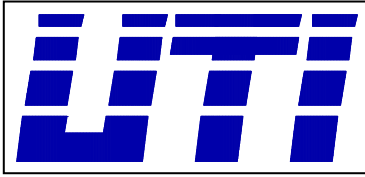


Attachment D
Ohio Historic Preservation Office Letter
And
Phase I Report

Part 1 of 4



Utility Technologies International
4700 Homer Ohio Lane
Groveport, OH 43125
P: 614-482-8080
www.uti-corp.com

July 8, 2015

Mark J. Epstein
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Resource Protection and Review
800 E 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211-2497

**RE: Phase I Cultural Resource Management Report
Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline Project
Darke County, Ohio**

Dear Mr. Epstein,

Utility Technologies International (UTI), on behalf of Vectren Energy, is working on a Construction Notice for the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) for a proposed 1,975 foot 12-inch natural gas interconnect transmission line located in Liberty Township, Darke County, Ohio. This interconnect will enable Vectren to continue to meet their supply demands on their system.

Weller and Associates was contracted to conduct a phase I cultural resource investigation for the project. Results of their investigation did not identify any cultural materials within the survey area and the proposed work would not impact any significant cultural resources and no further work for the project was deemed necessary by Weller. UTI respectfully requests the Ohio Historic Preservation Office's concurrence with their opinion.

Enclosed for your review is the Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey report for the project. Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (614) 482-8080 or mstahl@uti-corp.com.

Sincerely,

Melinda Stahl
Environmental Coordinator
Utility Technologies International

Enclosure:

- Weller and Associates Phase I Cultural Resource Report

CC: Tom Jones, Vectren
Mark Wannemueller, Vectren



**Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the
Approximately 579 m (1,900 ft) Glen Karn ANR
Interconnector Pipeline in Liberty Township, Darke County,
Ohio**

Ryan Weller

June 29, 2015

1395 West Fifth Ave.
Columbus, OH 43212
Phone: 614.485.9435
Fax: 614.485.9439
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**Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the
Approximately 579 m (1,900 ft) Glen Karn ANR
Interconnector Pipeline in Liberty Township,
Darke County, Ohio**

By

Ryan J. Weller

Submitted By:

**Ryan J. Weller, P.I.
Weller & Associates, Inc.
1395 West Fifth Ave.
Columbus, OH 43212
Phone: 614.485. 9435 Fax: 614.485. 9439**

Prepared For:

**UTI Corporation
4700 Homer Ohio Lane
Groveport, Ohio 43125**

Lead Agency:

Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB)



Ryan Weller, P.I.

June 29, 2015

Abstract

In June 2015, Weller & Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase I cultural resource management (CRM) survey for the approximately 579 m (1,900 ft) Glen Karn ANR Interconnector Pipeline in Liberty Township, Darke County, Ohio. The lead agency for the project is the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) and these investigations were conducted in a manner that is conducive to this agency. The work involved a literature review and field investigations. The fieldwork involved surface collection, subsurface testing, and visual inspection. There were no cultural materials identified during these investigations.

The project area is located about 0.8 km (0.5 mi) from the Indiana State line and in a setting that is largely associated with agriculture. This is an upland till plain setting with terrain that is nearly level as is drained by Karn Ditch, a tributary of the Whitewater River. The communities of Glen Karn (east) and Hollansburg (southeast) are in the vicinity of the project area. The plans are to install an underground interconnector pipeline in association with existing pipelines in this area. Weller's investigations were limited to the western aspect of the project, including a laydown/staging area as they pertain to OPSB regulations. Although part of a larger project, only a 579 m (1,900 ft) long section of pipeline is under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Power Siting Board and is the only portion included within this survey. The proposed 80 foot wide right-of-way roughly runs on a north-south orientation along the edge of an existing gas facility.

The literature review for this project determined that previous CRM investigations have been conducted within and around the area (Weston et al. 1989, 1990a, 1990b; Beamer 1990). The areas that were previously investigated have since been constructed upon and are thus disturbed. These surveys identified the sites that are in the project's vicinity. Sites 33DA262, 263, 264, and 265 were identified in locations that are immediately to the east of an access driveway; site 33DA277 was identified within the project area (Appendix A). None of these sites were regarded as being significant.

These investigations involved subsurface testing, surface collection, and visual inspection of an immature soybean field. Subsurface testing and visual inspection were the primary methods of investigation while surface collection was supplementary. There were no cultural materials identified during these investigations. The project will not involve any buildings that are older than 50 years and there were no cultural materials identified during the archaeological testing. Planned work within the surveyed corridor will not impact any significant cultural resources. No further work is deemed necessary for this project.

Table of Contents

Abstract.....	i
List of Tables and Figures.....	iii
Introduction.....	1
Environmental Setting.....	1
Cultural Setting.....	3
Research Design.....	11
Literature Review.....	12
Fieldwork Results.....	14
APE Definition and NRHP Determination.....	16
Recommendations.....	16
References Cited.....	17
Figures.....	23

List of Tables and Figures

List of Tables

1. **Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in the Study Area.**
2. **Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) sites recorded in the study area.**

List of Figures

1. Political Map of Ohio showing the approximate location of the project.
2. Portion of the USGS *1992 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)* map indicating the location of the project.
3. Aerial view of the project.
4. SHPO map showing previous surveys and sits adjacent the proposed project.
5. Portion of the *USGS 1916 Winchester, Ohio 15-Minute Series (Topographic)* map showing the approximate project location.
6. Fieldwork map of the project indicating the results of testing and photo orientations.
7. View of the south terminal section of the project facing southeast.
8. View of the south section of the project facing east.
9. View of the south section of the project facing north.
10. View of the mid-section of the project facing north.
11. View of the north section of the project facing east.
12. View of the north section of the project facing northeast.
13. Typical surface visibility within the project area.
14. A typical shovel test unit excavated within the project area.

Introduction

In June of 2015, Weller & Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey for the Approximately 579 m (1,900 ft) Glen Karn ANR Interconnector Pipeline in Liberty Township, Darke County, Ohio (Figures 1-3). The work was completed for the CIC of Greenville. These investigations were necessary to identify any sites or properties and to evaluate them in a manner that is similar to that of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 [36 CFR 800]). The lead agency is the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB). This report summarizes the results of the fieldwork and literature review. The report format and design is similar to that established in *Archaeology Guidelines* (Ohio Historic Preservation Office [OHPO] 1994).

The project area is located about 0.8 km (0.5 mi) from the Indiana State line and in a setting that is largely associated with agriculture. This is an upland till plain setting with terrain that is nearly level as is drained by Karn Ditch, a tributary of the Whitewater River. The communities of Glen Karn (east) and Hollansburg (southeast) are in the vicinity of the project area. The plans are to install and underground interconnector pipeline in association with existing pipelines in this area. Weller's investigations were limited to the western aspect of the project, including a laydown/staging area as they pertain to OPSB regulations. Although part of a larger project, only a 579 m (1,900 ft) long section of pipeline is under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Power Siting Board and is the only portion included within this survey. The proposed 80 foot wide right-of-way roughly runs on a north-south orientation along the edge of an existing gas facility.

Ryan Weller conducted the literature review on June 26, 2015. Ryan Weller served as the Principal Investigator and project manager. The field crew included Chad Porter, Ryan Weller, Abraham Ledezma, and Matt Sanders. The report preparation was by Ryan, with Abraham completing the figures.

Environmental Setting

Climate

Darke County, like all of Ohio, has a continental climate with hot and humid summers and cold winters. About 91 cm (36 in) of precipitation falls annually. The wettest time of year is during growing season from about April to September (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service [USDA, SCS] 1987).

Physiography, Relief, and Drainage

Southwestern Darke County is located within the Whitewater Interlobate Plain region; a small area that likely extends into Indiana (Brockman 1998). According to Brockman (1998), this region is characterized by "upland between two converging glacial lobes with hummocky moraines, moraine complexes, kames, boulder belts, and broad outwash trains/plains" with its highest elevations in Indiana. The elevations in this region range from 299-378 m (980-1240 ft) [Brockman 1998]. The project area is located

within a boulder belt. The project is drained by Karn Ditch a tributary of Mud Creek, which is part of the Whitewater-Great Miami River watershed.

Geology

Darke County is comprised of Wisconsinan-age till and lacustrine materials. The project is contained within an area of Lower Paleozoic-age carbonate rocks and shales (Brockman 1998; USDA, SCS 1987) that are associated with Silurian-age deposits.

Soils

The project is located in the Miami-Celina-Crosby Association. This association is characterized as “level to moderately sloping and can be well drained to somewhat poorly drained situations that are formed from glacial till (USDA, SCS 1991). There are two specific soils identified within the project: Crosby silt loam (CrA; 0-2 percent slope) and Brookston silty clay loam (Br; level to depressional). These soils are commonly identified in upland situations throughout this area and do not present any unique settings.

