

Exhibit D
Pleasant Prairie Transmission Line Phase I
Cultural Resources Investigation



July 7, 2021

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Diana Welling
Department Head
OH-SHPO
800 E. 17th Avenue
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Subject: Cultural Resource Site Assessment for the Pleasant Prairie Transmission Line Project, Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio

Dear Ms. Welling:

The following summarizes the findings from our recent Cultural Resource Site Assessment as part of the environmental analysis for the Pleasant Prairie Transmission Line Project (Project). The project area consists of approximately 22.1 acres of undeveloped land, located along US40, just west of Cole Road in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Indiana (Figures 1 and 2). The Project involves the construction of an electric power transmission line, approximately 1.2 miles in length, connecting the Pleasant Prairie Solar Energy Project to the Cole Substation.

Methods and Findings

The Pleasant Prairie Solar Energy Project was previously surveyed, in support of the proposed development of an up to 250 megawatt solar energy project consisting of ground mounted photovoltaic arrays and associated infrastructure. The project area encompassed 955.5 ha (2,361 ac); however, only 706.6 hectares (ha) (1,746 acres [ac]) was subjected to survey for this project, resulting in the identification of 164 new archaeological sites¹. The remaining 116.2 ha (287.1 ac) was not surveyed, as a portion of this area had been previously surveyed (Weller 2016a, 2016b) and also consisted of residential parcels and woodlots².

In review of records on file at the Ohio-State Historic Preservation Office (OH-SHPO) associated with the Project, it was found that the Project Area has been previously surveyed on multiple occasions. The surveys were conducted by Weller and Associates, Inc (Weller). in 2016. The results of these cultural resource surveys were included in the Workplan for the Pleasant Prairie Solar Energy Project. Following submittal of the Workplan, OH-SHPO concurred that no re-evaluation of the identified sites was necessary³. Additionally, one survey was conducted in 2020,

¹ Settle, Kathleen, Valerie Nobles, Christa Rodriguez, Jillian Okray, and Kaye Grob. Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Pleasant Prairie Solar Energy Center Project, Pleasant and Prairie Townships, Franklin County, Ohio. 2021.

² Settle et al. 2021

³ Grob, Kaye and Ryan Peterson. Phase I Cultural Workplan for the Pleasant Prairie Solar Energy Center Project, Prairie and Pleasant Townships, Franklin County, Ohio. 2020.

which identified an additional 55 archaeological sites⁴. This report has not yet been submitted to OH-SHPO for review. As a result of these previous investigations, no formal literature review or cultural resource survey was conducted in association with the Project. Below is a summary of the results of the previously conducted surveys.

Previous Surveys

In 2016, Weller and Associates conducted two archaeological reconnaissance surveys that investigated the entire northernmost parcel within the Project Area. The initial survey was associated with the American Electric Power proposed Amlin-Cole transmission upgrade project and identified 26 archaeological sites within one of the parcels crossing the current Project Area (33FR3008 through 33FR3033; Table 1)⁵. None of the identified sites were recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Table 1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites (Weller 2016a)

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Description	NRHP Recommendation
33FR3008	Late Archaic	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3009	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3010	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3011	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3012	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3013	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3014	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3015	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3016	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3017	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3018	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3019	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3020	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3021	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3022	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3023	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3024	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3025	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible

⁴ Meyer-Landis, Elaine. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Approximately 155 ac Hellbranch Run Wetland Mitigation Site in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio. 2020.

⁵ Weller, Ryan J. Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigations for American Electric Power's Proposed Amlin-Cole Transmission Upgrade Project in Washington, Norwich, Prairie, and Brown Townships, Franklin County, Ohio. 2016a.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Description	NRHP Recommendation
33FR3026	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3027	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3028	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3029	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3030	Middle Woodland and Mississippian	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3031	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3032	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3033	Late Archaic	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible

Following the survey for the American Electric Power proposed Amlin-Cole transmission upgrade project (Weller 2016a) an additional cultural resource survey was conducted for the American Electric Power 53.5 ha (132.1 ac) proposed Cole Substation⁶. This investigation identified 17 new archaeological sites within one of the parcels crossing the current Project Area (33FR3037 through 33FR3053; Table 2)⁷. None of the sites within either project were determined to meet eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites (Weller 2016b)

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Description	NRHP Recommendation
33FR3037	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3038	Early Archaic	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3039	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3040	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3041	Unidentified Prehistoric and Historic	Prehistoric Isolate and Historic Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3042	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3043	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3044	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3045	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3046	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3047	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible

⁶ Weller, Ryan J. Addendum Report for: Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigations for American Electric Power's Proposed Amlin-Cole Transmission Upgrade Project in Washington, Norwich, Prairie, and Brown Townships, Franklin County, Ohio. 2016b.

⁷ Weller 2016b

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Description	NRHP Recommendation
33FR3048	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3049	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3050	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3051	Late Archaic	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3052	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3053	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible

The final cultural resource survey to be conducted within the Project Area was conducted in 2020 by the Cultural Resources Department of EMH&T for the 155 acre Hellbranch Run Wetland Mitigation Site⁸. The field survey identified 55 archaeological sites within one of the parcels crossing the current Project Area (33FR3217 through 33FR3271; Table 3). The majority of identified sites are recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP, as they were not found to contain a wide variety of tool types, large quantities of fire cracked rock, nor did they have artifact densities to indicate the likelihood of subsurface features. One site, 33FR3252, which consists of a prehistoric artifact scatter, dating to the Late-Middle Woodland time period, was recommended as eligible for the NRHP. This site is not located within the corridor for the Pleasant Prairie Transmission Line, and therefore will not be affected by the proposed Project. The majority of the recovered archaeological sites appeared to represent the ephemeral use of the landscape, with larger sites likely being located close to major streams, outside of the Project Area⁹. As this report has not yet been submitted to OH-SHPO for review, it is included in Appendix A. For your reference, Figures 8 and 10 of the report document outline the locations of the identified archaeological sites.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites (Myers-Landis 2020)

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Description	NRHP Recommendation
33FR3217	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3218	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3219	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3220	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3221	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3222	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3223	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3224	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3225	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3226	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible

⁸ Meyers-Landis 2020

⁹ Myers-Landis 2020.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Description	NRHP Recommendation
33FR3227	Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Early Woodland	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3228	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3229	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3230	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3231	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3232	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3233	Late Archaic	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3234	Early Archaic	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3235	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3236	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3237	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3238	Late Archaic	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3239	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3240	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3241	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3242	Archaic	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3243	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3244	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR32345	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR32346	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3247	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3248	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3249	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3250	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3251	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3252	Late-Middle Woodland	Prehistoric Scatter	Recommended Eligible
33FR3253	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3254	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3255	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3256	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation	Description	NRHP Recommendation
33FR3257	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3258	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3259	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3260	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3261	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3262	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3263	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3264	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3265	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3266	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3267	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Scatter	Not Eligible
33FR3268	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3269	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3270	Unidentified Prehistoric	Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
33FR3271	Unidentified Prehistoric, and mid-19 th to late 20 th century	Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible

Summary

In summary, the parcels related to the Pleasant Prairie Transmission Line Project have been fully surveyed by three cultural resource surveys conducted between 2016 and 2020 (Myers-Landis 2020 and Weller 2016a, 2016b). These three previously conducted surveys identified a total of 98 archaeological sites (33FR3008 through 33FR3033, 33FR3037 through 33FR3053, and 33FR3217 through 33FR3271), only one of which (33FR3252) was recommended to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP¹⁰. This site consists of a Late-Middle Woodland prehistoric artifact scatter, which is not within the corridor of the Pleasant Prairie Transmission Line. As a result, this site will not be impacted by the current project. The remaining archaeological sites consist of prehistoric artifact scatters and isolated finds, as well as a few historic artifact scatters. The prehistoric sites likely represent the ephemeral use of the landscape, while historic artifact scatters are representative of the Euro-American agricultural use of the region.

Based on our assessment and review of previously conducted archaeological surveys, the parcels related to the Pleasant Prairie Transmission Line Project have been recently surveyed for cultural resources, and as a result, no formal literature review or cultural resource survey is necessary. It is Cardno's opinion that the parcels associated with the Project have been adequately researched and surveyed, and no anticipated impacts to known NRHP eligible cultural resources are planned. No further work is recommended for the project to proceed.

¹⁰ Myers-Landis 2020 and Weller 2016a, 2016b

OH-SHPO
July 7, 2021

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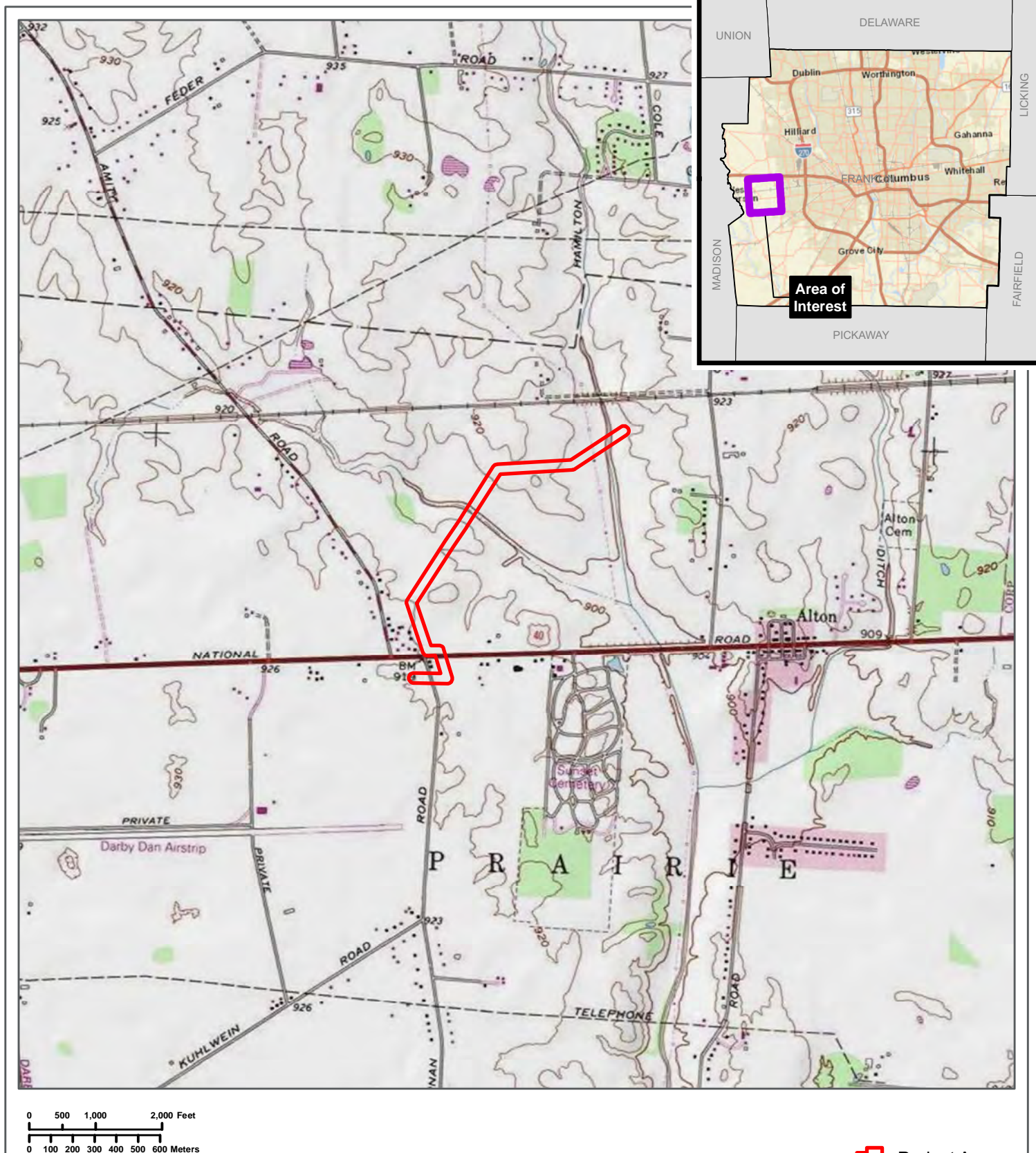
Thank you for the opportunity to be of service. If you have any additional concerns or questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ryan J. Peterson".

Ryan J. Peterson
Senior Principal – Archaeology
for Cardno
Direct Line +1 317 280 4593
Email: ryan.peterson@cardno.com

Enc: Figure 1: Project Location, Topo Map
 Figure 2: Project Location, Aerial Map
 Appendix A: EMH&T Survey Report (Meyers-Landis 2020)



 Project Area

7.5' Quadrangle:
GALLOWAY

Project No.
e320301701

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Figure 1: Project Location Cultural Resource Site Assessment Pleasant Prairie Transmission Line Project OH-SHPO Franklin County, Ohio

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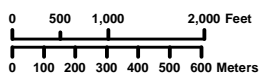
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Saved By: Stephen.LaFon

Basemap: 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, Copyright© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



 Project Area


7.5' Quadrangle:
GALLOWAY
Project No.
e320301701

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Figure 2: 2020 Aerial
Cultural Resource Site Assessment
Pleasant Prairie Transmission Line Project
OH-SHPO
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Cultural Resource Site Assessment for
the Pleasant Prairie Transmission Line
Project, Prairie Township, Franklin
County, Ohio

APPENDIX

A

EMH&T SURVEY REPORT
(MEYERS-LANDIS 2020)



Engineers, Surveyors, Planners, Scientists

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**Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the
approximately 155 ac Hellbranch Run Wetland
Mitigation Site in Prairie Township, Franklin County,
Ohio**

Stream + Wetlands Foundation

August 03, 2020

2020-0616

emht.com

**Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the
approximately 155 ac Hellbranch Run Wetland
Mitigation Site in Prairie Township, Franklin
County, Ohio**

By:

Elaine Meyer-Landis

Submitted to:

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Submitted by:

**Joel Brown, P.I.
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Lead Agency:

United States Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District (USACE)

Project #: 2020-0616

3 August 2020

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i. Abstract

Phase I Cultural Resources Management investigations were conducted by the Cultural Resources Department of EMH&T for the 155 ac Hellbranch Run Wetland Mitigation Site in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio during June 2020. These investigations were performed for Stream + Wetlands Foundation.

The project area is located just outside of the City of Columbus within the northwestern portion of Prairie Township. The project is irregular in shape and located just northeast of the US 40 and Amity Road intersection. The project's goal is the creation of a wetland mitigation bank for compensatory mitigation. This process, which involves minimal soil disturbance, includes disabling existing field tiles and roughly plowing the surface in order to allow wetlands to establish naturally across the site. The project consists of three large agricultural fields, a small section of woods, and a grass lot which included a former farmstead.

Through a combination of surface collection and shovel testing, fifty-five archaeological sites were identified 33-FR-[3217-3271]). Prehistoric era sites 33-LI-(3217-3251 & 3253-3271) are not considered to be eligible for inclusion onto the National Register of Historic Places because they do not contain wide arrays of tool types, large quantities of fire-cracked rock, or the density of artifacts necessary to indicate there is a good chance to identify subsurface features. They are all likely related to transient hunting and gathering activities from larger sites located closer to major streams. Archaeological site 33-FR-3271 is also associated with a demolished mid-19th century to late 20th century farmstead. No further work is recommended for these sites.

Site 33-FR-3252 contains evidence of multiple tool types and has focus which led to the conclusion that the site may contain evidence that would make the site eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The current engineering plans were designed to avoid this site. However, if changes are made that could potentially impact the site by construction, then Phase II evaluative testing is recommended.

The project is nearly entirely surrounded by modern, high density housing developments. A windshield survey of the houses and buildings surrounding the project area failed to identify any historically significant architectural properties. As a result, there are no historic properties in the area of potential effects and no further work is recommended for this project.



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1. Introduction

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The project area is located just outside of the City of Columbus within the northwestern portion of Prairie Township (Figures 1 and 2). The project is irregular in shape and located just northeast of the US 40 and Amity Road intersection. The project's goal is the creation of a wetland mitigation bank for compensatory mitigation. This process, which involves minimal soil disturbance, includes disabling existing field tiles and roughly plowing the surface in order to allow wetlands to establish naturally across the site. The project consists of three large agricultural fields, a small section of woods, and a grass lot which included a demolished farmstead.

This area just outside of the City of Columbus has seen a good deal of recent development. The immediate area is mostly agricultural fields on all four sides as well as some private residences to the south and west. This area is being encroached upon by housing developments extending westward from the City of Columbus. Due to the low visual impacts of the project, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this particular project should be limited to the footprint of the project area and adjacent property parcels.



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2. Environmental Setting

2.1. Physiography

Franklin County is located within the glaciated till plain of Central Ohio (Brockman 1998). The landscape varies from level to gently rolling hills. Elevation above sea level in the county ranges from 1,130 ft. in the northeast corner to 670 ft. along the southern boundary where the Scioto River exits the county (USDA, SCS 1980).

2.2. Geomorphology

Franklin County has been glaciated during at least two different glacial periods. The first being the Illinoian which occurred about 130,000-300,000 years ago, leaving a layer of fine, well-sorted sands (USDA, SCS 1980). The Wisconsin glacial episode occurred about 50,000-16,000 years ago (USDA, SCS 1980). When the Wisconsin glacier retreated it resulted in an abundance of sediment-laden melt water, creating gravel outwashes along the Scioto River and its tributaries (USDA, SCS 1980).

The surface deposits in the county are primarily ground moraine with thin bands of end moraine (Pavey et al 1999). Areas of ground moraine characteristically have nearly level to gently rolling landscape. End moraines are areas where the glaciers stopped for a period of time leaving behind an elongated pile of till. This resulted in end moraines being about 20 to 50 feet higher than the surrounding ground moraine. Other landscape features include kames and eskers. These hummocky hills are prevalent in the southern part of the county (Pavey et al 1999).

2.3. Geology

The bedrock underlying the glacial deposits in Franklin County is sedimentary in nature. The two systems present include the Devonian and Mississippian Systems (USDA, SCS 1980). The Devonian System, the older of the two, is present primarily in the western portion of the county and consists of dolomitic limestone, Columbus and Delaware limestones and Ohio and Olentangy shales (USDA, SCS 1980). The limestone is located mostly along the Scioto River Valley and the shale is located along the Olentangy River Valley (USDA, SCS 1980). The Mississippian System is present in the eastern portion of the county. This system consists of mostly alternating beds of Bedford shales, Berea sandstone, Sunbury shale, and Cuyahoga sandstone (USDA, SCS 1980).

2.4. Hydrology

The principal waterway of Franklin County is the Scioto River. Its numerous tributaries include the Olentangy River and Darby, Walnut, Blacklick and Alum Creeks. All of these drainages eventually flow south to the Ohio River (Sherman 2000[1925]).

2.5. Soils

The project area is contained within the Kokomo-Crosby-Lewisburg soil association. This association consists of nearly level and gently sloping soils that are formed in glacial till and are moderately well, somewhat poorly, and very poorly drained (USDA, SCS 1980). The specific soils within the project area include Celina silt loam (CeB), Crosby silt loam (CrA & CrB), Kokomo



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silty clay loam (Ko), Lewisburg-Crosby complex (LeB), Miamian silt loam (MkB), and Minster silty clay loam (MnI3A) (USDA, SCS 1980). Kokomo and Minster soils are very poorly drained, Crosby soils are somewhat poorly drained, Celina and Lewisburg soils are moderately well drained, and Miamian soils are well drained (USDA, SCS 1980). A little more than half of the project is composed of poorly drained soils while the rest is within better drained soils.



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3. Prehistoric Cultural Setting

3.1. Introduction

Ohio has a long culture history dating back to the end of the last ice age. The following text is meant as a brief introduction to what is known of the unrecorded prehistoric period in Ohio. This summary is merely meant as an introduction to the various cultures and artifacts that may be encountered during the current cultural resources management investigation.

3.2. Paleo-Indian Period: 10050-8050 BC

It is generally accepted that the Paleo-Indians migrated to this area from the Southwest and Plains states. These nomadic people traveled in small groups hunting and gathering. In addition to the rather sparse plant foods, many types of animals were hunted. They hunted and butchered mammoths and mastodons but it appears that they killed weakened or wounded individuals as well as scavenged carcasses. Other large mammals that may have been hunted include giant beaver, giant ground sloth and bison. In addition to the mega-fauna, caribou, elk and rabbit have all been located in dated Paleo-Indian contexts. Archaeological evidence recovered from eastern Paleo-Indian sites has confirmed the use of nut and berry resources by these early inhabitants (Hooge and Lepper 1992).

Paleo-Indian sites are typically located near kettle bogs, end moraines and glacial kames (Tankersley et al. 1990). In Ohio, the majority of the Paleo-Indian sites are comprised mostly of isolated find spots of fluted points (Prufer and Baby 1963). Other site types include small campsites, chert quarries, butchering and kill sites. Sites which may be associated with habitation are usually located on hilltops and bluffs which overlook the larger tributary valleys.

Paleo-Indian artifacts include fluted projectile points, lanceolate shaped projectile points, drills, burins made on flakes and broken points, denticulates, alternately beveled knives, backed knives, unifacial knives, square knives, unifacial endscrapers with and without graver spurs, sidescrapers, pitted stones and adzes to name a few of the more common cultural trappings (Gramly 1992, Converse 1973). Subsurface features and evidence of structural remains are exceedingly rare from this period.

3.3. Archaic Period: 8050-300 BC

3.3.1. Early Archaic Period: 8050-4550 BC

With the recession of the glacier and the extinction of the Pleistocene mega-fauna, the Early Archaic Indians faced some major changes. Broad leaf forests were replacing the spruce and pines that previously dominated the terrain. Increasing dryness and warming made large, previously inhospitable tracts of land available and opened up the majority of Ohio to settlement. More space, combined with the increasing sources of food, led to a sustained population growth throughout the Archaic. Archaic populations had base camps which were centrally located for the best access to the most resources (Chapman 1985). From these base camps smaller groups or individuals would make forays to collect resources to bring back to the base camps (Chapman 1985). During the winter, small family groups would radiate out from the base camp, returning

again when resources were more plentiful. Early Archaic groups were still nomadic in nature, much like the Paleo-Indians of the preceding period.

With the expansion of the broadleaf forests, plant foods became more prominent in the diet (Fagan 1995). In addition, herd animals became the focus of hunting. Deer, elk, caribou and bison were probably the main sources of protein. Smaller animals that are common today such as rabbits, squirrel, mink, fox and others were also important for their meat as well as fur.

Early Archaic artifacts include large beveled knives such as Dovetails (St. Charles), Thebes and Lost Lakes, Kirk varieties, and bifurcated points such as Lake Eries, MacCorkles and LeCroys (Justice 1987, Converse 1973). Tools found on Early Archaic sites include endscrapers, sidescrapers and utilized flakes among others. Groundstone and slate artifacts became common during this period for the first time. These included various axes, chisels, gouges, and bannerstones. Early Archaic artifacts are found throughout the state in geographically diverse environments and made from many different flint types. This would seem to indicate that Early Archaic populations were utilizing a wider range of food sources and habitats than previously exploited in the Paleo-Indian Period.

3.3.2. Middle Archaic Period: 4550-3050 BC

The Middle Archaic Period in Ohio is not very well understood. Many Middle Archaic sites within Ohio consist of isolated finds and small lithic scatters only identifiable as such based on the recovery of diagnostic point types.

This period occurs at the end of a warm, dry trend known as the hypsithermal climatic interval. The drying of the environment led to a decrease in forests, which were being replaced by grasslands. This in turn led to technological developments to deal with the more arid environment. In more northerly climes like Michigan this period is marked by a transition from a spruce to pine to deciduous forest (Fitting 1970). Important sites from this period are all located well south of the Ohio region. New groundstone implements such as pitted anvils, grinding stones and pestles make their appearance. These appear to be a result of utilizing more plant foods, especially nuts and starchy seeds that become more common with the drying of the environment. Whitetail deer and turkey were the most important game animals. Riverine resources such as shellfish, fish and waterfowl were also important. The ephemeral nature of most Middle Archaic sites in Ohio suggests a low population with high mobility. It has been postulated that during this time period the lack of Middle Archaic type sites is best explained by a lack of environments to which the Middle Archaic people were best adapted (Fitting 1970).

Middle Archaic artifacts which may be encountered in Ohio include; Eva points, Morrow Mountain points, Raddatz points and White Springs points. The ranges for these are all limited to extreme southern Ohio along the Ohio River, with the exception of Raddatz points which are found throughout Ohio (Justice 1987).

3.3.3. Late Archaic Period: 3050-300 BC

During the Late Archaic Period, rising waters from the melting of the last of the glaciers created a focus on riverine environments. Plant foods seemed to gain importance and a population increase followed accordingly (Fagan 1995). A more sedentary lifestyle is evident with good examples of



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storage pits and re-occupied base camps. Pottery was first introduced in the Southeast during this period around 2500 BC (Fagan 1995). It is also during this period that rather unique culturally based mortuary expressions are first seen.

The Glacial Kame Culture (2950-2450 BC) is a unique burial cult of the Late Archaic Period. It was labeled based on the way the dead were buried in the gravelly glacial deposits of the same name. It is most common in the northwest part of the state. This culture was involved in the importation of exotic trade goods. Conch shells were brought from the coasts, cannel coal from Southern Ohio and copper from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Some of the burial items recovered include; sandal sole gorgets, shell gorgets, copper celts and awls, birdstones, humped back gorgets and constricted center gorgets (Converse 1979).

Late Archaic artifacts include the following point types; various Brewerton, Matanzas, Table Rock, Bottleneck, Lamoka, Karnak, McWhinney, Ashtabula, Turkey tail and Meadowood points (Justice 1987). Slate gorgets are first present during this period and are often found as burial goods. Many of these point types have overlapping distributions indicating a lot of movement between peoples and a high diversity of tool types.

3.4. Woodland Period

3.4.1. Early Woodland Period: 500 BC-100 AD

The Early Woodland Period is sometimes known as the period of the Adena Culture. The Early Woodland period is marked by changes in subsistence practices, social organization, cultural traits and regional exploitation of resources. The Early Woodland populations likely followed a hunter-gatherer subsistence pattern with a greater reliance on gathering. There also appears to have been a primitive form of social hierarchy beginning among populations of the Early Woodland period. It is during the Early Woodland period that the practice of constructing earthen mounds for burial practices first begins. It is also during this period that a greater degree of regionalism and territorialism is seen.

