PHASE I/II ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

HANCOCK COUNTY FLOOD RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM
ADDITIONAL HYDRAULIC IMPROVEMENTS – PHASE 1
CITY OF FINDLAY, HANCOCK COUNTY, OHIO

DECEMBER 2020

PREPARED FOR:
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TOLEDO, OHIO 43615

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Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Archaeological Testing for the Hancock County Flood Risk Reduction Program, Additional Blanchard River Hydraulic Improvements – Phase 1
City of Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio

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December 2020

Lead Federal Agency:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Buffalo District

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October 2020, Stantec contracted The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc. (MSG) to conduct Section 106 consultation activities for additional hydraulic improvements along the Blanchard River in the City of Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio. These hydraulic improvements are part of the ongoing Hancock County Flood Risk Reduction Program (HCFRRP), which began in the fall of 2016. Implementation of the proposed hydraulic improvements will require an individual Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The project is therefore considered a federal undertaking subject to review and consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). Currently, the HCFRRP is being spearheaded by Hancock County and the Maumee Watershed Conservancy District (MWCD), which contracted Stantec to provide engineering and environmental permitting assistance for the project. For the purposes of this document, Hancock County, the MWCD, Stantec, and MSG will collectively be referred to as the Program Team.

Anticipating future permitting needs, a Section 106 Consultation Plan for the HCFRRP was negotiated between the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the USACE, and the Program Team and finalized in July 2017. Under Step 4 of the Consultation Plan, MSG developed a Work Plan for both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the proposed hydraulic improvements. Phase 1 consisted of excavating floodplain areas and removing dam/riffle structures on the river downstream of Lye Creek. The Phase 2 hydraulic improvements consist of proposed modifications to the existing Norfolk-Southern (NS) railroad bridge that currently spans the river just west of Cory Street. These plans call for the creation of an additional span on the northerly end of the bridge and provide opportunity to open a floodplain bench of approximately 15 m (50 ft). The Work Plan was approved by the SHPO in October 2017. Cultural resource investigations for the original Phase 1 Project Area were completed, and in May 2018, the SHPO issued a finding of no adverse effects. Still under construction, the improvements at that site have already proven to be very successful, in terms of their cost benefit and positive public feedback. Cultural resource investigations of the Phase 2 Project Area are still in progress.

The current project aims to extend the Phase 1 hydraulic improvements to an 18.9-acre area that is located approximately 73 m (240 ft) upstream of the initial Phase 1 Project Area, also on the north bank of the Blanchard River. The current Project Area is bounded to the south by the Blanchard River, to the west by Cory Street, to the north by Clinton Court, and to the east by the CSX railroad bridge right-of-way (underneath Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Way). Like the initial Phase 1 project, the additional improvements consist of floodplain bench widening and riffle construction.

A new Work Plan has not been prepared for the current proposed work phase, as stipulated under the Consultation Plan. However, MSG adopted the same technical approach as was approved for the previous hydraulic improvements: based on a review of all previous survey efforts and previously recorded sites, MSG followed the survey methodology established in the previously approved Work Plan to identify archaeologically sensitive parcels within the Project Area, document the presence or absence or archaeological resources on these parcels, and evaluate the potential effects of the additional proposed hydraulic improvements. A separate report will be submitted for architectural investigations.

As part of the ongoing HCFRRP efforts – earlier through the Northwest Ohio Flood Mitigation Partnership (NWOFMP) – MSG has completed several cultural resource studies in and around the downtown Findlay area. For the current investigation, the results of these studies were reviewed to identify archaeologically sensitive parcels and previously recorded archaeological resources. Within the current Project Area, this literature review identified six previously recorded archaeological resources (33HK0742, 33HK0743, 33HK0774, 33HK0811, 33HK0812, and 33HK0813) and one archaeological sensitive parcel that has not previously been surveyed. MSG previously recommended that 33HK0742 and 33HK0774 are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D; 33HK0743 and 33HK0811 are not eligible for the NRHP; and additional investigations of 33HK0812 and 33HK0813 would be necessary to determine their eligibility. The SHPO concurred with these recommendations in November 2017. This

report presents the results of combined Phase I and limited Phase II archaeological investigations of 33HK0812, 33HK0813 and 33HK0943, and an assessment of effects for all archaeological resources within the Project Area.

Archaeological investigations consisted of close-interval shovel testing and limited test unit excavation. No intact archaeological resources were identified on the parcel at (redacted) Nevertheless, the disturbed deposits on this site were assigned OAI number 33HK0943. However, intact archaeological deposits were identified at 33HK0812 and 33HK0813, representing 20th-century residential occupation in the Clinton Court neighborhood. Further excavation of these two sites, along with 33HK0742 and 33HK0774 (previously recommended eligible), is likely to yield additional information about the evolution of working-class lifeways in Findlay across the 20th century. These four sites present an unusual opportunity to study social and economic change and intra-neighborhood variation in a small industrial city. Therefore, it is the Principal Investigator's opinion that both 33HK0812 and 33HK0813 are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. MSG recommends that efforts be made to protect 33HK0742, 33HK0774, 33HK0812 and 33HK0813 from damage during construction efforts for the additional Phase 1 hydraulic improvements. If the sites cannot be protected, then the USACE, Hancock County and the MWCD should consult with the SHPO to negotiate a plan to mitigate the anticipated adverse effects through data recovery efforts.

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APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In October 2020, Stantec contracted The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc. (MSG) to conduct Section 106 consultation activities for additional hydraulic improvements along the Blanchard River in the City of Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio (Figure 1.1). These hydraulic improvements are part of the ongoing Hancock County Flood Risk Reduction Program (HCFRRP), which began in the fall of 2016. Implementation of the proposed hydraulic improvements will require an individual Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The project is therefore considered a federal undertaking subject to review and consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). Currently, the HCFRRP is being spearheaded by Hancock County and the Maumee Watershed Conservancy District (MWCD), which contracted Stantec to provide engineering and environmental permitting assistance for the project. For the purposes of this document, Hancock County, the MWCD, Stantec, and MSG will collectively be referred to as the Program Team.

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1.1 Project Description, Area of Potential Effects and Survey Boundaries

The proposed additional hydraulic improvements project will excavate a floodplain bench on the right descending bank of the Blanchard River and construct two in-stream riffle structures. The Project Area is bounded to the west by Cory Street, to the north by Clinton Court, and to the east by the CSX railroad bridge right-of-way (underneath Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Way).

Within this area, approximately 89,000 cubic yards of material will be removed from the floodplain and regraded (Appendix A). Two in-stream riffle structures will be constructed adjacent to the floodplain bench (one upstream and one downstream of the existing Findlay Downtown Riverwalk pedestrian bridge that crosses the Blanchard River). The new riffles will be constructed of riprap and native gravel and fines. Utilities that once serviced residential and industrial buildings in the area will be relocated or decommissioned and removed. These utilities include sanitary sewer, storm sewer, electric, gas, and water. Once complete, the floodplain bench area is proposed to be utilized as community space.

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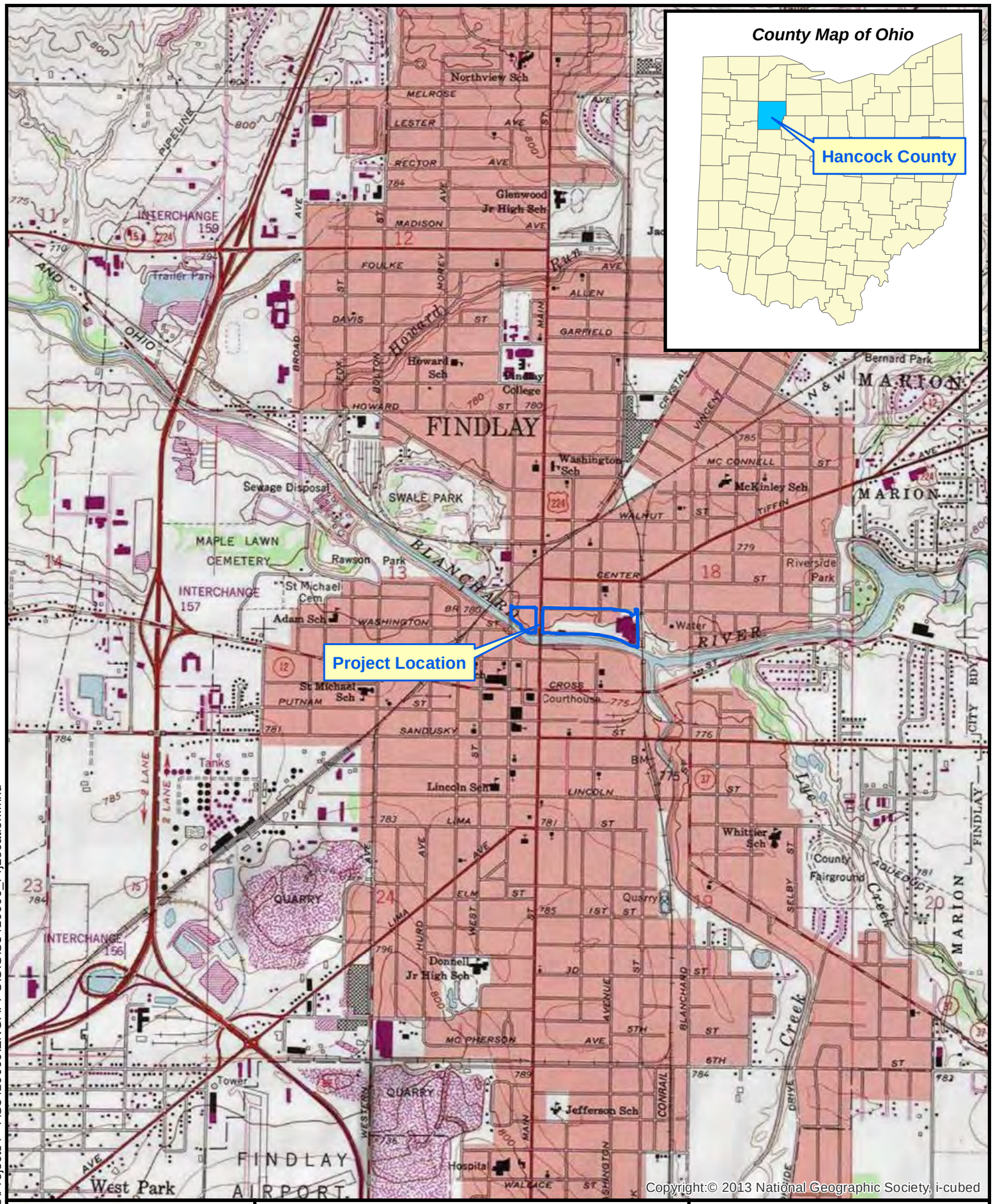

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Figure 1.1: Project Location
Additional Hydraulic Improvements - Phase 1
Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio

Notes

USGS Quadrangle, 7.5' Series Topographic
Findlay, Hancock Co., Oh 1959 Revised 1977

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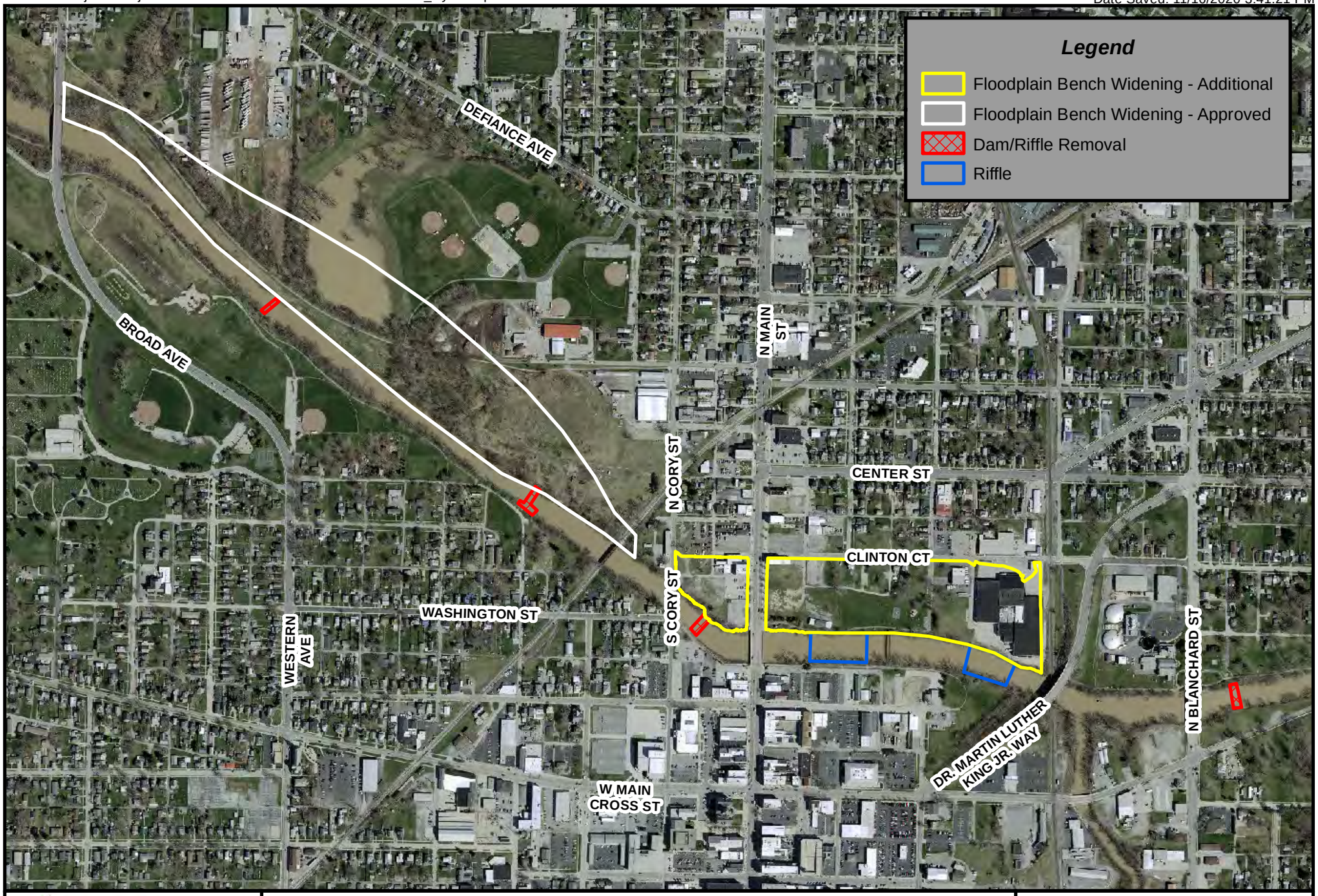

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Figure 1.2: Phase 1 Hydraulic Improvement Locations
Hancock County Flood Risk Reduction Program
Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio

Notes
The Hancock County photography, dated April 2017, is provided by OGRIP as part of the Ohio Statewide Imagery Program.

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The bench widening project, by expanding the floodplain, is expected to provide a small benefit to aquatic ecosystems by reducing the magnitude of physical forces working on the riverbed. Additional opportunities for stream restoration are available at this site through the opportunities of plantings and natural habitat formations. Riparian vegetation will provide bank stabilization, some stormwater runoff filtering, shading with temperature control, and leaf litter producing organic matter for the aquatic food web. The structural habitat will also be improved from the trees, sticks and cover.

An existing bike path to the east terminates at the intersection of Clinton Court and the CSX railroad tracks. The bike path will be continued to the west across the project site and will cross Main Street at the Clinton Court intersection and end at the Cory Street and Clinton Court intersection. The bike path will be continued to the west beyond Cory Street as part of a separate ongoing project.

During construction, the floodplain bench areas will be accessed from Clinton Court. Equipment to be utilized at the site will consist of track hoes, bulldozers, skid-steers, tractors and dump trucks for moving, loading, hauling and fine-grading the soils. Live staking will be utilized to stabilize areas of the riverbank that are disturbed and a 15-m (50-ft) vegetated buffer strip along the floodplain bench will include new trees and riparian vegetation.

All proposed hydraulic improvements will be at or below the existing ground level and will not introduce any physical elements that will impact the current viewshed. Both direct and visual impacts from the floodplain benching, the proposed bike path alignment, and live staking of riparian vegetation will therefore be limited to the parcels directly affected by those activities. The area of potential effects (APE) thus corresponds exactly with the Project Area boundaries. The APE for the additional hydraulic improvements is depicted on Figure 1.3.

1.2 Project Personnel

MSG's Project Manager for this investigation was Maura Johnson, M.A. Dr. Robert Chidester served as the Principal Investigator, overseeing all field and laboratory efforts. Ms. Athena Zissis, M.A., was the Field Director. Ms. Zissis was assisted during field investigations by archaeological technicians Jacalyn DeSelms, Samantha Ellens and Hannelore Willeck. Project Archaeologist Meagan Bell, B.A., was responsible for laboratory processing and analysis, with assistance from Project Archaeologist Ryan Botkin, B.S. This report was prepared by Dr. Chidester, with assistance from Project Archaeologist Kate Hayfield, B.S. Mr. Bryan Agosti, M.S., created a GIS database for the project and prepared several of the figures in this report. Ms. Karen Braxton was responsible for report formatting and production.

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Figure 1.3: Project Area
Additional Hydraulic Improvements - Phase 1
Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio

Notes
The Hancock County photography, dated April 2017, is provided by OGRIP as part of the Ohio Statewide Imagery Program.

Feet
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2.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The specific methods utilized during any cultural resources survey should ideally be based on a sound research design that takes into account environmental variables, documentation of known and suspected cultural resources in the general vicinity of the project area, and a thorough understanding of the relevant prehistoric and historic contexts for a given area. This background information is presented here.

2.1 Environmental Context

Before proceeding to the statement of prehistoric and historic contexts and the discussion of previous cultural resource investigation in the vicinity of the Project Area, this section will discuss the environmental context of northwest Ohio, focusing on Hancock County. Included are sub-sections on the physiography and glacial geology of northwest Ohio, the paleoclimate and paleoecology of the region, and the modern environment of Hancock County.

2.1.1 Physiography and Glacial Geology of Northwest Ohio

The study area, which lies within the Central Lowland Physiographic Province, is situated in an area of low relief, the Glacial Lake Plain (Feldman et al. 1977). Fluctuating glacial lake levels defined the character of northwest Ohio during Holocene times. According to Kelley and Farrand (1967), the region's glacial lake history reveals that Glacial Lake Maumee varied between elevations of 232 m (760 ft) and 243 m (800 ft) above sea level between 16,000 and 14,000 years Before Present (B.P.). During a glacial retreat, the Erie and Huron basins joined to form Lake Arkona, with beach stand lines at 216 m (710 ft), 213 m (700 ft), and 211 m (695 ft).

Port Huron moraines are associated with Lake Whittlesey at around 12,500 B.P., followed by successively retreating lake levels (representing glacial lakes Wayne, Warren, Grassmere, and Lundy) until ca. 11,500 B.P., when lake levels came near today's modern Lake Erie elevation. Minor fluctuations occurred thereafter, most notably between 9500 B.P. and 4500 B.P., when lake levels fell as low as 24-30 m (80-100 ft) below modern lake levels; modern levels that have continued to the present time were essentially achieved by 3500 B.P. (Kelley and Farrand 1967; Holcombe et al. 2003; Camp 2006:306-307).

The glacial lake waters that covered northern Ohio deposited fine lake silts and clays (Forsyth 1968:14). Hancock County is composed of a combination of gently rolling terrain and nearly level lake plains. The relatively low terrain that characterizes this region is a reflection of its location near the vicinity of the former Great Black Swamp, a poorly drained morass that cut off northwest Ohio from the rest of the state until it was drained in the late 19th century (Mayfield 1969; Camp 2006:50-52). In terms of prehistoric settlement patterns and archaeological site potential, ridges running through the area would have been attractive transportation corridors and habitation zones.

Glacial deposits dominate surface features throughout Hancock County. The Fort Wayne Moraine runs across the southern edge of the county just north of U.S. Route 30. The Defiance Moraine crosses northern Hancock County and extends into Putnam County to the west, roughly along the path of U.S. Route 224 and passing through both the Findlay area. Several sandy beach ridges left from the glacial lakes are the exception to the generally flat topography of the region (Camp 2006:15, 62-63, 120-123).

2.1.2 Paleoclimate

Northwest Ohio is located in the Till Plains topographic region that covers much of the western half of the state. The Till Plains region underwent dramatic climatic and ecological change during the period from ca. 13,000 B.P. to ca. 10,000 B.P. Following the retreat of the Wisconsinan glaciers and lasting until ca. 13,000 B.P., pollen records indicate that western Ohio was characterized by spruce parkland with small populations of larch, fir, oak, ash, and ironwood. Extensive open areas were inhabited by wormwood, grass and various sedges. Temperatures ranged from -16°C (3.2°F) during the winter to 15°C (59°F) during the summer. An abrupt warming period took place in the Till Plains region around 13,000 B.P., resulting in a decline of spruce and other conifers and a corresponding increase in the presence of deciduous tree species such as oak, ash and ironwood; temperatures increased to -11°C (12.2°F) during the winter and 23°C (73.4°F) during the summer in the eastern Till Plains. The new climate and ecology in the Till Plains remained stable until approximately 11,000 B.P. (Shane 1994:11-12).

Beginning around 11,000 B.P. and lasting for the next 1,000 years, the Till Plains experienced major climatic upheaval and resulting ecological changes. This time period corresponds to a major period of hemispheric climate cooling known as the Younger Dryas. In the Till Plains region, this period began with a dramatic return to spruce and pine parkland followed by an equally dramatic population crash among these and other conifers by 10,900 B.P. Ogden (1969, 1977) suggests that this is a reflection of climatic shifts, which had caused major changes in the extent of glaciation some 1,000 years earlier. Temperatures fell again to 21-22°C (69.8-71.6°F) during the summer and -18 to -16°C (-0.4 to 3.2 °F) during the winter. Following this period of flux the region returned to a warming trend around 10,000 B.P. Temperatures rose to -5 to -2°C (23-28.4°F) during the winter and 23°C (73.4°F) during the summer, near modern ranges. Accompanying this trend was the near extinction of many conifer species on the Till Plains and a corresponding increase of oak, hickory, walnut and similar species (Shane 1994:12-14). The apparent climatic amelioration continued to be reflected by increases in oak pollen in all continental sequences, as well as increases in hickory pollen in the Lake Erie region occurring by about 7900 B.P. (Ogden 1977).

Throughout the Late Pleistocene (ending at 10,000 ^{14}C years before present), the Ohio region boasted a diverse mammalian fauna, due in part to its location at the boundary of two faunal provinces. Species known to be present in northwestern Ohio include the Giant Beaver (Castoroides ohioensis), the Short-faced Bear (Arctodus simus), the Flat-headed Peccary (Platygonus compressus), the Elk-moose (Cervalces scotti), the American Mastodon (Mammut americanum), Mammoth (Mammuthus sp.), Elk (Cervus elaphus), Caribou (Rangifer tarandus), Porcupine (Erethizon dorsatum), and the American Marten (Martes americana). However, there is little if any evidence that many of these species were hunted by Paleoindians. Many of these species became extinct during the Late Pleistocene mass extinction episode, and many others are no longer extant in Ohio (McDonald 1994).

The Xerothermic Interval, which began about 5900 B.P., represented a warm/dry maximum in the region and is considered to be the origin of the "Prairie Peninsula" (Transeau 1935), which existed in the western Lake Erie region until about 4900 B.P. (Ogden 1977). Cooler and increasingly moist conditions in the Lake Erie basin (Ogden 1977) and northern Indiana (Williams 1974) after 4000 B.P. are suggested by the rise of a rich mesophytic forest including oak, hickory, beech, and walnut. By this time Lake Erie had risen to within about 2.5 m (8 ft) of its modern level, leaving only the Maumee Bay area and the upper portions of Sandusky Bay above water. By about 1500 B.P., the lower portions of Maumee Bay had been inundated. Increases in beech and maple in contiguous regions indicated the continuation of the cooling and moistening trends. These trends were temporarily reversed between about 700 to 550 B.P., but then continued after 550 B.P. with

the onset of the "little ice age," a cold snap that extended into the 19th century A.D., when Lake Erie reached its modern levels (Graves 1977).

2.1.3 Modern Environment of Hancock County

In Hancock County, winters are typically cold and summers are hot. Winter precipitation, usually in the form of snow, provides adequate soil moisture by the spring to minimize the risk of drought during the summer. Average annual precipitation is just over 91 cm (36 in), peaking during the summer months at the height of the growing season. The average temperature extremes tend to occur in different months throughout the year, but summer high temperatures reach the low 80°s F, and the low winter temperatures fall to about 18° F or below (Robbins et al. 2006:2).

Two soil types are present within the APE (Table 2.1; Figure 2.1). While Urban land is only mapped along the Main St. corridor, it is likely that residential and light industrial development in the Clinton Court neighborhood has resulted in the removal or severe disturbance of most original soil within the APE.

Table 2.1 Soil Types within the APE

Map Symbol	Soil Name	Slope (%)	Drainage	Landforms	Acres	% of Project Area
LcA	Lamberjack-Urban land complex	0-2	Somewhat poorly drained	Outwash Plains	15.95	77.8%
Ur	Urban land	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.54	22.1%

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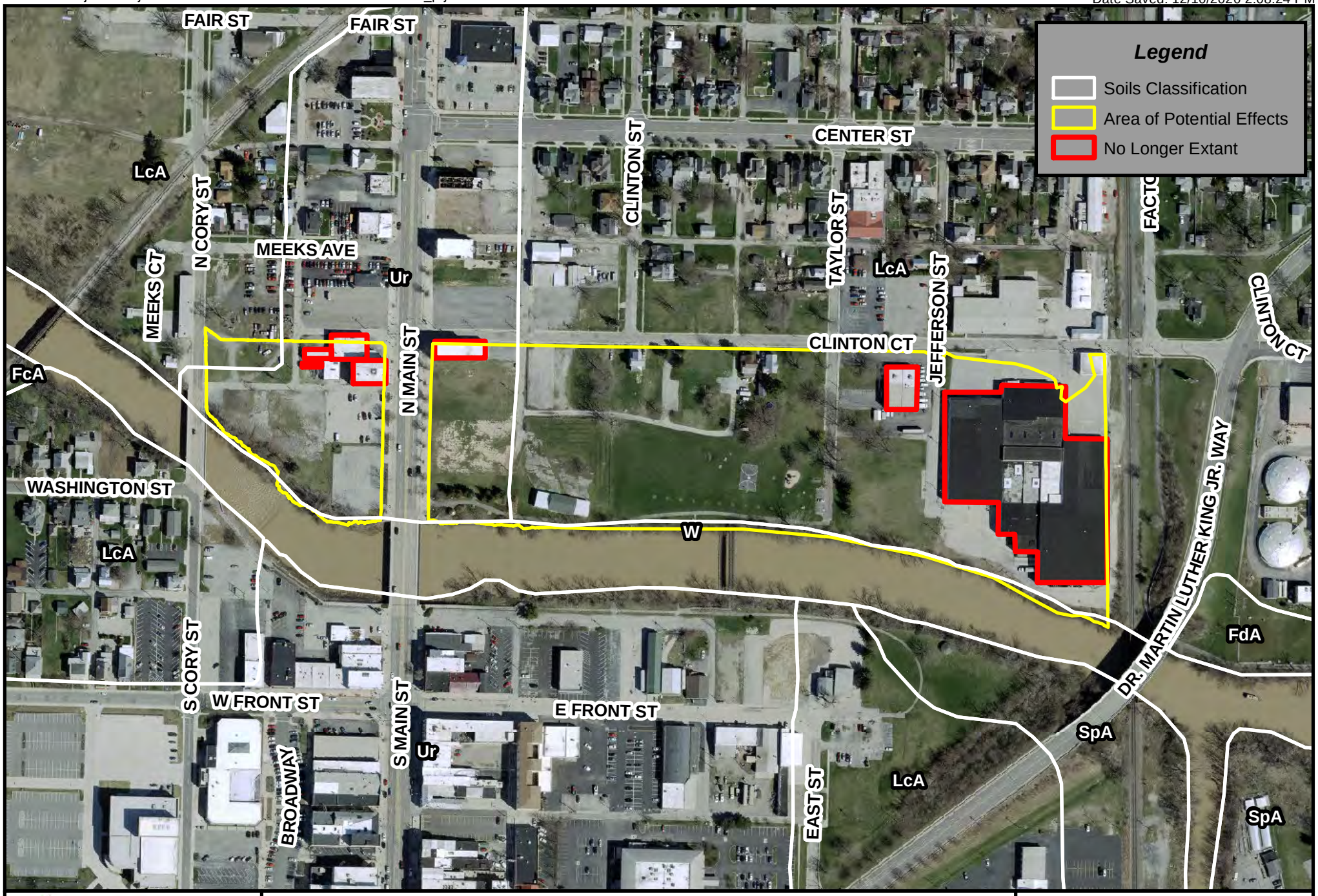

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Figure 2.1: Soils within the APE
Additional Hydraulic Improvements - Phase 1
Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio

Notes
The Hancock County photography, dated April 2017, is provided by OGRIP as part of the Ohio Statewide Imagery Program.