Flora

There is or at least was great floral diversity in Ohio. This diversity is relative to the soils and the terrain that generally includes the till plain, lake plain, terminal glacial margins, and unglaciated plateau (Forsyth 1970). Three major glacial advances, including the Kansan, Illinoian, and Wisconsinan, have affected the landscape of Ohio. The effects of the Wisconsin glaciation are most pronounced and have affected more than half of the state (Pavey et al. 1999).

The least diverse part of Ohio extends in a belt from the northeast below the lake-affected areas through most of western Ohio (Gordon 1966). These areas are part of the late Wisconsin ground moraine and lateral end moraines. It is positioned between the lake plains region and the terminal glacial moraines. This area included broad forested areas of beech maple forests interspersed with mixed oak forests in elevated terrain or where relief is greater (Forsyth 1970; Gordon 1966). Prairie environments such as those in Wyandot and Marion County areas would contain islands of forests, but were mostly expansive open terrain dominated by grasses.

The northwestern Ohio terrain is nearly flat because of ancient glacial lakes and glaciation, which affected the flora. However, the vegetation was more diverse than the till plain to the south and east because of the variety of factors that contributed to its terrain. Forests within the Black Swamp were generally comprised of elm/ash stands; however, dissected areas along drainages and drier, elevated areas from beach deposits would contain mixed forests of oak and hickory (Gordon 1966, 1969). There was little upland floral diversity in the lake plains (Black Swamp region) except for the occasional patches of oak and hickory. Floral variety was most evident in narrow sleeves along larger stream valleys where there is relief.

The most biological diversity in Ohio is contained within the Allegheny Plateau, which encompasses the southeastern two-thirds of the state (Sheaffer and Rose 1998). Because this area is higher and has drier conditions, it is dominated by mixed oak forests. Some locations within the central part of this area contain beech and mixed mesophytic forests. There are large patches of oak and sugar maple forests to the south of the terminal moraine from Richland to Mahoning County (Gordon 1966).

Southwestern Ohio from about Cincinnati to Bellefontaine east to the Scioto River historically contained a very diverse floral landscape. This is an area where moraines from three glacial episodes are prevalent (Pavey et al. 1999). Forests in this area include elm-ash swamp, beech, oak-sugar maple, mixed mesophytic, prairie grasslands, mixed oak, and bottomland hardwoods (Core 1966; Gordon 1966, 1969). These forest types are intermingled with prairies being limited to the northern limits of this area mostly in Clark and Madison Counties.

Generally, beech forests are the most common variety through Ohio and could be found in all regions. Oak and hickory forests dominated the southeastern Ohio terrain and were found with patchy frequency across most of northern Ohio. Areas that were formerly open prairies and grasslands are in glacial areas, but are still patchy. These are in the west central part of the state. Oak and sugar maple forests occur predominantly along the glacial terminal moraine. Elm-ash swamp forests are prevalent in glaciated areas including the northern and western parts of Ohio (Gordon 1966; Pavey et al. 1999).

Southwestern Darke County, including the project area, is generally within what is considered to be a beech and elm-ash swamp forest area (Gordon 1966).

Fauna

The upland forest zone offered a diversity of mammals to the prehistoric diet. This food source consisted of white-tailed deer, black bear, Eastern cottontail rabbit, opossum, a variety of squirrels, as well as other less economically important mammals. Several avian species were a part of the upland prehistoric diet as well (i.e. wild turkey, quail, ruffed grouse, passenger pigeon, etc.). The lowland zone offered significant species as well. Raccoon, beaver, and muskrat were a few of the mammals, while wood duck and wild goose were the economically important birds. Fishes and shellfish were also an integral part of the prehistoric diet. Ohio muskellunge, yellow perch, white crappie, long nose gar, channel catfish, pike, and sturgeon were several of the fish, whereas, the Ohio naiad mollusc, butterfly's shell, long solid, common bullhead, knob rockshell, and cod shell were the major varieties of shellfish. Reptiles and amphibians, such as several varieties of snakes, frogs, and turtles, were also part of the prehistoric diet (Trautman 1981; Lafferty 1979; Mahr 1949).

Cultural Setting

The first inhabitants of Ohio were probably unable to enter this land until the ice sheets of the Wisconsin glacier melted around 14,000 B.C. Paleoindian sites are

considered rare due to the age of the sites and the effects of land altering activities such as erosion. Such sites were mostly used temporarily and thus lack the accumulation of human occupational deposits that would have been created by frequent visitation. Paleoindian artifact assemblages are characteristic of transient hunter-gatherer foraging activity and subsistence patterns. In Ohio, major Paleoindian sites have been documented along large river systems and near flint outcrops in the Unglaciaded Plateau (Cunningham 1973). Otherwise, Paleoindian sites in the glaciaded portions of Ohio are encountered infrequently and are usually represented by isolated finds or open air scatters.

The Paleoindian period is characterized by tool kits and gear utilized in hunting Late Pleistocene megafauna and other herding animals including but not limited to short-faced bear, barren ground caribou, flat-headed peccary, bison, mastodon, giant beaver (Bamforth 1988; Brose 1994; McDonald 1994). Groups have been depicted as being mobile and nomadic (Tankersley 1989); artifacts include projectile points, multi-purpose unifacial tools, burins, gravers, and spokeshaves (Tankersley 1994). The most diagnostic artifacts associated with this period are fluted points that exhibit a groove or channel positioned at the base to facilitate hafting. The projectiles dating from the late Paleoindian period generally lack this trait; however, the lance form of the blade is retained and is often distinctive from the following Early Archaic period (Justice 1987).

The Archaic period has been broken down into three sub-categories, including the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic. During the Early Archaic period (ca. 10,000-8000 B.P.), the environment was becoming increasingly arid as indicated by the canopy (Shane 1987). This period of dryness allowed for the exploitation of areas that were previously inaccessible or undesirable. The Early Archaic period does not diverge greatly from the Paleoindian regarding the type of settlement. Societies still appear to be largely mobile with reliance on herding animals (Fitting 1963). For these reasons, Early Archaic artifacts can be encountered in nearly all settings throughout Ohio. Tool diversity increased at this time including hafted knives that are often re-sharpened by the process of beveling the utilized blade edge and intense basal grinding (Justice 1987). There is a basic transition from lance-shaped points to those with blades that are triangular. Notching becomes a common hafting trait. Another characteristic trait occurring almost exclusively in the Early and Middle Archaic periods is basal bifurcation and large blade serrations. Tool forms begin to vary more and may be a reflection of differential resource exploitation. Finished tools from this period can include bifacial knives, points, drills/perforators, utilized flakes, and scrapers.

The Middle Archaic period (8000-6000 B.P.) is poorly known or understood in archaeological contexts within Ohio. Some (e.g., Justice 1987) regard small bifurcate points as being indicative of this period. Ground stone artifacts become more prevalent at this time. Other hafted bifaces exhibit large side notches with squared bases, but this same trait can extend back to the Paleoindian period. The climate at this time is much like that of the modern era. Middle Archaic period subsistence tended to be associated with small patch foraging that involved a consistent need for mobility with a shift towards stream valleys (Stafford 1994). Sites encountered from this time period

throughout most of Ohio tend to be lithic scatters or isolated finds. The initial appearance of regional traits may be apparent at this time.

The Late Archaic period in Ohio (ca 6000-3000 B.P.) diverges from the previous periods in many ways. Preferred locations within a regional setting appear to have been repeatedly occupied. The more intensive and repeated occupations often resulted in the creation of greater social and material culture complexity. The environment at this time is warmer and drier. Most elevated landforms in northeastern Ohio have yielded Archaic artifacts (Prufer and Long 1986: 7), and the same can be stated for the remainder of Ohio.

Various artifacts are diagnostic of the Late Archaic period. Often, burial goods provide evidence that there was some long-distance movement of materials, while lithic materials used in utilitarian assemblages are often from a local chert outcrop. There is increased variation in projectile point styles that may reflect regionalism. Slate was often used in the production of ornamental artifacts. Ground and polished stone artifacts reached a high level of development. This is evident in such artifacts as grooved axes, celts, bannerstones, and other slate artifacts.

It is during the Terminal Archaic period (ca 3500-2500 B.P.) that extensive and deep burials are encountered. Cultural regionalism within Ohio is evident in the presence of Crab Orchard (southwest), Glacial Kame (northern), and Meadowood (central to Northeastern). Along the Ohio River, intensive occupations have been placed within the Riverton phase. Pottery makes its first appearance during the Terminal Late Archaic.

The Early Woodland period (ca 3000-2100 B.P.) in Ohio is often associated with the Adena culture and the early mound builders (Dragoo 1976). Early and comparably simple geometric earthworks first appear with mounds more spread across the landscape. Pottery at this time is thick and tempered with grit, grog, or limestone; however, it becomes noticeably thinner towards the end of the period. There is increased emphasis on gathered plant resources, including maygrass, chenopodium, sunflower, and squash. Habitation sites have been documented that include structural evidence. Houses that were constructed during this period were circular, having a diameter of up to 18.3 m (Webb and Baby 1963) and often with paired posts (Cramer 1989). Artifacts dating from this period include leaf-shaped blades with parallel to lobate hafting elements, drilled slate pieces, ground stone, thick pottery, and increased use of copper. Early Woodland artifacts can be recovered from every region of Ohio.