It is during the Early Woodland period in Ohio that the use of ceramic vessels becomes common. These early ceramics are usually quite thick and usually poorly fired. The ceramics were often flat-bottomed vessels with lug handles. Often, cordmarking is present on the exterior and interior of the vessel. Latter ceramic designs include stamped designs and incised lines (Tuck 1978). The practice of building earthworks and burial mounds also first appears during the Early Woodland period.

The construction of residential dwellings as well as the increased use of ceramics is often used to suggest an increase in sedentism of the Early Woodland populations. The Early Woodland peoples also appear to have had established home ranges which a single political unit (likely the family) would exploit for providing the necessary resources for survival.

Artifacts which are considered to be diagnostic of the Early Woodland (Adena Culture) of Ohio include weak-shouldered lobate-stemmed spear or dart points such as Cresap Stemmed, Kramer, Robbins, Dickson Contracting Stemmed, and Adena Stemmed projectile points, bar and keel shaped gorgets, cigar-shaped and block-end-tube smoking pipes, quadricconcave gorgets, bi-concave gorgets, elliptical gorgets, indented gorgets, loafstones, bar amulets, keyhole pendants,



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bell-shaped pendants, boatstones, bust-type birdstones, and expanding center gorgets (Webb and Snow 1945; Webb and Baby 1966[1957]; Dragoo 1963, Converse 1978).

3.4.2. Middle Woodland Period: AD 0-450

The Middle Woodland period is perhaps one of the most visible of all of Ohio's prehistoric populations due to their construction of large-scale geometric earthworks. For this reason, the Middle Woodland period of Ohio is often thought of as the period of the Hopewell culture. The Hopewell culture practiced an elaborate mortuary cult that involved mound and earthwork construction, the importation of exotic trade goods, elaborate ceremonial items and cremation practices.

It is during the Middle Woodland period that there appears to be an increase in the levels of social organization as evidenced by the burial populations and associated burial items, which have been recovered. However, the burial populations are limited and do not appear to include any individuals of the perceived lower classes of Hopewell society.

The Middle Woodland period is also noted for its monumental architecture in the form of large geometric earthworks. These shapes include circles, octagons and squares and more symbolic forms such as a bear paw, a menorah-like form, a horseshoe-like form (Atwater 1820; Squier and Davis 1848), and even what appears to be an outline of a giant Hopewellian House for the Dead [Mound City] (Shumaker 1965). The Hopewell peoples also constructed large earthen enclosures which were often placed in specific locations to take advantage of natural features such as is seen at Fort Hill in Highland County and at Fort Ancient in Warren County.

The ceramic technology becomes more refined during the Middle Woodland period. The ceramics which are produced by the Middle Woodland populations are thinner walled than that of the Early Woodland and are better fired. The highest quality ceramics are often recovered in burial mound contexts. The utilitarian ceramics are more rarely encountered. This is likely due to the poor preservation factors at most of these habitation sites (Licking County Archaeological and Landmarks Society [LCALS] 1985).

Artifacts which are considered to be diagnostic of the Middle Woodland (Hopewell Culture) of Ohio include projectile points such as Snyders, Steuben Expanded Stem, Bakers Creek and Chesser Notched. Other items which are considered diagnostic are bladelets, prepared bladelet cores, squared celts, rectangular two-hole gorgets, expanding center gorgets, boat shaped gorgets, reel-shaped gorgets, boatstones, anchor pendants, shovel-shaped pendants, pentagonal pendants, trapezoidal pendants, cones, and bust type birdstones, among other items.

3.4.3. Late Woodland: AD 450-1000

The Late Woodland period is markedly different from the preceding prehistoric periods in Ohio. During the Late Woodland period, regionalism of specific cultural groups becomes apparent in the archaeological record. The evidence of long distance trafficking of exotic trade goods is no longer as prevalent as it was in the preceding Middle Woodland period. Late Woodland populations practiced agricultural oriented subsistence practices. The crops produced by these populations included maize, beans, sunflower and squash. Other features of Late Woodland life included living in more permanent villages, some of which were surrounded by palisades that



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were for defensive purposes. There are several phases of the Late Woodland period in Ohio as well as several distinct cultural manifestations.

3.5. Late Prehistoric: AD 1000-1600

The Late Prehistoric period is marked by a move to larger, more permanent villages, full blown agriculture, particularly corn, and an apparent increase in warfare. Late Prehistoric sites seemed to focus on fertile, easily tilled river valleys or coastal areas (Brose et al 2001). The Late Prehistoric period in Central Ohio is sort of an enigma. With the Fort Ancient Culture developing in the south, Monongahela in the East, Whittlesey in the northeast and Western Basin in the northwest, Central Ohio seems to have served as a buffer between these different cultures. It is well known that large portions of the Eastern North America were unoccupied during this time (Brose et al 2001). Central Ohio seems to be one of those largely unoccupied areas.

4. Historic Setting

4.1. Protohistoric to Historic

During the mid 1600's, European traders and explorers traveled through the Great Lakes region in search of pelts for the lucrative fur trade. The French primarily traded with the Great Lakes Indians, while the English concentrated on trading with the Iroquois and other groups east of the Great Lakes. The first recorded village in Ohio, Teanontoria was located on the western bank of the Maumee River (Tanner 1987). The Tionontati Indians occupied it in 1652-1653 (Tanner 1987). In the 1670's, three recorded Shawnee villages on the banks of the Little Miami also appear in Ohio (Tanner 1987). The Iroquois Wars of 1641-1701, were sporadic hostilities that covered a large area from the Plains to New England and into Canada. The fur trade played a major role in Iroquois aggressions towards their neighboring native populations. The large quantities of furs east of the Great Lakes had become depleted and were no longer able to support the Five Nations. They began to move westward into the land of the French and their allies. The Iroquois' westward expansion was greatly aided by the supplied firearms from the British. The Hurons, being decimated by the Iroquois, sought refuge among the Erie of Ohio and other native groups. Later the Iroquois expelled the Erie from their lands in northern Ohio (Tanner 1987). During the 1670's, the Iroquois were being ravaged by European diseases and could no longer sustain their widespread attacks. This gave the Great Lakes Indians and their French allies time to rebuild their numbers and defenses, thus ending the Iroquoian threat.

During the early to late 1700's, the French and British rivalry over the Indian trade had hit its peak. The French concentrated their trade on the Mississippi and the area surrounding Detroit. Using the numerous waterways for transportation they spread their trade across the Great Lakes region. The British concentrated mainly in the town of Albany in New York (Tanner 1987). In Ohio at this time, the Shawnee Indians began to consolidate its scattered groups in the lower half of the state. In the 1750's, the French and Indian forces fought the British at Pickawillany, capturing British traders and a Miami leader (Tanner 1987). The French then began to move south into Kentucky and into eastern Ohio, securing trade with the Indians. They remained in control of the trade in Ohio until the beginning of the Seven Years War in Europe. The conflict between France and Great Britain climaxed in the French and Indian War of 1754-60 (Tanner 1987). The war began with the defeat of General Braddock's British forces at Fort Duquesne in 1755 (Tanner 1987). The Great Lakes Indians supported the French as a way to stop the land hungry British from taking more Indian lands. The Indians concentrated their attacks on the British outposts and small settlements, also sending large numbers to aid the French battling the British militia. The final battle of the French and Indian War took place in Montreal on September of 1760 (Tanner 1987). With the French capitulation, and surrender of all military posts, the British gained full control of the trade routes. In 1763, Great Britain was granted the Ohio lands under the laws set forth in the Treaty of Paris (Tanner 1987).

The Ohio lands consisted of at least six different tribal groups circa 1768. The Ottawa and Miami were located in the northwest. The Shawnee were located primarily in the southwest. The Wyandot were located in the north-central part of the state. The Delaware and Mingo were in the eastern half of the state. The conflicts between the tribes had lessened considerably due to their concerns with the British. In 1795, the Treaty of Greenville was established to move all native peoples north of the 42nd parallel (Tanner 1987). The last major development involving the Ohio Native Americans, British and Americans was The War of 1812. The battles that ensued



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culminated in the defeat of the British and the Indians being sent to reservations in Northwest Ohio.

4.2. Franklin County History

The first American to survey Franklin County was Lucas Sullivant in August of 1797 (Martin 1858). Sullivant was also the first settler to erect a cabin in what would later be known as Franklinton that same year. Other early settlers include the Armstrongs, Brickells, Dixons, Donigans and Marshals (Martin 1858). Franklin County was laid out on April 30, 1803, although its borders were not made official until 1857 (Moore 1930). Many of the early settlers arrived from Pennsylvania, Virginia and New England. Most of the early settlers were of German, Irish and English decent.

Other settlements began to emerge adjacent to the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers. The town of Worthington, named after the early statesman, Thomas Worthington, was settled in 1803 on the banks of the Olentangy River. Columbus became the state capital in 1812, due to its central location and strong development (Moore 1930). In 1818, the town of Dublin was organized on the banks of the Scioto River and was an early contender for the title of capitol (Moore 1930). The Ohio-Erie Canal built in the early 1830's passed through the Southeast corner of Franklin County. In 1834, the National Road (State Route 40) was constructed through the center of Franklin County and passes by the Capitol building (Moore 1930). During the mid to late 1800's numerous small villages and towns began to emerge along the small waterways and new transportation routes. Franklin County is one of the most developed and heavily populated counties in Ohio. Franklin County is home to a wide array of national companies, large industries, state agencies, and numerous universities.

4.3. Prairie Township History

Prairie Township was organized in 1819 and is situated west of Franklin Township, north of Pleasant Township, east of Madison and Jefferson Townships and south of Brown and Norwich Townships. Prairie Township was originally part of Franklin Township. A sizeable portion of Prairie Township was split off to form Brown Township.

The first settlement of the township occurred around 1810. These early settlers included: Samuel Higgins and family, Shadrick Postle and family, William Mannon and family and the Clover family (Martin 1858; Moore 1930). The Clover family, from Virginia, moved to Prairie Township and formed the "Clover Settlement" in 1813 (Martin 1858; Moore 1930).

The two villages of Alton and Rome were built on the National Road. Alton was laid out by Thomas Graham who also built the first tavern that was located in the township (Martin 1858; Moore 1930). Rome was laid out, three miles east of Alton, by James Bryden and Adam Brotherlin (Martin 1858; Moore 1930). The village of Galloway was also established in Prairie Township (Martin 1858; Moore 1930).

Peter Clover of the Clover Family started the first school in a log house on his farm. The first postmaster was John Graham in 1836. This was also when the National Road (SR 40) was built through the township. The first Justices of the Peace were Peter Clover and Francis Downing in 1820 (Martin 1858; Moore 1930).



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5. Literature Review

5.1. Introduction

The literature review at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) encompassed a 1 km area surrounding the project area. This area includes a portion of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1966 (*Photorevised 1981*) Galloway, Ohio 7.5 Minute Series (*Topographic*) map.

5.2. William C. Mills' *An Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (1914)

In the early part of the past century the director of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, William C. Mills, produced a generalized map of mound and site locations at the county level through personal inspection and correspondence. Examination of William C. Mills' *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (1914) did not show any known archaeological sites within or adjacent to the project area (Figure 3).

5.3. Ohio Archaeological Inventory Forms

A search was conducted of the Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) identified forty-six previously documented archaeological sites within the study area (33-FR-[3008-3033, and 3037-3056]). Of these, forty sites were temporally undefined prehistoric scatters (33-FR-[3009-3029, 3030, 3032, 3037, 3039, 3040, 3042-3050, and 3052-3056]). Of the remaining sites, there were three Late Archaic sites (33-FR-[3007, 3033, and 3051]), one Late Woodland (33-FR-3030), one Early Archaic (33-FR-3038), and one multi-component site that contained both prehistoric and historic artifacts (33-FR-3041). There were thirty-four isolated finds (33-FR-[3011, 3017-3033, 3037-3040, 3042-3050, and 3054-3056]), eleven small lithic scatters (33-FR-[3008-3010, 3012-3016, and 3051-3053]), and one multi-component site (33-FR-3041). These sites were located between 50 ft. (33-FR-3051) and 2,975 ft. (33-FR-3050) from the project area. All forty-six archaeological sites were concentrated within the northeastern portion of the study area and twenty-two were located within an adjacent property. None were located within the current project area.

5.4. Ohio Historic Inventory Forms

A search of the Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) files identified one previously recorded OHI within the study area. Located at 589 Amity Road, the Ingalls Farm (FRA-1943-28) is a Queen Anne-style house built in the 1890s. It is located approximately 2,750 ft. northwest of the project area.

5.5. Ohio Genealogical Society Cemeteries

A review of the archived Ohio Genealogical Society (OGS) Cemeteries files stored at the SHPO identified two cemeteries within the study area. Located approximately 250 ft. southeast of the project area, the Sunset Memorial Burial Park (OGS ID 3677) is located 0.2 mi west of Alton Road on US 40. Situated just south of the Sunset Memorial Burial Park, the Elliots Farm Cemetery (OGS ID 3675) is located approximately 0.5 mi west of Alton Road and 0.6 mi south of US 40. It is approximately 2,700 ft. southeast of the project area.



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5.6. Consensus Determination of Eligibility Files

A review of the archived Consensus Determination of Eligibility (DOE) files stored at the SHPO identified no DOE properties within the study area.

5.7. National Register of Historic Places Files

A search of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) files was conducted for historic properties in the study area. There were no historic properties identified in the study area.

5.8. National Historic Landmark Files

A review of the archived National Historic Landmarks (NHL) files stored at the SHPO was conducted. There were no historic properties identified in the study radius.

5.9. Cultural Resources Management Reports

A review of the archived Cultural Resources Management (CRM) reports stored at the SHPO identified three CRM surveys previously conducted within the study area.

Weller, Ryan J.

2011 Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Approximately 52.2 ha (129 ac) Morgan Headwaters Wetland Conservation Project in Prairie and Brown Townships, Franklin County, Ohio

2016a Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigations for American Electric Power's Proposed Amlin-Cole Transmission Upgrade Project in Washington, Norwich, Prairie, and Brown Townships, Franklin County, Ohio

2016b Addendum Report for: Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigations for American Electric Power's Proposed Amlin-Cole Transmission Upgrade Project

5.10. Historic Atlases and Topographic Maps

Atlases, pertinent histories, 15' series topographic maps and 7.5' topographic maps for Prairie Township, Franklin County were researched for locations of historic buildings and for past owners and their possible historical importance.

The Prairie Township portion of the *Franklin County* map (Wheeler 1842) indicates that J. Graham owned the project area (Figure 4). This map does not show houses.

The Prairie Township portion of the *Map of Franklin County, Ohio* (Graham 1856) indicates that Thomas Deems and Nancy Graham (114 ac.) formerly owned the project area (Figure 5). One house was located near the southern boundary of the project area along the National Road.

The Prairie Township portion of the *Atlas of Franklin County and of the City of Columbus* (Caldwell 1872) indicated the boundaries, owners, and acreages of individual property parcels, as well as



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the locations of buildings (Figure 6). Gilbert C. Deems owned the project area at this time. One house was located near the southern boundary of the project area along the National Road.

The USGS 1925 (*Reprinted 1946*) *West Columbus, Ohio Quadrangle 15-Minute Series (Topographic)* map showed one house located near the southern boundary of the project area, which bordered the National Road and Indiana, Columbus, and Eastern Railroad (Figure 7). The location of this house corresponds to the house shown on the property in 1856 and 1872 (Figures 4-5).

The USGS 1966 (*Photorevised 1981*) *Galloway, Ohio 7.5-Minute Series (Topographic)* map showed one house and one outbuilding located near the project area's southern boundary along the National Road (Figure 2). The location of this house corresponds to the house shown on the property in 1856, 1872, and 1925 (Figures 4-6).

5.11. Historic Landowner Research

Historic research was conducted into the landowners noted on the historic atlases. John Graham was mentioned as the first postmaster in Alton (Taylor 1909). Thomas Deems, who owned the project area in 1856, was noted as being a native of Pennsylvania and settled on his farm in 1841 (Taylor 1909). He was a blacksmith and died in 1880 (Taylor 1909). Gilbert C. Deems was his son and was born in 1830. No other information regarding the landowners could be found.



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6. Research Design

The research design is a series of general questions used to direct the fieldwork by focusing the efforts towards a specific goal. The goal of this particular project is to locate, document and evaluate for the National Register of Historic Places all the cultural resources which may be located within the project area. The research design draws on the information gathered from the environmental situation, prehistoric and historic settings, locally specific literature review, historic maps and atlas review and authors' experience in the region. These factors are taken together to form a series of general research questions that are formulated prior to the initiation of fieldwork. The goal of the research questions is to develop expectations as to where and why cultural resources are located within the project area.

6.1. Fieldwork Methodologies

There are three basic methodologies that may be utilized during the fieldwork portion of these Cultural Resources Management Investigations; visual inspection, surface collection and subsurface investigations. The use of each methodology is dependent on the conditions experienced in the field.

6.1.1. Visual Inspection

All portions of the project area will be subjected to visual inspection. Visual inspection will be utilized to identify any structures, buildings, objects, or properties that are over 50 years old. It will also be used as a supplementary form of investigation to examine portions of the project area that may be steep, disturbed, or saturated.

6.1.2. Surface Collection

Any portions of the project area which offer sufficient bare ground surface visibility (>50%) will be subjected to surface collection methodologies. Surface collection will be conducted through pedestrian transects. Where possible, all encountered artifacts may be initially flagged with pin flags for the purpose of defining spatial distribution of encountered archaeological sites. The pin flags will also allow the Principal Investigator to review the locations of the artifacts and to determine if concentrations, densities, or clusters are apparent on the inter-site level. If the Principal Investigator deems that there are no concentrations, densities, or clusters present at the encountered site, then the location and boundaries of the site will be plotted on a map and the artifacts will be grab sampled. If the Principal Investigator observes concentrations, densities, or clusters at an identified site then the artifacts will be collected by grid blocks, or the artifacts will be piece plotted.

6.1.3. Subsurface Investigation

All portions of the project area which do not offer sufficient bare ground surface visibility (<50%), and are less than 15 degrees slope will be investigated through subsurface testing methodologies. Subsurface testing in the form of shovel test units will be performed at 15 m or 50 ft. intervals in the form of a grid system across the whole of the project area except in areas of low probability. If the project consists of a corridor, units will be excavated at 15 m or 50 ft. intervals along the length of the corridor except in areas of low probability. Areas of low



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probability include areas such as those that are seasonally inundated and poorly drained. In this case intervals may be increased at the discretion of the field supervisor. Also, the areas immediately surrounding known historic structures may be excavated at decreased intervals due to the increased probability of remains. These shovel test units measure 0.5 m x 0.5 m (1.6 ft. x 1.6 ft.). All soil from each unit will be screened through 0.25 in.² hardware cloth. The artifacts from each unit will be bagged and labeled as such. The floor of each unit will be scraped level and examined for subsurface features. Any cultural features identified within a shovel test unit will be exposed, troweled and cleaned for pictures and a plan view drawing. Depending on the size and location of the feature it could either be quartered or halved and excavated by hand with appropriate profile drawings and pictures taken. If stratified fill is evident then the remaining portions of the feature could be excavated accordingly. A sample of fill measuring 3 liters (size permitting) will be collected for the purpose of flotation to recover organic remains (primarily prehistoric features). A portion of the feature not to exceed one half of the total size may be left *in situ* at the discretion of the field supervisor.

6.2. Artifact Analysis Methodologies

6.2.1. Prehistoric Period Artifact Analysis Methodology

After the completion of the fieldwork, trained personnel will conduct a detailed analysis on the artifacts that are recovered. All of the artifacts that are recovered will be maintained and inventoried by site designation. The artifacts that are non-diagnostic in nature will be classed into their functional attributes (described below). The analyses that will be conducted on the temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts that may be recovered from the project area will be based upon various projectile point and tool form typology sources and guides which will include but may not be limited to Bell (1958, 1960), Converse (1973, 1974, 1978, 1994), DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady (1998), Gramly (1992), Justice (1987), Perino (1968, 1971) and Waldorf and Waldorf (1987). A chert type analysis will also be performed on all of the chert artifacts that are collected based solely on the macroscopic attributes of each type.

6.2.2. Historic Period Artifact Analysis Methodology

After the completion of the fieldwork, an artifact analysis will be conducted by trained personnel, on the historic period artifacts that may have been recovered. Historic period artifacts will be maintained and inventoried by site. They will be typed through the use of various guidebooks and other resources for the purpose of determining the approximate age of the artifacts as well as to aid in site interpretation. The guidebooks and resources which will be used include, but are not limited to, the following: Ball (1984), DeBolt (1994), Feild (2001), Gurke (1987), Hume (1969), Ketchum (2000), Kovel and Kovel (1986a, 1986b), Lehner (1988), Majewski and O'Brien (1987), Manson and Snyder (1997), McAllister (2001), Newman (1970), Shuman (1998), South (1977), Sussman (1977) and Thorn (1947). After an analysis has been performed and the artifacts have been inventoried, the site will be analyzed as to function, economic status of the inhabitants (when possible) and artifact patterning (when possible).

6.3. Background Information

A review of the archived OAI forms stored at the SHPO was conducted in order to get the necessary background information. Many prehistoric era archaeological sites were contained in



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the study area. Most of the sites were temporally undefined isolated find spots while the rest were small lithic scatters.

Hellbranch Run traverses through the project area. Review of the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service soil survey (websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov) indicated that the project is composed of a combination of better drained and poorly drained soils.

A review of historic atlases and topographic maps was conducted in order to determine the presence of historic buildings within the project area. One mid-19th century house was recorded within the project during review of the atlases and maps. It was demolished between 1981 and 1995.

6.4. Expected Results

The information gathered from the literature review indicates that the types of prehistoric activities in this upland area largely relate to transient, hunting and gathering activities. Based on these factors, there is a moderate possibility of encountering significant prehistoric archaeological sites within the project area.

Review of the historic atlases and topographic maps indicated one mid-19th century house was located within the project area and demolished in the late 20th century. As a result, it is likely that historic era artifacts will be recovered in the project area, although the site could contain large amounts of soil disturbance associate with it's demolition.

6.5. Curation and Submission of Artifacts

In accordance with the property laws of the State of Ohio, all artifacts remain the property of the landowner till such a time as they relinquish their rights with the understanding that the artifacts will become the property of an acceptable curation facility. With the full cooperation of the landowner and pending acceptance of the artifacts by the selected curation facility, all artifacts will be washed and prepared for permanent curation. Until this time all artifacts will be stored in a temporary manner in a limited access facility under the direction of the Cultural Resources Department.



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7. Field Work and Interpretation

7.1. Fieldwork

Fieldwork was conducted for the 155 ac Hellbranch Run Wetland Mitigation Site in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio during June 2020.

The project consisted of three recently planted agricultural fields, a small section of woods, and a grass lot with a demolished farmstead (Figure 8). The farm fields were recently planted with soybeans and surface collected while the plants were immature (Exhibits 1-5). A ditched and straightened section of Hellbranch Run and an associated tributary flow through the project and separate the fields. The fields also contained some soybean stubble from the prior year, although surface visibility was still approximately 50-70% so that surface collection strategies could be implemented (Exhibits 6-8). Pedestrian transects were conducted within those fields at approximately 25 ft. intervals. The intervals were decreased to approximately 10 ft. when artifacts were encountered in order to increase the sample of artifacts collected. All of the archaeological sites were mapped with a handheld Trimble Geo 7000 series GPS unit. A total of fifty-four prehistoric era sites (33-FR-[3217-3270]) and a portion of one prehistoric and historic site (33-FR-3271) were identified through surface collection.

The section of woods was shovel tested at standard 15 m intervals (Exhibit 9). The woods were fairly dense with some scrub. The datum was placed at the southeastern corner of the area. The intervals between shovel tests were paced so some human error is expected in the placement of individual shovel tests. No archaeological sites were identified within this portion of the project area.

One datum point was established for testing the grass lot that once included a mid-19th century farmstead (Figures 8-9; Exhibit 10). Standard shovel testing at 15 m intervals was conducted through most of this area and transect lines ran in an east-west direction. Testing was reduced to 7.5 m intervals within and around the suspected location of the house, which was identified through review of aerial photographs. A number of the shovel tests were found to be disturbed in the form of mottled soils, unnatural gravel, and graded topsoil due to previous demolition, filling, and grading activities related to the demolition of the former house and outbuildings. One multi-component prehistoric and historic archaeological site (33-FR-3271) was identified within this portion of the project.

7.2. Site Descriptions

33-FR-3217

This archaeological site is a medium, low-density lithic scatter (n=9) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 400 m² (4,305 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313149 E, 4424527 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	3	Delaware (3)
Broken flake	2	Upper Mercer, Vanport (1)
Secondary thinning flake	2	Upper Mercer (2)
Secondary decortication flake	1	Delaware
Blocky irregular	1	Delaware

33-FR-3218

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=4) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 155 m² (1,668 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313163 E, 4424469 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken biface	1	Delaware
Broken flake	1	Delaware
Primary thinning flake	1	Upper Mercer
Blocky irregular	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3219

This site is an isolated find located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a blocky irregular flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313139 E, 4424310 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3220

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=3) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 27 m² (291 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313121 E, 4424519 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	2	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (1)
Secondary decortication flake	1	Delaware

33-FR-3221

This archaeological site is a medium sized, low-density lithic scatter (n=4) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine.



