



**Phase I Cultural Resource Management Investigations for
American Electric Power's 53.5 ha (132.1 ac) Proposed Cole
Substation Project in Prairie Township, Franklin County,
Ohio**

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May 24, 2016

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By

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ryan Weller', is positioned above a horizontal line.

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Abstract

In May of 2016, Weller & Associates, Inc. conducted Phase I cultural resource management investigations for American Electric Power's 53.5 ha (132.1 ac) proposed Cole Substation Project in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio. The general work for this project involved a literature review and field investigations to satisfy requirements pertinent to the lead involved agency, Ohio Power Siting Board. A cultural resources management (CRM) survey was conducted in a manner that is reflective of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to identify any sites or properties relative to this undertaking and to evaluate them for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). There was one architectural site identified (FRA1057228) and evaluated during this survey. There were 17 previously unrecorded archaeological sites identified, 33FR3037-3053, during these investigations and there are 26 sites that were identified by a previous survey that are within the current project (i.e., 33FR3008-3033).

The project will include the construction of the Cole Substation that is in the west central part of Franklin County. This is an area that is just northwest of the community of Alton. The project area is located to the south of a railroad track and is bisected by Cole Road; the majority of the area is to the west of this road. This area is drained by Hamilton Ditch, which is part of the Hellbranch watershed and is part of the Scioto River watershed. Cultural resources survey was considered to be necessary for any areas of proposed new ground disturbance as well as the entire parcel in the event that it is to be used/disturbed. These investigations involved an archaeological and architectural survey.

The literature review conducted for this project indicated that the project has not been the subject of any *reviewed* professional surveys. A survey was completed for the Amlin-Cole 138kV project (Weller 2016) that involves the central part of the project area. This survey identified 26 prehistoric period archeological sites (33FR3008-3033) that are within the current project area, and none of these sites were regarded as being significant. There are no National Register or Determined Eligible sites within the study area.

These investigations resulted in the identification of 17 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (33FR3037-3053) and one architectural site (FRA1057228). None of these resources meet the minimum criteria to be regarded as significant cultural resources. These sites are not considered to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and no further cultural resource management work is recommended for these sites.

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Introduction

In May of 2016, Weller & Associates, Inc. (Weller) completed Phase I cultural resource management investigations for American Electric Power's (AEP) 53.5 ha (132.1 ac) proposed Cole Substation Project in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio (Figures 1-3). The lead agency for this project is the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) and the work is being submitted to AEP Transco. While the project may not be subject to the authority of a lead federal agency, these investigations were conducted in a manner that is reflective of procedures pertaining to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 [36 CFR 800]). This work was completed to satisfy requirements for the Ohio Power Siting Board (ORC 4906-16-06[F]) and is suitable for submission per any necessary Section 106 reviews. This report summarizes the results of the fieldwork and literature review and the report format and design is similar to that established in *Archaeology Guidelines* (Ohio State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO] 1994).

Ryan Weller served as the Principal Investigator and Chris Nelson was the Project Manager. The field crew included Jon Walker, Brittany Vance, Craig Schaefer, Matt Sanders, and Ryan Weller. Jacquelyn Lehmann conducted the architectural survey. Chad Porter compiled the literature review in May of 2016. The figures were completed by Jon, while the report preparation was by Ryan.

Project Description

The project will include the construction of a new substation in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio. The parcel to be surveyed abuts the Norfolk and Southern Railway (north) and Cole Road extends through the project in a north-south manner. The total size of the parcel is approximately 53.5 ha (132.1 ac). Hamilton Ditch bisects the project area from north to south and is west of Cole Road. The Amlin-Cole 138kV electric line will enter into the project area from just west of Hamilton Ditch. The cultural resources management work involved archaeological and architectural investigations.

Environmental Setting

Climate

Franklin County, not unlike all of Ohio, has a continental climate, with hot and humid summers and cold winters. About 97 cm (38 in) of precipitation fall annually on the county with the average monthly precipitation about 8 cm (3.2 in). January, February and October are the driest months, while July is the wettest month for Franklin County (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service [USDA, SCS] 1980).

Physiography, Relief, and Drainage

Franklin County is located within several physiographic regions such as the Columbus Lowland region of Ohio, Galion Glaciated Low Plateau to the east, and the Darby Plain, which is found on the western portion of the county. The Columbus Lowland region includes the northern part of the project area; this is consistent with relative lowlands that are surrounded in all directions by higher terrain and land that gently slopes towards the Scioto River (Brockman 1998). The project is within the Darby Plain region; which has “moderately low relief, broadly hummocky ground moraine with several broad, indistinct recessional moraines, between hummocks are broad, poorly drained swales which held wet prairies/meadows in pioneer days; few large streams” (Brockman 1998). The project area is drained by the Hamilton Ditch, which drains southward to Hellbranch Run, which flows into Big Darby Creek before emptying into the Scioto River.