In northwest and north-central Ohio, there are not very many mounds or village sites that indicate an Early Woodland occupation. Artifacts from these areas often are reflective of seasonal hunting excursions. Adena-like bifaces and tools are commonly found in river and stream valleys that drain into Lake Erie as well as in the uplands. It is assumed that Early Woodland inhabitants used these areas for little more than a transient hunting-collecting subsistence. One of the best-known Early Woodland sites is the Leimbach site. This site is located where the Huron River empties into Lake Erie (Shane 1975). Early Woodland ceramics and lugged vessels have been recovered from this site.

Evidence of Early Woodland activity, such as ceramics, has been encountered infrequently at locations across north central and northwestern Ohio.

The Middle Woodland period (ca 2200-1600 B.P.) is often considered to be equivalent with the Hopewell culture. The largest earthworks in Ohio date from this period. There is dramatic increase in the appearance of exotic materials that appear most often in association with earthworks and burials. Artifacts representative of this period include thinner, grit-tempered pottery, dart-sized projectile points (Lowe Flared, Steuben, Snyders, and Chesser) [Justice 1987], exotic materials (mica, obsidian, and marine shell, etc.). The points are often thin, bifacially beveled, and have flat cross sections. There seems to have been a marked increase in the population as well as increased levels of social organization. Middle Woodland sites seem to reflect a seasonal exploitation of the environment. There is a notable increase in the amount of Eastern Agricultural Complex plant cultigens, including chenopodium, knotweed, sumpweed, and little barley. This seasonal exploitation may have followed a scheduled resource extraction year in which the populations moved camp several times per year, stopping at known resource extraction loci. Middle Woodland land use appears to center on the regions surrounding earthworks (Dancey 1992; Pacheco 1996); however, there is evidence of repeated occupation away from earthworks (Weller 2005). Household structures at this time vary with many of them being squares with rounded corners (Weller 2005). Exotic goods are often attributed to funerary activities associated with mounds and earthworks. Utilitarian items are more frequently encountered outside of funerary/ritual contexts. The artifact most diagnostic of this period is the bladelet, a prismatic and thin razor-like tool, and bladelet cores. Middle Woodland remains are more commonly recovered from central Ohio south and lacking from most areas in the northern and southeastern part of the state.

Little information is known about the Middle Woodland period of western and northwestern Ohio. This may be due to a poor representation of artifacts from this period or because the area is not directly associated with the Hopewell culture. The loosely associated patterns of earthworks to habitation sites that have been identified in central and southern Ohio areas are not present in this region. Sites associated with this period have been identified along the south and western shores of Lake Erie, but they are not common (Stothers et al. 1979; Stothers 1986).

The Late Woodland period (ca A.D. 400-900) is distinct from the previous period in several ways. There appears to be a population increase and a more noticeable aggregation of groups into formative villages. The villages are often positioned along large streams, on terraces, and were likely seasonally occupied (Cowan 1987). This increased sedentism was due in part to a greater reliance on horticultural garden plots, much more so than in the preceding Middle Woodland period. The early Late Woodland groups were growing a wide variety of crop plants that are collectively referred to as the Eastern Agricultural Complex. These crops included maygrass, sunflower, and domesticated forms of goosefoot and sumpweed. This starch and protein diet was supplemented with wild plants and animals. Circa A.D. 800 to 1000, populations adopted maize agriculture, and around this same time, shell-tempered ceramics appear. Other

technological innovations and changes during this time period included the bow and arrow and changes in ceramic vessel forms.

Evidence suggests that the Late Woodland occupations in northern Ohio developed from the Western Basin Middle Woodland tradition. The Late Woodland period in northern Ohio is best defined by ceramic traditions. Western Basin Late Woodland sites have been identified in most of the river valleys in northwestern Ohio such as the Maumee, Auglaize, and the Sandusky Rivers. Radiocarbon dating establishes this Late Woodland occupation at the first century B.C. to A.D. 500 (Pratt and Bush 1981: 88). The Western Basin tradition consists of three primary phases, which include the Riviere au Vase, the Younge (Fitting 1965), and the Springwells phase. Influence from the Cole complex may extend into the area from the south, but this remains theoretical and not well researched.

The Late Prehistoric period in northwest and northern Ohio is often associated with an intensification of the use of plant resources, the presence of large villages, and a steady population increase. Permanent villages were associated with a heavy dependence on farming. These villages were often located on the meander belt zones of river valleys (Stothers et al. 1984: 6). Subsistence of these farming communities relied upon maize, beans, and squash as the major cultigens. Villages were often strategically located on bluff tops. There is a change in social structure to a chiefdom-based society. The Late Prehistoric period in northwest Ohio has been segregated into the Sandusky tradition and smaller phases based largely on age and ceramic assemblage traits.

The Sandusky tradition has been broken up into four phases. These phases are identified (in chronological order) as Eiden, Wolf, Fort Meigs, and Indian Hills. These are often associated with a style of ceramic referred to as Mixer Tool Impressed, Mixer Dentate, Mixer Cordmarked, and Parker Festooned. The Eiden and Wolf phases show a dependence upon fishing, and villages are usually associated with large cemeteries (Schneider 2000; Shane 1967).

The Fort Meigs and Indian Hills phases occur late in the Late Prehistoric period. The Fort Meigs phase may be related to the Wolf phase in that the pottery is similar. Fort Meigs phase occupations are identified by specific rim and neck motifs that are applied to their pottery. The Indian Hills phase is associated with shell-tempered pottery. Some villages show evidence of defensive features such as stockade lines, ditches, or earthen walls (Pratt and Bush 1981: 155). There is little evidence to support inter-village relationships, such as trade; this lack may have been due to competition for localized resources.

Protohistoric to Settlement

By the mid-1600s, French explorers traveled through the Ohio country as trappers, traders, and missionaries. They kept journals about their encounters and details of their travels. These journals are often the only resource historians have regarding the early occupants of seventeenth century Ohio. The earliest village encountered by the

explorers in 1652 was a Tionontati village located along the banks of Lake Erie and the Maumee River. Around 1670, it is known that three Shawnee villages were located along the confluence of the Ohio River and the Little Miami River. Because of the Iroquois Wars, which continued from 1641-1701, explorers did not spend much time in the Ohio region, and little else is known about the natives of Ohio during the 1600s. Although the Native American tribes of Ohio may have been affected by the outcome of the Iroquois Wars, no battles occurred in Ohio (Tanner 1987).

French explorers traveled extensively through the Ohio region from 1720-1761. During these expeditions, the locations of many Native American villages were documented. In 1751, a Delaware village known as Maguck existed near present-day Chillicothe. In 1758, a Shawnee town known as 'Lower Shawnee 2' existed at the same location. The French also documented the locations of trading posts and forts, which were typically established along the banks of Lake Erie or the Ohio River (Tanner 1987).

While the French were establishing a claim to the Ohio country, many Native Americans were also entering new claims to the region. The Shawnee were being forced out of Pennsylvania because of English settlement along the eastern coast. The Shawnee created a new headquarters at Shawnee Town, which was located at the mouth of the Scioto River. This headquarters served as a way to pull together many of the tribes which had been dispersed because of the Iroquois Wars (Tanner 1987).

Warfare was bound to break out as the British also began to stake claims in the Ohio region by the mid-1700s. The French and Indian War (1754-1760) affected many Ohio Native Americans; however, no battles were recorded in Ohio (Tanner 1987). Although the French and Indian War ended in 1760, the Native Americans continued to fight against the British explorers. In 1764, Colonel Henry Bouquet led a British troop from Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania to near Zanesville, Ohio.

In 1763, the Seven Years' War fought between France and Britain, also known as the French and Indian War ended with The Treaty of Paris. In this Peace of Paris, the French ceded their claims in the entire Ohio region to the British. When the American Revolution ended with the Second Treaty of Paris in 1783, the Americans gained the entire Ohio region from the British; however, they designated Ohio as Indian Territory. Native Americans were not to move south of the Ohio River but Americans were encouraged to head west into the newly acquired land to occupy and govern it (Tanner 1987).

By 1783, Native Americans had established fairly distinct boundaries throughout Ohio. The Shawnee tribes generally occupied southwest Ohio, while the Delaware tribes stayed in the eastern half of the state. Wyandot tribes were located in north-central Ohio, and Ottawa tribes were restricted to northeast Ohio. There was also a small band of Mingo tribes in eastern Ohio along the Ohio River, and there was a band of Mississauga tribes in northeastern Ohio along Lake Erie. The Shawnee people had several villages within Ross County along the Scioto River (Tanner 1987). Although warfare between tribes continued, it was not as intense as it had been in previous years. Conflicts were

contained because boundaries and provisions had been created by earlier treaties.

