	1
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	1
	B 14	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	molded base	1
		Glass, tableware	bowl	press mold	1
C 6		Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	3
				unidentifiable fragment	2
		Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	1
		Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	molded	1
				mold-blown	1
		Glass, vessel	bottle, liquor bottle/jar unidentifiable fragment	embossed, lettering	1
				unidentifiable fragment	1
				unidentifiable fragment	1
	C 7	Ceramic, vessel	plate	earthenware, refined	1
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	1
		Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	stoneware	2
				unidentifiable fragment	1
		Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	mold-blown	1
			bottle/jar, medicine	mold-blown	1
			unidentifiable fragment	mold-blown	2
				press mold	1
	C 8	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	2
				earthenware, refined	2



Table 5-6. Summary of Historical Artifacts Recovered from Site 33CH459 (Field Site SA-17-01).

Collection Type	Provenience	Material	Form	Manufacture	Count
	C 9	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	mold-blown	1
			unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	3
		Bone/ivory/shell/horn	button	cut	1
			Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	2
		Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	stoneware	1
				unidentifiable fragment	1
		Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	mold-blown	1
					1
	C 10	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	2
				stoneware	3
		Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	1
				tumbler	1
		Glass, tableware	unidentifiable fragment	molded	1
				unidentifiable fragment	2
	C 11	Ceramic, vessel	cup	electrical, insulator, transmission	1
				molded	1
			earthenware, refined	earthenware, refined	1
			plate	earthenware, refined	4
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	1
				earthenware, refined	1
	C 12	Ceramic, other	spark plug	stoneware	2
				porcelain	1
		Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	1
			plate	earthenware, refined	1
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	2
				earthenware, refined	1
		Glass, tableware	tumbler	molded	1
				unidentifiable fragment	1
	C 13	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	1
				earthenware, refined	1
	D 6	Ceramic, vessel	bottle/jar, food	molded	1
			cup	earthenware, refined	1
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	1

Table 5-6. Summary of Historical Artifacts Recovered from Site 33CH459 (Field Site SA-17-01).

Collection Type	Provenience	Material	Form	Manufacture	Count
	D 7	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	1
				stoneware	1
		Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, food	molded	1
	D 8	Ceramic, vessel	pitcher	earthenware, refined	1
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	4
				stoneware	3
		Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, medicine	mold-blown	1
			unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	2
	D 9	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	5
	D 10	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	1
				earthenware, refined	3
		Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	molded	1
	D 11	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	1
			saucer	porcelain	2
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	1
	D 12	Ceramic, vessel	plate	earthenware, refined	1
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	2
		Glass, tableware	bowl	press mold	1
		Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, toiletries	molded	1
	D 13	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	1
				earthenware, refined	2
				porcelain	1
		Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	molded	1
	D 15	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	1
	E 10	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	1
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	1
	E 13	Ceramic, vessel	saucer	earthenware, refined	1
			unidentifiable fragment	porcelain	1

Table 5-6. Summary of Historical Artifacts Recovered from Site 33CH459 (Field Site SA-17-01).

Collection Type	Provenience	Material	Form	Manufacture	Count
	E 7	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	1
			jar	earthenware, coarse	1
				stoneware	1
		Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, food	molded	1
			unidentifiable fragment	mold-blown	1
	E 8	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	3
	E 9	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	embossed, lettering	1
	F 10	Ceramic, vessel	handle	earthenware, coarse	1
			unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	1
		Glass, other	lid liner	machine-made	3
		Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	1
	F 11	Ceramic, vessel	saucer	earthenware, refined	1
	F 7	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	1
	F 8	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	1
	F 9	Ceramic, vessel	cup	earthenware, refined	1
	G 9	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	1
Site 33CH459 Total					322

(n=1) and unidentified fragments of refined earthenware (n=3) (Figure 5-27). Diagnostic ceramic artifacts include a single piece of pearlware (1780–1840) (Noel Hume 1969, South 1977; Sussman 1978; Miller 1991), annular whiteware (1820–1850) (Aultman et al. 2018), spatter ware (1840–1880) (Magid 1984), and Albany slip stoneware (1810–1900) (Goodwin et al. 1983) (Figure 5-28).

Architectural artifacts recovered during these investigations include eleven pieces of light aqua window glass, a brick fragment, and a fragment of lime plaster. four pieces of light aqua, and two pieces of light green, window glass. The Personal group (n=6), is represented

by a variety of glass medicine and cosmetic containers, including three pieces of solarized amethyst vessel glass (Figure 5-22). The remaining functional categories include a glass electrical insulator (Fuel/Energy), a clay marble (Toys & Games), a copper sleigh bell, and a spark plug (Transportation) (Figure 5-29), a glass light globe (Furniture), and a variety of unidentifiable flat and vessel glass fragments (Unknown).

Based upon the artifact assemblage identified at site 33CH459, and a review of the available historical mapping, it appears that this resource represents the remains of a historical residence likely dating from the latter portions

of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. This structure is illustrated on the 1874 Atlas of Champaign County (Starr and Headington 1874) (Figure 5-23), as well as, the 1913 and 1944 Bellefontaine, Ohio USGS 15' quadrangles (USGS 1913 and 1944b) (Figure 5-24 and Figure 5-25). The structure is not pictured on the 1961 De Graf, Ohio 7.5' USGS quadrangle, indicating the structure was removed sometime during the intervening 17 years. Although a structure once stood at this location, this location has been successfully returned to agriculture (Figure 5-21). This is apparent in the relative dearth of architectural artifacts within the site assemblage. Given that

the site area has been reworked and returned to agricultural use, it is unlikely that any significant, intact archaeological contexts remain at this location. Based upon the information gathered during the Phase I investigations, this site does not appear to possess the integrity or contextual associations to provide important information regarding the historical occupation of this region. As a result, site 33CH459 does not appear to meet the minimum requirements for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended in association with the currently proposed undertaking.

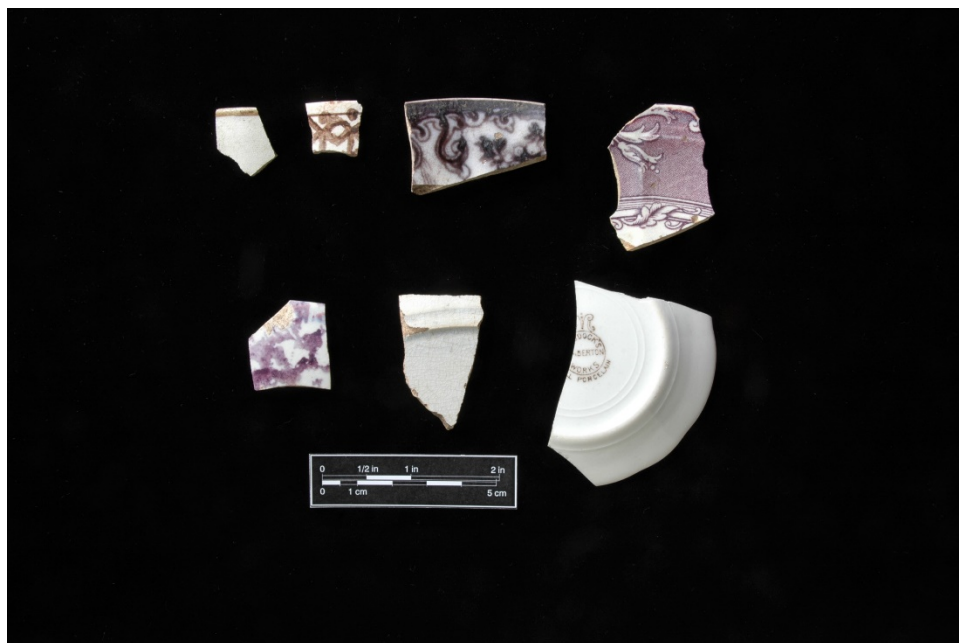


Figure 5-27. Ceramic artifacts recovered from site 33CH459.

Top (left to right): whiteware, annular; whiteware, underglaze hand painted; whiteware, overglaze hand-painted; whiteware, underglaze transferprint (purple). Bottom (left to right): whiteware, purple spatter; pearlware, undecorated; porcelain, molded.



Figure 5-28. Stoneware artifacts recovered from site 33CH459.  
Top (left to right): gray paste stoneware, Albany slip and salt glazed.  
Bottom: buff paste stoneware, Albany slip and salt glazed.



Figure 5-29. Miscellaneous artifacts recovered from site 33CH459.  
Left to right: cast copper sleigh bell, spark plug fragment, clay marble, bone button.



## 6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

---

This report presents the results of a Phase I archaeological assessment conducted by Gray & Pape, on behalf of EDR, for the proposed Clearview Solar Project, in Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio. The footprint for this facility measures 446 ha in size and is in the northwestern portions of rural Champaign County. The objective of the Phase I investigation was to document and provide initial assessment of the NRHP eligibility of any prehistoric or historical archaeological resources that may be present within the Project APE.

Prior to the field investigations, EDR completed a Phase IA investigation for the Project area. These initial investigations included a literature review for the Project area and a 3.2-km study radius, and a sensitivity model for archaeological resources within the Project footprint. This model was constructed based upon environmental data, known precontact and historical site locations, and proximity to historically map-documented structures. Based upon this data, the Project area was segregated into areas of *elevated* and *reduced sensitivity* for archaeological resources. The defined areas of *elevated sensitivity* accounted for roughly 329.3 ha, while the areas of *reduced sensitivity* account for the remaining 117 ha. Based upon this modeling, a survey plan was submitted to the OHPO, which proposed full survey of all areas of *elevated sensitivity* and a 50 percent sample of the areas of *reduced sensitivity*. This survey plan was approved by the OHPO in a letter dated October 22, 2020. The *reduced sensitivity* sample area totals 58.1 ha. As a result, the

combined survey area for this project measures 387.4 ha in total area.