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None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 269 m² (2,895 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313099 E, 4424481 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	3	Delaware (1), Vanport (2)
Secondary decortication flake	1	Delaware

33-FR-3222

This site is an isolated find located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313082 E, 4424507 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3223

This site is an isolated find located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a late stage biface of Vanport flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313072 E, 4424490 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3224

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=3) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 61 m² (657 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313065 E, 4424451 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	2	Upper Mercer (2)
Secondary decortication flake	1	Delaware

33-FR-3225

This site is an isolated find located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a primary thinning flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313033 E, 4424655 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3226

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=3) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 30 m² (323 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313015 E, 4424606 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	2	Delaware (2)
Secondary decortication flake	1	Delaware

33-FR-3227

This archaeological site is a medium sized, low-density lithic scatter (n=19) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. Three of the artifacts recovered were projectile points which were able to be correlated with the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Early Woodland time periods. The size of this site is estimated at 952 m² (10,247 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313021 E, 4424584 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	4	Delaware (2), Upper Mercer (2)
Broken flake	3	Delaware (1), Vanport (2)
Blocky irregular	3	Delaware (3)
Secondary decortication flake	2	Delaware (2)
Secondary thinning flake	2	Delaware (2)
Retouched flake	1	Vanport
Palmer side-notched projectile point	1	Vanport
Adena projectile point	1	Delaware
Mantanzas projectile point	1	Vanport

33-FR-3228

This site is an isolated find located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of projectile point tip of Delaware flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313022 E, 4424537 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3229

This site is an isolated find located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken biface of Vanport flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The

size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313066 E, 4424524 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3230

This archaeological site is a large, low-density lithic scatter (n=12) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 621 m² (6,684 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312998 E, 4424496 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	4	Delaware (3), Upper Mercer (1)
Secondary thinning flake	3	Vanport (3)
Secondary decortication flake	2	Delaware (2)
Broken flake	1	Delaware
Blocky irregular	1	Delaware
Late stage biface	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3231

This site is an isolated find located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Vanport flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312989 E, 4424525 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3232

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 180 m² (1,938 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312916 E, 4424450 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	2	Vanport (2)

33-FR-3233

This archaeological site is a large, low-density lithic scatter (n=44) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. A Brewerton side-notched point was able to be correlated with the Late Archaic time period. The size of this site is estimated at 1,509 m² (16,243 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312837 E, 4424779 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Secondary thinning flake	10	Delaware (4), Upper Mercer (4), Vanport (2)
Secondary decortication flake	9	Delaware (4), Upper Mercer (4), Vanport (1)
Primary thinning flake	8	Delaware (3), Upper Mercer (3), Vanport (2)
Broken flake	7	Delaware (2), Upper Mercer (4), Vanport (1)
Blocky irregular	5	Delaware (2), Upper Mercer (2), Vanport (1)
Primary decortication flake	4	Delaware (3), Upper Mercer (1)
Brewerton side-notched point	1	Delaware

33-FR-3234

This archaeological site is a large, low-density lithic scatter (n=42) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. One projectile point was able to be recovered which correlates with the Early Archaic time period. The size of this site is estimated at 1,569 m² (16,889 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312797 E, 4424836 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Secondary thinning flake	12	Delaware (5), Upper Mercer (7)
Broken flake	10	Delaware (4), Upper Mercer (6)
Primary thinning flake	10	Delaware (2), Upper Mercer (4), Vanport (2)
Secondary decortication flake	3	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (1)
Blocky irregular	3	Delaware (3)
Biface base	1	Upper Mercer
MacCorkle projectile point	1	Upper Mercer
Point midsection	1	Upper Mercer
Primary decortication flake	1	Vanport

33-FR-3235

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312821 E, 4424812 N (NAD 27).

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	2	Vanport (2)

33-FR-3236

This site is an isolated find located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a primary thinning flake of Delaware flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312835 E, 4424818 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3237

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=4) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. This site was unable to be correlated with a specific time period. The size of this site is estimated at 69 m² (743 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312802 E, 4424781 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	1	Delaware
Primary thinning flake	1	Delaware
Secondary decortication flake	1	Delaware
Unidentifiable stemmed projectile point	1	Vanport

33-FR-3238

This archaeological site is a large, low-density lithic scatter (n=85) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. One projectile point was able to be recovered which correlates with the Late Archaic time period. The size of this site is estimated at 2,000 m² (21,550 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312856 E, 4424731 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Secondary thinning flake	25	Delaware (9), Upper Mercer (9), Vanport (7)
Primary thinning flake	15	Delaware (23)
Broken flake	14	Delaware (8), Upper Mercer (2), Vanport (4)
Secondary decortication flake	7	Delaware (7)
Projectile point base	2	Upper Mercer (2)
Broken biface	1	Vanport
Point midsection	1	Upper Mercer
Trimble side-notched projectile point	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3239

This archaeological site is a large, low-density lithic scatter (n=75) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 1,840 m² (19,806 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312787 E, 4424761 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	22	Delaware (17), Upper Mercer (4), Vanport (1)
Broken flake	20	Delaware (13), Upper Mercer (6), Vanport (1)
Secondary decortication flake	16	Delaware (16)
Secondary thinning flake	13	Delaware (9), Upper Mercer (3), Vanport (1)



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FCR	2	
Projectile point tip	2	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3240

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=3) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 38 m² (409 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312810 E, 4424717 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	2	Upper Mercer (2)
Secondary thinning flake	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3241

This site is an isolated find located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a primary thinning flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312835 E, 4424818 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3242

This archaeological site is a large, low-density lithic scatter (n=58) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. One projectile point was able to be recovered which correlates with the Archaic time period. The size of this site is estimated at 2,065 m² (22,227 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312735 E, 4424821 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	25	Delaware (20), Upper Mercer (4), Vanport (1)
Secondary thinning flake	16	Delaware (10), Upper Mercer (6)
Primary thinning flake	10	Delaware (8), Upper Mercer (2)
FCR	3	
Projectile point tip	1	Delaware
Charleston corner-notched point	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3243

This site is an isolated find located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a projectile point tip of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312699 E, 4424806 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3244

This site is an isolated find located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a secondary thinning flake of Vanport flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312689 E, 4424791 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3245

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312702 E, 4424786 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	1	Delaware
Secondary thinning flake	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3246

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the northeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. This site is temporally undefined. The size of this site is estimated at 34 m² (366 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313121 E, 4424992 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Projectile point tip	1	Delaware
Secondary decortication flake	1	Delaware

33-FR-3247

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the northeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 32 m² (344 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312750 E, 4424518 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	1	Vanport
Primary decortication flake	1	Delaware

33-FR-3248

This archaeological site is a large, low-density lithic scatter (n=13) located in the northeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 1,534 m² (16,512 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313091 E, 4424907 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	8	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (7)
Primary thinning flake	3	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (2)
Secondary thinning flake	2	Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (1)

33-FR-3249

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the northeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313109 E, 4424913 N (NAD 27).

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	2	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (1)

33-FR-3250

This site is an isolated find located in the northern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312854 E, 4425027 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3251

This site is an isolated find located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Vanport flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312618 E, 4424487 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3252

This archaeological site is a large, medium-density lithic scatter (n=165) located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. One of the artifacts recovered was able to be correlated with the Late-Middle Woodland time period. The size of this site is estimated at 2,679 m² (28,837 ft²). The site is located at UTM



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Zone 17, 313091 E, 4424907 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	58	Delaware (27), Upper Mercer (26), Vanport (5)
FCR	39	
Primary thinning flake	30	Delaware (13), Upper Mercer (15), Vanport (2)
Secondary thinning flake	26	Delaware (7), Upper Mercer (13), Vanport (6)
Biface base	3	Upper Mercer (2), Vanport (1)
Projectile point fragments	3	Upper Mercer (3)
Projectile point midsections	3	Upper Mercer (3)
Possible bladelet fragments	1	Vanport (1)
Broken projectile point base	1	Delaware
Chesser notched projectile point	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3253

This archaeological site is a medium, low-density lithic scatter (n=43) located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 805 m² (8,665 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312692 E, 4424512 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	20	Delaware (6), Upper Mercer (7), Vanport (7)
Secondary thinning flake	12	Delaware (3), Upper Mercer (5), Vanport (4)
Primary thinning flake	11	Delaware (7), Vanport (4)

33-FR-3254

This site is an isolated find located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Delaware flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312719 E, 4424496 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3255

This archaeological site is a medium, low-density lithic scatter (n=12) located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 410 m² (4,413 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312750 E, 4424518 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	6	Delaware (4), Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (1)



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Primary thinning flake	4	Delaware (3), Upper Mercer (1)
Secondary thinning flake	2	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (1)

33-FR-3256

This archaeological site is a medium, low-density lithic scatter (n=7) located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 335 m² (3,606 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312783 E, 4424522 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	3	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (2)
Primary thinning flake	2	Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (1)
Projectile point tip	1	Upper Mercer
Secondary thinning flake	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3257

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the southern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 21 m² (226 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312798 E, 4424548 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Secondary thinning flake	1	Delaware
Broken flake	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3258

This site is an isolated find located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312764 E, 4424458 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3259

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=4) located in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 160 m² (1,722 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312452 E, 4425061 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	2	Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (1)
Primary thinning flake	1	Upper Mercer
Secondary thinning flake	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3260

This archaeological site is a large, low-density lithic scatter (n=22) located in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 1,765 m² (19,000 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312663 E, 4424861 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	7	Delaware (4), Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (2)
Secondary thinning flake	7	Delaware (3), Upper Mercer (4)
Broken flake	7	Delaware (4), Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (2)
Biface	1	Delaware

33-FR-3261

This site is an isolated find located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Delaware flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312618 E, 4424369 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3262

This site is an isolated find located in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312475 E, 4424801 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3263

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 49 m² (527 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312436 E, 4424870 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	2	Vanport (2)

33-FR-3264

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 20 m² (215 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312416 E, 4424941 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	1	Vanport
Broken flake	1	Delaware

33-FR-3265

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=3) located in the western portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 146 m² (1,572 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312576 E, 4424801 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	2	Delaware
Secondary thinning flake	1	Delaware

33-FR-3266

This site is an isolated find located in the western portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312514 E, 4424724 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3267

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=3) located in the western portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 41 m² (441 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312525 E, 4424691 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	2	Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (1)
Secondary thinning flake	1	Vanport

33-FR-3268

This site is an isolated find located in the western portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312548 E, 4424659 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3269

This site is an isolated find located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a Mantanzas projectile point of Delaware flint which was able to be correlated with the Late Archaic time period. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312782 E, 4424371 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3270

This site is an isolated find located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a Stilwell projectile point of Delaware flint which was able to be correlated with the Early Archaic time period. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313201 E, 4424530 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3271

This multi-component prehistoric and mid-19th to late 20th century historic era site was discovered within the southern portion of the project area. The historic component of the site was initially identified during the literature review and encountered during fieldwork through both shovel testing within a grass lot and surface collection within the adjacent planted agricultural field (Figures 8-10). It is represented by a small low density prehistoric artifact scatter and a historic era artifact scatter (n=582). No structural remnants were identified at the site.

Review of early maps and aerial photographs indicate that the house was built in the mid-19th century and demolished between 1981 and 1994 (www.historicaerials.com). The former house site and the area surrounding it were tested at reduced 7.5 m intervals. Some soil disturbance was encountered within and outside of the house footprint as a result of construction and demolition activities. The site also extended into the nearby agricultural field which was able to be surface collected. The artifacts collected reflect this 19th through late 20th century occupation.

The prehistoric component is ancillary to the site and included a small lithic scatter (n=13) which was identified during the 0.25m² unit shovel testing. Surprisingly, one shovel test unit included 11 of the artifacts, 9, of which, were prehistoric tools. Of the tools, five were diagnostic projectile points which were associated with Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic time periods. The unit was then expanded into a 1x1m unit, where 13 additional prehistoric tools, including 12 temporally diagnostic projectile points, were collected. The additional points were associated with the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Woodland, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and Late Prehistoric time periods. An additional 181 historic artifacts were also collected from the unit expansion. Since the prehistoric tools collected reflected different time



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periods and material types, it is clearly not a prehistoric cache. The 1x1m unit was situated just east of the house footprint near a former sidewalk. It is presumed that the prehistoric tools were the former landowner's personal collection from the nearby fields that was thrown into an adjacent flower bed, and are not directly associated with this site. As a result, the prehistoric aspect of the site was determined to be temporally undefined as it was concluded the many different projectile points were not discovered in situ.

The size of the site is estimated at 12,600 m² (135,700 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 31297 E, 4424317 N (NAD 27).

Shovel Testing

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	
Clear bottle glass	62	
Whiteware	62	
Pane glass	41	
Round nail	38	
Brick fragments	17	
Salt glazed stoneware	16	
Miscellaneous metal	10	
Square nail	9	
Handpainted whiteware	5	
Amber bottle glass	3	
Transferware	3	
Mussel shell	2	
Redware	2	
Fork	1	
Milkglass	1	
Olive bottle glass	1	
Turquoise bottle glass	1	
Yellowware	1	
Secondary decortication flake	3	Delaware(2),Upper Mercer(1)
Biface base	2	Vanport(1), Upper Mercer (1)
Broken projectile point	2	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (1)
Biface	1	Vanport
Projectile point midsection	1	Delaware
Secondary thinning flake	1	Vanport
Lamoka projectile point	1	Delaware
Stanley stemmed projectile point	1	Delaware
Big Sandy projectile point	1	Delaware

0.25m² Unit Expansion - 1x1m Unit

Whiteware	66
Pane glass	42
Clear bottle glass	20
Round nail	10



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Mussel shell	6	
Yellowware	5	
Olive glass	4	
Salt-glazed stoneware	4	
Miscellaneous metal	3	
Plastic button	1	
Porcelain button	1	
Redware	1	
Broken flake	4	Vanport
Raddatz projectile point	2	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (1)
Lamoka projectile point	2	Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (1)
Baker's Creek projectile point	1	Delaware
Broken flake	1	Vanport
Broken projectile point	1	Vanport
Brewerton corner-notched projectile point	1	Vanport
Drill	1	Vanport
Knife	1	Vanport
Kramer projectile point	1	Upper Mercer
McWhinney projectile point	1	Delaware
Snyders projectile point	1	Vanport
Triangular point	1	Upper Mercer

Surface Collection

Whiteware	34	
Clear bottle glass	28	
Milk glass	11	
Turquoise bottle glass	11	
Yellowware	5	
Amethyst bottle glass	5	
Green bottle glass	3	
Salt-glazed stoneware	3	
Transferware	3	
Amber bottle glass	2	
Flow blue	2	
Round nail	2	
Cobalt bottle glass	1	
Slate	1	
Whiteware with backstamp	1	(Knowles, Taylor & Knowles)

7.3. Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The APE was limited to the project area and nearby surrounding properties. This was justified as this once rural area has been encroached upon by modern, high density housing developments in recent years from all sides and the project has a very low potential to cause visual effects. The auditor's website for Franklin County (www.franklincountyauditor.com) was referenced in identifying buildings greater than 50 years old surrounding the project area. Sixteen houses and



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one cemetery more than 50 years old were identified within the APE. Fifteen of the houses were constructed in the mid-20th century and have been summarized in the table below.

Address	Date	Remodel Year	Style/Type	Additions/Alterations	Exhibit #
40 Amity Rd	1948	Unknown	Vernacular	Yes	11
48 Amity Rd	1951	Unknown	Vernacular	Yes	12
50 Amity Rd	1950	Unknown	Vernacular	Yes	13
52 Amity Rd	1951	2012	Ranch	Yes	14
66 Amity Rd	1950	2017	Vernacular	Yes	15[
96 Amity Rd	1950	1999	Vernacular	Yes	16
128 Amity Rd	1935	2017	Vernacular	Yes	17
170 Amity Rd	1953	Unknown	Minimal Traditional	Yes	18
182 Amity Rd	1967	2005	Split-Level	Yes	19
7011 W. Broad St	1948	1977	Minimal Traditional	Yes	20
7013 W. Broad St	1938	Unknown	Minimal Traditional	Yes	20
7049 W. Broad St	1949	Unknown	Ranch	Yes	21
7109 W. Broad St	1950	Unknown	Minimal Traditional	Yes	22
7115 W. Broad St	1946	1977	Vernacular	Yes	23
7229 W. Broad St	1946	Unknown	Vernacular	Yes	24

The property at 7254 W. Broad Street includes a house that was built in 1874 and remodeled in 1974 (Exhibit 25). This I-House has been modified with asbestos siding, an asphalt shingle roof, 1/1 and 6/6 type window replacements, a front stoop and hood addition, two rear one-story additions, and a rear enclosed porch addition. The property also includes a garage built in 1920.

The Sunset Memorial Burial Park (OGS ID 3677) is located approximately 250 ft. to the southeast of the project area. This approximately 111 ac. cemetery was originally established in 1922. Visual inspection of the cemetery indicated that several newer burials were situated closest to the project area.

7.4. Conclusions

The fieldwork that was conducted for the 155 ac Hellbranch Run Wetland Mitigation Site in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio identified fifty-five archaeological sites (33-FR-[3217-3271]) within the project area. Sixteen houses and one cemetery more than 50 years old were also identified within the APE.



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8. Expected Results Evaluation

There were expected results prepared before the commencement of the field work portion of these investigations, based on the background information and previous experience in the area. These questions were formulated so that the field work portion of these investigations could be conducted with some direction and with a set of goals in mind.

The background research indicated that it was expected that there was a very good chance that previously unknown prehistoric era archaeological sites would be located within the project area. These sites were expected to be related to transient hunting and gathering activities in the uplands. As expected, fifty-five archaeological sites with prehistoric components were identified. They ranged from isolated finds to large lithic scatters, with the majority likely related to transient hunting and gathering activities. One site appears to have the potential to contain intact thermal features.

Based on the background research, it appeared that one mid-19th to late 20th century house was recorded within the project area. As expected, historic era artifacts associated with the house were identified.



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9. Eligibility Assessment

The Phase I Cultural Resources Management Investigations conducted for the 155 ac Hellbranch Run Wetland Mitigation Site in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio identified a total of fifty-five archaeological sites (33-FR-[3217-3271]) within the project area. Sixteen houses and one cemetery more than 50 years old were also identified within the APE.

Twenty-one of the sites (33-FR-[3219, 3222, 3223, 3225, 3228, 3229, 3231, 3236, 3241, 3243, 3244, 3250, 3251, 3254, 3258, 3261, 3262, 3266, & 3268-3270]) are prehistoric period isolated finds. These types of sites are generally considered to be related to transient hunting and gathering activities. They seem to be representative of tool curation or examples of food processing/procurement loci. These sites do not seem to possess the potential to yield additional information that would be important to the understanding of the prehistoric period in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio (Criterion D). These sites are not considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places because they fail to meet the minimum requirements as set forth by the United States Department of the Interior (USDI 1997). No further work is recommended for these archaeological sites.

Thirty-two of the sites are small sized, low-density lithic scatters (33-FR-[3218, 3220, 3221, 3224, 3226, 3232, 3235, 3237, 3240, 3245-3247, 3249, 3257, 3259, 3263, & 3264]), medium, low-density scatters (33-FR-[3217, 3227, 3230, 3253, 3255, & 3256]), large, low-density lithic scatters (33-FR-[3233, 3234, 3239, 3242, 3248, & 3260]), and large, medium-density lithic scatters (33-FR-3238). These sites failed to produce many different classes of tools. They seem to be representative of small hunting-gathering campsites, tool curation or examples of food processing/procurement loci. These sites do not seem to possess the potential to yield additional information that would be important to the understanding of the prehistoric period in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio (Criterion D). These sites are not considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places because they fail to meet the minimum requirements as set forth by the United States Department of the Interior (USDI 1997). No further work is recommended for these archaeological sites.

Site 33-FR-3271 is a multi-component prehistoric and historic site. The historic component consists of a historic period trash scatter related to a demolished mid-19th century to late 20th century farmstead. The former house site exhibited extensive soil disturbance related to its demolition with heavy machinery. The evidence does not indicate that extensive, early historic deposits are present at the site (Criterion D). This site could not be tied to an historic event or person (Criteria A & B). This site does not seem to possess the potential to yield additional information that would be important to the understanding of the early historic period in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio. This site is not considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion onto the National Register of Historic Places because it fails to meet the minimum requirements as set forth by the United States Department of the Interior (USDI 1997). No further work is recommended for this archaeological site.

The prehistoric aspect of site 33-FR-3271 consisted of a low density, lithic scatter (n=31) and is generally considered to be related to transient hunting and gathering activities. A personal collection of several diagnostic tools in a small area next to a sidewalk contained most of the artifact inventory. The in situ site seems to be representative of tool curation or examples of food processing/procurement loci. The prehistoric period aspect of the site does not seem to possess



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the potential to yield additional information which would be important to the understanding of the prehistoric period in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio (Criterion D).

Site 33-FR-3252 is a large sized, medium-density lithic scatter (n=165) related to the Late-Middle Woodland time period. This site produced different classes of tools, evidence of tool production and may have the potential for intact thermal features. This site may possess the potential to yield additional information which would be important to the understanding of the prehistoric period in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio (Criterion D), particularly the Late-Middle Woodland Period. This site should be considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places because it meets the minimum requirements as set forth by the United States Department of the Interior (USDI 1997). Final engineering plans will avoid and preserve the site in place. Consequently, there will be no adverse effect on site 33-FR-3252. However, if the site cannot be avoided, Phase II evaluative testing is recommended.

The sixteen houses identified within the APE were noted as being largely built in the early to mid-20th century with one mid-19th century home. These houses are not representative of any exceptional architectural style or type and they have modern updates and alterations (Criterion C). As a result, they are not considered to be eligible for inclusion onto the National Register of Historic Places because they fail to meet the minimum requirements as set forth by the United States Department of the Interior (USDI 1997).

The Sunset Memorial Burial Park (OGS ID 3677) is located approximately 250 ft. to the southeast of the project area. This active cemetery is approximately 111 ac. cemetery was established in 1922. Typically, cemeteries are not considered eligible for the NRHP unless they derive their primary significance from graves of persons or transcendent importance, from age, distinctive design features, or association with historic events. The cemetery lacks significant architectural features, was in use into the late 20th century and preliminary research failed to reveal any significant events or persons associated with this cemetery that would warrant NRHP eligibility. There were no historic properties identified in the APE of the project.

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Figures

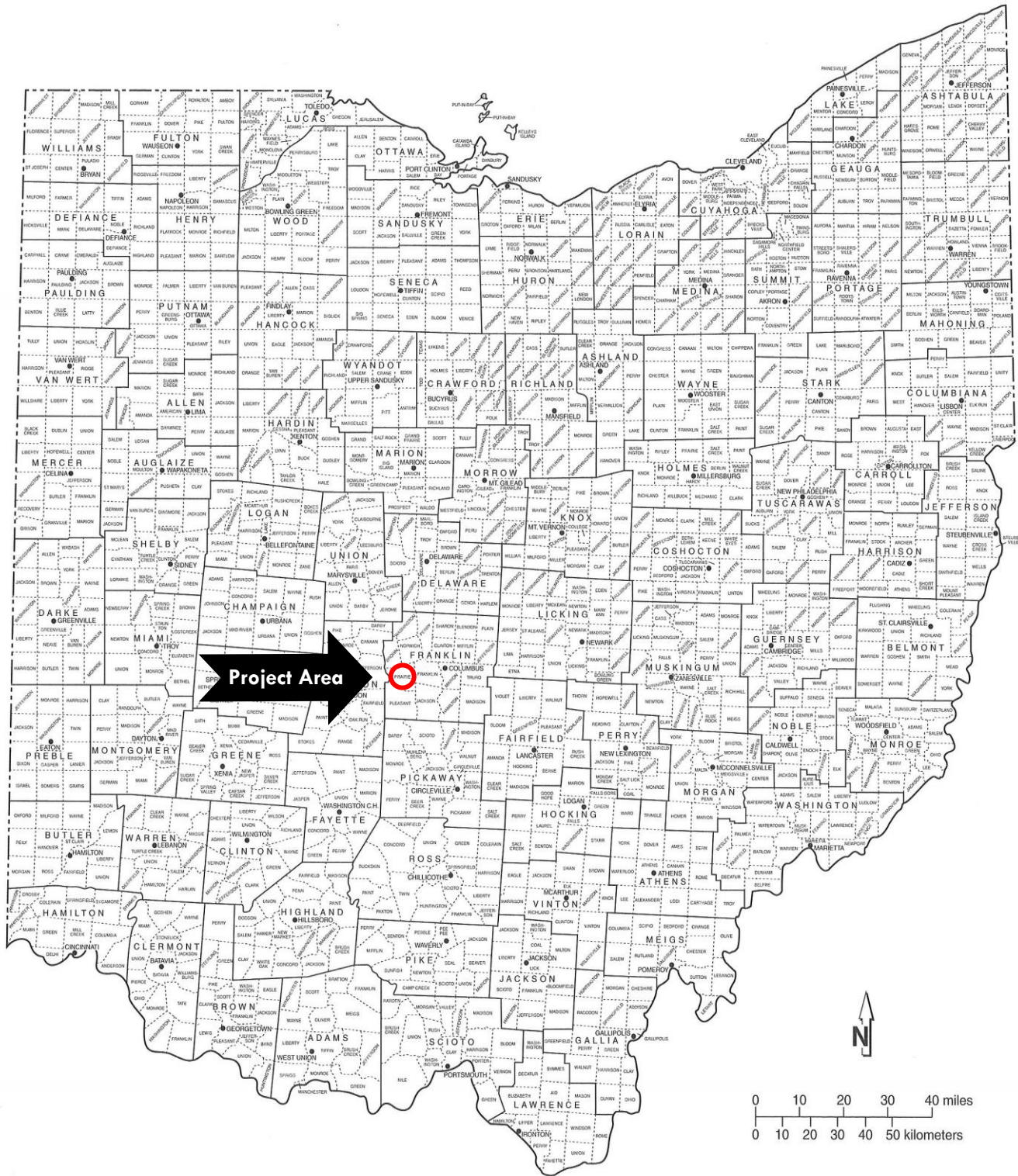


Figure 1. Political map of Ohio showing the approximate location of the project area.