In 1795, the Treaty of Greenville was signed as a result of the American forces defeat of the Native American forces at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. This allocated the northern portion of Ohio to the Native Americans, while the southern portion was opened for Euro-American settlement. Although most of the battles which led up to this treaty did not occur in Ohio, the outcome resulted in dramatic fluctuations in the Ohio region. The Greenville Treaty line was established, confining all Ohio Native Americans to northern Ohio, west of the Tuscarawas River (Tanner 1987).

Ohio Native Americans were again involved with the Americans and the British in the War of 1812. Unlike the previous wars, many battles were fought in the Ohio country during the War of 1812. By 1815, peace treaties began to be established between the Americans, British, and Native Americans. The Native Americans lost more and more of their territory in Ohio. By 1830, the Shawnee, Ottawa, Wyandot, and Seneca were the only tribes remaining in Ohio. These tribes were contained on reservations in northwest Ohio. By the middle 1800s, the last of the Ohio Native Americans signed treaties and were removed from the Ohio region.

Darke County History

The history of the land which is Darke County today extends back to the late 1700's. General "Mad" Anthony Wayne marched to the western edge of the Ohio Territory in 1793 and carved out a portion of the wilderness in which he and his men built a fort that would influence the entire area for decades. He named his fort Greenville after General Nathan Greene one of Wayne's fellow warriors in the war for America's sovereignty. One source calls the 50-acre fort "the largest log structure ever built in North America" which may have been true at the time of its erecting. In August 1795, the end of the Indian Wars came after the chiefs and Gen. Wayne reached a peace at the fort. This shifted the allegiance of the natives from being allies with the British to being under the protection of the new American government. It also opened the region to settlement without the pioneers needing to fear their woodland neighbors. The next year settlers in Montgomery County dismantled and carried off parts of the fort to aid their settlements to the south. Settlement in Darke County was a bit slower (Community Profile Network, Inc. & VillageProfile.com, Inc. [CPN] 2001; Darke County Chamber of Commerce [DCCC] 2006; Beers 1880; Wilson 1914).

Perhaps the major reason for more cautious settlement in Darke County was the presence of Prophetstown just north of the old fort site. This Indian village, settled soon after the peace treaty, was the home of Tecumseh's brother and it was well known that Tecumseh had not signed the treaty and had encouraged other Indian leaders not to as well. In 1808, the Shawnee moved their village and whites began their pioneering influx. The year before, two white men had entered Darke County lands – Azor Scribner and Samuel C. Boyd. A French trader whose cabin Scribner inhabited for a time preceded them but specifics about this man are not recorded (CPN 2001; DCCC 2006).

In 1809, the new tenants of western Ohio gained a new local government. The state legislature created Darke County from lands previously under the auspices of Miami County. The name is in honor of Col. William Darke who had served on the frontier with Gen. Wayne. The presence of a government encouraged more immigration along with the platting of Greeneville town in 1808. Enos Terry laid off a plat adding on to the original plat by Mr. Devor and Mr. Gray. The people selected this town as their county seat and built a jail in 1818. Six years later the first county court house was built and in 1833 the town gained incorporation (Beers 1880; Wilson 1914).

The society evolved in the typical fashion; the predominance of traders, farmers, and tavern keepers gave way to blacksmiths, wagonmakers, and millers. Education and religion sprouted too. 1818 saw the opening of the first proper school and the organization of the county's first religious assembly. John Beers was the first teacher and the "New Lights" were the first denomination (Beers 1880; Wilson 1914).

The rails came to Darke in 1851 and with the establishment of the Darke County Agricultural Society the next year, agricultural trade increased and expanded. Today farming is still a large part of the county's economy (Wilson 1914).

Liberty Township History

Liberty Township was organized in 1820. It was formed using a southern portion of Washington Township and a northern portion of Harrison Township. Drained by the upper waters of West branch to the east, and the northwestern by Crout Creek. The terrain is rolling and hilly which was deemed excellent for agricultural purposes. Maple, beech and oak trees populate the area and provide a plentiful amount of timber for erecting structures (Wilson 1914).

Prior to early European settlement Native Americans had already occupied the land. Many of the people to come later were Germans from Pennsylvania. Academics were of great importance to the German immigrants. The first schoolhouse was erected not long after the townships organization in 1820. Spirituality was a core element in Liberty Township's culture. Lutherans within the community hired a minister from German Town to come and preach. He would travel there once a month and give sermons in people's homes (Wilson 1914).

Society evolved slowly at first, but once the railroads came through commerce increased. Many of the occupations in the township consisted of farmers, traders, wagon makers, and blacksmiths. Once local government was incorporated into portions of western Ohio, more immigrants traveled and settled there. The welfare of the people was enhanced due to productivity and order within the township.

Research Design

The purpose of a Phase I survey is to locate and identify cultural resources that will be affected by the planned pipeline corridor. This includes archaeological deposits as well as architectural properties that are older than 50 years. Once these resources are identified and sampled, they are evaluated for their eligibility or potential eligibility to the NRHP. These investigations are directed to answer or address the following questions:

- 1) Did the literature review reveal anything that suggests the project area had been previously surveyed, and what is the relationship of previously recorded properties to the project?
- 2) Are cultural resources likely to be identified in the project?

Archaeological Field Methods

The survey conducted within the project area used several methods of sampling and testing to identify and evaluate cultural resources. These included shovel test units, shovel probing, and visual inspection.

Shovel test unit excavation. Shovel test units were placed at 15-m intervals where adequate surface visibility was lacking. These measure 50 cm on a side and are excavated to 5 cm below the topsoil/subsoil interface. Individual shovel test units are documented regarding their depth, content and color (Munsell). Wherever sites are identified during this testing method, Munsell color readings are taken per shovel test unit. All of the undisturbed soil matrices from shovel test units are screened using .6 cm hardware mesh. When sites are identified, additional shovel test units will be excavated at 7.5 m intervals extending on grid and in the four cardinal directions from the positive locations.

Shovel probe excavation. Shovel probes were excavated during these investigations to document the extent of disturbed soils. These probes were excavated similarly to shovel test units or to the point that disturbed soils could be clearly determined. They typically have the dimensions of 50 cm on a side, but are not screened. They were excavated at 15-m intervals and to a depth of 15-20 cm or deep enough to establish the disturbance.

Surface collection. This method was employed in the applicable part (western) of the project area. The conditions were not suitable for this method to be used in a stand-alone manner; the bare ground visibility was near 25-30 percent. This method involved pedestrian transect intervals at 5 m intervals. It was used to supplement the subsurface testing.

Visual inspection. This method was conducted in locations where cultural resources were not expected, such as disturbed locations and wet areas. This method was used to verify the absence or likelihood of any cultural resources.

This method was also utilized to document the general terrain and the surrounding area.

The application of the resulting field survey methods was documented in field notes, field maps, and project plan maps.

Curation

There were no cultural remains recovered from during these investigations. Notes and maps affiliated with this project will be maintained at Weller & Associates, Inc. files.

Literature Review

The literature review study area is defined as a 2.0 km (1.24 mile) radius from the center of the project (Figure 4). In conducting the literature review, the following resources were consulted at OHPO, at the Columbus Metropolitan Library, at the State Library of Ohio, and from various online resources:

- 1) *An Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (Mills 1914);
- 2) OHPO United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' series topographic maps;
- 3) Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) files;
- 4) Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) files;
- 5) National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) files;
- 6) OHPO consensus Determinations of Eligibility (DOE) files;
- 7) OHPO CRM/contract archaeology files; and
- 8) Darke County atlases, histories, historic USGS 15' series topographic map(s), and current USGS 7.5' series topographic map(s).

A review of the *Atlas* (Mills 1914) was conducted. There were no resources situated within or adjacent the project.