Prior to the initiation of the field investigations, 20 discrete survey areas were defined to facilitate survey and to ensure adequate sampling of the areas of *reduced sensitivity*. During the investigations, the survey was completed for 342.1 ha. Survey work was not completed for 45.3 ha, including all of Survey Areas 02 and 06 and the western 22.3 ha of Survey Area 05. These areas are illustrated on Figure 5-2 and summarized in Table 5 1.

During the current investigations, eight archaeological resources were identified, including five precontact isolated finds (33CH460 through 33CH464), two historical sites (33CH457 and 33CH459), and a small, low-density precontact lithic scatter (33CH458). Based upon the information gathered during the archaeological survey, no additional work is recommended for any of these resources and, accordingly, no additional work is recommended for those portions of the Project area summarized in this report. However, as noted above, agricultural and other issues did not allow access to roughly 45.3 ha of the selected survey areas. These portions of the Project entail 36.4 ha of areas designated to have an *elevated sensitivity* and 8.9 ha of *reduced sensitivity* areas within Survey Areas 2, 5, and 6. If these areas are included within the final construction plans for the Clearview Solar Project, Phase I work must be completed prior to the initiation of any construction efforts.

## 7.0 REFERENCES CITED

---

- Adovasio, James, M., J. Donahue, J. E. Guilday, R. Stuckenrath, J. D. Gunn, and W. C. Johnson  
1983 Meadowcroft Rockshelter and the Peopling of the New World. In *Quaternary Coastlines and Marine Archaeology*, edited by P. M. Masters and N. C. Fleming, pp. 413–440. Academic Press, New York.
- Aultman, Jennifer, Kate Grillo, and Nick Bon-Harper  
2018 DAACS Cataloging Manual: Ceramics. <https://492nzz341b7zv7n2p3rfrebt-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/DAACSCeramicManual.pdf>. Accessed March 3, 2020.
- Baby, Raymond S., and Martha A. Potter  
1965 *The Cole Complex*. The Ohio Historical Society Papers in Archaeology, No. 2.
- Beers, W.H. & Co.  
1881 *The History of Clark County, Ohio*. W.H. Beers & Company 1881.
- Bergman, C.A., D.A. Miller, J.F. Doershuk, K. Duerksen, and T.W. Tune  
1998 Early Woodland Occupation of the Northern Bluegrass: The West Runway Site (15 Be391), Boone County, Kentucky. In *North American Archaeologist* 19(1), edited by Rodger Moeller.
- Binford, Lewis  
1980 Willow Smoke and Dog's Tails: Hunter-gatherer Settlement Systems and Archaeological Site Formation. *American Antiquity* 45(1):4–20.
- Blank, John E.  
1984 *Results of a Phase I and II Archaeological Survey of the Columbus Southerly Wastewater Treatment Facility, Franklin County, Ohio*. Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio. Submitted to John Foster and Associates, Malcolm Pirnie, and the City of Columbus, Ohio. Copies on file at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Columbus.
- Bordes, F.  
1961 *Typologie du Paleolithic Ancien et Moyen*. Delmas, Bordeaux, France.
- Bradley, B., and C. G. Sampson  
1986 Analysis of Replication of Two Acheulean Artifact Assemblages from Caddington, England. In *Stone Age Prehistory*, edited by G. N. Bailey and P. Callow, pp. 29–45. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Braun, E.L.  
1950 *Deciduous forests of eastern North America*. MacMillan Publishing Co., Inc., New York.
- Brown, J.D.  
1982 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of Corps of Engineers Dams in the Muskingum River Basin*. Manuscript on file at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Center, Columbus.

Callahan, Errett

- 1979 The Basics of Biface Knapping in the Eastern Fluted Point Tradition: A Manual for Flintknappers and Lithic Analysts. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 7:1–180.

Cambron, James W., and David C. Hulse

- 1975 *Handbook of Alabama Archaeology: Part 1, Point Types*. edited by D. L. DeJarnette. Revised ed. Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, University, Alabama.

Chapman, Frederick R., and Martha Potter Otto

- 1976 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Sandy Springs Area, Adams County, Ohio*. Manuscript on file, Department of Archaeology, Ohio Historical Society, Columbus.

Cleland, Charles E.

- 1966 The Prehistoric Animal Ecology and Ethnozoology of the Upper Great Lakes Region. *Anthropology Papers* 29. University of Michigan, Department of Anthropology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dancey, William S., and Paul J. Pacheco

- 1997 A Community Model of Ohio Hopewell Settlement. In *Ohio Hopewell Community Organization*, edited by William S. Dancey and Paul J. Pacheco, pp. 3-40. Kent State University Press.

Deiss, Ron W.

- 1981 *The Development and Application of a Chronology for American Glass*. Midwest Archaeological Research Center, Illinois State University, Normal.

Dragoo, Don W.

- 1976 Some Aspects of Eastern North American Prehistory: A Review. *American Antiquity* 41:3–27.

Environmental Design & Research

- 2020 *Phase IA Cultural Resources Survey, Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio*. Prepared for Clearview Solar I, LLC, Austin Texas. Prepared by Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, & Environmental Services, D.P.C., Syracuse, New York.

Essenpreis, Patricia S.

- 1978 Fort Ancient Settlement: Differential Response at a Mississippian - Late Woodland Interface. In *Mississippian Settlement Patterns*, edited by B. D. Smith, pp. 143–167. Academic Press, New York.

Fike, Richard E.

- 1984 *The Bottle Book: A Comprehensive Guide to Historic, Embossed Medicine Bottles*. Gibbs M. Smith, Inc., Peregrine Smith Books, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Frison, George C.

- 1974 *The Casper Site: A Hell Gap Bison Kill on the High Plains*. Academic Press, New York.

Funk, Robert E.

- 1978 Post-Pleistocene Adaptations. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Northeast, edited by W. Sturtevant and B. G. Trigger. Smithsonian Institution. Washington, D.C.

Genheimer, Robert A.

- 1996 Bladelets are Tools Too: The Predominance of Bladelets among Formal Tools at Ohio Hopewell Sites. In *A View from the Core: A Synthesis of Ohio Hopewell Archaeology*, edited by P. J. Pacheco, pp. 92–107. Ohio Archaeological Council, Columbus.

Gifford, James C.

- 1960 The Type-Variety Method of Ceramic Classification as an Indicator of Cultural Phenomena. *American Antiquity* 25(3):341-347.

Goodwin, R. Christopher, Peter Gendel, & Jill-Karen Yakubik

- 1983 *Archeological Survey of the New House Site, Harlem Plantation, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana*. Prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, New Orleans, Louisiana. Copies available from the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Historic Preservation, Baton Rouge.

Griffin, James B.

- 1978 The Midlands and Northeastern United States. In *Ancient Native Americans*, edited by J. D. Jennings, pp. 221–280. W.H. Freeman and Company, San Francisco.

Guilday, John E., and Donald P. Tanner

- 1969 Vertebrate Remains from the Fairchance Mound (46MR13), Marshall County, West Virginia. *West Virginia Archaeologist* 21:41–54.

Gurcke, Karl

- 1987 *Bricks and Brickmaking: A Handbook for Historical Archaeology*. University of Idaho Press, Moscow.

Hawkins, Rebecca A.

- 1996 Revising the Ohio Middle Woodland Ceramic Typology: New Information from the Twin Mounds West Site. In *A View from the Core: A Synthesis of Ohio Hopewell Archaeology*, edited by P. J. Pacheco, pp. 70–91. Ohio Archaeological Council, Columbus, Ohio.

Hunter, William A.

- 1978 History of the Ohio Valley. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 15, Northeast, Bruce G. Trigger, editor, pp. 588–593. Smithsonian Institution: Washington, D.C.

Jacobs, L.H.

- 1983 *Analysis of Nineteenth-Century Military Midden: The Butler's Barracks example*. Parks Canada Research Bulletin No. 205. Canadian Parks Services, Ottawa.

Jones, Olive and Catherine Sullivan

- 1989 *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary for the Description of Containers, Tableware, Flat Glass and Closures*, Revised Edition. Canadian Parks Services, Ottawa.

Justice, Noel D.

- 1987 *Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the Midcontinental and Eastern United States: A Modern Survey and Reference*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington.

Kozarek, Sue Ellen

- 1987 *A Hopewellian Homestead in the Ohio River Valley*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Cincinnati.

Lawson, Susan, Douglas Pippin, Ph.D., and Patrick Heaton

- 2020 *Phase IA Cultural Resources Survey. Clearview Solar Project Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio*. Prepared by: Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, & Environmental Services, D.P.C. Syracuse, New York.

Lepper, Bradley T.

- 1983 Fluted Point Distributional Patterns in the Eastern United States: A Contemporary Phenomenon. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 8:269–286.

- 1986 *Early Paleo-Indian Land Use Patterns in the Central Muskingum River Basin, Coshocton County, Ohio*. Ph.D. dissertation, The Ohio State University, Columbus. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

- 1988 Early Paleoindian Foragers of Midcontinental North America. *North American Archaeologist* 9:31–51.

Lockhart, Bill

- 2006 The Color Purple: Dating Solarized Amethyst Container Glass. *Historical Archaeology* 40:45-56.

Magid, Barbara H.

- 1984 Ceramic Code Book, Historic Alexandria. Manuscript on file, Gray & Pape, Inc, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Middleton, Evan P.

- 1917 *History of Champaign County, Ohio: Its People, Industries and Institutions*. B.F. Bowen & Company, Inc., Indianapolis.

Miller, George L.