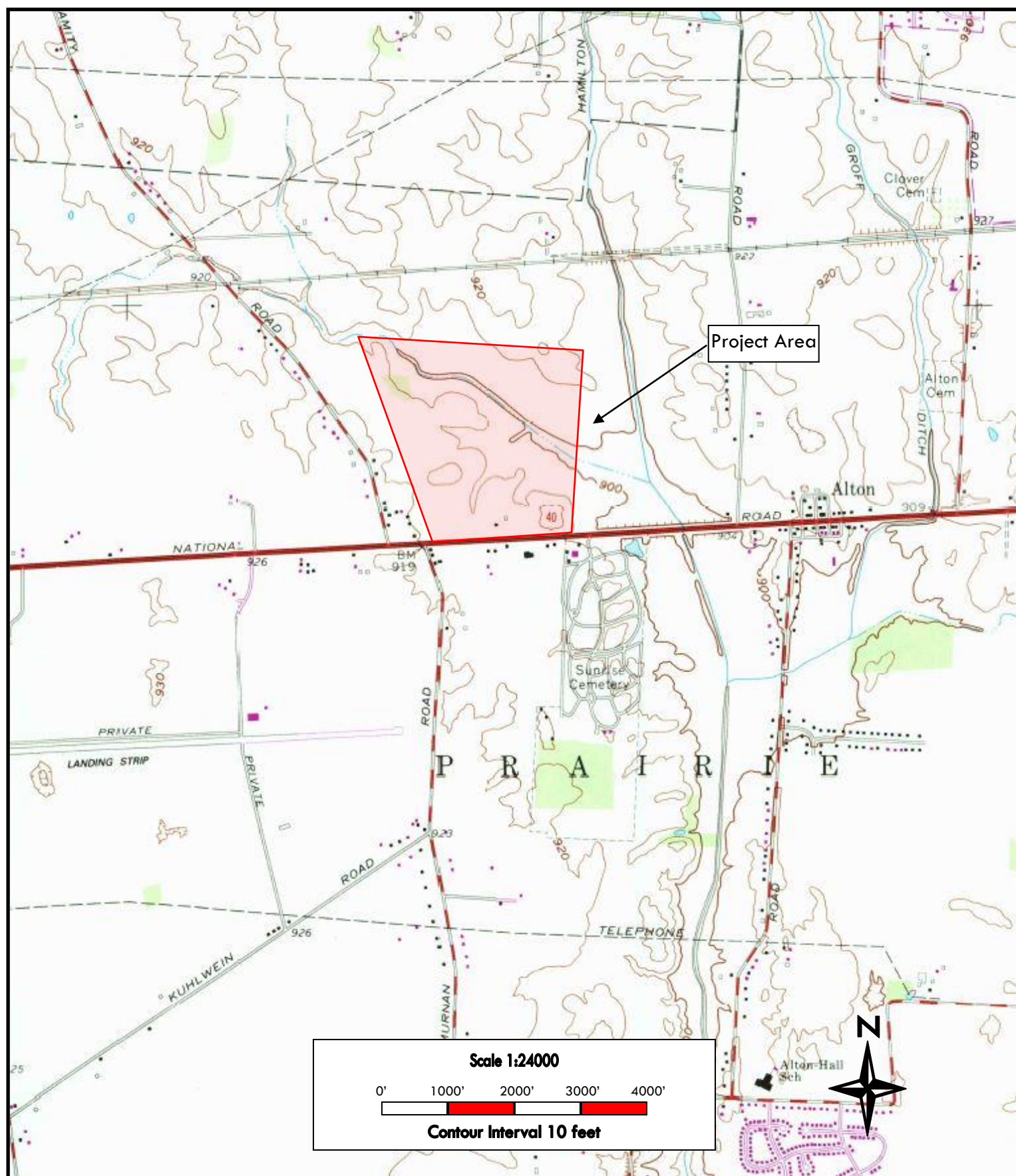


Figure 2. Portion of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1966 (Revised 1981) Galloway, Ohio 7.5-Minute Series (Topographic) map that shows the location of the project area.

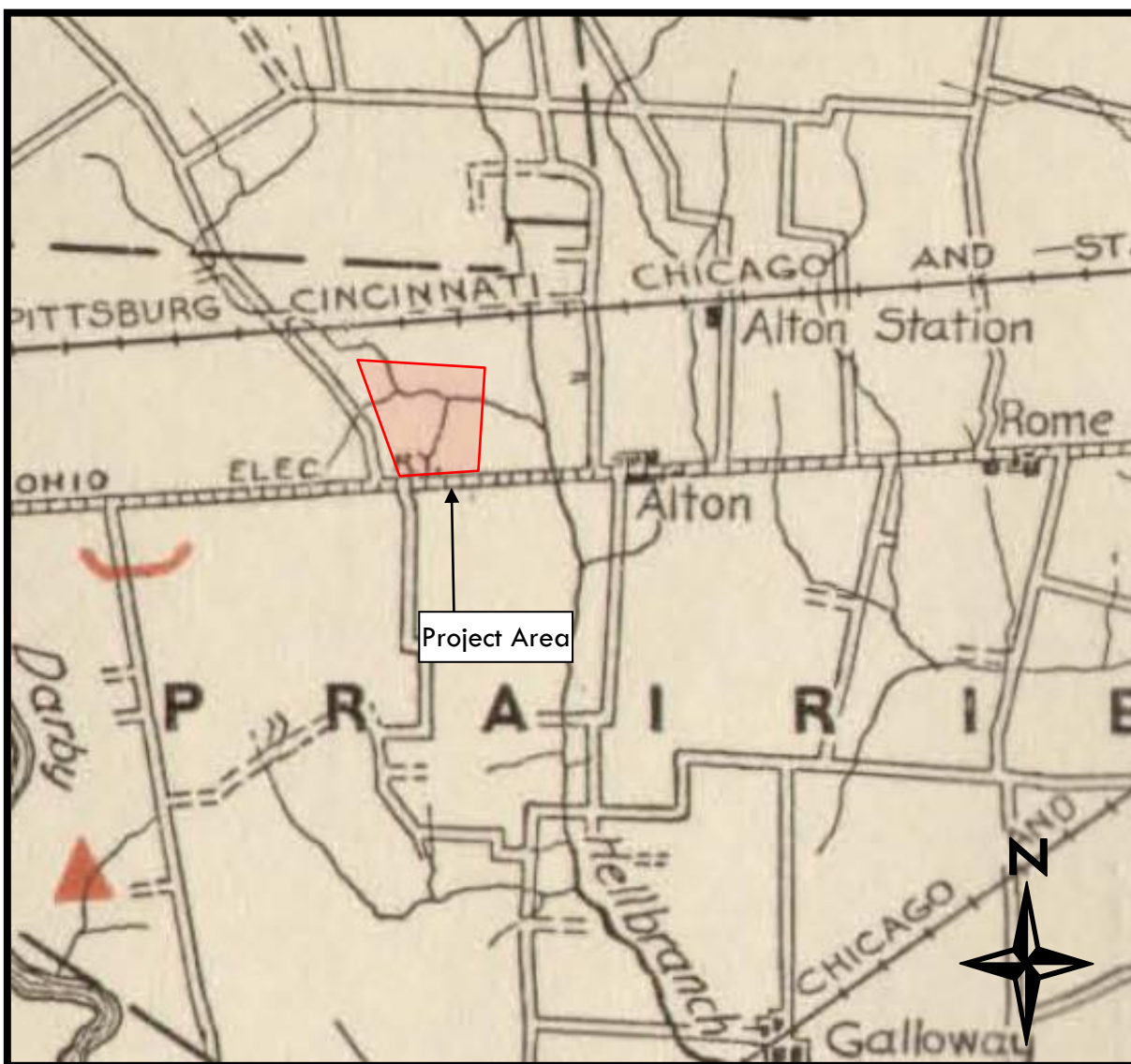


Figure 3. A portion of the Franklin County map from the *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (Mills 1914) showing the approximate location of the project area in Prairie Township.



Figure 4. A portion of the *Franklin County map* (Wheeler 1842) showing the approximate location of the project area.

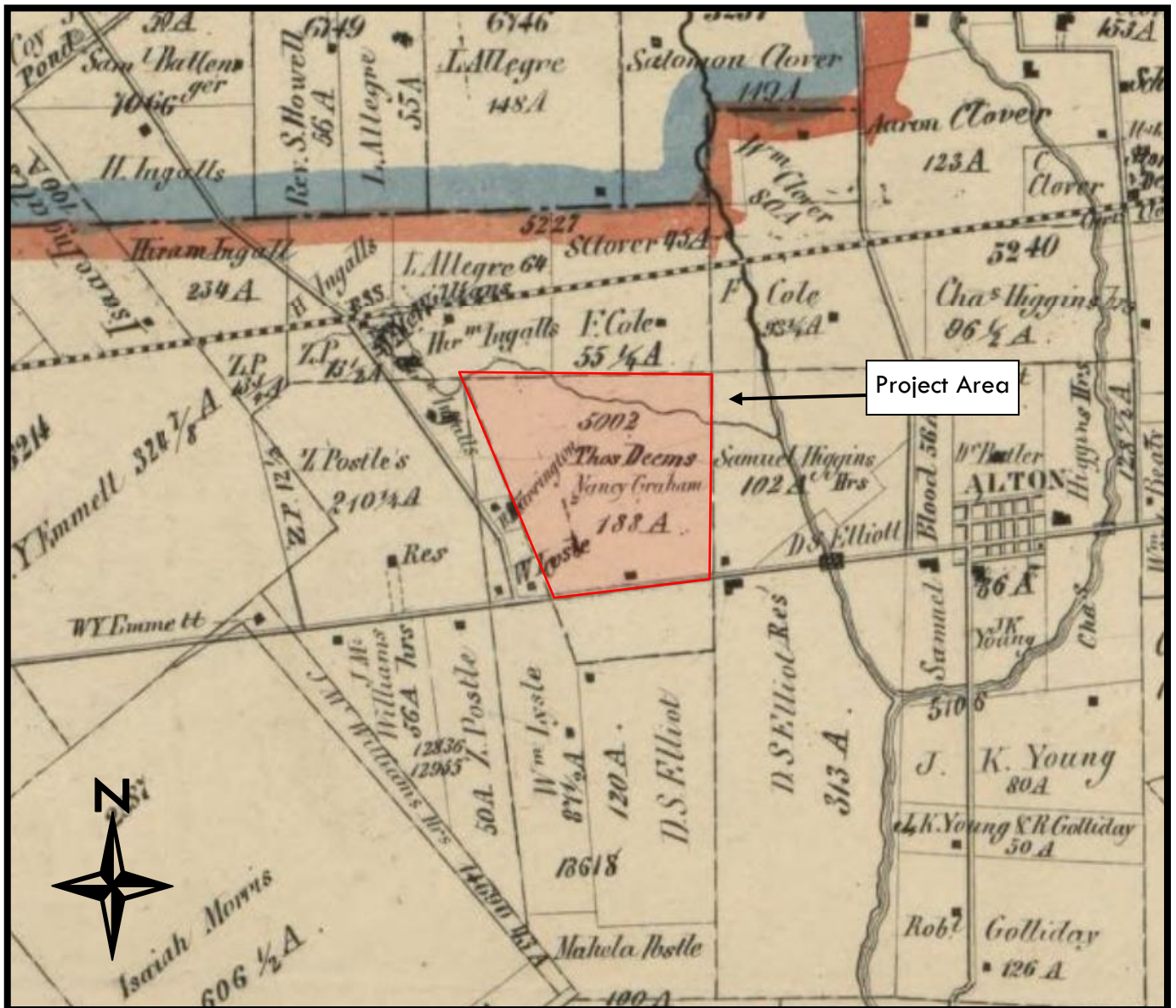


Figure 5. Portion of the Map of Franklin County, Ohio (Graham 1856) showing the approximate location of the project area within Prairie Township.

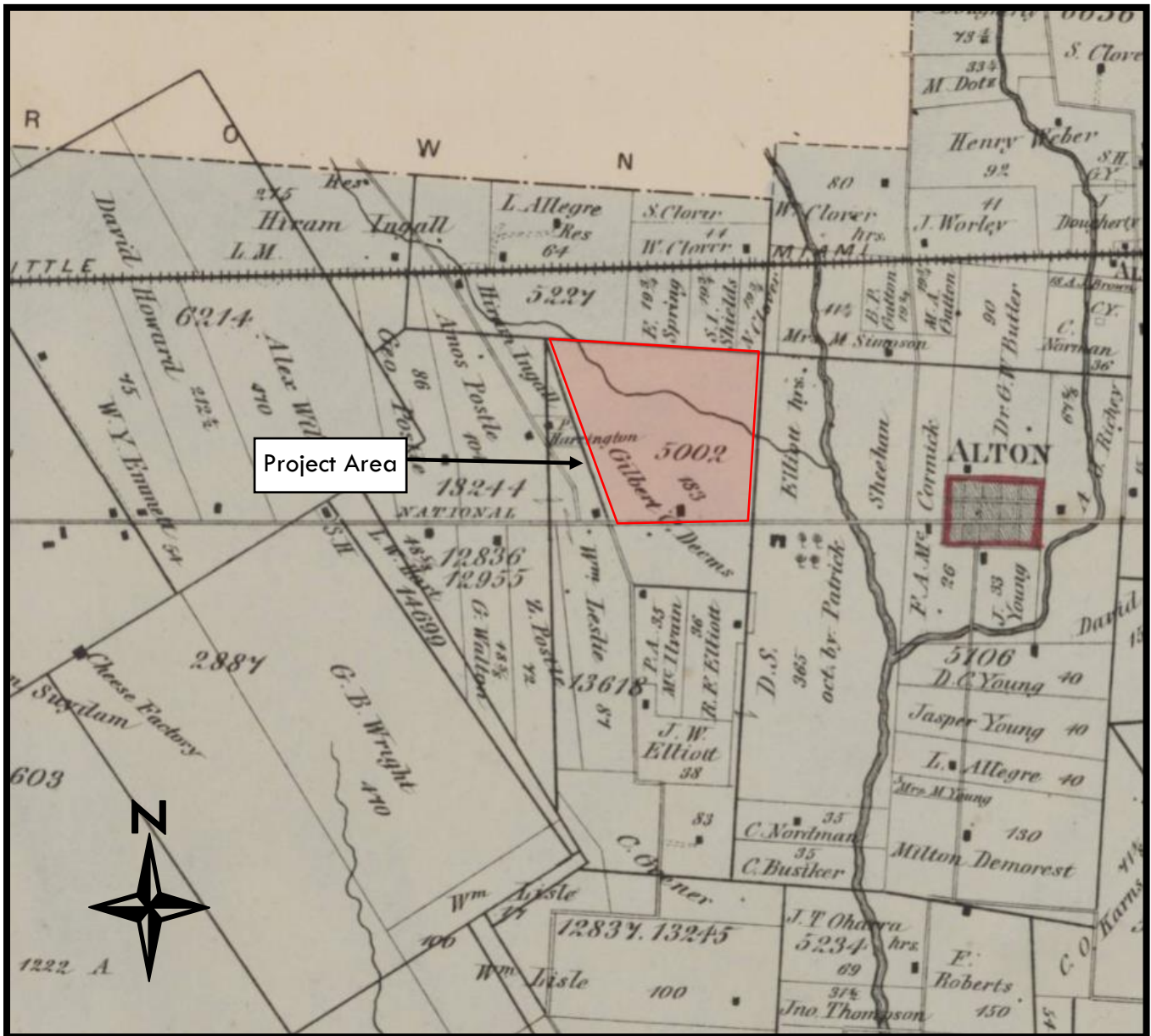


Figure 6. Portion of Caldwell's Atlas of Franklin County and the City of Columbus, Ohio (Caldwell and Gould 1872) showing the approximate location of the project area within Prairie Township.

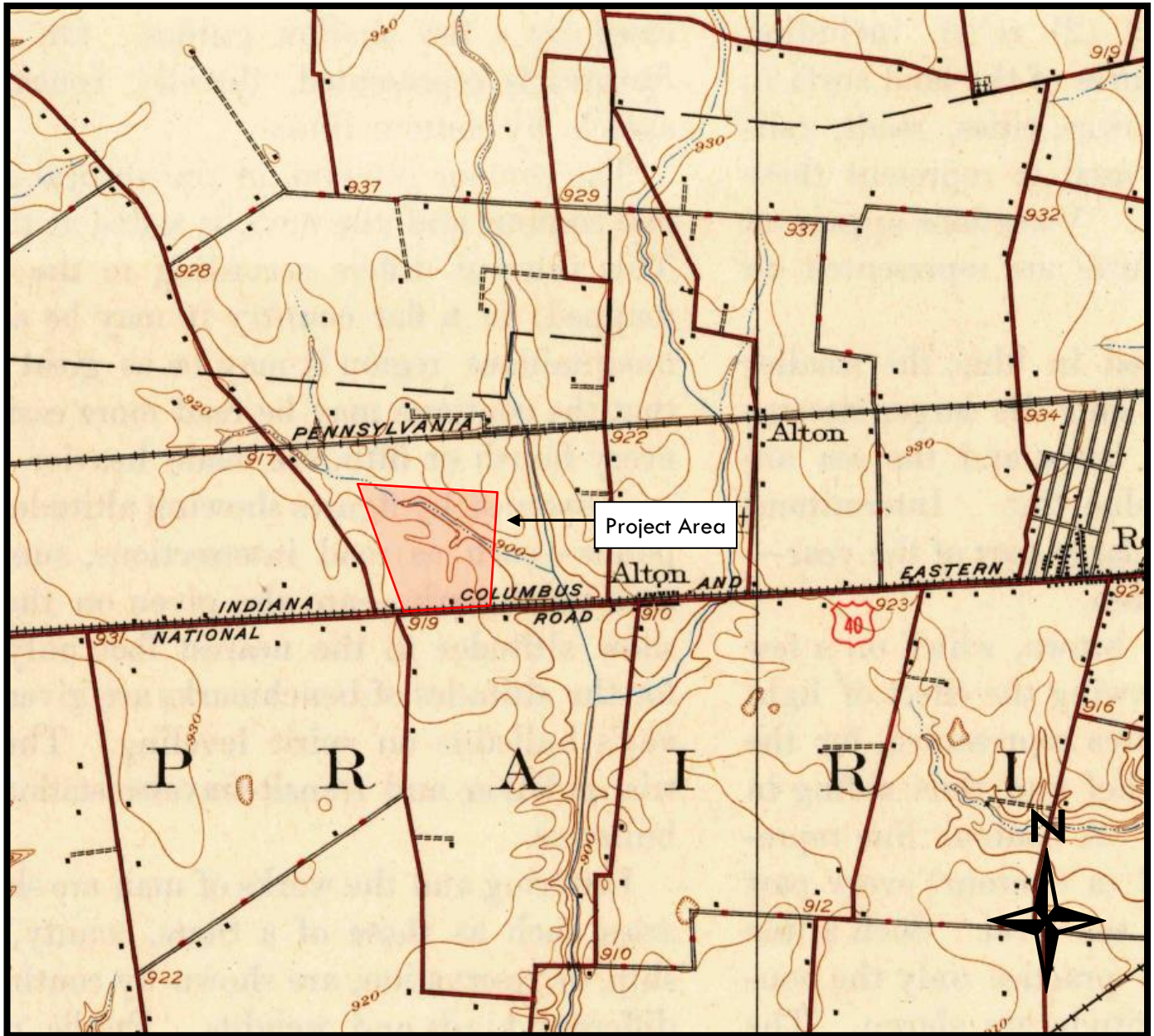


Figure 7. Portion of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1925 (Reprinted 1946) West Columbus, Ohio Quadrangle 15-Minute Series (Topographic) map that shows the approximate location of the project area.

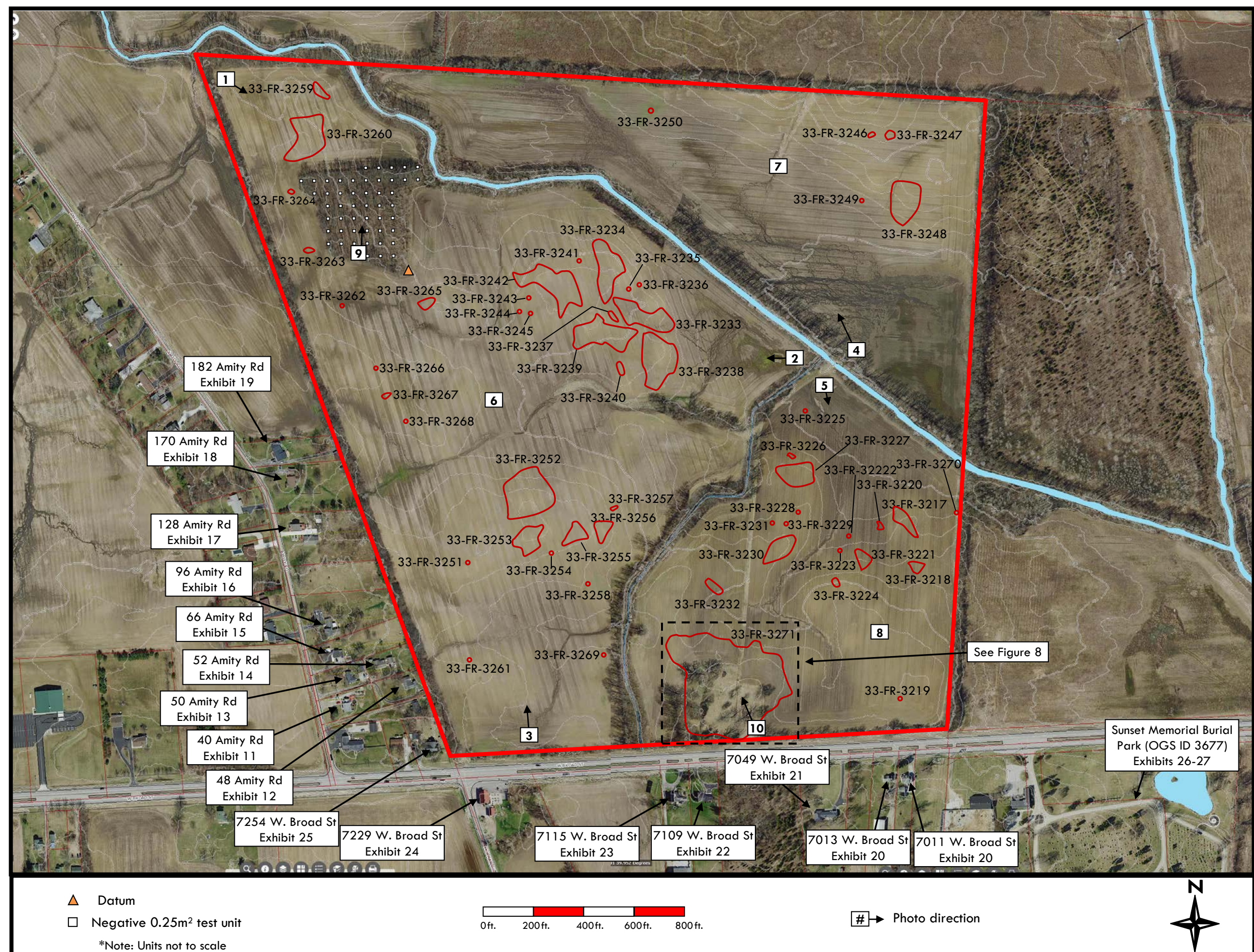


Figure 8. Fieldwork map showing the testing strategies, field conditions, newly recorded archaeological sites (33-FR-[3217-3271]), and photograph locations located within the project area as well as the houses identified within the APE.

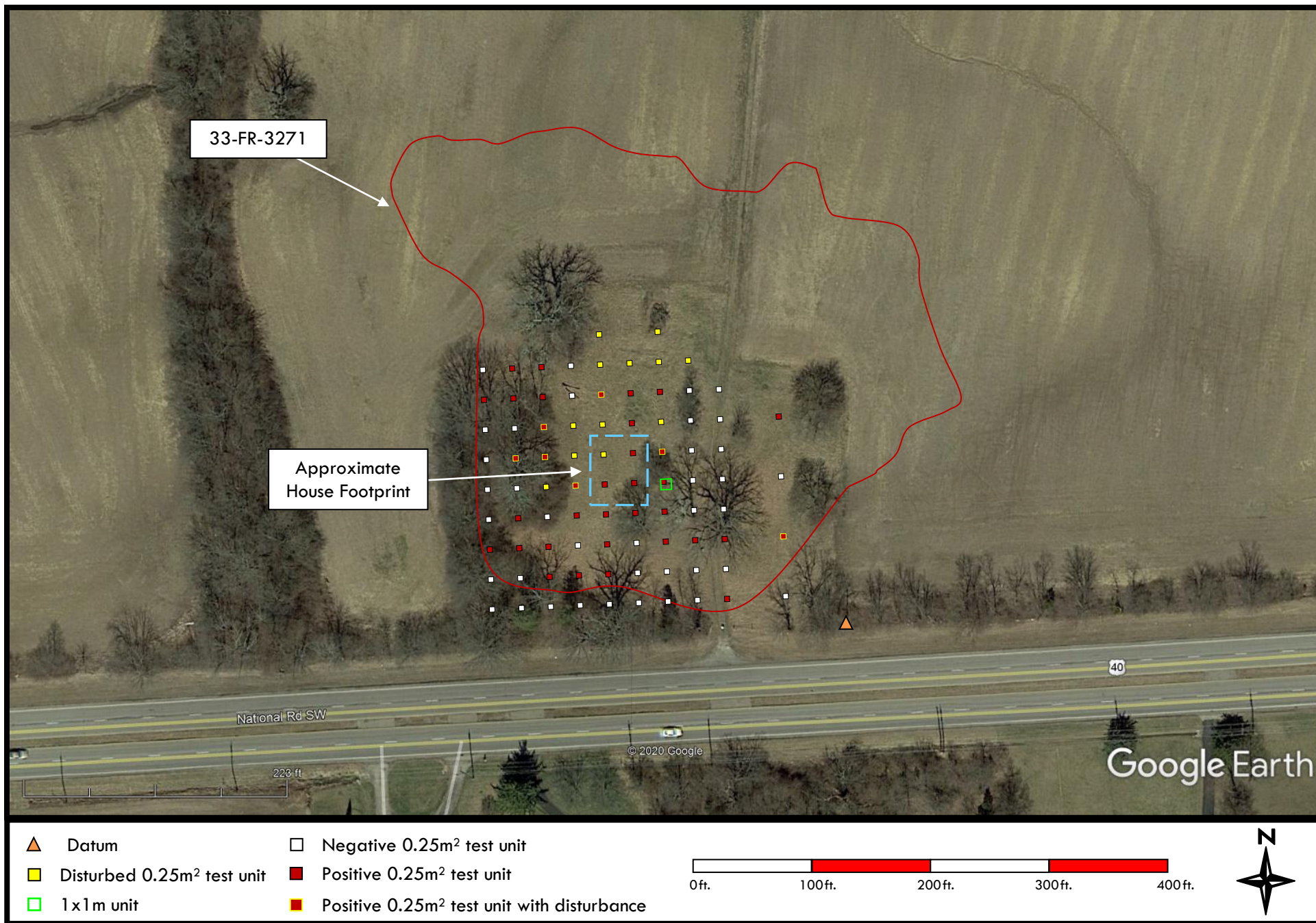


Figure 9. Fieldwork map showing the testing strategies at archaeological site 33-FR-3271.