A review of the OHPO topographic maps indicated that there are 30 previously recorded archaeological sites located in the study area (Table 1). The sites consist of eight isolated finds, 16 prehistoric period lithic scatters, two historic period scatters, and four prehistoric/historic period scatters. Sites 33DA248 has an Early Archaic component, otherwise, the temporal affiliation of the remaining sites in the study area is unknown. These sites are summarized in Table 1. There are several sites that are within or very near the project area including 33DA262, 263, 264, 265, and 277 (Appendix A). None of these were regarded as being significant. The locations where these sites were identified have been subsequently disturbed.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in the Study Area.				
OAI # 33DAxxx	Site Type	Temporal Association	Size	Landform
345	Isolated Find	Unassigned Prehistoric	1	Moraine
346	Isolated Find	Unassigned Prehistoric	1	Moraine
260	Lithic Scatter/	Historic	16,260	Moraine

Table 1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in the Study Area.				
OAI # 33DAxxx	Site Type	Temporal Association	Size	Landform
	Historic			
261	Lithic/Historic Scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric and Historic	1,200	Moraine
262	Lithic Scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric	600	Moraine
263	Lithic/Historic Scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric and Historic	363	Moraine
264	Lithic/Historic Scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric and Historic	1,840	Moraine
265	Historic scatter	Unknown historic	64	Moraine
266	Isolated Find	Unassigned Prehistoric	1	Moraine
288	Lithic scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric	60	Moraine
294	Historic scatter	Unknown historic	400	Moraine
295	Isolated Find	Unknown historic	1	Moraine
28	Lithic scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric	223,200	Moraine
29	Lithic scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric	136,400	Moraine
44	Lithic scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric	26,400	Moraine
267	Isolated Find	Unassigned Prehistoric	1	Moraine
268	Lithic scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric	25	Moraine
269	Isolated Find	Unassigned Prehistoric	1	Moraine
270	Lithic scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric	6	Moraine
271	Isolated Find	Unassigned Prehistoric	1	Moraine
272	Lithic scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric	50	Moraine
273	Lithic scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric	608	Moraine
274	Lithic scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric	576	Moraine
275	Lithic scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric	175	Moraine
276	Isolated Find	Unassigned Prehistoric	1	Moraine
277	Lithic scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric	80	Moraine
278	Lithic scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric	24	Moraine
279	Lithic scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric	12	Moraine
280	Lithic scatter	Unassigned Prehistoric	16	Moraine
248	Lithic Scatter	Open-Early Archaic	10	Moraine

After reviewing the previously recorded Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) forms, the project area does not have any OHI properties located in or immediately adjacent to it. There are three resources located within the study area (Table 2).

Table 2. Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) sites recorded in the study area.						
OHI #	Other Name	Address	Place name	HistUse1	Activity	Date
DAR0024713	Peoria & Eastern Bridge	Weaver-Ft Jefferson Rd	Liberty Township	Rail Related		
DAR0024813	Peoria & Eastern Bridge	E of Hollansburg-Tampico Rd	Liberty Township	Rail Related	Original Construction	1917
DAR0025013	Peoria & Eastern Bridge	Hollansburg Tampico	Glen Karn	Rail Related		

There were no NRHP resources or DOE files located in the project area or in the study area.

A review of the CRM/contract files indicated that portions of the project area have been previously investigated. It appears that the area involving anything to the east of an access drive has been the subject of previous investigations as well as a pipeline corridor that bisects the project corridor (Beamer 1990; Weston et al. 1989, 1990a, 1990b). This previous work is responsible for the identification of the archaeological sites that are in the study area. The area to the east of an access driveway was the subject of previous investigations and the aspects of the current project area that are in this area have been previously surveyed and are now disturbed.

Cartographic/atlas resources were reviewed for the project. *The Atlas of Darke County, Ohio* (Lake 1875; Griffin 1888) do not indicate any residences within or near the project area. The *USGS 1916 Winchester, Ohio 15-Minute Series (Topographic)* map does not indicate any buildings within the project area or its vicinity (Figure 5). The *USGS 1992 Spartanburg, OH 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)* map does not indicate any residences as being within the project (Figure 2).

Evaluation of Research Questions 1 and 2

Based on the results of the literature review, the first two research questions can be addressed.

- 1) Did the literature review reveal anything that suggests the project had been previously surveyed and what is the relationship of previously recorded properties to the project?
- 2) Are cultural resources likely to be identified in the project?

The literature review indicated that parts of the project area had been previously investigated. These investigations identified many archaeological sites including one that was within the project area. These sites were not regarded as being significant and the relative projects have been constructed or installed. The project area is located in an upland setting that is nearly flat. Sites have been identified in this setting, but during surface collection survey methods. Weller anticipates survey to use subsurface testing strategies. It is unlikely that cultural materials will be identified by this survey method as the previous ones have few and scattered materials. Historic period materials are not regarded as being likely as there are no buildings depicted on the inspected atlas and cartographic sources.

Fieldwork Results

The field investigations for this project were conducted on June 26, 2015 (Figures 6-14). The temperature was warm and seasonal and it was not too damp to prevent completing the work. The field investigations focused on the aspects of the project area that were not severely disturbed and/or contained in previously surveyed areas. One previously recorded site is within the project area, but this was not relocated. The fieldwork involved surface collection, subsurface testing, and visual inspection. There

are no buildings or structures involved in this project area. These investigations did not identify any archaeological sites or relocate any previously recorded archaeological sites.

Aspects of this project have been previously investigated for gas pipelines and facilities (Figure 4 and 6). This work was completed in 1989 and 1990 and identified the sites in the study area including site 33DA277 that was identified within the project area (Beamer 1990; Weston et al. 1989, 1990a, 1990b). The project area includes parts of a corridor that are on the east side of the plant driveway. These areas have since been disturbed and altered by the subsequent developments. There were archaeological sites recorded just east of the driveway, but these have since been destroyed. The area where site 33DA277 was also destroyed by the installation of a pipeline; this site was not relocated. The fieldwork focused on the areas that had not been previously surveyed or disturbed.

The fieldwork for this project was conducted on the west side of the plant facility driveway (Figure 6). The conditions of the investigated area at the time of survey was an immature soybean field. The soybeans were sown into a no-till field that was previously planted to corn. The corn stubble remained on the surface. The bare ground surface visibility in the field was estimated to be 25 percent, which is not suitable for this method to be solely employed. Surface collection was conducted at 5 m intervals throughout the western part of the project area as a supplement to the subsurface testing strategy.

Subsurface testing was conducted for the portion of this project that was not previously investigated. There were 26 shovel test units excavated at 15 m intervals on a single transect. These were excavated about 12 m (40 ft) to the west of the plant driveway (Figure 6-11). The shovel testing identified dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam that was contained within a plowzone. The topsoil/subsoil interface is abrupt and clear (Figure 14) with a strong brown (7.5 YR5/6) clayey subsoil. The soil contained few rocks and was generally 'clayey' in texture. There were no cultural materials identified during the archaeological investigations.

Parts of the project area had been previously investigated, albeit about 25 years ago. The current investigations did not relocate any of the previously identified archaeological resources that these surveys had identified. The survey methods were appropriate and in consideration of the field conditions. The testing identified upland till plain soils that were generally free of rock and in an area that is nearly topographically level. The lack of identified cultural materials was not surprising.

APE Definition and NRHP Determination

The APE is a term that must be applied on an individual project basis. The nature of the project or undertaking is considered in determining the APE. This may include areas that are off the property or outside of the actual project's boundaries to account for possible visual impacts. When construction is limited to underground activity, the APE may be contained within the footprint of the project. The APE includes the footprint of the project and a very limited area surrounding it. The APE accounts for both

architecture and archaeology; however, this is an underground pipeline installation project and does not involve any buildings or structures.

The development plans pertain to an underground pipeline segment. This is located in an upland and fairly generic till plain situation. The northern and southern aspects of the project were regarded as being disturbed and were contained within the bounds of previously investigated areas. These surveys identified cultural resources, including several that are in close proximity to the project area as well as one that was within the project (i.e., 33DA277). None of these sites were regarded as being significant. The current investigations did not identify or relocate any archaeological sites. The project is not considered to impact any significant cultural deposits.

Recommendations

In June Of 2015, Weller & Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase I cultural resource management survey for the approximately 579 m (1,900 ft) Glen Karn ANR Interconnector Pipeline in Liberty Township, Darke County, Ohio. This survey involved surface collection, subsurface testing, and visual inspection. Site 33DA277 is recorded within the project area; this site was not relocated. The field investigations did not result in the identification of any cultural materials. This project will not impact or involve any significant cultural deposits. No further cultural resource management work is considered to be necessary.

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Figures

Appendix A

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Forms for Sites DA0262-0265 and DA0277.



RECEIVED JAN 30 1990

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

for official use only

*Response required for acceptance of form

Coder _____

Date _____

A. Identification

*1. Type of Form (select as many as appropriate):

☒ New Form ☐ Revised Form ☐ Transcribed Data2. County Darke *3. Trinomial State Site Number 33 - DA - 262

4. Site Name(s) _____

5. Project Site Number FS 2

6. Other State Site Number _____

7. Source (of Item A.5. and/or A.6.) ASC, Inc. 1990 Field notes:Hollansburg Pipe Yard Project

B. Location

*1. UTM Zone ☒ 16 or ☐ 17Easting 6 8 7 7 8 0Northing 4 4 3 0 7 2 0

2. Latitude _____° _____' _____"

Longitude _____° _____' _____"

*3. Township 11N Range 1E Not Applicable _____Section 32 ¼ Section: ☒ SW ☐ SE ☐ NW ☐ NETownship Name Liberty*4. Quadrangle Name Sparksburg*5. Quadrangle Date 1960*6. Confident of Site Location ☒ Yes ☐ No

C. Ownership

*1. Name(s) Harold + Sileen DillAddress 218 Mike Sell Rd.City/Town, State, Zip Hollansburg, OH 45332

Phone () _____

2. Tenant (if any) _____

Address _____

City/Town, State, Zip _____

Phone () _____

*3. Ownership Status (select only one, as appropriate):

☒ Private (single) ☐ Private (multiple)☐ State Govt. ☐ Federal Govt.☐ Mixed-Govt./Private ☐ Unknown☐ Local Govt.☐ Multiple Govt.