- 1991 A Revised Set of CC Index Values for English Ceramics. *Historical Archaeology* 25(1):1-25.

Murphy, James L.

- 1975 *An Archaeological History of the Hocking Valley*. Ohio University Press, Athens, Ohio.

Nelson, Lee H.

- 1968 "Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings." *Historical News* 24(11). American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, Tennessee.

Newcomer, Mark

- 1971 Some Quantitative Experiments in Handaxe Manufacture. *World Archaeology* 3(1):85–94.



Newcomer, Mark H., and C. Karlin

- 1986 Flint Chips from Pincevent. In *The Human Uses of Chert*, edited by G. de G. Sieveking and Mark H. Newcomer, pp. 33–36. Cambridge University Press, London.

Noel-Hume, Ivor

- 1969 *Pottery and Porcelain in Colonial Williamsburg's Archaeological Collection*. Colonial Williamsburg Archaeological Series No. 2., Williamsburg, Virginia.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO)

- 1994 *Archaeology Guidelines*. Ohio Historical Society, Columbus.

Ohio History Central

- 2021a *Agriculture and Farming in Ohio*. Ohio History Central. Ohio History Connection. Available at [http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Agriculture\\_and\\_Farming\\_in\\_Ohio](http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Agriculture_and_Farming_in_Ohio), accessed March 2021.

- 2021b *Ohio Department of Agriculture*. Ohio History Central. Ohio History Connection. Available at [http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Ohio\\_Department\\_of\\_Agriculture](http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Ohio_Department_of_Agriculture), accessed March 2021.

- 2021c *Tobacco*. Ohio History Central. Ohio History Connection. <http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Tobacco>, accessed March 2021.

Pacheco, Paul J.

- 1997 Ohio Middle Woodland Intracommunity Settlement Variability: A Case Study from the Licking Valley. In *Ohio Hopewell Community Organization*, edited by W. S. Dancey and P. J. Pacheco, pp.41–84. Kent State University Press.

Patton, Paul and Sabrina Curran

- 2016 Archaic Period Domesticated Plants in the Mid-Ohio Valley: Archaeobotanical Remains from the County Home Site (33at40), Southeastern Ohio. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 41(2):127–158.

Perrin, William H. and J.H. Battle

- 1880 *History of Logan County and Ohio: containing a history of the state of Ohio, from its earliest settlement to the present time*. O.L. Baskin, Chicago

Prüfer, Olaf H.

- 1964 The Hopewell Complex of Ohio. In *Hopewellian Studies*, edited by J. R. Caldwell and R. L. Hall, pp. 3584. Scientific Papers No. 12. Illinois State Museum, Springfield.

- 1968 Ohio Hopewell Ceramics: An Analysis of the Extant Collections. Anthropological Papers No. 33. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

- 1996 Core and Periphery: The Final Chapter on Ohio Hopewell. In *A View from the Core: A Synthesis of Ohio Hopewell Archaeology*, edited by P. J. Pacheco, pp. 406–425. Ohio Archaeological Council, Columbus, Ohio.

- Prufer, Olaf H., and Douglas H. McKenzie  
 1966 Peters Cave: Two Woodland Occupations in Ross County, Ohio. *Ohio Journal of Science* 66(3):233–253.
- Prufer, Olaf H., and Raymond S. Baby  
 1963 *PaleoIndians of Ohio*. Ohio Historical Society, Columbus.
- Purtill, Matthew P.  
 1998 Phase II Archaeological Investigations at Site 33Ho621, Hocking County, Ohio. Manuscript on file at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Columbus, Ohio.
- Riordan, Robert.  
 2000 Peas in a Pod?: Diversity at Small Late Prehistoric Components in Southwest Ohio. In *Cultures Before Contact: The Late Prehistory of Ohio and Surrounding Regions*, pp. 404–424.
- Ritchie, Alexander, Jr., Kenneth Powell, V.L. Siegenthaler  
 1971 *Soil Survey of Champaign County, Ohio*. United States Department of Agriculture.
- Rock, James T.  
 1987 *A Brief Commentary on Cans*. Coyote Press, Salinas, California.
- Roper, Donna C.  
 1979 Archaeological Survey and Settlement Pattern Models in Central Illinois. *Scientific Papers Series* Vol. 16. Illinois State Museum, Springfield.
- Seeman, Mark F.  
 1994 Inter-Cluster Lithic Patterning at Nobles Pond: A Case for “Disembedded” Procurement Among Early Paleoindian Societies. *American Antiquity* 59:273–287.
- Seeman, Mark E., and Olaf H. Prufer  
 1982 An Updated Distribution of Ohio Fluted Points. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 17(2):155–169.
- Seeman, Mark F., Garry Summers, Elaine Dowd, and Larry Morris  
 1993 Fluted Point Characteristics at Three Large Sites: The Implications for Modeling Early Paleoindian Settlement Patterns in Ohio. In *The First Discovery of America: Archaeological Evidence of the Early Inhabitants of the Ohio Area*, edited by W. S. Dancey, pp. 77–93. Ohio Archaeological Council, Columbus.
- Sellet, Frederic  
 1993 Chaîne Opératoire: The Concept and Its Applications. *Lithic Technology* 18:106–112.
- Shane, Linda C. K.  
 1994 Intensity and Rate of Vegetation and Climatic Change in the Ohio Region between 14,000 and 9,000 C14 YR B.P. In *The First Discovery of America*, edited by W. S. Dancey, pp. 7–21. Ohio Archaeological Council, Columbus.

- Smith, Bruce D. and Richard Yarnell  
 2009 Initial Formation of an Indigenous Crop Complex in Eastern North America at 3800 B.P. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 106(16):6561–6566.
- South, Stanley  
 1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archeology*. Academic Press, New York.
- Starr, J.W. and J.N. Headington  
 1874 *Atlas of Champaign Co., Ohio from Surveys & Recorded Plans*. Starr & Headington, Urbana, Ohio.
- Stelle, Lenville J.  
 2001 An Archaeological Guide to Historic Artifacts of the Upper Sangamon Basin. <http://virtual.parkland.edu/lstelle1/len/archguide/documents/arcguide.htm>. Accessed 30 October 2005.
- Stout, William, and R. A. Schoenlaub  
 1945 *The Occurrence of Flint in Ohio*. Fourth Series, Bulletin 46. Division of Geological Survey, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Columbus.
- Sussman, Linda  
 1978 Changes in Pearlware Dinnerware, 1780-1830. *Historical Archaeology* 11:105-111.
- Tankersley, Kenneth B.  
 1989 *Late Pleistocene Lithic Exploitation and Human Settlement in the Midwestern United States*. Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, Bloomington.  
 1990 Late Pleistocene Lithic Exploitation in the Midwest and Midsouth: Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. In *Early Paleoindian Economies of Eastern North America*, edited by K. Tankersley and B. Isaac, pp. 258–302. JAI Press, London.  
 1996 Ice-Age Hunters and Gatherers. In *Kentucky Archaeology*, edited by R. Barry Lewis pp. 21–38. University Press of Kentucky, Lexington.
- Tixier, J., M. Inizan, and H. Roche  
 1980 *Prehistoire de la Pierre Taillee I, Terminologie et Technologie*. Valbonne Cedex, France.
- United States Climate Data  
 2021 *Climate Urbana – Ohio*. Electronic document, <https://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/urbana/ohio/united-states/usoh0975>, accessed March 2021.
- United States Geological Survey (USGS)  
 1912 *Sidney, Ohio quadrangle*. 1:62,500. 15 Minute Series. United States Department of the Interior.  
 1913 *Bellefontaine, Ohio quadrangle*. 1:62,500. 15 Minute Series. United States Department of the Interior.

- 1914a *Saint Paris, Ohio quadrangle*. 1:62,500. 15 Minute Series. United States Department of the Interior.
- 1914b *Troy, Ohio quadrangle*. 1:62,500. 15 Minute Series. United States Department of the Interior.
- 1944a *Sidney, Ohio quadrangle*. 1:62,500. 15 Minute Series. United States Department of the Interior.
- 1944b *Bellefontaine, Ohio quadrangle*. 1:62,500. 15 Minute Series. United States Department of the Interior.
- 1944c *Saint Paris, Ohio quadrangle*. 1:62,500. 15 Minute Series. United States Department of the Interior.
- 1944d *Troy, Ohio quadrangle*. 1:62,500. 15 Minute Series. United States Department of the Interior.
- 1959 *Saint Paris, Ohio quadrangle*. 1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series. United States Department of the Interior.
- 1961a *De Graf, Ohio quadrangle*. 1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series. United States Department of the Interior.
- 1961b *Sidney, Ohio quadrangle*. 1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series. United States Department of the Interior.
- 1961b *Troy, Ohio quadrangle*. 1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series. United States Department of the Interior.