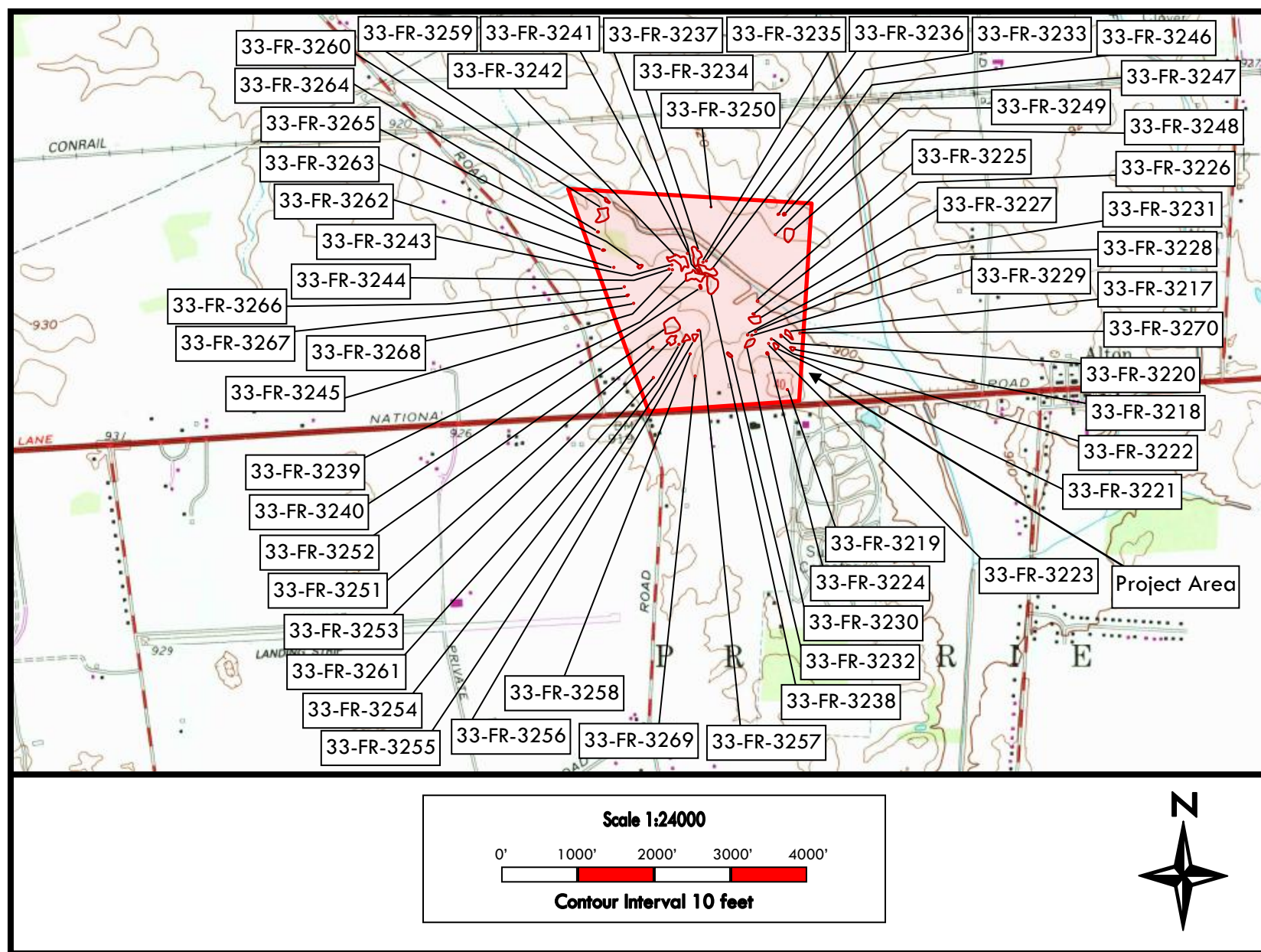


Figure 10. Portion of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1966 (Revised 1981) Galloway, Ohio 7.5-Minute Series (Topographic) map that shows the newly identified archaeological sites (33-FR-[3217-3271]) identified within the project area.



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Exhibits



Exhibit 1. Planted agricultural field located within the northwestern corner of the project area.



Exhibit 2. Planted agricultural field located within the central portion of the project area.



Exhibit 3. Planted agricultural field located within the southern portion of the project area.



Exhibit 4. Planted agricultural field located within the northeastern corner of the project area.



Exhibit 5. Planted agricultural field located within the southeastern portion of the project area.



Exhibit 6. Surface visibility within the planted agricultural field located within the western portion of the project area.



Exhibit 7. Surface visibility within the planted agricultural field located within the northeastern portion of the project area.



Exhibit 8. Surface visibility within the planted agricultural field located within the southeastern portion of the project area.



Exhibit 9. Woods located within the project area.



Exhibit 10. Grass lot for the demolished farmstead in the southern portion of the project area.



Exhibit 11. House located at 40 Amity Road located within the APE.



Exhibit 12. House located at 48 Amity Road located within the APE (Source: Franklin County Auditor).



Exhibit 13. House located at 50 Amity Road located within the APE.



Exhibit 14. House located at 52 Amity Road located within the APE (Source: Franklin County Auditor).



Exhibit 15. House located at 66 Amity Road located within the APE (Source: Franklin County Auditor).



Exhibit 16. House located at 96 Amity Road located within the APE.



Exhibit 17. House located at 128 Amity Road located within the APE.



Exhibit 18. House located at 170 Amity Road located within the APE.



Exhibit 19. House located at 182 Amity Road located within the APE.



Exhibit 20. Houses located at 7011 and 7013 W. Broad Street located within the APE.



Exhibit 21. House located at 7049 W. Broad Street located within the APE.



Exhibit 22. House located at 7109 W. Broad Street located within the APE.



Exhibit 23. House located at 7115 W. Broad Street located within the APE.



Exhibit 24. Building located at 7229 W. Broad Street located within the APE.



Exhibit 25. House located at 7254 W. Broad Street located within the APE.



Exhibit 26. Building located within the Sunset Memorial Burial Park (OGS ID 3677) within the APE.



Exhibit 27. Sunset Memorial Burial Park (OGS ID 3677) located within the APE.



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**Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the
approximately 155 ac Hellbranch Run Wetland
Mitigation Site in Prairie Township, Franklin County,
Ohio**

Stream + Wetlands Foundation

August 03, 2020

2020-0616

emht.com

**Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the
approximately 155 ac Hellbranch Run Wetland
Mitigation Site in Prairie Township, Franklin
County, Ohio**

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Lead Agency:

United States Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District (USACE)

Project #: 2020-0616

3 August 2020

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i. Abstract

Phase I Cultural Resources Management investigations were conducted by the Cultural Resources Department of EMH&T for the 155 ac Hellbranch Run Wetland Mitigation Site in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio during June 2020. These investigations were performed for Stream + Wetlands Foundation.

The project area is located just outside of the City of Columbus within the northwestern portion of Prairie Township. The project is irregular in shape and located just northeast of the US 40 and Amity Road intersection. The project's goal is the creation of a wetland mitigation bank for compensatory mitigation. This process, which involves minimal soil disturbance, includes disabling existing field tiles and roughly plowing the surface in order to allow wetlands to establish naturally across the site. The project consists of three large agricultural fields, a small section of woods, and a grass lot which included a former farmstead.

Through a combination of surface collection and shovel testing, fifty-five archaeological sites were identified 33-FR-[3217-3271]). Prehistoric era sites 33-LI-(3217-3251 & 3253-3271) are not considered to be eligible for inclusion onto the National Register of Historic Places because they do not contain wide arrays of tool types, large quantities of fire-cracked rock, or the density of artifacts necessary to indicate there is a good chance to identify subsurface features. They are all likely related to transient hunting and gathering activities from larger sites located closer to major streams. Archaeological site 33-FR-3271 is also associated with a demolished mid-19th century to late 20th century farmstead. No further work is recommended for these sites.

Site 33-FR-3252 contains evidence of multiple tool types and has focus which led to the conclusion that the site may contain evidence that would make the site eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The current engineering plans were designed to avoid this site. However, if changes are made that could potentially impact the site by construction, then Phase II evaluative testing is recommended.

The project is nearly entirely surrounded by modern, high density housing developments. A windshield survey of the houses and buildings surrounding the project area failed to identify any historically significant architectural properties. As a result, there are no historic properties in the area of potential effects and no further work is recommended for this project.



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1. Introduction

Phase I Cultural Resources Management investigations were conducted by the Cultural Resources Department of EMH&T for the 155 ac Hellbranch Run Wetland Mitigation Site in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio during June 2020. These investigations were performed for Stream + Wetlands Foundation.

The project area is located just outside of the City of Columbus within the northwestern portion of Prairie Township (Figures 1 and 2). The project is irregular in shape and located just northeast of the US 40 and Amity Road intersection. The project's goal is the creation of a wetland mitigation bank for compensatory mitigation. This process, which involves minimal soil disturbance, includes disabling existing field tiles and roughly plowing the surface in order to allow wetlands to establish naturally across the site. The project consists of three large agricultural fields, a small section of woods, and a grass lot which included a demolished farmstead.

This area just outside of the City of Columbus has seen a good deal of recent development. The immediate area is mostly agricultural fields on all four sides as well as some private residences to the south and west. This area is being encroached upon by housing developments extending westward from the City of Columbus. Due to the low visual impacts of the project, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this particular project should be limited to the footprint of the project area and adjacent property parcels.



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2. Environmental Setting

2.1. Physiography

Franklin County is located within the glaciated till plain of Central Ohio (Brockman 1998). The landscape varies from level to gently rolling hills. Elevation above sea level in the county ranges from 1,130 ft. in the northeast corner to 670 ft. along the southern boundary where the Scioto River exits the county (USDA, SCS 1980).

2.2. Geomorphology

Franklin County has been glaciated during at least two different glacial periods. The first being the Illinoian which occurred about 130,000-300,000 years ago, leaving a layer of fine, well-sorted sands (USDA, SCS 1980). The Wisconsin glacial episode occurred about 50,000-16,000 years ago (USDA, SCS 1980). When the Wisconsin glacier retreated it resulted in an abundance of sediment-laden melt water, creating gravel outwashes along the Scioto River and its tributaries (USDA, SCS 1980).

The surface deposits in the county are primarily ground moraine with thin bands of end moraine (Pavey et al 1999). Areas of ground moraine characteristically have nearly level to gently rolling landscape. End moraines are areas where the glaciers stopped for a period of time leaving behind an elongated pile of till. This resulted in end moraines being about 20 to 50 feet higher than the surrounding ground moraine. Other landscape features include kames and eskers. These hummocky hills are prevalent in the southern part of the county (Pavey et al 1999).

2.3. Geology

The bedrock underlying the glacial deposits in Franklin County is sedimentary in nature. The two systems present include the Devonian and Mississippian Systems (USDA, SCS 1980). The Devonian System, the older of the two, is present primarily in the western portion of the county and consists of dolomitic limestone, Columbus and Delaware limestones and Ohio and Olentangy shales (USDA, SCS 1980). The limestone is located mostly along the Scioto River Valley and the shale is located along the Olentangy River Valley (USDA, SCS 1980). The Mississippian System is present in the eastern portion of the county. This system consists of mostly alternating beds of Bedford shales, Berea sandstone, Sunbury shale, and Cuyahoga sandstone (USDA, SCS 1980).

2.4. Hydrology

The principal waterway of Franklin County is the Scioto River. Its numerous tributaries include the Olentangy River and Darby, Walnut, Blacklick and Alum Creeks. All of these drainages eventually flow south to the Ohio River (Sherman 2000[1925]).

2.5. Soils

The project area is contained within the Kokomo-Crosby-Lewisburg soil association. This association consists of nearly level and gently sloping soils that are formed in glacial till and are moderately well, somewhat poorly, and very poorly drained (USDA, SCS 1980). The specific soils within the project area include Celina silt loam (CeB), Crosby silt loam (CrA & CrB), Kokomo



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silty clay loam (Ko), Lewisburg-Crosby complex (LeB), Miamian silt loam (MkB), and Minster silty clay loam (MnI3A) (USDA, SCS 1980). Kokomo and Minster soils are very poorly drained, Crosby soils are somewhat poorly drained, Celina and Lewisburg soils are moderately well drained, and Miamian soils are well drained (USDA, SCS 1980). A little more than half of the project is composed of poorly drained soils while the rest is within better drained soils.



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3. Prehistoric Cultural Setting

3.1. Introduction

Ohio has a long culture history dating back to the end of the last ice age. The following text is meant as a brief introduction to what is known of the unrecorded prehistoric period in Ohio. This summary is merely meant as an introduction to the various cultures and artifacts that may be encountered during the current cultural resources management investigation.

3.2. Paleo-Indian Period: 10050-8050 BC

It is generally accepted that the Paleo-Indians migrated to this area from the Southwest and Plains states. These nomadic people traveled in small groups hunting and gathering. In addition to the rather sparse plant foods, many types of animals were hunted. They hunted and butchered mammoths and mastodons but it appears that they killed weakened or wounded individuals as well as scavenged carcasses. Other large mammals that may have been hunted include giant beaver, giant ground sloth and bison. In addition to the mega-fauna, caribou, elk and rabbit have all been located in dated Paleo-Indian contexts. Archaeological evidence recovered from eastern Paleo-Indian sites has confirmed the use of nut and berry resources by these early inhabitants (Hooge and Lepper 1992).

Paleo-Indian sites are typically located near kettle bogs, end moraines and glacial kames (Tankersley et al. 1990). In Ohio, the majority of the Paleo-Indian sites are comprised mostly of isolated find spots of fluted points (Prufer and Baby 1963). Other site types include small campsites, chert quarries, butchering and kill sites. Sites which may be associated with habitation are usually located on hilltops and bluffs which overlook the larger tributary valleys.

Paleo-Indian artifacts include fluted projectile points, lanceolate shaped projectile points, drills, burins made on flakes and broken points, denticulates, alternately beveled knives, backed knives, unifacial knives, square knives, unifacial endscrapers with and without graver spurs, sidescrapers, pitted stones and adzes to name a few of the more common cultural trappings (Gramly 1992, Converse 1973). Subsurface features and evidence of structural remains are exceedingly rare from this period.

3.3. Archaic Period: 8050-300 BC

3.3.1. Early Archaic Period: 8050-4550 BC

With the recession of the glacier and the extinction of the Pleistocene mega-fauna, the Early Archaic Indians faced some major changes. Broad leaf forests were replacing the spruce and pines that previously dominated the terrain. Increasing dryness and warming made large, previously inhospitable tracts of land available and opened up the majority of Ohio to settlement. More space, combined with the increasing sources of food, led to a sustained population growth throughout the Archaic. Archaic populations had base camps which were centrally located for the best access to the most resources (Chapman 1985). From these base camps smaller groups or individuals would make forays to collect resources to bring back to the base camps (Chapman 1985). During the winter, small family groups would radiate out from the base camp, returning

again when resources were more plentiful. Early Archaic groups were still nomadic in nature, much like the Paleo-Indians of the preceding period.

With the expansion of the broadleaf forests, plant foods became more prominent in the diet (Fagan 1995). In addition, herd animals became the focus of hunting. Deer, elk, caribou and bison were probably the main sources of protein. Smaller animals that are common today such as rabbits, squirrel, mink, fox and others were also important for their meat as well as fur.

Early Archaic artifacts include large beveled knives such as Dovetails (St. Charles), Thebes and Lost Lakes, Kirk varieties, and bifurcated points such as Lake Eries, MacCorkles and LeCroys (Justice 1987, Converse 1973). Tools found on Early Archaic sites include endscrapers, sidescrapers and utilized flakes among others. Groundstone and slate artifacts became common during this period for the first time. These included various axes, chisels, gouges, and bannerstones. Early Archaic artifacts are found throughout the state in geographically diverse environments and made from many different flint types. This would seem to indicate that Early Archaic populations were utilizing a wider range of food sources and habitats than previously exploited in the Paleo-Indian Period.

3.3.2. Middle Archaic Period: 4550-3050 BC

The Middle Archaic Period in Ohio is not very well understood. Many Middle Archaic sites within Ohio consist of isolated finds and small lithic scatters only identifiable as such based on the recovery of diagnostic point types.

This period occurs at the end of a warm, dry trend known as the hypsithermal climatic interval. The drying of the environment led to a decrease in forests, which were being replaced by grasslands. This in turn led to technological developments to deal with the more arid environment. In more northerly climes like Michigan this period is marked by a transition from a spruce to pine to deciduous forest (Fitting 1970). Important sites from this period are all located well south of the Ohio region. New groundstone implements such as pitted anvils, grinding stones and pestles make their appearance. These appear to be a result of utilizing more plant foods, especially nuts and starchy seeds that become more common with the drying of the environment. Whitetail deer and turkey were the most important game animals. Riverine resources such as shellfish, fish and waterfowl were also important. The ephemeral nature of most Middle Archaic sites in Ohio suggests a low population with high mobility. It has been postulated that during this time period the lack of Middle Archaic type sites is best explained by a lack of environments to which the Middle Archaic people were best adapted (Fitting 1970).

Middle Archaic artifacts which may be encountered in Ohio include; Eva points, Morrow Mountain points, Raddatz points and White Springs points. The ranges for these are all limited to extreme southern Ohio along the Ohio River, with the exception of Raddatz points which are found throughout Ohio (Justice 1987).

3.3.3. Late Archaic Period: 3050-300 BC

During the Late Archaic Period, rising waters from the melting of the last of the glaciers created a focus on riverine environments. Plant foods seemed to gain importance and a population increase followed accordingly (Fagan 1995). A more sedentary lifestyle is evident with good examples of



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storage pits and re-occupied base camps. Pottery was first introduced in the Southeast during this period around 2500 BC (Fagan 1995). It is also during this period that rather unique culturally based mortuary expressions are first seen.

The Glacial Kame Culture (2950-2450 BC) is a unique burial cult of the Late Archaic Period. It was labeled based on the way the dead were buried in the gravelly glacial deposits of the same name. It is most common in the northwest part of the state. This culture was involved in the importation of exotic trade goods. Conch shells were brought from the coasts, cannel coal from Southern Ohio and copper from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Some of the burial items recovered include; sandal sole gorgets, shell gorgets, copper celts and awls, birdstones, humped back gorgets and constricted center gorgets (Converse 1979).

Late Archaic artifacts include the following point types; various Brewerton, Matanzas, Table Rock, Bottleneck, Lamoka, Karnak, McWhinney, Ashtabula, Turkey tail and Meadowood points (Justice 1987). Slate gorgets are first present during this period and are often found as burial goods. Many of these point types have overlapping distributions indicating a lot of movement between peoples and a high diversity of tool types.

3.4. Woodland Period

3.4.1. Early Woodland Period: 500 BC-100 AD

The Early Woodland Period is sometimes known as the period of the Adena Culture. The Early Woodland period is marked by changes in subsistence practices, social organization, cultural traits and regional exploitation of resources. The Early Woodland populations likely followed a hunter-gatherer subsistence pattern with a greater reliance on gathering. There also appears to have been a primitive form of social hierarchy beginning among populations of the Early Woodland period. It is during the Early Woodland period that the practice of constructing earthen mounds for burial practices first begins. It is also during this period that a greater degree of regionalism and territorialism is seen.

It is during the Early Woodland period in Ohio that the use of ceramic vessels becomes common. These early ceramics are usually quite thick and usually poorly fired. The ceramics were often flat-bottomed vessels with lug handles. Often, cordmarking is present on the exterior and interior of the vessel. Latter ceramic designs include stamped designs and incised lines (Tuck 1978). The practice of building earthworks and burial mounds also first appears during the Early Woodland period.

The construction of residential dwellings as well as the increased use of ceramics is often used to suggest an increase in sedentism of the Early Woodland populations. The Early Woodland peoples also appear to have had established home ranges which a single political unit (likely the family) would exploit for providing the necessary resources for survival.

Artifacts which are considered to be diagnostic of the Early Woodland (Adena Culture) of Ohio include weak-shouldered lobate-stemmed spear or dart points such as Cresap Stemmed, Kramer, Robbins, Dickson Contracting Stemmed, and Adena Stemmed projectile points, bar and keel shaped gorgets, cigar-shaped and block-end-tube smoking pipes, quadriconecave gorgets, bi-concave gorgets, elliptical gorgets, indented gorgets, loafstones, bar amulets, keyhole pendants,



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bell-shaped pendants, boatstones, bust-type birdstones, and expanding center gorgets (Webb and Snow 1945; Webb and Baby 1966[1957]; Dragoo 1963, Converse 1978).

3.4.2. Middle Woodland Period: AD 0-450

The Middle Woodland period is perhaps one of the most visible of all of Ohio's prehistoric populations due to their construction of large-scale geometric earthworks. For this reason, the Middle Woodland period of Ohio is often thought of as the period of the Hopewell culture. The Hopewell culture practiced an elaborate mortuary cult that involved mound and earthwork construction, the importation of exotic trade goods, elaborate ceremonial items and cremation practices.

It is during the Middle Woodland period that there appears to be an increase in the levels of social organization as evidenced by the burial populations and associated burial items, which have been recovered. However, the burial populations are limited and do not appear to include any individuals of the perceived lower classes of Hopewell society.

The Middle Woodland period is also noted for its monumental architecture in the form of large geometric earthworks. These shapes include circles, octagons and squares and more symbolic forms such as a bear paw, a menorah-like form, a horseshoe-like form (Atwater 1820; Squier and Davis 1848), and even what appears to be an outline of a giant Hopewellian House for the Dead [Mound City] (Shumaker 1965). The Hopewell peoples also constructed large earthen enclosures which were often placed in specific locations to take advantage of natural features such as is seen at Fort Hill in Highland County and at Fort Ancient in Warren County.

The ceramic technology becomes more refined during the Middle Woodland period. The ceramics which are produced by the Middle Woodland populations are thinner walled than that of the Early Woodland and are better fired. The highest quality ceramics are often recovered in burial mound contexts. The utilitarian ceramics are more rarely encountered. This is likely due to the poor preservation factors at most of these habitation sites (Licking County Archaeological and Landmarks Society [LCALS] 1985).

Artifacts which are considered to be diagnostic of the Middle Woodland (Hopewell Culture) of Ohio include projectile points such as Snyders, Steuben Expanded Stem, Bakers Creek and Chesser Notched. Other items which are considered diagnostic are bladelets, prepared bladelet cores, squared celts, rectangular two-hole gorgets, expanding center gorgets, boat shaped gorgets, reel-shaped gorgets, boatstones, anchor pendants, shovel-shaped pendants, pentagonal pendants, trapezoidal pendants, cones, and bust type birdstones, among other items.

3.4.3. Late Woodland: AD 450-1000

The Late Woodland period is markedly different from the preceding prehistoric periods in Ohio. During the Late Woodland period, regionalism of specific cultural groups becomes apparent in the archaeological record. The evidence of long distance trafficking of exotic trade goods is no longer as prevalent as it was in the preceding Middle Woodland period. Late Woodland populations practiced agricultural oriented subsistence practices. The crops produced by these populations included maize, beans, sunflower and squash. Other features of Late Woodland life included living in more permanent villages, some of which were surrounded by palisades that



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were for defensive purposes. There are several phases of the Late Woodland period in Ohio as well as several distinct cultural manifestations.

3.5. Late Prehistoric: AD 1000-1600

The Late Prehistoric period is marked by a move to larger, more permanent villages, full blown agriculture, particularly corn, and an apparent increase in warfare. Late Prehistoric sites seemed to focus on fertile, easily tilled river valleys or coastal areas (Brose et al 2001). The Late Prehistoric period in Central Ohio is sort of an enigma. With the Fort Ancient Culture developing in the south, Monongahela in the East, Whittlesey in the northeast and Western Basin in the northwest, Central Ohio seems to have served as a buffer between these different cultures. It is well known that large portions of the Eastern North America were unoccupied during this time (Brose et al 2001). Central Ohio seems to be one of those largely unoccupied areas.

4. Historic Setting

4.1. Protohistoric to Historic

During the mid 1600's, European traders and explorers traveled through the Great Lakes region in search of pelts for the lucrative fur trade. The French primarily traded with the Great Lakes Indians, while the English concentrated on trading with the Iroquois and other groups east of the Great Lakes. The first recorded village in Ohio, Teanontoria was located on the western bank of the Maumee River (Tanner 1987). The Tionontati Indians occupied it in 1652-1653 (Tanner 1987). In the 1670's, three recorded Shawnee villages on the banks of the Little Miami also appear in Ohio (Tanner 1987). The Iroquois Wars of 1641-1701, were sporadic hostilities that covered a large area from the Plains to New England and into Canada. The fur trade played a major role in Iroquois aggressions towards their neighboring native populations. The large quantities of furs east of the Great Lakes had become depleted and were no longer able to support the Five Nations. They began to move westward into the land of the French and their allies. The Iroquois' westward expansion was greatly aided by the supplied firearms from the British. The Hurons, being decimated by the Iroquois, sought refuge among the Erie of Ohio and other native groups. Later the Iroquois expelled the Erie from their lands in northern Ohio (Tanner 1987). During the 1670's, the Iroquois were being ravaged by European diseases and could no longer sustain their widespread attacks. This gave the Great Lakes Indians and their French allies time to rebuild their numbers and defenses, thus ending the Iroquoian threat.

During the early to late 1700's, the French and British rivalry over the Indian trade had hit its peak. The French concentrated their trade on the Mississippi and the area surrounding Detroit. Using the numerous waterways for transportation they spread their trade across the Great Lakes region. The British concentrated mainly in the town of Albany in New York (Tanner 1987). In Ohio at this time, the Shawnee Indians began to consolidate its scattered groups in the lower half of the state. In the 1750's, the French and Indian forces fought the British at Pickawillany, capturing British traders and a Miami leader (Tanner 1987). The French then began to move south into Kentucky and into eastern Ohio, securing trade with the Indians. They remained in control of the trade in Ohio until the beginning of the Seven Years War in Europe. The conflict between France and Great Britain climaxed in the French and Indian War of 1754-60 (Tanner 1987). The war began with the defeat of General Braddock's British forces at Fort Duquesne in 1755 (Tanner 1987). The Great Lakes Indians supported the French as a way to stop the land hungry British from taking more Indian lands. The Indians concentrated their attacks on the British outposts and small settlements, also sending large numbers to aid the French battling the British militia. The final battle of the French and Indian War took place in Montreal on September of 1760 (Tanner 1987). With the French capitulation, and surrender of all military posts, the British gained full control of the trade routes. In 1763, Great Britain was granted the Ohio lands under the laws set forth in the Treaty of Paris (Tanner 1987).