Feet
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2.2 Prehistoric Cultural Contexts

This section will outline the prehistoric cultural setting of northwest Ohio. Due to the urban nature of the project setting and the unlikelihood of encountering substantial prehistoric archaeological resources within the project area, this discussion will be condensed from that typically provided in a Phase I cultural resources survey report.

The prehistoric occupation of Ohio is generally divided into four broad periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian (or Late Prehistoric-Protohistoric). The Paleoindian Period encompasses the cultural remains of the earliest recorded occupations of the region, beginning about 12,000 B.P., during early postglacial times. During this period, human populations followed migrating megafauna, which were gradually radiating northward with the spread of the post-glacial tundra and developing tundra-forest environments. These populations, called Paleoindians, were nomadic groups comprised of small kin-based bands that primarily practiced a foraging subsistence strategy. Current research suggests that these Paleoindian bands repetitively moved within a circumscribed geographic range to intercept large herd animals during their migratory cycles (Gramly 1988; Stothers 1996; Stothers and Abel 1991).

The Archaic is identified by archaeologists as the period when more localized seasonal settlement and subsistence patterns replaced the broad seasonal migration patterns of the Paleoindian Period. The Archaic Period within the lower Great Lakes and much of the Midwest is understood in terms of Early (ca. 9600-8000 B.P.), Middle (ca. 8000-5000 B.P.), and Late (ca. 5000-2500 B.P.) temporal divisions. Over this time span, there were marked shifts in patterns of settlement, subsistence, and tool technology. A gradual shift from a highly mobile hunting and gathering subsistence strategy toward a more sedentary foraging subsistence strategy is evident. Trade and exchange relationships seem to have evolved from an informal buffering mechanism to formalized contractual agreements between groups in competition for the same resources. It is thought that as the population of individual groups increased, band territories would have become more finite. Population increases would also have increased the pressure on environmental resources that were not evenly distributed across the landscape. Therefore, trade and exchange would have been essential in redistributing these resources. As populations grew and competition over resources increased over time, these networks would necessarily have become more structured. During the Archaic Period, the unpredictability of the environment would have made extensive trade relationships necessary (Stothers et al. 2001). Another noteworthy development during the Late Archaic Period in Ohio was the invention of fired-clay pottery (Purtill 2009).

Broad exchange patterns, the emergence of cultigens, and an increasing shift toward sedentism generally identify the transition to the Woodland time period, which is also subdivided into Early (ca. 2500-2000 B.P.), Middle (ca. 2000-1500 B.P.), and Late (ca. 1500-800 B.P.) Woodland periods. As people gradually shifted from a reliance on hunting and gathering to a reliance on food production over the course of the Woodland Period, the trade and exchange networks first developed during the Late Archaic would have become more intensive and defined (Jackson 1991:227). Mortuary practices became more complex during the Early Woodland period, as the differential occurrence of exotic trade goods within graves suggests the emergence of cultural complexity (i.e., social inequality) in the western Lake Erie region at this time (Stothers and Abel 1997; Stothers and Schneider 1997; OHC n.d.a).

Archaeologists generally describe the Middle Woodland period in Ohio as the period associated with the development of the Hopewell culture. Hallmarks of this period include an increasing reliance on horticulture, continued increases in population and social complexity, and the construction of monumental earthworks in central and southern Ohio (Pacheco 1996). However, the archaeological record of northwest Ohio during this time period does not appear to reflect similar developments. Instead, the local Western Basin Middle Woodland Tradition appears to have evolved out of “a uniform and homogenous Late Archaic cultural base” (Stothers et al. 1979:49) and does not appear to have been part of the so-called Hopewell Interaction

Sphere. Maize horticulture only appears late in the Middle Woodland sequence in northwest Ohio (Stothers et al. 1981:12), indicating that year-round sedentism may have been a relatively late development in this region.

A significant reduction in the extensive, extra-regional trade of exotic goods and materials following the demise of the Hopewell culture marked the beginning of the Late Woodland Period (OHC n.d.c). There is some debate over the culture history of northwest Ohio during this time period. Some scholars recognize two different cultural traditions (the Algonquian-speaking Sandusky and the Iroquoian-speaking Western Basin traditions) overlapping and coming into conflict over competition for land and access to resources (Stothers 1999; Stothers and Abel 1995; Stothers et al. 1994), while others posit population continuity and *in situ* cultural development as a result of adaptation to climatic shifts associated with the onset of the "Little Ice Age" ca. 700 B.P. (Pratt 1993; Brose 2000).

The Mississippian Period (ca. 1100-350 B.P.) in northwest Ohio is marked by continued population growth, large villages, and subsurface storage pits resulting from an increased reliance on maize agriculture. Cultural influences from populations in the mid-South began to appear in what is now Ohio at this time. Permanent, fortified villages were often situated to command views of valleys and floodplains (Stothers et al. 1994). As recently as A.D. 1650 European explorers had only the vaguest knowledge of the lands lying south of what is now called Lake Erie (Brose 1997), although European trade goods had made their way into this region as early as a century before that (Stothers 2000). By A.D. 1650, however, the Ohio region was temporarily vacant after a period of sustained conflict between Algonqian and Iroquoian cultural groups. Only toward the end of the 17th century did modern Native American groups such as the Shawnee, Delaware, Wyandot and Miami move into Ohio from the south and east. These groups were among those present when the first European explorers arrived in Ohio in the later 17th century (OHC n.d.b).

2.3 Historic Contexts – Hancock County and the City of Findlay

The historic contexts of Hancock County and the City of Findlay have been presented in detail in several previous reports for the HCFRRP (e.g., Chidester et al. 2011; Chidester and Johnson 2017; Johnson and Chidester 2010; Johnson et al. 2011). Therefore, only a general overview and topics of specific relevance to the current Project Area are presented here.

2.3.1 Historic Overview

The first documented settlement in Hancock County occurred in 1815, and the Village of Findlay was laid out in 1821. In 1828 Hancock County was formally detached from Wood County, and Findlay was incorporated for the first time in 1838. By this time, white settlers were gradually clearing the forest, draining the Great Black Swamp, building roads, and establishing small settlements. The Lake Erie and Western Railroad was the first to reach Findlay in 1860, and by the 1880s the city was fully tied into the regional transportation grid.

In 1884, Charles Oesterlen, a German immigrant, tapped the first productive gas well in Findlay. This discovery sparked a 15-year economic boom in Findlay and Hancock County as first natural gas and then oil brought investment (and people) to the region. Between 1880 and 1890 the population of Findlay quadrupled, and much of the city's physical growth occurred between 1886 and 1895. By 1905, however, the area's natural gas and oil reserves had largely been tapped out and Findlay was forced to turn to small manufacturing to sustain economic growth.

During the first half of the 20th century the local transportation grid changed dramatically as railroads were replaced by automotive highways. A regional system of interurban lines flourished

between 1903 and 1928, but this too became a victim of the American craze for the automobile. The population of Findlay continued to grow slowly until the late 1940s, when Findlay benefited from the post-World War II economic boom. Many areas of the city that had been platted but not developed in the 1880s and 1890s were finally occupied by new housing. Despite the location of production facilities for several nationally prominent companies in Findlay, however, agriculture remained the primary economic activity throughout the county. Following World War II, the acreage of farmland in the county remained relatively stable while the number of individual farms dropped—a result of the consolidation of the industry by large agribusiness firms.

In the 1960s the Interstate highway system reached Findlay in the form of I-75, the primary north-south transportation corridor in western Ohio. Findlay continued to rely on a diversified economy throughout the 1980s and 1990s, attracting both international investment and small technology firms. By 2000 the city had grown to a population of nearly 40,000 residents, while Hancock County as a whole was home to over 70,000 people.

2.3.2 Industry, Commerce, Finance and Government

During the mid-19th century Findlay functioned primarily as the agricultural trading center of the county, and as such it was home to a number of agriculture-related industries, including grist, saw, and flax/linseed oil mills, a woolen mill, a planning mill, wagon works and carriage works, foundries, barrel hoop, stave and handle manufacturers, tanneries, breweries, a pottery, a rake factory, a furniture factory, a saddlery, and limestone quarries and kilns (Davis 1938:14; Weiser and Kern 1999:63). Although urban amenities were slow in developing, infrastructure improvements such as a public gas works for the town were initiated as early as 1858. However, production and distribution did not commence until the Findlay Gas Light Company constructed a gas-works plant and began public distribution on Christmas eve, 1874 (Warner, Beers, & Co. [WBC] 1886:575).

Natural resources, technology and market forces joined during the last two decades of the 19th century to fuel a gas and oil boom that resulted in a florescence of residential, commercial and governmental building construction in Findlay (Humphrey 1940:52; Spaythe 1903:189; WBC 1886:344). Local residents had been aware of the presence of local gas in the area since the 1830s and some had even figured out ways to use it for home heating and cooking purposes, but it wasn't until the late 1870s that industrialists in Pennsylvania demonstrated the utility of natural gas as a fuel for industrial enterprises. This development redoubled the determination of Findlay resident Dr. Charles Oesterlen[1] to exploit the natural gas resources of the Findlay area (Downes et al. 1954:40; Wickstrom and Gray 1994:4).

Oesterlen, a German immigrant who had come to Findlay in the 1830s, had long attempted to convince others of the potential value of gas deposits in the area. Oesterlen knew that the Trenton limestone formation that runs from Toledo to Indianapolis and underlies most of Hancock County potentially contained vast amounts of natural gas. With the development of natural gas as an industrial fuel in Pennsylvania, he was finally able to gather a small group of investors to form the Findlay Natural Gas Company (FNGC) in April 1884. Oesterlen immediately started drilling for gas. On December 5, a 1,648-foot-deep shaft on his own farm (located east of the village) tapped a gas well that produced about 250,000 cubic feet of natural gas per day. The FNGC immediately began laying pipelines (Downes et al. 1954:40; Heminger 1965:21; Wickstrom and Gray 1994:4-5).

Despite the fact that there was as yet no market for natural gas in the Findlay area, the FNGC (and other companies organized soon after the initial discovery on Oesterlen's farm) drilled eight wells

[1] Oesterlen's name is variously spelled Oesterlen, Oesterlin, or Osterlin in historical sources.

throughout the Findlay area during 1885, each one more productive than the last (Wickstrom and Gray 1994:5). On January 20, 1886, however, Findlay's gas boom literally exploded with the discovery of the great Karg Well, located on the south bank of the Blanchard River at the foot of Liberty Street near downtown. The pressure was so intense that it was visible and audible over a five-mile radius, releasing between 20,000,000 to 50,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day for five days, when it was finally brought under control (Humphrey 1940:52; Wickstrom and Gray 1994:5). When it was ignited, the flame reached 70 feet in the air; it was easily visible in Bowling Green (25 miles distant) and the light it produced could be seen as far away as Toledo. Even then it could not be capped for over four months after its discovery, allowing an estimated 1.5 billion cubic feet of gas to escape (Downes et al. 1954:45; Humphrey 1940:52; Wickstrom and Gray 1994:5).

The discovery of the Karg Well touched off a speculative frenzy of industrial and real estate development in northwestern Ohio and east-central Indiana (Glass 2000; Wickstrom and Gray 1994). Although many other communities in these areas profited from the gas boom, none was quite as successful (nor so thoroughly transformed) as was Findlay. Community leaders hired publicist C.C. Howells to promote the town, which he did with gusto. Between 1886 and 1889 outside capital poured into the town as 50 new industries located there (Wickstrom and Gray 1994:5-6). The most significant addition to the local economy was the glass industry. Previously Pittsburgh had been the center of glass production in the U.S., but Findlay and other towns in the Ohio gas belt (including Tiffin, Fostoria, Bowling Green, and Maumee) offered free gas to any company that would relocate. Between 1884 and 1890, 35 new glass firms either moved to Ohio or were started by local entrepreneurs. Over a dozen glass firms located in the Findlay area alone, with the most important specialty being the production of glass tableware (Measell and Smith 1986:1). Other new industries included the Findlay White Lime Company, the Findlay Iron, Steel and Brass Works, Remington Arms, the Ohio Oil Company (which would eventually become today's Marathon Oil Corporation), a chainworks, a cooper, oil refineries, and manufacturers of church furniture, typewriters, signs, and clay pots, just to name a few (Weiser and Kern 1999:63).

One result of the exploding urban population caused by the gas boom was the need for municipal utilities. Electricity was first made available to Findlay residents in the late 1880s, and water mains were constructed throughout the city in 1888-1889. However, the municipal water supply was not treated for drinkability until 1904; prior to that year, many residents used water from wells drilled on their own property for drinking and cooking (Heminger 1965:35-37).

Many of the municipal improvements and physical growth of the city were made possible by the fact that the city itself got into the natural gas business almost immediately upon the discovery of the Karg Well. Findlay residents approved the issuing of bonds for the purpose in April, 1886, and the city soon began producing gas from several wells. Naturally, private gas suppliers in and around Findlay were not too pleased with this new competition, deeming it to be so unfair that they challenged it in court. Both the Hancock County Common Pleas Court and the Circuit Court sided with the city, and when the municipal government purchased the Findlay Gas Light Company in October 1887, it gained a monopoly on the production and distribution of gas within the city (Measell and Smith 1986:11-12).

For all of the excited speculation concerning Findlay's and Hancock County's seemingly boundless future, however, the gas boom ended just as quickly as it had begun. Many local boosters believed that natural gas was a renewable resource, and therefore engaged in extremely wasteful practices such as the continuous burning of flambeaux as an advertising technique. Making the situation worse was the fact that city gas lines were allowed to flow continuously, whether the gas was needed or not. The result of such practices was the complete wasting of millions of cubic feet of gas. By early 1889, declining pressures and volumes of natural gas coming out of many wells had

led to freeze-ups of the pipelines and higher prices, which naturally bred dissatisfaction throughout the community. In the spring of 1890 the Karg Well ran dry, and the large Stuartsville gas field near Findlay was tapped out the same year. By 1891 area glass factories had begun shutting down and moving elsewhere (Downes et al. 1954:55, 65; Measell and Smith 1986:13; Wickstrom and Gray 1994:6-8). Indeed, the city of Findlay's decision in late 1890 to try to raise the ridiculously low rates that glass factories had been paying for their large consumption of natural gas ended up with the city in court again when the glass companies filed for temporary injunctions against the city. Once again, the courts sided with the city at every level; the glass manufacturers finally gave up when the Ohio Supreme Court handed down its ruling in early 1892. A year later the glass industry in Hancock County had vanished (Measell and Smith 1986:13-15).

Fortunately for residents of Hancock County, even larger quantities of petroleum existed underneath the gas deposits in the Trenton Limestone formation. The first productive oil well in northwest Ohio was drilled on the grounds of a strawboard mill near Lima in 1886; the owner had originally been looking for natural gas. This discovery came at just the right time, as oil-producing regions in the eastern U.S. were beginning to become depleted; oil men and speculators from these areas quickly flocked to Ohio (Downes et al. 1954:70-71). Throughout late 1886 and 1887 new oil gushers were frequently discovered between Lima and Toledo. So much oil was coming out of the ground, with no pipelines to transport it, that many wells were allowed to flow freely until storage vats could be built. Some fields were literally knee-deep in oil that then ran off into rivers and ditches.

John Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company, then based in Cleveland, quickly bought up as much of the Ohio crude oil as it could in an attempt to maintain its monopoly on oil refining in the U.S., despite the fact that the quality of Ohio crude oil was too poor to be refined for industrial use. The result was a conflict between Standard Oil and local producers. Fourteen of these local oil men joined together in 1887 to form the Ohio Oil Company in order to protect themselves from Standard Oil's encroachment and manipulation of the market. This tactic worked for a while, but in 1889 Standard Oil bought out Ohio Oil, giving it ownership of 75% of the Lima-Indiana oil field. Over the course of the next decade and a half, fierce competition reigned between Standard Oil and a myriad of small independent producers (Wickstrom and Gray 1994:8-13), many of whom were in Wood, Hancock and Allen counties.

By 1889 the Lima-Indiana trend was producing over 12,000,000 barrels of oil per year. It reached its peak production in 1896, when a total of 20,575,138 barrels were produced. Between 1886 and 1906 the field accounted for well over half of the total oil production in the state (Alkire 1951:41-43), and from 1895 to 1903 Ohio was the nation's leading oil producer. When the enormously productive Spindletop Well was discovered in Texas in 1901, however, the oil industry's focus quickly shifted to the mid-continent. By 1910 northwestern Ohio oil fields were largely depleted (Wickstrom and Gray 1994:15).

Despite the depletion of gas and oil reserves in such a short period of time, Findlay had been irrevocably transformed into a small industrial city. While some industries, such as glass tableware, quickly abandoned the area, others remained and new industries were started. Furthermore, Findlay had developed a substantial working-class population that was not afraid to organize itself in search of better treatment on the job, whatever that job may have been. According to one early 20th-century history of Hancock County, in 1903 there were no fewer 30 active unions (many of them craft unions, rather than typically more inclusive industrial unions) in the city (Spaythe 1903:130).

Standard Oil continued to work the Lima-Indiana trend until 1911, when President Theodore Roosevelt's trust-busting campaign broke the corporation up into 32 separate companies. One of these was the old Ohio Oil Company, which continued to operate wells in the region until 1937 (Wickstrom and Gray 1994:15). By this time, however, not much oil was left to find: The Lima-Indiana trend continued to account for about half of the state's total oil production between 1907 and 1916, but from 1917 to 1936 it was responsible for only one-quarter to one-third of the state's output. Between 1937 and 1950 the field's production dropped even further, producing just one-sixth of the state's oil or less during these years (Alkire 1951:41-43). After 1950 oil production in Hancock County nearly ceased altogether (see Alkire 1951:2-4, 1952:2-3, 1953:4-6, 1954:5-6, 1955:6).

While many of the industries that had come to Findlay during the height of the gas boom during the late 1880s either left town or died out after the oil boom subsided, they were soon replaced by several important new companies that were founded during the early 20th century. These included the Buckeye Traction Ditcher Company (manufacturers of machinery for laying drainage tiles in agricultural fields), the Northern Ohio Sugar Company, the Cooper Tire and Rubber Company, and the Differential Steel Car Company (Weiser and Kern 1999:63).

City and county public utilities also got a boost in the late 1920s and 1930s. By the end of the First World War Findlay had developed a sewage problem. The inability to handle the high volume of sewage produced by residents of the growing city caused the State Board of Health to order the city to build a new sewage plant, but it was not until 1927 that city taxpayers finally approved the necessary funding. The new sewage plant opened near Maple Grove Cemetery on the west side of town in the early 1930s. Just a few years later Findlay received federal assistance to build a modern waterworks plant as well (Humphrey 1961:205). Federal funding was also used to finally extend electrical service into rural areas of the county at this time (Heminger 1965:36).

During the Great Depression Findlay, like many other cities and towns across the nation, suffered from high unemployment. Fortunately for the city and the county, several of the federal government's assistance programs (including the Works Progress Administration [WPA] and the Civilian Conservation Corps [CCC]) provided work for local residents. A CCC camp was built in the present-day vicinity of Swale Park (on the north side of the river across from Rawson Park) in 1935 and continued to operate through 1939. In 1935 federal and state funds were secured, and the CCC workers undertook to straighten the Blanchard River in two spots (including the horseshoe bend where it crossed Main Street in the downtown area) and to replace the old iron bridge across the river at Main Street with a new, reinforced concrete bridge (Humphrey 1961:210; Weiser and Kern 1999:83). Despite the ravages of the Depression, the local economy did manage to retain the diversity it had achieved following the end of the gas boom. Some of the items that were manufactured in Findlay during the 1930s included cigars, washing machines, clay pigeons (at the Remington Arms factory), medicinal products, and cosmetics (Humphrey 1940:137).

Due to judicious planning by the Findlay Chamber of Commerce and other civic leaders as well as cooperation between business interests and organized labor, Findlay was able to avoid the economic trouble that could have resulted if returning servicemen came home to a lack of jobs following World War II. Instead, Findlay was able to attract several prominent national corporations, including RCA, Eastman Kodak and Dow Chemical. In addition, the Ohio Oil Company, which renamed itself the Marathon Oil Company in 1962, continued to maintain corporate offices in Findlay. The result was a second economic boom that lasted from 1946 to 1956. During this decade some additions that had originally been platted during the gas boom of 1887-1890 were finally developed, and further additions were added to all sides of the city. The northern portion of

Findlay, above the river, saw the most pronounced development (Humphrey 1961:214-215, 219; Weiser and Kern 1999:63; Marathon Oil Company 2008).

Findlay and Hancock County experienced a third economic boom during the final two decades of the 20th century. In the late 1980s the Tall Timbers industrial park was established on the northern side of town; its status as a Trade Free Zone attracted many businesses, including ten Japanese companies. A second industrial/business park, Westfield Park, was built on the western edge of Findlay, and several high-tech firms opened offices in the city and the county. All told, between 1986 and 1998 a total of 27 new companies located plants or offices in Findlay and 60% of existing businesses expanded their operations (Weiser and Kern 1999:64).

2.3.3 Migration, Ethnic Groups, and Demographic Change

The vast majority of Hancock County's earliest Euroamerican residents were native-born whites of Anglo-American stock, while a small percentage were immigrants from France and Germany, a demographic profile that remained intact until well into the 20th century (Howe 1977:867; Humphrey 1940:137). Along with the sudden and dramatic economic growth resulting from the gas boom came an equally dramatic population explosion, revealed in the following figures: 1870—3,315 residents; 1880—4,633; 1887—10,221; and 1890—18,553 (Heminger 1965:23; Spaythe 1903:189; WBC 1886:344). Although over 60 additions to the city had been surveyed between 1834 and 1885 (WBC 1886:537), many of them were small and the city as a whole was still contained within an area of four square miles at the beginning of 1887. Before the year was over the city had engulfed the entirety of Findlay Township in the course of growing to a size of 24 square miles; numerous additions were carved out of adjacent farmland.

In a report written in mid-1887, Ohio State Geologist Edward Orton stated that 700 dwellings had already been built since January and that an equal number were projected to be constructed before the end of the year. Between spring and late summer alone, Findlay's population skyrocketed from just over 10,000 people to an estimated 13,000 to 18,000 people (Orton quoted in Measell and Smith 1986:3-4). New additions continued to be laid out through 1890, although the population appears to have stabilized after 1887.

Immediately following the end of the oil boom, Findlay experienced a large but temporary drop in population as manufacturing industries left town. The city's population had peaked at 18,553 in the 1890 census, and was still 17,613 in the 1900 census (Spaythe 1903:189); in 1910, it had dropped to 14,858, a decline of over 15%. The city's population rebounded to just over 17,000 in 1920, however, and continued to increase modestly each decade thereafter (Humphrey 1961:203). In the 2000 census the population of Findlay was recorded as 38,967; Hancock County's population was 71,295 (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

2.4 Literature Review

2.4.1 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

Several previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted in the downtown Findlay area, primarily associated with previous iterations of the long-term effort to control flooding along the Blanchard River. These were described in the previous Work Plan (Chidester and Johnson 2017), and will be summarized here.

2.4.1.1 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Surveys, 2010

In May 2010, the Northwest Ohio Flood Mitigation Partnership, Inc. (NWOFMP) contracted MSG to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of three proposed flood mitigation corridors centered along the Blanchard River in Ottawa and Hancock counties, Ohio. This survey was undertaken as part of a larger suite of environmental studies that resulted in the completion of a draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the proposed flood mitigation measures. Two of the proposed flood mitigation corridors were located in and around the City of Findlay (Hancock County), and the third was located in and around the Village of Ottawa (Putnam County). This summary addresses only the archaeological survey of the Hancock County corridors.

The two Hancock County corridors included agricultural tracts outside of the city, and residential, commercial, industrial, civic and parkland areas within the city limits. Overall, the two corridors encompassed 1,011 acres (409 ha). The Phase I archaeological survey identified and recorded 51 archaeological sites and 12 isolated finds within the APE. In addition, land-use histories of selected lots within 10 urban neighborhoods resulted in the identification of four archaeologically sensitive neighborhoods and two potentially sensitive neighborhoods. Based on the results of the survey, MSG recommended 15 individual sites or site components as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. MSG recommended additional Phase II study of the potentially NRHP-eligible sites and the archaeologically sensitive neighborhoods, as well as exploratory archaeological testing to determine whether Phase II evaluative testing was warranted in two additional potentially archaeologically sensitive neighborhoods (Chidester et al. 2011).

None of the archaeological sites identified by this survey are located within or adjacent to the current APE for additional Phase I hydraulic improvements.

2.4.1.2 Section 106 Review of 16 Properties

In 2008 the NWOFMP received $3 million from the Ohio Capital Improvements budget for the acquisition and demolition of “at-risk” properties within the Blanchard River floodplain. With those funds, the NWOFMP acquired 16 properties that had suffered repeated flood damage, were no longer habitable, and posed serious health, safety and liability issues. MSG was contracted by the NWOFMP in December 2009 to document and evaluate the 16 previously unrecorded properties proposed for demolition.

Using a geographic context focused on the study area, which was supplemented by site-specific research and photographic documentation, MSG determined that none of the above-ground structures on these 16 properties met the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district, and no further investigations were recommended. Further, MSG recommended that the demolition of these properties would have no impact on other properties currently listed in the NRHP, including the Findlay Downtown Historic District (Johnson and Chidester 2010).

However, research determined that 11 of the 16 properties appeared to have high or moderate potential for intact archaeological resources that may meet NRHP eligibility criterion D. Due to the potential for disturbance of these archaeological resources during demolition of the above-ground structures, MSG recommended that a professional archaeologist be present during demolition activities on these 11 properties in order to record any potentially significant features or artifact deposits that may be revealed (Johnson and Chidester 2010).

With two exceptions, the demolition of the archaeologically sensitive properties was monitored by an archaeologist from MSG in October-November 2010. All nine monitored sites yielded archaeological remains, although some were more intact than others. One property yielded over 1,400 artifacts, including over 1,000 artifacts from two test excavation units; two properties yielded between 700-900 artifacts; four properties yielded between 100-500 artifacts; and two properties yielded fewer than 100 artifacts. Following the completion of monitoring, all nine sites were assigned OAI numbers. MSG recommended that two of the sites are eligible for the NRHP; that four of the sites are potentially eligible for the NRHP; and that two of the sites are not eligible for the NRHP. A recommendation was not made for the ninth site. Additional, systematic archaeological investigation was recommended for the potentially eligible sites and the site for which no recommendation regarding eligibility was made (Chidester and Johnson 2017).

Six of the monitored archaeological sites are located within the current APE for additional hydraulic improvements (Figure 2.2), along with one vacant lot that MSG recommended for systematic investigation. These sites and their corresponding NRHP eligibility recommendations are summarized in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 NRHP Eligibility Recommendations for 2010 Demolition Properties

Street Address	OAI #	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
Address Redacted	33HK0813	No recommendation – Systematic investigation required
Address Redacted	33HK0742	Eligible
Address Redacted	33HK0743	Not eligible
Address Redacted	33HK0774	Eligible
Address Redacted	33HK0811	Not eligible
Address Redacted	No demolition to monitor – vacant lot	No recommendation – Systematic investigation required
Address Redacted	33HK0812	Potentially Eligible – Systematic investigation required

2.4.2 Cartographic Sources

Historic plat maps, Sanborn fire insurance maps and high-altitude aerial photographs were examined during the literature review. Such cartographic sources disclose early patterns of land use for a given area, helping to shed light on previous geographical distributions of industries, residential neighborhoods, and other structural elements of human occupation in urban locales. These documents are key to understanding the historical landscape of the project area and how it has evolved over time. For this project, historic plat maps from 1863 (Lake) and 1875 (Hardesty), a bird's-eye view map from 1888 (Burleigh and Norris), and Sanborn maps from 1895, 1901, 1908, 1915, 1924, 1930 and 1949 (Sanborn Map Company) were examined (see Appendix B, Figures B1-B9). (Sanborn maps of Findlay from 1884, 1887 and 1890 do not depict this part of town.)

