

Blossom Solar, LLC

Blossom Solar

**Exhibit U**

**Historic Resources Survey**

Case No. 22-0151-EL-BGN

# Historic-Age Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Blossom Solar Project, Morrow and Marion Counties, Ohio (2021-MRW-51069)

**Blossom Solar, LLC**

**Blossom Solar Project  
BMcD Project No. 132219**

**March 2022**

# **Historic-Age Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Blossom Solar Project, Morrow and Marion Counties, Ohio (2021-MRW-51069)**

**prepared for**

**Blossom Solar, LLC**

**BMcD Project No. 132219**

**DRAFT  
March 2022**

**Brandy Harris, Principal Investigator**

**Prepared by  
Brandy Harris, Elizabeth Porterfield, and Jessica Kepka**

**With contributions by  
Kim House and Shelly Wunderlich**

**Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc.  
Kansas City, Missouri**

## ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of a reconnaissance-level survey for historic-age non-archaeological resources for the proposed Blossom Solar Project (Project) sponsored by Blossom Solar, LLC (Blossom Solar) in Morrow and Marion Counties, Ohio. The Project is bounded to the south by State Route (SR)-309 and SR-288, extending west to Iberia Bucyrus Road/SR-100 and north to Bloomingrove New Winchester Road/CR-8 just south of Galion, Ohio. The Project requires coordination and permitting through the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) and is thus subject to compliance with the Ohio Revised Code § 149.52-149.54 (Code). Documentation of historic-age non-archaeological resources was prescribed as part of Project compliance with the Code.

During initial consultation with the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (OHPO), the total construction footprint (approximately 1,653 acres) was established as the physical area of potential effects (Physical APE) for the Project. A preliminary buffer of 2 miles was established around the Physical APE to account for potential visual or other non-physical effects and to provide contextual information about the Study Area for use in assessment of historic-age non-archaeological resources and report development. This area was subsequently reduced via a viewshed survey coordinated with OHPO in June 2021 (Harris 2021).

This report addresses the Project's potential to adversely affect historic-age (pre-1976) non-archaeological resources, including buildings, structures, objects, and districts, within the proposed Project footprint and the evaluation area intended to account for visual and other non-physical impacts from the Project. A 45-year cut-off date was used to account for potential delays in Project letting. All investigations were conducted to professional standards and guidelines in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716-44742), the Secretary's *Standard for Identification* (48 FR 44720-44723), and the OHPO's *Guidelines for Conducting History/Architecture Surveys in Ohio* (2014). The results of the archaeological assessment of the Physical APE will be submitted in a separate report (Latham 2021).

Historians recorded a total of 219 historic-age non-archaeological resources on 122 properties within the APE. As a result of the survey and assessment, historians identified 11 properties (Resources 04, 05, 11, 15, 17, 45, 50, 60, 64, 66, and 99) of potential or marginal NRHP significance that required further assessment of eligibility and effect with regard to the proposed Project. One of the properties (Resource 71/MRW0051069) contains a resource recommended NRHP eligible. An additional 3 properties (Resources 06, 37, and 46) are within the boundaries of the Physical APE. These 15 resources are



discussed individually in Chapter 5.0, including NRHP eligibility and effect recommendations as required under the Code. No adverse effects are anticipated to historic-age architectural properties, and no further consideration of Project impacts to aboveground resources is recommended based on the current survey results.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### ABSTRACT

### Page No.

<b>1.0</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
1.1	Description of APE .....	1-1
1.2	Project History and Personnel.....	1-2
<b>2.0</b>	<b>METHODS AND OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>2-1</b>
2.1	Research Objectives.....	2-1
2.2	Background Review Methods.....	2-1
2.3	Viewshed Analysis and APE Refinement.....	2-2
2.4	Field Methods and Expected Results.....	2-3
2.5	Resource Evaluation .....	2-5
2.5.1	NRHP Criteria.....	2-5
2.6	Report Format .....	2-8
<b>3.0</b>	<b>SETTING AND HISTORIC CONTEXT .....</b>	<b>3-1</b>
3.1	Environmental Setting .....	3-1
3.2	Historic Context.....	3-2
3.2.1	European Exploration and the Contact Period.....	3-2
3.2.2	Euroamerican Settlement and Conflicts.....	3-3
3.2.3	Northwest Territory .....	3-3
<b>4.0</b>	<b>BACKGROUND REVIEW RESULTS .....</b>	<b>4-1</b>
4.1	Previously Recorded Historic-age Resources .....	4-1
4.2	Cemeteries.....	4-2
4.2.1	Zoar-German Methodist–Schneider–Beech Cemetery .....	4-3
4.2.2	Parks/Park Cemetery.....	4-3
4.2.3	Dye Cemetery .....	4-3
4.2.4	Auten (Autin) Cemetery .....	4-4
4.2.5	Forbes Cemetery (Resource 37).....	4-4
4.2.6	Goodrich Cemetery (Resource 50) .....	4-4
4.2.7	Tuttle Cemetery (Resource 64).....	4-4
4.2.8	Blaney Cemetery.....	4-5
4.2.9	United Presbyterian Cemetery .....	4-5
4.2.10	Washington Township (Iberia) Cemetery.....	4-5
<b>5.0</b>	<b>RESULTS OF THE FIELD INVESTIGATION.....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
5.1	Summary .....	5-1
5.2	Resources Recommended for NRHP Inclusion.....	5-2
5.2.1	Resource 71 / MRW0051069.....	5-2
5.3	Resources of Marginal NRHP Status.....	5-5
5.3.1	Resource 04.....	5-5

5.3.2	Resources 05 and 99 .....	5-8
5.3.3	Resource 11.....	5-9
5.3.4	Resource 15.....	5-12
5.3.5	Resource 17.....	5-14
5.3.6	Resource 45.....	5-16
5.3.7	Resource 50 (Goodrich Cemetery) .....	5-18
5.3.8	Resource 60.....	5-19
5.3.9	Resource 64 (Tuttle Cemetery).....	5-22
5.3.10	Resource 66.....	5-22
5.4	Resources within the Physical APE.....	5-25
5.4.1	Resource 06.....	5-25
5.4.2	Resource 37 (Forbes Cemetery).....	5-26
5.4.3	Resource 46.....	5-26
<b>6.0</b>	<b>SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>6-1</b>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>7-1</b>
 <b>APPENDIX A – AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE</b>		
<b>APPENDIX B – VIEWSHED PHOTOGRAPHS</b>		
<b>APPENDIX C – RESOURCE PHOTOGRAPHS</b>		
<b>APPENDIX D – RESOURCE INVENTORY</b>		
<b>APPENDIX E - OHI FORM</b>		

**LIST OF TABLES**

	<b><u>Page No.</u></b>
Table 1-1: Land use in APE.....	1-2
Table 4-1: Previously Recorded Historic-Age Non-Archaeological Resources in the Study Area.....	4-1
Table 4-2: Cemeteries in the Study Area.....	4-2

## LIST OF FIGURES

	<b><u>Page No.</u></b>
Figure 1-1 – Project Location Map .....	1-3
Figure 1-2 – Area of Potential Effect.....	1-4
Figure 2-1 – Refined Non-Physical APE.....	2-4
Figure 3-1 – Historic 1857 Plats .....	3-8
Figure 3-2 – Historic 1870s Plats.....	3-9
Figure 3-3 – Historic 1901 Plats .....	3-12
Figure 3-4 – 1916 Quadrangle .....	3-13
Figure 3-5 – 1943 Quadrangle .....	3-14
Figure 3-6 – 1960 Blossom Quadrangle .....	3-20
Figure 3-7 – 1963 Aerial Photographs.....	3-21
Figure 3-8 – 1973 Blossom Quadrangle .....	3-30
Figure 4-1 – Records Review Map .....	4-6
Figure 5-1 – Resource Overview Map.....	5-28

## LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 5-1: View of dwelling (71a) with obstructed view of barn (71b) at far left.....	5-3
Photograph 5-2: View of recommended NRHP eligible barn (71b).....	5-4
Photograph 5-3: View of recommended NRHP eligible barn (71b).....	5-4
Photograph 5-4: View of dwelling (04a) with non-historic-age outbuilding at right .....	5-6
Photograph 5-5: View of large barn (04b) left, small outbuilding (04e) center, and non- historic-age grain silos right.....	5-7
Photograph 5-6: View of railroad crossing (05) at SR 100 on the west side of the APE .....	5-8
Photograph 5-7: View of railroad crossing (99) at CR 31 (Hunter Road) on the east side of the APE .....	5-9
Photograph 5-8: Overview of dwelling (11a) and non-historic-age outbuilding, right .....	5-10
Photograph 5-9: Overview of barn (11b).....	5-11
Photograph 5-10: Overview of dwelling (15a) .....	5-12
Photograph 5-11: Overview of dwelling (15a) .....	5-13
Photograph 5-12: View of dwelling (17) showing adjacent transmission line .....	5-14
Photograph 5-13: View of dwelling (17) showing enclosed rear porch .....	5-15
Photograph 5-14: Overview of property with dwelling (45a) left, dairy barn (45b) right, and silo (45c) rear with non-historic-age outbuildings center.....	5-17
Photograph 5-15: Overview of original wood-framed barn with Gothic-arch barn additions (45b) and silo (45c) rear .....	5-18
Photograph 5-16: View of dwelling (60a) right, small outbuilding (60g) center, and larger outbuilding (60f) left.....	5-20
Photograph 5-17: Overview of property with large barn (60c) right, smaller barn (60d) and outbuilding (60d) center background, and garage (60b) center foreground .....	5-21
Photograph 5-18: Overview of dwelling (66a) .....	5-23
Photograph 5-19: Barn (66b) left and pole barn/equipment shed (66c) right.....	5-23
Photograph 5-20: Barn (66b) left and pole barn/equipment shed (66c) right.....	5-24

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b><u>Abbreviation</u></b>	<b><u>Term/Phrase/Name</u></b>
A&GW	Atlanta & Great Western Railroad
APE	Area of Potential Effects
Burns & McDonnell	Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc.
CC&C	Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad
CCC&I	Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, & Indianapolis Railroad
CCC& StL	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad
CR	County Road
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLO	General Land Office
NETR	Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHPO	Ohio Historic Preservation Office
OPSB	Ohio Power Siting Board
Project	Blossom Solar Project
ROW	Right-of-way
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
SR	State Route
Study Area	2-mile area surrounding the APE
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

This report describes the results of a reconnaissance-level survey for historic-age non-archaeological resources for the proposed Blossom Solar Project (Project) sponsored by Blossom Solar, LLC (Blossom Solar) in Morrow and Marion Counties, Ohio (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The Project is bounded to the south by State Route (SR)-309 and SR-288, extending west to Iberia Bucyrus Road/SR-100 and north to Bloominggrove New Winchester Road/CR-8 just south of Galion, Ohio. The Project requires coordination and permitting through the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) and is thus subject to compliance with the Ohio Revised Code § 149.52-149.54 (Code) and the OPSB rules for siting (OAC 4906-4 and 4906-5). Consultation with the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) and documentation of historic-age non-archaeological resources was prescribed as part of Project compliance with the Code. The results of archaeological assessment of the Project corridor will be submitted in a separate report (Latham 2021).

During initial consultation with the OHPO, the total construction footprint (approximately 1,653 acres) was established as the physical area of potential effects (Physical APE) for the Project. During the archaeological investigation the Physical APE was reduced to 1,431 acres through landowner restrictions and consultation with the client to reduce impacts to wooded areas and a few other select portions of the original Physical APE (Latham 2021). A preliminary buffer of 2 miles was established around the original Physical APE to account for potential visual or other non-physical effects (Study Area) and to provide contextual information for use in assessment of historic-age non-archaeological resources and report development. This area was subsequently reduced via a viewshed survey coordinated with OHPO in June 2021 (Harris 2021) (Section 2.3; Appendix A; Appendix B).

The following chapter provides an overview of the proposed Project as well as a Project history and identification of personnel involved in the survey. Chapter 2.0 presents the research design, objectives, and methods of the survey. Chapter 3.0 provides an overview of the environmental setting and historic context for the Project. The results of the background review are presented in Chapter 4.0, followed by survey results in Chapter 5.0 and summary conclusions and recommendations in Chapter 6.0. A bibliography of references cited in this report is provided in Chapter 7.0. Report figures are included in the text.

### 1.1 Description of APE

The majority of the original Physical APE comprises cultivated croplands (1,320 acres/90.1 percent). Other land uses include pastureland (80 acres/5.5 percent), forest (23 acres/1.6 percent), and development (42 acres/2.9 percent) (Table 1-1). All of these uses are represented within the preliminary 2-mile



assessment buffer/Study Area along with additional areas of hardwood forest vegetation and residential and agricultural development. Additionally, the buffer includes peripheral development associated with the outskirts of Galion to the northeast and the small community of Iberia to the south.

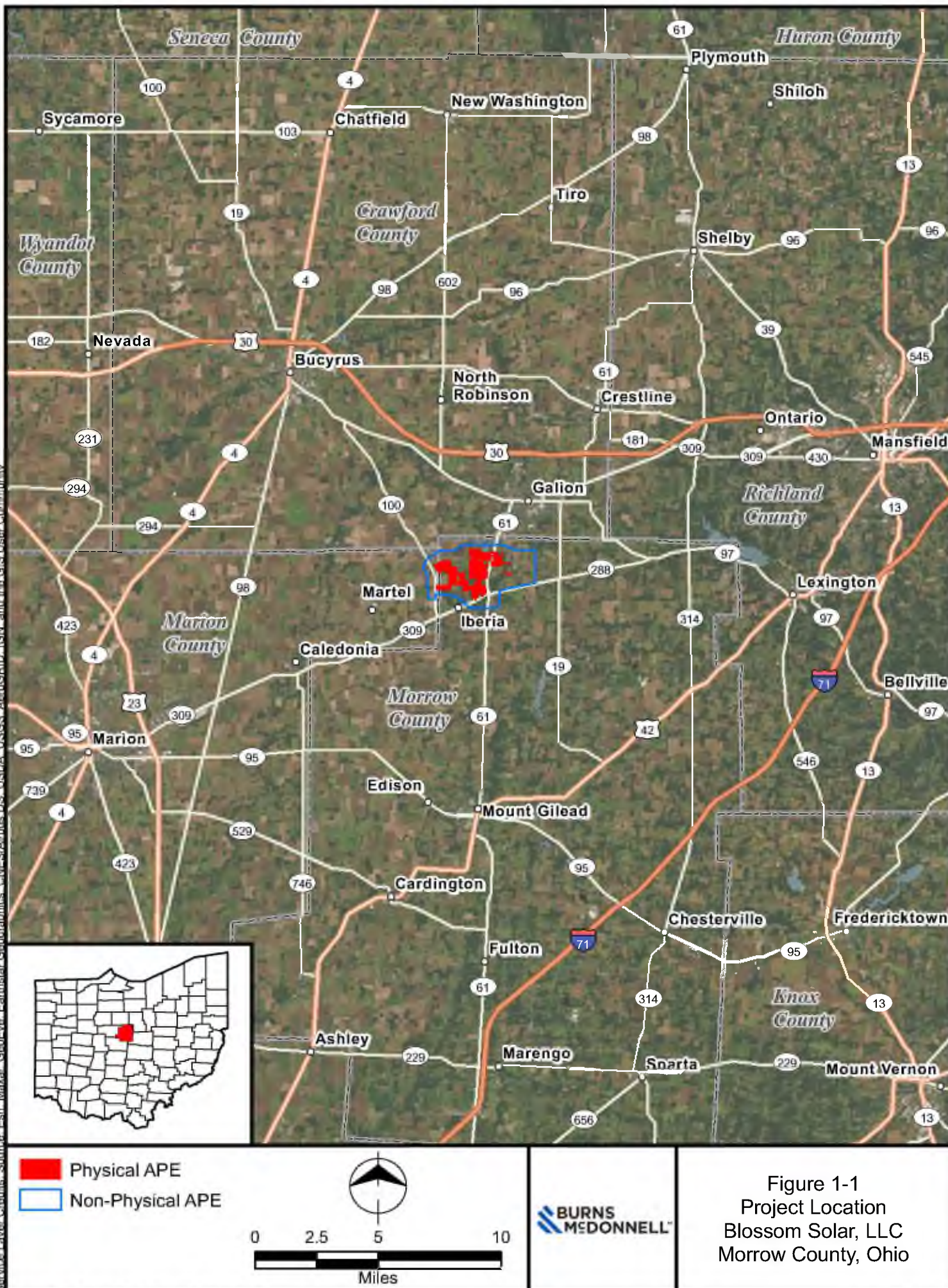
**Table 1-1: Land use in APE**

<b>Approximate Percentage of APE</b>	<b>Approximate Acreage</b>	<b>Use</b>
2.9	42	Development
5.5	80	Pastureland
1.6	23	Forest
90.1	1,320	Cultivated Croplands

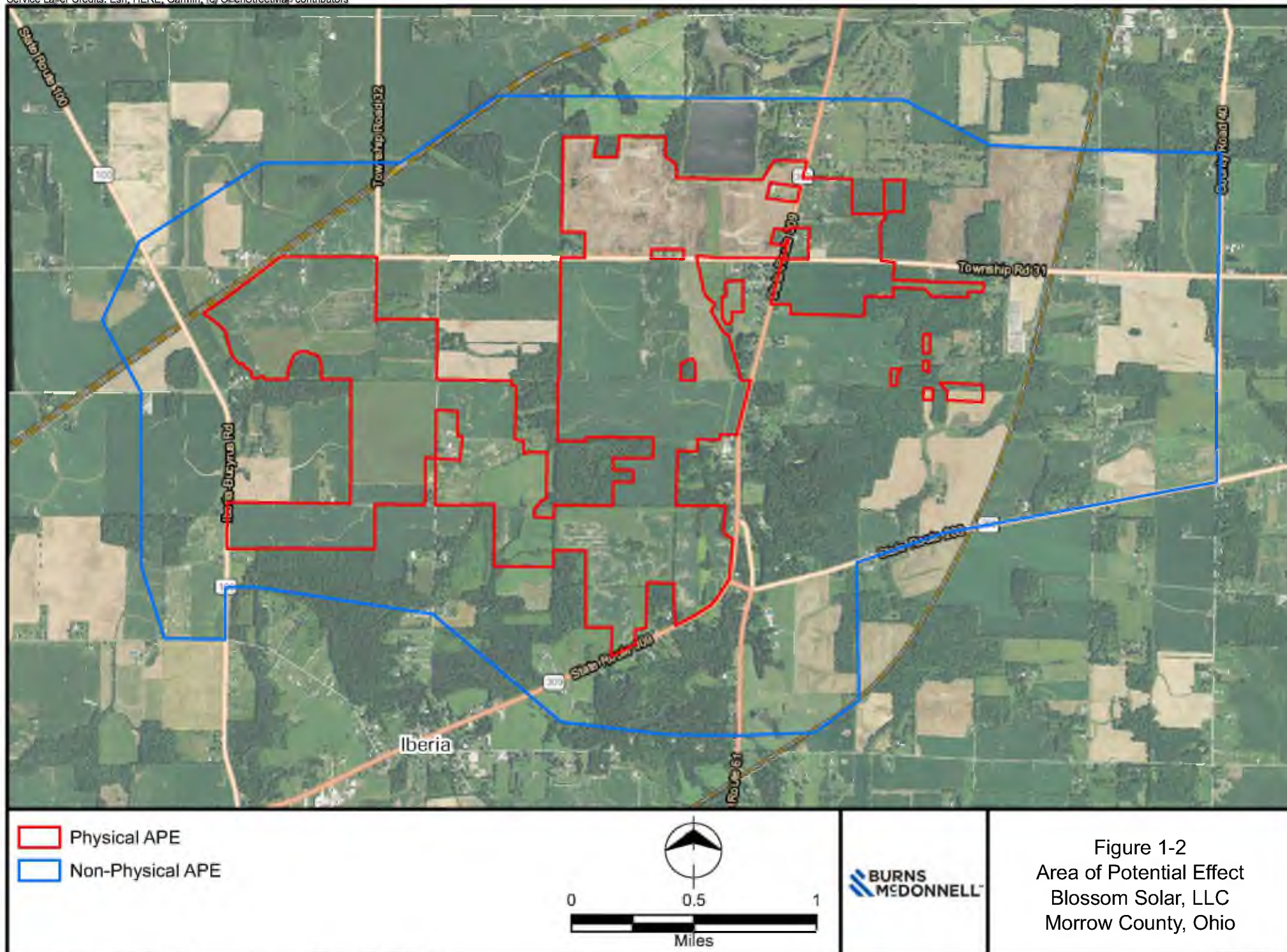
Geologically, the Project straddles the Berea Escarpment between the Galion Glaciated Low Plateau to the east and the Central Ohio Clayey Till Plain to the west. The Flat Run valley marks the edge of the escarpment. There is an approximately 60-foot rise from the valley floor to the top of the bluff. The topography dips downward to the west from the bluff approximately 100 feet from the eastern edge of the Physical APE. In general, the terrain is characterized by rolling topography with greater relief in the eastern portion of the 2-mile Study Area buffer. The topography thus screens much of the 2-mile Study Area from view of the Project, particularly along the eastern periphery. A more detailed description of the historic development of the APE overtime is included in Chapter 3.0.

## **1.2 Project History and Personnel**

Brandy Harris served as the Principal Investigator for the Project. Field surveys, including the preliminary viewshed assessment, were conducted between May and July 2021 by Brandy Harris, Jessica Kepka, Elizabeth Porterfield, Lydia Costello, and Mark Latham. The report was written by Brandy Harris, Elizabeth Porterfield, and Jessica Kepka with contributions from Kim House and Shelly Wunderlich. Grant Cox led the Geographic Information System efforts and produced report figures.







## **2.0 METHODS AND OBJECTIVES**

This chapter provides a summary of the overall research objectives for the Project and outlines the methods employed for the background review, viewshed analysis, field documentation, and preliminary NRHP evaluation of recorded resources.

### **2.1 Research Objectives**

The primary objectives of the historic-age non-archaeological resource reconnaissance survey were to (1) identify and record historic-age non-archaeological resources within the established APE in compliance with the requirements of the Code and Guidelines for Conducting History/Architecture Surveys in Ohio (OHPO 2014), (2) make a preliminary assessment of their historical significance based on the NRHP criteria, and (3) assess their potential to be adversely impacted by the Project.

Proposed Project activities that could result in impacts to historic-age non-archaeological resources include construction of the solar array and associated infrastructure such as access roads, a substation, and transmission lines, which could alter viewsheds and diminish the integrity of a historic (NRHP-listed or eligible) property's location, setting, or feeling. No buildings or structures would be razed or relocated as part of Project implementation.

### **2.2 Background Review Methods**

In preparation for and in support of field surveys, Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc. (Burns & McDonnell) conducted background research regarding local historic development patterns and previously recorded historic-age non-archaeological resources within the Physical and Non-Physical APEs to account for potential Project effects to historic-age architectural resources. The review included sources such as township and county histories, historic period atlases, and other secondary sources available online. These sources were used to develop the summary historic context included in Chapter 3.0. Specific sources referenced included:

- Historic-era plat and land ownership maps from 1857, 1871, 1878, and 1901
- Historic period through current maps and aerial photography, including United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps and General Land Office (GLO) records
- Online secondary sources and cemetery inventory records
- Soil Surveys and Agricultural Census data
- Relevant NRHP nominations and bulletins

- Contexts and evaluation methodologies relevant to historic-age agricultural buildings and properties
- References at the Galion Public Library in Galion, Ohio, including county histories, maps, cemetery inventories, clippings files, etc.
- Architectural survey and inventory records available via the online OHPO database

The available sources helped frame the preliminary NRHP assessments presented herein.

## **2.3 Viewshed Analysis and APE Refinement**

Per OHPO guidelines, a preliminary 2-mile APE around the Non-Physical APE was utilized to assess the Project's potential to cause adverse non-physical effects to historic (NRHP-eligible or listed) buildings, structures, objects, or districts. A viewshed analysis was conducted prior to the field survey to further refine the size of the preliminary 2-mile APE. The analysis was based on the Project's potential visibility and intervening visual intrusions such as non-historic-age development, vegetative screening, and topography. Once refined and approved by OHPO, architectural historians documented all historic-age (45-years of age or older) resources within the refined APE at the reconnaissance level as defined by Ohio state guidelines (OHPO 2014). The OHPO concurred with the Non-Physical APE reduction on July 2, 2021 (Appendix A).

As per 36 CFR 800.16(d), the APE is defined as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.” The APE defines that area within which the identification of historic (NRHP-listed or eligible) properties will occur. As previously referenced, the APE for physical effects was defined as all areas within the proposed construction footprint.

A combination of factors was taken into account in determining the appropriate limits of the Non-Physical (Visual) APE, including current land use in the Project vicinity, topography, vegetation, the viewshed to and from the Physical APE, Project design considerations, and the scale of the proposed Project in relation to the surrounding setting. Historians presumed solar field structures would not exceed 15 feet (less than two stories) in height. As a result, though the solar field could represent a significant visual intrusion from within and immediately adjacent to the Physical APE, certain types of landscape screening, topography, vegetation, and general distance effectively obscure the Project from various points within the preliminary 2-mile buffer. Field reconnaissance of the area and photo-documentation of

the Physical APE and 2-mile buffer were used to further refine the area. Using the 2-mile buffer, the preliminary Non-Physical (Visual) APE included approximately 22,828 acres. Based on the results of the viewshed and other analyses, the proposed Non-Physical (Visual) APE contains approximately 5,586 acres (Figure 2-1; Appendix B).

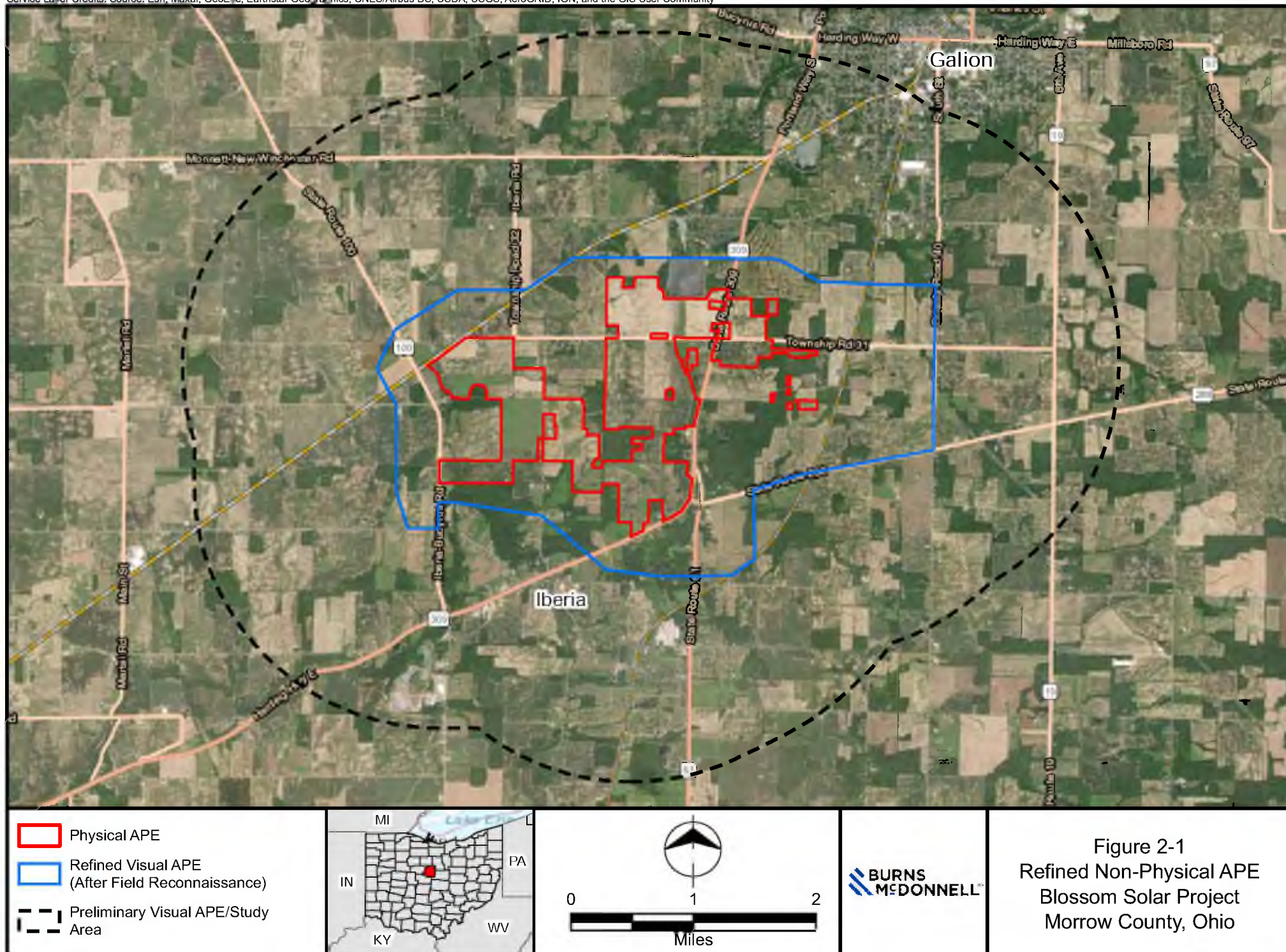
## **2.4 Field Methods and Expected Results**

The historic-age non-archaeological resource reconnaissance survey was conducted between May and July 2021. During the field effort, surveyors sought to document all buildings, structures, objects, districts, etc. constructed prior to 1976 (45 years of age or older) within the APE. A 45-year cutoff date was selected to account for the passage of time before the start of construction of the Project. The survey was conducted solely from accessible public right-of-way (ROW) with the exception of resources documented during the archaeological survey. All accessible resources within the APE were photo-documented and their locations recorded for further assessment by the Project's Secretary of the Interior (SOI)-qualified Principal Investigator.

Preliminary NRHP eligibility assessments were based on the SOI standards for identification and evaluation of historic resources, including the 50-year-age criterion and assessment of resources' integrity and significance with regard to design or association with recognized historic contexts or significant individuals. This method of survey naturally favored resources that maintain significance for their architectural qualities; however, the Principal Investigator also identified resources that may merit NRHP consideration for their associations with historic development patterns in the Project vicinity. The historian also tried to determine if any historic agricultural or residential districts extended into the APE. No such districts were identified during the survey effort.

Based on the rural nature of the APE, it was anticipated that historic-age resource types would be related to agricultural land use, including dwellings, associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings, and cultivated fields. Residential and agricultural resources from the mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries represent almost exclusively the resource types identified during the survey, in addition to a small number of cemeteries and two railroad lines historically associated with the region.





## **2.5 Resource Evaluation**

The following sections provide an overview of the resource evaluation methods employed with special attention given to cemeteries and agricultural properties as distinctive resource types.

### **2.5.1 NRHP Criteria**

In addition to the 50-year-age criterion, NRHP eligibility requires a resource to meet at least one of four primary criteria for significance and to retain sufficient integrity (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 36 CFR 800 2004). The NRHP traditionally recognizes a property's integrity through seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations (National Park Service 1997). Where sufficient integrity is maintained, the criteria for significance state that the resources may qualify for NRHP consideration if they meet one or more of the following Criteria of Evaluation:

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

These criteria, along with NRHP Criteria Considerations for religious properties (A), relocated resources (B), birthplaces or graves of historic figures (C), cemeteries (D), reconstructed buildings (E), commemorative properties (F), and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years (G), served as the basis for preliminary NRHP eligibility and effect recommendations presented in Chapter 5.0.

#### **2.5.1.1 NRHP Evaluation of Cemeteries**

NRHP Criteria Consideration D is relevant to assess the accessible recorded historic-age cemeteries (Resources 37, 50, and 64). According to NRHP Criteria Consideration D, a cemetery may be considered eligible for NRHP inclusion if it contains the grave(s) of persons of transcendent importance, is of great age relative to its geographical or historic context, exhibits important design characteristics, is associated with important events, or has the potential to yield important information (NR Bulletin 16A 1997). In



particular, NR Bulletin 41 (*Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*) outlines the requirements for determining if and why a cemetery or burial place may qualify for NRHP inclusion. Cemeteries must meet one of the four basic Criteria for Evaluation and must clearly reflect their associations (Potter and Boland 1992).

For example, under Criterion A, Criteria Consideration D, a cemetery could represent important aspects of an area's early settlement and sense of community, or it could maintain associations with a specific event, such as a battle, or with broader patterns or behavior, such as evolution of local burial customs and mortuary practices. Similarly, under Criterion C, Criteria Consideration D, a vernacular cemetery could be a good representative example of stylistic types, periods, or methods of fabrication, a cemetery could maintain direct associations with a master artisan or landscape designer, or it could represent common artistic values of a particular period, i.e., the Rural Cemetery Movement of the late-nineteenth century (Potter and Boland 1992). The criteria outlined in the guidance document were applied to the NRHP evaluations of cemetery resources included in Chapter 5.0.

### **2.5.1.2 NRHP Evaluation of Agricultural Properties**

Historians also recognized farm complexes as a distinct resource type requiring evaluation within the APE. Though specific largescale regional studies of farmsteads in Ohio were not identified during the background research, extant documentation of representative regional farm types, their character-defining features, and integrity requirements were used to develop a framework for the preliminary evaluation of historic-age agricultural properties within the APE at a reconnaissance level. Overall, farmsteads in the APE represent iterations of the Diversified Cornbelt Farmstead subtype (circa 1860 to 1960) with a focus on grain cultivation, including corn and wheat. Some reflect more recent adaptations to facilitate dairying activities, Farm components constructed circa 1976 and earlier were considered historic-age for the purposes of this assessment.

As farmsteads are iterative resource types that must adapt to survive over time, evaluating their integrity within the context of their adaptation is essential. Adaptations including changes in the size, number, composition, and use of farm buildings were caused by mechanization, shifts in crop and livestock production, increased demands for sanitation and disease control, and new building materials and methods, as well as innovations in crop storage, animal housing, and product processing (Nash 1994).

In general, NRHP-eligible farm complexes must maintain their association with agricultural lands, retain the overall spatial relationship between historic-age buildings despite the presence of non-historic-age infill designed to accommodate updated farming methods and technologies, and must at least retain the

original house and associated primary barn in recognizable and relatively intact form. Integrity can be retained in altered historic-age components of a farm complex if they do not destroy “the overall visual character” of the building (Nash 1994); however, the buildings must still be able to reflect their function during the complex’s overall period of significance (Wisconsin Historical Society [WHS] 1986).

Integrity of setting and preservation of associated support buildings is especially important for significance under NRHP Criterion A, while integrity of the buildings themselves and their ability to reflect a particular historic context or typology are important for eligibility under NRHP Criterion C (WHS 1986). Agricultural resources can be NRHP eligible under Criterion C individually as well for their “style, craftsmanship, or construction methods” (Nash 1994).

Integrity of setting at farm complexes includes both natural features and those altered by human activity, including topographic elements (terracing, placement on a hillcrest), vegetation (shelterbelts, groves, other plantings), small-scale features such as paths, fences, and driveways, and the spatial relationship between historic-age buildings (State Historical Society of North Dakota 2014). While the presence of non-historic-age buildings in itself does not eliminate a farmstead from NRHP eligibility, if these buildings, in scale, size, or design, overshadow the historic-age components and diminish their integrity of setting and feeling, a property can be considered to lack sufficient integrity for NRHP inclusion.

In addition to integrity, a farm complex must maintain significance to be considered NRHP eligible. Under Criterion A, significance is usually associated with the property’s ability to represent an important historic period, trend, or event in the agricultural development of the area. For example, a farmstead could be significant under Criterion A if it represents a transition period when local farmers began to both grow feed crops and produce livestock (Nash 1994). Similarly, beyond architectural or design qualities, a farmstead could qualify for NRHP consideration under Criterion C if it contains a variety of components that effectively represent the farmstead’s operational activities during its period of significance and if those components retain sufficient integrity to reflect those associations.

Overall, NRHP-eligible rural and agricultural resources should be able to demonstrate significance and sufficient integrity with regard to four major processes that have shaped the land. These processes include land use and activities, defined as “major human forces that shape and organize rural communities” (McClelland et al. 1999). Such activities include agriculture and livestock production. Other processes include patterns of spatial organization (between buildings, farmsteads, field patterning, water sources, etc.), farmers’ response to the natural environment (clearing of forests, use of fertilizers, irrigation, crop rotation techniques, etc.), and cultural traditions, including “religious beliefs, social customs, ethnic

identity, and trades and skills” that could influence the design, style, and layout of farm complexes (McClelland et al. 1999).

Additionally, NRHP eligible rural and agricultural property types should possess integrity of at least some of seven significant physical components, including circulation networks (pathways, farm lanes, roadways, waterways), boundary demarcations between farmsteads (fencing, tree lines, shelterbelts, etc.), vegetation related to land use (clearing of forests, agricultural fields, pastures), buildings, structures, and objects (the actual built resources such as dwellings, outbuildings, etc. associated with a farm complex), clusters (grouping and spatial organization of historically associated buildings and other features such as fencing), and small-scale elements, identified as per NR Bulletin 30 as features that “add to the historic setting of a rural landscape.” Such features could include durable resources such as fenceposts, culverts, and gravestones, but could also represent ephemeral or seasonal landscape features such as “cow paths, trails, silage piles, and haystacks” (McClelland et al. 1999).

While detailed analysis of farm complex and landscape integrity with regard to the aspects outlined above was not conducted at the reconnaissance level, using the defined framework, the survey was sufficient to determine that additional work to define or delineate a rural historic agricultural district or landscape boundary is not recommended. A summary of associated property types, including commonly observed alterations affecting integrity and anticipated and often absent character-defining features, is included in the Results Summary in Chapter 5.0.

## **2.6 Report Format**

This report includes a description of the natural and historic setting of the APE within which to evaluate historic-age resources documented during the survey (Chapter 3.0) and provides a summary of the background review (Chapter 4.0) and survey results (Chapter 5.0), including NRHP eligibility and effects recommendations. Summary conclusions and recommendations are presented in Chapter 6.0, and references cited are included in Chapter 7.0.

Figures documenting locations of historic-age resources are included throughout the report. Appendix A includes OHPO correspondence to date. Appendix B contains viewshed photographs with a key map. Appendix C contains photographs of the historic-age resources documented during the survey, including a map book of associated site plans, and Appendix D includes a resource inventory identifying their style, approximate construction date, and assessing their integrity, NRHP eligibility, and potential to be adversely affected by the proposed Project. Appendix E contains a completed Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) survey form for the one resource (71b/MRW0051069) recommended for NRHP inclusion.

### **3.0 SETTING AND HISTORIC CONTEXT**

This section provides a brief discussion of the natural setting and history of the Project vicinity within which to evaluate recorded historic-age non-archaeological resources. It includes a summary of the natural and topographical features that impacted historic settlement, followed by a chronological overview of cultural themes that impacted historic development in the APE, focused on the extant built environment.

#### **3.1 Environmental Setting**

The proposed Project is located in Morrow and Marion Counties between the city of Galion and the town of Iberia along the physiographic boundary of the Central Ohio Clayey Till Plain and the Galion Glaciated Low Plateau. The majority of the APE consists of clayey till plains, well-defined moraines, and intermorainal lake basins with few large streams. The east side of the proposed APE abuts the Galion Glaciated Low Plateau, which consists of a rolling upland transition from the Till Plain to the hilly Glaciated Allegheny Plateau (Brockman 1998). Both the Physical and Non-Physical APEs are drained by the Flat Run, which flows south and then west into the Olentangy River. Most of the historic-era and modern settlement of the APE is located along the numerous steep bluffs overlooking the Flat Run.

Prior to clearing during the historic era, the APE was covered mainly in dense forest. The early settlers found many resources in those woodlands. Aside from timber to build their homes and to use as fuel, the forests provided fruit and game for food. Reportedly, it took an estimated 5 years from arrival for a farm to produce enough to support a family, during which time settlers would have relied on the natural resources to supplement what they were able to produce themselves (O.L. Baskin & Co. 1880).

The forests consisted of trees typical of swampy areas in the region, including beech along with oak, sugar maple, and ash. Chestnut trees were found almost exclusively in the eastern portion of the county. The lower, wetter areas also contained wet prairies of mixed grasses. The more well-drained areas had a higher concentration of sugar maple and oak. Historically, dominant agricultural crops in the vicinity of the APE included corn, wheat, potatoes, flax, barley, oats, and buckwheat. Fields were generally planted with corn, soybean, or wheat at the time of the survey, although a few remained fallow or in use as hayfields or pastureland.

The APE is situated near a ridge dividing the major drainages of the state. The county is drained by headwaters of numerous streams that eventually flow south to the Ohio River. Freshwater springs are also present in the county, although early settlers reported them to be sulfurous (O.L. Baskin & Co. 1880).

Due to the swampy nature of much of the county, roads were not extensive in the early years of settlement. Roads built by early settlers were generally in poor repair and became impassable during spring thaw and after rains (O.L. Baskin & Co. 1880). The lack of a reliable road network led to the construction of railroads relatively quickly after settlement began. Those railroad lines not only provided access to the land for new settlers but also allowed the transport of goods produced in the county to larger markets, and even to Lake Erie for further distribution.

Today, the APE remains largely rural and agricultural in nature with large expanses of cultivated croplands interspersed with small, wooded areas and streams. Small county roads bisect the APE in a grid pattern, while two state highways and two historic railroad alignments extend diagonally across the area.

## **3.2 Historic Context**

The following sections provide a summary historic context within which to evaluate the resources recorded during the field survey. It generally traces the history of the APE and 2-mile Study Area buffer from the period of initial European contact through the end of the historic period.

### **3.2.1 European Exploration and the Contact Period**

Initial European exploration was particularly concerned with the possibilities for fur trade and beginning an exchange system with the regional Indian groups. When the French explored the Great Lakes region, they encountered a land rich with resources and animals. The Iroquois Confederacy, formed in 1575, also looked to the West for new territory for trapping and trading with the British. The “Beaver Wars” (1649 to 1654) were a direct result of this quest, as the Iroquois overpowered smaller tribes in the Great Lakes region for control of the trade (Hurt 1996).

Following their victory, the Iroquois claimed the Ohio country as their hunting and trapping territory. However, the presence of the Andaste, a rival of the Iroquois to the south, discouraged settlement and even serious trapping south of Lake Erie. For this reason, Ohio country became a haven for smaller tribes seeking refuge from the Iroquois between the 1730s and 1750s (Hurt 1996). For example, around 1768 the Wyandot occupied much of the southwestern shore of Lake Erie and as far south as the Project area (Tanner 1987). By 1772, some groups of the Delaware and Mingo were residing along the rivers in the area as well.

As the frontier continued to transition, by 1782, the Mingo had left the area, but the Wyandot and Delaware still occupied it as late as 1810. Around 1810, a Wyandot village was reported in the upper Olentangy River, near the Project, while Delaware villages were reported to west in the Sandusky River valley (Tanner 1987). Several accounts of the early Euromerican settlers mention encounters with local

groups of Wyandot in and around the Project area, including discussions of annual campsites along some of the nearby streams (Baughman 1911).

### **3.2.2 Euroamerican Settlement and Conflicts**

The French and British struggled for sovereignty in the Ohio country during the colonial period. As formidable allies and lucrative trade partners, both parties courted local Native American groups. From 1744 to 1748, the French allied with the Ohio Indians to prevent the British from advancing west in the War of Austrian Succession (“King George’s War” in the colonies). Altercations between the French and their allies and the British and their allies took place up until the French and Indian War, which lasted from 1754 to 1763. The majority of the Ohio Indians chose to side with the British at first; however, when the French seemed to be winning, most tribes changed allegiances in order to maintain their land claims. By 1758, the French in North America had given up any claim to land south of Lake Erie and east of the Mississippi, and the Ohio Indians negotiated for peace with the British. In 1763, the French officially ceded the Ohio country to the British. The animosity that resulted sparked a struggle between the Ohio Indians and the British that would not end until the last Wyandots left the state of Ohio years later (Kohn 1975).

The first aggressive Native resistance to British settlement of this region was initiated by Pontiac, an Ottawa chief. The Ottawa tribe was not native to the area but were forced to migrate there as a result of the Iroquois Wars of the mid-seventeenth century. They would later relocate to the upper Great Lakes (Stothers and Tucker 2006). Pontiac formed a confederacy of tribes in the Great Lakes region and attacked the British outposts. The tribes attacked Fort Detroit but failed, and the confederacy disbanded (Jackson and Jackson 1991; Hurt 1996). No architectural resources associated with historic-period Native American occupations were identified within the APE.

### **3.2.3 Northwest Territory**

As the eighteenth century progressed and differences of opinion between the British and American colonists became greater, the American colonists became more of a threat to the Ohio Indians. Americans moving west to settle new land wanted the total removal of American Indians from the territory. As a result, most tribes eventually allied themselves with the British during the American Revolution. In 1783, the Treaty of Paris gave the United States all British territory around the Great Lakes. Even after the end of the Revolutionary War, skirmishes continued between white settlers and the tribes on the Ohio frontier. The British encouraged the Indians to refuse to cede their territory to the United States. In the Maumee Valley, several attacks were ordered to curb Indian resistance, and multiple forts were constructed from

Fort Washington (near present-day Cincinnati) northward to Fort Miami during the 1790s (Kohn 1975; Jackson and Jackson 1991).

The conflict came to a head at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 when Americans attacked a large force of Indians. The Indians, overpowered by the American troops, fell back to Fort Miami to find that the British had closed the gates. As a result of the American victory, the Treaty of Greenville was signed in 1795, ceding the majority of Ohio to the United States, but leaving the Northwest Territory to the Indians (Kohn 1975; Wilhelm and Noble 1996). After this treaty, the remainder of Ohio territories still occupied by Native Americans were gradually acquired by the United States government during Thomas Jefferson's presidency. Although some resistance was presented, the last tribes of organized American Indians were forced from Ohio by the 1840s (Hurt 1996).

### **3.2.3.1 The American Period**

Even before the Treaty of Greenville, Europeans and the new Americans began settling in Ohio territory. In 1803, Ohio attained statehood. The Land Ordinance of 1795, however, slowed settlement by requiring a minimum purchase of 640 acres at \$2 per acre, making land too expensive for most settlers (Wilhelm and Noble 1996). Eventually the minimum purchase was lowered, and by 1832, the standard was 40 acres at \$1.25 per acre. The change made land acquisition a possibility for more potential settlers (Aldrich 1888).