The Ohio lands consisted of at least six different tribal groups circa 1768. The Ottawa and Miami were located in the northwest. The Shawnee were located primarily in the southwest. The Wyandot were located in the north-central part of the state. The Delaware and Mingo were in the eastern half of the state. The conflicts between the tribes had lessened considerably due to their concerns with the British. In 1795, the Treaty of Greenville was established to move all native peoples north of the 42nd parallel (Tanner 1987). The last major development involving the Ohio Native Americans, British and Americans was The War of 1812. The battles that ensued



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culminated in the defeat of the British and the Indians being sent to reservations in Northwest Ohio.

4.2. Franklin County History

The first American to survey Franklin County was Lucas Sullivant in August of 1797 (Martin 1858). Sullivant was also the first settler to erect a cabin in what would later be known as Franklinton that same year. Other early settlers include the Armstrongs, Brickells, Dixons, Donigans and Marshals (Martin 1858). Franklin County was laid out on April 30, 1803, although its borders were not made official until 1857 (Moore 1930). Many of the early settlers arrived from Pennsylvania, Virginia and New England. Most of the early settlers were of German, Irish and English decent.

Other settlements began to emerge adjacent to the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers. The town of Worthington, named after the early statesman, Thomas Worthington, was settled in 1803 on the banks of the Olentangy River. Columbus became the state capital in 1812, due to its central location and strong development (Moore 1930). In 1818, the town of Dublin was organized on the banks of the Scioto River and was an early contender for the title of capitol (Moore 1930). The Ohio-Erie Canal built in the early 1830's passed through the Southeast corner of Franklin County. In 1834, the National Road (State Route 40) was constructed through the center of Franklin County and passes by the Capitol building (Moore 1930). During the mid to late 1800's numerous small villages and towns began to emerge along the small waterways and new transportation routes. Franklin County is one of the most developed and heavily populated counties in Ohio. Franklin County is home to a wide array of national companies, large industries, state agencies, and numerous universities.

4.3. Prairie Township History

Prairie Township was organized in 1819 and is situated west of Franklin Township, north of Pleasant Township, east of Madison and Jefferson Townships and south of Brown and Norwich Townships. Prairie Township was originally part of Franklin Township. A sizeable portion of Prairie Township was split off to form Brown Township.

The first settlement of the township occurred around 1810. These early settlers included: Samuel Higgins and family, Shadrick Postle and family, William Mannon and family and the Clover family (Martin 1858; Moore 1930). The Clover family, from Virginia, moved to Prairie Township and formed the "Clover Settlement" in 1813 (Martin 1858; Moore 1930).

The two villages of Alton and Rome were built on the National Road. Alton was laid out by Thomas Graham who also built the first tavern that was located in the township (Martin 1858; Moore 1930). Rome was laid out, three miles east of Alton, by James Bryden and Adam Brotherlin (Martin 1858; Moore 1930). The village of Galloway was also established in Prairie Township (Martin 1858; Moore 1930).

Peter Clover of the Clover Family started the first school in a log house on his farm. The first postmaster was John Graham in 1836. This was also when the National Road (SR 40) was built through the township. The first Justices of the Peace were Peter Clover and Francis Downing in 1820 (Martin 1858; Moore 1930).



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5. Literature Review

5.1. Introduction

The literature review at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) encompassed a 1 km area surrounding the project area. This area includes a portion of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1966 (*Photorevised 1981*) Galloway, Ohio 7.5 Minute Series (*Topographic*) map.

5.2. William C. Mills' *An Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (1914)

In the early part of the past century the director of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, William C. Mills, produced a generalized map of mound and site locations at the county level through personal inspection and correspondence. Examination of William C. Mills' *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (1914) did not show any known archaeological sites within or adjacent to the project area (Figure 3).

5.3. Ohio Archaeological Inventory Forms

A search was conducted of the Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) identified forty-six previously documented archaeological sites within the study area (33-FR-[3008-3033, and 3037-3056]). Of these, forty sites were temporally undefined prehistoric scatters (33-FR-[3009-3029, 3030, 3032, 3037, 3039, 3040, 3042-3050, and 3052-3056]). Of the remaining sites, there were three Late Archaic sites (33-FR-[3007, 3033, and 3051]), one Late Woodland (33-FR-3030), one Early Archaic (33-FR-3038), and one multi-component site that contained both prehistoric and historic artifacts (33-FR-3041). There were thirty-four isolated finds (33-FR-[3011, 3017-3033, 3037-3040, 3042-3050, and 3054-3056]), eleven small lithic scatters (33-FR-[3008-3010, 3012-3016, and 3051-3053]), and one multi-component site (33-FR-3041). These sites were located between 50 ft. (33-FR-3051) and 2,975 ft. (33-FR-3050) from the project area. All forty-six archaeological sites were concentrated within the northeastern portion of the study area and twenty-two were located within an adjacent property. None were located within the current project area.

5.4. Ohio Historic Inventory Forms

A search of the Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) files identified one previously recorded OHI within the study area. Located at 589 Amity Road, the Ingalls Farm (FRA-1943-28) is a Queen Anne-style house built in the 1890s. It is located approximately 2,750 ft. northwest of the project area.

5.5. Ohio Genealogical Society Cemeteries

A review of the archived Ohio Genealogical Society (OGS) Cemeteries files stored at the SHPO identified two cemeteries within the study area. Located approximately 250 ft. southeast of the project area, the Sunset Memorial Burial Park (OGS ID 3677) is located 0.2 mi west of Alton Road on US 40. Situated just south of the Sunset Memorial Burial Park, the Elliots Farm Cemetery (OGS ID 3675) is located approximately 0.5 mi west of Alton Road and 0.6 mi south of US 40. It is approximately 2,700 ft. southeast of the project area.



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5.6. Consensus Determination of Eligibility Files

A review of the archived Consensus Determination of Eligibility (DOE) files stored at the SHPO identified no DOE properties within the study area.

5.7. National Register of Historic Places Files

A search of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) files was conducted for historic properties in the study area. There were no historic properties identified in the study area.

5.8. National Historic Landmark Files

A review of the archived National Historic Landmarks (NHL) files stored at the SHPO was conducted. There were no historic properties identified in the study radius.

5.9. Cultural Resources Management Reports

A review of the archived Cultural Resources Management (CRM) reports stored at the SHPO identified three CRM surveys previously conducted within the study area.

Weller, Ryan J.

2011 Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Approximately 52.2 ha (129 ac) Morgan Headwaters Wetland Conservation Project in Prairie and Brown Townships, Franklin County, Ohio

2016a Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigations for American Electric Power's Proposed Amlin-Cole Transmission Upgrade Project in Washington, Norwich, Prairie, and Brown Townships, Franklin County, Ohio

2016b Addendum Report for: Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigations for American Electric Power's Proposed Amlin-Cole Transmission Upgrade Project

5.10. Historic Atlases and Topographic Maps

Atlases, pertinent histories, 15' series topographic maps and 7.5' topographic maps for Prairie Township, Franklin County were researched for locations of historic buildings and for past owners and their possible historical importance.

The Prairie Township portion of the *Franklin County* map (Wheeler 1842) indicates that J. Graham owned the project area (Figure 4). This map does not show houses.

The Prairie Township portion of the *Map of Franklin County, Ohio* (Graham 1856) indicates that Thomas Deems and Nancy Graham (114 ac.) formerly owned the project area (Figure 5). One house was located near the southern boundary of the project area along the National Road.

The Prairie Township portion of the *Atlas of Franklin County and of the City of Columbus* (Caldwell 1872) indicated the boundaries, owners, and acreages of individual property parcels, as well as



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the locations of buildings (Figure 6). Gilbert C. Deems owned the project area at this time. One house was located near the southern boundary of the project area along the National Road.

The USGS 1925 (*Reprinted 1946*) *West Columbus, Ohio Quadrangle 15-Minute Series (Topographic)* map showed one house located near the southern boundary of the project area, which bordered the National Road and Indiana, Columbus, and Eastern Railroad (Figure 7). The location of this house corresponds to the house shown on the property in 1856 and 1872 (Figures 4-5).

The USGS 1966 (*Photorevised 1981*) *Galloway, Ohio 7.5-Minute Series (Topographic)* map showed one house and one outbuilding located near the project area's southern boundary along the National Road (Figure 2). The location of this house corresponds to the house shown on the property in 1856, 1872, and 1925 (Figures 4-6).

5.11. Historic Landowner Research

Historic research was conducted into the landowners noted on the historic atlases. John Graham was mentioned as the first postmaster in Alton (Taylor 1909). Thomas Deems, who owned the project area in 1856, was noted as being a native of Pennsylvania and settled on his farm in 1841 (Taylor 1909). He was a blacksmith and died in 1880 (Taylor 1909). Gilbert C. Deems was his son and was born in 1830. No other information regarding the landowners could be found.



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6. Research Design

The research design is a series of general questions used to direct the fieldwork by focusing the efforts towards a specific goal. The goal of this particular project is to locate, document and evaluate for the National Register of Historic Places all the cultural resources which may be located within the project area. The research design draws on the information gathered from the environmental situation, prehistoric and historic settings, locally specific literature review, historic maps and atlas review and authors' experience in the region. These factors are taken together to form a series of general research questions that are formulated prior to the initiation of fieldwork. The goal of the research questions is to develop expectations as to where and why cultural resources are located within the project area.

6.1. Fieldwork Methodologies

There are three basic methodologies that may be utilized during the fieldwork portion of these Cultural Resources Management Investigations; visual inspection, surface collection and subsurface investigations. The use of each methodology is dependent on the conditions experienced in the field.

6.1.1. Visual Inspection

All portions of the project area will be subjected to visual inspection. Visual inspection will be utilized to identify any structures, buildings, objects, or properties that are over 50 years old. It will also be used as a supplementary form of investigation to examine portions of the project area that may be steep, disturbed, or saturated.

6.1.2. Surface Collection

Any portions of the project area which offer sufficient bare ground surface visibility (>50%) will be subjected to surface collection methodologies. Surface collection will be conducted through pedestrian transects. Where possible, all encountered artifacts may be initially flagged with pin flags for the purpose of defining spatial distribution of encountered archaeological sites. The pin flags will also allow the Principal Investigator to review the locations of the artifacts and to determine if concentrations, densities, or clusters are apparent on the inter-site level. If the Principal Investigator deems that there are no concentrations, densities, or clusters present at the encountered site, then the location and boundaries of the site will be plotted on a map and the artifacts will be grab sampled. If the Principal Investigator observes concentrations, densities, or clusters at an identified site then the artifacts will be collected by grid blocks, or the artifacts will be piece plotted.

6.1.3. Subsurface Investigation

All portions of the project area which do not offer sufficient bare ground surface visibility (<50%), and are less than 15 degrees slope will be investigated through subsurface testing methodologies. Subsurface testing in the form of shovel test units will be performed at 15 m or 50 ft. intervals in the form of a grid system across the whole of the project area except in areas of low probability. If the project consists of a corridor, units will be excavated at 15 m or 50 ft. intervals along the length of the corridor except in areas of low probability. Areas of low



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probability include areas such as those that are seasonally inundated and poorly drained. In this case intervals may be increased at the discretion of the field supervisor. Also, the areas immediately surrounding known historic structures may be excavated at decreased intervals due to the increased probability of remains. These shovel test units measure 0.5 m x 0.5 m (1.6 ft. x 1.6 ft.). All soil from each unit will be screened through 0.25 in.² hardware cloth. The artifacts from each unit will be bagged and labeled as such. The floor of each unit will be scraped level and examined for subsurface features. Any cultural features identified within a shovel test unit will be exposed, troweled and cleaned for pictures and a plan view drawing. Depending on the size and location of the feature it could either be quartered or halved and excavated by hand with appropriate profile drawings and pictures taken. If stratified fill is evident then the remaining portions of the feature could be excavated accordingly. A sample of fill measuring 3 liters (size permitting) will be collected for the purpose of flotation to recover organic remains (primarily prehistoric features). A portion of the feature not to exceed one half of the total size may be left *in situ* at the discretion of the field supervisor.

6.2. Artifact Analysis Methodologies

6.2.1. Prehistoric Period Artifact Analysis Methodology

After the completion of the fieldwork, trained personnel will conduct a detailed analysis on the artifacts that are recovered. All of the artifacts that are recovered will be maintained and inventoried by site designation. The artifacts that are non-diagnostic in nature will be classed into their functional attributes (described below). The analyses that will be conducted on the temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts that may be recovered from the project area will be based upon various projectile point and tool form typology sources and guides which will include but may not be limited to Bell (1958, 1960), Converse (1973, 1974, 1978, 1994), DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady (1998), Gramly (1992), Justice (1987), Perino (1968, 1971) and Waldorf and Waldorf (1987). A chert type analysis will also be performed on all of the chert artifacts that are collected based solely on the macroscopic attributes of each type.

6.2.2. Historic Period Artifact Analysis Methodology

After the completion of the fieldwork, an artifact analysis will be conducted by trained personnel, on the historic period artifacts that may have been recovered. Historic period artifacts will be maintained and inventoried by site. They will be typed through the use of various guidebooks and other resources for the purpose of determining the approximate age of the artifacts as well as to aid in site interpretation. The guidebooks and resources which will be used include, but are not limited to, the following: Ball (1984), DeBolt (1994), Feild (2001), Gurke (1987), Hume (1969), Ketchum (2000), Kovel and Kovel (1986a, 1986b), Lehner (1988), Majewski and O'Brien (1987), Manson and Snyder (1997), McAllister (2001), Newman (1970), Shuman (1998), South (1977), Sussman (1977) and Thorn (1947). After an analysis has been performed and the artifacts have been inventoried, the site will be analyzed as to function, economic status of the inhabitants (when possible) and artifact patterning (when possible).

6.3. Background Information

A review of the archived OAI forms stored at the SHPO was conducted in order to get the necessary background information. Many prehistoric era archaeological sites were contained in



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the study area. Most of the sites were temporally undefined isolated find spots while the rest were small lithic scatters.

Hellbranch Run traverses through the project area. Review of the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service soil survey (websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov) indicated that the project is composed of a combination of better drained and poorly drained soils.

A review of historic atlases and topographic maps was conducted in order to determine the presence of historic buildings within the project area. One mid-19th century house was recorded within the project during review of the atlases and maps. It was demolished between 1981 and 1995.

6.4. Expected Results

The information gathered from the literature review indicates that the types of prehistoric activities in this upland area largely relate to transient, hunting and gathering activities. Based on these factors, there is a moderate possibility of encountering significant prehistoric archaeological sites within the project area.

Review of the historic atlases and topographic maps indicated one mid-19th century house was located within the project area and demolished in the late 20th century. As a result, it is likely that historic era artifacts will be recovered in the project area, although the site could contain large amounts of soil disturbance associate with it's demolition.

6.5. Curation and Submission of Artifacts

In accordance with the property laws of the State of Ohio, all artifacts remain the property of the landowner till such a time as they relinquish their rights with the understanding that the artifacts will become the property of an acceptable curation facility. With the full cooperation of the landowner and pending acceptance of the artifacts by the selected curation facility, all artifacts will be washed and prepared for permanent curation. Until this time all artifacts will be stored in a temporary manner in a limited access facility under the direction of the Cultural Resources Department.



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7. Field Work and Interpretation

7.1. Fieldwork

Fieldwork was conducted for the 155 ac Hellbranch Run Wetland Mitigation Site in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio during June 2020.

The project consisted of three recently planted agricultural fields, a small section of woods, and a grass lot with a demolished farmstead (Figure 8). The farm fields were recently planted with soybeans and surface collected while the plants were immature (Exhibits 1-5). A ditched and straightened section of Hellbranch Run and an associated tributary flow through the project and separate the fields. The fields also contained some soybean stubble from the prior year, although surface visibility was still approximately 50-70% so that surface collection strategies could be implemented (Exhibits 6-8). Pedestrian transects were conducted within those fields at approximately 25 ft. intervals. The intervals were decreased to approximately 10 ft. when artifacts were encountered in order to increase the sample of artifacts collected. All of the archaeological sites were mapped with a handheld Trimble Geo 7000 series GPS unit. A total of fifty-four prehistoric era sites (33-FR-[3217-3270]) and a portion of one prehistoric and historic site (33-FR-3271) were identified through surface collection.

The section of woods was shovel tested at standard 15 m intervals (Exhibit 9). The woods were fairly dense with some scrub. The datum was placed at the southeastern corner of the area. The intervals between shovel tests were paced so some human error is expected in the placement of individual shovel tests. No archaeological sites were identified within this portion of the project area.

One datum point was established for testing the grass lot that once included a mid-19th century farmstead (Figures 8-9; Exhibit 10). Standard shovel testing at 15 m intervals was conducted through most of this area and transect lines ran in an east-west direction. Testing was reduced to 7.5 m intervals within and around the suspected location of the house, which was identified through review of aerial photographs. A number of the shovel tests were found to be disturbed in the form of mottled soils, unnatural gravel, and graded topsoil due to previous demolition, filling, and grading activities related to the demolition of the former house and outbuildings. One multi-component prehistoric and historic archaeological site (33-FR-3271) was identified within this portion of the project.

7.2. Site Descriptions

33-FR-3217

This archaeological site is a medium, low-density lithic scatter (n=9) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 400 m² (4,305 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313149 E, 4424527 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	3	Delaware (3)
Broken flake	2	Upper Mercer, Vanport (1)
Secondary thinning flake	2	Upper Mercer (2)
Secondary decortication flake	1	Delaware
Blocky irregular	1	Delaware

33-FR-3218

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=4) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 155 m² (1,668 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313163 E, 4424469 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken biface	1	Delaware
Broken flake	1	Delaware
Primary thinning flake	1	Upper Mercer
Blocky irregular	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3219

This site is an isolated find located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a blocky irregular flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313139 E, 4424310 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3220

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=3) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 27 m² (291 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313121 E, 4424519 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	2	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (1)
Secondary decortication flake	1	Delaware

33-FR-3221

This archaeological site is a medium sized, low-density lithic scatter (n=4) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine.



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None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 269 m² (2,895 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313099 E, 4424481 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	3	Delaware (1), Vanport (2)
Secondary decortication flake	1	Delaware

33-FR-3222

This site is an isolated find located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313082 E, 4424507 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3223

This site is an isolated find located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a late stage biface of Vanport flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313072 E, 4424490 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3224

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=3) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 61 m² (657 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313065 E, 4424451 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	2	Upper Mercer (2)
Secondary decortication flake	1	Delaware

33-FR-3225

This site is an isolated find located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a primary thinning flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313033 E, 4424655 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3226

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=3) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 30 m² (323 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313015 E, 4424606 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	2	Delaware (2)
Secondary decortication flake	1	Delaware

33-FR-3227

This archaeological site is a medium sized, low-density lithic scatter (n=19) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. Three of the artifacts recovered were projectile points which were able to be correlated with the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Early Woodland time periods. The size of this site is estimated at 952 m² (10,247 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313021 E, 4424584 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	4	Delaware (2), Upper Mercer (2)
Broken flake	3	Delaware (1), Vanport (2)
Blocky irregular	3	Delaware (3)
Secondary decortication flake	2	Delaware (2)
Secondary thinning flake	2	Delaware (2)
Retouched flake	1	Vanport
Palmer side-notched projectile point	1	Vanport
Adena projectile point	1	Delaware
Mantanzas projectile point	1	Vanport

33-FR-3228

This site is an isolated find located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of projectile point tip of Delaware flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313022 E, 4424537 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3229

This site is an isolated find located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken biface of Vanport flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The

size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313066 E, 4424524 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3230

This archaeological site is a large, low-density lithic scatter (n=12) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 621 m² (6,684 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312998 E, 4424496 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	4	Delaware (3), Upper Mercer (1)
Secondary thinning flake	3	Vanport (3)
Secondary decortication flake	2	Delaware (2)
Broken flake	1	Delaware
Blocky irregular	1	Delaware
Late stage biface	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3231

This site is an isolated find located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Vanport flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312989 E, 4424525 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3232

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 180 m² (1,938 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312916 E, 4424450 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	2	Vanport (2)

33-FR-3233

This archaeological site is a large, low-density lithic scatter (n=44) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. A Brewerton side-notched point was able to be correlated with the Late Archaic time period. The size of this site is estimated at 1,509 m² (16,243 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312837 E, 4424779 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Secondary thinning flake	10	Delaware (4), Upper Mercer (4), Vanport (2)
Secondary decortication flake	9	Delaware (4), Upper Mercer (4), Vanport (1)
Primary thinning flake	8	Delaware (3), Upper Mercer (3), Vanport (2)
Broken flake	7	Delaware (2), Upper Mercer (4), Vanport (1)
Blocky irregular	5	Delaware (2), Upper Mercer (2), Vanport (1)
Primary decortication flake	4	Delaware (3), Upper Mercer (1)
Brewerton side-notched point	1	Delaware

33-FR-3234

This archaeological site is a large, low-density lithic scatter (n=42) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. One projectile point was able to be recovered which correlates with the Early Archaic time period. The size of this site is estimated at 1,569 m² (16,889 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312797 E, 4424836 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Secondary thinning flake	12	Delaware (5), Upper Mercer (7)
Broken flake	10	Delaware (4), Upper Mercer (6)
Primary thinning flake	10	Delaware (2), Upper Mercer (4), Vanport (2)
Secondary decortication flake	3	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (1)
Blocky irregular	3	Delaware (3)
Biface base	1	Upper Mercer
MacCorkle projectile point	1	Upper Mercer
Point midsection	1	Upper Mercer
Primary decortication flake	1	Vanport

33-FR-3235

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312821 E, 4424812 N (NAD 27).

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	2	Vanport (2)

33-FR-3236

This site is an isolated find located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a primary thinning flake of Delaware flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312835 E, 4424818 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3237

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=4) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. This site was unable to be correlated with a specific time period. The size of this site is estimated at 69 m² (743 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312802 E, 4424781 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	1	Delaware
Primary thinning flake	1	Delaware
Secondary decortication flake	1	Delaware
Unidentifiable stemmed projectile point	1	Vanport

33-FR-3238

This archaeological site is a large, low-density lithic scatter (n=85) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. One projectile point was able to be recovered which correlates with the Late Archaic time period. The size of this site is estimated at 2,000 m² (21,550 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312856 E, 4424731 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Secondary thinning flake	25	Delaware (9), Upper Mercer (9), Vanport (7)
Primary thinning flake	15	Delaware (23)
Broken flake	14	Delaware (8), Upper Mercer (2), Vanport (4)
Secondary decortication flake	7	Delaware (7)
Projectile point base	2	Upper Mercer (2)
Broken biface	1	Vanport
Point midsection	1	Upper Mercer
Trimble side-notched projectile point	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3239

This archaeological site is a large, low-density lithic scatter (n=75) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 1,840 m² (19,806 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312787 E, 4424761 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	22	Delaware (17), Upper Mercer (4), Vanport (1)
Broken flake	20	Delaware (13), Upper Mercer (6), Vanport (1)
Secondary decortication flake	16	Delaware (16)
Secondary thinning flake	13	Delaware (9), Upper Mercer (3), Vanport (1)



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FCR	2	
Projectile point tip	2	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3240

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=3) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 38 m² (409 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312810 E, 4424717 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	2	Upper Mercer (2)
Secondary thinning flake	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3241

This site is an isolated find located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a primary thinning flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312835 E, 4424818 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3242

This archaeological site is a large, low-density lithic scatter (n=58) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. One projectile point was able to be recovered which correlates with the Archaic time period. The size of this site is estimated at 2,065 m² (22,227 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312735 E, 4424821 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	25	Delaware (20), Upper Mercer (4), Vanport (1)
Secondary thinning flake	16	Delaware (10), Upper Mercer (6)
Primary thinning flake	10	Delaware (8), Upper Mercer (2)
FCR	3	
Projectile point tip	1	Delaware
Charleston corner-notched point	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3243

This site is an isolated find located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a projectile point tip of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312699 E, 4424806 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3244

This site is an isolated find located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a secondary thinning flake of Vanport flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312689 E, 4424791 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3245

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312702 E, 4424786 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	1	Delaware
Secondary thinning flake	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3246

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the northeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. This site is temporally undefined. The size of this site is estimated at 34 m² (366 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313121 E, 4424992 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Projectile point tip	1	Delaware
Secondary decortication flake	1	Delaware

33-FR-3247

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the northeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 32 m² (344 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312750 E, 4424518 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	1	Vanport
Primary decortication flake	1	Delaware

33-FR-3248

This archaeological site is a large, low-density lithic scatter (n=13) located in the northeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 1,534 m² (16,512 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313091 E, 4424907 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	8	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (7)
Primary thinning flake	3	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (2)
Secondary thinning flake	2	Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (1)

33-FR-3249

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the northeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313109 E, 4424913 N (NAD 27).