D. Temporal Affiliations

*1. Affiliations Present (select only one, as appropriate):

☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic☐ Unknown ☐ Unrecorded☐ Prehistoric and Historic*Site No. 33 - DA - 262
Plotted ☒

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Prehistoric

- *2. Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):

☒ Unassigned Prehistoric ☐ PaleoindianArchaic: ☐ Unassigned ☐ Early ☐ Middle ☐ LateWoodland: ☐ Unassigned ☐ Early ☐ Middle ☐ Late☐ Late Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ Other (specify) _____

- *3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented
- 1

- *4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):

☐ Diagnostic Artifacts ☐ Diagnostic Features ☐ Radiometric☐ Unrecorded ☐ Other (specify) _____

5. Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) Represented (see manual):

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

6. Describe how Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) and Cultural Component (s) were determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features please specify Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) by using letter designations from Item D.5.

Researcher _____

- *7. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):

☒ Lithics ☐ Ceramics ☐ Metal ☐ Faunal Remains ☐ Floral Remains☐ Human Skeletal Remains ☐ Unrecorded ☐ Other (specify) _____

8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count
<u>attached p. 11</u>			

Historic

- *9. Affiliation Present (select only one, as appropriate):

☐ Aboriginal ☒ Non-Aboriginal ☐ Both ☐ Undetermined

- *10. Historic Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):

- a. ☐ Pre-1795 b. ☐ 1796-1829 c. ☐ 1830-1849
- d. ☐ 1850-1879 e. ☐ 1880-1899 f. ☐ 1900-1929
- g. ☐ 1930-1949 h. ☐ 1950-1974 i. ☐ 1975-2000
- j. ☐ Historic k. ☐ 18th Century l. ☐ 19th Century
- m. ☐ 20th Century n. ☐ Historic Aboriginal

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- *11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented _____
- *12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):
- _____ Diagnostic Artifacts _____ Diagnostic Architectural Remains _____
- _____ Diagnostic Features _____ Documentary Evidence _____ Oral Tradition _____
- _____ Unrecorded _____ Other (specify) _____

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period (s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features specify Historic Temporal Period (s) by using letter designations from Item D.10.

Researcher _____

- *14. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):
- _____ Kitchen _____ Furniture _____ Personal _____
- _____ Toys & Games _____ Printed Matter _____ Religious/Ceremonial _____
- _____ Military _____ Weapons _____ Transportation _____
- _____ Architectural _____ Misc. Hardware _____ Const./Manufacturing Tools _____
- _____ Agricultural _____ Fuel/Energy _____ Food Remains _____
- _____ Clothing _____ Unrecorded _____ Unknown _____
- _____ Other (specify) _____

15. Specific Historic Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

General

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

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name :

for official use only

E. Physical Description

*1. Archaeological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

☐ Rockshelter/Cave ☒ Open ☐ Unrecorded ☐ Unknown
☐ Submerged ☐ Other (specify) _____

*2. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate):

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 _____
 Other: ☒ Unknown ☐ Unrecorded ☒ Other (specify) none _____

*3. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate):

☐ Residential ☐ Commercial ☐ Social ☐ Government _____
☐ Religious ☐ Educational ☐ Mortuary ☐ Recreation _____
☐ Subsistence ☐ Industrial ☐ Health Care ☐ Military _____
☐ Transportation ☐ Unrecorded ☐ Unknown _____
☒ Other (specify) historic agricultural field trash _____

4. State the bases on which site type assignment (s) were made.

agricultural field has this type of material
all through it

*5. Site Condition (select only one, as appropriate):

☐ Undisturbed ☒ Disturbed - Extent Unknown ☐ Fully disturbed _____
☐ Destroyed ☐ Unrecorded ☐ Unknown _____

*6. Dominant Agent (s) of Disturbance (select as many as appropriate):

☐ None Apparent ☒ Agriculture ☐ Historic Construction ☐ Water _____
☐ Transportation ☐ Archaeological Excavation ☐ Mining ☐ Vandalism _____
☐ Unrecorded ☐ Other (specify) _____

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction:

plowing etc.

*8. Current Dominant Land Use (see manual):

Cropland

9. Land Use History:

*10. Site Elevation 347 Meters A.M.S.L. (elevation to be taken from UTM point)

*11. Physiographic Setting of Site (select only one, as appropriate):

☐ Lake Plain ☐ Lexington Peneplain ☐ Unglaciaded Plateau _____
☒ Till Plain ☐ Glaciaded Plateau ☐ Unrecorded _____

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*12. Glacial Geomorphology (select only one, as appropriate):

- ☐ Not Applicable ☒ Wisconsin End/Lateral Moraine
☐ Kansan Ground Moraine ☐ Wisconsin Kame/Kettle/Esker/Drumlin
☐ Illinoian Ground Moraine ☐ Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
☐ Illinoian Outwash ☐ Post Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
☐ Wisconsin Ground Moraine ☐ Wisconsin Outwash
☐ Unrecorded ☐ Other (specify) _____

*13. Regional Geomorphological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- ☐ Stream Valley ☐ Upland Hill Slope ☐ Beach Ridge
☒ Hill or Ridge Top ☐ Lake Plains Interfluvial Zone ☐ Unrecorded

*14. Local Environmental Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Terrace: ☐ Unknown ☐ T-1 ☐ T-2 ☐ T-3 ☐ T-4
☐ Beach Ridge ☐ Terrace Remnant ☐ Natural Levee ☐ Floodplain
☐ Low Rise on Floodplain ☐ Alluvium ☐ Island ☐ Kame ☐ Drumlin
☐ Esker ☒ Moraine ☐ Glacial Hummock ☐ Wetland Hummock
☐ Bluff ☐ Bluff Base ☐ Bluff Edge ☐ Saddle ☐ Hill or Ridge Top
☐ Closed Depression ☐ Unrecorded ☐ Other (specify) _____

*15. Soils:

Soil Association Michigan - Celine - Crosby Assoc w/ boulder belt
 Soil Series-Phase/Complex Crosby Silty loam 0-2 ft slopes
 Reference Lehman et al. 1987 Soil Survey of Darke Co, OH USDA

*16. Down Slope Direction (select only one, as appropriate):

- ☐ N ☐ NW ☐ NE ☐ E ☐ All ☐ Flat
☒ S ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ W ☐ Unrecorded

*17. Slope Gradient (percent) 1 ☐ Unrecorded

*18. Drainage System (see manual):

Major Drainage Whitewater River
 Minor Drainage E. Fork Whitewater R

*19. Closest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):

Name: Middle Fork East Fork Whitewater River
☒ Permanent Stream ☐ Lake/Pond ☐ Ephemeral Stream
☐ Permanent Spring ☐ Swamp/Bog ☐ Intermittent Spring/Seep
☐ Slough/Oxbow Lake ☐ Artificial Lake/Pond (historic sites only)
☐ Artificial Stream/Ditch (historic sites only) ☐ Unrecorded
☐ Other (specify) _____

*20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source 150 (meters from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source _____ (meters A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

F. Reporting Information

*1. Investigation Type (select as many as appropriate):

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

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*2. Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):

☐ Not Applicable ☐ Grab Sample ☐ Diagnostics
☐ Controlled-Unknown ☐ Controlled-Total
☐ Controlled-Sample ☐ Unrecorded
☒ Other (specify) total

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

4. Surface Visibility (select only one, as appropriate):

☐ None ☐ Less than 10% ☒ 11-50%
☐ 51-90% ☒ 91-100% ☐ Unrecorded

5. Describe surface conditions.

ice & visibility: plowing

*6. Site Area (square meters) 600 (40m N-S x 15m E-W)Unrecorded ☐

*7. Basis for Site Area Estimate (select only one, as appropriate):

☐ Guessed ☐ Historic Maps ☐ Aerial Photograph ☒ Paced
☐ Taped ☐ Transit/Alidade ☐ Range Finder ☐ Unrecorded
☐ Other (specify)

*8. Confident of Site Boundaries: ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unrecorded9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated ☐ Unrecorded ☐ Unknown ☐*10. Name of Form Preparer A.R. CONARD, H.A. Beamer*11. Institution ASC, INC*12. Date of Form (year/month) 90/1*13. Field Date (year/month) 90/1

14. Time Spent at Site

15. Weather Conditions

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

*17. Artifact Repository (ies) OHS, pending donation of material & acceptance of collections committee

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

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19. Photographs (select as many as appropriate):

No. of Slides _____ No. of Prints _____

Aerials: _____ Black/White _____ Color _____ Infrared

☒ None

20. Name and Address of Institution Where Photos Are Filed (include photo log number if available)

*21. National Register Status (select only one, as appropriate):

_____ National Register Property†

_____ Determined Eligible for National Register†

☒ National Register Status Not Assessed

_____ Removed from National Register†

_____ Determined Not Eligible†

†Determination made by Keeper of the National Register (date) _____

22. State Registry Status (select only one, as appropriate):

_____ State Registry Listed†

☒ Not Assessed for State Registry

_____ Removed from State Registry†

_____ Determined Not Eligible†

†Determination made by Ohio Historical Society (date) _____

23. Discuss the potential significance of the site (does it meet National Register and/or State Registry criteria of significance in your opinion? Why or why not? Upon what evidence have you based your opinion?)

