

APPENDIX G



ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
11/10/06

**THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE
NEW COURTHOUSE LOCATION AT
MOUND AND HIGH STREETS, COLUMBUS, OHIO**

Assessment Report

Submitted to

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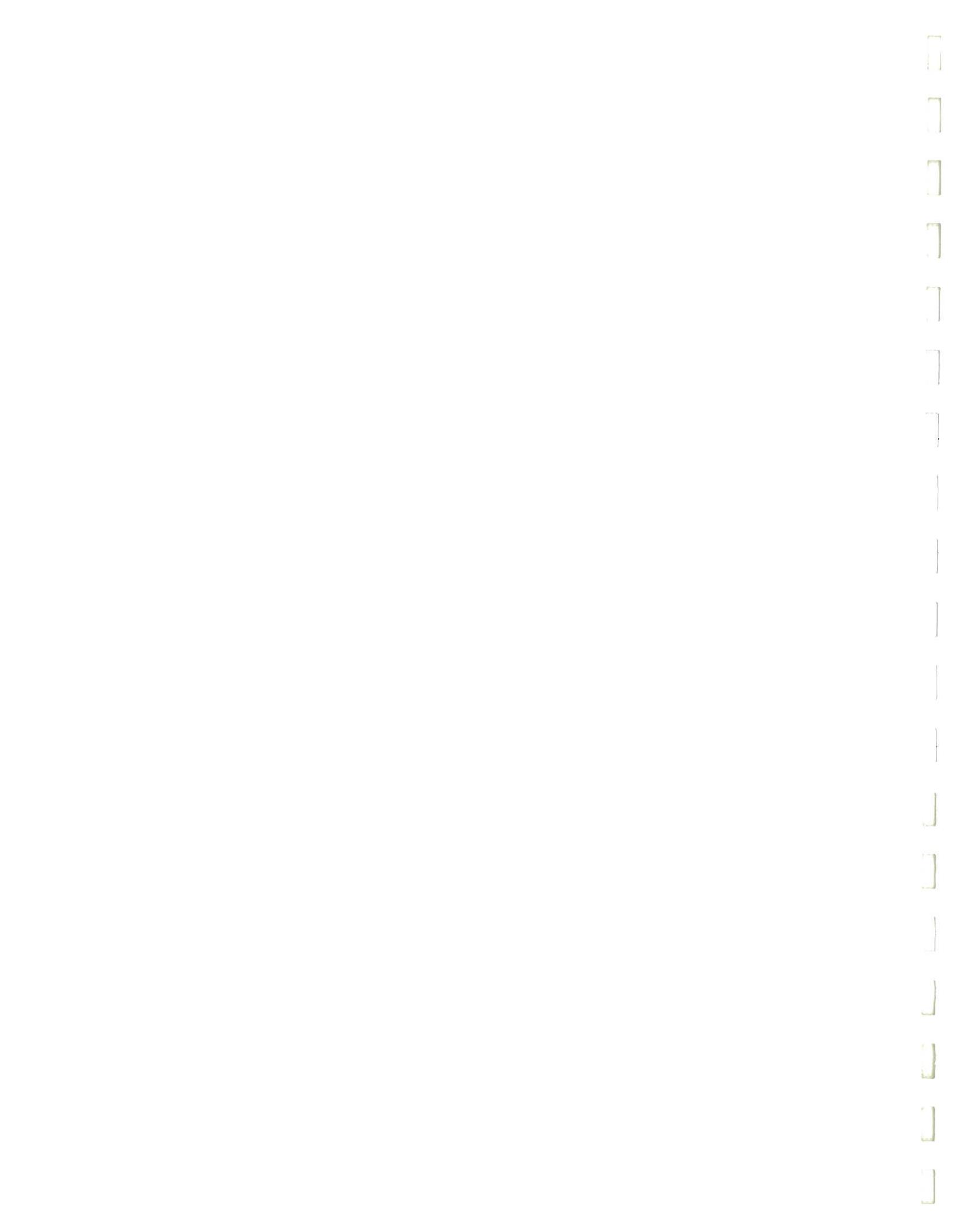
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ABSTRACT

This report is an assessment of the potential of four city blocks in downtown Columbus, Ohio, to retain intact archaeological resources. The project area in question is bounded by Mound Street to the south, High Street to the east, Main Street to the north, and Front Street to the west. The project area is bisected north-south by Wall Street and east-west by Noble Street. The construction of a new courthouse building is planned to take place within the project area. The intersection of Mound and High streets was the location of a prehistoric mound prior to the establishment of Columbus in the early 1800s. While the mound was destroyed in the 1830s, Schooley Caldwell Associates are interested in the potential of the area selected for the new courthouse construction to retain significant archaeological resources. This report presents an overview of the historical development of the project area and provides an assessment of the potential for any archaeological remains present to retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This document was not prepared as part of a submission to fulfill historic preservation regulations, such as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The assessment of the project area resulted in a determination that the survival probability of significant prehistoric archaeological resources is very low as a result of the sheer amount of ground disturbance that has taken place in the project area over the last 170 years of development in downtown Columbus. It is the belief of Hardlines Design Company (HDC) archaeologists that while there is some chance of survival of archaeological resources in certain locations within the project area, there is little possibility of encountering prehistoric archaeological deposits in the southeastern quarter of the project area along Mound and High streets, near the former location of the mound. If actually present, prehistoric remains could include artifacts, features, and fragmentary human remains. Historical deposits in the project area probably include building remnants and artifacts.

Research conducted by HDC staff indicates that while development of this area has been fairly intense during historic and modern times, there are certain locations that do not appear to have been occupied by buildings, including an area near the southeast corner of the Noble and Wall Street intersection and an area in the middle of the southwest quarter of the project area. These areas may possess buried archaeological resources that may retain sufficient integrity for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. HDC strongly recommends that Schooley Caldwell Associates consult with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office and the City of Columbus Historic Preservation Office about the need for any further archaeological work in the project area with regard to the possible remains of the prehistoric mound and any other possible prehistoric deposits, as well as the historical archaeological resources that may still be present within the project area. While Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act does not currently apply to the project and the lead agency is under no obligation to consult with the preservation office, doing so may facilitate future interactions should archaeological deposits, especially human remains, be inadvertently discovered during construction.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide information to Schooley Caldwell Associates on the potential nature and character of archaeological resources at the construction site of a new courthouse in downtown Columbus, Ohio, located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Mound Street and High Street (Figure 1). This report was initiated because this intersection was the original location of a prehistoric Native American earthen mound, for which Mound Street was named. This report will discuss the history of the mound's removal and its spatial relationship to the project area. Because the intersection was once the location of a prehistoric mound, as well as being part of the earliest developed portion of the city of Columbus, this report will also examine the potential that undocumented, significant cultural resources are present in the project area, and provide guidance on how to deal with those potential resources throughout the remainder of the design and construction phases of the project. The research strategy for this project will employ standard documentary research methods and procedures developed by HDC for dealing with potential archaeological resources in urban areas. These procedures have previously been approved by local historic preservation review agencies. This report is intended for use as a guidance document only, and is not intended to meet any requirements of historic preservation law, such as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The report is organized into five chapters. The first chapter is the report introduction and presents the purpose and need for this document. Chapter 2 presents necessary background information to place the findings of this report into proper context, and will include information on the project area's geographic location and relevant aspects of Ohio cultural history. Chapter 3 discusses the land use history of the project area. Chapter 4 describes the archaeological potential of the project area, using information from the history of the project area and the record of land use. Chapter 5 presents the report conclusions and recommendations for treatment of intact archaeological resources, should they be encountered.

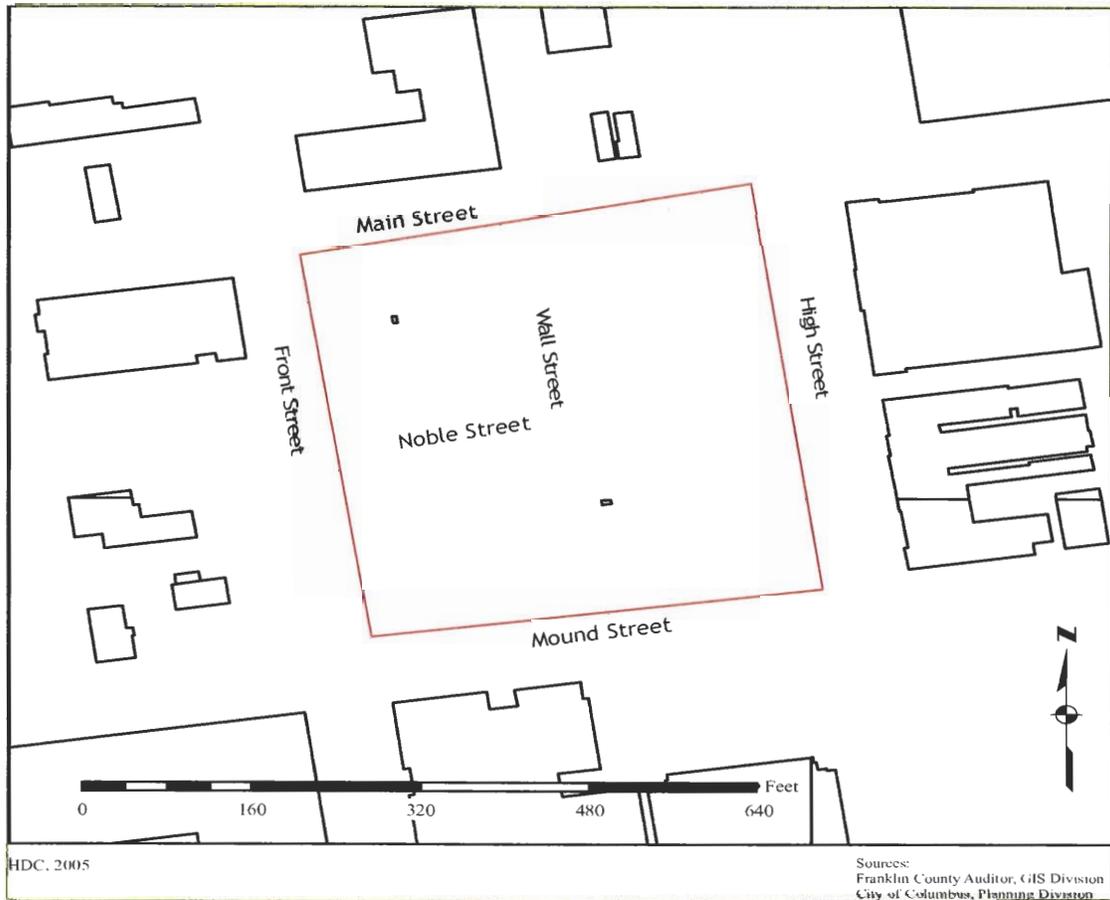


Figure 1. Project area in downtown Columbus

CHAPTER 2: CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT AREA

This chapter addresses the context of the project area situated at the northwest corner of the intersection of Mound and High streets. This chapter was adapted from a previous report by HDC principal investigator Anne B. Lee (Lee 2003).

Introduction

The primary objective of this study is to review the previously identified cultural resources within the project area, including National Register Listed properties and historic districts as well as historic structures and archaeological deposits recorded in the state site files. An environmental and cultural context is also included in this review.

HDC staff completed archival research at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO), the Ohio Historical Center Archives and Library, and the Ohio State University Library System. Archival research involved review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) files; the state files, including Ohio Historic and Archaeological Inventory forms; Mills' 1914 *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio*; previously completed cultural resources reports; and synthetic works for the general region around the project area. The environmental context is largely based on overviews of Ohio's natural history and publications of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.

Environmental Context

A variety of interrelated environmental components shape the world humans live in: geomorphology, physiography, hydrology, soils, climate, biotic communities, and the social environment (Butzer 1971, 1982; Evans and O'Connor 1999). An environmental context provides an overview of the past condition of these components as well as the subsistence and settlement options available to inhabitants of the area.

Geomorphology and Physiography

Franklin County is located in the Till Plains section of the Central Lowlands Province (Thornbury 1965:212–3). The project area is situated in the Columbus Lowland physiographic districts (Brockman 1998). Underlying the project area is sedimentary bedrock of Devonian age that consists of shales, siltstones, limestones, and dolomites. The Columbus and Delaware Formations of the Devonian System contain fair to good quality knapping cherts utilized by prehistoric groups. Outcrops of these chert-bearing formations occur along the bluffs of the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers, particularly in northern Franklin and southern Delaware Counties, making these areas attractive to prehistoric inhabitants of the surrounding region. The same geological formations supported a small sandstone and limestone quarrying industry in central Ohio during the late 1800s and early 1900s (Wright 1957:212).

During the Pleistocene, two major episodes of glaciation modified the landscape in this region. The earlier (132,000–302,000 years ago) Illinoian Glaciation covered all of Delaware and Franklin Counties, as did the later (20,000 years ago) Wisconsinan Glaciation. As the last glaciers associated with the Wisconsinan retreated, massive loads of glacial till (compact, heterogeneous, unsorted boulders, cobbles, pebbles, sand, silt, and clay) were deposited in the area in the form of end and ground moraines. In this portion of the state the Wisconsinan ground moraine has a high lime content (Brockman 1998). Recent alluvial and undifferentiated outwash deposits are found immediately adjacent to the confluence of the Olentangy and Scioto Rivers in downtown Columbus and underlie the project area (Pavey et al. 1999). The leveling forces accompanying glaciation and the deposition of ground moraine as glaciers retreated created moderately low relief in the project area. The topography of the project area can be described as flat to gently undulating (Pavey et al. 1999), with the elevation at the corner of Mound and High being approximately 730 feet above median sea level (AMSL).

Hydrology

The Scioto River drains the project area. This waterway would have provided a permanent potable water source, and aquatic plant and animal resources for both prehistoric and historic inhabitants of the area. The Scioto River, along with the Olentangy River, would have also acted as transportation, trade, and communication corridors.

Soils

Soils in and adjacent to the project area belong to two different soil associations: Eldean-Ockley-Warsaw and Medway-Genessee-Sloan (USDA-SCS 1980). These two soil associations are moderately well to very poorly drained soils that occur on floodplains and terraces.

The project area is classified as urban land, indicating that streets, pavement, and structures overlay much of the area. In addition, in densely populated residential areas and transportation corridors, the soil is likely highly disturbed as a result of construction, utility work, and landscaping.

Climate

Today, the climate of Franklin County is categorized as continental. A continental climate has moderately warm, humid summers and mildly cold, cloudy winters. The average daily winter temperature for the area is 30°F and the average daily summer temperature is 72°F, although temperatures can fluctuate greatly around these averages (Schmidlin 1996:17–22). The average yearly rainfall in this region is 36 to 38 inches. Precipitation is typically greatest during the spring and summer months, while October and February are the driest months of the year (Schmidlin 1996:23). The present-day climate of Ohio is a product of changes that began with the end of the last glacial event ca. 13,000 B.C. and culminated ca. 7,000 B.C. with the complete retreat of the ice sheets from the majority of North America and the achievement of near present-day climatic patterns and vegetation. At the time of the last glacial retreat, Ohio was a much cooler region than today, and the predominant vegetation in

the unglaciated portions of the region consisted of conifers and tundra. The retreat of the glaciers impacted the landscape, as described above, as well as climate and biotic communities. Temperatures and precipitation gradually increased, and conifer tree species were replaced by deciduous tree species over a 6,000- to 8,000-year period (Roberts 1989; Kutzbach and Webb 1991; Shane 1994). During the long transition to present-day conditions, the original inhabitants of the area were also adjusting to changes in the available natural resources. These adjustments impacted subsistence and settlement patterns and, hence, the material culture remains found in the archaeological record, as described below in the Culture History section of this report.

Culture History

This section was adapted from Lee and Mollerud (2003) and Lee, Crowe, and Martin (2003). The purpose of the culture history section is to provide a broad prehistoric and historical context within which to place history and development of the project area. Synthetic works on the prehistory of the Eastern Woodlands by Griffin (1967) and Ford (1974) are the primary sources for this discussion, while the publications of other scholars are drawn upon for additional detail (Dragoo 1976; Dancey et al. 1987; Prufer and Baby 1963; Stoltman 1978; Yerkes 1988). For the sake of convenience, this report uses the Midwestern Taxonomic System developed by McKern (1939) and modified by Griffin (1946, 1952, 1967) to structure the prehistory discussion. The authors have attempted, however, to incorporate the idea of continuity presented by the temporal models developed by Stoltman (1978) and used by Yerkes (1988), rather than the compartmentalization of traits inherent in the Midwestern Taxonomic System. This report also provides a brief overview of the proto-historic and historic Native American occupations in the Ohio Region, along with the early Euro-American history of Franklin County and Montgomery (later Marion) township, specific to the project area.

The Paleoindian Period

The first well-documented evidence of human occupation in eastern North America is associated with the Paleoindian period (9500 B.C. to 8000 B.C.), which is characterized primarily by its lithic assemblages. Fluted projectile points, usually produced from high-quality chert, are generally considered the diagnostic marker of the time period.

In an update of Prufer and Baby's *Paleo-Indians of Ohio* (1963), Seeman and Prufer (1982) comment on the puzzling distribution of Paleoindian fluted points across the Ohio landscape. Although the majority of the projectile points were isolated surface finds, they were recovered from counties that are home to portions of Ohio's major river systems, including the Scioto, Miami, and Upper Muskingum. Furthermore, a higher number of Paleoindian fluted points were found in those counties where the river systems form broad valleys and open flood plains, and are bordered by elevated uplands. Proximity of chert sources is also presented as an important factor in settlement location. Seeman and Prufer (1982) set forth a general Paleoindian pattern of upland observation and habitation sites, with lowland or river valley kill sites. As of 1982, 30 fluted points have been reported for Franklin County (Seeman and Prufer 1982).

The Archaic Period

The Archaic period is the longest documented temporal segment of prehistory in eastern North America. It is typically divided into Early (8000–6000 B.C.), Middle (6000–3000 B.C.), and Late (3000–1000 B.C.) periods, based on marked differences in subsistence and settlement patterns (Ford 1974:393). The Archaic is characterized by dramatic climatic change that included a shift from coniferous to temperate forests due to a drying, warming trend. Technological innovation is also characteristic of the Archaic period, as is subsistence diversification. Early archaeological research in the Eastern Woodlands suggested a complete discontinuity between the people of the Paleoindian and Archaic periods, a conclusion likely based on scanty material remains from the Early Archaic (Dragoo 1976:10). There has been greater consensus in recent years that developments in the Archaic are the result of an unbroken sequence of gradual change that started in the Paleoindian period (Dragoo 1976:10; Ford 1974; Prufer and Baby 1963:4; Prufer and Long 1986:3).

Small bands of Early Archaic (8000–6000 B.C.) hunter-gatherers appear to have been highly mobile, and may have traveled across large territorial ranges and a variety of landforms (Jefferies 1990:150). Evidence for this mobility is based upon the wide distribution of projectile points that are diagnostic of the time period (e.g., Kirk, LeCroy, and Kanawha), and made of non-local cherts.

The Middle Archaic period dates to ca. 6000–3000 B.C. Several technological innovations took place between the Early and Middle Archaic. Projectile point types of this time period varied regionally, and representative styles of the Midwest included Eva, Morrow Mountain, Big Sandy II, Raddatz, and Godar (Justice 1987; Nance 1988:138; Duerksen and Bergman 1998:3–4). Ground stone tools such as axes, pitted stones, pestles, and grinding stones first appeared at this time (Jefferies 1990:48). In addition, archaeological evidence indicates that Middle Archaic people were also familiar with the atlatl, or spear thrower (Jefferies 1990:48). By the Middle Archaic, populations had shifted their movement strategies from high mobility to reduced mobility (Stafford 1994). The appearance of ground stone tools and the related implication of increased plant usage also support the idea that Middle Archaic populations may have been somewhat more sedentary than those living in the region before them. The Middle Archaic period also represents the initial use of cemeteries. The buried individuals, and the materials interred with them, reflect no social stratification other than age and gender differentiation. The repeated use of some cemetery sites foreshadows the intensification of this behavior in the region during the Late Archaic period.

The Late Archaic period (3000–1000 B.C.) began after the Hypsithermal climatic episode. At this time, streams established their current channels, and the climate became similar to modern conditions. Trends first seen in the Middle Archaic, such as the increased use of plant resources, increased sedentism, and the use of cemeteries continued into the Late Archaic period. The Late Archaic lithic assemblage is dominated by a variety of side- and corner-notched point types, such as the Brewerton group, as well as hafted scrapers and ground stone tools, including celts and adzes (Prufer and Long 1986; Dragoo 1976).

The Woodland Period

The Woodland period is divided into three temporal units: the Early Woodland (1000–200 B.C.), the Middle Woodland (200 B.C. to A.D. 400), and the Late Woodland (A.D. 400–1000). In the Midwest, the Woodland period is characterized by the appearance of ceramic vessels by 1000 B.C. Ceramics dating to this time are generally thick-walled and are cordmarked, plain, or fabric-impressed. Ceramic paste consisted of heavy grit tempering. Stemmed projectile points are diagnostic of Midwestern Adena populations. The Adena complex has been identified as early as 500 B.C., primarily on the basis of construction of earthen burial mounds in the central Ohio Valley (Seeman 1992:25). Evidence for the increased use of domesticated plants is also found during the Early Woodland period. However, the timing of this slight increase in domestication varies regionally, and does not occur in some areas until after A.D. 100. It was not until sometime between the end of the Early Woodland and the beginning of the Middle Woodland that there was a dramatic rise in the use of domesticated plants (Fritz 1990:403). In some areas of the Midwest, settlement patterns resembled those of the Late Archaic, where larger base camps were situated in flood plain settings (Yerkes 1988:319). Although there was probably some level of sedentism, sedentary “hamlets” most likely did not occur in the Midwest until the Middle Woodland period (Yerkes 1988:319).

Toward the end of the Early Woodland period, ca. 500–150 B.C., the Early Woodland Adena people of the central Ohio Valley directed their excess energy into building numerous mounds with mortuary contexts. Early researchers believed that the positioning of burials and differentiation of grave goods indicated a tribal social organization for the Adena (Clay 1992:77). More recent work, however, has lent credence to the claim that Adena populations were relatively egalitarian, semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers (Clay 1992:80). Other Early Woodland mounds that lacked mortuary contexts were also built, and these possibly functioned as territorial markers or aggregation loci (Yerkes 1988:317).

The Middle Woodland period (ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 400) is characterized by a sedentary hamlet or farmstead settlement system in the Midwest. Reliance on domesticated crops continued to increase in importance, and there is evidence that trade for exotic resources spanned the continent. The time period is marked by a massive increase in mound construction, including burial mounds and large geometric earthworks, which are associated with the development of the Middle Woodland cultural complex known as “Hopewell”. Distinctive markers of the Hopewell culture include bladelet technology, exotic artifacts in burial contexts, “special purpose ceramics,” as well as cordmarked and some stamped surface-treated ceramics (Asch and Asch 1985).

The Late Woodland period (A.D. 400–1000) was marked by complex social change. Immediately following the disappearance of the Hopewell culture, there was a move towards nucleated, fortified settlements that eventually ended with the emergence of maize-based agricultural groups by A.D. 1000 (Griffin 1967). Late Woodland populations in the region probably adopted the bow and arrow sometime after A.D. 700, but certainly by A.D. 900 (Seeman 1992). The major change in the Ohio Valley region during the Late Woodland phase was the shift from a dispersed to an aggregated settlement pattern (Church 1987). Some of these communities were located in defensible topographic settings and were

surrounded by defensive architecture in the form of ditches and stockades. Defensive community architecture represents a major shift in household-level social organization. This change happened rather quickly over a period of approximately 200 years, at most. Controlled surface collection and limited test excavations at the Water Plant site (ca. A.D. 600) in Franklin County, Ohio, indicated functionally equivalent clusters of artifacts, which suggest approximately one dozen aggregated households (Dancey et al. 1987; Dancey 1988). Another Late Woodland village, the Scioto Trail School site, is also located in southern Franklin County, on a river bluff. This pattern would suggest that in central Ohio the larger Late Woodland sites should be identified on bluffs of the major rivers.

The Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric period spans roughly 650 years, from approximately A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1650. By A.D. 1000 along the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, a number of distinct regional variants emerged from the Late Woodland period. Mississippian populations were organized into highly stratified, maize-based agricultural communities with large-scale public architecture and an elite ruling class. In other parts of the Midwest, different social systems appeared. At Fort Ancient villages, for example, distinct autonomous entities emerged.

Early Fort Ancient villages emerged in the central Ohio Valley by approximately A.D. 1000. They were independent tribal societies whose main characteristics included: 1) a circular village with a central plaza, usually surrounded by a palisade (Kime and Immel 1981:21); 2) kinship-based organization of households within the village; 3) population sizes averaging 200 to 400 people; 4) agriculturalists relying on eight-row maize, squash, and beans; 5) exchange with Mississippian groups indicated by marine shell gorgets and masks; and 6) little apparent social stratification. Despite extensive findings that suggest a widespread acceptance of some aspects of Mississippian technology, Muller (1986:254) implies that the minute size of Mississippian villages in the Ohio Valley make a mass migration into the region highly unlikely. The Caborn-Welborn phase in the lower Ohio Valley is the only truly established Late Mississippian phase of this time. Radiocarbon assays for the Caborn-Welborn phase in the Ohio Valley establish a beginning date at approximately A.D. 1500. This phase, however, stretches into the Proto-historic and Historic periods, as evidenced by the recovery of certain historic trade goods, including musket balls and gunflints at Caborn-Welborn sites (Muller 1986).

Proto-Historic and Historical Native American Occupation in Ohio

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

expelled the Erie, and used the area for hunting territory to acquire furs for trade with the British and French.

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

During the American Revolutionary War (1776–1783), most Native American groups allied with the British and fought against the Americans and French. The Treaty of Paris in 1783 ended the American Revolutionary War. Great Britain retained Canada, but the Northwest Territory, which included all land west of the Ohio River, became part of the new American nation. As compensation for their efforts, the United States government gave plots of land in the Northwest Territory to veterans of the American Revolution.

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established a procedure by which territories could become states, provided a guide for how a state should be governed, and allowed for the surveying of the Northwest Territories (Dean and Speas 2001:37–38). However, despite a statement in the Northwest Ordinance protecting Native American land claims and various treaties, there was no end to the tension in Ohio country. In 1789, another series of hostilities began between Native Americans and Europeans in the Northwest Territory. This tension culminated with the defeat of a confederation of tribes by General Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. The Treaty of Greenville ended hostilities the following year, and, by signing the treaty, tribal representatives ceded all lands in the region, including those within and adjacent to the project area, to the United States. The cession of this land accounted for approximately two-thirds of the state's present territory.

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

Euro-American History of Franklin County, Sharon, Clinton, and Marion (Montgomery) Townships, and the City of Columbus

During early historic times, members of the Delaware, Mingo, and Wyandot tribes inhabited the area that encompasses present-day Franklin County, and settlements were especially prominent along the Scioto River in what is now downtown Columbus. Lucas Sullivant of Kentucky established the first Euro-American settlement in the area. Sullivant had surveyed a portion of the Virginia Military District west of the Scioto River and laid out the town of Franklinton on the west bank of the Scioto River, across from present-day downtown Columbus. James Scott, who owned the first store in Franklinton, joined Sullivant in 1798 (Martin 1858:1, 6). Other Euro-American settlements soon sprang up in the area that would become Franklin County. In 1799 members of the Nelson, Hamilton, Agler, and Reed families established settlements at North Liberty along Darby Creek and other farmsteads along Alum Creek (Martin 1858:1–3).

Franklin County was established on April 30, 1803, making it one of the first counties organized in the new state of Ohio (Franklin County Historical Society 1972:35). Franklin County was separated from Ross County and initially stretched from present-day Pickaway County on the south to Lake Erie on the north, and from the present-day location of Greene County on the west to near the present-day Franklin-Licking County Line on the east (Martin 1858:8–9). The county consisted of land from four different land surveys: the Virginia Military District, U.S. Military Lands, Congress Lands, and the Refugee Tract. Franklin County did not reach its current boundaries until 1857. Prior to this time, portions of the original county territory were used to form Delaware County (1808), Pickaway County (1810), Madison County (1810), and Union County (1820), while in 1850 Madison Township gained land from Fairfield County. The final adjustment to the county was made in 1857, when 9.5 sections from the southwest corner of Licking County were incorporated into Franklin County.

Columbus was the first planned state capital in the United States. In 1810 the state legislature decided that the state capital should be more permanent and more centrally located. In February 1812 a company composed of several central Ohio residents proposed to the legislature that the state capital be located on the higher, eastern bank of the Scioto, immediately across the river from Franklinton. Columbus was platted, and lots were sold publicly in June 1812. At the end of 1816, the state legislature moved into the new state buildings, and Columbus was officially established as the state capital. In 1824 the county seat was moved from Franklinton to Columbus (Martin 1858:39–41; Studer 1873:17–18).

Columbus' status as the state capital, along with its central geographic location in the state, fueled the city's growth, although expansion was slow until the 1830s. In 1833 the National Road was built through Columbus, and a feeder canal linked Columbus to the Ohio and Erie Canal system. A large transient working population and the existence of large transportation companies in the city, such as the Ohio Stage Company, aided the growth and development of Columbus during the 1830s. Columbus' growth also owed much to the location of public services and institutions within its boundaries. The city was home to the state government and institutions such as the state penitentiary, facilities for the care of the physically and mentally handicapped (the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Central Ohio Psychiatric

Asylum, etc.), and The Ohio State University. City and county institutions such as the county courthouse, the children's home, the county infirmary, and city hall were also located in Columbus. Finally, the establishment in Columbus of federal institutions such as the U.S. Arsenal, the Civil War barracks at Fort Hayes, and the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse contributed to the city's increase in population, geographic expansion, and economic growth throughout the 1800s. In 1815 the city's population was only 700, but this number grew to 18,000 by 1850 (Studer 1873; Hooper 1920).

Documented Archaeological Resources within the Project Area

Archaeological Literature Review and Existing Resources

A review of Mills' 1914 *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* shows that at the time of its publication, Franklin County contained an abundance of prehistoric sites. Mills listed 187 mounds, enclosures, burials, caches, and village sites in Franklin County. Twenty-one sites are recorded for Marion Township (formerly Montgomery Township), which encompasses present-day downtown. Two mounds were reported in the central section of downtown Columbus, one of which is the Mound Street mound. Figure 2 shows a portion of Mills' 1914 map for Franklin County, with the Mound Street mound indicated by an arrow. The majority of the sites Mills recorded were never professionally investigated. The intense development of the city of Columbus resulted in the destruction of most of these sites, and little to no additional information is available regarding these potential resources. Their existence, however, indicates that prehistoric inhabitants of the area utilized the region of the current project area.

A review of the USGS 7.5' topographic maps and the Ohio Archaeological Inventory Forms at the OHPO identified no previously reported archaeological sites within the project area.

The Mound Street Mound

According to Lentz (2003:16), the mound at the intersection of Mound and High Streets was originally avoided during the layout of city streets in the early nineteenth century, with High Street designed to curve around the mound. A local doctor built his house on top of the mound, which was 40 feet tall with a diameter of over 100 feet. Clay from the mound was removed for use in making the bricks for the first Ohio Statehouse building. Some of these bricks were reportedly reused in the construction of the current Ohio Statehouse. In the 1830s, the mound was removed during the widening of High Street. Although it was not excavated in any controlled manner, the remains of several people and associated grave goods were noted. The present research effort failed to reveal the disposition of these remains. The exact location of the mound in relation to the project area is uncertain, but was most likely almost entirely contained within the current intersection of Mound and High streets.

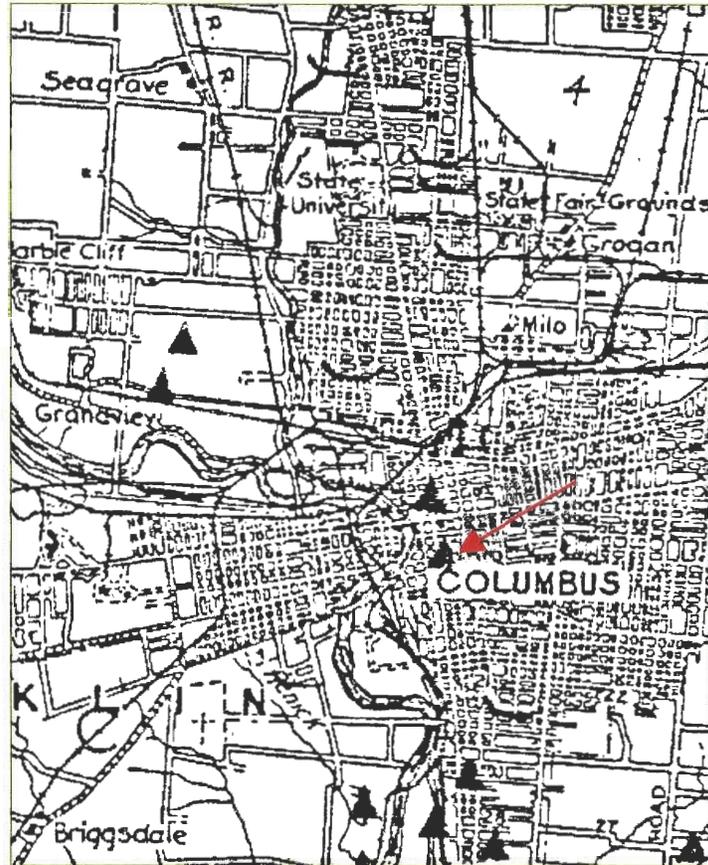


Figure 2. Detail of Mills' 1914 Archaeological Atlas of Ohio showing prehistoric sites in Franklin County
Mound Street mound indicated by red arrow.

CHAPTER 3: LAND USE HISTORY OF PROJECT AREA

This chapter discusses how the land within the project area has been utilized by humans, to the limits of current knowledge. The chapter is divided into three subsections: Prehistoric Land Use, Historical Land Use, and Current Land Use. By understanding the land use history of the project area, it is possible to anticipate what has survived from each era in the archaeological record of the project area.

Prehistoric Land Use

The most obvious prehistoric land use in the project area is ritual, associated with the mound. However, other types of land use by prehistoric groups not associated with the mound are also possible. Without any archaeologically obtained data, any land use by prehistoric groups remains purely speculative. Some possible prehistoric land uses include use of the landform for a temporary hunting camp or as a seasonal habitation for a small group of people.

The mound itself is of unknown origin, although the historical description of the mound and its contents would suggest that it was likely an Early Woodland Adena mound. The exact location of the mound is unknown, but the account of its destruction due to road widening in the 1830s would support its location being within the current intersection, adjacent to the project area boundaries.

After the mound was constructed, prehistoric use of the project area may have been limited. It is not highly likely that any form of settlement postdating the Early Woodland period is present within the project area. Proto-historic Native American use of the area may have occurred, but was probably limited to travel-related activity which may not be represented in the archaeological record.

Historical Land Use

Much more information is readily available about the historical development of the project area in comparison to the prehistoric land use. For this report, HDC examined historical map resources for information on the land use of the project area. These resources include the 1887, 1891, 1901, 1921, and 1951 Sanborn maps and the 1842, 1856 and 1872 plat maps for Montgomery Township. The 1872 aerial view map of Columbus by H. H. and O. H. Bailey was also examined.

Using data from the 1872 Bird's Eye View of Columbus, the Sanborn maps, and a current aerial photograph of the project area, we were able to identify 84 individual buildings that are, or were, present within the project area (not including out buildings). A list of all buildings is presented in Appendix A. Our methodology in identifying individual buildings from the Sanborn maps and aerial views was to start with the most recent maps and images, and work our way backwards in time. Each individual building received an identifying number, with the exception of small buildings suspected by the authors to be minor

outbuildings. By close analysis of consecutively produced maps, we were able to determine whether or not buildings on one map were the same ones as the buildings on the next map, and thus developed a fairly detailed land use history from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through the present.

1872 Bird's Eye View of Columbus

The 1872 Bird's Eye View of Columbus, drawn by H. H. and T. H. Bailey, showed many buildings present in the project area, probably representing a mixture of commercial and residential buildings. The detail shown below in Figure 3 depicts building layout on this block with the largest buildings constructed facing High Street, and smaller buildings present in the rest of the project area. A few trees are present in this painting. At least 25 buildings are present in the Bird's Eye View depiction of the project area. Of these, 13 buildings could not be identified as present on the 1887 Sanborn map. Note that Wall Street and Noble Street were not present when this bird's eye view was made. One interesting detail shown here is that the buildings in the southeast corner of the block all appear to be set back from the street, unlike the other buildings along High Street. This may indicate that these buildings date to the time when the mound was still present, or at least when High Street still curved around the mound location. If this is indeed the case, then the mound was almost certainly not located partially within the project area. The buildings that are set back would be in the former location of the High Street curve, prior to the road widening in the 1830s that obliterated the mound.



Figure 3. Detail of 1872 Bird's Eye View of Columbus, Ohio, showing project area North is oriented towards the upper left corner. Image courtesy Library of Congress.

Sanborn Map Analysis

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Atlas (hereafter referred to as “Sanborn maps”) possess a wealth of data about the historical built environment. One of the interesting things that the Sanborn maps demonstrate is the influence of German immigrants in the development of the project area. German surnames associated with buildings formerly located within the project area include Wirthwein, Foster, Schenck, Schneider, Schwartz, and Schmidt. The Sanborn maps show the project area divided into four blocks, with Noble and Wall streets serving to divide the project area into four quarters. The block’s platting as represented on the 1872 aerial view shows the block as not divided by any streets between Mound Street and Main Street and between Front Street and High Street, which indicates that Noble and Wall streets were constructed between 1872 and 1887. In addition, a small alley was present in the northwest quarter of the project area, running between Front and Wall Streets and parallel to Main Street. The block has had a mixture of residential and commercial components through its existence, but is now devoid of buildings and is used as a parking lot.

1887 Sanborn Map

Thirty-six buildings were present in 1887, according to the Sanborn map for that year (Figure 4). These buildings included the Wirthwein and Foster Blocks, under construction; Schneider’s Beer Garden; a marble works; a boarding house; a vacant commercial building; 18 residential buildings; 8 stores; 3 saloons; 5 stables; an office building, and a coal shed. Buildings on the 1887 Sanborn that match those on the 1872 aerial view include four stores near the corner of Main and High streets; Schneider’s Beer Garden (although lacking the store and saloon attached to the front on the 1887 Sanborn map); a dwelling on Main Street near the intersection with High Street; the boarding house and a dwelling at the intersection of Main and Wall streets; a duplex dwelling along Front Street; a dwelling along Mound Street west of the intersection with Wall Street; a dwelling south of the intersection of Noble and Front streets; and two dwellings along Noble Street west of Wall Street. In general, the character of the block can be described as dominated by commercial buildings along High Street, with a mix of residential and commercial buildings along Main Street; the remainder of the project area containing mainly residential buildings. The 1887 Sanborn map shows that most of the buildings along High Street that were set back from the road on the 1872 Bird’s Eye View had been replaced by buildings constructed right to the edge of the road.

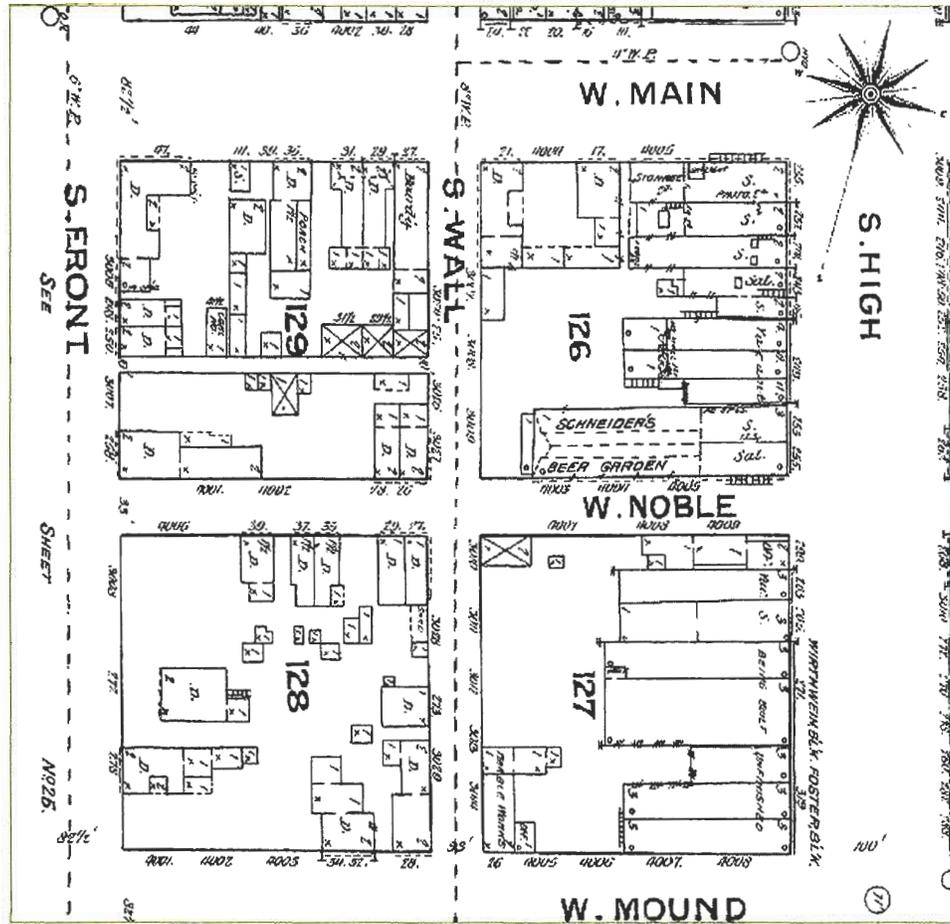


Figure 4. Detail of 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance map showing project area

1891 Sanborn Map

Thirty-nine buildings are depicted on the 1891 Sanborn map (Figure 5). Although produced just four years after the 1887 Sanborn map, the 1891 Sanborn demonstrates an acceleration of development in downtown Columbus, with three more buildings present than in 1887. Buildings that were demolished in the four years between the 1887 and 1891 Sanborn map publications include a building housing a saloon and store; the commercial building listed as vacant; the office building; three stables and a dwelling. In addition, the duplex dwelling on the southwest corner of Noble and Wall streets was noted as a ruin. New buildings include three dwellings, a store, a plumbing store, a commercial building housing two stores, a set of interconnected sheds, and a stable. The building that housed the beer garden, a store and a saloon was listed as vacant. A building noted as housing a saloon and store was now identified as the Schwartz Building. The Wirthwein Block was occupied by a flour and feed shop with offices above, and the Foster Block (identified as the Samuel G. Foster Block on the map) contained two stores and a drug store/barber shop. The marble works showed new additions to the facility. The boarding house had been converted into a dwelling. The character of the project area was split between mainly commercial buildings in the east half and residential buildings in the west half.

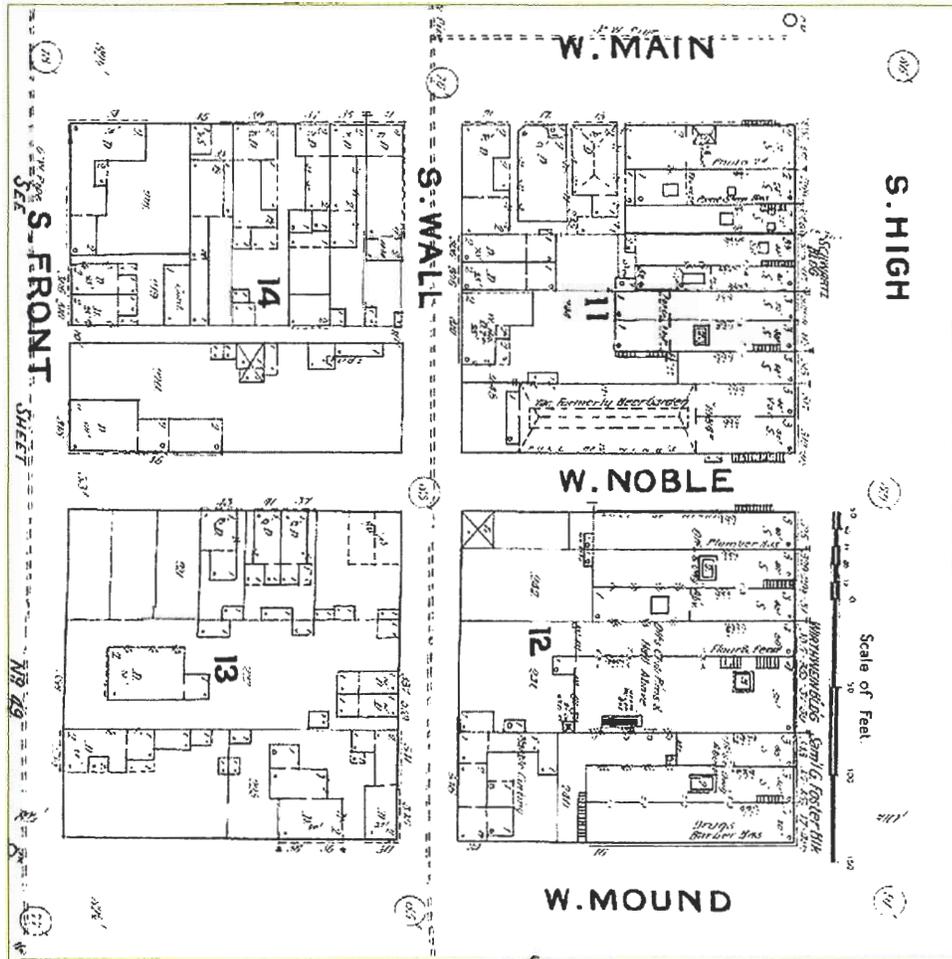


Figure 5. Detail of 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing project area

1901 Sanborn Map

The 1901 Sanborn map shows little difference from the 1891 Sanborn, perhaps marking a maturation of the development of the Columbus downtown (Figure 6). Thirty-eight buildings are present on the 1901 Sanborn map, marking a net loss of only one building for the project area in the ten years between Sanborn editions. New buildings on the 1901 Sanborn map include three dwellings, a commercial building housing three stores and an upholstery shop, and a store. Older buildings that were demolished include a commercial building with two stores, a single store, the ruined dwelling at the corner of Noble and Wall streets, two stables, and the interconnected sheds. Building functions changed between 1891 and 1901. The former beer garden became the Ruggles Gale Company Book Bindery, with two stores in the front. The Wirthwein Block housed Schwenk's Hall in its upper stories and a wholesale liquor distributor in one of the storefronts. The dwelling on the southwest corner of Main and Wall streets was identified as the Schmidt Building, housing a store. Another dwelling to the west of the Schmidt Building was also converted into a store, and a small store west of that building was noted as housing a cobbler. A dwelling in the southwest quarter of the project area was converted into a tenement building. Other existing dwellings also began to be

subdivided into multiple units on this map, indicative of Columbus' burgeoning population. Finally, a junk yard was in operation on the lot that held the ruined dwelling. The character of the project area remained similar to that of the previous two Sanborn Maps, with a strong commercial component along High Street and a dominant residential component in the western half of the project area.

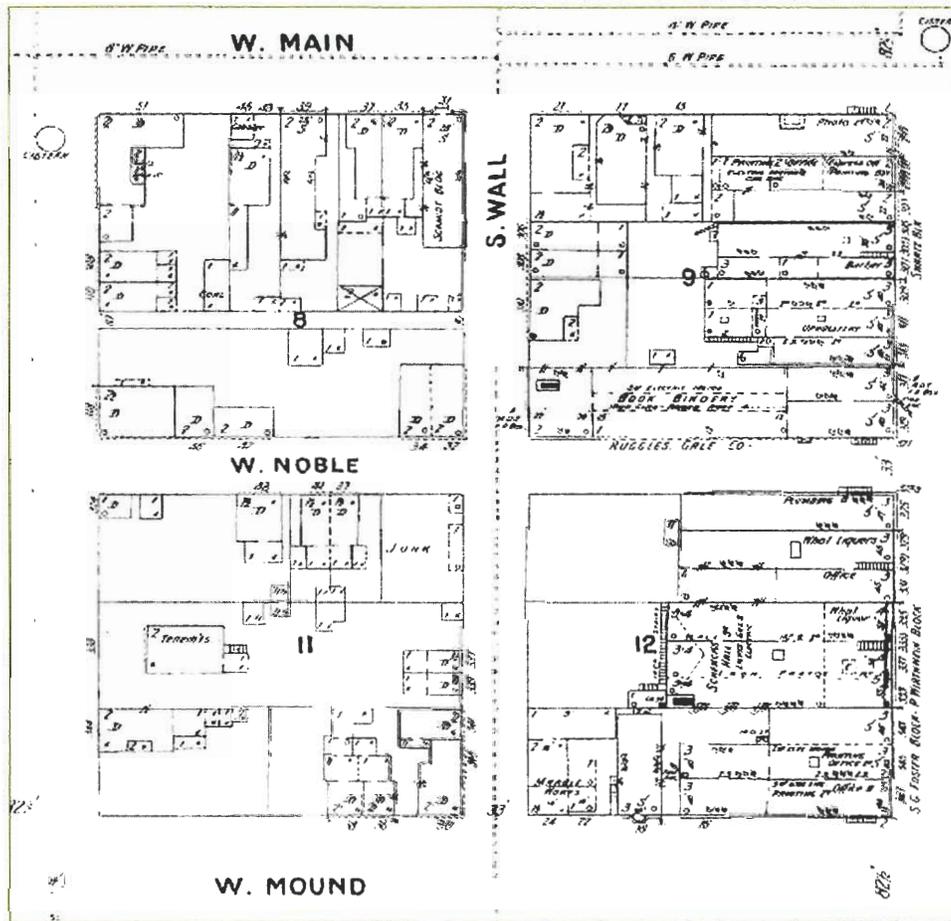


Figure 6. Detail of 1901 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing project area

1921 Sanborn Map

In 1921, 38 buildings were recorded on the Sanborn map in the project area, representing no net loss of buildings (Figure 7). Numerous new buildings were constructed in the 20 years between the 1901 and 1921 Sanborn map updates. These new buildings often replaced older structures because unoccupied space was becoming scarce as development continued in downtown Columbus. New buildings on the 1921 Sanborn map include the Stoneman Building, housing a printing concern; an unidentified factory building (shown on the 1951 Sanborn as the Walker T. Dickerson Shoe Factory); a second-hand machinery shop; an office building; a commercial building with three stores; an unidentified commercial building that is blacked out on the map; 7 dwellings; and one set of flats. The factory building was located on the south side of Noble Street, west of Wall Street. Buildings that had been demolished

between 1901 and 1921 include the P. Wirthwein and S. G. Foster blocks, the marble works, a store, the cobbler shop, the tenement building, a stable, and 6 dwellings. An addition was built on the book binding building, which had an illegible name on the map. The dwelling on the corner of Front and Main streets was converted into a drug store, with its eastern projection partitioned into a small dwelling. No stables are present on the 1921 Sanborn Map, reflecting the widespread adoption of the automobile by this time.

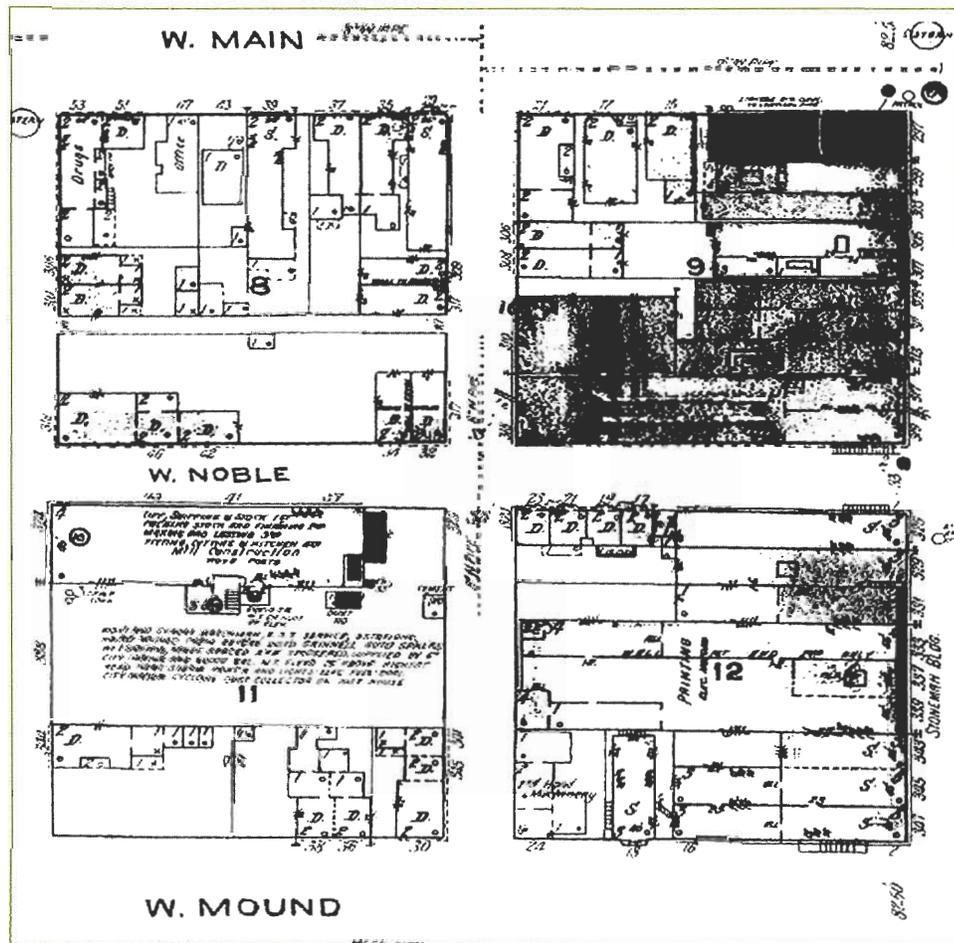


Figure 7. Detail of 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing project area

1951 Sanborn Map

The 1951 Sanborn map shows a total of 36 buildings within the project area, and depicts a marked shift in the character of the project area (Figure 8). The most striking change on this map is the demolition of nearly all the residential structures in the southwest quarter of the project. New buildings include a commercial building with an illegible identity; a warehouse for the shoe factory; a printing concern and associated storage facilities; and a store. Buildings demolished in the thirty years between the 1921 and 1951 Sanborn map updates include seven dwellings, the office building, the second-hand machinery shop, and an unidentified commercial building. Building functions changed as well. In the northeast quarter of the project area, buildings that changed function include a duplex dwelling

converted to a warehouse, a dwelling converted to a restaurant, a dwelling converted to a store, a store converted to a restaurant, and a store converted to a bank. In the southeast quarter, buildings with new functions include a store converted to a wallpaper shop, and a store converted to a restaurant. In the southwest quarter, the only building function that switched was a dwelling that converted into a store. Finally, in the northwest quarter, new building functions include the drugstore turning into a restaurant, with the attached dwelling converted into a store with a new rear addition; a store converted into a wholesale tobacco shop and cigar factory; a dwelling turned into a store; and two dwellings converted to flats. The book binding company was now identified as the Columbus Blank Book Company. Overall, the character of the entire project area was dominated by commercial buildings, especially in terms of restaurants, a brand new building function for the project area. Only seven buildings were left that were identified as dwellings.

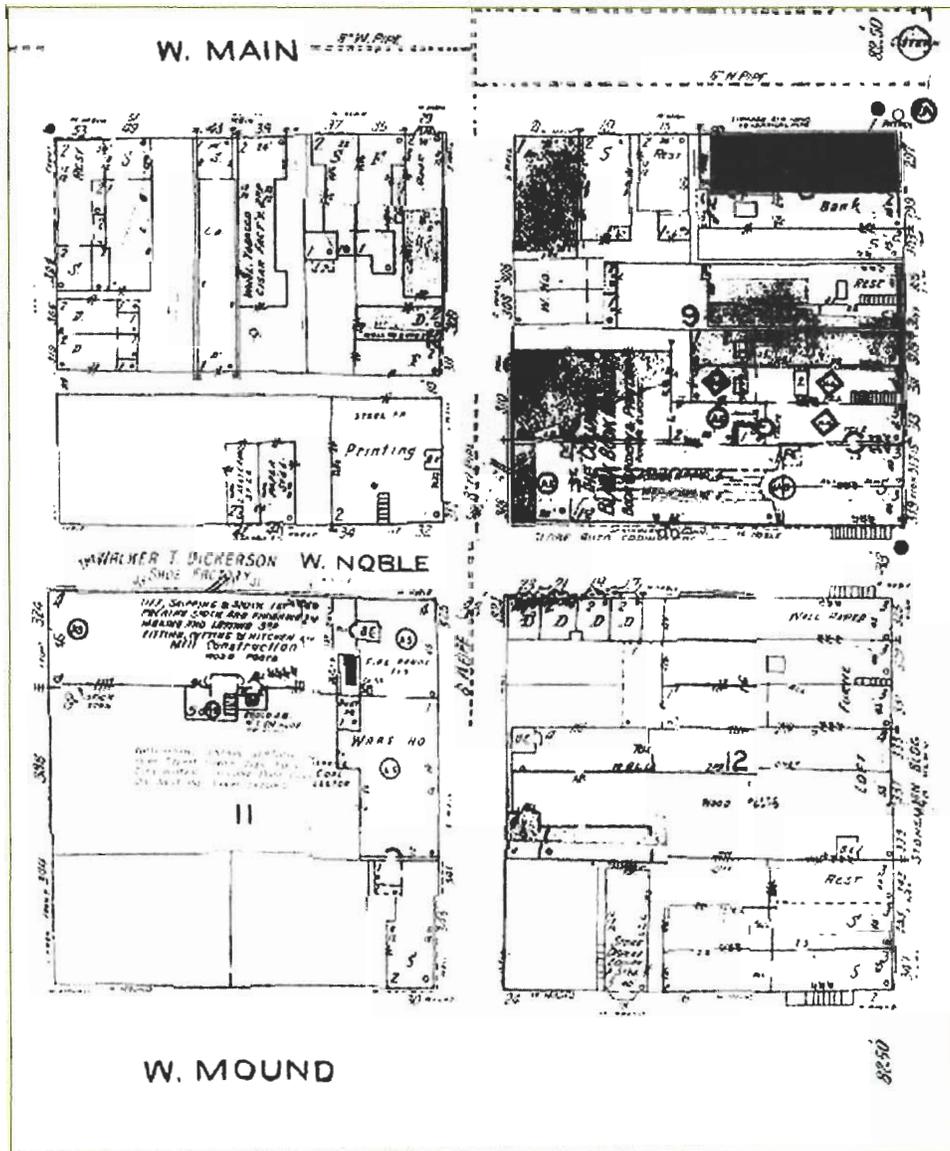


Figure 8. Detail of 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing project area

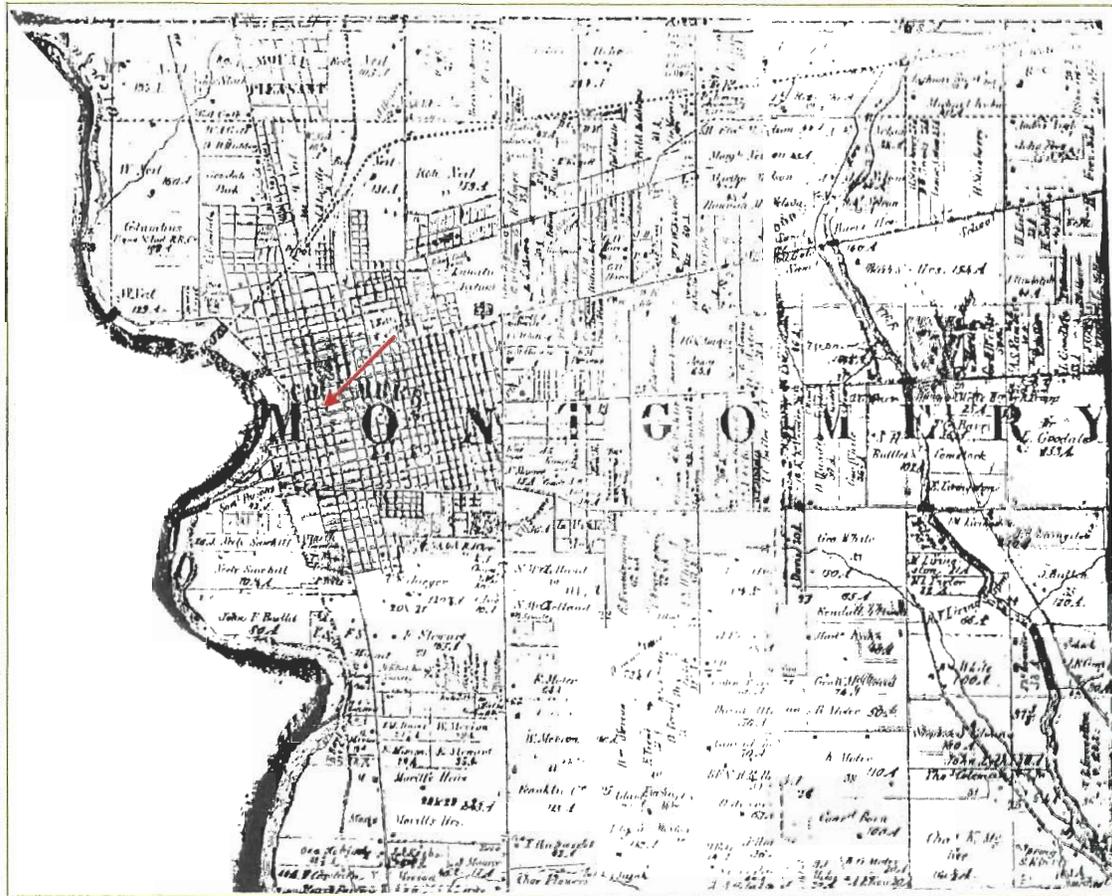


Figure 10. 1856 Montgomery Township plat map
Project area indicated by red arrow.

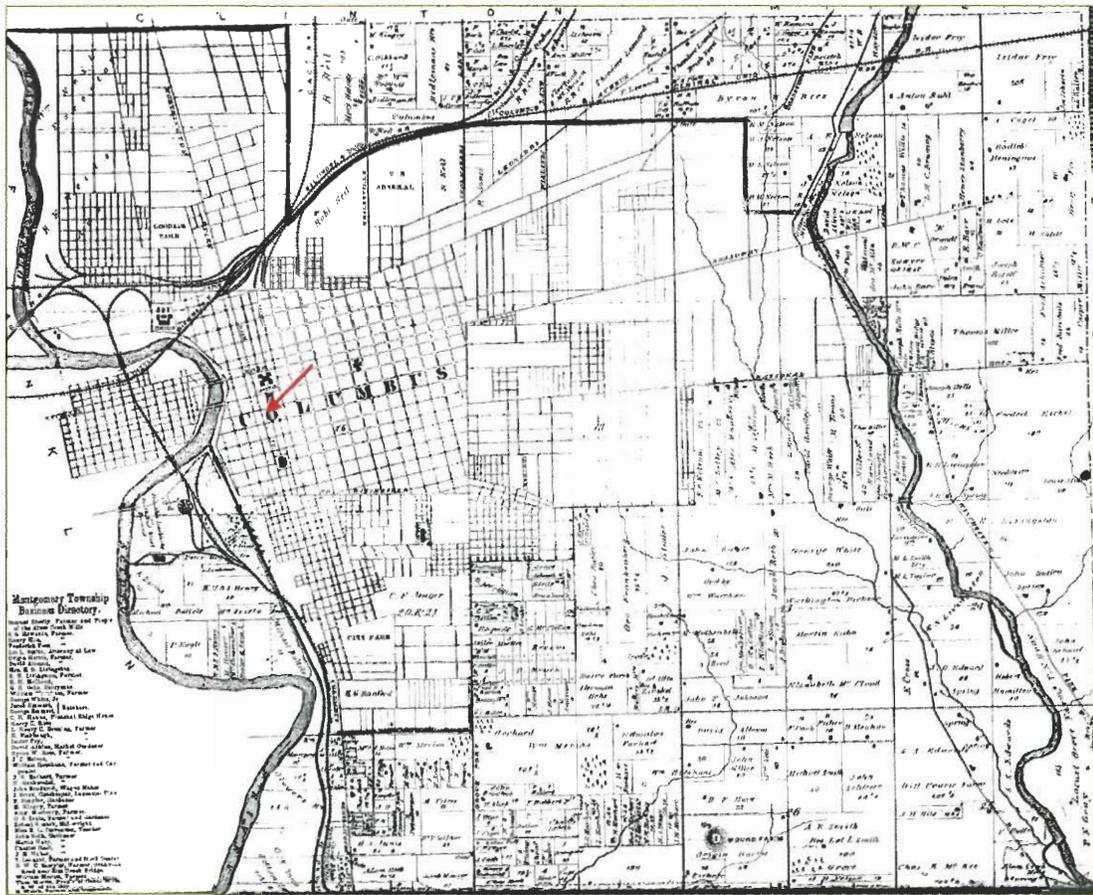


Figure 11. 1872 Montgomery Township plat map
Project area indicated by red arrow.

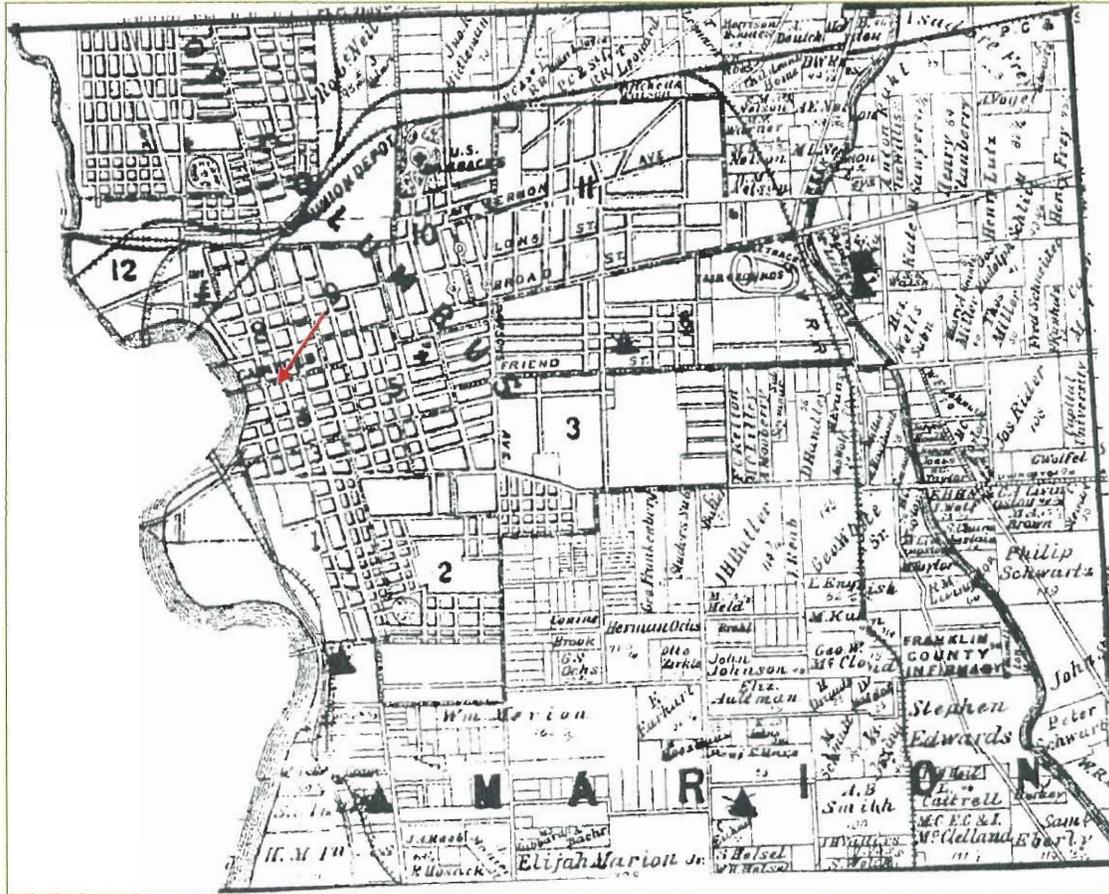


Figure 12. 1883 Marion Township plat map (formerly Montgomery Township)
Project area indicated by red arrow.

Current Land Use of the Project Area

The project area has seen overwhelming changes from its split commercial/residential functions in the early twentieth century. All buildings that were present within the project area on the 1951 Sanborn map have been demolished to create a large parking lot.

CHAPTER 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE PROJECT AREA

This chapter presents an assessment of the potential for significant archaeological resources to be present within the project area. Significant archaeological resources are those that retain characteristics that can be scientifically analyzed and result in the obtaining of important information about past cultures. In order for the characteristics of the archaeological resources to be considered significant, they must be relatively intact; that is to say, the resources must retain enough of their original context and be relatively undisturbed in order for significant information about past cultures to be understandable. In the case of a highly developed project area, such as the one this report is addressing, the likelihood of finding intact archaeological deposits that retain sufficient integrity to be considered significant decreases in correspondence with the level of development in the project area. Within the project area at Mound and High streets, the demolition of all standing structures within the last 55 years, and the subsequent grading and paving of the ground surface for the parking lot, has probably had a negative impact on the archaeological potential of the project area. This chapter will present assessments of the survivability potential of archaeological resources, and will address them in two chronological contexts: Prehistoric Resources and Historical Resources.

Prehistoric Resources

Prehistoric resources within the project area will not likely be encountered in intact contexts. It is somewhat likely that prehistoric artifacts such as flakes, stone tools or pieces of pottery may be encountered mixed in with later historical Euro-American artifacts. Human remains may also be encountered, since a mound was present near or perhaps partially within the project area, but the chances for encountering intact burials seems remote. The level of ground disturbance within the project area is very high; thus, the potential for encountering intact prehistoric archaeological resources is correspondingly very low. However, their presence is not completely out of the question. Without any knowledge of the actual state of the soil below the current ground surface in open areas in the project area, it is impossible to state with any certainty what the exact potential for encountering prehistoric deposits will be. The areas with the highest potential for prehistoric deposits retaining any degree of integrity are those that were never occupied by buildings. There are two such locations within the project area: a location south of the southeast corner of the intersection of Noble and Wall streets; and an area roughly in the center of the southwest quarter of the project area (Figure 13). HDC does not expect that any remnants of the mound formerly located at the intersection of Mound and High streets (shown to approximate scale in Figure 13 below) would be present within the project area.

Historical Resources

Historical resources are probably present in the project area, but only in the areas not currently occupied by modern structures. These resources will be directly related to the historical occupation of the project area. They may include the foundations of the commercial structures that were present along High Street, the remnants of the shoe factory, and possible remains of various dwellings and outbuildings. Yard deposits may be present in the two areas outlined in blue in Figure 13, below. The actual status of these building remnants depends on the level of disturbance present in the project area, resulting from the construction of the parking lot and the level of ground disturbance related to the demolition of the structures that were present within the project area.

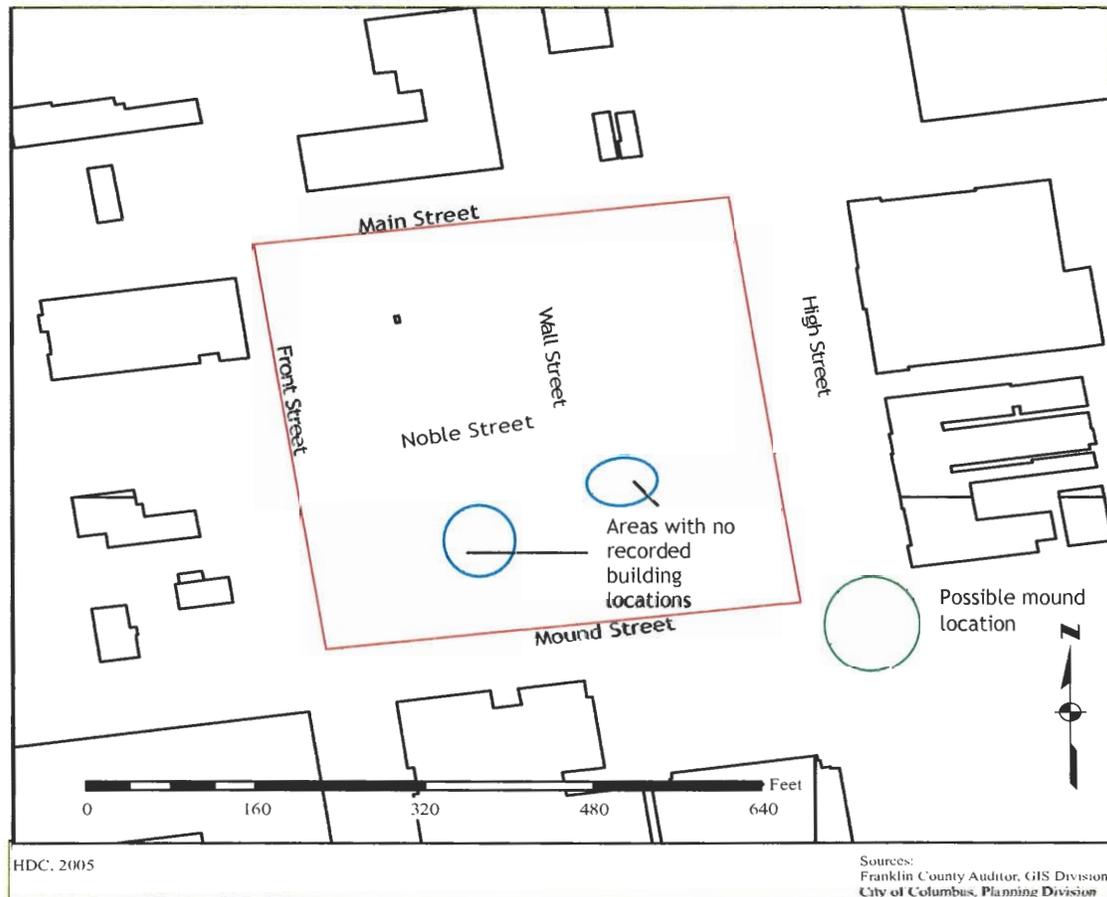


Figure 13. Project area with areas possessing highest potential for intact archaeological resources and possible mound location highlighted

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goal of this report was to provide information to Schooley Caldwell Associates on the nature and character of existing and potential archaeological resources at the construction site of a new courthouse in downtown Columbus, Ohio, located at the current location of a parking lot at the northwest corner of the intersection of Mound Street and High Street. Research leading to this report was initiated in part because this intersection was the original location of a prehistoric Native American earthen mound for which Mound Street was named. This report has presented a land use history of the project area bounded by Mound, High, Main, and Front streets in downtown Columbus, and has used that land use history to make assessments of the potential for significant archaeological resources to be present within the project area and to craft recommendations on how to deal with potential archaeological resources as construction plans proceed.

The results of the land use history research shows that the project area has been the locus of human activity since the founding of Columbus, and was prehistorically significant at least to Early Woodland people, the likeliest builders of the mound after which Mound Street is named. Historical development of the project area included a mix of residential and commercial functions in the mid to late nineteenth century. Residential buildings were mainly located in the western half of the project area, with commercial buildings present along High Street. The character of the project area slowly became more commercial than residential over time, falling from 18 separate residential buildings in 1887 to only seven in 1951.

HDC finds it highly unlikely that significant, intact archaeological remains, either prehistoric or historical, will be found within the majority of the project area. However, we cannot rule out the presence of prehistoric and/or historical archaeological resources within two locations in the project area, one within the southwestern quarter and the other along Wall Street in the southeastern quarter (Figure 13). The integrity of these two locations is not certain, and is dependent on the types of disturbances that may have occurred here. These locations may possess buried cultural deposits displaying a degree of integrity worth investigating with archaeological methods. While highly unlikely, these deposits may include prehistoric human remains as well as other prehistoric materials. Historical building remnants, particularly foundations, should almost certainly be encountered within the project area, but the significance of most of the building remnants and any associated archaeological deposits is questionable. Nineteenth century artifact deposits could be present within the area of possible high potential in the southwest quarter of the project area, as that area was located between three different dwellings and may possess features such as privies or wells. The chance that these deposits, if they exist, retain sufficient integrity to warrant archaeological assessment may need to be investigated.

Hardlines Design Company strongly encourages Schooley Caldwell Associates to directly communicate with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office regarding the project plans for this site and to discuss any recommendations for treatment of potential archaeological deposits at the site, prior to the finalization of construction schedules. While Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act does not currently apply to the project and the lead agency is under no obligation to consult with the preservation office, doing so may facilitate future interactions should archaeological deposits, especially human remains, be inadvertently discovered during construction.

Furthermore, Schooley Caldwell Associates may wish to employ an archaeological monitor with experience in human osteology and/or forensic archaeology, and the recovery of human remains, to be present during construction-related excavations, to ensure the immediate and accurate identification of human remains. If human remains are inadvertently discovered during construction, HDC recommends taking the following steps:

- 1) Immediately halt all construction activities in the vicinity of the human remains.
- 2) Secure the area where the remains were discovered in order to prevent further disturbance.
- 3) Notify the county coroner and/or local law enforcement of the discovery as required under Ohio Revised Code §2921.22 (C).

Subsequent treatment of the human remains will depend on the nature of the human remains (prehistoric or historical Native North American, historical non-Native, or recent) and the status of the property (federal, state, local or private land), as different regulations will apply in each circumstance.

HDC strongly recommends that both the Ohio Historic Preservation Office and the City of Columbus Preservation Office be consulted regarding the treatment of inadvertently discovered archaeological human remains prior to construction. While we believe it is highly unlikely that prehistoric or historical human remains will be present at the site, planning for that eventuality in advance will reduce construction delays and will minimize any associated public relations repercussions.

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APPENDIX A. TABLE OF STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED FROM HISTORICAL MAPS FOR THE PROJECT AREA

Table A1. Structures within the project area, as identified through historical maps

Building ID	Building Identity/Type	1951 Sanborn	1921 Sanborn	1901 Sanborn	1891 Sanborn	1887 Sanborn	1873 Birdseye
1	unidentified	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
2	Bank	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
3	Store	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
4	Restaurant	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
5	Store	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
6	The Columbus Blank Book Co.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
7	Restaurant	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
8	Store	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
9	unidentified	yes	no	no	no	no	no
10	Warehouse	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
11	Wallpaper store	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
12	Furniture store	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
13	Stoneman Building	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
14	Commercial building	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
15	Store	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
16	Dwelling	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
17	Dwelling	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
18	Dwelling	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
19	Dwelling	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
20	Walker T. Dickerson Shoe Factory	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
21	Shoe factory warehouse	yes	no	no	no	no	no
22	Store	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
23	Store	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
24	Dwelling	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
25	Flats	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
26	Printing	yes	no	no	no	no	no
27	Paper storage	yes	no	no	no	no	no
28	Storage	yes	no	no	no	no	no
29	Dwelling	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
30	Commercial building	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
31	Store	yes	no	no	no	no	no
32	Store	yes	no	no	no	no	no
33	Wholesale tobacco and cigar factory	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
34	Store	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
35	Flats	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
36	Dwelling	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
37	Dwelling	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

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Building ID	Building Identity/Type	1951 Sanborn	1921 Sanborn	1901 Sanborn	1891 Sanborn	1887 Sanborn	1873 Birdseye
38	Second-hand Machinery store	no	yes	no	no	no	no
39	Dwelling	no	yes	yes	Yes	Yes	yes
40	Dwelling	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
41	Dwelling	no	yes	yes	no	no	no
42	Dwelling	no	yes	yes	no	no	no
43	Dwelling	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
44	unidentified	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
45	Office	no	yes	no	no	no	no
46	Dwelling	no	yes	no	no	no	no
47	Store	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
48	Dwelling	no	no	yes	yes	no	no
49	P. Wirthwein Block	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no
50	S. G. Foster Block	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no
51	Marble Works	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no
52	Dwelling	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no
53	Dwelling	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
54	Dwelling	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no
55	Dwelling	no	no	yes	no	no	no
56	Tenements	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no
57	Stable	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no
58	Cobbler	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no
59	Dwelling	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no
60	Commercial building	no	no	no	yes	no	no
61	Store	no	no	no	yes	no	no
62	Stable	no	no	no	yes	no	no
63	Dwelling	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes
64	Sheds	no	no	no	yes	no	no
65	Stable	no	no	no	yes	yes	no
66	Commercial building	no	no	no	no	yes	no
67	Office	no	no	no	no	yes	no
68	Stable	no	no	no	no	yes	no
69	Stable	no	no	no	no	yes	no
70	Stable	no	no	no	no	yes	no
71	Dwelling	no	no	no	no	yes	no
72	unidentified	no	no	no	no	no	yes
73	unidentified	no	no	no	no	no	yes
74	unidentified	no	no	no	no	no	yes
75	unidentified	no	no	no	no	no	yes
76	Commercial building	no	no	no	no	no	yes
77	unidentified	no	no	no	no	no	yes
78	unidentified	no	no	no	no	no	yes
79	unidentified	no	no	no	no	no	yes
80	unidentified	no	no	no	no	no	yes
81	Commercial building	no	no	no	no	no	yes
82	Commercial building	no	no	no	no	no	yes
83	unidentified	no	no	no	no	no	yes
84	unidentified	no	no	no	no	no	yes