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	2	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (1)

33-FR-3250

This site is an isolated find located in the northern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312854 E, 4425027 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3251

This site is an isolated find located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Vanport flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312618 E, 4424487 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3252

This archaeological site is a large, medium-density lithic scatter (n=165) located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. One of the artifacts recovered was able to be correlated with the Late-Middle Woodland time period. The size of this site is estimated at 2,679 m² (28,837 ft²). The site is located at UTM



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Zone 17, 313091 E, 4424907 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	58	Delaware (27), Upper Mercer (26), Vanport (5)
FCR	39	
Primary thinning flake	30	Delaware (13), Upper Mercer (15), Vanport (2)
Secondary thinning flake	26	Delaware (7), Upper Mercer (13), Vanport (6)
Biface base	3	Upper Mercer (2), Vanport (1)
Projectile point fragments	3	Upper Mercer (3)
Projectile point midsections	3	Upper Mercer (3)
Possible bladelet fragments	1	Vanport (1)
Broken projectile point base	1	Delaware
Chesser notched projectile point	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3253

This archaeological site is a medium, low-density lithic scatter (n=43) located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 805 m² (8,665 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312692 E, 4424512 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	20	Delaware (6), Upper Mercer (7), Vanport (7)
Secondary thinning flake	12	Delaware (3), Upper Mercer (5), Vanport (4)
Primary thinning flake	11	Delaware (7), Vanport (4)

33-FR-3254

This site is an isolated find located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Delaware flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312719 E, 4424496 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3255

This archaeological site is a medium, low-density lithic scatter (n=12) located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 410 m² (4,413 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312750 E, 4424518 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	6	Delaware (4), Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (1)



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Primary thinning flake	4	Delaware (3), Upper Mercer (1)
Secondary thinning flake	2	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (1)

33-FR-3256

This archaeological site is a medium, low-density lithic scatter (n=7) located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 335 m² (3,606 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312783 E, 4424522 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	3	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (2)
Primary thinning flake	2	Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (1)
Projectile point tip	1	Upper Mercer
Secondary thinning flake	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3257

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the southern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 21 m² (226 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312798 E, 4424548 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Secondary thinning flake	1	Delaware
Broken flake	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3258

This site is an isolated find located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312764 E, 4424458 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3259

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=4) located in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 160 m² (1,722 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312452 E, 4425061 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	2	Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (1)
Primary thinning flake	1	Upper Mercer
Secondary thinning flake	1	Upper Mercer

33-FR-3260

This archaeological site is a large, low-density lithic scatter (n=22) located in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 1,765 m² (19,000 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312663 E, 4424861 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	7	Delaware (4), Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (2)
Secondary thinning flake	7	Delaware (3), Upper Mercer (4)
Broken flake	7	Delaware (4), Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (2)
Biface	1	Delaware

33-FR-3261

This site is an isolated find located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Delaware flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312618 E, 4424369 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3262

This site is an isolated find located in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312475 E, 4424801 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3263

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 49 m² (527 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312436 E, 4424870 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	2	Vanport (2)

33-FR-3264

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=2) located in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 20 m² (215 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312416 E, 4424941 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	1	Vanport
Broken flake	1	Delaware

33-FR-3265

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=3) located in the western portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 146 m² (1,572 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312576 E, 4424801 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Broken flake	2	Delaware
Secondary thinning flake	1	Delaware

33-FR-3266

This site is an isolated find located in the western portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312514 E, 4424724 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3267

This archaeological site is a small, low-density lithic scatter (n=3) located in the western portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. The site is located on a section of ground moraine. None of the artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. The size of this site is estimated at 41 m² (441 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312525 E, 4424691 N (NAD 27). An inventory of the artifacts recovered is listed below.

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Material</u>
Primary thinning flake	2	Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (1)
Secondary thinning flake	1	Vanport

33-FR-3268

This site is an isolated find located in the western portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a broken flake of Upper Mercer flint. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312548 E, 4424659 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3269

This site is an isolated find located in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a Mantanzas projectile point of Delaware flint which was able to be correlated with the Late Archaic time period. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 312782 E, 4424371 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3270

This site is an isolated find located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 8). This site was identified during the surface collection of a recently planted soybean field. This site consists of a Stilwell projectile point of Delaware flint which was able to be correlated with the Early Archaic time period. It was located on a section of ground moraine. The size of this site is 1 m² (11 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 313201 E, 4424530 N (NAD 27).

33-FR-3271

This multi-component prehistoric and mid-19th to late 20th century historic era site was discovered within the southern portion of the project area. The historic component of the site was initially identified during the literature review and encountered during fieldwork through both shovel testing within a grass lot and surface collection within the adjacent planted agricultural field (Figures 8-10). It is represented by a small low density prehistoric artifact scatter and a historic era artifact scatter (n=582). No structural remnants were identified at the site.

Review of early maps and aerial photographs indicate that the house was built in the mid-19th century and demolished between 1981 and 1994 (www.historicaerials.com). The former house site and the area surrounding it were tested at reduced 7.5 m intervals. Some soil disturbance was encountered within and outside of the house footprint as a result of construction and demolition activities. The site also extended into the nearby agricultural field which was able to be surface collected. The artifacts collected reflect this 19th through late 20th century occupation.

The prehistoric component is ancillary to the site and included a small lithic scatter (n=13) which was identified during the 0.25m² unit shovel testing. Surprisingly, one shovel test unit included 11 of the artifacts, 9, of which, were prehistoric tools. Of the tools, five were diagnostic projectile points which were associated with Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic time periods. The unit was then expanded into a 1x1m unit, where 13 additional prehistoric tools, including 12 temporally diagnostic projectile points, were collected. The additional points were associated with the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Woodland, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and Late Prehistoric time periods. An additional 181 historic artifacts were also collected from the unit expansion. Since the prehistoric tools collected reflected different time



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periods and material types, it is clearly not a prehistoric cache. The 1x1m unit was situated just east of the house footprint near a former sidewalk. It is presumed that the prehistoric tools were the former landowner's personal collection from the nearby fields that was thrown into an adjacent flower bed, and are not directly associated with this site. As a result, the prehistoric aspect of the site was determined to be temporally undefined as it was concluded the many different projectile points were not discovered in situ.

The size of the site is estimated at 12,600 m² (135,700 ft²). The site is located at UTM Zone 17, 31297 E, 4424317 N (NAD 27).

Shovel Testing

<u>Artifact</u>	<u>#</u>	
Clear bottle glass	62	
Whiteware	62	
Pane glass	41	
Round nail	38	
Brick fragments	17	
Salt glazed stoneware	16	
Miscellaneous metal	10	
Square nail	9	
Handpainted whiteware	5	
Amber bottle glass	3	
Transferware	3	
Mussel shell	2	
Redware	2	
Fork	1	
Milkglass	1	
Olive bottle glass	1	
Turquoise bottle glass	1	
Yellowware	1	
Secondary decortication flake	3	Delaware(2),Upper Mercer(1)
Biface base	2	Vanport(1), Upper Mercer (1)
Broken projectile point	2	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (1)
Biface	1	Vanport
Projectile point midsection	1	Delaware
Secondary thinning flake	1	Vanport
Lamoka projectile point	1	Delaware
Stanley stemmed projectile point	1	Delaware
Big Sandy projectile point	1	Delaware

0.25m² Unit Expansion - 1x1m Unit

Whiteware	66
Pane glass	42
Clear bottle glass	20
Round nail	10



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Mussel shell	6	
Yellowware	5	
Olive glass	4	
Salt-glazed stoneware	4	
Miscellaneous metal	3	
Plastic button	1	
Porcelain button	1	
Redware	1	
Broken flake	4	Vanport
Raddatz projectile point	2	Delaware (1), Upper Mercer (1)
Lamoka projectile point	2	Upper Mercer (1), Vanport (1)
Baker's Creek projectile point	1	Delaware
Broken flake	1	Vanport
Broken projectile point	1	Vanport
Brewerton corner-notched projectile point	1	Vanport
Drill	1	Vanport
Knife	1	Vanport
Kramer projectile point	1	Upper Mercer
McWhinney projectile point	1	Delaware
Snyders projectile point	1	Vanport
Triangular point	1	Upper Mercer

Surface Collection

Whiteware	34	
Clear bottle glass	28	
Milk glass	11	
Turquoise bottle glass	11	
Yellowware	5	
Amethyst bottle glass	5	
Green bottle glass	3	
Salt-glazed stoneware	3	
Transferware	3	
Amber bottle glass	2	
Flow blue	2	
Round nail	2	
Cobalt bottle glass	1	
Slate	1	
Whiteware with backstamp	1	(Knowles, Taylor & Knowles)

7.3. Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The APE was limited to the project area and nearby surrounding properties. This was justified as this once rural area has been encroached upon by modern, high density housing developments in recent years from all sides and the project has a very low potential to cause visual effects. The auditor's website for Franklin County (www.franklincountyauditor.com) was referenced in identifying buildings greater than 50 years old surrounding the project area. Sixteen houses and



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one cemetery more than 50 years old were identified within the APE. Fifteen of the houses were constructed in the mid-20th century and have been summarized in the table below.

Address	Date	Remodel Year	Style/Type	Additions/ Alterations	Exhibit #
40 Amity Rd	1948	Unknown	Vernacular	Yes	11
48 Amity Rd	1951	Unknown	Vernacular	Yes	12
50 Amity Rd	1950	Unknown	Vernacular	Yes	13
52 Amity Rd	1951	2012	Ranch	Yes	14
66 Amity Rd	1950	2017	Vernacular	Yes	15[
96 Amity Rd	1950	1999	Vernacular	Yes	16
128 Amity Rd	1935	2017	Vernacular	Yes	17
170 Amity Rd	1953	Unknown	Minimal Traditional	Yes	18
182 Amity Rd	1967	2005	Split-Level	Yes	19
7011 W. Broad St	1948	1977	Minimal Traditional	Yes	20
7013 W. Broad St	1938	Unknown	Minimal Traditional	Yes	20
7049 W. Broad St	1949	Unknown	Ranch	Yes	21
7109 W. Broad St	1950	Unknown	Minimal Traditional	Yes	22
7115 W. Broad St	1946	1977	Vernacular	Yes	23
7229 W. Broad St	1946	Unknown	Vernacular	Yes	24

The property at 7254 W. Broad Street includes a house that was built in 1874 and remodeled in 1974 (Exhibit 25). This I-House has been modified with asbestos siding, an asphalt shingle roof, 1/1 and 6/6 type window replacements, a front stoop and hood addition, two rear one-story additions, and a rear enclosed porch addition. The property also includes a garage built in 1920.

The Sunset Memorial Burial Park (OGS ID 3677) is located approximately 250 ft. to the southeast of the project area. This approximately 111 ac. cemetery was originally established in 1922. Visual inspection of the cemetery indicated that several newer burials were situated closest to the project area.

7.4. Conclusions

The fieldwork that was conducted for the 155 ac Hellbranch Run Wetland Mitigation Site in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio identified fifty-five archaeological sites (33-FR-[3217-3271]) within the project area. Sixteen houses and one cemetery more than 50 years old were also identified within the APE.



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8. Expected Results Evaluation

There were expected results prepared before the commencement of the field work portion of these investigations, based on the background information and previous experience in the area. These questions were formulated so that the field work portion of these investigations could be conducted with some direction and with a set of goals in mind.

The background research indicated that it was expected that there was a very good chance that previously unknown prehistoric era archaeological sites would be located within the project area. These sites were expected to be related to transient hunting and gathering activities in the uplands. As expected, fifty-five archaeological sites with prehistoric components were identified. They ranged from isolated finds to large lithic scatters, with the majority likely related to transient hunting and gathering activities. One site appears to have the potential to contain intact thermal features.

Based on the background research, it appeared that one mid-19th to late 20th century house was recorded within the project area. As expected, historic era artifacts associated with the house were identified.



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9. Eligibility Assessment

The Phase I Cultural Resources Management Investigations conducted for the 155 ac Hellbranch Run Wetland Mitigation Site in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio identified a total of fifty-five archaeological sites (33-FR-[3217-3271]) within the project area. Sixteen houses and one cemetery more than 50 years old were also identified within the APE.

Twenty-one of the sites (33-FR-[3219, 3222, 3223, 3225, 3228, 3229, 3231, 3236, 3241, 3243, 3244, 3250, 3251, 3254, 3258, 3261, 3262, 3266, & 3268-3270]) are prehistoric period isolated finds. These types of sites are generally considered to be related to transient hunting and gathering activities. They seem to be representative of tool curation or examples of food processing/procurement loci. These sites do not seem to possess the potential to yield additional information that would be important to the understanding of the prehistoric period in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio (Criterion D). These sites are not considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places because they fail to meet the minimum requirements as set forth by the United States Department of the Interior (USDI 1997). No further work is recommended for these archaeological sites.

Thirty-two of the sites are small sized, low-density lithic scatters (33-FR-[3218, 3220, 3221, 3224, 3226, 3232, 3235, 3237, 3240, 3245-3247, 3249, 3257, 3259, 3263, & 3264]), medium, low-density scatters (33-FR-[3217, 3227, 3230, 3253, 3255, & 3256]), large, low-density lithic scatters (33-FR-[3233, 3234, 3239, 3242, 3248, & 3260]), and large, medium-density lithic scatters (33-FR-3238). These sites failed to produce many different classes of tools. They seem to be representative of small hunting-gathering campsites, tool curation or examples of food processing/procurement loci. These sites do not seem to possess the potential to yield additional information that would be important to the understanding of the prehistoric period in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio (Criterion D). These sites are not considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places because they fail to meet the minimum requirements as set forth by the United States Department of the Interior (USDI 1997). No further work is recommended for these archaeological sites.

Site 33-FR-3271 is a multi-component prehistoric and historic site. The historic component consists of a historic period trash scatter related to a demolished mid-19th century to late 20th century farmstead. The former house site exhibited extensive soil disturbance related to its demolition with heavy machinery. The evidence does not indicate that extensive, early historic deposits are present at the site (Criterion D). This site could not be tied to an historic event or person (Criteria A & B). This site does not seem to possess the potential to yield additional information that would be important to the understanding of the early historic period in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio. This site is not considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion onto the National Register of Historic Places because it fails to meet the minimum requirements as set forth by the United States Department of the Interior (USDI 1997). No further work is recommended for this archaeological site.

The prehistoric aspect of site 33-FR-3271 consisted of a low density, lithic scatter (n=31) and is generally considered to be related to transient hunting and gathering activities. A personal collection of several diagnostic tools in a small area next to a sidewalk contained most of the artifact inventory. The in situ site seems to be representative of tool curation or examples of food processing/procurement loci. The prehistoric period aspect of the site does not seem to possess



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the potential to yield additional information which would be important to the understanding of the prehistoric period in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio (Criterion D).

Site 33-FR-3252 is a large sized, medium-density lithic scatter (n=165) related to the Late-Middle Woodland time period. This site produced different classes of tools, evidence of tool production and may have the potential for intact thermal features. This site may possess the potential to yield additional information which would be important to the understanding of the prehistoric period in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio (Criterion D), particularly the Late-Middle Woodland Period. This site should be considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places because it meets the minimum requirements as set forth by the United States Department of the Interior (USDI 1997). Final engineering plans will avoid and preserve the site in place. Consequently, there will be no adverse effect on site 33-FR-3252. However, if the site cannot be avoided, Phase II evaluative testing is recommended.

The sixteen houses identified within the APE were noted as being largely built in the early to mid-20th century with one mid-19th century home. These houses are not representative of any exceptional architectural style or type and they have modern updates and alterations (Criterion C). As a result, they are not considered to be eligible for inclusion onto the National Register of Historic Places because they fail to meet the minimum requirements as set forth by the United States Department of the Interior (USDI 1997).

The Sunset Memorial Burial Park (OGS ID 3677) is located approximately 250 ft. to the southeast of the project area. This active cemetery is approximately 111 ac. cemetery was established in 1922. Typically, cemeteries are not considered eligible for the NRHP unless they derive their primary significance from graves of persons or transcendent importance, from age, distinctive design features, or association with historic events. The cemetery lacks significant architectural features, was in use into the late 20th century and preliminary research failed to reveal any significant events or persons associated with this cemetery that would warrant NRHP eligibility. There were no historic properties identified in the APE of the project.

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Figures

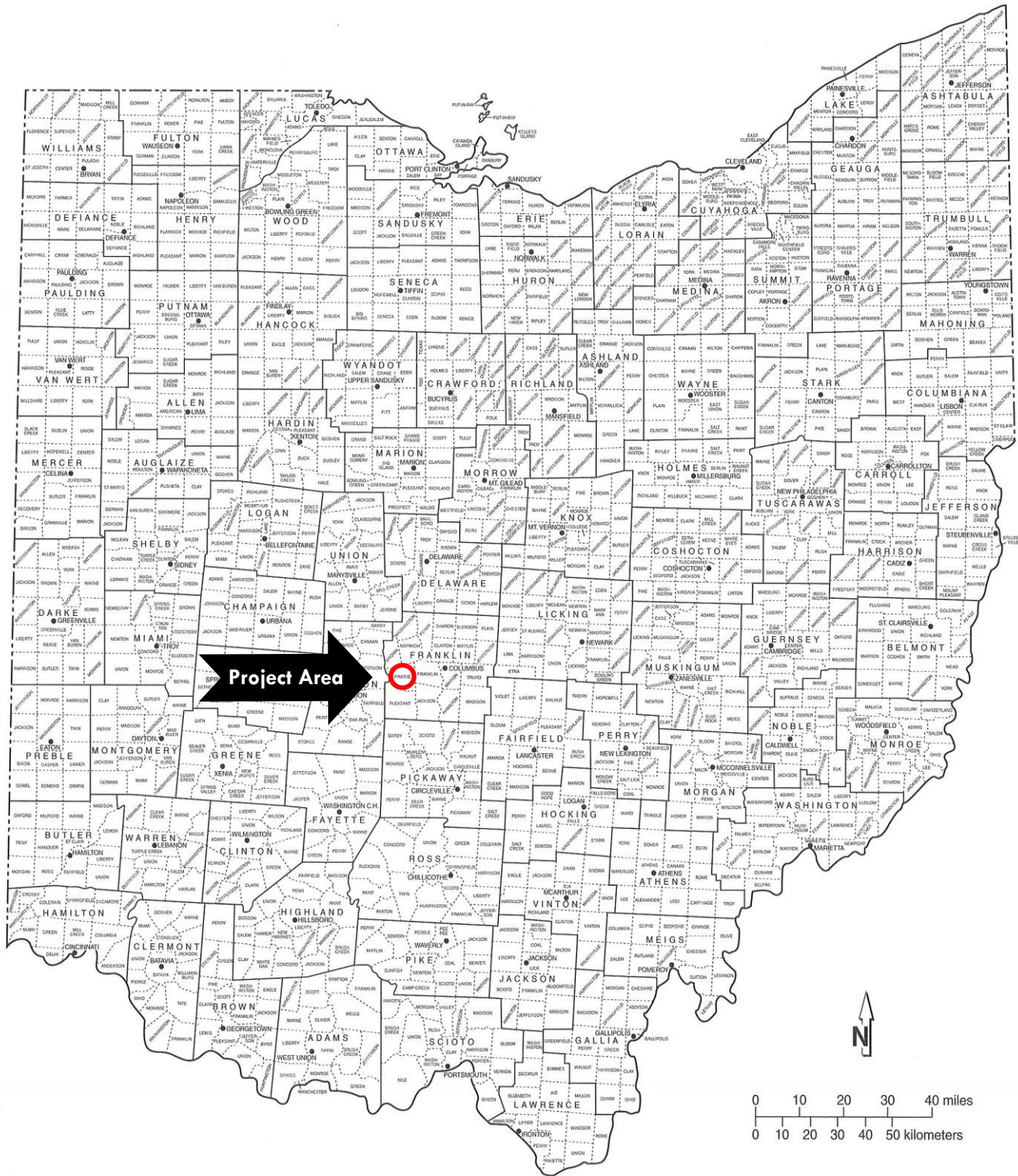


Figure 1. Political map of Ohio showing the approximate location of the project area.

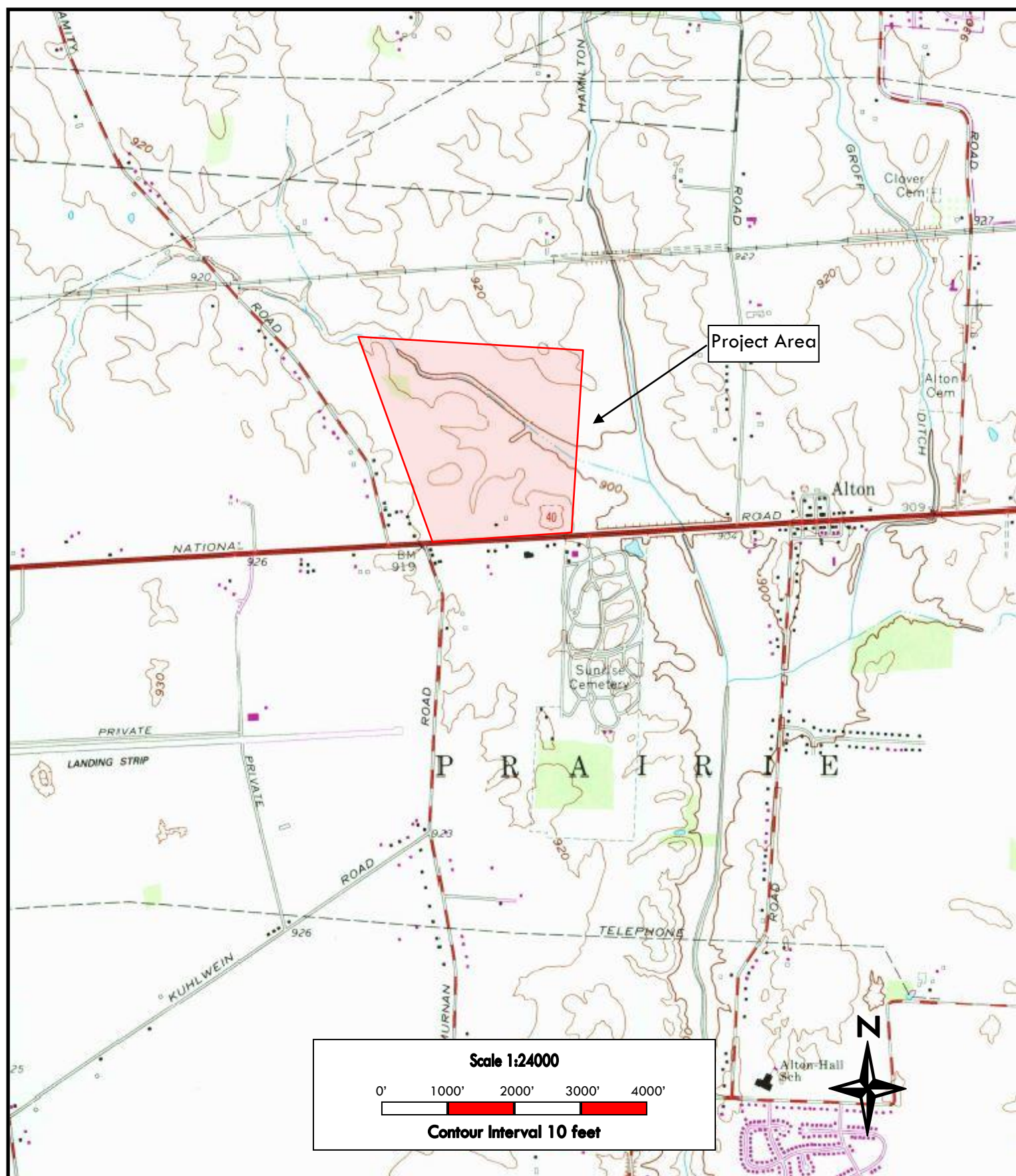


Figure 2. Portion of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1966 (Revised 1981) Galloway, Ohio 7.5-Minute Series (Topographic) map that shows the location of the project area.

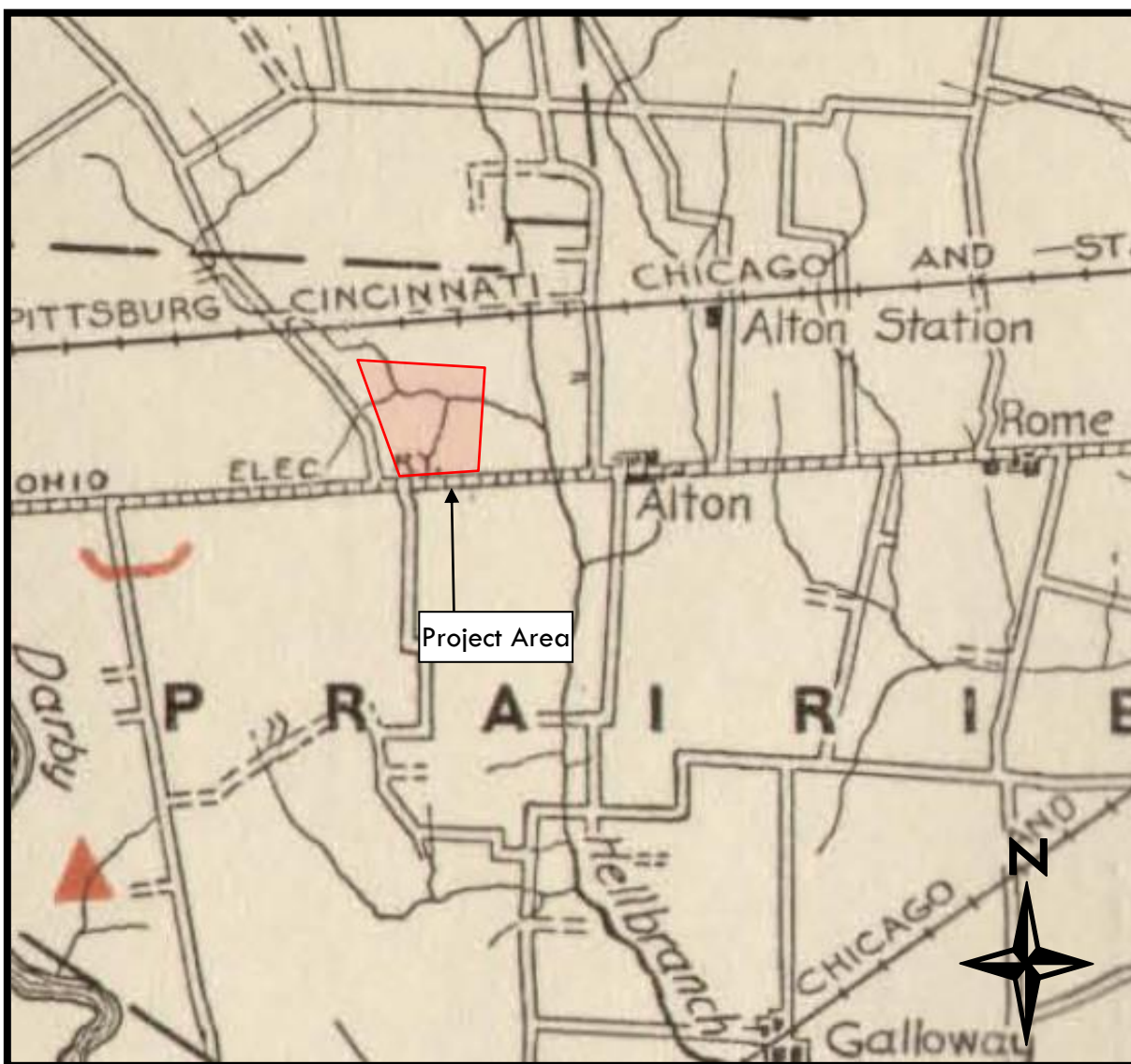


Figure 3. A portion of the Franklin County map from the *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (Mills 1914) showing the approximate location of the project area in Prairie Township.