The region was deeply involved in the War of 1812. American forces constructed Fort Meigs, south of Fort Miami, as their base for the siege against the British. Settlers fled the area seeking protection at other forts in the valley. From April to July of 1813, the British had two unsuccessful sieges on Fort Meigs, and finally left the Maumee Valley permanently. The American settlers slowly moved back into the area and began the process of rebuilding their community (Howe 1888).

The Ohio River was the major transportation route in Ohio country until the construction of roads began in earnest during the early nineteenth century, the most important of which was the National Road, also known as the Cumberland Road, which crossed the state by 1838 (Longfellow 2017). After the Erie Canal was constructed in New York in 1825, Ohio settlers began to consider major canal systems as important methods of transportation, creating a direct link between Ohio farmers and the market for their products in the East. The Ohio and Erie Canal in northeastern Ohio was completed in 1832, and the Miami and Erie Canal was also completed in the 1830s. However, the advent of the more efficient, cheaper steam engines meant the demise of the canals in Ohio in the mid-nineteenth century.

Railroad construction began in Ohio in the 1840s (Lewis 1996). Within the APE, the Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincinnati (CC&C) Railroad, connecting Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, with a line through Galion, was completed in 1851. Slightly west, the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad crossed the northwest portion of Morrow County by the early 1860s, connecting Galion, Ohio and Indianapolis, Indiana (Schmid 1928). The lines remain in active use today and were identified during the field survey (refer to Resource 05 and 99 in Section 5.3.2).

Although the Civil War was fought on battlefields far from the region, Ohio served as an important producer of foodstuffs for the Union troops (Colligan et al 1996), and Ohio experienced major industrial growth after the Civil War. The northeastern portion of the state became a center for the steel industry and oil production in the late nineteenth century. In the northwestern portion of the state, a second oil boom occurred, but Ohio's role in the oil industry dwindled after the discovery of the Texas-Oklahoma oil fields.

In the 1900s, the northeastern region of Ohio prospered because of its proximity to the Detroit auto industry. Cleveland began to manufacture steel car parts, and Akron became an important manufacturer of automobile tires. Other smaller, more diversified manufacturing occurred in Ohio as well, such as glass making in Toledo. The northwest region, including the APE, continued to be characterized by agriculture (Lewis 1996).

The industrial boom resulted in a demand for factory workers, and between the 1870s and 1910s, the population distribution statewide transitioned from primarily rural to primarily urban. This population shift, although partially a result of farm labor moving to the cities to work in burgeoning industries, primarily resulted from an influx of European immigrants coming to work in the factories. During World War I, European immigration slowed, and people from Appalachia and the rural south answered the need for more workers. After World War II ended, the economy of industrial Ohio slowed somewhat as many industries moved to the South (Lewis 1996). That decline has continued to the present, and much of the region is now part of what is referred to as the "Rust Belt."

This nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century urban population shift is not largely evident within the APE, as it remains characterized primarily by historic-age agricultural and residential properties. It is probable, however, that historic-age, non-agricultural residences, especially the large number of mid- to late-twentieth century Minimal Traditional and Ranch Style dwellings recorded within the northern portion of the APE and along major road networks, represent suburban development related to industrialization within the neighboring city of Galion.



### **3.2.3.2 Morrow County – Washington and North Bloomfield Townships**

Morrow County is located in north-central Ohio and encompasses approximately 407 square miles (USCB 2019). The APE and Study Area are located within the townships of Washington and North Bloomfield. The county seat, Mount Gilead, is approximately 7.5 miles south of the APE. The community of Iberia lies along the southern edge of the Project periphery. At the northeast edge of the 2-mile Study Area buffer is the city of Galion, located within portions of Morrow, Crawford, and Richland counties.

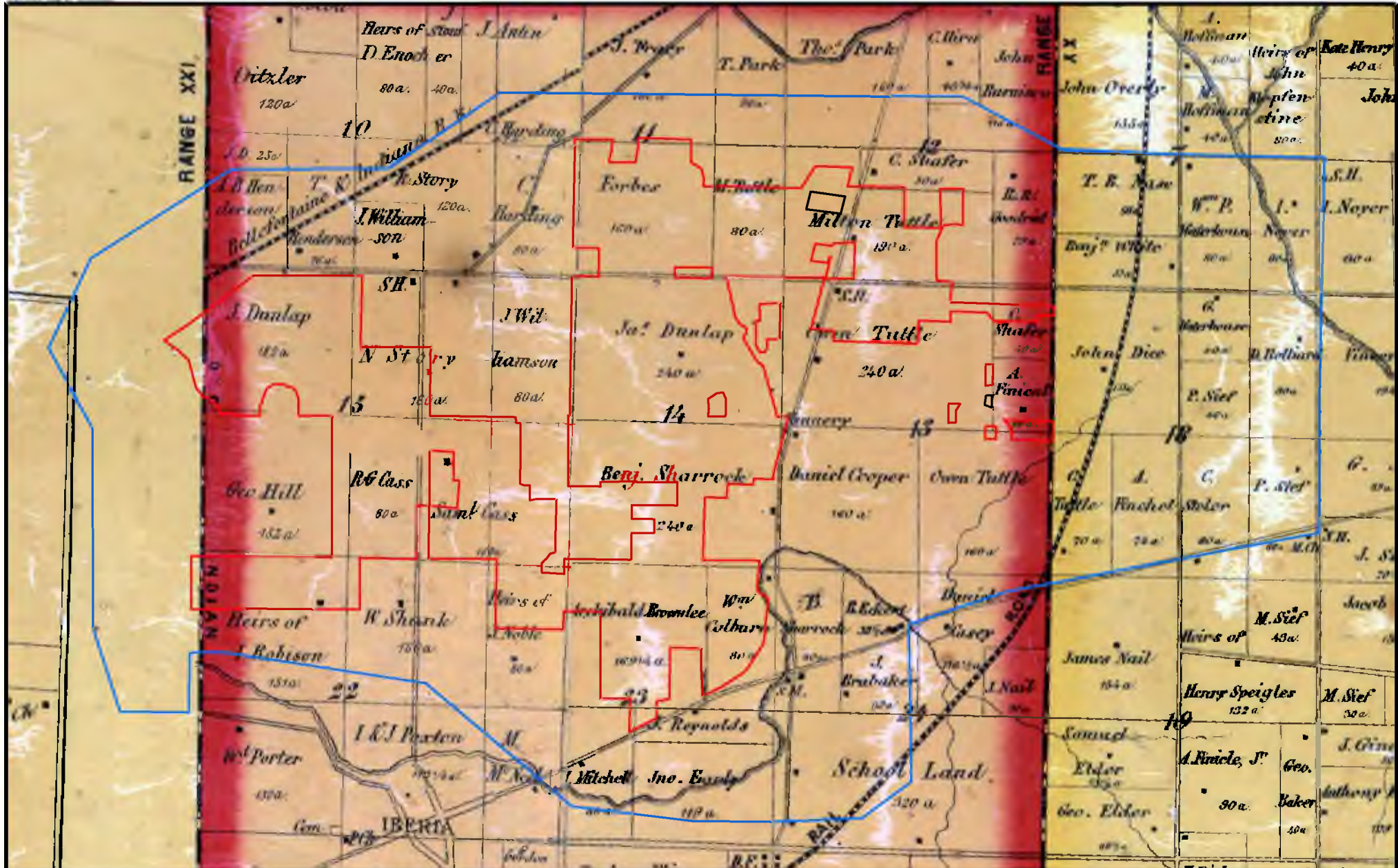
Morrow County was formed in 1848 and comprises land previously part of Richland, Marion, Knox, and Delaware counties. The first pioneer settlers entered the area in 1808 long before the formation of Morrow County (O.L. Baskin & Co. 1880). Once established in 1848, Morrow County's population remained relatively stable during the antebellum period. Between 1860 and 1930, Morrow County's population decreased by over 35 percent (USCB 1930) and has never risen above approximately 35,000 inhabitants (USCB 2019).

The densely wooded nature of the region made it a prime hunting area for the Shawnee Tribe who resided in the area prior to pioneer settlement in the early nineteenth century, and the mixed forests provided readily accessible resources for early pioneers. Once deforested, the pioneers found a combination of flat land and rolling hills containing rich soils perfect for farming alongside localized areas of densely compacted gravel and sand that were nearly impossible to till (Overman 1958). No built resources associated with historic tribal or early Euroamerican pioneer occupations were encountered during the survey efforts.

During the mid-1800s, the region was a regular stop along the Underground Railroad, a system of "stations" providing assistance and protection to enslaved persons seeking freedom (Overman 1958). Notable citizens of Washington Township in Morrow County who participated in underground railroad activities included Robert and James McKibbin, Allen McNeal, and "Uncle" Archy Brownlee, among others (O.L. Baskin & Co. 1880). Though Brownlee owned property within the APE as early as the 1850s, no built resources recorded during the field survey maintain known associations with the underground railroad and all but one postdate the period.

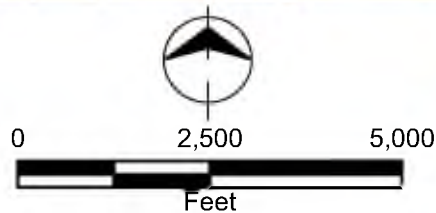
Morrow County remained relatively undeveloped during much of the nineteenth century with only 9 miles of gravel roads by 1880, a far fewer number than in surrounding counties. Despite the lack of a reliable road network, nineteenth century Morrow County atlas maps depict many of the existing road alignments within the current Project APE, including today's SR 309 (SR 61), SR 288, Mt. Gilead-Iberia

Galion Road (CR 30), and Iberia-Bucyrus Road (CR 100), among others (Woodford & Bartlett 1857; Titus 1871) (Figures 3-1 and 3-2). The construction of railroads through the county in the mid-nineteenth century promoted the increased production and sale of crops through transportation to larger markets (O.L. Baskin & Co. 1880).



- Physical APE
- Non-Physical APE

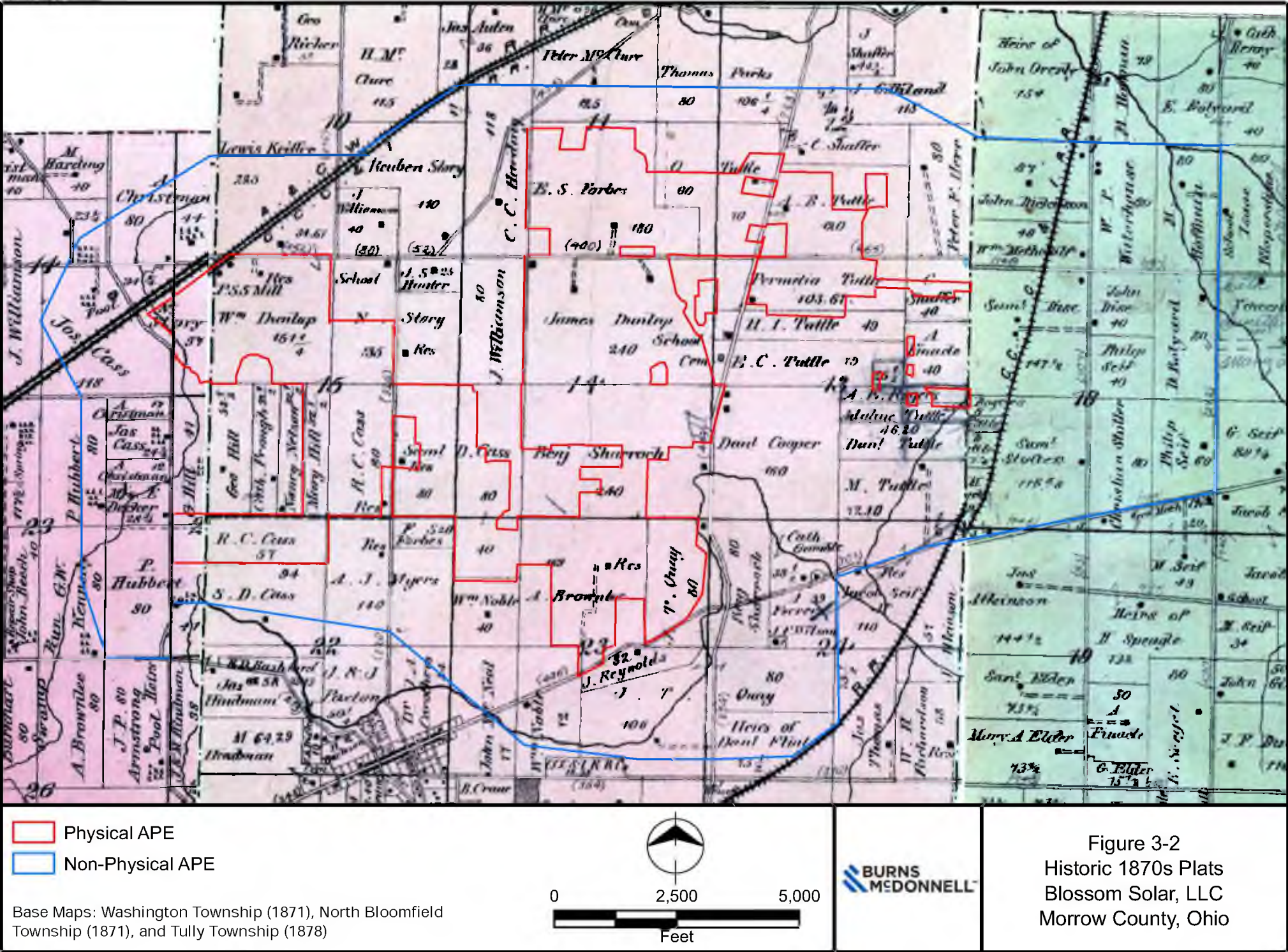
Base Maps: Morrow County Plat Map (1857)



BURNS  
MCDONNELL

Figure 3-1  
Historic 1857 Plats  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio





A review of agricultural census data from 1850 through 1950 reflects changing trends in Morrow County agricultural over the course of a century. In 1850, improved county farmland totaled approximately 96,000 acres. Sheep and swine comprised the largest numbers of livestock, and the highest yielding crops and products included corn, oats, wheat, wool, and butter (USDA 1850). By 1890 Morrow County boasted 2,735 farms with an average farm size of 89 acres. Sheep and swine production remained high along with large numbers of poultry (USDA 1890). The number of farms remained relatively unchanged in 1910, but total acreage of improved county farmland reached nearly 250,000 acres, indicating increased farm size. Dairying operations (specifically milk and butter production) increased countywide. At that time over 96 percent of county land was in active agricultural use (USDA 1910). The number of farms diminished over the next three decades, but farm sizes continued to increase, with the average farm encompassing 107 acres by 1950 (USDA 1950). Dairying continued to play an important role throughout the early to mid-twentieth century. Corn, wheat, and oats remained staple crops, along with hay and clover (USDA 1950).

Washington Township, whose first settler Benjamin Sharrock arrived in 1818, officially organized in 1824, and the town of Iberia was laid out in 1832 (O.L. Baskin & Co. 1880). Initial settlement was swift, as numerous families moved to the area near Iberia. In 1823, Benjamin Sharrock constructed the township's first gristmill along Whetstone Creek and soon added a sawmill. Early township development included the Hunter School north of Iberia in 1825, distilleries in northern Washington township and near Iberia in the late 1820s, and a store and post office in Iberia by 1830 (O.L. Baskin & Co. 1880). By 1857, the township included seven schools, but by 1917, all schoolchildren attended a single school in Iberia (Morrow County History Book Committee 1989). Prior to World War II, the township possessed numerous gristmills, sawmills, and cider mills, along with tanneries and blacksmiths. The first modern industries in Washington Township included a fertilizer plant and an earthmoving service that began in the mid-twentieth century (Morrow County History Book Committee 1989).

Iberia, outside of and immediately south the APE within Washington Township, developed in 1832 to serve the needs of early area settlers. It was platted by landowners Samuel Foster and Frederick Meyers. Settler John Jackson constructed the first house in what became the village of Iberia in 1827, and the dwelling remained standing in 1880. Education played an important role in Iberia, and a Female Seminary, constructed in 1849, soon became co-ed and transferred to the Presbyterian Church. By 1854, it became Iberia College, and in 1875, the name changed to Ohio Central College (O.L. Baskin & Co. 1880). An 1857 Morrow County atlas depicts three stores, two shops, a post office, a cabinet shop, a tannery, a brick yard, four doctors, a schoolhouse, three churches, a cemetery, and Iberia College

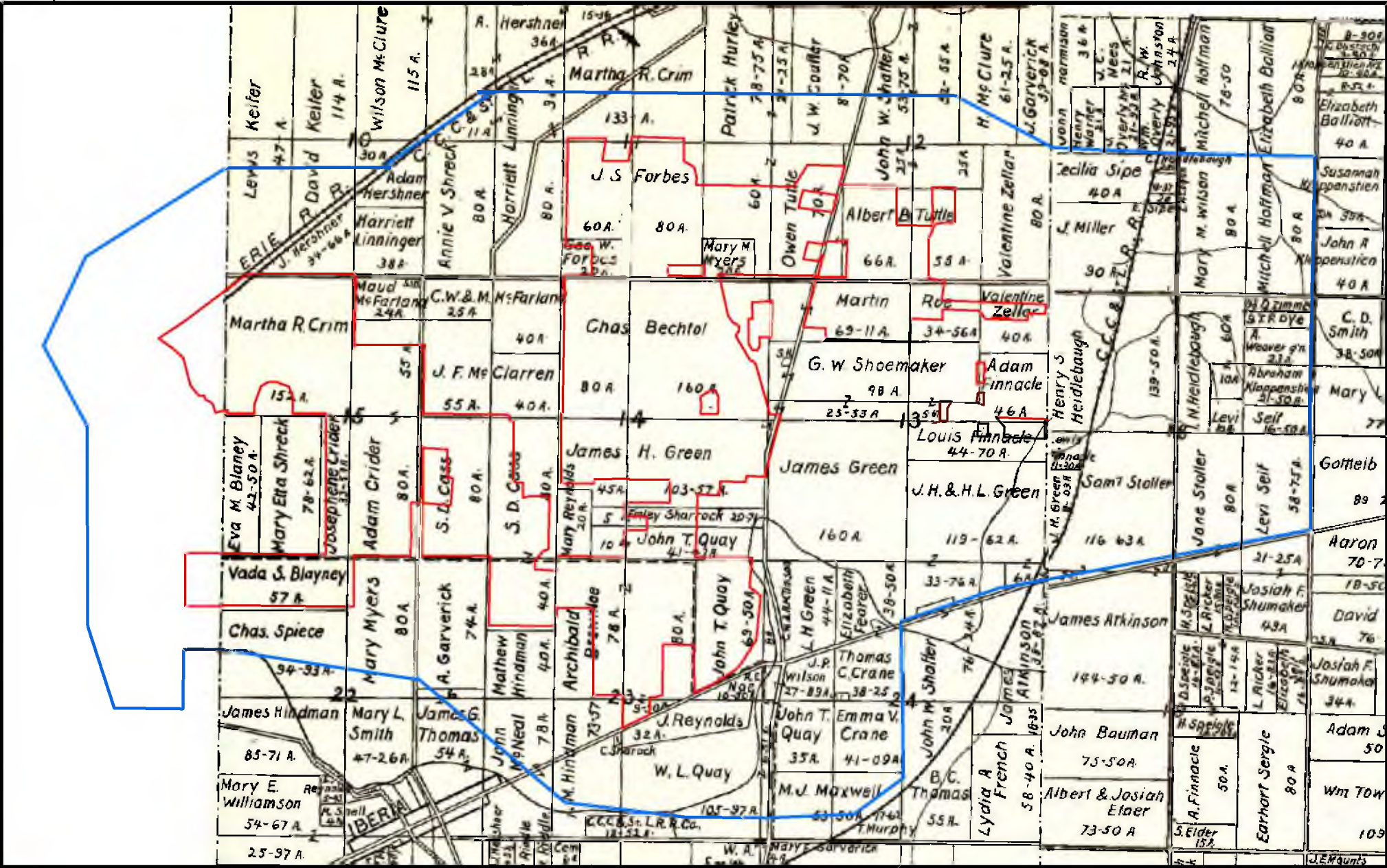
(Woodford & Bartlett 1857) (Figure 3-1). By the late nineteenth century, the centrally located community represented the only “village” within the township (O.L. Baskin & Co. 1880).

Historic-era maps from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries reveal moderate settlement in Washington Township within the current APE and surrounding area, with widely scattered dwellings on large parcels. The two extant railroad lines today are depicted in 1857 as the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad and the CC&C Railroad at the northwest and east-southeast portions of the Non-Physical APE, respectively (Woodford & Bartlett 1857) (Figure 3-1). By 1871, the “A.&G.W.” (Atlantic & Great Western) and “C.C.C.&I.” (Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis) railroad lines extend on parallel lines along the former Bellefontaine & Indiana alignment, while a second branch of the CCC&I extends along the former eastern CC&C alignment (Titus 1871) (Figure 3-2). Other depicted resources include an unnamed cemetery (Tuttle Cemetery; refer to Resource 64 in Section 5.4.6), a school along today’s SR 309 (SR 61) in the Physical APE, and a second school in the northwest portion of the Non-Physical APE (Titus 1871) (Figure 3-2).

The 1901 Morrow County atlas does not depict residences but reflects the same railroad alignments by then identified as the “Erie R.R.” (in the northwest) and “C.C.C. & St. L. R.R.” (Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis) to the southeast (Berlin Printing Co. 1901) (Figure 3-3). The same schoolhouses remain identified, but Tuttle Cemetery is omitted. However, the map includes a large unnamed cemetery east of Iberia and outside of the Non-Physical APE (Berlin Printing Co. 1901).

The 1913 *Mount Gilead* topographic quadrangle map depicts relatively few residences in the APE, in comparison to earlier and later maps (USGS 1913) (Figure 3-4). The map identifies the “Hunter School” (in the location of the school in the 1901 atlas) in the northwest portion of the Non-Physical APE and the two railroad alignments, labeled as the “Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis” and “Erie” (northwest) and the “Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis” (southeast). No other schools or cemeteries are depicted. By 1943, the northwestern railroads are labeled as the “New York Central” and “Erie,” and the southeastern line only as the “New York Central” (USGS 1943). The cemeteries are not depicted at this time, but the Hunter School remains identified (USGS 1943) (Figure 3-5).





Physical APE

Non-Physical APE

0

2,500

5,000

Feet

BURNS

McDONNELL

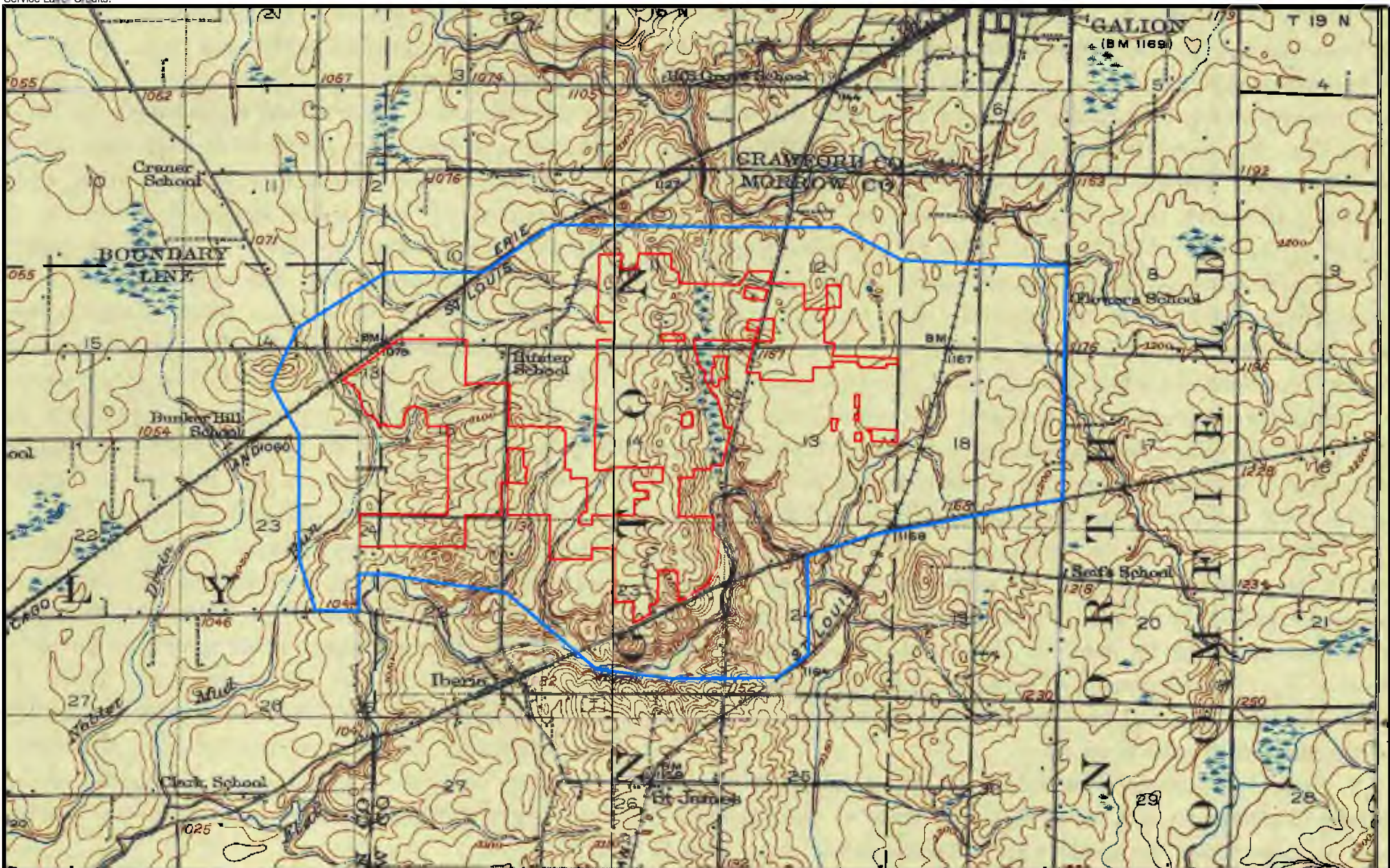
Figure 3-3


Historic 1901 Plats


Blossom Solar, LLC

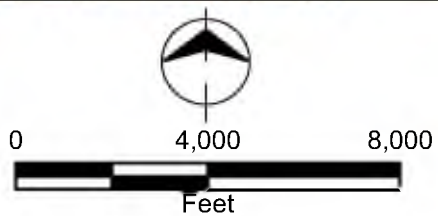
Morrow County, Ohio





 Physical APE

 Non-Physical APE

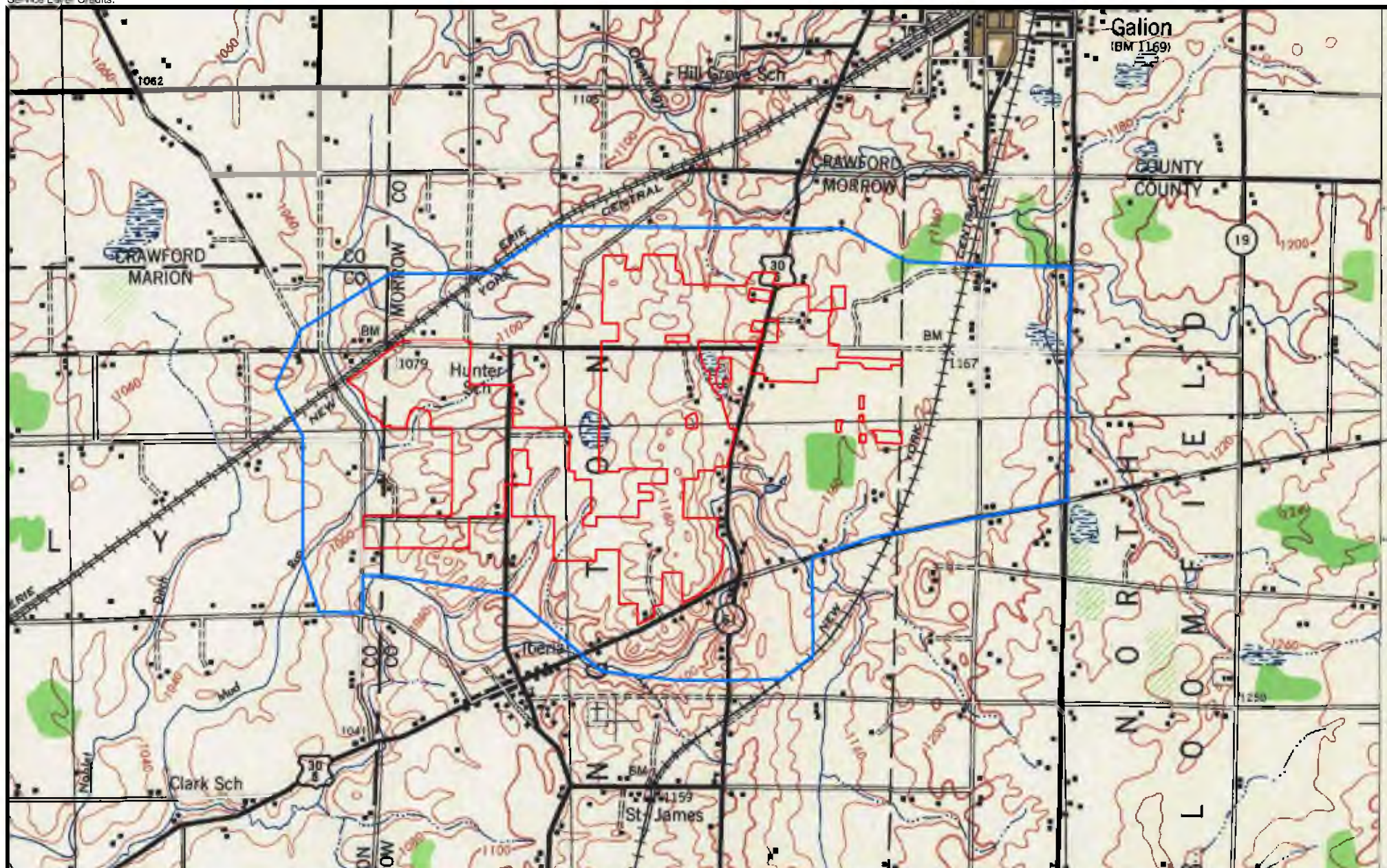


**BURNS  
MCDONNELL**

Figure 3-4  
Historic 1916 Quadrangle  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio

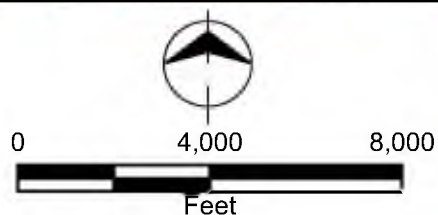
Base Map: USGS 1:63k Quadrangle, "Mount Gilead", (1916).





- Physical APE
- Non-Physical APE

Base Map: USGS 1:63k Quadrangle, "Mount Gilead", (1943).



**BURNS  
MCDONNELL**

Figure 3-5  
 Historic 1943 Quadrangle  
 Blossom Solar, LLC  
 Morrow County, Ohio

The area of North Bloomfield Township, located immediately east of Washington Township, was first settled around 1820 near the town of Blooming Grove. Although many details about the early history of the township are not clear, numerous settlers arrived throughout the 1820s, and by the 1830s, farms and cabins were plentiful (O.L. Baskin & Co. 1880). Settlers initially utilized Benjamin Shaddock's mill in neighboring Washington Township, but despite lacking early industries, North Bloomfield Township soon included a post office, school, numerous churches, and well laid out roads (O.L. Baskin & Co. 1880).

Blooming Grove, located outside of the 2-mile Study Area in North Bloomfield Township, was laid out in 1835 on land owned by Salmon E. Harding. Early resources included a blacksmith shop in 1836, a post office in 1841, and several churches. By 1880, the town boasted a wagon shop, two stores, two blacksmith shops, a tavern, a hotel, two doctors, three churches, and the school that future President Harding would later attend (O.L. Baskin & Co. 1880).

Historic-era maps from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries reveal moderate settlement in North Bloomfield Township within the current APE and surrounding area. An 1857 Morrow County atlas depicts a portion of the CC&C railroad line at the northwestern corner of the township and a well-defined system of roads primarily along section lines within the eastern part of the APE (Figure 3-1). The alignment of today's SR 288, extending diagonally across the township is also visible at that time, as well as a nearby schoolhouse and sparsely scattered dwellings on large parcels.

By 1871, the Morrow County atlas depicts the same rail alignment as a branch of the "C.C.C.&I" railroad within the eastern portion of the Visual APE (Titus 1871). Scattered dwellings are visible along all of the existing roads, and the area included two schoolhouses (Titus 1871) (Figure 3-2). Although the 1901 Morrow County atlas does not depict residences, it identifies the same railroad alignment, by then identified as the "C.C.C.&St.L" (Berlin Printing Co. 1901) (Figure 3-3). The 1913 topographic map depicts the "Flowers School" at the northeast corner of the Non-Physical APE, and "Seifs School" just outside of the southeast corner (USGS 1913) (Figure 3-4). The 1943 topographic map shows additional residences but no longer identifies the schools (USGS 1943) (Figure 3-5).

By 1960 and continuing into the 1970s, suburban development, including standalone Minimal Traditional and Ranch Style dwellings appear along the alignment of SR 309 on subdivided lots. These groupings, along with small clusters along CR 31 and SR 288, represent the only examples of residential settlement not associated with agricultural operations documented during the current survey (Figures 3-6 through 3-9).



### **3.2.3.3 Marion County – Tully Township**

Marion County is located immediately west of Morrow County and encompasses approximately 404 square miles (USCB 2019). A portion of APE is within the township of Tully, which sits approximately 15 miles northeast of Marion, the county seat.

The establishment of Marion County occurred in 1820 following forced cessation of land by local Native American groups that same year. The County was reestablished in 1824 after a boundary consolidation and recognition by the State of Ohio. In 1845, the county's boundaries were again consolidated to their present size (Leggett, Conaway & Co. 1883). From the County's first census in 1830 to the following census in 1840, the population saw a nearly 125 percent growth from 6,551 to 14,765 (USCB 1840). Since the 1840 census, the County has seen comparatively steady growth with each passing decade to a population of 66,501 in 2010. However, from 2010 to the 2019 census the population declined slightly to 65,093 (USCB 2019).

Marion County agricultural census data reflects similar development trends documented in neighboring Morrow County from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. Total improved county farmland in 1850 included 109,444 acres. Like Morrow County, Marion County farmers raised large numbers of sheep and swine and cultivated primarily corn, oats, and wheat. Butter and wool were also produced in large quantities (USDA 1850). Total acreage of improved farmland increased countywide during the late nineteenth century, encompassing 193,602 acres by 1890 on approximately 2,112 farms. Poultry raising and egg production also dramatically expanded during this period (USDA 1890).

By 1910, Marion County boasted a population of 33,971, with 2,141 farms and approximately 93 percent of county land area in active agricultural use. Poultry, sheep, and swine remained the primary livestock, along with the continued cultivation of grains, including hay (USDA 1910). By 1950, the number of Marion County farms diminished to 1,530, but farms generally increased in size, averaging approximately 144 acres. Dairy and poultry farming remained significant industries with approximately 45 percent of county farms producing milk and approximately 67 percent raising poultry and eggs (USDA 1950). More recently as of 2002, Marion County included 520 farms totaling 205,605 acres, with an average farm size of 395 acres. The largest percentage of livestock production included sheep and hogs, and corn remained the primary grain crop (USDA 2002).

Historically, numerous railways crossed Marion County and contributed to the success of agriculture in the region. While early county roads were not well established, and thus delayed the initial success of local farmers, the introduction of railroads supplied produce to larger and more distant markets (Leggett,

Conaway & Co. 1883). Limestone quarrying developed as one of the earliest profitable industries in the county and spurred the creation of associated towns and communities. Other nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century county industries included a mechanical hay rake manufacturer, a chair company, and a piano company (Romine 1979).

Tully Township was organized in 1828, and although it was the last township in the county to be settled, several pioneer families were already living in the area prior to its establishment (Jacoby 1907). The wooded land that characterized the area before European settlement proved to have very fertile soil for crop cultivation. The first schoolhouse in the township was built in 1831, and six had been constructed by 1883 (Leggett, Conaway & Co. 1883).

The town of Martel, located in central Tully Township slightly southwest of the 2-mile Study Area buffer, developed as a rail station along the Atlantic & Great Western (A&GW) and the CCC&I railroads. Originally known as Three Locusts, the small community included a store, post office, a steam sawmill, and several dwellings by 1878 (Harrison, Sutton and Hare 1878). By the 1880s, additional resources included a blacksmith, three general stores, one drug store, a hotel, and a women's clothing shop (Leggett, Conaway & Co. 1883).

The parallel railroad lines at the northwest corner of the APE in Tully Township historically reflected numerous railways throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including branches of the Bellefontaine & Indiana (1857); A&GW and CCC&I (1878); the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis (CCC& StL) and Erie (by 1901), and the Erie Lackawanna, and New York Central (by 1943) (Woodford & Bartlett 1857; Harrison, Sutton and Hare 1878; Berlin Printing Co. 1901; USGS 1943) (Figures 3-1 through 3-5). A 1916 *Mount Goliad* quadrangle topographic map depicts approximately 40 buildings within the APE in Tully Township (USGS 1916) (Figure 3-4).

Currently, the portion of Tully Township within the current APE remains largely agricultural in nature with scattered dwellings on large parcels in active cultivation. The nineteenth-century system of county roads along section lines remains unaltered, and the parallel railroad lines remain in active use. Both historically and today, numerous parcels within the current APE span both sides of the county line and encompass property in both Tully Township (Marion County) and neighboring Washington Township (Morrow County).

#### **3.2.3.4 Crawford County – Polk and Whetstone Townships**

Crawford County, located immediately north of Morrow and Marion counties and outside of the present APE, comprises approximately 402 square miles and included a population of approximately 43,783 in

2010 (USCB 2010). The 2-mile Study Area encompasses portions of Polk and Whetstone townships. Bucyrus serves as the county seat.

Crawford County was officially organized in 1826 with reorganizations in 1845 and 1848 (McJunkin 1976). Early settlers arrived primarily from western Pennsylvania and Kentucky, followed by New Englanders and German immigrants (Perrin et al. 1881). Transportation systems were poor, limiting trade and shipment of goods, and early settlers primarily practiced subsistence farming. An early nineteenth-century road and stagecoach route instrumental in facilitating trade was the Columbus and Portland Road, which ran through Galion. It connected Crawford and the adjacent counties to the major market hub of Lake Erie and the Erie Canal system on the Great Lakes. Numerous hotels were constructed along its length to accommodate farmers traveling to and from markets (Perrin et al. 1881).

Railroads also played an important factor in local development, and first entered Crawford County in the 1830s. By the mid-1850s, Crawford County had developed as one of the largest railroad hubs in Ohio. Railroads also stimulated significant population growth throughout the county, which increased from 4,780 residents in 1830 to approximately 25,556 by 1870 (McJunkin 1976).

Historically, county agriculture remained diversified and encompassed both cultivation of grain crops (primarily as feed) and raising of livestock. However, livestock rearing was more prevalent in the southern portion of the county (Perrin et al. 1881). The development of refrigerated rail cars after the Civil War stimulated agricultural specialization in dairy farming, meat production, and cultivation of fruits and vegetables (McJunkin 1976). Dairy operations continued throughout the county until waning in the mid-twentieth century. The growth in population also resulted in an increased demand for access to education and the development of schools. By 1914, Crawford County reportedly contained 113 schools, many of which remained in use through the mid-twentieth century (McJunkin 1976).

Polk Township originally encompassed part of Sandusky Township, which was surveyed in 1807 and organized in 1818. Polk Township was created as a separate entity in 1845. Permanent Euroamerican settlement of the region began around 1817 but remained slow during the ensuing decades, likely due to the swampy conditions of much of the area. Like elsewhere in Crawford County, early transportation was primitive, and markets were difficult to reach. The arrival of a railroad line in the 1840s provided connectivity to regional market towns outside the county but did little initially to improve connections between Crawford County communities (Perrin et al. 1881).

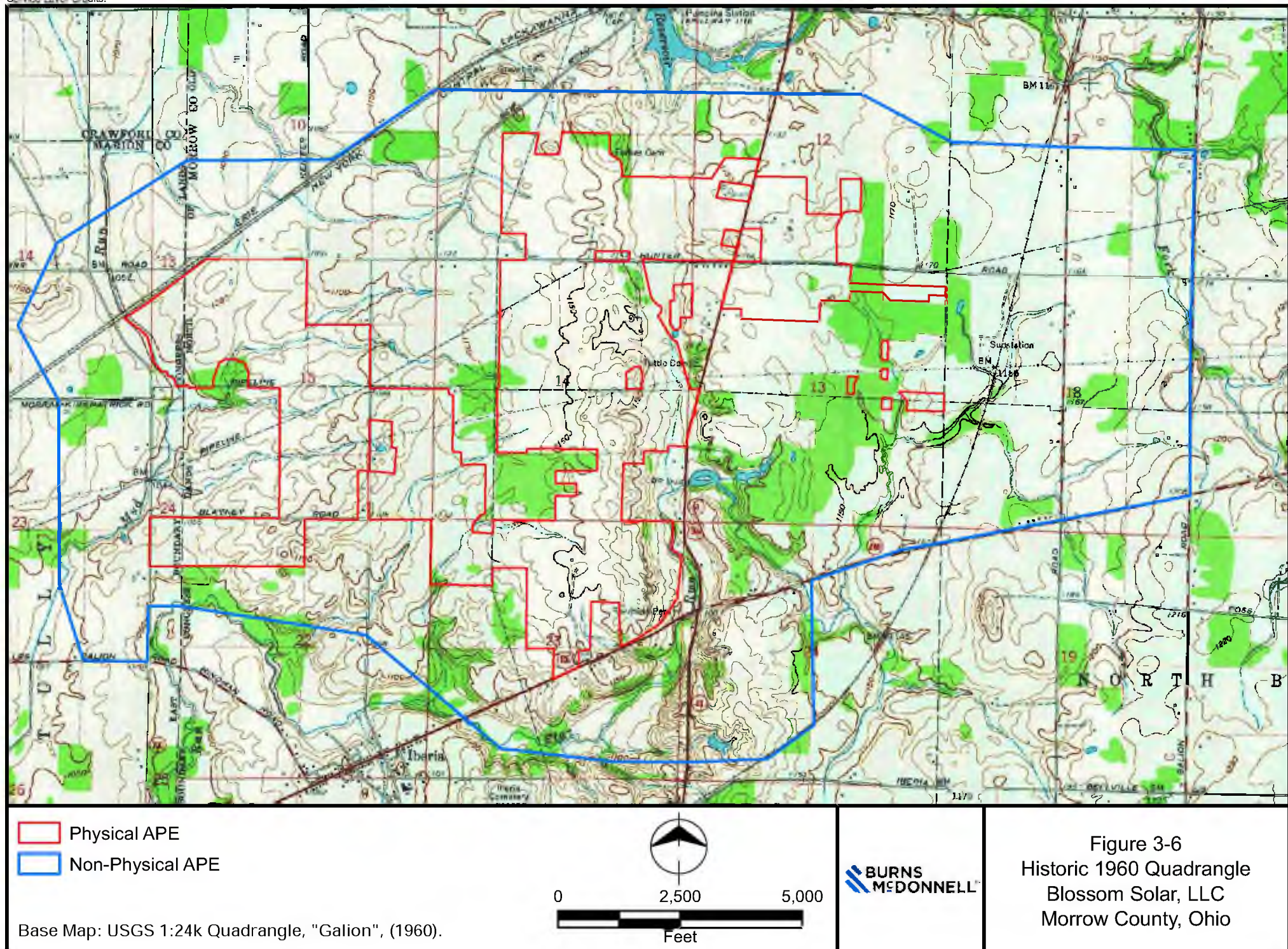
Early settler Asa Hosford was a known promoter of road development, and the above referenced Columbus and Portland Road became one of the first major market roads through the township and

county (Perrin et al. 1881; McJunkin 1976). Although agriculture supplied the primary industry in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, other businesses also developed, including stone quarries and mills along the Olentangy River and a tile works in 1879. By the late nineteenth century, seven schoolhouses served the township (Perrin et al. 1881).

Galion was platted in 1831 in what was then Sandusky Township. The community took the official name of Galion with the establishment of a post office in 1824. In addition to residences and scattered farms, early businesses in Galion included a steam-powered fulling mill, a sawmill, a blacksmith shop, a store, and a tavern (Perrin et al. 1881). The city grew quickly with the construction of roads and railroads in the mid-nineteenth century, including the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis, the CC&C, and the A&GW.

In the 1870s, larger brick buildings replaced earlier frame structures, and Galion experienced a building and population boom. Reportedly by the late nineteenth century, railroad workers and their families comprised as much as 65 percent of Galion's residents (Perrin et al. 1881). In 1900, the CCC& StL Railroad (known as the "Big Four") established the Big Four Depot in Galion that served as the Galion, Springfield, and Indianapolis division headquarters. Passenger service peaked during World War I with 32 trains per day, but rail service continued from the depot until its closure in 1969 (Ritchey 1975). Although the current Non-Physical APE is located outside the limits of Galion, the 2-mile Study Area extends into a portion of the city boundary. As a major railroad and roadway hub throughout the nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth centuries, Galion's proximity to the Project Area influenced regional development.





