

June 29, 2021

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

Re: Case No. 21-36-EL-BGN - In the Matter of the Application of Marion County Solar Project, LLC for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need to Construct a Solar-Powered Electric Generation Facility in Marion County, Ohio.

Supplemental Response to First Data Request from Staff of the Ohio Power Siting Board

Dear Ms. Troupe:

Attached please find Marion County Solar Project, LLC's ("Applicant") Supplemental Response to Question 22 of the First Data Request from the staff of the Ohio Power Siting Board ("OPSB Staff"). The Applicant provided this response to OPSB Staff on June 29, 2021.

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

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Christine M.T. Pirik

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Ms. Tanowa Troupe
Marion County Solar Project, LLC
Case No. 21-36-EL-BGN

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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 29th day of June, 2021.

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4811-5899-5440 v1 [88534-4]

**BEFORE
THE OHIO POWER SITING BOARD**

In the Matter of the Application of Marion County)
Solar Project, LLC for a Certificate of Environmental)
Compatibility and Public Need to Construct a Solar-) Case No: 21-36-EL-BGN
Powered Electric Generation Facility in Marion)
County, Ohio.)

**MARION COUNTY SOLAR PROJECT, LLC 'S
SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE TO THE FIRST DATA REQUEST
FROM THE STAFF OF THE OHIO POWER SITING BOARD**

On March 5, 2021, as supplemented on March 31, 2021, Marion County Solar Project, LLC (“Applicant”), filed an application (“Application”) with the Ohio Power Siting Board (“OPSB”) proposing to construct a solar-powered electric generation facility in Marion County, Ohio.

On April 6, 2021, the Staff of the OPSB (“OPSB Staff”) provided the Applicant with OPSB Staff’s First Data Request. Now comes the Applicant providing the following Supplemental Response to Question 22 of the First Data Request from the OPSB Staff.

Cultural Resources

- 22. Thank you for submitting the Programmatic Agreement as signed between the Applicant and SHPO. It is mentioned that field work is concluding in the second quarter of 2021. Please update any approximate dates of completion of field studies for archaeology and historic architecture, and provide an estimate of the percentage of field work that has been concluded to date.**

Response: Attached please find the Phase 1 Archaeology Survey, which was provided to the State Historic Preservation Office (“SHPO”) on June 25, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

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June 25, 2021
OH-0225

VIA EMAIL ONLY

Diana Welling
Resource Protection and Review
Ohio State Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211-2497

Subject: **2020-MAR-49369**
Marion County Solar Project
Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio
Phase I Archaeology Survey Report
Review for Certificate Applications for Electric Generating Facilities (OAC 4906-04)
Lead agency: Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB)

Dear Ms. Welling,

On behalf of Marion County Solar Project, LLC (Marion County Solar), Commonwealth Heritage Group (Commonwealth) is submitting this package for review and comment under Ohio Administrative Code 4906-04 – Certificate Applications for Electric Generating Facilities.

In accordance with the new report submittal guidelines released by your office on December 7, 2020, this package includes the following items:

- One (1) PDF of the archaeology survey report prepared for this project: *Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio* prepared by Commonwealth Heritage Group; and
- One (1) zipped geodatabase file containing polygon shapefiles of the project area, the survey area, and newly identified archaeological sites.

Please note that Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) forms for newly documented sites were submitted to your office through the I-Form application on June 18, 2021.

OTHER LOCATIONS

Alexandria, VA (703) 354-9737 Dexter, MI (517) 788-3550 Gainesville, FL (352) 372-2633 Littleton, MA (978) 793-2579
Milwaukee, WI (414) 446-4121 Minneapolis, MN (763) 354-9313 Ogden, UT (801) 394-0013 Tarboro, NC (252) 641-1444
Traverse City, MI (517) 262-3376 Tucson, AZ (517) 262-3376 West Chester, PA (610) 436-9000

The subject project, the Marion County Solar Project, entails the installation of solar arrays and associated infrastructure on contiguous parcels located north of the city of Marion, in Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio. There is no federal nexus for this project but the requirements for Certificate Applications for Electric Generating Facilities as detailed in Ohio Administrative Code 4906-04 and as administered by the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) is required.

The project area is 970 acres (392.5 ha). For this project, the archaeological survey area encompassed 899.8 acres (364.1 ha) and is larger than the most recent design footprint (area where ground disturbing activities may occur), which encompasses 724 acres (292.8 ha). The larger survey area was investigated to provide maximum flexibility in final design selection. Project facilities, such as solar arrays, collection lines, substations, gen-tie lines, and laydown areas, will be confined to the final design footprint, which is entirely within the survey area. Survey was completed in accordance with the methods proposed by your office in a letter dated October 20, 2020, and agreed to by Commonwealth in a letter to your office dated November 11, 2020. Submittal of this report is also in partial fulfillment of a Programmatic Agreement executed between your office and Marion County Solar on March 25, 2021.

Eighty (80) previously unrecorded archaeological sites were documented as a result of the archaeological survey (33MN189–33MN268); all 80 sites are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because of impaired integrity and a lack of information potential.

We are asking that your office review and comment on the accompanying report as supporting evidence that a good faith effort was made to identify National Register-eligible archaeological resources, on our recommendation that the project will have no impact on archaeological resources eligible for or listed in the NRHP, and on our recommendation that additional investigations are not necessary to comply with requirements of the OPSB.

Respectfully,



Anne B. Lee, Project Manager

cc: Rachel V. Lawrence, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.
Courtney Dohoney, Stantec, Inc.
Lauren Devine, Sarah Moser, Marion County Solar Project, LLC
file



COMMONWEALTH
HERITAGE GROUP

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY FOR THE MARION COUNTY SOLAR PROJECT

MARION TOWNSHIP, MARION COUNTY, OHIO

OH-0225

LEAD AGENCY: OHIO POWER SITING BOARD

OHIO SHPO REFERENCE NUMBER 2020-MAR-49369

JUNE 21, 2021



*Image Credits: Overview of large agricultural field looking south;
Overview of wooded lot looking south (inset)*

By Rachel V. Lawrence, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.



**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY FOR THE MARION
COUNTY SOLAR PROJECT, MARION TOWNSHIP, MARION
COUNTY, OHIO**

Prepared for

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Lucy B. Wayne, Ph.D., RPA, Historian

Anne B. Lee, M.A., RPA, Project Manager/Principal Investigator

June 21, 2021

Acknowledgements

Anne B. Lee served as Commonwealth's Project Manager and Principal Investigator for this project. Rachel V. Lawrence led field investigations with Nicholas Armen, Spencer Krul, Eric Janulis, Shikha Misra, Lindsay Gundler, Maria Sanial-Banrey, Jacob Ulmer, and Dylan Zedecker as the field crew. Ms. Lawrence completed artifact analysis and took all photographs. Angela L. Haines prepared all GIS files and figures and assisted with report compilation. Lucy Wayne authored the historic context for the county and City of Marion.

Courtney Dohoney of Stantec, Inc. provided invaluable assistance throughout this project, as did Lauren Devine and Sarah Moser of Marion County Solar Project, LLC.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Notice

The location of any archaeological site is considered sensitive information and is protected from release under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Site location data should not be released to the public because the information may create a risk, harm, theft, or destruction of a non-renewable resource. Information on archaeological sites should only be shared with those individuals directly involved with the subject project. Archaeological site information should not be used for future unrelated projects.

ABSTRACT

The Marion County Solar Project (project) entails the installation of solar arrays and associated infrastructure, such as collection lines, substations, access roads, and laydown yards, on contiguous parcels located northwest of the city of Marion in Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio. Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth) was engaged by Marion County Solar Project, LLC (Marion County Solar), in December of 2020 to provide cultural resources services in association with the project, which involves meeting the requirements for Certificate Applications for Electric Generating Facilities as detailed in Ohio Administrative Code 4906-04 and as administered by the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB). In addition to completing the tasks specified in the Ohio Administrative Code, a good faith effort was made to identify and document previously unrecorded archaeological sites that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and that may be impacted by the ground disturbing activities of the proposed development.

The project area is 970 acres (392.5 ha). For this project, the survey area encompassed 899.8 acres (364.1 ha) and is larger than the most recent design footprint (area where ground disturbing activities may occur), which encompasses 724 acres (292.8 ha). The larger survey area was investigated to provide maximum flexibility in final design selection. Project facilities, such as solar arrays, collection lines, substations, gen-tie lines, and laydown areas, will be confined to the final design footprint, which is entirely within the survey area. Consultation with the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) resulted in a recommendation that the entire survey area be the subject of the archaeological identification survey.

Once background research was completed, Commonwealth staff conducted fieldwork in three mobilizations. The first mobilization took place between December 8 and December 12, 2020, the second took place between April 12 and April 21, 2021, and a final mobilization occurred on April 25, 2021. A total of 899.8 acres (364.1 ha) was surveyed as part of this project. Pedestrian survey was employed in the majority of the survey area, totaling 895.2 ac (362.3 ha). A small portion of the survey area, 4.7 ac (1.9 ha), required shovel testing.

Eighty previously unrecorded archaeological sites were documented as a result of the archaeological survey (33MN189 to 33MN268). The 80 sites, all documented on Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) forms, are summarized in the following table:

Newly Assigned OAI Number	Temporal Affiliation	Site type
33MN189	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century (ca. 1870 to 1950)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN190	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: late nineteenth to early-twentieth century (ca. 1870 to 1930)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN191	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type

Newly Assigned OAI Number	Temporal Affiliation	Site type
33MN192	Prehistoric: Woodland	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN193	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN194	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN195	Historic: late nineteenth to late-twentieth century (ca. 1880 to 1970)	Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN196	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: early to mid-twentieth century (ca. 1900 to 1960)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic refuse scatter
33MN197	Prehistoric: Temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN198	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: late nineteenth to early twentieth century (ca. 1870 to 1930)	Prehistoric: Isolate Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN199	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN200	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN201	Historic: mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century (ca. 1860 to 1950)	Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN202	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: late nineteenth to present (ca. 1870 to present)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN203	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN204	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century (ca. 1860 to 1960)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN205	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN206	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN207	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN208	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN209	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN210	Prehistoric: Late Archaic-Early Woodland	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN211	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN212	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN213	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century (ca. 1870 to 1960)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN214	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN215	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN216	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN217	Prehistoric: Transitional Paleoindian	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN218	Prehistoric: Early Archaic	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN219	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN220	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: late nineteenth to present (ca. 1870 to present)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN221	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: late nineteenth to early twentieth century (ca. 1870 to 1920)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN222	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century (ca. 1860 to 1950)	Prehistoric: Isolate Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter

Newly Assigned OAI Number	Temporal Affiliation	Site type
33MN223	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN224	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: late nineteenth to late twentieth century (ca. 1880 to 1970)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN225	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN226	Prehistoric: Late Woodland	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN227	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN228	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN229	Historic: mid-nineteenth century to present (1866 to present)	Historic: Isolate
33MN230	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN231	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: late nineteenth to early twentieth century (ca. 1870 to 1920)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN232	Prehistoric: temporally affiliated Historic: late eighteenth century to mid-twentieth century (ca. 1790 to 1960)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN233	Historic: late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century (ca. 1880 to 1966)	Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN234	Historic: late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century (ca. 1820 to 1930)	Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN235	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN236	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century (ca. 1870 to 1960)	Prehistoric: Isolate Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN237	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN238	Historic: late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century (ca. 1880 to 1950)	Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN239	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN240	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century (ca. 1860 to 1950)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN241	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN242	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN243	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN244	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century (ca. 1870 to 1960)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN245	Prehistoric: temporally unidentified Historic: late nineteenth to late twentieth century (ca. 1870 to 1970)	Prehistoric: Isolate Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN246	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century (ca. 1850 to 1950)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN247	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: late nineteenth to late twentieth century (ca. 1870 to 1970)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN248	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Isolate

Newly Assigned OAI Number	Temporal Affiliation	Site type
33MN249	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century (ca. 1850 to 1920)	Prehistoric: Isolate Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN250	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN251	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN252	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN253	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN254	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN255	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN256	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN257	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: late nineteenth century to present (ca. 1880 to present)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN258	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN259	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN260	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: late nineteenth to early twentieth century (ca. 1860 to 1920)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN261	Prehistoric: Early Archaic	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN262	Prehistoric: Late Archaic-Early Woodland	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN263	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: early to mid-twentieth century (ca. 1905 to 1940)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN264	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Unknown site type
33MN265	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated Historic: late nineteenth to early twentieth century (ca. 1870 to 1920)	Prehistoric: Unknown site type Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN266	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Isolate
33MN267	Historic: twentieth century (ca. 1900 to present)	Historic: Domestic and farmstead refuse scatter
33MN268	Prehistoric: temporally unaffiliated	Prehistoric: Isolate

All of one of the above-identified sites and isolated find spots are within the survey area of the project; site 33MN198 falls just outside the southwestern edge of the survey area as a result of human error. Note that one previously identified site, 33MN142, is mapped within the survey area 91.8 ft (28 m) southwest of newly identified site 33MN0203. Available information about the sites makes conclusively linking the two as a single site difficult. Because the two can not be confidently combined into one site, a new site identifier was assigned to the newly identified 33MN203.

Because these 80 sites lack information potential (Criterion D) and have impaired integrity, Commonwealth recommends sites 33MN189 through 33MN268 not eligible for listing in the NRHP. It is the opinion of Commonwealth staff that a good faith effort has been made to identify archaeological sites eligible for listing in the NRHP in the survey area. Furthermore, it is the opinion of Commonwealth staff that the project will not have an impact on archaeological sites eligible for listing in or listed in the NRHP. Commonwealth recommends that no additional

archaeological investigation in the survey area is necessary to meet compliance with requirements for Certificate Applications for Electric Generating Facilities as detailed in Ohio Administrative Code 4906-04 and as administered by the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB).

Please note that the methods and results of the history/architecture reconnaissance survey associated with the project were presented in a separate report.

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PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Description

Marion County Solar Project, LLC (Marion County Solar) engaged Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth) to conduct cultural resources surveys in association with the proposed development of the Marion County Solar Project (project) in Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The project area consists of adjacent parcels totaling approximately 970 acres (392.5 hectares) situated northwest of the city of Marion. The project area is roughly bounded by State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road to the east, Marion-Williamsport Road East to the south, County Highway 94/Hillman-Ford Road to the west, and by the Little Scioto River and Rock Fork to the north. The proposed development will include installation of solar arrays and associated infrastructure, such as collector lines, substations, access roads, and laydown yards.

To date, no federal nexus is present for this project, but requirements for Certificate Applications for Electric Generating Facilities as detailed in Ohio Administrative Code 4906-04 and as administered by the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) must be met. In addition to completing the required literature review, a good faith effort was made to identify and document previously unrecorded archaeological resources that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and that may be impacted by the proposed development. The survey area for this project encompassed 899.8 acres (364.1 ha) of the 970-ac (392.5-ha) project area and is larger than the most recent design footprint (area where ground disturbing activities area planned), which encompasses 724 acres (292.8 ha). The larger survey area was chosen to investigate as a way of accommodating changes in the project footprint as the design process evolved over time.

Summary of Investigation

In accordance with Ohio Administrative Code 4906-04-08(D)(1), which requests that “registered landmarks of ... archaeological...significance within ten miles of the project area” be depicted on a map, a literature review was conducted to identify previously recorded archaeological resources of significance. Note that a 10-mile (16-kilometer) search radius is much larger than what is typically used in archaeological compliance reports submitted to the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (OHPO). A total of 313 archaeological sites have been recorded in the 10-mi (16-km) search radius. Of these, seventeen sites are listed on the NRHP, and an additional seventeen sites are eligible for listing. Three of these are located within one mile (1.6 km) of the project. This research also revealed that although the survey area had not been previously surveyed, site 33MN142, a temporally unaffiliated prehistoric isolated find, is recorded as being within the survey area.

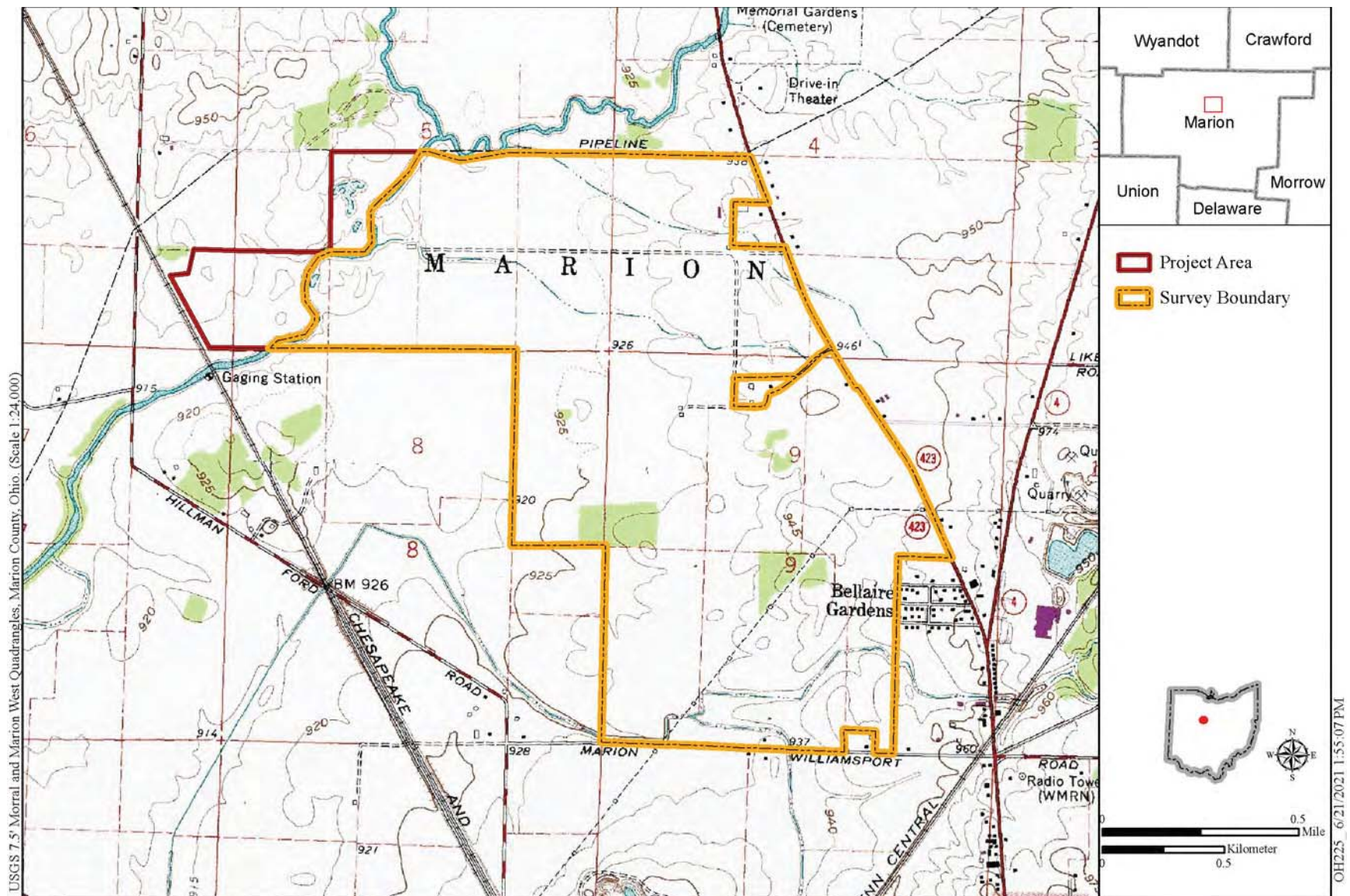


Figure 1. Project area and survey area superimposed on portions of the USGS 7.5-minute Morral and Marion West topographic quadrangles map

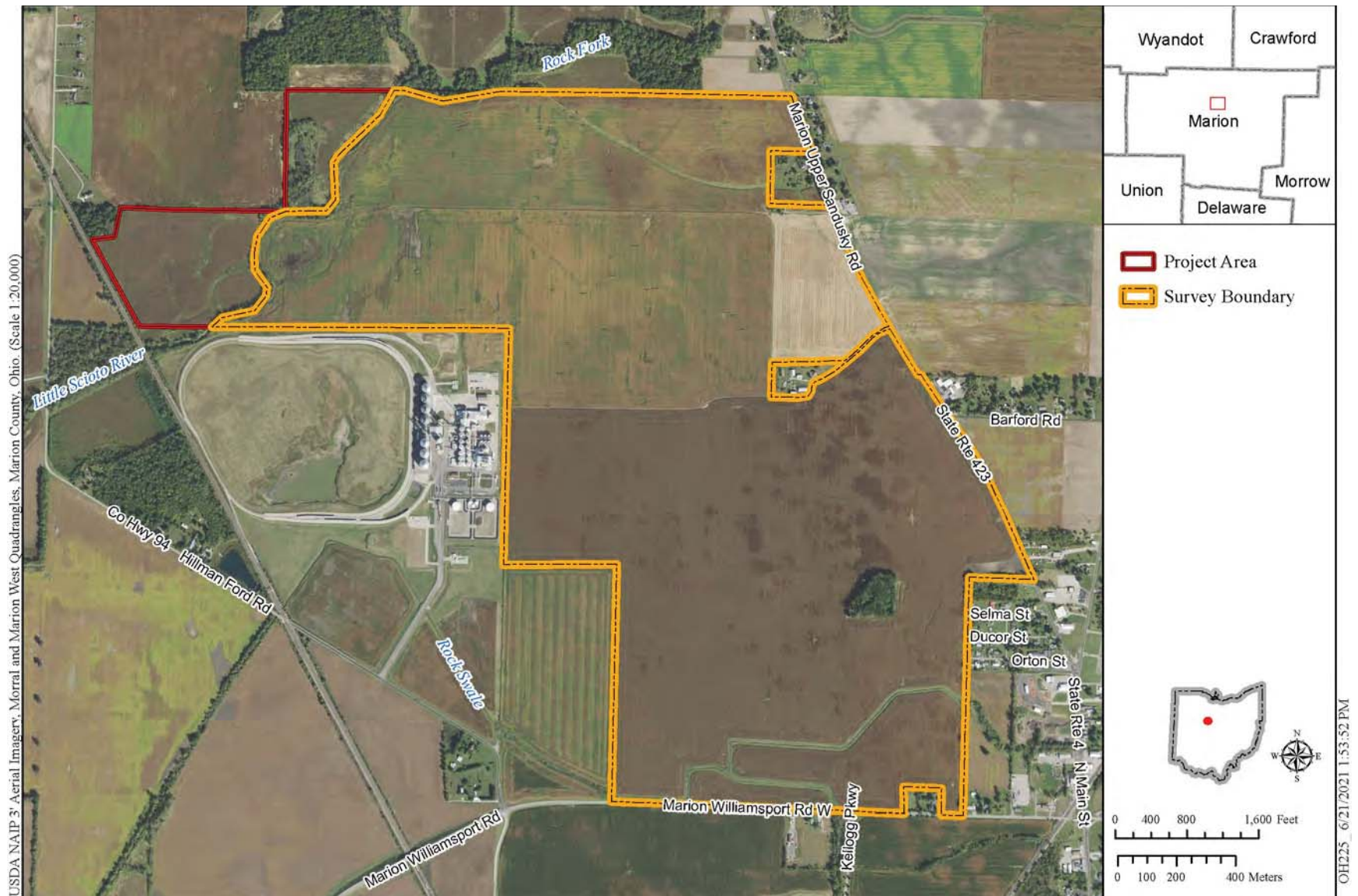


Figure 2. Project area and survey area overlaid on recent aerial image

Field investigations, consisting primarily of surface collection, were conducted in three separate mobilizations. The first took place between December 8 and December 12, 2020, while the second mobilization took place between April 12 and 21, 2021, and a third took place on April 25, 2021. During survey, weather conditions were largely frigid and cloudy to sunny and warm. A total of 899.8 ac (364.1 ha) was surveyed as part of this investigation.

Fieldwork resulted in the documentation of 80 previously unrecorded archaeological sites: 33MN189 through 33MN268. The boundaries of site 33MN204 may extend outside the survey boundary to the west. The newly identified prehistoric archaeological sites are generally small to moderate in size and typically represent temporally unaffiliated ephemeral sites. The one previously identified prehistoric site (33MN142) mapped within the survey area could not be conclusively linked to the nearby newly identified site 33MN203 and, therefore, unique identifiers for the two sites were maintained. The newly identified historic archaeological sites represent nineteenth and twentieth century refuse scatters that are predominately domestic in origin and generally not associated with the locations of structures. Out of these sites with historic components, only six are directly associated with structures at various points in the land use history: 33MN195, 33MN198, 33MN224, 33MN234, 33MN238, and 33MN240.

Because these 80 newly identified archaeological sites lack information potential (Criterion D) and have impaired integrity, Commonwealth recommends sites 33MN189 through 33MN268 not eligible for listing in the NRHP. It is the opinion of Commonwealth staff that a good faith effort has been made to identify archaeological sites eligible for listing in the NRHP in the survey area. Furthermore, it is the opinion of Commonwealth staff that the project will not have an impact on archaeological sites eligible for listing in or listed in the NRHP. Because the 80 newly documented sites are not significant as evaluated under the NRHP criteria Commonwealth recommends that no additional archaeological testing is necessary to meet compliance with requirements for Certificate Applications for Electric Generating Facilities as detailed in Ohio Administrative Code 4906-04 and as administered by the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB).

Note that the methods and results of the history/architecture reconnaissance survey associated with the project are presented in a separate report.

Report Organization

This report contains the following sections:

- an **environmental context and land use history** of the project area;
- a brief **prehistoric and historic context** developed as a framework in which to interpret the investigation results;
- an abbreviated **literature review** of the previously documented archaeological sites and investigations in the prescribed study area;
- a **research and methods** section that describes evaluation criteria and the creation of the sensitivity model, as well as field, laboratory, and curation methods;
- a **discussion** of the investigation results and an assessment of the sensitivity model;
- a **conclusion**;

- the **references cited** in this report; and
- supporting documents in **appendices**.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Geology / Physiography

The project area is located in the Central Ohio Clayey Till Plain in the Till Plains region of the Central Lowland physiographic section (Brockman 1998). This area is characterized by a surface of clayey till, with well-defined moraines and intervening flat-lying ground moraines and intermorainal lake basins. The surficial glacial drift deposits of Pleistocene-age and lacustrine materials from the Erie glacial lobe are underlain by Lower Paleozoic-age carbonate rocks and shales.

Marion County contains outcrops of Columbus/Delaware chert, in addition to glacial outwash deposits. Stout and Schoenlaub (1945:24–26) reported outcrops of Columbus/Delaware chert “in the central part of the state in a long narrow belt extending from the western Pickaway County northward past Columbus, Delaware, Marion, and Bellevue to Sandusky on Lake Erie.” The Delaware Limestone of the Middle Devonian age and Salina Group dolomites of the Silurian age also contain nodules and layers of cherts (Slucher et al. 2006). In addition, Cedarville-Guelph chert outcrops across western Logan and Hardin Counties, approximately 30 miles (48.3 km) west of Marion County. Furthermore, glacial outwash laid down during the Wisconsin glaciations contains cobbles that were utilized for tools in prehistory. In historic times, this portion of the state was considered prime farmland, particularly once wet areas were drained.

Hydrology

The project area is located in the Little Scioto Sub-Watershed, which is part of the Ohio River Watershed. The project drains to Rock Swale and the Little Scioto River. The Little Scioto River flows south until it joins the Scioto River, approximately 7.6 miles (12.3 km) southwest of the project. The Scioto River then flows south and empties into the Ohio River near Portsmouth. The larger waterways near the project area would have provided transportation routes for prehistoric and historic people alike. Further, the waterway ecosystems provided abundant food resources in the form of fish and waterfowl.

Soils

Seventeen different soil units representing three separate soil series (Blount-Pewamo, Milford-Del-Rey-Shinrock, and Saranac-Sloan-Westland) are mapped in the survey boundary and range from well drained to very poorly drained loams, silt loams, and silty clay loams (United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service [USDA-NRCS] 2020; see Table 1 and Figure 3).

The degree to which soils are naturally well-drained, as well as slope and proximity to water, are basic environmental factors often considered when predicting archaeological site location.

Table 1. Soil units mapped in the project survey boundary

Name	Slope (%)	Drainage	Landform	Parent Material
Aquents, clayey Urban land complex (AqUXA)	0–3	Poorly drained	Depressions, till plains	Human-transported material over Wisconsin till derived from limestone and shale
Blount silt loam (Blg1A1)	0–2	Somewhat poorly drained	Ground and end moraines on till plains	Wisconsin till derived from limestone and shale
Blount silt loam (Blg1B1)	2–4	Somewhat poorly drained	End moraines on till plains	Wisconsin till derived from limestone and shale
Glynwood silt loam (Gwg1B1)	2–6	Moderately well drained	Ground moraine on till plains	Wisconsin till derived from limestone and shale
Kendallville loam (KeB)	2–6	Well drained	Kames, eskers, outwash terraces, and moraines	Loess over outwash over till
Martinsville loam (MaA)	0–2	Well drained	Terraces	Outwash
Martinsville loam (MaB)	2–6	Well drained	Terraces	Outwash
Medway clay loam (Me)	0–1	Moderately well drained	Flood plains	Loamy alluvium
Milford silty clay loam (Mf)	0–2	Poorly drained	Lake plains	Lacustrine deposits
Milton silt loam (MnB)	1–4	Well drained	Till plains	Loess over till over residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite
Ockley loam (OcB)	2–6	Well drained	Terraces	Outwash
Pewamo silty clay loam (Pk)	0–1	Very poorly drained	Drainageways and depressions on till plains	Wisconsin till derived from limestone and shale
Sandusky gravelly coarse sandy loam (Sa)	0–1	Very poorly drained	Lake plains near springs	Material weathered from calcareous tufa over lacustrine sediments
Sleeth loam (SkA)	0–3	Somewhat poorly drained	Outwash plains and terraces, stream terraces	Loamy outwash over sandy and gravelly outwash
Sloan silty clay loam (So)	0–1	Very poorly drained	Depressions on floodplain steps	Loamy alluvium
Water (W)		Water		
Whitaker loam (WhA)	0–2	Somewhat poorly drained	Outwash plains, lake plains, till plains, valley trains, stream terraces	Outwash

Plant and Animal Communities

Historical accounts from surveyors and settlers describe an environment that differs from the current one. According to noted Ohio botanist Robert Gordon (1969), the Till Plains of the area of Marion County were made up of beech forests and prairie grasslands at the time of the earliest European settlers. The portion of Marion County where the project area is located was covered in sprawling prairie grasslands interspersed with beech forests. Beech forests contained beech,

sugar maple, red oak, white oak, and white ash, as well as scattered basswood, shagbark hickory, black cherry, and the occasional cucumber tree. The prairie grasslands contained grass-dominated communities located largely on wetlands and were dominated by tall grasses such as the giant reed grass, slough grass, bluejoint and/or big bluestem. Drier prairies and borders were dominated by big bluestem, little bluestem, switch grass, and/or Indian grass (Gordon 1969:45). Historical period human activities have altered the landscape throughout most of the state of Ohio. These changes are evident in Marion County, where much of the land was cleared and converted to farmland, which is what the project area is today.

The fauna currently found on and around the project area are dissimilar to the wildlife that inhabited the region during prehistoric and early Euro-American historical times. Today, the most common species are those that thrive in edge areas, such as fencerows between field and forest; some of the most prevalent species are small mammals like rabbit, squirrel, opossum, racoon, groundhog/woodchuck, and red fox. The only large vertebrates found near the project area are white-tailed deer and coyote. A variety of bird species are present, including doves, hawks, crows, owls, songbirds, and game birds (Cochran 1955:13–41). Many species of common amphibians and reptiles found throughout Ohio also live in Marion County. Several species' home ranges are located predominately in the Till Plains region, namely the cave salamander, the eastern garter snake, Butler's garter snake, the blue racer, and the spotted turtle (Forsyth 1979:210). Fish species common to the waterways near the project area include small-mouth bass, sunfish, suckers, and catfish (Cochran 1955:109–115).

The above-mentioned animals existed in Marion County when large-scale settlement of the area began in the 1800s, but these wildlife populations were larger during the prehistoric and protohistoric periods. Species extirpated from the region include elk, bear, beaver, wolf, bobcat, and puma (mountain lion) (Forsyth 1979:213), many of which were killed for food or fur, or because of the damage they caused to livestock and crops. Others were forced out with increasing deforestation and human occupations. Some of the extirpated species, such as beaver, black bears, and bobcats, have begun to move back into Ohio.

Climate

The climate of Marion County is characteristic of the north-central part of the United States where summers are warm and humid and winters are cold. The average high temperature in the summer is 70.7° F, although daytime temperature can be in the 80's F. The average high in the winter is 27.7° F, although night-time lows can fall into the 10's F. Average precipitation is 39.3 inches (99.8 cm), with fifty-eight percent of this coming in the form of rain in the spring and summer during the growing season (NOAA-NCEI 2020).



PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

Prehistoric Context

In lieu of a detailed and lengthy prehistoric culture history narrative, a summary table (Table 2) of the different periods in Ohio prehistory is presented. The table also contains the general life-way characteristics for each period. These life-way characteristics serve as general indicators of the material remains expected to be encountered in the field if occupations from a particular culture period are identified in the survey area.

Historic Context

Proto-Historic and Historical Native American Occupation in Ohio

A definitive beginning to the proto-historic¹ period in Ohio is difficult to establish, since so little is known about the early 1600s. Europeans had at least indirect contact with Late Prehistoric Native American populations in the Ohio Valley, as indicated by European trade goods recovered at two Fort Ancient sites (Drooker 1997). However, Knepper (1997:14) states that the Ohio country was “uninhabited” from the demise of the Fort Ancient people until the early 1700s. Others believe that the only truly indigenous historical groups are the Shawnee in the southern region, and the Erie in the extreme northeastern portion, of what is now the state of Ohio (Hunter 1978). Scholars have established, however, that many indigenous populations were pushed westward, out of Ohio, during the Beaver Wars of 1654–1700. For example, the Seneca, an Iroquois group, invaded what is now Ohio, expelled the Erie, and used the area for hunting territory to acquire furs for trade with the British and French.

After the Iroquois and other groups signed a peace treaty at Montreal in 1701, many different non-indigenous Native American cultures repopulated the Ohio Valley area. These cultures fall within two major language groups: (1) the Algonquian, which includes the Shawnee, Miami, Ottawa, and Delaware; and (2) the Iroquoian, which includes the Erie, Wyandot (reformulated), and Seneca. By the time Europeans began to settle in the Ohio area, it was not unusual for different populations with different lifeways and material cultures to congregate within a single village, banding together for protection from Europeans and hostile Native American groups (Hunter 1978).

The French began to search for a river called the “Ohio” in the 1670s after they learned of its likely existence from Native American groups in the Great Lakes region. France subsequently claimed all of the Ohio territory. However, only in the 1750s and 1760s did Europeans begin to settle the Upper and Middle Ohio Valley in larger numbers. A long struggle between the French

¹ Proto-historic refers to the time between what is traditionally called “prehistory” and “history.” Prehistory suggests that the area was absent of life, but in fact, there was culture and/or civilizations present but they had not developed a written history.

Table 2. Summary of Ohio prehistoric cultural periods and their general characteristics

PERIOD	TIME (BP) ² & SUBPERIODS	GENERAL SUBSISTENCE	ARTIFACT TYPES	SITE TYPES	FEATURE TYPES
PALEO	13,500 PaleoIndian	Hunting and gathering; adaptation to boreal forest	Point types: Clovis, Cumberland, Dalton, and Beaver Lake	Single-season camps Limited/special-use camps Extractive camps	Few to no features, but possibly some small number of food-processing and preparation features: basins and hearths
	10,000 Early Archaic	Hunting and gathering; adaptation to expanding deciduous forest	Point types: Big Sandy I, Kessel, Kirk, Charleston, MacCorkle, Kanawha, and St. Albans	Single-season camps Limited/special-use camps Extractive camps	Few to no features, but may find small number of food-processing and preparation features: basins and hearths
ARCHAIC	8,000 Middle Archaic	Hunting and gathering; adaptation to expanding deciduous forest	Point types: Raddatz, Stanly Stemmed, and Morrow Mountain	Single-season camps Limited/special-use camps Extractive camps	Small number of food processing and preparation features: basins and hearths No storage features, no midden, and no architectural features
	5,500 Late Archaic	Hunting and gathering; development of more extensive exploitation strategies	Point types: Brewerton, Matanzas, Lamoka, Merom/Trimble, McWhinney Heavy Stemmed, and Saratoga cluster	Base camps (multi-season) ----- Single-season camps Limited/special-use camps Extractive camps	Storage pits, basins and hearths, small middens, and possibly some structural elements ----- Food-processing and preparation features: basins and hearths No storage features, no midden, and no architectural features
	4,000 Terminal Archaic	Hunting and gathering with incipient horticulture	Point types: Buck Creek Barbed, Wade, Susquehanna Broad, Turkey-tail, and Motley	Base camps (multi-season) ----- Single-season camps Limited/special-use camps Extractive camps	Storage pits, basins and hearths, small middens, and possibly some structural elements ----- Food-processing and preparation features: basins and hearths No storage features, no midden, and no architectural features
	3,000 Early Woodland	Mixed hunting and gathering and horticulture	Point types: Turkey-tail, Cresap, Adena Stemmed, Kramer, and Robbins Pottery types: Half-moon, Fayette Thick, and Adena Plain	Base camps (multi-season) ----- Seasonal camps Limited/special-use camps Extractive camps	Storage pits, basins and hearths, small middens, and possibly some structural elements ----- Food processing and preparation features: basins and hearths No storage features, no midden, and no architectural features
WOODLAND	2,400 Middle Woodland	Increased importance of horticulture	Point types: Snyder and Lowe/Steuben/Chesser cluster points, and bladelets Pottery types: Adena Plain and McGraw	Semi-permanent hamlets ----- Extractive/specialized camps	Storage pits, hearths, basins, earth ovens, circular structures, and small middens ----- Food-processing and preparation features: basins and hearths No storage features, no midden, and no architectural features
	1,600 Late Woodland	Maize added to horticulture; hunting and gathering supplements horticulture	Point types: Jack's Reef Cluster, Raccoon notched, Lowe/Steuben/Chesser cluster, Hamilton, and Levanna Pottery types: Newtown and Childers	Semi-permanent villages ----- Extractive/specialized camps	Storage pits, hearths, basins, earth ovens, structures, and small middens ----- Food processing and preparation features: basins and hearths No storage features, no midden, and no architectural features
	1,000–1,300 Ft. Ancient	Maize horticulture dominates subsistence	Point types: Madison, Hamilton Incurvate, Nodena Banks, and Fort Ancient Pottery types: Parkline, Baum, and Buffalo	Large, nucleated villages on floodplains ----- Extractive/specialized camps	All feature types plus structures and large middens. ----- Food processing and preparation features: basins and hearths No storage features, no midden, and no architectural features
LATE PREHISTORIC					

² BP stands for Before Present

and British for control of the Ohio lands culminated in France forfeiting all official claims to North America in the 1763 Treaty of Paris. At the same time, European encroachment sparked Pontiac's Rebellion in 1763–1764, an uprising of Native American groups in the Great Lakes region that was intended to end British settlement and push the Europeans out of the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley areas (Knepper 1997:24–46).

During the American Revolutionary War (1776–1783), most Native American groups allied with the British and fought against the Americans and French. The Treaty of Paris in 1783 ended the American Revolutionary War. Great Britain retained Canada, but the Northwest Territory, which included all land west of the Ohio River, became part of the new American nation. The United States government gave plots of land in the Northwest Territory to veterans of the American Revolution as compensation for their efforts. Many Native American groups signed treaties with the United States in which they relinquished all claims to vast tracts of land. Such was the case in the Treaty of Fort McIntosh signed in 1785.

The Public Land Act of 1785 allowed for the sale of land in the Northwest Territories and set up the surveying system. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established a procedure through which territories could become states and provided a guide for how a state should be governed (Dean and Speas 2001:37–38). However, despite a statement in the Northwest Ordinance protecting Native American land claims and various treaties, tension continued in the Ohio country. In 1789, another series of hostilities began between Native Americans and Europeans in the Northwest Territory, culminating in 1794, when General Anthony Wayne defeated a confederation of tribes at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The following year, the Treaty of Greenville was signed by representative tribes in Ohio, who ceded the southern two-thirds of the state to the United States.

Ohio became a state in early 1803 (Dean and Speas 2001:70; Knepper 1997:95) and expanded its borders through treaty negotiations with Native American populations. The north-central portion of Ohio was ceded to the United States in 1805 with the Treaty of Fort Industry, while the Treaty of Fort Detroit in 1807 ceded the Toledo area and parts of Michigan to the United States. In 1817, Native Americans relinquished the northwest portion of Ohio in the Treaty of the Maumee Rapids, and in 1818, the Miami ceded the last large tract of Native American land, located west of Wapakoneta. After 1818, Native Americans resided only on small reservations in northwestern and north-central Ohio. The Wyandot relinquished the last official Native American reservation in Ohio near Upper Sandusky in 1842. After this time, all Ohio tribes were relocated to reservations west of the Missouri River in the present states of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska (Dean and Speas 2001:77–78; Hunter 1978).

Euro-American History of Marion County and the City of Marion

The land that is now Ohio was claimed by the English and was considered part of the state of Virginia before the Revolutionary War. Although claimed by the English, the French were the ones to use the land for trapping. After the French and Indian War, the land was given to Quebec, which angered the Virginians and became a cause for fighting during the Revolutionary War. After the Revolutionary War, Virginia gave up claims to the land, leaving it to the new United States government (Martzolff 1916:9–10).

By the 1780s the contended area was known as the Northwest Territories and included land which later became the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. After the Revolutionary War, the U.S. government passed the Public Land Act of 1785 to provide for the surveying of the land in the Ohio country. The much of the area that would become Marion County, including the project area, was part of the Congress Lands. The Congress Lands were so called because they were sold directly by the federal government, having been surveyed at the government's expense (Perrin and Battle 1880:241). Survey of the Congress Lands used the Indiana-Ohio state line, also known as the "First Principal Meridian," as the north-south base line while the 41st parallel of north latitude used as the east-west baseline (Dean and Speas 2001:34). However, much of Marion County in the Congress Lands was north of the Greenville Treaty Line and could not be legally settled by Americans until 1820. Land in Marion County on the west side of the Scioto River was part of the Virginia Military District and was so-called because it belonged to Virginia in exchange for relinquishing claims to much of the Northwest Territories and was intended as compensation for Virginia veterans of the Revolutionary War. A narrow swath of land along what is now Marion County's southern border was part of the U.S. Military District (Dean and Speas 2001).

Marion County

When the state of Ohio was formed in 1803, the land that is now Marion County was originally part of Franklin County. Delaware County was formed in 1808, and the Marion County lands remained part of Delaware through 1820 (Jacoby 1907:58–59). Nathaniel Brundige and Nathaniel Wyatt settled in the Marion county area around 1806, on land that is now part of Waldo Township. From 1814–1819, several additional settlements were founded in what is now Prospect Township. Settlement in the northern portion of what is now Marion County was not opened until 1820 (MACC 2021). Eber Baker and his family arrived in 1821, with Baker acting as an agent for Alexander Holmes. Baker was charged with platting a town (MACC 2021).

Marion was established as a county in 1820 by an act of the Ohio Legislature, but its government remained under the administration of Delaware County for several years (Jacoby 1907:58–59). The county was named in honor of Revolutionary War hero Francis Marion (OHC 2021a). The city of Marion was platted in 1822 and established at that time as the county seat (Jacoby 1907:90–93). By 1829, the Delaware tribe had ceded their last lands in the northern portion of the county (Jacoby 1907:57–58).

Marion's county government was established as fully independent from Delaware County in December 1823. Marion County's population was 6,551 in 1830 and 14,765 in 1840 (Jacoby 1907:59–61). The size of the county fluctuated between 1820 and 1848, decreasing for the creation of Crawford, Wyandot, and Morrow counties, but then being enlarged from part of Delaware County (MACC 2021).

Early settlers were from New England, Virginia, Kentucky, New York, and Pennsylvania. Most early settlers came from other parts of the United States, many as veterans of the War of 1812, who had visited the area on the Harrison Trail during the war (MACC 2021). The Virginia Military District in the southern part of the county granted lands to veterans, who then often sold them to other settlers and speculators (MACC 2021). After 1830, German and Pennsylvania Dutch immigrants arrived, especially in the southern part of the county. The heaviest period of

German immigration to the county was about 1840–1850, while from 1850–1860, large numbers of Irish immigrants came to the area (Jacoby 1907:59; MACC 2021).

Initially in its history, little manufacturing occurred in the county. In 1846, there was one sawmill and one carding mill recorded in the area (MACC 2021). One of the earliest Marion County industries was quarrying limestone and operating lime kilns (Romine 1979:17). An early road in the county was the Radnor Road, running from Delaware to Upper Sandusky. The Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike Company was established in 1826 with authorization to build a toll road from Columbus through Upper Sandusky, through Delaware. The road was poorly constructed, and the turnpike company lost its charter in 1843 because of fraud (Jacoby 1907:134–135). The Ohio Canal system was also important to the growth of the county, providing access near Columbus to Cleveland and Cincinnati for the county's abundant corn and hog production (MACC 2021).

After several failed attempts in the 1830s and early 1840s to build railroads in the county, the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, and Bellefontaine & Indiana railroads both completed laying track in Marion County from 1851–1852. A branch of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad was opened in the 1890s, connecting Upper Sandusky and Marion to Columbus. By 1907, these three railroads were in operation, as well as the Columbus, Delaware & Marion (CD&M), which provided interurban railway service from Marion to Columbus and Delaware (Jacoby 1907:139–142). These numerous railroads made the county a railroad center for the region. Today CSX and Norfolk Southern railroads converge in Marion County, continuing to make it an important rail center, which includes an industrial park offering access to both rail lines (MACC 2021).

By 1880, Marion County's population was 20,565 (Leggett, Conway & Co. 1883:377). The post–Civil War period saw the development of industry in the county, especially in the city of Marion. Historically the county's largest employer was the Marion Power Shovel Company, established in 1883 (OHC 2021a; Romine 1979:228). Other important industries have been related to the abundant agriculture of the area. This includes ConAgra, Wyandot Snacks, Morral Companies, LLC, Nachurs Alpine Solutions, Ohigro, Inc., POET Biorefining-Marion, and ReConserve of Ohio (MACC 2021). Whirlpool Corporation manufactures clothing dryers in Marion County. Other industries include Silver Line Windows and Doors, an Andersen Company, Nucor Steel Marion, Inc., Martel Bakery Mix LLC, and Marion Industries, Inc. (MACC 2021).

The Ohio State University, Marion Technical College, and Tri-Rivers Career Center are also major employers in the county, as well as vital to training and education. Through partnerships with industries, the three schools are also heavily involved in industrial robotics and advanced manufacturing (MACC 2021).

City of Marion

According to local lore, what is now the city of Marion, county seat of Marion County, began as a spot called Jacob's Well. Supposedly Jacob Foos, who was a surveyor for General Harrison during the War of 1812, dug a shallow hole in the area for water. Since it was located adjacent to what became the Harrison Military Road, it evolved into a regular stop for troops travelling between Franklinton and the forts in northwestern Ohio (Touring Ohio 2021).