#### WebSoilSurvey

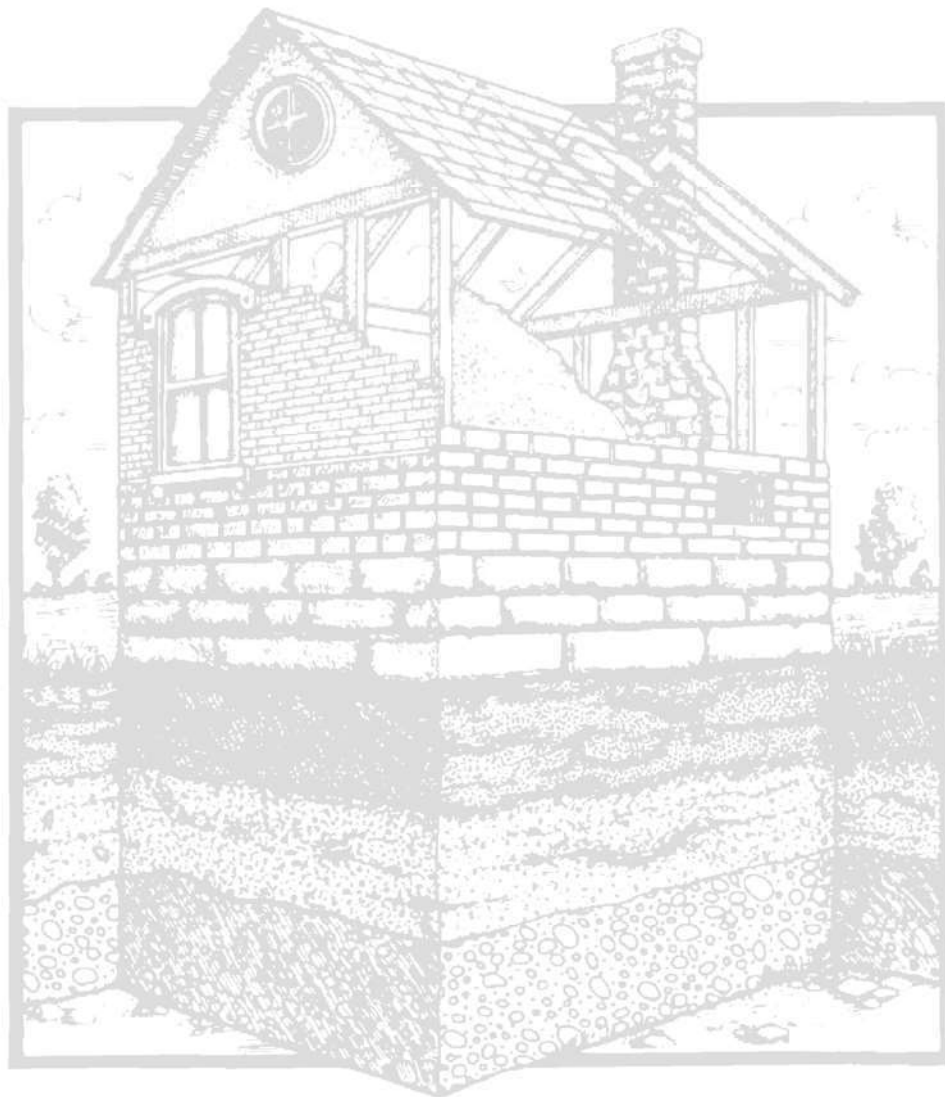
- 2020 *Web Soil Survey. Soil Survey Geographic Database*. <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/>, accessed December 2020.

#### Weiland, Andrew W.

- 2013 *Marshelder (Iva annua L.) Seed Morphology and Patterns of Domestication in Eastern North America*. Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH.

#### Yarnell, Richard A.

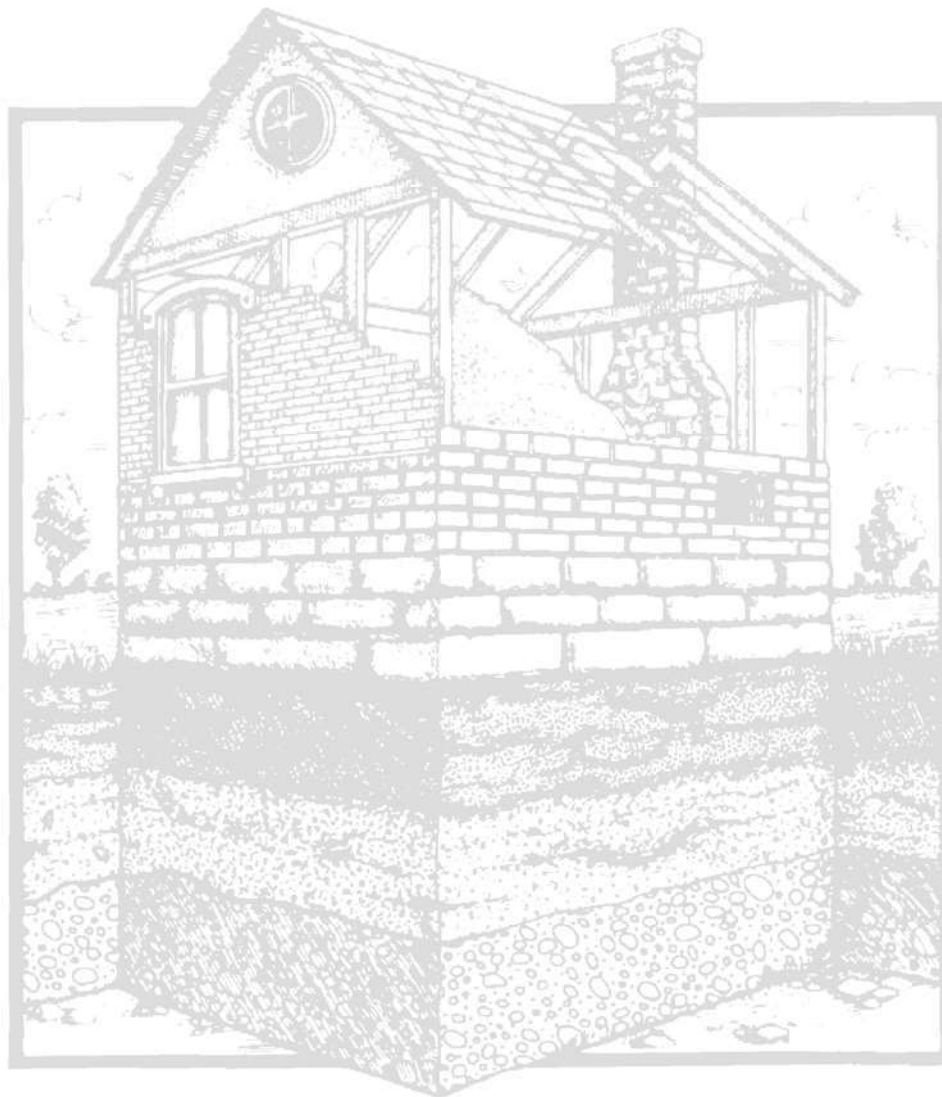
- 1973 *The Origins of Agriculture: Native Plant Husbandry North of Mexico*. Paper Presented for the IXth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, Chicago, Illinois.



*This page intentionally left blank.*



## **APPENDIX A: OHPO PHASE IA CONCURRENCE LETTER**



*This page intentionally left blank.*



In reply, please refer to:  
2020-CHP-49573

October 22, 2020

Susan Lawson  
EDR  
217 Montgomery St, Suite 1000  
Syracuse, NY 13202

**RE: Clearview Solar Project – Phase 1A Cultural Resources Survey Report  
Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio**

Dear Ms. Lawson:


This letter is in response to the correspondence received on September 23, 2020, regarding the proposed Clearview Solar Project. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this project. The comments of the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are made pursuant to Section 149.53 of the Ohio Revised Code and the Ohio Power Siting Board rules for siting this project (OAC 4906-4 and 4906-5). The comments of the Ohio SHPO are also submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. 306108 [36 CFR 800]).

Our office has reviewed the Phase 1A Cultural Resources Survey for the Clearview Solar Project. We accept the proposed archaeology survey methodology, which will include 100 percent survey coverage in the following archaeological sensitivity areas: Elevated Sensitivity for Historic-Period Archaeological Material (94 acres), Elevated Sensitivity for Pre-Contact Archaeological Material (879 acres), and Elevated Sensitivity for Both Historic-Period and Pre-Contact Archaeological Material (60 acres). The remaining 224 acres of the project area, Reduced Sensitivity for Pre-Contact and History-Period Archaeological Material, will be surveyed at 50 percent survey with specific areas selected on a judgmental basis under the supervision of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards (36 CR 61).

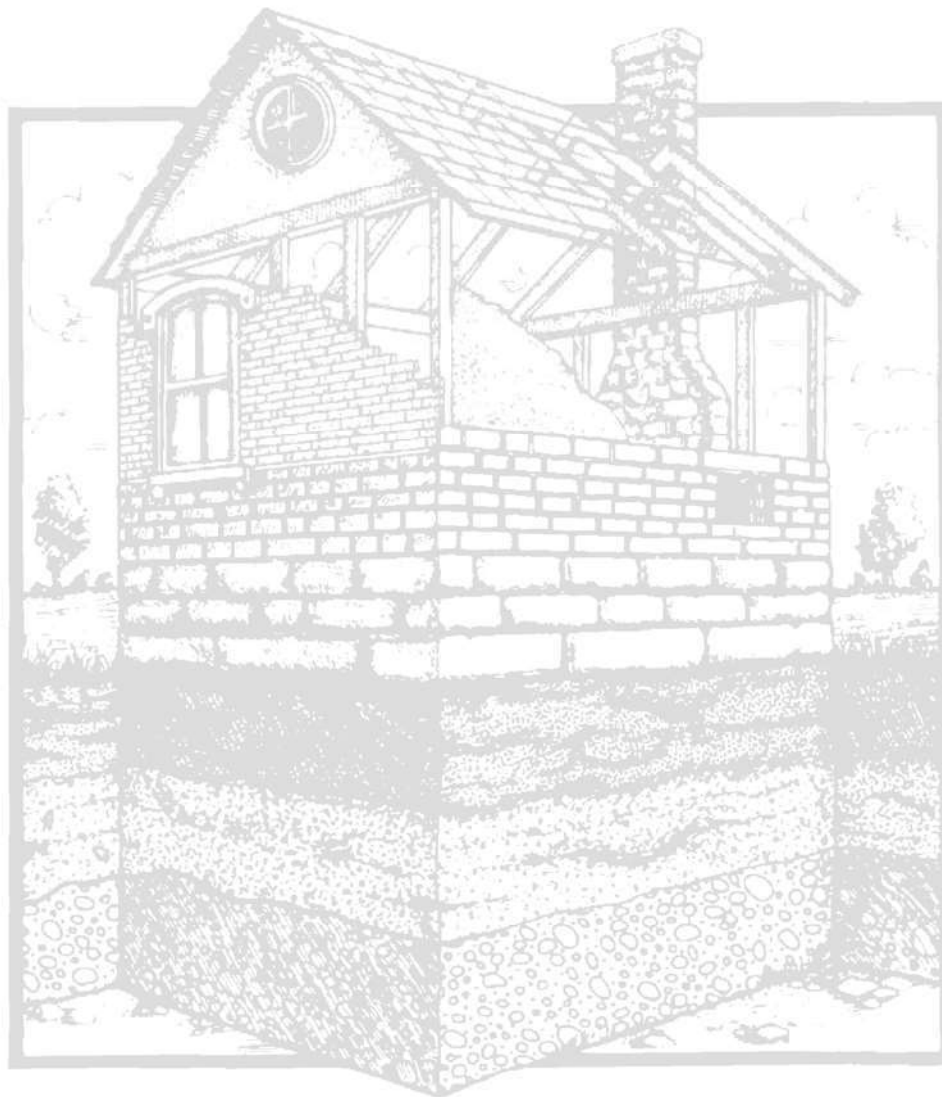
We also accept the proposed historic resources survey research design, which will include a reconnaissance-level survey within the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE is the area containing the proposed project and a 2-mile buffer of the project area where the viewshed analysis indicates potential visibility. The survey will be conducted per the SHPO guidelines and will be conducted by researchers meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