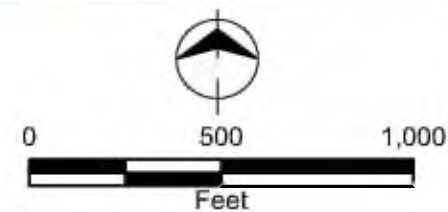
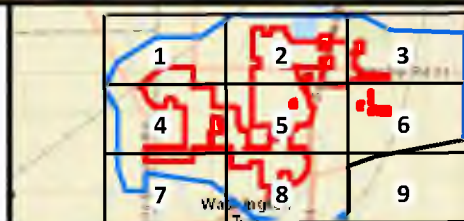




Path: \\bmc\dfs\Resources\Local\Clients\BlossomSolar\132219\_BLOSSOMSolar\BLOSSOMSolar\GIS\MapDocs\HRI\_Report\Figure3\_7\_1963\_Aerials\_Blossom\_HRI\_11x17.mxd gacox 11/10/2021  
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE





 **BURNS  
& MCDONNELL**

Figure 3-7  
Historic 1963 Airphotos  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 1 of 9



Path: \\bmc\dfs\resources\Local\Clients\KCM\BLOSSOM\BLOSSOM\AR132219\_BLOSSOM\BLOSSOM\GIS\Data\Files\ArcDocs\HRI\_Report\Figure3\_7\_1963\_Aerials\_Blossom\_HRI\_11x17.mxd gacox 11/10/2021  
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE

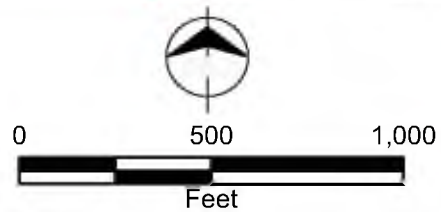
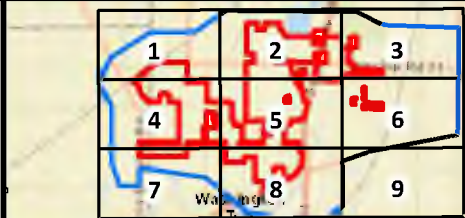
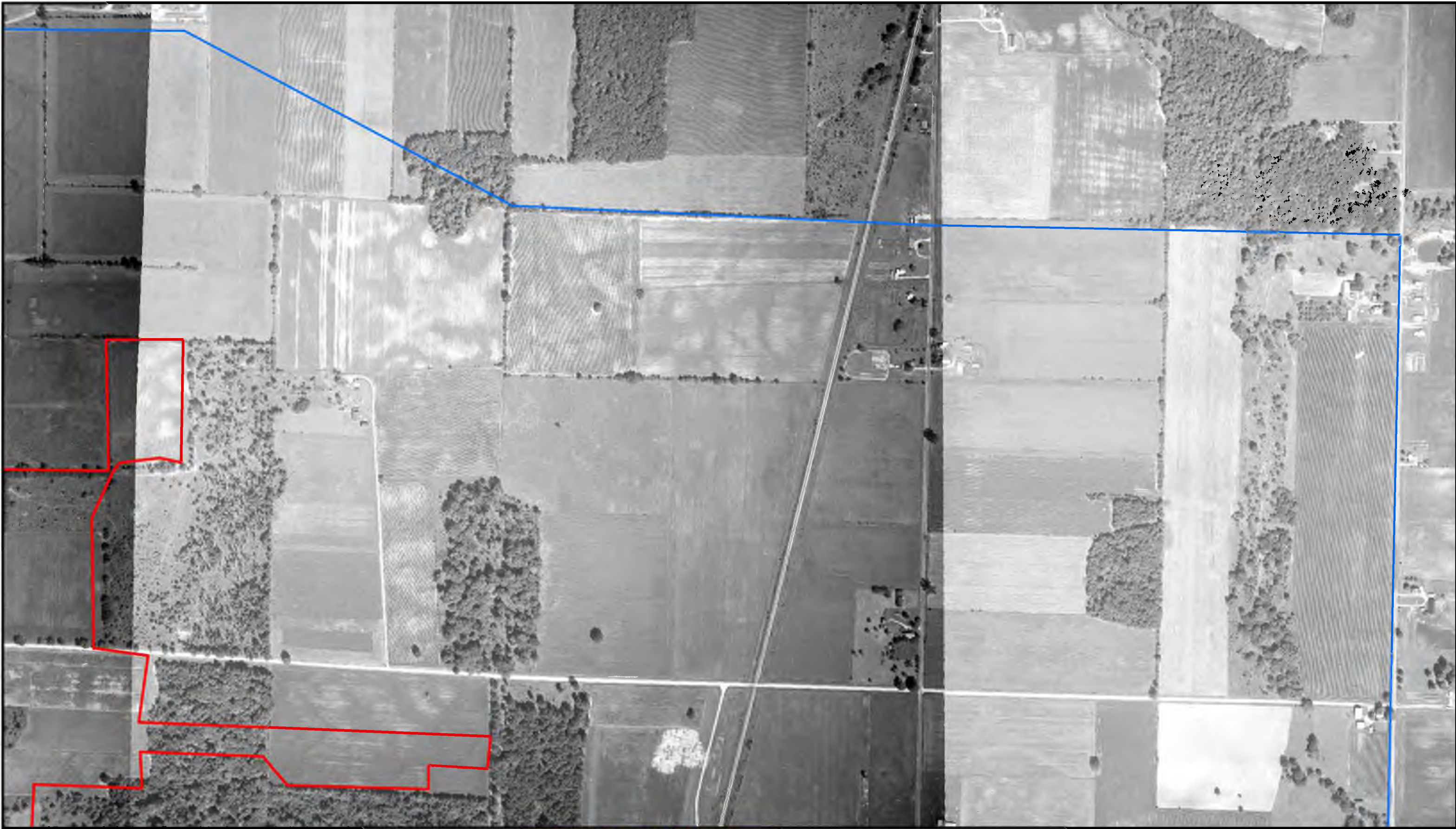




Figure 3-7  
Historic 1963 Airphotos  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 2 of 9



Path: \\bmc\dfs\resources\Local\Clients\KCM\BLOSSOM\BLOSSOM\AR132219\_BLOSSOM\BLOSSOM\GIS\Data\Files\ArcDocs\HRI\_Report\Figure3\_7\_1963\_Aerials\_Blossom\_HRI\_11x17.mxd gacox 11/10/2021  
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE

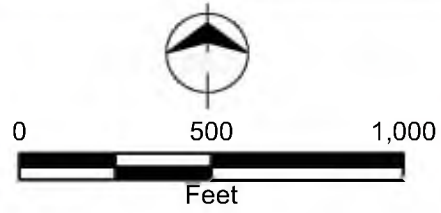
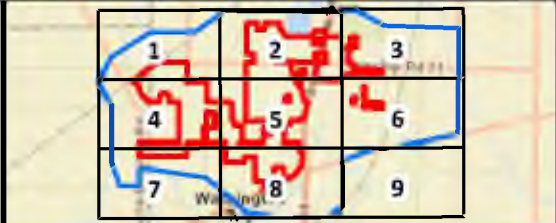


Figure 3-7  
Historic 1963 Airphotos  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 3 of 9



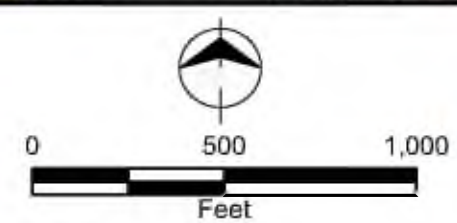


Figure 3-7  
Historic 1963 Airphotos  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 4 of 9



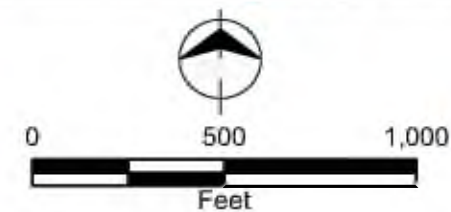
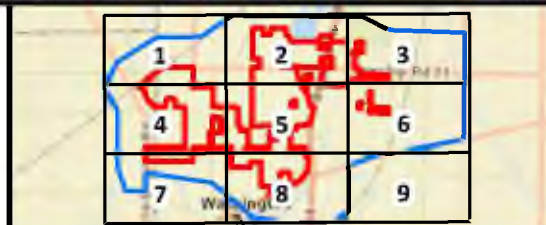


Figure 3-7  
Historic 1963 Airphotos  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 5 of 9



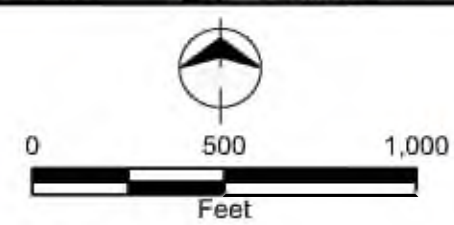
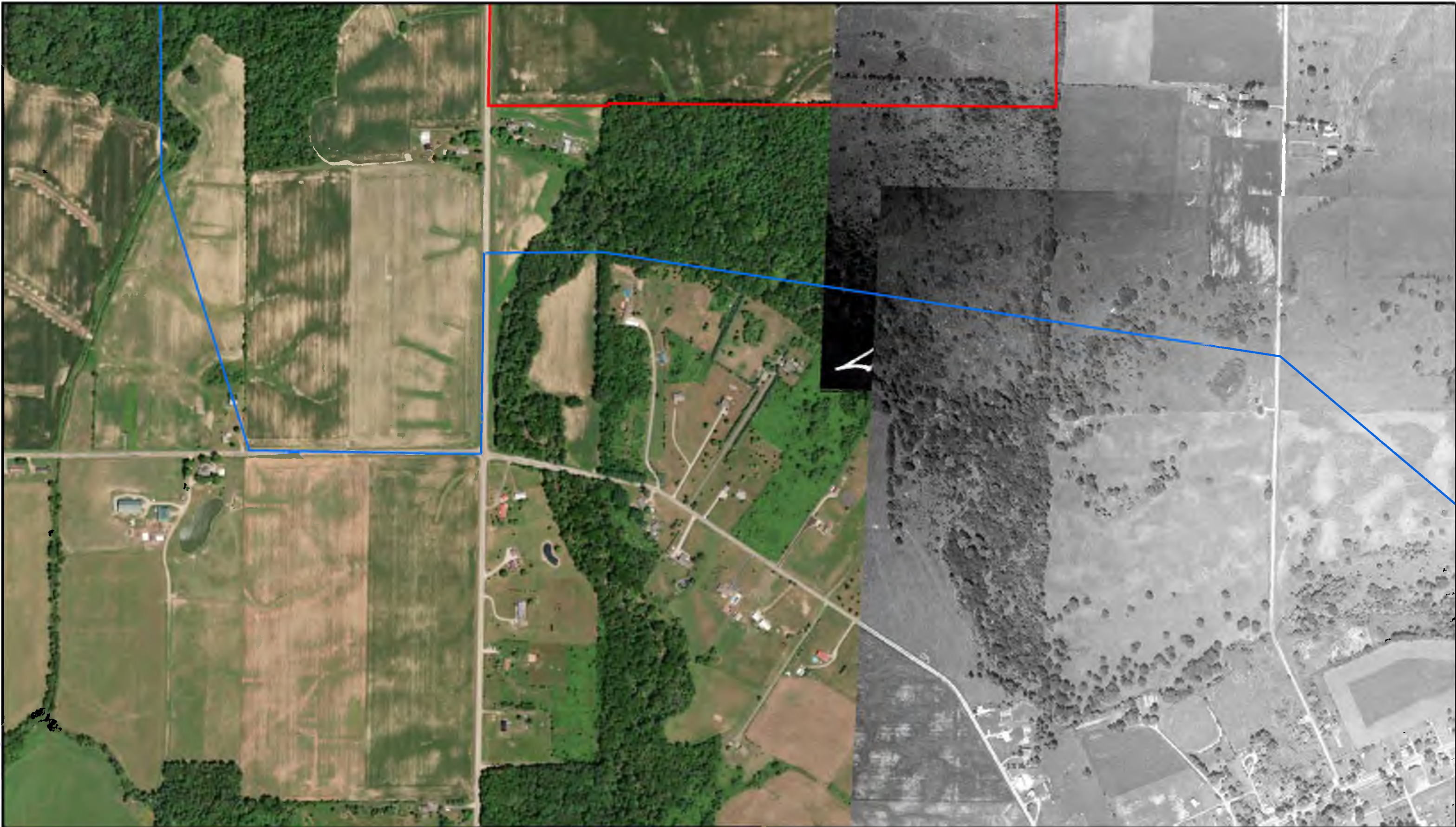




Figure 3-7  
Historic 1963 Airphotos  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 6 of 9



Path: \\bmc\dfs\Resources\Local\Clients\KCM\BLOSSOM\BLOSSOM\AR132219\_BLOSSOM\BLOSSOM\GIS\Data\Files\ArcDocs\HRI\_Report\Figure3\_7\_1963\_Aerials\_Blossom\_HRI\_11x17.mxd gacox 11/10/2021  
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE

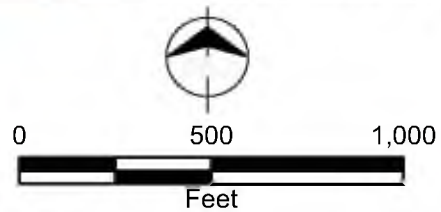
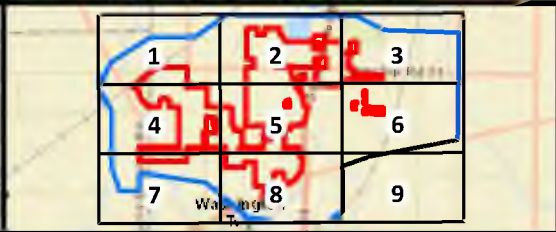




Figure 3-7  
Historic 1963 Airphotos  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 7 of 9



Path: \\bmc\dfs\Resources\Local\Clients\BLOSSOM\BLOSSOM\AR132219\_BLOSSOM\BLOSSOM\GIS\DataFiles\ArcDocs\HRI\_Report\Figure3\_7\_1963\_Aerials\_Blossom\_HRI\_11x17.mxd gacox 11/10/2021  
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE

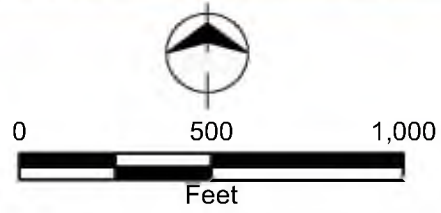
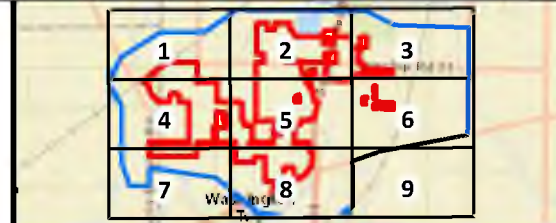




Figure 3-7  
Historic 1963 Airphotos  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 8 of 9



Path: \\bmc\dfs\resources\Local\Clients\BlossomSolar\132219\_BLOSSOMSolar\GIS\DataFiles\ArcDocs\HRI\_Report\Figure3\_7\_1963\_Aerials\_Blossom\_HRI\_11x17.mxd gacox 11/10/2021  
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE

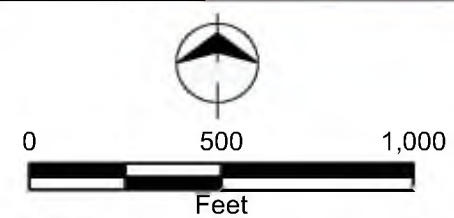
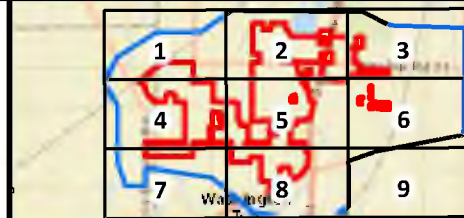
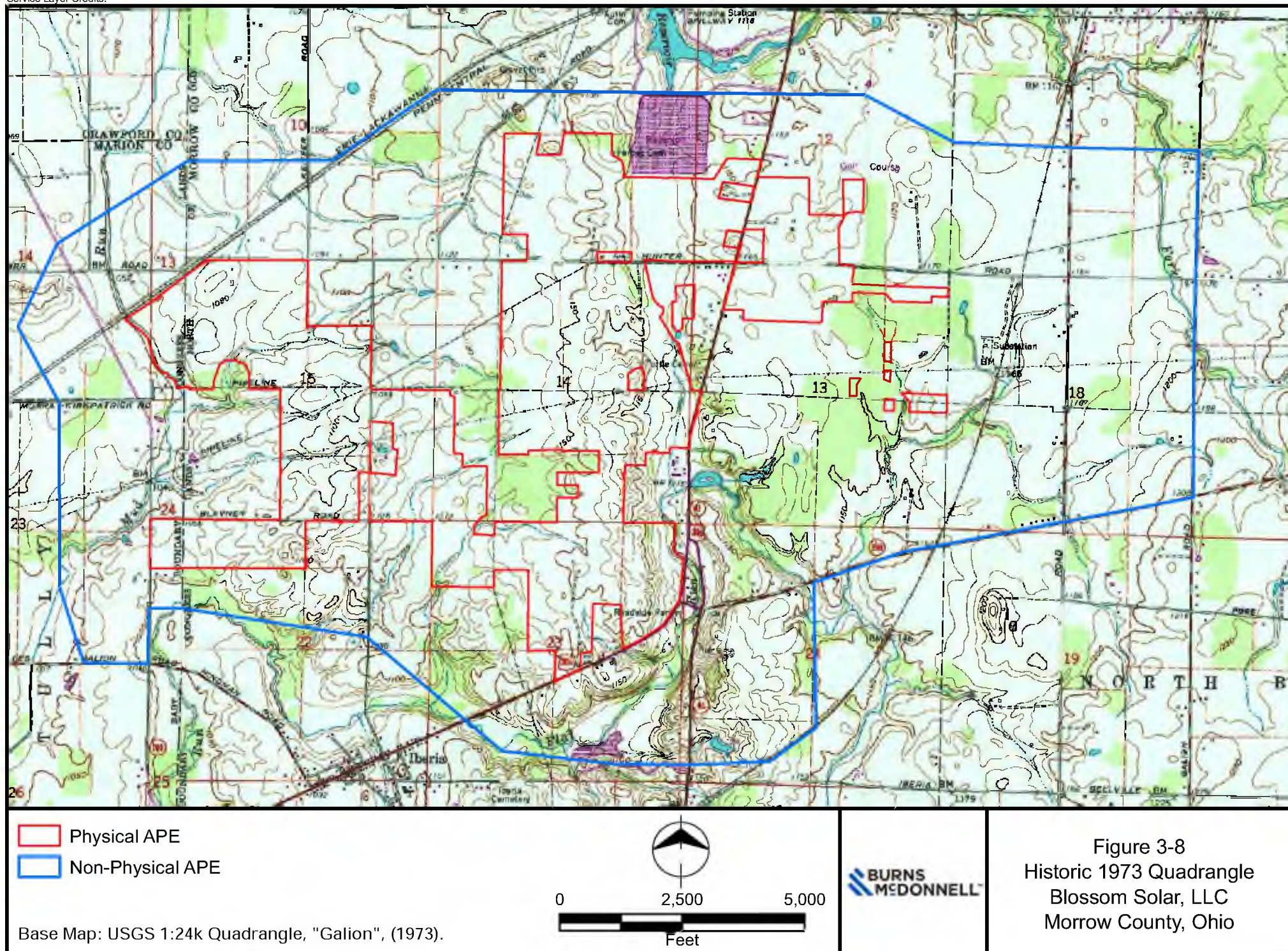


Figure 3-7  
Historic 1963 Airphotos  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 9 of 9









Path: \\bmc\dfs\resources\Local\Clients\BlossomSolar\132219\_BLOSSOMSolar\BlossomSolar\GIS\MapDocs\HRI\_Report\Figure3\_9\_1977\_Aerials\Blossom\_HRI\_11x17.mxd gacox 11/10/2021  
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE

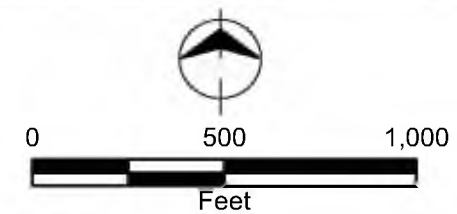
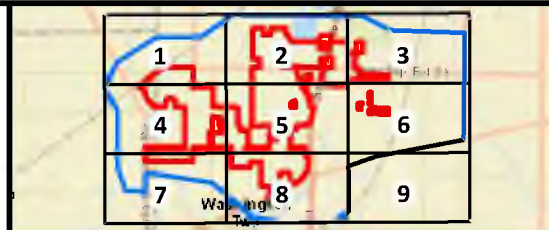


Figure 3-9  
Historic 1977 Airphotos  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 1 of 9



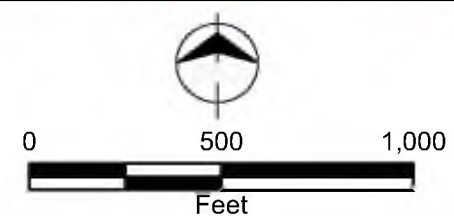


Figure 3-9  
Historic 1977 Airphotos  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 2 of 9





Issued: 11/10/2021





Issued: 11/10/2021





- Physical APE
- Non-Physical APE

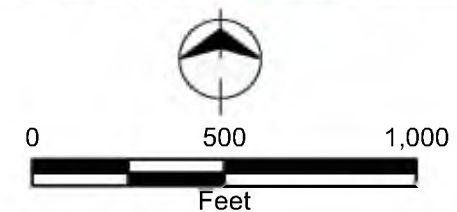
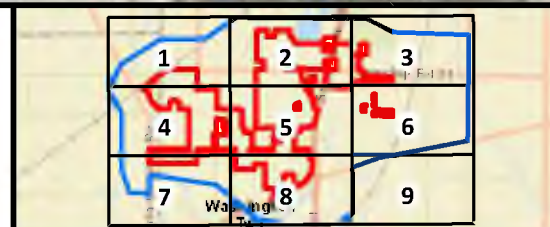




Figure 3-9  
Historic 1977 Airphotos  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 5 of 9



Path: \\bmc\dfs\Resources\Local\Clients\KCM\BLOSSOM\BLOSSOM\AR132219\_BLOSSOM\BLOSSOM\GIS\DataFiles\ArcDocs\HRI\_Report\Figure3\_9\_1977\_Aerials\_Blossom\_HRI\_11x17.mxd gacox 11/10/2021  
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE

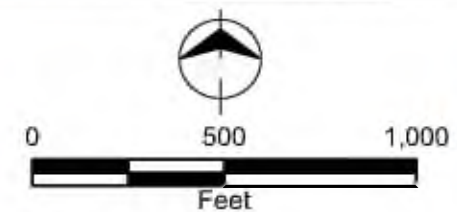
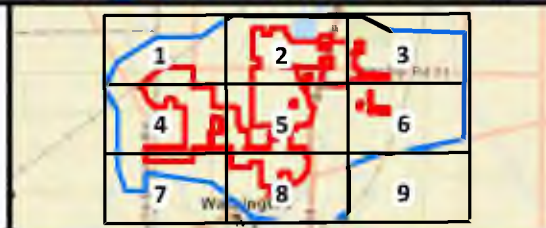


Figure 3-9  
Historic 1977 Airphotos  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 6 of 9



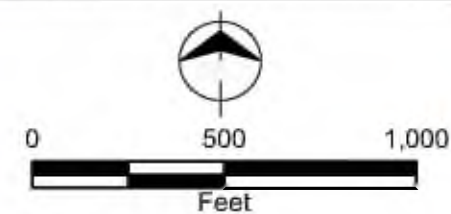
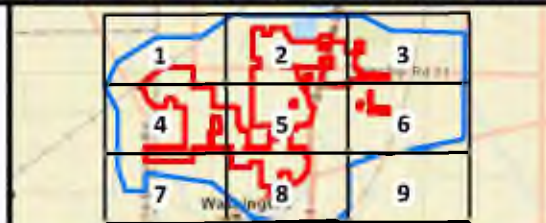
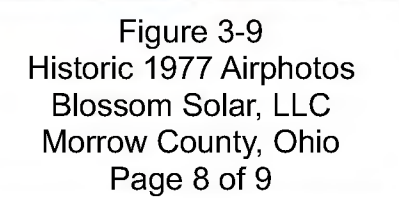
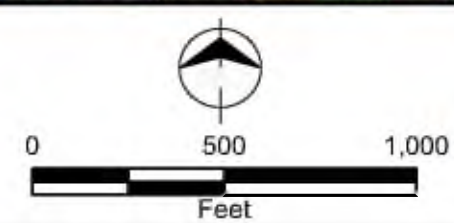




Figure 3-9  
Historic 1977 Airphotos  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 7 of 9









-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE

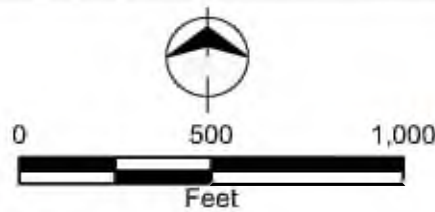
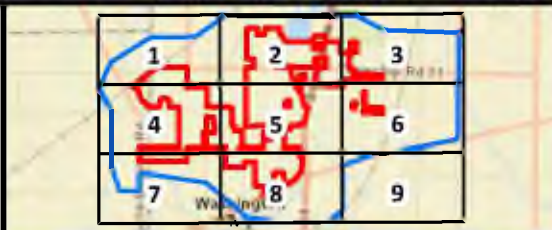


Figure 3-9  
Historic 1977 Airphotos  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 9 of 9



## 4.0 BACKGROUND REVIEW RESULTS

Twelve architectural resources have been previously identified within the Project's Study Area, although none are within the Non-Physical APE (Table 4-1; Figure 4-1). Nine of the resources are residences; there is also a railroad depot, a Warren pony truss bridge that is no longer extant, and a 1940s concrete dam. One of the resources, the Hosford House (OHI No. CRA0000117/NRHP No. 76001387), is NRHP listed, and the remaining eleven have not been evaluated for NRHP eligibility. All, except for the Iberia-Galion Road Bridge (MRW0010801) and the Amann Reservoir Dam (MRW0027501), are located along the outskirts of Galion at the edge of the Study Area.

### 4.1 Previously Recorded Historic-age Resources

The background review identified one NRHP-listed property within the Non-Physical APE, the Hosford House. No additional properties or districts determined eligible for NRHP listing were identified.

**Table 4-1: Previously Recorded Historic-Age Non-Archaeological Resources in the Study Area**

OHI Number	Resource Name	Resource Age/Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
CRA0000117 76001387	Hosford House	Mid-19th Century Dwelling	Listed
CRA0042618	Residence	Late 19th Century Dwelling	Not Evaluated
CRA0042718	Residence	Late 19th Century Dwelling	Not Evaluated
CRA0050918	Erie Depot	Late 19th Century Building	Not Evaluated
CRA0051618	Residence	Mid-19th Century Dwelling	Not Evaluated
CRA0051718	Residence	Mid-19th Century Dwelling	Not Evaluated
CRA0051818	Residence	Mid-19th Century Dwelling	Not Evaluated
CRA0053218	Residence	Mid-19th Century Dwelling	Not Evaluated
CRA0053318	Residence	Mid-19th Century Dwelling	Not Evaluated
CRA0053418	Residence	Mid-19th Century Dwelling	Not Evaluated
MRW0010801	Iberia-Galion Road Bridge (Non-Extant)	ca. 1900 Warren Pony Truss Bridge	Not Evaluated

OHI Number	Resource Name	Resource Age/Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
MRW0027501	Amann Reservoir Dam	ca. 1943 Concrete Dam	Not Evaluated

Source: Ohio History Connection 2021.

The NRHP-listed property, the Hosford House (CRA0000117/76001387), is an 1847 vernacular brick residence built by Asa Hosford. The house is believed to be one of the oldest extant buildings in the county, and Asa Hosford is a significant figure in local history. He is known as the “Father of Galion.” Of the unevaluated residences, three are mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival-Style dwellings (CRA0051718; CRA0053318; and CRA0053418); three are circa 1860 dwellings with no architectural styles (CRA0051618; CRA0051818; CRA0053218); and two are circa 1880 Italianate-Style dwellings (CRA0042618; CRA0042718).

Other resources include the Erie Depot (CRA0050918), an 1891 Queen Anne-style train depot, and the Amann Reservoir dam (MRW0027501). The dam was constructed circa 1943 with the completion of the Amann Reservoir. The Iberia-Galion Road Bridge (MRW0010801) was a Warren Pony Truss Bridge constructed circa 1900; but, according to National Bridge Inventory data, was replaced in 1988 (Federal Highway Administration n.d.).

One historic marker (1155) was identified within the Study Area. The marker identifies the former location of the Ohio Central College, formerly Iberia College, which was in operation from 1855 to 1894. President Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States, graduated from the college in 1882 (Ohio History Connection n.d.).

## 4.2 Cemeteries

There are 10 historic-age cemeteries located within the Study Area, three of which are located in the Non-Physical APE (Table 4-2; Figure 4-1). See Chapter 5.4 for more detailed description and assessment of the Forbes Cemetery (Resource 37), which may be located within the boundaries of the Physical APE.

**Table 4-2: Cemeteries in the Study Area**

OHI Number	BMcD Number	Name	Proximity
2484	N/A	Zoar-German Methodist–Schneider–Beech Cemetery	Study Area
2495	N/A	Park/Parks Cemetery	Study Area
8676	N/A	Dye Cemetery	Study Area
8719	N/A	Auten (Autin) Cemetery	Study Area



OHI Number	BMcD Number	Name	Proximity
8721	37	Forbes Cemetery	Physical APE
8722	50	Goodrich Cemetery	Non-Physical APE
8725	64	Tuttle Cemetery	Non-Physical APE
8720	N/A	Blaney Cemetery	Study Area
8726	N/A	United Presbyterian Cemetery	Study Area
8727	N/A	Washington Township (Iberia) Cemetery	Study Area

#### 4.2.1 Zoar-German Methodist–Schneider–Beech Cemetery

Zoar-German Methodist-Schneider-Beech Cemetery is located on the east side of Iberia Road south of the Galion-New Winchester Road intersection in Polk Township, Crawford County. The cemetery encompasses a small, unfenced parcel near the edge of the road with two large trees at the eastern edge. A small number of upright and monument headstones are visible in current Google Street View imagery. The 1873 Crawford County Atlas depicts an unnamed cemetery at this location on a parcel under the ownership of P. Zimmerman (Gould and Starr 1873). In the early to mid-twentieth century, *Mount Gilead* quadrangle topographic maps from 1913, 1915, and 1943 also identify an unnamed cemetery at this location (USGS 1913, 1916, 1943). *Galion* quadrangle topographic maps in 1960 and 1974 depict the “Zoar Cem” (USGS 1960, 1974).

#### 4.2.2 Parks/Park Cemetery

Parks (or Park) Cemetery is reportedly located approximately 1,500 feet west of Biddle Road between Monnett-New Winchester Road and Crawford-Morrow County Line Road in Polk Township, Crawford County (Find a Grave n.d.a). The cemetery is not visible on current aerial or Street View imagery, and the cemetery is not depicted on available historic-era maps.

#### 4.2.3 Dye Cemetery

Dye Cemetery is reportedly located on the north side of SR 288 east of West Point-Galion Road in North Bloomington Township, Morrow County (Find a Grave n.d.b). The cemetery is not visible from the public ROW. Most of the identified headstones date from the 1840s to the 1860s and include the family names of Buckingham, Cloak, Dye, Logan, Smith, and Thompson, among others (Find a Grave n.d.b). The cemetery is not identified on available historic-era maps, but Morrow County atlas maps in 1871 and 1901 depict several large parcels in the vicinity under the ownership of Dye family members (Titus 1871; Berlin Printing Co. 1901).

#### **4.2.4 Auten (Autin) Cemetery**

The Auten (or Autin) Cemetery is located at the southeast corner of the Seif Road/Crawford-Morrow County Line Road intersection in Washington Township, Morrow County. The cemetery includes burials of Auten and Story family members dating from approximately the 1830s to the 1880s (Find a Grave n.d.c). Although a cemetery is not depicted in this location on an 1857 Morrow County atlas, a church (“B. Ch.”) is identified at that time (Woodford & Bartlett 1857). The 1871 Morrow County atlas depicts an unnamed cemetery at the site (Titus 1871). The cemetery is further depicted as “Autin Cem” on both the 1960 and 1974 *Galion* quadrangle topographic maps (USGS 1960, 1974).

#### **4.2.5 Forbes Cemetery (Resource 37)**

Forbes Cemetery (Resource 37) is located west of Seif Road between CR 31 and Crawford-Morrow County Line Road near the southwest corner of the Amick Reservoir in Washington Township, Morrow County. Established circa 1835, the cemetery includes at least four grave markers (Find a Grave n.d.e) (refer to Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 14 and Photographs C-191 through C-194; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table). *Galion* topographic quadrangle map in 1962 and 1974 depict an unnamed cemetery in this location (USGS 1962, 1974). The unmaintained cemetery was documented during the current field survey and was found to include broken and displaced markers and one remaining obelisk marker.

#### **4.2.6 Goodrich Cemetery (Resource 50)**

Goodrich Cemetery is reportedly located west of SR 309 (SR 61) and approximately 1/8-mile south of CR 31 in Washington Township, Morrow County, but it is also referenced near this location slightly north of CR 31 (Rootsweb n.d.) (refer to Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 18 and Photograph C-235; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table). Although the exact location of the cemetery remains unclear, no evidence of burials was observed during the current survey.

#### **4.2.7 Tuttle Cemetery (Resource 64)**

Tuttle Cemetery is located on the west side of SR 309 (SR 61) approximately 0.63 mile north of CR 61 in Washington Township, Morrow County (refer to Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 19 and Photographs C-285 through C-288; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table). An 1871 Morrow County atlas identifies an unnamed cemetery at this location, and *Galion* topographic quadrangle maps in both 1960 and 1963 depict the site as “Tuttle Cemetery” (Titus 1871; USGS 1960, 1974).

#### **4.2.8 Blaney Cemetery**

Blaney Cemetery is reportedly located approximately 400 feet south of CR 51 and approximately 0.1 mile east of CR 30 in Washington Township, Morrow County (Rootsweb n.d.). The cemetery is not depicted on available historic-era maps. According to the Morrow County Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society, “Per WPA Project records: ‘....Mr. Blaney was a deserter. Was court martialled and shot. He is buried within the forty foot area’” (Rootsweb n.d.).

#### **4.2.9 United Presbyterian Cemetery**

United Presbyterian Cemetery is reportedly located in Iberia in Morrow County near the intersection of today’s Bucyrus Street and SR 309. An 1857 Morrow County atlas depicts a cemetery at the western edge of Iberia just outside the boundary of its platted main street. The cemetery is depicted slightly north of the main road through Iberia along the southern edge of Section 22 of Washington Township, and a church (“P.Ch.”) is depicted on the south side of the main road at the northern edge of Section 27 (Woodford & Bartlett 1857).

The 1871 Morrow County atlas no longer depicts a church at this site but identifies the unnamed cemetery (Titus 1871). By 1901, the cemetery is no longer depicted (Berlin Printing Co. 1901). Available *Mount Gilead* quadrangle topographic maps from the early to mid-twentieth do not depict a cemetery at this location (USGS 1913, 1916, 1943). Review of current Google aerial and Street View imagery reveals no indication of a cemetery near this location, but a small road on the north side of SR 309 immediately east of Bucyrus Street is called Cemetery Road.

#### **4.2.10 Washington Township (Iberia) Cemetery**

The Washington Township (or Iberia) Cemetery is located on the south side of Iberia-Bellville Road west of the Mt. Gilead-Iberia Galion Road intersection and slightly southeast of Iberia. The large cemetery encompasses 40 acres. An unnamed cemetery is depicted in this location on the 1901 Morrow County atlas and on the *Mount Gilead* quadrangle topographic maps in 1913, 1916, and 1943 (Berlin Printing Co. 1901; USGS 1913, 1916, and 1943). *Galion* quadrangle topographic maps in 1960 and 1974 depict the cemetery by name (USGS 1960, 1974).







## 5.0 RESULTS OF THE FIELD INVESTIGATION

This survey documented 219 historic-age non-archaeological resources on 122 properties in the APE (Figure 5-1). The results of the field survey are summarized in a Resource Inventory Table in Appendix D. This table provides locational information and physical addresses, estimated dates of construction, resource types and/or styles, brief integrity assessments, and NRHP eligibility recommendations for each of the 219 documented resources. The resource numbers assigned by Burns & McDonnell (Resource Nos.) in the table correlate to locational figures and photographs in Appendix C (Figure C-1, Sheets 1-36). Appendix B includes setting and viewshed photographs of the APE with a key map providing a contextual overview of regional land use and the associated built environment.

Of the accessible resources, one is recommended eligible for NRHP inclusion. Eleven properties have marginal NRHP significance but are not recommended for NRHP inclusion. Three additional properties are located within the boundaries of the Physical APE. Two of these properties are recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion, and one is a cemetery with the potential for unmarked graves. The remaining resources are not recommended for NRHP inclusion due to a lack of historical associations, integrity, and/or significance. The resource recommended for NRHP inclusion, those of marginal significance, and those located within the Physical APE are discussed individually in the following sections, including effects assessments as required under the Code.

### 5.1 Summary

One of the resources within the APE is recommended for NRHP inclusion. The resource is located outside of the Physical APE within the Non-Physical APE and would not be affected directly by the proposed Project. Although the proposed improvements could introduce visual changes to the setting of the Non-Physical APE, the resource lacks integrity of setting, is separated from the Project by intervening vegetation, and the setting does not constitute a contributing aspect of its NRHP significance. As a result, no adverse effects to historic (NRHP-listed or eligible) architectural resources are anticipated from the proposed Project.

The remaining surveyed resources do not retain sufficient integrity and/or do not possess sufficient architectural or historic significance to qualify for NRHP inclusion. Key factors excluding farm complexes and individual dwellings or agricultural resources from NRHP consideration include:

- loss of or dramatic and unsympathetic alterations to the original farm dwelling;
- loss of the original barn;

- overwhelming infill of non-historic-age components within farm complexes that obscure the original spatial organization, setting, and feeling of the farmstead;
- and/or abandonment of historic-age components resulting in deterioration of remnant resources due to neglect.

The 219 historic-age non-archaeological resources on 122 properties recorded within the APE (Figure 5-1; Appendix C: Figure C-1; Appendix D) date from the mid-nineteenth century (circa 1860) through the mid-twentieth century (circa mid-1970s) and are predominantly residential and agricultural in nature. The recorded resources were assessed within the context of agricultural development during the period between circa 1860 and 1976 and regional residential and agricultural architecture trends during the same period. Specific themes include:

- Grain and feed cultivation from the mid-nineteenth century to present
- Livestock production and dairying from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century
- Evolution of common residential architectural styles and agricultural building forms between circa 1860 and the 1970s

## **5.2 Resources Recommended for NRHP Inclusion**

One resource recommended for NRHP inclusion was recorded during the field survey. It is discussed individually in Section 5.2.1 below.

### **5.2.1 Resource 71 / MRW0051069**

Resource 71/MRW0051069 includes a circa 1850 dwelling (a), a circa 1850 basement barn (b), and a circa 1950 garage (c) on an approximately 2.5-acre parcel in Morrow County. An adjacent 57-acre parcel in active agricultural use, separated from the subject parcel by a tree line and stream, reflects separate ownership today but may have historically been associated with the resources (refer to Photo 5-1 through 5-3; Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 22 and Photographs 324 through 337; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table).

The two-story, side-gabled National Folk-style dwelling (a) includes a replacement metal roof, vinyl cladding, replacement vinyl windows, a small flat-roof front stoop with square wooden supports, a concrete masonry unit foundation wall, and a two-story rear ell of historic age with a shed-roof side porch enclosure. The large basement barn (b) features a side-gabled metal roof, vertical wood cladding, a stone perimeter wall foundation, large sliding wooden doors, an earthen entrance ramp at the central bay on the north side elevation, and a large shed-roof addition of historic age along the west side elevation.

Numerous segmental-arched window openings with decorative wooden mullions and wooden slats

punctuate the front and rear elevations, while the window openings along the east side elevation have been enclosed. The basement level on the south side elevation includes hinged wooden doors and several small multi-light wood windows, with larger fixed windows along the east side. The garage (c) is of concrete masonry unit construction with a front-gabled metal roof, shingles at the gable ends, several four-light metal-framed windows, a small concrete masonry unit chimney, and a replacement garage door.



**Photograph 5-1: View of dwelling (71a) with obstructed view of barn (71b / MRW0051069) at far left**

A dwelling is depicted in this location on an 1857 Morrow County atlas on an 80-acre parcel under the ownership of William Colburn (Woodford and Bartlett 1857). In 1871, the 80-acre property and a dwelling are depicted under the ownership of J.T. Quay (Titus 1871). By 1901, the property, which had been reduced to 69.5 acres, remained under the ownership of John T. Quay, presumably either the same owner or his son of the same name (Berlin Printing Company 1901). A topographic map again depicts a dwelling and barn at this location in 1913 (USGS 1913). Aerial imagery in 1959 depicts all three extant historic-age resources as well as two additional outbuildings near the barn that are no longer standing (NETR 2021).

An 1880 Morrow County history identifies John T. Quay (born 1830) as a farmer in Washington Township, whose parents moved from Pennsylvania to neighboring Marion County, Ohio, in 1835 when he was 5-years-old. He married in 1852 and had six children, one of whom was a son named John T. Quay, Jr. (born 1858). According to the biographical sketch, a fire destroyed his barns at an unspecified time, and a tornado later removed the roof of his dwelling. It is unclear whether the sketch refers to the subject property and dwelling or to other area property and resources formerly owned by Quay.





**Photograph 5-2: View of recommended NRHP eligible barn (71b / MRW0051069)**



**Photograph 5-3: View of recommended NRHP eligible barn (71b / MRW0051069)**

Due to the loss of associated agricultural fields and former outbuildings (depicted in historic aerial imagery) that would have historically comprised part of the parcel, the property no longer represents an intact historic-age farm or agricultural complex. It is therefore not recommended for NRHP inclusion under Criterion A, in the area of agriculture.

Alterations to the dwelling (a), including the incorporation of replacement vinyl siding vinyl windows and modifications to the main entry have undermined its integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling, and both the dwelling (a) and garage (c) lack architectural merit and design distinction. The barn (b), however, represents a distinctive and intact example of a mid-nineteenth-century basement barn. It also

retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It is therefore recommended NRHP eligible as a standalone resource under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

The property is located outside of but immediately adjacent to the Physical APE, and the resources, including the recommended NRHP-eligible barn (b), would not be affected directly by the Project. The resources are separated from the Physical APE by an existing tree line and stream at the western edge of the property. The property lacks integrity of setting due to the loss of historically associated agricultural fields and outbuildings and would not be subject to adverse visual effects from the proposed Project. Therefore, no further consideration of Project effects to the resource is recommended under the Code.

### **5.3 Resources of Marginal NRHP Status**

The following section discusses eleven properties of marginal NRHP significance identified for additional research during the reconnaissance-level survey. After additional analysis, none of the resources are recommended for NRHP inclusion due to loss of integrity and/or lack of significance.

#### **5.3.1 Resource 04**

Resource 04 in Marion County includes a circa 1870 Italianate-influenced dwelling (a), a circa 1920 gabled barn (b), a smaller secondary circa 1920 barn/equipment shed (c), a circa 1940 concrete stave silo (d), and two small outbuildings (e and f) constructed circa 1920 and 1940, respectively, that are associated with a non-historic-age garage, large equipment shed, small outbuilding, and multiple non-historic-age metal grain bins. The approximately 43-acre parcel containing the resources remains in active agricultural use as crop fields. A small vineyard is located near the front of the property. (Refer to Photo 5-4 through F-5; Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 2 and Photographs C-25 through C-34; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table).

The L-shaped, two-story brick dwelling (a) features a hipped roof with decorative slate shingles and a flat roof deck that has been altered by the incorporation of vinyl siding and two small hopper windows along the perimeter. The dwelling includes replacement vinyl windows, a small number of brick-infilled window openings, an interior brick chimney, a replacement shed-roof front porch with square wooden supports, two brick-enclosed former door openings on the second-floor primary façade (indicating an original second-floor front porch), and a historic-age shed-roof rear addition with a replacement metal roof visible in aerial imagery in 1959 (NETR 2021). Although lacking decorative eave brackets indicative of the Italianate style, the dwelling's overall form and massing, wide overhanging eaves, rooftop deck, and tall, narrow windows reflect Italianate stylistic influences of the mid-to-late nineteenth century.





**Photograph 5-4: View of dwelling (04a) with non-historic-age outbuilding at right**

The large barn (b), located northeast of the dwelling, features a side-gabled metal roof, vertical wood siding, two small multi-light windows on the south side elevation, a concrete foundation, a large shed-roof rear addition with a sliding wooden door and small window openings, and an attached animal enclosure with a wooden fence. Behind the barn is a concrete stave silo (d) missing its original dome roof. Adjacent to the large barn is a secondary barn or equipment shed (c) with a front-gabled metal roof, vertical wood siding, two small multi-light windows, large sliding wooden doors at the gable end, and a large shed-roof side addition with open equipment bays. One of the small gabled outbuildings (e) located near the non-historic-age grain silos features a side-gabled metal roof, vertical wood siding, and a large sliding wooden door. The second small outbuilding (f), located near the main barn, is of concrete masonry unit construction with a front-gabled replacement metal roof, wood cladding on the primary façade, and double wooden doors.

A dwelling is first depicted in this location on an 1878 Marion County atlas under the ownership of A. Christman with property on two adjacent parcels consisting of 124 acres and representing the existing property boundaries today (Harrison, Sutton, and Hare 1878). An earlier 1852 Marion County atlas, although available online, was not entirely legible and did not depict existing dwellings (Schuchman & Haunlein 1852). A dwelling is also depicted on both 1913 and 1916 topographic maps (USGS 1914 and 1916). By 1947, Bart S. Harrod is identified as the property owner of the same two-parcel 124-acre complex (Johnson 1947). Aerial imagery in 1959 depicts all six extant historic-age resources. The additional non-historic-age garage, equipment shed, small outbuilding, and metal grain bins are visible on site between 2004 and 2009 (NETR 2021).



**Photograph 5-5: View of large barn (04b) left, small outbuilding (04e) center, and non-historic-age grain silos right**

Although the property remains an active agricultural complex and includes resources ranging in age from the mid-nineteenth century (dwelling) through the mid-twentieth century (barns and outbuildings), the resources do not represent a significant example of an historic-age farm complex due to the absence of additional historic-age agricultural outbuildings illustrating diversified production over time and the introduction of numerous non-historic-age resources including the large outbuilding, grain silos, and garage. Due to the incorporation of replacement vinyl windows, the removal and replacement of the original front porch, the enclosure of two second-story door openings over the porch, and alterations to the original rooftop deck, the dwelling (a) lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Although the barn and outbuildings retain fair integrity, the individual resources lack design distinction and known associations of historic significance. The resources do not appear to meet the threshold for NRHP eligibility under Criterion A or Criterion C due to lack of integrity or significance. No associations under Criterion B are known. Therefore, the property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.