Figure 4. A portion of the *Franklin County map* (Wheeler 1842) showing the approximate location of the project area.

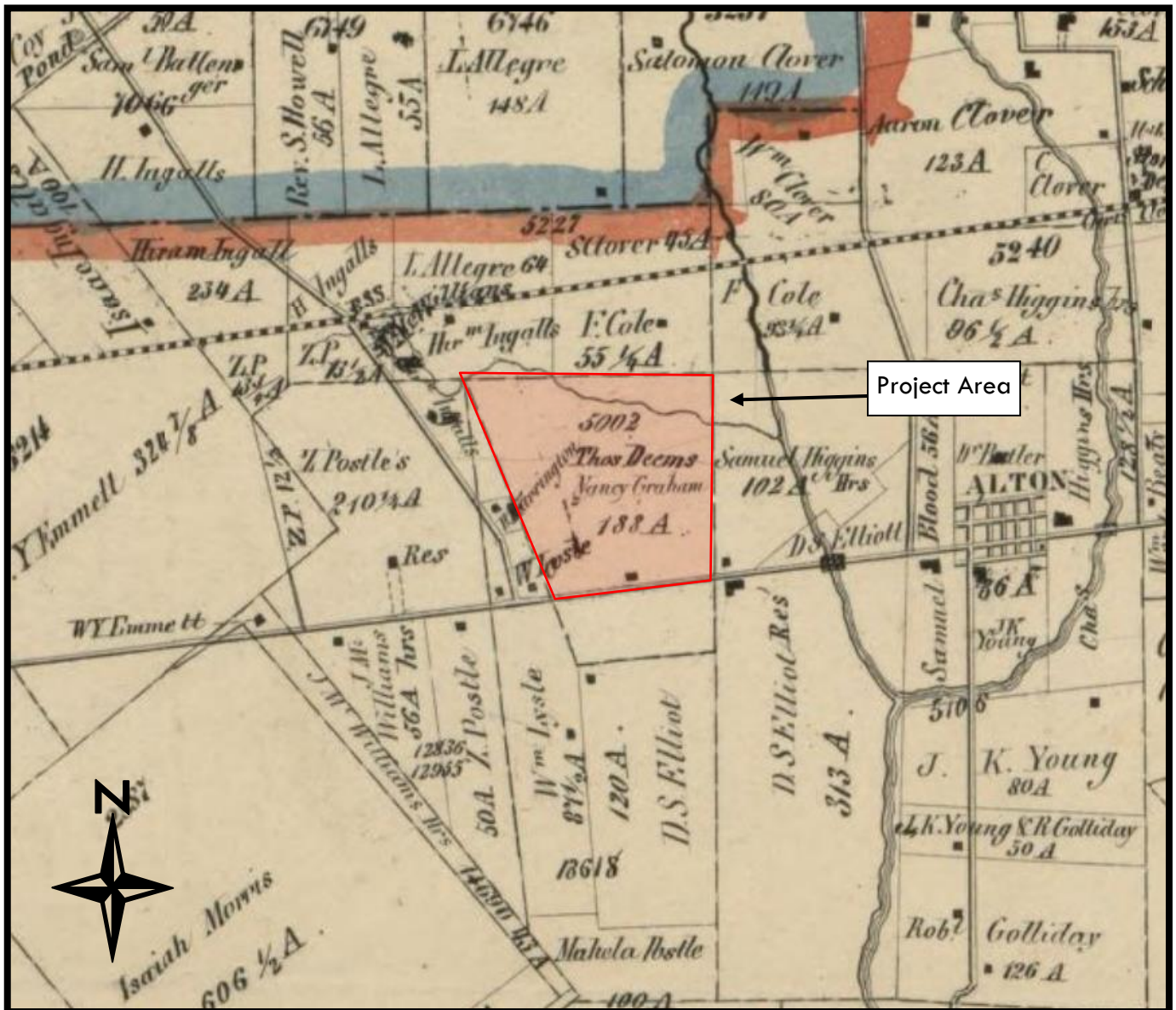


Figure 5. Portion of the Map of Franklin County, Ohio (Graham 1856) showing the approximate location of the project area within Prairie Township.

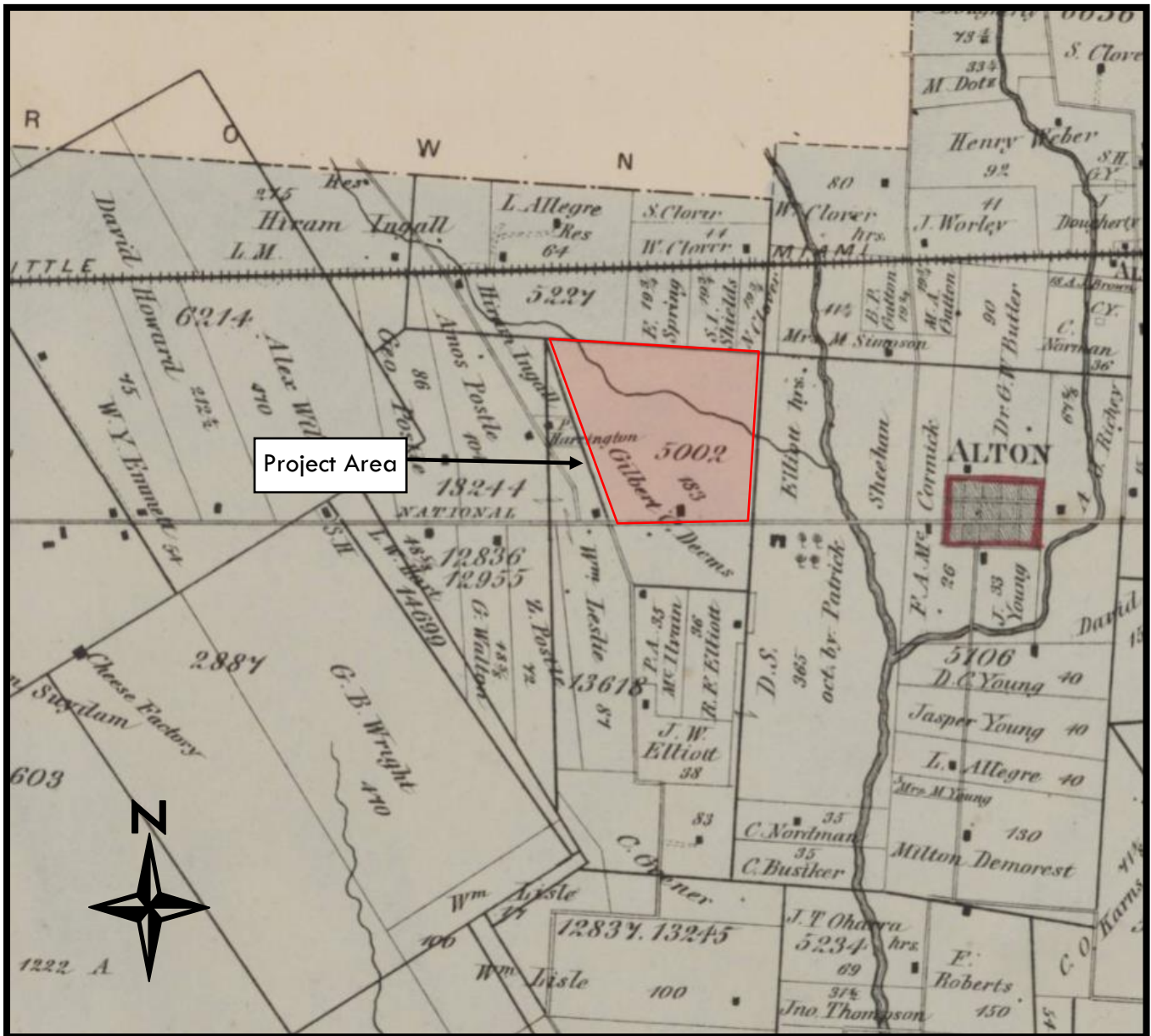


Figure 6. Portion of Caldwell's Atlas of Franklin County and the City of Columbus, Ohio (Caldwell and Gould 1872) showing the approximate location of the project area within Prairie Township.

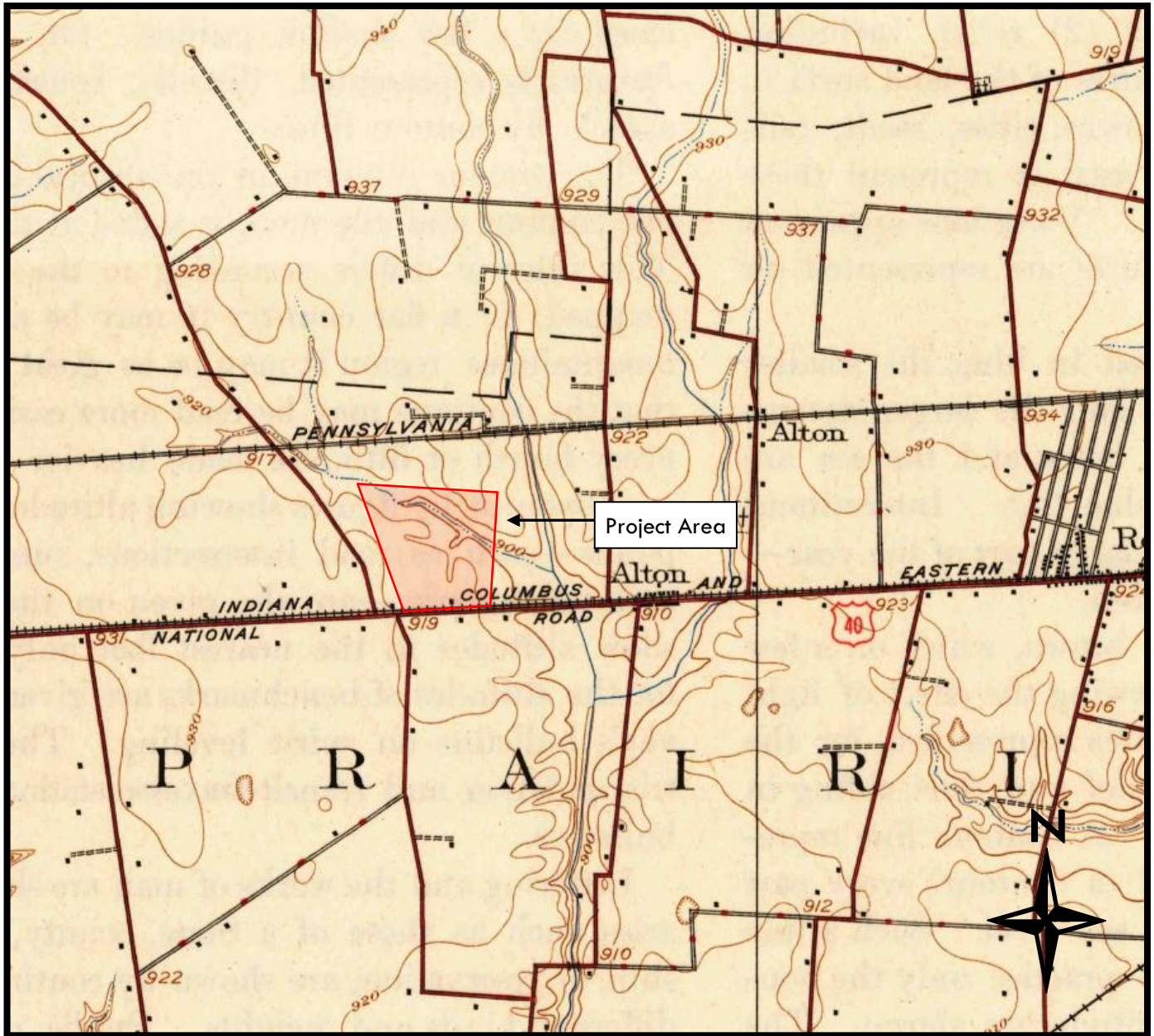


Figure 7. Portion of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1925 (Reprinted 1946) West Columbus, Ohio Quadrangle 15-Minute Series (Topographic) map that shows the approximate location of the project area.

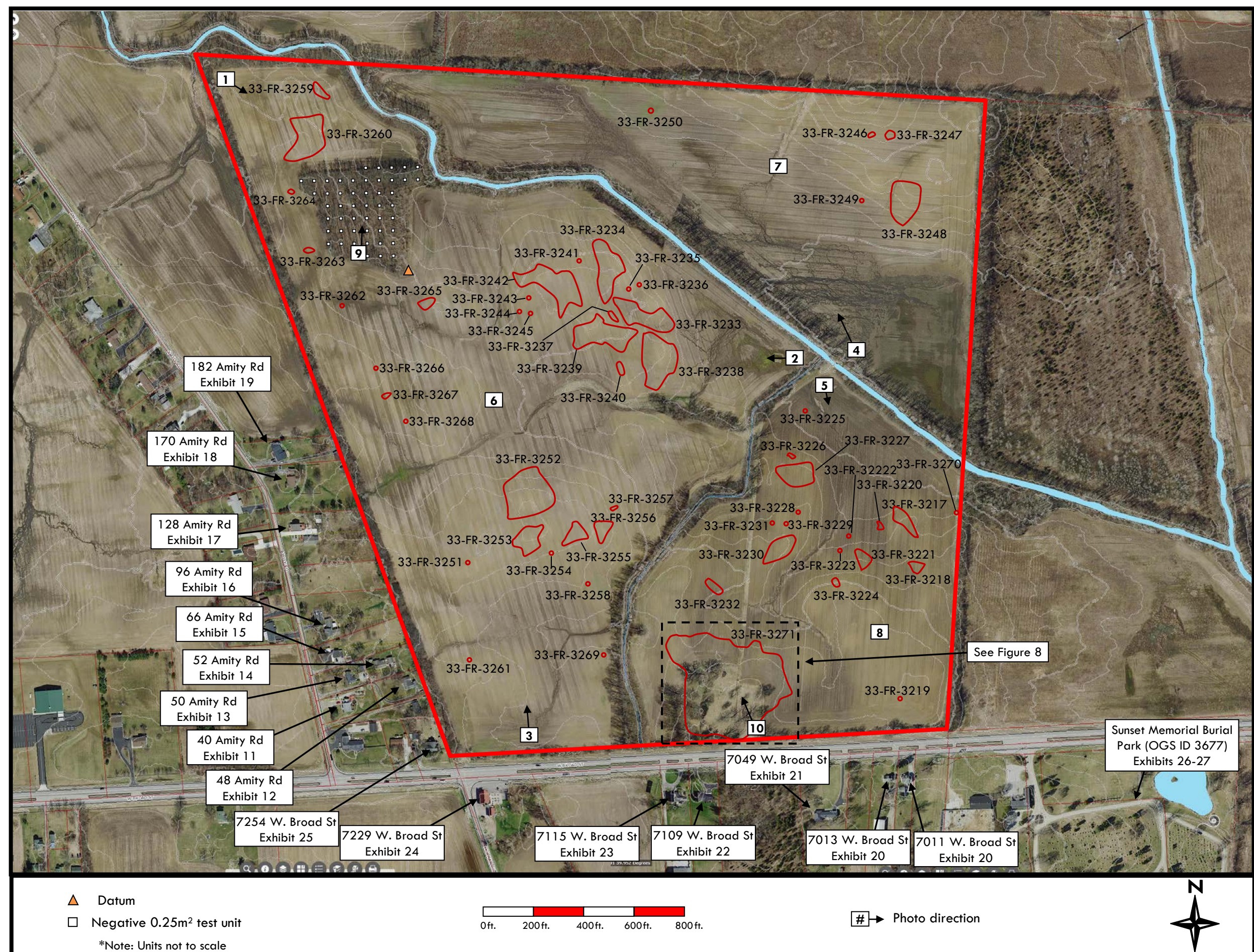


Figure 8. Fieldwork map showing the testing strategies, field conditions, newly recorded archaeological sites (33-FR-[3217-3271]), and photograph locations located within the project area as well as the houses identified within the APE.

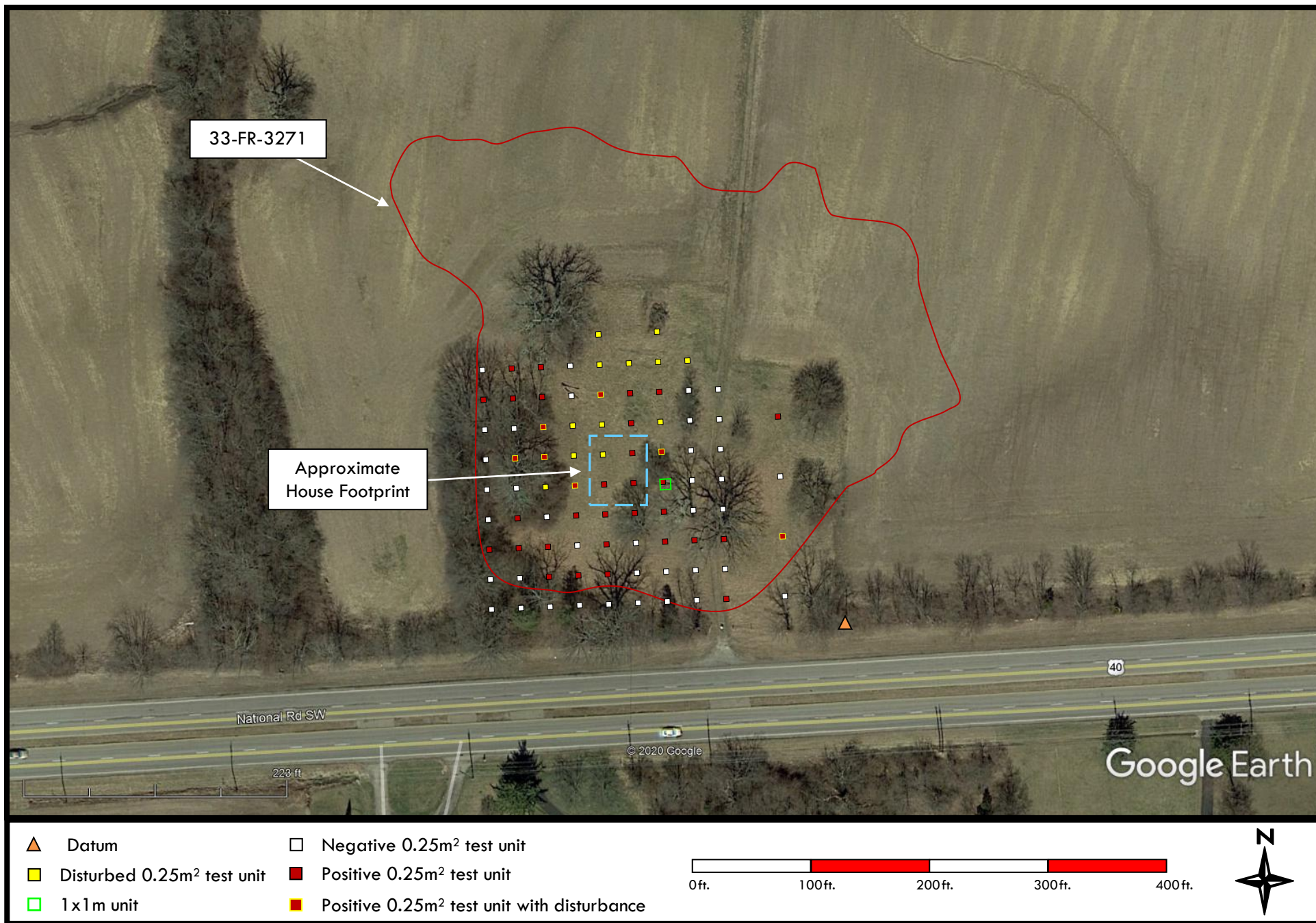


Figure 9. Fieldwork map showing the testing strategies at archaeological site 33-FR-3271.

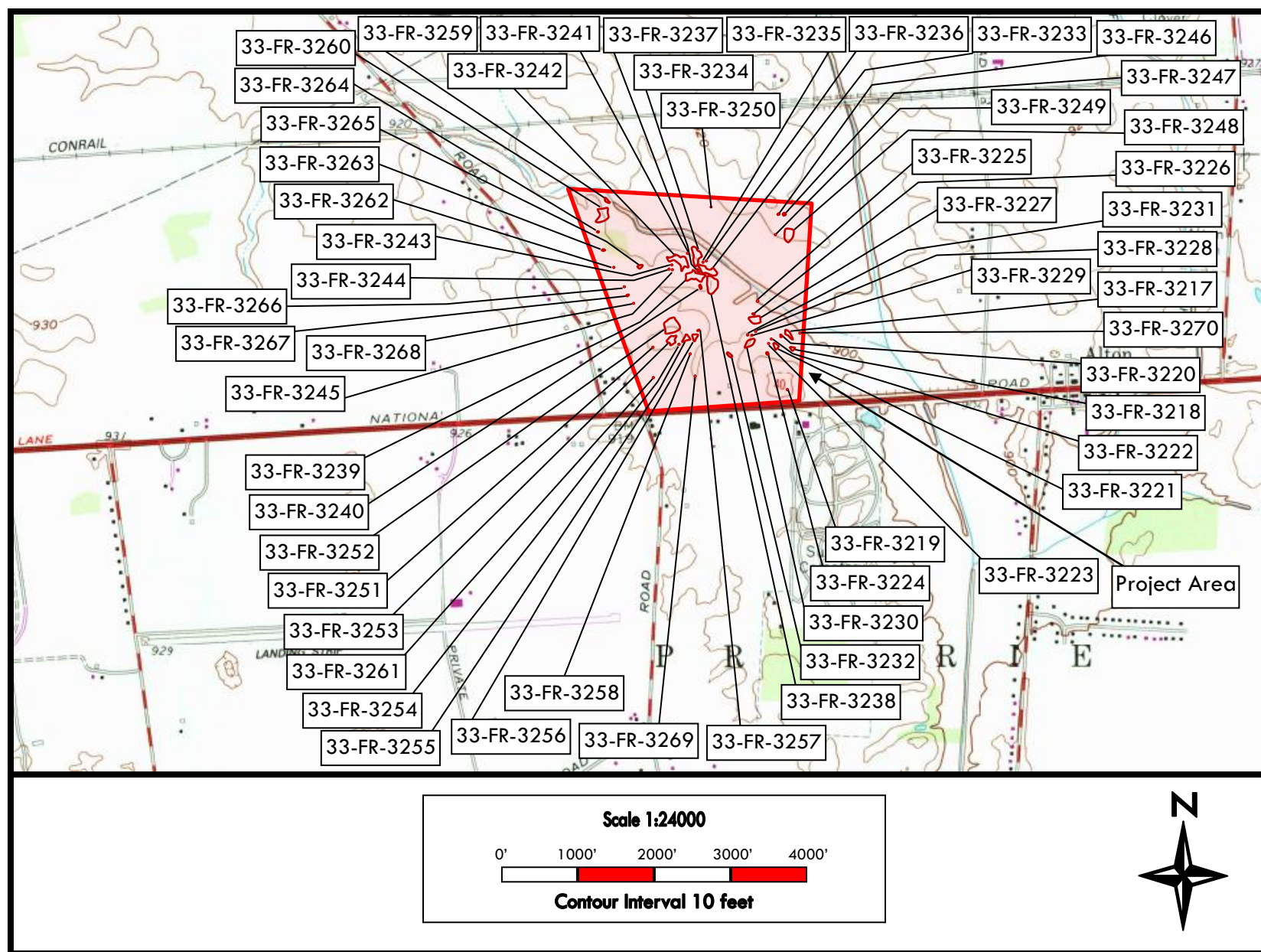


Figure 10. Portion of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1966 (Revised 1981) Galloway, Ohio 7.5-Minute Series (Topographic) map that shows the newly identified archaeological sites (33-FR-[3217-3271]) identified within the project area.



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Exhibits



Exhibit 1. Planted agricultural field located within the northwestern corner of the project area.



Exhibit 2. Planted agricultural field located within the central portion of the project area.



Exhibit 3. Planted agricultural field located within the southern portion of the project area.



Exhibit 4. Planted agricultural field located within the northeastern corner of the project area.



Exhibit 5. Planted agricultural field located within the southeastern portion of the project area.



Exhibit 6. Surface visibility within the planted agricultural field located within the western portion of the project area.



Exhibit 7. Surface visibility within the planted agricultural field located within the northeastern portion of the project area.



Exhibit 8. Surface visibility within the planted agricultural field located within the southeastern portion of the project area.



Exhibit 9. Woods located within the project area.



Exhibit 10. Grass lot for the demolished farmstead in the southern portion of the project area.



Exhibit 11. House located at 40 Amity Road located within the APE.



Exhibit 12. House located at 48 Amity Road located within the APE (Source: Franklin County Auditor).



Exhibit 13. House located at 50 Amity Road located within the APE.



Exhibit 14. House located at 52 Amity Road located within the APE (Source: Franklin County Auditor).



Exhibit 15. House located at 66 Amity Road located within the APE (Source: Franklin County Auditor).



Exhibit 16. House located at 96 Amity Road located within the APE.



Exhibit 17. House located at 128 Amity Road located within the APE.



Exhibit 18. House located at 170 Amity Road located within the APE.



Exhibit 19. House located at 182 Amity Road located within the APE.



Exhibit 20. Houses located at 7011 and 7013 W. Broad Street located within the APE.



Exhibit 21. House located at 7049 W. Broad Street located within the APE.



Exhibit 22. House located at 7109 W. Broad Street located within the APE.



Exhibit 23. House located at 7115 W. Broad Street located within the APE.



Exhibit 24. Building located at 7229 W. Broad Street located within the APE.



Exhibit 25. House located at 7254 W. Broad Street located within the APE.



Exhibit 26. Building located within the Sunset Memorial Burial Park (OGS ID 3677) within the APE.



Exhibit 27. Sunset Memorial Burial Park (OGS ID 3677) located within the APE.

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in

Case No(s). 22-0122-EL-BLN

Summary: Application - 6 of 10 (Exhibit D – Phase I Cultural Resources
Investigation) electronically filed by Christine M.T. Pirik on behalf of PLEASANT
PRAIRIE SOLAR ENERGY LLC