Prior to the 1930s, the Blanchard River made a sharp turn to the north on the east side of Main Street for about one city block before heading east again. The 1863 (Lake) map of Findlay shows structures lining the east side of N. Main St. as well as the east side of Clinton St. at that time, although Clinton Court does not seem to have existed yet. A structure is shown in the approximate location of the eastern end of the current Project Area, but the scale of the map makes it impossible to determine the exact location of this structure in reference to the modern street grid. Four lots, each with a primary structure fronting on the street, were present on the east side of the 100 block of N. Main Street by the time the 1875 (Hardesty) map of Findlay was created; the area to the east was still mostly vacant land, but Clinton Court had been laid out between Main St. and Clinton St. and a steam saw mill owned by J. Powell was located in the area that is now the 200 block of Clinton Court. This saw mill appears to still be visible on the 1888 (Burleigh and Norris) bird's-eye view map of Findlay.

Sanborn fire insurance maps of Findlay indicate that all of the residential structures on Clinton Court and Taylor Street as of 2009 were originally built during the 1880s and 1890s, at the height of the natural gas and oil boom in northwestern Ohio. The one exception was the property at 122 Taylor Street, which was the location of a small "Ward House" (approximately the size of an outbuilding, but located adjacent to Taylor St.) from at least 1908 to 1949. It is unclear what purpose this structure served. Until the 1930s, the rear yards of the Clinton Court properties fronted on the north bank of the Blanchard River. Over time, minor changes to building footprints (such as the addition or removal of rear kitchens, porches, garages, etc.) occurred on most of these properties.

High-altitude aerial photographs dating from 1939, 1949, 1957, 1969, 1979, 1988, 1994, 2004, and 2015 (HIG 2018) were also examined (see Appendix B, Figures B10-B18). Unfortunately, tree cover on the north bank of the Blanchard River largely obscures the view of many structures within the current APE on these photographs. However, the Ward House at 122 Taylor St. appears to have been removed by 1957, and a mobile home was placed on this lot by 1969. This mobile home was removed at the time of the 2010 building demolitions elsewhere along Clinton Court and Taylor St.

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

This section of the report includes a description of the archaeological research design developed as a result of the background research (detailed in Section 2); the resulting field methods employed to identify and evaluate archaeological resources within the survey area; the laboratory methods used to analyze the material culture that was recovered; and a discussion of NRHP eligibility evaluation. The section concludes with a discussion of post-project artifact disposition.

3.1 Research Design and Methods

3.1.1 Research Design

The research design for the archaeological survey was based on the results of previous archaeological investigations within Findlay as well as the relevant prehistoric and historic contexts (see Sections 2.2-2.3). Given the history of urban development within the project area, intact evidence of extensive prehistoric occupation is unlikely to survive. Therefore, the research design focused on archaeological resources associated with the historic period.

As noted in Section 2.4, six previously recorded archaeological sites – 33HK0742, 33HK0743, 33HK0774, 33HK0811, 33HK0812, and 33HK0813 – are located within the current APE. Both of these sites were initially developed for light industrial use during the late 19th century, representing the economic growth that resulted from Hancock County's natural gas and oil boom of the 1880s-1890s. By the middle of the 20th century such industrial activity had largely moved to the outskirts of the city, however, and formerly industrial parcels in and around the downtown area were being converted to residential uses. 33HK0811 (131 N. Cory St.) was one such property, having been built as L.W. Hoadley's Steam Carpet Cleaning Works in the early 1890s. Sometime between 1915 and 1924, an outbuilding on this property was converted to a domestic residence. The other five sites were all originally constructed as residences in the Jones and Johns Clinton Street Addition between 1888 and 1900; 33HK0742, 33HK0774 and 33HK0813 all served as boardinghouses during the first quarter of the 20th century. Archaeological monitoring of building demolitions in 2010 resulted in the recordation of all six sites, and the NRHP eligibility recommendations that are summarized in Table 2.2.

The 1888 bird's-eye-view map of Findlay (Burleigh and Norris 1888) depicts a large residence on the west side of Taylor St. between Clinton St. and the Blanchard River. Whether any part of this building was located on the lot at 122 Taylor St. is unclear, and it remains unknown when this structure was removed. Otherwise, the lot at 122 Taylor St. remained empty until at least 1949, and probably until 1970, when county property records indicate that a mobile home was placed there. However, a dwelling was built just to the north at 124-126 Taylor St. (then Jefferson St.) between 1890 and 1895, and another dwelling was built to the south at 120 Taylor St. between 1901 and 1908. It is possible that the residents of these two houses utilized the empty lot between them for some purpose, such as trash disposal.[2] City property records indicate that the Bays family occupied the mobile home for much (if not all) of the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s.

Sites 33HK0742 and 33HK0774 have previously been recommended eligible for the NRHP, and 33HK0743 and 33HK0811 have been recommended not eligible. Much of the rest of the current APE has been heavily disturbed by commercial development during the 20th century, and the mostly open area located between the residential parcels on the south side of Clinton Court and

[2] The use of empty lots for communal trash disposal in 19th- and 20th-century urban neighborhoods has been documented in archaeological contexts. See, i.e., Chidester 2009: chapter 4.

the Blanchard River consists of fill placed in the 1930s when the Blanchard River was re-routed by the Civilian Conservation Corps to alleviate flooding in downtown Findlay (Chidester et al. 2011). Therefore, the current investigation focused on the three remaining properties within the APE with the potential for intact, significant archaeological deposits: 33HK0812, 33HK0943, 33HK0813. The investigation had two goals: first, to identify whether any additional intact archaeological resources are present on these three properties through close-interval shovel-testing; and second, to evaluate the stratigraphic integrity and information potential of 33HK0812 and 33HK0813, as well as other archaeological resources that may be identified during shovel testing, through the excavation of several 1 m x 1 m (3.3 ft x 3.3 ft) square test excavation units.

3.1.2 Field Survey Methods

The archaeological survey was conducted in accordance with the guidelines developed by the SHPO (Ohio Historic Preservation Office 1994). The shovel testing survey consisted of the excavation of 50 cm x 50 cm (19.7 in x 19.7 in) shovel test pits (STPs) at either 5-m (16.4-ft) or 10-m (32.8-ft) intervals across each parcel. These STPs were excavated until culturally sterile subsoil was encountered or to a depth of 50 cm (19.7 in), whichever came first. Excavated soil was screened through ¼-in wire mesh, and recovered artifacts were bagged and labeled with the provenience. Locations of positive STPs were recorded using a hand-held Trimble GPS unit with sub-meter accuracy. The entire project area was visually inspected and photographically documented.

In addition, two 1 m x 1 m (3.3 ft x 3.3 ft) square test units were excavated – one each within 33HK0812 and 33HK0813. The placement of these units was guided by the goal of determining whether subsurface features or artifact deposits associated with the industrial or residential occupations of the parcels were present on these two sites. The test units were excavated according to natural stratigraphic layers. As with the STPs, excavated soil was screened through ¼-in wire mesh, and recovered artifacts were bagged and labeled with the provenience. Stratigraphic levels and unit wall profiles were photographed, and scale drawings of the same were produced. Members of the field crew took detailed notes about soil colors, textures, inclusions, stratigraphy, and other relevant information.

3.1.3 Laboratory Methods

All cultural materials collected in the field were washed, sorted and catalogued in MSG's laboratory facility in Maumee. Artifacts were rinsed in water and loose dirt was removed with a soft-bristled toothbrush. Fragile artifacts or those not suited to wet cleaning (e.g., wood or charcoal fragments, heavily rusted metal items) were dry-brushed to remove dirt. After artifacts were cleaned, they were re-bagged in 4-mil plastic ziplock bags, and the bags were labeled according to provenience.

The following is a description of the methods used by MSG to analyze the cultural materials collected from each site encountered during the Phase I survey.

3.1.3.1 Prehistoric Artifact Analysis

Lithic Artifacts

In many ways, lithic assemblages are ideal for the study of prehistoric cultures. Chert was almost universally utilized by prehistoric cultures in North America. Because the tool manufacturing process creates large amounts of lithic detritus, chert has a nearly ubiquitous presence on prehistoric sites (Meyers 1970:5). In the study area, chert would have likely been gathered from

either of two possible sources: primary bedded outcrops or glacial till and other secondary deposits.

Determination of chert types is based upon a macroscopic investigation of the overall properties of the chert and descriptions taken from relevant literature (e.g., DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998; Justice 1987; Ritchie 1961). As much as possible, all lithic artifacts are identified by chert type. In cases where it is not possible to identify the type of chert, artifacts are generally assumed to have been manufactured from local pebble cherts from glacial deposits.

MSG's classification scheme for prehistoric artifacts seeks to order all lithic artifacts into primary groups based upon shared attributes (e.g., bifaces). These classes are broken down further into morphological classifications that seek to place artifacts into descriptive categories with a focus on the similarity of objects, if not their specific usage (e.g., projectile points). When possible, these descriptive categories are assigned to tertiary groups, which are types that have been shown to have chronological or cultural significance (e.g., Kirk Corner-Notched projectile points, which are diagnostic of the Early Archaic period). The primary artifact classes utilized by MSG are cores (which can be further divided into blade cores and flake cores), lithic debitage (which includes flakes, shatter and remnant core fragments) and tools (including projectile points, bifaces, gravers, scrapers, drills, grinding stones, etc.).

3.1.3.2 Historic Artifact Analysis

Following the completion of initial processing, historic materials are identified according to material, method of manufacture, and function. Historic artifacts can be separated into seven broad material categories: ceramics, glass, masonry, metal, plastic, faunal, and other. Next, artifacts are sorted into subcategories within each of the material categories. They are also grouped into functional categories, which can serve as analytical tools in examining patterns such as activity areas, consumption and intensity of site use. These functional categories have been adapted by MSG from previous studies (e.g., Mansberger 1988; Rogers et al. 1988; South 1977). Both material and functional categories are discussed in this section.

Ceramics
Ceramics are one of the most temporally diagnostic artifact classes on historic-period sites. Ceramic analysis can illustrate the socio-economic status of site occupants (Miller 1980, 1991), consumption preferences (Wall 1994), and the range of some site-specific activities (such as cooking, hosting visitors, or gardening), among other things. During laboratory analysis, ceramics are initially sorted into the following ware types: stoneware, unrefined earthenware, refined earthenware, and porcelain. Ware types are distinguished on the basis of paste color, paste texture, glaze, and decoration. The classifications and chronologies formulated by standard collectors' identification guides (e.g., Cushion 1980; Debolt 1994; Greer 2005; Ketchum 1983, 1987, and 2000; Lehner 1988; Raycraft and Raycraft 1990), as well as the academic literature (e.g., Claney 2004; Gibson 2011; Lofstrom et al. 1982; Miller 1980, 1991; Miller and Hunter 2001; Miller et al. 2000; Noël Hume 1969; Samford 1997; South 1977; Sussman 1977, 1997), are among the sources used to identify and date ceramic artifacts.

Glass
Prior to 1860, little technological change had occurred in the glass industry and almost every piece was handmade. Glassmaking underwent a "revolution" during the second half of the 19th century, resulting in numerous identifiable temporal markers. These manufacturing characteristics and their respective temporal ranges have been identified for vessel glass (bottles and jars), tableware, window, and miscellaneous glass. For example, mouth-blown bottles or jars (which pre-date the

mid-1860s) will exhibit a pontil scar on the base, while mold-blown bottles (which in the U.S. may date anywhere from ca. 1830 to 1920, depending on the type of mold used) will have side mold seams that run from the base or heel of the vessel to its neck or the base of the lip. A bottle or jar with a side mold seam that continues to the top of the lip, indicating fully automated manufacture, post-dates 1905. Color and function are other major characteristics used to identify glass artifacts. While color is not always a reliable diagnostic tool, it often illustrates function and can sometimes provide date ranges. For instance, glass with magnesium added as a decoloring agent (a technique used from about 1870 to 1914) can often become solarized, and turns purple when exposed to the sun (Lockhart 2006). Applied color labeling, which is still commonly used on glass soda-pop bottles, was first introduced in the 1930s (Miller et al. 2000:8). MSG's procedures for glass identification and temporal affiliation follow studies by Bender (2016), Deiss (1981), Jones (2000), Jones and Sullivan (1989), Ketchum (1975), Lorrain (1968), Madden and Hardison (2004), Miller and McNichol (2012), Putnam (1965), Toulouse (1971), and Weiland (2009), as well as the Society for Historical Archaeology's *Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website* (www.sha.org/bottle).

Metal

Metal artifacts are identified by material (aluminum, brass, copper, iron, lead, steel, etc.) and function (hardware, tools, roofing, buttons, etc.). The mode of manufacture may be used to identify and date the artifact (e.g., Busch 1981; Rock 2000; Wells 1998), and spatial analysis can provide important clues as to the layout of a site; this has proven especially successful in the analysis of historic nails (e.g., Young 1994). Metal artifacts are commonly found in severely deteriorated states that prevent successful identification. When good preservation exists, metal artifacts can be useful not only in dating an assemblage, but also in establishing construction dates for architectural and mechanical features.

Masonry

This category includes material types that do not fit into any of the above categories but that share a general similarity of function such that it is practical to create a category for them rather than simply including them in the broad category of "Other" (see below). Material types that fall under the masonry category include brick, mortar, concrete, and dressed stone.

Plastic

Although long ignored by archaeologists, plastic is increasingly becoming a focus of research as more and more 20th-century sites pass the 50-year threshold for NRHP eligibility. The very first plastics, including materials known as gutta percha, vulcanite, and hard rubber, were made of natural materials and were produced as early as the 1840s. Modern plastics are made from mostly synthetic materials and can be divided into thermosetting plastics (those that are formed into a fixed shape by heating and stay in that shape even if re-heated) and thermoplastic plastics (those that are heated for shaping, become firm when cooled, but soften again if re-heated) (Young 2004:113). The first modern plastic, trademarked as Bakelite, was introduced in 1907. Bakelite is a very hard plastic that was used for electrical and telephone parts. Pyralin plastic was invented in 1915 and was used for items such as combs, tooth brushes, pens, toys, and kitchen tools. Melmac plastic was trademarked in 1940 and used in the production of tableware; just five years later Tupperware was invented (Miller et al. 2000:16-17).

Faunal

On historic archaeological sites, faunal remains can indicate the degree to which a site's occupants were self-sufficient or participated in the broader local economy; the financial and social status of the residents; and even their ethnicity (based on generalized ethnic preferences for different types and cuts of meat). Faunal remains on historic sites can also include the remains of domesticated

animals such as pets, livestock, and draft animals. Faunal remains are analyzed using standard identification guides (e.g., *Mammal Remains from Archaeological Sites* [Olsen 1964], *Mammalian Osteology* [Gilbert 1990], *Avian Osteology* [Gilbert et al. 1996], and *Fish, Amphibian and Reptile Remains from Archaeological Sites* [Olsen 1968]) following the methods set forth in O'Connor's *The Archaeology of Animal Bones* (2000) and Beisaw's *Identifying and Interpreting Animal Bones: A Manual* (2013).

Other

This category encompasses all material types that cannot be classified as ceramic, glass, metal, masonry, plastic, or faunal. Examples of such material include textiles (e.g., clothing), floral remains (e.g., wood, charcoal), paper products, lithic artifacts (e.g., roofing slate), and mineral artifacts (e.g., coal). The *Other* category also includes composite artifacts, or those that are made of multiple material types or composite materials. Some examples include asphalt; glass jars with metal lids still attached; porcelain electrical insulators with metal pins; and flashlights with metal, plastic and/or glass parts.

Functional Categories

Historic artifacts are also separated into functional categories in order to determine the function of features and sites. The functional categories used in the present study include:

1. *Kitchen,* which is divided into food preparation, food service, food storage, and dietary remains (including floral and faunal remains);
2. *Architecture*, which is divided into construction materials, architectural hardware (e.g., nails), fixtures (e.g., window glass, door hinges, coat hooks, etc.), utilities (e.g., electrical wiring, plumbing-related artifacts, utility pipes, etc.), and miscellaneous;
3. *Domestic,* which is divided into lighting and electrical items, furnishings and housewares (furniture, decorative tableware, knick-knacks, etc.), domestic labor supplies (e.g., sewing needles, bleach bottles, etc.), appliances/appliance parts, landscaping-related artifacts (e.g., flower pots), and miscellaneous domestic items (e.g., door keys, padlocks, etc.);
4. *Personal*, which is divided into clothing (fasteners [such as buttons], footwear, and miscellaneous), indulgence (pipes, etc.), personal adornment (jewelry, cosmetics, etc.), religion (e.g., religious tokens, rosary beads, etc.) coins, communication (writing supplies, etc.), toys (dolls, miniature tea sets, games, figurines, etc.), education (e.g., writing slates, slate pencils), pets (faunal remains of domesticated pets, pet toys, license/vaccination tags, etc.), recreation (sports, hobbies, etc.), health and hygiene (toothbrushes, hair supplies, pharmaceutical, etc.), and miscellaneous;
5. *Commercial,* which includes paper or plastic advertisements, packaging materials for commercial goods, price tags, etc.
6. *Transportation,* which includes non-automotive vehicular parts, automotive parts, aeronautical equipment and parts, associated items such as motor oil cans, sections or pieces of former roads, etc.;
7. *Agriculture,* which includes agricultural tools, storage, agricultural machinery, transportation equipment, infrastructure (e.g., drainage tiles), livestock/domesticated work animals (i.e., faunal remains), livestock artifacts (e.g., horse shoes, bridal buckles, other livestock-related equipment and tools, etc.), and miscellaneous agricultural items (i.e., artifacts related to ancillary activities, such as kiln bricks);
8. *Industry,* which includes machinery and machinery parts, transportation equipment, raw materials, infrastructure, industrial hardware, and industrial by-products or waste (e.g., slag);
9. *Arms*, which includes weapons and weapon parts, ammunition, etc.;
10. *Miscellaneous,* which includes fuel (including coal and charcoal), fuel storage, storage, miscellaneous hardware, tools, power generation (e.g., batteries), utility infrastructure (e.g.,

sewer or drainage pipes, telephone insulators), and non-industrial waste byproducts (e.g., slag, rust concretions);

11. *Indeterminate,* which includes indeterminate ceramic items, glass vessels that may be either pharmaceutical *or* kitchen, metal cans for which the original contents cannot be identified, etc.;
12. *Non-Cultural,* which consists of unmodified natural objects (i.e., natural rocks) and non-cultural faunal and floral remains. (Non-cultural objects that were collected during fieldwork were cataloged but not included in functional analyses of individual sites.)

3.2 National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation

After documentary research, fieldwork, and laboratory analysis were completed, MSG evaluated the potential significance of all 33HK0812, 33HK0813 and 33HK0943. in terms of their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). According to 36 CFR 60.4, cultural resources may be eligible for listing in the NRHP if they meet one or more of the following criteria:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in the districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. *Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history;*
B. *Association with the lives of historically significant persons;*
C. *Embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; representative of the work of a master; possession of high artistic values; or representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (for archaeological sites associated with standing architecture, or yielding related architectural evidence); or*
D. *Ability to yield information important to the study of North American prehistory or history.*

Archaeological properties are most often determined to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. Therefore, it is important to note that in order for archaeological remains to satisfy the criteria considerations and to yield information important to the study of North American prehistory or history, the materials should be within the depositional environment in which they were originally interred or accumulated (i.e., undisturbed contexts).

3.3 Artifact Disposition

All cultural materials collected during professional archaeological investigations are the property of the landowner. In the case of the three properties investigated here, the landowner is the Hancock County Commissioners. MSG will maintain possession of all artifacts collected during this investigation until such time as all cultural resource investigations for the Blanchard River Hydraulic Improvements are complete. At that time, MSG will work with the Hancock County Commissioners to donate the artifacts to a professional curation facility that meets federal standards (36 CFR 79), such as the Ohio History Connection.

4.0 RESULTS

The archaeological survey and testing were conducted from October 1-3, 2020. A total of 76 STPs were excavated across the three survey parcels. This shovel testing confirmed the widespread presence of artifact deposits at 33HK0812 and 33HK0813, including particular concentrations that were then targeted for investigation by the placement of one 1x1 m (3.3x3.3 ft) excavation unit at each site. The shovel testing also revealed artifact deposits on the parcel at (redacted). Although these deposits appear to be heavily disturbed, this parcel was assigned OAI number 33HK0943. Detailed results of the survey and testing at each of the three OAI sites are described below.

4.1 33HK0943

The parcel measures approximately 35 m (115 ft) north-south by 34 m (112 ft) east-west. A total of 39 STPs were excavated within this site. The initial survey plan called for the excavation of STPs at 5-m (16.4-ft) intervals; however, when it became clear that much of this parcel has been heavily disturbed in the past, the shovel testing grid was reduced to 10 m (33 ft) for the southern half of the site. Sixteen of the 39 STPs exhibited heavily mottled soil stratigraphy with very high gravel content (>50%). Fifteen STPs were negative and eight yielded cultural material (Figure 4.1); however, even these exhibited some evidence for prior disturbance (see Appendix C, Photo 2).

Seven of the eight positive STPs were clustered in the northern half of 33HK0943. A total of 55 artifacts were recovered from the site (Table 4.1). Material types include ceramic, glass, metal, plastic, and "other" artifacts. Temporally diagnostic artifacts include a whiteware sherd with a red transfer-printed design (1829-1880), porcelain insulator fragments (1890-1930), a glass bottle fragment with applied color labeling (post-1933), and a styrofoam fragment (post-1954) (Appendix D, Table D2).

Table 4.1 Artifacts Recovered by Provenience, 33HK0943

	Material Category					
Provenience	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Plastic	Other	Total
STP A5, Level 1	1	8	2	5	1	*17*
STP B4, Level 1	3	3	3	1	0	*10*
STP B6, Level 1	1	4	0	0	1	*6*
STP C3, Level 1	0	1	0	1	0	*2*
STP C5, Level 1	2	0	2	0	0	*4*
STP D5, Level 2	6	3	3	0	1	*13*
STP D6, Level 2	0	2	0	0	0	*2*
STP F6, Level 1	0	0	1	0	0	*1*
Total	*13*	*21*	*11*	*7*	*3*	*55*

Functional categories represented by this assemblage include Architecture (n=26, 47.3%); Kitchen (n=7, 12.7%); Domestic (n=6, 10.9%), Miscellaneous (n=2, 3.6%); and Indeterminate (n=14, 25.5%). The Architecture category is dominated by nails (Architectural Hardware) and window glass (Fixtures), with smaller numbers of artifacts associated with Construction Materials and Utilities also present. The majority of the artifacts in the Indeterminate category are either glass bottle fragments for which the original contents cannot be surmised, or unidentified plastic fragments. Overall, this assemblage is consistent with the remains of a demolished residential structure.

FIGURE 4.1
REDACTED

Given the documented property history (see Section 2.4.2) and its location between two currently vacant parcels where houses once stood, as well as the heavy soil disturbance observed across much of the site, it seems likely that most, if not all, of the artifacts recovered from 33HK0943 represent demolition debris from the adjacent properties that was intentionally or unintentionally spread across the parcel. No evidence for undisturbed, *in situ* deposits or cultural features was observed at this site. Due to this lack of physical integrity, it does not appear that 33HK0943 is eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, no further archaeological investigations of this site are recommended.

4.2 33HK0812

Originally identified during archaeological monitoring of structural demolition in 2010, 33HK0812 corresponds to the parcel located at (redacted). This parcel measures approximately 15 m (49 ft) north-south by 34 m (112 ft) east-west. Prior to its demolition, the residence located on the parcel was a vernacular, two-story, gabled-ell structure with an ashlar stone foundation, a shed-roofed, open-frame porch at the juncture of the two ells, and an attached garage. The original structure was built sometime between 1890 and 1895, and additions were added between 1895 and 1908 (see Appendix B, Figures B4-B9). The property appears to have been occupied sequentially by two families for much of the first three quarters of the 20th century (Johnson and Chidester 2010:16).

During the archaeological monitoring in 2010, a total of 343 artifacts associated with the parcel's domestic use were collected. These appeared to represent to primary time periods: the late 19th century (ca. 1880-1900) and the second quarter of the 20th century (ca. 1925-1950). Although none of the artifacts were collected from secure feature proveniences, a particular concentration was recorded from the area underneath the open frame porch. The size and composition of the artifact assemblage, along with the documented history of the parcel, led MSG to recommend additional investigation of 33HK0812 to determine whether it is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D for its ability to yield data about working-class life in Findlay during the late 19th and 20th centuries (Chidester and Johnson 2017:12).

At the time of the current investigation, no remnants of the house or its various additions remained aboveground (see Appendix C, Photo 1). A total of 22 STPs were excavated within the boundary of 33HK0812; of these, 14 were positive for material culture, five were negative, and three exhibited disturbed soil profiles (Figure 4.1). The A soil horizon varied across the site from 10YR 4/2 – 4/4 dark grayish-yellowish brown or even 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silt loam, ranging from 10-50 cm (3.9-19.7 in) in depth. The subsoil also varied (colors including 10YR 3/4 and 4/4 dark yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, and 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow). However, there was generally little mottling observed except in the three disturbed STPs.

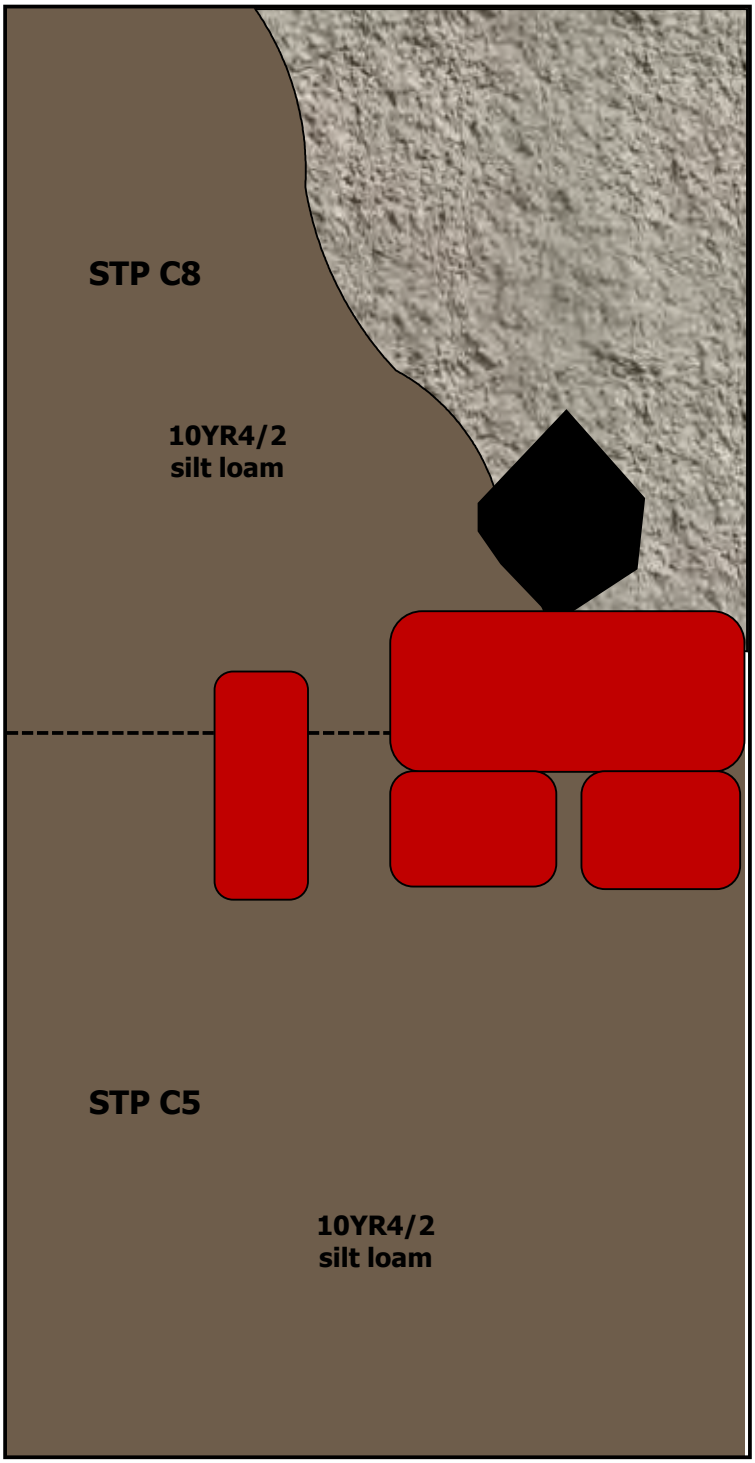
A total of 771 historic-period artifacts were recovered from 33HK0812 during the current investigations, including ceramic, faunal, glass, masonry, metal, plastic, and "other" artifacts (Table 4.2). A number of these are temporally diagnostic, representing the full time span of the property's residential occupation. These include an Indian-head penny dated 1899, solarized glass container fragments (1870-1914), utilitarian stoneware crock and jug sherds with Albany slip glaze on both interior and exterior sides (late 19th century), a patent medicine bottle fragment for Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root (1880s-1930s), dominoes made of Bakelite (post-1907), machine-made glass marbles (post-1926), a Phillips-head screw (post-1930), plastic chess, checkers, and Monopoly game pieces (post-World War II), a plastic zip tie (post-1960), tabs from pull-ring can closures (1965-1983), various coins dating to the 1970s, and commercial product packaging (wrappers, plastic cap break-away bands) post-dating 1980. Other notable artifacts include decorated tableware ceramics (generally too small for patterns to be identified), a Slaymaker-brand padlock, porcelain doll fragments, butchered faunal remains, and various metal hardware and tools (Appendix D, Table D2).