The property is located within the Non-Physical APE outside of but adjacent to a portion of the Physical APE, and the resources would not be affected directly by the Project. The property is separated from the Physical APE by existing Hurr Road and the raised Erie Lackawanna Railroad grade, both of which impede view of the Project from the property. As the property is recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion, no further consideration of visual effects to the resources under the Code is recommended.



### 5.3.2 Resources 05 and 99

Resources 05 and 99 represent two railroad alignments within the APE that have historically traversed Washington County since the mid-nineteenth century. Resource 05, at the west-northwest side of the Non-Physical APE crossing SR 100, is depicted in the 1857 Morrow County atlas as the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad (Woodford and Bartlett 1857). By 1871, two parallel lines in this location are depicted as the “A&GW” and the “CCC&I” Railroad (Titus 1871). In 1901, the parallel lines are identified as the Erie Railroad and the CCC&St.L (Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad) (Berlin Printing Company 1901). By the mid- to late twentieth century, the parallel tracks are depicted on topographic maps as the Erie Lackawanna and New York Central (USGS 1943, 1960, 1973). Today, the westernmost parallel track (formerly the Erie and Erie Lackawanna lines) has been abandoned, but the easternmost track remains in operation. (Refer to Photo 5-6; Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 1 and Photographs C-35 through C-38; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table).



**Photograph 5-6: View of railroad crossing (05) at SR 100 on the west side of the APE**

Resource 99, extending north to Galion at the east side of the Non-Physical APE crossing CR 31 (Hunter Road), is depicted as the “CC&C” in the 1857 Morrow County atlas (Woodford and Bartlett 1857). By 1871, the single track is identified as an additional line of the “CCC&I” Railroad, and by 1901, the track is depicted as another line of the “CCC&St.L” (Titus 1871; Berlin Printing Company 1901). Topographic maps in 1943 and 1960 depict it as an additional line of the New York Central, and by 1973, the alignment is identified as Penn Central (USGS 1943, 1960, 1973). (Refer to Photo 5-7; Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 28 and Photographs C-440 through C-442; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table).



**Photograph 5-7: View of railroad crossing (99) at CR 31 (Hunter Road) on the east side of the APE**

Establishment of the CCC&I Railroad occurred in 1868 through consolidation of the predecessor CC&C Railroad and the Bellefontaine Railway Company. The CC&C, with service from Cleveland to Columbus, Ohio, was completed in 1851. The Bellefontaine, attributed to the portion of the line between Galion, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Indiana, developed in the early 1860s and was touted as “the shortest line between Pittsburg and the West” (Schmid 1928: 27). After consolidation into the CCC&I, railroad car production occurred in Galion, and the line extended across both Ohio and Indiana. In 1889, CCC&I became the CCC&St.L Railroad, part of the New York Central Lines system (Schmid 1928).

The railroad segments within the APE include at grade or slightly elevated tracks with gravel ballast. Though construction of the railroads was economically significant to the region and to the further development of Galion, Ohio, in the late nineteenth century, it was not the impetus for original settlement. The railroad was rather part of a system of rail lines constructed during the same period that facilitated local development and the transport of goods, generally connecting existing communities rather than prompting creation of new settlements. As with all operational rail lines, the ballast, tracks, and operational components of the railroads have been repaired, maintained, and replaced over the years to enable the systems to maintain functionality, though they generally appear to follow the same alignments. As a result, the resources lack physical integrity. Regardless of NRHP significance, railroad lines are not a resource type with sensitivity to visual effects and would not be impacted directly by the Project.

### **5.3.3 Resource 11**

Resource 11 includes a circa 1850 Italianate-style dwelling (a), a circa 1900 barn (b), and a small circa 1975 outbuilding (c) associated with additional non-historic-age outbuildings. The approximately 7-acre



property containing the dwelling is located within Marion County, while the adjacent 4.6-acre parcel (under the same ownership) containing the barn, historic- and non-historic-age outbuildings, and a small pond is within Morrow County. The property is also associated with an active 22-acre agricultural parcel immediately to the north in Morrow County (Refer to Photo 5-8 through 5-9; Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 4 and Photographs C-65 through C-73; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table).



**Photograph 5-8: Overview of dwelling (11a) and non-historic-age outbuilding, right**

The brick dwelling (a) features an asphalt-shingle hipped roof, a belvedere at the roof ridge with replacement cladding and small fixed-light windows, segmental-arched window openings with replacement 2/2 vinyl sash windows, decorative eave brackets, and a small, non-historic-age, hipped-roof side addition with an integral porch and entrance. Additional details were not visible due to the distance from the public ROW and intervening vegetation and outbuildings. The barn (b) includes a broken gabled roof, replacement metal cladding and sliding metal doors, and a historic-age, shed-roof, rear addition of clay tile construction with replacement metal cladding and small multi-light fixed windows. The historic-age outbuilding (c) features a gabled metal roof and vertical wood panel cladding. The four additional outbuildings on the property are not of historic age.

An 1857 Morrow County map depicts a dwelling on a 152-acre parcel in this area under the ownership of George Hill (Woodford and Bartlett 1857). A dwelling remains identified in this location in 1871 on a smaller 58-acre parcel under the continued ownership of George Hill (Titus 1871). In 1878, a Marion County map depicts the same ownership (G. Hill) for an adjacent 47-acre parcel in Marion County and the 66-acre (formerly 58-acre) parcel in Morrow County, with a dwelling and orchard depicted adjacent to the county line on the Morrow County parcel (Harrison, Sutton and Hare 1878). By 1901, a Morrow

County map depicts a 42.5-acre parcel containing the dwelling under the ownership of Eva M. Blaney (Berlin Printing Company 1901). The dwelling is depicted on a 1913 topographic map, and both the dwelling and barn are represented on a 1943 topographic map (USGS 1913, 1943).



**Photograph 5-9: Overview of barn (11b)**

Although the adjacent parcel to the north (under the same current ownership) remains in active agricultural use, the loss of additional associated outbuildings that that would have historically comprised part of the complex and the incorporation of several non-historic-age age sheds/outbuildings have compromised the overall integrity the property. The barn and outbuilding do not represent significant examples of their resource type, and the property in its entirety no longer represents an intact or significant historic-age farm. Therefore, the property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion under Criterion A, in the area of agriculture.

Due to incorporation of replacement windows, alterations to the belvedere, and incorporation of the small side addition, the Italianate-style dwelling lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. As a standalone resource it is therefore not recommended for NRHP inclusion under Criterion C, in the area of architecture. No associations of historic significance under Criterion B were identified.

The resources are located outside of the Physical APE where Project impacts could occur, and the resources would not be affected directly by the Project. The resources are separated from the Physical APE by dense trees to the north and by distance and topography to the south. As a result, no visual effects to the complex are anticipated regardless of its NRHP status. As the property is recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion, no further consideration of effects to the resources under the Code is recommended.



### 5.3.4 Resource 15

Resource 15 includes a circa 1890 dwelling (a) and a circa 1910 gabled barn (b) associated with two additional non-historic-age outbuildings. The approximately 25-acre property in Marion County includes active agricultural fields bisected by a wooded area flanking Flat Run that extends diagonally across the parcel (Refer to Photo 5-10 through 5-11; Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 5 and Photographs C-90 through C-97; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table).

The Free Classic Queen Anne-style dwelling (a) features a hipped roof with patterned shingles and small projecting cross gables; original wood cladding and decorative wooden shingles; a small Palladian window at the gable end; primarily replacement vinyl windows, except for two original leaded glass windows on the lower story of the primary façade; a half-hipped, wraparound front porch with turned concrete supports on rusticated piers and turned wooden balusters; and a replacement front door and exterior storm door. The barn (b), located behind the dwelling and not fully visible from the public ROW due to distance and intervening foliage, features a side-gabled replacement metal roof with a small hood at the gable end, vertical wood and replacement plywood siding, hinged doors along the primary façade, and a shed-roof side addition of historic age. The additional non-historic-age outbuildings between the dwelling and barn include three small wood-framed sheds.



**Photograph 5-10: Overview of dwelling (15a)**

The 1878 Marion County atlas depicts a dwelling in the vicinity of the current residence owned by P. Hubbert. The property spanned both sides of the road and included two parcels totaling 121 acres (Harrison, Sutton, and Hare 1878). However, the Queen Anne-style dwelling dates to slightly later in the nineteenth century and likely represents a replacement dwelling. By 1901, the parcels were under

different ownership, with the approximately 40-acre parcel on the east side of the road owned by Etta M. Kraus (Johnson 1947). Both the dwelling and barn are depicted on topographic maps in 1913 and 1943 (USGS 1913, 1943). Although not entirely clear, aerial imagery in 1959 appears to depict an additional outbuilding between the dwelling and barn that was no longer extant by 1995 (NETR 2021).



**Photograph 5-11: Overview of dwelling (15a)**

Although the parcel remains in active agricultural use and retains a historic-age dwelling and barn, the loss of associated agricultural outbuildings that would have historically comprised part of the complex and the incorporation of non-historic-age age sheds/outbuildings have undermined the overall integrity of the property. The barn does not represent a significant or distinctive example of its resource type, and the property in its entirety no longer represents an intact or significant historic-age farm. Therefore, the property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion under Criterion A, in the area of agriculture.

The incorporation of replacement vinyl windows and a replacement front door have undermined the integrity of original materials and workmanship of the Queen Anne-style dwelling. As a standalone resource it is therefore not recommended for NRHP inclusion under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The property maintains no known associations of historic significance under Criterion B.

The 25-acre parcel containing the resources is located within the Non-Physical APE outside of but immediately adjacent to a portion of the Physical APE, and the resources would not be affected directly by the Project. The Project could introduce visual effects to the rural, agricultural setting, but as the property is recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion, no further consideration of Project effects to the resources under the Code is recommended.



### 5.3.5 Resource 17

Resource 17 includes a circa 1860 Italianate-style dwelling on an approximately 79-acre parcel spanning both sides of Seif Road in Marion County. The large parcel remains in active agricultural use as crop fields but does not include any additional buildings or structures (Refer to Figure 5-12 through F-13; Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 7 and Photographs C-101 through C-105; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table).

The T-shaped, two-story dwelling features a metal hipped roof and flat roof deck with small decorative eave brackets and replacement vinyl cladding; larger decorative eave brackets and a dentil cornice below the main roofline; replacement vinyl cladding over the entire exterior; replacement vinyl windows; a small half-hipped front porch; a small rear porch enclosed with wood sash windows; and a single-story gabled rear addition of historic age visible on 1959 aerial imagery (NETR 2021). A non-historic-age electrical transmission line bisects the property, and a large transmission tower is located slightly southeast of the dwelling.



**Photograph 5-12: View of dwelling (17) showing adjacent transmission line**

A dwelling is not depicted at this location on the west side of today's Seif Road on the 1871 Morrow County atlas. However, the map reflects a dwelling in the immediate vicinity on the opposite (east) side of the road under the ownership of C.C. Harding that may represent the subject dwelling if the road alignment changed over time. The 118-acre linear parcel containing the dwelling spanned both sides of the road at that time, and the A&GW and CCC&I Railroad crossed the northern end of the property (Titus

1871). By 1901, the property had been sub-divided south of the railroad with both parcels (38 acres and 80 acres, respectively) under the ownership of Harriett Linninger (Berlin Printing Company 1901).

In 1913 and 1916, a dwelling is depicted at the existing location on the west side of the road, and a dwelling no longer remains identified on the east side of the road (USGS 1913). Interestingly, on a 1943 topographic map, dwellings are depicted at this location on both sides of the current road (USGS 1943). Aerial imagery in 1959 depicts the subject dwelling with a small outbuilding that is no longer extant, and a dwelling (or possible barn) with a small outbuilding on the east side of the road that remains visible in aerial imagery until after 2004 (NETR 2021).



**Photograph 5-13: View of dwelling (17) showing enclosed rear porch**

Although the property remains in active agricultural use, due to the loss of associated agricultural outbuildings, including a barn, that would have historically comprised part of the parcel, the property does not represent an intact historic-age farm or agricultural complex. Furthermore, the incorporation of replacement vinyl siding and vinyl windows has undermined the integrity of the dwelling's original design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, and the dwelling retains no known associations of historical significance. Therefore, the property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion under Criterion A or Criterion C due to lack of integrity and significance. No associations of historic significance under Criterion B were identified.

The property is located within the Non-Physical APE approximately 0.16-mile west of the Physical APE, and the dwelling would not be affected directly by the Project. The dwelling is separated from the Physical APE by the existing fields comprising part of the subject property on the east side of Seif Road.



The property lacks integrity of setting due to the loss of historically associated buildings and structures and the presence of the non-historic-age transmission line and would not be subject to adverse visual effects. As the property is recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion, no further consideration of Project effects to the resources is recommended under the Code.

### **5.3.6 Resource 45**

Resource 45 includes a circa 1870 dwelling (a), a circa 1910 barn (b) with later (circa 1930) Gothic-arched wing additions to facilitate dairying activities, and a circa 1960 silo (c) associated with a non-historic-age garage and temporary greenhouse structure. The resources are clustered on a small 5-acre parcel in Morrow County, and though surrounded by land in active cultivation, all adjacent parcels are associated with different landowners (Morris County GIS n.d.) (Refer to Photo 5-14 through 15-15; Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 16 and Photographs C-214 through C-221; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table).

The one-and-a-half-story, massed plan, National Folk-style dwelling (a) features a side-gabled metal roof; replacement vinyl cladding and vinyl windows; a small shed-roof front porch with replacement wood supports, wood railing, and an uncovered wraparound deck; and a gabled rear addition that extends beyond the original side elevation and doubles the building's original footprint.

The original wood-framed barn (b), located behind the Gothic-arch barn additions, features a gabled metal roof, vertical wood cladding, a large former sliding door opening on the east elevation that has been enclosed with a small window and pedestrian door, and a large rear shed-roof addition of historic age. The two large Gothic-arch wing additions, incorporated at right angles to one another at the northeast corner of the original barn, are of concrete masonry unit construction with metal roofs and ventilators and vertical wood cladding at the gable ends. The larger wing addition includes replacement vinyl windows and pedestrian doors and a large opening on the primary (east) façade. The smaller wing addition features original multi-light wood windows and a small shed-roof addition with metal siding and multiple vinyl windows. Both Gothic-arch wing additions are visible in 1959 aerial imagery, and the shed-roof addition to the rear of the gabled barn appears in aerial imagery by 1980 (NETR 2021). A small, illuminated sign on the smaller Gothic-arch wing addition identifies the building as "The Orange Barn." The silo (d), located behind the larger Gothic-arch wing, features metal cladding and a metal domed top.

The 1871 Morrow County atlas depicts a dwelling in this location under the ownership of O. Tuttle, whose property included two contiguous parcels encompassing 130 acres. Most of the adjacent parcels to the south on both sides of the road reflected ownership by various Tuttle family members including A.B.

Tuttle, Permetia Tuttle (refer to Resource 60; Section 5.3.7), H.I. Tuttle, E.C. Tuttle, Adeline Tuttle, Daniel Tuttle, and M. Tuttle (Titus 1871). In 1901, Owen Tuttle retained ownership of the two contiguous parcels still comprising 130 acres (Berlin Printing Company 1901). A 1913 topographic map depicts the dwelling, and three resources (dwelling, barn, and outbuilding) are depicted in 1943 (USGS 1913, 1943). Aerial imagery in 1959 and birds-eye aerial imagery in 1963 reflect all of the extant resources as well as an additional gabled barn located northwest of the dwelling and several small outbuildings (NETR 2021; Vintage Aerial 1963). By 2010, the gabled barn was no longer on the site, and the small outbuildings were removed by 2017 for construction of the existing non-historic-age outbuilding (NETR 2021).



**Photograph 5-14: Overview of property with dwelling (45a) left, dairy barn (45b) right, and silo (45c) rear with non-historic-age outbuildings center**

Although the approximately 5-acre property includes the dwelling, large barn, and silo, the adjacent active agricultural fields are now under separate ownership. The loss of additional agricultural outbuildings historically associated with the property (and visible in aerial imagery through the 1960s) has undermined the integrity of the agricultural complex, and the extant resources do not represent significant examples of their resource types. Through incorporation of replacement vinyl cladding and windows, the dwelling (a) lacks integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling. The barn and silo retain fair integrity, but both resources lack design distinction. Collectively, the resources lack known associations of historical significance and do not appear to meet the threshold for NRHP eligibility under Criterion A or Criterion C. No associations of historic significance under Criterion B are known. Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible for NRHP inclusion.



The resources are located within the Non-Physical APE outside of but immediately adjacent to a portion of the Physical APE and would not be affected directly by the Project. The Project could introduce visual effects to the rural, agricultural setting of the property, but as it is not recommended for NRHP inclusion, no further consideration of Project effects to the resources is recommended under the Code.



**Photograph 5-15: Overview of original wood-framed barn with Gothic-arch barn additions (45b) and silo (45c) rear**

### **5.3.7 Resource 50 (Goodrich Cemetery)**

Goodrich Cemetery is not depicted on available historic-age maps, but a modern secondary source notes its location as west of SR 309 (SR 61) and approximately 1/8-mile south of CR 31 in Section 13 of Washington Township, Morrow County, with no visible grave markers (Rootsweb n.d.) (refer to Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 18 and Photograph C-235; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table). However, it is currently mapped in the OHPO database at the northeast corner of the SR 309/CR 31 intersection *north* of CR 31 in Section 12 of Washington Township. An additional secondary source indicates that “there was at one time a Goodrich Cemetery in Morrow County that held about 35 burials...it is probable that those folks were removed to the Iberia Cemetery” (Find a grave n.d.f). An 1857 Morrow County atlas depicts a 79-acre parcel in the vicinity under the ownership of R. R. Goodrich [sic]. The map depicts the existing alignment of today’s SR 309 and CR 31, with the Goodrich property identified on the north side of today’s CR 31 west of today’s SR 309 and separated from SR 309 by a large 190-acre parcel under separate ownership (Woodford and Bartlett 1857).

Although the exact location of the cemetery remains unclear, no surficial expression of the burial ground was observed during the present survey. As a result, the resource is not sensitive to visual effects

regardless of its NRHP eligibility status. The probable location of the cemetery on property on both sides of CR 31 is within the Non-Physical APE outside of but immediately adjacent to a portion of the Physical APE and would not be affected directly by the Project. Given the age and lack of aboveground remnants, the possibility of unmarked graves exists; however, impacts to burials would be avoided during Project implementation. Specific measures to delineate the cemetery's boundaries and to avoid physical effects are discussed in the archaeological survey report for this Project (Latham 2021). No further consideration of non-physical effects to the resource is recommended under the Code.

### **5.3.8 Resource 60**

Resource 60 in Morrow County includes a circa 1900 dwelling (a), a circa 1950 garage (b), a circa 1930 barn (c), a smaller circa 1930 barn/equipment shed (d), two circa 1950 gabled outbuildings (e and f), and a smaller circa 1950 gabled outbuilding (g) located behind the dwelling. The resources are clustered on a small 2-acre parcel but are associated with an adjacent 82-acre agricultural parcel under the same ownership. A non-historic-age electrical transmission line bisects the associated agricultural parcel and includes three large transmission towers north and northeast of the historic-age resources (Refer to Photo 5-16 though F-17 Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 19 and Photographs C-262 through C-273; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table).

The one-and-a-half-story, massed plan, National Folk-style dwelling (a) features a side-gabled asphalt-shingle roof, replacement vinyl cladding, replacement vinyl windows, a gabled front stoop with turned supports, and a stone foundation. The two-bay garage (b), located southeast of the dwelling, has a side-gabled roof, replacement plywood cladding, and a single pedestrian door. The large side-gabled barn (c) features a metal roof, vertical wood cladding, large sliding wooden doors on the primary façade, a hood awning over a side south side entrance, and a large shed-roof addition at the north end with hinged wooden doors and a large open bay at the rear of the barn.





**Photograph 5-16: View of dwelling (60a) right, small outbuilding (60g) center, and larger outbuilding (60f) left**

The smaller barn or equipment shed (d), located west of the barn, has a gabled metal roof and vertical wood cladding. The building is oriented perpendicular to the large barn, and the primary façade was not visible from the public ROW. One of the outbuildings (e) located north of the barn has an asymmetrical side-gabled metal roof, wood cladding, a single pedestrian door, and two small multi-light wood windows on the primary façade. An additional outbuilding (f) located slightly northeast of the dwelling features a gabled metal roof, vertical wood cladding, and a concrete masonry unit foundation. Additional details, including the primary façade, were not visible from the public ROW. The final small outbuilding (g) immediately behind the dwelling has a gabled asphalt-shingle roof, wood cladding, and one visible multi-light window. Its small size suggests it may have functioned as a former wellhouse or pumphouse.

An 1857 Morrow County atlas identifies a dwelling further south of this location and a schoolhouse slightly north on a large 240-acre parcel under the ownership of Owen Tuttle. Although a dwelling is first depicted in this approximate location on an 1871 Morrow County atlas, the extant dwelling appears to date to the turn of the century and likely represents a replacement residence. The 1871 map identifies Permetia Tuttle as the owner of an approximately 103-acre parcel at this location that spanned both sides of the road, with the surrounding parcels on all sides under the ownership of various other Tuttle family members including O. Tuttle (refer to Resource No. 45) (Titus 1871).



**Photograph 5-17: Overview of property with large barn (60c) right, smaller barn (60d) and outbuilding (60d) center background, and garage (60b) center foreground**

By 1901, the property was owned by Martin Roe and represented in two separate parcels of approximately 69 and 34 acres, respectively. The subject dwelling likely dates to this period of property ownership. Two additional Tuttle family members continued to own land immediately to the north, but the other surrounding parcels reflected different ownership at that time (Berlin Printing Company 1901). Topographic maps depict a dwelling at the site in 1913 and a dwelling, barn, and additional outbuilding by 1943 (USGS 1913, 1943). All of the extant buildings are visible in 1959 aerial imagery as well as several additional small outbuildings that were no longer onsite by 1980 (NETR 2021).

Although the property remains an active agricultural complex and includes resources ranging in age from the early- through the mid-twentieth centuries, the individual resources do not represent significant examples of their resource types. Through incorporation of replacement vinyl cladding and windows, the dwelling (a) lacks integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling. The barn and other outbuildings generally retain fair integrity but lack design distinction. Collectively, the resources lack known associations of historical significance and do not appear to meet the threshold for NRHP eligibility under Criterion A or Criterion C due to lack of integrity or significance. No Criterion B associations are known. Therefore, the property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.

The 2-acre parcel containing the resources is located within the Non-Physical APE outside of but immediately adjacent to a portion of the Physical APE, and the resources would not be affected directly by the Project. Though the Project could introduce visual effects to the property's rural, agricultural setting, its integrity of setting has been reduced by the introduction of the non-historic-age transmission



line. As the property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion, no further consideration of Project effects to the resources is recommended under the Code.

### **5.3.9 Resource 64 (Tuttle Cemetery)**

An 1871 Morrow County atlas depicts a “Cem” on the west side of today’s SR 309 (SR 61) on a parcel under the ownership of “E. C. Tuttle” that extended across both sides of the road (Titus 1871) (refer to Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 19 and Photographs C-285 through C-288; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table). A 1901 Morrow County atlas identifies “G. W. Shoemaker” as the owner of the parcel but does not depict a cemetery (Berlin Printing Company 1901). The cemetery is labeled as “Tuttle Cemetery” on the 1960 and 1974 *Galion* topographic quadrangle maps (USGS 1960, 1974).

No evidence of a cemetery was observed from the public ROW, and secondary sources indicate that no headstones remain visible (Rootsweb n.d.). As a result, the resource is not sensitive to visual effects regardless of its NRHP eligibility status. The probable location of the cemetery is in Non-Physical APE outside of but immediately adjacent to a portion of the Physical APE, and the resource would not be affected directly by the Project. Though the Project could introduce visual effects to the property’s rural, agricultural setting, its integrity of setting has been reduced by the introduction of the non-historic-age transmission line. As the property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion, no further consideration of Project effects to the resources is recommended under the Code.

### **5.3.10 Resource 66**

Resource 66 includes a ca. 1870 dwelling (a), a ca. 1900 barn (b), a ca. 1950 pole barn (c), a ca. 1950 secondary barn (or poultry barn) (d), and an additional ca. 1950 pole barn (e) associated with a non-historic-age Quonset outbuilding on a 103-acre parcel in active agricultural use in Morrow County (refer to Photo 5-18 through 5-20; Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 21 and Photographs C-293 through C-307; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table).

The one-and-a-half-story National Folk-style dwelling features a front-gabled, asphalt shingle roof; replacement aluminum cladding; replacement vinyl windows; incorporation of an historic-age, shed-roof, wrap-around front porch with turned supports, decorative brackets and spandrels, and a replacement wooden railing; and a rear wing that appears to have originally been a detached summer kitchen with a rear addition.



**Photograph 5-18: Overview of dwelling (66a)**



**Photograph 5-19: Barn (66b) left and pole barn/equipment shed (66c) right**

The large cross-gabled barn (b) includes a replacement metal gambrel roof with projecting hoods, vertical wood cladding, small multi-light windows, a large wooden sliding door, a large gambrel-roof rear addition, an historic-age half-hipped side addition with a metal roof and concrete masonry unit construction, and a second historic-age side addition with a shed roof and vertical wood cladding. Behind the barn is a large side-gabled pole barn or equipment shed (c) with a metal roof and vertical wood cladding. A large, side-gabled secondary barn or poultry house (d) with a metal roof, wood cladding, and screened window openings is also located behind the barn. The second pole barn/equipment shed (e) nearer the dwelling features a front-gabled metal roof, vertical wood cladding, large wooden sliding



doors, and a large front addition with multiple open bays. The Quonset outbuilding is not visible in 1980 aerial imagery, but the foundation is on site and may represent the remains of an earlier structure.

Historic-era maps depict a dwelling at this location on a 240-acre parcel in both 1857 and 1871 under the ownership of Benjamin Sharrock or Sharrock [sic] (Woodford and Bartlett 1857; Titus 1871). Benjamin Sharrock, reportedly the first Euroamerican settler in Washington Township (Morrow County), arrived in 1818 and established a homestead and cabin south of the early community of Galion. Sharrock also reportedly constructed the first area gristmill in 1823 along Whetstone Creek (southeast of the subject property) and later added a sawmill (O.L. Baskin & Co. 1880). An 1877 newspaper article featured an interview with Benjamin Sharrock who was reportedly over 100 years old at the time (*Bucyrus Journal* 1877).



**Photograph 5-20: Barn (66b) left and pole barn/equipment shed (66c) right**

By 1901, a Morrow County map reflects the division of the former 240-acre parcel into several smaller parcels under separate ownership. A narrow 20-acre parcel that appears to encompass the site of the dwelling remains under ownership of Finley Sharrock, presumably a descendant of Benjamin Sharrock (Berlin Printing Company 1931).

The property remains an active agricultural complex and includes resources ranging in age from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries, but the individual resources do not represent significant examples of their resource types. Through the incorporation of replacement aluminum cladding and vinyl windows and the connection of the former detached summer kitchen, the dwelling (a) lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The barn and other outbuildings generally retain fair

integrity but lack design distinction. Although the property is historically associated with early area settler Ben Sharrock, the extant resources largely postdate his association with the property and are not indicative of his period of settlement or property ownership. Collectively, the resources do not appear to meet the threshold for NRHP eligibility under Criterion A, agriculture, Criterion B, or Criterion C, architecture, due to lack of integrity or significance. Therefore, the property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.

A portion of the property is located within the Physical APE and could be subject to construction activities associated with the proposed Project; however, the buildings themselves are located within the Non-Physical APE and would not be subject to physical effects. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion due to lack of integrity and significance, and no further consideration of effects to the resources is recommended under the Code.

## **5.4 Resources within the Physical APE**

This section discusses three resources located within the boundaries of the Physical APE; however, as Project design is not finalized, the exact nature and location of physical impacts within the boundary is not known at present. Two of the resources (06 and 46) are recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion, and no further consideration of effects to these resources is recommended. The remaining resource (37) is a cemetery with the potential for unmarked graves and would be avoided by Project activities. Identification and avoidance measures for the cemeteries are discussed separately in the archaeological report for this Project (Latham 2021).

### **5.4.1 Resource 06**

Resource 06 includes a ca. 1870 dwelling associated with a non-historic-age garage, two large non-historic-age metal outbuildings, and multiple non-historic-age grain bins on a large property in active agricultural use in Marion County (refer to Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 2 and Photographs C-39 through C-45; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table). The two-story, cross-hipped, vernacular dwelling reflects evidence of Italianate influences and features a metal roof, replacement vinyl cladding and vinyl windows, and a replacement front porch and entry door. The alterations have compromised the dwelling's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, and the resource lacks overall design distinction and known associations of historic significance.

Although the parcel remains in active agricultural use, the property no longer represents an intact historic-age farm or agricultural complex due to the loss of associated agricultural outbuildings that would have historically comprised part of the property. Therefore, the resource is not recommended for NRHP



inclusion under Criteria A, B, or C. The property is located within a portion of the Physical APE that could be subject to construction related activities; however, it would not be razed as part of Project implementation. As the property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion, no further consideration of effects to the resource is recommended under the Code.

#### **5.4.2 Resource 37 (Forbes Cemetery)**

Forbes Cemetery, established circa 1835 in Morrow County, includes at least four grave markers (Find a Grave n.d.e) (Refer to Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 14 and Photographs C-191 through C-194; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table).

Morrow County atlas maps in 1871 and 1901 identify ownership of the subject parcel under “E. S. Forbes” and “J. S. Forbes,” respectively (Titus 1871, Berlin Printing Company 1901). The cemetery is depicted by name on the 1962 and 1974 *Galion* topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1962, 1974). During the current survey, the cemetery was found to be unmaintained, with most markers knocked over, broken, or displaced. One obelisk remains in place, but evidence of marker bases and former tablets was observed across the ground surface. The broadly scattered markers suggest there may be several unmarked graves within the cemetery (Latham 2021). Recent tree growth has displaced some monuments, and no evidence of landscaping, fencing, or other designed features was observed.

The property is located within a portion of the Physical APE that could be subject to construction related activities. Given the age and observed condition of the cemetery, additional unmarked graves are likely to be present; however, impacts to burials would be avoided during Project implementation. Specific measures to delineate the cemetery’s boundaries and avoid physical effects are discussed in the archaeological survey report for this Project (Latham 2021).

Though the cemetery’s limited surface expression precludes consideration of the resource as a designed landscape, additional research would be required to determine if it merits NRHP consideration for its historic associations. Nevertheless, its lack of physical integrity minimizes the resource’s sensitivity to visual effects regardless of its NRHP status. As physical effects to the cemetery will be avoided, no further consideration of non-physical effects to the resource is recommended under the Code.

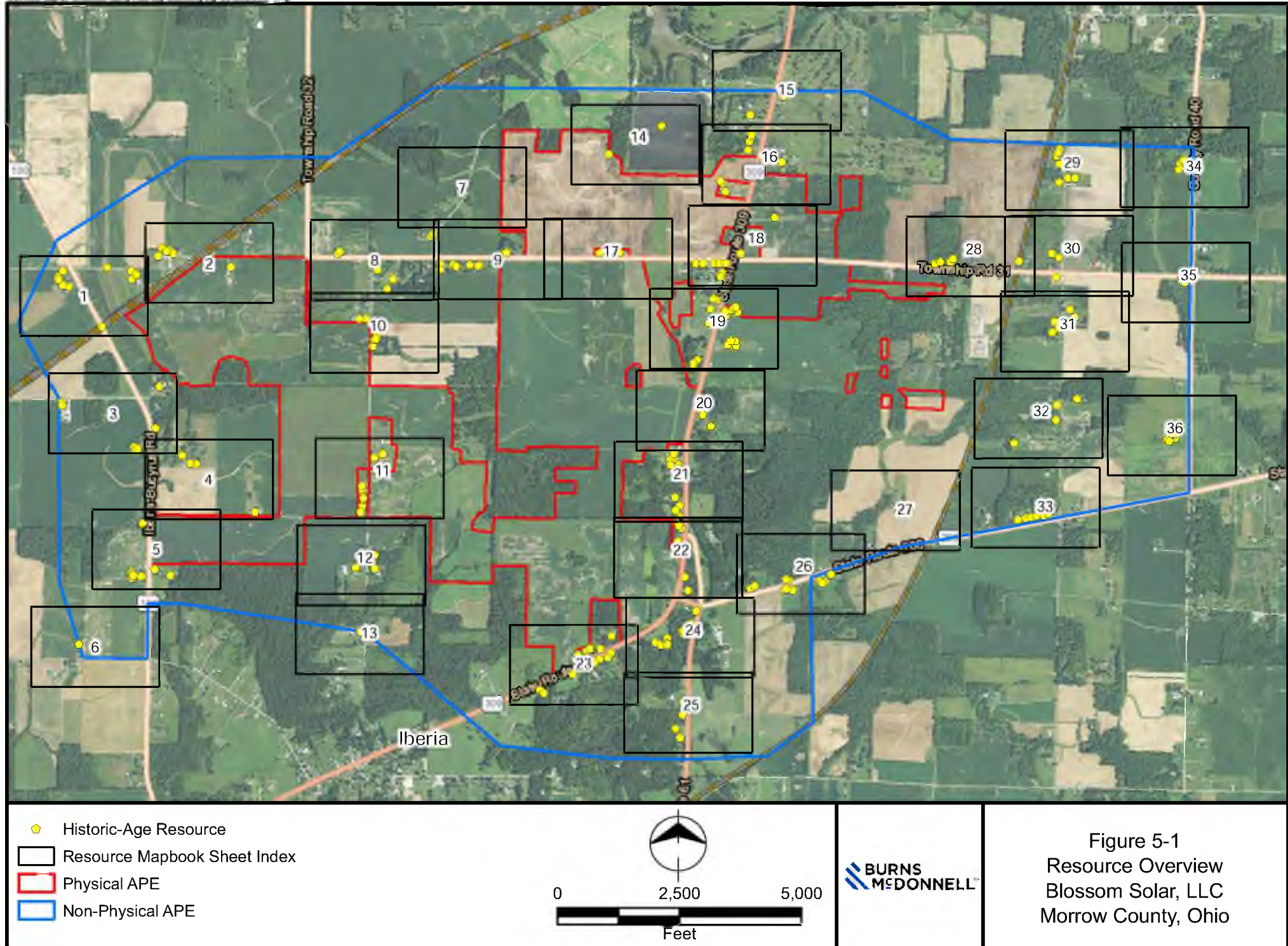
#### **5.4.3 Resource 46**

Resource 46 includes a highly-altered ca. 1900 Folk Victorian/ Queen Anne-style dwelling associated with non-historic-age outbuildings on a large parcel in active agricultural use in Morrow County (refer to Appendix C: Figure C-1, Sheet 18 and Photographs C-222 through C-225; Appendix D: Resource Inventory Table). The dwelling was not fully visible from the public ROW due to setback and intervening

trees. The two-story dwelling has undergone multiple phases of addition and alteration and features a cross-gabled asphalt-shingle roof, replacement vinyl cladding, replacement vinyl windows and altered window openings on the first floor, and two non-historic-age front porches on the primary (southern) façade. The alterations have compromised the dwelling's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, and the resource lacks design distinction and known historic associations.

Although the parcel remains in active agricultural use, it no longer represents an intact historic-age farm or agricultural complex due to the loss of associated agricultural outbuildings that would have historically comprised part of the property. Therefore, the resource is not recommended for NRHP inclusion under Criteria A, B, or C. The property is located within a portion of the Physical APE that could be subject to construction related activities; however, it would not be razed as part of Project implementation. As the property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion, no further consideration of effects to the resource is recommended under the Code.





## 6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The historic-age non-archaeological resource reconnaissance survey sought to identify, document, and assess all buildings, structures, objects, districts, etc. constructed in or before 1976 within the non-physical APE; to make preliminary assessments of their NRHP eligibility; to identify whether additional investigations would be required to confirm NRHP eligibility of particular resources; and to assess the Project's potential to adversely affect historic (NRHP-listed or eligible) resources as required under the Ohio Revised Code § 149.52-149.54 (Code).

A total of 219 historic-age non-archaeological resources on 122 properties were recorded within both the Physical and Non-Physical APE. Of these properties, one (71/MRW0051069) contains a resource recommended for NRHP inclusion. Despite recommended NRHP eligibility, the resource is located within the Non-Physical APE and would not be physically or otherwise adversely affected by the Project. Specifically, the resource lacks integrity of setting, is removed in distance and screened by intervening vegetation, and setting does not represent one of its character-defining features.

An additional 3 properties (06, 37, and 46) are located within portions of the Physical APE. With the exception of one cemetery of undetermined NRHP status (Resource 37), the other resources are recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion, and no further consideration of non-physical effects to the resource is recommended under the Code. The cemetery lacks a surface expression and is not considered sensitive to potential visual effects regardless of its NRHP status.

None of the remaining resources recorded during the survey, either individually or collectively, appear to meet the criteria for NRHP inclusion due to a lack of significance and/or architectural integrity. As no historic (NRHP-listed or eligible) resources would be physically or otherwise adversely affected by the proposed Project, no further consideration of effects to historic properties under the Ohio Code is recommended in connection with the Project as currently proposed.



## 7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aldrich, Lewis Cass

1888 *History of Henry and Fulton Counties, Ohio*. D. Mason and Company, Syracuse, New York.

Baughman, Abraham J.

1911 *History of Morrow County, Ohio*. The Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago.

Berlin Printing Co.

1901 *Atlas of Morrow County, Ohio*. Washington Township. Electronic document, <http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/21584/Washington+TWP++Pulaskiville/Morrow+County+1901/Ohio/>, accessed July 13, 2021.

Bucyrus Journal

1877 "Interview with a Centenarian". Bucyrus Journal, August 13, 1877. Available at <https://www.newspapers.com>, accessed July 13, 2021.

Brockman, C. Scott.

1998 Physiographic Regions of Ohio. State of Ohio, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey.

Colligan, W., T.L. Nash, and F. Costa

1996 Akron: The City between the Rivers. In *A Geography of Ohio*. Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio.

Find A Grave

n.d.a Parks Cemetery. Electronic document, <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2327812/park-cemetery>, accessed June 25, 2021.

n.d.b Dye Cemetery. Electronic document, <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2149343/dye-cemetery>, accessed June 25, 2021.

n.d.c Austin Cemetery. Electronic document, <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/39722/autin-cemetery>, accessed June 25, 2021.

n.d.e Forbes Cemetery. Electronic document, <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/40894/memorial-search#srp-top>, accessed June 25, 2021.

n.d.f Jesse B. Goodrich (1810-1868) – Find A Grave Memorial. Electronic document, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/141731949/jesse-b-goodrich>, accessed June 25, 2021.

Gould, H.T., M.A. and J.W. Starr, C.E.

1873 Illustrated Atlas of Crawford Co. Ohio, Available at <http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/63640/Polk++Galion/Crawford+County+1873/Ohio/>, accessed June 25, 2021.

- Harris, Brandy  
 2021 Non-Physical APE and Survey Methods Proposal; Proposed Blossom Solar Farm Project, Washington Township, Morrow County, Ohio (2021-MRW-51069). Submitted to the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office in June 2021.
- Harrison, Sutton and Hare  
 1878 Atlas of Marion County, Ohio. Tully Township. Electronic document, <http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/20515/Tully+Township++Letimberville++Three+Locusts++Claridon/Marion+County+1878/Ohio/>, accessed July 12, 2021.
- Hornaday, Neal A.  
 1975 Hosford House National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Available at [https://s3.amazonaws.com/NARAprodstorage/lz/electronic-records/rg-079/NPS\\_OH/76001387.pdf](https://s3.amazonaws.com/NARAprodstorage/lz/electronic-records/rg-079/NPS_OH/76001387.pdf), accessed August 1, 2021.
- Howe, H.  
 1888 *Historical Collections of Ohio: An Encyclopedia of the State*. Vol. 2 of 2. C.J. Krehbiel and Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Hurt, R.P.  
 1996 *The Ohio Frontier: Crucible of the Old Northwest, 1720-1830*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington.
- Jackson, K.E. and C. Jackson  
 1991 *Final Report Phase I (Literature Review) Investigations of a Proposed ANR Pipeline Study Corridor in Fulton and Lucas Counties, Ohio*. Prepared for HMM Associates, Inc., Concord, Massachusetts.
- Jacoby, J. Wilbur  
 1907 *History of Marion County, Ohio and Representative Citizens*. Biographical Publishing Company. Chicago, Illinois.
- Johnson, Walter W.  
 1947 Atlas of Marion County, Ohio. Tully Township. Electronic document, <http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/841065/Tully+Township++Martell/Marion+County+1947/Ohio/>, accessed July 12, 2021.
- Kohn, Richard H.  
 1975 *Eagle and Sword: The Federalists and the Creation of the Military Establishment in America, 1783-1802*. Simon and Schuster.
- Latham, Mark A.  
 2021 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Blossom Solar Project, Marion and Morrow Counties, Ohio*. For Blossom Solar, LLC. Burns & McDonnell, Kansas City, Missouri.
- Leggett, Conaway & Co.  
 1883 *The History of Marion County, Ohio*. Leggett, Conaway & Co. Chicago, Illinois.
- Lewis, R.T.  
 1996 The Development of the Economic Landscape. In *A Geography of Ohio*. Edited by Leonard Peacefull. Kent State University Press, Kent.



Longfellow, Rickie

- 2017 Back in Time – The National Road. Electronic document, <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/back0103.cfm>, accessed July 12, 2021.

Marion County Auditor GIS Search

- n.d. Marion County, Ohio GIS Property Search. <http://mcogis.co.marion.oh.us/mapping/>, accessed July 12, 2021.

McClelland, Linda Flint, J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve P. Keller, and Robert Z. Melnick

- 1999 Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes. Electronic document, <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB30-Complete.pdf>, accessed October 2020.

McJunkin, James E.

- 1976 *History of Crawford County, Ohio. Horizons '76*. Crawford County Historical Foundation, Inc. Bucyrus, OH. The Herald Printing Company. New Washington, Ohio.

Morrow County History Book Committee

- 1989 *History of Morrow County, Ohio*. Walsworth Press, Inc. and Don Mills, Inc. Salem, WV.

Morrow County GIS

- n.d. Morrow County, Ohio GIS Property Search. <https://morrowcountyohio.gov/gis/>, accessed July 12, 2021.

Nash, Jan

- 1994 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form – Historic Farms of Lyon County, Iowa. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

National Park Service

- 1997 Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms. U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR)

- 2021 Historic Aerials. Electronic document, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed July 2021.

Ohio History Connection

- n.d. Ohio Central College Historical Marker. Available at <https://remarkableohio.org/picture.php?/6691>, accessed June 25, 2021.

O.L. Baskin & Co.

- 1880 *History of Morrow County and Ohio*. O.L. Baskin and Company, Historical Publishers, Chicago.

Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (OHPO)

- 2014 Guidelines for Conducting History/Architecture Surveys in Ohio. Electronic document, [https://www.ohiohistory.org/OHC/media/OHC-Media/Documents/Guidelines-for-Conducting-History\\_Architecture-Surveys-in-Ohio.pdf](https://www.ohiohistory.org/OHC/media/OHC-Media/Documents/Guidelines-for-Conducting-History_Architecture-Surveys-in-Ohio.pdf), accessed August 6, 2021.

Overman, William Daniel

1958 *Ohio Town Names*. Atlantic Press, Akron, OH.

Perrin, William Henry, J.H. Battle, and Weston Arthur.

1880 *History of Morrow County and Ohio*. O.L. Baskin & Battey Historical Publishers. Chicago.

Potter and Boland

1992 Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places. National Register Bulletin 41. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Electronic document, <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB41-Complete.pdf>, accessed January 15, 2021.

Ritchey, David K.

1975 Big Four Depot (Galion Penn. Central Station) National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Available at <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/71987323>, accessed July 12, 2021.

Romine, Trella H. Marion County

1979 History. The Marion County Historical Society. Marion, Ohio.

Rootsweb – Morrow County Chapter of Ohio Genealogical Society (Rootsweb)

n.d. Blaney Cemetery. Electronic document, <http://sites.rootsweb.com/~ohmcogs3/cemeteries/cemwash.html>, accessed July 12, 2021.

Schmid, R. C.

1928 “The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad.” *The Railway and Locomotive Historical Society Bulletin*, no. 16, 1928, pp. 23–37. *JSTOR*, [www.jstor.org/stable/43516867](http://www.jstor.org/stable/43516867), accessed July 30, 2021.

Schuchman & Haunlein

1852 Map of Marion County Ohio. Pittsburg, PA. <https://login.microsoftonline.com/bfbb9a2b-6d99-4e78-b3c7-95005d555c8b/login>, accessed August 1, 2021.

State Historical Society of North Dakota

2014 Farms in North Dakota. State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Stothers, David M., and Patrick M. Tucker

2006 *The Fry Site: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Perspectives on the Maumee River Ottawa of Northwest Ohio*. The University of Toledo Laboratory of Archaeology Occasional Monographs No. 2.

Tanner, Helen Hornbeck

1987 *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Titus, C.O.

1871 *Atlas of Morrow County, Ohio*. Washington Township. Electronic document, <http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/484972/Washington+Township++Williamsp+ort++Iberia/Morrow+County+1871/Ohio/>, accessed July 12, 2021.