Geology

The surface soils of Franklin County are comprised of late Wisconsinan-age till. The soils are predominately clayey with a higher concentration of lime. Below the till are lacustrine deposits that cap Paleozoic-aged rocks. The underlying bedrock of the project area can be of either Silurian- or Devonian-age material as it is at the boundaries of these two formations Brockman 1998; USDA, SCS 1980).

Soils

The project is located in upland areas that are within the Kokomo-Crosby-Lewisburg Association. These are soils that are present in nearly level to very gently undulating glacial till uplands. The project area is located in nearly level terrain with slope gradients ranging from 0-6 percent. There are no deep, alluvial situations present within the project area and the work will be conducted in ground moraine situations. There are six soil series types involved in this project (Table 1). It is expected that the topsoil would be consistent with the plowzone in this area.

| Table 1. Soils in the Project. | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Soil Symbol | Soil Name | % Slope | Location |
| CrA,CrB | Crosby silt loam | 0-2,2-6 | Upland Till Plains slight rises |
| CeB | Celina silt loam | 2-6 | Upland Till Plains slight rises |
| LeB | Lewisburg | | Upland Till Plains slight rises |
| Ko | Kokomo silty clay loam | 0 | Upland low-lying areas |
| Ms | Montgomery silty clay loam | 0 | Upland low-lying areas |

Flora

There is 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).

Northwestern and west-central Franklin County, including the project area, is generally within what is considered to be a beech forest area. The project extends into

grasslands and mixed oak forestation areas that persist into the southwestern part of the county (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 (McDonald 1994; Bamforth 1988; Brose 1994). Groups have been depicted as being mobile and nomadic (Tankersley 1989 dissertation); artifactual remains reflective of Paleoindian activity include projectile points, multi-purpose unifacial tools, burins, graters, and spokeshaves (Tankersley 1994). The most diagnostic artifacts affiliated 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. 10000-8000 BP), the environment was becoming increasingly arid as exhibited 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 vogue aspect of hafting. 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 BP) is poorly known or understood in archaeological contexts within Ohio. Some (Justice 1987) regard small bifurcate points as being indicative of this period. Groundstone 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 considered to be reflective of today's. The Middle Archaic period subsistence tended to be affiliated with small patch foraging involving a consistent need for mobility with a shift towards stream valleys (Stafford 1994). Sites encountered from this time period through most of Ohio tend to be reflective of lithic scatters or isolated finds. The initial reflection of regional traits may be apparent at this time.

The Late Archaic period in Ohio (ca 6000-3000 BP) diverges from the previous periods in many ways. Preferred locations within their regional setting appear to have been repeatedly occupied. The more intensive and repeated occupations often resulted in the creation of greater social and artifact 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 evidenced by such artifacts as grooved axes, celts, bannerstones, and other slate artifacts.

It is during the Terminal Archaic period (ca 3500-2500 BP) that extensive and deep burials are encountered. Regional expressionism within Ohio is observed in the forms of the Crab Orchard (southwest), Glacial Kame (northern), and Meadowood (central to Northeastern). Along the Ohio River the Riverton Culture is considered and can exemplify intensive occupations. Pottery makes its first appearance during the Terminal Late Archaic.

The Early Woodland period (ca 3000-2100 BP) in Ohio is often affiliated with the Adena Culture and the early mound builders (Dragoo 1976). Early and comparably

simple geometric earthworks first appear with mounds spread across the landscape. Pottery at this time is often 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 material including maygrass, chenopodium, sunflower, and squash. Habitation sites have been countered 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 (*sui generis* 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.

The Middle Woodland period (ca 2200-1600 BP) is often considered to be equivalent with the Hopewell Culture. The largest earthworks in Ohio date from this time 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 grit-tempered and thinner pottery, dart-sized projectile points (Lowe Flared, Steuben, Snyders, and Chessier) [Justice 1987], exotic materials (mica, obsidian, and marine shell, etc.). The points are often thin, bifacially beveled, and with 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 or focus in the regions surrounding earthworks (Dancey 1992; Pacheco 1996); however, there has been evidence of repeated occupation away from earthworks (Weller 2005a). Household structures at this time vary with many of them being squares with rounded corners (Weller 2005a). Exotic goods are often attributed to funerary activities affiliated with the mounds and earthworks. Utilitarian items are more frequently encountered outside of funerary/ritual contexts. The artifact most diagnostic of this period is the bladelet (and their cores), a prismatic and thin razor-like tool. 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.