Table 4.2 Historic Artifacts Recovered by Provenience, 33HK0812 (Current Investigation)

	Material Category							
Provenience	Ceramic	Faunal	Glass	Masonry	Metal	Plastic	Other	Total
STP A1, Level 1	3	0	6	2	1	0	0	*12*
STP A4, Level 1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	*3*
STP A5, Level 1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	*6*
STP A6, Level 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	*1*
STP B2, Level 1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	*1*
STP B4, Level 1	19	13	72	0	29	7	1	*141*
STP B5, Level 1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	*2*
STP B6, Level 1	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	*6*
STP C2, Level 1	1	0	5	0	4	1	1	*12*
STP C3, Level 1	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	*8*
STP C4, Level 1	8	0	4	1	2	0	3	*18*
STP C5, Level 1	5	2	25	0	7	1	0	*40*
STP C6, Level 1	1	0	4	2	8	0	0	*15*
STP C8, Level 1	2	3	8	0	13	3	5	*34*
Test Unit 1, Level 1	50	65	173	1	105	61	17	*472*
Total	*93*	*85*	*300*	*9*	*180*	*77*	*27*	*771*

One feature was encountered in STP C5; STP C8 was subsequently excavated adjacent to STP C5 to expose more of this feature. Designated Feature #1 within the site, it consisted of a still-articulated brick foundation adjacent to a poured concrete layer. The top of the feature was located approximately 10 cm (3.9 in) below the current ground surface. The concrete continued to a depth of approximately 20 cm (7.9 in) below ground surface (bgs), while the base of the brick foundation was at approximately 28 cm (11.0 in) bgs (Figures 4.2-4.3; Appendix C, Photos 4-6). A total of 74 historic-period artifacts were recovered from these two STPs, in direct association with Feature #1. One of these, a penny dated 1975, may provide an approximate date for the feature - the bricks appeared to be of modern machine manufacture. Soil probes indicated that the poured concrete extended at least 4 m (13 ft) to the north of STP C8 and 2.5 m (8 ft) to the east of STP C5. The location of Feature 1 corresponds approximately to the location of an attached garage to the rear (west) of the main house that first appears on the 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance map; it is possible that the modern bricks and poured concrete represent a renovation episode. Interestingly, one prehistoric artifact was also recovered from STP C8, from Level 2 (underneath the poured concrete) – a Late Archaic Brewerton Corner-notched projectile point (ca. 5000 – 3700 B.P.) (Appendix D, Table D1). It is likely that this artifact represents a prehistoric isolated find that was simply lucky enough to survive successive waves of development on the parcel.

Based on the shovel-testing results, STP B4 was expanded into a 1 m x 1 m (3.3 ft x 3.3 ft) excavation unit, designated Test Unit (TU) 1, with the shovel test forming the southwestern quadrant of the excavation unit (Appendix C, Photos 3, 7-10). TU 1 was excavated in two natural levels corresponding to the observed stratigraphy in STP B4. The soil matrix consisted of a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam A horizon that extended to a depth of approximately 29 cm (11.4 in) bgs, overlying a B horizon consisting of 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam. The unit was terminated at a depth of 40 cm (15.7 in) bgs when Level 2 failed to yield any artifacts (Figures 4.4-4.5). Despite the large number of artifacts recovered from the combined STP and test unit (n=613, or 80% of the total artifact assemblage collected from 33HK0812 during this investigation), no cultural features were observed. Most of the temporally diagnostic artifacts listed above were recovered from TU 1. When compared to Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (see Appendix B), it appears that the location of TU 1 corresponds to a rear addition to the original residential structure that was built between 1895 and 1908.



Brick

Charcoal

Concrete

0 10
inches
centimeters
0 25

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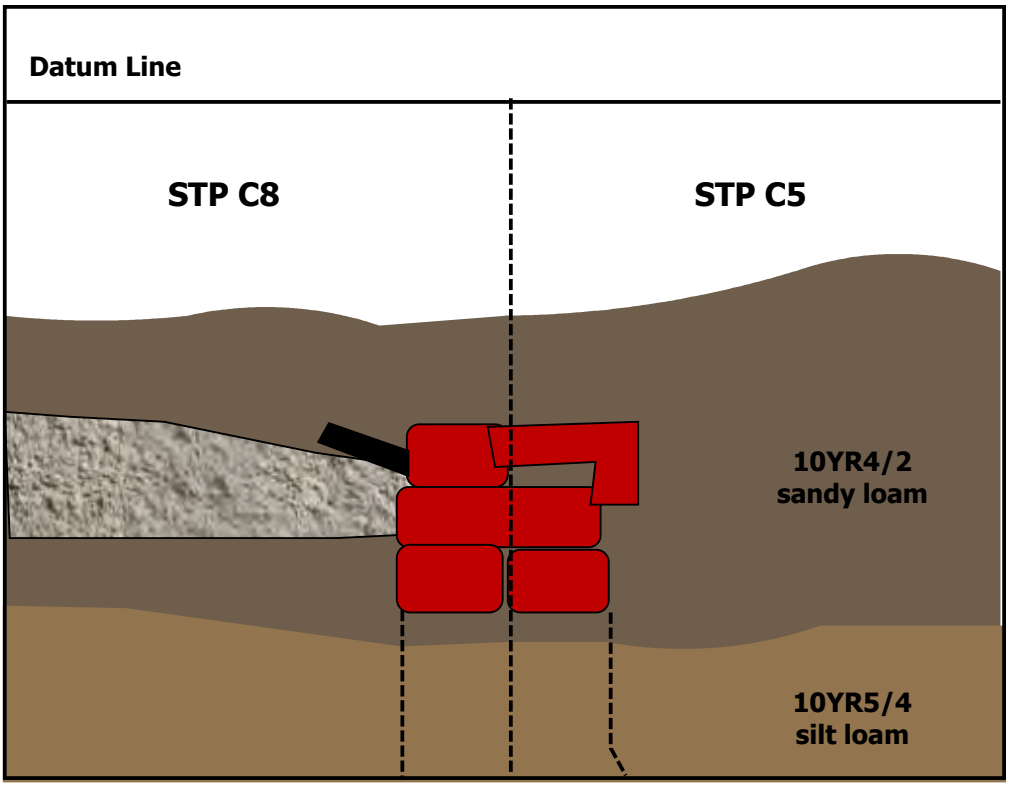
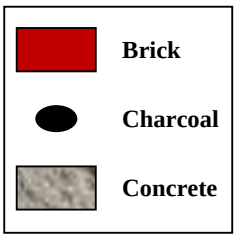
Figure 4.2
33HK0812
Feature #1 Planview

N





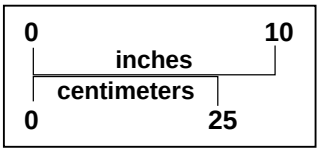


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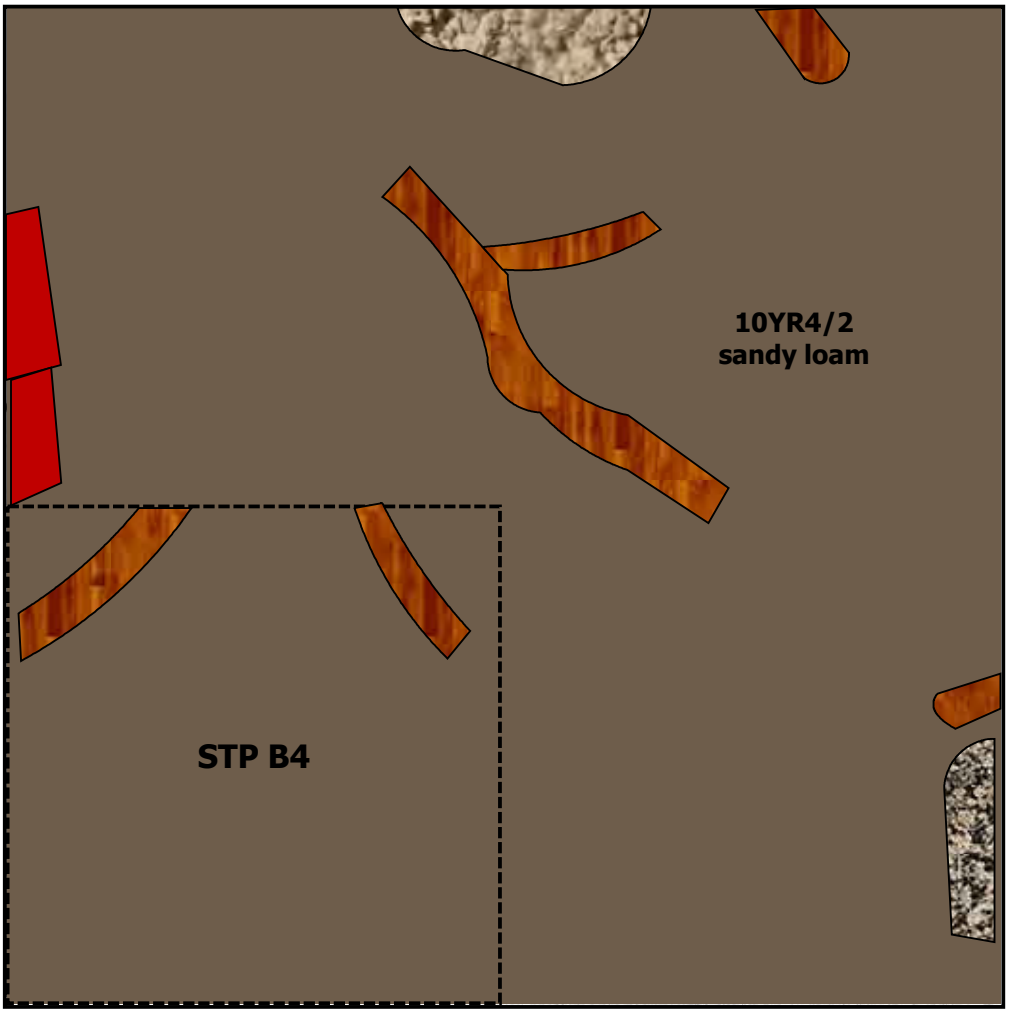
Figure 4.3
33HK0812
Feature #1 Profile



Asphalt

Brick

Rock/Stone

Roots

0 10
inches
centimeters
0 25

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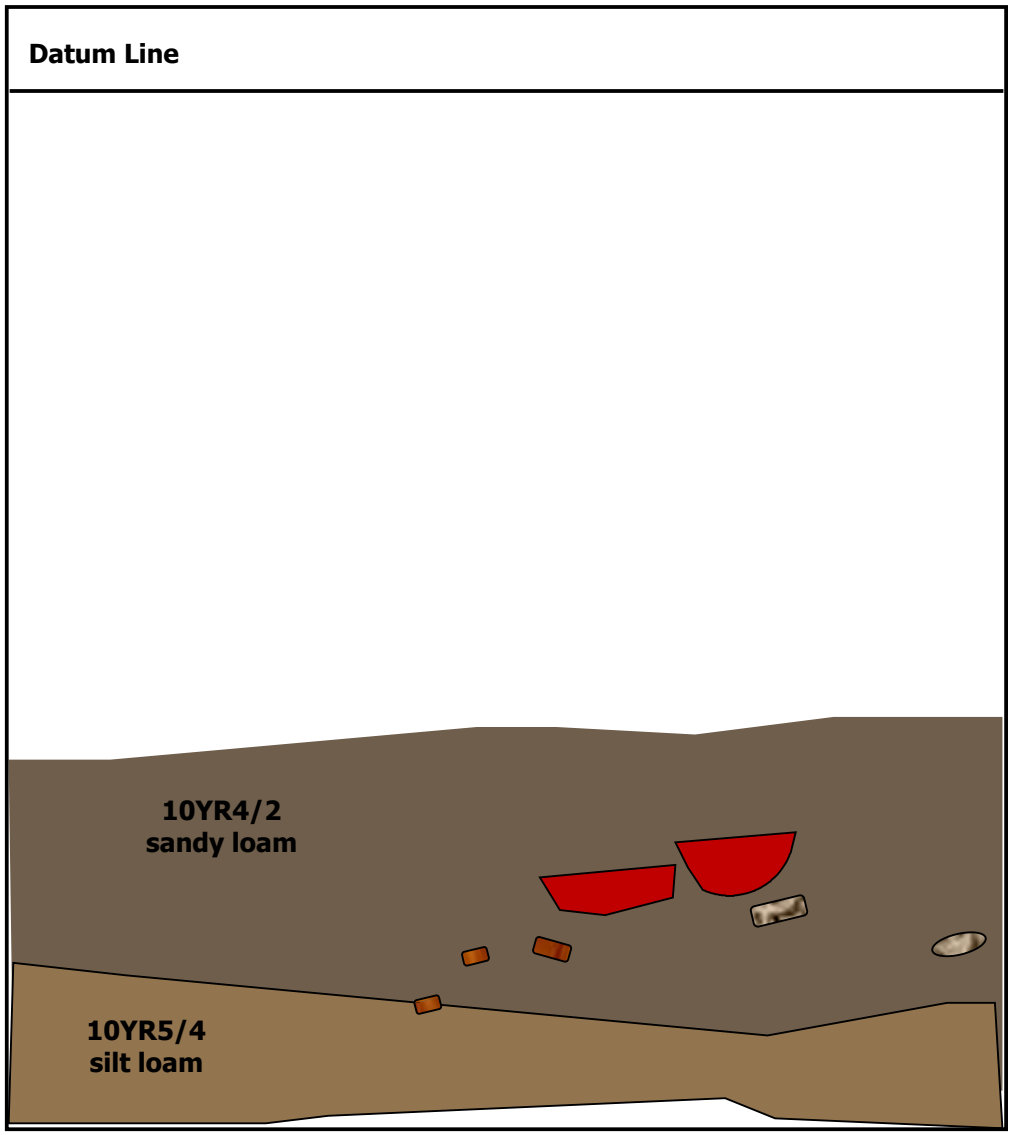
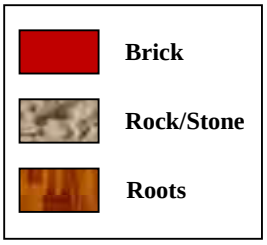
Figure 4.4
33HK0812
Test Unit 1
Planview, Base of Level 1

N





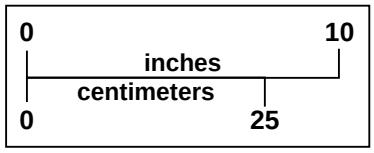


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Figure 4.5
33HK0812
Test Unit 1 West Wall Profile

When all 771 historic-period artifacts collected from 33HK0812 during the current investigation are considered, nine functional categories are present: Architecture (n=230, 29.8%), Kitchen (n=169, 21.9%), Personal (n=49, 6.4%), Miscellaneous (n=46, 6.0%), Domestic (n=40, 5.2%), Industry (n=6, 0.8%), and Indeterminate (n=231, 30.0%). The Architecture category is dominated by architectural hardware (n=109, 47.4%; all nails) and fixtures (n=103, 44.8%; primarily window glass), with smaller percentages of construction materials (n=15, 6.5%) and utilities-related artifacts (n=3, 1.3%). The Kitchen category is similarly dominated by dietary remains (n=71, 42.0%; all butchered bone fragments) and artifacts associated with food service (n=64, 37.9%), with smaller numbers of artifacts associated with food storage (n=18, 10.7%) or multiple kitchen-related sub-categories (n=16, 9.5%). Finally, nearly three-quarters of the Indeterminate artifacts consist of glass container artifacts for which the original contents cannot reasonably be surmised (n=168, 72.7%).

The lack of consistent stratigraphy or clearly stratified deposits across the site would seem to indicate that 33HK0812 consists primarily of material graded over when the house was demolished in 2010. However, the presence of a partially intact structural feature as well as apparent spatial patterning across the site (with particular artifact hotspots located around Feature #1, TU 1 and the original open-frame porch area [around STP A1]) suggests that 33HK0812 maintains a degree of subsurface integrity. Furthermore, the wide variety of material and functional types within the substantial assemblage recovered from this site (now over 1,000 artifacts between the 2010 monitoring and the current investigation) represents a variety of domestic activities. If taken as part of the Clinton Court/Taylor St. neighborhood, additional investigation of this site (including special analyses of various predominant artifact classes such as faunal remains, container glass, and toys, as well as detailed archival research) is likely to yield further data that could provide significant insights into working-class life in Findlay from the time of the gas and oil boom of the late 19th century through the mid-20th century. It is therefore the Principal Investigator's opinion that 33HK0812 is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

4.3 33HK0813

Originally identified during archaeological monitoring of structural demolition in 2010, 33HK0813 corresponds to the parcel located at (redacted). This parcel measures approximately 45 m (148 ft) north-south by 12 m (39 ft) east-west. Prior to its demolition, the residence located on the parcel was a vernacular, two-story, gabled-ell structure with a shed-roofed porch at the juncture of the ells and one-story addition on the rear (south) façade of the house. The original structure was built between 1888 and 1890, at the height of Findlay's gas and oil boom; the rear addition was added by 1901 (see Appendix B, Figures B4-B9). The property appears to have been used primarily as a boarding-house for working-class bachelors during the first half of the 20th century, before becoming a single-family home during the second half of the century (Johnson and Chidester 2010:6-7).

During the archaeological monitoring in 2010, a total of 75 artifacts were collected. While few tightly diagnostic artifacts were among them, the assemblage generally appeared to represent the property's post-World War II history as a single-family home. Although none of the artifacts were collected from secure feature proveniences, the presence of the artifacts along with the documented history of the parcel led MSG to recommend additional investigation of 33HK0813 to determine whether it is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D for its ability to yield data about working-class life in Findlay during the 20th century (Chidester and Johnson 2017:12).

At the time of the current survey, the only remnants of the occupation were a partially buried concrete walkway along the western edge of the parcel and what appeared to be a capped cistern or well (Appendix C, Photos 11-13). A total of 16 STPs were excavated within the boundary of 33HK0813; of these, 11 were positive for material culture, four exhibited disturbed stratigraphy, and two were negative (Figure 4.6).

FIGURE 4.6
REDACTED

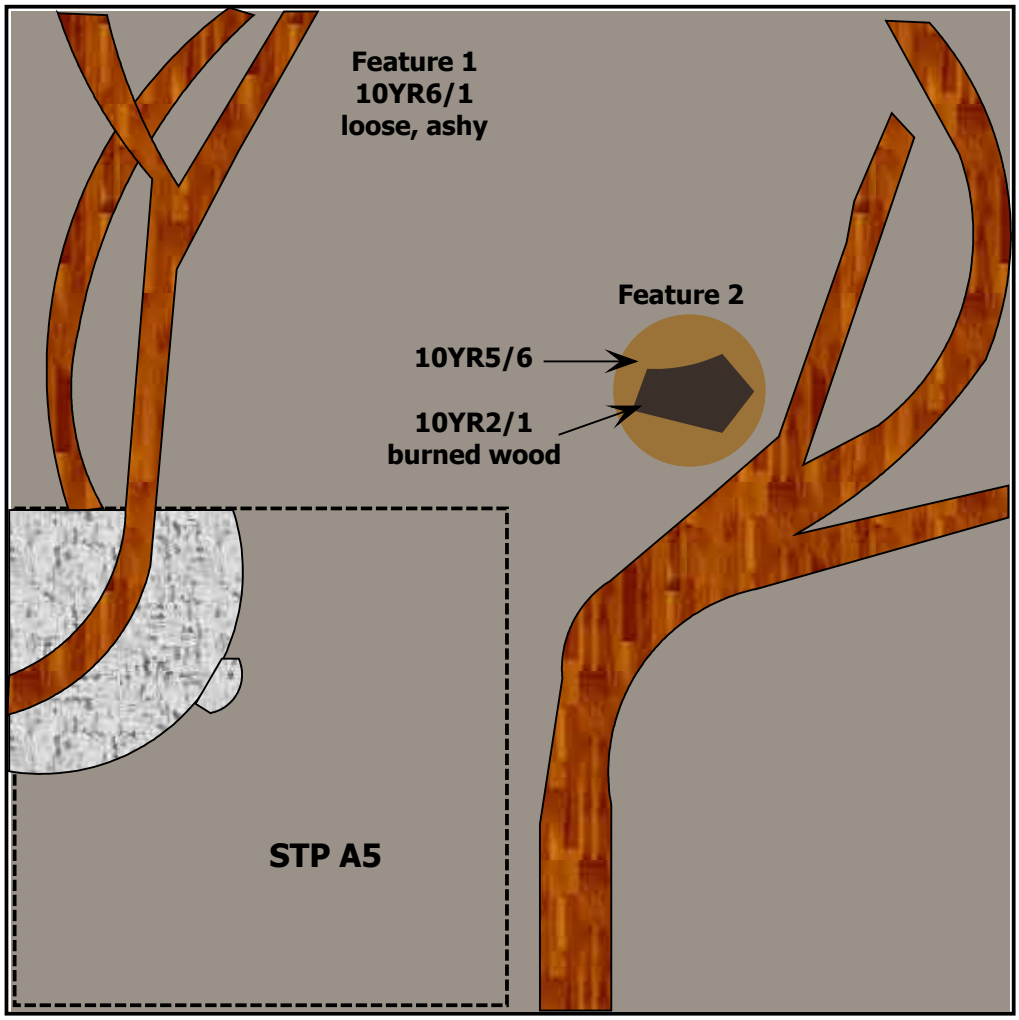
In undisturbed portions of the parcel, the stratigraphy generally consists of a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown or 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam A horizon that extends to depths of anywhere from 15 to more than 50 cm (5.9 - 19.7 in) bgs, overlying a subsoil layer consisting of 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown or 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silt loam. A burn layer was encountered at approximately 30 cm (11.8 in) bgs in STP B5, and a burned, stratified refuse deposit was encountered in STP A5 (designated as Feature #1 within the site; Appendix C, Photos 14-18). Given the presence of a stratified, burned refuse deposit, STP A5 was expanded into a 1 m x 1 m (3.3 ft x 3.3 ft) excavation unit and designated as TU 1. This unit was excavated by natural levels, and revealed three stratigraphic layers (Figures 4.7-4.13; Appendix C, Photos 19-27). A second feature (designated Feature #2) was observed within the top layer of TU 1. This small, circular feature may represent a post mold or a root cast; it was relatively shallow and did not yield any artifacts.

A total of 3,347 historic-period artifacts were recovered from 33HK0813 during the current survey, primarily from STP A5 and TU 1 (n=2,897, 86.6%). Material types included ceramic, faunal glass, masonry, metal, plastic and "other" artifacts (Table 4.3). Outside of STP A5 / TU 1, temporally diagnostic artifacts included a milk glass canning jar lid liner made by the Illinois Glass Co. (1915-1929), fragments from at least two different Depression glass decorative tableware vessels (1920s-1930s), a Jadite kitchenware vessel fragment (1930s-1950s), a bottle fragment with white applied color labeling (post-1933), an aluminum pencil ferrule (post-1964), and a penny dated 1969. Within STP A5 / TU 1, temporally diagnostic artifacts included a whiteware tableware sherd with brown transfer-printed decoration (1820-1869), solarized glass container fragments (1870-1914), porcelain household insulator sherds (1890-1930), numerous sherds from a single whiteware bowl made by the Albright China Co. (ca. 1910-1935), fragments from additional Depression glass decorative tableware vessels (1920s-1930s), cream-separator milk bottles from the 1920s-1930s, machine-made marbles (post-1926), an ink bottle fragment with a design patented in 1930, whiteware tableware sherds from a vessel made by the W.S. George Co. (1930s), bottle fragments with red applied color labeling (post-1933), several intact glass milk bottles and jugs as well as fragmentary liquor, medicine and other bottles with maker's marks and date codes from the 1930s, a Delphite kitchenware vessel fragment (1930s-1950s), Fiesta Ware ceramic tableware sherds (1936-1972), and a Platonite glass cup fragment (post-1936) (Appendix D, Table D2). While there appears to be some temporal overlap between Levels 1 and 2 of Feature #1, the majority of the diagnostic artifacts from these levels indicate deposition in the 1930s or early 1940s. While no tightly diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Level 3 of the feature, several artifacts suggest a slightly earlier date of the late 19th or early 20th century (e.g., clay marbles, a kaolin pipe bowl fragment).

Within this assemblage, eight functional categories are present: Architecture (n=379, 11.3%), Miscellaneous (n=333, 10.0%), Kitchen (n=331, 9.9%), Domestic (n=241, 7.2%), Personal (n=68, 2.0%), Commercial (n=4, 0.1%), Transportation (n=3, 0.1%), and Indeterminate (n=1,989, 59.4%). The Architecture category is dominated by the sub-categories of architectural hardware (n=183, 48.3%) and fixtures (n=138, 36.4%), with smaller amounts of construction materials (n=57, 15.0%) and utilities-related artifacts (n=1, 0.3%). The Miscellaneous category is dominated by non-industrial waste by-products (primarily various forms of slag) (n=146, 43.8%), fuel (primarily coal and charcoal) (n=109, 32.7%), and miscellaneous hardware items (n=69, 20.7%), with negligible numbers of fasteners, power generation and utility infrastructure artifacts. The Kitchen category is dominated by food service artifacts (n=212, 64.1%), with smaller numbers of dietary remains in the form of butchered animal bones (n=68, 20.5%) and food storage artifacts (n=44, 13.3%) and negligible percentages of food preparation artifacts and artifacts that could be associated with multiple Kitchen sub-categories. The Domestic category is dominated by furnishings (primarily decorative glass tablewares) (n=152, 63.1%) and landscaping artifacts (primarily flower pot sherds) (n=75, 31.1%). The Personal category is dominated by clothing-related artifacts (n=38, 55.9%). Finally, the Indeterminate category consists primarily of glass, metal or plastic container and cap / lid artifacts for which the original contents cannot reasonably be surmised (n=1,825, 91.8%).