As previously noted, in 1821, Alexander Holmes and his agent, Eber Baker began selling lots just north of Jacob's Well (Touring Ohio 2021). In 1822, the settlement was renamed Marion like the county and was incorporated as a village in 1830 (*Encyclopaedia Britannica* 2013). By the mid-1840s, the town had a population of about 800 people, two newspapers, three churches, a school, 21 stores, a sawmill, a fulling mill, and a carding mill (OHC 2021b).

Real industrial development began in 1863 with a German mechanic named Edward Huber (*Encyclopaedia Britannica* 2013). Huber invented a new hay rake, and in 1875, he incorporated the Huber Company for manufacturing farm equipment. He expanded his Marion factory in 1889 (Romine 1979:17), and around 1908, the company switched to manufacturing road-building equipment (Romine 1979:214). In 1883, Henry Barnhart made a series of improvements to the design of steam shovels. Joining Huber and George King, the three men incorporated the Marion Steam Shovel Company in 1883. By 1886, it was one of the largest employers in the county, ultimately reaching levels of five to six thousand employees in the twentieth century (OHC 2021b; MCF 2018). By 1910, 80 percent of American steam shovels were made in Marion (Romine 1979:228). This included shovels used to build the Panama Canal and the Hoover Dam. In 1964, the company built two enormous crawler-transporters for NASA to move rockets and space shuttles. These transporters continued to operate until the shuttle program shut down (MCF 2018). The company, renamed Marion Power Shovel, underwent several ownership changes in recent years, including ownership by competitors Bucyrus-Erie and subsequently Caterpillar. The Marion plant continued to play an important role in the Marion County economy until it was relocated in 1977 to Charleston, South Carolina (Romine 1979:214).

Prior to the Civil War, Ohio was a major goal for the Underground Railroad. However, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, racism reared its head in the Midwest. This may have been partially a factor of numerous formerly enslaved people moving north to the region, but it also seems to have been a national issue during and after that time period. In February 1919, this problem hit Marion in a major way. An African American named George Washington Warner was accused of attacking a white woman in Marion. After his arrest, a vigilante committee of over 300 men drove the estimated 200 African-American residents of Marion out of the town and stationed members of their group to prevent reentry (*News-Journal* Feb. 4, 1919). Subsequently Marion became one of many towns in the U.S. identified as "sundown" towns where African-Americans were not allowed to live or even be in the town after sundown (Loewen 2005). As a result of the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s, continuing to the present, this situation has changed, and the town now supports a mixed population.

One of Marion's major claims to fame also dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Warren G. Harding, who would become the 29th President of the United States, was born in Blooming Grove, Ohio, in 1865. When Harding finished college in 1882, his family was living in Marion. After trying teaching, studying law, and insurance sales, nineteen-year-old Harding convinced his father to buy *The Marion Star* newspaper. Harding successfully operated the paper until he sold it in 1923 (MACC 2021). To the dismay of some of Marion's residents, he notably employed African Americans at the newspaper, even after the 1919 events (Terborg-Penn 1998:143). In 1900, he became involved in politics, serving two terms as a state senator and then in 1904, as lieutenant governor. In 1915 he was successful in becoming a U.S. Senator for Ohio. Harding became the Republican candidate for President in 1920. He famously conducted his campaign from the front porch of his Marion home. Harding won the election and

was inaugurated in March 1921. His presidency emphasized the introduction of a budget system, revision of taxation, and regulation of tariffs. He also hosted an arms limitation conference. Unfortunately, Harding died in August 1923, after a trip across the continent and to Alaska. Harding is buried in Marion and his home is now open to the public as a museum (MACC 2021).

Today Marion remains the county seat in an area dominated by agriculture, but as previously noted, is home to several industries and educational programs.

Land Use History

The project is in a portion of present-day Marion County that was originally surveyed by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) in 1820 (BLM GLO 2021). The resulting map from the survey indicated that the approximate area of the project area had not yet been developed. However, a portion of Marion Road had been established, and traversed through the SW1/4 and SE1/4 of Section 4, and the NE1/4 of Section 9. In the SE1/4 of Section 9, there is a field and cabin depicted. A second field is depicted across the road to the east, in Section 10. Marion Road ends in the NW1/4 of Section 4, as depicted at the time of the original survey. Other small fields and cabins are depicted farther south along Marion Road (BLM GLO 2021).

By the time of the 1878 *Atlas of Marion County*, Marion Road, the modern Marion-Upper Sandusky Road/OH-423, continued to the north of Rock Fork. The modern Marion-Bucyrus Road/OH-4 branches off Marion Road to the northeast, and other roads are shown branching from Marion-Bucyrus Road to smaller residential plots. The project area was divided into several parcels with several landowners (Howland 1878; Figure 4). Elleana Coon owned the northern portion of the project area, between Marion Road and the Little Scioto River. Along the southeastern boundary of the project, plots became smaller. To the west of the project area, the Columbus & Toledo Railroad runs northwest-southeast (Howland 1878; Figure 4). The 1878 atlas also shows Rock Fork draining into the Little Scioto River at the northern edge of the project (Howland 1878; Figure 4).

The USGS 1905 topographic map shows a tributary draining into Rock Fork in the northern portion of the project, and an intermittent and channelized drainage in the southeastern corner. In the northwestern corner of the project area, a driveway is depicted that ends in a house near the Little Scioto River. In the southwestern corner of the project area, a house is depicted along the southern boundary, and another house is depicted outside the project but immediately adjacent. It is located across the road (the modern Hillman-Ford Road). A channelized and intermittent drainage enters the project area in the southwestern portion in this vicinity (USGS 1905; Figure 5). In the southeastern corner, a house is depicted along the modern Marion-Williamsport Road. The house is located outside, but adjacent to, the project boundary. A church is depicted along the east-central boundary, near a driveway that leads to a house. Lastly, in the northeastern corner, a house is depicted outside, but adjacent to, the project boundary. No additional structures are depicted in the project area (USGS 1905; Figure 5).

Aerial photographs show the land under cultivation and under pasture. A 1959 aerial photograph plat map shows most of the project area under farmland. Some portions contain pasture and heavier tree cover, with gravel roads connecting some of the fields. In the northwestern corner of the survey boundary, there is a barn shown at the end of a gravel road. Along the southern edge

of the project area and survey boundary, there are three farmsteads, and at least four structures (Figure 6). Two of the three farmsteads are inside the project area, and the other remains outside. There is a structure, likely a large barn, located in the south-central part of the survey area. Along the eastern boundary, there is a structure along Marion-Upper Sandusky Road. There are also structures depicted in the center of the project area and survey boundary. Lastly, there is a structure in the northeastern portion near a farm complex that sits outside the project (Figure 6).

The USGS 1960 topographic map shows two intermittent tributaries crossing the northern portion of the project and draining into the Little Scioto River. The channelized and intermittent tributaries remain in the southern portion of the project (USGS 1960; Figure 7). In the northwestern portion of the survey boundary, a large barn is depicted at the end of a gravel road, near the river. Three structures, including two houses, are shown along the southern edge of the project, along Marion-Williamsport Road. There is a house and another outbuilding adjacent to the project, but outside the boundary, along Marion-Williamsport Road. A transmission line also appears on this map, crossing the southern portion of the project and running northeast-southwest. A small community called Bellaire Gardens lies immediately east of the project near the southeastern corner. The church is no longer shown on the eastern boundary along Marion-Upper Sandusky Road, though there is a house depicted in the vicinity. The farmstead and driveway near the center of the project is also shown, along with two barns, and another gravel driveway heading west and leading to another two structures. A gravel road leads north from this farm complex to another structure and house (USGS 1960; Figure 7).

An aerial photograph from 1970 shows a similar use of the land. Most of the project area was under cultivation, though some were used for pasture and other areas were covered by trees. The structures depicted on the 1959 aerial photograph largely remain, although a barn in the south-central portion of the project has disappeared by this time (Figure 8).

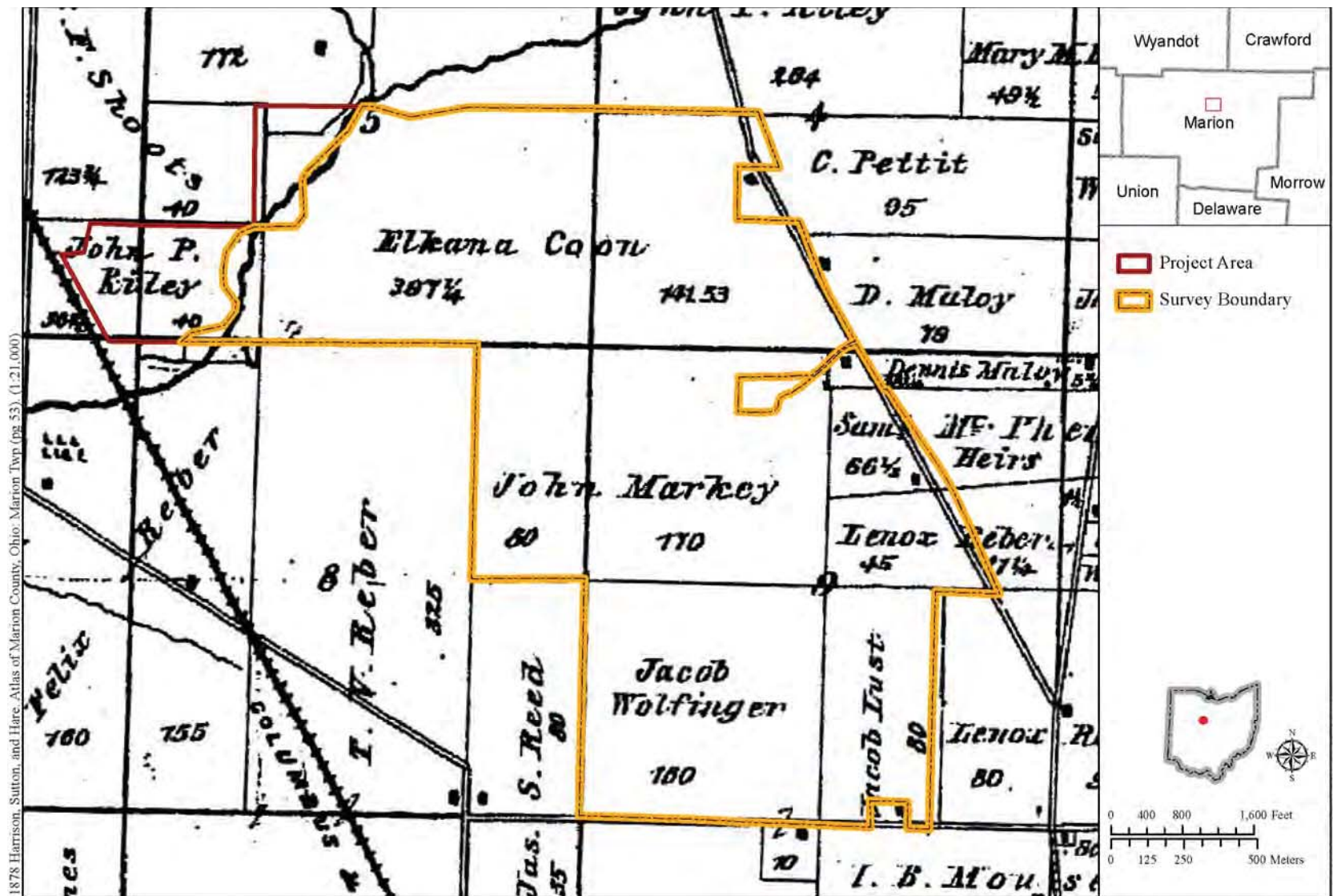


Figure 4. Project area and survey boundary superimposed on a portion of Howland's *Atlas of Marion County, Ohio*

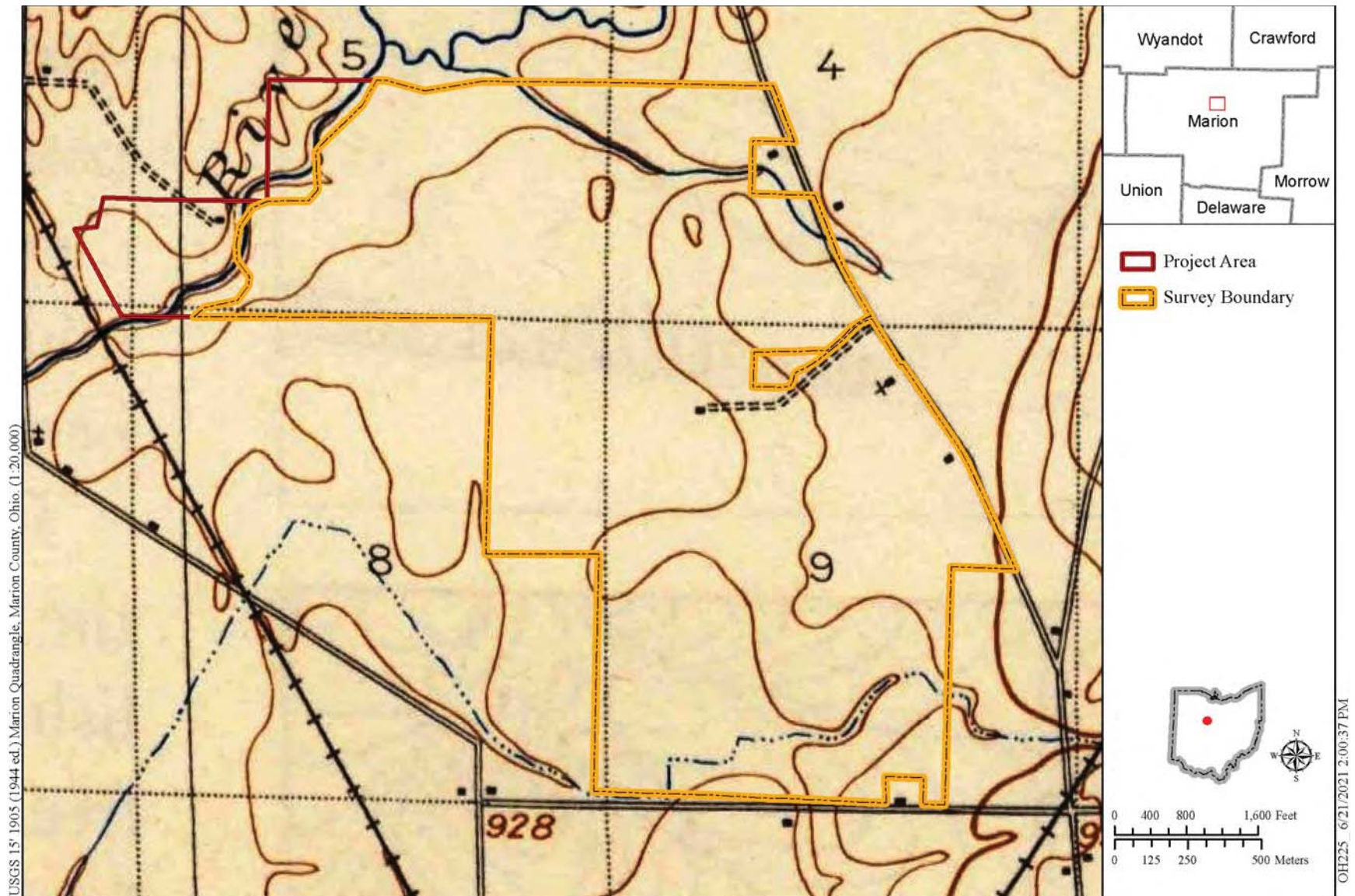


Figure 5. Project area and survey area superimposed on a portion of the USGS 15-minute 1905 Marion topographic quadrangle map

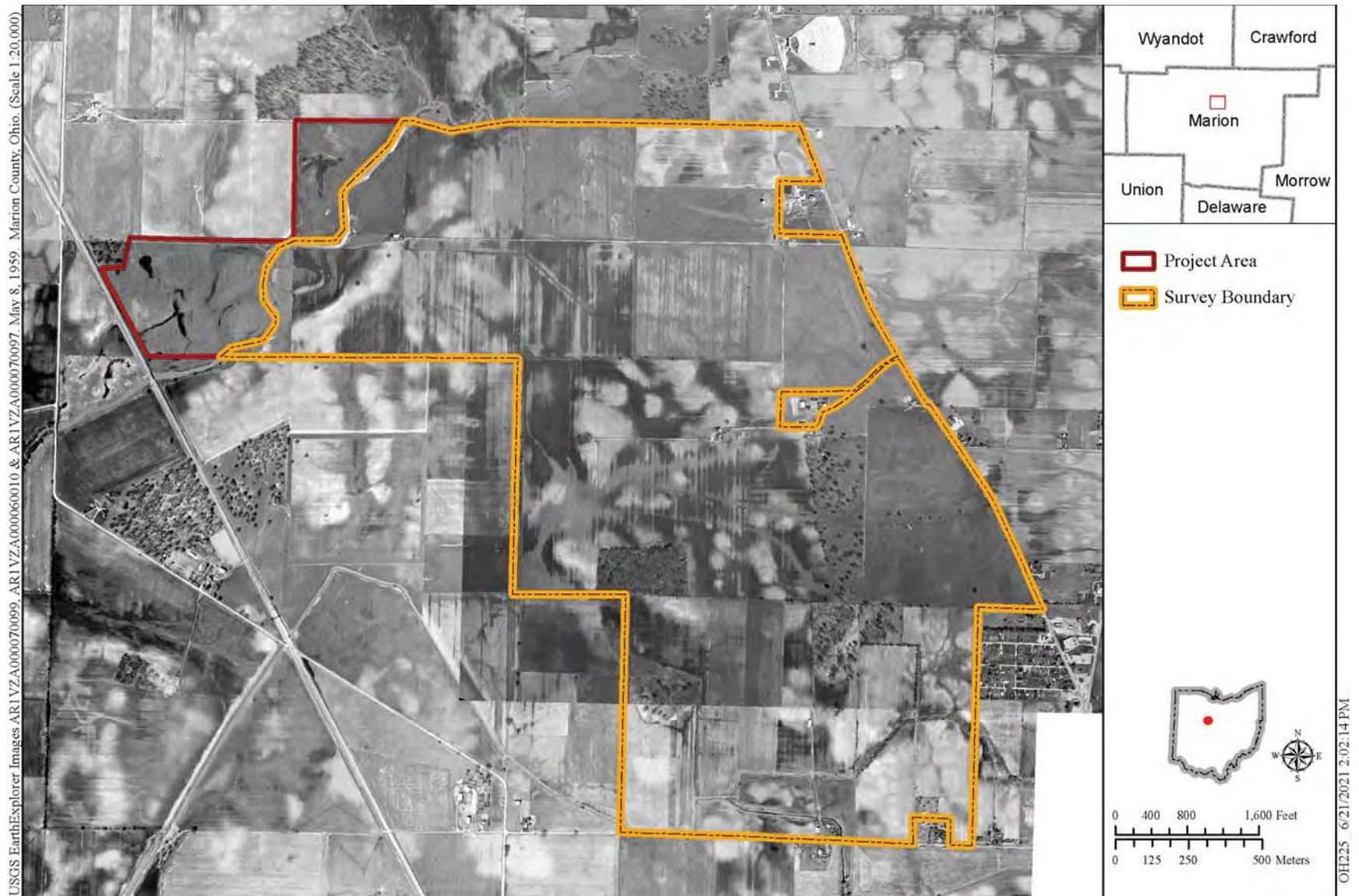


Figure 6. Project area and survey area superimposed on portions of an aerial photograph dated from 1959



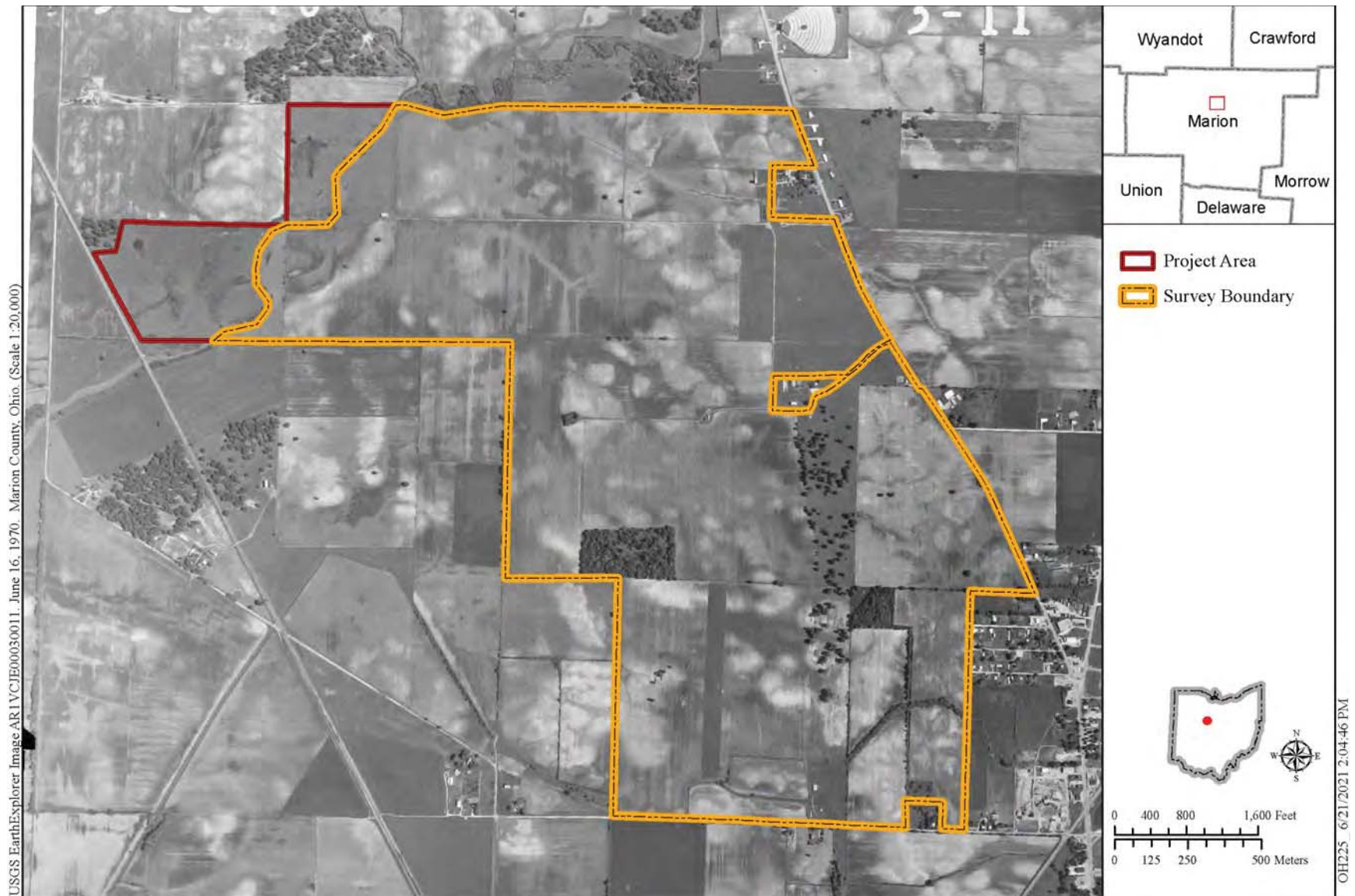


Figure 8. Project area and survey area depicted on portion of an aerial photograph dated from 1970

PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Commonwealth staff reviewed data collected from the OHPO's online GIS system as part of the desktop literature review required for the OPSB. This review was conducted to identify any previously recorded cultural resources in or immediately adjacent to the project area; to provide information on the expected types and settings of resources in the region; and to identify any cultural resources investigations that had taken place in the vicinity.

For this project, the literature review covered previously known cultural resources in the project area and in a 10-mile (16-km) search radius, as required by OPSB. Commonwealth staff reviewed the following sources as part of the literature review:

- *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (Mills 1914);
- OHPO Online Mapping System (cultural resources GIS database) including Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) forms; National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) files as well as the Determination of Eligibility (DOE) files; and National Historic Landmarks (NHL) list;
- Cultural resources report excerpts; and
- Cemetery records.

Mills' (1914) Archaeological Atlas of Ohio

A review of Mills' *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (1914:50) shows that 42 prehistoric sites were documented in Marion County, including seventeen mounds, seventeen burials, and six village sites. Of the 42 prehistoric sites in Marion County identified by Mills, only six were recorded in Marion Township; the closest mound in Marion Township is approximately 6 miles (9.7 km) to the southwest of the project area (Figure 9). Mills' map of trails and towns also shows that Trail 2, the Scioto Trail, passes immediately west of the project. The Scioto Trail traverses from Sandusky Bay in the north to the mouth of the Scioto River in the south. It joins the Warriors' Path, which leads to the south. Mills (1914) suggests that, as a whole, these trails created a great war path in the region. The Scioto Trail links the northern and southern regions in north-central Ohio, and thus would have constituted a significant route through the region (Figure 10). While several towns were located along the Scioto Trail, none are in the immediate vicinity of the project. The nearest town, Pipe's Town, is approximately 10 miles (16.1 km) north along the trail.

Note that sites recorded by Mills (1914) were not professionally documented and the locations of many remain unconfirmed. Surface evidence of sites recorded by Mills, particularly mounds and earthworks, may have been erased by historical Euro-American farming practices and development. While Mills' spatial data is less than perfect, care should be taken in areas where Mills has reported prehistoric remains, as subsurface signatures, such as the base of earthwork walls or the footprint of a mound, may still exist.

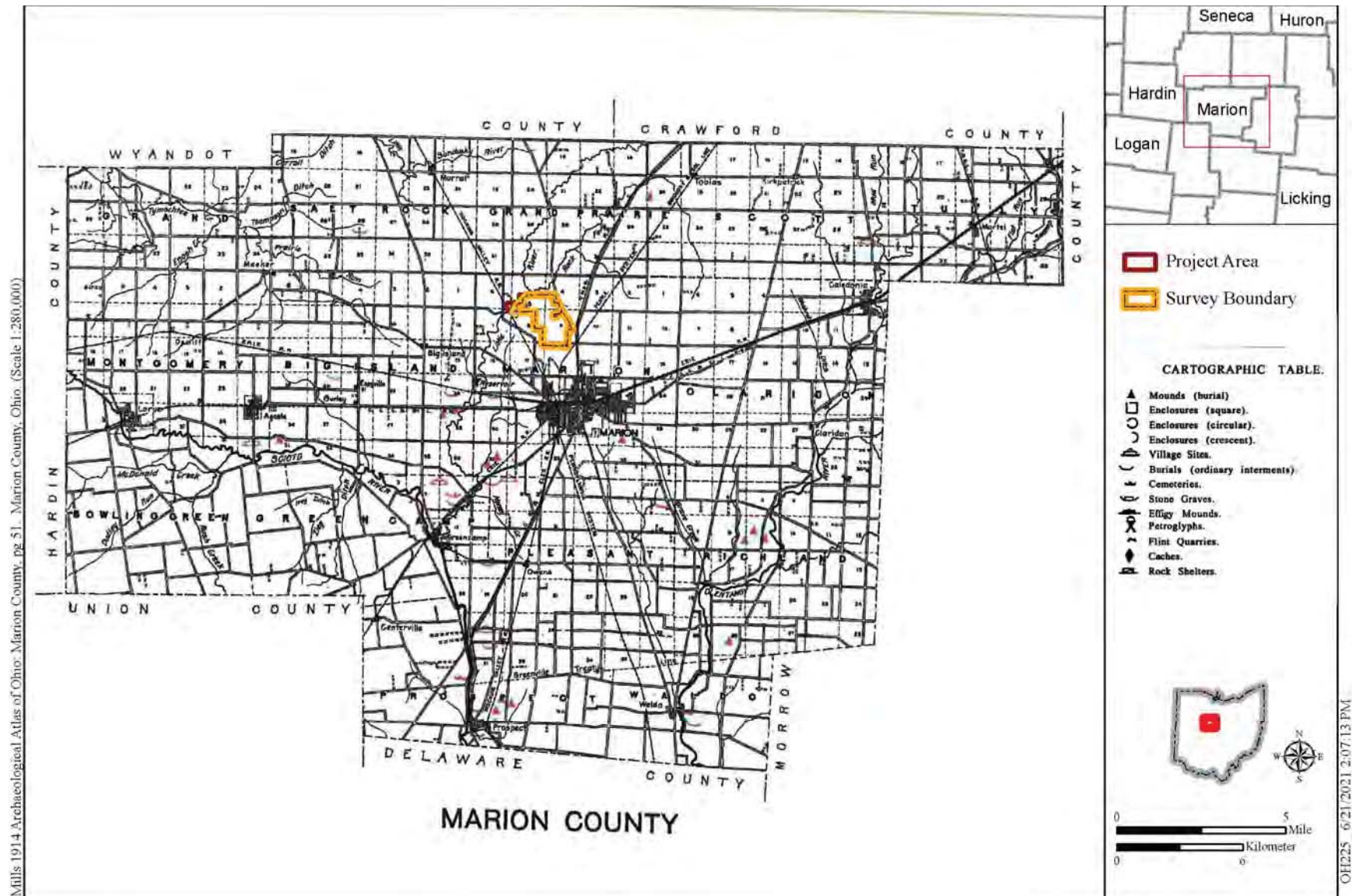


Figure 9. Marion County page from Mills' (1914) *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio*

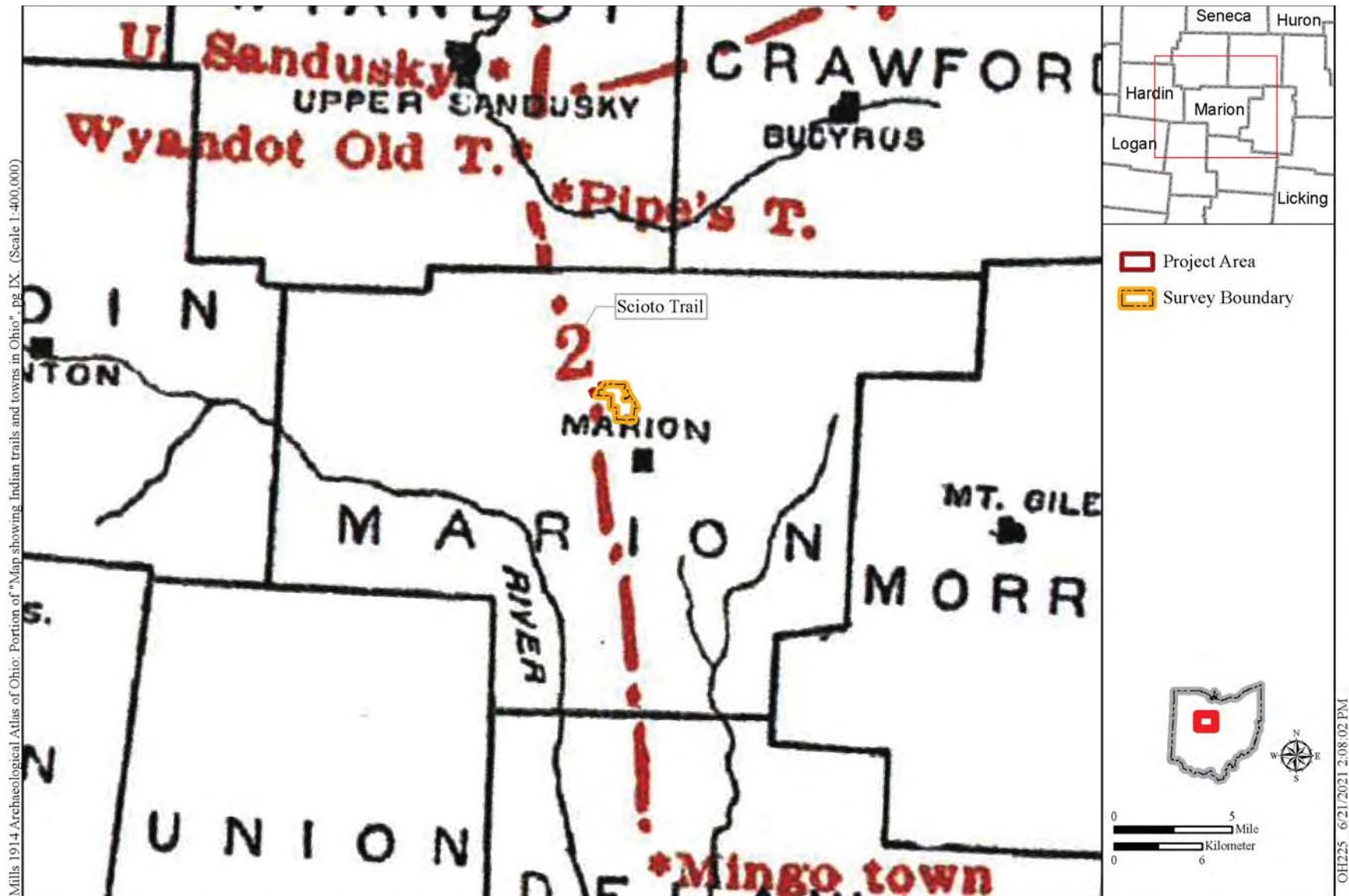


Figure 10. Portion of the map showing documented trails in Mills' (1914) *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio*

Mills' data also provides general information on the intensity with which prehistoric peoples utilized certain landforms. The highest density of sites recorded by Mills are along the waterways, particularly larger waterways, such as the Little Scioto River, Scioto River, and the Olentangy River; however, in Marion County, sites appear along larger tributaries to these waterways, including Rock Fork, Enoch Creek, and Thompson Ditch. A moderately high density of archaeological remains should, therefore, be expected anywhere testing is conducted along the major waterways provided that the area has not been disturbed by historical or modern development.

Previous Archaeological Investigations and Ohio Archaeological (OAI) Inventory Forms

A review of the OHPO cultural resources GIS database, OAI files, NRHP files, and cultural resources reports shows 313 archaeological sites and 45 investigations (50 Phase I surveys, 1 Phase I/II, and 2 Phase II assessments) located within the 10-mile (16-km) literature review search radius. Appendix A contains a summary table of all previously recorded sites in the 10-mile (16-km) literature review radius. Maps depicting the locations of previously recorded sites and investigations are not included in this report for confidentiality reasons. The project proponent can refer to the project literature review report included in the OPSB application, while authorized users can access the data through the OHPO's online GIS.

There are seventeen sites within 10 miles (16 km) of the project that are listed on the NRHP, and another seventeen sites are determined eligible for listing. These thirty-four sites, eligible under various criteria for the NRHP, involve sites of varying function. Included in these listings are four architectural and archaeological sites regarding President Warren G. Harding. One of these, Site 33MN147, is the site of kitchen excavations on the property of the Warren G. Harding home. It is eligible for listing under Criteria A, B, and D.

As summarized in Table 3, the majority (147; 46.96%) of the remaining 312 sites in the literature review radius are temporally unaffiliated prehistoric sites, while another seventeen sites contain historic and prehistoric components, where the historic component does not have a specific period reported, and the prehistoric components encompass multiple temporal affiliations. Lastly, a total of forty-one historic sites are included in the literature review radius. Of these, one is the NRHP-listed Site 33MN147 discussed above, one is a historic-period Native American cemetery, and the remaining 39 are historic sites with no specific period reported.

Prehistoric site types were most often reported as unknown. There are, however, other site types reported, including unknown earthen mound groups and burials, which is not unexpected given the literature review radius size and proximity to the Scioto River. Site types were not coded in the GIS for any of the historic period sites. Table 4 summarizes reported site types for sites in the 10-mile (16-km) search radius.

Table 3. Temporal affiliations for previously recorded archaeological sites in 10 miles (16 km) of the project

Broad Temporal Affiliation	Specific Temporal Affiliation(s)	Count	Percentage
Prehistoric	Prehistoric: Paleoindian	2	0.64
	Prehistoric: Paleoindian, Unassigned Archaic, Unassigned Woodland	1	0.32
	Prehistoric: Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Late Archaic	1	0.32
	Prehistoric: Early Archaic	52	16.61
	Prehistoric: Middle Archaic	1	0.32
	Prehistoric: Late Archaic	14	4.48
	Prehistoric: Early Archaic, Late Archaic	2	0.64
	Prehistoric: Unassigned Woodland	3	0.96
	Prehistoric: Early Woodland	5	1.60
	Prehistoric: Middle Woodland	3	0.96
	Prehistoric: Late Woodland	3	0.96
	Prehistoric: Late Prehistoric	2	0.64
	Prehistoric: Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric	1	0.32
	Prehistoric: Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric	1	0.32
	Prehistoric: Early Archaic, Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric	5	1.60
	Prehistoric: Late Archaic, Early Woodland	4	1.28
	Prehistoric: Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric	1	0.32
	Prehistoric: Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric	4	1.28
	Prehistoric: Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric, Protohistoric	1	0.32
	Prehistoric: Unassigned Archaic, Unassigned Woodland	1	0.32
	Prehistoric: Unassigned Woodland, Middle Woodland	1	0.32
	Prehistoric: Temporally Unaffiliated	147	46.96
Historic	Not reported or not coded in GIS	41	13.10
Prehistoric and Historic	Prehistoric: Temporally unaffiliated / Historic: Not coded in GIS	14	4.48
	Prehistoric: Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric / Historic: not coded in GIS	1	0.32
	Prehistoric: Late Archaic, Unassigned Woodland / Historic: Not coded in GIS	1	0.32
	Prehistoric: Unassigned Woodland / Late Prehistoric/ Historic: Not coded in GIS	1	0.32
		313	100

Table 4. Site types for previously recorded archaeological sites in 10 miles (16 km) of the project

Site Type	CT	Percentage
Prehistoric: Not reported / Not coded / Unknown	243	77.64
Prehistoric: Camp	3	0.96
Prehistoric: Hamlet / Earthen Mound	1	0.32
Prehistoric: Habitation	2	0.64
Prehistoric: Unknown Mound	1	0.32
Prehistoric: Earthen Mound	1	0.32
Prehistoric: Earthen Mound / Burial	1	0.32
Prehistoric: Cemetery	3	0.96
Historic: Cemetery	1	0.32
Historic: Burial	1	0.32
Historic: Not reported / Not coded / Unknown	39	12.45
Prehistoric and Historic: Not reported / Not coded / Unknown	17	5.43
	313	100

Of particular relevance to this investigation is that one of these sites, Site 33MN142, is located within the survey area. It is an isolated find spot of unknown prehistoric temporal affiliation. Additionally, nineteen sites are within the immediate vicinity of the project survey area (see also: discussion of newly identified site 33MN203). Sites 33MN79, 33MN80, and 33MN125 through 33MN141 all contain temporally unaffiliated prehistoric components. Two of the sites, 33MN80 and 33MN126, also contain historic components. None of the sites are recorded as being eligible for listing in the NRHP. An additional five sites are within the 2-mile (3.2-km) radius. Sites 33MN43 and 33MN44, and 33MN76 through 33MN78 are temporally unaffiliated prehistoric sites.

Cemetery Records

A review of the Ohio Genealogical Society's (OGS) publication *Ohio Cemeteries: 1803–2003* (Troutman 2003) indicated that there are no previously recorded cemeteries in the project area or survey area. However, there are 110 previously recorded cemeteries in a 10-mile (16-km) radius of the project. Five of these 100 cemeteries are documented in a 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the survey area boundary.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

Research Goals

The primary research goal for this investigation is to determine the presence or absence of archaeological sites eligible for listing in the NRHP in the survey area with a reasonable degree of certainty. If archaeological sites are present, then a secondary research goal is to attempt to understand why the sites are located where they are and what function they performed in the past, in order to relate them to the regional cultural contexts. Addressing these research goals allows Commonwealth staff to make recommendations on site eligibility for the NRHP, the criteria for which are described below.

Criteria for the National Register of Historic Places

National Register Criteria (Andrus 1997): To be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and it must:

- (A) be associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of our history; or,
- (B) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or,
- (C) embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,
- (D) have yielded, or be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

To be included in the NRHP, a property must meet one of the criteria for evaluation and must possess integrity. *Integrity* may be defined as the authenticity of a property's historic identity as demonstrated by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the historical or prehistoric period of the property and is defined here as a characteristic of a property that both renders it significant to modern cultural groups and is representative enough of its historic quality so that a person from the represented period would theoretically be able to recognize its value as it exists today.

To retain historic integrity, a property will exhibit several, if not all, of seven necessary aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property that has retained the physical characteristics that it possessed in the past has the capacity to convey associations with historic patterns or persons, architectural or engineering design and technology, or information about a culture or people (Andrus 1997).

Archaeological sites are typically evaluated under Criterion D, whereas history/architecture properties are usually assessed under Criteria A, B, and C; however, all of these criteria can be applied to both archaeological and architectural properties. Integrity of archaeological sites is based upon the site's potential to yield specific data that may be addressed by vital research questions. Spatial relationships of deposits at archaeological sites may be altered by cultural

processes (farming, development) and natural processes (erosion, plant, and animal disturbance), which affect the integrity of these sites. For example, sites that possess a high density of artifacts, but are highly disturbed are considered to have low integrity.

Archaeological integrity is typically considered in two ways: the physical condition of a site and the utility of the site in addressing important research questions (its information potential). The physical integrity of an archaeological site is measured through the degree of disturbance that has occurred at the site since the time of the primary deposition of the artifacts. Artifacts that are no longer in their primary context of deposition often retain little information that could be useful in answering research questions.

In terms of the information potential of a site, the integrity of a site can be measured through its *visibility* and *focus*. Hardesty and Little (2000:46) define visibility as “the relative abundance of material remains. It is the extent to which the physical remains of a historic property have survived and are observable today.” They define focus as “the degree to which the physical remains are readable or interpretable and can be linked to the historic property” (Hardesty and Little 2000:46).

Sites with very small assemblages that lack diversity in terms of artifact classes are usually considered low in visibility. The degree of disturbance at a site will affect focus. Sites with secondary artifact deposits or multiple temporally vague occupations mixed in a plow zone would be considered to lack focus. Isolated find spots of a single artifact or very few artifacts lack both visibility and focus, as very low densities of artifacts found in a very small area can be difficult to interpret in terms of function and association. As most archaeological sites are evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criterion D, the visibility of a site is not as important as its degree of focus (Hardesty and Little 2000:46). If sites are difficult to interpret due to a lack of visibility and focus, then the sites may not be considered useful for adding significant knowledge to a region’s archaeological record. However, if a site has good focus but lacks visibility, the site could still be considered important in understanding an area’s archaeological record.

Field Methods

Pedestrian survey and surface collection took place in areas where the ground surface visibility was greater than 50 percent and where the ground had been disced or tilled in the recent past. Ground-surface visibility was determined by the percentage of soil observed from a standing position. If portions of the survey area had ground surface visibility that was less than 50 percent, shovel test units (STUs) were excavated.

Pedestrian survey transects were spaced 32.8 feet (10 m) apart with transect intervals decreased to 16.4 feet (5 m) apart when artifacts were observed. These areas were surveyed at the minimum standard interval set forth in the OHPO’s *Archaeology Guidelines* (1994).

When excavation of STUs was necessary, STUs were excavated as 19.7-inch by 19.7-inch (50-cm x 50-cm) square excavations, arranged at no greater than 69.2-foot (15-m) intervals along transects running either parallel to grid north or parallel to the long axis of the survey area. STUs were excavated in observed stratigraphy and extended to subsoil. All undisturbed soils were

screened through 0.25-inch (0.6-cm) mesh. If archaeological remains were recovered from undisturbed contexts, additional radial STUs were excavated at 24.6-foot (7.5-m) intervals near the periphery of the site to determine the site boundaries.

Laboratory Methods

Processing Overview

All artifacts were transported to the Commonwealth lab in Columbus, Ohio, for further processing. At the lab, artifacts were first examined to identify any that were fragile or required special processing. Artifacts were then washed in clean water, and excess dirt was removed by light brushing to avoid abrading the artifact. Once artifacts were thoroughly dried, they were sorted by material type and placed in 4-mil resealable plastic bags, which were perforated to prevent condensation and possible mildew on the artifacts.

For this study, Commonwealth used a customized Microsoft® Access database to record field specimen information and artifact attribute data. Field specimens were recorded hierarchically in record fields that allow data manipulation on any distinct provenience level (e.g., Site, Shovel Test Unit, Feature, Level). Attribute data for artifacts were coded into an electronic catalog to allow manipulation of part or all of the data sets. The purpose of coding data is to ensure consistency during data entry and retrieval and to avoid the variations in spelling, capitalization, and spacing that are potential problems when manipulating database information. The artifact inventory was generated from a combination of provenience and attribute data. Furthermore, summarized data produced by these tables were combined with electronic mapping data to create spatial and quantitative artifact distribution maps.

Prehistoric Lithic Analysis

The majority of human-modified materials encountered on prehistoric archaeological sites consist of debitage, stone tools, and fire-cracked rock (FCR). These types of artifacts are some of the most durable, abundant, and diverse artifacts present in the archaeological record. Analysis of these lithic artifacts enhances the interpretation and understanding of past human behavior and provides a glimpse of everyday activities in a prehistoric context and environment.

Methodology

The lithic material type and source was identified for each artifact whenever possible. Lithic material is the parent mineral used as raw material for the artifact, and the lithic source is the location where the material was obtained. Identifying distinctive lithic raw materials and their source helps determine procurement strategies and living patterns.

All lithic artifacts were classified into three main groups and analyzed:

Debitage: Waste by-products of stone tool production that can provide information on tool-manufacturing stages and reduction patterns.

Stone tools: Tools that can reveal types of human usage and site activity.

Fire-Cracked Rock / Burnt Rock (FCR/BR): Lithic material that was exposed to prolonged heat through mediums such as hearths, earth ovens, and boiling pits.

Lithic source: The location where the material was obtained. Identifying distinctive lithic raw materials and their source helps determine procurement strategies.

Debitage Classification

Debitage were analyzed according to specific morphological attributes that resulted from core reduction patterns during stone tool manufacture. The flakes are typed according to categories outlined by Kooyman (2000) and Crabtree (1972), following a manufacturing reduction strategy of producing a tool from a piece of raw material.

Decortication flakes: Decortication flakes are early stagedebitage that are typically associated with the initial reduction of lithic raw materials for manufacturing stone tools. There are two types of decortication flakes, *primary decortication flakes* and *secondary decortication flakes*, and they are generally defined by the amount of cortex present on the dorsal face of a flake.

- Primary decortication flakes are big, thick, heavy flakes, characterized by a pronounced bulb of percussion, a visible striking platform with no scarring, and 100 percent cortex on the dorsal face.
- Secondary decortication flakes have various sizes but are typically larger than 2 cm, with a pronounced bulb of percussion, a visible striking platform with 0–1 flake scars, and one or more flake scars on the dorsal face.

Primary flakes: After the lithic raw material was reduced and prepared, additional early reduction material (primary flakes) were removed to begin the process of manufacturing stone tools. Primary flakes are characterized by a large triangular-shaped platform with a prominent impact point, a large bulb of percussion, and some dorsal scarring. They are typically larger than 2 cm in size and have less than 30 percent cortex on the dorsal surface.

Secondary flakes: Secondary flakes have no dorsal cortex and result from an intermediate reduction stage during stone tool manufacture. Generally, this stage involves the shaping of the basic outline of the tool. The specific attributes used to categorize secondary flakes are a visible bulb of percussion, a visible striking platform with some scarring, and multiple dorsal scarring with some having limited amounts of cortex. Secondary flakes have various shapes and sizes, typically 2 cm or larger.