The Late Woodland period (ca 400-900 AD) is separable 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 likely were occupied seasonally (Cowan 1987; Weller 2005b). 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.

The Cole complex (ca 1000-1300 AD) has been identified in central and south central Ohio. Sites that have been used to define the Cole complex include the W.S. Cole (33DL11), Ufferman (33DL12), and Decco (33DL28) sites along the Olentangy; the Zencor Village site, located along the Scioto River in southern Franklin County; and the Voss Mound site (33FR52), located along the Big Darby Creek in southwestern Franklin County. It has been suggested that this cultural manifestation developed out of the local Middle Woodland cultures and may have lasted to be contemporaneous with the Late Prehistoric period (Barkes 1982; Baby and Potter 1965; Potter 1966). Cole is a poorly defined cultural complex as its attributes are a piecemeal collection gathered from various sites. Some have suggested that it may be affiliated with the Fort Ancient period (Pratt and Bush 1981). Artifacts recovered from sites considered as Cole include plain and cordmarked pottery, triangular points, Raccoon-notched points, chipped slate discs, rectangular gorgets, and chipped stone celts. The vessels often have a globular form with highly variable attributes and rim treatment. There have been few structures encountered from this period, but those that have are typically rounded or circular (Pratt and Bush 1981; Weller 2005b). Dates affiliated with Cole occupations are considered to be from 1100 AD to about 1300 AD, the late prehistoric period.

The Late Prehistoric period (ca 1000-1550 AD) is distinctive from former periods. At this time, regions were a major focus of specific groups. Large and sometimes palisaded villages were usually tied to a regional focus such as Fort Ancient (southern half of Ohio), Cole (?) [central Ohio], or Monongahela (east and southeast Ohio). There is a marked increase of evidence supporting residential sedentism. Population density rose sharply with new and more effective means of resource and land exploitation. Communal aggregations such as villages are comparably marked after 700 AD (Fuller 1981; Pollack and Henderson 2000). Maize or corn agriculture as well as other cultigens made up a significant portion of the prehistoric diet. There appears to be an increase in domestic pottery production. Social organization is presumed to have become more complex and possibly moved towards a chiefdom model during the Late Prehistoric period. Artifact types are similar to those from the previous period; however, pottery is often thinner with differing décor often affiliated with their respective regional expression. Structures can be round or elongated ovals with larger sites often being located in large stream valleys.

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 known 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.

Franklin County History

Lucas Sullivant was the first American to survey Franklin County and was the first settler to build a cabin in August 1797 in what would become Franklinton, later the state capitol of Columbus. Sullivant laid out the town of Franklinton that same year. Much of Central Ohio was part of the U.S. Military Lands which also included the Refugee Tract. The state legislature organized Franklin County on April 30, 1803, although its borders changed many times until 1857. The county's name honors Benjamin Franklin. Most of the early settlers of Franklin County were from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and New England. Immigrants in the late 1800s and early 1900s were mostly Germans, Italians, and Russians (Lee 1892; Martin 1858; Rickey 1983; Vesey 1901).

Early settlers of Franklin County settled in rich bottomlands of the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers, the Big Darby, Walnut, Big Walnut, and Alum Creeks. Most of the earliest settlers were farmers producing corn, wheat, cattle, and hogs. Agriculture remained a major source of income for the county until 1930 when urban expansion began. Today, with Columbus engulfing most of the county, little land is agricultural (Dodds 1952; Lee 1892; Martin 1858; Moore 1930; Rickey 1983).

During the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, trade with the Native Americans was an important source of income. The town of Worthington was platted and settled by 1803 and Dublin in 1818. In 1811, Worthington had a woolen mill. By 1815, several gristmills, sawmills, and distilleries were scattered along the rivers and streams throughout Franklin County. The work on the National Road (today US 40), which passes through Franklin County, came to completion in 1834. The Ohio Canal that passed through the southern portion of the county also operated in the 1830s. In 1850, the Columbus and Xenia Railroad was the first railroad to pass through the county. All of these modes of transportation improved the economy of the region and stimulated the development of businesses and industries during the late 1800s and early 1900s. The improved transportation and economy led to population increases and as a result, new communities developed as the old ones expanded. Between 1830 and 1880, the following communities grew up in Franklin County: Groveport, Grove City, New Albany, Reynoldsburg, Hilliard, Gahanna, and Lockbourne (Anonymous 2005; Dodds 1952; Lee 1892; Martin 1858; Moore 1930; Rickey 1983; Vesey 1901).