*24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate):

☒ None

_____ Wilderness Area

_____ Wildlife Preserve

_____ Park

_____ Scenic River

_____ Nature Preserve

_____ Forest

_____ Military Installation

_____ Archaeological Preserve

_____ Archaeological District

_____ Unknown

_____ Other (specify) _____

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***G. References - List Primary Documentary References (see manual):**

1. _____

2. _____
_____ *12*
_____ *12*
_____ *12*
_____ *12*
3. _____

H. Radiometric Dates

1. Materials (s) Dated _____
Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
Laboratory _____
Sample # _____
Reference (s) _____
2. Materials (s) Dated _____
Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
Laboratory _____
Sample # _____
Reference (s) _____
3. Additional Radiometric Dates Yes _____ No _____
(use Continuation Section to list other dates)

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.

attached p. 12

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

p. 13

J. Continuation Section: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheet (s) if necessary)

B.6. checked "Yes"

E.2. changed from "Other (specify) lithic" to "Unknown"

E.10. changed from "318" to "347"

E.18. changed "Major Drainage" from "Great Miami R." to "Whitewater River"

F.24. checked "None"

ENTERED FEB 22 1990 **Ohio Historic Preservation Office**
Ohio Historical Center 1-71 & 17th Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43211

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

Include north arrow and scale. Attach a Xeroxed section of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle on a separate sheet. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites on the Xerox of the quadrangle.

*Site Location

Permanent Feature

Distance (m)

Direction/Bearing from Site to
Terrain Feature

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Continuation Sheet: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheets if necessary)

	hammerstone (igneous)	✓	1	FS 2 surf
	broken flake (Brassfield)	✓	1	
	fragment (DW)	✓	2	↓
	" (walc 2)	✓	2 34	↓
	broken flake (DW)	✓	1	↓

Field Site 2
Continuation Sheet: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheets if necessary)

This site was located while surface collecting an agricultural field at a 5m interval with 100% visibility. The site is located on a flat area of the ground moraine. A few meters south of the site, i.e. 20m to 30m, is a slight break in topography, which represents the beginning of the slope for ~~an~~ a shallow upland swale.

Prehistoric material was recovered consisting of fragments, (n=6), broken flakes (n=2) and one hammerstone. The depth of plowing was recorded at 16cm.

The site is assigned a minimum area of 40m N-S by 15m E-W based on the surface expression of material. No diagnostic material was recovered.

G-1: reference

Beamer, Herb

1990 Literature Review and Archaeological Survey: Proposed
Panhandle Eastern's Hellansburg Pipe Yard in Liberty
Twp., Darke Co., Ohio. ASC, Inc., Columbus. Submitted
to Panhandle Eastern, Houston.

Continuation Sheet: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheets if necessary)

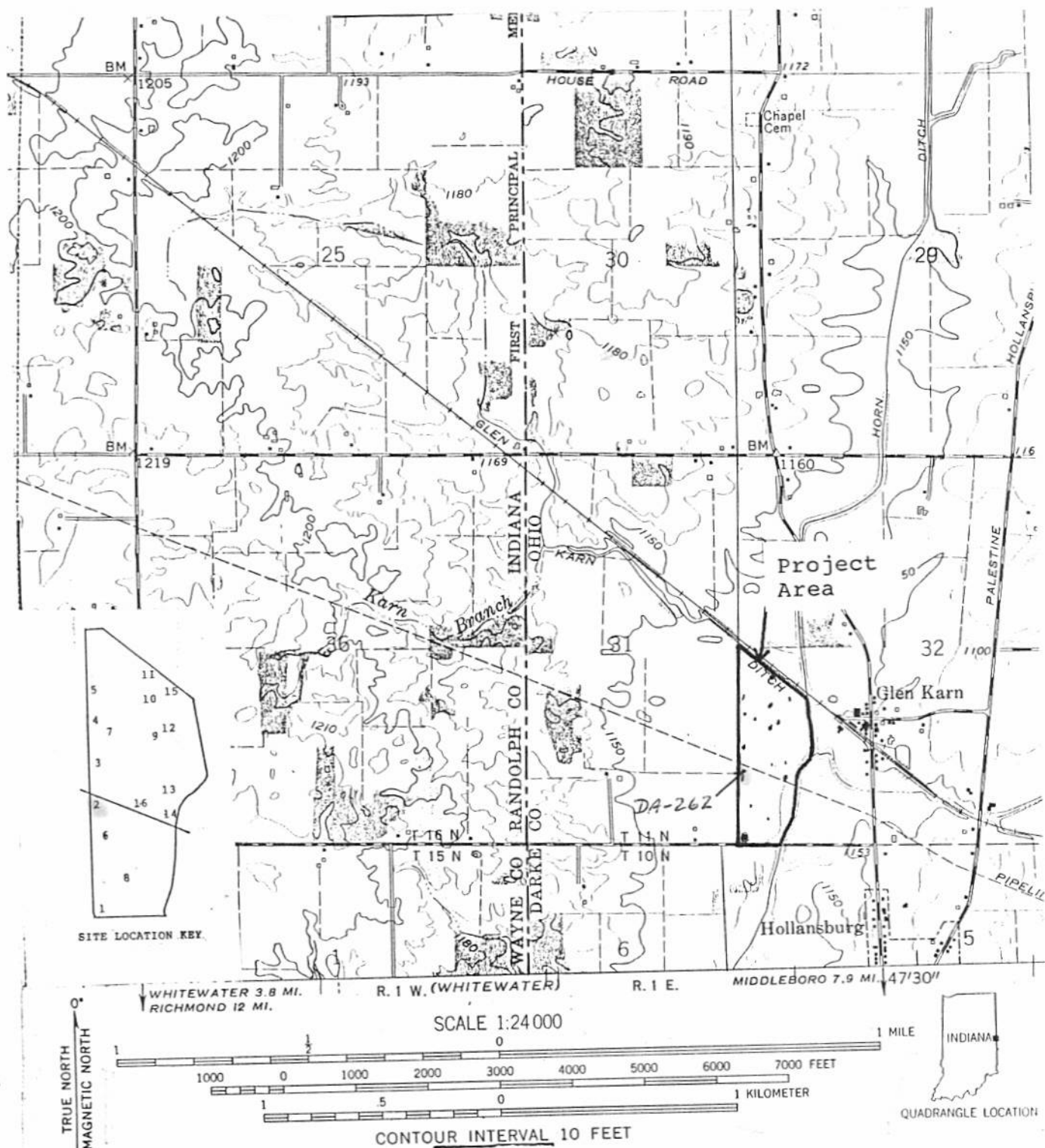
FS 2

I-2: relationship to other sites in area.

This information is supplied in table form below for sites within a 1km area of the project area (n=7 sites) and the 16 sites located during this project.

Site #	site type	Site size (sqm)	land form	period
Da 28	hunting station?	223,200	ground moraine	preh.
Da 44	habitation	26,000	lowland terrace	preh.
FS 10	unknown	8	hillside	preh
Da 248	unknown	10	moraine	E H
Da 29	habitation	136,400	glacial surge terrace	Adena?
FS 103	unknown	1	ground moraine	20th C
FS 102	hist. scatter	400	" "	hist.

FS 1	unk-lithic/hist	1200	rise on moraine	preh, hist
FS 2	" "	600	flat area moraine	preh,
FS 3	" " "	363	" " "	" "
FS 4	" " "	1840	" " "	" "
FS 5	hist. dump	64	low area moraine	19th C
FS 6	unk. lithic	1	flat area "	preh.
FS 7	" "	1	" " "	preh
FS 8	" "	25	rise on "	preh
FS 9	" "	1	upland swale slope	preh
FS 10	" "	6	flat area moraine	preh
FS 11	" "	1	low area moraine	preh
FS 12	" "	50	" " "	"
FS 13	" "	608	rise on "	"
FS 14	" "	576	slope of rise on "	L/A
FS 15	" "	175	low area on "	preh
FS 16	" "	1	flat area " "	preh.