Table 4.3 Historic Artifacts Recovered by Provenience, 33HK0812 (Current Investigation)

	Material Category							
Provenience	Ceramic	Faunal	Glass	Masonry	Metal	Plastic	Other	Total
STP A1, Level 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	*2*
STP A2, Level 1	1	0	2	4	3	3	4	*17*
STP A2, Level 2	0	0	2	4	0	10	8	*24*
STP A3, Level 1	2	0	12	0	3	0	5	*22*
STP A5, Level 1	17	2	134	4	55	5	25	*242*
STP A5, Level 2	38	2	196	0	138	2	8	*384*
STP A6, Level 1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	*1*
STP A7, Level 1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	*3*
STP A8, Level 1	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	*6*
STP B2, Level 1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	*4*
STP B3, Level 1	6	1	8	0	7	4	2	*28*
STP B4, Level 1	1	0	21	0	3	0	2	*27*
STP B5, Level 1	0	0	64	0	12	3	0	*79*
STP B5, Level 2	6	3	114	1	29	0	12	*165*
STP B6, Level 1	0	0	5	0	1	1	1	*8*
STP B7, Level 1	0	9	16	1	12	3	1	*42*
STP B8, Level 1	3	3	3	1	4	0	8	*22*
Test Unit 1, Level 1	62	6	288	4	96	14	19	*489*
Test Unit 1, Level 2	135	63	677	7	710	4	94	*1,690*
Test Unit 1, Level 3	18	8	25	0	28	1	12	*92*
Total	*294*	*97*	*1,570*	*27*	*1,106*	*51*	*202*	*3,347*



Metal Enamel Cookware

Roots

0 10
inches
centimeters
0 25

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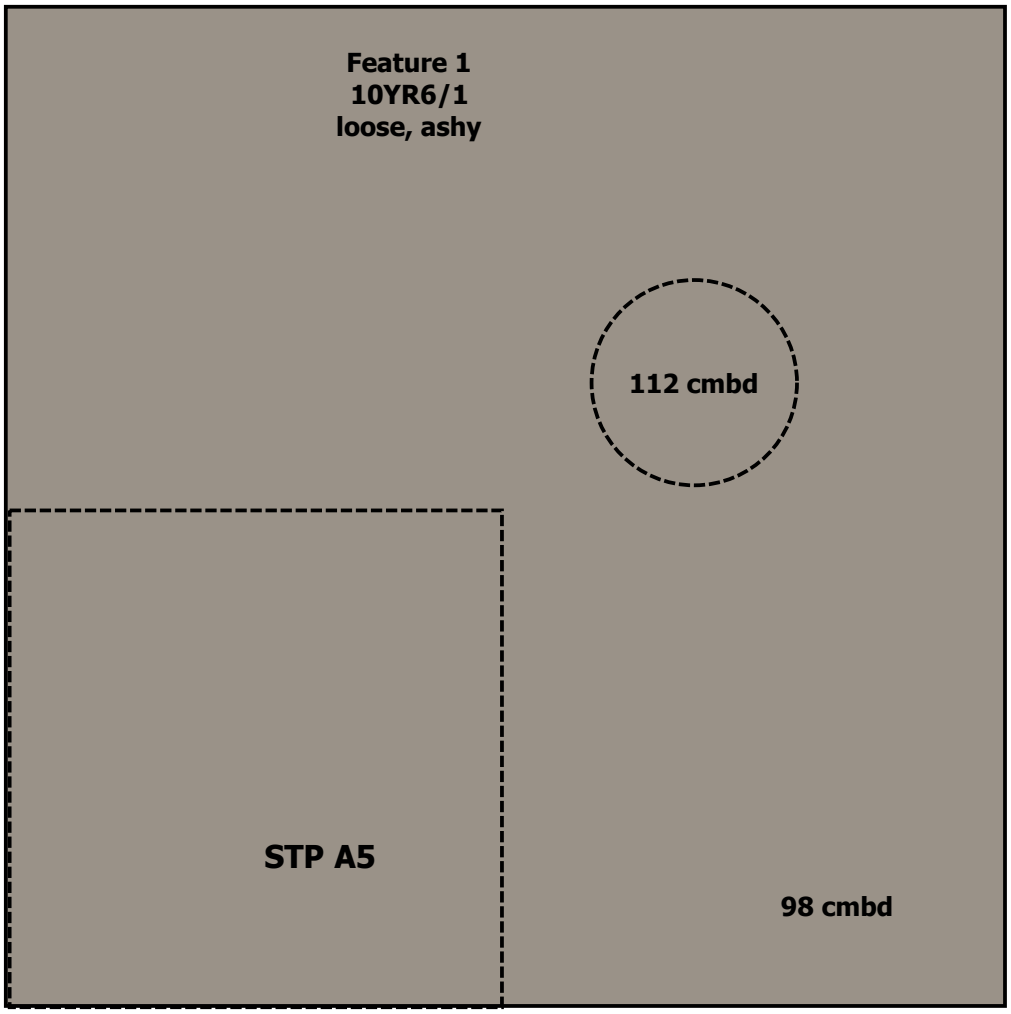
Figure 4.7
33HK0813
Test Unit 1
Level 1 Planview

N



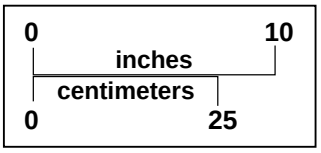


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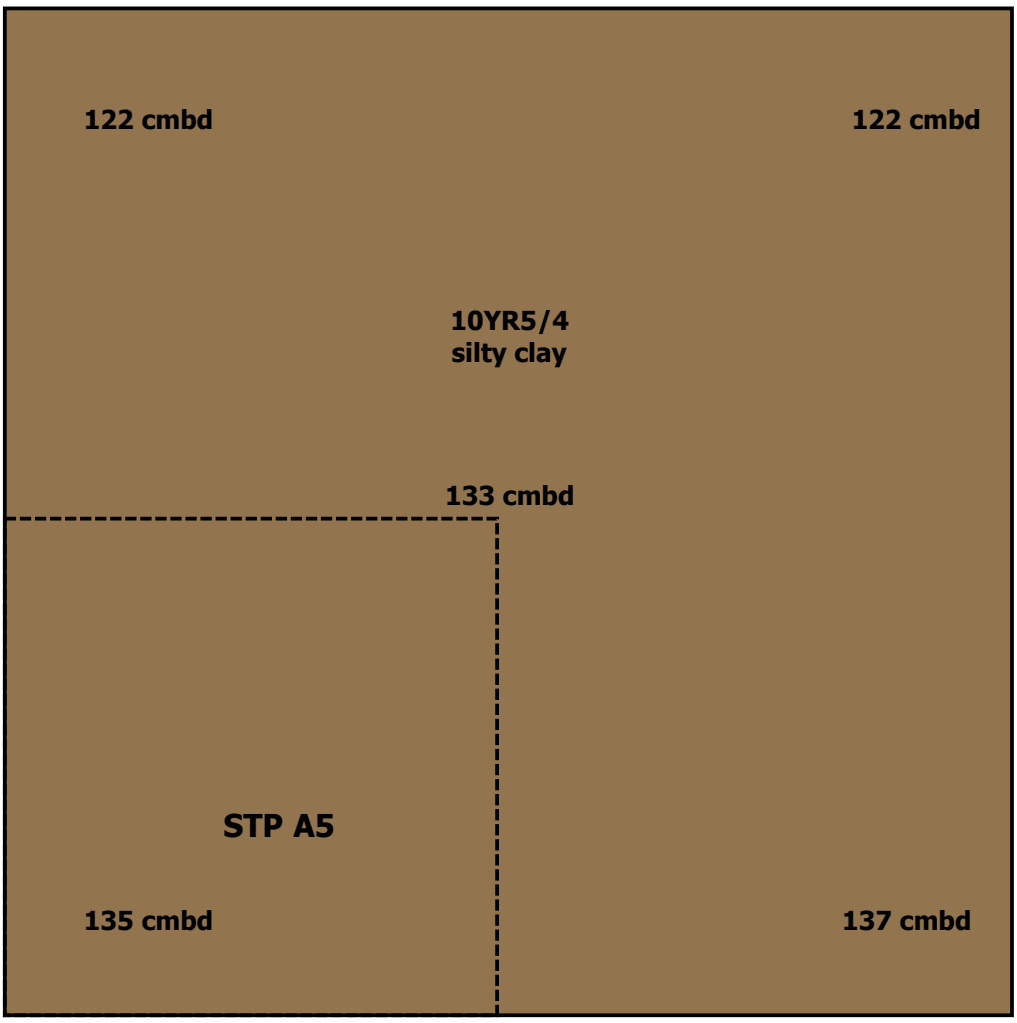
Figure 4.8
33HK0813
Test Unit 1
Level 2 Planview

N



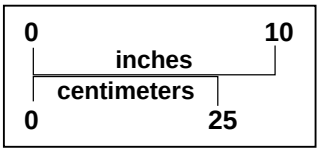


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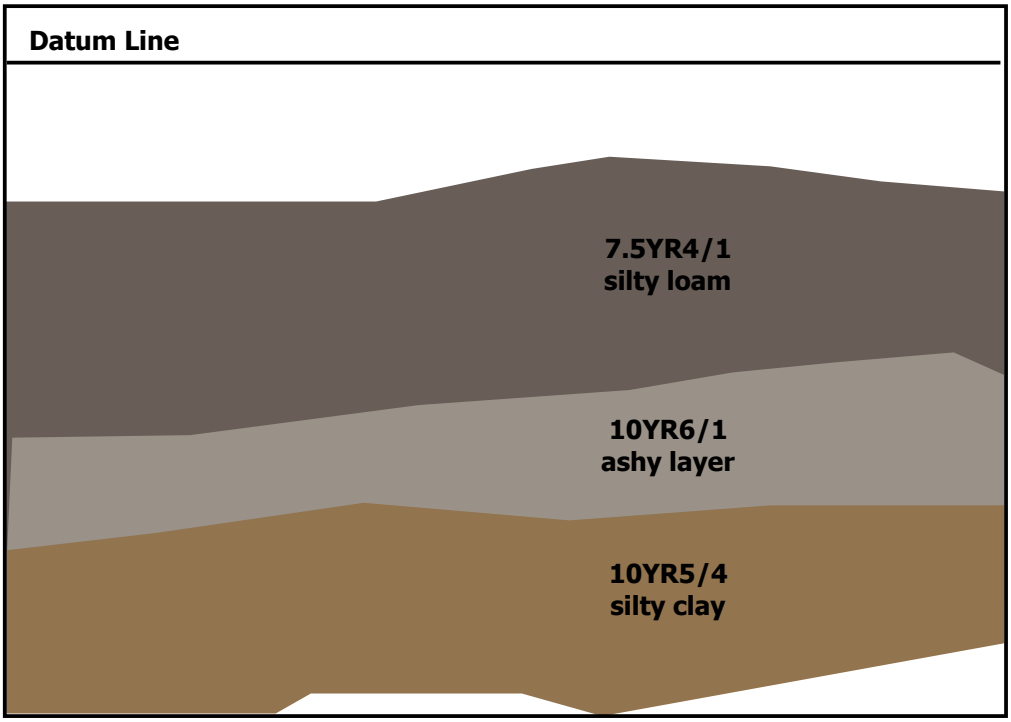
Figure 4.9
33HK0813
Test Unit 1
Level 3 Planview

N



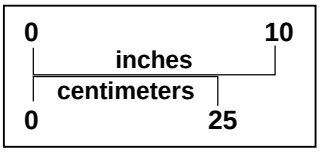


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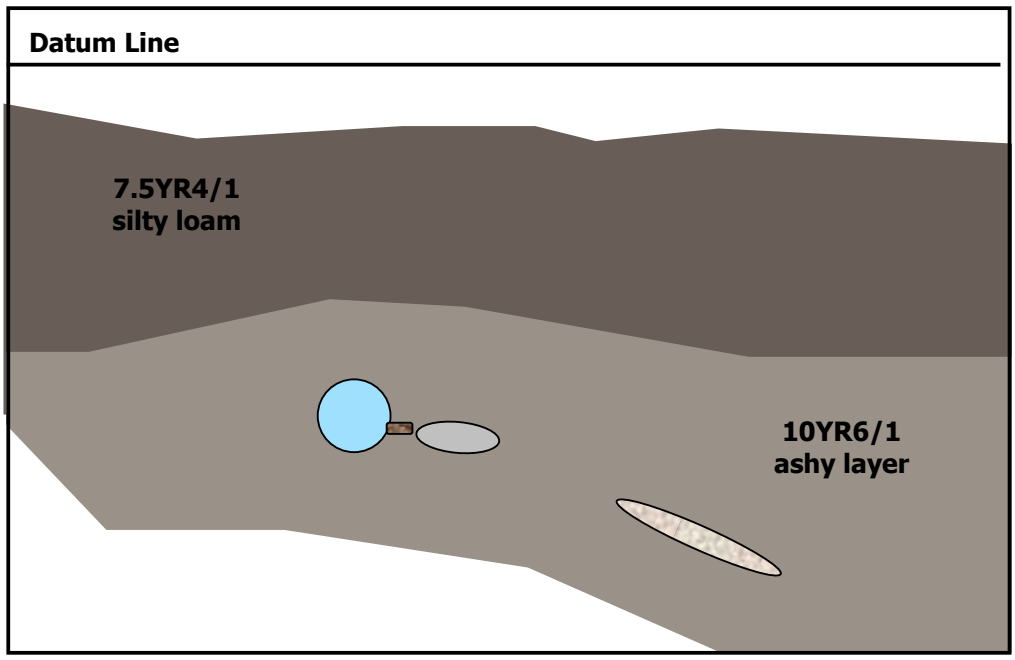
Figure 4.10
33HK0813
Test Unit 1
North Wall Profile



Ceramic (Historic)

Glass

Metal

Rubber

0 10
inches
centimeters
0 25

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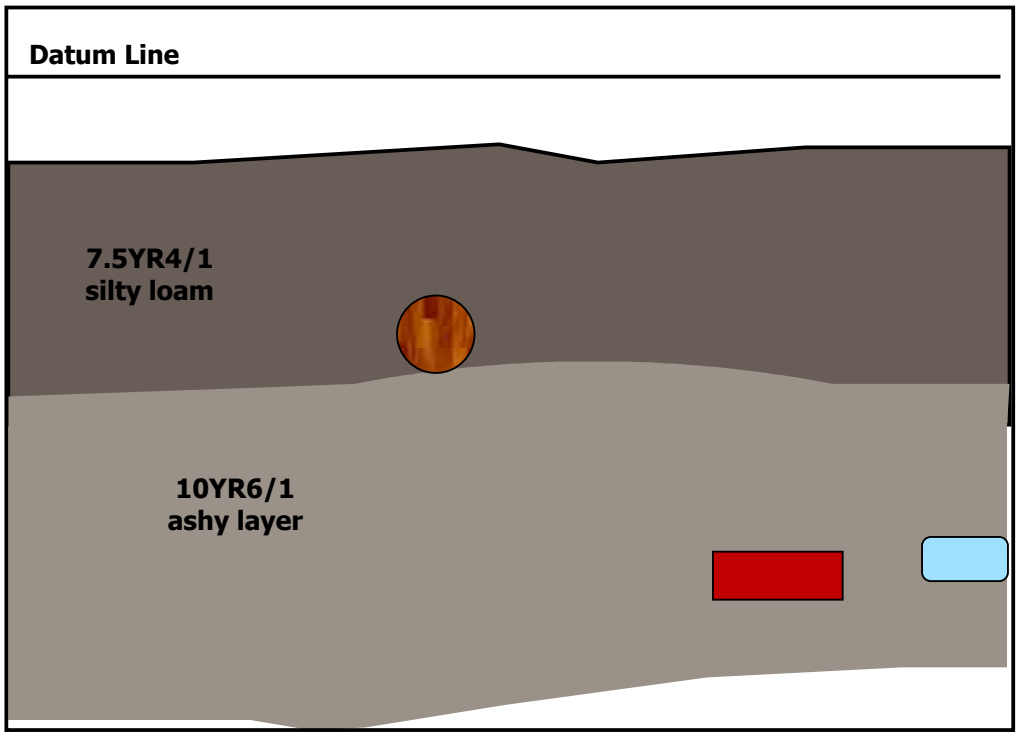
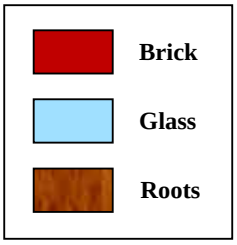
TECHNICAL SKILL. CREATIVE SPIRIT.

Figure 4.11
33HK0813
Test Unit 1
East Wall Profile





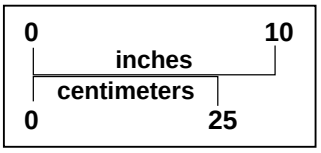


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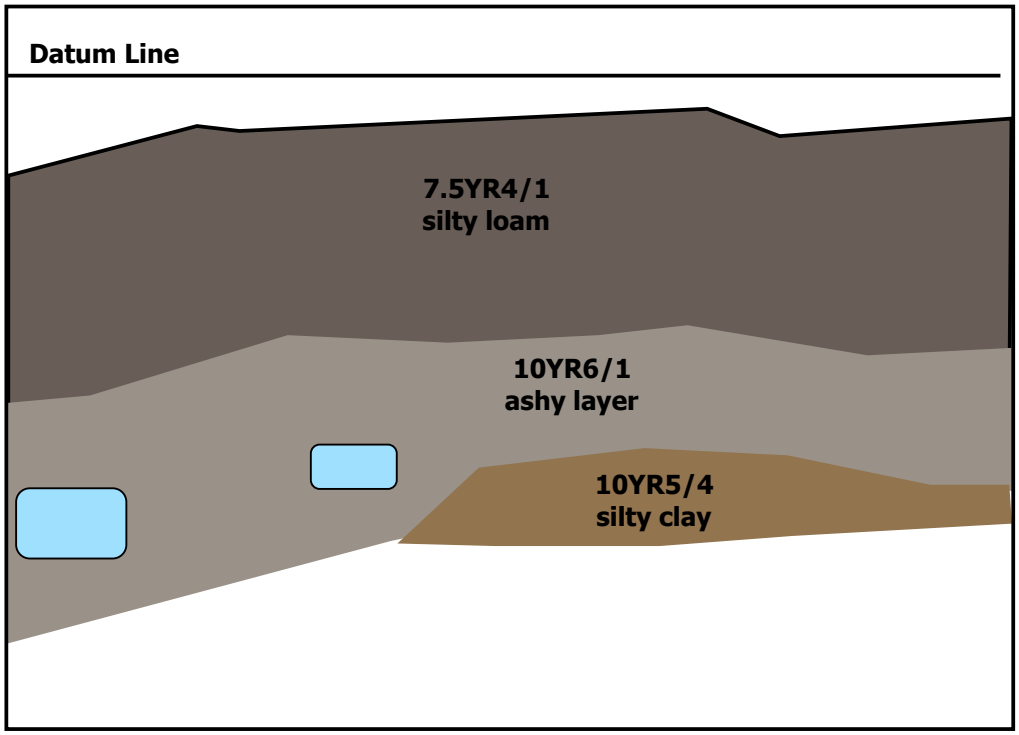
Figure 4.12
33HK0813
Test Unit 1
South Wall Profile



Glass

0 10
inches
centimeters
0 25

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Figure 4.13
33HK0813
Test Unit 1
West Wall Profile

Based on the recorded aboveground features of the property at the time of demolition in 2010, it appears that the possible cistern feature at 33HK0813 represents the shaft of a small "wishing well" in the rear yard of the house, with Feature #1 located immediately to the north, towards the house (see Chidester and Johnson 2017: Appendix A, Photo 58). The burn layer observed at the base of STP B5 indicates that Feature #1 likely extends for a distance of several meters east-west. In addition, over 70 artifacts were recovered from shovel tests in the vicinity of a small, shed-roofed, cinderblock outbuilding that stood at the back (south) end of the parcel in 2010. All of this suggests that the rear yard of (redacted) contains significant, intact archaeological deposits. Furthermore, the wide variety of material and functional types within the substantial assemblage recovered from this site (now over 3,400 artifacts between the 2010 monitoring and the current investigation) represents a variety of domestic activities. If taken as part of the Clinton Court/Taylor St. neighborhood, additional investigation of this site (including special analyses of various predominant artifact classes such as faunal remains, container glass, and both decorative and utilitarian glass and ceramic tablewares, as well as detailed archival research) is likely to yield further data that could provide significant insights into working-class life in Findlay from the time of the gas and oil boom of the late 19th century through the mid-20th century. It is therefore the Principal Investigator's opinion that 33HK0813 is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In October 2020, Stantec contracted MSG to conduct Section 106 consultation activities for additional hydraulic improvements along the Blanchard River in the City of Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio. These hydraulic improvements are part of the ongoing HCFRRP, which began in the fall of 2016. Anticipating future permitting needs, a Section 106 Consultation Plan for the HCFRRP was negotiated between the SHPO, the USACE, and the Program Team and finalized in July 2017. Under Step 4 of the Consultation Plan, MSG developed a Work Plan for both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the proposed hydraulic improvements (Chidester and Johnson 2017). The Work Plan was approved by the SHPO in October 2017. Cultural resource investigations for the original Phase 1 Project Area were completed, and in May 2018, the SHPO issued a finding of no adverse effects. Cultural resource investigations of the Phase 2 Project Area are still in progress.

The current proposed work phase is a continuation of Phase 1 of the hydraulic improvements. A new Work Plan has not been prepared for the current proposed work phase, as stipulated under the Consultation Plan. However, MSG adopted the same technical approach as was approved for the previous hydraulic improvements: based on a review of all previous survey efforts and previously recorded sites, MSG followed the survey methodology established in the previously approved Work Plan to identify archaeologically sensitive parcels within the Project Area, document the presence or absence or archaeological resources on these parcels, and evaluate the potential effects of the additional proposed hydraulic improvements.

Background research included archival research on the environmental, prehistoric, and historic contexts of the city of Findlay and Hancock County, as well as a literature review of previous cultural resource survey and documentation efforts in the downtown Findlay area. The literature review revealed that six previously recorded archaeological resources are located within the project area – 33HK0742, 33HK0743, 33HK0774, 33HK0811, 33HK0812 and 33HK0813, all of which are historic-period sites representing primarily domestic activity during the 20th century. These sites were all documented by MSG during the 2010 demolition of 16 properties by the Northwest Ohio Flood Mitigation Partnership, a forerunner of the HCFRRP. The literature review also revealed that one parcel previously suggested to have a high degree of archaeological sensitivity – (redacted) – is present within the Project Area.

The present archaeological investigations consisted of shovel testing and limited test unit excavation. Heavily disturbed archaeological deposits were encountered at (redacted). This parcel has therefore been assigned OAI number 33HK0943. However, due to a lack of physical integrity, it does not appear that this site is eligible for the NRHP and no further investigations of it are recommended. Similarly, previously recorded sites 33HK0743 and 33HK0811 were previously recommended not eligible for the NRHP (Chidester and Johnson 2017). However, intact archaeological deposits were identified at both 33HK0812 and 33HK0813, representing both late 19th century and 20th century residential occupation of these parcels. These two sites, along with previously recorded sites 33HK0742 and 33HK0774, appear to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D for their ability to yield significant data concerning patterns of working-class life in Findlay from the time of the local gas and oil boom (ca. 1888-1890) through the third quarter of the 20th century (Figure 5.1).

Based on the current design plans for additional hydraulic improvements along the Blanchard River in the downtown Findlay area, sites 33HK0742, 33HK0774, 33HK0812 and 33HK0813 will be directly impacted by the proposed grading and filling activities along Clinton Court and Taylor St. Given the shallow nature of some of the archaeological deposits on these sites, these construction activities will represent an adverse impact. MSG recommends that efforts be made to protect these four sites from damage during construction efforts. If the sites cannot be protected, then the USACE, Hancock County and the MWCD should consult with the SHPO to negotiate a plan to mitigate the anticipated adverse effects through data recovery efforts.

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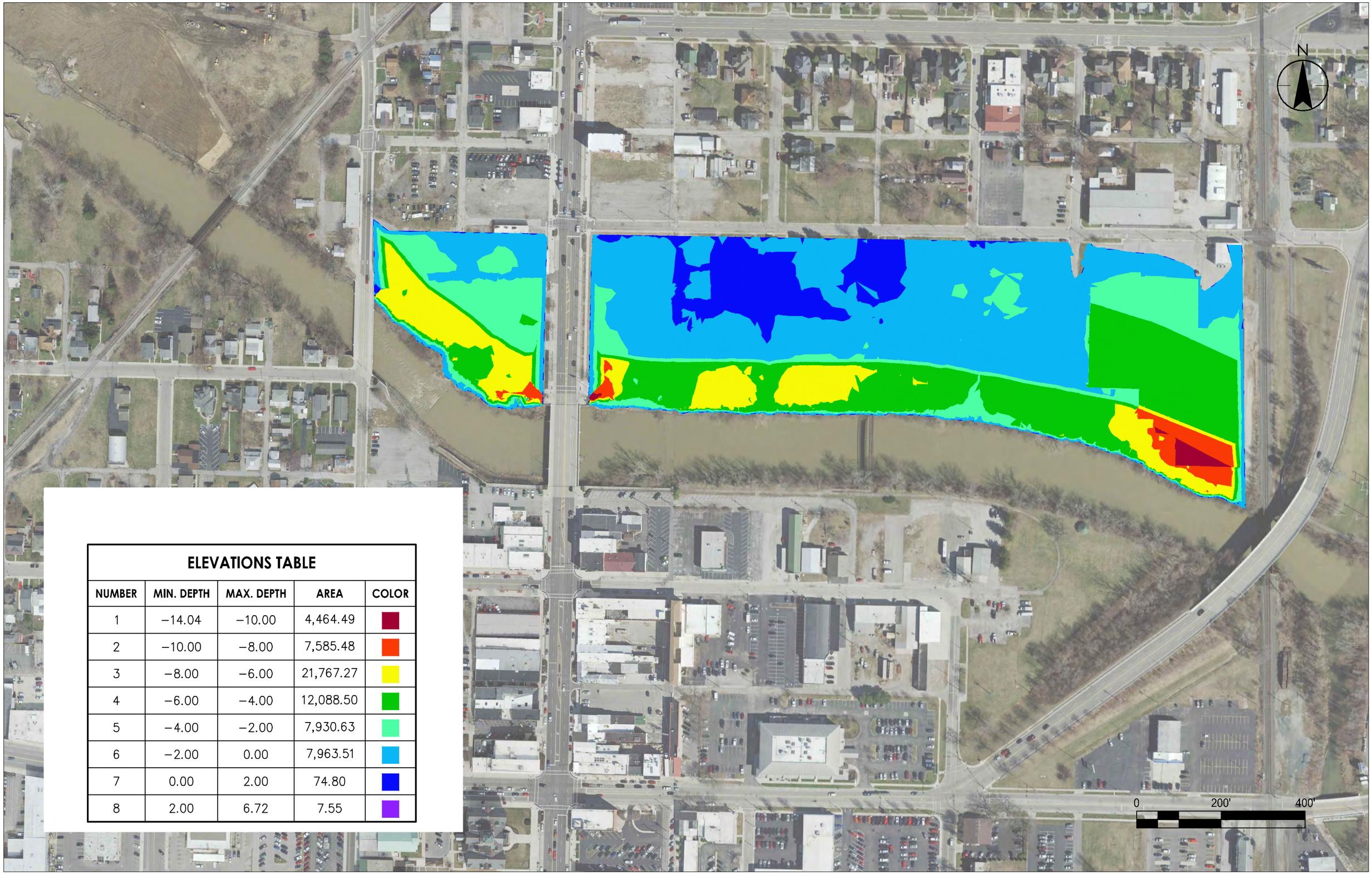
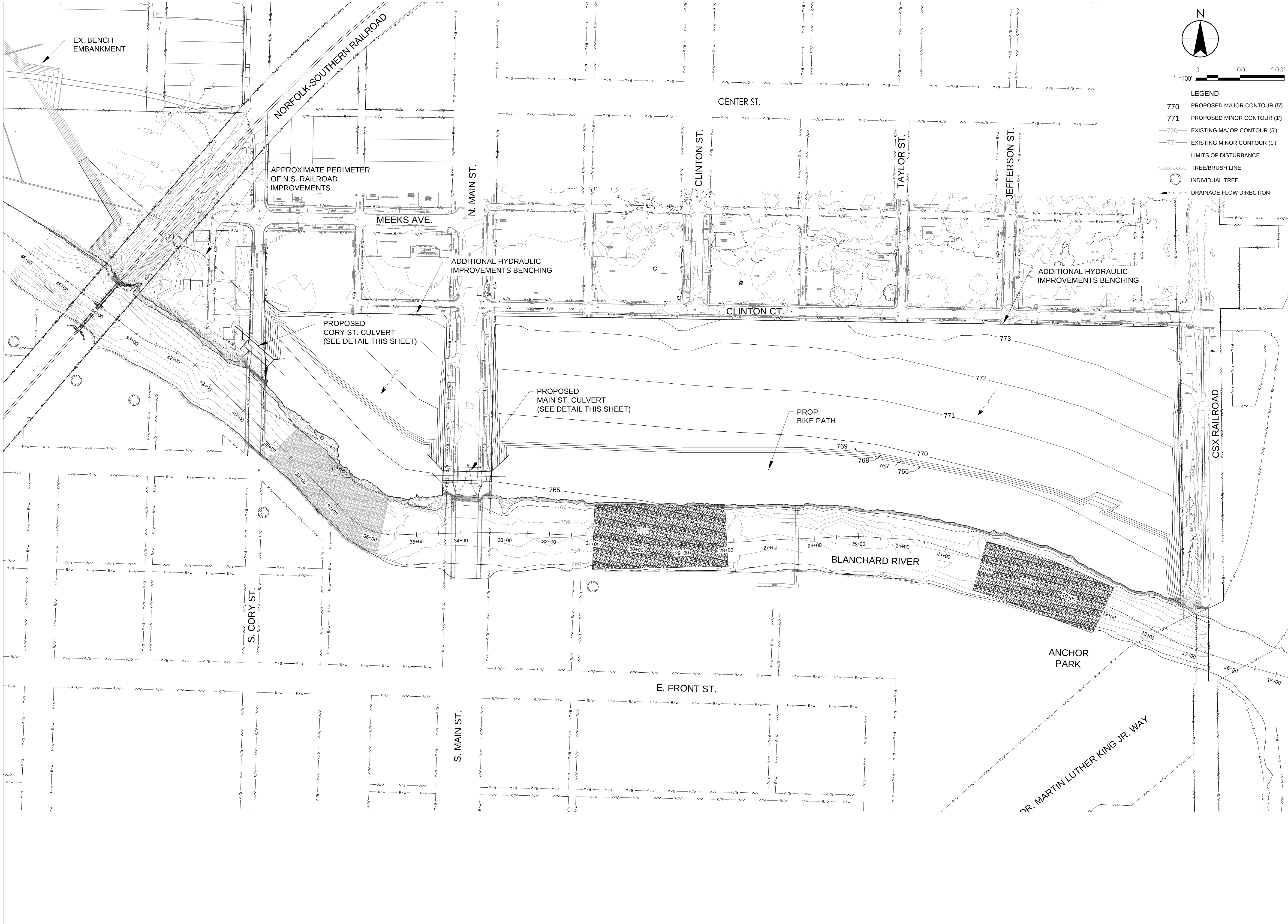
APPENDIX A
DESIGN PLANS



ELEVATIONS TABLE				
NUMBER	MIN. DEPTH	MAX. DEPTH	AREA	COLOR
1	−14.04	−10.00	4,464.49	
2	−10.00	−8.00	7,585.48	
3	−8.00	−6.00	21,767.27	
4	−6.00	−4.00	12,088.50	
5	−4.00	−2.00	7,930.63	
6	−2.00	0.00	7,963.51	
7	0.00	2.00	74.80	
8	2.00	6.72	7.55	



EX. BENCH EMBANKMENT
NORFOLK-SOUTHERN RAILROAD
APPROXIMATE PERIMETER OF N.S. RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS
MEEKS AVE.
N. MAIN ST.
CENTER ST.
CLINTON ST.
TAYLOR ST.
JEFFERSON ST.
ADDITIONAL HYDRAULIC IMPROVEMENTS BENCHING
ADDITIONAL HYDRAULIC IMPROVEMENTS BENCHING
CLINTON CT.
PROPOSED CORY ST. CULVERT (SEE DETAIL THIS SHEET)
PROPOSED MAIN ST. CULVERT (SEE DETAIL THIS SHEET)
PROP. BIKE PATH
CSX RAILROAD
BLANCHARD RIVER
ANCHOR PARK
S. CORY ST.
E. FRONT ST.
S. MAIN ST.
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. WAY
N
0
100'
200'
1"=100'
LEGEND
770 PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR (5')
771 PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR (1')
770 EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR (5')
771 EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR (1')
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
TREE/BRUSH LINE
INDIVIDUAL TREE
DRAINAGE FLOW DIRECTION

Stantec

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Toledo, Ohio 43614-3100
www.stantec.com

Revision	By	Appd.	YY.MM.DD
1 30% SUBMITTAL	CJ	DDD	2020.10.06
Issued	By	Appd.	YY.MM.DD

Client/Project
MAUMEE WATERSHED CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

HANCOCK COUNTY FLOOD RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM
BLANCHARD RIVER ADDITIONAL HYDRAULIC IMPROVEMENTS
HANCOCK COUNTY, OHIO

Title
PROPOSED GRADING PLAN

Permit-Seal

Project Number: 174316204
File Name: proposed_grading_plan_MSG.dwg

CJ	DDD	TC
Dwn.	Chkd.	Dsgn.