Various businesses and industries developed in the different communities of Franklin County during the late 1800s. Columbus was the center of the economic

development. After becoming the state capital in 1812, state political agencies also located in the city. Quarries were an important early industry for the county. In 1880, a sandstone quarry opened near Blacklick followed by the Marble Cliff quarries in Norwich Township. The twentieth century has seen the continued development and expansion of Columbus and surrounding urban areas. Suburbs dominate the landscape and the construction of freeways such as I-70, I-71, I-270, I-670, US 33, SR 161, SR 315, and SR 104 has eased the flow of transportation to and from the capitol further stimulating their growth (Anonymous 2005; Dodds 1952; Moore 1930; Rickey 1983; Vesey 1901).

Prairie Township History

Prairie Township, the smallest township in Franklin County, was separated from Franklin Township on December 28, 1819 (Martin 1858, Moore 1930). Some of the early settlers in the township included Samuel Higgins and family, Shadrick Postle and family, William Mannon and family, and the Clover family, which later formed the Clover settlement. In 1836, the National Road (US 40) was built through the township. This was an impetus in the organization of new towns in Prairie Township. Thomas Graham laid out the town of Alton along the National Road in 1836. James Bryden and Adam Brotherlin laid out Rome, also in 1836. Soon after, the small station of Galloway was formed. Galloway was said to be a place of excellent prospects and numerous opportunities (Williams Bros. 1880).

The township was and still is primarily a farming community. Its level surface, varied soils, and adequate drainage provide an ideal growing environment. Major waterways include Darby Creek in the western half of the township, Darby Run, which runs north/south through the township, and the Scioto Run, which meanders around the eastern portion of the township. Neighboring townships include Brown and Norwich to the north, Pleasant to the south, Franklin and Jackson to the east, and its western border by Jefferson Township, Madison County (Williams Bros. 1880). Columbus is rapidly expanding into the township from the northeast, and it will only be a matter of time before more industrial, commercial, and residential developments exist.

The community of Galloway was developed between 1856 and 1872 when the Cincinnati, Springfield, & Cleveland Railroad traversed the Samuel Galloway property. The community was initially known as Galloway Station (Caldwell et al. 1872). The railroad bisected the town, and Galloway Free Turnpike was developed at about the same time (i.e., 1872). This later became Galloway Road; it runs in a north-south manner through the community. Alkire Road existed, but was not developed at this time, and O'Harra Road was not present as of 1872. By the early twentieth century, both of these roads were developed. Today, this area has largely remained undeveloped and is primarily contained in farmland or former farmland.

Research Design

The purpose of a Phase I survey is to locate and identify and evaluate cultural resources that are involved in the proposed project. 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 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These literature review part of the work is directed to answer or address the following questions:

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

These two questions can be addressed in the section following the literature review.

Archaeological Field Methods

The survey conducted within the project area used two methods of sampling and examination to verify conditions and evaluate cultural resources. These included surface collection and visual inspection.

Surface Collection. This method was used in situations where bare ground visibility was sufficient for surface collection/sampling. This can include any tilled fields, occasional soybean stubble or mature soybean situations, and winter wheat. Situations where repeated no-till agriculture is practiced typically precludes the opportunity to conduct surface collection methods. It is typically necessary for conditions to offer a minimum of 50 percent bare ground visibility. Pedestrian transects were spaced at 7.5 m intervals. Artifact locations and site boundaries were plotted using a Trimble GeoXT global positioning system.

Visual inspection. Locations where cultural resources were not expected, such as disturbed areas, steeply sloped areas, and low/wet areas were walked over and visually inspected. This method was used to verify the absence or likelihood of any cultural resources being located in these areas as well as the potential for such 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 permit maps.

Prehistoric Artifact Analysis

An artifact inventory was accomplished upon completion of the fieldwork. This involved identifying the functional attributes of individual artifacts, as well as the artifact cluster(s) or site assemblage collectively. The prehistoric artifact types and material were identified during the inventory process. The lithic artifact categories are modeled after Flenniken and Garrison (1975) and include the following:

Biface. A biface is defined as an artifact that has been culturally modified on two faces (ventral and dorsal). Complete and fragmentary preforms, manufacturing rejects, projectiles, or knives are included in this category.

Blocky Irregular. These are chunks and amorphous chert fragments that are produced during core reduction. These frequently occur during the creation of a striking platform or by accident. They represent a transitional core reduction stage similar to that of primary thinning.