33DA262

Page 14

Continuation Sheet: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheets if necessary)

~~B1~~

B1. E: 687773

N: 4430703

C3. Private multiple

E3. Delete

E20. 236m

F2. Controlled sample

NADB 12848

08/10/01 NY



RECEIVED JAN 30 1990

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

for official use only

*Response required for acceptance of form

Coder _____

Date _____

A. Identification

*1. Type of Form (select as many as appropriate):

☒ New Form ☐ Revised Form ☐ Transcribed Data2. County Darke *3. Trinomial State Site Number 33 - DA - 263

4. Site Name(s) _____

5. Project Site Number FS3

6. Other State Site Number _____

7. Source (of Item A.5. and/or A.6.) ASC, INC 1990 Field Notes!Hollansburg Pipe Yard Proj.

B. Location

*1. UTM Zone ☒ 16 or ☐ 17Easting 6 8 7 7 8 0Northing 4 4 3 0 8 0 0

2. Latitude _____° _____' _____"

Longitude _____° _____' _____"

*3. Township 11N Range 1E Not Applicable _____Section 32 1/4 Section: ☒ SW ☐ SE ☐ NW ☐ NETownship Name Liberty*4. Quadrangle Name Spartanburg*5. Quadrangle Date 1960*6. Confident of Site Location ☒ Yes ☐ No

C. Ownership

*1. Name(s) Harold & Eileen DillAddress 218 Mikesell RdCity/Town, State, Zip Hollansburg, OH 45332

Phone () _____

2. Tenant (if any) _____

Address _____

City/Town, State, Zip _____

Phone () _____

*3. Ownership Status (select only one, as appropriate):

☒ Private (single)☐ Private (multiple)☐ Local Govt.☐ State Govt.☐ Federal Govt.☐ Multiple Govt.☐ Mixed-Govt./Private☐ Unknown

D. Temporal Affiliations

*1. Affiliations Present (select only one, as appropriate):

☐ Prehistoric☐ Historic☒ Prehistoric and Historic☐ Unknown☐ Unrecorded*Site No. 33 - DA - 263
Plotted ☒

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Prehistoric

*2. Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):

☒ Unassigned Prehistoric ☐ Paleoindian _____
 Archaic: ☐ Unassigned ☐ Early ☐ Middle ☐ Late _____
 Woodland: ☐ Unassigned ☐ Early ☐ Middle ☐ Late _____
☐ Late Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ Other (specify) _____

*3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented 1

*4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):

☐ Diagnostic Artifacts ☐ Diagnostic Features ☐ Radiometric _____
☐ Unrecorded ☒ Other (specify) _____

5. Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) Represented (see manual):

a. _____
 b. _____
 c. _____
 d. _____
 e. _____
 f. _____

6. Describe how Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) and Cultural Component (s) were determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features please specify Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) by using letter designations from Item D.5.

Researcher _____

*7. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):

☒ Lithics ☐ Ceramics ☐ Metal ☐ Faunal Remains ☐ Floral Remains _____
☐ Human Skeletal Remains ☐ Unrecorded ☐ Other (specify) _____

8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count
<u>list attached p. 11</u>	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Historic

*9. Affiliation Present (select only one, as appropriate):

☐ Aboriginal ☒ Non-Aboriginal ☐ Both ☐ Undetermined _____

*10. Historic Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):

a. ☐ Pre-1795 b. ☐ 1796-1829 c. ☐ 1830-1849 _____
 d. ☐ 1850-1879 e. ☐ 1880-1899 f. ☐ 1900-1929 _____
 g. ☐ 1930-1949 h. ☐ 1950-1974 i. ☐ 1975-2000 _____
 j. ☒ Historic k. ☐ 18th Century l. ☐ 19th Century _____
 m. ☐ 20th Century n. ☐ Historic Aboriginal _____

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*11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented 1

*12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):

☐ Diagnostic Artifacts ☐ Diagnostic Architectural Remains
☐ Diagnostic Features ☐ Documentary Evidence ☐ Oral Tradition
☐ Unrecorded ☒ Other (specify) _____

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period (s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features specify Historic Temporal Period (s) by using letter designations from Item D.10.

Researcher _____

*14. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):

☒ Kitchen ☐ Furniture ☐ Personal
☐ Toys & Games ☐ Printed Matter ☐ Religious/Ceremonial
☐ Military ☐ Weapons ☐ Transportation
☐ Architectural ☐ Misc. Hardware ☐ Const./Manufacturing Tools
☐ Agricultural ☐ Fuel/Energy ☐ Food Remains
☐ Clothing ☐ Unrecorded ☐ Unknown
☐ Other (specify) _____

15. Specific Historic Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count
<u>list attached p 11</u>			

General

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

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name :

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E. Physical Description

*1. Archaeological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

☐ Rockshelter/Cave ☒ Open ☐ Unrecorded ☐ Unknown
☐ Submerged ☐ Other (specify) _____

*2. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate):

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 _____
 Other: ☒ Unknown ☐ Unrecorded ☒ Other (specify) lithic _____

*3. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate):

☐ Residential ☐ Commercial ☐ Social ☐ Government _____
☐ Religious ☐ Educational ☐ Mortuary ☐ Recreation _____
☐ Subsistence ☐ Industrial ☐ Health Care ☐ Military _____
☐ Transportation ☐ Unrecorded ☐ Unknown _____
☒ Other (specify) historic agricultural field trash _____

4. State the bases on which site type assignment (s) were made.

artifacts are randomly through the field except
for one area.

*5. Site Condition (select only one, as appropriate):

☐ Undisturbed ☒ Disturbed - Extent Unknown ☐ Fully disturbed _____
☐ Destroyed ☐ Unrecorded ☐ Unknown _____

*6. Dominant Agent (s) of Disturbance (select as many as appropriate):

☐ None Apparent ☒ Agriculture ☐ Historic Construction ☐ Water _____
☐ Transportation ☐ Archaeological Excavation ☐ Mining ☐ Vandalism _____
☐ Unrecorded ☐ Other (specify) _____

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction:

plowing etc.

*8. Current Dominant Land Use (see manual):

cropland

9. Land Use History:

*10. Site Elevation 347 Meters A.M.S.L. (elevation to be taken from UTM point)

*11. Physiographic Setting of Site (select only one, as appropriate):

☐ Lake Plain ☐ Lexington Peneplain ☐ Unglaciaded Plateau _____
☒ Till Plain ☐ Glaciaded Plateau ☐ Unrecorded _____

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*12. Glacial Geomorphology (select only one, as appropriate):

- ☐ Not Applicable ☒ Wisconsin End/Lateral Moraine
☐ Kansan Ground Moraine ☐ Wisconsin Kame/Kettle/Escher/Drumlin
☐ Illinoian Ground Moraine ☐ Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
☐ Illinoian Outwash ☐ Post Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
☐ Wisconsin Ground Moraine ☐ Wisconsin Outwash
☐ Unrecorded ☐ Other (specify) _____

*13. Regional Geomorphological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- ☐ Stream Valley ☐ Upland Hill Slope ☐ Beach Ridge
☒ Hill or Ridge Top ☐ Lake Plains Interfluvial Zone ☐ Unrecorded

*14. Local Environmental Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Terrace: ☐ Unknown ☐ T-1 ☐ T-2 ☐ T-3 ☐ T-4
☐ Beach Ridge ☐ Terrace Remnant ☐ Natural Levee ☐ Floodplain
☐ Low Rise on Floodplain ☐ Alluvium ☐ Island ☐ Kame ☐ Drumlin
☐ Esker ☒ Moraine ☐ Glacial Hummock ☐ Wetland Hummock
☐ Bluff ☐ Bluff Base ☐ Bluff Edge ☐ Saddle ☐ Hill or Ridge Top
☐ Closed Depression ☐ Unrecorded ☐ Other (specify) _____

*15. Soils:

Soil Association Miamian-Celina-Crosby Assoc. w/ boulder belt
 Soil Series-Phase/Complex Crosby Silt Loam, 0-2% slopes
 Reference Lehman et al. 1987 Soil Survey of Darke Co., OH USDA.

*16. Down Slope Direction (select only one, as appropriate):

- ☐ N ☐ NW ☐ NE ☐ E ☒ All ☐ Flat
☐ S ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ W ☐ Unrecorded

*17. Slope Gradient (percent) 0% Unrecorded _____

*18. Drainage System (see manual):

Major Drainage Whitewater River
 Minor Drainage E. Fork Whitewater River

*19. Closest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):

Name: Middle Fork East Fork Whitewater R
☒ Permanent Stream ☐ Lake/Pond ☐ Ephemeral Stream
☐ Permanent Spring ☐ Swamp/Bog ☐ Intermittent Spring/Seep
☐ Slough/Oxbow Lake ☐ Artificial Lake/Pond (historic sites only)
☐ Artificial Stream/Ditch (historic sites only) ☐ Unrecorded
☐ Other (specify) _____

*20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source _____ (meters from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source _____ (meters A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

F. Reporting Information

*1. Investigation Type (select as many as appropriate):

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

This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities

Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on

7/15/2015 1:14:23 PM

in

Case No(s). 15-1286-GA-BNR

Summary: Application Notice of Construction Application for the Glen Karn ANR Interconnect (part 2 of 7) electronically filed by Melinda R Stahl on behalf of Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio