Attachment C: Phase I Archaeological Survey

Phase I Archaeological Survey

for

Carroll County Energy

Washington Township, Carroll County, Ohio

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tetra Tech, Inc. (Tetra Tech) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the Carroll County Energy LLC (CCE) proposed electric generating facility project (the Project) in Washington Township, Carroll County, Ohio, during May 2013. The survey was undertaken to support the Project's permit application to the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB). The OPSB rules to certify an application require the project sponsor to estimate the impact of a proposed undertaking on the "preservation and continued meaningfulness" of documented cultural resources located within five miles of the undertaking, and to develop plans to mitigate any adverse impacts upon those resources (Ohio Administrative Code 4906-13-07).

Tetra Tech conducted a literature review and archaeological site file review of the area within five miles of the proposed Project, utilizing resources available on file at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) in Columbus, Ohio, and searchable databases of the Ohio Archaeological Inventory, the National Park Service, the Ohio Department of Transportation, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, and other accessible websites. The five-mile review resulted in the identification of ten archaeological sites, seventeen cemeteries, and one park. Tetra Tech concludes that the proposed undertaking will have no adverse impacts on documented sites, cemeteries, or parks.

The Phase I archaeological survey encompasses a total area of 232 acres (the Project Study Area). Of this total area, the majority was determined to have low archaeological sensitivity due to the presence of wetlands, steep terrain or other factors. Tetra Tech surveyed the remaining 50.9 acres of the Project Study Area by using a combination of field methods including pedestrian walkover and shovel testing. Tetra Tech identified three cultural finds during the survey. The first is a chipped-stone knife or projectile point fragment. This isolated find is attributable to an unspecified prehistoric Native American period and has been designated Site 33CA0444 by OHPO. Supplemental shovel testing around the find identified no further artifacts or cultural features. Tetra Tech concludes that this isolated find does not possess significant archaeological value.

The second cultural find is a nineteenth century stone foundation spatially corresponding to a map-documented structure depicted on the 1874 *Carroll County Atlas.* On the basis of form, size, and historic documentation, Tetra Tech concludes that this foundation was a barn on the John Shook farm during the period circa 1860 to 1880. Shovel testing around and within the barn structure yielded no cultural artifacts or features. This structure has been designated as Site 33CA0445 by OHPO. Current Project designs will not impact this site.

The third cultural find is the ruins of a modern hunting cabin. This cabin was built circa 1990 on the site of a residence depicted on the 1874 county atlas. After investigation of these modern ruins, Tetra Tech concludes that there are no significant remnant archaeological traces of the former nineteenth century structure.

Tetra Tech recommends that no further archaeological investigations are necessary. However, should the Project design be modified to include areas that were not examined within the original Project Study Area, Tetra Tech recommends that further archaeological survey should be performed to determine whether potentially significant archaeological resources are present.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

LIST OF TABLES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tetra Tech, Inc. (Tetra Tech) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the Carroll County Energy LLC (CCE) proposed electric generating facility (the Project) in Washington Township, Carroll County, Ohio, (Figure 1). The survey was undertaken to support the Project's permit application to the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB). The proposed facility, as well as a proposed electric switchyard, is proposed to be located within a 76.5 acre parcel. An additional 23 acre parcel will be used as a construction laydown area (Figure 2). The proposed facility and laydown area are situated within a 232-acre Project Study Area, the entirety of which formed the basis of Tetra Tech's Phase I archaeological investigation, in order to determine appropriate siting for ancillary Project features such as access and interconnections.

Prior to initiating the Phase I archaeological survey, Tetra Tech conducted a literature and site file review to identify recorded cultural resources within the Project vicinity, as specified by the guidelines of the OPSB rules regarding the development of electric generation facilities (Ohio Administrative Code 4906-13). Federal permits, licenses, or funding are not anticipated to be required for the Project.

This report presents the results and recommendations of Phase I background research and archaeological field investigation undertaken in compliance with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) Archaeology Guidelines (1994). Section 2 describes background research and literature and site file reviews. Section 3 presents the research design, field and lab methods. Section 4 provides the results of the Phase I survey. Section 5 gives conclusions and cultural resource management recommendations.

Lynn Gresock serves as Tetra Tech project manager for CCE. Sydne Marshall, Ph.D., RPA, serves as Tetra Tech cultural resources manager. Robert Jacoby, M.A., who served as Tetra Tech field and lab director, also conducted the background research, developed the research design, supervised the fieldwork, and authored this report. The field team consisted of Mr. Jacoby and Jason Kindinger.

2.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project area lies within the Muskingum-Pittsburgh Plateau region of the Allegheny Plateaus physiographic province (Brockman 1998). The Muskingum-Pittsburgh Plateau is the northernmost unglaciated region in Ohio and is characterized by well dissected terrain exhibiting moderately high to high relief. Within the Project area, elevations range from 1,100 to 1,260 feet (335-385 meters). Although the region was unglaciated, peri-glacial lakes extended into Carroll County following the drainages of Muddy Fork in the north and Indian Fork in the west, and deposited Wisconsin-age silt, sand, and gravel. Bedrock underlying the Project area consists of Pennsylvanian-era shale and sandstone (Bownocker 1981). Coal deposits of the Conemaugh and Upper Freeport formations are present in Carroll County, as is natural gas from Ordovician-era Utica shale.

The principal drainage pattern in the Project vicinity is to the north and northwest, where Sandy Creek collects Pipe Run, Pipes Fork, and Still Fork, and flows into the Tuscarawas River, which is a major tributary of the Muskingum River. The uplands of eastern Carroll County form a drainage divide between the Ohio River and the Muskingum system. The Project area lies approximately 20 miles (35 kilometers) west of the great bend of the Ohio River near Wellsville, Ohio.

The dominant geologic and parent soil material in the county are marine and deltaic sediments deposited during the Pennsylvanian era. Soils within the Project area are formed from weathered shale, siltstone,

and limestone colluvium of the Westmoreland-Coshocton association. The soils of this association tend to be well drained to moderately well drained and are gently sloping to steeply sloping in relief (Gerber and Buzard 1983). Table 1 presents the soil map units found within the Project Study Area.

Table 1. Soil Map Units within Project Study Area in Descending Acreage.

Soil Code	Soil Description
WmC	Westmoreland-Coshocton silt loams, 8-15% slope
BkD	Berks shaly silt loam, 15-25% slope
BkC	Berks shaly silt loam, 8-15% slope
WmD	Westmoreland-Coshocton silt loams, 15-25% slopes
CoB	Coshocton-Keene silt loams, 3-8% slope
GfC	Glenford silt loam, 8-15% slope
CuB	Culleoka silt loam, 3-8% slope
GuC2	Guernsey silty clay loam, 8-15% slope, eroded
UpC2	Upshur silty clay loam, 8-15% slope
EbC2	Elba silty clay loam, 8-15% slope
BkB	Berks shaly silt loam, 3-8% slope

Following retreat of glacial ice, herbaceous plants colonized the glacial landscape, with alders and water birch expanding along drainages. By 12,000 years Before Present (BP), warmer-adapted trees began expanding into the lower Erie-Ontario Lowlands, including white pines, northern hardwoods (birch, alder, beech and hemlock) and oaks. Climate became warmer during the subsequent Boreal period (10,200 to 8,000 BP) corresponding with increases of pine, oak, birch, hemlock, and ash across uplands and lowlands. Climatic warming culminated in a period of maximum heat and dryness during the Atlantic climatic period (8000 to 5000 BP), corresponding with increases of oaks and other hardwoods, with hemlocks dominating in moister areas. Late Holocene climates became wetter and cooler during the Sub-Boreal climatic period (5000 to 2500 BP), then warmer during the Sub-Atlantic climatic period (2500 to 500 BP) to a cold period during the Little Ice Age (500 to100 BP). The Little Ice Age marked a significant cold period discernible by the expansion of spruce, northern hardwoods, spruce and hemlock on uplands of the Appalachian Plateau (Davis 1983).

The present distribution of plants in the Project area bears little resemblance to the natural environment first encountered by Euro-American traders and settlers. At the time of earliest Euro-American settlement, nearly all of Carroll County was forested with beech and maple communities on better-drained uplands, and elm and ash communities on poorly drained soils. By around 1900, most of the forests had been cleared for cropland and pasture, firewood, and structural lumber. Over the past several decades, farmers have ceased agricultural production on the steeper slopes to ease erosion, leaving a mosaic of woodlots and open land, so that at the end of the twentieth century, approximately one-third of Carroll County was wooded.

Faunal remains recovered at Sheriden Cave (33WY252), a Paleo-Indian-period site located in north-central Ohio, indicate the presence of a wide range of taxa, including caribou, black bear, white-tailed deer, beaver, woodchuck, small mammals, amphibians, and lizards (Redmond and Tankersley 2005:512-513). Many of the same species were present in the Late Woodland archaeological deposits at Chesser Cave, located in south-central Ohio (Prufer 1967a:45). Economically significant mammals mentioned in early written descriptions of the area include bear, deer, wolf, pigeon, duck, and turkey, among others (Eberhart 1874; Eckley and Perry 1921). Most large mammals have been extirpated from the Project area as a result of land clearance and the elimination of habitat.

2.2 Prehistoric Context

Ohio prehistory is characterized by four major chronological periods that correspond to human adaptive shifts to changing natural and cultural conditions. These are the Paleo-Indian Period (12,000-10,000 BP), the Archaic Period (10,000-2,700 BP), the Woodland period (2,700-1,000 BP), and the Late Prehistoric Period (1,000-350 BP). The Archaic and Woodland periods are further subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late periods based on differences among chronologically diagnostic artifacts such as projectile points, ground- and chipped-stone technologies, and ceramic styles during the Woodland stage.

2.2.1 Paleo-Indian Period (12,000-10,000 BP)

Paleo-Indian groups, the first known prehistoric populations to occupy the Ohio region, were highly mobile, small-band hunters of large game. The evidence from Sheriden Cave, located in north-central Ohio, indicates that Paleo-Indian groups exploited a wide range of available food resources. Their lithic tool kits are characterized by fluted, lanceolate-shaped projectile points, discoidal cores, serrated blades, and unifacial endscrapers with graver spurs. Paleo-Indian tools in Ohio were most often manufactured from high quality lithic raw material, such as Upper Mercer and Flint Ridge cherts. Sites associated with Paleo-Indian occupations are rare, and isolated finds of shaped-stone fluted points are the most common expression of this archaeological period. Excavations at Sheriden Cave yielded two examples of bone points with beveled edges (Redmond and Tankersley 2005:514-515, Waters et al 2009:107). The OHPO database indicates no Paleo-Indian period sites within five miles of the Project area.

2.2.2 Archaic Period (10,000-2700 BP)

The Archaic Stage (10,000 to 2700 BP) reflected hunting, fishing and plant gathering subsistence patterns developed in response to increasing environmental diversity. Climatic warming led to forest closure after 10,000 BP and increasing dominance of Boreal conifers and northern hardwoods over Boreal conifers (Davis 1983, Shane et al. 2001). The Pleistocene megafauna that were possibly a major focus of Paleo-Indian adaptation had become extinct by the Early Archaic Period (10,000-8000 BP). The expanding deciduous forests produced a more favorable habitat for such species as white-tailed deer and elk, and though still nomadic, human groups gradually became more geographically restricted as seasonally-oriented hunting and gathering activities were focused on smaller, well-exploited territories (Chapman 1977). Artifacts and assemblages from the Early Archaic period were more diverse in style than earlier toolkits, probably reflecting an increased diversity in resource exploitation, including a broader spectrum of plant foods and aquatic species. Beveled hafted bifaces (e.g., Palmer, Thebes, Lost Lake, and St. Charles varieties) are interpreted as specialized deer-processing tools (Stothers et al. 2001). Another stylistic element of the Early Archaic tool form is the manufacture of points with bifurcated bases, such as the MacCorkle and St. Albans varieties.

The Middle Archaic period (8000-5000 BP) is rather poorly represented in the archaeological record in Ohio, and Purtill (2006) has suggested that this paucity of evidence reflects population reduction or out-migration during this period. It is likely that cultural adaptations were little differentiated from the Early Archaic period, exemplified by the continued use of bifurcated points, such as LeCroy, Lake Erie, and Kanawha varieties. It is during the Middle Archaic period, however, that grooved axes, pestles, and atlatl weights are first noted in the record (Broyles 1971).

The Late Archaic period (5000-2700 BP) is characterized by increased population evidenced by larger and more numerous sites, the onset of long-distance trade networks, and an increased focus on riverine settings for site locations. These factors appear related to increased environmental stress caused by a shift toward a warmer, drier climate. The manufacture and use of small notched point and narrow stemmed point types

became common over broad regions of the eastern woodlands, tool styles that are found in the archaeological record for extended periods. Increased territorial permanence was coupled with the appearance of regional cultural adaptations such as Glacial Kame, Red Ochre, and the Old Copper Cultures (Cleland 1966:93). Ceremonialism grew in importance, indicated by more elaborate, formalized burial practices and the presence of exotic raw materials as symbols of enhanced status and rank.

2.2.3 Woodland Period (2700-1000 BP)

The Early Woodland period (2700-2100 BP) represents a cultural expansion of ongoing Late Archaic adaptations, and includes the use of ceramic vessels as a major technological innovation. In southern and central Ohio, the local Early Woodland expression was the Adena culture, noted for its construction of conical burial mounds and circular ceremonial earthworks (Dragoo 1963). Characteristic artifacts of this culture include Fayette Thick (plain and cordmarked), Montgomery Incised, and Adena Plain pottery, gorgets made of ground stone and occasionally of copper, shell bead necklaces, and tobacco pipes of tubular design manufactured from both clay and stone. Projectile types associated with the Adena culture are ovate-based stemmed Adena, and broad bladed stemmed Robbins points (Dragoo 1963:178-180). Indicative of increased ceremonialism and trade, animal effigies were incorporated into smoking pipes and pendants, which were sometimes manufactured from exotic stone. The effigies are believed to be expressions of totemic clans. Adena culture is marked by more territorially restrictive seasonal movement than occurred in the Archaic period, with evidence of semi-permanent camp sites in the larger drainage basins, especially along the lower Scioto River (Prufer 1967b). Several large Adena ceremonial centers are located in the Upper Ohio Valley near Moundsville, West Virginia, approximately 50 miles (80 kilometers) southeast of the Project area. The ceremonial complex at Moundsville Bottom, dating from the third and second century BC, includes Grave Creek Mound, one of the largest earthworks in the Americas (Hemmings 1984:3-5).