Thinning flakes/bifacial reduction flakes: In certain reduction sequences, these two types ofdebitage are treated separately. For the present study, these types were collapsed into a single category to streamline the analysis process. Thinning flakes result when a tool preform is reduced during the production of a uniface or biface tool. Included in this category are bifacial reduction flakes (BRF), which are similar to thinning flakes; however, BRF result specifically from production of biface tools. Thinning flakes are elongated and thin, usually twice as long as wide, and they are of moderate size with complex dorsal scarring, a distinctive multi-faceted lipped platform, and a typically curved cross section. Bifacial reduction flakes are elongated, thin, and have a curved form with a multi-faceted lipped platform, multiple dorsal scarring, and a platform lip.

Shaping/finishing flakes: Shaping/finishing flakes represent the late or final stages of reduction during stone tool manufacturing. As the name implies, this type ofdebitage is the result of the final shaping or finishing activities associated with such manufacturing. Shaping/finishing flakes

are small, less than 2 cm in size, and ovoid in shape, with complex dorsal scarring and a small pinpoint platform.

Resharpener flakes: Resharpener flakes are the result of rejuvenating a dull working edge or repairing an edge on a tool to expose a cleaner, sharper edge. The proximal end exhibits a rounded or crushed appearance from tool usage. Resharpener flakes are thin and less than 1 cm in size, and they exhibit use-wear from tool use at the proximal end.

Flake fragments: Flake fragments typically result from trampling or breakage during tool manufacturing. Flakes that retain their striking platform and have no distal end are still considered complete flakes because the stage of manufacture can still be determined. Flake fragments have no striking platform, no proximal end, and a visible dorsal and ventral face. They have various sizes and shapes.

Shatter: Shatter is the waste or by-product of stone tool manufacture that occurs as flakes are detached. Shatter has various sizes, with no striking platform, no discernible dorsal or ventral face, and no visible proximal or distal end.

Micro-debitage and micro-shatter: Micro-debitage are minute flakes caused by reduction activities such as platform preparation or stone tool maintenance. Micro-shatter is produced during stone tool manufacture as the flakes are detached. Shatter is typically waste material without standard flake morphology and is a by-product of stone tool manufacturing. Micro-debitage flakes are thin and less than 0.5 cm in size, with a complete flake morphology including platform, dorsal scars, and distal margins. Micro-shatter is less than 0.5 cm in size, with no ventral or dorsal face, and no visible proximal or distal end.

Thermal alteration/heat damage: Heat-treated flakes result when nodules or blanks are heated to improve their flaking properties during knapping. Heat-treated flakes typically have a porcelainous to waxy texture and luster, with a reddened appearance. Heat damage is documented by the presence of crazing, pot-lid fractures, or charred surfaces.

Debitage Analysis

Archaeologists can use lithic artifacts to infer site function and behavioral patterns, but lithic artifacts alone do not fully explain prehistoric lifeways; such inferences must be substantiated by additional material studies, such as pottery and faunal analysis. However, in many cases, lithic artifacts are the most or only ubiquitous and durable materials recovered from an archaeology site. In these cases, inferences about probable site function and patterns must rely on the data from lithic analysis.

The analysis of the flake material from this project is based on a morphological-descriptive typology in which flakes were classified according to the amount of cortex present, the size of the flake, the amount of dorsal scarring, and the platform morphology that resulted from a core reduction pattern during stone tool manufacturing. Afterwards, morphologically similar flakes were tabulated to determine which flake types dominated thedebitage assemblage from a site or feature. Frequency or clustering of particular flake types can provide information on the reduction stage of the site or feature, or it can indicate site or feature function and behavior. This type of analysis is defined as the *triple cortex typology* by Andrefsky (1998) and is considered to be the most frequently used typological analyses in lithic analysis.

According to Kooyman (2000), the core reduction pattern represents three stages of stone tool manufacturing: early, middle, and late. Flakes with a higher percentage of cortex are generally associated with the early reduction stage of stone tool manufacturing. Middle- to late-stage reduction flakes have minimal or no cortex, increased dorsal scarring, and are smaller and thinner in cross-section.

Table 5 lists the flake characteristics associated with the core reduction stages during stone tool manufacturing.

Table 5. General characteristics of reduction stage debitage

(adapted from Kooyman 2000)

ATTRIBUTES	REDUCTION STAGE DEBITAGE			
	Early	Middle	Late	Rejuvenation
Use wear	No use wear	No use wear	No use wear	Has use wear
Cortex	Cortex present	Minimal to no cortex	No cortex	No cortex
Dorsal scars	Few dorsal scars, generally 0–3	Minimal to multiple dorsal scars	Multiple or complex dorsal scarring	Multiple or complex dorsal scarring
Percussion bulb	Pronounced bulb of percussion	Visible bulb of percussion	Small or no bulb of percussion	Small or no bulb of percussion
Platform scars	Large single platform scars	1 or more platform scars	Small or pinpoint platform scars	Multiple platform scars, some with use wear
Size and shape	Large and thick, typically 2 cm or more	Small and rounded or thin and elongated	Small and thin, generally less than 2 cm	Small and thin, generally less than 1 cm
Debitage type	Primary decortication and secondary decortication flakes, primary flakes	Thinning/Bifacial reduction	Shaping and finishing	Resharpening

Flakes from the three core reduction stages are analyzed according to presumed site functions and patterning relating to stone tool manufacturing (Kooyman 2000). Sites or features with high percentages of pebble cortex present on early reduction flakes indicate that raw materials were readily available from the immediate vicinity. A high amount of secondary, shaping, and finishing flakes are more representative of sites or features where tools were maintained for immediate or later usage, such as resource processing or acquisition. Such inferences from flake materials represent only one aspect of lithic analysis and can be substantiated by tools recovered from a project.

Stone Tool Classification

Recovered stone tools were classified according to categories outlined in Kooyman (2000), Converse (1978, 2000), Ahler et al. (1999), Justice (1987), and Crabtree (1972). Four general classes of tools are typically recovered at archaeology sites in the region:

Formal flake tools: Flake tools exhibit marks of intentional flake detachment or scarring after manufacture, also known as retouch. These tools have a defined shape for which a function can be identified and were typically kept and maintained by the user for re-use.

Informal flake tools: These tools are expedient tools made from debitage and used for a short period of time.

Groundstone tools: Highly polished and smooth, groundstone tools are typically made from coarse-grained lithic materials, such as slate, sandstone, and granite. These tools are shaped through flaking, pecking, polishing, sawing, and grinding.

Fabricator tools: These tools are used to manufacture other tools.

Stone Tool Analysis

Analyses of stone tools are typically based on classifications and their presumed functions. For instance, if only one or two bifaces were recovered from a site, some sort of resource processing, such as butchering of meat, probably occurred at that location, but a specific activity cannot be determined without additional data. If a hammerstone was recovered with the bifaces, stone tool production can be hypothesized to have occurred along with resource processing at the site. One can also infer that the hammerstone was used to produce the bifaces, in which case, data from the flake analysis can be used to test this supposition.

If the artifact assemblage recovered from a site consists of only a single class of stone tools with a high frequency, such as ten or more bifaces, the site likely functioned as resource-specific processing locale on a temporary basis. However, if a site has a considerable diversity in the tool assemblage, perhaps containing numerous bifaces, unifaces, projectile points, and various fabricator tools, such as cores and hammerstones, it can be suggested with some degree of confidence that the site likely represents a more permanent habitation, such as a base camp, in which several types of activities were undertaken.

Using stone tools to interpret human behavior and site activities can be challenging—the form of a tool does not necessarily indicate the function of the tool intended by its creator. Ideally, conclusions drawn from stone tool analysis about human behavioral patterns and site function should be compared against other lines of evidence, such as faunal and botanical remains. In cases where stone tools are the only artifacts recovered from a site, stone tool analysis can be combined with debitage analysis to generate basic statements about the nature of activities at the site.

Lithic Material Sourcing

There are two ways to acquire lithic raw material: directly from the source, such as an exposed outcrop or quarry site, and from rivers and streams as pebbles. Sourcing of lithic materials can indicate whether a specific lithic type or source was favored and what kind of procurement strategy was employed. If the source was at some considerable distance, long-distance trade or travel to the source must have been a factor in procurement.

The sourcing of lithic raw materials for this report was based on local knowledge of lithic types, comparison with an in-house comparative collection, and the descriptions outlined by Kagelmacher (2000), DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady (1998), Vickery (1983, 1996), and Stout and Schoenlaub (1945). All sourcing is based on distinctive microscopic and macroscopic visual aspects, texture, and luster of certain lithic materials.

Historic Artifact Analysis

Historic artifacts are catalogued in a system providing information on form, function, material, temporal placement, color, count, weight, and technomorphology. All efforts are made to assure

that all diagnostic data for each artifact or class of artifacts is recorded. The identification and classification of ceramic, nails, and glass artifacts are emphasized here because of their utility in chronological, economic, and behavioral reconstruction.

Standard typological methods are applied as a prelude to chronological reconstruction. Artifacts then are assigned dates through comparison of the identified artifacts with others having documented use-popularity patterns. In this manner ceramics and glass provided a wealth of chronological information.

Ceramics

Ceramic sherds are classified into three initial groups based on paste and manufacturing technique: earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain. Earthenwares, made from naturally occurring clays and fired at low temperatures, are further subdivided into refined, coarse, and/or utilitarian wares. Stoneware, made from clay fired at high temperatures, is used primarily for utilitarian forms such as jugs, bottles, crocks, and bowls. Porcelain, a highly vitrified ware composed of kaolin, silica, and feldspar, is manufactured into fine tableware, vases, and miscellaneous ornamental pieces.

Glass

Glass attributes are identified by diagnostic attributes that correspond with documented technological advancements in the manufacturing process. Early glass manufacture was blown, primarily by using a blowpipe and paddles to shape the glass object. Over the centuries, specialized tools, such as paddles, molds, scissors, etc., were developed for each specialized aspect of the industry, culminating with the late nineteenth century to early twentieth century development of mechanized glass manufacture. Evidence of these tools and processes are exhibited in diagnostic attributes on glass objects and provide date-specific information that assist in temporal placement. During the mid to late nineteenth century, advancement in manufacturing technologies developed at such a rate that documented diagnostic attributes serve to provide tight chronological data. These attributes are well documented in the records and archives of leading manufacturers.

Nails

Nails are a common component of historical archaeological assemblages, but they are underutilized as an artifact class in analysis. Because of historical knowledge of the various dates of invention, production, and use of nails, it is possible to use a nail assemblage in the construction of site chronology. The following discussion mainly draws upon information from William Hampton Adams' article in *Historical Archaeology*, "Machine Cut Nails and Wire Nails: American Production and Use for Dating 19th-Century and Early 20th-Century Sites" (2002).

There are three types of manufactured nails found on American sites: hand-wrought, machine-cut (or simply "cut"), and wire nails. Hand-wrought nails were individually made by hand from nail rods or sheets of wrought iron. Machines for producing cut nails were in use in Boston by 1794 (Adams 2002:68). These machines cut the nails, and then the heads were formed manually. By 1807, a machine had been produced that could both cut and head nails. This nail type differs from the early type by having a rectangular cross-section and a thicker, more standardized head. This nail ranges in date from ca. 1810–ca. 1840. Finally, the later machine-cut nails have

rectangular cross-sections, a grain that runs the length of the nail, a rectangular head that is thick and uniform, and a square tip. This nail type dates from ca. 1835–ca. 1890. Wire nails are distinguished by a circular cross-section, no grain in the nail (because wire nails were made from steel), a uniform circular head, and a pointed tip. The first American patent for a wire nail was issued in 1877, but wire nails may have been produced as early as 1850. Wire nails were not produced in significant numbers until the 1890s, and in 1892 they comprised half of total nail production in the United States. By the end of the nineteenth century, wire nails dominated the market.

Functional Analysis

Historic artifacts can be sorted by function as well as material type. Using functional and material classification, the archaeologist can analyze recovered data in a way that permits the recovery of functionality from the site.

Stanley South is widely recognized as a pioneer in this method. In 1977, he developed a system to classify artifacts according to function. South developed several models based on the classification of artifacts according to a perceived function—for example, all ceramics were classed in the “Kitchen” group, while nails and bricks were classified in the “Architectural” group. South intended for these models to be applied to sites of a certain cultural and temporal period to assist in intersite comparisons using group frequencies. The Carolina Pattern was one such model, which indicated that British Colonial sites should display a range of artifacts in certain frequencies. This was widely compared with the Frontier Pattern, which indicated that sites such as forts or trading posts should display a much different pattern (South 1977). Later research using South’s concepts determined that his patterns are less useful on sites located elsewhere in the United States, as well as on sites that date from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. However, the method has proven useful in intrasite spatial analysis, for example to distinguish discrete activity areas (Sewell 1999). However, grouping artifacts by function without immediately tying the grouping into a statistical analysis or theoretical model allows for a multiplicity of ways to approach site interpretation. The concept of grouping artifacts into functional groups for analysis remains a basic tool for any historical archaeologist.

Using these concepts, a basic classification system was set forth for this project. This system includes the following groups:

Domestic group: Materials include artifacts that are directly associated with food preparation, service, and storage, and is functionally equivalent with South’s Kitchen group. The group was subdivided into food preparation, food service, food storage, drink storage, and food remains. When possible, the group is subdivided further, as allowable by the diagnostic attributes of artifacts. For example, ceramics will be broken down into tablewares, teawares, kitchenwares, and toilet wares. These can be further divided by specific function, such as teacups, ale bottles, dinner plates, and chamber pots. Similar subdivisions are possible for glass and metal artifacts.

Architecture group: Artifacts are directly associated with the construction of buildings. Artifacts typically included in this group include nails, spikes, brick, window glass, mortar, door hardware, and shingling.

Furnishing group: Artifacts include items that are not structural elements but that are related to the basic accoutrements of the built environment. This group includes furniture elements (including tacks and brads used in furniture construction) as well as flowerpots, mirror glass, figurines, and other decorative household items.

Arms group: This category includes artifacts related to weaponry. This group has been divided into gun parts, ammunition, and miscellaneous, which includes large knives, swords, bayonets, and armor.

Clothing group: This group includes artifacts associated with clothing, such as buttons, snaps, belt buckles, shoe hooks, and shoes. Also included are artifacts associated with the construction and repair of clothing, including needles, pins, scissors, and thimbles.

Personal group: Artifacts include those associated with an individual or with individual use. This group includes smoking pipes, coins, keys, combs, and toys, as well as artifacts such as eyeglasses and toothbrushes.

Transportation group: Artifacts include elements associated with agriculture and non-mechanized transportation, such as wagon parts, plow parts, horse tack, horseshoes, ox shoes, and such. This group also includes artifacts associated with mechanized transportation, such as railroad spikes, and automotive elements, such as windscreen glass and spark plugs.

Activities group: Artifacts include items not easily categorized elsewhere. This group includes tools, fishing gear, and other miscellaneous artifacts.

Utilities group: This category contains artifacts connected to water supply, electricity, and natural gas supply, such as wiring and insulators.

Industrial group: These artifacts are associated with the manufacture of items for sale to a mass market. This group is subdivided into raw material, fuel, waste products, machinery parts, and end products.

Curation

The artifacts recovered as a result of this project were collected from private property and will be returned to the property owners.

SURVEY RESULTS

Description of Survey Area

The survey area is a flat to gently rolling, naturally well-drained area of agricultural fields. Channelized drainages are located in the northern and southern portions of the fields, and Rock Fork and the Little Scioto River are located at the north and northwest ends of the survey area. Gravel roads traverse east-west near the farms in the northern half of the field. A stand of trees is also located in the southeastern portion of the field (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The farmer who works these fields informed Commonwealth crewmembers during the survey that much of the survey area had been utilized for pasture. The individual stated that during the early 1990s, outbuildings and areas covered in trees or pasture grasses were burned and the fields were cleared of debris and large rocks in preparation for field crop cultivation.

All cultivated portions of the survey area were disced and allowed to weather prior to fieldwork. Discing created excellent ground surface visibility in most areas as shown in Figure 11 through Figure 14. Pedestrian survey and surface collection were employed in all disced areas. Excavation of shovel test units was necessary in a small, 4.5-acre (1.8-ha) wooded area in the southeastern portion of the survey area (Figure 15 and Figure 16). Soil profiles excavated in the wooded area will be discussed below.

The wooded lot in the southeastern portion of the survey area is a triangular wooded area in an otherwise cultivated landscape. A telecommunication transmission line runs parallel to the western side of the lot. It is currently occupied by third-growth timber and undergrowth, with evidence of heavy equipment modification and push piles, particularly around the southern edge. A large pile of dropped trees was also observed along the southern edge of the lot. The southern half of the wood lot contains very dense underbrush, while the northern half does not contain such dense briars and undergrowth. Concrete blocks were also observed in the wood lot, but no markings were discovered.

Shovel testing in this area revealed an area that had been denuded and graded in the past. Soils in the center of the wood lot appeared to retain some depositional integrity, whereas soils closer to the edges of the wood lot were dry, friable, and heavily mottled. Additionally, soils on the western portion of the lot contained significantly more clay content and were darker in color. Vegetation in the western portion included sedge grasses, indicating a wetter environment. In the eastern half of the wood lot, a representative soil profile revealed two horizons. The Ap horizon extended to a depth of 30 cm (11.8 in) below ground surface and was comprised of brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam. Below this, the B horizon extended to the limit of excavation at 40 cm (15.7 in) below ground surface and was comprised of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam. Manganese inclusions were noted (Figure 17). In the western portion of the wood lot, a representative soil profile revealed two horizons. The Ap horizon extended to a depth of 18 cm (7.1 in) below ground surface and was comprised of black (10YR 2/1) clay loam. Below this, the B horizon extended to a depth of 42 cm (16.5 in) below ground surface and was comprised of a brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) mottled with very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) wet clay (Figure 18). No artifacts were discovered in any of the shovel tests excavated within the wood lot.



Figure 11. Overview of field conditions, view to south



Figure 12. Overview of field condition, view to southeast



Figure 13. Overview of field conditions, view to east



Figure 14. Overview of field conditions, view to west-northwest



Figure 15. Overview of the southern end of the wooded lot, showing conditions, view to west-southwest



Figure 16. Overview of wooded lot, showing conditions, view to west



Figure 17. Representative soil profile documented in the eastern half of the wooded area



Figure 18. Representative soil profile documented in the western half of the wooded area

Site Descriptions and Eligibility Recommendations

The Phase I archaeological survey resulted in the identification of 80 previously unrecorded prehistoric and historic sites. It should be noted that all measurements to the closest water source were taken from natural streams, not channelized drainage ditches.

33MN189 (RL-1)

Description

Site 33MN189 is a moderately dense prehistoric lithic scatter and historic domestic refuse scatter located in the southeastern portion of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,118.8 ft (341 m) north-northeast of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and Kellogg Parkway. Site 33MN189 was documented in a field that was disced mid-fall after the soybeans were harvested. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 220 ft (67 m) west of the site.

Site 33MN189 was identified through pedestrian walkover. Materials were recovered across a knoll overlooking a channelized drainage to the north. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80–90 percent ground surface visibility. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface. The site measures 278.8 ft (85 m) north-south by 216.5 ft (66 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 1.04 ac (0.42 ha).

The prehistoric artifact assemblage included a moderately dense concentration of lithics observed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 42 pieces of debitage, tools, and fire-altered rock, as summarized in Table 6. The debitage included indeterminate and broken flakes, tested cobbles, and block shatter. One of the broken flakes was heavily utilized along one edge. A single formal tool was also identified. It was a corner-notched projectile point base, made of Cedarville-Guelph chert, that had been heavily reworked into a scraper after the blade had broken (Figure 19). Lastly, one piece of fire-altered rock was identified. Chert types identified in the assemblage included both high- and low-quality Upper Mercer, two variants of Flint Ridge, Cedarville-Guelph, Columbus-Delaware, and indeterminate types, including a medium-gray speckled chert. Cortex was present on some of the debitage, but cortex was limited to less than ten percent of the surface area on each.

The historic artifact assemblage included a moderately dense concentration of whiteware fragments, stoneware, and vessel glass shards observed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 114 ceramic and glass artifacts. The collected artifacts fall into one of two functional groupings, as summarized in Table 7.

Table 6. Site 33MN189 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE					Total
	Columbus-Delaware	Cedarville-Guelph	Upper Mercer	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	
Debitage	26		1	2	10	39
Tools, Informal/Expedient			1			1
Tools, Formal		1				1
FCR					1	1
Total	26	1	2	2	11	42

**Figure 19. Site 33MN189, reworked projectile point recovered on site**

The Domestic ceramics include stoneware vessels, undecorated bone china vessel fragments, and undecorated whiteware food service vessel fragments. Additionally, Domestic ceramics also included decorated food service and storage vessels. Three sherds were transferprinted. Of these, one was flow-blue transferprint, dating to circa 1840-1900. Another sherd was a green transferprint pattern that dates to the late nineteenth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). The remaining transferprint was a base with a partial maker's mark, though not enough remained of the maker's mark for a confirmed identification. Molded whiteware was also identified in the assemblage. These largely date to the later nineteenth century based on the simple, delicate designs observed (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Decal-decorated sherds were also identified. Decal decoration was not popular in the United States until around 1900, and as such, the pieces

identified date between circa 1900 and 1960 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Lastly, one rim sherd had a brown painted band along the rim. While decoration like this appeared in the 1840s, it was more popular in the late nineteenth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987).

Stoneware vessels were also identified in the assemblage. Only one piece of salt-glazed stoneware was identified, dating between 1800 and 1925 (Greer 1980). One sherd had both Albany and Bristol-slip and dated between 1880 and 1925 (Raycraft and Raycraft 1990). The remaining stoneware sherds were Bristol-slipped, all of which postdate circa 1880 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Raycraft and Raycraft 1990; Greer 1980). Four of the Bristol stoneware sherds also had cobalt sponged/spattered decoration. Another Bristol sherd contained some molding around the neck.

The Domestic glass artifacts include containers such as sauce and alcohol bottles, milk glass cosmetic bottles, jars, and glass container fragments associated with food preparation and service. Five bottle closures were identified; of these, one was machine made. The machine-made closure was an early machine-made bottle identified as a Brandy style closure (Toulouse 1969a; Fike 1987). The remaining closures included two patent/extract finish style, with a date of manufacture between circa 1880 and 1920, a Double Ring style closure (circa 1840-1920), and a Bead-style closure (1860+) (Fike 1987; Lindsey 2020). Canning jar lid liners or inserts were also identified. Though they did not retain any manufacturer's marks, milkglass canning jar lid inserts were manufactured from circa 1869 through the 1960s (Toulouse 1969b). Glass tableware, including food service and storage vessels, included blue opaque glass, white opaque glass (i.e., milkglass), amethyst, and aqua glass. A pattern glass bowl, decorated with swirls, was also identified. Pattern glass was developed in the 1850s but did not become popular until the 1880s through circa 1920 (McCain 1982; George 2020).

The Architecture group was limited to three pieces of flat/window glass.

Table 7. Site 33MN189 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramics	Glass	Total
Architectural		3	3
Ceramics	70	41	111
Total	70	44	114

A review of historic maps indicates that no structure is depicted at or near the site location on any available mapping source. The site is shown as agricultural land on the aerial photographs and may have been used as a pastureland in its history.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture. The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, the historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1870–ca. 1950).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN189 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN189 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN189 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN190 (RL-2)

Description

Site 33MN190 is a moderately dense prehistoric lithic scatter and low density historic domestic refuse scatter recovered from the ground surface in the southeastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 731.6 ft (223 m) north of the intersection of Marion Williamsport Road and Kellogg Parkway. Site 33MN190 was documented in a field that was disced mid-fall after the soybeans were harvested prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 141.1 ft (43 m) west of the site.

Site 33MN190 was identified through pedestrian walkover. Materials were recovered across a knoll overlooking a channelized drainage to the north. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80–90 percent ground surface visibility. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 180.4 ft (55 m) north-south by 351.0 ft (107 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 1.03 ac (0.41 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of 68 pieces of debitage and tools observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 8. Debitage included largely indeterminate flakes, but also tools, block shatter, and tested cobbles. Tools included expedient and formal tools. Informal/expedient tools included a utilized flake and bifacial implements. The single formal tool is a drill/perforator made of Flint Ridge chert. It has been utilized and retouched on two sides (Figure 20).

The historic site assemblage consists of a small and low density domestic refuse. A moderately low density concentration of largely non-diagnostic whiteware fragments and non-diagnostic glass shards were observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 18 ceramic and glass artifacts, all of which belong to the Domestic functional group, as summarized in Table 9.

Table 8. Site 33MN190 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE				
	Columbus-Delaware	Cedarville-Guelph	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	23	3	1	32	60
Tools, Informal/Expedient	1			1	2
Tools, Formal	3	3	1		7
Total	27	6	2	33	68

**Figure 20. Site 33MN190, photograph of utilized flake and drill fragment****Table 9. Site 33MN190 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping**

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Domestic	7	11	18
Total	7	11	18

The Domestic ceramics include whiteware fragments belonging to food service vessels, some of which were decorated. One of the decorated sherds was transferprinted with a delicate floral design in green and brown. Delicate, lighter patterns in multicolor designs rose in popularity in the late nineteenth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Price 1979). Flow blue was also present, manufactured between circa 1830 and 1900 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). In addition, floral molding was noted on two sherds. Molding was popular primarily after 1840, but these

two sherds have simpler, delicate designs and likely were manufactured between circa 1870 and 1930 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). The single piece of stoneware was Bristol-slipped with an Albany interior, dating the vessel to circa 1880–1925 (Raycraft and Raycraft 1990; Peterson 2006). The Domestic glass artifacts include containers such as sauce and alcohol bottles, jars, and miscellaneous household glass. One closure, a machine-made Brandy-style closure, was identified, and it was made between circa 1905 and 1925 (Fike 1987; Lindsey 2020). One piece of identifiable pattern glass tableware, decorated with a starburst pattern on the body and a sawtooth rim, was observed. Pattern glass was most common in the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries (McCain 1982; George 2020).



Figure 21. Site 33MN190, representative diagnostic artifacts recovered on site

A review of historic maps indicates that no structure is depicted at or near the site location on any available mapping source. The site is shown as agricultural land on the aerial photographs and may have been used as pastureland in its history.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture. The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary

household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1870–ca. 1930).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN190 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN190 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features, in addition to the likely secondary nature of the deposit. Site 33MN190 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN191 (RL3)

Description

Site 33MN191 is a small prehistoric site located in the southeastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 554.5 ft (169 m) northeast of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and Kellogg Parkway. 33MN191 was documented in a field that was disced mid-fall after the soybean harvest prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 570.8 ft (174 m) northwest of the site.

Site 33MN191 was identified through pedestrian walkover. Materials were recovered across a knoll overlooking a channelized drainage to the north. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80–90 percent ground surface visibility. No architectural remains or features were identified.

This prehistoric assemblage consists of a single piece of debitage and a broken hafted biface. The single debitage was an indeterminate flake of Columbus-Delaware chert. Also found was a very small, broken and heavily reworked, side-notched projectile point fragment of unidentified chert (Figure 22). It could not be firmly classified into a temporally affiliated cluster. These two artifacts fall into the Debitage and Formal Tools groupings, respectively. The assemblage is summarized in Table 10.

Table 10. Site 33MN191 prehistoric artifact assemblage by functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Columbus-Delaware	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	1		1
Tools, Formal		1	1
Total	1	1	2

Eligibility Discussion

Site 33MN191 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN191 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing to the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.



Figure 22. Site 33MN191, isolated point base recovered on site

33MN192 (RL-5)

Description

Site 33MN192 is a prehistoric isolated find spot in the southeastern part the survey area. The site is located approximately 544.6 ft (166 m) east-northeast of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and Kellogg Parkway. Site 33MN192 was documented in a field that was disced mid-fall after the soybean harvest prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an unnamed tributary to Rock Swale, is 33 ft (10 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN192 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80–90 percent ground surface visibility. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric isolated find consists of a single hafted biface. It appears to belong to the Jack's Reef cluster, similar to a Raccoon-notched point (Justice 1987), and is made of Upper Mercer chert (Figure 35). It falls into the Formal Tools grouping (Table 11).

Table 11. Site 33MN192 prehistoric artifact assemblage by functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Upper Mercer	Total
Tools, Formal	1	1
Total	1	1

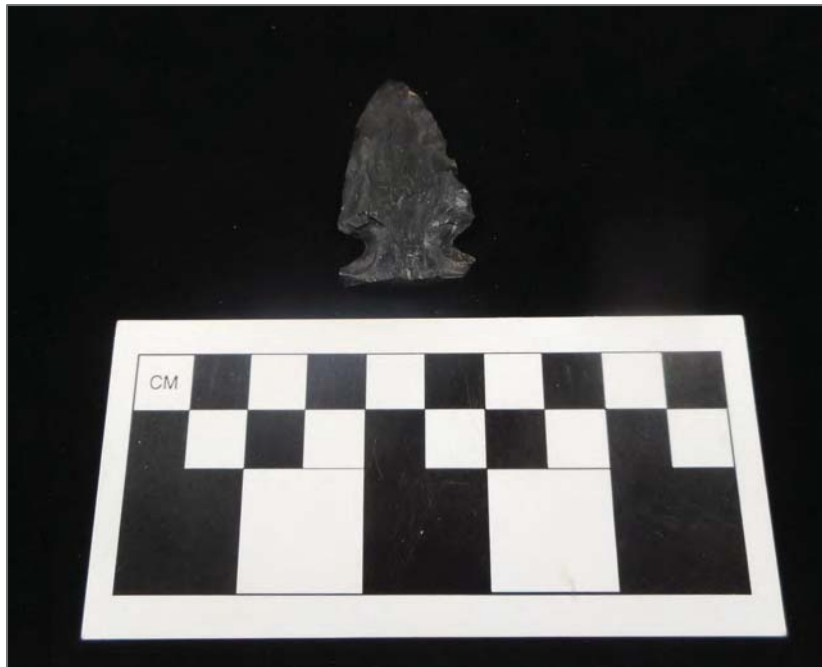


Figure 23. Site 33MN192, photograph of isolated projectile point recovered on site

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN192 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN192 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing to the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN193 (RL-6)

Description

Site 33MN193 is a prehistoric isolated find spot located in the southeastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,187.7 ft (362 m) west-northwest of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and Kellogg Parkway. Site 33MN193 was documented in a field that

was disced mid-fall following the soybean harvest prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 170.6 ft (52 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN193 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80–90 percent ground surface visibility. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric isolated find is limited to the base of a large projectile point fragment. It is an indeterminate corner-notched projectile point made of Cedarville-Guelph chert (Figure 24). It falls into the Formal Tool grouping (Table 12).

Table 12. Site 33MN193 prehistoric artifact assemblage by functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Cedarville-Guelph	Total
Tools, Formal	1	1
Total	1	1



Figure 24. Site 33MN193, isolated projectile point fragment recovered on site

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN193 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took

place. Site 33MN193 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing to the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN194 (RL-7)

Description

Site 33MN194 is an isolated prehistoric find spot located in the southern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 420 ft (128 m) west-northwest of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and Kellogg Parkway. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an unnamed tributary to Rock Swale, is 33 ft (10 m) west of the site.

Site 33MN194 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80–90 percent ground surface visibility. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric artifact assemblage consists of a single hafted biface fragment of Upper Mercer chert (Table 13). Part of the base is broken and the tip of the blade is missing. As such, it could not be firmly classified into a temporally affiliated cluster (Figure 25).

Table 13. Site 33MN194 prehistoric artifact assemblage by functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Upper Mercer	Total
Tools, Formal	1	1
Total	1	1



Figure 25. Site 33MN194, isolated projectile point fragment

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN194 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN194 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing to the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN195 (RL-8)

Description

Site 33MN195 is a small, low density historic refuse scatter located along the southeastern survey area. The site is located approximately 400.3 ft (122 m) west-northwest of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and Kellogg Parkway. Site 33MN195 was documented in a field that was disced mid-fall following the soybean harvest prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an unnamed tributary to Rock Swale, is 134.5 ft (41 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN195 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80–90 percent ground surface visibility. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface. The site measures 118.1 ft (36 m) north-south by 256 ft (78 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.58 ac (0.23 ha).

The site assemblage consists of small, low density domestic historic refuse scatter. Non-diagnostic artifacts included undecorated whiteware, stoneware, and vessel glass shards. The artifact assemblage consists of ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts that fall into the functional groupings as summarized in Table 14.

Table 14. Site 33MN195 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE			
	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Total
Architectural		2		2
Domestic	4	5		9
Indeterminate			1	1
Total	4	7	1	12

The Domestic ceramics include whiteware food service and stoneware vessel sherds. The whiteware included a single rim sherd with decal decoration. Ceramics also included a Bristol-slipped vessel sherd postdating 1880, and an Albany-slipped body sherd and a jug handle, both of which date between 1830 and 1925 (Raycraft and Raycraft 1990; Greer 1980). The Domestic glass artifacts included sauce and alcohol bottle closures and fragments, glass container fragments associated with food preparation and service, and undiagnostic glass shards. The closures were identified as a machine-made Crown cap finish of colorless clear glass, manufactured after circa 1905 (Miller and Pacey 1985), and a mold-blown Oil-style finish of

solarized amethyst glass, manufactured between circa 1870 and 1920 (Fike 1987; Lockhart 2006a; Peterson 2006). Molded flutes were noted at the shoulder of this bottle fragment. The Architectural group was limited to two pieces of window glass. The Indeterminate group consists of a modern, ferrous metal tractor blade.

This site may be directly associated with structures shown on available mapping sources and aerial photographs. On the 1878 atlas, the site is across the road to the north from a small plot of land with a residence, but there is no structure on the site location. The small plot belonged to Jacob Wolfinger. Similarly, the structure remains on the 1905 topographic map, with no structure shown on the site location. There is a structure depicted at the site location on a 1959 aerial photograph, and on the 1960 topographic map. On a 1970 aerial photograph, two structures and driveway leading to a third structure are shown at the site location. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this site appears to be a household/farmstead refuse scatter dating to the early to mid-twentieth century (ca. 1880–ca. 1970).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN195 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. In addition, demolition of structures may have impacted the site as well. The site has limited visibility because of the lack of artifact type diversity, lack of evidence of structural remains or features, and the late temporal affiliation. Site 33MN195 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information from the site is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN196 (RL-9)

Description

Site 33MN196 is a multicomponent site represented by a small historic domestic refuse scatter and a very small prehistoric lithic scatter, located in the southeastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,131.9 ft (345 m) west of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and Kellogg Parkway. Site 33MN196 was documented in a field that was disced mid-fall following the soybean harvest prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 902.2 ft (275 m) north-northeast of the site.

Site 33MN196 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80–90 percent ground surface visibility. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface. The site measures 3.2 ft (1 m) north-south by 3.2 ft (1 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass less than 0.001 ac (0.0005 ha).

The prehistoric artifact assemblage consists of a large piece of block shatter, made of Cedarville-Guelph chert. The other is a unifacial flake with two utilized edges, made of Upper Mercer chert. The two artifacts fall into the Debitage and Informal Tools groupings, respectively (Table 15). The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to

interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place.

The historic artifact assemblage is limited, and included decorated porcelain, as well as non-diagnostic glass and brick fragments. The artifact assemblage consists of 8 ceramic and glass artifacts that fall into one of the two functional groupings as summarized in (Table 16).

Table 15. Site 33MN196 prehistoric artifact assemblage by functional grouping and material

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Cedarville-Guelph	Upper Mercer	Total
Debitage	1		1
Tools, Formal		1	1
Total	1	1	2

Table 16. Site 33MN196 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Architectural	4		4
Domestic	3	1	4
Total	7	1	8

The Domestic ceramics include three soft paste porcelain vessel sherds decorated with overglaze decal floral designs with polychrome turquoise and orange overglaze sponged decoration. Decal decoration became popular in the United States after circa 1900, particularly on porcelain ceramics. It grew in popularity in the early twentieth century before beginning to decline in the 1930s and fading altogether in the post-war period (Błaszczuk 2000). The Domestic glass was limited to a single piece of undiagnostic aqua glass. Lastly, the Architectural group was limited to two fragments of undiagnostic brick.

This site is not directly associated with any structures on any available mapping source or aerial photographs. On the 1878 atlas, the site is on the parcel of Jacob Iust. There is a structure on the parcel, adjacent to the site location to the west but outside the project. On the 1905 topographic map, the structure is not in the same location but remains outside the project and away from the site location. On subsequent maps and aerial photographs, no structure is depicted on the site location, but the extant residence remains outside the project adjacent to the survey area to the west. On each of the sources, the site is plotted amidst open agricultural lands.

Based on the date ranges for the historic artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the early to mid-twentieth century (circa 1900–1960).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN196 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN196

lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the historic component of the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN196 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN197 (RL-10)

Description

Site 33MN197 is a temporally unaffiliated prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface along the western part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 3,786.1 ft (1,154 m) north of the intersection of County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road and Marion-Williamsport Road. Site 33MN197 was documented in a field that was disced mid-spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 1,653.5 ft (504 m) southwest of the site.

Site 33MN197 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface. The site measures 91.8 ft (28 m) north-south by 68.9 ft (21 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass less than 0.09 ac (0.04 ha).

The site assemblage consists of two flake fragments of unidentified grayish tan chert. The small prehistoric assemblage does not allow for interpretations regarding site type and function, but the site clearly represents an ephemeral use of the landform.

Table 17. Site 33MN197 prehistoric artifact assemblage by functional grouping and material

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	2	2
Total	2	2

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN197 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN197 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN197 is, therefore, not

recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN198 (RL-11)

Description

Site 33MN198 is a temporally unaffiliated prehistoric isolated find and a historic domestic refuse scatter located in the western portion of the project area, outside the survey area. The site is located approximately 2,756 ft (840 m) north of the intersection of County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road and Marion-Williamsport Road. Site 33MN198 was documented in a field that was disced mid-fall following soybean harvest prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 1,174.5 ft (358 m) southwest of the site.

Site 33MN198 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface. The site measures 16.4 ft (5 m) north-south by 16.4 ft (5 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass less than 0.007 ac (0.003 ha).

The prehistoric component of the site assemblage consists of a single unifacial scraper of Flint Ridge chert (Figure 26 and Table 18). The temporal affiliation cannot be determined. The isolated nature of this artifact does not allow for interpretations regarding site type and function, but the site represents an ephemeral use of the landform.

Table 18. Site 33MN198 prehistoric artifact assemblage by functional grouping and material

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert	Total
Tool, Formal	1	1
Total	1	1

The historic component of the site was limited to domestic ceramics (

Table 19). One was an undecorated rim fragment from a saucer and made of ironstone. The other is an undecorated rim sherd unidentified ceramic vessel, made of whiteware. Plain or undecorated whitewares and ironstones become more popular in the mid- to late nineteenth century and continue into the early twentieth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Price 1979), though without additional artifacts with diagnostic characteristics, the assemblage indicates a date range of circa 1820 to 1930.

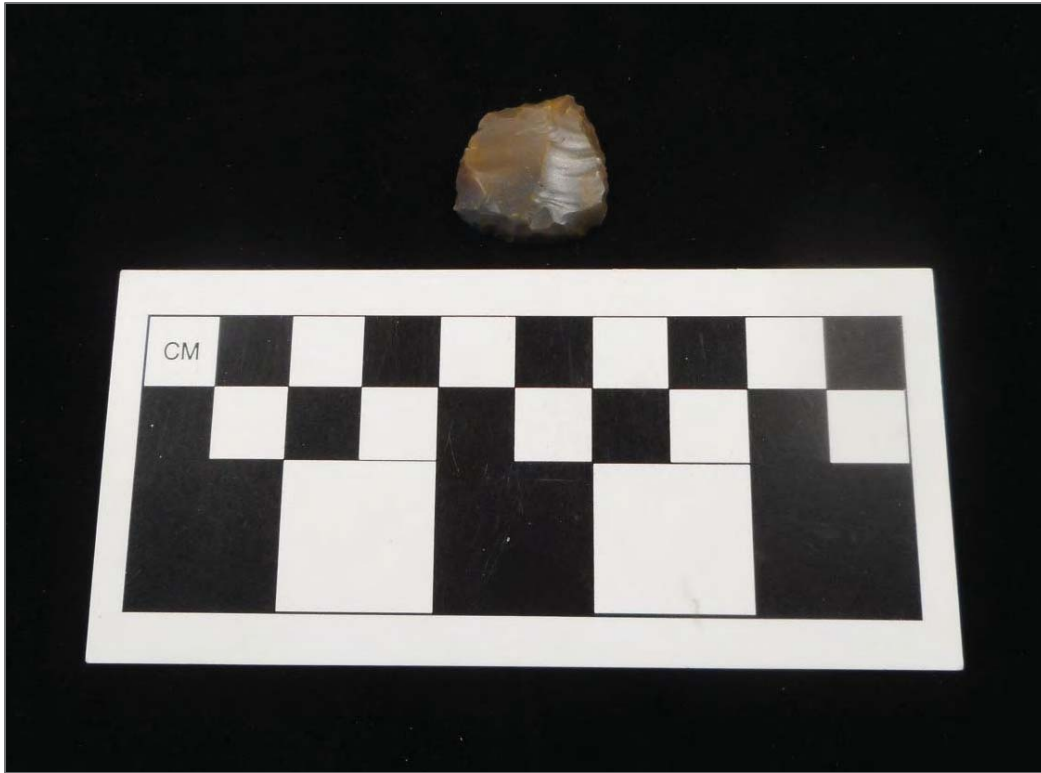


Figure 26. Site 33MN198, temporally unaffiliated scraper

Table 19. Site 33MN198 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Ceramic	Total
Domestic	2	2
Total	2	2

A review of historic maps shows that a structure appeared at the site location on the 1878 plat map (Figure 4). The structure does not appear on any mapping source after this date and no structures appear in the immediate vicinity (Figure 5 through Figure 8).

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture. The site is associated with a single structure shown on an 1878 plat map, though the assemblage is small and limited. Despite its size and based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the early-twentieth century (ca. 1870–ca. 1930).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN198 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN198

lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN198 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN199 (RL-12)

Description

Site 33MN199 is a moderate prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the western part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 3,166.0 ft (965 m) north of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and Kellogg Parkway. Site 33MN199 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 1,715.9 ft (523 m) southwest of the site.

Site 33MN199 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 105 ft (32 m) north-south by 98.4 ft (30 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.16 acres (0.06 ha).

The prehistoric component of the site assemblage consists of twelve pieces of debitage and two tools observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in (Table 20). Debitage included flake fragments, primary and secondary flakes, thinning flakes, and a secondary decortication flake. The two tools included a utilized flake fragment and a utilized secondary decortication flake. Most of the material was made from Columbus-Delaware chert. One flake was made of Upper Mercer chert, and three flakes were made of unidentified cherts.

Table 20. Site 33MN199 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE			
	Columbus-Delaware	Upper Mercer	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	8	1	3	12
Tools, Informal/Expedient	2			2
Total	10	1	3	14

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN199 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN199 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN199 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN200 (RL-13)

Description

Site 33MN200 is a low density prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 3,143.0 ft (958 m) north of the intersection of County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road and Marion Williamsport Road. Site 33MN200 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 1,860.2 ft (567 m) southwest of the site.

Site 33MN200 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 157.5 ft (48 m) north-south by 62.3 ft (19 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.22 ac (0.09 ha).

The prehistoric component of the site assemblage consists of 12 pieces of debitage and tools observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 21. Debitage included flake fragments, a primary decortication flake, secondary flakes, and blocky shatter. A single tool, a utilized flake fragment, was also identified. All but two of the artifacts were Columbus-Delaware chert. The remaining flakes were a heat-treated whitish tan chert and a heat-treated gray chert.

Table 21. Site 33MN200 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Columbus-Delaware	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	9	2	11
Tools, Informal/Expedient	1		1
Total	10	2	12

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN200 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN200 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN200 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN201 (RL-14)

Description

Site 33MR201 is a small historic refuse scatter recovered from the ground surface in the central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 3,362.9 ft (1,025 m) northeast of the intersection of County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road and Marion Williamsport Road. Site 33MN190 was documented in a field that was disced mid-spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 2,100 ft (640 m) southwest of the site.

Site 33MN201 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 131.2 feet (40 m) north-south by 65.6 feet (20 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.15 acres (0.06 ha).

The historic site assemblage consists of a small domestic refuse scatter. A concentration of largely non-diagnostic whiteware fragments and non-diagnostic glass shards were observed distributed across the surface of this site. A small portion of the artifacts retained some diagnostic characteristics, including molded whiteware, colored glazes, and transferprinted patterns. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 24 ceramic and glass artifacts, all of which belong to the Domestic functional group, as summarized in Table 22 and Table 23.

Table 22. Site 33MN201 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Domestic	6	18	24
Total	6	18	24

Table 23. Site 33MN201 historic artifact assemblage by and Domestic functional subgrouping

Domestic Functional Subgrouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Alcohol		3	3

Food Service	3		3
Food Storage		4	4
Miscellaneous	3	11	14
Total	6	18	24

The Domestic ceramics include whiteware and redware fragments belonging to food service and miscellaneous vessels, some of which were decorated. One of these was blue transferprinted with an indeterminate pattern. Blue transferprint is the oldest color used in this decorative style, used from circa 1820 well into the twentieth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Manson and Snyder 1996). Another sherd was a brown-colored glaze with some light molding. Colored glazes on white earthenware became popular in the twentieth century, and more delicate molded patterns arose in the late nineteenth century and continued into the twentieth (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Lastly, three redware sherds had a blue colored glaze. Blue, or cobalt, glazing is uncommon, though it was not uncommon to glaze redwares for various purposes. Redware was manufactured primarily from circa 1750 to 1880 (Ketchum 1991).

The Domestic glass artifacts include containers such as soda and alcohol bottles, fruit jars, and miscellaneous household glass. One bottle was embossed with a Coca-Cola registered trademark, dating to 1916 or later (Lockhart and Porter 2010). Pattern glass was identified, though the vessel type could not be determined. Pattern glass grew in popularity in the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the early twentieth century (McCain 1982; George 2020). Most of the collected bottle glass was machine-made, dating to circa 1904 or later (Miller and Pacey 1985).

A review of historic maps indicates that no structure was at or near the site location on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the second half of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1860–ca. 1950).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN201 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN201 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN202 (RL-15)

Description

Site 33MN202 is a small, temporally unaffiliated prehistoric lithic scatter and low density historic domestic refuse scatter recovered from the ground surface in the western part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 3,028.1 ft (923 m) north-northwest of the intersection of County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road and Marion-Williamsport Road. Site 33MN202 was documented in a field that was disced mid-spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 1,964.2 ft (599 m) southwest of the site.

Site 33MN202 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 95.1 ft (29 m) north-south by 91.8 ft (28 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.12 acres (0.05 ha).

The prehistoric component of the site assemblage consists of three pieces of debitage (Table 24). The debitage was limited to secondary flakes of unidentified chert. The chert was a chalky, pale grayish tan.

The historic site assemblage consists of a small and low density domestic refuse scatter. A moderately low density concentration of exclusively glass shards were observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of five glass artifacts, all of which belong to the Architecture and Domestic functional groups, as summarized in Table 25.

Table 24. Site 33MN202 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	3	3
Total	3	3

Table 25. Site 33MN202 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Glass	Total
Architecture	1	1
Domestic	4	4
Total	5	5

The Architecture group consisted of a single piece of window glass. The Domestic glass artifacts included a bottle and indeterminate vessel glass. The bottle had an Owens-Illinois Glass Company logo on its base, dating this bottle's manufacture between 1919 to 1929 (Lockhart et al. 2020; Lockhart and Hoenig 2015). The remaining glass did not contain any confirmed diagnostic characteristics. All the shards were made of colorless glass, which appears circa 1870 but increases in popularity after the advent of machine-made bottles in the early twentieth century (Fike 1987).