We look forward to continued coordination with Clearview Solar I, LLC, and EDR regarding the Clearview Solar Project. If you have any questions, please contact us at (614) 298-2000, or by e-mail for Krista Horrocks at [khorrocks@ohiohistory.org](mailto:khorrocks@ohiohistory.org) or Kristen Koehlinger at [kkoehlinger@ohiohistory.org](mailto:kkoehlinger@ohiohistory.org). Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

  
Kristen Koehlinger, Project Reviews Manager  
Resource Protection and Review

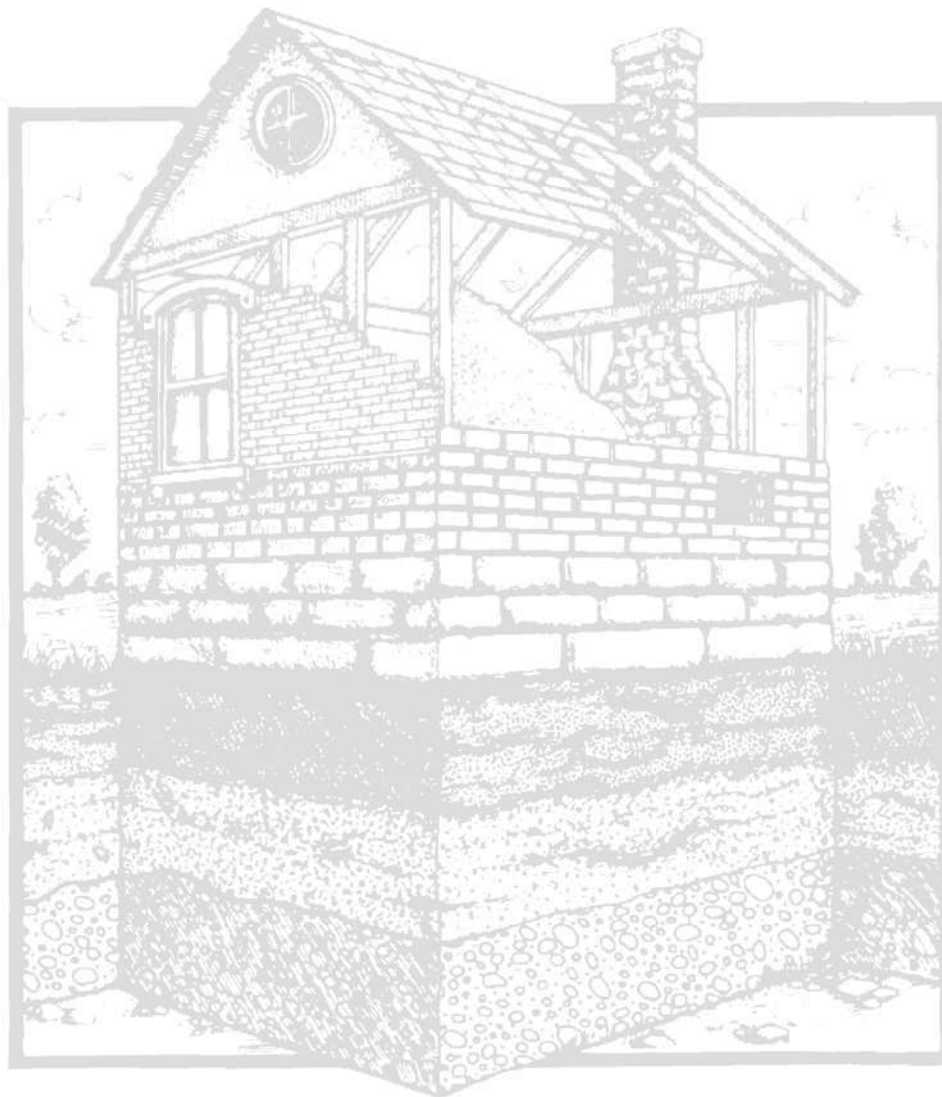
RPR Serial No: 1085664



*This page intentionally left blank.*

## **APPENDIX B: PRECONTACT ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

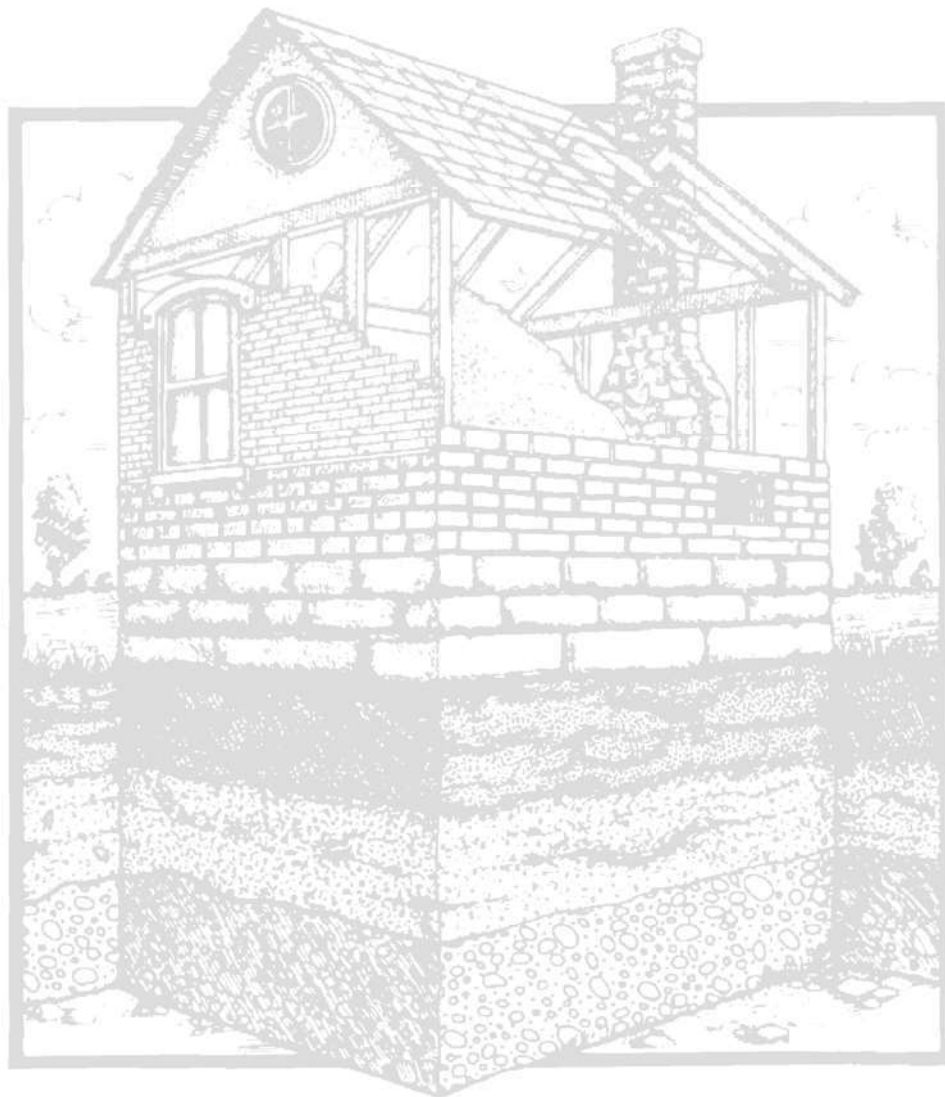




*This page intentionally left blank.*

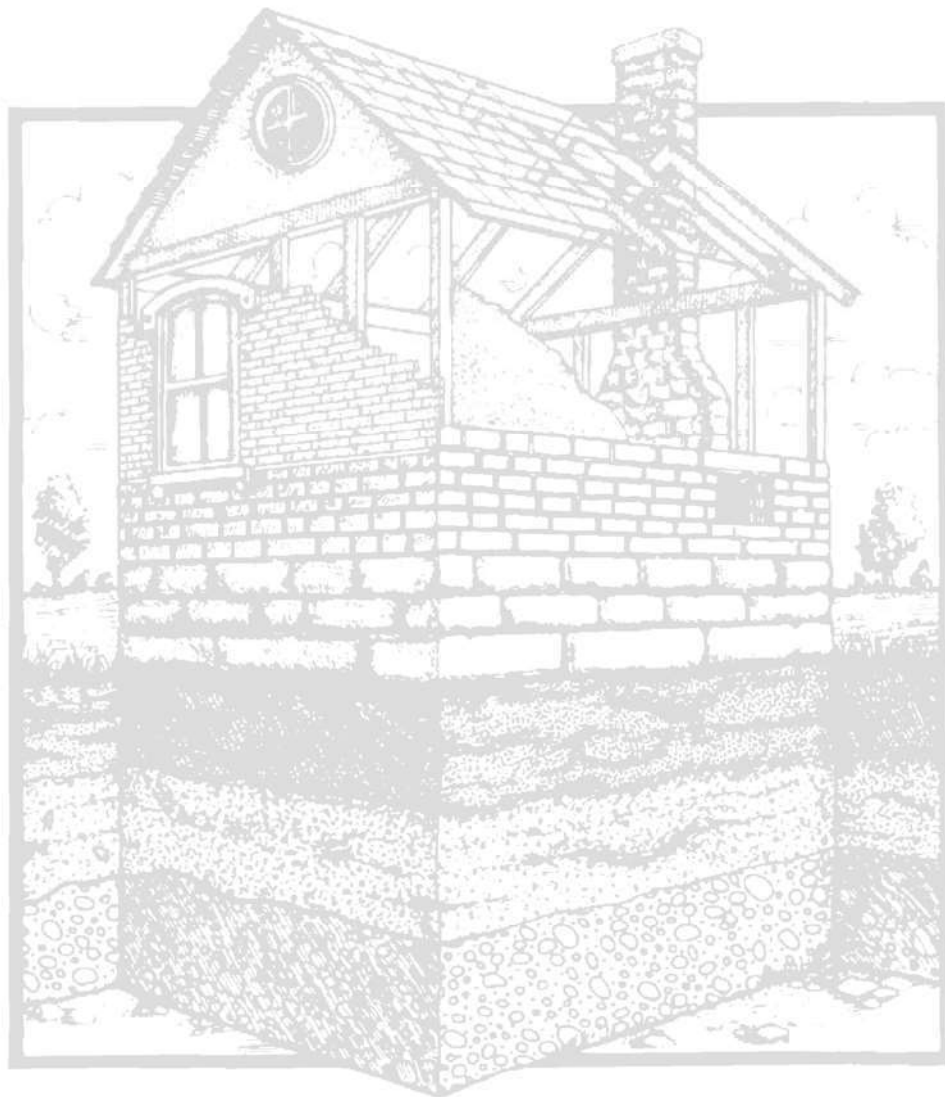
# Precontact Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Field Site	Collection Type	OP	Strat	Depth	Class	Type	Material	Segment	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH458	SA-9-1	General Surf.		I		Debitage	Class 7 - Flake fragment	Unidentified Chert			1
33CH458	SA-9-1	General Surf.		I		Bifacial tool	Biface-Scraper (reworked point)	Unidentified Chert	medial	Base broken off where the stem meets the blade. Flexon break at the distal end that has been reworked into an end scraper.	1
<b>Site Ct: 2</b>											
33CH460	SA-8-1	General Surf.		I		Debitage	Class 5 - Biface finishing flake	Unidentified Chert			1
<b>Site Ct: 1</b>											
33CH461	SA-8-2	General Surf.		I		Debitage	Class 2 - Flake (unspecified reduction sequence)	Unidentified Chert			1
<b>Site Ct: 1</b>											
33CH462	SA-15-2	General Surf.		I		Debitage	Class 7 - Flake fragment	Zaleski			1
<b>Site Ct: 1</b>											
33CH463	SA-18-1	General Surf.		I		Debitage	Class 4 - Biface thinning flake	Unidentified Chert			1
<b>Site Ct: 1</b>											
33CH464	SA-15-1	Shovel Test	A 12	I	8	Projectile point	Unidentifiable Type	Ohio Flint Ridge	proximal	Proximal fragment of a straight, unnotched base.. Point likely a Madison from the Late Woodland/ Mississippian Cluster or from the Unnotched Pentagonal Cluster.	1
<b>Site Ct: 1</b>											



*This page intentionally left blank.*

## APPENDIX C: HISTORICAL ARTIFACT INVENTORY



*This page intentionally left blank.*



## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH457	Shovel Test	B 39	84	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	salt glazed	body sherd		1
33CH457	Shovel Test	B 39	86	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		fragment		2
33CH457	Shovel Test	B 39	85	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd		2
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 39	1	Ceramic, vessel	bowl	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 39	2	Ceramic, vessel	cup	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	rim sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 39	3	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 39	4	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 39	12	Glass, flat	non-silvered, other, specified	plate	aqua, light		fragment		2
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 39	9	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	colorless	bead finish	finish	Large thick walled vessel. Possible household bottle.	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 39	5	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made, Owens	amber		base	Embossed with "55" on base.	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 39	10	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	mold-blown	colorless		base	Thick base fragments.	2
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 39	6	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	mold-blown	amber		body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 39	8	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	mold-blown	blue, cobalt		body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 39	7	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	amber		body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 39	11	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment		body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 40	18	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	rim sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 40	16	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	molded	rim sherd	Slightly scalloped rim sherd.	1

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 40	15	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	base, partial		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 40	17	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd		2
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 40	14	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 40	13	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip glaze	base, partial	Large vessel; probable crock. Interior slipped.	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 40	22	Glass, other	electrical, insulator, transmission	molded	aqua		base		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 40	20	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	colorless	crown finish	finish		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 40	19	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made, Owens	colorless		base	Rectangular bottle embossed with ". . .ONTAINER" "MADE IN. . .".	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	A 40	21	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	mold-blown	colorless		body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 38	23	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 38	30	Glass, flat	non-silvered, other, specified	plate	aqua, light		fragment		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 38	29	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		fragment		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 38	28	Glass, other	lid liner	machine-made	opaque white		rim	Embossed with "ON. . .".	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 38	24	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	embossed, pattern	colorless		base	Square vessel with tipped embossing near base.	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 38	27	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	mold-blown	orange, light		base		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 38	26	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 38	25	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd		2

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	36	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	rim sherd		2
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	33	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	34	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		2
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	35	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd		3
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	37	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	porcelain	hard paste	decalcomania	body sherd	Rose motif.	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	55	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	porcelain	hard paste	undecorated	base, partial		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	31	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	base, partial		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	32	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	54	Glass, flat	non-silvered, other, specified	plate	green, light		fragment		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	53	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		fragment		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	52	Glass, other	lid liner	machine-made	opaque white		rim	Embossed with ". . .INE BO. . ." Genuine Boyd Caps.	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	38	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made, Owens	colorless		base	Embossed on base with "5".	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	39	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made, Owens	colorless		base	Rectangular bottle embossed on base with "S".	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	40	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	molded base	colorless		base	Small round base with a Maker's mark; an "O" within a square and a "4" on each side.	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	43	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, food	machine-made	colorless	bead finish	finish		1

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	42	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, food	machine-made	colorless	continuous threaded finish, external	finish		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	41	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, food	machine-made	colorless	sprinkler	finish		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	44	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, food	machine-made	solarized amethyst	continuous threaded finish, external	finish		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	50	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, toiletries	press mold	opaque white	lug finish	finish		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	45	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	mold-blown	green, light		body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	47	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	amber		body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	46	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		body sherd		2
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	48	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	blue, light		body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	49	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd		4
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	51	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	opaque white		body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	B 39	56	Metal	hook	wrought	ferrous		partial	Hook attached to metal fastener.	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	C 39	59	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	hand-painted, underglaze	rim sherd	Thin black band on edge of rim.	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	C 39	60	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	molded	body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	C 39	57	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	C 39	58	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	body sherd		6

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	C 39	68	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	green, light		fragment		2
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	C 39	67	Glass, other	lid liner	machine-made	opaque white		fragment		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	C 39	63	Glass, vessel	bottle, soft drink/mineral water	machine-made	colorless	crown finish	finish		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	C 39	61	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	colorless		base	Embossed with "PAT. . .".	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	C 39	64	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	mold-blown	blue	lug finish	finish	Possible cosmetic or medicine jar.	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	C 39	62	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	mold-blown	colorless		base		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	C 39	66	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	press mold	opaque white		body sherd	Possible cosmetic jar.	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	C 39	65	Glass, vessel	lid	molded	colorless		fragment	Possible lid for candy jar sugar bowl etc.	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	C 40	70	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	C 40	69	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd	Thick sherd.	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	C 40	71	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	opaque white		body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	D 39	74	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		fragment		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	D 39	72	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	amber		body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	D 39	73	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	E 39	83	Ceramic, other	marble	earthenware, refined	redware		complete		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	E 39	81	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd	Part of handle attached. Possible cup or small bowl.	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	E 39	82	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	rim sherd		1



# Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	E 39	80	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	E 39	79	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		fragment		1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	E 39	76	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	embossed, lettering	amber		body sherd	Embossed with "WA. . . SIDN. . .".	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	E 39	75	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	embossed, lettering	aqua		body sherd	Embossed with ". . AN". Possible canning jar.	1
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	E 39	77	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	amber		body sherd		4
33CH457	Surf. Inspect.	E 39	78	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd		2

**Site Ct: 110**

33CH459	Shovel Test	D 10	88	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		fragment		1
33CH459	Surf. Insp.	C 10	87	Glass, other	electrical, insulator, transmission	molded	aqua		fragment	Embossed with ". . . ENT. . . 1893". Patented 1893.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	148	Ceramic, vessel	plate	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	151	Ceramic, vessel	plate	porcelain	hard paste	undecorated	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	150	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	body sherd		4
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	149	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	147	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	transferprint, underglaze, purple	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	162	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	molded	colorless		base, partial	Possible vase.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	152	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	porcelain	hard paste	molded	rim sherd	Slight scallop on rim.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	153	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	porcelain	hard paste	undecorated	rim sherd		1

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	154	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	porcelain	hard paste	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd		3
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	146	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	145	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip glaze	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	144	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	colored glaze, opaque	body sherd	Near blackish brown glaze.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	163	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		fragment		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	158	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	embossed, lettering	aqua		body sherd	Embossed with ". . .OLDE. . DIS. . .".	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	159	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	mold-blown	aqua	continuous threaded finish, external	finish		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	155	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, medicine	mold-blown	solarized amethyst	extract/patent finish	finish	Slightly solarized with a collar near the shoulder. Tool finish.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	156	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, medicine	mold-blown	solarized amethyst	extract/patent finish	finish	Tool finish.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	160	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	mold-blown	aqua		base		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	161	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		body sherd		2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 10	157	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	solarized amethyst		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 11	164	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 11	165	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip glaze	rim sherd	Albany glazed interior and exterior.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 11	168	Ceramic, vessel	plate	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial		1

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 11	169	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	hand-painted, overglaze	rim sherd	Black/mulberry botanical motif. Probable saucer.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 11	167	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 11	166	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip glaze	body sherd	Albany glazed interior and exterior.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 11	174	Glass, flat	non-silvered, other, specified	plate	colorless		fragment		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 11	171	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	mold-blown	aqua		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 11	170	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, food	molded	aqua	wax seal	finish		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 11	172	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		body sherd		2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 11	173	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	blue		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 11	175	Metal	bell, sleigh	cast	cupric		partial	Fine incised decorative pattern on the bottom portion. Four holes on top portion.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 12	176	Ceramic, vessel	jar	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 12	180	Ceramic, vessel	mug	porcelain	hard paste	colored glaze and gilded	base, partial	Cobalt glazed with a thin gilded band near base of the vessel. Likely the same vessel as OA# 181.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 12	179	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 12	178	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 12	177	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	colored glaze, opaque	body sherd	Brown.	1

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 12	182	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	mold-blown	aqua, dark		base		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 12	183	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	mold-blown	colorless		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 12	184	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 13	186	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 13	185	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	salt glazed	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 14	187	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	transferprint, underglaze, blue	base, partial	Architectural motif in landscape. Probable plate.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 14	188	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 5	89	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 6	90	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd	Sherd has part of a lug handle.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 6	92	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	slip, neutrals	body sherd	Glaze resembles a salt glaze. Possibly a wood ash glaze.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 6	93	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	hand-painted, underglaze	rim sherd	Blue edgeware.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 6	94	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	molded	rim sherd	Large vessel, possible bowl.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 6	95	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 6	96	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 6	91	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 6	97	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		body sherd		5

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 6	98	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 7	112	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	One surface fire glazed.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 7	99	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 7	104	Ceramic, vessel	plate	earthenware, refined	pearlware	undecorated	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 7	102	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	lead glaze	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 7	103	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	slip, yellow	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 7	107	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd	Burnt fragment; probable whiteware.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 7	105	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 7	106	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd		3
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 7	100	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	body sherd	Albany glazed interior and exterior.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 7	101	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	British brown	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 7	111	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		fragment		2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 7	110	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		body sherd		2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 7	109	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 7	108	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	solarized amethyst		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 7	113	Mineral	plaster, lime	mixed			body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	120	Ceramic, vessel	bowl	earthenware, coarse	redware	slip, neutrals	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	125	Ceramic, vessel	bowl	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	base, partial		1



## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	122	Ceramic, vessel	cup	earthenware, refined	whiteware	hand-painted, underglaze	rim sherd	Brown hand-painted geometric motif.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	121	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	unglazed	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	127	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	126	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	123	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial		3
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	124	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		4
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	128	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	porcelain	hard paste	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	114	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	115	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	116	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	117	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	118	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip glaze	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	119	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip glaze	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	132	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	embossed, lettering	aqua		body sherd	Embossed with ". . .MA. . .".	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	131	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	mold-blown	aqua		base		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	133	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		body sherd		3
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	130	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd		3

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 8	129	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	solarized amethyst		body sherd		3
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 9	141	Ceramic, other	marble	kaolin/ball clay	unglazed		complete		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 9	140	Ceramic, vessel	plate	porcelain	hard paste	hand-painted, overglaze	rim sherd	Slightly scalloped rim with a thin blue line along the scallop.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 9	135	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	lead glaze	body sherd	Unglazed exterior with a lead glaze interior slip.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 9	139	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	body sherd	Thin sherd.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 9	136	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 9	138	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 9	137	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 9	134	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd		2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 9	142	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	molded	solarized amethyst		body sherd	Slightly solarized.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	A 9	143	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		body sherd		2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 10	223	Ceramic, vessel	cup	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 10	222	Ceramic, vessel	cup	earthenware, refined	whiteware	spatter	rim sherd	Purple splatter.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 10	224	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 10	221	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	colored glaze, opaque	body sherd	Brown glaze.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 10	220	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd		2

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 10	225	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 10	226	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 11	227	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	lead glaze	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 11	228	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	molded	rim sherd	Small molded design near rim.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 11	230	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 11	229	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 11	236	Glass, other	lid liner	machine-made	opaque white		fragment	Embossed with ". . IN".	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 11	237	Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	opaque white		fragment		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 11	235	Glass, tableware	bowl	press mold	solarized amethyst		rim	Bowl or vase.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 11	231	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, food	machine-made	aqua	continuous threaded finish, external	finish	Probable canning jar.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 11	233	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	amber		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 11	232	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		body sherd		2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 11	234	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 12	238	Ceramic, vessel	cup	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 12	239	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	annular	rim sherd	Thin brown band on interior and exterior of vessel. Probable cup.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 12	240	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	molded base	aqua		base		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 14	241	Glass, tableware	bowl	press mold	opaque white		body sherd	Basket weave motif. Probable bowl or vase.	1

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 6	190	Ceramic, vessel	jar	earthenware, coarse	redware	lead glaze	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 6	181	Ceramic, vessel	mug	porcelain	hard paste	colored glaze and gilded	body sherd	Cobalt glazed with a thin gilded band and a gilded floral motif. Portion of handle still attached to the vessel. Likely the same vessel as OA# 180.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 6	191	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	transferprint, underglaze, brown	body sherd	Floral motif.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 6	192	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 6	189	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		body sherd		2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 7	193	Ceramic, vessel	cup	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	base, partial		2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 7	195	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 7	196	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 7	194	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 7	199	Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	opaque white		fragment	Probable lid liner.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 7	197	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	mold-blown	aqua		base		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 7	198	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 8	200	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	base, partial	Maker's mark "IRONS. . .W. . .".	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 8	201	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 8	202	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 8	205	Glass, other	light globe	molded	opaque white		partial		1

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 8	206	Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	opaque white		fragment		2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 8	203	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	solarized amethyst	continuous threaded finish, external	finish	Large mouth.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 8	204	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	solarized amethyst	extract finish, reinforced	finish		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 9	211	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	glaze, colored	body sherd	Light brown interior glaze.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 9	208	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial	Unidentified portion of a Maker's Mark.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 9	209	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial		2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 9	210	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		3
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 9	207	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 9	219	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		fragment		2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 9	218	Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	opaque white		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 9	216	Glass, tableware	bowl	press mold	colorless		base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 9	217	Glass, tableware	unidentifiable fragment	press mold	solarized amethyst		base, partial	Thick sherd. Possible tumbler.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 9	213	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	mold-blown	aqua		base	Small rectangular bottle. Probable extract or medicine bottle.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 9	212	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, food	machine-made	colorless	continuous threaded finish, external	finish		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 9	214	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		body sherd		3

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	B 9	215	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	solarized amethyst		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 10	277	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 10	276	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 10	274	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 10	273	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	lead glaze	base, partial	Black lead glaze.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 10	275	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	salt glazed	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 10	281	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		fragment		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 10	280	Glass, tableware	tumbler	molded	solarized amethyst		rim		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 10	279	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 10	278	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	solarized amethyst		body sherd	Slightly solarized.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 11	288	Ceramic, vessel	cup	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 11	285	Ceramic, vessel	plate	earthenware, refined	whiteware	molded	rim sherd	Botanical motif at the edge of the plate. Pieces mend, and mend with OA# 286.	2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 11	286	Ceramic, vessel	plate	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial	Plate mends with OA# 285.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 11	287	Ceramic, vessel	plate	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	rim sherd	Same paste and form as OA# 285. Likely the same plate.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 11	284	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	slip, neutrals	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 11	289	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	base, partial	Probable cup.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 11	283	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd		1



## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 11	282	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	salt glazed	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 12	294	Ceramic, other	spark plug	porcelain	hard paste	glazed	partial	Ceramic portion of a spark plug	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 12	290	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 12	291	Ceramic, vessel	plate	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 12	293	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	molded	base, partial	Molded with a pale yellow glaze.. Possible vase.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 12	292	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 12	295	Glass, tableware	tumbler	molded	colorless		rim	Fluted panels.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 12	296	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		fragment		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 13	298	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 13	297	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, food	molded	aqua	wax seal	finish		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 6	242	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	hand-painted, underglaze	base, partial	Blue hand-painted architectural motif.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 6	243	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 6	244	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 6	249	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		fragment		2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 6	248	Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	molded	amber		partial	Two piece molded circular base with a low lip. Possible coaster.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 6	245	Glass, vessel	bottle, liquor	mold-blown	solarized amethyst	brandy/wine finish, straight	finish	Slightly solarized with a tool finish.	1

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 6	247	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	embossed, lettering	aqua		body sherd	Embossed with ". . IET".	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 6	246	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	amber		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 7	253	Ceramic, vessel	plate	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 7	252	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	lead glaze	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 7	251	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 7	250	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 7	261	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		fragment		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 7	255	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	mold-blown	colorless		base	Rectangular vessel.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 7	254	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, medicine	mold-blown	aqua	extract/patent finish	finish	Tool finish.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 7	257	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	mold-blown	aqua		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 7	256	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	mold-blown	colorless		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 7	260	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	press mold	opaque white		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 7	258	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 7	259	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 8	262	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 8	263	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 8	264	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	mold-blown	aqua		shoulder		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 8	265	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		body sherd		2

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 8	266	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	green, light		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 9	272	Bone/ivory/shell/horn	button	cut	shell	4-holed	complete		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 9	268	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	molded	rim sherd	Molded design around rim. Probable plate or saucer.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 9	269	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 9	267	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 9	271	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment	aqua, light		fragment		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	C 9	270	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	mold-blown	aqua		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 10	337	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	lead glaze	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 10	335	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	opaque glaze	rim sherd	Blue exterior glaze. Possible bowl or cup.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 10	336	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd		2
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 10	338	Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	molded	opaque white		fragment	Possible lamp globe.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 11	339	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	rim sherd	Brown glaze on exterior and albany slip glaze on interior.	1

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 11	341	Ceramic, vessel	saucer	porcelain	hard paste	molded	base, partial	Slight scalloped rim. Maker's mark: ". . DOCK'S/. . BERTON/WORKS" within circle with crown on top. ". . PORCELAIN" at bottom of circle. Maddock's Pottery, Trenton NJ, ca 1904+ (1893-ca 1929). Mends with OA# 342.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 11	342	Ceramic, vessel	saucer	porcelain	hard paste	molded	base, partial	Mends with OA# 341	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 11	340	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 12	343	Ceramic, vessel	plate	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 12	345	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 12	344	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 12	347	Glass, tableware	bowl	press mold	solarized amethyst		body sherd	Starburst motif. Slightly solarized.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 12	346	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, toiletries	molded	opaque white	continuous threaded finish, external	finish	Probable cosmetic jar.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 13	348	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	lead glaze	body sherd	With portion of a broken handle.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 13	350	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 13	349	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd	Small portion of cobalt blue. Probable blue edgeware.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 13	351	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	porcelain	hard paste	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 13	352	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	molded	opaque white		body sherd	Molded leaf motif. Probably press-molded.	1

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 15	353	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	blue, cobalt		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 6	300	Ceramic, vessel	cup	earthenware, refined	whiteware	spatter	body sherd	Purple splatter. Cup or small bowl.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 6	299	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial	Thick sherd with part of undisciphered Maker's mark. Possible eagle feathers in mark.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 7	320	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 7	319	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 7	318	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, food	molded	aqua, light	ground finish	finish	Probable canning jar.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 8	324	Ceramic, vessel	pitcher	earthenware, refined	ironstone	molded	rim/body sherd	Molded handle broken off. Stepped rim indicates the vessel had a lid. Same paste and glaze as OA# 325.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 8	325	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	molded	body sherd	Same paste and glaze as OA# 324.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 8	326	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial		3
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 8	321	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 8	322	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 8	323	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 8	327	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, medicine	mold-blown	solarized amethyst	prescription finish	finish	Tool finish. Small bottle.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 8	329	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	aqua		base		1

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

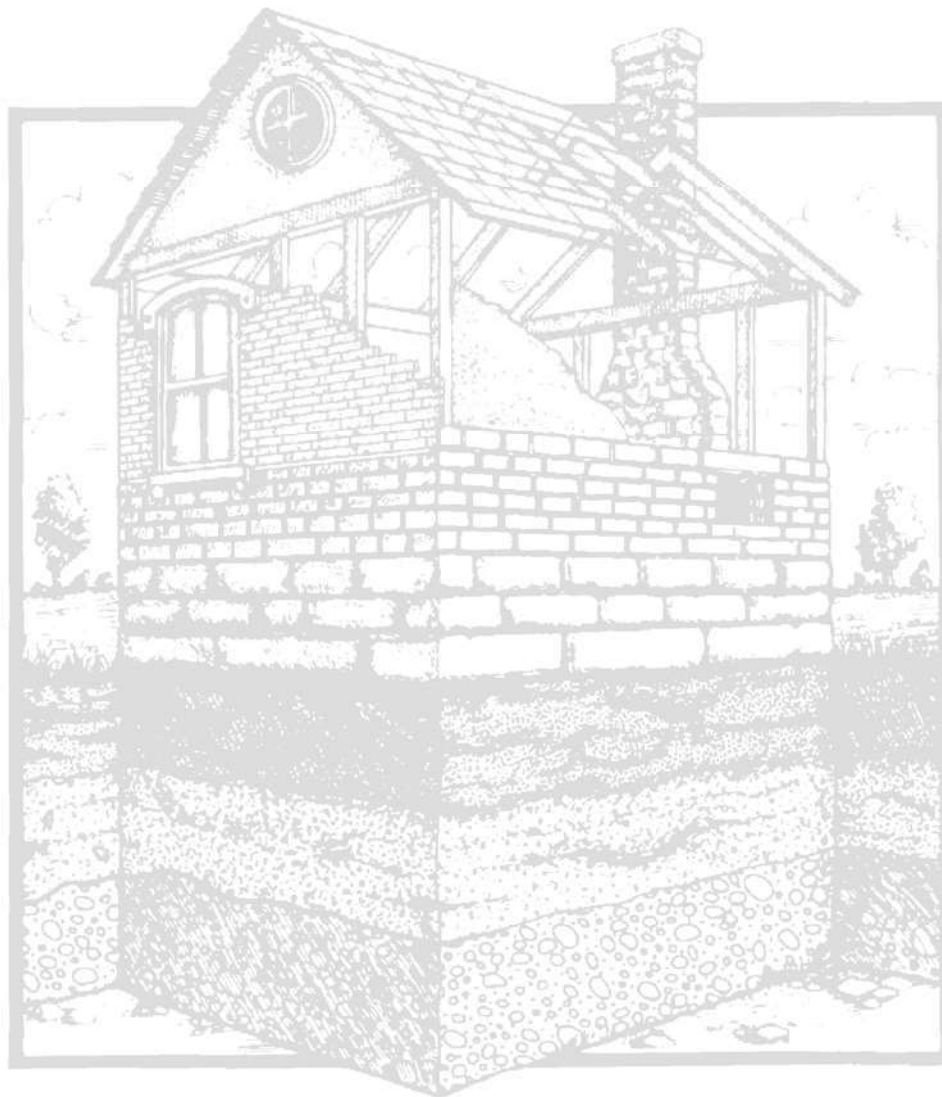
State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 8	328	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	solarized amethyst		base	Slightly solarized.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 9	333	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	molded	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 9	332	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	molded	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 9	334	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 9	330	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	D 9	331	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	E 10	304	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	buff paste	colored glaze, opaque	rim sherd	Brown glaze on interior and exterior.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	E 10	305	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial	Possible cup.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	E 13	306	Ceramic, vessel	saucer	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	base, partial	Fragment of Maker's mark.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	E 13	307	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	porcelain	hard paste	undecorated	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	E 7	354	Ceramic, vessel	crock	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	base, partial		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	E 7	356	Ceramic, vessel	jar	earthenware, coarse	redware	lead glaze	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	E 7	355	Ceramic, vessel	jar	stoneware	gray paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	rim sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	E 7	357	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar, food	molded	aqua	ground finish	finish	Probable canning jar.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	E 7	358	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	mold-blown	aqua		base		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	E 8	301	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	body sherd	Probable cup.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	E 8	302	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		2



## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Clearview Solar Project, Adams Township, Champaign County, Ohio

State Site	Collection Type	OP	OA #	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	E 9	303	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	embossed, lettering	amber		body sherd	Embossed with "CO. . .".	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	F 10	312	Ceramic, vessel	handle	earthenware, coarse	redware	unglazed	handle	Portion of a large handle.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	F 10	313	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	lead glaze	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	F 10	315	Glass, other	lid liner	machine-made	opaque white		fragment	2 piece mend. One piece embossed with "GENU. . ." the other piece embossed with "FOR M. . ." A third piece from a separate lid liner embossed with "CON. . NE. . "	3
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	F 10	314	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	F 11	311	Ceramic, vessel	saucer	earthenware, refined	whiteware	transferprint, underglaze, purple	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	F 7	317	Glass, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	green, dark		body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	F 8	308	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip glaze	body sherd		1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	F 9	309	Ceramic, vessel	cup	earthenware, refined	ironstone	molded	handle	Fragment of hanle. Probable cup handle.	1
33CH459	Surf. Inspect.	G 9	310	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd		1

Site Ct: 322



*This page intentionally left blank.*

**This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities**

**Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on**

**5/14/2021 1:56:12 PM**

**in**

**Case No(s). 20-1362-EL-BGN**

Summary: Response - Supplemental Responses to Second and Fourth Data Requests from Staff of the Ohio Power Siting Board electronically filed by Christine M.T. Pirik on behalf of Clearview Solar I, LLC