Long distance trade networks reached a zenith with the Hopewell culture during the Middle Woodland period (2100-1500 BP). Reaching outward from its core area in the lower Scioto River valley, Hopewell was present throughout southern and central Ohio and reached into Illinois, Wisconsin, and West Virginia. Ceremonially, Hopewell appears to represent a continuation of the Adena culture, although on a more expanded scale. Hopewell groups built burial mounds containing elaborate grave goods, and large ceremonial earthworks. Trade goods from the Upper Great Lakes (copper), Rocky Mountain front (obsidian), and Gulf Coast (marine shell) have been found at Hopewell burial and habitation sites. The earthwork architecture, burial practices, and artifact styles reveal social ranking and leadership roles in Hopewell society. Excavations in Ohio suggest that Hopewell society represented dispersed sedentary households practicing horticulture (Pacheco 1996, Smith 2001). Pollen records at the Fort Ancient hilltop enclosure site in southwestern Ohio indicate that Hopewell peoples domesticated a variety of plant species with starchy or oily seeds, including goosefoot, maygrass, sumpweed, and sunflower (McLauchlan 2003). Investigations at Brown's Bottom #1 Site (33RO21), located along the Scioto River near Chillicothe, Ohio, indicate the presence of large house structures and deep storage pits during the Hopewell phase (Pacheco et al 2009). Characteristic point types of this period include the broad bladed, corner notched Snyders, followed by the narrower Steuben Expanded Stemmed and Chesser Notched forms (Justice 1987).

After the decline of the Scioto Hopewell circa 1500 BP, long-distance trade networks contracted and Late Woodland (1500-1000 BP) groups shifted residential focus from riverine to a variety of environmental settings. This period is rather poorly represented for most of Ohio, and its definition is based largely on ceramic differentiation. In central Ohio, the predominant ceramic type is the Cole series, a grit-tempered, cordmarked ware. There is a notable modification of projectile point design during the Late Woodland period, with smaller, triangular forms gaining popularity. The triangle point is associated with use of bow and arrow, and continued as the predominant point type through the following Late Prehistoric period.

Toward the end of the period, the cultivation of maize and other cultigens began to make up a significant portion of dietary requirements leading to greater nucleation of residential settlement patterns.

2.2.4 Late Prehistoric Period (1000-400 BP)

An influx of Mississipian groups and influences circa 1000 BP led to the appearance of the Fort Ancient culture in the Ohio valley and central Ohio (Drooker 1997). With an emphasis on maize agriculture, Fort Ancient sites reflect increased sedentism and population size, along with a focus on riverine settings. More stable food surpluses, increased social complexity, and greater territoriality are associated with the emergence of chiefdoms during this period. The presence of some palisaded villages among Fort Ancient communities suggests that population pressure and competition for resources led to conflict between groups. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from Fort Ancient sites continue the Late Woodland patterns of grit-tempered ceramics and triangular projectile points. Numerous Mississipian sites have been excavated near the outlets of the Sandusky River and Maumee River at Lake Erie, among which the large Sandusky Site (33 SE 05), dates to 900 BP (Bowen 1992).

2.2.5 Contact Period (AD 1600-1820)

Earliest historic references to Ohio indicate extensive raiding by the Iroquois into the region south of Lake Erie, which wrested control from the Erie around 1650 (Hunter 1978:588). The Iroquois utilized the area between Lake Erie and the Ohio River for hunting, especially in their pursuit of deer hides for their lucrative trade with the French and English. Contacts between Native Americans and Europeans can be confirmed by the mid-seventeenth century in the Ohio valley, but within interior regions these encounters occurred decades later (Hunter 1978:588). Initially of a limited nature, interaction between the two groups intensified through the eighteenth century. Taking advantage of the unsettled nature of affairs during the protracted period of French and English conflict, groups of Wyandot and Miami entered the region from the north as Seneca, Delaware, and Shawnee made their way there from the east. After the American Revolution, the United States forced a series of treaties upon Native Americans, pushing them out of the Ohio valley, and in 1842, when the Wyandot surrendered their final claim to land around Upper Sandusky, Ohio was emptied of its Native American inhabitants (Hunter 1978:593).

2.3 Historic Context (AD 1820-present)

Initial settlement of the region by Euro-Americans occurred around 1800 in the Townships of Washington and Lee, after the threat of hostilities between settlers and Native Americans in the Ohio Valley had been eliminated. The first village in the area, Centreville, was laid out in 1815 and would later be known as Carrollton. In 1832 the state legislature approved the creation of Carroll County from parts of five surrounding counties with Carrollton serving as county seat. Both Carroll County and the Village of Carrollton were named after Charles Carroll, at the time the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence (Eckley and Perry 1921:12-19).

Situated between the Ohio River and Lake Erie, Carroll County boosters supported the construction of the Ohio Canal system connecting the two waterways. Begun in 1825 and completed in 1850, the connector Sandy and Beaver Canal followed Sandy Creek from Minerva through Malvern in the northwestern part of the county, but was abandoned in 1852 due to engineering difficulties and economic competition from railroads (Eckley and Perry 1921:18).

While agriculture was (and remains) the principal occupation of county residents, economic take-off was achieved in Carroll County with the introduction of rail lines. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad built its Tuscarawas Branch between Minerva and Malvern in 1854, and the same year the Carroll County

Railroad completed a line through Carrollton. The railroads allowed the coal deposits in the county to be efficiently exploited and provided a means for farmers to market their produce to the growing urban centers on Lake Erie and along the Ohio River (Eckley and Perry 1921:19).

By the turn of the twentieth century Carrollton had become a regional manufacturing center, with rubber, aluminum, brick, and pottery works. Most notable of these industries was the Carrollton Pottery Company which in 1920 employed 350 workers at its nine kilns, producing a variety of semi-porcelain wares (Eckley and Perry 1921:143). Despite these employment opportunities, Carroll County's population declined and stagnated for more than a century. Not until 1950 did the county population exceed the 1840 level of 18,100 persons. The 2010 census enumerated approximately 28,800 residents. The principal agricultural products in recent years have been hay, corn, soybeans, wheat, and milk (USDA 2007). Recent advances in drilling technology have enabled the Utica shale formation to be exploited for its natural gas deposits. Carroll County leads Ohio in the number of drill permits and natural gas wells drilled.

2.4 Recorded Landmarks

The OPSB has expressed in its "Rules for Certification for Electric Generating Facilities" that the presence of registered landmarks of historic, religious, archaeological, scenic, natural or other cultural significance within the vicinity of a project area and the mitigation of adverse impacts upon these resources are factors in its approval process for developers' permit applications (Ohio Administrative Code 4906-13-07). The OPSB defines registered landmarks as any historic districts, archaeological sites, buildings, structures, or objects that have been listed by or that might be eligible for listing by the National Park Service's National Registry of Natural Landmarks (NRNL), the Ohio Historical Society, or the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR). OPSB rules require developers to generate maps at 1:24,000 scale depicting the locations of registered landmarks within five miles (eight kilometers) of the proposed undertaking.

A review of the online cultural resources database maintained by OHPO revealed the presence of ten previously recorded archaeological sites and 17 cemeteries within the five-mile OPSB study area (Figures 5-14). The Ohio Genealogical Society (OGS) maintains a comprehensive list of cemeteries in the state. Tables 2 and 3 provide information on the sites and cemeteries, respectively. The five-mile study area contains no listings from the Ohio Department of Transportation Historic Bridge List, the ODNR Division of Natural Areas and Preserves, or the NRNL. The six buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the approximately 150 buildings recorded on the Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) that are located within the five-mile study area will be described and depicted on maps in a separate Project report that will be submitted by Tetra Tech as *Historic Architecture Survey*.

Four of the six prehistoric sites consisted of isolated chipped stone flakes, with the other two sites represented by a small number of flakes plus a single bifacial tool. Site 33CA0415 yielded the only temporally diagnostic artifact, described as a "triangle-like point," placing the site in the Late Woodland period (Pecora 1999). The four historic sites represent residential yard scatters of mid-nineteenth century and early twentieth century farm complexes. Excavations at Site 33CA0033 were in association with a standing structure known as the Calderhead House, which is depicted on the 1874 county atlas (Beamer 1989). None of the ten archaeological sites located within the five-mile study area is listed on the NRHP; four have been determined not eligible and six have not been assessed for eligibility.

Table 2. Documented Archaeological Sites within Five-Mile Study Area.

Site No.	Figures 5 to 14 Symbol	Quadrangle	Town	Period	Sub-period	UTMs (zone 17)	NRHP Status
33CA0031	1	Carrollton	Washington Twp	Historic	early 20th c.	492310/ 4495880	not assessed
33CA0032	2	Carrollton	Washington Twp	Historic	early 20th c.	492730/ 4495340	not assessed
33CA0033	3	Carrollton	Washington Twp	Historic	mid 19th c.	492570/ 4494980	not assessed
33CA0414	4	Kensington	Fox Twp	Prehistoric	-	502550/ 4497122	not assessed
33CA0415	5	Kensington	Fox Twp	Prehistoric	Late Woodland	502634/ 4497290	not eligible
33CA0416	6	Kensington	Fox Twp	Prehistoric	-	502740/ 4497950	not eligible
33CA0417	7	Kensington	Fox Twp	Prehistoric	-	502280/ 4497068	not assessed
33CA0429	8	Carrollton	Washington Twp	Prehistoric	-	494231/ 4496173	not eligible
33CA0430	9	Carrollton	Washington Twp	Historic	mid 19th c.	494255/ 4495905	not assessed
33CA0432	10	Carrollton	Washington Twp	Prehistoric	-	494410/ 4495985	not eligible

Table 3. Ohio Genealogical Society Recorded Cemeteries within Five-Mile Study Area.

OGS No.	Figures 5 to 14 Symbol	Cemetery Name	Town	UTMs (zone 17)
1384	1	Leyda	Augusta Twp.	493233/4500029
1388	2	Stillfork	Augusta Twp.	495748/4502129
1396	3	Pleasant Grove Methodist	Brown Twp.	490783/4500668
1403	4	Old Carrollton Grandview	Carrollton	493036/4490657
1405	5	Champer	Harrison Twp.	490015/4490475
1415	6	Snyders	Washington Twp.	501961/4496015
1416	7	Stone	Fox Twp.	502308/4495944
1419	8	Mennonite-Wherry	Harrison Twp.	490954/4495880
1420	9	New Harrisburg	Harrison Twp.	487438/4496466
1421	10	Patterson-Pleasant Valley	Harrison Twp.	487268/4491509
1428	11	Lee	Lee Twp.	497278/4487388
1470	12	County Home	Washington Twp.	494287/4496067
1471	13	Harsh-Swamp	Washington Twp.	492459/4498737
1473	14	Stuller	Washington Twp.	495666/4497504
13321	15	Hewitt	Washington Twp.	498242/4498761
14470	16	Carrollton Grandview Mausoleum	Carrollton	492738/4490408
14818	17	Gambert Stone	Carrollton	492498/4490896

Fourteen archaeological surveys previously have been undertaken within the five-mile study area. Four of the surveys involved proposed cell tower locations of less than one acre, while three surveys investigated study areas between one and ten acres. The other seven surveys ranged from 15 to 177 acres, and consisted principally of investigating proposed gas pipelines and coal strip-mines. Beamer (1989) and Pecora (1999) were the only surveys that yielded archaeological resources. Only one of the fourteen surveys was conducted within one mile of the Project Study Area (Brown 2004).

The *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (Mills 1914) depicts a mound in Washington Township, a burial in Lee Township, and a village and cemetery in Center Township that are located within the five-mile study area. The mound, village, and burial are each located four to five miles (6.5-8 kilometers) from the proposed Project, while the cemetery is at a distance of approximately three miles (5 kilometers). None of these four mapped sites is recorded in the Ohio Archaeological Inventory maintained by OHPO.

3.0 PHASE I SURVEY

3.1 Research Design

The objective of this research design was to develop a framework for Phase I field survey based on an assessment of archaeological sensitivity within the Project Study Area. Archaeological sensitivity is described as the relative potential for cultural deposits in specific geographic locations. Reliable estimates of archaeological potential, or sensitivity, are necessary for the implementation of effective sampling strategies. The basis of sensitivity assessment for the Project survey derived from a review of environmental settings and recorded site locations, identification of zones of past disturbance through field reconnaissance, and application of sensitivity modeling from other projects in upland settings in eastern Ohio.

The pattern of recorded prehistoric archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Project area not only reflects the social organization and resource needs of prehistoric groups, but also the frequency and location of archaeological surveys conducted in the region. As discussed in Section 2.4, the site file review indicates that few previous archaeological surveys of more than a few acres have been undertaken in the Project vicinity, resulting in a small number of recorded sites and thus limited data regarding site location patterns. Results of the available archaeological surveys show small lithic scatters situated on upland rises 750 to 1,000 feet (230-300 meters) distant from first- and second-order streams. Generalized locally, this spatial patterning indicates low archaeological sensitivity for portions of the Project Study Area with 15% or greater slopes. Within the rugged terrain of Washington Township, there is a close correspondence between woodlots and areas of high slope due to the requisite need for erosion control. For this reason, agricultural fields within the Project Study Area were considered to be most sensitive for containing potentially undocumented prehistoric archaeological sites and were prioritized for survey. A few locations of less than 15 percent slope within the Project Study Area were deemed to possess low archaeological sensitivity on the basis of excessive distance from a perennial stream (e.g., the area immediately north of Survey Area 2 or excessive modern disturbances (e.g., the work shop and residential complex north and east of Survey Area 1. Those areas of low sensitivity received only sufficient scrutiny to test the applicability of the site sensitivity model. Figure 2 illustrates the seven survey areas identified through this approach for pedestrian survey, as discussed in Section 3.2; where terrain or other features warranted, survey activities extended beyond the established survey area boundaries.

In addition, Tetra Tech examined historic archaeological sensitivity on the basis of proximity of Project impacts to map-documented roads and structures as they appear on the historic county atlas (Eberhart 1874) and early twentieth century United States Geological Survey (USGS)15-minute quadrangle map of

the region (USGS 1912). Therefore, additional survey occurred in areas of high historic archaeological sensitivity, assumed to be situated within 100 feet of mapped documented structures. Current standing structures were not included in this examination because of likely intermixing of historic and modern deposits as a result of ongoing residential, agricultural, or commercial activities. Existing farm roads were also examined to determine the potential for archaeological sensitivity.

3.2 Field Methods

Fieldwork within each identified surevy area was conducted by a combination of pedestrian survey and shovel testing. All areas exhibited at least 50 percent ground visibility and were examined by pedestrian survey. Team members were spaced at 25-foot (7.5-meter) intervals, making enough passes to cover each survey area.

Selected surface survey areas with indications of potential high archaeological sensitivity were further examined with shovel tests to obtain stratigraphic information on potential archaeological deposits. Shovel tests were spaced at 25-foot (7.5-meter) intervals, measured 50 x 50-centimeters in plan, and were excavated in natural soil strata into Pleistocene-age subsoils. All excavated soils were screened through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth for the systematic recovery of artifacts. Results of each shovel test, including stratigraphic depths, soil color, soil textures, gravel/cobble inclusions, and artifact contents were recorded, using standard terminology of the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil texture categories and Munsell color codes. Every shovel test was promptly backfilled following investigations and documentation. A complete log of shovel test results is presented in Appendix A.

3.3 Laboratory Methods

Artifacts recovered from the Phase I survey were brought to Tetra Tech's lab for cleaning, analysis, and cataloguing. The analysis of prehistoric lithic artifacts was grounded in an approach linking attributes of form and function to particular stages in stone tool reduction and use strategies (Andrefsky 1998, 2001; Callahan 1979; Clark 1986; and Crabtree 1972). The characterization of artifacts by their lithic raw material was a key element in the analysis. Toward this goal Foradas (1994) and Converse (2007) proved to be valuable references.

4.0 RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATION

The Phase I survey investigated seven survey areas, totaling approximately 50.9 acres of the Project Study Area (see Figure 2); shovel tests extended beyond the survey area boundaries for confirmatory sampling in Survey Area 6. In addition, two map-documented structures, labeled Structure 1 and Structure 2, were examined (see Figure 2).

The fieldwork was undertaken during cool to moderately warm weather without precipitation in May 2013. Some agricultural fields (Survey Areas 1, 2, 3, and 7) had been planted with corn two to three weeks prior to fieldwork and were supporting corn sprouts two to three inches in height. Other fields (Survey Areas 4 and 6) were being planted during the week of fieldwork. Survey Area 5 was fallow and saw no farming activity during the survey.

A summary of each Survey Area and the two historic structures follows.

4.1 Survey Area 1

Survey Area 1 is an agricultural field of 4.8 acres located west of Ohio Route 9. The survey area encompasses somewhat undulating, well-drained uplands that are surrounded to the west, south, and southeast by steeply sloping wood lots. The family farmhouse and silos are situated east of the field. The field was tilled in autumn 2012 and ground conditions at the time of the Phase I fieldwork included row corn with 60 to 80 percent visibility, heavy surface wash, and dry soils (Photograph 1). Soil type consists of Berks shaly silt loam, 8-15 percent slopes (BkC).

The pedestrian survey identified no cultural artifacts. Eight shovel tests (Nos. 54-61) were excavated across the level, central ridge of the field (see Figure 2). Excavated soils consisted of friable silt loam with abundant quantities of shale channery (see Appendix A). No cultural artifacts were recovered in the shovel tests.

4.2 Survey Area 2

Survey Area 2, an agricultural field located east of Ohio Route 9, measures 8.8 acres and is the site of a proposed Project construction laydown area; access for the Project is also anticipated to extend across this area. The survey area encompasses an undulating ridge from which is visible a northward-facing vista of cropland and woodlots to the ridgeline one-half mile distant. In addition, one obtains a full view of the Jenkins farm complex, including the house, barn, workshop, and silos (Photograph 2). Steep wooded slopes surround the survey area to the south, east, and northeast. Ground conditions during the survey included row corn with 60 to 80 percent ground visibility, heavy surface wash, and dry soils. Soil types include Guernsey silty clay loam, 8-15 percent slopes, eroded (GuC2), Berks shaly silt loam, 8-15 percent slopes (BkC), Elba silty clay loam, 8-15 percent slopes (EbC2), and Berks shaly silt loam, 3-8 percent slopes (BkB).

The pedestrian survey recovered a well-thinned, late-stage biface midsection manufactured from light gray Upper Mercer chert (Photograph 3). Pressure flaking is evident along one face of both edges, and some polish is observed on the edges. Due to its fragmentary state no conclusions can be drawn about temporal or cultural affiliations.

Eight shovel tests (Nos. 29-36) were excavated in proximity to the biface, at 25-foot (7.5-meter) intervals with radial shovel tests at the find spot placed at 10-foot (3-meter) intervals. Figure 2 does not depict Shovel Tests 35 and 36 because of their proximity to the biface find and the issue of map scale. Due to the heavy clay content of the soils, these shovel tests were limited to 30-centimeter diameters. No further cultural artifacts were recovered from shovel tests. Severe soil erosion was noted in the area of Survey Area 2 upslope from the isolated find. Surface survey activities in those upslope areas identified no cultural artifacts, and shovel testing was not conducted in the areas of deflated topsoil.

The isolated find has been assigned site number 33CA0444 by OHPO (Appendix B).

4.3 Survey Area 3

Survey Area 3 is an agricultural field measuring 3.3 acres and is the proposed site for the Project electrical switchyard (see Figure 2). The field is slightly to moderately sloping, and is enclosed on all sides by steeply sloping woodlots (Photograph 4). Ground conditions during the survey consisted of row corn with 70 to 80 percent ground visibility, heavy surface wash, and dry soils. The soil type was Berks shaly silt loam, 8-15 percent slopes (BkC).

The pedestrian survey identified no cultural artifacts. A line of nine shovel tests (Nos. 20-28), placed at 25-foot (7.5-meter) intervals was excavated roughly north-south across the well-drained upland terrain in-line with a level topographic ridge. The silty loam soil contained abundant quantities of shale channery and cobbles. No cultural artifacts were observed.

4.4 Survey Area 4

Survey Area 4 comprises a large agricultural field of 23.2 acres on which will be situated the proposed Project plant (see Figure 2). The field is slightly sloped to strongly sloped and is surrounded by steeply sloping woodlots (Photograph 5). A small portion of the proposed plant fenceline and anticipated limit of disturbance due to grading will extend into the steep wooded terrain. Ground conditions at the time of the Phase I survey were 50 to 60 percent visibility, heavy surface wash, and dry soils. Soil types consist of Westmoreland-Coshocton silt loams, 8-15 percent slopes (WmC), Westmoreland-Coshocton silt loams, 15-25 percent slopes (WmD), Culleoka silt loam, 3-8 percent slopes (CuB), Coshocton-Keene silt loams, 3-8 percent slopes (CoB), and Berks shaly silt loam, 15-25 percent slopes (BkD).

The pedestrian survey observed no cultural artifacts. A line of shovel tests (Nos. 35-39) was excavated on a well-drained bench within the field overlooking a second-order tributary of Pipes Fork, to the southeast, with a second line (Nos. 40-46) placed 500 feet to the north on a similar topographic feature overlooking the stream to the east (see Figure 2). Shovel test intervals within each string was 25 feet (7.5 meters). The friable silt loam soils contained abundant quantities of shale channery and cobbles. Shovel testing recovered no cultural artifacts.

4.5 Survey Area 5

Survey Area 5 measures 2.5 acres within an agricultural field exhibiting level to slightly sloping terrain. The survey area is bounded to the south by a steeply sloped woodlot containing an easterly flowing first-order stream (see Figure 2). Ground conditions during the survey consisted of 50 percent ground visibility, heavy surface wash, and dry soils. Soil types included Westmoreland-Coshocton silt loams, 8-15 percent slopes (WmC) and Coshocton-Keene silt loams, 3-8 percent slopes (CoB).

The surface survey recovered no cultural artifacts. No topographic indicators of potential high sensitivity indicated the need for shovel testing in this area.

4.6 Survey Area 6

Survey Area 6 consists of the southern tier of a large agricultural field located at the northeastern corner of the Project Study Area. This somewhat level to slightly sloping area abuts a steeply sloping woodlot to the south and east (see Figure 2). The soil type is comprised of Westmoreland-Coshocton silt loams, 8-15 percent slopes (WmC). During the field survey ground conditions were 50 to 60 percent visibility, heavy surface wash, and dry soils.

No cultural artifacts were identified by the pedestrian survey. A string of shovel tests (Nos. 4-19) was excavated at 25-foot (7.5-meter) intervals beginning at the northeastern edge of Survey Area 6 and continuing northward for approximately 750 feet (230 meters) to survey a well-drained upland bench facing the Pipes Fork tributary to the east (Photograph 6). Ground visibility along this archaeologically sensitive strip was less than 50 percent. The silt loam soils contained abundant quantities of shale channery and cobbles. Shovel testing identified no cultural artifacts.

4.7 Survey Area 7

Survey Area 7 is a slightly to moderately sloping agricultural field fronting the west side of Ohio Route 9, located southeast of Survey Area 1 and immediately west of Survey Area 2 (see Figure 2). A steeply sloped woodlot separates Survey Area 7 from Survey Area 1, with steep wooded slopes continuing to the south of Survey Area 7. This survey area measure 4.1 acres. The soil type is predominantly Berks shaly silt loam, 8-15 percent slopes (BkC), with minor components of Berks shaly silt loam, 15-25 percent slopes (BkD). Ground conditions during field survey included row corn, 60 to 80 percent visibility, heavy surface wash, and dry soils.

The surface survey observed no cultural artifacts. No topographic indicators of potential high sensitivity indicated the need for shovel testing in this area.

4.8 Accessways

Existing farm roads within open fields (e.g., Survey Areas 2, 3, and 4, as shown on Figure 2) were surveyed by pedestrian walkover. Tetra Tech expanded the survey area to conduct reconnaissance of all unpaved farm roads within woodlots to assess their capacity for archaeological sensitivity, and to identify possible cultural features, such as stone foundations, trash pits, or cellar holes that might yield significant research information. Nearly all sections of these accessways traverse excessively steep terrain, or are cut into steep terrain (Photograph 7). On the basis of this evaluation, shovel testing within these accessways was considered not necessary.

4.9 Map-Documented Structures

A review of the 1874 county atlas revealed the presence of two mapped farmsteads, 'W. McElderry' and 'J. Shook,' in the eastern section of the Project Study Area (Figure 3). Tetra Tech investigated both of these structures during the Phase I survey.

4.9.1 Structure 1

The 'W. McElderry' residence was located on a 40-acre lot along the southern boundary of Washington Township (Eberhart 1874). During reconnaissance of the proposed access road between Survey Areas 4 and 6, Tetra Tech identified the ruins of a small house that appeared to correspond with the location of the McElderry residence (Photograph 8). Numerous modern artifacts were identified, such as aluminum folding chairs, propane tanks and stove, and a standing metal cabinet. The foot-thick sandstone foundation measures approximately 20 x 24 feet and supports a chimney on the west wall. The residential complex sits approximately 100 feet (30 meters) north of a first-order stream, and includes two wooden privies and a wooden shed. Three shovel tests (Nos. 1-3) were excavated along the south side of the house revealing thin fill layers of brick fragments and burned wood above sterile subsoil. No historic or prehistoric artifacts were recovered.

Following examination of the McElderry house, the report author spoke with the landowner, Mr. Ballard Jenkins and his son, Mr. Larry Jenkins about the structure. The Jenkins related that around 1990 they constructed a hunting cabin on the site of an old cellar hole (the McElderry house), re-utilizing many of the original sandstone foundation blocks but otherwise building a completely new structure. This cabin was struck by lightning and burned in 2011, resulting in the observed ruins.

William McElderry first appears in the 1850 federal census living in Union Township, Carroll County, Ohio, with his wife Martha and two daughters. His occupation was listed as 'farmer.' The 1860 census

shows McElderry and his family residing in Washington Township at the farmstead depicted on the 1874 atlas, and the family is enumerated there on the 1870 and 1880 censuses, the last one with McElderry listed as 'retired-farmer.' The 1880 agricultural schedule of the federal census indicates that McElderry kept three milch cows yielding 200 pounds of butter, and 15 chickens that produced 100 dozen eggs. Grain production included 50 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of wheat, plus 50 bushels of apples, which together with the dairy produce, yielded McElderry $170 in farm income in 1880. The census records for 1890 are unavailable, and McElderry does not appear in the 1900 census. The 1912 USGS quadrangle map of Carrollton, Ohio does not depict the McElderry residence, and three years later the *Lee's Farm Atlas* (Lee 1915) shows the McElderry acreage, along with those of his neighbors J. Shook on the east and J. Moore on his west, under the ownership of Susan Lilly. The 1915 map illustrates residences on Lisbon Road (later known as Ohio Route 9) and on Mobile Road, corresponding to the locations of the Moore and Shook farmhouses, respectively, but does not depict a structure at the former McElderry property.

The 1880 census description of William McElderry as a retired farmer and the absence of his residence from subsequent maps strongly suggest that the place was abandoned sometime during the thirty-year period between 1880 and 1912. The extensive reconstruction activities conducted by the Jenkins family around 1990, which included backhoe excavation of the cellar, and the subsequent fire and structural collapse of the cabin have obliterated all traces of prior historic occupation of the site by McElderry and any of his heirs or potential grantees. Shovel testing conducted between the house and the stream identified no historic domestic refuse or features. Tetra Tech therefore concludes that the site lacks any archaeological integrity or research value.