Revision 0
Sheet 05 of 19

APPENDIX B
HISTORIC MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

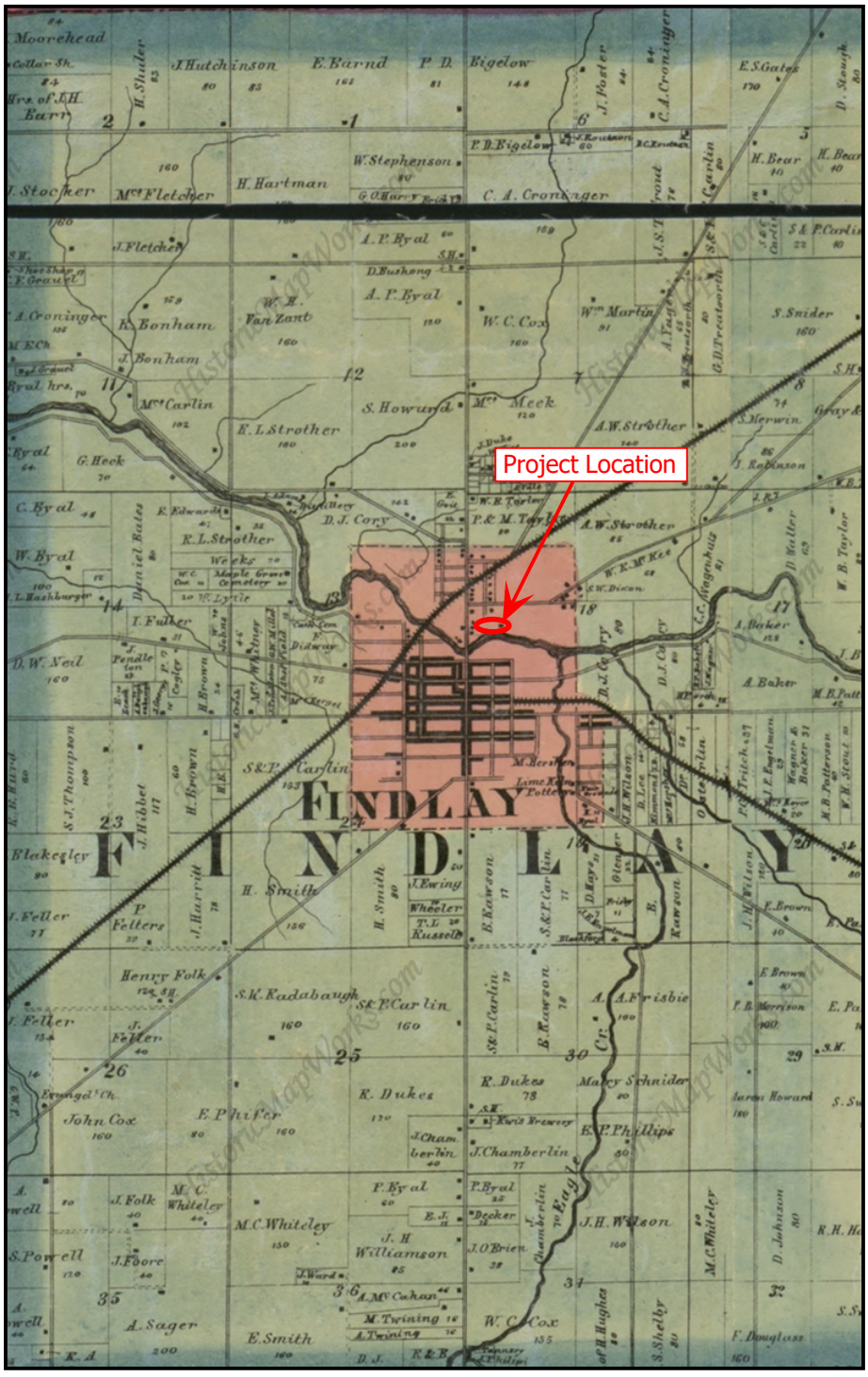

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Figure B1
1863 Hancock County Atlas
(Lake 1863)

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Figure B2
1875 Findlay City Atlas
(Hardesty 1875)

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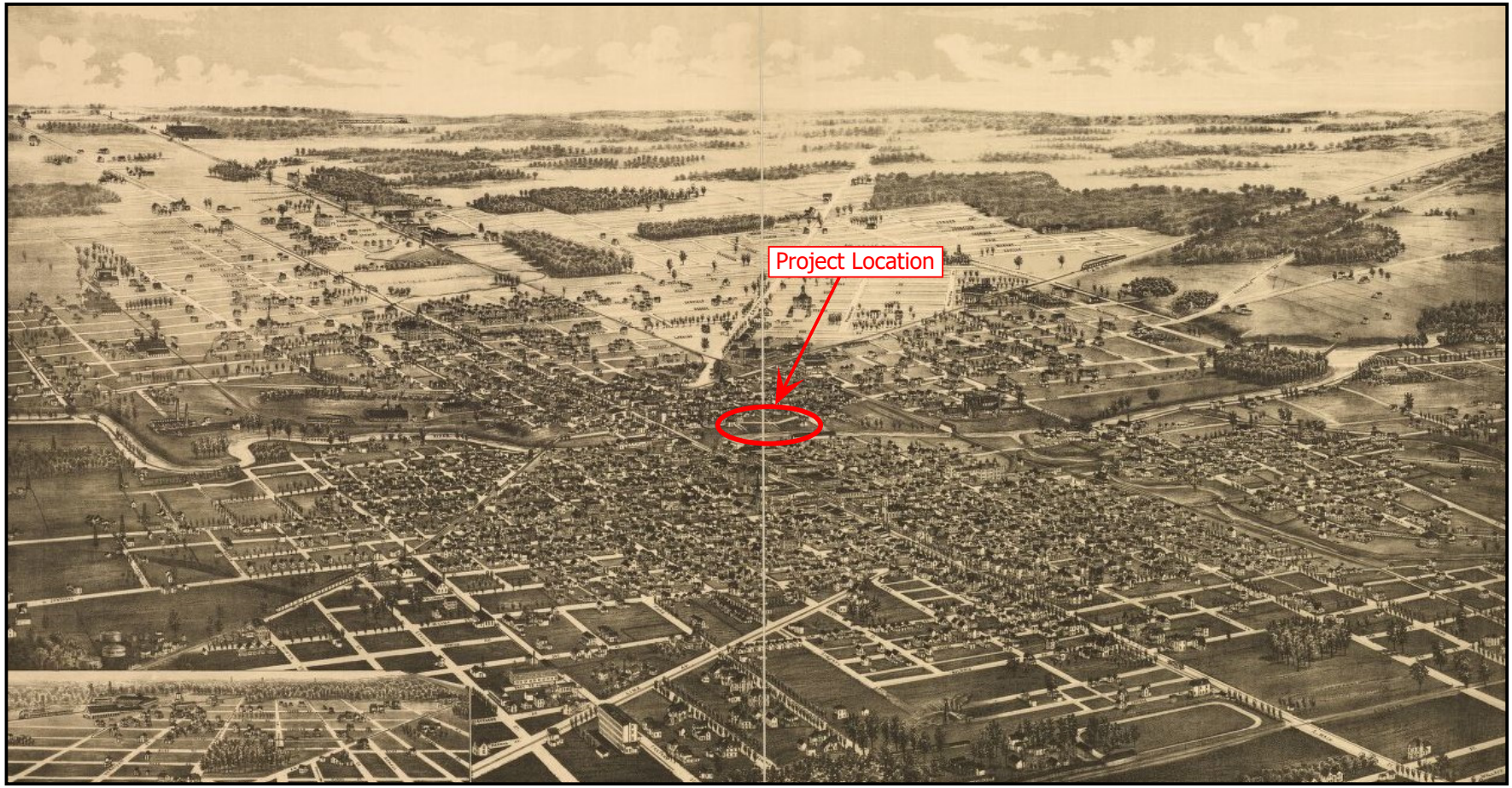

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Figure B3
1888 Bird's Eye View
(Burleigh and Norris 1888)

N

FIGURES B4 - B18
REDACTED

APPENDIX C
PHOTOLOG

APPENDIX C
REDACTED

FIGURE C1
REDACTED

REDACTED

Photo 1: Overview of 33HK0943 (foreground) and 33HK0812 (background), facing northwest.

Photo 2: 33HK0943: Cinderblock obstruction in fill layer, STP D5, facing north.

Photo 3: 33HK0812: STP B4, facing west.

Photo 4: 33HK0812: STP C5, Feature 1, facing north.

Photo 5: 33HK0812: STP C5, Feature 1 (profile view), facing north.

Photo 6: 33HK0812: STP C5 / C8, Feature 1, facing east.

Photo 7: 33HK0812: Test Unit 1, opening, facing north.

Photo 8: 33HK0812: Test Unit 1, top of Level 2, facing north.

Photo 9: 33HK0812: Test Unit 1, base of Level 2 (base of unit), facing north.

Photo 10: 33HK0812: Test Unit 1, west wall profile.

REDACTED

Photo 11: 33HK0813: Overview, facing southeast.

REDACTED

Photo 12: 33HK0813: Buried cement walkway (left) and possible cistern (right), facing north.

Photo 13: 33HK0813: Possible filled cistern, facing north.

Photo 14: 33HK0813: STP B5, burn layer at 50 cm bgs.

Photo 15: 33HK0813: STP A5, top of Feature 1, facing west.

Photo 16: 33HK0813: STP A5, Feature 1, close-up view of bottles *in situ*.

Photo 17: 33HK0813: STP A5, Feature 1, close-up view of plate sherds *in situ*.

Photo 18: 33HK0813: Base of STP A5, facing west.

Photo 19: 33HK0813: Test Unit 1, opening, facing north.

Photo 20: 33HK0813: Test Unit 1, top of Level 2, facing north.

Photo 21: 33HK0813: Test Unit 1, base of Feature 2, facing east.

Photo 22: 33HK0813: Test Unit 1, top of Level 3, facing north.

Photo 23: 33HK0813: Test Unit 1, base of Level 3 (base of unit), facing north.

Photo 24: 33HK0813: Test Unit 1, east wall profile.

Photo 25: 33HK0813: Test Unit 1, west wall profile.

Photo 26: 33HK0813: Test Unit 1, south wall profile.

Photo 27: 33HK0813: Test Unit 1, north wall profile.

APPENDIX D
ARTIFACT CATALOG

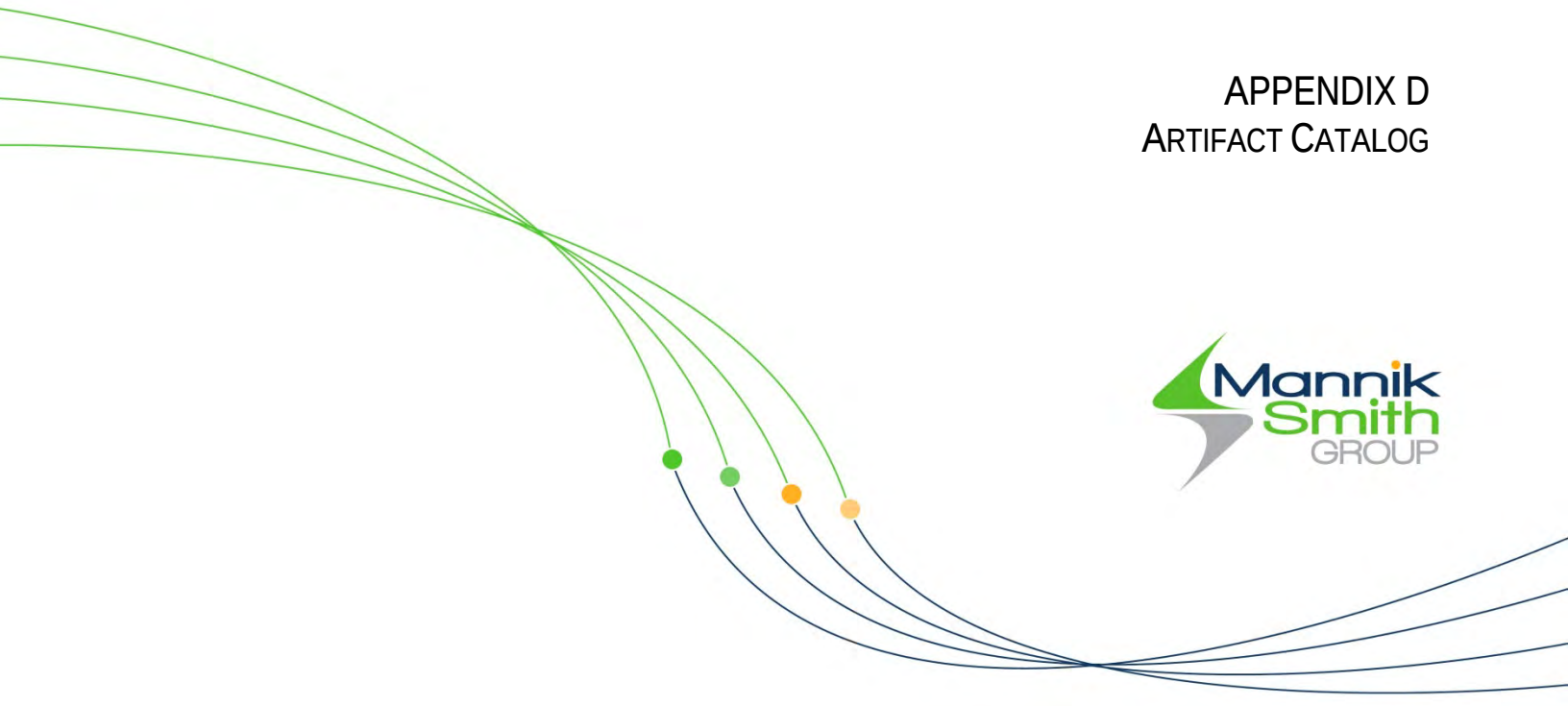

Table D1
Prehistoric Artifact Catalog

Provenience					Description					Tools and Debitage				FCR		General				
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-Type	Functional Category	Functional Sub-Category	Description	Heat Treated	Heat Damaged	Utilized	Retouch	Shape	Size	Weight (g)	Count	Temporal Period	Reference	Notes
44	44.01	33HK0812	STP C8	Level 2	Lithic	Upper Mercer chert	Tool	Formal Tool	Brewerton Corner-Notched Projectile Point	Yes	No	Yes	Yes			9.8	1	Late Archaic Period (5000 - 3700 BP)	Justice 1987	45.2L 32.3W 5.1T. Found in association with Feature 1 (brick/concrete foundation).
																Total	*1*			

Table D2
Historic Artifact Catalog

PROVENIENCE						IDENTIFICATION							MISCELLANEOUS		
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
18	18.01	33HK0812		STP A1	Level 1	Masonry	Clay	Brick fragments	Architecture	Construction Materials	2	9.0			
18	18.02	33HK0812		STP A1	Level 1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Utilitarian Crock / Jug sherds	Kitchen	Food Preparation / Food Storage	3		ca. 1880s-1890s	Cheek 2016	Albany glaze on both sides.
18	18.03	33HK0812		STP A1	Level 1	Glass	Olive	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
18	18.04	33HK0812		STP A1	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Window fragment	Architecture	Fixtures	1				
18	18.05	33HK0812		STP A1	Level 1	Glass	Green	Marbles	Personal	Toys & Games	4		1926-	Randall 1971	Machine made.
18	18.06	33HK0812		STP A1	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	1				
19	19.01	33HK0812		STP A4	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nails	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	2				
19	19.02	33HK0812		STP A4	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Flat Craft Marble	Personal	Recreation	1				
20	20.01	33HK0812		STP A5	Level 1	Metal	Steel	Nail	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	1		1891-	Wells 1998	
20	20.02	33HK0812		STP A5	Level 1	Metal	Aluminum	Pull-Ring Tab	Kitchen	Food Service / Food Storage	2		1965-1983	Maxwell 1993	
20	20.03	33HK0812		STP A5	Level 1	Faunal	Unidentified	Bone fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	< .1			Burned.
20	20.04	33HK0812		STP A5	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentified Plastic fragments	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2				One fragment is blue, the other fragment is orange.
21	21.01	33HK0812		STP A6	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.
22	22.01	33HK0812		STP B2	Level 1	Faunal	Mammalian	Butchered Bone fragment	Kitchen	Dietary Remains	1	6.4			
23	23.01	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Utilitarian Crock / Jug sherd	Kitchen	Food Preparation / Food Storage	1		ca. 1880s-1890s	Cheek 2016	Albany slip on both sides.
23	23.02	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Ceramic	Unrefined Eathenware	Redware Vessel sherds	Kitchen	Food Preparation / Food Storage	2				Brown, green, and blue glaze. Same vessels as Object 36.03.
23	23.03	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	13		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.
23	23.04	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Cup sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	2		1890-	Miller et al. 2000	Same vessel as Objects 17.02 and 36.04. Decal decoration depicts the Earth next to the word "and". One of these sherds re-fits with one of the sherds from Object 36.04.
23	23.05	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Doll fragment	Personal	Toys & Games	1				Fragment is painted peach.
23	23.06	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	39				
23	23.07	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Glass	Light Green-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
23	23.08	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Glass	Brown / Amber	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
23	23.09	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	6		Pre-1930	Lindsey 2020e	
23	23.10	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Glass	Milk Glass	Canning Jar Lid Liner fragments	Kitchen	Food Storage	3		1869-	Miller et al. 2000	
23	23.11	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1		1895-	Licking County Library 2017	Body fragment embossed with "BEGGS CO." for Styron, Beggs, and Company in Newark, OH.
23	23.12	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Light Bulb fragments	Domestic	Lighting & Electrical	5		1880-	Matulka and Wood 2013	
23	23.13	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Window fragments	Architecture	Fixtures	16				
23	23.14	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Metal	Composite	Dime	Personal	Money	1		1995		A dime embossed with an image of Franklin Roosevelt and the year "1995".

Table D2
Historic Artifact Catalog

PROVENIENCE						IDENTIFICATION							MISCELLANEOUS		
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
23	23.15	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Plastic	Polyethylene	Checker Game Piece	Personal	Toys & Games	1		1950s-	Freudenrich 2007	
23	23.16	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Plastic	Acrylic	Star Gems	Personal	Recreation	2				
23	23.17	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Bottle Cap Liner	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
23	23.18	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Other	Mineral	Coal	Miscellaneous	Fuel	1	9.0			
23	23.19	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Faunal	Unidentified	Bone fragments	Indeterminate	Indeterminate Faunal	13	13.8			
23	23.20	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Saw Blade	Miscellaneous	Tools	1				Serrated blade for an electric saw.
23	23.21	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail fragments	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	16				
23	23.22	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Screw	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				
23	23.23	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Staples	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	3				
23	23.24	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Metal	Steel	Unidentified Steel fragment	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				
23	23.25	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified Iron fragment	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				
23	23.26	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Bottle Cap fragments	Kitchen	Food Storage	3		1892-	Miller et al. 2000	Crown seal bottle cap.
23	23.27	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Metal	Aluminum	Foil wrapping	Indeterminate	Storage	2				
23	23.28	33HK0812		STP B4	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentified Plastic fragments	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	3				One fragment has a aqua, red, and purple, painted design.
24	24.01	33HK0812		STP B5	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1		Pre-1930	Lindsey 2020e	
24	24.02	33HK0812		STP B5	Level 1	Metal	Steel	Nail	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	1		1891-	Wells 1998	
25	25.01	33HK0812		STP B6	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1				Brown hand-painted floral decoration.
25	25.02	33HK0812		STP B6	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Window fragment	Architecture	Fixtures	1				
25	25.03	33HK0812		STP B6	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Bolts	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	2				
25	25.04	33HK0812		STP B6	Level 1	Metal	Aluminum	Sta-Tab Can Tab	Kitchen	Food Service / Food Storage	1		Mid-1970s-	Maxwell 1993	
25	25.05	33HK0812		STP B6	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Prosser Button	Personal	Clothing	1		1840-1950s	Sprague 2002	Four holes.
26	26.01	33HK0812		STP C2	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.
26	26.02	33HK0812		STP C2	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Window fragments	Architecture	Fixtures	5				
26	26.03	33HK0812		STP C2	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Wire Nail	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	1		1885-	Wells 1998	
26	26.04	33HK0812		STP C2	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Razor Blade	Miscellaneous	Tools	1				A bit too wide (5 cm) to be a shaving razor.
26	26.05	33HK0812		STP C2	Level 1	Metal	Aluminum	Pull-Ring Tab	Kitchen	Food Service / Food Storage	1		1965-1983	Maxwell 1993	
26	26.06	33HK0812		STP C2	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentified Plastic fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				
26	26.07	33HK0812		STP C2	Level 1	Other	Composite	Asphalt Shingle fragment	Architecture	Construction Materials	1		ca. 1911-	Central Roofing Company 2020	
26	26.08	33HK0812		STP C2	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail fragment	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	1				
27	27.01	33HK0812		STP C3	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1				Undecorated.