A review of historic maps indicates that no structure appears at or near the site location on any available mapping source. The site location was in a square stand of trees, but it is unclear if outbuildings were located in that immediate vicinity at the time.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture. The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the present (ca. 1870–present).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN202 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN202 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN203 (RL-16)

Description

Site 33MN203 is a moderately dense prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 4,104.3 ft (1,251 m) west of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN203 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary of the Little Scioto River, is 1,492.8 ft (455 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN203 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 160.8 ft (49 m) north-south by 255.9 ft (78 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.73 acres (0.29 ha).

The prehistoric component of the site assemblage consists of 44 pieces of debitage and burned rock observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 26. Debitage included flake fragments, micro-debitage, primary and secondary decortication flakes, secondary flakes, and tertiary flakes. Three flakes were made of Flint Ridge chert, and one of Upper Mercer. The remaining cherts were indeterminate, ranging from pale gray and medium gray to tan to a speckled brown chert. One piece of burned rock was also identified.

Table 26. Site 33MN203 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE			Total
	Upper Mercer	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	
Debitage	1	3	39	43
FCR			1	1
Total	1	3	40	44

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Site 33MN203 may be related to previously identified site 33MN142, the center point of which the OHPO database has mapped 91.8 ft (28 m) southwest of 33MN0203. Originally reported by Houser and Ollendorf (2007), 33MN142 is an isolated find spot that consisted of a temporally unaffiliated Columbus Delaware flake. Available information about both sites makes conclusively linking the two as a single site difficult. Because the two cannot be combined into one site with any confidence, a new site identifier was assigned to the newly identified 33MN203.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN203 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN203 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing occurred. Site 33MN203 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN204 (RL-17)

Description

Site 33MN204 is a moderately dense prehistoric lithic scatter and large historic domestic refuse scatter recovered from the ground surface in the southwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,827.4 ft (557 m) northeast of the intersection of County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road and Marion-Williamsport Road. Site 33MN204 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 1,043.2 ft (318 m) south-southwest of the site.

Site 33MN204 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 364.2 ft (111 m) north-south by 210 ft (64

m) east-west at the survey area. The site boundaries encompass 1.26 acres (0.51 ha). The site likely extends into a portion of the project area to the west that was excluded from survey.

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of 94 pieces of debitage, tools, and burned rock observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 27. Debitage included flake fragments, micro-debitage, primary and secondary decortication flakes, secondary and tertiary flakes, and block shatter. A single informal/expedient tool, a utilized flake, was also identified. Lastly, one possible piece of fire-cracked rock was recovered. Of the material, only one flake fragment was identified as Upper Mercer and one secondary decortication flake was identified as Columbus-Delaware chert. The remaining cherts were unidentified, ranging from chalky, pale gray to grayish tan to dull and speckled. A photograph of a sample of artifacts is shown in Figure 27.

The historic site assemblage consists of a large domestic refuse scatter. A moderately low density concentration of largely non-diagnostic whiteware fragments and non-diagnostic glass shards were observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 148 ceramic and glass artifacts, belonging to the Architecture, Domestic, Personal, and Indeterminate functional groups, as summarized in Table 28 and Table 29.

Table 27. Site 33MN204 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE				Total
	Columbus-Delaware	Upper Mercer	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	
Debitage	1	1	2	88	92
Tools, Informal/Expedient				1	1
FCR				1	1
Total	1	1	2	90	94



Figure 27. Site 33MN204, a representative sample of temporally unaffiliated prehistoric artifacts

Table 28. Site 33MN204 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Architecture		14	14
Domestic	45	85	130
Personal		2	2
Indeterminate	2		2
Total	47	101	148

Table 29. Site 33MN204 historic artifact assemblage, Domestic functional grouping by functional subgrouping

Domestic Functional Subgrouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Alcohol		6	6
Food Service	24	1	25
Food Storage	9	20	29
Miscellaneous	12	58	70
Total	45	85	130

The glass and ceramic artifacts with temporally diagnostic qualities indicate an assemblage date range of ca. 1805 to 1940, as summarized in Table 30. A sample of diagnostic artifacts are shown in Figure 28. When peak popularity dates are considered along with date range overlap, the most likely date for the assemblage is ca. 1870 to ca. 1930. This concise date range is based on the short production period for items like solarized (amethyst) glass, machine-made bottles, pattern glass, transferprinted whitewares, a ceramic manufacturing mark, stoneware with combined Albany and Bristol-slips. Remaining diagnostics, such as undecorated whiteware and ironstone, milkglass, and undiagnostic stoneware have even longer production period ranges, so their presence could allow the site date to be slightly earlier or later than the most likely date range.

Table 30. Summary of significant date ranges for temporally sensitive artifacts from site 33MN204

Artifact Type	Temporally Sensitive Attribute	Date Ranges	Reference
White Earthenware Whiteware	Maker's Mark, Steubenville China	1879–1959	Doyle (1910:294)
Stoneware	Albany and Bristol slipped	1880–1920	Peterson (2006:4); Greer (1980:210)
White Earthenware Whiteware	Flow blue transferprint, shamrock molded	1835–1920; likely late 19 th century	Peterson (2006:13)
White Earthenware Whiteware	Delicate molded floral and lines; non-transferprinted	1870–1930	Majewski and O'Brien (1987:123-124)
Stoneware	Albany-slipped	1805–1920; on exterior surface post-1850	Peterson (2006:4)
Stoneware	Bristol-slipped	1880–1925	Peterson (2006:4) Greer (1980:210)
Bottle Closure	Mouth-blown, tooled finish, colorless glass	1870–1920	Lindsey 2020
Amethyst glass	Made with manganese	1880–1918	Peterson (2006:20)
Canning jar lid liner	Milkglass, embossed with "Boyd's" or other functional description	1900–1960	Toulouse (1969b:499)
Fruit jar	Lightning-style closure with molded dimples	1908–1960	Toulouse (1969b:465); Lindsey (2020)
Bottle	Machine-made (valve mark)	1900–1940	Lindsey (2020)

A review of historic maps indicates that no structure appeared at or near the site location on any available mapping source. The site is shown in agricultural or pasturelands, and no structure is shown in the vicinity that could be associated with the historic deposit.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement. The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1870–ca. 1960).



Figure 28. Site 33MN204, representative historic diagnostic artifacts

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN204 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, despite the assemblage size, the site has limited visibility because of the lack of artifact type diversity, lack of architectural features, and the likely secondary nature of the deposit. Site 33MN204 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN205 (RL-18)

Description

Site 33MN205 is a prehistoric isolated find recovered from the ground surface in the southwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,506 ft (459 m) northeast of the intersection of Marion Williamsport Road and County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road. Site 33MN205 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 656.2 ft (200 m) southwest of the site.

Site 33MN205 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–70 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of a single tool (Table 31). The indeterminate biface was made of an unidentified reddish chert, possibly of glacial origin. The biface appears to be notched (Figure 29).

Table 31. Site 33MN205 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Tools, Informal/Expedient	1	1
Total	1	1



Figure 29. Site 33MN205, temporally unaffiliated prehistoric isolated biface of indeterminate chert

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement.

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN205 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN205 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN206 (RL-19)

Description

Site 33MN206 is a small, low density prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the southwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,847.1 ft (563 m) northeast of the intersection of Marion Williamsport Road and County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road. Site 33MN206 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 659.4 ft (201 m) southwest of the site.

Site 33MN206 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 70–80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 88.6 feet (27 m) north-south by 32.8 feet (10 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.05 acres (0.02 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of four pieces of debitage, as summarized in Table 32. Debitage included flake fragments, a secondary decortication flake, and a secondary flake. The flake fragments were made of Columbus-Delaware chert, while the remaining two flakes were unidentified tan chert and a low-quality whitish-tan chert.

Table 32. Site 33MN206 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Columbus-Delaware	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	2	2	4
Total	2	2	4

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN206 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN206 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an

ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN206 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN207 (RL-20)

Description

Site 33MN207 is a low-density prehistoric scatter recovered from the ground surface in the southwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,811.0 ft (552 m) northeast of the intersection of Marion Williamsport Road and County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road. Site 33MN207 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 797.2 ft (243 m) southwest of the site.

Site 33MN207 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 70–80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 55.8 ft (17 m) north-south by 65.6 ft (20 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.04 acres (0.02 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of one piece of debitage and one tool observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 33. Debitage was limited to one heat-treated primary decortication flake of Columbus-Delaware chert. The tool was a utilized flake of Flint Ridge chert (Figure 30).

Table 33. Site 33MN207 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Columbus-Delaware	Flint Ridge	Total
Debitage	1		1
Tools, Informal/Expedient		1	1
Total	1	1	2

The site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or tool manufacture.



Figure 30. Site 33MN207, utilized flake fragment of Flint Ridge chert

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN207 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN207 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN207 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN208 (RL-21/22)

Description

Site 33MN208 is a low density prehistoric scatter recovered from the ground surface in the southwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,902.9 ft (580 m) northeast of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road. Site 33MN208 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 882.5 ft (269 m) southwest of the site.

Site 33MN208 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 70–80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 68.9 ft (21 m) north-south by 167.3 ft (51 m) southeast-northwest. The site boundaries encompass 0.09 acres (0.04 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of two pieces of debitage and a single tool observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 34. Debitage included a secondary flake of Flint Ridge chert and a piece of block shatter of an unidentified chert of possible glacial deposit. The tool was a utilized secondary flake of unidentified tan chert.

Table 34. Site 33MN208 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	1	1	2
Tools, Informal/Expedient		1	1
Total	1	2	3

The site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN208 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN208 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN208 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing to the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN209 (RL-24/44)

Description

Site 33MN209 is a large, moderately dense prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the southwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 3,195.5 ft (974 m) northeast of the intersection of Marion Williamsport Road and County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road. Site 33MN209 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 1,994.8 ft (608 m) south-southwest of the site.

Site 33MN209 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 70–80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 380.6 ft (116 m) north-south by 390.4 ft (119 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 2.2 acres (0.89 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of 74 pieces of debitage and tools observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 35. Debitage included primary and secondary decortication flakes, secondary flakes, tertiary flakes, thinning flakes, flake fragments, and block shatter. The tools included three bifaces and a utilized secondary flake. One of the bifaces appeared to be a chopper (Figure 31). Materials included Columbus-Delaware, Upper Mercer, Flint Ridge, and unidentified varieties ranging from light gray to tan to red.

Table 35. Site 33MN209 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE				
	Columbus-Delaware	Upper Mercer	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	15	1	1	53	70
Tools, Informal/Expedient				1	1
Tools, Formal	2			1	3
Total	17	1	1	55	74

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN209 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN209 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN209 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.



Figure 31. Site 33MN209, biface, potentially a chopper, of Columbus-Delaware chert

33MN210 (RL-25)

Description

Site 33MN210 is a prehistoric isolated find recovered from the ground surface in the southwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,768.4 ft (539 m) east-northeast of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road. Site 33MN210 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 193.6 ft (59 m) southwest of the site.

Site 33MN210 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage was limited to a single projectile point of Columbus-Delaware chert, as summarized in Table 36. It appears to be consistent with the Late Archaic Lamoka Cluster or the Early Woodland Stemmed Cluster (Justice 1987) (Figure 32).

Table 36. Site 33MN210 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Columbus-Delaware	Total
Tools, Formal	1	1
Total	1	1

**Figure 32. Site 33MN210, isolated projectile point of Late Archaic-Early Woodland temporal affiliation**

The prehistoric component of the site represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement.

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN210 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN210 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN211 (RL-26/27/28/29/30/31)**Description**

Site 33MN211 is a low-density prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the southwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 2,309.7 ft (704 m) northeast of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road. Site 33MN211 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 1,194.2 ft (364 m) southwest of the site.

Site 33MN211 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 147.6 ft (45 m) north-south by 308.4 ft (94 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.46 acres (0.19 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of 17 pieces of debitage and one tool observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 37. Debitage included flake fragments, primary decortication flakes, secondary flakes, tertiary flakes, and thinning flakes. The tool was a utilized flake of Flint Ridge chert (Figure 33). Other materials included Columbus-Delaware chert and unidentified cherts.

Table 37. Site 33MN211 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE			
	Columbus-Delaware	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	2	2	13	17
Tools, Informal/Expedient		1		1
Total	2	3	13	18

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN211 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN211 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN211 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.



Figure 33. Site 33MN211, utilized flake fragment of Flint Ridge chert

33MN212 (RL-31)

Description

Site 33MN212 is an isolated prehistoric find recovered from the ground surface in the southwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 2,293.3 ft (699 m) northeast of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road. Site 33MN212 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 1,535.4 ft (468 m) southeast of the site.

Site 33MN212 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of a single stone tool, as summarized in Table 38. It is a possible pitted stone, with pecking on two sides, of sedimentary rock.

Table 38. Site 33MN212 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Tool, Formal	1	1
Total	1	1

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN212 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN212 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN213 (RL-34, 36, 37)

Description

Site 33MN213 is a small, low density prehistoric scatter with a large historic domestic refuse scatter recovered from the ground surface in the southwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 3,382.5 ft (1,031 m) northeast of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN213 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to the Little Scioto River, is 2,388.5 ft (728 m) north-northeast of the site.

Site 33MN213 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 344.5 ft (105 m) north-south by 249.3 ft (76 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 1.33 acres (0.54 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of three pieces of debitage observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 39. Debitage included a flake fragment, a tertiary flake, and a piece of block shatter of Flint Ridge chert. The two flakes were made of unidentified chert. The flake fragment was a heat-treated tan chert, while the tertiary flake was a whitish tan variety. Lastly, a piece of fire-cracked rock was identified.

The historic site assemblage consists of a large domestic refuse scatter belonging to three functional groups, as summarized in Table 40. The majority of the 106 artifacts belong to the Domestic group and consist primarily of glass (Table 41).

Table 39. Site 33MN213 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	1	2	3
FCR		1	1
Total	1	3	4

Table 40. Site 33MN213 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Architecture		4	4
Domestic	12	89	101
Personal		1	1
Total	12	94	106

Table 41. Site 33MN213 historic artifact assemblage, Domestic Group, by functional subgrouping

Domestic Functional Subgrouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Alcohol		24	24
Food Service	4		4
Food Storage		9	9
Miscellaneous	8	56	64
Total	12	89	101

Table 42. Summary of significant date ranges for temporally sensitive artifacts from site 33MN213

Artifact Type	Temporally Sensitive Attribute	Date Ranges	Reference
Marble	Machine-made	1902+	Carskadden and Gartley (1990:56)
Bottle	Applied Color Label (ACL)	1933+	Lockhart and Brown (2019:8)
Bottle	Stippled base	1940+	Lindsey (2020)
Glass Container/Vessel	Owens-Illinois Glass Company logo	1929–1960	Lockhart et al (2020)
Unidentified Glass Vessel	Pattern glass	1850–1920; peak, 1880–1910	McCain (1982:6; George (2020)
Canning Jar Lid Liner	Embossed with “Boyd’s” or functional descriptor	1900–1960	Toulouse (1969b:499)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Flow Blue transfer-print	1835–1920	Peterson (2006:13); Majewski and O’Brien (1987:143)
Stoneware	Albany-slipped	1805–1920; on exterior surface post-1850	Peterson (2006:4)
Amethyst glass	Made with manganese	1880–1920	Peterson (2006:20); Lockhart (2006a:54)

The ceramic and glass artifacts with temporally diagnostic qualities indicate an assemblage date range of circa 1805 to 1960, as summarized in Table 42. When peak popularity dates are considered along with date range overlap, the most likely date for the assemblage is circa 1870 to circa 1960. This concise date range is based on the shorter production periods for items such as solarized (amethyst) glass, pressed glass, transferprinted whiteware, stonewares with combined Albany and Bristol-slips, and a machine-made glass marble. Other items, such as undecorated whiteware, have longer production ranges but overlap this timeframe. Their presence could allow the site to be slightly earlier or later than the most likely date range.

A review of historic maps indicates that no structure was at or near the site location on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1870–ca. 1960).

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture. The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1870–ca. 1960).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN213 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN213 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN213 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing to the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN214 (RL-38)

Description

Site 33MN214 is a prehistoric isolated find recovered from the ground surface in the southwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,873.4 ft (571 m) east-northeast of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road. Site 33MN214 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 88.6 ft (27 m) south of the site.

Site 33MN214 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of a single piece of debitage, as summarized in Table 43. The debitage was a flake fragment of unidentified chert, a mottled tan and brown variety.

Table 43. Site 33MN214 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	1	1
Total	1	1

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN214 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN214 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN215 (RL-39)

Description

Site 33MN215 is a small, low density prehistoric scatter recovered from the ground surface in the southwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,968.5 ft (600 m) west-northwest of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and Kellogg Parkway. Site 33MN215 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 167.3 ft (51 m) west of the site.

Site 33MN215 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 39.4 ft (12 m) north-south by 26.2 ft (8 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.02 ac (0.008 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of seven pieces of debitage and tools observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 44. Debitage included flake fragments, secondary flakes, tertiary flakes, and block shatter. The tool was a thick biface of Upper Mercer chert. One tertiary flake was made of Flint Ridge chert, while the remaining flakes were Upper Mercer. The block shatter was made of an unidentified grayish-white chert.

Table 44. Site 33MN215 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE			
	Upper Mercer	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	4	1	1	6
Tools, Formal	1			1
Total	5	1	1	7

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN215 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN215 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN215 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing to the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN216 (RL-40)

Description

Site 33MN216 is a low density prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the southwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,873.4 ft (571 m) northeast of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road. Site 33MN216 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 474.7 ft (145 m) southwest of the site.

Site 33MN216 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 82.0 ft (25 m) north-south by 65.6 ft (20 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.09 acres (0.04 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of three pieces ofdebitage and one tool observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 45. Debitage included flake fragments and a thinning flake. The tool was a piece of heat-treated and utilized shatter of Columbus-Delaware chert. Materials included Columbus-Delaware chert, unidentified tan chert, and an unidentified glacial chert.

Table 45. Site 33MN216 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Columbus-Delaware	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	1	2	3
Tools, Informal/Expedient	1		1
Total	2	2	4

The site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN216 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN216 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN216 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing to the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN217 (RL-41)

Description

Site 33MN217 is a small prehistoric site recovered from the ground surface in the southwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,942.3 ft (592 m) east-northeast of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road. Site 33MN217 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 239.5 ft (73 m) southwest of the site.

Site 33MN217 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of one piece ofdebitage and one tool observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 46. Thedebitage was a flake fragment of Columbus Delaware chert. The tool was a projectile point of Flint Ridge chert. The projectile point was stemmed with a bifurcate/concave base and excurvate blade. It appears similar to Transitional Paleoindian projectile points as described by Converse (2000).

Table 46. Site 33MN217 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Columbus-Delaware	Flint Ridge	Total
Debitage	1		1
Tools, Formal		1	1
Total	1	1	2

**Figure 34. Site 33MN217, stemmed projectile point with concave base, made of Flint Ridge chert, identified on site**

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some form of resource procurement and/or processing.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN217 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN217 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN217 is, therefore, not

recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN218 (RL-42)

Description

Site 33MN218 is a prehistoric isolated find recovered from the ground surface in the southwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 2,549.2 ft (777 m) northeast of the intersection of Marion Williamsport Road and County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road. Site 33MN218 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 1,000.7 ft (305 m) southwest of the site.

Site 33MN218 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The site assemblage consists of a projectile point fragment (Table 47). The tool is a dark gray and dark tan mottled/banded chert. It is side-notched with a concave/bifurcate base and missing its tip. It appears to fall into the Large Side Notched Cluster, of Early Archaic affiliation (Justice 1987) (Figure 35).

Table 47. Site 33MN218 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Tools, Formal	1	1
Total	1	1

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some form of resource procurement and/or processing.

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN218 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, part from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN218 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing to the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.



Figure 35. Site 33MN218, isolated projectile point fragment, possibly of the Large Side Notched Cluster

33MN219 (RL-43/52)

Description

Site 33MN219 is a low density prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 2,267.1 ft (691 m) west of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN219 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to the Little Scioto River, is 1,040.0 ft (317 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN219 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 101.7 ft (31 m) north-south by 78.7 ft (24 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.11 acres (0.04 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of two pieces of debitage and one tool observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 48. Debitage was limited to two primary decortication flakes. One was made of Columbus-Delaware chert and the other an unidentified gray chert. The tool was a biface of Cedarville-Guelph chert.

Table 48. Site 33MN219 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE			Total
	Columbus-Delaware	Cedarville-Guelph	Indeterminate/Other	
Debitage	1		1	2
Tools, Formal		1		1
Total	1	1	1	3

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN219 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN219 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN219 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN220 (RL-46)

Description

Site 33MN220 is a low-density prehistoric lithic scatter with a historic domestic refuse scatter recovered from the ground surface in the southwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,919.3 ft (585 m) west-northwest of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and Kellogg Parkway. Site 33MN220 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 105 ft (32 m) southwest of the site.

Site 33MN220 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 101.7 ft (31 m) north-south by 78.7 ft (24 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.14 acres (0.06 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of 3 pieces ofdebitage observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 49. Debitage included a flake fragment of an unidentified tan-gray chert and two secondary flakes of an unidentified pale gray-tan chert.

The historic site assemblage was limited to three pieces of vessel glass, as summarized in Table 50. The vessel glass belonged to the Domestic functional group.

Table 49. Site 33MN220 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	3	3
Total	3	3

Table 50. Site 33MN220 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Glass	Total
Domestic	3	3
Total	3	3

The Domestic glass did not retain qualities to determine a specific function within the household. The glass is colorless and manufacture could not be confirmed. Colorless glass does not typically appear on historic sites until circa 1870 (Fike 1987).

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture. The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the present (ca. 1870–present).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN220 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN220 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN221 (RL-47)

Description

Site 33MN221 is a moderately dense prehistoric lithic scatter and historic refuse scatter recovered from the ground surface in the south-central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 2,834.6 ft (864 m) southwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN221 was documented in a field that was disced in

early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to the Little Scioto River, is 2,044 ft (623 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN221 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 144.4 ft (44 m) north-south by 141.1 ft (43 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.26 ac (0.11 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of five pieces of debitage and two tools observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 51. Debitage included secondary flakes of unidentified chert, a tertiary flake of Flint Ridge chert, and a thinning flake of Flint Ridge chert. The tools included a drill fragment of unidentified gray-tan speckled chert, and a bifacial blade or knife of an unidentified reddish-brown chert (Figure 36).

The historic site assemblage consists of a small, low density domestic refuse scatter. The assemblage consists of largely non-diagnostic ceramics and glass shards that were observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of nine ceramic and glass artifacts, which belong to the Domestic and Indeterminate functional groups, as summarized in Table 52.

Table 51. Site 33MN221 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	2	3	5
Tools, Formal		2	2
Total	2	5	7

The Domestic ceramics include unidentified vessels. One was a semi-vitreous white earthenware with no decoration. The remaining two were stoneware; one was salt-glazed and the other Bristol-slipped. Undecorated semi-vitreous earthenware appeared around 1840 and declined around 1900 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Salt-glazed stoneware first appeared around 1800 but vessels with interior slip, such as that found on the site, postdate 1860 (Greer 1980). Bristol-slipped stoneware date to the late nineteenth through the early twentieth century (Greer 1980). The remaining ceramic, classified as Indeterminate, was a burned tile fragment. The Domestic glass artifacts include unidentified vessels and containers. One piece of solarized (amethyst) glass was identified (circa 1870–1920) (Lockhart 2006a; Peterson 2006). Remaining shards included aquamarine and colorless glass. Though aquamarine glass was used throughout the nineteenth century, its popularity peaked in the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century (Petersen 2006). Colorless glass appears around 1870 and is still in use today (Fike 1987).



Figure 36. Site 33MN221, drill fragment and biface recovered from the site

Table 52. Site 33MN221 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Domestic	3	5	8
Indeterminate	1		1
Total	4	5	9

The glass and ceramic artifacts with temporally diagnostic qualities indicate an assemblage date range of ca. 1805 to the present. When peak popularity dates are considered along with date range overlap the most likely date for the assemblage is ca. 1870 to ca. 1920. This concise date range is based on the short production period for items like solarized (amethyst) glass, Bristol-slipped stoneware, and aquamarine glass. Remaining diagnostics, such as undecorated white earthenware, salt-glazed stoneware, and colorless glass, have even longer production period ranges, so their presence could allow the site date to be slightly earlier or later than the most likely date range. A review of historic maps does not show a structure at or near the site location on any available mapping source.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture. The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/

farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the early-twentieth century (ca. 1870–ca. 1920).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN221 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN221 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN221 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN222 (RL-48)

Description

Site 33MN222 is a small, low density historic domestic refuse scatter with a single prehistoric lithic recovered from the ground surface in the south-central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 2,936.4 ft (895 m) southwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN222 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to the Little Scioto River, is 2,352.4 ft (717 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN222 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 78.7 ft (24 m) northwest-southeast by 42.7 ft (13 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.046 ac (0.019 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage is limited to one piece of debitage (Table 53). The debitage is a secondary flake of Upper Mercer chert.

The historic site assemblage consists of small, low density domestic refuse scatter. A scatter of largely non-diagnostic ceramic fragments and non-diagnostic glass shards were observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of five ceramic and glass artifacts, which belong to the Domestic and Utilities functional groups, as summarized in Table 54.

Table 53. Site 33MN222 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Upper Mercer	Total
Debitage	1	1
Total	1	1

Table 54. Site 33MN222 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Domestic	3	1	4
Utilities		1	1
Total	3	2	5

The Domestic ceramics include undecorated whiteware fragments belonging to food service vessels. Plain or undecorated whitewares became popular in the mid- to late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Price 1979). The remaining ceramic, belonging to the food storage subgroup, was a salt-glazed jar or churn fragment. It dates between circa 1860 and 1925 (Greer 1980). Domestic glass was limited to a single piece of colorless vessel glass belonging to an indeterminate vessel. Colorless glass appears around 1870 (Fike 1987) and is still utilized today. The Utilities group was an aqua glass insulator. It did not retain additional diagnostic qualities, though glass insulators appeared around 1865 (Miller et al. 2000).

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture. The glass and ceramic artifacts with temporally diagnostic qualities indicate an assemblage date range of ca. 1860 to the present. When peak popularity dates are considered along with date range overlap the most likely date for the assemblage is ca. 1870 to ca. 1920. This concise date range is based on the short production period for items like undecorated white earthenware and the beginning manufacturing date of colorless glass. Remaining diagnostics, such as salt-glazed stoneware and the glass insulator, have longer production period ranges, so their presence could allow the site date to be slightly earlier or later than the most likely date range.

The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the mid- to late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1860–1950).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN222 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN222 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an

ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN222 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN223 (RL-49)

Description

Site 33MN223 is a prehistoric isolated find recovered from the ground surface in the central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 2,664.0 ft (812 m) northwest of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and Kellogg Parkway. Site 33MN223 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to the Little Scioto River, is 1,512.5 ft (461 m) south of the site.

Site 33MN223 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage was limited to one informal/expedient tool (Table 55). It was a utilized flake fragment of Upper Mercer chert. The flake contains potlids and may have been heat-treated.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture or resource procurement.

Table 55. Site 33MN223 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Upper Mercer	Total
Tools, Informal/Expedient	1	1
Total	1	1

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN223 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN223 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted. Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN223 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN223 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.



Figure 37. Site 33MN223, isolated and temporally unaffiliated tool

33MN224 (RL-50/85)

Description

Site 33MN224 is a large, moderately dense historic scatter with a prehistoric component recovered from the ground surface in the central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 2,742.8 ft (836 m) west of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN224 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to the Little Scioto River, is 892.4 ft (272 m) north-northeast of the site.

Site 33MN224 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 232.9 ft (71 m) north-south by 442.9 ft (135 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 1.05 ac (0.42 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of three pieces of debitage and one tool observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 56. Debitage included a flake fragment and two thinning flakes. The tool was an indeterminate biface. The biface and flake fragment were made of Upper Mercer chert. The thinning flakes were of an unidentified pale tan-gray chert.

The historic site assemblage consists of moderate domestic refuse. A concentration of largely non-diagnostic ceramic fragments and non-diagnostic glass shards was observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 30 ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts, which belong to the Domestic, Furnishings, and Indeterminate functional groups, as summarized in Table 57.

Table 56. Site 33MN224 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Upper Mercer	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	1	2	3
Tools, Formal	1		1
Total	2	2	4

Table 57. Site 33MN224 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE			
	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Total
Domestic	5	20		25
Furnishings			1	1
Indeterminate	1	3		4
Total	6	23	1	30

Table 58. Summary of significant date ranges for temporally sensitive artifacts from site 33MN224

Artifact Type	Temporally Sensitive Attribute	Date Ranges	Reference
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Green transfer-print; floral pattern	1829–1859	MACL (2002); Price (1979:19)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Multicolor transfer-print (pink, green, blue) and molded	1829–1920	MACL (2002); Price (1979:19); Majewski and O'Brien 1987:123–124)
Bottle	Crown-cap bottle closure	1895–present	Lindsey (2020)
Amethyst glass	Made with manganese	1880–1920	Peterson (2006:20); Lockhart (2006a:54)
Household Glass	Pressed glass	1870–1920	George (2020); McCain (1982:6)

Artifact Type	Temporally Sensitive Attribute	Date Ranges	Reference
Bottle	Stippling	1940–present	Lindsey (2020)
Bottle	Embossed with “PROPERLY”: likely “dispose of properly”	1946–present	Busch (1987:77)
Bottle	Valve mark on base	1900–1940	Lindsey (2020)

The collected historic artifact assemblage consists of 30 ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts falling into two functional groupings, as summarized in Table 57. A gravel farm road bisects the site, with similar types of artifacts recovered from both the north and south portions, though the artifacts in the northern portion were more diffuse. In the north portion, brick fragments too small to type or use for dating were noted on the surface; however, one whole brick and one half-brick were identified. The whole brick was stamped with “ASHLAND CROWN,” made by the Ashley Fire Brick Company of Ashland, Kentucky (Figure 38). The company’s first plant was erected in 1886 (Ries 1922). From the southern portion of the site came a heavy, ferrous metal fence wire.

The glass and ceramic artifacts with temporally diagnostic qualities indicate an assemblage date range of ca. 1820 to the present, as summarized in Table 58. When peak popularity dates are considered along with date range overlap the most likely date for the assemblage is ca. 1830 to ca. 1940, with most of the glass dating from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century. Though still lengthy, this date range is based on the shorter production period for items like solarized (amethyst) glass, pressed glass, and machine-made glass. Other items, such as transferprinted whitewares, had longer production ranges but overlap this timeframe. Remaining diagnostics, such as salt-glazed stoneware, have even longer production period ranges, so their presence could allow the site date to be slightly earlier or later than the most likely date range.

Review of historic maps of the area show a structure first depicted in this location on a 1905 topographic map. The structure lies at the end of a private driveway. The structure remains on the 1959 aerial photograph, 1960 topographic map, and 1970 aerial photograph. The driveway curves to the south around the southern edge of the house lot and then continues west to the end of the agricultural field. Although the structure did not appear on the 1878 plat map, based on the artifact assemblage and available mapping sources, the site was likely occupied from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid- to late twentieth century. The artifact assemblage combined with the map review supports the interpretation that the site represents debris associated with a possible structure that dates from the first few decades of the twentieth century. The slightly earlier affiliations on some recovered artifacts may reflect depositional lag or heirloom effect.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement. The historic component of the site is associated with structures shown on available mapping sources from the twentieth century. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a demolished household/farmstead refuse

scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the late twentieth century (ca. 1880–ca. 1970).



Figure 38. Site 33MN224, Ashland Crown brick identified on site

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN224 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN224 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN224 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN225 (RL-51)

Description

Site 33MN225 is a low density, small prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the southwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,761.8 ft (537 m)

northwest of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and Kellogg Parkway. Site 33MN225 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 347.8 ft (106 m) south-southwest of the site.

Site 33MN225 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of five pieces of debitage observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 59. Debitage included flake fragments, secondary flakes, and tertiary flakes. All are heat-treated and an unidentified tan chert.

Table 59. Site 33MN225 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	5	5
Total	5	5

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN225 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN225 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN225 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN226 (RL-53)

Description

Site 33MN226 is a prehistoric isolated find recovered from the ground surface in the central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 2,116.1 ft (645 m) southwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN226 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to the Little Scioto River, is 2,083.3 ft (535 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN226 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of a Levanna projectile point fragment (Table 60). These types of points have a Late Woodland cultural affiliation (Justice 1987). The tip is missing and it is made of Upper Mercer chert (Figure 39).

Table 60. Site 33MN226 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Upper Mercer	Total
Tools, Formal	1	1
Total	1	1

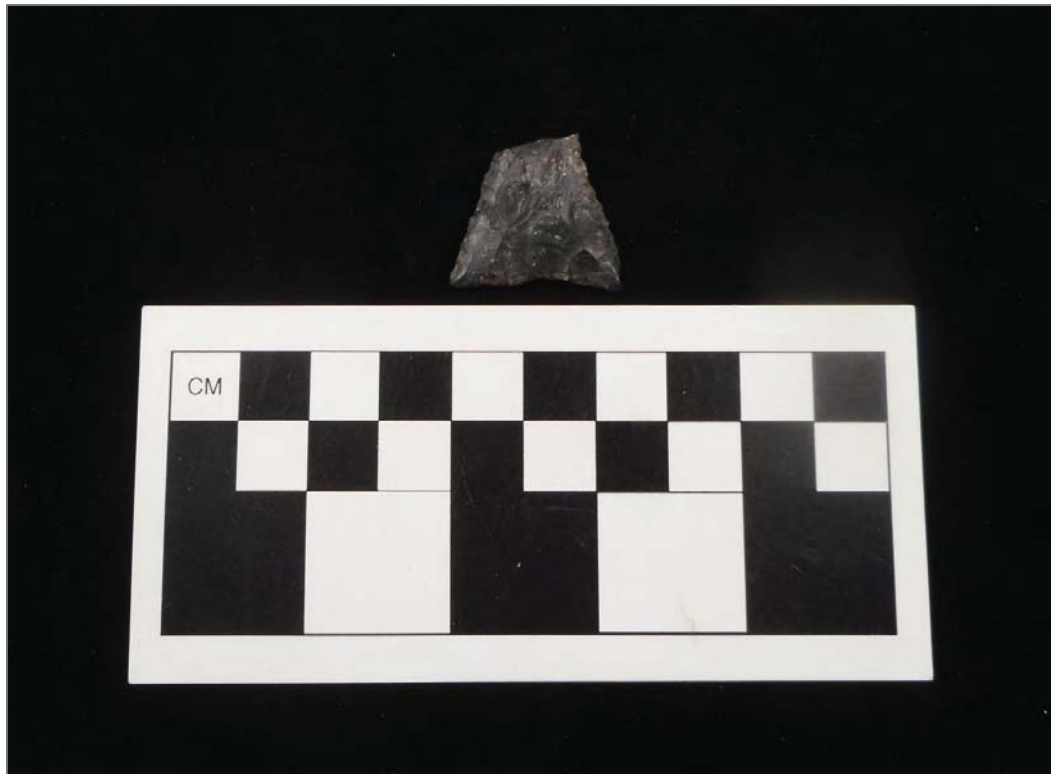


Figure 39. Site 33MN226, Levanna fragment recovered on site

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement.

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN226 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does

not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN226 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN227 (RL-54)

Description

Site 33MN227 is a small, low density prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 2,578.7 ft (786 m) southwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN227 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 2,214.6 ft (675 m) south of the site.

Site 33MN227 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 177.2 ft (54 m) north-south by 151 ft (46 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.42 ac (0.17 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of one piece of debitage and two tools observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 61. Debitage was limited to a flake fragment of an unidentified waxy, pale gray chert. The tools included a utilized secondary flake of Columbus-Delaware chert and a projectile point fragment of Flint Ridge chert. The point appears to have been side-notched but the stem is broken and the base is missing. As such, a cluster and/or point type could not be assigned.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture. The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source and/or resource procurement.

Table 61. Site 33MN227 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage		1	1
Tools, Informal/Expedient	1		1
Tools, Formal	1		1
Total	2	1	3



Figure 40. Site 33MN227, temporally unaffiliated projectile point fragment identified on site

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN227 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN227 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN227 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN228 (RL-55)

Description

Site 33MN228 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 2,618.1 ft (798 m) north-northwest of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and Kellogg Parkway. Site 33MN228 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 1,637.1 ft (499 m) south of the site.

Site 33MN228 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of two pieces of debitage observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 62. Debitage was limited to indeterminate flakes of an unidentified chalky gray chert.

Table 62. Site 33MN228 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	2	2
Total	2	2

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN228 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN228 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN228 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN229 (RL-56)

Description

Site 33MN229 is a historic isolated find recovered from the ground surface in the central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,876.6 ft (572 m) west of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN229 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary of the Little Scioto River, is 833.3 ft (254 m) north of the site.

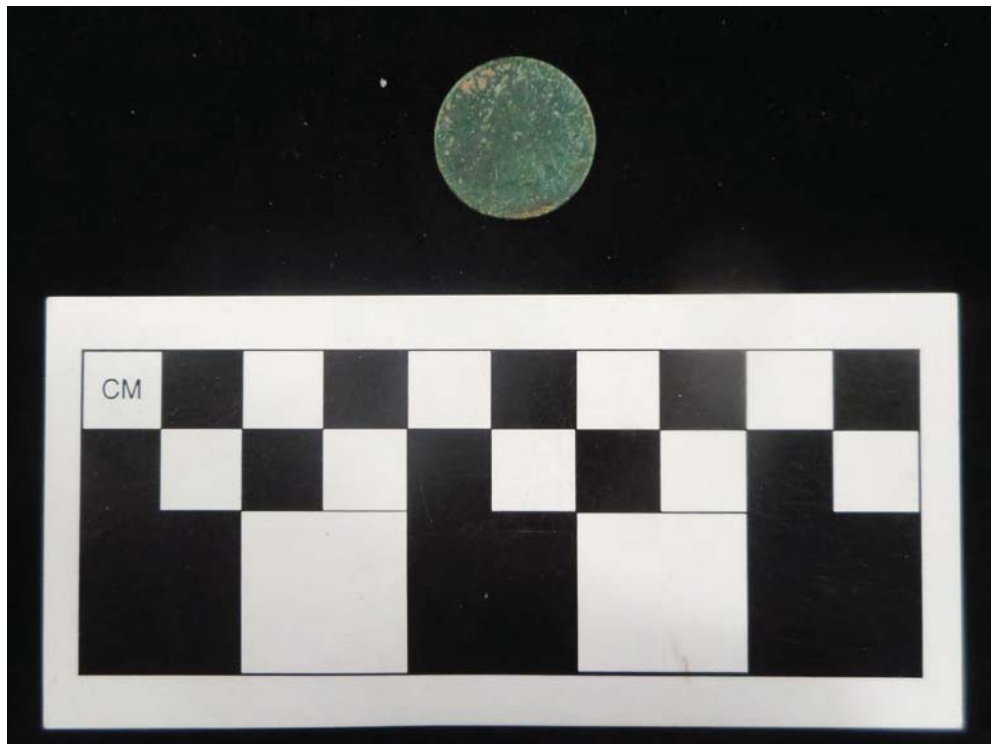
Site 33MN229 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The historic site assemblage consists of a single artifact (Table 63). It was a coin, belonging to the Personal functional group.

Table 63. Site 33MN229 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Metal	Total
Personal	1	1
Total	1	1

The isolated artifact was an 1866 Indian Head penny (Figure 41). The site is not immediately adjacent to a structure on any available mapping source. However, it is located along a driveway that leads to a structure documented on topographic maps and aerial photographs from 1905 to 1970. Additionally, a modern extant house appears on the 1959 aerial photograph, and the site lies immediately adjacent to the south. Because no additional cultural material was identified in the immediate vicinity, the coin may have been associated with the older site, 33MN224, to the west and moved through cultivation, or may have been introduced through deposition lag or heirloom effect.

**Figure 41. Site 33MN229, 1866 Indian Head penny identified on site**

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN229 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN229 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN230 (RL-57)**Description**

Site 33MN230 is a prehistoric isolated find recovered from the ground surface in the central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,827.4 ft (557 m) north-northwest of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and Kellogg Parkway. Site 33MN230 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 1,049.9 ft (320 m) west-southwest of the site.

Site 33MN230 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of a single piece of debitage (Table 64). The debitage is an indeterminate flake of an unidentified chalky tan chert.

Table 64. Site 33MN230 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	1	1
Total	1	1

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN230 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN230 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN231 (RL-58)**Description**

Site 33MN231 is a low density historic domestic scatter with a small prehistoric component recovered from the ground surface in the east-central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,210.6 ft (369 m) west-northwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN231 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary of the Little Scioto River, is 826.8 ft (252 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN231 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 98.4 ft (30 m) north-south by 52.5 ft (16 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.08 ac (0.03 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage was limited to one piece of debitage and one tool observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 65. Debitage was a heat-treated tertiary flake of an unidentified chert. The tool was a projectile point fragment of Upper Mercer chert. The point is missing the stem and tip, and as such, a point type or cluster could not be assigned (Figure 42).

The historic site assemblage consists of a small, low density domestic scatter, as summarized in Table 66. The low density scatter consists of non-diagnostic ceramics and glass shards alongside diagnostic artifacts observed across the surface of the site. The collected assemblage consists of seven ceramic and glass artifacts, all of which belong to the Domestic functional group (Table 67).

Table 65. Site 33MN231 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Upper Mercer	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage		1	1
Tools, Formal	1		1
Total	1	1	2

Table 66. Site 33MN231 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Domestic	5	2	7
Total	5	2	7

Table 67. Site 33MN231 historic artifact assemblage, Domestic Group, by material and functional subgrouping

Domestic Functional Subgrouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Alcohol		1	1
Food Service	1		1
Miscellaneous	4	1	5
Total	5	2	7



Figure 42. Site 33MN231, projectile point fragment recovered on site

The Domestic ceramics include soft-paste porcelain, whiteware, and stoneware fragments belonging to food service vessels and miscellaneous vessels, some of which were decorated. The porcelain hollowware fragment was a molded body sherd. The whiteware hollowware was a transferprinted body sherd. The stoneware hollowware sherds included a salt-glazed vessel and two Albany-slipped fragments. Molded wares became popular in the 1840s to 1850s and remained so until the early twentieth century (Price 1979; Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Transferprinted patterns peaked in popularity between 1840 and 1860, but experienced a resurgence toward the late nineteenth century through circa 1930 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Salt-glazed stoneware with Albany-slipped interior arose in the 1830s and 1840s. Albany-slipped stoneware first arose in the early nineteenth century but increased in popularity after 1850 and remained popular until the early twentieth century (Greer 1980; Petersen 2006).

The Domestic glass artifacts were limited to undecorated vessel glass belonging to indeterminate containers. One was aqua glass, with a lengthy date range from the early nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (Fike 1987). The other was a shard of solarized glass, dating between circa 1870 through 1920 (Peterson 2006; Lockhart 2006a).

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture or resource procurement. A review of historic maps indicated that the site is not located at or near a structure on any available mapping source. However, on the 1959 aerial photograph, the site is located immediately adjacent to the north of

a driveway that led to a small structure to the west. On the remaining maps and photographs, that structure does not appear. The site is in the vicinity of early twentieth century structures and may be associated with one or more of those, but that remains indeterminate.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN231 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN231 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN231 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN232 (RL-59)

Description

Site 33MN232 is a small, low density historic scatter with a prehistoric component recovered from the ground surface in the east-central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,368.1 ft (417 m) southwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN232 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary of the Little Scioto River, is 1,496.1 ft (456 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN232 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 78.7 ft (24 m) northwest-southeast by 39.4 ft (12 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.05 ac (0.02 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage was limited to three pieces of debitage observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 68. The debitage included heat-treated secondary flakes of unidentified tan chert.

The historic site assemblage consists of a small, low density domestic refuse scatter. A moderately low density concentration of largely non-diagnostic whiteware fragments and non-diagnostic glass shards was observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 11 ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts, which belong to the Architecture and Domestic functional groups, as summarized in Table 69.

Table 68. Site 33MN232 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	3	3
Total	3	3

Table 69. Site 33MN232 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE			
	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Total
Architecture		6	1	7
Domestic	3	1		4
Total	3	7	1	11

The Architecture group included window glass and a square-cut nail (Figure 43). The nail postdates circa 1790 (Nelson 1968). Square or machine-cut nails were primarily manufactured in the nineteenth century though extended into the twentieth for special-purpose creations (cigar boxes or technically specific architecture) (Adams 2002). The Domestic ceramics include undecorated whiteware fragments belonging to miscellaneous vessels. Undecorated vessels became popular in the 1840s and 1850s. Though undecorated vessels declined in popularity beginning around 1870, simply decorated or plain-bodied vessels remained in production through the early twentieth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Price 1979). The Domestic glass was limited to a colorless bottle base with the Owens-Illinois Glass Company manufacturing mark (Figure 43). The logo identified indicated that the bottle was manufactured between 1929 and 1960 (Lockhart et al. 2020; Lockhart and Hoenig 2015).

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture. A review of historic maps does not show a structure at or near the site location on any available mapping source. With temporally diagnostic qualities, the artifact assemblage indicates a date range of circa 1790 to 1960. The diagnostic characteristics of the square-cut nail and the Owens-Illinois manufacturing mark determined this date range, and the undecorated whiteware falls within this date range. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary deposit of household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the early nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1790–ca. 1960).



Figure 43. Site 33MN232, sample of diagnostic artifacts

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN232 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN232 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features, in addition to the likely secondary nature of the deposit. Site 33MN232 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN233 (RL-60)

Description

Site 33MN233 is a small historic domestic refuse scatter recovered from the ground surface in the east-central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,627.3 ft (496 m) west of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN233 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to the Little Scioto River, is 1,148.3 ft (350 m) south of the site.

Site 33MN233 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface. The site measures 75.5 ft (23 m) north-south by 82.0 ft (25 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.11 ac (0.04 ha).

The historic site assemblage consists of a small and low density domestic refuse. A moderately low density concentration of largely diagnostic glass shards, along with non-diagnostic stoneware, was observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 10 ceramic and glass artifacts, which belong to the Domestic and Personal functional groups, as summarized in Table 70.

Table 70. Site 33MN233 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Domestic	1	8	9
Personal		1	1
Total	1	9	10

The Domestic ceramics were limited to a stoneware hollowware vessel with an aquamarine-blue glaze (Figure 44). The Domestic glass included bottle fragments and unidentified glassware. The bottles were largely machine-made, with one manufactured by press-mold. Two of the bottle fragments were closures. One was Bead-style made of brown glass and the other was Crown cap made of brown glass. While Bead-style closures were used throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Crown caps appeared on bottles beginning around 1895 (Lindsey 2020). However, the two were machine-made, and thus postdate 1905 (Miller and Pacey 1985). The container glass included one with whittle marks that had been press-molded with ribs, predating 1925 (Lindsey 2020), and another vessel with the manufacturing mark of Thatcher Manufacturing Company on the base. The logo dated the container between 1944 and 1985, though the year was also embossed, dating the vessel to 1966 (Lockhart et al 2020). The remaining shards were pattern glass vessels. Decorations included hobnails, dots, a partial starburst, and swirls (Figure 44). One was solarized (amethyst), two were opaque white (milkglass), and the remainder was colorless (Figure 44). Pattern glass appeared around 1850 but was primarily manufactured in the late nineteenth century through the 1920s (McCain 1982; George 2020). However, Fenton Art Glass Company created a hobnail line in the 1940s and appears similar to the artifact identified. Without a manufacturing mark, a shorter production period for the hobnail vessel recovered on site cannot be determined. The Personal group was limited to a blue and white, machine-made glass marble. Machine-made glass marbles were introduced in 1902 (Carskadden and Gartley 1990).



Figure 44. Site 33MN233, representative sample of diagnostic artifacts identified on site

The artifacts with temporally diagnostic qualities indicate a date range of circa 1850 to 1966. When peak popularity dates are considered along with date range overlap the most likely date for the assemblage is ca. 1880 to ca. 1966. This concise date range is based on the short production period for items like solarized (amethyst) glass and pattern glass. Other items, such as milkglass, machine-made marbles, and colored-glaze stoneware, had longer production ranges into the twentieth century but overlap this timeframe, and their presence could allow the site date to be slightly earlier or later than the most likely date range.

The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1880–ca. 1966).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN233 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN233 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN234 (RL-61)**Description**

Site 33MN234 is a moderately dense historic domestic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the east-central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,158.1 ft (353 m) northwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN234 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to the Little Scioto River, is 426.5 ft (130 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN234 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 134.5 ft (42 m) north-south by 190.3 ft (58 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.38 ac (0.15 ha).

The historic site assemblage consists of a large domestic refuse scatter. A dense concentration of diagnostic and non-diagnostic ceramic fragments and glass shards was observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 92 ceramic and glass artifacts belonging to the Domestic and Personal functional groups, as summarized in Table 71. In addition, a tooth fragment from a domestic pig was found on the site. It showed no evidence of modification or butchery.

Table 71. Site 33MN234 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Domestic	86	4	90
Personal		2	2
Total	86	6	92

Table 72. Summary of significant date ranges for temporally sensitive artifacts from site 33MN234

Artifact Type	Temporally Sensitive Attribute	Date Ranges	Reference
White Earthenware-Semi-vitreous	Molded	1840–1930	Majewski and O'Brien (1987:123–124)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Flow Blue transfer-print	1830–1920	Peterson (2006:13); Price (1979:21–22)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Flow Green transfer-print	1830–1920	Majewski and O'Brien (1987:143)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Hand-painted overglaze monochrome	1830–1860 or later	Price (1979:21)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Blue Transfer-print	1820–1930	Price (1979:21); Peterson (2006:13)

Artifact Type	Temporally Sensitive Attribute	Date Ranges	Reference
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Blue- and black-banded annular ware	1820–1900	Price (1979:18)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Red transfer-print with “Warranted Staffordshire, William Adams and Sons, England” maker’s mark	1891–early 1900s	Thepotteries.org (2021)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Pink transfer-print	1830–1930	Price (1979:19)
Stoneware	Albany-slipped	1805–1920; on exterior surface post-1850	Peterson (2006:4)
Stoneware	Salt-glazed with Albany-slip	1830–1930	Raycraft and Raycraft (1990:5–10)
Yellowware	Rockingham glaze	1870–1930	Peterson (2006:17); Ketchum (1987:9)
Bottle	Mouth blown, applied finish	1840–1920	Lindsey (2020)
Bottle	Carnival Glass	1870–1930	Jones and Sullivan (1985:55)
Bottle	Applied finish	1840–1920	Lindsey (2020)
Unidentified container	Milkglass/white opaque glass	1860–1960	Newbound and Newbound (1995:7)

The collected historic artifact assemblage consists of 92 ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts falling into one of two functional groupings. The glass and ceramic artifacts with temporally diagnostic qualities indicate an assemblage date range of ca. 1805 to 1930, as summarized in Table 72. A representative sample of diagnostics is shown on Figure 45. When peak popularity dates are considered along with date range overlap the most likely date for the assemblage is ca. 1820 to ca. 1930. This concise date range is based on the short production period for items like transferprinted whiteware, stoneware with Albany slip, applied-finish glass bottles, and a whiteware base with a manufacturing stamp. Other items, such as Rockingham glaze yellowware, annular whiteware, and Carnival glass had longer production ranges but overlap this timeframe. Remaining diagnostics, such as salt-glaze stoneware and molded whiteware, have even longer production period ranges, so their presence could allow the site date to be slightly earlier or later than the most likely date range.

Review of historic maps of the area show a structure first depicted in this location on an 1878 plat map of Marion Township. It is shown in the far northwestern corner of the property of Dennis Maloy, who also owned the parcel to the north. The structure does not appear on subsequent mapping sources or aerial photographs. However, on the 1905 topographic map, the site is situated immediately adjacent to a driveway that leads to another residence. It is not clear when the structure first appeared on the land, though the structure was at the site location by 1878 and had been demolished by 1905. The artifact assemblage combined with the map review supports the interpretation that the site represents debris associated with a possible structure that dates from the mid- to late nineteenth century into the earliest years of the twentieth. The slightly earlier affiliations on some recovered artifacts may reflect depositional lag or heirloom effect.



Figure 45. 33MN234, representative sample of diagnostics identified on site

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN234 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN234 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN235 (RL-62)

Description

Site 33MN235 is a prehistoric isolated find recovered from the ground surface in the central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,935.7 ft (590 m) west-northwest of the intersection of Selma Street and Buena Avenue. Site 33MN235 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 1,456.7 ft (444 m) south of the site.

Site 33MN235 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of one biface (Table 73). The tool is an indeterminate biface made of an unidentified chert. It is heat-treated, and no hafting element was discernable (Figure 46).

Table 73. Site 33MN235 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Tools, Formal	1	1
Total	1	1



Figure 46. Site 33MN235, temporally unidentified biface of unidentified chert

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement.

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN235 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took

place. Site 33MN235 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN236 (RL-63)

Description

Site 33MN236 is a moderately-sized and moderately dense historic domestic scatter with a prehistoric isolate recovered from the ground surface in the east-central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,423.9 ft (434 m) southwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN236 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary of the Little Scioto River, is 2,214.6 ft (675 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN236 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 259.2 ft (79 m) north-south by 124.7 ft (38 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.32 ac (0.13 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of a single projectile point fragment (Table 74). The tool has a recurvate blade made of Upper Mercer chert. It has only a partial stem. A cluster or point type could not be assigned (Figure 47).

The historic site assemblage consists of a moderately-sized, dense domestic refuse scatter. The concentration consists of glass and ceramics, both diagnostic and undiagnostic, observed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 115 ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts, which belong to the Architecture, Domestic, Indeterminate, Personal, and Utilities functional groups, as summarized in Table 75. Table 76 shows a breakdown of the Domestic functional group.

Table 74. Site 33MN236 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Upper Mercer	Total
Tools, Formal	1	1
Total	1	1



Figure 47. Site 33MN236, projectile point fragment identified on site

Table 75. Site 33MN236 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE			
	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Total
Architecture		13		13
Domestic	35	59		94
Indeterminate	1	2	1	4
Personal		2		2
Utilities	1	1		2
Total	37	7	1	115

Table 76. Site 33MN236 historic artifact assemblage, Domestic functional group, by material and functional subgrouping

Domestic Functional Subgrouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Alcohol	1	14	15
Food Preparation		1	1
Food Service	11	3	14
Food Storage	2	7	9
Miscellaneous	21	34	55
Total	35	59	94

Table 77. Summary of significant date ranges for temporally sensitive artifacts from site 33MN236

Artifact Type	Temporally Sensitive Attribute	Date Ranges	Reference
Stoneware	Salt-glazed with painted cobalt decoration	1850–1925	Raycraft and Raycraft (1990:7); Ketchum (1991:6)
Stoneware	Albany and Bristol slipped	1880–1920	Peterson (2006:4)
Stoneware	Albany-slipped	1805–1920; on exterior surface post-1850	Peterson (2006:4)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Blue and white annular ware	1830–1900	Peterson (2006:15); Price (1979:18)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Transfer-print (blue)	1820–1930	Majewski and O'Brien (1987:142)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Transfer-print (green band)	1830–1930	Majewski and O'Brien (1987:142)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Molded and hand-painted overglaze monochrome (green) (molded relief as primary decorative technique)	1840–1900	MACL (2020); Majewski and O'Brien (1987:137)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Decal overglaze	1860–1960, but peak and affordable production, 1890/1900–1950	Peterson (2006:14); Blaszczyk (2008:107); Majewski and O'Brien (1987:147)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Colored glaze (blue-green)	20 th century	Majewski and O'Brien (1987:164)
Yellowware	Green Rockingham glaze	1870–1930	Peterson (2006:17); Ketchum (1987:25)
Yellowware	Basket-weave, green glaze	1870+	Peterson (2006:17); Ketchum (1987:25)
Amethyst glass	Made with manganese	1880–1918	Peterson (2006:20); Lockhart (2006a:54)
Bottle	Capacity amount embossed on body	1900+	Lockhart (2006b:3); Lindsey (2020)
Bottle	Machine made Crown cap	1905+	Miller and Pacey (1985:38)
Vessel glass	Pattern glass	1850–1920; peak, 1880–1910	George (2020); McCain (1982:6)
Glass vessel	Carnival glass	1870–1930 (peak, 1900–1920)	Jones and Sullivan (1985:55); Gronniger (2016:11)
Canning jar lid liner	Milkglass	1869–1950	Toulouse (1969:499)
Glass Bottle	Owens-Illinois Manufacturing Company manufacturing mark	1929–1960	Lockhart and Hoenig (2015:1); Lockhart et al (2020)
Bottle or container	Machine-made suction-scar	1905–1925	Lindsey (2020); Miller and McNichol (2002:75)
Coca-Cola bottle	Embossed with Coca Cola logo	1916+	Lockhart and Porter (2010:46)

The collected historic artifact assemblage consists of 115 ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts falling into one of five functional groupings. Figure 48 through Figure 50 shows a selection of the collected artifacts. The glass and ceramic artifacts with temporally diagnostic qualities indicate an assemblage date range of ca. 1805 to the present, as summarized in Table 77. When peak popularity dates are considered along with date range overlap the most likely date for the assemblage is ca. 1870 to ca. 1960, with most dates concentrated toward the late nineteenth century. This concise date range is based on the shorter production period for items like solarized (amethyst) glass, pattern glass, Carnival glass, stoneware with combined Albany and Bristol-slips, and glass manufacturing marks. Other items, such as Rockingham glaze yellowware, transferprinted whiteware, annular whiteware, hand-painted whiteware, decal whitewares, had longer production ranges but overlap this timeframe. Remaining diagnostics, such as Albany-slipped stoneware, salt-glazed stoneware with cobalt decoration, and milkglass canning jar liners, have even longer production period ranges, so their presence could allow the site date to be slightly earlier or later than the most likely date range.



Figure 48. Site 33MN236, representative sample of diagnostic ceramics



Figure 49. Site 33MN236, Rockingham yellowware and jug handle identified on site



Figure 50. Site 33MN236, representative sample of diagnostic glass

Review of historic maps of the area shows that no structure appeared at or near the site location on any available mapping source. The site area is shown on the border of agricultural fields and pasture. The artifact assemblage combined with the map review supports the interpretation that the site represents debris associated with a likely secondary deposit that dates from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The slightly earlier affiliations on some recovered artifacts may reflect depositional lag or heirloom effect.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture or resource procurement. The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary deposit of household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1870–ca. 1960).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN236 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN236 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the site has limited visibility, despite the assemblage size, because of the lack of artifact type diversity, lack of architectural features, and the likely secondary nature of the deposit. Site 33MN236 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN237 (RL-64)

Description

Site 33MN237 is a prehistoric isolated find recovered from the ground surface in the east-central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,492.8 ft (455 m) northwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN237 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to the Little Scioto River, is 679.1 ft (207 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN237 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of a projectile point fragment (Table 78). The tool was made of Upper Mercer chert (Figure 51). The base and tip were missing, and as such, a cluster or point type could not be assigned.

Table 78. Site 33MN237 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Upper Mercer	Total
Tools, Formal	1	1
Total	1	1



Figure 51. Site 33MN237, projectile point fragment recovered on site

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN237 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN237 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN238 (RL-65)**Description**

Site 33MN238 is a moderately-sized historic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the east-central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 734.9 ft (224 m) northwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN238 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary of the Little Scioto River, is 797.2 ft (243 m) northwest of the site.

Site 33MN238 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 292 ft (89 m) northwest-southeast by 173.9 ft (53 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.64 ac (0.26 ha).

The historic site assemblage consists of a moderate domestic refuse. A moderate concentration of ceramic and glass fragments were observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 40 ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts, which belong to the Architecture, Domestic, Indeterminate, and Personal functional groups, as summarized in Table 79.

Table 79. Site 33MN238 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE			
	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Total
Architecture			1	1
Domestic	10	21		31
Indeterminate		2		2
Personal		6		6
Total	10	29	1	40

Table 80. Summary of significant date ranges for temporally sensitive artifacts from site 33MN238

Artifact Type	Temporally Sensitive Attribute	Date Ranges	Reference
Wire Nails	Round cross section, uniform thickness, grip mark striations, sharp ended	1880s–present	Peterson (2006:28)
Stoneware	Bristol slipped	1880–1925	Peterson (2006:4); Raycraft and Raycraft (1990:6)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Transfer-print (blue)	1835–1920	Peterson (2006:13); Manson and Snyder (1996:6)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Transfer-print (pink)	1830+	Price (1979:9)

Artifact Type	Temporally Sensitive Attribute	Date Ranges	Reference
Vessel Glass	Opaque white/milkglass	1860–1960 (peak, 1890–1920)	Newbound and Newbound (1995:7)
Amethyst glass	Made with manganese	1880–1918	Peterson (2006:20); Lockhart (2006a:54)
Bottle	Applied Color Label (ACL)	1933+	Lockhart and Brown (2019:15)
Vessel glass	Pattern glass	1850–1920; peak, 1880–1910	George (2020); McCain (1982:6)
Tableware	Carnival Glass	1870–1940; peak 1900–1920	Gronniger (2016:11); Jones and Sullivan (1985:55)

The collected historic artifact assemblage consists of 40 ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts falling into one of four functional groupings. The site location is bisected by the remnants of a gravel road currently utilized as a field access point. The southern portion of the site contained fewer artifacts, limited to a few pieces of ceramic and glass, and fragmented rock, along with a concentration of unidentifiable brick fragments that were no use in dating.

The glass and ceramic artifacts with temporally diagnostic qualities indicate an assemblage date range of ca. 1830 to 1970, as summarized in Table 80. A sample of diagnostic artifacts is shown in Figure 52. When peak popularity dates are considered along with date range overlap the most likely date for the assemblage is ca. 1880 to ca. 1950 or later. This concise date range is based on the short production period for items like solarized (amethyst) glass, Bristol-slipped stoneware, pattern glass, and machine-made glass bottles with applied color labels. Other items, such as Carnival glass, milkglass, transferprinted whiteware, and wire nails, had longer production ranges but overlap this timeframe, and their presence could allow the site date to be slightly earlier or later than the most likely date range.

Review of historic maps of the area show a structure first depicted in this location on a 1905 plat map of Marion Township; however, the structure, a church, is shown slightly to the southeast. This structure continues to be present on subsequent mapping sources and aerial photographs. Assuming the structure was built between 1878 and 1905, it is likely the structure existed for much of the twentieth century. The artifact assemblage combined with the map review supports the interpretation that the site represents debris associated with a possible structure that dates from the late nineteenth century through the mid- to late twentieth century. The slightly earlier affiliations on some recovered artifacts may reflect depositional lag or heirloom effect. Additionally, the higher quantity of brick in the southeastern corner of the site, south of the gravel access point stand suggests the possibility that upon demolition, the structural material was placed in the opposite field and spread through cultivation.

The site is associated with a structure shown on available mapping sources and aerial photographs. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid- to late twentieth century (ca. 1880–ca. 1950).



Figure 52. Site 33MN238, representative historic artifacts identified on site

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN238 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, the site has limited visibility, despite the assemblage size, because of the lack of artifact type diversity and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN238 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN239 (RL-66)

Description

Site 33MN239 is a low density prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 725.1 ft (221 m) southwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN239 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary of the Little Scioto River, is 1,460 ft (445 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN239 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 85.3 ft (26 m) north-south by 157.5 ft (48 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.22 ac (0.09 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of 11 pieces of debitage observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 81. Debitage included flake fragments, secondary flakes, tertiary flakes, and block shatter. Most of the flakes were made of Columbus-Delaware chert, but unidentified cherts, ranging from pale tan to gray, were also noted.

Table 81. Site 33MN239 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Columbus-Delaware	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	7	4	11
Total	7	4	11

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN239 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN239 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN239 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN240 (RL-67)

Description

Site 33MN240 is a large historic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the east-central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 623.4 ft (190 m) south of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN240 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to the Little Scioto River, is 2,096.5 ft (639 m) northwest of the site.

Site 33MN240 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 301.8 ft (92 m) north-south by 285.4 ft (87 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 1.33 ac (0.54 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of one piece of debitage and one tool observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 82. The debitage was a secondary flake of Upper Mercer chert. The tool was a projectile point fragment of Flint Ridge chert. The point is side-notched and missing the tip. The fragment could not be assigned to a temporal cluster or point type (Figure 53).

The historic site assemblage consists of a large, dense domestic refuse. A dense concentration of ceramic and glass fragments was observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 224 ceramic, glass, metals, and slag artifacts, which belong to the Architecture, Domestic, Personal, Furnishings, Indeterminate, and Transportation functional groups, as summarized in Table 83.



Figure 53. Site 33MN240, projectile point recovered on site

Table 82. Site 33MN240 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Upper Mercer	Flint Ridge	Total
Debitage	1		1
Tools, Formal		1	1
Total	1	1	2

Table 83. Site 33MN240 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE				
	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Other	Total
Architecture	20	12			32
Domestic	92	74			166
Furnishings	3		1		4
Personal		10			10
Indeterminate		1		10	11
Transportation	1				1
Total	116	97	1	10	224

Table 84. Summary of significant date ranges for temporally sensitive artifacts from site 33MN240

Artifact Type	Temporally Sensitive Attribute	Date Ranges	Reference
Spark plug	Champion X spark plug	1907+	See Appendix B
Stoneware	Albany and Bristol slipped	1880–1920	Peterson (2006:4)
Stoneware	Bristol-slipped	1880–1920	Peterson (2006:4)
Stoneware	Salt-glazed stoneware with cobalt decoration	1860–1925	Ketchum (1991:9)
Stoneware	Albany-slipped	1805–1920; on exterior surface post-1850	Peterson (2006:4)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Annular ware	1830–1900	Price (1979:18)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Flow Blue transfer-print	1835–1920	Peterson (2006:13) Price (1979:21–22)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Transfer-print (blue)	1820–1930	Price (1979:19)
White Earthenware-Semi-vitreous	Molded	1840–1930	Majewski and O'Brien (1987:123–124)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Molded	1840–1930	Majewski and O'Brien (1987:123–124)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Colored glaze	1900–present	Majewski and O'Brien (1987:138)

Artifact Type	Temporally Sensitive Attribute	Date Ranges	Reference
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Colored glaze with green transferprint	1900–1930	Majewski and O'Brien (1987:138)
White Earthenware-whiteware	Decal overglaze and molded	1860–1950; peak, 1900–1950	Majewski and O'Brien (1987:147)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Gold luster	1800+	Price (1979:22)
Porcelain	Hand-painted overglaze monochrome and molded	1840–1860	Majewski and O'Brien (1987:159)
Yellowware	Annular	1830–1930	Ketchum 1991:11–12
Yellowware	Hand-painted overglaze (brown band)	1830–1880	Ketchum 1991:11
Redware	Lead glazed	1750–1880	Janowitz (2013:106)
Amethyst glass	Made with manganese	1880–1920	Peterson (2006:20) Lockhart (2006a:54)
Vessel glass	Pattern glass	1850–1920; peak 1880–1910	McCain (1982:6) George (2020)
Aqua glass	Mason jar, other container glass	1880–1929	Peterson (2006:20)
Glass bottle	Applied Color Label	1933–present	Lockhart and Brown (2019:7)
Marble	Machine-made	1902+	Carskadden and Gartley (1990:55)
Glass bottle	Crown cap, machine-made	1905–present	Lindsey (2020); Miller and Pacey (1985:38)
Glass bottle	Machine-made solarized (amethyst)	1905–1920	Lindsey (2020); Miller and Pacey (1985:38)
Glass bottle	Machine-made	1905–present	Miller and Pacey (1985:38)
Glass bottle	Tooled finish; solarized (amethyst)	1870–1910	Lindsey (2020)
Glass bottle	Hazel Atlas manufacturing mark	1923–1982	Lockhart et al (2020); Lockhart et al (2016)
Jars	White opaque/milkglass	1860–1960	Newbound and Newbound (1995:7)
Canning jar lid liner	Milkglass, embossed with function and manufacturer	1869/1900–1950	Toulouse (1969:499)
Coca-Cola bottle	Embossed with Coca-Cola logo	1916–present	Lockhart and Porter (2010:46)
Glass bottle	Owens-Illinois Glass Company manufacturing mark	1929–1960	Lockhart et al (2020); Lockhart and Hoenig (2015:2–3)
Glass container	Valve mark	1900–1940	Lindsey (2020)

The collected historic artifact assemblage consists of 224 ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts falling into one of six functional groupings. Figure 54 and Figure 55 show a sample of historic diagnostic materials recovered from the site. The glass and ceramic artifacts with temporally diagnostic qualities indicate an assemblage date range of ca. 1750 to 1940, as summarized in

Table 84. When peak popularity dates are considered along with date range overlap the most likely date for the assemblage is circa 1780 to circa 1940, with most of the assemblage dating between circa 1860 to circa 1930. These concise date ranges are based on the short production periods for items like solarized (amethyst) glass, machine-made glass bottles, manufacturing marks on glass bottles, pattern glass, stoneware with combined Albany and Bristol-slips, Bristol-slipped stoneware, and aqua glass. Other items, such as milkglass canning jar lid liners, annular yellowware, and transferprinted whiteware, had longer production ranges but overlap this timeframe. Remaining diagnostics, such as cobalt-decorated stoneware, redware, and whiteware with gold luster, have even longer production period ranges, so their presence could allow the site date to be slightly earlier or later than the most likely date range.

Review of historic maps of the area show a structure first depicted in this location on an 1878 plat map of Marion Township, on the property Sam McPherrin's heirs. The structure is still shown on the 1905 topographic map but is not shown on subsequent mapping sources or aerial photographs. Assuming the structure was constructed sometime before 1878, and then demolished prior to 1959, it is likely the structure was extant for around a century, from about 1850 to at least 1950. The artifact assemblage combined with the map review supports the interpretation that the site represents debris associated with a possible structure that dates from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The slightly earlier affiliations on some recovered artifacts may reflect depositional lag or heirloom effect. Additionally, large area of distribution suggests that, upon demolition, the structural material was spread through cultivation.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement. The site is associated with a structure shown on available mapping sources. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1860–ca. 1950).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN240 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN240 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the historic component of the site has limited visibility, despite the assemblage size, because of the lack of artifact type diversity and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN240 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.



Figure 54. Site 33MN240, historic diagnostic glass and ceramic fragments



Figure 55. Site 33MN240, historic diagnostic glass and ceramic fragments

33MN241 (RL-68)**Description**

Site 33MN241 is a small, low density prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the east-central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,095.8 ft (334 m) southwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN241 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to the Little Scioto River, is 2,185.0 ft (666 m) northwest of the site.

Site 33MN241 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 28.2 ft (8 m) north-south by 55.8 ft (17 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.02 ac (0.008 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of three pieces of debitage observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 85. Debitage included primary and secondary flakes. One of the secondary flakes was heat-treated. Columbus-Delaware and Flint Ridge cherts were identified.

Table 85. Site 33MN241 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Columbus-Delaware	Flint Ridge	Total
Debitage	2	1	3
Total	2	1	3

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN241 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN241 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN241 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN242 (RL-69)

Description

Site 33MN242 is a prehistoric isolated find recovered from the ground surface in the east-central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,443.6 ft (440 m) northwest of the intersection of Selma Street and Buena Avenue. Site 33MN242 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 1,473.1 ft (449 m) south of the site.

Site 33MN242 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of a single informal/expedient tool (Table 86). The tool was an indeterminate biface of unidentified grayish tan banded chert.

Table 86. Site 33MN242 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Tools, Informal/Expedient	1	1
Total	1	1

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN242 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN242 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN243 (RL-70)

Description

Site 33MN243 is a small, low density prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,082.7 ft (330 m) south of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN243 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary of the Little Scioto River, is 2,427.8 ft (740 m) north-northwest of the site.

Site 33MN243 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 13.1 ft (4 m) north-south by 29.5 ft (9 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.007 ac (0.003 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of three pieces of debitage observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 87. Debitage included flake fragments and a secondary flake. One flake fragment was made of Columbus-Delaware chert, while the remaining two flakes are made of an unidentified tan chert that had been heat-treated.

Table 87. Site 33MN243 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Columbus-Delaware	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	1	2	3
Total	1	2	3

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

Site 33MN243 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN243 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN244 (RL-71)

Description

Site 33MN244 is a historic domestic refuse scatter with a low density prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the eastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 518.4 ft (158 m) west of the intersection of Selma Street and Buena Avenue. Site 33MN244 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 918.6 ft (280 m) south of the site.

Site 33MN244 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 272.3 ft (83 m) north-south by 137.8 ft (42 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.67 ac (0.27 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of five pieces of debitage observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 88. Debitage included flake fragments, secondary flakes, and block shatter. Columbus-Delaware and Upper Mercer cherts comprise three of the flakes, while unidentified gray- and tan-banded chert and a tan-gray chert were also identified.

The historic site assemblage consists of a small and low density domestic refuse scatter. A low density concentration of largely non-diagnostic whiteware fragments and non-diagnostic glass shards was observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 26 ceramic and glass artifacts, which belong to the Domestic and Personal functional groups, as summarized in Table 89.

Table 88. Site 33MN244 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE			
	Columbus-Delaware	Upper Mercer	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	1	2	2	5
Total	1	2	2	5

Table 89. Site 33MN244 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Domestic	9	16	25
Personal		1	1
Total	9	17	26

Table 90. Summary of significant date ranges for temporally sensitive artifacts from site 33MN244

Artifact Type	Temporally Sensitive Attribute	Date Ranges	Reference
Stoneware	Bristol-slipped	1880–1920	Peterson (2006:4)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Decal	1860–1950; peak, 1900–1950	Peterson (2006:14); Majewski and O'Brien (1987:147)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Flow Blue transfer-print	1835–1920	Peterson (2006:13)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Transfer-print (brown)	1830–1930	Price (1979:19)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Transfer-print (blue)	1820–1930	Price (1979:19)
Amethyst glass	Made with manganese	1880–1920	Peterson (2006:20); Lockhart (2006a:55)

Artifact Type	Temporally Sensitive Attribute	Date Ranges	Reference
Vessel glass	Pattern glass	1850–1920; peak, 1880–1910	McCain (1982:6); George (2020)
Vessel glass	Cobalt	1890–1960	Fike (1987:13)
Marble	Machine-made	1902–present	Carskadden and Gartley (1990:55)
Bottle closure	Bead-style, mouth blown, tooled finish	1870–1920	Lindsey (2020)
Canning jar lid liner	Milkglass with functional stamp	1900–1950	Toulouse (1969:499)

The glass and ceramic artifacts with temporally diagnostic qualities indicate an assemblage date range of ca. 1820 to the present, as summarized in Table 90. When peak popularity dates are considered along with date range overlap the most likely date for the assemblage is ca. 1830 to ca. 1960, with a concentration of artifacts falling between 1870 and 1930. This date range is based on the shorter production period for items like solarized (amethyst) glass, Bristol-slipped stoneware, milkglass lid liners, tooled bottle finishes, cobalt glass, and pattern glass. Other items, such as decal whiteware, had longer production ranges but overlap this timeframe. Remaining diagnostics, such as transferprinted whiteware, have even longer production period ranges, so their presence could allow the site date to be slightly earlier or later than the most likely date range.

Review of historic maps of the area show that no structure was depicted at the site location on any available mapping source. However, the small community of Bellaire Gardens is immediately adjacent to the east, with a residence abutting the site edge depicted in 1959. The structure is not shown on the 1905 topographic map, but the entire community appears on the 1959 aerial photograph. The artifact assemblage combined with the map review supports the interpretation that the site represents secondary household debris associated with an adjacent structure to the east that dates from the earliest decades of the twentieth century through the mid- to late twentieth century. The slightly earlier affiliations on some recovered artifacts may reflect depositional lag or heirloom effect.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture. The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1870–ca. 1960).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN244 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN244 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural

features. Site 33MN244 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN245 (RL-72/74)

Description

Site 33MN245 is a low density historic scatter with a prehistoric isolated find recovered from the ground surface in the eastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 531.5 ft (162 m) west of the intersection of Ducor Street and Buena Avenue. Site 33MN245 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 649.6 ft (198 m) southwest of the site.

Site 33MN245 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 111.5 ft (34 m) north-south by 105 ft (32 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.24 ac (0.1 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of a single tool (Table 91). The tool was an indeterminate biface of Columbus-Delaware chert (Figure 56).

The historic site assemblage consists of a small and low density domestic refuse scatter. A low density concentration of largely non-diagnostic glass shards and a small number of ceramic fragments was observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 12 ceramic and glass artifacts, which belong to the Domestic, Personal, and Utilities functional groups, as summarized in Table 92.

Table 91. Site 33MN245 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Columbus-Delaware	Total
Tools, Formal	1	1
Total	1	1

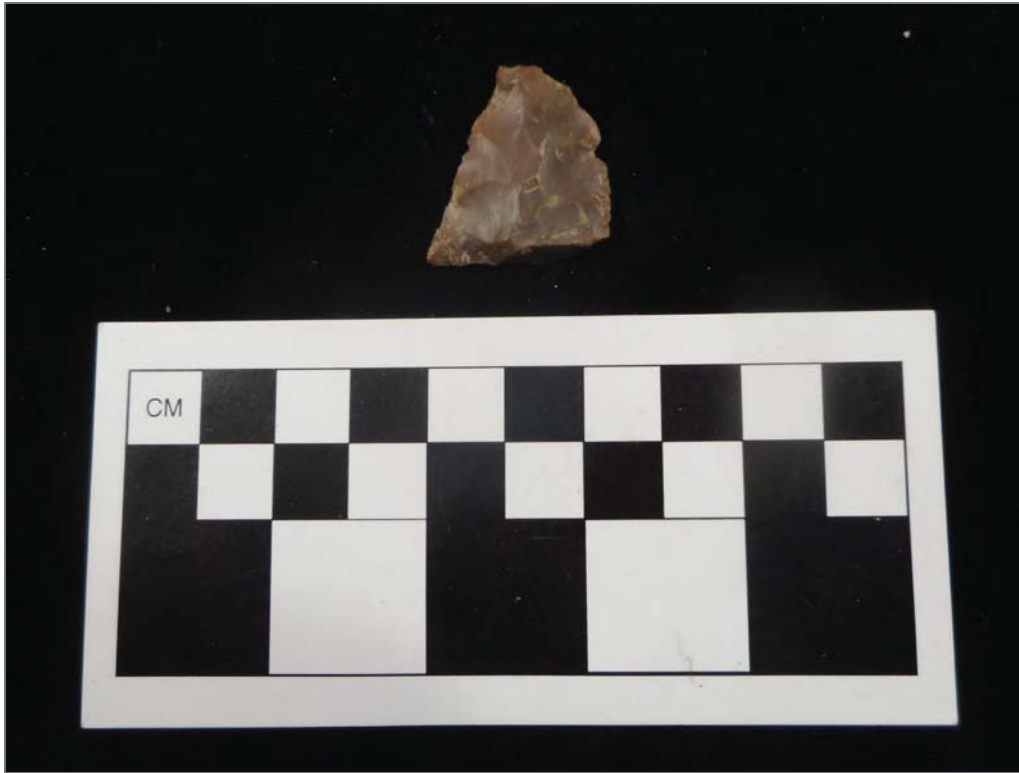


Figure 56. Site 33MN245, biface fragment recovered on site

Table 92. Site 33MN245 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Domestic	3	6	9
Personal		2	2
Utilities	1		1
Total	4	8	12

The Domestic ceramics included food service porcelain and miscellaneous stoneware. The porcelain was the partial rim of a saucer with floral molding around the rim. Though molding appeared in the 1840s, more delicate floral patterns on lighter-weight vessels appeared in the 1870s and remained popular into the twentieth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). The stoneware fragments had interior ribbing and Albany-slip. Albany-slip appears in the early nineteenth century but was used on the exterior of vessels beginning around 1850, and became widely popular in the last quarter of the nineteenth century through circa 1920 (Peterson 2006; Raycraft and Raycraft 1990). The Domestic glass included various machine-made colorless bottle shards. Three are embossed, but only one had discernable patterns. This partial base and body fragment had capacity information and the word "...SYRUP..." It may have been a medicine bottle, though this could not be confirmed. Though colorless glass appeared around 1870, machine-made bottles appear around 1905 (Miller and Pacey 1985).

The Personal group contained two machine-made glass marbles. Machine-made marbles appear after 1902. One of the marbles appears to be an Akro Agate slag marble (circa 1902–1930) and the other appears to be a patched/ribboned Marble King (1950s) (Carskadden and Gartley 1990; Zapata 1997; Castle and Petersen 1991). Lastly, the Utilities group contained one very small piece of ceramic drainpipe.

A review of available historic mapping sources indicate that no structures were at or near the site location until the mid-twentieth century. The community of Bellaire Gardens appears between 1905 and 1959, and the site lies at the western end of the community. No structures appear on the site location on any of these mapping sources, but it is likely that the artifact assemblage comes from Bellaire Gardens.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement. The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source, though it is adjacent to a residential community. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary deposit of household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid- to late twentieth century (ca. 1870–1970).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN245 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN245 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN245 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN246 (RL-73)

Description

Site 33MN246 is a moderate prehistoric scatter with historic domestic refuse recovered from the ground surface in the eastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 918.6 ft (280 m) west of the intersection of Orton Street and Buena Avenue. Site 33MN246 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 337.9 ft (103 m) southeast of the site.

Site 33MN246 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 341.2 ft (104 m) north-south by 236.2 ft (72 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.99 ac (0.40 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of six pieces of debitage and one tool observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 93. Debitage included secondary flakes and tertiary flakes. The secondary flakes were made of an unidentified dull, pale tan-gray chert, while the tertiary flakes were made of Upper Mercer chert. The tool was a bifacial blade fragment, possibly from a drill, of Upper Mercer chert (Figure 57).



Figure 57. Site 33MN246, possible drill fragment identified on site

The historic site assemblage consists of a small, low density domestic refuse. A low density concentration of largely diagnostic whiteware fragments and non-diagnostic glass shards were observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 17 ceramic and glass artifacts, all of which belong to the Domestic functional group, as summarized in Table 94.

Table 93. Site 33MN246 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Upper Mercer	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	2	4	6
Tools, Formal	1		1
Total	3	4	7

Table 94. Site 33MN246 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Domestic	10	7	17
Total	10	7	17

Table 95. Summary of significant date ranges for temporally sensitive artifacts from site 33MN246

Artifact Type	Temporally Sensitive Attribute	Date Ranges	Reference
Ironstone	General production	1805–1920; intensifies after 1840	Peterson (2006:6); Majewski and O'Brien (1987:121)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Molded	1840–1940	Majewski and O'Brien (1987:123–124)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Decal	1850–1950; peak, 1900–1950	Majewski and O'Brien (1987:147)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Transfer-print (blue)	1820–1930	Price (1979:19)
Redware	Colored glaze (cream)	1750–1880	Ketchum (1983:151) Janowitz (2013:106)
Amethyst glass	Made with manganese	1880–1918	Peterson (2006:20); Lockhart (2006a:55)

The glass and ceramic artifacts with temporally diagnostic qualities indicate an assemblage date range of ca. 1750 to 1950, as summarized in Table 95. When peak popularity dates are considered along with date range overlap the most likely date for the assemblage is ca. 1850 to ca. 1950. This concise date range is based on the short production period for items like solarized (amethyst) glass, decal whitewares, transferprinted whiteware, molded whiteware, and aqua glass. Remaining diagnostics, such as redware, has even longer production period ranges, so their presence could allow the site date to be slightly earlier or later than the most likely date range.

Review of historic maps of the area do not show a structure at or near the site location on any available mapping source or aerial photograph. To the northeast, the small community of Bellaire Gardens first appears on the 1959 aerial photograph, and it is likely that the artifact assemblage may have come from those residences. The artifact assemblage combined with the

map review supports the interpretation that the site represents debris associated with nearby residences that date from the latest decades of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The slightly earlier affiliations on some recovered artifacts may reflect depositional lag or heirloom effect.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture. The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1850–ca. 1950).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN246 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN246 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN246 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN247 (RL-75)

Description

Site 33MN247 is a moderately-dense prehistoric scatter with a low density historic domestic refuse scatter recovered from the ground surface in the central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 669.3 ft (204 m) southwest of the intersection of Orton Street and Buena Avenue. Site 33MN247 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 167.3 ft (51 m) south of the site.

Site 33MN247 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 347.8 ft (106 m) north-south by 347.8 ft (106 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 1.78 ac (0.72 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of 59 pieces of debitage and tools observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 96. Debitage included flake fragments, primary decortication flakes, secondary flakes, tertiary flakes, and block shatter. The tools included an indeterminate biface, one formal biface, and one projectile point fragment. The projectile point

was missing its stem and base and thus could not be classified into a cluster or point type. The formal biface, likely a point fragment, retained only the tip (Figure 58).

The historic site assemblage consists of a small and low density domestic refuse scatter. A moderately low density concentration of largely non-diagnostic whiteware fragments and non-diagnostic glass shards were observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of six ceramic and glass artifacts, all of which belong to the Domestic functional group, as summarized in Table 97.

Table 96. Site 33MN247 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE				
	Columbus-Delaware	Upper Mercer	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	12	7	6	31	56
Tools, Formal	1	1		1	3
Total	13	8	6	32	59



Figure 58. Site 33MN247, biface tip and projectile point fragment recovered on site

Table 97. Site 33MN247 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Domestic	4	2	6
Total	4	2	6

The Domestic ceramics were limited to stoneware hollowware vessel fragments. The stoneware was salt-glazed with Albany-slipped interior. These date between 1830 and 1925 (Raycraft and Raycraft 1990; Peterson 2006). The Domestic glass artifacts included molded bottle fragments. Both were made of colorless glass, and postdated 1870 (Fike 1987). The glass and ceramic artifacts with temporally diagnostic qualities indicate an assemblage date range of ca. 1830 to the present. When peak popularity dates are considered along with date range overlap the most likely date for the assemblage is ca. 1870 to ca. 1930. This concise date range is based on the short production period for the stoneware with combined Albany-slip. The molded colorless glass has an even longer date range, so the presence of these shards could allow the site date to be slightly earlier or later than the most likely date range.

Review of historic maps of the area does not show a structure depicted in this location on any available mapping source. However, the small community of Bellaire Gardens, north of Marion, is depicted in the vicinity to the northeast. The residences of Bellaire Gardens are not shown on the 1905 topographic map, and as such, the structures were built between 1905 and 1959. The site location appears to be in agricultural fields on both aerial photographs. Based on this, it is likely that the site assemblage is a secondary deposit from the community of Bellaire Gardens. The artifact assemblage combined with the map review supports the interpretation that the site represents a secondary deposit of domestic debris associated with Bellaire Gardens, dating from the early to mid- to late twentieth century, with slightly earlier affiliations on some recovered artifacts may reflect depositional lag or heirloom effect.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture. The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1870–ca. 1970).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN247 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN247 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the historic component of the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN247 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in

the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN248 (RL-77)

Description

Site 33MN248 is a prehistoric isolated find recovered from the ground surface in the east-central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,873.4 ft (571 m) northwest of the intersection of Selma Street and Buena Avenue. Site 33MN248 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 1,227.0 ft (374 m) southeast of the site.

Site 33MN248 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of a single tool fragment, as summarized in Table 98. The tool was a projectile point fragment of unidentified chert. It is a corner-notched point with a convex base (Figure 59). It could not be classified into a cluster or point type.

Table 98. Site 33MN248 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Tools, Formal	1	1
Total	1	1

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN248 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN248 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.



Figure 59. Site 33MN248 projectile point base fragment recovered on site

33MN249 (RL-78)

Description

Site 33MN249 is a moderately dense prehistoric scatter with a small historic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the southeastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 987.5 ft (301 m) north of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and Kellogg Parkway. Site 33MN249 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 193.6 ft (59 m) east-southeast of the site.

Site 33MN249 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 242.8 ft (74 m) north-south by 295.3 ft (90 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 1.13 ac (0.46 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of 98 pieces of debitage observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 99. Debitage included flake fragments, primary and secondary decortication flakes, primary and secondary flakes, tertiary flakes, thinning flakes, microdebitage, and block shatter. Identified materials included Columbus-Delaware, Flint Ridge, Upper Mercer, and a variety of unidentified cherts ranging from pale gray to tan to dark gray.

The historic site assemblage consists of a small, low density domestic refuse. A moderately low density concentration of largely non-diagnostic whiteware fragments and non-diagnostic glass shards were observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 25 ceramic and glass artifacts, all of which belong to the Domestic functional group, as summarized in Table 100.

Table 99. Site 33MN249 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE				Total
	Columbus-Delaware	Upper Mercer	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	
Debitage	1	5	3	89	98
Total	1	5	3	89	98

Table 100. Site 33MN249 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Domestic	13	10	23
Personal		2	2
Total	13	12	25

Table 101. Summary of significant date ranges for temporally sensitive artifacts from site 33MN249

Artifact Type	Temporally Sensitive Attribute	Date Ranges	Reference
Stoneware	Bristol slipped	1880–1920	Peterson (2006:4)
Stoneware	Albany-slipped	1805–1920; on exterior surface post-1850	Peterson (2006:4)
Stoneware	Salt-glaze with Albany-slip	1843–1925	Peterson (2006:4)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Molded	1840–1930; peak, 1850–1900	Price (1979:22); Majewski and O'Brien (1987:123–124)
Vessel glass	Pattern glass	1850–1920; peak, 1880–1910	George (2020); McCain (1982:7)
Vessel glass	Amethyst glass, made with manganese	1880–1918	Peterson (2006:20)
Glass bottle	Embossed with Dr. SBH&Co, Registered 58, PR	1890–1920	Fike (1987:62)
Vessel glass	Cobalt glass	1890–1960	Fike (1987:13)

The collected historic artifact assemblage consists of 25 ceramic and glass artifacts falling into one of two functional groupings. The glass and ceramic artifacts with temporally diagnostic qualities indicate an assemblage date range of ca. 1805 to 1960, as summarized in Table 101. When peak popularity dates are considered along with date range overlap the most likely date for the assemblage is ca. 1850 to ca. 1920. This concise date range is based on the short production

period for items like solarized (amethyst) glass, pattern glass, the manufacturing mark, and Bristol-slipped stoneware. Other items, such as cobalt glass, molded whiteware, and salt-glaze stoneware with Albany-slip, had longer production ranges but overlap this timeframe, so their presence could allow the site date to be slightly earlier or later than the most likely date range.

Review of historic maps of the area do not show a structure at or near this location on any available mapping source or aerial photograph. The artifact assemblage combined with the map review supports the interpretation that the site represents a secondary deposit of household debris possibly associated with the small community of Bellaire Gardens to the northeast. The slightly earlier affiliations on some recovered artifacts may reflect depositional lag or heirloom effect.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement. The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1850–ca. 1920).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN249 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN249 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN249 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN250 (RL-79)

Description

Site 33MN250 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the southeastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,361.5 ft (415 m) north-northeast of the intersection of Marion-Williamsport Road and Kellogg Parkway. Site 33MN252 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Swale, is 196.9 ft (60 m) southeast of the site.

Site 33MN250 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 141.1 ft (43 m) north-south by 75.5 ft (23 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.17 ac (0.07 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of 18 pieces of debitage and tools observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 102. Debitage included flake fragments, primary decortication flakes, secondary flakes, thinning flakes, and block shatter. The tools included a possible pecked stone and a projectile point fragment. The reworked point fragment was corner-notched and made of an unidentified tan chert. Materials identified included Columbus-Delaware, Upper Mercer, and Flint Ridge, as well as a variety of unidentified cherts.

Table 102. Site 33MN250 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE				
	Columbus-Delaware	Upper Mercer	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	2	4	1	9	16
Tools, Formal				2	2
Total	2	4	1	11	18

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN250 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN250 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN250 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN251 (RL-80)

Description

Site 33MN251 is an isolated prehistoric find spot recovered from the ground surface in the northwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 2,906.8 ft (886 m) east-northeast of the intersection of County Highway 88/Pleasant Hill Road and County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road. Site 33MN251 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, the Little Scioto River, is 423.2 ft (129 m) east of the site.

Site 33MN251 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 26.2 ft (8 m) north-south by 52.5 ft (16 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.02 ac (0.008 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of a single tool, as summarized in Table 103. The tool was a projectile point fragment made of Flint Ridge chert. It is a heat-treated corner-notched fragment. It could not be classified into a specific cluster or type (Figure 60).

Table 103. Site 33MN251 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Flint Ridge	Total
Tools, Formal	1	1
Total	1	1



Figure 60. Site 33MN251, projectile point base fragment recovered on site

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN251 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN251 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN252 (RL-81)

Description

Site 33MN252 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the northwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 2,811.7 ft (857 m) east-northeast of the intersection of County Highway 88/Pleasant Hill Road and County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road. Site 33MN253 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, the Little Scioto River, is 236.2 ft (72 m) east of the site.

Site 33MN252 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 42.7 ft (13 m) north-south by 32.8 ft (10 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.02 ac (0.008 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of one piece of debitage and one tool observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 104. Debitage was a secondary flake of Flint Ridge chert. The tool was the distal portion of a bifacial endscraper made of a heat-treated Flint Ridge chert (Figure 61).

Table 104. Site 33MN252 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Flint Ridge	Total
Debitage	1	1
Tools, Formal	1	1
Total	2	2



Figure 61. Site 33MN252, bifacial endscraper recovered on site

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN252 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN252 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN252 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN253 (RL-82)

Description

Site 33MN253 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the northwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 3,271 ft (997 m) east-northeast of the intersection of County Highway 88/Pleasant Hill Road and County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road. Site 33MN253 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, the Little Scioto River, is 610.2 ft (186 m) east of the site.

Site 33MN253 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 170.6 ft (52 m) north-south by 101.7 ft (31 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.02 ac (0.008 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of seven pieces of debitage and one tool observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 105. Debitage included flake fragments, primary decortication flakes, secondary flakes, and thinning flakes. The tool was a projectile point fragment. The projectile point was a corner-notched point with a broad blade (Figure 62). It could not be classified into a specific cluster or type. Materials identified included Columbus-Delaware, Flint Ridge, Upper Mercer, and unidentified cherts.

Table 105. Site 33MN253 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE				Total
	Columbus-Delaware	Upper Mercer	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	
Debitage	2		1	4	7
Tools, Formal		1			1
Total	2	1	1	4	8

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN253 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN253 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN253 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.



Figure 62. Site 33MN253, notched projectile point fragment recovered on site

33MN254 (RL-83)

Description

Site 33MN254 is a small prehistoric scatter recovered from the ground surface in the northwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 3,677.8 ft (1,121 m) east-northeast of the intersection of County Highway 88/Pleasant Hill Road and County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road. Site 33MN254 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an unnamed tributary to the Little Scioto River, is 685.7 ft (209 m) east of the site.

Site 33MN254 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 42.7 ft (13 m) north-south by 39.4 ft (12 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.02 ac (0.008 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of three pieces of debitage and two tools observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 106. Debitage a flake fragment, a secondary flake, and a tertiary flake. The tools included a utilized flake and an indeterminate biface. Materials identified included Flint Ridge and Upper Mercer, along with unidentified light gray chert to grayish tan chert to a light tan chert.

Table 106. Site 33MN254 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE			Total
	Upper Mercer	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	
Debitage		1	2	3
Tools, Informal/Expedient	1			1
Tools, Formal			1	1
Total	1	1	3	5

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN254 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN254 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN254 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN255 (RL-84)

Description

Site 33MN255 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the northwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 3,910.8 ft (1,192 m) east-northeast of the intersection of County Highway 88/Pleasant Hill Road and County Highway 94/Hillman Ford Road. Site 33MN255 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, the Little Scioto River, is 485.6 ft (148 m) northwest of the site.

Site 33MN255 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 183.7 ft (56 m) north-south by 49.2 ft (15 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.11 ac (0.04 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of seven pieces ofdebitage observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 107. Debitage included a flake fragment, secondary flakes, and a thinning flake. Materials identified included Columbus-Delaware and Upper Mercer, as well as an unidentified pale gray chert and a gray-tan chert.

Table 107. Site 33MN255 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE			
	Columbus-Delaware	Upper Mercer	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	1	1	5	7
Total	1	1	5	7

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN255 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN255 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN255 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN256 (RL-86)

Description

Site 33MN256 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 3,937 ft (1,200 m) west-northwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN256 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary of the Little Scioto River, is 1,309.1 ft (399 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN256 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 60–90 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 75.5 ft (23 m) north-south by 88.6 ft (27 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.12 ac (0.05 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of seven pieces ofdebitage observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 108. Debitage included flake fragments, primary decortication flakes, secondary flakes, and tertiary flakes. Materials identified included Columbus-Delaware chert, Cedarville-Guelph chert, and unidentified cherts.

Table 108. Site 33MN256 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE			Total
	Columbus-Delaware	Cedarville-Guelph	Indeterminate/Other	
Debitage	3	1	3	7
Total	3	1	3	7

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN256 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN256 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN256 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN257 (RL-87/91)

Description

Site 33MN257 is a prehistoric lithic and historic refuse scatter recovered from the ground surface in the northeastern-central part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 3,828.7 ft (1,167 m) west-southwest of the intersection of County Highway 66/Kenton-Galion Road and State Route-423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road. Site 33MN257 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, the Little Scioto River, is 242.8 ft (74 m) northeast of the site.

Site 33MN257 was identified through pedestrian walkover. Materials were recovered on a low knoll overlooking a drainage to the north. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 173.9 ft (53 m) north-south by 157.5 ft (48 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.34 ac (0.14 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of 66 pieces ofdebitage and tools observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 109. Debitage included flake fragments, primary and secondary decortication flakes, secondary flakes, tertiary flakes, thinning flakes, and microdebitage. The tools included utilized flakes and a projectile point fragment. Observed materials included Flint Ridge, Upper Mercer, and unidentified chert varieties.

The historic site assemblage consists of a small, low density domestic refuse. A moderately low density concentration of ceramic fragments and glass shards was observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of three ceramic and glass artifacts, all of which belong to the Architecture and Domestic functional groups, as summarized in Table 110.

Table 109. Site 33MN257 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE			Total
	Upper Mercer	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	
Debitage		52	9	61
Tools, Informal/Expedient		4		4
Tools, Formal	1			1
Total	1	54	9	66

Table 110. Site 33MN257 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Architecture	1		1
Domestic	1	1	2
Total	2	1	3

The Architectural glass was limited to a single piece of window glass. The Domestic ceramic was a single Bristol-slipped stoneware vessel fragment. Bristol-slip appeared around 1880 and declined around 1925 (Raycraft and Raycraft 1990). The Domestic glass was a single piece of machine-made bottle glass, postdating 1905 (Miller and Pacey 1985). A review of available mapping sources indicates that the historic component of the site does not appear on any mapping source or aerial photograph.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement. The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1880–the present).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN257 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN257 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the historic component of the site has limited visibility because of the very small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity,

and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN257 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN258 (RL-88)

Description

Site 33MN258 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the northeastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 3,103.7 ft (946 m) west-southwest of the intersection of County Highway 66/Kenton-Galion Road and State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road. Site 33MN258 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Fork, is 505.2 ft (154 m) north-northeast of the site.

Site 33MN258 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 65.6 ft (20 m) north-south by 36.1 ft (11 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.06 ac (0.02 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of three pieces of debitage and one tool observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 111. Debitage included flake fragments and secondary flakes. The debitage was made of Upper Mercer, Columbus-Delaware, and an unidentified medium gray chert. The tool was an indeterminate biface made of Upper Mercer chert (Figure 63). The notches were only partially visible and a cluster or point type could not be assigned.

Table 111. Site 33MN258 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE			
	Columbus-Delaware	Upper Mercer	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	1		2	3
Tools, Formal		1		1
Total	1	1	2	4



Figure 63. Site 33MN258, biface fragment recovered on site

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN258 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN258 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN258 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN259 (RL-89)

Description

Site 33MN259 is a prehistoric isolated find recovered from the ground surface in the northeastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 3,234.9 ft (986 m) southwest of the intersection of County Highway 66/Kenton-Galion Road and State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road. Site 33MN259 was documented in a field that was disced in

early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to the Little Scioto River, is 564.3 ft (172 m) south of the site.

Site 33MN259 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of a single piece of debitage, as summarized in Table 112. The debitage was a flake fragment of unidentified banded dark and light gray chert.

Table 112. Site 33MN259 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	1	1
Total	1	1

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN259 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN259 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN260 (RL-90)

Description

Site 33MN260 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter with a low density historic domestic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the northeastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 3,008.5 ft (917 m) southwest of the intersection of County Highway 66/Kenton-Galion Road/State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road. Site 33MN260 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Fork, is 725.1 ft (221 m) north-northwest of the site.

Site 33MN260 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 75.5 ft (23 m) north-south by 134.5 ft (41 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.17 ac (0.069 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of two pieces of debitage observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 113. Debitage included secondary flakes of a heat-treated Columbus-Delaware chert and an unidentified medium gray chert.

The historic assemblage consists of a small, low density domestic scatter containing undiagnostic ceramics and glass observed across the surface of the site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 12 ceramic and glass artifacts, all of which belong to the Domestic functional group (Table 114).

Table 113. Site 33MN260 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Columbus-Delaware	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	1	1	2
Total	1	1	2

Table 114. Site 33MN260 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Domestic	2	10	12
Total	2	10	12

Table 115. Summary of significant date ranges for temporally sensitive artifacts from site 33MN260

Artifact Type	Temporally Sensitive Attribute	Date Ranges	Reference
Stoneware	Albany-slipped	1805–1920; on exterior surface post-1850	Peterson (2006:4)
White Earthenware-Whiteware	Molded	1840–1930; peak, 1860–1890	Price (1979:22); Miller (1991:19)
Vessel glass	Pattern glass	1850–1920; peak, 1880–1910	McCain (1982:6); George (2020)
Vessel glass	Amethyst glass, made with manganese	1880–1920	Peterson (2006:20); Lockhart (2006a:54)
Vessel glass	Aqua glass	1880–1930	Peterson (2006:20); Lindsey (2020)

The glass and ceramic artifacts with temporally diagnostic qualities indicate an assemblage date range of ca. 1805 to 1930, as summarized in Table 115. When peak popularity dates are considered along with date range overlap the most likely date for the assemblage is ca. 1860 to ca. 1920. This concise date range is based on the short production period for items like solarized (amethyst) glass, pattern glass, and aqua glass. Other items, such as Albany-slipped stoneware, have longer date ranges but overlap this timeframe. Remaining diagnostics, such as molded whiteware, have even longer production period ranges, so their presence could allow the site date to be slightly earlier or later than the most likely date range.

Review of historic maps of the area show no structures depicted in this location on any available mapping source or aerial photograph. The artifact assemblage combined with the map review supports the interpretation that the site represents a secondary deposit of household debris associated with a nearby farmstead, dating from the mid- to late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture. The site is not associated with a structure on any available mapping source and appears to be a secondary deposit of household/farmstead refuse dating from the mid-nineteenth century through the early twentieth century (ca. 1860–ca. 1920).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN260 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN260 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN260 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN261 (RL-92)

Description

Site 33MN261 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the northwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 4,616.1 ft (1,407 m) southwest of the intersection of County Highway 66/Kenton-Galion Road and State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road. Site 33MN261 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, the confluence of the Little Scioto River and Rock Fork, is 190.3 ft (58 m) northwest of the site.

Site 33MN261 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 45.9 ft (14 m) north-south by 101.7 ft (31 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.08 ac (0.03 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of seven pieces of debitage and one tool observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 116. Debitage included flake fragments, secondary decortication flakes, secondary and tertiary flakes, and microdebitage. Identified material included Columbus-Delaware, Upper Mercer, Flint Ridge, and an unidentified chert. The tool was a projectile point fragment made of Upper Mercer chert. It is a corner-notched, appearing to belong to the Early Archaic Kirk Cluster (Justice 1987) (Figure 64).

Table 116. Site 33MN261 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE				Total
	Columbus-Delaware	Upper Mercer	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	
Debitage	2	2	2	1	7
Tools, Formal		1			1
Total	2	3	2	1	8

**Figure 64. Site 33MN261, projectile point recovered on site**

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN261 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN261 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN261 is, therefore, not

recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN262 (RL-93)

Description

Site 33MN262 is a prehistoric isolated find recovered from the ground surface in the northwestern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 4,261.1 ft (1,299 m) southwest of the intersection of County Highway 66/Kenton-Galion Road and State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road. Site 33MN262 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, Rock Fork, is 278.9 ft (85 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN262 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of a single tool (Table 117). The tool is a projectile point fragment of an unidentified chert. It was heavily reworked and heat-treated. It appears to belong to the Late Archaic Lamoka cluster or the Early Woodland stemmed cluster (Justice 1987) (Figure 65).

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Table 117. Site 33MN262 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Tools, Formal	1	1
Total	1	1

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN262 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN262 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.



Figure 65. Site 33MN262, heavily reworked projectile point fragment recovered on site

33MN263 (RL-94)

Description

Site 33MN263 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter with a low density historic refuse scatter recovered from the ground surface in the northeastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 2,129.3 ft (649 m) west-northwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN263 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to Rock Fork, is 88.6 ft (27 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN263 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 75.5 ft (23 m) north-south by 42.7 ft (13 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.05 ac (0.02 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of seven pieces of debitage observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 118. Debitage included flake fragments, secondary flakes, and tertiary flakes. All were made of unidentified varieties of cherts.

The historic site assemblage consists of a small low density domestic refuse. The historic component consists of non-diagnostic glass shards observed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of two glass artifacts, both of which belong to the Domestic functional group, as summarized in Table 119.

Table 118. Site 33MN263 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	7	7
Total	7	7

Table 119. Site 33MN263 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Glass	Total
Domestic	2	2
Total	2	2

The Domestic glass was limited to jar fragments, both made of aqua glass. The shards belonged to machine-made fruit jars, postdating 1905. Aqua glass declined in popularity in the 1920s but was still used in Ball mason jars until circa 1940 (Miller and Pacey 1985; Lindsey 2020).

A review of historic mapping sources indicate that no structure existed on the site location on any available source or aerial photograph. However, on the 1878 plat map of Marion Township and 1905 topographic map show a structure across the road to the east.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture. The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the earliest decades of the twentieth century through the mid-twentieth century (ca. 1905–1940).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN263 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN263 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN263 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because

the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN264 (RL-95)

Description

Site 33MN264 is a small prehistoric scatter recovered from the ground surface in the northeastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,945.5 ft (593 m) west-northwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN264 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to Rock Fork, is 206.7 ft (63 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN264 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 173.9 ft (53 m) northwest-southeast by 23 ft (7 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.08 ac (0.03 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of four pieces of debitage and one tool observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 120. Debitage included flake fragments and secondary flakes. The tool was an indeterminate biface. Only Flint Ridge chert was identified; the remainder was made from indeterminate varieties.

Table 120. Site 33MN264 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	1	3	4
Tools, Formal		1	1
Total	1	4	5

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture.

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN264 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN264 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN264 is, therefore, not

recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN265 (RL-96)

Description

Site 33MN265 is a small prehistoric lithic and historic refuse scatter recovered from the ground surface in the northeastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 2,450.9 ft (747 m) west-northwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN265 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to Rock Fork, is 575.1 ft (175 m) northeast of the site.

Site 33MN265 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 95.1 ft (29 m) north-south by 131.2 ft (40 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.26 ac (0.10 ha).

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of 14 pieces of debitage and tools observed across the surface of the site, as summarized in Table 121. Debitage included flake fragments, primary decortication flakes, secondary flakes, and thinning flakes. The tools included a projectile point fragment, bifacial blade, and a utilized piece of shatter (Figure 66). One of the points was made of Flint Ridge and was side-notched with a beveled base, and missing the tip. It could not be readily classified into a cluster or type. The bifacial blade was made of Upper Mercer chert. The remaining tool was utilized shatter of Flint Ridge chert.

The historic site assemblage consists of a historic domestic isolated find. The single artifact is a diagnostic glass shard recovered from the surface of this site. The collected artifact belongs to the Domestic functional group, as summarized in Table 122.

Table 121. Site 33MN265 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE			
	Upper Mercer	Flint Ridge	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Debitage	2	2	7	11
Tools, Informal/Expedient		1		1
Tools, Formal	1	1		2
Total	3	4	7	14



Figure 66. Site 33MN265, utilized shatter, blade fragment, and projectile point base and blade fragment recovered on site

Table 122. Site 33MN265 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Glass	Total
Domestic	1	1
Total	1	1

The Domestic glass was a hexagonal bottle base. The bottle was made of colorless glass and mouth-blown. It was manufactured after circa 1870, and likely predates 1920 (Lindsey 2020; Miller and Pacey 1985). A review of historic maps does not show a structure at or near the site location on any available mapping source or aerial photograph.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture. The site is not associated with any structure shown on any available mapping source. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a secondary deposit of household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the early twentieth century (ca. 1870–ca. 1920).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN265 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, site 33MN265 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifacts represent an ephemeral use of the landform and do not lend themselves to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. In addition, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN265 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN266 (RL-97)

Description

Site 33MN266 is a prehistoric isolated find recovered from the ground surface in the eastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 2,260.5 ft (689 m) west-northwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN266 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to the Little Scioto River, is 347.8 ft (106 m) east of the site.

Site 33MN266 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of a single tool, as summarized in Table 123. The tool was a projectile point fragment made of Columbus-Delaware chert. The base was missing, and it could not be classified into a cluster or point type (Figure 67).

Table 123. Site 33MN266 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Columbus-Delaware	Total
Tools, Formal	1	1
Total	1	1



Figure 67. Site 33MN266, projectile point fragment recovered on site

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement.

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN266 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site, apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN266 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN267 (RL-98)

Description

Site 33MN267 is a small historic scatter recovered from the ground surface in the northeastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,689.6 ft (515 m) west-northwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN267 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to the Little Scioto River, is 410.1 ft (125 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN267 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The drawn boundaries of the site reflect the location of cultural materials recovered from the ground surface as well as a buffer. The site measures 29.5 ft (9 m) north-south by 62.6 ft (20 m) east-west. The site boundaries encompass 0.04 ac (0.02 ha).

The historic site assemblage consists of a small and low density domestic refuse. A moderately low density concentration of largely non-diagnostic whiteware fragments and non-diagnostic glass shards were observed distributed across the surface of this site. The collected artifact assemblage consists of 16 ceramic and glass artifacts, all of which belong to the Architecture, Domestic, and Personal functional groups, as summarized in Table 124.

Table 124. Site 33MN267 historic artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE		
	Ceramic	Glass	Total
Architecture		2	2
Domestic	2	11	13
Personal		1	1
Total	2	14	16

The Architecture group contained two pieces of flat/window glass. The Personal group was limited to one piece of a hygiene jar made of opaque white/milkglass. Milkglass appeared in the 1860s but became more popular in the late nineteenth century through the early to mid-twentieth century (Newbound and Newbound 1995; Fike 1987).

The Domestic ceramics include whiteware and ironstone fragments belonging to food service vessels. The ironstone flatware fragment is burned but molded. Molded decorations appeared in the 1840s, but designs became more delicate in the later nineteenth century. As such, this piece likely dates between 1870 and 1930 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). The whiteware flatware fragment was undecorated. Undecorated whitewares appeared around 1840 but became more common after 1860 and remained popular until the late nineteenth century, before declining in the early twentieth century (Price 1979; Manson and Snyder 1996). The Domestic glass was dominated by colorless vessel fragments, but included green and cobalt shards. Colorless glass appeared around 1870 but increased in use with the advent of machine-made bottles (Fike 1987). Cobalt glass was generally used in pharmaceuticals but could appear on household glass (Fike 1987). One of the colorless bottles was a machine-made Crown-cap closure, postdating 1905 (Miller and Pacey 1985). Lastly, another bottle base showed stippling, a distinctly modern (1940 or later) characteristic (Lindsey 2020).

A review of historic maps indicates that a structure appears immediately adjacent to the site on a 1959 aerial photograph. The structures are not shown on the 1905 topographic map nor the 1878 plat map. The structure is shown on aerial photographs and topographic maps through the end of the twentieth century and is currently extant.

The site is adjacent to an extant farmstead and is shown on aerial photographs, though is not documented on historic mapping sources. Based on the date ranges for the artifact assemblage and the archival map data, this historic component of the site appears to be a household/farmstead refuse scatter dating from the twentieth century (ca. 1900–present).

Eligibility Discussion

The integrity of site 33MN267 has been impacted, to an unknown degree, by sustained cultivation and field maintenance activities over the past 150 years. Furthermore, the site has limited visibility because of the small assemblage size, lack of artifact type diversity, and lack of architectural features. Site 33MN267 is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the potential to recover significant information is low, as evaluated under Criterion D. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

33MN268 (RL-99)

Description

Site 33MN268 is a prehistoric isolated find recovered from the ground surface in the northeastern part of the survey area. The site is located approximately 1,312.3 ft (400 m) west-northwest of the intersection of State Route 423/Marion-Upper Sandusky Road and Barford Road. Site 33MN268 was documented in a field that was disced in early spring prior to survey. The nearest mapped freshwater source, an ephemeral tributary to the Little Scioto River, is 423.2 ft (129 m) north of the site.

Site 33MN268 was identified through pedestrian walkover. The site area is characterized by disced agricultural land with approximately 80 percent ground surface visibility. Ground cover included soybean and corn debris. No architectural remains or features were identified.

The prehistoric site assemblage consists of a single tool, as summarized in Table 125. The tool was an indeterminate biface of unidentified gray chert with tan banding.

The prehistoric component of the site represents one or more ephemeral uses of the landform and does not lend interpretation to the types of activities that may have taken place at the site beyond representing some stage of tool manufacture and/or resource procurement.

Table 125. Site 33MN268 prehistoric artifact assemblage by material and functional grouping

Functional Grouping	MATERIAL TYPE	
	Indeterminate/Other	Total
Tools, Formal	1	1
Total	1	1

Eligibility Discussion

By its very nature as an isolated find, site 33MN268 lacks visibility and, hence, has a low data potential under Criterion D. The artifact represents an ephemeral use of the landform and does not lend itself to interpretations of the types of activities that may have taken place at the site,

apart from indicating that some form of resource procurement and/or processing activity took place. Site 33MN268 is, therefore, not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional investigation of the site is not warranted.

CONCLUSIONS

Marion County Solar engaged Commonwealth to provide cultural resources services in support of the Marion County Solar Project located northwest of the town of Marion, in Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio. This project will entail installation of solar arrays and associated infrastructure, such as collection lines, substations, access roads, and laydown yards. At this time, no federal nexus is present for the proposed development, but the requirements for Certificate Applications for Electric Generating Facilities as detailed in Ohio Administrative Code 4906-04 and as administered by the OPSB must be met. In addition to completing the tasks specified in the Ohio Administrative Code, a good faith effort was made to identify and document previously unrecorded archaeological sites that are eligible for listing in the NRHP and that may be impacted by the ground disturbing activities of the proposed development. The project area encompasses 970 ac (392.5 ha). Because survey was initiated prior to final design, a survey area of 899.8 ac (364.1 ha) was investigated to accommodate changes in the final design. At present, the design footprint, or area where ground disturbing activities are planned, is 724 acres (292.8 ha), all of which is within the survey area.

This report of findings has presented the results of the archaeological survey conducted between December 8–12, 2020, April 12–21, 2021, and on April 25, 2021; results of the architectural survey are reported in a separate document. After completing a literature review to identify previously documented archaeological resources in an area up to 10 miles (16 km) from the survey area, Commonwealth staff used pedestrian survey and shovel test excavation to examine a total of 899.8 acres (364.1 ha).

The Phase I archaeological survey documented 80 previously unrecorded archaeological sites: 33MN189 through 33MN268. Of the prehistoric sites, some of the identified projectile points have Archaic-period and Woodland-period morphology, with one site potentially being Transitional Paleoindian. The majority of the sites were ultimately determined to be temporally indeterminate due to the lack of time-sensitive diagnostic artifacts. The one previously identified prehistoric site (33MN142) mapped within the survey area could not be conclusively linked to the nearby newly identified prehistoric site 33MN203 and, therefore, unique spatial and numerical identifiers for the two sites were maintained. The newly identified historic archaeological sites represent nineteenth- and twentieth-century refuse scatters that are predominately domestic in origin. Some are associated with structures that are no longer extant, but the majority are not associated with the locations of structures and are therefore likely secondary deposits.

Because these 80 sites lack information potential (Criterion D) and have impaired integrity, Commonwealth recommends sites 33MN189 through 33MN268 not eligible for listing in the NRHP. It is the opinion of Commonwealth staff that a good faith effort has been made to identify archaeological sites eligible for listing in the NRHP in the survey area. Furthermore, it is the opinion of Commonwealth staff that the project will not have an impact on archaeological sites eligible for listing in or listed in the NRHP. Commonwealth recommends that no additional archaeological investigation in the survey area is necessary to meet compliance with requirements for Certificate Applications for Electric Generating Facilities as detailed in Ohio Administrative Code 4906-04 and as administered by the OPSB.

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APPENDIX A.

LITERATURE REVIEW SUMMARY TABLES COMPILED FROM THE OHPO

ONLINE GIS SYSTEM

Appendix A, Table 1. Previously recorded archaeological sites in 10-mile (16-km) radius of project footprint, arranged alphabetically by county and OAI number¹

County	OAI (Site Name)	Broad Temporal Affiliation	Specific Temporal Affiliation(s)	Site Type	Site Size (m ²)	NRHP Status
<i>Crawford</i>	CR0065	Prehistoric	Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric	Unknown	1,500	Not coded in GIS
	CR0476	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	530	Not coded in GIS
<i>Marion</i>	MN0001 (Porter Cemetery / Green Camp Site)	Prehistoric	Late Prehistoric, Late Prehistoric, Protohistoric	Cemetery	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0012 (Newman Bridge Village Site)	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Habitation	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0015 (Roux Site)	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0017	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Cemetery	3,716	Not coded in GIS
	MN0019	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Camp	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0020	Prehistoric	Middle Woodland	Hamlet with possible earthen mound	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0021	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Camp	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0022	Prehistoric	Paleolithic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0025	Prehistoric	Not coded in GIS	Unknown	4,000	Not coded in GIS
	MN0026 (Theydon Site)	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	17,500	Not coded in GIS
	MN0027 (Naomi Clabaugh Site)	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	14,800	Not coded in GIS
	MN0028 (Unsicker Site #1)	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	4,200	Not coded in GIS
	MN0029 (Unsicker Site #2)	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Unknown	7,000	Not coded in GIS
	MN0030 (Unsicker Site #3)	Prehistoric	Paleolithic	Unknown	2,275	Not coded in GIS
	MN0031 (Unsicker Site #4)	Prehistoric	Paleolithic, Early Archaic, Late Archaic	Unknown	33,600	Not coded in GIS

¹ As reported in the Ohio SHPO online GIS

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County	OAI (Site Name)	Broad Temporal Affiliation	Specific Temporal Affiliation(s)	Site Type	Site Size (m ²)	NRHP Status
	MN0032 (Lynn Clabaugh Site)	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0043	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	79	Not coded in GIS
	MN0044	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0045	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0046	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0047	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0048	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0049	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0050	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0051	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0052	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0053	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0054	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0055	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0056	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0057	Prehistoric	Late Prehistoric	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0058	Prehistoric	Late Prehistoric	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MN0059	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS

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County	OAI (Site Name)	Broad Temporal Affiliation	Specific Temporal Affiliation(s)	Site Type	Site Size (m ²)	NRHP Status
	MN0060	Prehistoric and Historic	Prehistoric: Temporally unaffiliated; Historic: not coded in GIS (Non-Aboriginal)	Unknown	2,400	Not coded in GIS
	MN0061	Prehistoric	Prehistoric: Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	450	Not coded in GIS
	MN0062	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0063	Prehistoric and Historic	Prehistoric: Temporally unaffiliated; Historic: Not coded in GIS (Non-Aboriginal)	Unknown	864	Not coded in GIS
	MN0064	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0065	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0066	Prehistoric	Prehistoric: Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0067	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	25	Not coded in GIS
	MN0068	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0070	Prehistoric and Historic	Prehistoric: Late Archaic; Historic: Not Coded in GIS (Non-Aboriginal)	Unknown	259	Not coded in GIS
	MN0071	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0072	Historic	Non-Aboriginal	Not coded in GIS	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0073	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	116	Not coded in GIS
	MN0074	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0075	Historic	Non-Aboriginal	Not coded in GIS	929	Not coded in GIS
	MN0076	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0077	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0078	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	10	Not coded in GIS
	MN0079	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	4,200	Not coded in GIS
	MN0080	Prehistoric and Historic	Prehistoric: Temporally unaffiliated; Historic: not coded in GIS (Non-Aboriginal)	Unknown	11,400	Not coded in GIS
	MN0081	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	600	Not coded in GIS
	MN0082	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS

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County	OAI (Site Name)	Broad Temporal Affiliation	Specific Temporal Affiliation(s)	Site Type	Site Size (m ²)	NRHP Status
	MN0083	Prehistoric	Middle Woodland	Unknown	900	Not coded in GIS
	MN0084	Prehistoric and Historic	Prehistoric: Temporally unaffiliated; Historic: not coded in GIS (Non-Aboriginal)	Unknown	1,000	Not coded in GIS
	MN0085	Prehistoric	Prehistoric: Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0086	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0087	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	500	Not coded in GIS
	MN0088	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0089	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	200	Not coded in GIS
	MN0090	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0091	Historic	Non-Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	5,625	Not coded in GIS
	MN0092	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0093	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0094	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0095	Historic	Non-Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	15	Not coded in GIS
	MN0096	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	40	Not coded in GIS
	MN0097	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0098	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	10	Not coded in GIS
	MN0099	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1,672	Not coded in GIS
	MN0100	Historic	Non-Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	3,716	Not coded in GIS
	MN0101	Historic	Non-Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	842	Not coded in GIS
	MN0102	Historic	Non-Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	58	Not coded in GIS
	MN0103	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

County	OAI (Site Name)	Broad Temporal Affiliation	Specific Temporal Affiliation(s)	Site Type	Site Size (m ²)	NRHP Status
	MN0104	Prehistoric	Late Archaic, Early Woodland	Unknown	81	Not coded in GIS
	MN0105	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0106	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0107	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0108	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	3,484	Not coded in GIS
	MN0109	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	100	Not coded in GIS
	MN0110	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	100	Not coded in GIS
	MN0111	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	100	Not coded in GIS
	MN0115	Prehistoric and Historic	Prehistoric: Temporally unaffiliated; Historic: Non-Aboriginal (not reported in GIS)	Unknown	12,513	Not coded in GIS
	MN0116	Prehistoric	Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric	Unknown	37,428	Not coded in GIS
	MN0117	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	4,828	Not coded in GIS
	MN0118 (Krawczyk #44)	Prehistoric	Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric	Habitation	6,647	Not coded in GIS
	MN0120	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0121	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	110	Not coded in GIS
	MN0122	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0125	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0126	Prehistoric and Historic	Prehistoric: Temporally unaffiliated; Historic: Non-Aboriginal (not coded in GIS)	Unknown	5,700	Not coded in GIS
	MN0127	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0128	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0129	Prehistoric	Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0130	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0131	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS

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County	OAI (Site Name)	Broad Temporal Affiliation	Specific Temporal Affiliation(s)	Site Type	Site Size (m ²)	NRHP Status
	MN0132	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	5,752	Not coded in GIS
	MN0133	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	232	Not coded in GIS
	MN0134	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0135	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	934	Not coded in GIS
	MN0136	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0137	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	176	Not coded in GIS
	MN0138	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0139	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0140	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0141	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0142	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0144	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0146	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0147 (Warren G. Harding Home)	Prehistoric and Historic	Prehistoric: Temporally unaffiliated; Historic: Non-Aboriginal	Unknown	90,000	Listed
	MN0148	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Not reported in GIS	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0149	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Not reported in GIS	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0150	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	42	Not coded in GIS
	MN0151	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	2	Not coded in GIS
	MN0152	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Not reported in GIS	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0153	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	5	Not coded in GIS
	MN0154	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0155	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	41	Not coded in GIS
	MN0157	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Unknown	11	Not coded in GIS

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County	OAI (Site Name)	Broad Temporal Affiliation	Specific Temporal Affiliation(s)	Site Type	Site Size (m ²)	NRHP Status
	MN0158	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0159	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0160	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Not reported in GIS	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0161	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Not reported in GIS	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0163	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Not reported in GIS	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0164	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	911	Not coded in GIS
	MN0165	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0166	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0167	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0168	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0169	Prehistoric	Middle Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0170	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0171	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0172	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0173	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0174	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0175	Historic	Non-Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0176	Prehistoric and Historic	Prehistoric: Temporally unaffiliated; Historic: Non-Aboriginal	Unknown	1,521	Not coded in GIS
	MN0177	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0178	Prehistoric	Late Woodland	Not reported in GIS	26	Not coded in GIS
	MN0179	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS

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County	OAI (Site Name)	Broad Temporal Affiliation	Specific Temporal Affiliation(s)	Site Type	Site Size (m ²)	NRHP Status
	MN0180	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	MN0181	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
Morrow	MW0003	Prehistoric	Unassigned Woodland	Unknown mound group	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MW0005 (Melvin Hissong Site)	Prehistoric	Paleolithic, Unassigned Archaic, Unassigned Woodland, Late Prehistoric	Unknown	10,000	Not coded in GIS
	MW0006 (Cecil Weir Site)	Prehistoric	Unassigned Archaic, Unassigned Woodland	Unknown	8,094	Not coded in GIS
	MW0007	Prehistoric	Unassigned Woodland	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	MW0008 (Thorn Run Camp)	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	79	Not coded in GIS
	MW0157	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0003 (Ira and R.E. Swartz Kame and Mound)	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Earthen Mound	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
Wyandot	WY0004 (Pipetown [Delaware] / New Pipes Town / Pipetown Kame)	Historic	Aboriginal	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0005 (Leroy Comstock Mound or Kame)	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0006 (Leroy Comstock Historic Indian Cemetery)	Historic	Aboriginal	Cemetery/Burial	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0008 (Cyrus and David Sears Historic Indian Cemetery)	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0016 (Henry Bils Kame [Mound])	Prehistoric	Unassigned Woodland	Earthen Mound/Burial	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0111 (Old Peacock's Improvement I [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0112 (Old Peacock's Improvement II [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0113 (J. Zane's Improvement II [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0123 (John Hick's Improvement [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS

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County	OAI (Site Name)	Broad Temporal Affiliation	Specific Temporal Affiliation(s)	Site Type	Site Size (m ²)	NRHP Status
	WY0124 (Isaac Zane's Improvement [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0125 (John Zane's Improvement II [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0126 (John Zane's Improvement II [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0127 (John Zane's Improvement III [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0128 (Unnamed Improvement [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0135 (John Zane's Improvement [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0136 (Unnamed Improvement [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0137 (Daniel Zane's Improvement [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0162 (Charles Garrett's Improvement [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0163 (Widow Wyandot's Improvement [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0164 (Lame Peter's Improvement [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0166 (Unnamed Improvement [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0169 (Doctor Greyeye's Improvement [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0170 (Old Peacock's Improvement [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0171 (Peacock's Improvement [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS

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County	OAI (Site Name)	Broad Temporal Affiliation	Specific Temporal Affiliation(s)	Site Type	Site Size (m ²)	NRHP Status
	WY0172 (Saraha's Improvement [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0173 (Bill Washington's Improvement [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0174 (Widow Mature's Improvement [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0175 (Peacock's Sawmill [Indian Improvement])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0176 (Old Peacock's Improvement II [Wyandotte Farmstead])	Historic	Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0183	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	20	Not coded in GIS
	WY0196	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0197	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0198	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0207	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	2,500	Not coded in GIS
	WY0233	Historic	Non-Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	2,500	Not coded in GIS
	WY0224	Historic	Non-Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	400	Not coded in GIS
	WY0251 (Wyandot Tablet)	Prehistoric	Early Woodland	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0396	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0397	Historic	Non-Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0413	Prehistoric and Historic	Prehistoric: Temporally unaffiliated; Historic: Non-Aboriginal	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0414	Historic	Non-Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0415	Prehistoric and Historic	Prehistoric: Temporally unaffiliated; Historic: Non-Aboriginal	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS

County	OAI (Site Name)	Broad Temporal Affiliation	Specific Temporal Affiliation(s)	Site Type	Site Size (m ²)	NRHP Status
	WY0416	Prehistoric and Historic	Prehistoric: Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric; Historic: Non-Aboriginal	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0418	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0419	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0420	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0421	Prehistoric	Middle Woodland	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0422	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0423	Prehistoric	Early Archaic, Late Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0424	Prehistoric	Early Archaic, Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0425	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0426	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0427	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0428	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0429	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0430	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0431	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0432	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0433	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0434	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0435	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0436	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0437	Prehistoric	Unknown Woodland, Middle Woodland	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS

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County	OAI (Site Name)	Broad Temporal Affiliation	Specific Temporal Affiliation(s)	Site Type	Site Size (m ²)	NRHP Status
	WY0438	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0439	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0440	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0441	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0442	Prehistoric	Early Archaic, Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0443	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0444	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0445	Prehistoric	Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0446	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0447	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0448	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0449	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0450	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0451	Prehistoric	Early Archaic, Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric	Unknown	Not recorded in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0452	Prehistoric	Early Archaic, Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0453	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0454	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0455	Prehistoric	Early Archaic,	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0456	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0457	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0458	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0459	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0460	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0461	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0462	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS

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County	OAI (Site Name)	Broad Temporal Affiliation	Specific Temporal Affiliation(s)	Site Type	Site Size (m ²)	NRHP Status
	WY0463	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0464	Prehistoric	Early Archaic, Late Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0465	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0466	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0467	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0468	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0469	Prehistoric	Late Archaic, Early Woodland	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0470	Prehistoric	Late Archaic, Early Woodland	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0471	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0472	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0473	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0474	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0475	Prehistoric	Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0476	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0477	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0478	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0479	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0490	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0491	Prehistoric	Late Woodland, Late Prehistoric	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0492	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0493	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0494	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0495	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0496	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not recorded in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0497	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY0498	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS

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County	OAI (Site Name)	Broad Temporal Affiliation	Specific Temporal Affiliation(s)	Site Type	Site Size (m ²)	NRHP Status
	WY0499	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY0500	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1148 (Henry Bils Kame)	Prehistoric	Late Archaic, Early Woodland	Cemetery	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1154	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1155	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1156	Prehistoric and Historic	Prehistoric: Unassigned Woodland; Historic: Non-Aboriginal	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1157	Prehistoric and Historic	Prehistoric: Late Archaic, Unassigned Woodland; Historic: Non-Aboriginal	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1161	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY1162	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY1163	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY1178	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	225	Not coded in GIS
	WY1179	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	4,000	Not coded in GIS
	WY1225	Historic	Non-Aboriginal	Not reported in GIS	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY1236	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY1248	Prehistoric	Early Woodland	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1248	Prehistoric	Early Woodland	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1250	Prehistoric	Early Woodland	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1251	Prehistoric	Early Woodland	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1252	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1253	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS

County	OAI (Site Name)	Broad Temporal Affiliation	Specific Temporal Affiliation(s)	Site Type	Site Size (m ²)	NRHP Status
	WY1260	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1261	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1262	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1272	Prehistoric	Late Woodland	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1275	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY1276	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1277	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1278	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1279	Prehistoric	Early Archaic	Unknown	Not reported in GIS	Not coded in GIS
	WY1296	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Unknown	952	Not coded in GIS
	WY1297	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Not reported in GIS	1	Not coded in GIS
	WY1298	Prehistoric	Temporally unaffiliated	Not reported in GIS	1	Not coded in GIS

Appendix A, Table 2. Additional information on archaeology sites officially listed on the National Register within a 10-mile (16-km) radius of project footprint, arranged alphabetically by county, municipality or township, and OHPO SER Number (Reference Number)

County	Town/Township	SER NO / Reference Number	Name	Address	Applicable Criteria	Notes
Crawford	Bucyrus	10000083	Harvey One-Room School	1120 Caldwell Road	A, C	
Marion	Caledonia	78002131	Caledonia Bowstring Bridge	North of Caledonia	A, C	
Marion	Caledonia	XXXXXX35	Memorial United Methodist Church	243 South Main Street	B, C	
Marion	Marion	07000027	Marion Township Sub-District #8 School	2473 State Route 4 N	A, C	
Marion	Marion	07000298	Marion County Telephone Company Building	197 South Main Street	A	
Marion	Marion	66000618	Warren G. Harding House	380 Mount Vernon Avenue	B	
Marion	Marion	74001572	Marion County Courthouse	Courthouse Square	C	
Marion	Marion	76001485	Harding Tomb	Marion Cemetery	B, C	
Marion	Marion	76001486	Palace Theater	272 West Center Street	A, C	
Marion	Marion	80003154	Hotel Harding	267 West Center Street	C	
Marion	Marion	90001777	Old U.S. Post Office	169 East Church Street	A, C	
Marion	Marion	95000169	Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Chapel	State Route 423, East side, within Marion Cemetery	C	
Marion	Marion	95001331	George W. King Mansion – Etowah	429 Mount Vernon Avenue	A, B	
Marion	Marion	95001415	Marion Cemetery Receiving Vault	620 Delaware Avenue	A, C	
Marion	Marion	SG1000001587	Marion Catholic School	1001 & 1047 Mt. Vernon Avenue and 590 Forest Lawn Drive	C	
Marion	Morrall	80003155	Bretz Farm	197 Morall-Kirkpatrick Road	B, C	
Wyandot	Wyandot	76001553	Swartz Covered Bridge	NW of Wyandot on State Route 130A	C	

Appendix A, Table 3. Additional information on archaeology sites officially determined eligible for listing on the National Register within a 10-mile (16-km) radius of project footprint, arranged alphabetically by county, municipality or township, and OHPO SER Number (Reference Number)

County	Town/Township	SER NO / Reference Number	Name	Address	Applicable Criteria	Notes
Marion	Caledonia	Not recorded in GIS		110 East Marion Street	Not recorded	
Marion	Marion	916676		225 E. Farming Street	C	
Marion	Marion	961893		162 W. Center Street	A, C	
Marion	Marion	970549		2347 State Route 423	C	
Marion	Marion	1003636		504 S. State Street	C	
Marion	Marion	1014228		131-141 E. Center Street	C	
Marion	Marion	1016080		146-148 S. Main Street	C	OHPO ID 2007MAR630
Marion	Marion	1029604	Community Health Center	205 W. Center Street	C	OHPO ID 2009MAR9501
Marion	Marion	1055317		2319 State Route 4	C	OHPO ID 2914MAR28559
Marion	Marion	1056365	Warren G. Harding Home		A, B, D	OHPO ID 2014MAR29997
Marion	Marion	1058285	Relight the Palace Marquee	276 W. Center Street	A, B, D	OHPO Id 2015MAR29976
Marion	Marion	1068581		467 Mt. Vernon Avenue	B, C	OHPO ID 2016MAR37093
Marion	Marion	1070145		126 S. Main Street	C	OHPO ID 2017MAR39788
Marion	Marion	1078759	Firestation	186 S. Prospect Street	C	OHPO ID 2019MAR44925
Marion	Prospect	1018791		4883 Larue Prospect Road South	A	OHPO ID 2005DEL159
Wyandot	Morral	107205		17519 CR 113	C	

Appendix A, Table 4. Previously recorded investigations in 10-mile (16-km) radius of project footprint, arranged alphabetically by year, with Phase II Investigations at the end of list

Author(s)	Year	Title	Affiliated business or institution	NADB No.
Baker, Stanley W.	1977	The Preliminary Archaeological Survey of the Waste Treatment Facilities for Caledonia, Ohio	Stanley W. Baker	13738
Kole, Joseph E.	1980	An Archaeological Survey in the Vicinity of the Confluence of the Olentangy River and Whetstone Creek in Delaware County	ODOT	18765
Graham, Paul B., et al.	1980	Ohio Department of Transportation Bureau of Environmental Services Cultural Resources Services Report, City of Marion and Big Island and Marion Townships, Marion County, Ohio	Joseph E. Kole	11462
Kime, Julie	1984	Phase I and II Archaeological Survey of Marion County Road 27J Bridge Replacement	OHS (Ohio Historical Society)	13740
Wakeman, Joseph E.	1994	Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for the Crawford-Marion Line Road Bridge Replacement and Road Realignment in Grand Prairie Township, Marion County, Ohio	ASC Group, Inc.	13741
Bennett, Patrick M., Kenneth E. Jackson, E. JeAnne Harris, and Rita G. Walsh	1995	Phase I Archaeological Survey for Ohio Edison Company's Proposed Kirby-Roberts 138Kv Transmission Line in Marion and Union Counties, Ohio	Gray & Pape, Inc.	13743
Weller Von Molsdorff, Ryan J., and Brian K. Mollenkopf	1995	Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Industrial Development Near the Marion Airport in Claridon Township, Marion County, Ohio	Applied Archaeological Services, Inc.	13742
Biehl, Stephen M.	1997	Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigation for the Proposed Additional 57.7 Ha (142.5 A.) Marion Airport Industrial Park in Section 18 of Claridon Township, Marion County, Ohio	Applied Archaeological Services, Inc.	13778
Biel, Stephen M., and Craig S. Keener	1998	Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigation for the Proposed 27.5 Ha (68 A.) Earthen Dike Construction within the Big Island Wildlife Area, Big Island and Marion Townships, Marion County, Ohio	Applied Archaeological Services, Inc.	13923
Burcham, James B.	1998	Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigation for the Proposed 53.4 ha. (132 a.) Wetland Construction in Big Island Township, Marion County, Ohio	Applied Archaeological Services, Inc.	14207
DeRegnaucourt, Tony	1998	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Waterlines for the MCO Water Company in Marion and Morrow Counties, Ohio	UMVARM, Arcanum	15080
Hillen, Luella Beth, and Dawn Grunwell	1998	Phase I Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Marion Dual Rail Industrial Park Access Road and Improvements To Marion-Williamsport Road, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio	ASC Group, Inc.	13963
Biehl, Stephen M.	1999	Phase I Cultural Resources Management Investigations for the Proposed .126 ha (.311 a) Parking Lot Construction (MAR-Prairie Parks [PID 20623]) in Claridon Township, Marion County, Ohio	Applied Archaeological Services, Inc.	14250

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

Author(s)	Year	Title	Affiliated business or institution	NADB No.
Snell, Samuel P., and Shane M. Skinner	1999	Data Collection and Field Review for the MAR-423-6.35 (PID 18610) Intersection Improvement for State Route 423 and Marion-Cardington Road in Pleasant Township, Marion County, Ohio	ASC Group, Inc.	20014
Weller Von Molsdorff, Ryan J., and Amy L. Kramb	1999	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations (short report format) for the MAR-98-11.39 (PID 17553) Improvements in Claridon Township, Marion County, Ohio	Applied Archaeological Services, Inc.	14206
Burcham, James B.	2000	Phase I Cultural Resources Management Investigations for a Proposed 65 ha (160 a.) Wetland Construction in Big Island Township, Marion County, Ohio	ASC Group, Inc.	14417
Gibbs, Kevin, and Kevin S. Coleman	2000	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the MAR-423-6.35 (PID 18610) Intersection Improvements at State Route 423 and Marion-Cardington Road in Pleasant Township, Marion County, Ohio	ASC Group, Inc.	14397
Wilson, James F., and Christopher A. Bergman	2001	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Marathon Ashland Petroleum, LLC's Lima to Canton, 12" Mainline Replacement Project in Wyandot and Marion Counties, Ohio	BHE Environmental, Inc.	14398
Schneider, Andrew M., and Jason Koralewski	2001	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Relocation of the River Valley Middle and High School Campus, Claridon Township, Marion County, Ohio	Midwest Environmental Consultants, Inc., Maumee	14615
Watkins, Jason	2001	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Marion County Garage Tract (MAR-County Garage) located in Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio. (No PID)	ODOT-OES, Columbus	14537
Gibbs, Kevin	2003	The Phase I Literature Review, Archaeological Field Review, Disturbance Assessment, and Photolog for the Proposed Improvements to State Route 423 (MAR-423-6.57; PID 20964) in Marion and Pleasant Townships, Marion County, Ohio	ASC Group, Inc.	16374
Keener, Craig S.	2003	Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey of a Proposed Cell Tower (Linn Hipsher Road Site/113A-CB0156E) in Scott Township, Marion County, Ohio	Professional Archaeological Services Team	16150
Keener, Craig S.	2003	Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey of a Proposed Utilities Shed Addition to a Sprint Cell Tower (Barks Road Site/ CB33XC003) in Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio.	Professional Archaeological Services Team	16236
Schweikart, John F., J. Randall, R. Kreig, and M. Helton	2003	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the MAR-CR 138-.57 Railroad Grade Separation for Barks Road in Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio (PID 75240)	ODOT-OES, Columbus	15219
Aument, Bruce W.	2004	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the MAR-CR 138-.57 Railroad Grade Separation for Barks Road in Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio (PID 75240)	ODOT	17700
Keener, Craig S.	2004	Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey of a Proposed 23.9 ha (59.2 a.) Development in Claridon Township, Marion County, Ohio	Professional Archaeological Services Team	16403
Weller, Ryan J.	2004	A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the 11 ha (27 a.) Pleasant Park Development in Pleasant Township, Marion County, Ohio	Weller & Associates, Inc	16273

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

Author(s)	Year	Title	Affiliated business or institution	NADB No.
Behner, Angela	2005	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Proposed Clear Channel Radio Broadcasting Tower Project Area, Scott Township, Marion County, Ohio	ERM (Environmental Resources Management)	16787
Kreinbrink, Jeannine	2005	Phase I Archaeology Survey for the 19.8 Mile (31.7 KM) DEL-MAR Natural Gas Pipeline Project in Delaware, Liberty, and Marlboro Township, Delaware County, and Waldo and Pleasant Townships, Marion County, Ohio	Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions	18099
Workman, Keith	2005	Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Proposed Monnett / Harvey Wireless Cellular Tower in Bucyrus Township, Crawford County, Ohio	EMH&T, Inc.	16790
Bowen, Christopher, Laurie Paonessa, and Susan L. Bupp	2006	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Marion Local Training Area (OH041/39905), Claridon Township, Marion County, Ohio	Versar, Inc.	17108
Cameron, Erica L., and J. Ryan Duddleson	2006	Phase I Archaeology Survey for Two Proposed Wetland Restorations in Section 12, Marseilles Township and Section 7, Pitt Township, Wyandot County, Ohio	Mannik & Smith Group, Inc.	17025
Haywood, Norman A.	2006	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Cingular Wireless Communication Tower (COL3393 - Claridon) in Claridon Township, Marion County, Ohio	Haywood Archaeological Services	17052
Keener, Craig S.	2006	Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey of a Proposed Sprint-Nextel Cell Tower (Caledonia - OH-3168-B) in Dallas Township, Crawford County, Ohio	Professional Archaeological Services Team	17339
Payette, Jacquie, Patrick Hendrix, and Angela Behner	2006	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Proposed OH Marion Mall Telecommunications Tower Project Area, Marion, Marion County, Ohio	ERM (Environmental Resources Management)	17145
Meyer, Elaine	2007	Phase I Cultural Resources Management Investigations for the Approximately .6 ha (1.5 a.) Guinther Wetland Restoration in Antrim Township, Wyandot County, Ohio	EMH&T, Inc.	17676
Derick, Scott	2009	(Archaeological Survey for) The Big Island/Roberts Wireless Cellular Tower in Big Island Township, Marion County, Ohio	EMH&T, Inc.	17991
Meyer, Elaine	2009	FCC Form 620 for the Prospect/Gillam Wireless Cellular Tower in Pleasant Township, Marion County, Ohio	EMH&T, Inc.	18066
Keener, Craig S.	2012	Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey of a Proposed 9 ha (22.4a.) Wetland Restoration Project in Green Camp and Pleasant Townships, Marion County, Ohio	Professional Archaeological Services Team	18994
Baker, Stanley W.	2013	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Mar-University Drive Extension Project, Marion Township, Marion County Ohio	ODOT	19218
Gullett, Catherine, and Joel Brown	2014	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Marion North HNCC150 Wireless Cellular Tower in the City of Marion, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio	EMH&T, Inc.	19579

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

Author(s)	Year	Title	Affiliated business or institution	NADB No.
Gullett, Catherine	2014	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Big Island Relo Wireless Cellular Tower in the City of Marion, Big Island Township, Marion County, Ohio	EMH&T, Inc.	19469
Robertson, Charlie, and Larry N. Stillwell	2014	Phase I Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of a Proposed Telecommunications Facility (Project #140500) in Marion (Pleasant Township) Marion County, Ohio	Archaeological Consultants of Ossian	19764
Grob, Kaye, Katie Settle, Leah Konicki, and James Greene	2015	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Health to Findlay Lapweld Pipeline Replacement Project, Delaware, Licking and Marion Counties, Ohio	Cardo JFNew	20099
Keener, Craig S., Neal Hitch, and Kevin Nye	2015	Archaeological Excavations of the Former Kitchen Wing at the Ohio History Connection (OHC Project CP1375) Warren G. Harding Home in the City of Marion, Marion County, Ohio	Professional Archaeological Services Team	19810
Pecora, Albert, and Jamie Davis	2015	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the CDBG Funded Sawyer-Ludwig Park Improvements Project, City of Marion, Marion County, Ohio	Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.	19825
Weller, Ryan J.	2016	Phase I Archaeological Investigations (with Addendum Report) for the Approximately 6.23 km (3.87 mi) Windfall Switch-North Waldo Station 138kV Rebuild Project in Richland Township, Marion County, Ohio	Weller & Associates, Inc	20288
Wellspring, Adam L.	2016	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Marathon Harpster to Lima Pipeline Project, Allen, Hardin, and Wyandot Counties, Ohio	AECOM	20184
Weller, Ryan J.	2018	Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Approximately 450 m (1,476 ft) South Kenton-Mount Vernon 138kV Rebuild Project in Pleasant Township, Marion County, Ohio	Weller & Associates, Inc	20840
Weller, Ryan J.	2018	Additional Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Approximately 39.9 km (24.8 mi) Harpster-South Morral 69kV Rebuild Project in Pitt Township, Wyandot County and Waldo/Pleasant/Big Island/Salt Rock Townships, Marion County, Ohio	Weller & Associates, Inc	20789
Weller, Ryan J.	2018	Additional Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Approximately 39.9 km (24.8 mi) Harpster-South Morral 69kV Rebuild Project in Pitt Township, Wyandot County and Waldo/Pleasant/Big Island/Salt Rock Townships, Marion County, Ohio	Weller & Associates, Inc	20790
Mustain, Chuck, and Kevin R. Schwartz	2006	Phase II Archaeological Assessment of 33 MN 118 for the MAR-CR 138-0.34 (PID 75240) Railroad Grade Separation Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio	ASC Group, Inc.	17153
Walter, Dawn E.	2003	Phase II Evaluative Testing for MAR-Dual Road Rail Industrial Park, of 33-MN-80, to be Impacted by the Proposed Improvements to Marion-Williamsport Road, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio	ASC Group, Inc.	15291

Appendix A, Table 5. Previously recorded cemeteries in 10-mile (16-km) radius of project footprint, arranged alphabetically by county and township or municipality

County	Township / Municipality	OGS ID Number (OHI Number)	Accepted Name	Burial Status	Condition	Notes
Crawford	Dallas	2451	Unnamed	Inactive	Destroyed	Headstones only; confident of location
		2452	White	Inactive	Moderate maintenance	Headstones only; confident of location
		2450	Remer	Inactive	Neglected	Headstones only; confident of location
Marion	Big Island	7337	German Reformed (German Reform)	Not coded in GIS	Highly maintained	0.5 acres; confident of location
		7353	White	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.009 acre; confident of location
		7340	Salem	Not coded in GIS	Highly maintained	0.91 acres; confident of location
		7341	Union	Not coded in GIS	Highly maintained	1.07 acres; confident of location
		7338	Kannel	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	Not confident of location
		7339	Pleasant Hill	Active	Highly maintained	Multiple burial types; 4.5 acres; confident of location
		7342	Wheeler	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.009 acre; not confident of location
	Claridon	7351	Hinds	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.3 acre; confident of location
		7357	Sergeant Grave	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.009 acre; not confident of location
		7360	Williamson	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.029 acre; confident of location
		7350	Claridon	Active	Highly maintained	Multiple burial types; 5.77 acres; confident of location
		7355	Plotner	Closed	Highly maintained	Multiple burial types; 0.28 acres; confident of location
		7361	Ziller	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.009 acre; confident of location
		7348	New Caledonia-Caledonia	Active	Highly maintained	Multiple burial types; 12.5 acres; confident of location
		7358	Thew	Inactive	Highly maintained	Headstones only; 0.449 acre; confident of location
		7349	Old Caledonia-Caledonia Graveyard	Old	Highly maintained	Headstones only; 0.569 acre; confident of location
		7359	Underwood	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.33 acre; confident of location
		7352	Lawrence	Closed	Neglected	Headstones only; 0.25 acre; confident of location
		7356	Salem Evangelical	Active	Highly maintained	Multiple burial types; 0.949 acre; confident of location
		7353	Lutheran	Inactive	Highly maintained	Headstones only; 0.33 acre; confident of location
		7354	Parker Grave	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.009 acre; not confident of location
	Grand Prairie	7366	Burtsfield-Rocky Fork	Old	Moderate maintenance	Headstones only; 0.6 acre; confident of location
		7369	Fitzhugh	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.1 acre; unknown location
		7364	Bretz	Old	Low maintenance	Headstones only; 0.5 acre; confident of location
		7370	Page	Old	Moderate maintenance	Headstones only; 0.5 acre; confident of location
		7367	Cook	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	Not confident of location
		7465	Brush Ridge-Grand Prairie	Active	Highly maintained	Headstones only; 22.25 acres; confident of location
		7368	Drake	Not coded in GIS	Moved	Not confident of location
	Green Camp	7376	Reidel	Old	Not coded in GIS	0.1 acre; confident of location
		7377	Sullivan	Old	Not coded in GIS	0.25 acre; confident of location
		7372	Cooper-Vestal (Cooper Vestal)	Not coded in GIS	Moved	0.15 acre; confident of location
		7374	Mount Olive	Closed	Not coded in GIS	0.75 acre; confident of location
		7375	Rayl	Old	Not coded in GIS	0.5 acre; confident of location

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

County	Township / Municipality	OGS ID Number (OHI Number)	Accepted Name	Burial Status	Condition	Notes
		7379	Zieg	Old	Highly maintained	0.17 acre; confident of location
		7378	George Wright	Old	Not coded in GIS	0.009 acre; confident of location
		7373	Green Camp	Active	Highly maintained	3.57 acres; confident of location
		7371	Blockhouse	Not coded in GIS	Moved	0.1 acre; confident of location
	Marion	7380	Barks	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	Confident of location
		7387	Harding Memorial Park	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	11.24 acres; confident of location
		7383	Chapel Heights Memorial Garden-Forest Glen	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	50.54 acres; confident of location
		15582	Marion Correctional Institution (Prison)	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	Confident of location
		7393	Uncapher	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.519 acre; not confident of location
		7384	Cusick	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.15 acre; not confident of location
		7391	Old Pauper	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.25 acre; not confident of location
		7381	Boyer	Not coded in GIS	Moved	Confident of location
		14914	Marion Mausoleum	Active	Not coded in GIS	OHI MAR0033208; not confident of location
		7388	Likens	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	1.1 acres; confident of location
		7385	Philip Dreyer	Not coded in GIS	Moderate maintenance	16 acres; not confident of location
		7382	Brewer/Brewerer	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	Confident of location
		7389	Marion City (Marion)	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	45.37 acres; Confident of location
		7392	Saint Mary's	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	21.34 acres; confident of location
		7386	Graham	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	Confident of location
		7390	Old Marion	Not coded in GIS	Gone	2.5 acres; confident of location
	Montgomery	7398	Ebenezer	Closed	Highly maintained	Established 1840; 0.55 acre; confident of location
		7399	Frame	Active	Highly maintained	Multiple burial types; established 1824; 0.43 acre; confident of location
		7394	Agosta-New Bloomington	Active	Highly maintained	Multiple burial types; established 1885; 8.48 acres; confident of location
		7406	Wheeler	Closed	Neglected	Established 1848; 0.019 acre; confident of location
		7400	Hover-Hoover Crossing	Closed	Highly maintained	Established 1837; 0.21 acre; confident of location
	Pleasant	7415	Schweinfurth	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.15 acre; confident of location
		7407	Canaan	Closed	Highly maintained	0.649 acre; confident of location
		7410	Mounts	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	1.1 acres; confident of location
		7413	Pleasant	Not coded in GIS	Highly maintained	1.5 acres; confident of location
		7414	Rupp	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.09 acre; confident of location
		7408	Fish	Closed	Highly maintained	0.75 acre; confident of location
		7411	Nickleson	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.009 acre; not confident of location
		7412	Owens	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.059 acre; not confident of location
	Prospect	7409	Idleman	Closed	Highly maintained	0.259 acre; confident of location
		7419	Kirts-Markel/Merkel	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.25 acre; confident of location
		7420	Otterbein	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	2.1 acres; confident of location
	Richland	7418	Jacobs	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.019 acre; confident of location
		13854	German	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	Not confident of location

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

County	Township / Municipality	OGS ID Number (OHI Number)	Accepted Name	Burial Status	Condition	Notes
		7428	Martin	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.009 acre; not confident of location
		7416	Zion German Methodist Church-(Zion)	Lot owners	Highly maintained	0.409 acre; confident of location
		7424	Collmer	Lot owners	Highly maintained	0.09 acre; confident of location
		7432	Smith-Witzel	Old	Neglected	0.2 acre; confident of location
		7434	Saint Paul's Evangelical Lutheran-(Saint Paul's)	Lot owners	Highly maintained	0.75 acre; confident of location
		7430	Sayler/Salyer	Lot owners	Highly maintained	0.14 acre; confident of location
		7425	John Grimm-(Crimm)	Closed	Highly maintained	Confident of location
		7429	Riverside	Lot owners	Highly maintained	0.4 acre; confident of location
		7433	Saint John's Reformed	Lot owners	Highly maintained	0.14 acre; confident of location
		7426	Dunkelberger Grave	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.009 acre; confident of location
		7431	Smith	Lot owners	Highly maintained	0.25 acre; confident of location
		7427	Klingel/Klinge	Lot owners	Highly maintained	0.28 acre; confident of location
	Salt Rock	7437	Neff	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.2 acre; confident of location
		7436	Deal	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.5 acre; confident of location
	Scott	7438	Hipsher	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.5 acre; not confident of location
		7439	Kirkpatrick	Inactive	Highly maintained	1.07 acres; confident of location
		7442	Miller	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.33 acre; confident of location
		7441	Abram Line	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	Not confident of location
	Tully	7446	Rush	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.079 acre; confident of location
	Waldo	7444	Mellott	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	0.009 acre; confident of location
		7447	Augenstein	Low owners	Highly maintained	Statues only; 0.5 acre; confident of location
		7451	Walls/Wells	Old	Endangered	Headstones only; 0.009 acre; confident of location
		7448	Drake	Old	Highly maintained	Statues only; 0.25 acre; confident of location
		7452	Wolfinger	Old	Endangered	Headstones only; 0.009 acre; confident of location
Morrow	Canaan	8611	Rice	Lot owners	Highly maintained	Multiple burial types; 0.5 acre; confident of location
		8610	Patton	Not coded in GIS	Destroyed	0.009 acre
Wyandot	Antrim	12926	Wyandot Indian	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	Confident of location
		12922	Drake	Inactive	Neglected	Headstones only; confident of location
		12923	Macedonia	Closed	Highly maintained	Headstones only; confident of location
		12924	Pipetown Indian #2	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	Confident of location
		12925	Swartz	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	Confident of location
	Pitt	12978	Pipetown Indian #1	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	Confident of location
		12976	Little Sandusky	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	Confident of location
		12974	Hunt	Not coded in GIS	Not coded in GIS	Confident of location
		12972	Bowsherville	Not coded in GIS	Endangered	Confident of location
		12975	Little John Green-Roseberry	Not coded in GIS	Highly maintained	Established circa 1834; approx. 26 stones; confident of location

APPENDIX B.
ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site 33MN189

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Checked Pebble	Unidentified Chert	light tan chert with gray banding and mottling; tested cobbles	3	102.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Checked Pebble	Unidentified Chert	tested cobble; chert is mostly dark gray and waxy but has tan banding and fossil inclusions	1	79.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Finishing Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	1.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Finishing Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert	heat treated	1	1.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Columbus-Delaware Chert		4	8.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Columbus-Delaware Chert	possibly utilized	2	7.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Columbus-Delaware Chert	2 are possibly utilized	8	23.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert	light Flint Ridge with red/pink banding	1	1.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Unidentified Chert	dark gray chert with darker speckles and tan banding	1	2.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Upper Mercer Chert	low-quality Upper Mercer; possibly utilized but very worn/broken	1	4.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Upper Mercer Chert		1	1.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	30.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Columbus-Delaware Chert		7	29.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Columbus-Delaware Chert	heat treated	2	10.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	medium to dark gray chert with darker speckles	1	9.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	light to medium gray chert with darker speckles and a band of dark gray	1	2.0

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	dull chert with mottling of dark gray, tan, and light tan	1	4.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	dark gray chert with tan mottling	1	14.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	dull, chalky tan-light gray chert with dark speckling	1	24.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Tool, Informal/Expedient	Uniface-Unspecified	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert	Flint Ridge Chalcedony; possibly utilized along two edges	1	14.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Fractured Cobble	Fractured Cobble	Sandstone	possibly utilized along one edge, heat treated	1	29.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Projectile Point, fragment	Cedarville-Guelph	heavily reworked, corner-notched indeterminate projectile point base fragment	1	5.0
Total										42	399

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Undecorated	Base sherd		1	7.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Undecorated	Rim sherd (Everted)		1	2.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Base sherd		2	21.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Candlestick	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Molded		base fragment	1	9.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Cup	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Undecorated	Base sherd		1	5.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Jar lid	Porcelain (Hard paste)	Opaque White		canning jar lid inserts; one has "...N..."; one has "...[POR]CELAIN L[INED]..."	2	5.0

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Jug handle	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Molded	Handle	floral molded handle	1	19.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Decal overglaze	Base sherd	green and yellow floral decal	1	4.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Undecorated	Base sherd	partial, indeterminate fugitive maker's mark	1	2.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Undecorated	Base sherd		1	5.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	White Earthenware (Semi-vitreous)	Molded	Rim sherd (Everted)	delicate floral molding	1	4.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Molded	Rim sherd (Scalloped)	molded lines and dots along scalloped rim	1	1.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Painted Ware	Rim sherd (Unmodified Plate)	brown painted band along rim	1	9.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Base sherd		2	7.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Body sherd		1	7.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Rim sherd		2	6.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Decal overglaze	Body sherd	green and brown decal	2	2.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Decal overglaze	Rim sherd (Unmodified Plate)	green decal	1	1.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Molded	Body sherd		3	7.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Undecorated	Body sherd		6	17.0

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Undecorated		unidentified item; possible lid; very small	1	4.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany and Bristol slip	Body sherd	Bristol exterior, Albany interior	1	3.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Bristol-slipped	Base sherd	Bristol exterior, blue molded interior	1	9.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Bristol-slipped	Body sherd		2	32.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Bristol-slipped	Rim sherd (Everted)	molding under rim	1	4.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Salt-glazed	Body sherd		1	7.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Semi-vitreous)	Molded	Rim sherd (Everted)	very fine twisted lines	1	1.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Molded	Rim sherd (Everted)	simple floral molding around rim; heavy vessel	1	12.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware	Base sherd	transferprinted maker's mark, stamped with "ENGLAND"; indeterminate mark	1	1.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware (dark Flow Blue)	Body sherd		1	2.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware (green)	Rim sherd	green transferprint	1	2.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Rim sherd		1	4.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Rim sherd (Everted)		3	14.0

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated			18	64.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Bristol-slipped	Rim sherd	Bristol with cobalt in glaze on rim and molding around shoulder	1	35.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Ceramics	Unspecified bowl	Stoneware	Bristol-slipped	Base sherd	body and base fragments; spatterware - Bristol with cobalt decoration, possibly Roseville Pottery	3	88.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Amethyst (solarized)	Double ring finish		1	10.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Amethyst (solarized)	Machine made, Patent/Extract finish		1	22.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Amethyst (solarized)		Patent/Extract closure style	1	15.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Aqua	Bead finish		1	12.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure		Machine made, Brandy finish		1	8.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Amethyst	Owens machine suction scar		1	5.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Amethyst (solarized)	Brandy finish		1	24.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Amethyst (solarized)	Machine made	cut lines around base	1	5.0

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Amethyst (solarized)	Machine made valve mark	press and blow machine manufacture	1	22.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Amethyst (solarized)	Mold blown, Embossed	embossed with "E...P"	1	6.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Amethyst (solarized)			1	4.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Aqua	Machine made suction scar		1	47.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Aqua	Machine made, Embossed	partially embossed base	1	17.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Green	Mold blown, Oil finish		1	27.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Tableware	Amethyst (solarized)	Mold blown, Molded (panels)		1	13.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Bowl	Tableware	Opaque Blue	Mold blown		1	13.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Indefinite container	Container	Amethyst (solarized)		partial rim	1	10.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Indefinite container	Undiagnostic glass	Amethyst (solarized)			6	16.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Indefinite container	Undiagnostic glass	Brown	Machine made		1	4.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Indefinite container	Undiagnostic glass	Opaque White			3	9.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Indefinite tableware	Tableware	Aqua	Painted	pattern glass	1	2.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Indefinite tableware	Tableware	Opaque Purple	Mold blown	indeterminate pattern; lavender in color	1	2.0

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Aqua	Large mouth external thread		1	6.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Lid	Tableware	Opaque White	Molded		1	4.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Lid liner	Seal	Opaque White			1	2.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Lid liner	Seal	Opaque White			2	8.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Undiagnostic glass	Aqua	Mouth Blown		2	6.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Light Green			1	4.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified tableware	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Acid Etched		1	1.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937	Personal	Glass	Jar	Container	Olive green	Mold blown	2 bases, 1 lid	3	50.0
0001	Surface Collection	17N	4498298	319069.5937		Glass	Window glass	Flat glass				3	8.0
Totals												114	804

Site 33MN190

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Columbus-Delaware Chert	possibly utilized (edges are jagged)	1	2.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Cedarville-Guelph		1	1.0

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Columbus-Delaware Chert	Columbus-Delaware chert	2	8.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Columbus-Delaware Chert		8	13.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	4.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Columbus-Delaware Chert		3	10.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	2.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Unidentified Chert	indeterminate chert; light gray speckled chert; one with tan and gray mottling	5	7.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Unidentified Chert	one has cortex; indeterminate chert - waxy, gray speckled chert	6	8.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Unidentified Chert	indeterminate chert - heavily speckled gray chert with tan mottling	2	3.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Unidentified Chert	indeterminate chert - gray and tan mottled chert	2	7.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Unidentified Chert	indeterminate chert - waxy gray chert with tan and dark gray banding	4	12.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Flaked Cobble	Cedarville-Guelph		1	72.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Flaked Cobble	Unidentified	indeterminate chert - light gray with tan mottling and fossil inclusions	1	31.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	4.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Columbus-Delaware Chert		2	50.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Columbus-Delaware Chert		3	25.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	indeterminate chert - medium gray chert with tan banding, black speckles, and dark	3	10.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	indeterminate chert - light gray with heavy tan mottling and fossil inclusions	2	7.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	indeterminate chert - light grayish tan chert with gray bands	3	19.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	indeterminate chert; mostly cortex; dull, earthy chert, light to dark gray with tan	4	122.0

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Thinning Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert	heat treated	1	0.2
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Tool, Formal	Cedarville-Guelph	broken; hinge fracture	1	13.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Tool, Formal	Columbus-Delaware Chert	broken	1	21.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface, Indeterminate	Cedarville-Guelph		1	33.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface, Indeterminate	Cedarville-Guelph		2	30.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface, Indeterminate	Columbus-Delaware Chert	heat treated	1	11.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface-Unspecified Drill	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert	perforator/drill; white Flint Ridge	1	5.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Uniface-Unspecified	Columbus-Delaware Chert		2	12.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Tool, Informal/Expedient	Utilized Blade-like Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	2.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Lithic	Tool, Informal/Expedient	Utilized Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	light to medium gray chert with dark speckles	1	2.0
Totals										68	537.2

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Molded	Rim sherd (Unscaloped)	molded lines	1	2.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	White Earthenware (Semi-vitreous)	Transferprinted Ware	Rim sherd (Everted)	delicate floral in green and brown	1	5.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Rim sherd (Unscaloped)		1	2.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Domestic	Ceramics	Cup	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Flow blue	Rim sherd (Unscaloped)		1	1.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	White Earthenware (Semi-vitreous)	Molded	Rim sherd	floral molding around rim	1	1.0

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Porcelain	Undecorated	Base sherd		1	4.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany and Bristol slip	Body sherd		1	6.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Amethyst (solarized)	Machine made, Brandy finish		1	6.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Aqua	Machine made	possibly a small fruit jar	1	4.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Aqua	Machine made, Embossed	base embossed with "...C..." inside incised circle, possibly a suction scar or cup bottom mold	1	13.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Brown			1	20.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Cobalt	Machine made, Embossed	embossed with "O" and an inverted 7 on the base, no additional commercial marking	1	22.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Domestic	Glass	Bowl	Tableware	Amethyst (solarized)	Pattern Mold, Cut (starburst)	bowl rim (rounded sawtooth) with cut starburst	1	9.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Domestic	Glass	Indefinite container	Undiagnostic glass	Amethyst (solarized)	Mouth Blown		3	8.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Domestic	Glass	Indefinite container	Undiagnostic glass	Aqua			1	3.0
0002	Surface Collection	17N	4498213.5	318968.96875	Domestic	Glass	Lid liner	Seal	Opaque White	Molded, Embossed	embossed with "...GEN..."	1	2.0
Totals												18	108

Site 33MN191

Site 33MN192**Site 33MN193****Site 33MN194**

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0007	Surface Collection	17N	4498066.5	318805.03125	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Projectile Point, fragment	Upper Mercer Chert	bifurcated base; ; L=45.7, W=36.0, Dia=8.7	1	16.0
Totals										1	16.0

Site 33MN195

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0008	Surface Collection	17N	4498034	318797.65625	Architectural	Glass	Window glass	Flat glass				2	4.0
0008	Surface Collection	17N	4498034	318797.65625	Domestic	Ceramics	Jug handle	Stoneware	Albany-slipped	Handle		1	32.0
0008	Surface Collection	17N	4498034	318797.65625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany-slipped	Body sherd	salt-glazed interior	1	10.0
0008	Surface Collection	17N	4498034	318797.65625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Bristol-slipped	Body sherd		1	12.0
0008	Surface Collection	17N	4498034	318797.65625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Decal overglaze	Rim sherd	body with rim fragment; fugitive floral decal	1	6.0
0008	Surface Collection	17N	4498034	318797.65625	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Amethyst (solarized)	Mold blown, Oil finish	small, molded flutes at shoulder	1	23.0
0008	Surface Collection	17N	4498034	318797.65625	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Brown	Machine made, Crown cap finish		1	53.0
0008	Surface Collection	17N	4498034	318797.65625	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Amethyst (solarized)			1	7.0
0008	Surface Collection	17N	4498034	318797.65625	Domestic	Glass	Indefinite container	Undiagnostic glass	Amethyst (solarized)			1	3.0
0008	Surface Collection	17N	4498034	318797.65625	Domestic	Glass	Lid	Tableware	Colorless			1	9.0
0008	Surface Collection	17N	4498034	318797.65625	Indeterminate	Metals	Unidentified metal object	Ferrous metal			likely a tractor part; modern; not collected	1	N/A
Totals												12	159.0

Site 33MN196

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0009	Surface Collection	17N	4498001	319263.53125	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Cedarville-Guelph		1	14.0

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0009	Surface Collection	17N	4498001	319263.53125	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Uniface-Unspecified	Upper Mercer Chert		1	7.0
Totals										2	21.0

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0009	Surface Collection	17N	4498001	319263.53125	Architectural	Ceramics	Brick fragment	Brick			not collected	2	N/A
0009	Surface Collection	17N	4498001	319263.53125	Architectural	Ceramics	Brick fragment	Brick			very small fragments; not collected	2	N/A
0009	Surface Collection	17N	4498001	319263.53125	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Decal overglaze	Body sherd	overglaze decal with blue and orange paint and floral stenciling	2	23.0
0009	Surface Collection	17N	4498001	319263.53125	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Decal overglaze	Rim sherd (Unmodified/Direct)	overglaze decal with floral stencil	1	12.0
0009	Surface Collection	17N	4498001	319263.53125	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Aqua		not collected	1	N/A
Totals												8	35.0

Site 33MN197

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0010	Surface Collection	17N	4499153	317765.96875	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	gray, tan chert	2	2.2
Totals										2	2.2

Site 33MN198

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0011	Surface Collection	17N	4498824.5	317792.46875	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Uniface-Scraper	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	4.2
Totals										1	4.2

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0011	Surface Collection	17N	4498824.5	317792.46875	Domestic	Ceramics	Saucer	White Earthenware (Ironstone)	Undecorated	Rim sherd		1	0.9
0011	Surface Collection	17N	4498824.5	317792.46875	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Rim sherd		1	2.3
Totals												2	3.2

Site 33MN199

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0012	Surface Collection	17N	4498942.5	317916.2813	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert		2	0.5
0012	Surface Collection	17N	4498942.5	317916.2813	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	2.1
0012	Surface Collection	17N	4498942.5	317916.2813	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Decortication Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		2	9.7
0012	Surface Collection	17N	4498942.5	317916.2813	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		4	6.3

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0012	Surface Collection	17N	4498942.5	317916.2813	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	gray chert	1	1.6
0012	Surface Collection	17N	4498942.5	317916.2813	Lithic	Debitage	Thinning Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	0.5
0012	Surface Collection	17N	4498942.5	317916.2813	Lithic	Debitage	Thinning Flake	Upper Mercer Chert		1	0.1
0012	Surface Collection	17N	4498942.5	317916.2813	Lithic	Tool, Informal/Expedient	Utilized Flake Fragment	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	0.5
0012	Surface Collection	17N	4498942.5	317916.2813	Lithic	Tool, Informal/Expedient	Utilized Secondary Decortication Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	1.6
Totals										14	22.9

Site 33MN200

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0013	Surface Collection	17N	4498923	317970.6563	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Columbus-Delaware Chert		4	4.1
0013	Surface Collection	17N	4498923	317970.6563	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	gray chert, heat treated, potlids present	1	0.4
0013	Surface Collection	17N	4498923	317970.6563	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Decortication Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	14.7
0013	Surface Collection	17N	4498923	317970.6563	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		3	4.1
0013	Surface Collection	17N	4498923	317970.6563	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	whitish tan chert, heat treated	1	0.5
0013	Surface Collection	17N	4498923	317970.6563	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	7.7
0013	Surface Collection	17N	4498923	317970.6563	Lithic	Tool, Informal/Expedient	Utilized Flake Fragment	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	2.5
Totals										12	34.0

Site 33MN201

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0014	Surface Collection	17N	4498981	318025.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	White Earthenware (Ironstone)	Colored glaze (brown)	Body sherd	molded	1	2.3
0014	Surface Collection	17N	4498981	318025.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Base sherd		1	10.2
0014	Surface Collection	17N	4498981	318025.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Redware	Colored glaze	Body sherd	blue-glazed redware; cobalt/blue glazing is uncommon on redware	3	7.6
0014	Surface Collection	17N	4498981	318025.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware (blue)	Body sherd	indeterminate pattern	1	0.1
0014	Surface Collection	17N	4498981	318025.9375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Molded	whittle marks on body; one has "... 1/2 FL OZ..."	2	18.7
0014	Surface Collection	17N	4498981	318025.9375	Domestic	Glass	Indefinite container	Undiagnostic glass	Brown			1	0.6
0014	Surface Collection	17N	4498981	318025.9375	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Colorless	Machine made		2	11.6
0014	Surface Collection	17N	4498981	318025.9375	Domestic	Glass	Soda bottle	Container	Aqua	Machine made, Molded	Coca Cola registered trademark; 1916+	1	3.4
0014	Surface Collection	17N	4498981	318025.9375	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Colorless	Pattern Mold (ribs)		1	0.7
0014	Surface Collection	17N	4498981	318025.9375	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Colorless	Press Mold	similar to a mason jar	2	7.1
0014	Surface Collection	17N	4498981	318025.9375	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Opaque White			1	2.7
0014	Surface Collection	17N	4498981	318025.9375	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Undiagnostic glass	Aqua		likely fruit jars	2	11.6
0014	Surface Collection	17N	4498981	318025.9375	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Undiagnostic glass	Colorless	Machine made		3	22.5
0014	Surface Collection	17N	4498981	318025.9375	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Undiagnostic glass	Green			3	11.4
Totals												24	110.5

Site 33MN202

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0015	Surface Collection	17N	4498857	318065.4688	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	pale gray-tan, chalky chert	3	5.3
Totals										3	5.3

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0015	Surface Collection	17N	4498857	318065.4688	Architectural	Glass	Window glass	Flat glass				1	0.9
0015	Surface Collection	17N	4498857	318065.4688	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Embossed	Owens bottle logo, 1919-1929	1	28.7
0015	Surface Collection	17N	4498857	318065.4688	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Undiagnostic glass	Colorless			2	5.9
0015	Surface Collection	17N	4498857	318065.4688	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Colorless	Pattern Mold	indeterminate pattern; may be part of a logo on the side of the bottle	1	8.8
Totals												5	44.3

Site 33MN203

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0016	Surface Collection	17N	4499344	317998.5	Lithic	Burned Rock	Burned Rock	Sedimentary rock		1	23.5
0016	Surface Collection	17N	4499344	317998.5	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		2	2.1
0016	Surface Collection	17N	4499344	317998.5	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	speckled brown/gray, heat treated	1	2.1
0016	Surface Collection	17N	4499344	317998.5	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	dull tan chert with pale gray/white mottles, heat treated	3	2.4

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0016	Surface Collection	17N	4499344	317998.5	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	medium gray to dark gray chert	1	2.9
0016	Surface Collection	17N	4499344	317998.5	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	light tan chert	9	8.8
0016	Surface Collection	17N	4499344	317998.5	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	pale gray chert	8	8.3
0016	Surface Collection	17N	4499344	317998.5	Lithic	Debitage	micro-debitage	Unidentified Chert	tan to gray chert	3	0.3
0016	Surface Collection	17N	4499344	317998.5	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert	pale tan, chalky chert	1	3.1
0016	Surface Collection	17N	4499344	317998.5	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan chert, heat treated	1	1.3
0016	Surface Collection	17N	4499344	317998.5	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	3.0
0016	Surface Collection	17N	4499344	317998.5	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan chert	6	5.4
0016	Surface Collection	17N	4499344	317998.5	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	gray chert	2	0.6
0016	Surface Collection	17N	4499344	317998.5	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	pale gray chert with reddish speckles	4	1.3
0016	Surface Collection	17N	4499344	317998.5	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Upper Mercer Chert		1	0.3
Totals										44	65.4

Site 33MN204

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		2	3.2
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	gray-tan speckled chert	2	0.7
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	tan-gray banded chert	3	9.1
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	pale gray chert	7	6.5

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	dull tan/gray chert	6	0.6
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	medium gray chert; 1 is heat treated	6	6.4
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Upper Mercer Chert		1	0.4
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	micro-debitage	Unidentified		1	0.1
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert	pale gray, chalky chert	1	2.1
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert	dull speckled tan/gray chert	5	47.6
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Decortication Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	4.2
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert	pale gray, chalky chert	4	8.4
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert	medium gray, speckled chert	2	9.3
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert	dull gray, whitish chert; 3 are heat-treated	17	58.7
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	medium gray chert	2	2.4
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	pale gray, tan chert	2	5.1
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	dark gray and tan banded chert	1	0.9
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	pale gray, chalky chert	4	9.3
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan chert, heat treated	1	2.3
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	pale tan/gray chert, heat treated	1	5.2
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	pale gray, chalky chert	4	1.2
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	dull gray and tan chalky chert	6	1.2

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	medium gray, speckled chert	6	3.9
0017	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Tool, Informal/Expedient	Utilized Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	dull, gray chalky chert	1	3.2
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	dull, earthy, chalky, pale tan	2	4.6
0019	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	tan/gray chert	1	3.2
0020	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	tan-white chert	2	2.3
0020	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert	white/pale gray chert	1	2.9
0020	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	possibly heat treated; pink-tan chert	1	0.6
0020	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Lithic	Possible FCR		Sedimentary rock		1	94.2
Totals										94	299.8

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Architectural	Glass	Window glass	Flat glass				12	25.4
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Cup	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Handle		1	0.4
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Jar	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Indeterminate decoration	Rim sherd	either decal or transferprint but is too faded to determine; green decoration around top of rim	1	4.1
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Base sherd		4	8.3
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Saucer	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Transferprinted Ware	Base sherd	fugitive, indeterminate pattern	1	2.1
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Rim sherd		1	2.2

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Undecorated	Body sherd		2	2.1
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany and Bristol slip	Body sherd	Bristol/cream exterior, Albany interior	3	210.9
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany-slipped	Base sherd		1	25.4
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Bristol-slipped	Rim sherd		1	39.8
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Salt glazed and Albany slipped	Base sherd	appears to be a shallow bowl of various function; unglazed base, Albany interior	1	55.4
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Salt-glazed	Body sherd	Albany interior	3	77.6
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware	Indeterminate decoration	Base sherd	maker's mark "...[Steu]benville CHINA..."	1	2.4
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Semi-vitreous)	Undecorated	Rim sherd		1	0.4
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Flow blue	Rim sherd	shamrock-molded pattern	1	2.5
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware	Body sherd	indeterminate pattern; green and brown	1	0.4
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Body sherd	undiagnostic fragments of hollowware	13	23.8
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Body sherd		1	14.5
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Aqua	Machine made		1	6.9
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Aqua	Machine made	possible valve mark	1	6.5
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Aqua		numbers (1 and 3) embossed on base	1	22.1
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made		2	14.6
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	handle	Container	Colorless	Machine made		1	3.1
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Indefinite container	Container	Colorless			21	70.6

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Aqua	Machine made	modern-style fruit jar	2	11.7
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Colorless	Machine made		1	6.3
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Colorless (Opaque)		ground-rim fruit/canning jar	1	8.5
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Lid liner	Seal	Opaque White		2 are embossed with "Boyd's..."	13	28.6
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Undiagnostic glass	Aqua	Machine-made, unspecified technique		16	39.8
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic tableware	Tableware	Colorless	Pattern Mold	squares pattern with crisscross opposites	1	4.6
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Aqua		base to a large bottle (likely liquor); brown glass appears circa mid-19th century and is presently used	1	6.4
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Colorless (Frosted)		semi-opaque	1	6.5
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Colorless (solarized)			9	26.7
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Indeterminate	Ceramics	Unidentified ceramic object	Redware	Undecorated	Body sherd	very small, thin fragments; no decoration	2	0.6
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Personal	Glass	Jar	Container	Opaque White			1	4.3
0018	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Semi-vitreous)	Molded	Body sherd	molded delicate floral and lines	2	2.3
0019	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Architectural	Glass	Window glass	Flat glass				2	12.2
0019	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	Stoneware	Molded	Rim sherd	picket-fence molding	1	62.9
0019	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany and Bristol slip	Body sherd		2	77.7
0019	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany-slipped	Base sherd		1	83.7
0019	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Colored glaze (cream)	Body sherd		1	287.8

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0019	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Salt-glazed	Body sherd		1	41.4
0019	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Aqua	Mold blown, Molded (ribs)	horizontal ribs, sauce bottle	1	17.6
0019	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Aqua			2	40.9
0019	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made valve mark		1	50.5
0019	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless			3	26.4
0019	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless		embossed with "...RK..."	1	7.4
0019	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless (solarized)			1	16.8
0019	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Colorless	Molded	lightning-style closure with molded dimples to hold lever wires	1	22.8
0019	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Lid liner	Seal	Opaque White			1	2.3
0019	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Aqua			2	13.7
0019	Surface Collection	17N	4498386.5	318133.84375	Personal	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless	Mouth Blown, Prescription (tooled) finish		1	15.6
Totals												148	1547.5

Site 33MN205

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0021	Surface Collection	17N	4498265.5	318106.9375	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface, Indeterminate	Unidentified Chert	notched; reddish glacial chert	1	3.1
Totals										1	3.1

Site 33MN206**Site 33MN207****Site 33MN208**[illegible]

Site 33MN209

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	2.2
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	light gray chert	8	6.8
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	tan chert, heat treated	6	6.2
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	tan chert	3	10.2
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	tan-gray chert	9	6.5
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Decortication Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	3.7
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Decortication Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		3	8.8
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert	light gray chert	2	5.4
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		8	18.2
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan-gray chert with white mottles, heat treated	3	3.7
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	light gray chert	4	4.3
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	light gray-tan chert	2	4.8
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	gray chert	1	1.1
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	red glacial till chert	1	4.3
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	0.8
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan chert, heat treated	1	0.5
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan-gray chert	2	0.7
0027	Surface Collection	17N	4498794.5	318288.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Upper Mercer Chert		1	0.5

Site 33MN210

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0028	Surface Collection	17N	4498099.5	318261.8125	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Projectile Point, complete	Columbus-Delaware Chert	Stemmed, weak shoulders, beveling; possibly Late Archaic Lamoka Cluster or Early Woodland Stemmed Cluster; Archaic Side-notched. L=47.8, W=24.8, Dia=11.7	1	11.1
Totals										1	11.1

Site 33MN211

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0029	Surface Collection	17N	4498478	318252.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	tan chert, heat treated	2	3.5
0029	Surface Collection	17N	4498478	318252.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert	reddish tan chert, heat treated	1	2.6
0029	Surface Collection	17N	4498478	318252.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	2.5
0029	Surface Collection	17N	4498478	318252.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan chert, heat treated	5	13.8
0029	Surface Collection	17N	4498478	318252.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan chert, heat treated	2	1.4
0029	Surface Collection	17N	4498478	318252.5938	Lithic	Tool, Informal/Expedient	Utilized Flake Fragment	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	27.1
0030	Surface Collection	17N	4498478	318252.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan-gray chert, heat treated	1	1.7
0030	Surface Collection	17N	4498478	318252.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Shaping Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	0.6
0031	Surface Collection	17N	4498478	318252.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Thinning Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	0.9
0032	Surface Collection	17N	4498478	318252.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	tan chert, heat treated	1	6.3
0032	Surface Collection	17N	4498478	318252.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	50.0
0032	Surface Collection	17N	4498478	318252.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	whitish-tan	1	0.4

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
Totals										18	110.8

Site 33MN212

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0033	Surface Collection	17N	318165.1875	4498540	Lithic	Groundstone (?)	Possible pitted stone	Sedimentary rock		1	265.8
Totals										1	265.8

Site 33MN213

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0038	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Thinning Flake	Upper Mercer Chert		1	2.3
0038	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Lithic	Possible FCR		Sedimentary rock		1	165.4
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	3.8
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	dull, chalky gray chert	1	3.1
Totals										4	174.6

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany and Bristol slip		1 has Albany interior	2	202.6
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Salt-glazed	Body sherd		2	51.5

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Body sherd		3	9.3
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Brown	Machine made, Flat finish		1	23.2
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Brown			3	44.2
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Brown		wide mouth food bottle	1	47.1
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Cobalt	Machine made, Embossed	looks like Maryland Glass Corporation logo	1	16.2
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Embossed	Owens-Illinois, 1929-1960	1	49.8
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless		embossed with "...IRO..."	1	3.4
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Colorless	Machine made		1	5.9
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Colorless	Molded (flutes)		1	5.2
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Lid liner	Seal	Opaque White			2	10.4
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Soda bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made	stippled	6	25.3
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Soda bottle	Container	Colorless (solarized)	Machine made, Applied Color Label		1	3.4
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Aqua			8	23.6
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Cobalt			3	8.2
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Colorless	Press Mold	squares	1	4.1
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Colorless			12	52.4
0036	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Green		emerald green	4	7.1

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0038	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Architectural	Glass	Window glass	Flat glass				2	4.5
0038	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Brown	Machine made		1	3.0
0038	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless (solarized)			3	21.2
0038	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Lid liner	Seal	Opaque White			1	2.3
0038	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Undiagnostic glass	Aqua			1	3.1
0038	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Undiagnostic glass	Colorless			1	3.4
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Architectural	Glass	Window glass	Flat glass			one is very thick	2	8.7
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Molded		1 has a molded, scalloped rim	2	6.2
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Flow blue	Body sherd		1	0.3
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware		blue; indeterminate pattern	1	0.2
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Body sherd		1	4.1
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Beer bottle	Container	Brown	Machine made		5	31.8
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Aqua	Machine made, Molded (ribs)	possibly a Coke bottle	1	8.1
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless		Base	3	18.2
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless		indeterminate mark on base	1	92.9
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Aqua	Machine made		2	19.7
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Colorless	Machine made		1	10.3
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Soda bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made	textured/knurlled body	1	10.2
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Cobalt		1 appears ribbed	3	18.8

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Colorless		body embossed with "Scho..."	1	11.2
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Green		1 emerald, 3 pale green	5	16.8
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Undiagnostic glass	Aqua			1	2.1
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Undiagnostic glass	Colorless			10	26.1
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Undiagnostic glass	Opaque White			1	4.2
0039	Surface Collection	17N	4498970.5	318294.5625	Personal	Glass	Marble	Game piece		Machine made		1	5.7
Totals												106	926.0

Site 33MN214

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0040	Surface Collection	17N	4498069.5	318297.5938	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	mottled tan and brown chert	1	1.0
Totals										1	1.0

Site 33MN215

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0041	Surface Collection	17N	4498119	318324.875	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Upper Mercer Chert		1	0.1
0041	Surface Collection	17N	4498119	318324.875	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Upper Mercer Chert		1	2.1
0041	Surface Collection	17N	4498119	318324.875	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	gray/white chert with dark speckles	1	3.9
0041	Surface Collection	17N	4498119	318324.875	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	0.1
0041	Surface Collection	17N	4498119	318324.875	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Upper Mercer Chert		2	1.2

0041	Surface Collection	17N	4498119	318324.875	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface, Indeterminate	Upper Mercer Chert	thick cross-section	1	12.7
Totals										7	20.1

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0042	Surface Collection	17N	4498220	318258.3125	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	1.0
0042	Surface Collection	17N	4498220	318258.3125	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	glacial chert	1	0.6
0042	Surface Collection	17N	4498220	318258.3125	Lithic	Debitage	Thinning Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan chert	1	0.5
0042	Surface Collection	17N	4498220	318258.3125	Lithic	Tool, Informal/Expedient	Utilized Shatter, blocky	Columbus-Delaware Chert	heat treated	1	5.0
Totals										4	7.1

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0043	Surface Collection	17N	4498263.5	318261.3125	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	1.8
0043	Surface Collection	17N	4498263.5	318261.3125	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Projectile Point, complete	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert	stemmed; excurvate blade; bifurcate, concave base; looks similar to Transitional Paleo points (Converse 1994); L=43.7, W=23.5, Dia=7.6	1	7.9
Totals										2	9.7

Site 33MN218

Site 33MN219

Site 33MN220

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0048	Surface Collection	17N	4498155	318350.6563	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	tan-gray chert, heat treated	1	0.3
0048	Surface Collection	17N	4498155	318350.6563	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	pale gray/tan chert, heat treated	2	6.0
Totals										3	6.3

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0048	Surface Collection	17N	4498155	318350.6563	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Colorless			3	1.9
Totals												3	1.9

Site 33MN221

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0049	Surface Collection	17N	4499033.5	318446	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert		3	6.3
0049	Surface Collection	17N	4499033.5	318446	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	0.2
0049	Surface Collection	17N	4499033.5	318446	Lithic	Debitage	Thinning Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	2.1
0050	Surface Collection	17N	4499033.5	318446	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface-Unspecified Drill	Unidentified Chert	drill fragment, tip missing; gray/tan speckled	1	13.2
0050	Surface Collection	17N	4499033.5	318446	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface-Unspecified Knife	Unidentified Chert	reddish-brown and gray banded chert, heat treated	1	4.9
Totals										7	26.7

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0049	Surface Collection	17N	4499033.5	318446	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Bristol-slipped	Base sherd		1	29.6
0049	Surface Collection	17N	4499033.5	318446	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Salt-glazed	Body sherd		1	44.8
0049	Surface Collection	17N	4499033.5	318446	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Semi-vitreous)	Undecorated	Body sherd		1	1.2

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0049	Surface Collection	17N	4499033.5	318446	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Aqua	Press Mold		1	13.2
0049	Surface Collection	17N	4499033.5	318446	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Aqua			2	6.1
0049	Surface Collection	17N	4499033.5	318446	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Colorless			1	0.1
0049	Surface Collection	17N	4499033.5	318446	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Undiagnostic glass	Colorless (solarized)			1	2.9
0049	Surface Collection	17N	4499033.5	318446	Indeterminate	Ceramics	Tile	Tile			burned tile fused with melted glass	1	27.0
Totals												9	124.9

Site 33MN222

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0051	Surface Collection	17N	4498941	318442.7813	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Upper Mercer Chert		1	2.0
Totals										1	2.0

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0051	Surface Collection	17N	4498941	318442.7813	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Salt-glazed	Rim sherd	rolled rim; some type of jar or churn	1	77.8
0051	Surface Collection	17N	4498941	318442.7813	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Ironstone)	Undecorated	Rim sherd		1	4.8
0051	Surface Collection	17N	4498941	318442.7813	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Body sherd		1	0.9
0051	Surface Collection	17N	4498941	318442.7813	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Undiagnostic glass	Colorless			1	2.1

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0051	Surface Collection	17N	4498941	318442.7813	Utilities	Glass	Insulator	Lighting device	Aqua			1	8.9
Totals												5	94.5

Site 33MN223

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0052	Surface Collection	17N	4498694.5	318499.3125	Lithic	Tool, Informal/Expedient	Utilized Flake Fragment	Upper Mercer Chert	has pot lids	1	2.5
Totals										1	2.5

Site 33MN224

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0053	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface, Indeterminate	Upper Mercer Chert		1	15.6
0092	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Upper Mercer Chert		1	8.8
0092	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Lithic	Debitage	Thinning Flake	Unidentified Chert	pale tan/gray chert	2	2.1
Totals										4	26.5

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0053	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Salt glazed and Albany slipped	Body sherd		1	27.6

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0053	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware	Body sherd	floral, indeterminate pattern; green	1	2.2
0053	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated			2	5.6
0053	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made	straw-tinted	4	9.6
0053	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made	stippled	2	33.6
0053	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Green	Machine made, Embossed	embossed with "PROPERLY"; likely "dispose of properly"	1	2.1
0053	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Glass	Soda bottle	Container	Green	Machine made		1	5.1
0053	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Colorless (solarized)			1	4.2
0053	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Green	Machine made	emerald green	3	5.9
0053	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Furnishings	Metals	Fence wire	Ferrous metal				1	56.9
0053	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Indeterminate	Ceramics	Tile	Indeterminate			melted/fused with glass	1	29.4
0092	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Transferprinted Ware	Rim sherd	transferprint (roses, pink, green, blue) and molded	1	5.3
0092	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Glass	Beer bottle	Closure	Brown	Machine made, Crown cap finish		1	19.8
0092	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless	Machine made	incomplete closure	1	18.5
0092	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless	Machine made, Double ring finish		1	10.2
0092	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Embossed	base embossed with "...[D]ES PAT 91561..."; this patent was introduced in 1934 (valid until circa 1948) for a bottle design; stippling on base indicates 1940s manufacture	1	33.1

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0092	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Glass	Indefinite container	Container	Colorless (solarized)	Pattern Mold (ribs)		1	5.4
0092	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Glass	Indefinite container	Undiagnostic glass	Green		dark green	1	5.4
0092	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Glass	Milk bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Embossed	heel embossed with "...[SE]ALED REGISTERED..."; base embossed with 9 in a valve mark	1	97.8
0092	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Colorless (solarized)	Pattern Mold (diamonds)		1	6.5
0092	Surface Collection	17N	4499405.5	318423.4375	Indeterminate	Glass	Melted glass	Miscellaneous			glass cullets	3	98.7
Totals												30	4829

Site 33MN225

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0054	Surface Collection	17N	4498336.5	318496.1875	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	tan chert, heat treated	1	2.2
0054	Surface Collection	17N	4498336.5	318496.1875	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan chert, heat treated	3	5.6
0054	Surface Collection	17N	4498336.5	318496.1875	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan chert, heat treated	1	0.3
Totals										5	8.1

Site 33MN226**Site 33MN227****Site 33MN228**[illegible]

Site 33MN229

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0059	Surface Collection	17N	4499407	318686.3438	Personal	Metals	Coin	Copper Alloy			1866 Indian head penny	1	3.2
Totals												1	3.2

Site 33MN230

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0060	Surface Collection	17N	4498540	318778.4375	Lithic	Debitage	Flake, indeterminate	Unidentified Chert	chalky tan chert; not collected	1	N/A
Totals										1	

Site 33MN231

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0061	Surface Collection	17N	4499399.5	318870.5313	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	heat treated	1	0.9
0061	Surface Collection	17N	4499399.5	318870.5313	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Projectile Point, fragment	Upper Mercer Chert	Side notched; broken tip, missing stem; L=41.1, W=25.6, Dia=7.4	1	11.4
Totals										2	12.3

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0061	Surface Collection	17N	4499399.5	318870.5313	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	Stoneware	Salt-glazed	Rim sherd		1	36.4

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0061	Surface Collection	17N	4499399.5	318870.5313	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Molded	Body sherd		1	2.5
0061	Surface Collection	17N	4499399.5	318870.5313	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany-slipped			2	97.4
0061	Surface Collection	17N	4499399.5	318870.5313	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware	Body sherd		1	2.8
0061	Surface Collection	17N	4499399.5	318870.5313	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Aqua			1	4.2
0061	Surface Collection	17N	4499399.5	318870.5313	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Colorless (solarized)			1	8.3
Totals												7	151.6

Site 33MN232

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0062	Surface Collection	17N	4499195.5	318851.25	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan chert, heat treated	3	5.1
Totals										3	5.1

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0062	Surface Collection	17N	4499195.5	318851.25	Architectural	Glass	Window glass	Flat glass			not collected	6	N/A
0062	Surface Collection	17N	4499195.5	318851.25	Architectural	Metals	Square cut nail	Ferrous metal				1	6.1
0062	Surface Collection	17N	4499195.5	318851.25	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Body sherd	not collected	3	N/A

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0062	Surface Collection	17N	4499195.5	318851.25	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Embossed	Owens Illinois manufacturing mark on base, 1929-1960	1	26.2
Totals												11	32.3

Site 33MN233

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0063	Surface Collection	17N	4499305.5	318754.5	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Colored glaze (blue)	Body sherd	aquamarine glaze	1	5.4
0063	Surface Collection	17N	4499305.5	318754.5	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Brown	Machine made, Bead finish		1	7.7
0063	Surface Collection	17N	4499305.5	318754.5	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Brown	Machine made, Crown cap finish		1	16.8
0063	Surface Collection	17N	4499305.5	318754.5	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Embossed	Thatcher Manufacturing Company logo, 1944-1985; embossed year (1966)	1	56.4
0063	Surface Collection	17N	4499305.5	318754.5	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Press Mold (ribs)	whittle marks on body	1	9.5
0063	Surface Collection	17N	4499305.5	318754.5	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Colorless	Pattern Mold	dots, swirls, and scalloped rim	1	10.1
0063	Surface Collection	17N	4499305.5	318754.5	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Opaque White	Pattern Mold	hobnails	2	62.0
0063	Surface Collection	17N	4499305.5	318754.5	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Unidentified glassware	Colorless (solarized)	Pattern Mold	hobnails, dots, and starburst	1	6.1
0063	Surface Collection	17N	4499305.5	318754.5	Personal	Glass	Marble	Game piece		Machine made	blue and white	1	5.4
Totals												10	179.4

Site 33MN234**Historic Artifacts**

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	White Earthenware (Semi-vitreous)	Molded	Rim sherd		1	6.4
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware (Flow blue)	Rim sherd (Unscaloped)	unscaloped rim, straight-edged ware	2	4.3
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany-slipped			11	198.6
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Salt glazed and Albany slipped		incised line	1	4.8
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Salt glazed and Albany slipped		ribbed interior; may be a large ink well;	2	15.6
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Salt-glazed			8	217.4
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Semi-vitreous)	Undecorated		partial mark, "[IRO]NSTON[E]"	1	10.6
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Semi-vitreous)	Undecorated			10	62.6
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Annular		blue, black, and white	2	4.5
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Colored glaze (blue)	Body sherd		1	0.9
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Flow blue	Rim sherd	shell edge, molded	1	3.1
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Molded	Rim sherd	flow green with molded leaves	1	1.1
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Painted overglaze monochrome	Body sherd	blue, burned	1	3.5
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Painted overglaze monochrome	Body sherd	pink/red and black band	1	2.2
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Painted overglaze monochrome	Rim sherd	blue and brown	1	0.7
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware	Base sherd	red; indeterminate pattern; maker's mark, "Warranted Staffordshire, William Adams	1	3.9

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
											and Sons, England," c. 1891-early 1900s		
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware	Body sherd	blue; 2 have an indeterminate floral pattern	9	13.6
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware	Body sherd	heavily burned; blue	1	0.8
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware		negative printing and field dots, dark blue; floral and botanical patterns with scrolls	7	13.7
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware		pink floral/botanical patterns	4	4.2
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Body sherd	fugitive colors	2	4.8
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Body sherd		15	58.7
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Yellowware	Rockingham glaze			2	4.5
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Yellowware	Undecorated, yellow	Rim sherd		1	6.4
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Aqua	Mouth Blown, applied finish		1	7.8
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Aqua	Mouth Blown, Double ring (applied) finish		1	27.6
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Aqua	Carnival glass		1	15.8
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Aqua	Mouth Blown	indeterminate base embossing	1	25.2
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.9375	Personal	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Closure	Colorless (solarized)			2	9.3
Totals												92	732.6

Faunal (Historic)

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Taxon	Common Name	Element	CT	WT (g)
0064	Surface Collection	17N	4499614	319028.94	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Domestic Pig	Tooth fragment	1	6.4
Totals								1	6.4

Site 33MN235

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0065	Surface Collection	17N	4498801.5	318872.0938	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface, Indeterminate	Unidentified Chert	no hafting element, heat treated	1	13.1
Totals										1	13.1

Site 33MN236

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0066	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Projectile Point, fragment	Upper Mercer Chert	partial stem; recurvate blade; L=43.6, W=22.0, Dia=7.4	1	6.2
Totals										1	6.2

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0066	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made	handled bottle (syrup dispenser?)	1	29.8
0066	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Undiagnostic glass	Amethyst (solarized)			1	8.4

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0066	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Indeterminate	Ceramics	Unidentified ceramic object	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Undecorated			1	4.5
0066	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Indeterminate	Glass	Unidentified container	Undiagnostic glass	Aqua		refit; embossed with "U.S....2..."; hobnails on base	2	47.6
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Architectural	Glass	Window glass	Flat glass			not collected	13	N/A
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware (gray)	Rim sherd (Rounded/Beaded Bolster)	green transferprinted band around rim base	1	6.3
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	Yellowware	Annular	Body sherd	blue and white annular	2	29.6
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	Yellowware	Annular	Rim sherd	blue and white	2	125.7
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Cup	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Decal overglaze	Rim sherd	green and gray diamonds in a band near rim	1	14.3
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Cup	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Undecorated	Handle		1	4.1
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Jar	Stoneware	Albany-slipped	Handle		1	60.3
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Jug	Stoneware	Albany-slipped	Handle		1	60.2
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Lid	Yellowware	Rockingham glaze	Lid sherd	green glaze with brown	1	78.4
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Transferprinted Ware	Base sherd	blue, floral and lines; partial but indeterminate maker's mark on reverse	1	7.2
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	Porcelain (Soft paste)		Rim sherd	thin gold band around rim	1	5.4
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany and Bristol slip	Body sherd		2	58.7
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Colored glaze (cream)	Body sherd		2	139.4
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Salt glazed with cobalt decoration	Body sherd		1	23.4
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Salt-glazed	Body sherd	Albany interior	3	169.7

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Annular	Body sherd	blue and white	1	14.5
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Colored glaze (green)	Body sherd	one has blue pooling in divets	3	10.6
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Decal overglaze	Rim sherd	green floral	1	9.2
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Molded, Colored glaze (yellow, pooling)		1 rim, has molded lines parallel with rim with darker yellow pooling in divets; yellow underglaze	2	16.4
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Painted overglaze monochrome	Body sherd	hand painted green and molded, probably a floral-type decoration	1	5.6
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Yellowware	Molded	Body sherd		4	40.5
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Yellowware	Molded, green	Body sherd	basket-weave molding; looks similar to a McCoy pattern (not identical)	3	34.1
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Beer bottle	Closure	Brown	Machine made, Crown cap finish		1	9.2
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Aqua	Machine made, Brandy finish		1	59.8
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless	Machine made, Crown cap finish		1	32.6
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless	Machine made, small mouth external thread		3	55.8
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless	Mouth Blown, Flat (tooled) finish		1	22.0
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless (solarized)	Mouth Blown, Collared ring finish		1	30.4
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Brown	Embossed	body embossed with "...FOR...1/...OUR...T..."; has a capacity amount	1	4.7
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Brown	Molded, Cross-hatching	paneled molding	1	11.7

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made		1	30.7
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made	refit	2	20.4
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made suction scar		1	27.3
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Embossed	base embossed with Owens Illinois Glass Co manuf. mark, 1929-1960 (Bottle Research Group 2020)	1	36.2
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Embossed	Owens-Illinois, but mark is incomplete	1	14.6
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless		Base	2	54.8
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless		embossed with "...ACHMA..."	1	10.3
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless		embossed with "...BUR..."	1	5.1
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless		indeterminate manufacturing mark	1	14.4
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless (solarized)		embossed with "633" in a diamond	1	168.3
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Green	Mouth Blown	round-bottom bottle	1	33.7
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bowl	Tableware	Colorless (solarized)	Press Mold (diamonds)		1	11.2
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	handle	Tableware	Colorless (solarized)	Press Mold (diamonds)		1	12.3
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Aqua	Machine made, Embossed		1	12.4
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Aqua		may have bubble molding/decoration, but indeterminate; not a mason jar	1	8.1
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Colorless	Machine made		2	102.7
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Colorless	Machine made		1	20.7

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Colorless	Press Mold	teardrop	1	6.2
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Colorless (solarized)			1	35.3
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Opaque White			1	55.8
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Lid	Tableware	Light Green		pale green	1	28.4
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Lid liner	Seal	Opaque White			2	6.4
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Mug	Tableware	Colorless	Press Mold (panels)	looks similar to a Stewart's root beer mug of the mid- to late 20th century	1	137.6
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Soda bottle	Container	Aqua	Machine made, Embossed	Coke bottle	3	73.8
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Soda bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Embossed	body embossed with "STEW...root..."	1	54.7
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Aqua	Mouth Blown		1	7.0
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Cobalt			1	11.6
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Colorless	Press Mold (flutes)		1	6.3
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Colorless (solarized)	Press Mold (flutes)	possibly tableware	1	12.7
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Colorless (solarized)			3	21.6
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Green		base fragments, pale green, likely tableware of the 1930s, 40s (Florence 1995, 1996)	2	14.1
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Opaque White	Press mold, Carnival glass, Painted		1	5.5
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Pink			2	18.8
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Tableware	Colorless (solarized)	Press Mold	indeterminate pattern	1	3.8

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Undiagnostic glass	Amber		likely tableware	1	5.9
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Undiagnostic glass	Brown			1	8.1
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Undiagnostic glass	Colorless			1	14.3
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Indeterminate	Metals	Unidentified metal object	Unidentified metal			looks like a lantern cap, but indeterminate	1	15.7
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Personal	Glass	Jar	Container	Cobalt	Machine made, Embossed	base embossed with Vicks VapoRub mark	2	22.3
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Utilities	Ceramics	Unidentified ceramic object	Porcelain (Hard paste)				1	49.3
0067	Surface Collection	17N	4499064.5	318920.4063	Utilities	Glass	Insulator	Lighting device	Aqua			1	26.8
Totals												115	2455.3

Site 33MN237

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0068	Surface Collection	17N	4499449	318808.0938	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Projectile Point, fragment	Upper Mercer Chert	broken tip, base missing; L=41.0, W=37.6, Dia=6.7	1	12.0
Totals										1	12.0

Site 33MN238

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Architectural	Metals	Wire nail	Ferrous metal				1	4.1
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	White Earthenware (Semi-vitreous)	Transferprinted Ware	Rim sherd	pink; diagonal checkered	1	29.6

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Bristol-slipped			3	111.4
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware	Body sherd	blue, floral/botanical pattern	1	5.3
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated			3	17.8
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Glass	Beer bottle	Container	Brown	Machine made		1	13.6
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made		1	32.6
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Mouth Blown		1	19.7
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless			1	4.1
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Tableware	Colorless	Press Mold (hobnail/diamonds)		1	25.4
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Colorless	Machine made		1	10.6
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Glass	Lid	Tableware	Colorless (solarized)	Press Mold		2	36.4
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Glass	Lid liner	Seal	Opaque White			1	9.2
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Glass	Soda bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Applied Color Label	1 is a Pepsi bottle	3	21.6
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Aqua			2	19.4
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Cobalt			1	1.1
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified tableware	Tableware	Colorless	Press mold, Carnival glass, Painted		1	123.8
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Indeterminate	Glass	Melted glass	Undiagnostic glass	Aqua			1	29.0
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Indeterminate	Glass	Melted glass	Undiagnostic glass	Yellow			1	12.4
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Personal	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made		1	31.7

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Personal	Glass	Jar	Container	Opaque White			4	27.6
0069	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Personal	Glass	Marble	Game piece		Machine made	cat's eye	1	5.1
0070	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Base sherd		1	5.5
0070	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Rim sherd		1	15.7
0070	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless (solarized)	Machine made		1	5.2
0070	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Aqua	Machine made suction scar		1	11.3
0070	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless (solarized)			1	12.2
0070	Surface Collection	17N	4499493.5	319089.5	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Aqua			2	14.3
Totals												40	655.8

Site 33MN239

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0071	Surface Collection	17N	4499218	319064.2813	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Columbus-Delaware Chert		2	4.0
0071	Surface Collection	17N	4499218	319064.2813	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	gray chert	1	0.3
0071	Surface Collection	17N	4499218	319064.2813	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		4	7.4
0071	Surface Collection	17N	4499218	319064.2813	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan chert, heat treated	1	0.8
0071	Surface Collection	17N	4499218	319064.2813	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	7.0
0071	Surface Collection	17N	4499218	319064.2813	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan chert, heat treated	1	0.4
0071	Surface Collection	17N	4499218	319064.2813	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	pale tan chert with darker splotches, heat treated	1	0.2

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
Totals										11	20.1

Site 33MN240

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Upper Mercer Chert		1	2.3
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Projectile Point, fragment	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert	side notched; tip missing; L=31.3, W=24.4, Dia=8.8	1	7.9
Totals										2	10.2

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Architectural	Ceramics	Brick fragment	Brick			not collected	20	N/A
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Architectural	Glass	Window glass	Flat glass			not collected	10	N/A
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	Redware	Undecorated	Base sherd		1	13.8
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	Stoneware	Colored glaze (blue)	Body sherd		1	19.6
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	Yellowware	Annular	Body sherd	blue and white	1	2.6
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	Yellowware	Painted overglaze monochrome	Rim sherd	hand painted brown band	1	17.9
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Cup	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Painted overglaze monochrome	Handle		1	11.7

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Lid	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Molded			2	49.2
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Flow blue	Rim sherd	scalloped rim, shell-edge flow blue	1	6.9
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Saucer	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Painted overglaze monochrome	Rim sherd	hand painted red and molded	1	6.3
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Molded	Rim sherd	floral molding	2	6.6
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany-slipped			2	78.7
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Bristol-slipped			2	156.7
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Salt glazed with cobalt decoration			2	64.8
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Semi-vitreous)	Decal overglaze		molded, decal (pink and green roses)	2	9.4
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Semi-vitreous)	Molded	Rim sherd	floral	3	15.4
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Colored glaze	Body sherd	blue and yellow	1	2.2
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Colored glaze (yellow)	Rim sherd		1	2.1
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Flow blue			8	7.6
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Molded	Rim sherd		3	12.3

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Molded, yellow pooling	Body sherd	yellow pooling	1	4.9
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Painted overglaze monochrome		polychrome (red, blue, green), floral	1	3.2
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware		blue, indeterminate pattern	7	9.1
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware (green), yellow glaze			1	3.9
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Aqua	Machine made, Crown cap finish		1	17.4
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Aqua	Machine made, Double ring finish		1	16.3
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Aqua	Mouth Blown, Double ring finish		2	57.8
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless (solarized)	Mouth Blown, Double ring (tooled) finish		1	21.3
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Aqua	Mouth Blown		1	33.7
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Aqua			1	33.1
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made		2	20.3
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made	Hazel Atlas, 1923-1982	1	39.7
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Applied Color Label		1	2.2
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Molded (diamonds)		1	55.8
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Pattern Mold (panels)		1	27.8
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless (solarized)	Machine made suction scar		1	18.8
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless (solarized)	Machine made valve mark		1	31.4

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless (solarized)	Pattern Mold (ribs/flutes)		1	22.8
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless (solarized)			2	18.7
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bowl	Tableware	Opaque Blue	Pattern Mold (basket weave)		1	13.1
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	handle	Tableware	Colorless (solarized)			1	5.2
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Colorless	Machine made		1	8.8
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Lid liner	Seal	Opaque White	Embossed		5	16.1
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Undiagnostic glass	Aqua			3	44.3
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Aqua	Molded		1	2.1
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Aqua			1	6.2
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Colorless (solarized)	Molded	floral décor	1	14.7
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Colorless (solarized)	Pattern Mold (ribs)		1	3.1
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Tableware	Colorless	Pattern Mold (diamonds)		3	10.4
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Tableware	Opaque Green	Pattern Mold		1	0.9
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Undiagnostic glass	Colorless			1	10.8
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Furnishings	Ceramics	Doorknob	Stoneware	Albany-slipped			1	36.7
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Furnishings	Metals	Hook	Ferrous metal				1	133.6
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Indeterminate	Slags	Clinker	Indeterminate slag			not collected	10	N/A
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Personal	Glass	Bottle	Container	Cobalt	Machine made	partial stamp on base for Vicks VapoRub	1	11.8

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Personal	Glass	Jar	Container	Opaque White			2	62.1
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Personal	Glass	Marble	Game piece		Machine made	red and opaque white	1	5.2
0072	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Transportation	Ceramics	Spark plug	Porcelain (Hard paste)			Champion X, 1907+; used first in Ford Model Ts	1	10.2
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Architectural	Glass	Window glass	Flat glass				2	16.0
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Painted overglaze monochrome	Rim sherd	gold luster trim	1	7.2
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	Yellowware	Painted overglaze monochrome		thin painted brown band	1	5.2
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Cup	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Decal overglaze		green band with pink flowers and gold luster/trim around rim	2	12.6
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Mug	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Molded	Handle		2	5.3
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Decal overglaze		pink rose	1	23.8
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Rim sherd		1	2.2
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Decal overglaze		roses, pink and green	2	6.6
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Undecorated	Base sherd		1	3.2
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany and Bristol slip	Body sherd	stenciled 8 in cobalt	1	39.2
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany and Bristol slip		Bristol exterior, Albany interior	3	36.3
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany-slipped			3	115.6
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Annular		3 blue bands	1	63.1

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Colored glaze (blue)	Body sherd	molded in sunflower pattern	1	10.7
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Molded	Body sherd	cobalt glaze; molded parallel lines	1	16.7
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Molded, Colored glaze (green)		colored glazes; basket weave, 1 has a floral molding around rim	4	65.6
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Colored glaze (blue-green)			7	17.6
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Molded	Body sherd		1	2.4
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Base sherd		3	23.5
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated			7	30.2
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated, yellow	Base sherd	may be an older Fiesta pattern	1	4.3
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Yellowware	Annular		blue and white, and pink and blue	2	47.5
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Yellowware	Molded, yellow	Body sherd		1	5.8
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Beer bottle	Container	Brown			1	10.4
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Aqua	Crown cap finish		1	4.8
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless	Machine made, Molded (ribs), Bead finish		1	23.2
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless	Mouth Blown, Flat (tooled) finish		1	37.3
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Brown	Machine made, Embossed	Owen's Illinois Glass Co	1	36.7

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Brown	Mouth Blown	key mold; base embossed with "...11..."	1	50.1
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Cobalt		Base	1	3.9
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made valve mark		2	47.4
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Mouth Blown		1	34.6
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Green	Mouth Blown		1	36.7
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Light Aqua	Molded (flutes)	interior flutes and petals on base	1	8.6
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bowl	Tableware	Colorless	Press Mold (starburst)		1	10.8
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Bowl	Tableware	Colorless (solarized)	Press Mold (panels)		1	16.4
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Aqua	Machine made	external screw wide mouth	2	30.7
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Colorless	Machine made		1	9.2
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Lid liner	Seal	Opaque White	Embossed	3 are embossed with their function	4	15.6
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Soda bottle	Container	Aqua	Machine made, Embossed	Coke bottle	1	29.7
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Aqua		likely mason jars	4	15.6
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Colorless	Machine made	Hazel Atlas, 1923-1982	1	75.7
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Embossed	Hazel Atlas, 1923-1982 and partial suction scar	1	10.1
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Tableware	Cobalt	Press Mold	squares	1	4.8
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Tableware	Pink	Press Mold (starburst)		1	5.1
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Undiagnostic glass	Colorless (solarized)			2	7.0

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic tableware	Tableware	Colorless	Press Mold	swirl pattern	1	2.8
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Aqua	Machine made	indeterminate embossing	2	57.4
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified tableware	Tableware	Pink	Acid Etched		1	4.9
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Furnishings	Ceramics	Flowerpot	Redware				2	22.4
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Indeterminate	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Opaque White			1	2.2
0073	Surface Collection	17N	4499156	319317.2188	Personal	Glass	Jar	Container	Opaque White		2 have what appear to be ribs	6	28.2
Totals												224	1209.9

Site 33MN241

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0074	Surface Collection	17N	4499032	319110.4688	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	7.4
0074	Surface Collection	17N	4499032	319110.4688	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert	heat treated	1	5.8
0074	Surface Collection	17N	4499032	319110.4688	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	1.8
Totals										3	15.0

Site 33MN242[illegible]

Site 33MN243

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0076	Surface Collection	17N	4499010	319232.8125	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	2.4
0076	Surface Collection	17N	4499010	319232.8125	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	tan chert, heat treated	1	0.3
0076	Surface Collection	17N	4499010	319232.8125	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan chert, heat treated	1	2.3
										3	5.0

Site 33MN244

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	0.6
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Upper Mercer Chert		2	1.1
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan/gray chert	1	3.1
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	gray and tan chert	1	29.3
Totals										5	34.1

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware	Rim sherd	blue; indeterminate pattern	1	2.3
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Decal overglaze	Rim sherd	scalloped rim with pink floral decal and molded designs	1	2.2

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Bristol-slipped	Base sherd	tan glaze exterior with bubbles	1	34.5
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Colored glaze (blue)	Body sherd		1	3.4
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Flow blue			3	4.7
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware	Body sherd	brown	1	0.9
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Yellowware	Undecorated, yellow	Body sherd		1	4.4
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Brown	Mouth Blown		1	10.6
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless	Collared ring finish		1	13.7
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless	Mouth Blown, Bead finish (tooled)		2	27.6
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless (solarized)	Mouth Blown		1	21.8
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless (solarized)	Mouth Blown, Flat (tooled) finish		1	10.6
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless (solarized)	Mouth Blown, Straight Brandy finish		1	19.7
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless (solarized)	Mouth Blown		1	13.9
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless (solarized)	Press Mold (ribs)		1	11.4
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless (solarized)	Press Mold (ribs/flutes)		2	27.6
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless (solarized)		base embossed with "...& CO..."	1	6.7
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Glass	handle	Container	Cobalt			1	15.5
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Colorless (solarized)			2	24.9
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Domestic	Glass	Lid liner	Seal	Opaque White			1	3.4

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0077	Surface Collection	17N	4498692.5	319291.1875	Personal	Glass	Marble	Game piece		Machine made	blue and opaque white	1	6.1
Totals												26	265.9

Site 33MN245

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0078	Surface Collection	17N	4498598.5	319288.8438	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface, Indeterminate	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	3.4
Totals										1	3.4

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0080	Surface Collection	17N	4498598.5	319288.8438	Domestic	Ceramics	Saucer	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Molded	Rim sherd	floral molding	1	2.2
0080	Surface Collection	17N	4498598.5	319288.8438	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany-slipped	Body sherd	ribbed interior	2	23.5
0080	Surface Collection	17N	4498598.5	319288.8438	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Bristol-slipped	Rim sherd (Everted)		1	38.4
0080	Surface Collection	17N	4498598.5	319288.8438	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made	bottle is nearly whole, closure is broken; no label or embossing; stippling on base	1	35.6
0080	Surface Collection	17N	4498598.5	319288.8438	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Embossed		1	65.5
0080	Surface Collection	17N	4498598.5	319288.8438	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Embossed	base embossed with "SYRUP", "lbs. NET..."; may be a medicine bottle (cough syrup) or a Log Cabin syrup bottle (food storage); 1905+	1	4.8

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0080	Surface Collection	17N	4498598.5	319288.8438	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Embossed	indeterminate manufacturer; embossed with numbers (803, 07, and 19)	1	16.5
0080	Surface Collection	17N	4498598.5	319288.8438	Personal	Glass	Marble	Game piece		Machine made	one may be a slag marble (1902-1930s, Akro Agate), the other may be a patched/ribboned (1950s, Marble King)	2	9.2
0080	Surface Collection	17N	4498598.5	319288.8438	Utilities	Ceramics	Unidentified ceramic object	Tile			very small pipe fragment	1	3.4
0080	Surface Collection	17N	4498598.5	319288.8438		Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made		1	4.7
Totals												12	203.8

Site 33MN246

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0079	Surface Collection	17N	4498515	319166.4063	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	dull pale tan to gray chert	4	9.1
0079	Surface Collection	17N	4498515	319166.4063	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Upper Mercer Chert		2	0.0
0079	Surface Collection	17N	4498515	319166.4063	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface-Unspecified Drill	Upper Mercer Chert	blade fragment	1	2.2
Totals										7	11.3

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0079	Surface Collection	17N	4498515	319166.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Lid	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Molded	Lid sherd		1	50.2

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0079	Surface Collection	17N	4498515	319166.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Decal overglaze	Body sherd	fugitive, green floral	1	2.2
0079	Surface Collection	17N	4498515	319166.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Porcelain (Soft paste)	Indeterminate decoration	Body sherd	green and white molding may be applied, or may be the result of burning; indeterminate	1	2.4
0079	Surface Collection	17N	4498515	319166.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Redware	Colored glaze	Body sherd	cream-colored interior glaze	1	2.1
0079	Surface Collection	17N	4498515	319166.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Ironstone)	Undecorated	Rim sherd		1	1.4
0079	Surface Collection	17N	4498515	319166.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Transferprinted Ware	Body sherd	blue, indeterminate pattern or style	2	2.7
0079	Surface Collection	17N	4498515	319166.4063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated			3	3.4
0079	Surface Collection	17N	4498515	319166.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Mouth Blown	base, embossed with "...15..."	1	12.4
0079	Surface Collection	17N	4498515	319166.4063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless (solarized)			1	6.4
0079	Surface Collection	17N	4498515	319166.4063	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Colorless	Mouth Blown		1	8.2
0079	Surface Collection	17N	4498515	319166.4063	Domestic	Glass	Lid	Container	Colorless			1	13.4
0079	Surface Collection	17N	4498515	319166.4063	Domestic	Glass	Stopper	Seal	Colorless (solarized)	Mold blown		1	2.9
0079	Surface Collection	17N	4498515	319166.4063	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Undiagnostic glass	Colorless (solarized)	Pattern Mold (starburst)		1	5.1
0079	Surface Collection	17N	4498515	319166.4063	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Undiagnostic glass	Opaque White			1	9.2
Totals												17	122.0

Site 33MN247**Prehistoric Artifacts**

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Columbus-Delaware Chert		5	4.2
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	5.3
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		2	0.8
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	gray/tan chert	3	2.8
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	medium-gray speckled chert	9	13.8
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	gray/tan mottled	1	0.8
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	tan mottled chert, heat treated	1	1.3
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	1 is heat treated; dull, waxy tan chert	2	6.7
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Upper Mercer Chert		3	4.2
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan, chalky chert with whitish speckles, heat treated	2	8.4
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Decortication Flake	Upper Mercer Chert		1	30.4
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Decortication Flake	Upper Mercer Chert		1	0.4
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		3	5.4
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	10.3
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		2	6.3
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	dull, earthy gray chert	1	6.6
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan/gray chalky chert	6	10.6

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	pale tan chert with darker speckles, heat treated	1	4.6
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	4.2
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Upper Mercer Chert		2	30.1
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	0.3
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert	heat treated	2	0.9
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	dull medium gray chert with darker speckles	4	2.1
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	medium gray, dull chert, heat treated	1	0.9
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface, Indeterminate	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	9.3
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Projectile Point, fragment	Unidentified Chert	stem, base missing; portion of the point looks like Columbus Delaware chert but most of the artifact is dull and chalky; L=29.3, W=24.3, Dia=7.0	1	5.1
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Projectile Point, fragment	Upper Mercer Chert	tip only	1	2.3
Totals										59	178.1

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Salt glazed and Albany slipped	Body sherd	Albany interior	2	48.7
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Salt glazed and Albany slipped	Body sherd		2	48.8
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Molded	molded body sauce bottle	1	14.7
0081	Surface Collection	17N	4498467	319260.9688	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Molded (panels)		1	15.6

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
Totals												6	127.8

Site 33MN248

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0083	Surface Collection	17N	4498720.5	318879.8438	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Projectile Point, fragment	Unidentified Chert	corner-notched, beveled, and convex base; similar to the Archaic Corner-Notched; Possibly Columbus-Delaware chert; L=26.2, W=31.0, Dia=5.7	1	5.1
Totals										1	5.1

Site 33MN249

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	4.5
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	2.6
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert		2	2.2
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Thinning Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	0.1
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	medium gray chert	4	5.4
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	tan-gray, waxy chert	8	20.2
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	medium dark gray, speckled, waxy chert	9	18.4
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	pale gray, speckled chert	3	3.2

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	micro-debitage	Unidentified Chert	medium brownish gray chert	2	0.1
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert		2	14.6
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert	tan speckled chert, heat treated	1	3.8
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert	medium-dark tan-gray chert	1	11.2
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Decortication Flake	Upper Mercer Chert		1	18.9
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Flake	Unidentified Chert	waxy medium gray chert	4	11.4
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert	medium-dark gray chert	2	3.6
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert	pale gray, speckled chert	3	15.6
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	2.3
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	1 is heat-treated; pale gray, waxy, speckled chert	10	23.8
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	medium gray-tan chert	3	7.8
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	waxy, grayish tan chert	8	18.8
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	medium gray, waxy, speckled chert	10	16.5
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	tan-gray chert	2	11.3
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	gray-tan, speckled chert	8	118.9
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	pale tan, dull gray, earthy chert	3	35.6
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	pale gray, speckled chert	3	1.2
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Unidentified Chert	pale tan chert	1	2.2

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FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0085	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Upper Mercer Chert		4	2.7
Totals										98	376.9

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Domestic	Ceramics	Bowl	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Molded	Base sherd		1	14.6
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany-slipped	Base sherd	unglazed base	2	24.9
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany-slipped	Body sherd		1	8.1
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany-slipped	Body sherd	lime green interior colored glaze	1	8.2
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Bristol-slipped	Body sherd		2	79.8
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Salt glazed and Albany slipped	Body sherd	Albany interior	2	40.7
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Semi-vitreous)	Undecorated	Body sherd		1	9.2
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Semi-vitreous)	Undecorated	Rim sherd		2	11.9
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Body sherd		1	2.8
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless	Mouth Blown, Brandy finish (applied)		1	29.6
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless		embossed (indeterminate)	2	16.2
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Container	Green			1	11.5
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic container	Undiagnostic glass	Colorless			2	14.3

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Domestic	Glass	Undiagnostic tableware	Tableware	Colorless (solarized)			2	14.6
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified container	Container	Cobalt			1	4.3
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Domestic	Glass	Unidentified tableware	Tableware	Colorless	Pattern Mold		1	7.8
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Personal	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Embossed	embossed with "3viii"	1	2.8
0084	Surface Collection	17N	4498299.5	318901.5625	Personal	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless (solarized)	Embossed	embossed with Dr. SBH&Co, Registered 58, PR. Dr. SBH cure all (peruna [PR]), c. 1890-1920	1	37.6
Totals												25	338.9

Site 33MN250

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0086	Surface Collection	17N	4498404	318995.7813	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	2.3
0086	Surface Collection	17N	4498404	318995.7813	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	pale gray chert	2	2.1
0086	Surface Collection	17N	4498404	318995.7813	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	chalky tan chert, heat treated	1	2.3
0086	Surface Collection	17N	4498404	318995.7813	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Upper Mercer Chert		2	3.4
0086	Surface Collection	17N	4498404	318995.7813	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Decortication Flake	Upper Mercer Chert		1	3.3
0086	Surface Collection	17N	4498404	318995.7813	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	4.5
0086	Surface Collection	17N	4498404	318995.7813	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	chalky pale tan chert	1	6.0
0086	Surface Collection	17N	4498404	318995.7813	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	pale gray to medium gray with dark splotches	2	2.3
0086	Surface Collection	17N	4498404	318995.7813	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Upper Mercer Chert		1	2.1

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0086	Surface Collection	17N	4498404	318995.7813	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter, blocky	Unidentified Chert	chalky pale chert	2	5.4
0086	Surface Collection	17N	4498404	318995.7813	Lithic	Debitage	Thinning Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	0.2
0086	Surface Collection	17N	4498404	318995.7813	Lithic	Debitage	Thinning Flake	Unidentified Chert	medium gray-tan chert	1	1.3
0086	Surface Collection	17N	4498404	318995.7813	Lithic	Tool	Pitted Stone / Hammerstone	Sedimentary rock	possibly pecked stone	1	871.8
0086	Surface Collection	17N	4498404	318995.7813	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Projectile Point, fragment	Unidentified Chert	tan chert, corner-notched, reworked; L=22.8, W=27.8, Dia=8.0	1	5.6
Totals										18	912.6

Site 33MN251

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0087	Surface Collection	17N	4499703.5	317043.9063	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Projectile Point, fragment	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert	possibly Ohio Flint Ridge chert (heat treated), corner notched; L=25.9, W=29.0, Dia=4.8	1	4.5
Totals										1	4.5

Site 33MN252

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0088	Surface Collection	17N	4499740.5	316995.0625	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	1.3
0088	Surface Collection	17N	4499740.5	316995.0625	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface-Implement	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert	endscraper; proximal end is broken but may have been hafted, heat treated	1	2.4
Totals										2	3.7

Site 33MN253**Site 33MN254**

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0090	Surface Collection	17N	4499867	317227.8438	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	light tan-gray chert	1	1.3
0090	Surface Collection	17N	4499867	317227.8438	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	light tan chert	1	1.9
0090	Surface Collection	17N	4499867	317227.8438	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	0.1
0090	Surface Collection	17N	4499867	317227.8438	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface, Indeterminate	Unidentified Chert	chalky light tan chert with darker speckles	1	7.2
0090	Surface Collection	17N	4499867	317227.8438	Lithic	Tool, Informal/Expedient	Utilized Flake Fragment	Upper Mercer Chert		1	0.9
Totals										5	11.4

Site 33MN256

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0093	Surface Collection	17N	4499389	318052.5313	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	dull gray chert, heat treated	2	0.9
0093	Surface Collection	17N	4499389	318052.5313	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert	glacial chert	1	3.6
0093	Surface Collection	17N	4499389	318052.5313	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Cedarville-Guelph		1	3.3
0093	Surface Collection	17N	4499389	318052.5313	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		2	3.9
0093	Surface Collection	17N	4499389	318052.5313	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	0.4
Totals										7	12.1

Site 33MN257**Prehistoric Artifacts**

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0094	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	1.4
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		13	16.4
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert		1	0.7
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	dull tan-gray chert with speckles	5	7.7
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Debitage	micro-debitage	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	0.1
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Debitage	micro-debitage	Unidentified Chert		1	0.1
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Decortication Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	13.8
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Decortication Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		7	24.6
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert		1	5.1
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		18	29.2
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert		1	3.4
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert	heat treated	3	1.9
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		6	3.1
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Debitage	Thinning Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		2	2.5
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Projectile Point, fragment	Upper Mercer Chert	tip only	1	3.9
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Tool, Informal/Expe dient	Utilized Flake Fragment	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	24.9

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)	
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Tool, Informal/Expendient	Utilized Secondary Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		21	7.4	
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Lithic	Tool, Informal/Expendient	Utilized Secondary Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	14.4	
										Totals	66	160.6

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Architectural	Glass	Window glass	Flat glass				1	4.8
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Bristol-slipped	Body sherd		1	6.2
0098	Surface Collection	17N	4500222.5	318074.9063	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made		1	16.8
Totals												3	27.8

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0095	Surface Collection	17N	4500423	318187.09375	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	medium gray chert with banding	1	3.4
0095	Surface Collection	17N	4500423	318187.09375	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Upper Mercer Chert		1	0.8
0095	Surface Collection	17N	4500423	318187.09375	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert		1	1.5
0095	Surface Collection	17N	4500423	318187.09375	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface, Indeterminate	Upper Mercer Chert	notches missing	1	10.4
Totals										4	16.1

33MN259

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0096	Surface Collection	17N	4500351	318329.3125	Lithic	Debitage	Flake fragment	Unidentified Chert	banded dark gray and light gray with speckles	1	3.4
Totals										1	3.4

Site 33MN260

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0097	Surface Collection	17N	4500384	318424.875	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Decortication Flake	Columbus-Delaware Chert	heat treated	1	6.8
0097	Surface Collection	17N	4500384	318424.875	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	medium gray, chalky, speckled chert	1	2.7
Totals										2	9.5

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0097	Surface Collection	17N	4500384	318424.875	Domestic	Ceramics	Plate	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Base sherd		1	2.4
0097	Surface Collection	17N	4500384	318424.875	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	Stoneware	Albany-slipped	Base sherd	unglazed base	1	22.9
0097	Surface Collection	17N	4500384	318424.875	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Base sherd		1	7.2
0097	Surface Collection	17N	4500384	318424.875	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Body sherd		4	15.6
0097	Surface Collection	17N	4500384	318424.875	Domestic	Ceramics	Unidentified vessel	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Rim sherd		1	1.2
0097	Surface Collection	17N	4500384	318424.875	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless (solarized)			1	9.1
0097	Surface Collection	17N	4500384	318424.875	Domestic	Glass	Indefinite container	Tableware	Colorless (solarized)	Pattern Mold	indeterminate pattern	1	4.9

Site 33MN262**Site 33MN263**

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0101	Surface Collection	17N	4499889.5	318891.3125	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Aqua	Machine made		1	19.3
0101	Surface Collection	17N	4499889.5	318891.3125	Domestic	Glass	Jar	Container	Aqua	Machine made	mason jar	1	17.6
Totals												2	36.9

Site 33MN264

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0102	Surface Collection	17N	4499835.5	318920.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	3.1
0102	Surface Collection	17N	4499835.5	318920.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	banded chert, gray, tan, and white	1	1.1
0102	Surface Collection	17N	4499835.5	318920.5625	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert	dull pale tan-white chert, heat treated	2	5.2
0102	Surface Collection	17N	4499835.5	318920.5625	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface, Indeterminate	Unidentified Chert	whitish-gray chert with dark speckles, heat treated	1	9.4
Totals										5	18.8

Site 33MN265

Prehistoric Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0103	Surface Collection	17N	4499839	318693.25	Lithic	Debitage	Flake Fragment	Upper Mercer Chert		1	0.9
0103	Surface Collection	17N	4499839	318693.25	Lithic	Debitage	Primary Decortication Flake	Unidentified Chert	chalky pale chert with dark inclusions	1	8.9
0103	Surface Collection	17N	4499839	318693.25	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	2.2
0103	Surface Collection	17N	4499839	318693.25	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Unidentified Chert		5	11.4
0103	Surface Collection	17N	4499839	318693.25	Lithic	Debitage	Secondary Flake	Upper Mercer Chert		1	2.2
0103	Surface Collection	17N	4499839	318693.25	Lithic	Debitage	Tertiary Flake	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	0.7
0103	Surface Collection	17N	4499839	318693.25	Lithic	Debitage	Thinning Flake	Unidentified Chert	pale tan/gray chert	1	0.7
0103	Surface Collection	17N	4499839	318693.25	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Projectile Point, fragment	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert	side notched, beveled; tip missing; L=46.3, W=30.8, Dia=11.2	1	19.1
0103	Surface Collection	17N	4499839	318693.25	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Projectile Point, fragment	Upper Mercer Chert	appears to fall in the Large Side notch cluster; L=68.2, W=33.3, Dia=9.3	1	24.5

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0103	Surface Collection	17N	4499839	318693.25	Lithic	Tool, Informal/Expedient	Utilized Shatter, blocky	Ohio Flint Ridge Chert		1	16.2
Totals										14	86.8

Historic Artifacts

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0103	Surface Collection	17N	4499839	318693.25	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Mold blown	hexagonal base	1	21.5
Totals												1	21.5

Site 33MN266

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0104	Surface Collection	17N	4499763	318706.5313	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Projectile Point, fragment	Columbus-Delaware Chert	Base missing; L=53.9, W=25.0, Dia=9.2	1	12.4
Totals										1	12.4

Site 33MN267

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0105	Surface Collection	17N	4499534	318770.1563	Architectural	Glass	Window glass	Flat glass				2	3.2
0105	Surface Collection	17N	4499534	318770.1563	Domestic	Ceramics	Saucer	White Earthenware (Ironstone)	Molded	Rim sherd	burned	1	1.1
0105	Surface Collection	17N	4499534	318770.1563	Domestic	Ceramics	Saucer	White Earthenware (Whiteware)	Undecorated	Rim sherd		1	1.9

Phase I Archaeology Survey for the Marion County Solar Project, Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Functional Group	Category	Item	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0105	Surface Collection	17N	4499534	318770.1563	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Closure	Colorless	Machine made, Crown cap finish		1	34.7
0105	Surface Collection	17N	4499534	318770.1563	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Embossed	embossed body with "...ON..."	1	3.9
0105	Surface Collection	17N	4499534	318770.1563	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Embossed	base embossed with numbers; stippling; 1940+	1	13.4
0105	Surface Collection	17N	4499534	318770.1563	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Embossed	embossed with Duraglass and Owens Illinois manufacturing mark	1	36.7
0105	Surface Collection	17N	4499534	318770.1563	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Colorless	Machine made, Molded	sauce bottle	1	9.8
0105	Surface Collection	17N	4499534	318770.1563	Domestic	Glass	Bottle	Container	Green			1	4.9
0105	Surface Collection	17N	4499534	318770.1563	Domestic	Glass	Indefinite container	Container	Cobalt			2	4.5
0105	Surface Collection	17N	4499534	318770.1563	Domestic	Glass	Indefinite container	Undiagnostic glass	Colorless			3	6.2
0105	Surface Collection	17N	4499534	318770.1563	Personal	Glass	Jar	Container	Opaque White	Machine made	knurled base	1	9.7
Totals												16	130.0

Site 33MN268

FS #	ExcType	NAD 27 / Zone	Centerpoint Northing	Centerpoint Easting	Group	Class	Type	Material	Comment	CT	WT (g)
0106	Surface Collection	17N	4499656	319011.5938	Lithic	Tool, Formal	Biface, Indeterminate	Unidentified Chert	gray chert with tan banding	1	14.8
Totals										1	14.8

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Summary: Response - Supplemental Response to First Data Request from Staff of the Ohio Power Siting Board electronically filed by Christine M.T. Pirik on behalf of Marion County Solar Project, LLC