4.9.2 Structure 2

The 40-acre 'J. Shook' farm depicted on the 1874 county atlas is represented by a ruined stone foundation referred to as Structure 2 (see Figure 2, Photograph 9). This foundation was identified in a *multiflora* rose thicket within a woodlot and consists of large dry-laid sandstone blocks forming an open rectangle facing Mobile Road and the Pipes Fork tributary to the east. The foundation measures approximately 26 x 20 feet, with the foundation walls between 16 and 20 inches thick (Figure 15). Extant wall sections range in height from around 3 feet to slightly more than 5 feet above the ground surface. The largest observed sandstone block measures 4' x 20" x 13." Seven shovel tests (Nos. 47-53) were excavated around and within the structure. No cultural artifacts or features were identified from shovel testing.

The thickness of the walls, large dimensions of the foundation, and the open downslope elevation, all suggest that Structure 2 functioned as a barn on the Shook farm. An intensive walkover of the woodlot accompanied by Ballard Jenkins and his son did not reveal the location of an associated Shook residence or other outbuildings. Structure 2 has been designated Site 33CA0445 by OHPO.

John Shook was resident in Washington Township from at least 1850 to 1880, appearing in each federal census during this period. The 1850 census enumerated Shook, his wife Ann Elizabeth and two daughters and two sons between the ages 5 and 16. He was listed as a 'laborer,' suggesting that he did not own a working farm at that time. In subsequent censuses his occupation is listed as 'farmer.' In 1860, 1870, and 1880, Shook and McElderry are enumerated on sequential lines of the census ledger, indicating that during this period they occupied the adjoining properties depicted on the 1874 county atlas. The 1880 agricultural schedule of the census notes that Shook owned 20 acres of improved land, 9 acres of orchards or meadows, and 5 acres of woodlands. He grew 6 tons of hay, 150 bushels of corn, 127 bushels of oats, 37 bushels of wheat, and 200 bushels of apples, garnering him a farm income of $147. The schedule lists no animals or dairy production for Shook. Martha Shook died in 1883 in Huron, Ohio, a town on Lake Erie east of Sandusky, suggesting that John and Martha had departed Washington Township shortly after

the 1880 census. The 1912 USGS map and 1915 farm atlas continued to depict a residence corresponding with the former Shook farm, while the 1959 USGS map does not illustrate it. It is possible that during the ownership by Susan Lilly, tenants occupied the former Shook house and made use of the barn.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Tetra Tech conducted a literature and site file review, and a Phase I archaeological survey in support of CCE's application to the OPSB to certify the proposed Carroll County Energy project in Carroll County, Ohio. Tetra Tech concludes that the proposed undertaking will not adversely affect the ten previously documented archaeological sites, seventeen cemeteries, and one recreational park located within the OPSB five-mile study area.

The Project Study Area encompasses a total area of 232 acres, of which Tetra Tech surveyed 50.9 acres, utilizing pedestrian walkover and shovel testing as field methods to locate potential cultural resources within the Project Study Area, in addition to surveys of existing farm roads and areas surrounding two identified structures. The survey identified three cultural objects.

Site 33CA0444 is a chert biface midsection recovered on the surface in Survey Area 2 during the pedestrian walkover. Shovel tests excavated in its vicinity yielded no cultural artifacts or features. Tetra Tech concludes that this isolated prehistoric lithic artifact does not possess significant archaeological research value. Tetra Tech recommends no further archaeological investigations of Site 33CA0444.

Structure 1 is the remains of a stone and wood hunting cabin built circa 1990 on the site of a nineteenth century farmhouse. Tetra Tech collected census and historic map documents that strongly suggest that the original McElderry residential structure was abandoned in the last decades of the nineteenth century or first decade of the twentieth century. The results of shovel testing and reconnaissance around the structure, and conversations with the landowners lead Tetra Tech to conclude that no significant traces of the nineteenth century building, related outbuildings, or domestic and work area artifact deposits remain *in situ*. Tetra Tech recommends no further archaeological investigations at Structure 1.

Structure 2 (Site 33CA0445) is a dry-laid stone foundation associated with the location of a mapped structure on the 1874 county atlas and the 1912 USGS quadrangle map. Shovel testing of the structure exterior and interior recovered no cultural artifacts or features. On the basis of its form, Tetra Tech concludes that Structure 2 functioned as a barn on the John Shook farm during the period, circa 1860 to 1880, and possibly for the next few decades under his heirs, grantees, or by tenants of the Lilly family. As currently designed, the Project will not impact Structure 2. Tetra Tech therefore recommends no further archaeological investigations of the site. However, should the Project be modified to bring Structure 2 within construction or grading limits, Tetra Tech recommends that further archaeological investigations be performed to determine whether Site 33CA0445 might be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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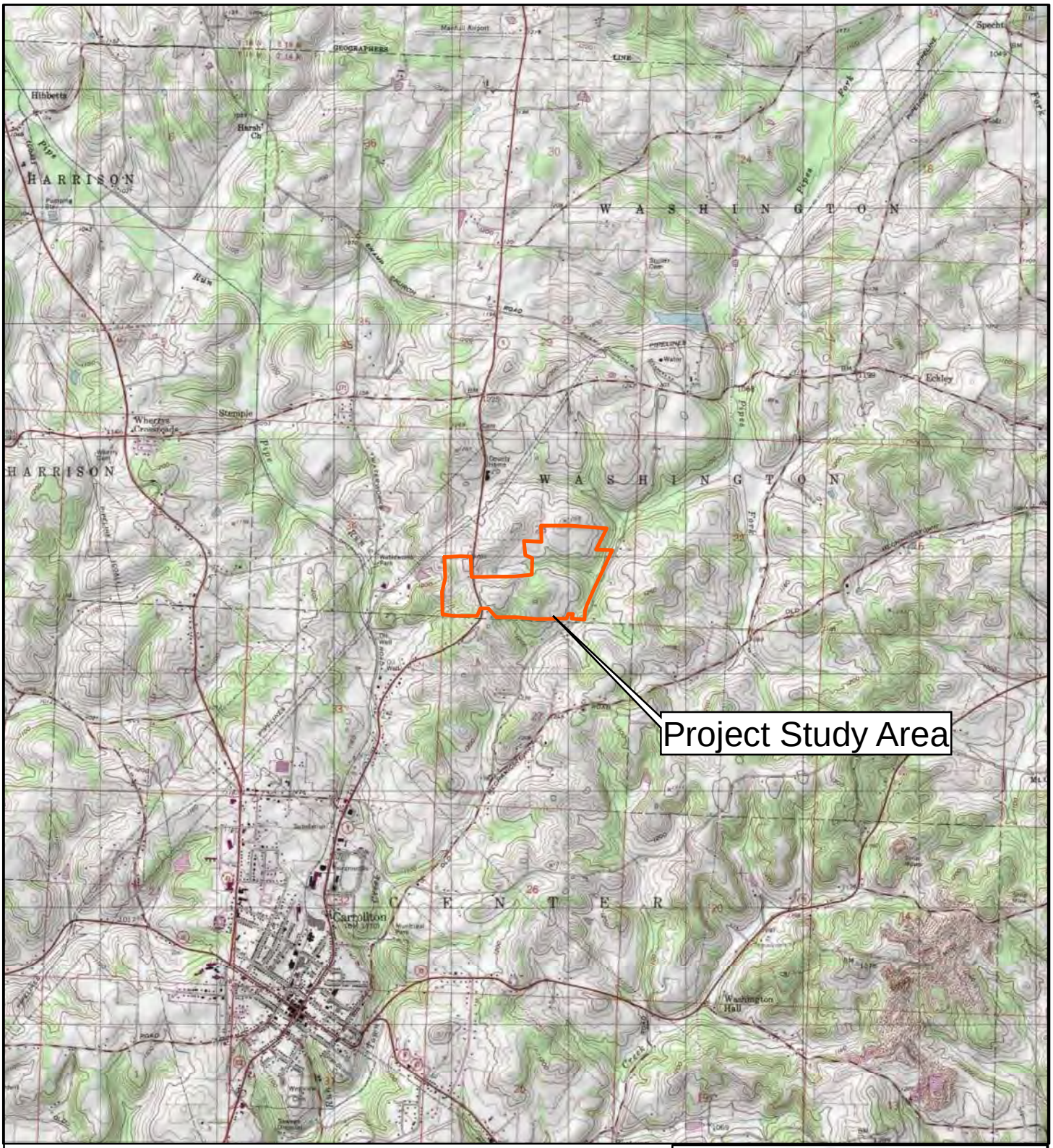
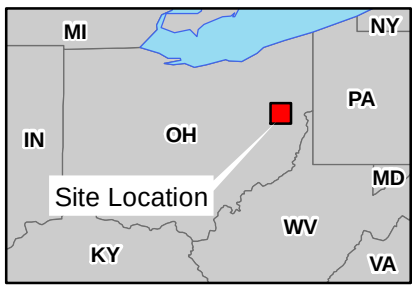
FIGURES





Legend

Project Study Area

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

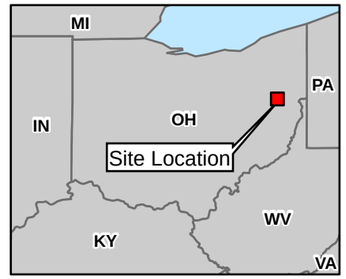
TETRA TECH

CARROLL COUNTY ENERGY

Figure 1

Project Location

Carroll County
Ohio



Legend

- Structures
- Biface (Site 33 CA0444)
- Shovel Test Locations **(No. 1)**
- Surface Survey **(No. 1)**
- Approximate Fenceline
- Anticipated Limit of Disturbance
- Study Area
- Stream
- Delineated Wetlands
- Access Road

0 125 250 500 750 Feet

TETRA TECH

CARROLL COUNTY ENERGY

Figure 2
Archaeological Survey Areas

Carroll County
Ohio

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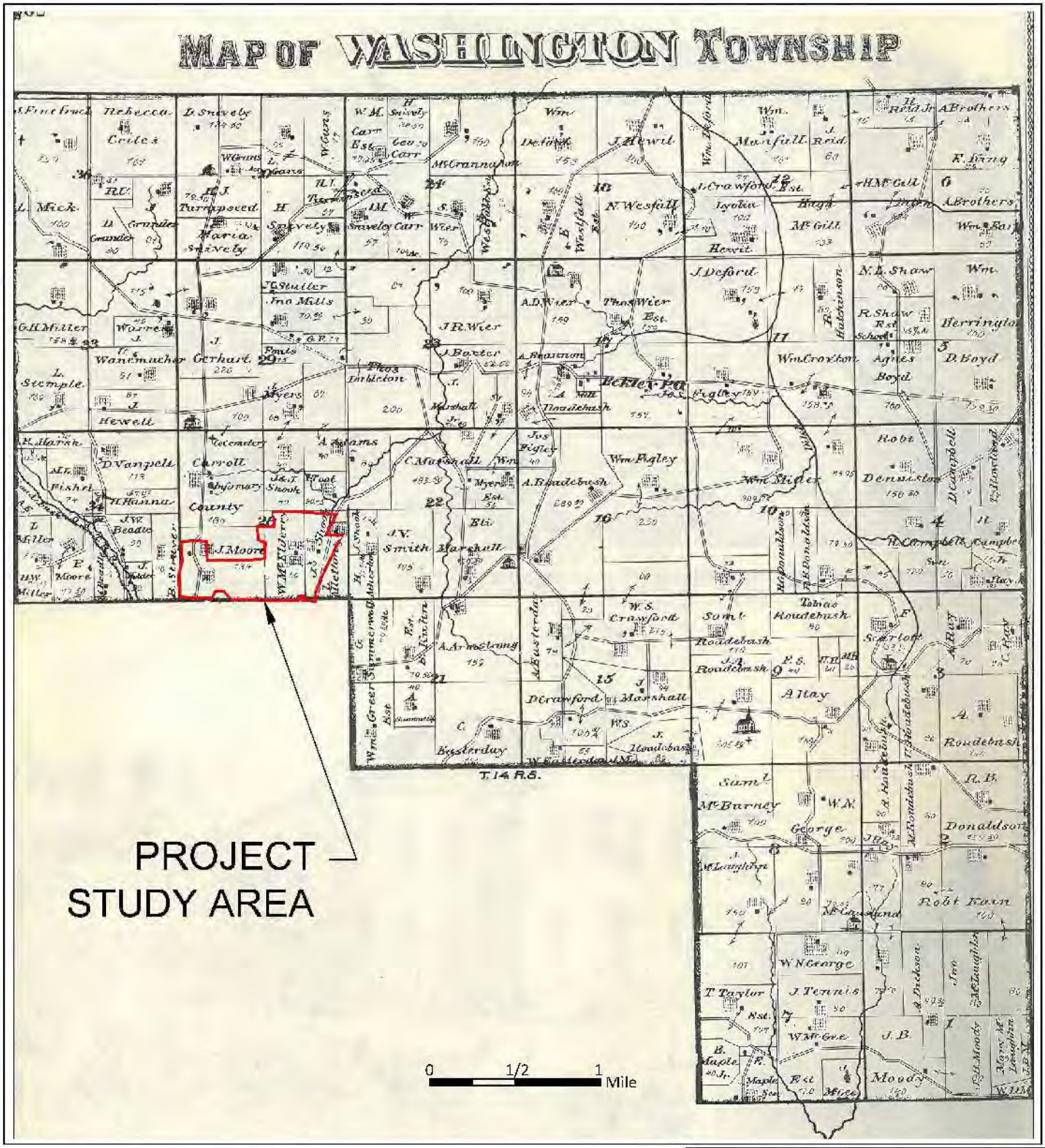