Table D2
Historic Artifact Catalog

PROVENIENCE						IDENTIFICATION							MISCELLANEOUS		
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
27	27.02	33HK0812		STP C3	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nails	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	2				
27	27.03	33HK0812		STP C3	Level 1	Masonry	Conglomerate	Mortar fragments	Architecture	Construction Materials	3	0.5			
27	27.04	33HK0812		STP C3	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentified Plastic fragments	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2				One fragment is brown, the other is black.
28	28.01	33HK0812		STP C4	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Utilitarian Porcelain sherds	Domestic	Miscellaneous	6				
28	28.02	33HK0812		STP C4	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1				Undecorated.
28	28.03	33HK0812		STP C4	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	2		Pre-1930	Lindsey 2020e	
28	28.04	33HK0812		STP C4	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
28	28.05	33HK0812		STP C4	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Window fragment	Architecture	Fixtures	1				
28	28.06	33HK0812		STP C4	Level 1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Drain Pipe fragment	Miscellaneous	Utility Infrastructure	1				
28	28.07	33HK0812		STP C4	Level 1	Masonry	Clay	Brick fragment	Architecture	Construction Materials	1	15.6			Burned.
28	28.08	33HK0812		STP C4	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Screw	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				Philips-head screw.
28	28.09	33HK0812		STP C4	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail fragment	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	1				
28	28.10	33HK0812		STP C4	Level 1	Other	Mineral	Coal	Miscellaneous	Fuel	3	37.0			
29	29.01	33HK0812		STP C5	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	3		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.
29	29.02	33HK0812	Feature #1	STP C5	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	2				Undecorated.
29	29.03	33HK0812	Feature #1	STP C5	Level 1	Glass	Solarized	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	2		1870-1914	Lockhart 2006	
29	29.04	33HK0812	Feature #1	STP C5	Level 1	Glass	Green	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1		20th century	Lindsey 2020e	
29	29.05	33HK0812	Feature #1	STP C5	Level 1	Glass	Brown / Amber	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	6				
29	29.06	33HK0812	Feature #1	STP C5	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	8				
29	29.07	33HK0812	Feature #1	STP C5	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Window fragments	Architecture	Fixtures	7				
29	29.08	33HK0812	Feature #1	STP C5	Level 1	Glass	Green	Marble	Personal	Toys & Games	1		1926-	Randall 1971	Machine made.
29	29.09	33HK0812	Feature #1	STP C5	Level 1	Metal	Composite	Penny	Personal	Money	1		1975		Penny embossed with an image of Lincoln and the year "1975".
29	29.10	33HK0812	Feature #1	STP C5	Level 1	Metal	Steel	Nail	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	1		1891-	Wells 1998	
29	29.11	33HK0812	Feature #1	STP C5	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nails	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	4				
29	29.12	33HK0812	Feature #1	STP C5	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Rust Concretion	Miscellaneous	Non-Industrial Waste By-Products	1	4.4			
29	29.13	33HK0812	Feature #1	STP C5	Level 1	Faunal	Unidentified	Butchered Bone fragment	Kitchen	Dietary Remains	2	1.8			Burned.
29	29.14	33HK0812	Feature #1	STP C5	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentified Plastic fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				Gray plastic fragment with teeth.
30	30.01	33HK0812		STP C6	Level 1	Masonry	Conglomerate	Concrete fragment	Architecture	Construction Materials	1	75.3			
30	30.02	33HK0812		STP C6	Level 1	Masonry	Clay	Brick fragment	Architecture	Construction Materials	1	0.6			
30	30.03	33HK0812		STP C6	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1				Undecorated.
30	30.04	33HK0812		STP C6	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	2		Pre-1930	Lindsey 2020e	
30	30.05	33HK0812		STP C6	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
30	30.06	33HK0812		STP C6	Level 1	Glass	Light Green-tinted	Window fragment	Architecture	Fixtures	1				

Table D2
Historic Artifact Catalog

PROVENIENCE						IDENTIFICATION							MISCELLANEOUS		
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
30	30.07	33HK0812		STP C6	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Padlock	Domestic	Miscellaneous	1		ca. 1888-1986	Kurks 2018; LDub 2019	Slaymaker padlock embossed with "RUSTLESS" on front and "MADE IN U.S.A" on back.
30	30.08	33HK0812		STP C6	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Bottle Cap fragment	Kitchen	Food Storage	1		1892-	Miller et al. 2000	Crown seal bottle cap.
30	30.09	33HK0812		STP C6	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail fragments	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	5				
30	30.10	33HK0812		STP C6	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified Iron fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				Unidentified metal fragment with white paint on one side.
38	38.01	33HK0812		STP C8	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.
38	38.02	33HK0812		STP C8	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		ca. 1820 - early 20th century	MAC Lab 2015a	Cobalt annular banding.
38	38.03	33HK0812		STP C8	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	4				
38	38.04	33HK0812		STP C8	Level 1	Glass	Brown / Amber	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	2				
38	38.05	33HK0812		STP C8	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Window fragments	Architecture	Fixtures	2				
38	38.06	33HK0812		STP C8	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Wire Nail fragments	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	10		1885-	Wells 1998	
38	38.07	33HK0812		STP C8	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Screw	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1		1930s-	Bellis 2019	Phillips-head screw.
38	38.08	33HK0812		STP C8	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Bottle Cap	Indeterminate	Storage	1				Internal threading.
38	38.09	33HK0812		STP C8	Level 1	Metal	Composite	Miscellaneous Hardware	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				Non-magnetic metal hardware with ferrous bolt attached.
38	38.10	33HK0812		STP C8	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Shelf Support Pin	Domestic	Furnishings	1				"RONTHOR N.Y.C 5"
38	38.11	33HK0812		STP C8	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentified Plastic fragments	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2				
38	38.12	33HK0812		STP C8	Level 1	Faunal	Mammalian	Butchered Bone fragments	Kitchen	Dietary Remains	3	9.9			
38	38.13	33HK0812		STP C8	Level 1	Other	Composite	Tar Paper	Architecture	Construction Materials	5				
36	36.01	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Unrefined Earthenware	Redware Flower Pot sherds	Domestic	Landscaping	5				Terra cotta pot sherds.
36	36.02	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1830-1950	Leibowitz 1985	Brown glazed interior.
36	36.03	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Unrefined Earthenware	Redware Vessel sherds	Kitchen	Food Preparation / Food Storage	4				Brown, green, and blue glaze. Same vessels as Object 23.02.
36	36.04	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Cup sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	2		1890-	Miller et al. 2000	Same vessel as Objects 17.02 and 23.04. Decal decoration depicts the Earth. One of these sherds re-fits with one of the sherds from Object 23.04.
36	36.05	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware / Ironstone Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	31		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.
36	36.06	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Unrefined Earthenware	Redware Vessel sherds	Kitchen	Food Preparation / Food Storage	2				White glaze on both sides.
36	36.07	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1890-	Miller et al. 2000	Brown floral decal.
36	36.08	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1				Undecorated.
36	36.09	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Sub-Switch Base Insulator sherd	Architecture	Utilities	1		1890-1930	Tod 1977	Dark brown glaze on exterior.
36	36.10	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	77				
36	36.11	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	6		Pre-1930	Lindsey 2020e	

Table D2
Historic Artifact Catalog

PROVENIENCE						IDENTIFICATION							MISCELLANEOUS		
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
36	36.12	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Olive	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
36	36.13	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Brown / Amber	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	5		1940-	Lindsey 2020a	Four fragments exhibit heel or shoulder stippling.
36	36.14	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Patent Medicine Bottle fragment	Personal	Health & Hygiene	1		ca. 1880s-1930	Lindsey 2020e; Nickell 2016	Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root Kidney Liver & Bladder Remedy bottle. Body fragment.
36	36.15	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Window fragments	Architecture	Fixtures	62				
36	36.16	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Light Bulb glass	Domestic	Lighting & Electrical	7		1880-	Matulka and Wood 2013	
36	36.17	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Light Green-tinted	Slag Glass	Industry	Industrial Waste By-Product	6				
36	36.18	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Door Knob fragment	Architecture	Fixtures	1				
36	36.19	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Flat Craft Marbles	Domestic	Furnishings	4				
36	36.20	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Brown / Amber	Bottle Stopper	Kitchen	Food Storage	1				
36	36.21	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Brown / Amber	Marbles	Personal	Toys & Games	2				
36	36.22	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Composite	Pennies	Personal	Currency	7		1970s		Lincoln pennies embossed with the years 1973, 1975, 1977, 1977, and 1978.
36	36.23	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Cuprous	Penny	Personal	Currency	1		1899		Indian head penny embossed with the year 1899.
36	36.24	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Saw Blade	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Tools	1				Serrated blade for an electric saw. Matching blade from 23.20.
36	36.25	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Wire Nail fragments	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	63		1885-	Wells 1998	
36	36.26	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Screws	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	6				
36	36.27	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Buckle	Personal	Clothing	1				
36	36.28	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Staples	Personal	Miscellaneous	3		1924-	Stanley Black & Decker 2018	Staples for a standard office stapler.
36	36.29	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Bottle Cap fragments	Kitchen	Food Storage	9		1892-	Miller et al. 2000	Crown seal bottle caps.
36	36.30	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Miscellaneous Unidentified Hardware	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	8				
36	36.31	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Cuprous	Miscellaneous Unidentified Hardware	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	6				
36	36.32	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Other	Composite	Push Pin	Personal	Miscellaneous	1				Red plastic head with ferrous metal pin.
36	36.33	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Prosser Button	Personal	Clothing	1		1840-1950s	Sprague 2002	Two-hole button with a dish-style face.
36	36.34	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Doll fragment	Personal	Toys & Games	1				Doll face fragment with painted blue eyes and pink cheeks.
36	36.35	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Acrylic	Star Gems	Personal	Recreation	2				
36	36.36	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Bakelite	Domino Game Pieces	Personal	Toys & Games	2		1907-	Miller et al. 2000	
36	36.37	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Monopoly Game Pieces	Personal	Toys & Games	5		ca. 1950s-	Freudenrich 2007	Four green houses and one red hotel.
36	36.38	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Checkers Game Pieces	Personal	Toys & Games	4		ca. 1950s-	Freudenrich 2007	Four black pieces (three different sizes) and one red piece.
36	36.39	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Chess Game Pieces	Personal	Toys & Games	2		ca. 1950s-	Freudenrich 2007	One black pawn (intact) and one fragment of a white bishop.
36	36.40	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Mounting Anchor	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				
36	36.41	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Other	Lithic	Aquarium Gravel	Personal	Pets	3				Colored pebbles that could be used for fish tank or flower pots?

Table D2
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PROVENIENCE						IDENTIFICATION							MISCELLANEOUS		
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
36	36.42	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Other	Composite	Electrical Wiring	Architecture	Utilities	1				Wiring covered by plastic tubing.
36	36.43	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Polyethylene	Tamper-Resistant Breakaway Band	Indeterminate	Storage	1		1985-	USPTO 2020	Blue. Likely from a milk or water jug.
36	36.44	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Polyvinyl Chloride	PVC Tubing fragment	Architecture	Utilities	1				PVC Tubing fragment that reads "VA CPVC 4-120 HI TEMP 100 PSI 180F - 690 KPA 82C POTABLE"
36	36.45	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Plastisol	Bottle Cap Liners	Indeterminate	Storage	5				
36	36.46	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Urethane	Foam Padding	Domestic	Miscellaneous	1				Bonded urethane foam padding.
36	36.47	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Nylon	Zip Tie	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1		ca. 1960-	ABB n.d.	
36	36.48	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Rubber	Rubber Band fragments	Domestic	Miscellaneous	2		1923-	Smith 2013	
36	36.49	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Polyethylene	Plastic Packaging fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	2		1950s-	Freudenrich 2007	Thin sheets of polyethylene with a printed text that reads " AND CHILDREN HOPE E530…of the following…others." Also printed with the recycling symbol 2 in a triangle for High Density Polyethylene.
36	36.50	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Candy Wrapper	Kitchen	Food Storage	1		1993-	OMT5044 2019	Warheads Sour Soft-Filled Bubble Gum Pops wrapper.
36	36.51	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Plastic Packaging fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	2				Plastic fragment embossed with "BERRY" and a crown. Manufactured by Berry Global, Inc.
36	36.52	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Other	Composite	Laminate Countertop fragment	Domestic	Fixtures	1				Laminate fragment designed to look like wood.
36	36.53	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Other	Composite	Leather Strap	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				
36	36.54	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Patchwork Templates?	Domestic	Domestic Labor Supplies	7				Thin plastic sheets with white patchwork designs.
36	36.55	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentified Plastic fragments	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	22				
36	36.56	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Other	Composite	Window Screen Net	Architecture	Fixtures	6				Vinyl-coated fiberglass mesh.
36	36.57	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Other	Mineral	Coal	Miscellaneous	Fuel	4	15.0			
36	36.58	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Masonry	Clay	Brick fragment	Architecture	Construction Materials	1	0.9			
36	36.59	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Other	Floral	Unidentified Wood fragments	Non-Cultural	Non-Cultural Floral Remains	4	0.9			Burned.
36	36.60	33HK0812		Test Unit 1	Level 1	Faunal	Multiple	Butchered Bone fragments	Kitchen	Dietary Remains	65	152.7			Both mammalian and avian bones. Many exhibit cut / saw marks.
3	3.01	33HK0813		STP A1	Level 1	Ceramic	Unrefined Earthenware	Redware Flower Pot sherd	Domestic	Landscaping	1				Terra cotta pot sherd.
3	3.02	33HK0813		STP A1	Level 1	Other	Lithic	Dressed Stone fragment	Domestic	Landscaping	1	27.8			
1	1.01	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Drain Pipe fragment	Miscellaneous	Utility Infrastructure	1				
1	1.02	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 1	Masonry	Clay	Brick fragments	Architecture	Construction Materials	4	33.4			
1	1.03	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 1	Other	Lithic	Dressed Stone fragment	Domestic	Landscaping	1	30.8			
1	1.04	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Mirror fragments	Domestic	Furnishings	2				Flat glass with reflective aluminum.
1	1.05	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail fragments	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	2				
1	1.06	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 1	Other	Mineral	Coal Slag	Miscellaneous	Non-Industrial Waste By-Products	2	24.5			
1	1.07	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 1	Metal	Composite	Unidentified Tin fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				A bent tin fragment with white paint on both sides.
1	1.08	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 1	Plastic	Polyvinyl Chloride	Unidentified PVC fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				Blue.
1	1.09	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 1	Plastic	Polyethylene	Container fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				Possible plant nursery container.

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Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
1	1.10	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 1	Plastic	Rubber	Hair Tie	Personal	Personal Adornment	1				Rubber band with pink cloth covering.
1	1.11	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 1	Other	Floral	Window Sill fragment?	Architecture	Construction Materials	1				White paint on one side.
2	2.01	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 2	Masonry	Conglomerate	Concrete fragment	Architecture	Construction Materials	1	282.4			
2	2.02	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 2	Masonry	Clay	Brick fragments	Architecture	Construction Materials	3	51.1			
2	2.03	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 2	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Mirror fragments	Domestic	Furnishings	2				Flat glass with reflective aluminum.
2	2.04	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 2	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentified fragments	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	4				
2	2.05	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 2	Other	Floral	Wood fragments	Architecture	Construction Materials	5				
2	2.06	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 2	Other	Composite	Asphalt Shingle fragments	Architecture	Construction Materials	3		ca. 1911-	Central Roofing Company 2020	
2	2.07	33HK0813		STP A2	Level 2	Plastic	Rubber	Unidentified Rubber fragments	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	6				
4	4.01	33HK0813		STP A3	Level 1	Ceramic	Unrefined Earthenware	Redware Flower Pot sherd	Domestic	Landscaping	1				Terra cotta pot sherd.
4	4.02	33HK0813		STP A3	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.
4	4.03	33HK0813		STP A3	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	5				
4	4.04	33HK0813		STP A3	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	2		Pre-1930	Lindsey 2020e	
4	4.05	33HK0813		STP A3	Level 1	Glass	Light Green-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
4	4.06	33HK0813		STP A3	Level 1	Glass	Milk Glass	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
4	4.07	33HK0813		STP A3	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Window fragments	Architecture	Fixtures	3				
4	4.08	33HK0813		STP A3	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Hinge	Architecture	Fixtures	1				
4	4.09	33HK0813		STP A3	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	1				.
4	4.10	33HK0813		STP A3	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Screw	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				
4	4.11	33HK0813		STP A3	Level 1	Other	Mineral	Coal fragments	Miscellaneous	Fuel	4	10.9			
4	4.12	33HK0813		STP A3	Level 1	Other	Composite	Fiber Cement Board fragment	Architecture	Construction Materials	1				
8	8.01	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Masonry	Clay	Brick fragments	Architecture	Construction Materials	4	48.8			
8	8.02	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Ceramic	Unrefined Earthenware	Redware Flower Pot sherds	Domestic	Landscaping	5				Terra cotta pot sherds.
8	8.03	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	2		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.
8	8.04	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	2		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Red glaze on both sides.
8	8.05	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	4		ca. 1930s	Lehner 1988	Cream yellow glaze on both sides. Two of the sherds also have a green floral decal decoration depicting a tree. From same vessel as Objects 9.08, 34.04, and 37.04.
8	8.06	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1890-	Miller et al. 2000	Pink floral decal.

Table D2
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Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
8	8.07	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1820-1869	MAC Lab 2015b; Miller et al. 2000	Brown transfer print decoration.
8	8.08	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	2		1828-1929	MAC Lab 2015b	Flow blue transfer print decoration.
8	8.09	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	87				
8	8.10	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	4		Pre-1930	Lindsey 2020e	
8	8.11	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Glass	Light Green-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
8	8.12	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Glass	Brown / Amber	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	15				
8	8.13	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	4		1933-	Lindsey 2020b, 2020c	Red applied color labeling.
8	8.14	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Glass	Milk Glass	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	6				
8	8.15	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Glass	Peach	Decorative Tableware fragments	Domestic	Furnishings	4		1920s-1930s	Florence 1996	Depression glass.
8	8.16	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Glass	Milk Glass	Canning Jar Lid Liner fragments	Kitchen	Food Storage	3		1869-	Miller et al. 2000	
8	8.17	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Window fragments	Architecture	Fixtures	10				
8	8.18	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Bottle cap	Kitchen	Food Storage	1		1892-	Miller et al. 2000	A crown seal bottle cap.
8	8.19	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Bolts	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	3				
8	8.20	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Metal	Steel	Screw	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				
8	8.21	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Metal	Composite	Screw fragments	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	3				
8	8.22	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail fragments	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	13				
8	8.23	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Chaining Pin	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				A metal ring attached to a stake.
8	8.24	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Other	Composite	Unidentified Hardware fragments	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	7				Cuprous metal with external threading attached to a brown plastic hexagonal nut cap.
8	8.25	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentified Plastic fragments	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	4				
8	8.26	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Plastic	Polyvinyl Chloride	Label	Commercial	Packaging Material	1				A yellow heat shrink label with orange lettering that reads, "GUARANTEE" and "SIZE".
8	8.27	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Other	Mineral	Coal fragments	Miscellaneous	Fuel	8	19.0			
8	8.28	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Faunal	Molluscan	Shell fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	0.7			Likely non-cultural.
8	8.29	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Faunal	Unidentified	Burnt Bone fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	1.0			
8	8.30	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Iron Slag	Miscellaneous	Non-Industrial Waste By-Products	3	4.8			
8	8.31	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Other	Mineral	Spent Coal	Miscellaneous	Fuel	8	12.0			
8	8.32	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Other	Composite	Plaster fragments	Architecture	Construction Materials	2				Burnt.
8	8.33	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Rust Concretions	Miscellaneous	Non-Industrial Waste By-Products	30	91.5			
9	9.01	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Ceramic	Unrefined Earthenware	Redware Flower Pot sherds	Domestic	Landscaping	12				Terra cotta pot sherds. Base fragment is 7cm in diameter. Rim fragment is 11.5cm in diameter. Fragments are from the same vessel.

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Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
9	9.02	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	4		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.
9	9.03	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	13		ca. 1910-1935	Lehner 1988	Bowl sherds with pink and green floral decal in the center, depicting roses. The base of the bowl is 14 cm in diameter and the rim is 24 cm in diameter. All fragments are from the same vessel. A maker's mark is present in green transfer print on the exterior of the base that reads, "Albright China 94". From the same vessel as Objects 34.03 and 37.03.
9	9.04	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1828-1929	MAC Lab 2015b	Flow blue transfer print.
9	9.05	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1820 - Early 20th century	MAC Lab 2015a	Yellow decal annular banding along the rim.
9	9.06	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1890-	Miller et al. 2000	Yellow glaze and pink decal decoration.
9	9.07	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Fiesta Ware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1936-1972	Snyder 1997	Yellow glazed. From same vessel as Object 37.05.
9	9.08	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	4		ca. 1930s	Lehner 1988	Cream yellow glaze on both sides. From the same vessel as the cream yellow glaze sherds from Objects 8.05, 34.04, and 37.04.
9	9.09	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	149				
9	9.10	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1				Undecorated.
9	9.11	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	16		Pre-1930	Lindsey 2020e	
9	9.12	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Glass	Light Green-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	3				
9	9.13	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Glass	Peach	Decorative Tableware fragments	Domestic	Furnishings	6		1920s-1930s	Florence 1996	Depression glass.
9	9.14	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Glass	Milk Glass	Canning Jar Lid Liner fragments	Kitchen	Food Storage	2		1869-	Miller et al. 2000	
9	9.15	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Milk Bottle fragments	Kitchen	Food Storage	2		ca. 1920s-1950s	Lindsey 2020f	Cream separator bottle fragments embossed with "THIS SIDE UP" and "SEPARATOR". Bottle is machine made with a capseat finish.
9	9.16	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Bottle fragment	Kitchen	Food Storage	1		1933-	Lindsey 2020b, 2020c	Red applied color labeling.
9	9.17	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Glass	Light Green-tinted	Medicine Bottle fragments	Personal	Health & Hygiene	2		1905-1987	Lockhart et al. 2018	Rounded blake base and body fragment. Base made from a post-bottom mold and is embossed with Pierce Glass Co. (1905-1987) maker's mark followed by "U.S.A 1". Embossed on the left side of the bottle is a cursive "Cha" and on the right side of the bottle is "CAS".
9	9.18	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1		1905-	Miller and Sullivan 1984	Rounded square base fragment made from a post-bottom mold. There is a visible suction scar and within the scar is an embossed underlined "2".
9	9.19	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Glass	Light Green-tinted	Window fragments	Architecture	Fixtures	6				
9	9.20	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Glass	Red	Unidentified Glass fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				
9	9.21	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Plastic	Unidentified	Bottle Cap Liner	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
9	9.22	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Plastic	Cellophane	Plastic Shrink Wrap	Commercial	Packaging Material	1				Thin red plastic molded in the shape of a bottle cap. Possible tamper-evident packaging.

Table D2
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PROVENIENCE						IDENTIFICATION							MISCELLANEOUS		
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
9	9.23	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Metal	Composite	Button	Personal	Clothing	1				A flat circular zinc alloy button with two holes.
9	9.24	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Faunal	Unidentified	Button	Personal	Clothing	1	0.9			A flat circular bone button with four holes.
9	9.25	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Metal	Aluminum	Jar Lid	Kitchen	Food Storage	1				Shaker-top lid with 14 holes and internal threading.
9	9.26	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Faunal	Mammalian	Butchered Bone fragment	Kitchen	Dietary Remains	1	58.5			
9	9.27	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail fragments	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	12				
9	9.28	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Can fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	16				
9	9.29	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified Metal fragments	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	99	279.7			
9	9.30	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Other	Lithic	Roofing Slate	Architecture	Construction Materials	4				Burnt.
9	9.31	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Other	Mineral	Spent Coal	Miscellaneous	Fuel	4	10.8			
9	9.32	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Iron Slag	Miscellaneous	Non-Industrial Waste By-Products	8	28.2			
9	9.33	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Pepper Jar	Kitchen	Food Storage	1				Machine made jar with an unknown "P" maker's mark (not in a circle or square) and a continuous external thread finish. Embossed below the mark is the number "1". The body of the jar is decorated with stippling and the embossed image of a flower vase on two sides. "PEPPER" is embossed on the front.
9	9.34	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Jug	Kitchen	Food Storage	1		1934 / 1944		Owens-Illinois Glass Co. machine-made jug with a continuous external thread finish. To the left of the mark on the base is a "7", to the right is a "4", and below is a "5". Embossed on the heel is "ONE PINT".
9	9.35	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Bottle	Kitchen	Food Storage	4		ca. 1935-1941	Lockhart 2017; Lockhart et al. 2017	San A Pure Dairy Co. machine-made cream separator bottle with a capseat finish. Embossed on the front is, "7 MINN" within a triangle followed by "SEALED 52". Within a circle is, "San A Pure Dairy Co. FINDLAY OHIO". Embossed on the back is. "THIS SIDE UP", "CREAM SEPARATOR BOTTLE INC." and "PAT 7-8-30 No. 1770093 ONE FULL QUART LIQUID". On the base is an "S" with serifs above "34".
9	9.36	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Bottle	Kitchen	Food Storage	1		1933 / 1943	Lockhart and Hoenig	San A Pure Dairy Co. machine-made bottle with a capseat finish. On the front in applied colored labeling is, "San A Pure Dairy Co. FINDLAY, O." "SEALED BP 48" is embossed along the heel. Embossed along the heel on the back is "ONE QUART LIQUID M-25 4". On the base is the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. maker's mark with an "18" to the left and a "3" to the right.
9	9.37	33HK0813	Feature #1	STP A5	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Enameled Pot	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				White enameled pot with a cobalt rim. Possible wash tub / stock pot. Could have been used for domestic labor or food preparation.
6	6.01	33HK0813		STP A6	Level 1	Metal	Composite	Penny	Personal	Currency	1				Penny embossed with an image of Lincoln and the year "1969".
5	5.01	33HK0813		STP A7	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
5	5.02	33HK0813		STP A7	Level 1	Glass	Brown / Amber	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1				

Table D2
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PROVENIENCE						IDENTIFICATION							MISCELLANEOUS		
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
5	5.03	33HK0813		STP A7	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Iron Slag	Miscellaneous	Non-Industrial Waste By-Products	1	49.7			
7	7.01	33HK0813		STP A8	Level 1	Masonry	Clay	Brick fragment	Architecture	Construction Materials	1	6.1			
7	7.02	33HK0813		STP A8	Level 1	Ceramic	Unrefined Earthenware	Redware Flower Pot sherds	Domestic	Landscaping	4				Terra cotta pot sherds.
7	7.03	33HK0813		STP A8	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	1				.
10	10.01	33HK0813		STP B2	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
10	10.02	33HK0813		STP B2	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	1				
10	10.03	33HK0813		STP B2	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Screw	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				
10	10.04	33HK0813		STP B2	Level 1	Plastic	Urethane	Foam Padding	Domestic	Miscellaneous	1				Bonded urethane foam padding.
11	11.01	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Ceramic	Unrefined Earthenware	Redware Flower Pot sherds	Domestic	Landscaping	2				Terra cotta pot sherds.
11	11.02	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	3		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Red glaze on both sides.
11	11.03	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.
11	11.04	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	5				
11	11.05	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Glass	Light Green-tinted	Window fragment	Architecture	Fixtures	1				
11	11.06	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1		Pre-1930	Lindsey 2020e	
11	11.07	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Glass	Milk Glass	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
11	11.08	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Other	Lithic	Dressed Stone fragment	Domestic	Landscaping	1	5.3			
11	11.09	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Screw fragments	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	2				
11	11.10	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Metal	Steel	Nail	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	1		1891-	Wells 1998	Common nail with round head.
11	11.11	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Other	Composite	Pencil fragment	Personal	Communication	1		1964-	Weaver 2017	An aluminum ferrule, rubber eraser, pencil wood, and lead.
11	11.12	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Metal	Composite	Snap Fastener	Personal	Clothing	1				A zinc alloy snap fastener.
11	11.13	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Metal	Steel	Unidentified Metal fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				A bent steel fragment.
11	11.14	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Button	Personal	Clothing	1				A flat circular red button with two holes.
11	11.15	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Ruler fragment	Personal	Miscellaneous	1				A white plastic ruler fragment with a 5 printed on one side and a 2- printed on the other.
11	11.16	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentified Plastic fragments	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2				Two plastic fragments made of different material. One fragment is yellow with blue print. One one side of this fragment it is printed, "For best…TINTS…the tube into…being tinted…All in small." On the other side are the letters "nts". The other fragment is white and blank.
11	11.17	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Faunal	Unidentified	Bone fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	1.8			Burned bone marrow fragment.
11	11.18	33HK0813		STP B3	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Iron Slag	Miscellaneous	Non-Industrial Waste By-Products	2	5.5			

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PROVENIENCE						IDENTIFICATION							MISCELLANEOUS		
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
12	12.01	33HK0813		STP B4	Level 1	Ceramic	Unrefined Earthenware	Redware Flower Pot sherd	Domestic	Landscaping	1				Terra cotta pot sherd.
12	12.02	33HK0813		STP B4	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	5				
12	12.03	33HK0813		STP B4	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1		Pre-1930	Lindsey 2020e	
12	12.04	33HK0813		STP B4	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Vial fragment	Personal	Health & Hygiene	1				
12	12.05	33HK0813		STP B4	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Window fragments	Architecture	Fixtures	14				
12	12.06	33HK0813		STP B4	Level 1	Other	Mineral	Coal fragment	Miscellaneous	Fuel	1	12.4			
12	12.07	33HK0813		STP B4	Level 1	Other	Composite	Mortar fragment	Architecture	Construction Materials	1				Burnt.
12	12.08	33HK0813		STP B4	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Iron Strap fragments	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	3				Two metal straps screwed together.
13	13.01	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 1	Glass	Yellow-tinted	Decorative Tableware fragments	Domestic	Furnishings	2		1920s-1930s	Florence 1996	Depression glass.
13	13.02	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 1	Glass	Peach	Decorative Tableware fragment	Domestic	Furnishings	1		1920s-1930s	Florence 1996	Depression glass.
13	13.03	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 1	Glass	Red	Decorative Tableware fragment	Domestic	Furnishings	1				Red pressed glass.
13	13.04	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	51				
13	13.05	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Window fragments	Architecture	Fixtures	8				
13	13.06	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail fragments	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	8				
13	13.07	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 1	Plastic	Rubber	Cap	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				Hardware cover or cap.
13	13.08	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Iron Slag	Miscellaneous	Non-Industrial Waste By-Products	4	21.6			
13	13.09	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 1	Glass	Milk Glass	Jadite Vessel fragment	Kitchen	Food Preparation / Food Storage	1		1930s-1950s	Florence 1983; Keller and Ross 2014	Flashed.
13	13.10	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 1	Plastic	Acrylic	Acrylic Glass fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				
13	13.11	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentified fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				Tan plastic fragment.
17	17.01	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.
17	17.02	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Cup sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	4		1890-	Miller et al. 2000	Blue decal decoration. Same vessel as Objects 23.04 and 36.04.
17	17.03	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Button	Personal	Clothing	1				
17	17.04	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Glass	Milk Glass	Canning Jar Lid Liner	Kitchen	Food Storage	1		1915-1929	Lockhart et al. 2016	Complete lid liner embossed with Illinois Glass Co. (1915-1929) maker's mark and "GENUINE ZINC CAP" and "FOR BALL MASON JARS".
17	17.05	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Metal	Zinc	Canning Jar Lid fragments	Kitchen	Food Storage	6		1850s-	Miller et al. 2000	
17	17.06	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Bottle fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	4		1904-2004	Lockhart, Schulz et al. 2015	Machine made base fragment embossed with Glenshaw Glass Co. maker's mark. To the left of the mark is "19" and to the right is "40". An "R" is embossed in the center above "311". The number "1304" over an "11" is at the bottom of the base.
17	17.07	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Glass	Yellow-tinted	Decorative Tableware fragments	Domestic	Furnishings	4		1920s-1930s	Florence 1996	Patrician pattern depression glass bowl fragments.

Table D2
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PROVENIENCE						IDENTIFICATION							MISCELLANEOUS		
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
17	17.08	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Vial fragments	Personal	Health & Hygiene	2				
17	17.09	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Glass	Milk Glass	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	1				Pressed.
17	17.10	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	8		Pre-1930	Lindsey 2020e	
17	17.11	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Glass	Brown / Amber	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	2				
17	17.12	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Glass	Green	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	1		20th century	Lindsey 2020e	
17	17.13	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	53				
17	17.14	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Window fragments	Architecture	Fixtures	38				
17	17.15	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail fragments	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	6				
17	17.16	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Screws	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	2				
17	17.17	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Can fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
17	17.18	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Bottle caps	Kitchen	Food Storage	6		1892-	Miller et al. 2000	Crown seal bottle caps.
17	17.19	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Metal	Aluminum	Bottle Cap Liners	Indeterminate	Storage	2				
17	17.20	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Rust Concretions	Miscellaneous	Non-Industrial Waste By-Products	3	9.3			
17	17.21	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Iron Slag	Miscellaneous	Non-Industrial Waste By-Products	3	9.4			
17	17.22	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Other	Mineral	Spent Coal	Miscellaneous	Fuel	8	6.2			
17	17.23	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Faunal	Mammalian	Butchered Bone fragments	Kitchen	Dietary Remains	3	6.8			
17	17.24	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Other	Composite	Burned Brick fragments	Architecture	Construction Materials	4	30.1			
17	17.25	33HK0813		STP B5	Level 2	Masonry	Conglomerate	Concrete fragment	Architecture	Construction Materials	1	1.2			
14	14.01	33HK0813		STP B6	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	2				
14	14.02	33HK0813		STP B6	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	1		Pre-1930	Lindsey 2020e	
14	14.03	33HK0813		STP B6	Level 1	Glass	Brown / Amber	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
14	14.04	33HK0813		STP B6	Level 1	Glass	Red	Decorative Tableware fragment	Domestic	Furnishings	1				Red pressed glass handle.
14	14.05	33HK0813		STP B6	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	1				
14	14.06	33HK0813		STP B6	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentified Plastic fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				Flat plastic board with a green, orange, and yellow sticker, machine printed, or decal decoration that depicts leaves. Possible sign fragment.
14	14.07	33HK0813		STP B6	Level 1	Other	Textile	Textile Fibers	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				Textile fibers from textile in bag
15	15.01	33HK0813		STP B7	Level 1	Glass	Peach	Decorative Tableware fragment	Domestic	Furnishings	1		1920s-1930s	Florence 1996	Depression glass.
15	15.02	33HK0813		STP B7	Level 1	Glass	Red	Decorative Tableware fragment	Domestic	Furnishings	1				Red pressed glass.
15	15.03	33HK0813		STP B7	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1		Pre-1930	Lindsey 2020e	
15	15.04	33HK0813		STP B7	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	5				
15	15.05	33HK0813		STP B7	Level 1	Glass	Brown / Amber	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	8				
15	15.06	33HK0813		STP B7	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nails	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	2				
15	15.07	33HK0813		STP B7	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Can fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1				

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Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
15	15.08	33HK0813		STP B7	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Miscellaneous Hardware	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	3				
15	15.09	33HK0813		STP B7	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Iron Slag	Miscellaneous	Non-Industrial Waste By-Products	1	1.5			
15	15.10	33HK0813		STP B7	Level 1	Metal	Aluminum	Aluminum Foil fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	5		ca. 1920-	Spude 2015	
15	15.11	33HK0813		STP B7	Level 1	Plastic	Rubber	Stopper	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				
15	15.12	33HK0813		STP B7	Level 1	Masonry	Conglomerate	Mortar fragment	Architecture	Construction Materials	1				
15	15.13	33HK0813		STP B7	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentified Plastic fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				Tan plastic fragment.
15	15.14	33HK0813		STP B7	Level 1	Plastic	Polyethylene	Grocery Bag fragment?	Commercial	Miscellaneous	1		1979-	Laskow 2014	Thin sheet of polyethylene that could be a grocery bag fragment.
15	15.15	33HK0813		STP B7	Level 1	Other	Floral	Unidentified Wood fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				Flat pressed wood fragment with metalic green paint. The letters "R" and "H" are etched on the side that is not painted.
15	15.16	33HK0813		STP B7	Level 1	Faunal	Mammalian	Butchered Bone fragments	Kitchen	Dietary Remains	8	54.8			Burnt.
15	15.17	33HK0813		STP B7	Level 1	Faunal	Avian	Bone fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate Faunal Remains	1	< .1			
16	16.01	33HK0813		STP B8	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.
16	16.02	33HK0813		STP B8	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1				Undecorated.
16	16.03	33HK0813		STP B8	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1		1933-	Lindsey 2020b, 2020c	White applied color labeling.
16	16.04	33HK0813		STP B8	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Window fragments	Architecture	Fixtures	2				
16	16.05	33HK0813		STP B8	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nails	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	4				
16	16.06	33HK0813		STP B8	Level 1	Faunal	Unidentified	Butchered Bone fragments	Kitchen	Dietary Remains	3	4.9			Burnt.
16	16.07	33HK0813		STP B8	Level 1	Masonry	Clay	Brick fragment	Architecture	Construction Materials	1	0.6			Burned.
16	16.08	33HK0813		STP B8	Level 1	Other	Mineral	Coal Slag	Miscellaneous	Non-Industrial Waste By-Products	3	6.6			
16	16.09	33HK0813		STP B8	Level 1	Other	Composite	Fiber Cement Board fragments	Architecture	Construction Materials	4				
16	16.10	33HK0813		STP B8	Level 1	Other	Lithic	Dressed Stone fragment	Domestic	Landscaping	1	6.4			
16	16.11	33HK0813		STP B8	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Utilitarian Porcelain sherd	Domestic	Miscellaneous	1				
37	37.01	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Masonry	Clay	Brick fragments	Architecture	Construction Materials	4	149.1			
37	37.02	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware Vessel sherd	Kitchen	Food Preparation / Food Service	1		1830-1950	Leibowitz 1985	Brown glaze on exterior.
37	37.03	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		ca. 1910-1935	Lehner 1988	Sherd from same vessel as Objects 9.03 and 34.03.
37	37.04	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	23		ca. 1930s	Lehner 1988	Cream yellow glaze on both sides. From the same vessel as the cream yellow glaze sherds from Objects 8.05, 9.08, and 34.04.
37	37.05	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Fiesta Ware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1936-1972	Snyder 1997	Yellow. From same vessel as Object 9.07.

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Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
37	37.06	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Fiesta Ware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1936-1972	Snyder 1997	Green.
37	37.07	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Fiesta Ware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	2		1936-1972	Snyder 1997	Red.
37	37.08	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	16		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.
37	37.09	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	2		1870-	Miller et al. 2000	Gilt decoration.
37	37.10	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1				Opalescent blue rim and black annular banding.
37	37.11	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Cleat Insulator fragment	Domestic	Miscellaneous	1		1890-1930	Tod 1930	Heavily burnt.
37	37.12	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Ceramic	Unrefined Earthenware	Redware Flower Pot sherds	Domestic	Landscaping	13				Terra cotta pot sherds.
37	37.13	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	190				
37	37.14	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Brown / Amber	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	25				
37	37.15	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	18		Pre-1930	Lindsey 2020e	
37	37.16	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Milk Glass	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	15				
37	37.17	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Green	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	3		20th century	Lindsey 2020e	
37	37.18	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Decorative Tableware fragments	Domestic	Furnishings	1				Pressed glass.
37	37.19	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Peach	Decorative Tableware fragments	Domestic	Furnishings	15		1920s-1930s	Florence 1996	Depression glass.
37	37.20	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Yellow-tinted	Decorative Tableware fragments	Domestic	Furnishings	1		1920s-1930s	Florence 1996	Depression glass.
37	37.21	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Milk Glass	Delphite Kitchen Ware fragment	Kitchen	Food Preparation / Food Service	1		ca. 1930s-1950s	Florence 1983	
37	37.22	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Brown / Amber	Liquor Bottle fragment	Kitchen	Food Storage	1		1935	Lockhart and Hoenig 2018	Owens-Illinois Glass Co. base fragment embossed with a "56" to the left of the mark, "D11" above, and a "5" to the right, and with "10" on the heel.
37	37.23	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Light Green-tinted / Yellow-tinted	Marbles	Personal	Toys & Games	2		1926-	Randall 1971	Machine made. One marble is slightly melted.
37	37.24	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Window fragments	Architecture	Fixtures	15				
37	37.25	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Other	Composite	Light Bulb fragments	Domestic	Lighting & Electrical	2		1880-	Matulka and Wood 2013	Bulb glass and filament fragments.
37	37.26	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Faunal	Molluscan	Button	Personal	Clothing	1	1.2			Flat button with two holes.
37	37.27	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Button	Personal	Clothing	1				Flat button with two holes.
37	37.28	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Wire Nail fragments	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	35		1885-	Wells 1998	
37	37.29	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Button	Personal	Clothing	1				
37	37.30	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Screw	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				
37	37.31	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Bolt	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				
37	37.32	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Key	Domestic	Miscellaneous	1				
37	37.33	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified Metal Fragments	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	29				
37	37.34	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Hinge fragment	Architecture	Fixtures	1				
37	37.35	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Buckles	Personal	Clothing	2				

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PROVENIENCE						IDENTIFICATION							MISCELLANEOUS		
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
37	37.36	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Iron Slag	Miscellaneous	Non-Industrial Waste By-Products	10	37.1			
37	37.37	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Thermometer fragment	Personal	Health & Hygiene	1				
37	37.38	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Cuprous	Miscellaneous Unidentified Hardware	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	8				
37	37.39	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Cuprous	Chain fragment	Miscellaneous	Fasteners	1				Five links present.
37	37.40	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Aluminum	Aluminum Foil fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	5		ca. 1920-	Spude 2015	
37	37.41	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Composite	Nickle	Personal	Currency	1				Thomas Jefferson nickle. Year is not visible.
37	37.42	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Bakelite	Game Piece	Personal	Toys & Games	1		1907-	Miller et al. 2000	Possible blank domino piece.
37	37.43	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Other	Composite	Unidentified Marketing Object fragment	Commercial	Advertising	1			Ketterer Company 2016	Plastic-lined metal tubing. Plastic is red with black print that says, "THE McCOMB FARM CO-OPERATIV…ASSOCIAT…McComb, Hancock, and…Shawtown, Ohio. Kemper-Thomas Co., Cincinatti Ohio." https://www.getlogostuff.com/history
37	37.44	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Hair Bobble	Personal	Personal Adornment	1				
37	37.45	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentified Plastic Fragments	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	11				
37	37.46	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Other	Composite	Fiber Cement Board fragment	Architecture	Construction Materials	1				
37	37.47	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Other	Mineral	Unspent Coal	Miscellaneous	Fuel	9	23.4			
37	37.48	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Other	Mineral	Spent Coal	Miscellaneous	Fuel	6	30.8			
37	37.49	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Faunal	Mammalian	Butchered Bone fragments	Kitchen	Dietary Remains	5	25.1			
34	34.01	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Masonry	Clay	Brick	Architecture	Construction Materials	1	425.3			100.2 mm L, 46 mm T, 49.2 mm W. Burned.
34	34.02	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Unrefined Earthenware	Redware Flower Pot sherds	Domestic	Landscaping	32				Terra cotta pot sherds.
34	34.03	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	13		ca. 1910-1935	Lehner 1988	Bowl sherds with pink and green floral decal in the center, depicting roses. Bowl fragments from the same vessel as Objects 9.03 and 37.03.
34	34.04	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	32		ca. 1930s	Lehner 1988	Cream yellow glaze on both sides. Some of the sherds also have a green floral decal decoration depicting a palm tree and red, orange, and blue flowers. From the same vessel as Objects 8.05, 9.08, and 37.04. Vessel is likely a bowl with scalloped edges. Blue transfer print maker's mark that reads, "W. S. GEORGE MADE IN U.S.A 156B".
34	34.05	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	2		1870-	Miller et al. 2000	Gilt banding along rim.
34	34.06	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1890-	Miller et al. 2000	Gilt banding along rim and orange, green, and black decal decoration.
34	34.07	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1820 - Early 20th century	Miller et al. 2000	Black annular banding.
34	34.08	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Blue glaze on both sides.
34	34.09	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	45		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.

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PROVENIENCE						IDENTIFICATION							MISCELLANEOUS		
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
34	34.10	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1				Undecorated.
34	34.11	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1890-	Miller et al. 2000	Pink and green floral decal.
34	34.12	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1820 - Early 20th century	Miller et al. 2000	Green annular banding.
34	34.13	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Doll fragments	Personal	Toys & Games	2				Fragment is painted peach.
34	34.14	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Milk Glass	Cup fragment	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1936-	HazelAtlasGlass.com 2009	Embossed with "PLATONITE".
34	34.15	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Milk Glass	Tea Cup fragments	Kitchen	Food Service	3				Embossed floral decoration.
34	34.16	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Milk Glass	Canning Jar Lid Liner fragment	Kitchen	Food Storage	1		1869-	Miller et al. 2000	
34	34.17	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Milk Glass	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	24				
34	34.18	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Milk Glass	Cosmetic Jar	Personal	Health & Hygiene	1		ca. 1890s-1960s	Denkler and Hudson 2015	A complete Woodbury's cosmetic jar with a 30 mm diameter external thread finish. Embossed with "Woodbury's" in cursive followed by "30".
34	34.19	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Light Green-tinted	Decorative Tableware fragments	Domestic	Furnishings	12		1920s-1930s	Florence 1996	Depression glass with cherry blossom pattern.
34	34.20	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Light Green-tinted	Bottle fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	4		1935 / 1945	Lockhart and Hoenig 2018	Complete base and body fragment embossed with Owens-Illinois Glass Co. (1929-ca. 1960) maker's mark. There is a "3" to the left, a "4" to the right, and a "5" below the mark. A "G1" is embossed along the bottom rim.
34	34.21	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Light Green-tinted	Bottle	Personal	Health & Hygiene	1		ca. 1936-1940	Lockhart, Schriever et al. 2014	Complete Castoria bottle embossed with a cursive "Chas. H. Fletcher" on one side. The bottle is machine made with a small-mouth continuous external thread finish. There is a Pierce Glass Co. maker's mark on the base followed by "U.S.A. 7".
34	34.22	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Green	Bottle	Personal	Health & Hygiene	1		1934 / 1944	Lockhart and Hoenig 2018	Complete machine made Owens-Illinois Glass Co. (1929-ca. 1960) toiletry bottle with continuous external thread finish. There is a "3" to the left, a "4" to the right, and a "10" below the maker's mark.
34	34.23	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Light Green-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	4				
34	34.24	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Window fragments	Architecture	Fixtures	30				
34	34.25	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Jar	Indeterminate	Storage	1		1918-1938	Lockhart, Bernas et al. 2014	Complete machine made jar with paneled design and wide-mouthed non-continuous external threading. Embossed on the base is the number "4" above the Capstan Glass Co. maker's mark which is above the number "5959".
34	34.26	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Jar	Indeterminate	Storage	1		1936 / 1946	Lockhart and Hoenig 2018	Complete machine made Owens-Illinois Glass Co. (1929-ca . 1960) jar with paneled design and a wide-mouth continous external thread finish. Embossed on the base above the maker's mark is "DES PAT." to the left is a "7" to the right is a "6" and below is the number "94416".

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PROVENIENCE						IDENTIFICATION							MISCELLANEOUS		
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
34	34.27	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Ketchup Bottle	Kitchen	Food Service / Food Storage	1		Late 1910s - 1964	Lockhart, Schriever et al. 2015	Complete machine made bottle with a paneled design and a crown finish. Embossed on the base is a plain "F" maker's mark above "1155" above "4". Fairmount Glass Works.
34	34.28	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Milk Bottle fragment	Kitchen	Food Storage	1		ca. 1918-1941	Lockhart 2017; Lockhart et al. 2017	Cream separator bottle fragment embossed with "THIS SIDE UP" on one side of the shoulder and "7 MINN" within a triangle on the other. Bottle is machine made with a capseat finish. Liberty Glass Co.
34	34.29	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	408				
34	34.30	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Decorative Tableware fragments	Domestic	Furnishings	5				Pressed glass.
34	34.31	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	5		1933-	Lindsey 2020b, 2020c	Red applied color labeling that depicts a boy's face. Same labeling as Objects 8.13 and 9.16.
34	34.32	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Bottle fragment	Personal	Health & Hygiene	1		ca. 1920-	Lindsey 2020d	Machine made sprinkler top finish.
34	34.33	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Bottle fragment	Kitchen	Food Storage	1		1925	USPTO 2020	Cream separator bottle base fragment embossed with "CREAM TOP PAT.1528480 MAR.3.25". Machine made.
34	34.34	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1		1935 / 1945	Lockhart and Hoenig 2018	Machine-made Owens-Illinois Glass Co. base fragment. There is an "18" to the right of the maker's mark and a "5" to the left. "D BB48" is embossed on the heel of the vessel. "DLAY" is embossed on the body in a circle.
34	34.35	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Bottle fragment	Personal	Communication	1		1930-	USPTO 2020	Machine made Sheaffer's Skrip ink bottle base fragment embossed with a 5 in a circle above "PAT D 1759866".
34	34.36	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Milk Bottle fragment	Kitchen	Food Storage	1				Machine made base fragment embossed with an "S".
34	34.37	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Other	Composite	Canning / Packer Jar fragment	Kitchen	Food Storage	1				Complete jar mouth fragment with external thread finish and ferrous metal lid still intact.
34	34.38	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Brown / Amber	Bottle	Personal	Health & Hygiene	1		1932 / 1942	Lockhart and Hoenig 2018	Owens-Illinois Glass Co. Capudine bottle with tooled beaded finish. On the base, "14" is embossed to the left of the maker's mark and "2" to the right.
34	34.39	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Brown / Amber	Bottle	Personal	Health & Hygiene	1		ca. 1924-1938	Lockhart et al. 2020	Whitall Tatum & Co. Capudine bottle with tooled beaded finish. On the base, "2" is embossed to the left of the "W/T in inverted triangle" maker's mark and "6" to the right.
34	34.40	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Brown / Amber	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	41				
34	34.41	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Olive	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	2		19th century	Lindsey 2020e	Black glass.
34	34.42	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Peach	Decorative Tableware fragments	Domestic	Furnishings	90		1920s-1930s	Florence 1996	Depression glass.
34	34.43	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	32		Pre-1930	Lindsey 2020e	
34	34.44	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail fragments	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	75				
34	34.45	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	U-Clamp	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				

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PROVENIENCE						IDENTIFICATION							MISCELLANEOUS		
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
34	34.46	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Bolt	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				
34	34.47	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Tension Spring	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				
34	34.48	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Buckles	Personal	Clothing	2				
34	34.49	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Skeleton Key	Domestic	Miscellaneous	1				A key with a cylindrical shaft and a single toothed end.
34	34.50	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Key Can Opener	Kitchen	Food Preparation	1				
34	34.51	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Hinge	Architecture	Fixtures	1				
34	34.52	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Miscellaneous Unidentified Hardware	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	12				
34	34.53	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Aluminum	Coffee Percolator Insert	Kitchen	Food Preparation	1				
34	34.54	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Aluminum	Colander Ladle	Kitchen	Food Preparation	1				
34	34.55	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Cuprous	Dog Tag	Personal	Pets	1				Too corroded to read.
34	34.56	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Steel	Hexagonal Nut	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				
34	34.57	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Other	Composite	Battery Cathode	Miscellaneous	Power Generation	1		1886-	McComsey 2002	
34	34.58	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Cuprous	Thimble	Domestic	Domestic Labor Supplies	1				
34	34.59	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Safety Pin fragment	Domestic	Domestic Labor Supplies	1		1849-	Museum of Everyday Life n.d.	
34	34.60	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Button fragments	Personal	Clothing	3				
34	34.61	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Cuprous	Button fragments	Personal	Clothing	5				
34	34.62	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Unidentified	Miscellaneous Hardware	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	7				
34	34.63	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Aluminum	Jar Lid fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	6				
34	34.64	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Bottle / Jar Lid fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	10				
34	34.65	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Unidentified Metal fragments	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	521				Most appear to be can fragments, but are too rusted and/or small to positively confirm.
34	34.66	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Staple	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				
34	34.67	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Iron Slag	Miscellaneous	Non-Industrial Waste By-Products	50	211.3			
34	34.68	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Other	Mineral	Unspent Coal	Miscellaneous	Fuel	11	166.9			
34	34.69	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Other	Mineral	Spent Coal	Miscellaneous	Fuel	45	95.5			
34	34.70	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Faunal	Unidentified	Burnt Bone fragments	Kitchen	Dietary Remains	48	124.6			
34	34.71	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Faunal	Unidentified	Buttons	Personal	Clothing	2	1.6			Flat buttons with four holes.
34	34.72	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Button	Personal	Clothing	2				Recessed center with four holes.
34	34.73	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Faunal	Molluscan	Button fragments	Personal	Clothing	13	1.2			Flat buttons.
34	34.74	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Masonry	Clay	Brick fragments	Architecture	Construction Materials	6	18.3			Burned.
34	34.75	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Plastic	Rubber	Tire fragments	Transportation	Indeterminate	3				Diamond-shaped pattern. Likely from a bicycle wheel.
34	34.76	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Lead	Melted Lead fragment	Miscellaneous	Non-Industrial Waste By-Products	1	43.2			
34	34.77	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Metal	Composite	Aluminum Foil fragments	Kitchen	Food Storage	5		ca. 1920-	Spude 2015	

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PROVENIENCE						IDENTIFICATION							MISCELLANEOUS		
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
34	34.78	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Insulator sherd	Architecture	Utilities	1		1890-1930	Tod 1977	Has a recessed hole that appears to be for a nail or a screw.
34	34.79	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Other	Floral	Wooden Pencil fragment	Personal	Communication	1				
34	34.80	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentified Plastic fragments	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				One is a white plastic strip. One is a white plastic rim of some sort with a tab below (matches Object 35.18). Two are brown fragments from the same object, embossed, "MADE IN USA".
34	34.81	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Other	Composite	Fiber Cement Board fragments	Architecture	Construction Materials	4				Fiber cement board fragments painted green with remnants of melted insulation.
34	34.82	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Other	Composite	Dried Paint Fragments	Domestic	Domestic Labor Supplies	5				
34	34.83	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Other	Unidentified	Miscellaneous Slag	Miscellaneous	Non-Industrial Waste By-Products	25				
34	34.84	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Other	Mineral	Plaster fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				
34	34.85	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Glass	Milk Glass	Button fragment	Personal	Clothing	1				Half the button remains; appears to have had just one hole.
35	35.01	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	8		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.
35	35.02	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1870-	Miller et al. 2000	Gilt banding.
35	35.03	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	3				Undecorated.
35	35.04	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1890-	Miller et al. 2000	Pink and green floral decal.
35	35.05	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Ceramic	Porcelain	Figurine sherd	Domestic	Furnishings	1				Burnt. Press-molded exterior with splotchy blue decoration.
35	35.06	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Glass	Milk Glass	Canning Jar Lid Liner fragments	Kitchen	Food Storage	3		1869-	Miller et al. 2000	
35	35.07	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	10				
35	35.08	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Bottle / Jar fragments	Indeterminate	Storage	2		Pre-1930	Lindsey 2020e	
35	35.09	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Glass	Solarized	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1		1870-1914	Lockhart 2006	
35	35.10	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Glass	Peach	Decorative Tableware fragments	Domestic	Furnishings	1		1920s-1930s	Florence 1996	Depression glass.
35	35.11	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Window fragments	Architecture	Fixtures	8				
35	35.12	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Metal	Pewter	Finial	Domestic	Furnishings	1				Likely to a lamp or similar piece of furniture.
35	35.13	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Other	Composite	Battery Cathodes	Miscellaneous	Power Generation	6		1886-	McComsey 2002	
35	35.14	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Ceramic	Unrefined Earthenware	Marbles	Personal	Toys & Games	3				Clay marbles.
35	35.15	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Metal	Ferrous	Wie Nail fragments	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	19		1885-	Wells 1998	
35	35.16	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Metal	Ferrous	Miscellaneous Unidentified Hardware	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	5				
35	35.17	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Metal	Cuprous	Miscellaneous Unidentified Hardware	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	3				
35	35.18	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentified Plastic fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				Matches the plastic "rim" fragment from Object 34.80.
35	35.19	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Faunal	Unidentified	Bone fragments	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	8	15.9			
35	35.20	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Other	Floral	Charcoal fragments	Miscellaneous	Fuel	3	7.1			

Table D2
Historic Artifact Catalog

PROVENIENCE						IDENTIFICATION							MISCELLANEOUS		
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
35	35.21	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Other	Mineral	Spent Coal	Miscellaneous	Fuel	2	3.4			
35	35.22	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Other	Textile	Unidentified Textile fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				Burned textile.
35	35.23	33HK0813	Feature #1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Ceramic	Unrefined Earthenware	Kaolin Pipe fragment	Personal	Indulgence	1				Bowl fragment.
31	31.01	33HK0943		STP A5	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.
31	31.02	33HK0943		STP A5	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Window fragments	Architecture	Fixtures	8				
31	31.03	33HK0943		STP A5	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nails	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	2				
31	31.04	33HK0943		STP A5	Level 1	Other	Textile	Unidentified Cloth fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				Possible burlap bag fragment.
31	31.05	33HK0943		STP A5	Level 1	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentified Plastic fragments	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	5				Red, orange, white, and transparent fragments.
32	32.01	33HK0943		STP B4	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherds	Kitchen	Food Service	3		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.
32	32.02	33HK0943		STP B4	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
32	32.03	33HK0943		STP B4	Level 1	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Window fragments	Architecture	Fixtures	2				
32	32.04	33HK0943		STP B4	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail fragments	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	2				
32	32.05	33HK0943		STP B4	Level 1	Metal	Steel	Washer	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Hardware	1				
32	32.06	33HK0943		STP B4	Level 1	Plastic	Polyethylene	Cap	Indeterminate	Storage	1				Plastic cap with internal threading.
33	33.01	33HK0943		STP B6	Level 1	Ceramic	Unrefined Earthenware	Redware Flower Pot sherd	Domestic	Landscaping	1				Terra cotta pot sherd.
33	33.02	33HK0943		STP B6	Level 1	Glass	Colorless	Vessel fragments	Domestic	Furnishings	4				Possible machine made vase fragments with molded design.
33	33.03	33HK0943		STP B6	Level 1	Other	Composite	Asphalt Shingle fragment	Architecture	Construction Materials	1		ca. 1911-	Central Roofing Company 2020	
40	40.01	33HK0943		STP C3	Level 1	Plastic	Polystyrene	Styrofoam fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1		1954-	Bellis 2020	
40	40.02	33HK0943		STP C3	Level 1	Glass	Light Green-tinted	Window fragment	Architecture	Fixtures	1				
39	39.01	33HK0943		STP C5	Level 1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1829-1880	MAC Lab 2015b	Red transfer print on both sides.
39	39.02	33HK0943		STP C5	Level 1	Ceramic	Unrefined Earthenware	Redware Flower Pot sherd	Domestic	Landscaping	1				
39	39.03	33HK0943		STP C5	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nut Cracker	Kitchen	Food Preparation	1				
39	39.04	33HK0943		STP C5	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail fragment	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	1				
42	42.01	33HK0943		STP D5	Level 2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware Tableware sherd	Kitchen	Food Service	1		1820-	Miller et al. 2000	Undecorated.
42	42.02	33HK0943		STP D5	Level 2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Insulator fragments	Architecture	Utilities	4		1890-1930	Tod 1977	
42	42.03	33HK0943		STP D5	Level 2	Ceramic	Stoneware	Drain Pipe fragment	Miscellaneous	Utility Infrastructure	1				
42	42.04	33HK0943		STP D5	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
42	42.05	33HK0943		STP D5	Level 2	Glass	Milk Glass	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
42	42.06	33HK0943		STP D5	Level 2	Glass	Aqua-tinted	Window fragment	Architecture	Fixtures	1				
42	42.07	33HK0943		STP D5	Level 2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail fragments	Architecture	Architectural Hardware	3				

Table D2
Historic Artifact Catalog

PROVENIENCE						IDENTIFICATION							MISCELLANEOUS		
Bag #	Object #	State Site #	Associated Feature #	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Material Type	Material Sub-type	Description	Functional Group	Functional Sub-group	Count	Weight (g)	Approximate Date Range	Reference	Notes
42	42.08	33HK0943		STP D5	Level 2	Other	Textile	Unidentified Textile fragment	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1				Red, stretchy cloth fragment. Some sort of spandex blend.
43	43.01	33HK0943		STP D6	Level 2	Glass	Colorless	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1		1933-	Lindsey 2020c	Applied color labeling.
43	43.02	33HK0943		STP D6	Level 2	Glass	Brown / Amber	Bottle / Jar fragment	Indeterminate	Storage	1				
41	41.01	33HK0943		STP F6	Level 1	Metal	Ferrous	Wire Nail	Architecture	Fixtures	1		1885-	Wells 1998	
										Total	*4177*				

APPENDIX E
OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORMS

APPENDIX E
REDACTED