#### US Census Bureau (USCB)

- 2021 US Census data. Electronic database, accessed July 23, 2021.
- 1840 <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade.1840.html>
- 1930 <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade.1930.html>
- 2010 <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade.2010.html>
- 2019 <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/2010-2019/counties/totals/co-est2019-annchg-39.xlsx>

#### US Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- 2021 Census of Agriculture Historical Archive. Morrow County, Ohio. Electronic database, <http://agcensus.mannlib.cornell.edu/AgCensus/homepage.do?jsessionId=BCD25A802F29345C85B3DCF3018834C7>, accessed August 5, 2021.
- 1850 <http://lib-usda-05.serverfarm.cornell.edu/usda/AgCensusImages/1850/1850a-27.pdf>
- 1870 <http://lib-usda-05.serverfarm.cornell.edu/usda/AgCensusImages/1870/1870c-02.pdf>
- 1890 [http://lib-usda-05.serverfarm.cornell.edu/usda/AgCensusImages/1890/1890a\\_v5-08.pdf](http://lib-usda-05.serverfarm.cornell.edu/usda/AgCensusImages/1890/1890a_v5-08.pdf)
- 1910 <http://lib-usda-05.serverfarm.cornell.edu/usda/AgCensusImages/1930/01/01/1825/03337983v1ch5.pdf>
- 1930 <http://lib-usda-05.serverfarm.cornell.edu/usda/AgCensusImages/1930/01/01/1825/03337983v1ch5.pdf>
- 1950 [http://agcensus.mannlib.cornell.edu/AgCensus/getVolumeTwoPart.do?volnum=1&year=1950&part\\_id=1043&number=3&title=Ohio](http://agcensus.mannlib.cornell.edu/AgCensus/getVolumeTwoPart.do?volnum=1&year=1950&part_id=1043&number=3&title=Ohio)
- 2002 [http://agcensus.mannlib.cornell.edu/AgCensus/getVolumeOnePart.do?year=2002&part\\_id=1001&number=35&title=Ohio](http://agcensus.mannlib.cornell.edu/AgCensus/getVolumeOnePart.do?year=2002&part_id=1001&number=35&title=Ohio)

#### U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1913 *Mount Gilead* 1:62,500 Topographic Quadrangle Map. Washington, D.C.
- 1916 *Mount Gilead* 1:62,500 Topographic Quadrangle Map. Washington, D.C.
- 1943 *Mount Gilead* 1:62,500 Topographic Quadrangle Map. Washington, D.C.
- 1962 *Galion* 1:24, 000 Topographic Quadrangle Map.
- 1974 *Galion* 1:24, 000 Topographic Quadrangle Map.

#### USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer

- n.d. USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer. Electronic document, <https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>, accessed July 12, 2021.

#### Vintage Aerial

- 1963 Marion and Morrow counties. Birds-eye historic aerial imagery. <https://vintageaerial.com/photos/ohio>, accessed July 13, 2021.

Wilhelm, Hubert G.H. and Allen G. Noble

1996 Ohio's Settlement Landscape. In *A Geography of Ohio*. Edited by Leonard Peacefull.  
Kent State University Press, Kent, pp. 80-109.

Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS)

1986 Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin: A Manual for Historic Properties,  
Volumes 1-3. Historic Preservation Division. State Historical Society of Wisconsin.  
Copy provided by the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Woodford & Bartlett.

1857 Map of Morrow Co. Ohio. Philadelphia, PA.  
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4083m.la000660/?r=0.183,-0.028,0.253,0.215,0>, accessed  
August 1, 2021.



## **APPENDIX A – AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE**



In reply, refer to  
2021-MRW-51069

May 3, 2021

Brandy Harris  
Burns & McDonnell  
8911 Capital of Texas Highway, Building 3, Suite 3100  
Austin, TX 78759  
[bmharris@burnsmcd.com](mailto:bmharris@burnsmcd.com)

**RE: Blossom Solar Project, Washington Township, Morrow County, Ohio**

Dear Ms. Harris:

This letter is in response to the correspondence received on April 6, 2021 regarding the Blossom Solar Project, Morrow County, Ohio. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this project. The comments of the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are made pursuant to Section 149.53 of the Ohio Revised Code and the Ohio Power Siting Board rules for siting this project (OAC 4906-4 and 4906-5). The comments of the Ohio SHPO are also submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. 306108 [36 CFR 800]).

Our office has reviewed the *Initiation of Consultation under Ohio Revised Code for the proposed Blossom Solar Project, Morrow County, Ohio* prepared by Burns & McDonnell. The proposed archaeological survey methods would follow the Ohio SHPO's Archaeology Guidelines (1994), specifically surface collection at 5- to 10-meter transects in areas with 50% or higher ground visibility. In areas with surface visibility less than 50%, shovel testing will take place. Surface collection interval transects will change to 3- to 5-meter intervals around the possible prehistoric mound location shown on the 1914 Mills *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio*. Our office agrees with this proposed archaeological survey methodology.

Burns & McDonnell proposes to conduct survey work to identify and evaluate resources over 45 years in age within the project boundary and in an approximate 2-mile area surrounding the project boundary. Additionally, we recommend any property that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP within the 2-mile survey area be resurveyed to determine if the property continues to meet NRHP requirements for eligibility. The field survey work should be summarized in a report and Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) form should be updated for previously inventoried resources, and completed for those resources that are recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP as a result of the survey. SHPO agrees that the proposed architectural resources survey method is suitable to evaluate the effects of the Pleasant Prairie Solar Energy Center Project and inform appropriate mitigation measures if necessary.

Our office looks forward to additional coordination for the Blossom Solar Project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (614) 298-2022, or by e-mail at [khorricks@ohiohistory.org](mailto:khorricks@ohiohistory.org) or Joy Williams at [jwilliams@ohiohistory.org](mailto:jwilliams@ohiohistory.org). Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Krista Horrocks, Project Reviews Manager  
Resource Protection and Review

cc: Mark Latham, Burns & McDonnell ([mlatham@burnsmcd.com](mailto:mlatham@burnsmcd.com))

RPR Serial No: 1088069





July 2, 2021

In reply, please refer to:  
2021-MRW-51069

Brandy Harris  
Burns & McDonnell  
530 West Spring Street  
Columbus, Ohio 43215

RE: Non-Physical APE and Survey Methods Proposal; Proposed Blossom Solar Farm Project  
Washington Township, Morrow County, Ohio

Dear Ms. Harris:

This letter is in response to correspondence received on June 4, 2021. The comments of Ohio's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are submitted in accordance with provisions of Ohio Revised Code 149.53 requesting cooperation among state agencies in the preservation of historic properties, Ohio Administrative Code Chapters 4906-1 to 4906-17, and with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the associated regulations at 36 CFR Part 800.

The correspondence proposes a reduction in the Non-physical Area of Potential Effects. As opposed to surveying all properties within the preliminary 2-mile buffer, the APE will be tailored to project conditions. In total, approximately 17,242 acres are proposed for exclusion from the Non-physical (Visual) APE. The newly proposed Visual APE ranges from approximately 0.2-mile to 0.9-mile around the current Physical APE.

SHPO agrees that the proposal to reduce the Non-physical APE will continue to be a suitable method to evaluate the effects of the Blossom Solar Farm Project and inform appropriate mitigation measures if necessary. We look forward to continuing consultation regarding the Project.

If you have any questions, please contact me at [jwilliams@ohiohistory.org](mailto:jwilliams@ohiohistory.org).  
Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

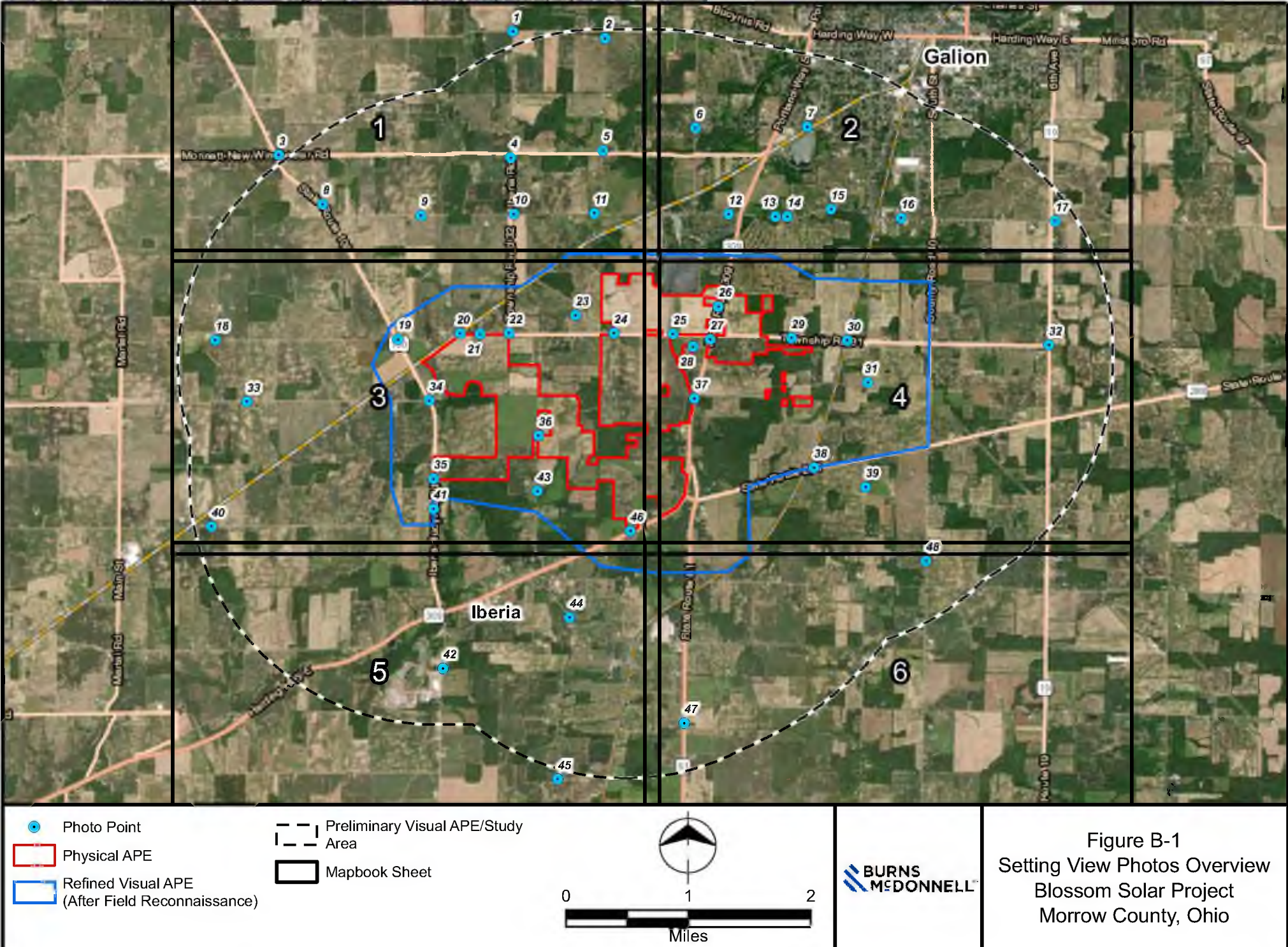
Joy Williams, Project Reviews Manager  
Resource Protection and Review

*"Please be advised that this is a Section 106 decision. This review decision may not extend to other SHPO programs."*

RPR Serial No: 1088863

## **APPENDIX B – VIEWSHED PHOTOGRAPHS**

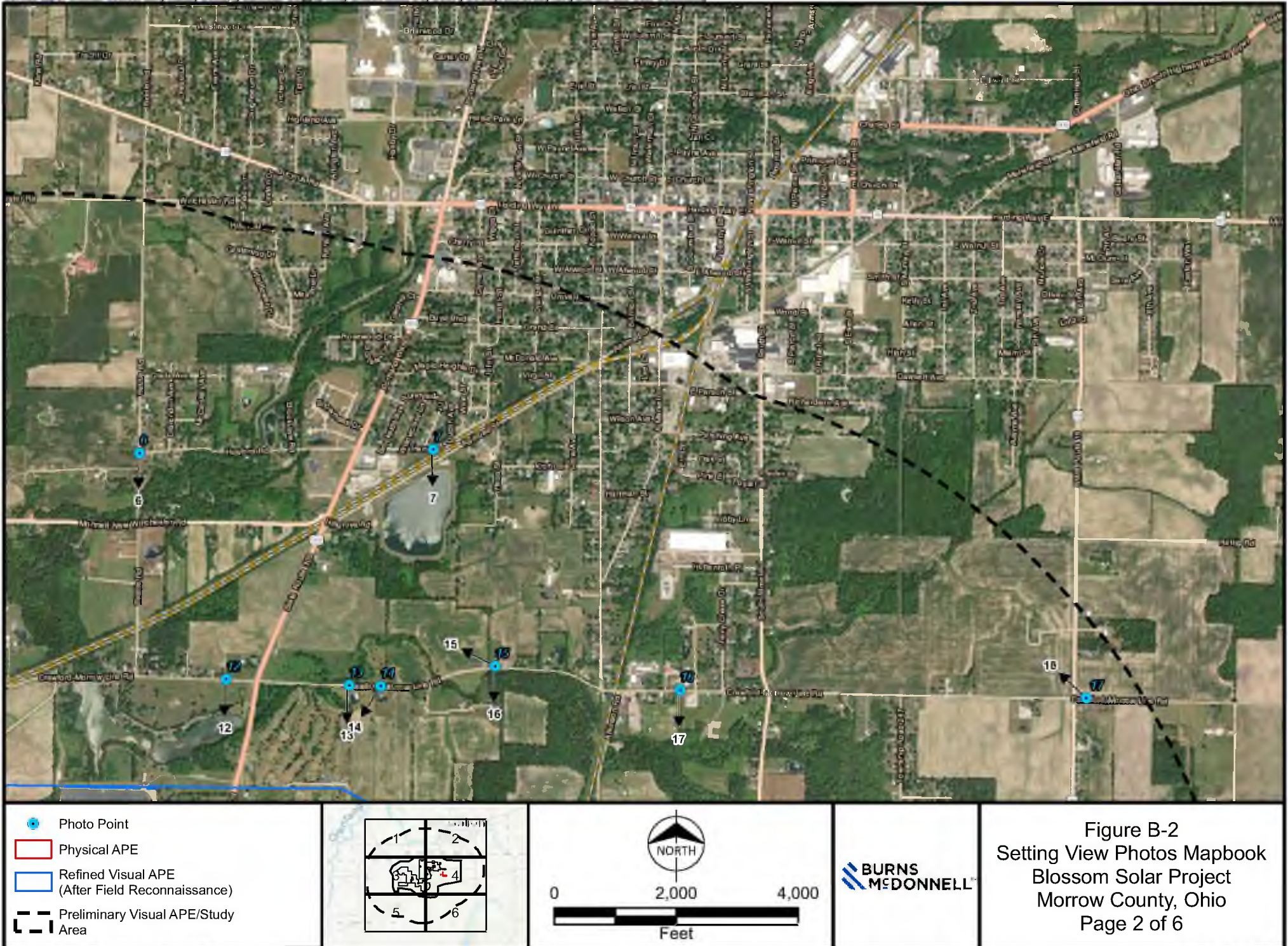




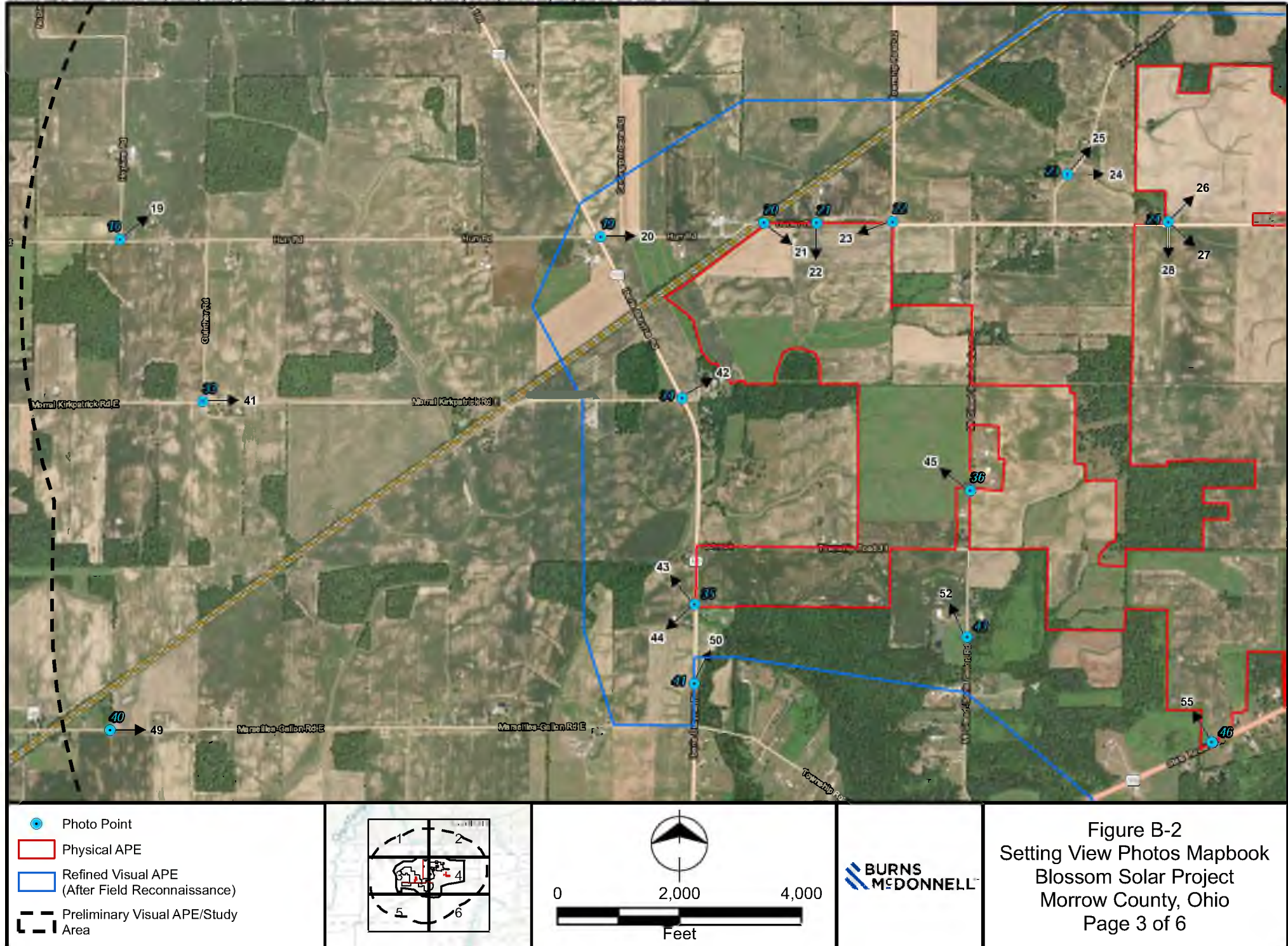




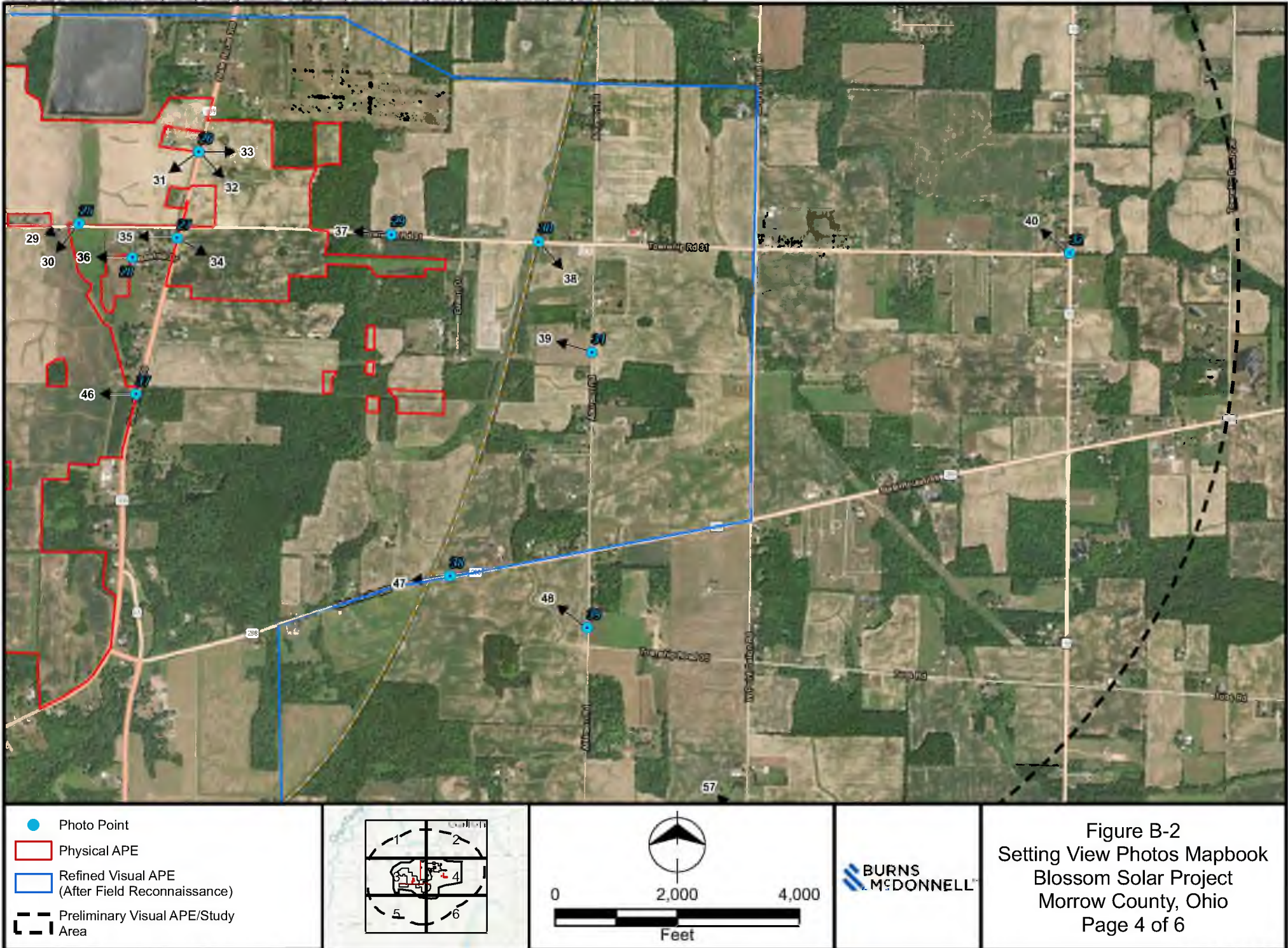




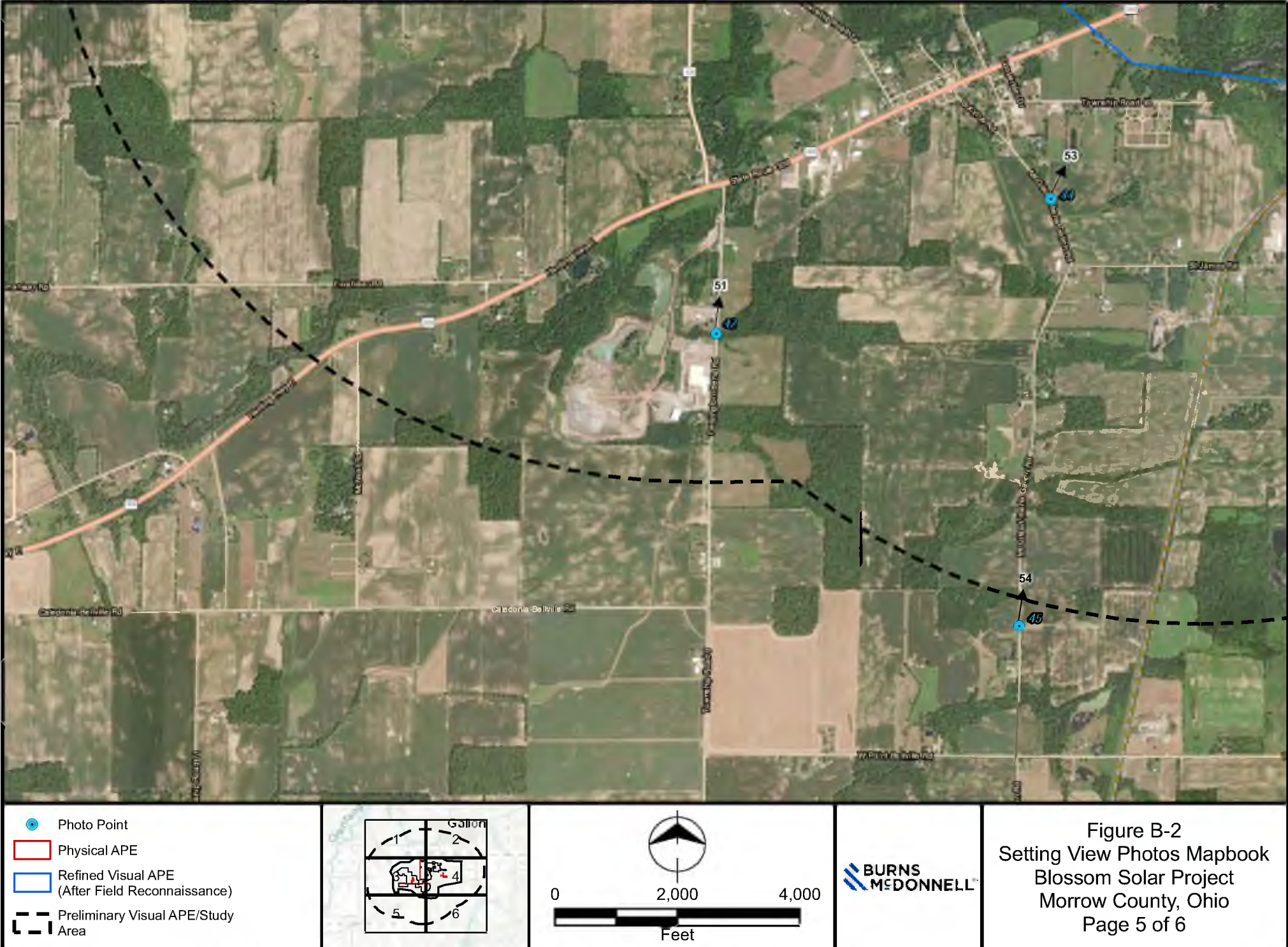




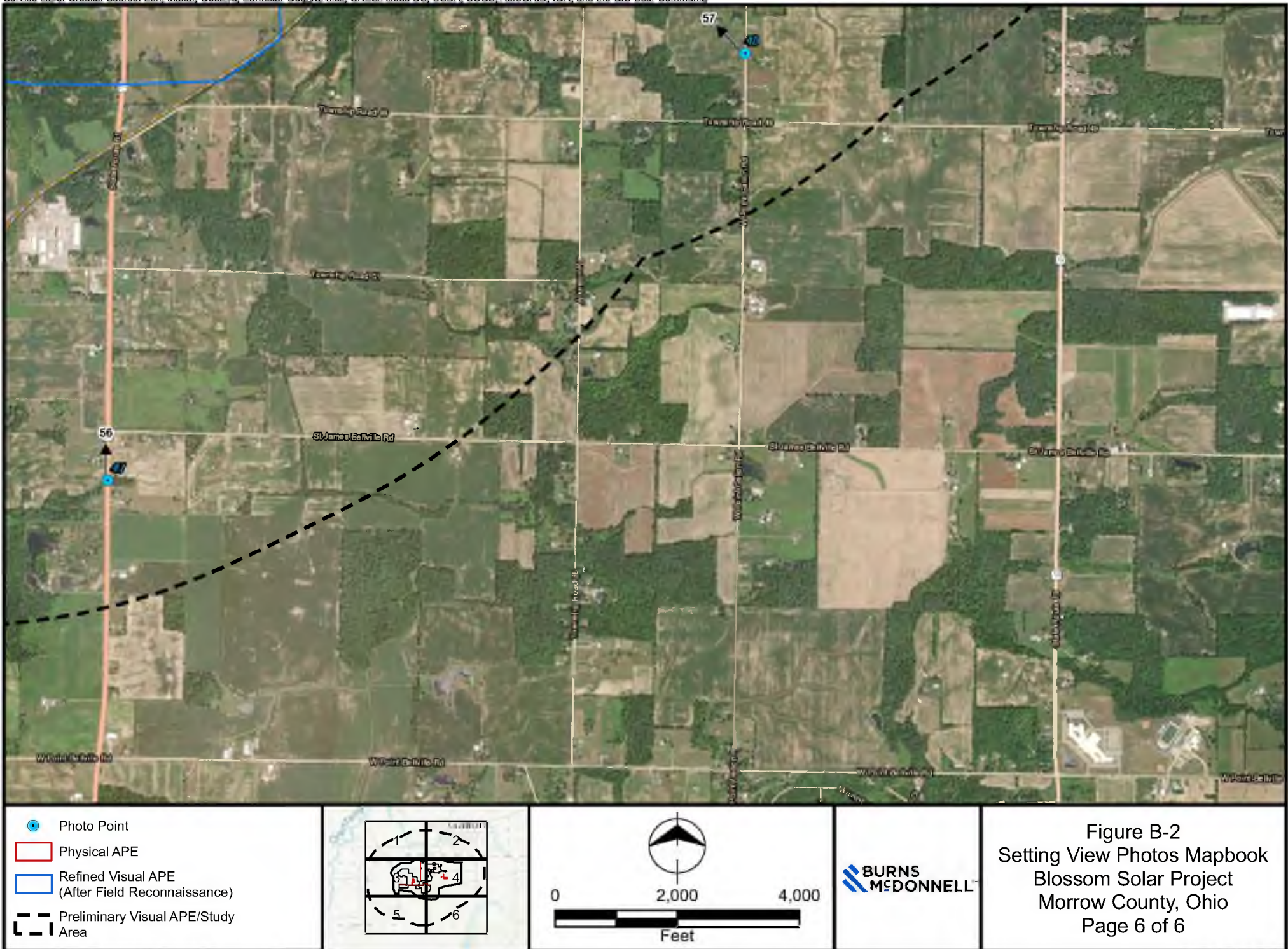














Photograph B-1: Photo Point 1: overview of Study Area at intersection of Galion-New Winchester Road and Iberia Road, camera facing south.



Photograph B-2: Photo Point 2: overview of Study Area at intersection of Galion-New Winchester Road and Taylor Road, camera facing south.





Photograph B-3: Photo Point 3: overview of Study Area at intersection of CR 19 and Iberia-Bucyrus Road, camera facing southeast.



Photograph B-4: Photo Point 4: overview of Study Area at intersection of CR 19 and Iberia Road, camera facing south.



Photograph B-5: Photo Point 5: overview of Study Area at intersection of CR 19 and Taylor Road, camera facing south.

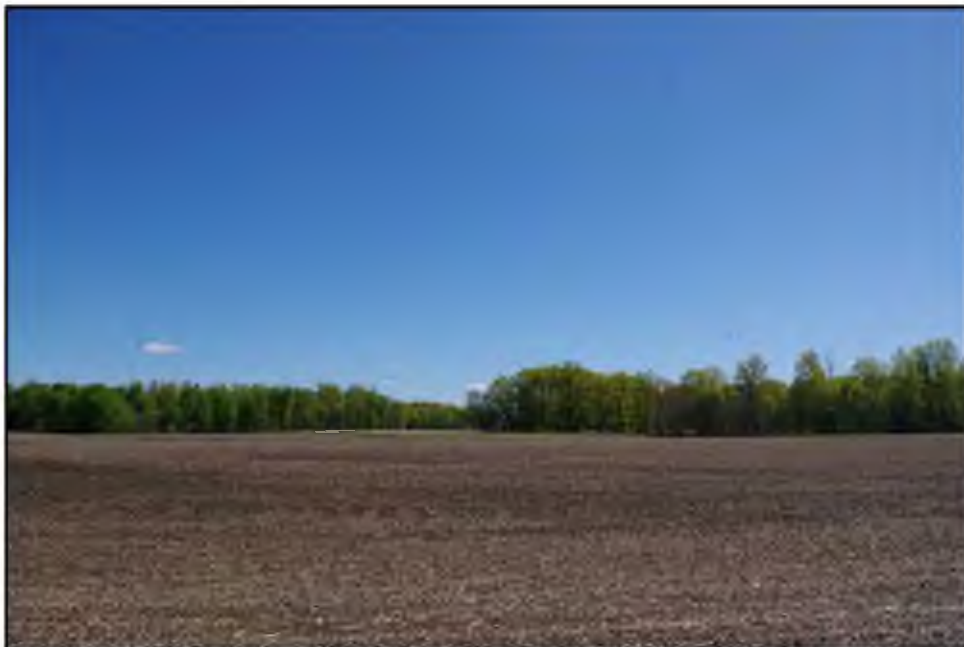


Photograph B-6: Photo Point 6: overview of Study Area at intersection of Township Road 163 and Township Road 44, camera facing south.





Photograph B-7: Photo Point 7: overview of Study Area near the intersection of SR 309 and Henry Street, camera facing south.



Photograph B-8: Photo Point 8: overview of Study Area from SR 100, camera facing east.



Photograph B-9: Photo Point 9: overview of Study Area from Rostalk Road, camera facing southeast.



Photograph B-10: Photo Point 10: overview of Study Area from the intersection of CR 8 and Keiffer Road, camera facing southwest.





Photograph B-11: Photo Point 11: overview of the Study Area from the intersection of CR 8 and Taylor Road, camera facing southeast.



Photograph B-12: Photo Point 12: overview of the Study Area from near the intersection of Township Road 8 and SR 309, camera facing south.



Photograph B-13: Photo Point 13: overview of Study Area from Township Road 8, camera facing south.



Photograph B-14: Photo Point 14: overview of Study Area from Township Road 8, camera facing southwest.





Photograph B-15: Photo Point 15: overview of Study Area from Township Road 8, camera facing west-northwest.



Photograph B-16: Photo Point 15: overview of Study Area from Township Road 8, camera facing south.



Photograph B-17: Photo Point 16: overview of Study Area from Township Road 8, camera facing south.



Photograph B-18: Photo Point 17: overview of Study Area from the intersection of Township Road 8 and SR 19, camera facing northwest.





Photograph B-19: Photo Point 18: overview of Study Area from the intersection of Township Road 160 and Hurr Road, camera facing northeast.



Photograph B-20: Photo Point 19: overview of Non-Physical APE from the intersection the intersection of Iberia-Bucyrus Road and Hurr Road, camera facing east.



Photograph B-21: Photo Point 20: overview of Physical APE from CR 31, camera facing southeast.



Photograph B-22: Photo Point 21: overview of Physical APE from CR 31, camera facing south.





Photograph B-23: Photo Point 22: overview of Physical APE from the intersection of CR 31 and Keiffer Road, camera facing southwest.



Photograph B-24: Photo Point 23: view towards Non-Physical APE from Township Road 36, camera facing east.



Photograph B-25: Photo Point 23: view towards Non-Physical APE from Township Road 36, camera facing northeast.



Photograph B-26: Photo Point 24: overview of Physical APE from CR 31, camera facing northeast.





Photograph B-27: Photo Point 24: overview of Physical APE from CR 31, camera facing southeast.



Photograph B-28: Photo Point 24: overview of Physical APE from CR 31, camera facing south.



Photograph B-29: Photo Point 25: overview of Physical APE from CR 31, camera facing west-southwest.



Photograph B-30: Photo Point 25: overview of Physical APE from CR 31, camera facing southwest.





Photograph B-31: Photo Point 26: overview of Physical APE from SR 61, camera facing southwest.



Photograph B-32: Photo Point 26: overview of Physical APE from SR 61, camera facing southeast.



Photograph B-33: Photo Point 26: overview of Physical APE from SR 61, camera facing east.



Photograph B-34: Photo Point 27: overview of Non-Physical APE from SR 309, camera facing southeast.





Photograph B-35: Photo Point 27: overview of Non-Physical APE from SR 309, camera facing west.



Photograph B-36: Photo Point 28: overview of Physical APE from Sassafra Drive, camera facing west.



Photograph B-37: Photo Point 29: overview towards Physical APE from CR 31, camera facing west.



Photograph B-38: Photo Point 30: overview of Non-Physical APE from CR 31, camera facing southeast.





Photograph B-39: Photo Point 31: overview of Non-Physical APE from CR 38, camera facing northwest.



Photograph B-40: Photo Point 32: overview of Study Area from the intersection of CR 31 and SR 19, camera facing northwest.



Photograph B-41: Photo Point 33: overview of Study Area from the intersection of CR 67 and Guinther Road, camera facing east.



Photograph B-42: Photo Point 34: overview of Non-Physical APE from the intersection of Iberia-Bucyrus Road and CR 67, camera facing east-northeast.





Photograph B-43: Photo Point 35: overview of Non-Physical APE from Iberia-Bucyrus Road, camera facing northwest.



Photograph B-44: Photo Point 35: overview of Non-Physical APE from Iberia-Bucyrus Road, camera facing southwest.

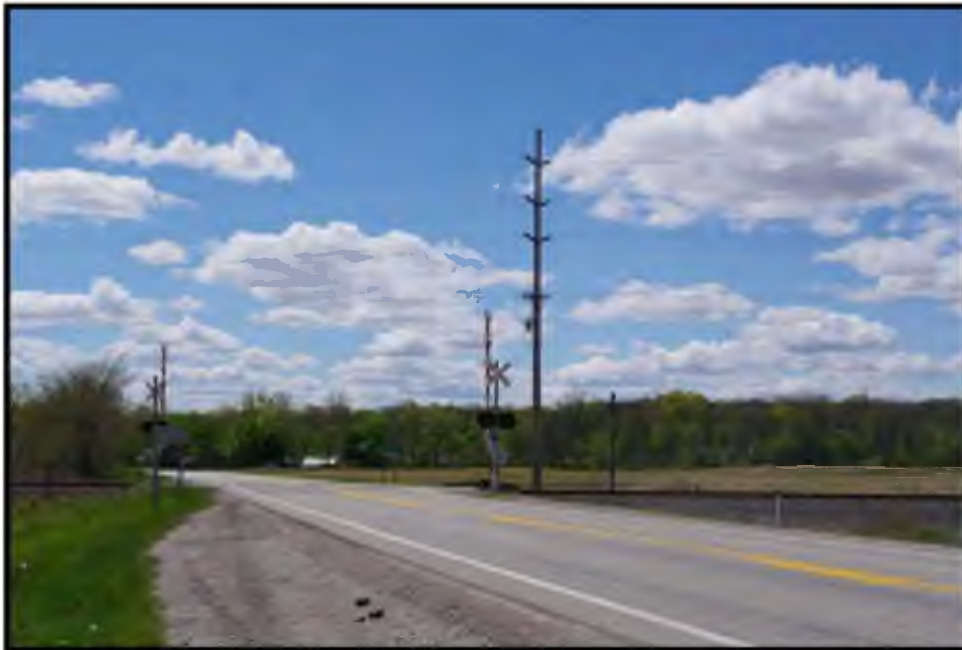


Photograph B-45: Photo Point 36: overview of Physical APE from CR 30, camera facing northwest.



Photograph B-46: Photo Point 37: overview of Physical APE from SR 61, camera facing west.





Photograph B-47: Photo Point 38: overview of Non-Physical APE from SR 288, camera facing west.



Photograph B-48: Photo Point 39: overview of Study Area from near the intersection of CR 38 and Township Road 35, camera facing northwest.



Photograph B-49: Photo Point 40: overview of Study Area from CR 26, camera facing east.



Photograph B-50: Photo Point 41: overview of Physical APE from SR 100, camera facing northeast.





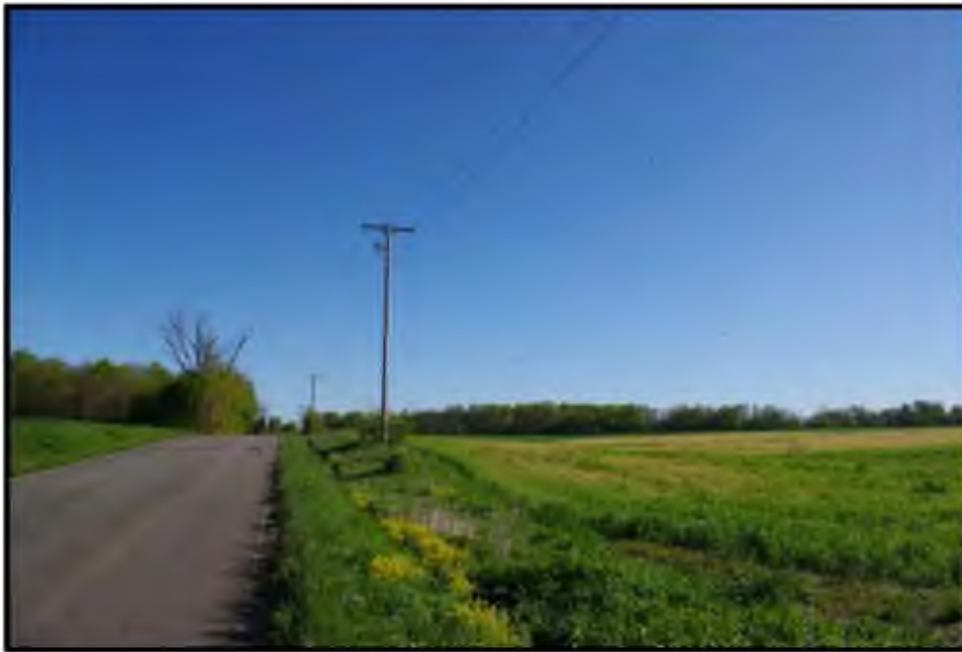
Photograph B-51: Photo Point 42: overview of Study Area from Township Highway 9, camera facing north-northeast.



Photograph B-52: Photo Point 43: overview of Non-Physical APE from CR 30, camera facing northwest.

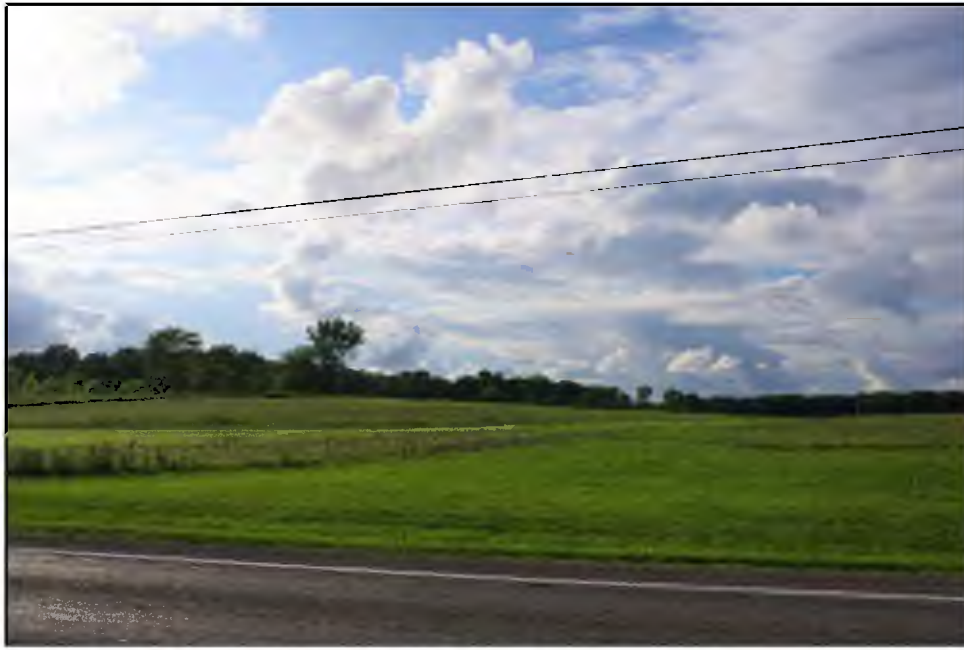


Photograph B-53: Photo Point 44: overview of Study Area from CR 30, camera facing northeast.

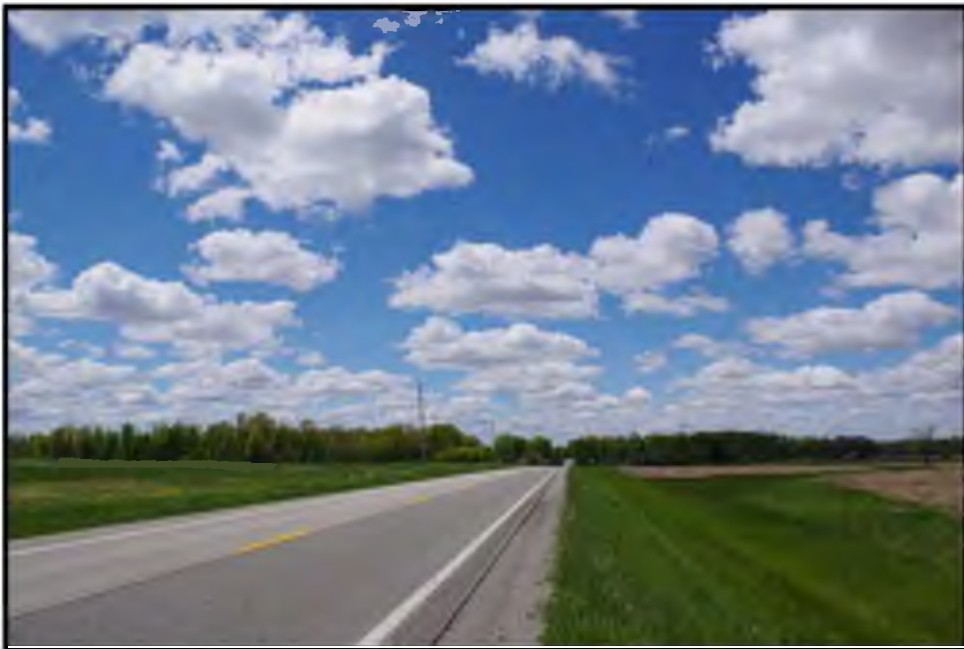


Photograph B-54: Photo Point 45: overview of Study Area from CR 30, camera facing north-northeast.





Photograph B-55: Photo Point 46: overview of Physical APE from SR 309, camera facing northwest.



Photograph B-56: Photo Point 47: overview of Study Area from SR 61, camera facing north.



Photograph B-57: Photo Point 48: overview of Study Area from CR 40, camera facing northwest.



## **APPENDIX C – RESOURCE PHOTOGRAPHS**



Photograph C-1: Overview of Resource 01, camera facing east.



Photograph C-2: Obstructed view of Resource 01a, camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-3: Obstructed view of Resource 01a, camera facing west.



Photograph C-4: View of Resource 01b (left) and non-historic-age animal enclosure (right), camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-5: View of Resource 01b (left) and non-historic-age animal enclosure (right), camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-6: Obstructed view of Resource 01b, camera facing south.





Photograph C-7: View of Resource 01c (background) and non-historic-age animal enclosure (foreground), camera facing west-northwest.



Photograph C-8: Obstructed view of Resource 01c, camera facing west.



Photograph C-9: Obstructed view of Resource 01d (center), camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-10: Obstructed view of Resource 01e (right), camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-11: Obstructed view of Resource 01e, camera facing west.



Photograph C-12: View of Resource 01f (right) and non-historic-age grain bin, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-13: View of non-historic-age grain bins associated with Resource 01, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-14: Overview of Resource 02 (NBI No. 5133025), camera facing northeast.





Photograph C-15: View of Resource 02 (NBI No. 5133025), camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-16: View of Resource 02 (NBI No. 5133025), camera facing east-northeast.



Photograph C-17: View of Resource 02 (NBI No. 5133025), camera facing west-southwest.



Photograph C-18: Overview of Resource 03, camera facing northeast.





Photograph C-19: Overview of Resource 03, camera facing east.



Photograph C-20: View of Resource 03a, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-21: Obstructed view of Resource 03a, camera facing south.



Photograph C-22: View of Resource 03b, camera facing east-southeast.





Photograph C-23: View of Resource 03b, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-24: View of Resource 03c (right) and non-historic-age outbuilding (left), camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-25: Obstructed overview of Resource 04, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-26: Obstructed view of Resource 04a, camera facing north.





Photograph C-27: Obstructed view of Resource 04a, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-28: Obstructed view of Resource 04a (left) and non-historic-age garage (center), camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-29: View of Resource 04b (right), Resource 04c (left), and Resource 04d (background), camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-30: View of Resource 04c (center), camera facing north.





Photograph C-31: View of Resource 04b (left), Resource 04d (background), and Resource 04e (right), camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-32: View of Resource 04b (right, foreground), Resource 04d (right, background), and Resource 04f (center), camera facing north.



Photograph C-33: View of non-historic-age grain bins and outbuilding associated with Resource 04, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-34: View of non-historic-age outbuilding associated with Resource 04, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-35: View of Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad (Resource 05) from Iberia-Bucyrus Road, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-36: View of Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad (Resource 05) from Iberia-Bucyrus Road, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-37: View of Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad (Resource 05) from Keiffer Road, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-38: View of Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad (Resource 05) from Keiffer Road, camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-39: Overview of Resource 06, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-40: View of Resource 06, camera facing south-southeast.



Photograph C-41: View of Resource 06, camera facing south-southeast.



Photograph C-42: View of non-historic-age outbuilding and grain bins associated with Resource 06, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-43: Obstructed view of non-historic-age outbuildings and grain bin associated with Resource 06, camera facing south.



Photograph C-44: Obstructed view non-historic-age garage and grain bin associated with Resource 06, camera facing south.



Photograph C-45: View of Physical APE from Resource 06, camera facing south.



Photograph C-46: Overview of Resource 07, camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-47: Overview of Resource 07, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-48: View of Resource 07a, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-49: View of Resource 07a, camera facing south-southwest.



Photograph C-50: View Resource 07a, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-51: View of Resource 07b (center), camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-52: View of non-historic-age outbuildings associated with Resource 07, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-53: View of non-historic-age outbuilding associated with Resource 07, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-54: View of non-historic-age grain bins associated with Resource 07, camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-55: Overview of Resource 08, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-56: View of Resource 08 (foreground) and non-historic-age outbuilding (background), camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-57: Obstructed view of Resource 08 (left) and non-historic-age outbuilding (right), camera facing east.



Photograph C-58: View of Resource 09, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-59: Obstructed view of Resource 09, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-60: View of non-historic-age outbuilding associated with Resource 09, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-61: Overview of Resource 10, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-62: Obstructed view of Resource 10a, camera facing northwest.

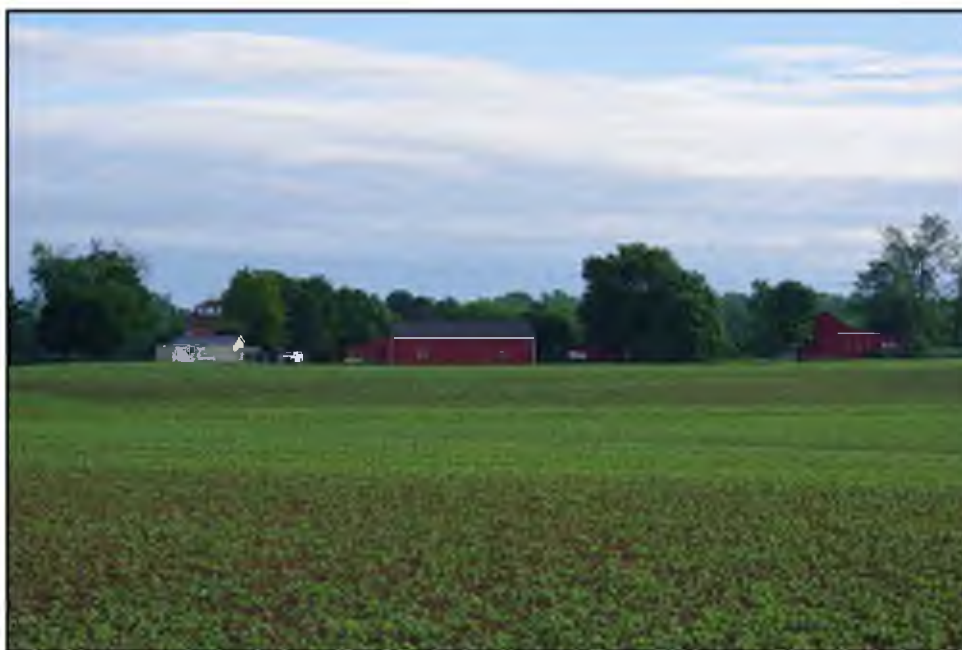




Photograph C-63: Obstructed view of Resource 10a (right) and Resource 10b (left), camera facing west.



Photograph C-64: View of non-historic-age dwelling associated with Resource 10, camera facing west.



Photograph C-65: Overview of Resource 11, camera facing north.



Photograph C-66: Obstructed view of Resource 11a (left) and non-historic-age outbuilding (right), camera facing north.





Photograph C-67: Obstructed view Resource 11a (background) and non-historic-age outbuilding (foreground), camera facing north.



Photograph C-68: View of Resource 11b, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-69: View of Resource 11b, camera facing north.



Photograph C-70: View of Resource 11c, camera facing north.





Photograph C-71: View of non-historic-age outbuilding associated with Resource 11, camera facing north.



Photograph C-72: View of non-historic-age outbuildings associated with Resource 11, camera facing east.



Photograph C-73: Setting overview of Resource 11, camera facing east.



Photograph C-74: Overview of Resource 12, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-75: View of Resource 12, camera facing west-northwest.



Photograph C-76: View of Resource 12, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-77: View of non-historic-age outbuilding associated with Resource 12, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-78: Overview of Resource 13, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-79: Obstructed view of Resource 13, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-80: View of Resource 13, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-81: View of non-historic-age outbuildings associated with Resource 13, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-82: View of non-historic-age outbuildings associated with Resource 13, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-83: View of non-historic-age garage associated with Resource 13, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-84: Overview of Resource 14, camera facing west.



Photograph C-85: Obstructed view of Resource 14a, camera facing west-southwest.



Photograph C-86: View of Resource 14a, camera facing west.





Photograph C-87: View of Resource 14b (background), Resource 14c (foreground), and Resource 14d (left), camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-88: Obstructed view of Resource 14d (right), Resource 14e (left) and non-historic-age garage (center), camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-89: Obstructed view of Resource 14e (background), camera facing west.



Photograph C-90: Overview of Resource 15, camera facing northeast.





Photograph C-91: Overview of Resource 15, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-92: View of Resource 15a, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-93: View of Resource 15a, camera facing east.



Photograph C-94: Obstructed view of Resource 15a, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-95: Obstructed view of Resource 15b, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-96: Obstructed view of Resource 15b, camera facing east.



Photograph C-97: View of non-historic-age outbuildings associated with Resource 15, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-98: View of Resource 16, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-99: View of Resource 16, camera facing north.



Photograph C-100: View of Resource 16, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-101: Overview of Resource 17, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-102: View of Resource 17, camera facing north.





Photograph C-103: View of Resource 17, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-104: View of Resource 17, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-105: Setting view of Resource 17, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-106: Overview of Resource 18, camera facing north.





Photograph C-107: View of Resource 18a, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-108: View of Resource 18b, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-109: Overview of Resource 19, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-110: View of Resource 19a, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-111: View of Resource 19a, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-112: View of Resource 19a, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-113: View of Resource 19b (right) and Resource 19c (left), camera facing north.



Photograph C-114: View of Non-Physical APE from Resource 19, camera facing west.





Photograph C-115: Obstructed overview of Resource 20, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-116: View of Resource 20, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-117: View of Resource 20 (left) and non-historic-age shed (right), camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-118: View of Physical APE from Resource 20, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-119: Overview of Resource 21, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-120: View of Resource 21, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-121: View of Resource 21 and non-historic-age outbuildings, camera facing east.



Photograph C-122: Overview of Resource 22, camera facing east.





Photograph C-123: Obstructed view of Resource 22, camera facing east.



Photograph C-124: Overview of Resource 23, camera facing east.



Photograph C-125: Obstructed view of Resource 23 (left) and non-historic- age shed (right), camera facing east.



Photograph C-126: View of Resource 24a, camera facing south.





Photograph C-127: View of Resource 24a, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-128: Obstructed view of Resource 24b, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-129: View of non-historic-age garage associated with Resource 24, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-130: Overview of Resource 25, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-131: View of Resource 25a, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-132: View of Resource 25a (right) and Resource 25b (left), camera facing south.



Photograph C-133: View of Resource 25b, camera facing south.



Photograph C-134: View of non-historic-age garage associated with Resource 25, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-135: View of Resource 26, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-136: View of Resource 26, camera facing south.



Photograph C-137: Obstructed view of non-historic-age garage associated with Resource 26, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-138: Overview of Resource 27, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-139: View of Resource 27a, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-140: View of Resource 27a, camera facing south.



Photograph C-141: Obstructed view of Resource 27a (left) and Resource 27b (right), camera facing south.



Photograph C-142: Overview of Resource 28, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-143: View of Resource 28a, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-144: View of Resource 28a (right) and obstructed view of Resource 28b (left), camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-145: View of Resource 28b, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-146: Obstructed view of Resource 28b, camera facing west.





Photograph C-147: View of Physical APE from Resource 28, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-148: View of Resource 29a, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-149: View of Resource 29a, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-150: View of Resource 29a, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-151: Obstructed view of Resource 29b, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-152: View of Resources 29b (left, background), 29c (left, foreground), and 29d (right), camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-153: View of Resource 29b (left), 29c (center) and 29d (right), camera facing east.



Photograph C-154: Obstructed view of Resource 29b (left) and 29d (right), camera facing northeast.





Photograph C-155: View of Resource 29c (left) and 29d (right), camera facing east.



Photograph C-156: View of Resource 29c (foreground) and 29d (background), camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-157: Overview of Resource 30, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-158: Obstructed overview of Resource 30, camera facing east.





Photograph C-159: View of Resource 30a, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-160: Obstructed view of Resource 30b, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-161: View of Resource 30b, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-162: View of non-historic-age outbuilding associated with Resource 30, camera facing northeast.





Photograph C-163: View of non-historic-age grain bins associated with Resource 30, camera facing east.



Photograph C-164: Overview of Resource 31, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-165: Overview of Resource 31, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-166: View of Resource 31a, camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-167: View of Resource 31b, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-168: View of Resource 31c, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-169: Obstructed view of Resource 31c (left) and 31a (right), camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-170: View of Resource 31a (left) and Resource 31b (right), camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-171: View of Resource 31c, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-172: View of Physical APE from Resource 31, camera facing west.



Photograph C-173: Overview of Resource 32, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-174: Obstructed view of Resource 32a, camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-175: View of Resource 32a, camera facing west.



Photograph C-176: Obstructed view of Resource 32a, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-177: Obstructed view of Resource 32b, camera facing west.



Photograph C-178: View of Physical APE from Resource 32, camera facing east.





Photograph C-179: View of Resource 33, camera facing west.



Photograph C-180: View of Resource 33, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-181: View of Resource 34, camera facing east.



Photograph C-182: View of Resource 34, camera facing east.





Photograph C-183: Overview of Resource 35, camera facing east.



Photograph C-184: View of Resource 35, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-185: Obstructed view of Resource 35, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-186: View of non-historic-age garage associated with Resource 35, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-187: Overview of Resource 36, camera facing west.



Photograph C-188: Overview of Resource 36, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-189: Overview of Resource 36, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-190: View of Resource 36, camera facing west.





Photograph C-191: Overview of Forbes Cemetery (Resource 37), camera facing east-southeast.



Photograph C-192: Representative view of grave marker at Forbes Cemetery (Resource 37), camera facing south.





Photograph C-193: Representative view of grave marker at Forbes Cemetery (Resource 37), camera facing west.



Photograph C-194: Representative view of grave marker at Forbes Cemetery (Resource 37), camera facing north.





Photograph C-195: Overview of Amick Reservoir (Resource 38), camera facing west.



Photograph C-196: View of Amick Reservoir (Resource 38), camera facing west.



Photograph C-197: View of Amick Reservoir (Resource 38), camera facing south.



Photograph C-198: View of Amick Reservoir (Resource 38), camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-199: View of Amick Reservoir (Resource 38), camera facing south.



Photograph C-200: View of Amick Reservoir (Resource 38), camera facing west.



Photograph C-201: Overview of Resource 39, camera facing east.



Photograph C-202: View of Resource 39, camera facing east.





Photograph C-203: View of Resource 39, camera facing east-southeast.



Photograph C-204: View of non-historic-age garage associated with Resource 39, camera facing east.



Photograph C-205: Obstructed view of Resource 40, camera facing west.



Photograph C-206: Obstructed view of Resource 40, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-207: View of Resource 41, camera facing west.



Photograph C-208: View of Resource 41, camera facing west.



Photograph C-209: View of Resource 42, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-210: View of Resource 42, camera facing west.





Photograph C-211: Obstructed view of Resource 43, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-212: View of Resource 43, camera facing west-southwest.



Photograph C-213: Obstructed view of Resource 44, camera facing east.



Photograph C-214: Overview of Property 45, camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-215: View of Resource 45a, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-216: View of Resource 45a, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-217: Overview of outbuildings associated with Resource 45, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-218: View of Resource 45b (foreground) and Resource 45c (background), camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-219: View of Resource 45b (foreground) and Resource 45c (background), camera facing west.



Photograph C-220: View of Resource 45b (foreground) and Resource 45c (background), camera facing west-northwest.



Photograph C-221: View of Resource 45 and Physical APE, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-222: Overview of Resource 46, camera facing northeast.





Photograph C-223: View of Resource 46, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-224: View of non-historic-age outbuildings associated with Resource 46, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-225: View of non-historic-age outbuilding associated with Resource 46, camera facing east.



Photograph C-226: Overview of Resource 47, camera facing northeast.





Photograph C-227: View of Resource 47, camera facing north.



Photograph C-228: Obstructed view of Resource 47, camera facing north-northeast.



Photograph C-229: Obstructed view of Resource 48, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-230: Obstructed view of Resource 48, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-231: View of non-historic-age garage associated with Resource 48, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-232: View of Resource 49, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-233: View of Resource 49, camera facing north.



Photograph C-234: View of non-historic-age garage associated with Resource 49, camera facing northeast.





Photograph C-235: View of Goodrich Cemetery (Resource 50), camera facing west-northwest.



Photograph C-236: View of Resource 51, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-237: View of Resource 51, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-238: Overview of Resource 52, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-239: View of Resource 52, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-240: View of non-historic-age shed associated with Resource 52, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-241: View of Resource 53, camera facing south.



Photograph C-242: View of Resource 53, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-243: Overview of Resource 54, camera facing south.



Photograph C-244: View of Resource 54, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-245: View of Resource 54, camera facing south.



Photograph C-246: Obstructed view of non-historic-age shed associated with Resource 54, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-247: View of Resource 55, camera facing west.



Photograph C-248: View of Resource 55, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-249: View of non-historic-age sheds associated with Property 55, camera facing west.



Photograph C-250: Obstructed view of Resource 56, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-251: Obstructed view of Resource 56, camera facing west.



Photograph C-252: Obstructed view of Resource 57, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-253: Obstructed view of Resource 57, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-254: View of Resource 58a (right) and Resource 58b (left), camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-255: View of Resource 58a (foreground) and obstructed view of Resource 58b (background), camera facing west-southwest.



Photograph C-256: View of Resource 58a (foreground) and obstructed view of Resource 58b (background), camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-257: View of Resource 58a, camera facing west-northwest.



Photograph C-258: Overview of Resource 59, camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-259: View of Resource 59, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-260: View of Resource 59, camera facing west.



Photograph C-261: View of non-historic-age outbuilding associated with Resource 59, camera facing west.



Photograph C-262: Overview of Resource 60, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-263: Overview of Resource 60, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-264: View of Resource 60a, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-265: View of Resource 60a (left) and Resource 60b (right), camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-266: View of Resource 60b, camera facing east.





Photograph C-267: View of Resource 60c, camera facing east.



Photograph C-268: View of Resource 60b (left) and Resource 60c (right), camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-269: Obstructed view of Resource 60d (center), camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-270: Obstructed view of Resource 60d, camera facing east.





Photograph C-271: View of Resource 60e, camera facing east.



Photograph C-272: View of Resource 60f, camera facing east.



Photograph C-273: View of Resource 60g (center), camera facing east.



Photograph C-274: Overview of Resource 61, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-275: Obstructed view of Resource 61, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-276: Obstructed view of Resource 61, camera facing west.



Photograph C-277: Obstructed view of Resource 61, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-278: Overview of Resource 62, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-279: Obstructed view of Resource 62a, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-280: View of Resource 62a (foreground) and Resource 62b (background), camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-281: Obstructed view of Resource 62b (right), Resource 62c (left, background), and Resource 62d (left, foreground), camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-282: Overview of Resource 63, camera facing west.





Photograph C-283: View of Resource 63, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-284: View of non-historic-age outbuildings associated with Resource 63, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-285: Overview of Tuttle Cemetery (Resource 64), camera facing west.



Photograph C-286: Overview of Tuttle Cemetery (Resource 64), camera facing south.





Photograph C-287: Overview of Tuttle Cemetery (Resource 64), camera facing west.



Photograph C-288: Overview of Tuttle Cemetery (Resource 64), camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-289: Overview of Resource 65, camera facing east.



Photograph C-290: View of Resource 65a, camera facing northeast.





Photograph C-291: View of Resource 65a, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-292: Obstructed view of Resource 65b, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-293: Overview of Resource 66, camera facing south.



Photograph C-294: Overview of Resource 66, camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-295: Overview of Resource 66, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-296: View of Resource 66a, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-297: View of Resource 66a, camera facing west.



Photograph C-298: View of Resource 66a, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-299: View of Resource 66b, camera facing west.



Photograph C-300: Obstructed view of Resource 66b, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-301: Obstructed view of Resource 66b (left) and 66c (right), camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-302: View of Resource 66c, camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-303: Obstructed view of Resource 66b (center), Resource 66c (right), and Resource 66d (left), camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-304: Obstructed view of Resource 66d (center), camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-305: View of Resource 66e (center), camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-306: View of Resource 66e (center), camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-307: View of non-historic-age Quonset hut associated with Resource 66, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-308: Overview of Resource 67, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-309: Obstructed view of Resource 67a, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-310: View of Resource 67a, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-311: View of Resource 67b (center) and non-historic-age garage (background), camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-312: View of Resource 67b, camera facing south.



Photograph C-313: View of Resource 67b, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-314: View of Resource 68, camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-315: View of Resource 68, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-316: View of Resource 69, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-317: View of Resource 69, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-318: View of Resource 69 (right) and non-historic-age garage (left), camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-319: Overview of Resource 70, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-320: View of Resource 70a, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-321: View of Resource 70a, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-322: View of Resource 70a, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-323: View of Resource 70b, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-324: Overview of Resource 71, camera facing southwest



Photograph C-325: Overview of Resource 71, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-326: Overview of Resource 71, camera facing west.





Photograph C-327: View of Resource 71a, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-328: View of Resource 71a, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-329: View of Resource 71b/MRW0051069, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-330: View Resource 71b/ MRW0051069, camera facing west.





Photograph C-331: View of Resource 71b/ MRW0051069, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-332: View of Resource 71c, camera facing west.



Photograph C-333: View of Resource 71c, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-334: View of Resource 71a (right) and Resource 71c (left), camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-335: View towards Project from Resource 71, camera facing west.



Photograph C-336: View towards Project from Resource 71, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-337: Setting view of Resource 71, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-338: Overview of Resource 72, camera facing east.





Photograph C-339: Overview of Resource 72, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-340: View of Resource 72, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-341: View of non-historic-age garage associated with Resource 72, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-342: Overview of Resource 73, camera facing north.





Photograph C-343: View of Resource 73, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-344: View of Resource 73 (right) and non-historic-age garage (left), camera facing north.



Photograph C-345: View towards Physical APE from Resource 73, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-346: Overview of Resource 74, camera facing south.





Photograph C-347: View of Resource 74a, camera facing south.



Photograph C-348: View of Resource 74b (left) and non-historic-age garage (right), camera facing south.



Photograph C-349: Overview of Resource 75, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-350: View of Resource 75a, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-351: View of Resource 75a, camera facing north-northeast.



Photograph C-352: View of Resource 75b, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-353: View of Resource 75b (left) and Resource 75c (right), camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-354: View of Resource 75c, camera facing north.





Photograph C-355: View of Resource 75d, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-356: View of Resource 75d (foreground) and Resource 75e (background), camera facing north.



Photograph C-357: View of Resource 75e, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-358: View of outbuilding remnants associated with Resource 75, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-359: View of Resource 76, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-360: View of Resource 76, camera facing north.



Photograph C-361: View of Resource 76, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-362: View of non-historic-age shed associated with Resource 76, camera facing north.





Photograph C-363: Overview of Resource 77, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-364: View of Resource 77, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-365: Obstructed view of non-historic-age outbuildings associated with Resource 77, camera facing north.



Photograph C-366: Obstructed overview of Resource 78, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-367: Obstructed view of Resource 78, camera facing south.



Photograph C-368: Obstructed view of Resource 78, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-369: Obstructed view of Resource 79, camera facing south.



Photograph C-370: Obstructed view of Resource 79, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-371: View of Resource 80, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-372: View of Resource 80, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-373: Obstructed view of Resource 81a, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-374: Obstructed view of Resource 81a, camera facing south.





Photograph C-375: Obstructed view of Resource 81a, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-376: Obstructed view of Resource 81a (left) and Resource 81b (right), camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-377: Obstructed view of Resource 81b, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-378: Overview of Resource 82, camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-379: View of Resource 82a, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-380: Obstructed view of Resource 82a, camera facing south.



Photograph C-381: Obstructed view of Resource 82b, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-382: Obstructed view of Resource 82b, camera facing south.





Photograph C-383: View of Resource 83a, camera facing south.



Photograph C-384: Obstructed view of Resource 83b (background) and Resource 83c (foreground), camera facing south.



Photograph C-385: Overview of Resource 84, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-386: View of Resource 84a, camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-387: View of Resource 84b, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-388: View of Resource 84b, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-389: View of Resource 84c (left) and Resource 84d (right), camera facing west.



Photograph C-390: View of Resource 84c, camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-391: View of Resource 84d, camera facing west.



Photograph C-392: View of Resource 85, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-393: View of Resource 85, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-394: View of non-historic-age garage associated with Resource 85, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-395: Obstructed view of Resource 86, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-396: View of Resource 86, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-397: View of Resource 86, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-398: Obstructed view of a non-historic-age outbuilding associated with Resource 86, camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-399: Obstructed view of Resource 87, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-400: Obstructed view of Resource 87, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-401: View of Resource 88, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-402: View of Resource 88, camera facing west.





Photograph C-403: View of Resource 89 (left) and non-historic-age garage (right), camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-404: View of Resource 89, camera facing west.



Photograph C-405: View of Resource 89, camera facing west.



Photograph C-406: Obstructed view of Resource 90a, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-407: Obstructed view of Resource 90a, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-408: View of Resource 90b, camera facing north.



Photograph C-409: Overview of Resource 91, camera facing north.



Photograph C-410: View of Resource 91a, camera facing north.





Photograph C-411: View of Resource 91a, camera facing north.



Photograph C-412: View of Resource 91a, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-413: View of Resource 91b, camera facing north.



Photograph C-414: View of Resource 92a, camera facing south.





Photograph C-415: View of Resource 92a, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-416: Obstructed view of Resource 92b (right) and Resource 92c (left), camera facing east.



Photograph C-417: View of Resource 92b (right) and Resource 92c (left), camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-418: View of Resource 92b, camera facing east.





Photograph C-419: View of Resource 92c, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-420: Overview of Resource 93, camera facing south.



Photograph C-421: View of Resource 93a, camera facing south.



Photograph C-422: View of Resource 93b (right) and non-historic-age shed (left), camera facing southeast.





Photograph C-423: View of Resource 93c, camera facing south.



Photograph C-424: View of non-historic-age pole barn associated with Resource 93, camera facing south.



Photograph C-425: View of Resource 94 and non-historic-age shed, camera facing southeast.



Photograph C-426: View of Resource 94 and non-historic-age shed, camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-427: View of Resource 94, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-428: Overview of Resource 95, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-429: View of Resource 95, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-430: View of Resource 95, camera facing north.





Photograph C-431: View of a non-historic-age barn associated with Resource 95, camera facing north.



Photograph C-432: Overview of Resource 96, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-433: View of Resource 96, camera facing north.



Photograph C-434: Overview of Resource 97, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-435: View of Resource 97, camera facing north.



Photograph C-436: Overview of Resource 98, camera facing north.



Photograph C-437: Obstructed view of Resource 98a, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-438: Obstructed view of Resource 98a, camera facing north.





Photograph C-439: Obstructed view of Resource 98b, camera facing northeast.



Photograph B-440: View of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad (Resource 99) from CR 31, camera facing southwest.



Photograph B-441: View of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad (Resource 99) from CR 31, camera facing northeast.



Photograph B-442: View of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad (Resource 99), camera facing east.





Photograph B-443: Overview of Resource 100, camera facing northwest.



Photograph B-444: Obstructed view of Resource 100a, camera facing west.



Photograph B-445: View of Resource 100a, camera facing west-southwest.



Photograph B-446: View of Resource 100a, camera facing west-southwest.





Photograph B-447: Obstructed view of Resource 100b, camera facing northwest.



Photograph B-448: View of Resource 100b, camera facing west.



Photograph B-449: Overview of Resource 101, camera facing northwest.



Photograph B-450: View of Resource 101a, camera facing northwest.





Photograph B-451: Obstructed view of Resource 101a, camera facing southwest.



Photograph B-452: Obstructed view of Resource 101a (left) and Resource 101b (right), camera facing northwest.



Photograph B-453: View of Resource 102 , camera facing southwest.



Photograph B-454: View of Resource 102, camera facing southwest.





Photograph B-455: View of Resource 103 (right) and non-historic-age outbuilding (left), camera facing northwest.



Photograph B-456: View of Resource 103, camera facing west.



Photograph B-457: Overview of Resource 104, camera facing northeast.



Photograph B-458: Overview of Resource 104, camera facing southeast.





Photograph B-459: View of Resource 104a, camera facing northeast.



Photograph B-460: View of Resource 104a, camera facing southeast.



Photograph B-461: View of Resource 104b, camera facing east.



Photograph B-462: Obstructed view of non-historic-age outbuildings associated with Resource 104, camera facing northeast.





Photograph B-463: Overview of Resource 105, camera facing southwest.



Photograph B-464: View Resource 105a, camera facing southwest.



Photograph B-465: View of Resource 105a, camera facing northwest.



Photograph B-466: View of Resource 105b, camera facing west.





Photograph B-467: View of Resource 105b, camera facing west.



Photograph B-468: View of a non-historic-age garage associated with Resource 105, camera facing west.



Photograph B-469: View of Resource 106, camera facing southwest.



Photograph B-470: View of Resource 106, camera facing southwest.





Photograph B-471: View of Resource 106, camera facing northwest.



Photograph B-472: Obstructed overview of Resource 107, camera facing northeast.



Photograph B-473: View of Resource 107, camera facing northeast.



Photograph B-474: View of Resource 107, camera facing northeast.





Photograph B-475: View of non-historic-age dwelling associated with Resource 107, camera facing northeast.



Photograph B-476: View of non-historic-age outbuilding associated with Resource 107, camera facing east.



Photograph B-477: Overview of Resource 108, camera facing northeast.



Photograph B-478: View of Resource 108a, camera facing east.





Photograph B-479: View of Resource 108a, camera facing southeast.



Photograph B-480: View of Resource 108a (left) and Resource 108b (right), camera facing northeast.



Photograph B-481: View of Resource 108b, camera facing northeast.



Photograph B-482: View of Resource 108b, camera facing northeast.





Photograph B-483: View of Resource 108c, camera facing northeast.



Photograph B-484: View of non-historic-age outbuilding associated with Resource 108, camera facing northeast.



Photograph B-485: Obstructed overview of Resource 109, camera facing southwest.



Photograph B-486: View of Resource 109a, camera facing west.





Photograph B-487: Obstructed view of Resource 109a, camera facing southwest.



Photograph B-488: Obstructed view of Resource 109a, camera facing northwest.



Photograph B-489: View of Resource 109a, camera facing west-southwest.



Photograph B-490: View of Resource 109b, camera facing northwest.





Photograph B-491: View of Resource 109b, camera facing west.



Photograph B-492: View of Resource 109c, camera facing west.



Photograph B-493: View of Resource 109c, camera facing northwest.



Photograph B-494: Overview of Resource 110, camera facing northeast.





Photograph B-495: Obstructed view of Resource 110, camera facing northeast.



Photograph B-496: View of Resource 110, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-497: Overview of Resource 111, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-498: View of Resource 111, camera facing northwest





Photograph C-499: Obstructed view of Resource 111, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-500: View of non-historic-age outbuildings associated with Property 111, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-501: View of Resource 112, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-502: View of Resource 113 (background) and non-historic-age pole barn (foreground), camera facing west.





Photograph C-503: Obstructed view of Resource 113 (background) and non-historic-age pole barn (foreground), camera facing west.



Photograph C-504: View of Resource 114, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-505: View of Resource 114, camera facing north.



Photograph C-506: View of Resource 115, camera facing north.





Photograph C-507: Obstructed view of Resource 115, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-508: View of Resource 116, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-509: View of Resource 116, camera facing north.



Photograph C-510: View of Resource 117, camera facing north.





Photograph C-511: View of Resource 117, camera facing northeast.



Photograph C-512: View Resource 118 (left) and non-historic-age garage (right), camera facing north.



Photograph C-513: Obstructed view of Resource 118 (left) and non-historic-age garage (right), camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-514: Obstructed view of Resource 118, camera facing northeast.





Photograph C-515: View of Resource 119, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-516: View of Resource 119, camera facing north.



Photograph C-517: Overview of Resource 120, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-518: View of Resource 120a, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-519: View of Resource 120a, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-520: View of Resource 120a, camera facing west.



Photograph C-521: View of Resource 120a (left) and 120b (right), camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-522: View of Resource 120b (right), Resource 120c (center), Resource 120d (left) and outbuilding foundation remnants, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-523: View of Resource 120b (background) and Resource 120e (foreground), camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-524: View of Resource 120a (left) and 120f (right), camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-525: View of Resource 120f (right) and non-historic-age grain bin (left), camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-526: Overview of Resource 121, camera facing northwest.





Photograph C-527: Overview of Resource 121, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-528: View Resource 121a, camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-529: View of Resource 121b, camera facing west.



Photograph C-530: View of Resource 121b (right) and Resource 121c (left), camera facing south-southwest.





Photograph C-531: View of Resource 121c, camera facing south-southwest.



Photograph C-532: View of Resource 121c (right) and Resource 121d (left), camera facing west.



Photograph C-533: View of Resource 121d, camera facing west.



Photograph C-534: Overview of Resource 122, camera facing southwest.





Photograph C-535: Overview of Resource 122, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-536: Obstructed view of Resource 122a, camera facing west.



Photograph C-537: View of Resource 122b, camera facing northwest.



Photograph C-538: View of Resource 122c (left) and Resource 122b (right), camera facing west.





Photograph C-539: Obstructed view of Resource 122a (left) and Resource 122c (right), camera facing southwest.



Photograph C-540: View of Resource 122d (foreground) and non-historic-age outbuilding (background), camera facing southwest.







Photograph C-541: View of Resource 122d (foreground), Resource 122e (right) and non-historic-age outbuildings (background), camera facing southwest.

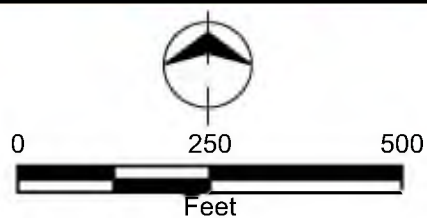


Photograph C-542: View of non-historic-age outbuilding associated with Resource 122, camera facing southwest.





-  Historic-Age Resource
-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE
-  Parcel Boundary







 **BURNS  
MCDONNELL**

Figure C-1  
 Resource Mapbook  
 Blossom Solar, LLC  
 Morrow County, Ohio  
 Page 1 of 36





-  Historic-Age Resource
-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE
-  Parcel Boundary

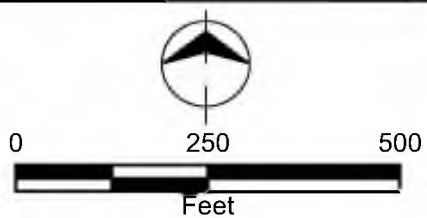

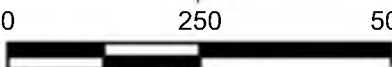



Figure C-1  
Resource Mapbook  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 2 of 36



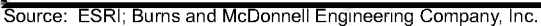


<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li> Historic-Age Resource</li><li> Physical APE</li><li> Non-Physical APE</li><li> Parcel Boundary</li></ul>	  0 250 500 Feet		<p>Figure C-1 Resource Mapbook Blossom Solar, LLC Morrow County, Ohio Page 3 of 36</p>
---	--	---	--

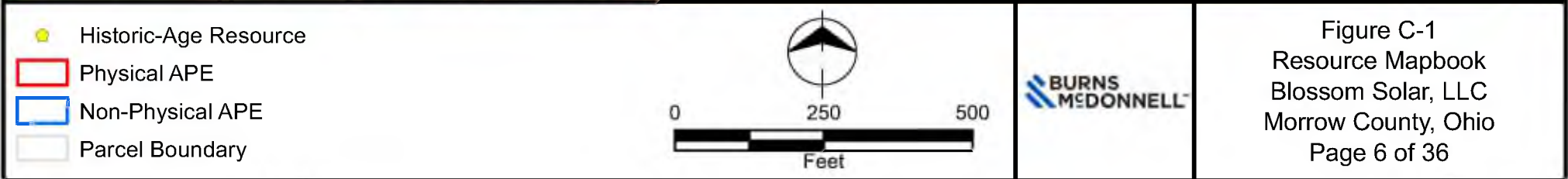












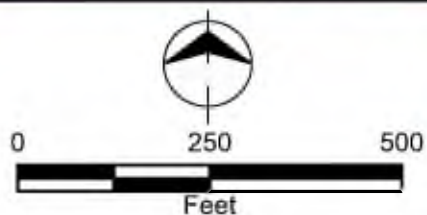








-  Historic-Age Resource
-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE
-  Parcel Boundary







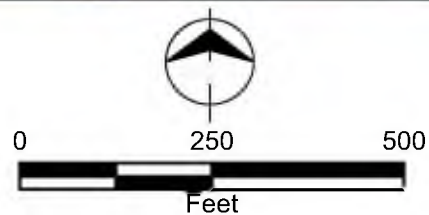
 BURNS  
MCDONNELL

Figure C-1  
 Resource Mapbook  
 Blossom Solar, LLC  
 Morrow County, Ohio  
 Page 7 of 36





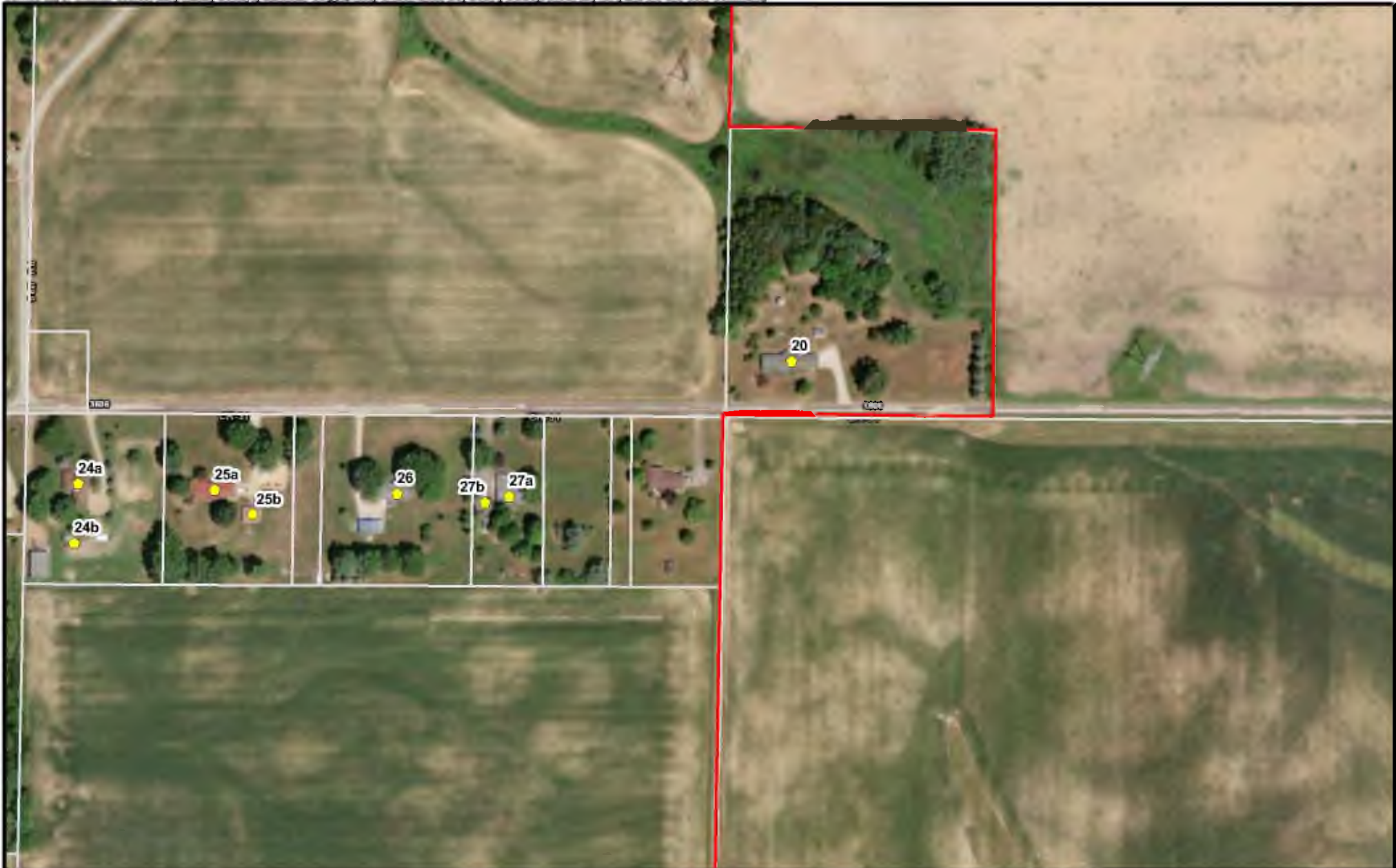
-  Historic-Age Resource
-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE
-  Parcel Boundary







 **BURNS  
MCDONNELL**

Figure C-1  
 Resource Mapbook  
 Blossom Solar, LLC  
 Morrow County, Ohio  
 Page 8 of 36





-  Historic-Age Resource
-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE
-  Parcel Boundary

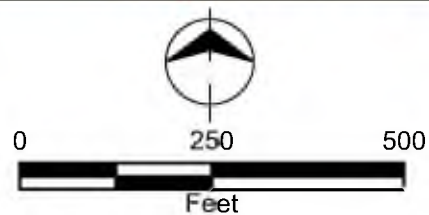
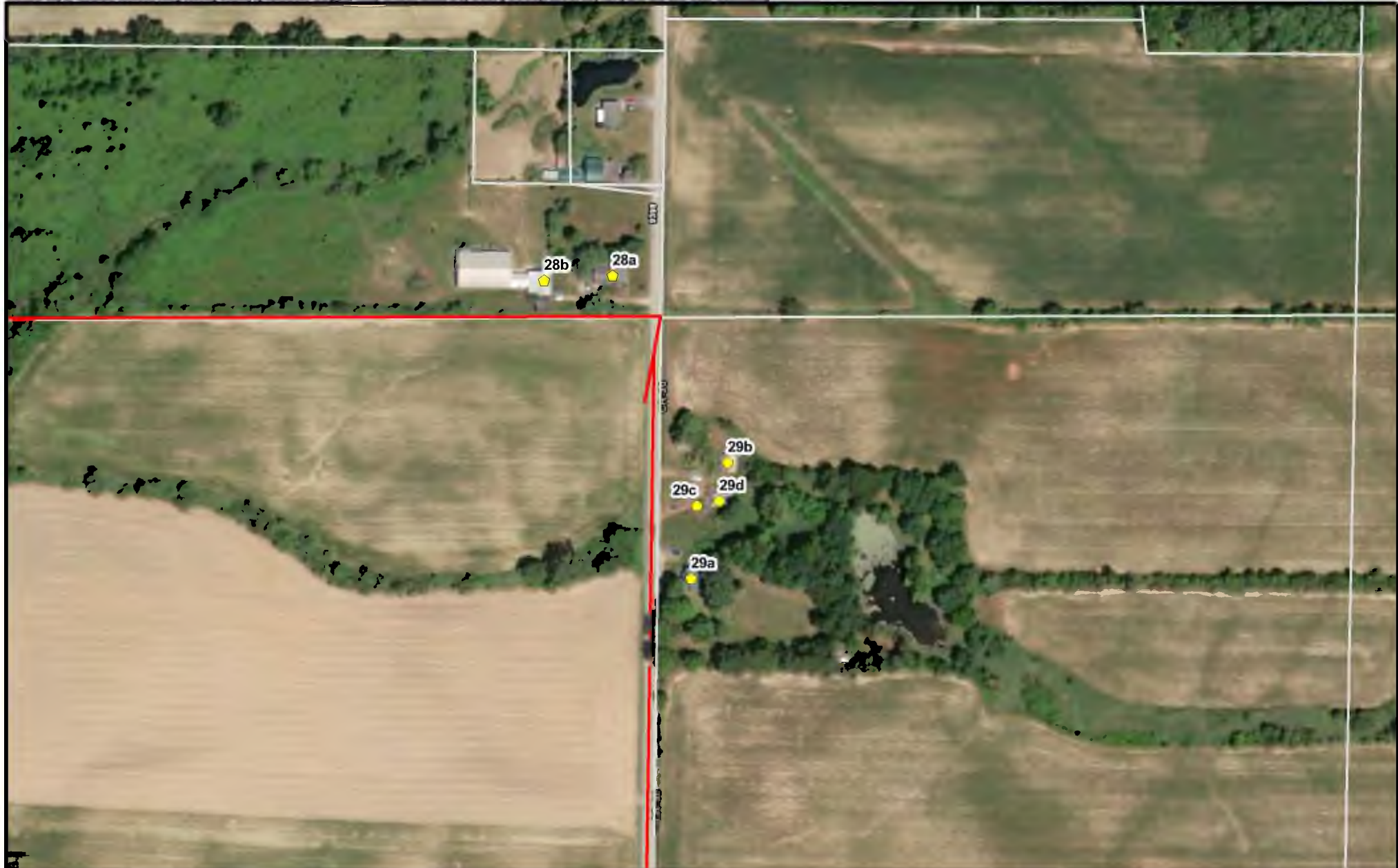






Figure C-1  
 Resource Mapbook  
 Blossom Solar, LLC  
 Morrow County, Ohio  
 Page 9 of 36



-  Historic-Age Resource
-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE
-  Parcel Boundary

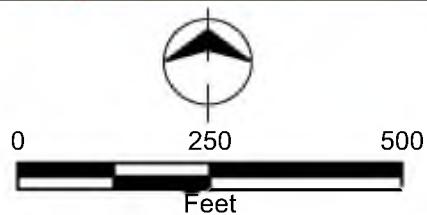
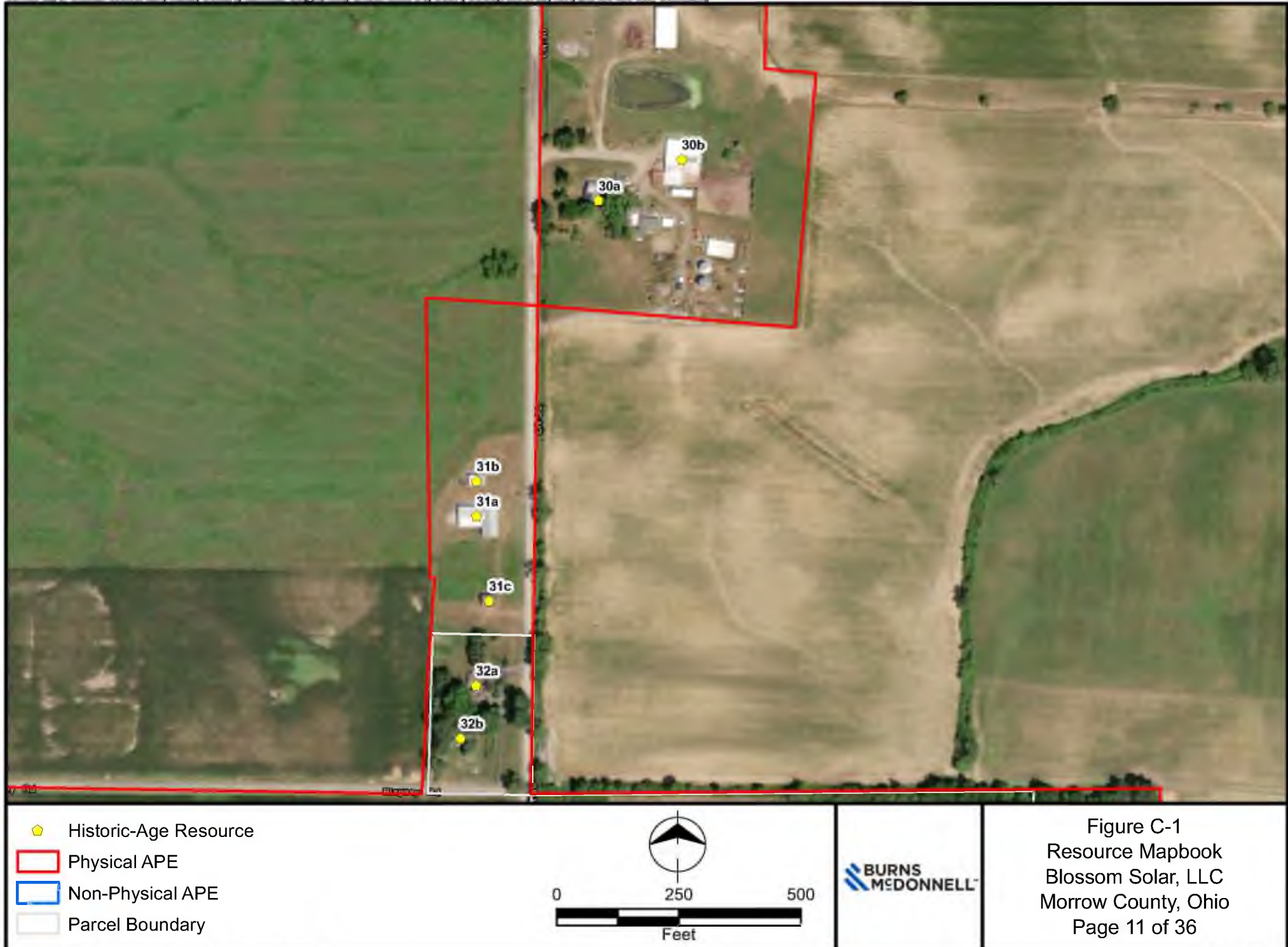


Figure C-1  
 Resource Mapbook  
 Blossom Solar, LLC  
 Morrow County, Ohio  
 Page 10 of 36







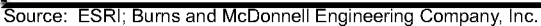
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li> Historic-Age Resource</li><li> Physical APE</li><li> Non-Physical APE</li><li> Parcel Boundary</li></ul>	  Feet		<p>Figure C-1 Resource Mapbook Blossom Solar, LLC Morrow County, Ohio Page 12 of 36</p>
---	--------------	--	---



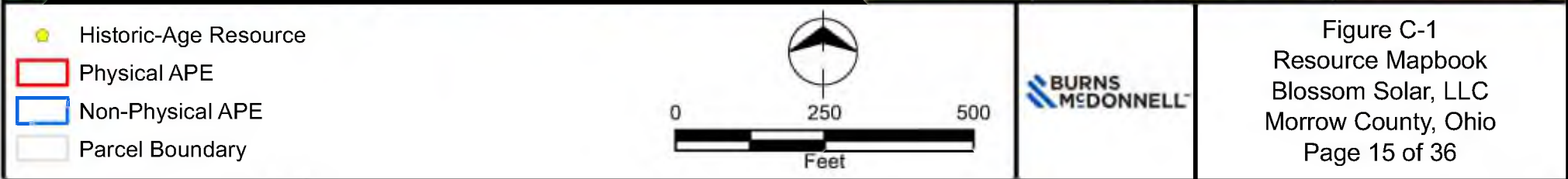


<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li> Historic-Age Resource</li><li> Physical APE</li><li> Non-Physical APE</li><li> Parcel Boundary</li></ul>	  Feet		<p>Figure C-1 Resource Mapbook Blossom Solar, LLC Morrow County, Ohio Page 13 of 36</p>
---	--------------	--	---

















-  Historic-Age Resource
-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE
-  Parcel Boundary

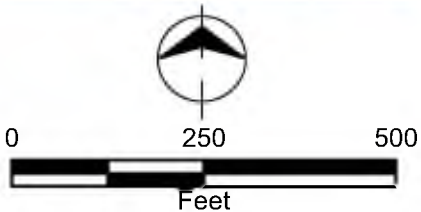


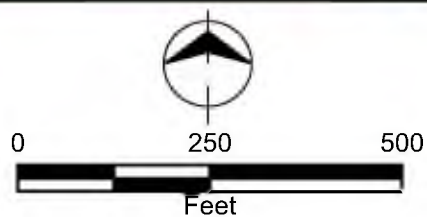
Figure C-1  
Resource Mapbook  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 16 of 36







- ◆ Historic-Age Resource
- Physical APE
- Non-Physical APE
- Parcel Boundary







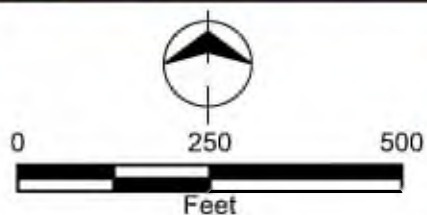
**BURNS  
MCDONNELL**

Figure C-1  
 Resource Mapbook  
 Blossom Solar, LLC  
 Morrow County, Ohio  
 Page 18 of 36





-  Historic-Age Resource
-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE
-  Parcel Boundary







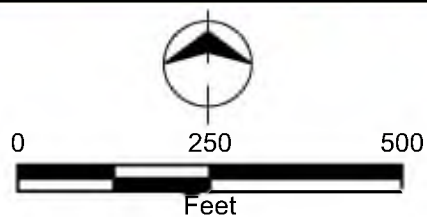
 **BURNS  
MCDONNELL**

Figure C-1  
 Resource Mapbook  
 Blossom Solar, LLC  
 Morrow County, Ohio  
 Page 19 of 36





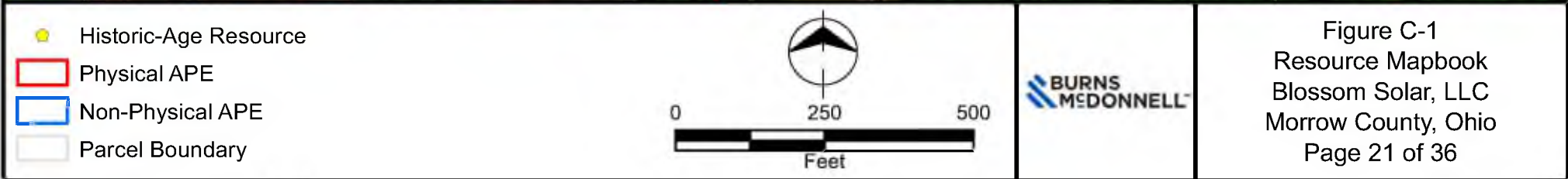
-  Historic-Age Resource
-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE
-  Parcel Boundary



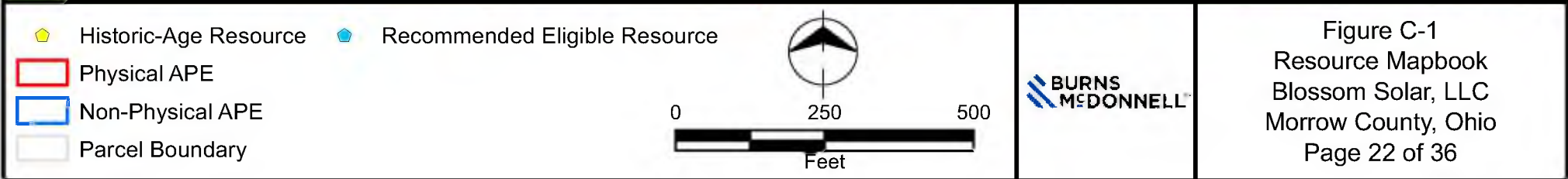
 **BURNS  
MCDONNELL**

Figure C-1  
 Resource Mapbook  
 Blossom Solar, LLC  
 Morrow County, Ohio  
 Page 20 of 36

















<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Historic-Age Resource</li><li>Physical APE</li><li>Non-Physical APE</li><li>Parcel Boundary</li></ul>	<p>0 250 500 Feet</p>		<p>Figure C-1 Resource Mapbook Blossom Solar, LLC Morrow County, Ohio Page 23 of 36</p>
---	---------------------------	--	---





-  Historic-Age Resource
-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE
-  Parcel Boundary

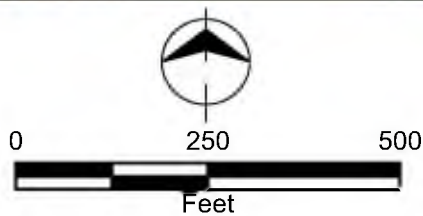
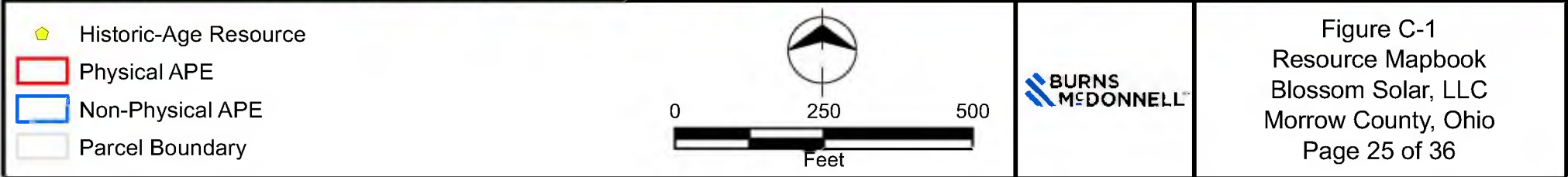
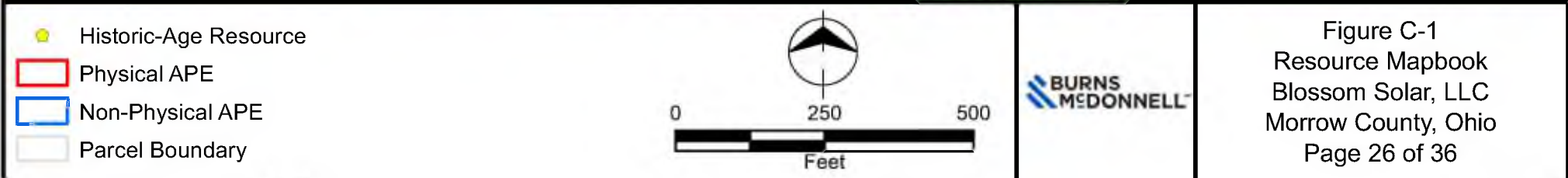


Figure C-1  
Resource Mapbook  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 24 of 36





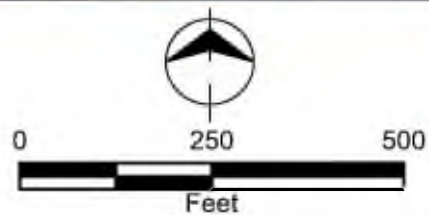








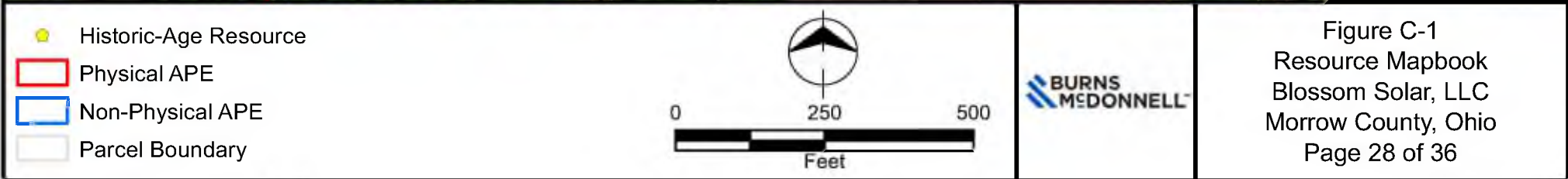
- Historic-Age Resource
- Physical APE
- Non-Physical APE
- Parcel Boundary



**BURNS  
MCDONNELL**





Figure C-1  
 Resource Mapbook  
 Blossom Solar, LLC  
 Morrow County, Ohio  
 Page 27 of 36









-  Historic-Age Resource
-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE
-  Parcel Boundary

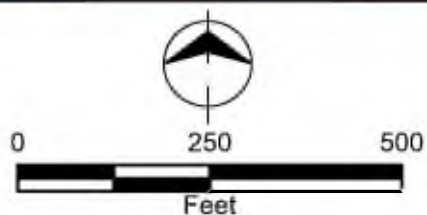
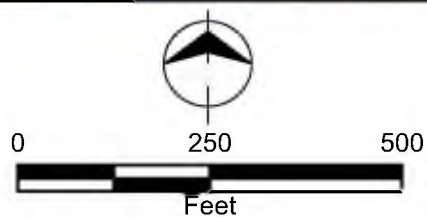


Figure C-1  
 Resource Mapbook  
 Blossom Solar, LLC  
 Morrow County, Ohio  
 Page 29 of 36





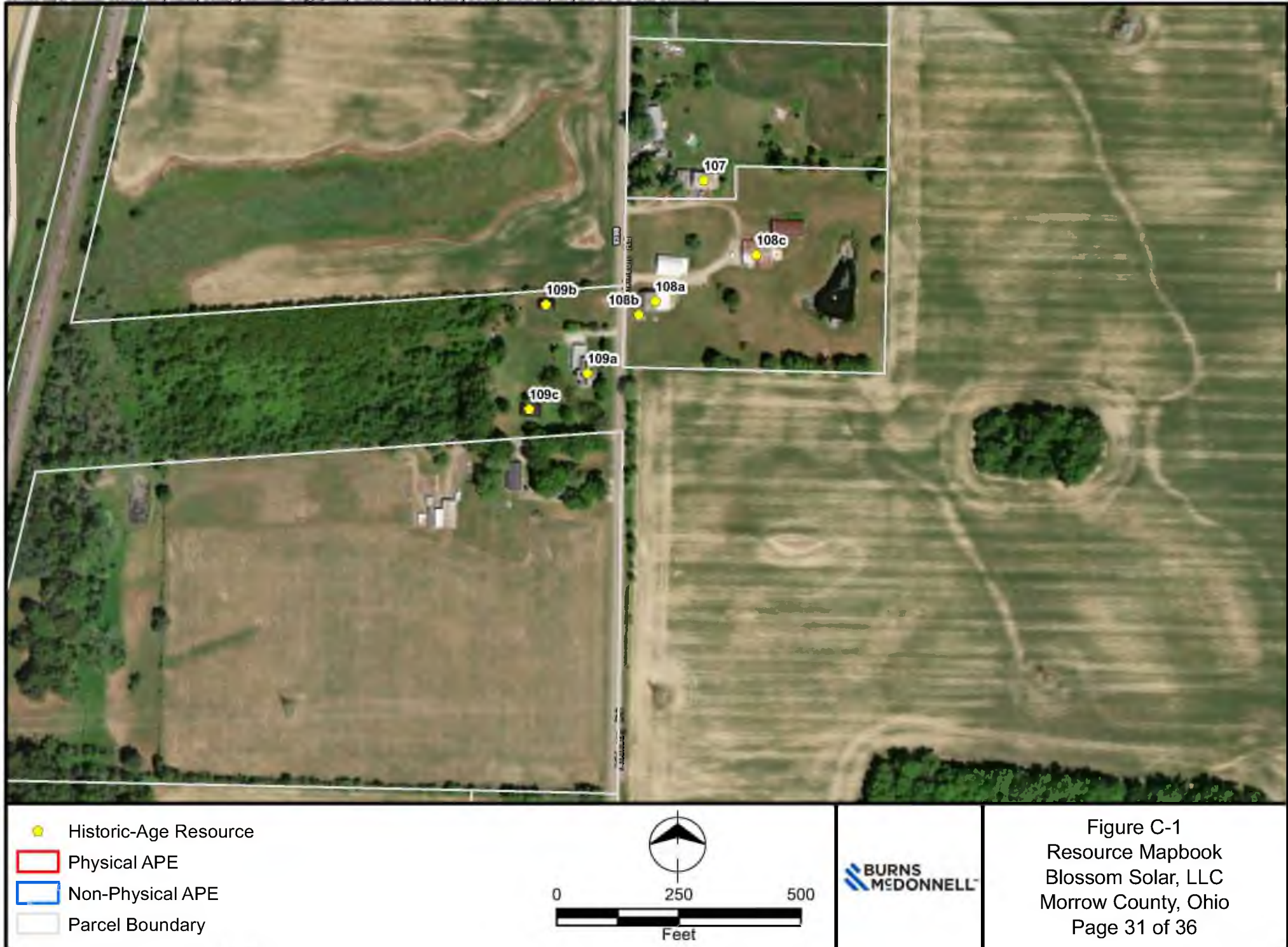
- Historic-Age Resource
- Physical APE
- Non-Physical APE
- Parcel Boundary



**BURNS  
MCDONNELL**

Figure C-1  
 Resource Mapbook  
 Blossom Solar, LLC  
 Morrow County, Ohio  
 Page 30 of 36







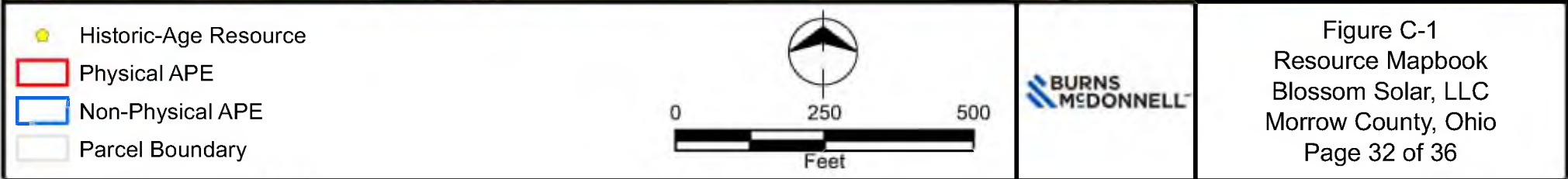



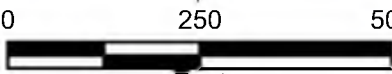





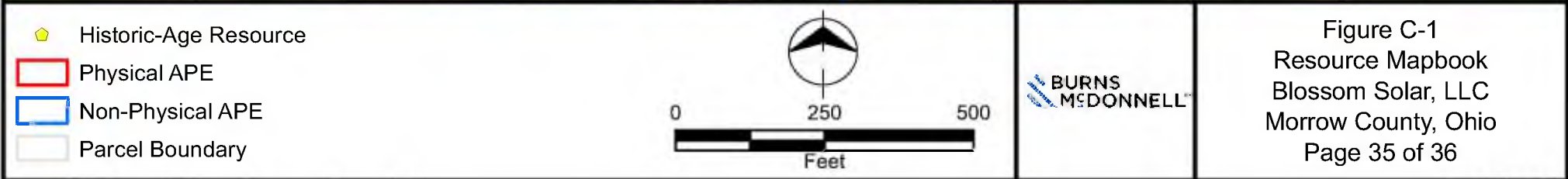
Figure C-1  
Resource Mapbook  
Blossom Solar, LLC  
Morrow County, Ohio  
Page 33 of 36









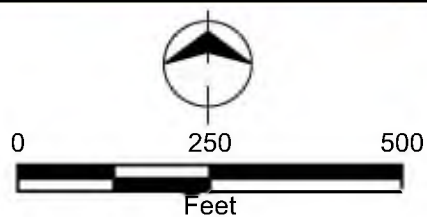
<div><p>Yellow pentagon Historic-Age Resource</p><p>Red outline Physical APE</p><p>Blue outline Non-Physical APE</p><p>White outline Parcel Boundary</p></div> <div>  Feet</div>		<p>Figure C-1 Resource Mapbook Blossom Solar, LLC Morrow County, Ohio Page 34 of 36</p>
---	---	---







-  Historic-Age Resource
-  Physical APE
-  Non-Physical APE
-  Parcel Boundary



 BURNS  
MCDONNELL

Figure C-1  
 Resource Mapbook  
 Blossom Solar, LLC  
 Morrow County, Ohio  
 Page 36 of 36



## **APPENDIX D – RESOURCE INVENTORY**

Table D-1: Resource Inventory Table					
Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
01	Marion/ Tully	9699 Hurr Rd Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a ca. 1880 side-gabled, two-story National Folk dwelling (a) with replacement vinyl windows and cladding that was not fully visible from the public ROW; a large ca. 1900 gambrel roof barn (b) with multiple rounds of alterations and additions including replacement cladding and windows and large character-altering ca. 1960s and ca. 1980s additions on the eastern façade; a ca. 1965 metal-clad, front-gabled outbuilding (c) with replacement 2/2 windows; a ca. 1950 wood-clad, front-gabled outbuilding (d) with shed-roof additions on the eastern, western, and southern façades; a ca. 1965 two-bay garage (e) with replacement vinyl cladding and windows; and a large front-gabled, metal-clad ca. 1975 outbuilding (f) with large sliding entry doors on the primary (western) façade.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a), barn (b), and outbuildings (c and e) have experienced significant alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Resources d and f retain a degree of integrity but are not original to the property, reducing the property’s integrity of setting. All resources lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
02	Marion/ Tully	Carries Mud Run over Hurr Rd, approximately 0.1 mi E of intersection with Iberia Bucyrus Rd., Galion, OH	Resource is a concrete slab bridge (NBI No. 5133025) constructed ca. 1930 with concrete parapet walls. The bridge carries Hurr Road over Mud Run.	Not Eligible	The resource lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
03	Marion/ Tully	9899 Hurr Rd Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a ca. 1930 one-and-a-half-story National Folk Gable-Front dwelling (a) with replacement vinyl windows and cladding, a historic-age addition on the rear (southern) façade, and a non-historic-age addition (ca. 2014) on the western façade; a ca. 1930 wood-clad, gabled bank barn (b) with a large, character-altering, metal-clad, ca. 2014 addition; and a circa 1960 linear plan outbuilding (c) with replacement metal cladding and windows. A large non-historic-age metal outbuilding is located southeast of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a), barn (b), and outbuilding (c) have experienced significant alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. They lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
04	Marion/ Tully	9972 Hurr Rd Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a circa 1870 Italianate-influenced dwelling (a), a circa 1920 gabled barn (b), a smaller secondary circa 1920 barn/equipment shed (c), a circa 1940 concrete stave silo (d), and two small outbuildings (e and f) constructed circa 1920 and 1940, respectively, that are associated with a non-historic-age garage, large equipment shed, small outbuilding, and multiple non-historic-age metal grain bins. The L-shaped, two-story brick dwelling (a) features a hipped roof with decorative slate shingles and a flat roof deck that has been altered by the incorporation of vinyl siding and two small hopper windows along the perimeter. The dwelling includes replacement vinyl windows, a small number of brick-infilled window openings, an interior brick chimney, a replacement shed-roof front porch with square wooden supports, and two brick-enclosed former door openings on the second-floor primary façade (indicating an original second-floor front porch). The large barn (b) features a side-gabled metal roof, vertical wood siding, two small multi-light windows on the south side elevation, a concrete foundation, a large shed-roof rear addition with a sliding wooden door and small window openings, and an attached animal enclosure with a wooden fence. The concrete stave silo (d) is missing its original dome roof. The secondary barn or equipment shed (c) features a front-gabled metal roof, vertical wood siding, two small multi-light windows, large sliding wooden doors at the gable end, and a large shed-roof side addition with open equipment bays. One of the small gabled outbuildings (e) features a side-gabled metal roof, vertical wood siding, and a large sliding wooden door. The second small outbuilding (f), is of concrete masonry unit construction with a front-gabled replacement metal roof, wood cladding on the primary façade, and double wooden doors.	Not Eligible	Although the property remains an active agricultural complex and includes resources ranging in age from the mid-nineteenth century (dwelling) through the mid-twentieth century (barns and outbuildings), the resources do not represent a significant example of an historic-age farm complex due to the absence of additional historic-age agricultural outbuildings illustrating diversified production over time and the introduction of numerous non-historic-age resources including the large outbuilding, grain silos, and garage. The resources do not appear to meet the threshold for NRHP eligibility under Criterion A or Criterion C due to lack of integrity or significance. No associations under Criterion B are known. Therefore, the property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.



Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
05	Marion, Morrow/ Tully, Washington	Segment in APE begins approximately 0.27 mi SW of Iberia Bucyrus Rd and travels NE for 2.15 mi  Galion, OH	Railroad located at the west-northwest side of the Non-Physical APE crossing SR 100, is depicted in the 1857 Morrow County atlas as the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad (Woodford and Bartlett 1857). By 1871, two parallel lines in this location are depicted as the “A&CW “and the “CCC&I” (Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad) (Titus 1871). In 1901, the parallel lines are identified as the Erie Railroad and the CCC&St.L (Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad) (Berlin Printing Company 1901). By the mid- to late twentieth century, the parallel tracks are depicted on topographic maps as the Erie Lackawanna and New York Central (USGS 1943, 1960, 1973). Today, the westernmost parallel track (formerly the Erie and Erie Lackawanna lines) has been abandoned, but the easternmost track remains in operation.	Not Eligible	The railroad segment within the APE includes at grade or slightly elevated tracks with gravel ballast. Though construction of the railroads was economically significant to the region and to the further development of Galion, Ohio, in the late nineteenth century, it was not the impetus for original settlement. The railroad was rather part of a system of rail lines constructed during the same period that facilitated local development and the transport of goods, generally connecting existing communities rather than prompting creation of new settlements. As with all operational rail lines, the ballast, tracks, and operational components of the railroads have been repaired, maintained, and replaced over the years to enable the systems to maintain functionality, though they generally appear to follow the same alignments. As a result, the resources lack physical integrity. Regardless of NRHP significance, railroad lines are not a resource type with sensitivity to visual effects and would not be impacted directly by the Project.
06	Morrow/ Washington	3378 CR 31  Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a ca. 1900 dwelling associated with a non-historic-age garage, two large non-historic-age metal outbuildings, and multiple non-historic-age grain bins. The two-story, cross-hipped, vernacular dwelling reflects evidence of Italianate influences and features a metal roof, replacement vinyl cladding and vinyl windows, and a replacement front porch and entry door.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The loss of the associated historic-age outbuildings has reduced the resource’s integrity of setting, and it lacks design distinction and known historic associations. The resource is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
07	Marion/ Tully	9711 E Morral Kirkpatrick Rd  Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes an altered ca. 1900 National Folk Gable-Front family dwelling with a large, character-altering, non-historic-age garage addition on the rear (southern) façade, replacement vinyl cladding and windows, and replacement porch components; and a small, wood-clad, front-gabled outbuilding (b) constructed ca. 1940. Three large, non-historic-age metal-clad gabled outbuildings and a complex of non-historic-age grain bins are located east and south of resources a and b.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The outbuilding (b) retains a degree of integrity. Both resources lack design distinction and known historic associations. The loss of the original agricultural outbuildings and the presence of the non-historic-age outbuildings have reduced the property’s integrity of setting. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
08	Marion/ Tully	5100 Cardington Iberia Rd  Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered ca. 1960 Ranch-style dwelling with replacement vinyl cladding and windows, a large, character-altering non-historic-age (ca. 2000s) cross-gabled porch addition, and a contemporary reclad one-bay garage attached to the dwelling via a ca. 1975 brick breezeway. Large non-historic-age outbuildings, mostly not visible from the public ROW, are located east and south of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced significant alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The presence of the non-historic-age outbuildings on the property have reduced the resource’s integrity of setting. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. The resource is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
09	Marion/ Tully	4992 Iberia Bucyrus Rd  Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1960 side-gabled, Simplified Ranch-style dwelling with brick veneer cladding, replacement synthetic windows, a lateral room addition clad in vinyl siding, and an integrated two-bay garage on the northern portion of the primary (western) façade. A non-historic-age, wood-clad, gabled outbuilding is located north of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The resource has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.

Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
10	Marion/ Tully	4953 Iberia Bucyrus Rd Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a ca. 1940 gambrel-roof barn (a) that was not fully visible from the public ROW. The barn features replacement metal cladding, a replacement seam metal roof, and a small sliding metal entry door on the southern façade. Resource b is a small, gabled ca. 1940 outbuilding with replacement synthetic cladding and a small 2/2 fixed window on the eastern façade. A non-historic-age dwelling is located northeast of the resources.	Not Eligible	The resources have experienced alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. They lack design distinction and known historic associations. Historic aerial imagery indicates the outbuilding (b) was possibly moved to its current location between 1980 and 1995, reducing its integrity of setting (NETR 2021). The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
11	Marion, Morrow/ Tully, Washington	4952 Iberia Bucyrus Rd Galion, OH	Resource 11 includes a circa 1850 Italianate-style dwelling (a), a circa 1900 barn (b), and a small circa 1975 outbuilding (c) associated with additional non-historic-age outbuildings. The brick dwelling (a) features an asphalt-shingle hipped roof, a belvedere at the roof ridge with replacement cladding and small fixed-light windows, segmental-arched window openings with replacement 2/2 vinyl sash windows, decorative eave brackets, and a small, non-historic-age, hipped-roof side addition with an integral porch and entrance. The barn (b) includes a broken gabled roof, replacement metal cladding and sliding metal doors, and a historic-age, shed-roof, rear addition of clay tile construction with replacement metal cladding and small multi-light fixed windows. The historic-age outbuilding (c) features a gabled metal roof and vertical wood panel cladding. The four additional outbuildings on the property are not of historic age.	Not Eligible	The loss of additional associated outbuildings that that would have historically comprised part of the complex and the incorporation of several non-historic-age age sheds/outbuildings have compromised the overall integrity the property. Due to incorporation of replacement windows, alterations to the belvedere, and incorporation of the small side addition, the dwelling lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The barn and outbuilding do not represent significant examples of their resource type, and the property in its entirety no longer represents an intact or significant historic-age farm. The property maintains no known historic associations and is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
12	Marion/ Tully	4735 Iberia Bucyrus Rd Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered ca. 1975 cross-gabled, Ranch-style dwelling with a mixture of replacement vinyl and stone veneer cladding, replacement synthetic windows, and an attached two-bay garage on the southern end of the primary (western) façade. A non-historic-age, metal-clad, gambrel roof garage is located south of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The resource has experienced significant alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
13	Morrow/ Washington	3465 Twp Rd 33 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered ca. 1905 National Folk Gable-Front-and-Wing dwelling with replacement vinyl cladding and windows, non-historic-age French doors on the eastern façade, a character-altering front and side wraparound porch addition, and a non-historic-age two-bay garage addition on the rear (northern) façade. Two large, metal-clad non-historic-age outbuildings are located east and west of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The resource has experienced significant alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
14	Marion/ Tully	4595 Iberia Bucyrus Rd Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a ca. 1940 cross-gabled Minimal Traditional-style dwelling (a) with replacement synthetic cladding and windows, a lateral wing addition on the western façade, and a front porch addition with metal awning and concrete stoop and a ca. 1940 wood-clad gabled barn (b) with large, wooden sliding entry doors and a large, ca. 1960 metal-clad gabled addition on the northern façade that more than doubles the barn’s original footprint. The addition features a single, large sliding entry door and is connected to the original barn via a metal-clad shed roof breezeway. A ca. 1970 small, front-gabled concrete block masonry shed or milkhouse (c) is located immediately adjacent to the barn, and a ca. 1950 metal-clad Quonset Hut (d) with wooden sliding entry doors is located south of the barn. West of the dwelling is a ca. 1950 wood-clad gabled one-bay garage (e) with a replacement garage door and wooden personnel door on the eastern façade.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a), barn (b), and garage (e) have experienced alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The shed (c) and Quonset Hut (d) retain a degree of integrity, but all resources lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.



Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
15	Marion/ Tully	4611 Iberia Bucyrus Rd Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a ca. 1890 Free Classic Queen Anne style dwelling (a) featuring a hipped roof with patterned shingles and small projecting cross gables, original wood cladding, decorative wooden shingles and a small Palladian window at the gable end, and primarily replacement vinyl windows. Two original leaded glass windows remain on the lower story of the primary façade. The dwelling is associated with ca. 1910 gabled barn (b) featuring a side-gabled replacement metal roof with a small hood at the gable end, vertical wood and replacement plywood siding, hinged doors along the primary façade, and a historic-age shed-roof side addition.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) and barn (b) have experienced alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. They lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
16	Marion/ Tully	9756 Marseilles Galion Rd Caledonia, OH	Resource is an abandoned, ca. 1940 Gothic-arch barn with a concrete masonry unit ground level and wood framed second story. It features 2/2 fixed windows, horizontal wood cladding on the loft level, open centered bays on the southern and western façades, and sliding hay loft doors on both the eastern and western façades. Aerial imagery indicates the associated historic-age dwelling was razed between 2017 and 2021 (NETR 2021).	Not Eligible	Resource has suffered deterioration due to neglect, reducing its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. Loss of the associated historic-age dwelling has reduced its integrity of setting. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
17	Morrow/ Washington	9502 Twp Rd 36 Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a ca. 1860 Italianate dwelling featuring a metal hipped roof and flat roof deck with small decorative eave brackets and replacement vinyl cladding, larger decorative eave brackets and a dentil cornice below the main roofline, replacement vinyl windows, a small half-hipped front porch, a small rear porch enclosed with wood sash windows, and a historic-age single-story gabled rear addition.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The loss of the associated historic-age agricultural outbuildings and the presence of a large transmission line on the property reduces its integrity of setting. It does not maintain any know historic associations and is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
18	Morrow/ Washington	9430 Twp Rd 36 Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a highly altered ca. 1910 Craftsman dwelling (a) with gabled dormers on the southern and eastern façades, replacement vinyl cladding, windows, and doors, and an infilled entry porch converted to living space. The dwelling is associated with a ca. 1940 one-bay garage with a clipped gable roof and replacement vinyl cladding, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) and garage (b) have experienced significant alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and obscured the original form and stylistic detailing of the dwelling. Both resources lack design distinction and known historic associations. The loss of the associated historic-age agricultural outbuildings reduces the property’s integrity of setting. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
19	Morrow/ Washington	3547 CR 31 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered ca. 1900 I-House (a) with a side-gabled roof, replacement vinyl windows and asbestos shingle cladding, a rear (northern façade) shed-roof addition, vinyl-clad infill of the front porch, and an interior brick chimney. The dwelling is associated with a small, wood-clad, gabled outbuilding (b) with sliding entry door constructed ca. 1920 and a wood-clad, two-bay garage (c) constructed ca. 1940.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and obscured its original form and architectural detailing. The outbuilding (b) and garage (c) retain a degree of integrity, but all resources lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
20	Morrow/ Washington	3771 CR 31 Galion, OH	Residential property that includes a ca. 1970 side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling with a large lateral wing addition, replacement entry porch with vinyl columns, and replacement vinyl cladding and windows. A small, non-historic-age shed is located north of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The addition and replacement materials have reduced the dwelling’s integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Further, the presence of a large transmission line adjacent to the property reduces its integrity of setting and it lacks known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
21	Morrow/ Washington	9345 CR 30 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 single-wide manufactured dwelling with two non-historic-age wood-clad outbuildings. The dwelling appears between 1980 and 1995 aerial imagery, suggesting it was moved to this location at that time (NETR 2021).	Not Eligible	The dwelling lacks integrity of feeling, setting, and location. It also lacks design distinction and known historic associations. The resource is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.

Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
22	Morrow/ Washington	9339 CR 30 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 single-wide manufactured dwelling that was not fully visible from the public ROW. The dwelling appears between 2004 and 2006 aerial imagery, suggesting it was moved to this location at that time (NETR 2021).	Not Eligible	The dwelling lacks integrity of feeling, setting, and location. It also lacks design distinction and known historic associations. The resource is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
23	Morrow/ Washington	9333 CR 30 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 single-wide manufactured dwelling that was not fully visible from the public ROW and a non-historic-age shed. The dwelling appears between 2004 and 2006 aerial imagery, suggesting it was moved to this location at that time (NETR 2021).	Not Eligible	The dwelling lacks integrity of feeling, setting, and location. It also lacks design distinction and known historic associations. The resource is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
24	Morrow/ Washington	3610 CR 31 Galion, OH	Residential property that includes a ca. 1950 hipped-roof Simplified Ranch-style dwelling (a) with replacement stone cladding on the primary (northern) façade, original brick veneer cladding on the eastern and western façades, replacement windows, and an infilled entry porch and altered fenestration pattern. The dwelling is associated with a hipped brick outbuilding (b) constructed ca. 1975 with a wood-clad shed addition on the northern façade. A non-historic-age two-bay garage is located on the southwestern edge of the property.	Not Eligible	Replacement materials, infill of the entry porch, and reorientation of the main entry and fenestration pattern have reduced the dwelling’s integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Both resources lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
25	Morrow/ Washington	3628 CR 31 Galion, OH	Residential property that includes a ca. 1965 hipped-roof Simplified Ranch-style dwelling (a) with a mix of stone and vinyl cladding, a lateral wing addition, and replacement vinyl windows of various types associated with a ca. 1965 hipped-roof garage/workshop (b) with vinyl cladding, a garage bay with replacement overhead door, and an integrated entry porch over the workshop entry with prefabricated metal supports. A large non-historic-age metal-clad garage is located east of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	Replacement materials and the lateral wing addition have reduced the dwelling’s integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Both resources lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
26	Morrow/ Washington	3642 CR 31 Galion, OH	Residential property that includes a ca. 1970 cross-gabled Ranch-style dwelling with replacement vinyl cladding and windows and a small, recessed porch entry in the eastern portion of the cross gable. A non-historic-age metal-clad garage is located southwest of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
27	Morrow/ Washington	3658 CR 31 Galion, OH	Residential property that includes a ca. 1975 cross-gabled Ranch-style dwelling (a) with replacement windows and cladding and a large non-historic-age wing addition on the eastern façade and a ca. 1975 two-bay garage with replacement cladding and overhead doors.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) and garage (b) have experienced alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. They lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
28	Morrow/ Washington	9304 CR 30 Galion, OH	Residential property that includes a ca. 1940 two-story, massed plan vernacular dwelling (a) with a side-gabled roof, central brick chimney, replacement vinyl siding and windows that obscure the resource’s original architectural detailing, and large, non-historic-age, rear garage addition that dramatically alters the resource’s footprint. The dwelling is associated with a large, gabled, metal-clad barn (b) constructed ca. 1940 with a large, non-historic-age gabled rear addition and a ca. 1975 garage addition on the southern façade.	Not Eligible	The resources have experienced significant alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. They lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
29	Morrow/ Washington	9275 CR 30 Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a highly altered ca. 1910 I-House dwelling (a) with replacement vinyl cladding and windows, faux stone veneer covering the foundation, infilled entry porch, and a large rear wing addition; a ca. 1930 front-gabled, wood-clad outbuilding (b) with a wooden sliding entry door that was not fully visible from the public ROW; a small, gabled, ca. 1930 concrete masonry unit outbuilding (c) with vertical wood cladding in the gable ends; and a ca. 1930 gabled, former poultry house converted to a garage (d) with wood cladding, a non-historic-age entry door, and garage bay addition with non-historic-age overhead door on the western façade.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) and former poultry house (d) have experienced significant alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Both outbuildings (b and c) retain a degree of integrity, but all resources lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.



Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
30	Morrow/ Washington	9095 CR 30 Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a highly altered ca. ca. 1900 National Folk-style dwelling (a) and a ca. 1920 barn (b) associated with a non-historic-age outbuilding and grain bins. The one-and-a-half-story, gable-front-and-wing dwelling (a) features a cross-gabled metal roof, replacement vinyl cladding and windows, an enclosed front porch, and a non-historic-age rear addition. The barn (b) features a gabled roof, wood cladding, and multiple additions and alterations including large, character-altering shed roof additions on the primary (western) façade.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) and barn (b) have experienced alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. They lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
31	Morrow/ Washington	W side of CR 30, approximately 0.10 mi N of intersection with Twp Rd 33 Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a ca. 1950 gabled barn (b) with wood cladding, a metal roof, and wooden sliding entry doors on the eastern and southern façades; a ca. 1950 gabled outbuilding (b) with replacement metal cladding, a metal roof, and metal sliding entry doors on the southern façade; and a ca. 1950 gabled outbuilding (c) with wood cladding, a concrete masonry unit foundation, and a fixed multi-light window in the gable end.	Not Eligible	The resources retain a degree of integrity but lack design distinction and known historic associations. They are not associated with an intact historic-age farm complex and are not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
32	Morrow/ Washington	9006 CR 30 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1940 two-story massed plan vernacular dwelling (a) with a cross-gabled roof, replacement vinyl cladding and windows, and a historic-age wing addition with a one-bay garage, and a ca. 1940 outbuilding (b) with vinyl cladding that was not fully visible from the public ROW.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) and outbuilding (b) have experienced alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. They lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
33	Morrow/ Washington	8916 CR 30 Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a ca. 1975 cross-gabled Simplified Ranch style dwelling with brick veneer cladding, replacement vinyl windows, and an integrated shed-roof entry porch extending from the cross-gable at the northern end across the primary (eastern) façade. A large, gabled, metal-clad non-historic-age outbuilding is located west of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced some replacement of original materials but otherwise retains a degree of integrity. Nevertheless, it lacks design distinction and known historic associations. The presence of the large non-historic-age outbuilding has reduced the resource’s integrity of setting. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
34	Morrow/ Washington	8941 CR 30 Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a ca. 1970 Simplified Ranch-style dwelling with a hipped roof, brick veneer cladding, replacement vinyl windows with faux shutters, and a replacement front entry door on the primary façade.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling. It also lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
35	Morrow/ Washington	8919 CR 30 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1975 Ranch-style dwelling that was partially obscured from view of the public ROW. It has a hipped roof, brick veneer cladding, and replacement vinyl windows. A large, non-historic-age three-bay garage is located southeast of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced some replacement of original materials but otherwise retains a degree of integrity. Nevertheless, it lacks design distinction and known historic associations. The presence of the large non-historic-age outbuilding has reduced the resource’s integrity of setting. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
36	Morrow/ Washington	8820 CR 30 Galion, OH	Residential community comprised of a mix of ca. 1970s and non-historic-age manufactured dwellings. The private community was not fully accessible from the public ROW. The visible resources are single-wide in plan and feature a mix of metal panel and vinyl cladding, aluminum and replacement vinyl windows, and a variety of entry porch configurations.	Not Eligible	The historic-age dwellings retain a degree of integrity but lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.

Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
37 (Forbes Cemetery)	Morrow/ Washington	0.51 mi E of Twp Rd 36, 0.46 mi N of intersection with CR 31 Galion, OH	Forbes Cemetery, established circa 1835 in Morrow County, includes at least four grave markers. Morrow County plat maps in 1871 and 1901 identify ownership of the subject parcel under “E. S. Forbes” and “J. S. Forbes,” respectively (Titus 1871, Berlin Printing Company 1901). The cemetery is depicted by name on the 1960 and 1973 Galion topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1960, 1973). During the current survey, the cemetery was found to be unmaintained, with most markers knocked over, broken, or displaced. One obelisk remains in place, but evidence of marker bases and former tablets was observed across the ground surface. Recent tree growth has displaced some monuments, and no evidence of landscaping, fencing, or other designed features was observed.	Undetermined	The property is located within a portion of the Physical APE that could be subject to construction related activities. Given the age and observed condition of the cemetery, additional unmarked graves are likely to be present; however, impacts to burials would be avoided during Project implementation. Specific measures to delineate the cemetery’s boundaries and avoid physical effects are discussed in the archaeological survey report for this Project (Latham 2021). Though the cemetery’s limited surface expression precludes consideration of the resource as a designed landscape, additional research would be required to determine if it merits NRHP consideration for its historic associations. Nevertheless, its lack of physical integrity minimizes the resource’s sensitivity to visual effects regardless of its NRHP status.
38 (Amick Reservoir)	Morrow/ Washington	723 W. Railroad Street Galion, OH	Resource is a 53-acre manmade reservoir constructed circa 1970 with earthen embankments and a concrete outflow structure. The reservoir is located south of the older Amman Reservoir (MRW0027501), which is outside of the APE.	Not Eligible	The resource does not possess design or engineering significance, nor does it maintain significant economic or environmental associations with local development patterns. The structure is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
39	Morrow/ Washington	4798 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 cross-gabled Ranch-style dwelling with a cross-gabled roof, replacement cladding and windows, and a large exterior brick chimney centered on the rear elevation. The primary entry has been enclosed and converted into a sunroom. A non-historic-age garage is located southeast of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
40	Morrow/ Washington	4761 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 side-gabled, brick-clad Ranch-style dwelling that was not fully visible from the public ROW. The dwelling features replacement vinyl windows, an integrated shed-roof porch with vinyl supports, and a side-gabled two-bay garage on the southern elevation with replacement overhead doors.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced some replacement of original materials but otherwise retains a degree of integrity. Nevertheless, it lacks design distinction and known historic associations. The presence of the large non-historic-age outbuilding has reduced the resource’s integrity of setting. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
41	Morrow/ Washington	4739 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 cross-gabled, brick-clad Ranch-style dwelling. The front gable on the northern elevation is an integrated two-bay garage clad in plywood paneling. No other details were visible from the public ROW.	Not Eligible	The dwelling retains a degree of integrity but lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
42	Morrow/ Washington	4719 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling that features replacement vinyl cladding and vinyl multilight windows, a centered, inset entry porch on the primary (eastern) façade, and a two-bay garage addition on the north end of the primary façade.	Not Eligible	The garage addition detracts from the dwelling’s integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It also lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
43	Morrow/ Washington	4709 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 cross-gabled Ranch-style dwelling that features brick cladding, a replacement seamed metal roof, replacement vinyl windows, and a non-historic-age, three-bay garage addition on the southern façade.	Not Eligible	The garage addition detracts from the dwelling’s integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It also lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.



Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
44	Morrow/ Washington	4710 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1910 National Folk dwelling that was not fully visible from the public ROW. The dwelling features a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof, replacement vinyl cladding and vinyl sash windows, and a stone perimeter foundation. The main entry porch has been infilled on the western façade. A barn and outbuilding that were not visible from the public ROW are located east of the dwelling. Both are visible on 1980 aerial imagery and may be visible on 1959 aerial imagery (NETR 2021). The barn is depicted on the 1960 <i>Galion</i> quadrangle (USGS 1960).	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion. Though not visible from the public ROW, the outbuildings are unlikely to warrant individual NRHP designation as they postdate the dwelling, and the group would not qualify for NRHP listing as a complex due to the dwelling’s lack of integrity. The property is well screened from the Physical APE by distance and dense vegetation, and no further consideration of potential Project effects is recommended at this location.
45	Morrow/ Washington	4647 SR 309 Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a circa 1870 dwelling (a), a circa 1910 barn (b) with later (circa 1930) Gothic-arched wing additions to facilitate dairying activities, and a circa 1960 silo (c) associated with a non-historic-age garage and temporary greenhouse structure. The one-and-a-half-story, massed plan, National Folk-style dwelling (a) features a side-gabled metal roof; replacement vinyl cladding and vinyl windows; and a small shed-roof front porch with replacement wood supports, wood railing, and an uncovered wraparound deck. The original wood-framed barn (b), located behind the Gothic-arch barn additions, features a gabled metal roof, vertical wood cladding, a large former sliding door opening on the east elevation that has been enclosed with a small window and pedestrian door, and a large rear shed-roof addition of historic age. The two large Gothic-arch wing additions, incorporated at right angles to one another at the northeast corner of the original barn, are of concrete masonry unit construction with metal roofs and ventilators and vertical wood cladding at the gable ends. The silo (d), located behind the larger Gothic-arch wing, features metal cladding and a metal domed top.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The barn (b) and silo (c) retain a degree of integrity, but all resources lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
46	Morrow/ Washington	4620 SR 309 Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a highly altered ca. 1900 Folk Victorian/ Queen Anne dwelling that was not fully visible from the public ROW. The dwelling has undergone multiple phases of addition and alteration and features a cross-gabled roof, replacement synthetic siding and windows, and two replacement porches on the primary (southern) façade. A non-historic-age gabled garage and shed-roof outbuilding are located east of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The resource has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
47	Morrow/ Washington	3885 CR 31 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 Simplified Ranch-style dwelling with a cross-hipped roof and a mix of replacement vinyl siding and brick veneer skirting in a decorative running bond pattern on the primary (southern) façade. The dwelling has replacement vinyl windows and an integrated single bay garage on the eastern elevation.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. The resource is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
48	Morrow/ Washington	3905 CR 31 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 Simplified Ranch-style dwelling with a hipped roof, brick veneer cladding, a mix of original metal and replacement vinyl windows, a banked garage on the lower level of the eastern façade, and a non-historic-age hipped front-porch addition on the primary (southern façade). A large, non-historic-age gabled garage/shop is located west of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. The resource is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.

Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
49	Morrow/ Washington	3907 CR 31 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 Ranch-style dwelling with a cross gabled roof, brick veneer cladding, a centered front porch forming the cross gable, replacement metal windows, two replacement entry doors on the primary (southern) façade, and an integrated two-bay garage with replacement overhead doors. A large, gabled, non-historic-age garage is located east of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced some replacement of original materials but otherwise retains a degree of integrity. Nevertheless, it lacks design distinction and known historic associations. The presence of the large non-historic-age outbuilding has reduced the resource’s integrity of setting. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
50 (Goodrich Cemetery)	Morrow/ Washington	NE corner of SR 309 and CR 31 intersection Galion, OH	Goodrich Cemetery is not depicted on available historic-age maps and was not identified during the current field survey. An 1857 Morrow County plat map depicts a 79-acre parcel in the vicinity under the ownership of R. R. Goodrict [ <i>sic.</i> ]. The map depicts the existing alignment of today’s SR 309 and CR 31, with the Goodrict property identified on the north side of today’s CR 31 west of today’s SR 309 and separated from SR 309 by a large 190-acre parcel under separate ownership (Woodford and Bartlett 1857).	Undetermined	Although the exact location of the cemetery remains unclear, no surficial expression of the burial ground was observed during the present survey. As a result, the resource is not sensitive to visual effects regardless of its NRHP eligibility status. The probable location of the cemetery on property on both sides of CR 31 is within the Non-Physical APE. Given the age and lack of aboveground remnants, the possibility of unmarked graves exists; however, impacts to burials would be avoided during Project implementation. Specific measures to delineate the cemetery’s boundaries and to avoid physical effects are discussed in the archaeological survey report for this Project (Latham 2021). No further consideration of non-physical effects to the resource is recommended under relevant state preservation legislation.
51	Morrow/ Washington	4010 CR 31 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1955 side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with replacement vinyl cladding, original aluminum sash and fixed window units with faux shutters, and a lateral room addition on the northern façade. The main massing of the dwelling rests on a stone perimeter foundation, while the addition features a concrete masonry unit foundation. The resource has at least a partial basement.	Not Eligible	The dwelling retains a degree of integrity but lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
52	Morrow/ Washington	4016 CR 31 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1960 side-gabled Split-Level dwelling with vinyl cladding and windows on the upper level and concrete masonry unit construction on the lower level. A one-bay garage with replacement overhead door is integrated into the ground level. A small, non-historic-age gambrel shed is located south of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling retains a degree of integrity but lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
53	Morrow/ Washington	4034 CR 31 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 Simplified Ranch-style dwelling with a side-gabled roof, brick veneer cladding, vinyl siding in the gable ends, an integrated single-bay garage on the eastern façade, and a replacement front entry door offset on the primary (northern) façade.	Not Eligible	The dwelling retains a degree of integrity but lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
54	Morrow/ Washington	4044 CR 31 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1960 Simplified Ranch-style dwelling with an irregular plan, cross-hipped roof, brick veneer cladding, replacement vinyl windows, and an integrated single-bay garage on the western façade. A small, gabled, non-historic-age shed is located east of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling retains a degree of integrity but lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
55	Morrow/ Washington	4531 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1955 one-and-a half story Contemporary-style dwelling with an irregular plan, gabled roof with broad open eaves, an integrated garage on the lower level, a mix of vinyl siding types on the upper story, and replacement brick veneer and stone skirting on the lower level. All of the window units are replacement. Two non-historic-age gambrel-roof sheds are located south of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced some replacement of original materials but otherwise retains a degree of integrity. Nevertheless, it lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.



Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
56	Morrow/ Washington	4513 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1960 Simplified Ranch-style dwelling a side gabled roof, lateral wing addition, and replacement vinyl cladding and window units.	Not Eligible	The addition and replacement materials detract from the dwelling’s integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It also lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
57	Morrow/ Washington	4515 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 Ranch-style dwelling with a cross-gabled roof, replacement vinyl cladding and windows, and a non-historic-age replacement centered porch in the cross gable.	Not Eligible	The resource has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
58	Morrow/ Washington	4471 SR 209 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered, ca. 1930 front-gabled, Vernacular dwelling with Craftsman influences (a) that features replacement vinyl cladding and windows, a full-width front entry porch with squared columns and brick piers, two gabled dormers on the northern façade, and an exterior brick chimney on the southern façade. Several window openings have been reconstructed, obscuring the dwelling’s original fenestration pattern. A ca. 1975 one-bay, gabled garage (b) with replacement vinyl cladding is located west of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) and garage (b) have experienced alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. They lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
59	Morrow/ Washington	4463 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1960 Contemporary-style dwelling with a cross-gabled roof with broad open eaves and exaggerated returns clad in replacement seamed metal, a mix of brick and replacement stone veneer cladding on the exterior, a recessed entry under an integrated porch with decorative “lightning bolt” support post, and an integrated garage on the northern end of the primary (eastern) façade with replacement overhead door. A large, non-historic-age, metal-clad, gabled outbuilding is located northwest of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced some replacement of original materials but otherwise retains a degree of integrity. Nevertheless, it lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
60	Morrow/ Washington	4450 SR 309 Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a ca. 1900 dwelling (a), a ca. 1950 garage (b), a ca. 1930 barn (c), a smaller ca. 1930 barn/equipment shed (d), two ca. 1950 gabled outbuildings (e and f), and a smaller ca.1950 gabled outbuilding (g) located behind the dwelling. The one-and-a-half-story, massed plan, National Folk-style dwelling (a) features a side-gabled asphalt-shingle roof, replacement vinyl cladding, replacement vinyl windows, a gabled front stoop with turned supports, and a stone foundation. The two-bay garage (b) has a side-gabled roof, replacement plywood cladding, and a single pedestrian door. The large side-gabled barn (c) features a metal roof, vertical wood cladding, large sliding wooden doors on the primary façade, a hood awning, and a large shed-roof addition with hinged wooden doors and a large open bay at the rear of the barn. The smaller barn or equipment shed (d), has a gabled metal roof and vertical wood cladding. One of the outbuildings (e) located north of the barn has an asymmetrical side-gabled metal roof, wood cladding, a single pedestrian door, and two small multi-light wood windows on the primary façade. An additional outbuilding (f) features a gabled metal roof, vertical wood cladding, and a concrete masonry unit foundation. The final small outbuilding (g) has a gabled asphalt-shingle roof, wood cladding, and one visible multi-light window. Its small size suggests it may have functioned as a former wellhouse or pumphouse.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The barn and outbuildings (b-g) retain a degree of integrity, but all resources lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
61	Morrow/ Washington	4445 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered, ca. 1885 Italianate dwelling with a replacement metal gable-on-hip roof, decorative brackets on the eaves, replacement vinyl cladding and windows, a non-historic-age rear addition on the western façade, and a non-historic-age porch addition on the primary (eastern) façade. A historic-age outbuilding that was not visible from the public ROW is visible on aerial imagery from 1959 to 2018 (NETR 2021).	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced significant alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. The loss of the associated historic-age outbuildings has reduced its integrity of setting. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.

Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
62	Morrow/ Washington	4414 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property not fully visible from the public ROW that includes a ca. 1965 side-gabled, Ranch-style dwelling (a) featuring a mixture of brick and replacement vinyl cladding and two non-historic-age additions on the eastern façade that were not visible; two ca. 1965 metal-clad outbuildings (b and d) that were largely not visible; and a large, ca. 1965 gabled, metal-clad outbuildings (c) with a non-historic-age shed-roof addition on the eastern façade and replacement overhead entry door on the western façade.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) and large outbuilding (c) have experienced alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Resources b and d retain a degree of integrity, but all resources lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
63	Morrow/ Washington	4381 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1960 side-gabled, Ranch-style dwelling with asbestos shingle siding, a mix of original aluminum and replacement vinyl windows, an integrated two-bay garage on the northern end of the primary (eastern) façade, and a concrete and brick front patio covered by a non-historic-age wooden ramp. A large, non-historic-age metal-clad gambrel outbuilding is located northwest of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling retains a degree of integrity but lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
64 (Tuttle Cemetery)	Morrow/ Washington	0.04 mi W of SR 309, 0.42 mi S of intersection with CR 31 Galion, OH	An 1871 Morrow County plat map depicts a “Cem” on the west side of today’s SR 309 (SR 61) on a parcel under the ownership of “E. C. Tuttle” that extended across both sides of the road (Titus 1871). A 1901 Morrow County plat map identifies “G. W. Shoemaker” as the owner of the parcel but does not depict a cemetery (Berlin Printing Company 1901). The cemetery is labeled as “Tuttle Cemetery” on the 1960 and 1973 <i>Galion</i> topographic quadrangle maps (USGS 1960, 1973). No evidence of a cemetery was observed from the public ROW, and secondary sources indicate that no headstones remain visible (Rootsweb n.d.).	Undetermined	Due to its lack of surface expression, the resource is not sensitive to visual effects regardless of its NRHP eligibility status. The probable location of the cemetery is in the Non-Physical APE. Given the age and lack of aboveground remnants, the possibility of unmarked graves exists. Though the Project could introduce visual effects to the property’s rural, agricultural setting, its integrity of setting has been reduced by the introduction of the non-historic-age transmission line. As the property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion, no further consideration of Project effects to the resources is recommended under relevant state preservation legislation. No further consideration of non-physical effects to the resource is recommended.
65	Morrow/ Washington	4270 SR 309 Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a ca. 1955 Vernacular dwelling with Neoclassical/Greek Revival influences (a) featuring a side-gabled roof, brick veneer cladding, replacement multi-light vinyl sash windows, a full façade porch with flat roof and simplified columns on the rear elevation, and exterior chimneys on the northern and southern façades. The primary (eastern) façade was not visible from the public ROW. Resource b is a ca. 1955 gabled outbuilding. Only the building’s roofline was visible from the public ROW.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion. The property contains other historic-age resources that were not visible from the public ROW; however, they are well shielded from the proposed Project by distance and dense vegetation. .



Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
66	Morrow/ Washington	4221 SR 309 Galion, OH	Resource 66 includes a ca. 1870 dwelling (a), a ca. 1900 barn (b), a ca. 1950 pole barn (c), a ca. 1950 secondary barn (or poultry barn) (d), and an additional ca. 1950 pole barn (e) associated with a non-historic-age Quonset outbuilding. The one-and-a-half-story National Folk-style dwelling features a front-gabled, asphalt shingle roof; replacement aluminum cladding; replacement vinyl windows; incorporation of an historic-age, shed-roof, wraparound front porch with turned supports, decorative brackets and spandrels, and a replacement wooden railing; and a rear wing that appears to have originally been a detached summer kitchen with a rear addition. The large cross-gabled barn (b) includes a replacement metal gambrel roof with projecting hoods, vertical wood cladding, small multi-light windows, a large wooden sliding door, a large gambrel-roof rear addition, an historic-age half-hipped side addition with a metal roof and concrete masonry unit construction, and a second historic-age side addition with a shed roof and vertical wood cladding. Behind the barn is a large side-gabled pole barn or equipment shed (c) with a metal roof and vertical wood cladding. A large, side-gabled secondary barn or poultry house (d) with a metal roof, wood cladding, and screened window openings. The second pole barn/equipment shed (e) nearer the dwelling features a front-gabled metal roof, vertical wood cladding, large wooden sliding doors, and a large front addition with multiple open bays. The Quonset outbuilding is not visible in 1980 aerial imagery, but the foundation is on site and may represent the remains of an earlier structure.	Not Eligible	Collectively, the resources do not appear to meet the threshold for NRHP eligibility under Criterion A, agriculture, Criterion B, or Criterion C, architecture, due to lack of integrity and significance. Therefore, the property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
67	Morrow/ Washington	4205 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1955 cross-gabled Ranch-style dwelling (a) with brick cladding on the original portion of the dwelling and vinyl cladding in the cross-gable and western façade additions; and a large, concrete block, cross-gabled garage (b) with three bays, a mixture of original and replacement windows, and vinyl cladding in the cross gable. A large, metal-clad, front gabled non-historic-age outbuilding is located west of the garage.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) and garage (b) have experienced alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. They lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
68	Morrow/ Washington	4167 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1955 Minimal Traditional style dwelling with a gable on hip roof, exterior brick chimney on the rear elevation, and a mixture of cladding including brick, vinyl, and stone veneer. The eastern façade has a remnant portico from an enclosed porch and the entry has been reoriented as have several window openings, obscuring the dwelling’s original fenestration pattern.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
69	Morrow/ Washington	4147 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1870 vernacular dwelling with Italianate influences with a low-pitched hipped roof with a flat roof deck clad in replacement metal sheathing, replacement vinyl cladding and window units, and large lateral garage additions that required reorientation of the main entry. The dwelling was relocated to its current site according to historic aerial imagery and first appears in 1980 (NETR 1980).	Not Eligible	The dwelling lacks integrity of location and setting; additionally, the dwelling has experienced alterations that reduced its integrity of design, materials, and feeling. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
70	Morrow/ Washington	4137 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered ca. 1910 gabled National Folk I-House (a) that has undergone multiple phases of addition and features replacement synthetic cladding and windows, a hipped, full façade addition spanning the entire southern and western façades, and two additions on the northern façade. A ca. 1910 gabled, wood-clad barn (b) is located northwest of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The barn (b) retains a degree of integrity but both resources lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.

Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
71 / MRW0051069	Morrow/ Washington	4117 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1850 dwelling (a), a ca. 1850 basement barn (b), and a ca. 1950 garage (c). The two-story, side-gabled National Folk-style dwelling (a) includes a replacement metal roof, vinyl cladding, replacement vinyl windows, a small flat-roof front stoop with square wooden supports, a concrete masonry unit foundation wall, and a two-story rear ell of historic age with a shed-roof side porch enclosure. The large basement barn (b) features a side-gabled metal roof, vertical wood cladding, a stone perimeter wall foundation, large sliding wooden doors, and an earthen entrance ramp. Numerous segmental-arched window openings with decorative wooden mullions and wooden slats punctuate the front and rear elevations, while the window openings along the east side elevation have been enclosed. The basement level on the south side elevation includes hinged wooden doors and several small multi-light wood windows, with larger fixed windows along the east side. The garage (c) is of concrete masonry unit construction with a front-gabled metal roof, shingles at the gable ends, several four-light metal-framed windows, a small concrete masonry unit chimney, and a replacement garage door.	Eligible	Due to the loss of associated agricultural fields and former outbuildings (depicted in historic aerial imagery) that would have historically comprised part of the parcel, the property no longer represents an intact historic-age farm or agricultural complex. It is therefore not recommended for NRHP inclusion under Criterion A, in the area of agriculture. Alterations to the dwelling (a), including the incorporation of replacement vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and modifications to the main entry have undermined its integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling, and both the dwelling (a) and garage (c) lack architectural merit and design distinction. The barn (b), however, represents a distinctive and intact example of a mid-nineteenth-century basement barn. It also retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It is therefore recommended NRHP eligible as a standalone resource under Criterion C in the area of architecture.
72	Morrow/ Washington	4046 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1950 Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling with a gambrel roof, replacement vinyl cladding, two shed-roof dormers on both the second story north and south façades, replacement metal sash windows faux shutters, and a small, gabled rear entry addition on the northern façade. A non-historic-age gambrel roof one-bay garage is located north of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
73	Morrow/ Washington	4113 SR 288 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 Split-Level dwelling with Colonial Revival influences. The dwelling features brick cladding on the first level and staggered shingle cladding on the second story overhang, a primary entry door with a broken triangular pediment, and an attached, one-bay garage with vinyl cladding on the western façade. A non-historic-age, vinyl-clad addition is present on the eastern façade, and a large, three-bay, non-historic-age garage is located northwest of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
74	Morrow/ Washington	3834 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1965 side-gabled, linear plan Simplified Ranch-style dwelling (a) with replacement vinyl cladding and windows, an integrated one-bay garage, and a concrete perimeter foundation associated with a small, wood-clad gabled outbuilding (b) constructed ca. 1975. A two-bay non-historic-age garage is located between the dwelling and small outbuilding.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The outbuilding (b) retains a degree of integrity but both resources lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.



Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
75	Morrow/ Washington	3863 SR 309 Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a highly altered ca. 1900 National Folk I-house dwelling (a), a large ca. 1940 barn (b), a ca. 1965 outbuilding (c), a ca. 1945 garage/outbuilding (d), and a ca. 1965 equipment shed/outbuilding associated with the remains of an additional outbuilding. The I-house dwelling (a) has been altered and its primary entrance reoriented through the incorporation of a one-and-a-half-story side addition. Further alterations include replacement vinyl cladding and windows and enclosure of the front porch. The basement barn (b) features a side-gabled metal roof, replacement metal cladding, two large central bays on the primary (western) façade with replacement metal garage doors and an earthen ramp, and a raised concrete masonry unit foundation wall with four-light metal-framed windows and replacement metal garage doors. The small outbuilding (c) located near the barn includes a shed roof, metal cladding, a replacement metal garage door, and a concrete foundation. The garage/outbuilding (d) near the dwelling is of concrete masonry unit construction with a metal gabled roof and four-light metal-framed windows. The equipment shed/outbuilding (e) features a front-gabled metal roof and vertical wood siding. on the side addition, and incorporation on a shed-roof rear addition.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a), barn (b), and shed-roof outbuilding (c) have experienced alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The remaining outbuildings (d and e) retain a degree of integrity, but all resources lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
76	Morrow/ Washington	3903 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1965 one-and-a-half-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with a large two-bay garage wing that may have originally been connected via an open breezeway. The dwelling features a side-gabled replacement metal roof, brick cladding with vinyl siding at the western gable end, replacement vinyl casement windows, and a raised basement with a concrete masonry unit foundation wall. A small, non-historic-age gambrel shed is located west of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling retains a degree of integrity but lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
77	Morrow/ Washington	3929 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 side-gabled, linear plan Simplified Ranch-style dwelling that was not fully visible from the public ROW. The dwelling features replacement vinyl cladding, a full-height cross-gabled covered patio on the primary (southern) façade, and an integrated, two-bay garage on the eastern façade. Two large, non-historic-age outbuildings are located east of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
78	Morrow/ Washington	3860 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1950, hipped, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling that was not fully visible from the public ROW. The northern façade features vinyl cladding with brick skirting and replacement vinyl windows with faux shutters. Other details were not discernable from the public ROW.	Not Eligible	The resource has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It also lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
79	Morrow/ Washington	3890 SR 309 Galion, OH	Abandoned residential property includes a ca. 1900 National Folk Hall-and-Parlor Family dwelling that was not fully visible from the public ROW. The dwelling features replacement vinyl cladding, sections of which are missing exposing the original wood siding beneath, and wood frame windows, many of which are missing glazing and structural components. Other details were obscured by vegetation.	Not Eligible	The resource was not fully visible from the public ROW but has been abandoned and is in poor physical condition, reducing its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
80	Morrow/ Washington	3898 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered ca. 1945 Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with replacement vinyl cladding and windows, a non-historic-age, character-altering garage addition on the eastern façade, and a non-historic-age room addition on the primary (northern) façade that obscures the original entry and fenestration pattern.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.

Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
81	Morrow/ Washington	3906 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1910 National Folk Hall-and-Parlor Family dwelling (a) that was not fully visible from the public ROW. The dwelling features replacement stucco cladding, a gabled front porch, and a small, historic-age, wood-clad rear addition with one original 2/2 light wood sash window visible from the public ROW. A ca. 1930 gabled outbuilding (b) with a mixture of metal, wood, and asbestos cladding, central chimney, rear shed-roof addition, and a single garage door on the northern façade is located southwest of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) and outbuilding (b) have experienced alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The outbuilding is in poor physical condition, and both resources lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
82	Morrow/ Washington	3950 SR 309 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered ca. 1920 American Foursquare dwelling (a) that has undergone multiple phases of addition and alteration. The original two-story portion features replacement vinyl cladding and window units. The original fenestration and architectural detailing have been obscured by three lateral wing additions, one across the primary façade obscuring the original entry, and two along the rear that dramatically alter the building’s original footprint. The dwelling is associated with a circa 1920 barn that was generally obscured from view of the public ROW. It features a side-gabled roof clad in metal panels and original beadboard exterior cladding. No other details were visible from the public ROW.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) and barn (b) have experienced dramatic alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and feeling. Additionally, the property lacks known historic associations. The resources are not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
83	Morrow/ Washington	3964 SR 309 Galion, OH	Property includes a ca. 1910 simplified iteration of a Colonial Revival style dwelling with a side-gabled dwelling roof (a) associated with a ca. 1940 outbuilding (b) and ca. 1960 shed (c). The two-and-half-story dwelling is clad in replacement vinyl siding and punctuated by replacement 1/1 and multi-light vinyl sash window units. It features a central entrance with concrete stoop with a simple pedimented door surround on the eastern elevation and rear single-story addition. The dwelling is punctuated by a shed-roof dormer and central interior brick chimney. The outbuilding (b) features a metal side-gabled roof, is clad in wood siding; a single multilight wood sash window is visible from the ROW. The shed (c) features a gambrel roof clad in asphalt shingles and wood panel cladding.	Not Eligible	Overall, the property has experienced alterations that have reduced the resources’ integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The resources lack both design merit known historic associations. They are not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
84	Morrow/ Washington	8852 SR 61 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered ca. 1935 side-gabled Minimal Traditional style dwelling (a), associated with a ca. 1940 garage (b), ca. 1935 poultry house (c), and a ca. 1940 shed (d). The dwelling (a) is clad in stone with faux fishscale vinyl in the gable ends and horizontal vinyl siding on the rear additions and features a replacement standing seam metal roof, replacement vinyl window units, and two rear wing additions. The hipped-roof garage (b) is clad in asbestos shingle siding, includes two replacement overhead garage doors, and at least three original four-light wood windows on the rear elevation. The front-gabled former poultry house (c) is clad in a mix of wood panel and metal sheet siding and is punctuated by original four-light wood windows, many of which are missing their glazing. The front-gabled shed (d) appears to be of concrete masonry unit construction and features a gabled metal rood. No further details were visible from the public ROW.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) and outbuildings (b-d) have experienced major alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, design, and feeling. Furthermore, all of the resources lack design distinctions and known historic associations. They are not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
85	Morrow/ Washington	8858 SR 61 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1940 side-gabled Minimal Traditional style dwelling a lateral room addition that obscures its original footprint and fenestration pattern. It features replacement vinyl cladding and windows and a shed-roof porch addition on the primary (northern) façade. A non-historic-age two-bay garage is located south of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.



Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
86	Morrow/ Washington	8716 SR 61 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1860 Italianate dwelling that has undergone multiple phases of addition and alteration that obscure its original form, footprint, and architectural detailing. The dwelling features a metal hipped roof, stone foundation, replacement vertical scalloped wood panel cladding on the second story and faux cedar shake cladding on the first story, and replacement vinyl sash windows, some with faux shutters and simple wooden framed window crowns. Several lateral and rear room additions rest on concrete slab foundations. A large non-historic-age outbuilding is located northwest of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced significant alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The presence of the large non-historic-age outbuilding detracts from the resource’s integrity of setting. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations and is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
87	Morrow/ Washington	W side of SR 61, approximately 0.42 mi S of intersection with SR 288 Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a ca. 1910 wood-clad gabled barn that has been abandoned. The barn is heavily overgrown and in poor physical condition and was not fully visible from the public ROW.	Not Eligible	The resource has been abandoned and is in poor physical condition, reducing its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It is not associated with an intact historic-age farm complex and is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
88	Morrow/ Washington	8672 SR 61 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered, two-story, ca. 1945 dwelling that has undergone multiple phases of alteration that have obscured its original form, architectural detailing, and fenestration. The dwelling features synthetic cladding on the first story of the southern and northern elevations, brick veneer cladding on the eastern façade first story, vinyl cladding on the second story, and a full-façade wraparound porch addition with simple synthetic support posts.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
89	Morrow/ Washington	8662 SR 61 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1955 one-and-a-half story, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with a side-gabled roof, gabled dormers, an interior brick chimney, replacement vinyl cladding and windows, a simple centered portico style entry porch, and a two-bay garage addition on the northern façade. A large, non-historic-age three-bay garage is located west of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It also lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
90	Morrow/ Washington	4129 SR 288 Galion, OH	Abandoned residential property that was not fully visible from the public ROW includes a two-story, ca. 1880 Folk Victorian dwelling (a) with a steeply pitched centered gable, a gabled front porch that mimics the roofline with wooden spindlework detailing, original wood cladding, replacement aluminum sash windows, and standing seam metal roof cladding. The dwelling is associated with a secondary ca. 1920 Hall-and-Parlor dwelling (b) that may have served as a servant’s quarters. It features a side-gabled metal roof with interior brick chimney and exposed rafter tails, asbestos cladding, and original wood sash windows, some of which are missing their glazing. A small gabled overhang forms an awning over the main entry way.	Not Eligible	The dwellings (a and b) have experienced alterations reducing their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. They also lack design distinction and known historic associations. Though additional buildings are located on the property that were not visible during the current survey due to dense vegetative screening, the property itself is well shielded from the Project by distance and vegetation. The undocumented resources would not be impacted directly nor are they sensitive to potential adverse visual effects regardless of their NHRP status.
un91	Morrow/ Washington	4139 SR 288 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered ca. 1900 I-house (a) with a later side-gabled wing addition that dramatically altered its original form and detailing and a ca. 1950 garage (b). In addition to the lateral addition, which completely obscures the primary façade and fenestration pattern and required reorientation of the main entry, the dwelling (a) includes a replacement metal roof, replacement vinyl siding, and replacement or enclosed window units. The primary entry is now in the side-gabled wing under a shed-roofed entry porch with prefabricated porch supports. The front-gabled, two-bay garage (b) is of concrete masonry unit construction with asbestos cladding in the gable end and plywood overhead doors.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) and garage (b) lack integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and feeling due to the various alterations.

Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
92	Morrow/ Washington	4176 SR 288 Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a ca. 1960 Simplified Ranch-style dwelling (a) with a gable-on-hip-roof, replacement vinyl cladding and windows, a picture window addition on the primary façade clad in faux stone veneer, and an exterior chimney. The dwelling is associated with an altered property ca. 1920 gambrel-roof barn (b) clad in a mixture of original vertical wood slats and replacement non-historic-age metal cladding. The primary (northwestern) façade is punctuated by an offset bay entry with replacement plywood sliding doors and multiple smaller equipment bay and personnel entrances. All visible windows are replacement vinyl fixed or sash units. The ca. 1920 side-gabled outbuilding (c) of unknown function may have historically served as a summer kitchen. It features original wood cladding and original 4-light fixed wood windows. Entry is via an offset door on the eastern elevation with a replacement plywood door.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) and barn (b) have both undergone alterations reducing their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The small outbuilding lacks integrity of feeling and setting due to the alterations to the other resources. They all lack design merit and known historic associations and are not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
93	Morrow/ Washington	4208 SR 288 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 cross-hipped Ranch-style dwelling (a) with a mixture of brick veneer and replacement vinyl cladding, a mixture of original aluminum and replacement vinyl windows, and an integrated two-bay garage on the eastern end of the primary façade. The dwelling is associated with a ca. 1975 gabled outbuilding (b) with metal cladding, a two-bay garage with one replacement overhead door, an infilled bay with vinyl windows, and a large, shed-roof, carport addition on the northern façade and a ca. 1975 gabled outbuilding (c) with plywood siding, synthetic windows, and a metal roof.	Not Eligible	All of the resources have experienced alterations reducing their integrity. They do not form a cohesive agricultural complex, nor do they possess design distinction or known historic associations. They are not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
94	Morrow/ Washington	4232 SR 288 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a two-story ca. 1900 National Folk Gable-Front-and-Wing dwelling with replacement vinyl cladding, a mix of original and replacement 1/1 sash windows on the second story and replacement fixed vinyl windows on the lower story, an exterior brick chimney on the western façade, a replacement shed-roof entry porch with wooden supports, and a large historic-ag rear wing addition.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. The loss of the associated historic-age outbuildings has reduced the resource’s integrity of setting. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
95	Morrow/ Washington	4357 SR 288 Galion, OH	Agricultural property includes a ca. 1960 cross-hipped Ranch-style dwelling with replacement vinyl cladding, a mix of original aluminum and replacement vinyl windows, a lateral single bay garage addition, and a large rear wing addition that more than doubles the dwelling’s original footprint and massing. A large, non-historic-age outbuilding is located northwest of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The resource has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
96	Morrow/ Washington	4353 Twp Rd 31 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 single-wide manufactured dwelling with metal cladding and 1/1 aluminum sash windows. The dwelling appears to have been relocated to its current location between 1980 and 1995 (NETR 2021).	Not Eligible	Resource retains a degree of integrity but lacks design distinction and known historic associations. The dwelling’s relocation has reduced its integrity of setting. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
97	Morrow/ Washington	4365 Twp Rd 31 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 single-wide manufactured dwelling with metal cladding and a mixture of original aluminum and replacement synthetic windows.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has been abandoned and is in poor physical condition reducing its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations.
98	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	4415 CR 31 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1975 dwelling (a) with a side-gabled roof and vinyl cladding that was not fully visible from the public ROW and a ca. 1975 single-wide manufactured dwelling (b) with a mix of metal and replacement vinyl cladding and metal 3-light windows.	Not Eligible	Resource a not fully visible from the public ROW but appears to be of common late-twentieth century design. Resource b retains a degree of integrity, but both dwellings lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.



Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
99	Morrow/ Washington, North Bloomfield	Segment in APE begins 0.06 mi W of CR 38, 0.50 mi N of intersection with CR 31 and travels SW for 2.69 mi Galion, OH	Railroad extending north to Galion at the east side of the Non-Physical APE crossing CR 31 (Hunter Road), is depicted as the “CC&C” (Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad) in the 1857 Morrow County atlas (Woodford and Bartlett 1857). By 1871, the single track is identified as an additional line of the “CCC&I” (Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad), and by 1901, the track is depicted as another line of the “CCC&St.L” (Titus 1871; Berlin Printing Company 1901). Topographic maps in 1943 and 1960 depict it as an additional line of the New York Central, and by 1973, the alignment is identified as Penn Central (USGS 1943, 1960, 1973).	Not Eligible	The railroad segment within the APE includes at grade or slightly elevated tracks with gravel ballast. Though construction of the railroads was economically significant to the region and to the further development of Galion, Ohio, in the late nineteenth century, it was not the impetus for original settlement. The railroad was rather part of a system of rail lines constructed during the same period that facilitated local development and the transport of goods, generally connecting existing communities rather than prompting creation of new settlements. As with all operational rail lines, the ballast, tracks, and operational components of the railroads have been repaired, maintained, and replaced over the years to enable the systems to maintain functionality, though they generally appear to follow the same alignments. As a result, the resources lack physical integrity. Regardless of NRHP significance, railroad lines are not a resource type with sensitivity to visual effects and would not be impacted directly by the Project.
100	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	9586 CR 31 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1925 dwelling (a) that has undergone multiple rounds of addition and alteration that have obscured its original form, footprint, architectural detailing, and fenestration. It may have historically exhibited elements of the Craftsman style. It features replacement vinyl cladding and windows, reoriented windows and entry openings, lateral and rear additions, and a gabled front entry porch with fabricated metal supports. The dwelling is associated with a ca. 1975 two-bay garage (b) with replacement vinyl cladding and a shed-roofed vestibule addition on the northern elevation.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) and garage (b) have experienced alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Both resources lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
101	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	9576 CR 38 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered ca. 1900 I-house (a) associated with a ca. 1930 shed (b) and non-historic-age shed. The two-story, side-gabled dwelling (a) features a full façade porch addition across the primary façade that obscures the original entry orientation, a lateral wing addition, replacement vinyl cladding, and replacement vinyl and enclosed window openings. The pole shed (b) features a gabled roof, plywood cladding, and a fixed two-light window opening with no glazing. Other details were not visible from the public ROW.	Not Eligible	The highly altered dwelling (a) lacks integrity of design, material, feeling, and workmanship. Overall, the property lacks design distinction and known historic associations.
102	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	9554 CR 38 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1900 two-story Gable-Front-and Wing dwelling with replacement vinyl cladding, a large, non-historic-age gabled porch addition across the primary façade that obscures the main entry and fenestration pattern, a rear wing addition, and an exterior brick chimney.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
103	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	9538 CR 38 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1940 Gable-Front style dwelling that has undergone multiple phases of addition and alteration obscuring its original form and footprint. The dwelling features replacement vinyl cladding, two rear wing additions larger than the original massing of the dwelling, and a front porch addition that obscures the original entry configuration. All visible window units are replacement vinyl and many openings have been enclosed. The dwelling is associated with a non-historic-age garage.	Not Eligible	Due to the multiple additions and alterations the dwelling lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.

Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
104	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	9539 CR 38 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1900 I-House style dwelling (a) and ca. 1940 garage/shop (b). The altered dwelling (a) features a side-gabled roof, enclosed room additions on both the primary and rear elevations that obscure the original entry configuration and fenestration pattern, a large rear wing addition, an original exterior brick chimney, a replacement exterior concrete masonry unit chimney, replacement vinyl cladding, and replacement or enclosed window openings. The front-gabled outbuilding (b) is also clad in vinyl siding. The primary façade is punctuated by an offset entry door and a replacement vinyl sash window unit.	Not Eligible	Due to alterations to the dwelling (a) and outbuilding (b), the resources lack integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The resources also lack known historic associations and are not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
105	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	9426 CR 38 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a two-story ca. 1890 Gable-Front-and-Wing dwelling (a), a partially collapsed ca. 1920 barn (b), and a non-historic-age garage. The cross-gabled dwelling (a) features two lateral wing additions that dramatically alter the original form and massing of the resource. It has been re clad in vinyl siding, and all visible windows are replacement metal or vinyl units. The primary façade features a replacement hipped roof entry porch with concrete stoop and prefabricated metal supports. The barn (b) features a mix of vertical wood plank and plywood cladding and historically featured a metal clad broken gable roof punctuated by a hay portal at the upper level and at least one bay entry at the lower level. Other details are obscured by the resource’s condition.	Not Eligible	Due to the alterations to the dwelling (a) and the poor condition of the barn (b), the resources lack integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. They also lack design merit and known historic associations and are not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
106	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	9390 CR 38 Galion, OH	Commercial property including a circa 1970 storefront/shop with several large warehouse additions. The main portion of the building is clad in a mix of metal paneling on the lateral elevations and plywood and brick skirting on the primary façade. The primary eastern façade is punctuated by a central entry under a vinyl-clad shed-roofed porch enclosure flanked by two fixed single-light windows. Overhead bay doors are visible on the lateral elevations. The additions feature additional oversized garage bays and metal panel cladding.	Not Eligible	Additions and replacement materials reduce the resource’s integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It is of utilitarian design, lacking architectural merit, and does not maintain any known historic associations. The resource is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
107	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	9351 CR 38 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1930 gabled barn associated with a non-historic-age dwelling and outbuildings. The barn is clad in vertical wood planks and features two lateral additions. A large central bay on the eastern elevation is accessed via sliding wood bay doors. Other details were not visible from the public ROW.	Not Eligible	Due to the lateral additions and loss of the original dwelling and historically associated buildings, the resource lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It does not possess design merit or known historic associations and is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
108	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	9327 CR 38 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered Gable-Front-and Wing dwelling constructed ca. 1890 (a), a ca. 1920 garage (b), a ca. 1940 barn (c), and a non-historic-age garage/shop. The cross-gabled dwelling (a) has undergone a number of alterations obscuring its original form and detailing including a large rear wing addition, replacement of the main entry porch, reorientation and replacement of the original windows, and replacement vinyl cladding. The garage (b) is of rusticated concrete block construction with asbestos cladding in the gable end. It features a single bay opening with replacement overhead door. The barn (c) features a low-pitched, front gabled roof, replacement metal panel cladding with sections of the original wood visible at the foundation level, and a replacement sliding bay door on the western façade.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) and barn (c) have experienced alterations that have reduced their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The resources all lack design distinction and known historic associations. They are not recommended for NRHP inclusion.



Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
109	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	9316 CR 38 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1860 Italianate style dwelling (a), a ca. 1920 outbuilding (b), and a ca. 1920 corn crib (c). The highly altered dwelling features a central pentagonal tower, a hipped roof with flat roof deck and decorative bracketed cornices, simple rectangular vinyl sash windows without ornamentation, replacement vinyl cladding, a non-historic-age and incompatible lateral garage addition, and an enclosed entry porch that appears to be under construction. Resource b features a low-pitched gabled roof, vertical wood plank cladding, and one hinged entry door visible on the southern elevation. The corn crib (c) features a front gabled roof, horizontal slat cladding to allow ventilation, and a central bay covered by corrugated metal sheets.	Not Eligible	Alterations to the dwelling (a) have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The outbuildings retain a degree of integrity, but all of the resources lack architectural or design merit and known historic associations. They are not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
110	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	9199 CR 38 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling with replacement vinyl cladding and original brick skirting, replacement vinyl windows, a broad, masonry exterior chimney, and a non-historic-age gabled entry porch/carport addition.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
111	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	9198 CR 38 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered ca. 1960 Simplified Ranch-style dwelling with a side-gabled roof, lateral and rear wing additions that dramatically increase the original massing of the dwelling, and replacement vinyl cladding and windows. The lateral addition features a gabled front porch with vinyl supports and balustrade over a secondary entry and a one-bay garage. Two large non-historic-age outbuildings are located west of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It also lacks integrity of setting due to the presence of the non-historic-age outbuildings. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
112	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	9164 CR 38 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1960 side-gabled, linear-plan Simplified Ranch-style dwelling with replacement vinyl cladding, 1/1 vinyl sash windows, an eave overhang covering the offset main entry, and a concrete masonry unit foundation. Two small, non-historic-age gabled sheds are located west of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling retains a degree of integrity but lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
113	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	9136 CR 38 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1970 side-gabled, Ranch-style dwelling with synthetic cladding, replacement vinyl windows, some of which have been infilled or relocated, and an internal brick chimney. A non-historic-age three-bay carport or equipment shed is located east of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	Alterations have reduced the dwelling’s integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling. It also lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
114	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	4525 SR 288 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1955 Simplified Ranch-style dwelling with a cross-hipped roof, brick veneer cladding, a mix of original aluminum and replacement vinyl windows, and a historic-age, hipped, brick-clad, two-bay garage addition on the eastern façade connected to the main dwelling via a vinyl clad breezeway.	Not Eligible	The resource retains a degree of integrity but lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
115	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	4535 SR 288 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1955 side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling with replacement vinyl cladding and windows, a rear wing addition, and a historic-age, gabled, one-bay garage addition on the eastern façade.	Not Eligible	The resource retains a degree of integrity but lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
116	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	4541 SR 288 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1960 side-gabled, Simplified Ranch-style dwelling with replacement vinyl cladding, a mix of original aluminum and replacement vinyl windows, a portico style entry porch, and wooden deck addition on the eastern side of the primary façade. A front-gabled non-historic-age two-bay garage is located northeast of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The resource has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
117	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	4551 SR 288 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered ca. 1955 Minimal Traditional dwelling with several additions, reorientation of the main entry and enclosure of the original entry porch, replacement vinyl cladding and replacement or relocated windows, and a non-historic-age two-bay garage addition on the eastern façade.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.

Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
118	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	4559 SR 288 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered ca. 1955 side-gabled, Simplified Ranch-style dwelling with replacement vinyl cladding and windows and a non-historic-age, front porch constructed of wooden beams. A non-historic-age, two-bay garage is located northeast of the dwelling.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
119	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	4567 SR 288 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1955 side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with rear wing and lateral garage additions, replacement vinyl cladding and windows, and replacement entry porch components.	Not Eligible	The dwelling has experienced alterations that have reduced its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks design distinction and known historic associations. It is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
120	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	9568 CR 40 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered ca. 1890 Queen Anne-style dwelling (a), a ca. 1900 gambrel-roof barn (b), a ca. 1940 outbuilding of unknown function sited on the foundation of a no-longer-extant building (c), two ca. 1920 silos (d and e), and a ca. 1950 pole barn (f). The dwelling (a) features a complex roof with replacement vinyl cladding in the projecting gables, brick veneer cladding, replacement and reorientation of most window openings, a non-historic-age porch addition with simple wooden supports and balustrade, and a rear addition clad in vinyl siding. The cross-gambrel barn (b) is in poor condition and does not appear to be in use. It features a mix of original vertical wood plank and replacement plywood cladding and is punctuated by hay portals and the remnants of sliding bay doors on the western lateral elevation. Other details were obscured by vegetation. The front-gabled outbuilding (c) is clad in plywood paneling and features at least one entry on the southern elevation. Both silos (d and e) are of clay tile construction, are missing their roofs, and are no longer in use. The wood-frame pole barn (f) features open bays for equipment storage and a mix of original wood plank and replacement plywood cladding.	Not Eligible	All of the resources have experienced alterations and/or deterioration due to neglect, impacting their integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The complex and its components lack design distinction and known historic associations. The property is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.
121	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	9380 CR 40 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a highly altered ca. 1910 American Foursquare dwelling (a), a ca. 1910 gambrel-roofed barn (b), a ca. 1910 commercial building (c), and a ca. 1930 garage/outbuilding (d). The two-story dwelling (a) has experienced multiple phases of addition and alteration, obscuring its original form, footprint, and architectural detailing. The gabled resource has been reclad, with all fenestration infilled and replaced with fixed picture and octagonal portal type windows. One original 1/1 wood-sash unit was observed on the ground floor. Other additions include a wraparound wooden deck and lateral and rear wing additions. The barn (b) features a concrete masonry unit foundation, vertical wood plank cladding, sliding bay doors on the northern elevation, a rear shed-roofed addition, and hay portals and hinged entries on all elevations visible during the survey. The two-story commercial building (c) is of concrete masonry unit construction with brick veneer on the primary façade and a stepped parapet roof. The primary façade features a garage bay and personnel entry on the lower level, suggesting it may have been used for auto or equipment repair. The upper story features two large, fixed frame metal window openings with no glazing. The gabled garage (d) features plywood cladding and presumably an entry bay on the on the northern façade that was not visible from the public ROW.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) has experienced significant alterations detracting from its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The remaining buildings lack individual design merit and do not comprise an intact historic-age farm complex. The property maintains no known historic associations and is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.



Resource No.	County/ Township	Location	Resource Description / Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Comments/ Integrity Assessment
122	Morrow/ North Bloomfield	9148 CR 40 Galion, OH	Residential property includes a ca. 1910 iteration of Prairie Style dwelling (a), a ca. 1920 gambrel drive through corn crib (b), and three ca. 1920 sheds (c, d, and e). The two-story dwelling (a) was partially obscured from view of the public ROW but features a hipped roof with internal brick chimney and gabled dormers, asbestos cladding, a mix of original 1/1 wood sash and replacement aluminum window units, a gabled entry porch that is likely a historic-age replacement with decorative brackets reminiscent of the Craftsman style and non-historic-age replacement prefabricated supports and balustrade, a rear shed roof addition, and a concrete masonry unit perimeter foundation. The drive through corn crib (b) appears abandoned and is clad in vertical wood slats to facilitate ventilation, has a sliding wooden bay door over the central bay opening on the southern elevation, and a hinged grain portal at the roof juncture. The front-gabled outbuilding (c) adjacent to the corn crib features wood cladding with simple corner boards, a wood panel entry door, and one fixed 6-light metal window on the eastern elevation. The remaining outbuildings (d and e) feature shed roofs, wood cladding, and stone foundations. Other details were not visible from the public ROW.	Not Eligible	The dwelling (a) has experienced alterations detracting from its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The outbuildings (b-e) retain integrity but are not distinctive representations of their resource type nor are they part of an intact historic-age farm complex. The property maintains no known historic associations and is not recommended for NRHP inclusion.



CREATE AMAZING.

Burns & McDonnell World Headquarters  
9400 Ward Parkway  
Kansas City, MO 64114  
O 816-333-9400  
F 816-333-3690  
[www.burnsmcd.com](http://www.burnsmcd.com)



**This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities  
Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on**

**5/27/2022 2:45:27 PM**

**in**

**Case No(s). 22-0151-EL-BGN**

Summary: Application Application Exhibit U (Historic Report) electronically filed by  
Mr. Michael J. Settineri on behalf of Blossom Solar, LLC