Overview Map

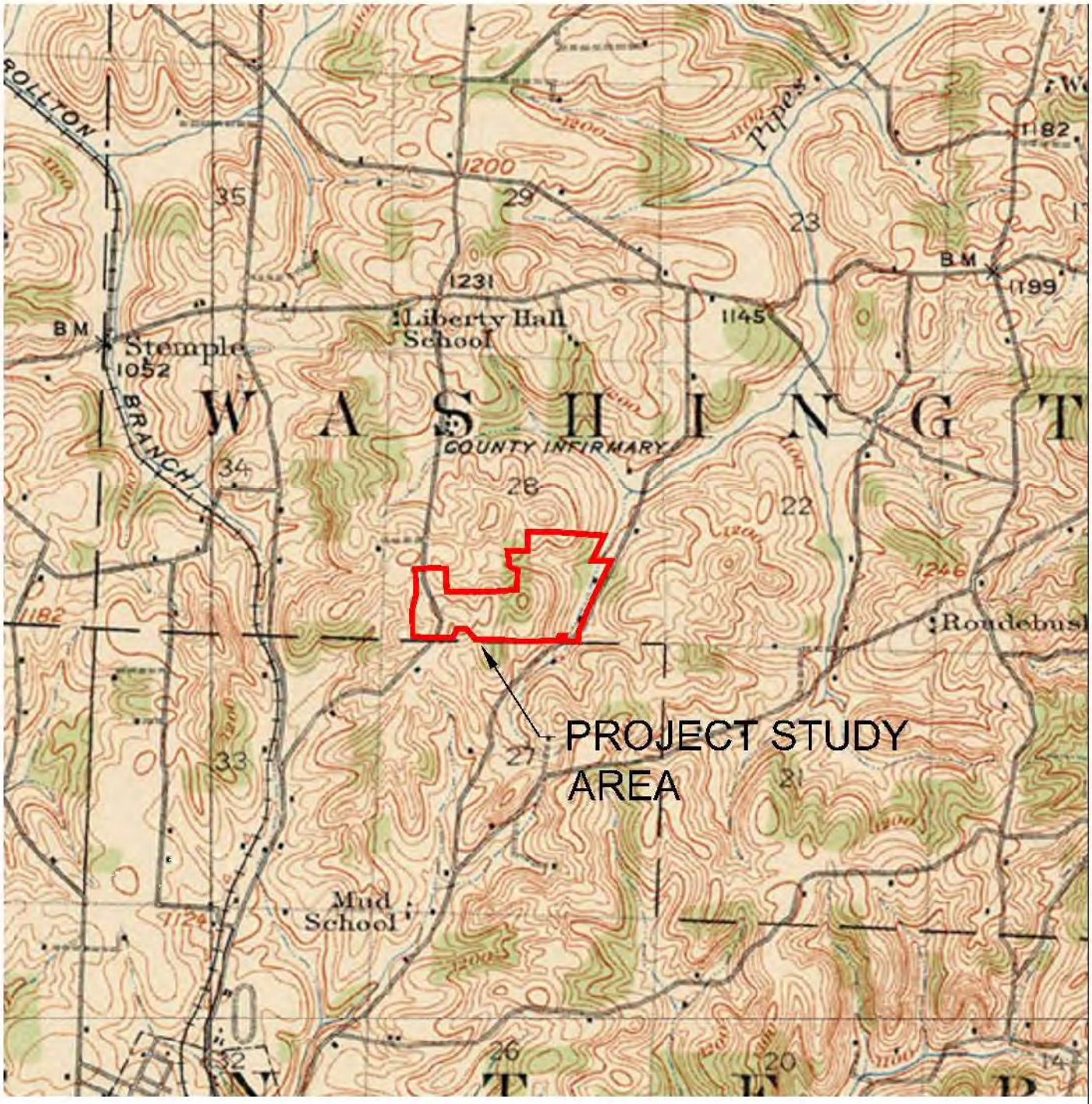
TETRA TECH

CARROLL COUNTY ENERGY

Figure 3

1874 County Atlas showing Project Study Area

Carroll County
Ohio



Overview Map

N

TETRA TECH

CARROLL COUNTY ENERGY

Figure 4

1912 USGS Quadrangle Map showing Study Area

Carroll County
Ohio

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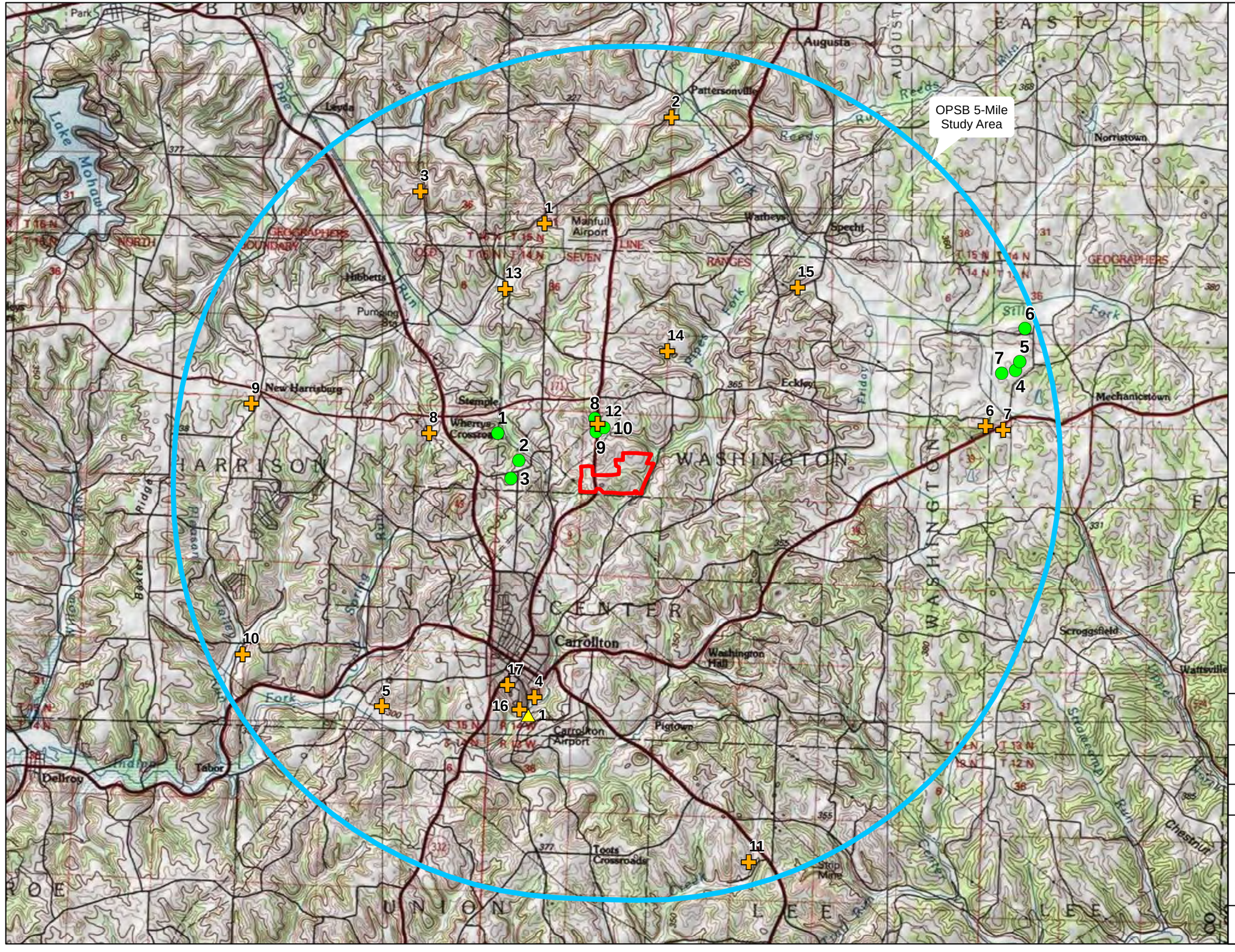
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Study Area
Site Location
MI
PA
IN
OH
WV
KY
VA
Legend
Cemeteries
(Numbers Refer to Table 3)
Archaeological Sites
(Numbers Refer to Table 2)
Parks
Project Study Area
0 2,500 5,000 7,500 10,000
Feet
N
TETRA TECH
CARROLL COUNTY ENERGY
Figure 5
Recorded Landmark Locations
Within Five Miles of Project
(See Figures 6 through 14 for Details)
Carroll County
Ohio
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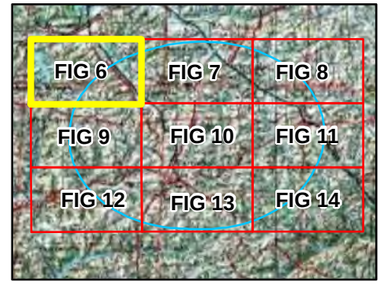


MAP INDEX

Legend

- Cemeteries (Numbers Refer to Table 3)
- Archaeological Sites (Numbers Refer to Table 2)
- Parks
- Project Study Area

0 750 1,500 2,250 3,000 Feet

TETRA TECH

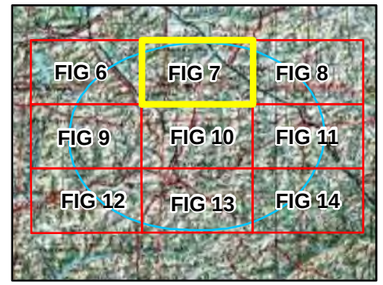
CARROLL COUNTY ENERGY

Figure 6
Recorded Landmark Locations
Within Five Miles of Project
(1:24,000 scale)

Carroll County
Ohio

C:\PROJECTS\Carroll County Energy\Cultural\Project Files\Fig 6 Recorded Landmark Locations.mxd

OPSB 5-Mile Study Area



MAP INDEX

Legend

- Cemeteries (Numbers Refer to Table 3)
- Archaeological Sites (Numbers Refer to Table 2)
- Parks
- Project Study Area

0 750 1,500 2,250 3,000 Feet

TETRA TECH

CARROLL COUNTY ENERGY

Figure 7
Recorded Landmark Locations
Within Five Miles of Project
(1:24,000 scale)

Carroll County
Ohio

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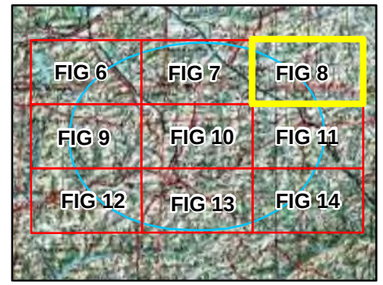
OPSB 5-Mile Study Area

15

6



MAP INDEX

Legend

- Cemeteries (Numbers Refer to Table 3)
- Archaeological Sites (Numbers Refer to Table 2)
- Parks
- Project Study Area

0 750 1,500 2,250 3,000 Feet

TETRA TECH

CARROLL COUNTY ENERGY

Figure 8
Recorded Landmark Locations
Within Five Miles of Project
(1:24,000 scale)

Carroll County
Ohio

C:\PROJECTS\Carroll County Energy\Cultural\Project Files\Fig.8_Recorded Landmark Locations.mxd

OPSB 5-Mile Study Area

HARRISON

New Harrisburg

HARRISON

HARRISON

Baxter Ridge Ch

Baxter Ridge Road

Pleasant Valley

Macedonia Cem

Willow Run

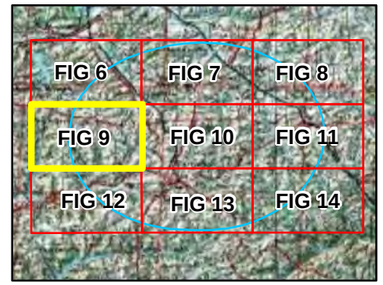
Strip Mine

Substation

Pipeline

9

8



MAP INDEX

Legend

- Cemeteries (Numbers Refer to Table 3)
- Archaeological Sites (Numbers Refer to Table 2)
- Parks
- Project Study Area

0 750 1,500 2,250 3,000 Feet

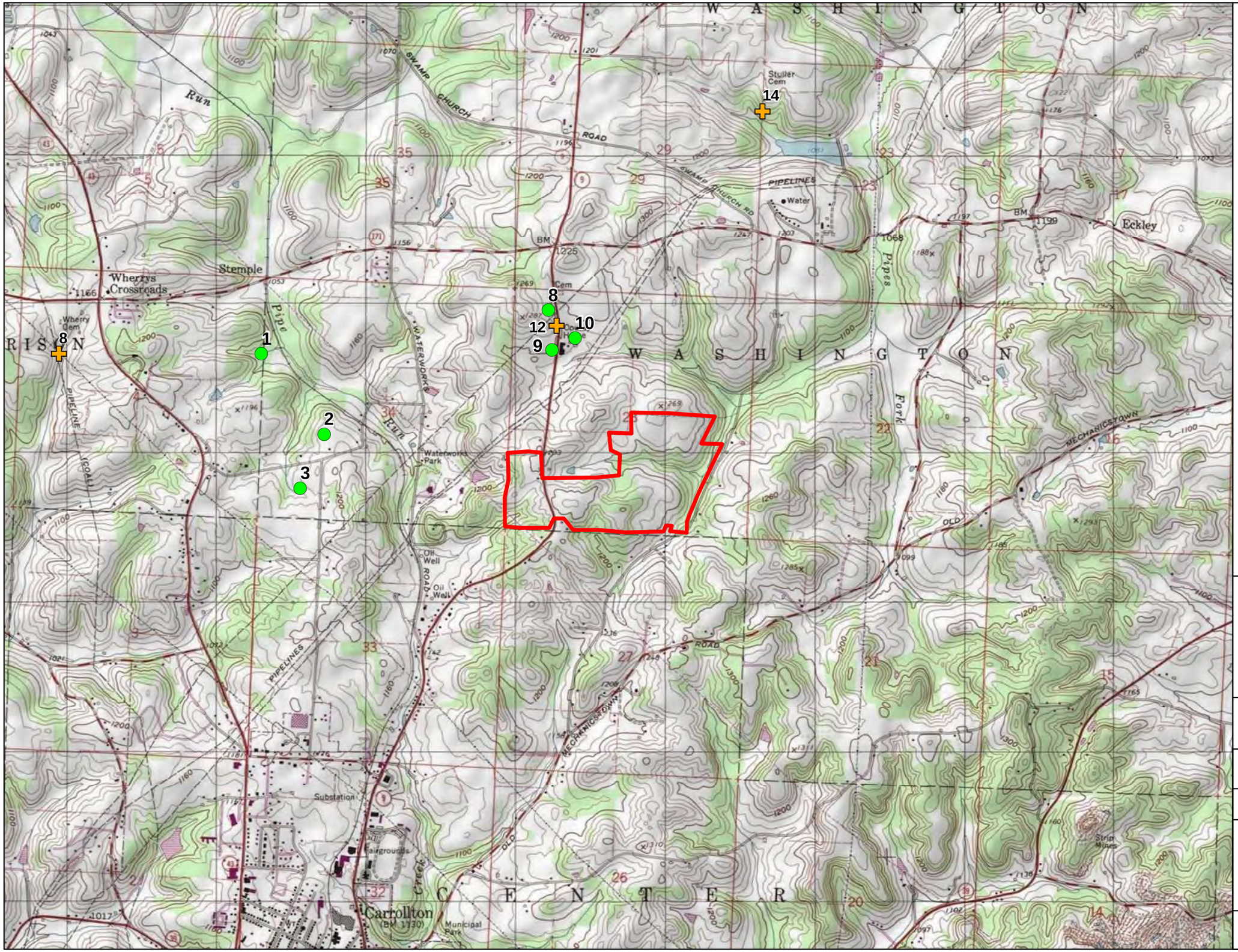
TETRA TECH

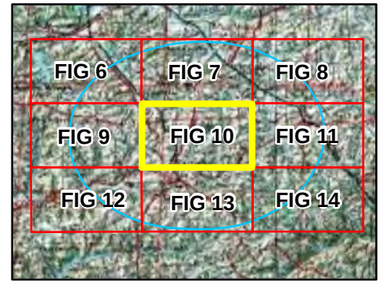
CARROLL COUNTY ENERGY

Figure 9
Recorded Landmark Locations
Within Five Miles of Project
(1:24,000 scale)

Carroll County
Ohio

C:\PROJECTS\Carroll County Energy\Cultural\Project Files\Fig 9 Recorded Landmark Locations.mxd





MAP INDEX

Legend

- Cemeteries (Numbers Refer to Table 3)
- Archaeological Sites (Numbers Refer to Table 2)
- Parks
- Project Study Area

0 750 1,500 2,250 3,000 Feet

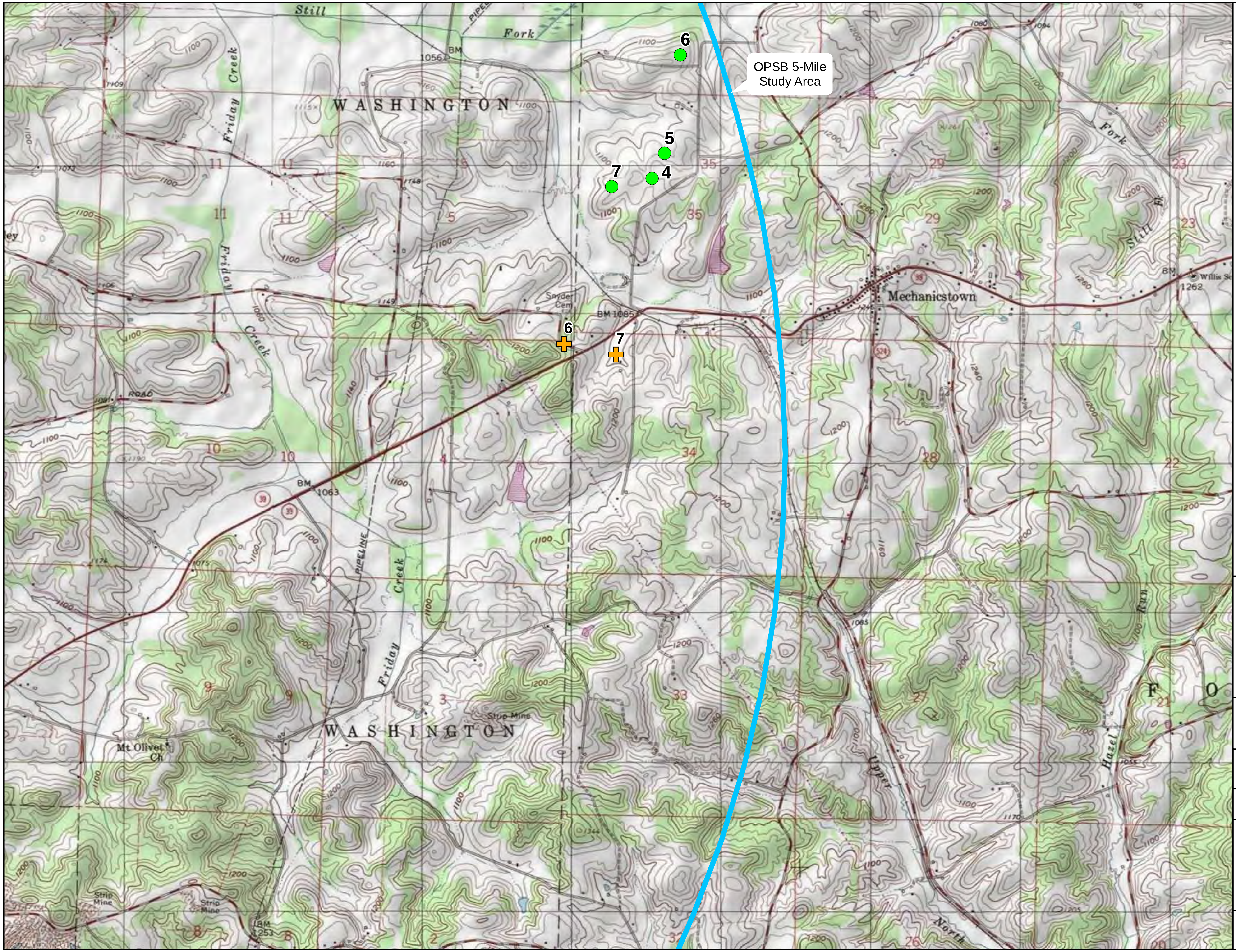
TETRA TECH

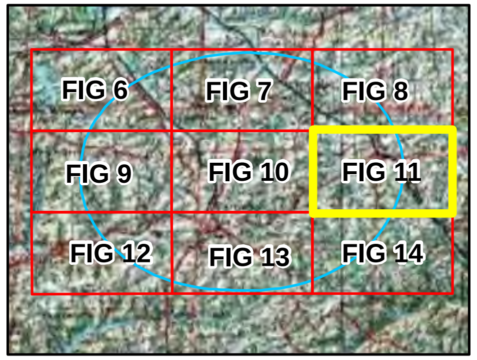
CARROLL COUNTY ENERGY

Figure 10
Recorded Landmark Locations
Within Five Miles of Project
(1:24,000 scale)

Carroll County
Ohio

C:\PROJECTS\Carroll County Energy\Cultural\Project Files\Fig.10 Recorded Landmark Locations.mxd





MAP INDEX

Legend

- Cemeteries (Numbers Refer to Table 3)
- Archaeological Sites (Numbers Refer to Table 2)
- Parks
- Project Study Area

0 750 1,500 2,250 3,000 Feet

TETRA TECH

CARROLL COUNTY ENERGY

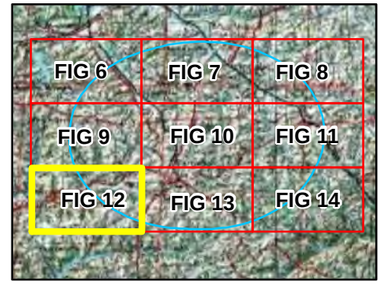
Figure 11
Recorded Landmark Locations
Within Five Miles of Project
(1:24,000 scale)

Carroll County
Ohio

OPSB 5-Mile Study Area

10

5



MAP INDEX

Legend

- Cemeteries (Numbers Refer to Table 3)
- Archaeological Sites (Numbers Refer to Table 2)
- Parks
- Project Study Area

0 750 1,500 2,250 3,000 Feet

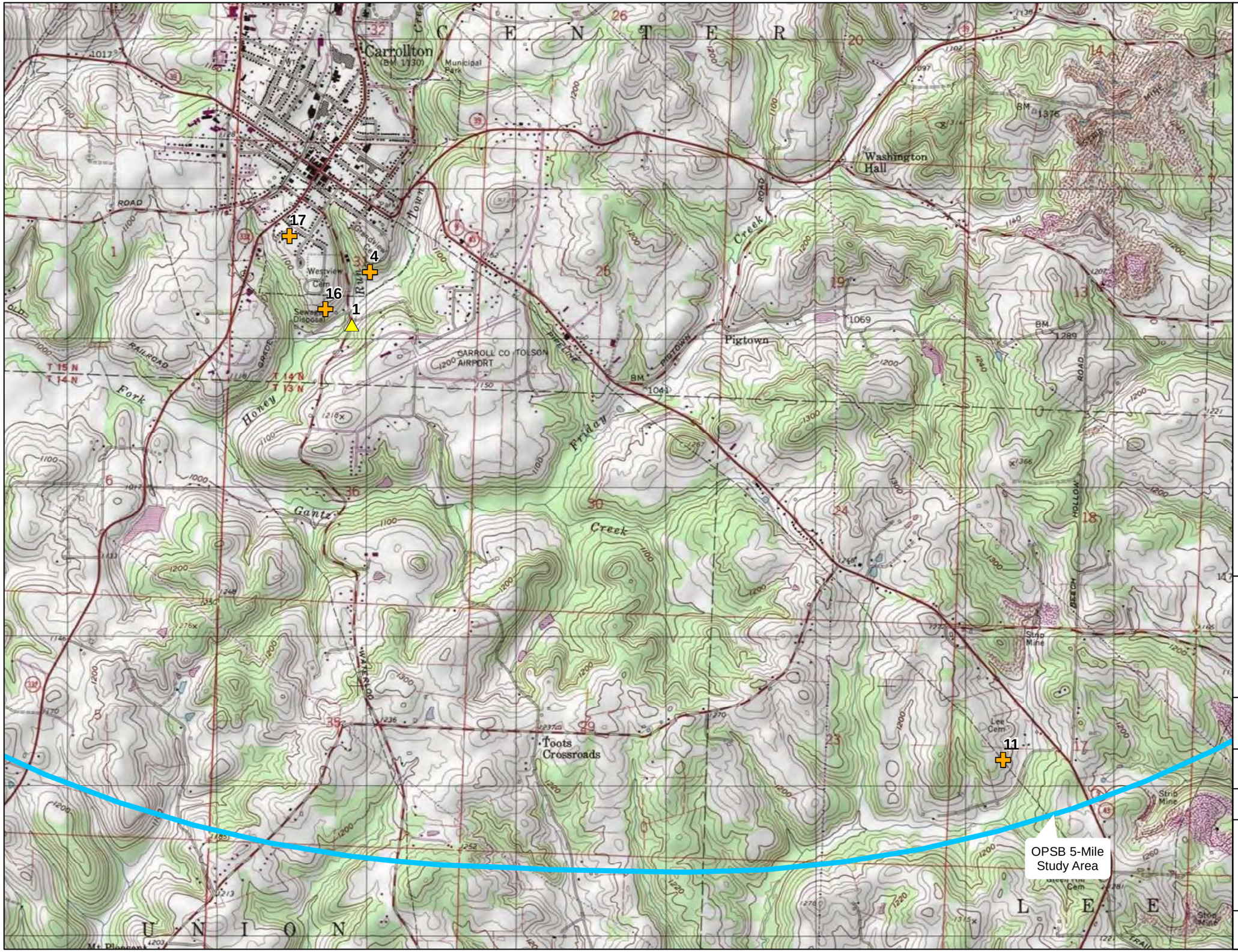
TETRA TECH

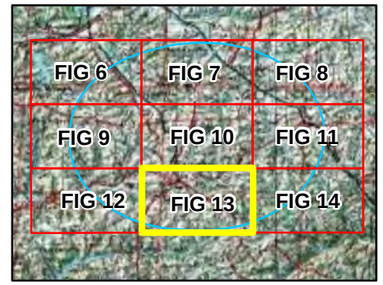
CARROLL COUNTY ENERGY

Figure 12
Recorded Landmark Locations
Within Five Miles of Project
(1:24,000 scale)

Carroll County
Ohio

C:\PROJECTS\Carroll County Energy\Cultural\Project Files\Fig12_Recorded_Landmark_Locations.mxd





MAP INDEX

Legend

- Cemeteries (Numbers Refer to Table 3)
- Archaeological Sites (Numbers Refer to Table 2)
- Parks
- Project Study Area

0 750 1,500 2,250 3,000 Feet

TETRA TECH

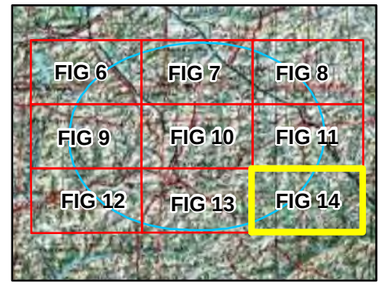
CARROLL COUNTY ENERGY

Figure 13
Recorded Landmark Locations
Within Five Miles of Project
(1:24,000 scale)

Carroll County
Ohio

C:\PROJECTS\Carroll County Energy\Cultural\Project Files\Fig13_Recorded Landmark Locations.mxd

OPSB 5-Mile Study Area



MAP INDEX

Legend

- Cemeteries (Numbers Refer to Table 3)
- Archaeological Sites (Numbers Refer to Table 2)
- Parks
- Project Study Area

0 750 1,500 2,250 3,000 Feet

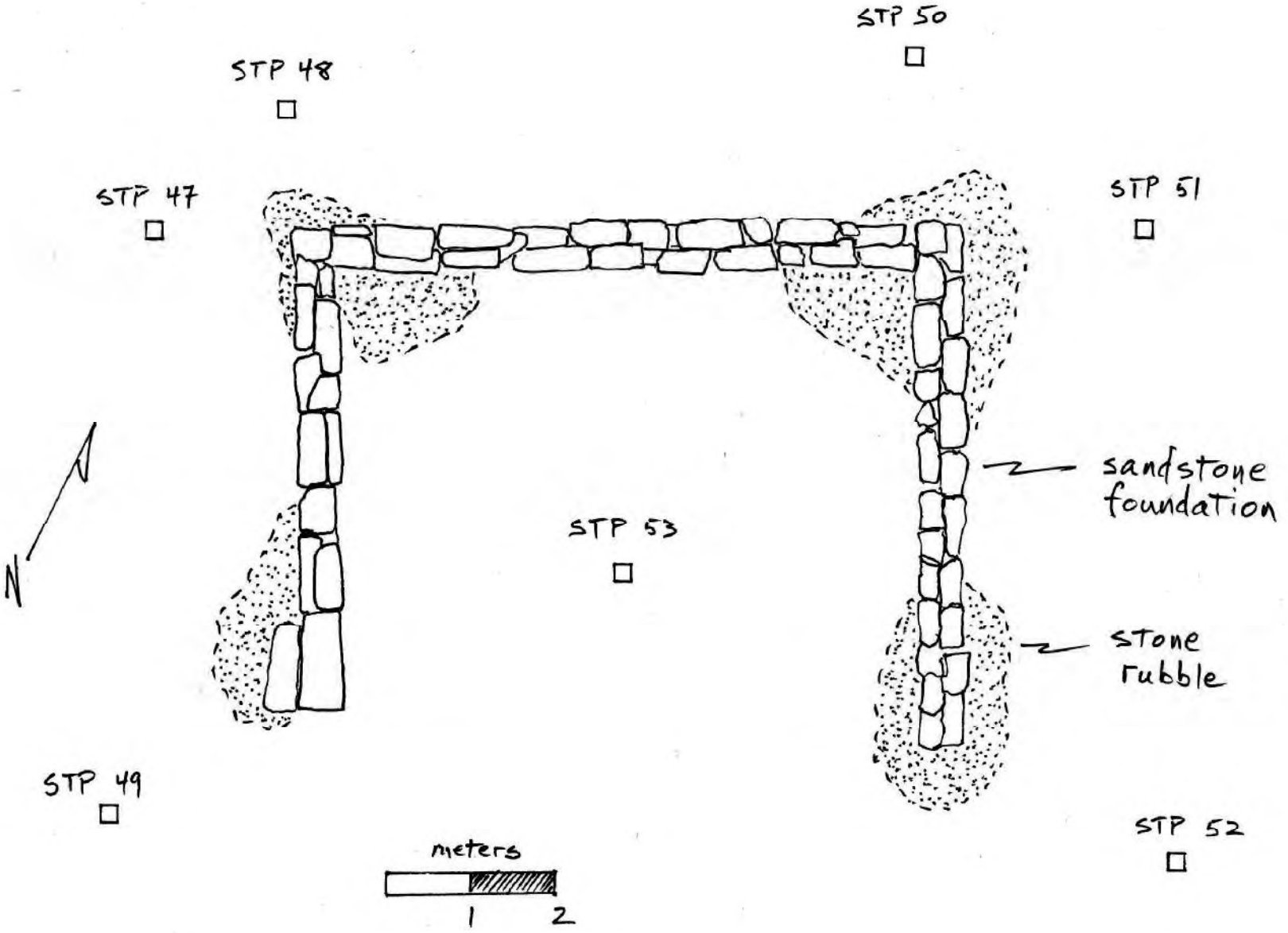
TETRA TECH

CARROLL COUNTY ENERGY

Figure 14
Recorded Landmark Locations
Within Five Miles of Project
(1:24,000 scale)

Carroll County
Ohio

C:\PROJECTS\Carroll County Energy\Cultural\Project Files\Fig.14 Recorded Landmark Locations.mxd



Overview Map

TETRA TECH

CARROLL COUNTY ENERGY

Figure 15

Site 33CA0445 Plan View

Carroll County
Ohio

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1. Survey Area 1. View to southwest.
Photographer: R. Jacoby Date: May 13, 2013

Photograph 2. Survey Area 2. View to northwest.
Photographer: R. Jacoby Date: May 14, 2013

Photograph 3. Biface midsection (Site 33CA0444).
Photographer: R. Jacoby Date: June 10, 2013

Photograph 4. Survey Area 3. View to southeast.
Photographer: R. Jacoby Date: May 14, 2013

Photograph 5. Survey Area 4. View to west.
Photographer: R. Jacoby Date: May 15, 2013

Photograph 6. Survey Area 6. View to south.
Photographer: R. Jacoby Date: May 17, 2013

Photograph 7. Unpaved farm road. View to east.
Photographer: R. Jacoby Date: May 15, 2013

Photograph 8. Structure 1. View to southwest.
Photographer: R. Jacoby Date: May 15, 2013

Photograph 9. Structure 2. View to west.
Photographer: R. Jacoby Date: May 17, 2013

APPENDIX A

Carroll County Energy

Phase I Archaeological Survey--Shovel Test Log

Survey Area	Shovel Test	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Rock Shape	Gravel	Cobbles	Prehist. Count	Hist. Count	Comments
Structure 1	1	A	0-18	10YR3/2	loam	rounded	abundant	common	0	0	-
Structure 1	1	B	18-30	10YR5/6	sandy loam	subangular	abundant	common	0	0	-
Structure 1	2	A	0-11	10YR3/2	loam	subangular	abundant	common	0	0	-
Structure 1	2	B	11-36	10YR5/6	loamy fill	subangular	abundant	common	0	0	w/10YR3/2 and charcoal
Structure 1	2	C	36-42	10YR4/2	clay loam	rounded	common	rare	0	0	-
Structure 1	2	D	42-55	10YR5/4	clay loam	rounded	common	rare	0	0	-
Structure 1	3	A	0-15	10YR3/2	loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	charcoal and brick fragments
Structure 1	3	B	15-40	10YR5/6	loamy fill	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	w/ 10YR3/2
Structure 1	3	C	40-57	10YR4/2	clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
Structure 1	3	D	57-60	10YR5/4	clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
6	4	A	0-23	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	rare	0	0	-
6	4	B	23-41	10YR5/3	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	common	0	0	-
6	5	A	0-25	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	abundant	0	0	-
6	5	B	25-36	10YR5/3	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	common	0	0	-
6	6	A	0-36	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
6	6	B	36-50	10YR5/3	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
6	7	A	0-41	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
6	7	B	41-61	10YR5/3	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
6	8	A	0-36	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
6	8	B	36-50	10YR5/3	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	common	0	0	-
6	9	A	0-30	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
6	9	B	30-45	10YR5/3	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
6	10	A	0-30	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
6	10	B	30-44	10YR5/3	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
6	11	A	0-34	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
6	11	B	34-46	10YR5/3	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
6	12	A	0-43	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
6	12	B	43-46	10YR5/3	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	rock impasse
6	13	A	0-29	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
6	13	B	29-43	10YR5/3	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
6	14	A	0-26	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-

Carroll County Energy

Phase I Archaeological Survey--Shovel Test Log

Survey Area	Shovel Test	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Rock Shape	Gravel	Cobbles	Prehist. Count	Hist. Count	Comments
6	14	B	26-41	10YR5/3	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
6	15	A	0-20	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
6	15	B	20-34	10YR5/3	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
6	16	A	0-18	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
6	16	B	18-43	10YR5/3	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
6	17	A	0-21	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
6	17	B	21-34	10YR5/3	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
6	18	A	0-20	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
6	18	B	20-41	10YR5/3	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
6	19	A	0-19	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
6	19	B	19-32	10YR5/3	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
3	20	A	0-23	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
3	20	B	23-35	10YR5/4	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
3	21	A	0-33	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
3	21	B	33-48	10YR5/4	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
3	22	A	0-31	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
3	22	B	31-43	10YR5/6	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
3	23	A	0-27	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
3	23	B	27-44	10YR5/6	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
3	24	A	0-29	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
3	24	B	29-44	10YR4/4	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
3	25	A	0-30	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
3	25	B	30-50	10YR5/6	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
3	26	A	0-35	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
3	26	B	35-47	10YR5/6	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
3	27	A	0-30	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
3	27	B	30-42	10YR5/6	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
3	28	A	0-32	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
3	28	B	32-46	10YR5/6	silty clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
2	29	A	0-20	10YR4/4	loamy clay	subangular	rare	rare	0	0	-
2	29	B	20-30	7.5YR5/6	clay	subangular	rare	rare	0	0	-
2	30	A	0-21	10YR4/4	clay	subangular	rare	rare	0	0	-
2	30	B	21-32	10YR6/3	clay	subangular	rare	rare	0	0	-

Carroll County Energy

Phase I Archaeological Survey--Shovel Test Log

Survey Area	Shovel Test	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Rock Shape	Gravel	Cobbles	Prehist. Count	Hist. Count	Comments
2	31	A	0-19	10YR4/4	loamy clay	subangular	rare	rare	0	0	-
2	31	B	19-30	7.5YR5/6	cllay	subangular	rare	rare	0	0	-
2	32	A	0-20	10YR4/4	loamy clay	subangular	rare	rare	0	0	-
2	32	B	20-31	5YR4/6	clay	subangular	rare	rare	0	0	-
2	33	A	0-20	10YR4/4	loamy clay	subangular	rare	rare	0	0	-
2	33	B	20-32	5YR5/6	clay	subangular	rare	rare	0	0	-
2	34	A	0-18	10YR4/4	loamy clay	subangular	rare	rare	0	0	-
2	34	B	18-30	5YR5/6	clay	subangular	rare	rare	0	0	-
4	35	A	0-15	10YR4/4	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
4	35	B	15-26	10YR5/6	clay loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
4	36	A	0-31	10YR4/4	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
4	36	B	31-43	10YR5/6	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
4	37	A	0-28	10YR4/4	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
4	37	B	28-39	10YR5/6	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
4	38	A	0-30	10YR4/4	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
4	38	B	30-46	10YR5/6	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
4	39	A	0-37	10YR4/4	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
4	39	B	37-48	10YR5/6	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
4	40	A	0-39	10YR4/4	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
4	40	B	39-53	10YR5/6	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
4	41	A	0-38	10YR4/4	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
4	41	B	38-51	10YR5/6	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
4	42	A	0-40	10YR4/4	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
4	42	B	40-52	10YR5/6	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
4	43	A	0-43	10YR4/4	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
4	43	B	43-54	10YR4/6	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
4	44	A	0-46	10YR4/4	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
4	44	B	46-58	10YR4/6	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
4	45	A	0-30	10YR4/4	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
4	45	B	30-45	10YR4/6	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
4	46	A	0-36	10YR4/4	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
4	46	B	36-50	10YR4/6	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
Structure 2	47	A	0-13	10YR3/2	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-

Carroll County Energy

Phase I Archaeological Survey--Shovel Test Log

Survey Area	Shovel Test	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Rock Shape	Gravel	Cobbles	Prehist. Count	Hist. Count	Comments
Structure 2	47	B	13-30	10YR5/6	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
Structure 2	48	A	0-15	10YR3/2	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
Structure 2	48	B	15-26	10YR5/6	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
Structure 2	49	A	0-13	10YR3/2	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
Structure 2	49	B	13-30	10YR5/6	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
Structure 2	50	A	0-16	10YR3/2	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
Structure 2	50	B	16-34	10YR5/6	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
Structure 2	51	A	0-30	10YR3/2	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
Structure 2	51	B	30-42	10YR5/6	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
Structure 2	52	A	0-32	10YR3/2	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
Structure 2	52	B	32-45	10YR5/6	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
Structure 2	53	A	0-15	10YR3/2	loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
Structure 2	53	B	15-30	10YR5/6	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
1	54	A	0-26	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
1	54	B	26-38	10YR5/4	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
1	55	A	0-27	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
1	55	B	27-37	10YR5/4	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
1	56	A	0-23	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
1	56	B	23-36	10YR5/4	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
1	57	A	0-21	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
1	57	B	21-33	10YR5/4	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
1	58	A	0-24	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
1	58	B	24-36	10YR5/4	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
1	59	A	0-20	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
1	59	B	20-37	10YR5/4	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
1	60	A	0-25	10YR4/4	silt loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
1	60	B	25-37	10YR5/4	silt loam	subangular	abundant	abundant	0	0	-
1	61	A	0-22	10YR4/4	clay loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
1	61	B	22-35	2.5Y6/4	clay loam	subangular	common	common	0	0	-
2	62	A	0-22	10YR4/4	loamy clay	subangular	rare	rare	0	0	-
2	62	B	22-34	5YR4/6	clay	subangular	rare	rare	0	0	-
2	63	A	0-19	10YR4/4	loamy clay	subangular	rare	rare	0	0	-
2	63	B	19-30	5YR5/6	clay	subangular	rare	rare	0	0	-

APPENDIX B

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

Site No 33- CA0444

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM (Draft Form)

Location:

Zone: **17** Easting: **494278** Northing: **4494666**

Quadrangle: **Carrollton** Quadrangle Date: **1994**

Township: **14N** Range: **5W** Section: **28** Quarter Section: **SW** Not Applicable:
Township Name: **Washington**

Drainage System:

Minor Drainage: **SANDY CREEK**
Major Drainage: **TUSCARAWAS RIVER**

Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric

Artifact Description:

Lithics	Upper Mercer chert biface midsection	1
No Records	..	..

Reporting Information:

Form Preparer: **Robert Jacoby**
Institution: **Tetra Tech, Inc.**
Form Date: **06/12/2013**
Field Date: **05/14/2013**

References

Author	Author	Year	Title
Robert Jacoby		2013	Phase I Archaeological Survey for Carroll County Energy, Washington Township, Carroll County, Ohio

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

3. Site No. 33- **CA0445**

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY (Draft Form)

A. Identification

1. Type of Form: **New Form**
2. County: **Carroll**
4. Site Name: **John Shook**
5. Project Number: **Carroll County Energy**

B. Location

1. UTM Zone: **17** Easting: **495226** Northing: **4494941**

3. Township: **14N** Range: **5W** Section: **28** 1/4 Section: **SE** Not Applicable

Township Name: **Washington**

4. Quadrangle Name: **Carrollton** 5. Quadrangle Date: **1994** 6. Confident of Site Location: **Yes**

C. Ownership

1. Name: **Ballard Jenkins**
Address: **2061 Kensington Rd. NE**
City, State, Zip: **Carrollton, OH 44615-8625**
Phone:

2. Tenant (if any):
Address:
City, State, Zip:
Phone:

3. Ownership Status: **Private (no. of owners unk.)**

D. Temporal Affiliations

1. Affiliations Present: **Historic**

Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

Unassigned Prehistoric Paleoindian

Archaic:	Unassigned	Early	Middle	Late
Woodland:	Unassigned	Early	Middle	Late
	Late Prehistoric	Protohistoric		Other:

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented:

4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period(s):

Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Features Radiometric

Unrecorded Other:

5 & 6. List Prehistoric Cultural Components Identified and describe how determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

- **0 Diagnostic material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

7 & 8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Observed or Collected (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

- **0 Prehistoric cultural material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

Site No. 33- CA0445
Plotted:

Historic

9. Affiliation Present: **Non-Aboriginal**

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

	Pre-1795		1796-1829	1830-1849
X	1850-1879	X	1880-1899	1900-1929
	1930-1949		1950-1974	1975-2000
	Historic		18th Century	19th Century
	20th Century		Historic Aboriginal	21st Century

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: **2**

12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period(s):

	Diagnostic Artifacts	Diagnostic Architectural Remains	Diagnostic Features
X	Documentary Evidence	Oral Tradition	Other:

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period(s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names). When listing artifacts and/or features correlate to letters used for Temporal Periods in D.10

Map-documented structure on 1874 Carroll County Atlas of 'J. Shook.' John Shook was enumerated at this location in 1860, 1870, and 1880 federal censuses.

14 & 15. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected:

- **0 historic material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

General

16. Describe Prehistoric and/or Historic Cultural Materials observed but not collected. State reason(s) for not collecting.

dry-laid sandstone foundation blocks. largest block measured 4'x20"x13".

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

E. Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**

2. Prehistoric Site Type:

Habitation:	Camp	Village	Hamlet	Unspecified Habitation
Extractive:	Quarry	Workshop		
Ceremonial:	Unspecified Mound		Earth Mound	Stone Mound
	Effigy Mound		Mound Group	Hilltop Enclosure
	Geometrical Earthwork		Cemetery	Isolated Burial(s)
	Petroglyph/Pictograph		Unknown	Other:

3. Historic Site Type:

	Residential	Commercial	Social	Government
	Religious	Educational	Mortuary	Recreation
X	Subsistence	Industrial	Health Care	Military
	Transportation	Unknown	Other:	

4. State the basIs on which site type assignment(s) were made.
26x20-foot foundation; 20-inch thick walls; open-ended down-slope elevation; probable use as a barn

5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Fully**

6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

	None Apparent	Agriculture	Water	Historic Construction
	Transportation	Mining	Vandalism	Archaeological Excavation
X	Unrecorded	Other: **possible re-use of timber and stone**		

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction
Three walls of dry-laid sandstone are extant, ranging from 3 to 5 feet in height; stone rubble alongside standing wall sections; no remnant framing or roofing. Extensive lichen growth on stones.

8. Current Dominant Land Use:
Deciduous Forest

9. Land Use History:
19th century farm

10. Site Elevation: **347** Meters A.M.S.L.

11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Unglaciated Plateau**

12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Not Applicable**

13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Upland Hill Slope**

14. Local Environmental Setting: **Hill Slope**

15. Soils

Soil Association: **Westmoreland-Coshocton**

Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **Wesmoreland-Coshocton silt loams,**

16. Down Slope Direction: **SE**

17. Slope Gradient (percent): **15** % Unrecorded:

18. Drainage System:

Major Drainage: **TUSCARAWAS RIVER**

Minor Drainage: **SANDY CREEK**

19. Closest Water Source Name **unnamed**

Water Source Type: **Permanent Stream**

20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **60** *(m from UTM point)*

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: **14** *(m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)*

F. Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type:

Reported		Examination of Collection	Surface Collection
Auger/Soil Corer	X	Shovel Test(s)	Test Pit(s)
Deep Test(s)		PZ or Humus Removal	Test Trench(es)
Aerial Photograph		Mitigation/Block Excavation	Testing/Excav. (strategy unknown)
Chemical Analysis:			Other:
Remote Sensing:			

2. Surface Collection Strategy:

X	Not Applicable	Grab Sample	Diagnostics	Unrecorded
	Controlled-Unknown	Controlled-Total	Controlled-Sample	Other

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.

4. Surface Visibility: **0-10%**

5. Describe surface conditions. **wooded with dense multiflora rose**

6. Site Area (square meters): sq. m **80**

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Taped** Other:

8. Confident of site boundaries? **NO**

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Robert Jacoby**

11. Institution: **Tetra Tech, Inc.**

12. Date of Form: **06/11/2013**

13. Field Date: **05/17/2013**

14. Time Spent at Site: **3 hours**

15. Weather Conditions: **clear, warm**

16. Name(s), Address(es), Phone Number(s) of Local Informants
Ballard Jenkins, landowner

17. Artifact Repository(ies): **no artifacts**

18. Name(s), Address(es), Phone Number(s), of Owners of Collections from Site (attach inventories of private collections).

21. National Register Status:

24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate): **None**

G. References - List Primary Documentary References

Primary Author	Secondary Author	Year	Title
Robert Jacoby		2013	Phase I Archaeological Survey for Carroll County Energy, Washington Township, Carroll County, Ohio

23. Discuss the potential significance of the site .
Not assessed

I. Description of Site

1. State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with Measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent, and location of disturbances, etc.

The 40-acre 'J. Shook' farm depicted on the 1874 county atlas is represented by a ruined stone foundation. This foundation was identified in a *multiflora* rose thicket within a woodlot and consists of large dry-laid sandstone blocks forming an open rectangle facing Mobile Road and the Pipes Fork tributary to the east. The foundation measures approximately 26 x 20 feet, with the

foundation walls between 16 and 20 inches thick. Extant wall sections range in height from around 3 feet to slightly more than 5 feet above the ground surface. The largest observed sandstone block measures 4' x 20" x 13." Seven shovel tests (Nos. 47-53) were excavated around and within the structure. No cultural artifacts or features were identified from shovel testing.

The thickness of the walls, large dimensions of the foundation, and the open downslope elevation, all suggest that this structure functioned as a barn on the Shook farm. An intensive walkover of the woodlot accompanied by landowner Ballard Jenkins and his son did not reveal the location of an associated Shook residence or other outbuildings.

John Shook was resident in Washington Township from at least 1850 to 1880, appearing in each federal census during this period. The 1850 census enumerated Shook, his wife Ann Elizabeth and two daughters and two sons between the ages 5 and 16. He was listed as a 'laborer,' suggesting that he did not own a working farm at that time. In subsequent censuses his occupation is listed as 'farmer.' In 1860, 1870, and 1880, Shook and McElderry are enumerated on sequential lines of the census ledger, indicating that during this period they occupied the adjoining properties depicted on the 1874 county atlas. The 1880 agricultural schedule of the census notes that Shook owned 20 acres of improved land, 9 acres of orchards or meadows, and 5 acres of woodlands. He grew 6 tons of hay, 150 bushels of corn, 127 bushels of oats, 37 bushels of wheat, and 200 bushels of apples, garnering him a farm income of $147. Interestingly, the schedule lists no animals or dairy production for Shook. Martha Shook died in 1883 in Huron, Ohio, a town on Lake Erie east of Sandusky, suggesting that John and Martha had departed Washington Township shortly after the 1880 census.

The 1912 USGS map and 1915 farm atlas continued to depict a residence corresponding with the former Shook farm, while the 1959 USGS map does not illustrate it. It is possible that during the ownership by Susan Lilly, tenants occupied the former Shook house and made use of the barn.

2. Discuss the relationship between the site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Neighboring Farm Depicted on 1874 *Carroll County Atlas*:

William McElderry first appears in the 1850 federal census living in Union Township, Carroll County, Ohio, with his wife Martha and two daughters. His occupation was listed as 'farmer.' The 1860 census shows McElderry and his family residing in Washington Township at the farmstead depicted on the 1874 atlas, and the family is enumerated there on the 1870 and 1880 censuses, the last one with McElderry listed as 'retired-farmer.' The 1880 agricultural schedule of the federal census indicates that McElderry kept three milch cows yielding 200 lbs. of butter, and 15 chickens that produced 100 dozen eggs. Grain production included 50 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of wheat, plus 50 bushels of apples, which together with the dairy produce, yielded McElderry $170 in farm income in 1880. The census records for 1890 are unavailable, and McElderry does not appear in the 1900 census. The 1912 USGS quadrangle map of Carrollton, Ohio does not depict the McElderry residence, and three years later the *Lee's Farm Atlas* (Lee 1915) shows the McElderry acreage, along with those of his neighbors J. Shook on the east and J. Moore on his west, under the ownership of Susan Lilly. The 1915 map illustrates residences on Lisbon Road (later known as Ohio Route 9) and on Mobile Road, corresponding to the locations of the Moore and Shook farmhouses respectively, but does not depict a structure at the former McElderry property.

D. 5 & 6 Diagnostic Artifact List

Diagnostic Artifact	*Cultural Component*	*Description*	*Count*
No Records	..	..	..

D. 7 & 8 Preshistoric Artifact List

Material	*Category*	*Other*	*Count*
No Records	..	..	..

D. 14 & 15 Historic Artifact List

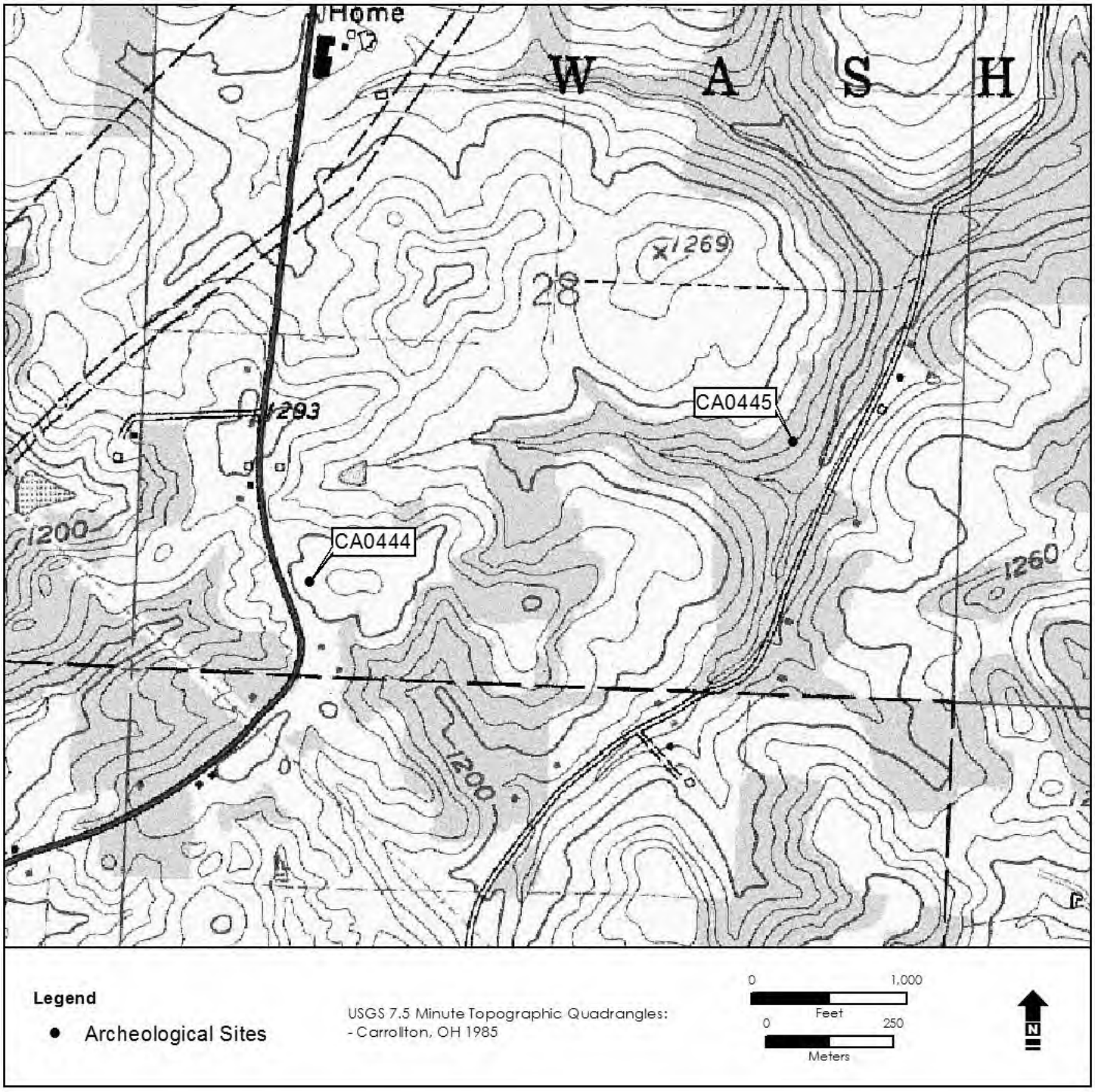
Material	*Category*	*Other*	*Count*
stone foundation	Architectural		

H. Radiometric Date List

Material Dated	*Date (uncorrected C14 years)*	Laboratory	*Sample #*
No Records	..	..	..

K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site.

Include north arrow and scale of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites.



Summary: Exhibit (Attachment C) electronically filed by Mr. Michael J. Settineri on behalf of Carroll County Energy LLC