Broken Flake. This flake type is common. Flakes for this investigation are considered broken when diagnostic attributes (e.g., flake scarring or platform) are absent from the artifact. Therefore, a flake that is broken in half and retains the platform is considered complete because the function can be ascertained regardless of its obvious fragmentary nature.

Core. A core represents the initial stage of chert procurement and reduction. A core has evidence of flake removal or checking present to delineate that the object has been culturally modified. Cores can be recovered from bedded outcrops or gathered from alluvial and glacial deposits.

Primary Decortication Flake. This flake type represents the initial reduction of a core. Generally, these flakes have a natural patina or cortex over most of the dorsal side and are void of other flake scars. Artifact assemblages with chert resources obtained from bedded resources usually do not have decortication flakes of any kind because there is no patina/cortex formation.

Primary Thinning Flake. This flake type represents a transitional mode of chert reduction. The intent of this reduction activity is to reduce a core to a crude biface. Flakes have a steep platform angle (i.e., $>65^\circ$) and lack cortex. However, occasional small remnants of cortex are prevalent at this point, especially on the striking platform.

Secondary Decortication Flake. These flakes occur as a by-product of patina/cortex removal of a core. They are differentiated from the previous flake type by a lesser amount of cortex evident on the dorsal side and at least one or part of one previous flake scar. These flakes have steep flake platform angles ($>75^\circ$).

Secondary Thinning Flake. These flake types represent a reduction mode that is a direct result of the previous reduction activities (i.e., primary thinning). Soft, antler billet percussion and pressure flaking are used for this mode of reduction. At this point, the chert artifact being reduced or thinned is a biface rather than a core. The striking platform for this flake type is commonly represented by the edge of the biface. The platform angle is typically acute but can range from 30° to 65° . Previously removed flake scars are common on the dorsal side.

Shatter or Angular Shatter. These artifacts most frequently occur during percussion flake reduction of cores. These artifacts lack striking platforms, are thin, narrow, and triangular. They cannot be definitively

associated with a specific functional category of chert reduction due to their ubiquity.

Uniface. A uniface only has evidence of use-wear on one side of the artifact. Unifacial artifacts include utilized flakes, end and side scrapers, and bladelets. However, bladelets are typically categorized as blades or lamellar flakes and are diagnostic of the Middle Woodland period.

Identification of the material type of individual artifacts is based on several attributes, including color, inclusions, and luster. Several resources were used to aid in the inventory of the material types, including Converse (1994), DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady (1998), and Stout and Schoenlaub (1945). Chert outcrops have been identified in the immediate and surrounding terrain to this project corridor.

Historic Period Artifact Analysis

The artifacts recovered during these investigations will be inventoried and analyzed. The inventory will be specific to type and age if the artifact is temporally diagnostic. The functional inventory of the site will be similar to that of South (1977) where artifacts are segregated into categories such as kitchen, arms, architecture, and etcetera. South's (1977) theoretical approach also emphasizes the development and interpretation of artifact patterns found at sites. This method can be used to understand depositional patterning on the intra- and inter-site level. Ball (1984) modified this approach, making it applicable for use in the Ohio Valley.

Artifacts recovered from the subsurface testing will be inventoried and the results analyzed to identify differential patterning of functionally specific artifact groups within areas of high and low artifact density. The specific historic period temporal affiliation of the artifacts will be determined by relative dating. The identification of historic artifacts for purposes of determining age is guided by ceramic/artifact analyses or source books by Carskadden et al. (1985); Cushion (1980); Dalrymple (1989); Deiss (1981); Esary (1982); Ewins (1997); Greer (1981); Hughes and Lester (1981); Hume (1991); Lang (1995); Majewski and O'Brien (1987); Mansberger (1981); Manson and Snyder (1997); McConnell (1992); McCorvie (1987); Miller (1987); Newman (1970); Ramsay (1976); Sonderman (1979); Spargo (1926); Sprague (2002); Stelle (2001); Sunbury (1979); Sussman (1977); Visser (1997); and Zimler (1987).

Architectural Field Methods

The purpose of the cultural historic portion of the project was to identify any historic properties in the area that may be affected by the proposed development of the project. These effects may be direct or indirect. Direct effects occur within the boundaries of the project, while indirect effects can occur for areas outside the direct boundaries and can include visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that are associated with the development of the project. Based on the nature of the project, the cultural historic investigations consisted of a systematic survey of all properties 50 years of age or older that are situated within 1,000 feet of the centerline of the proposed project.

METHODS

This survey was conducted following the guidelines established in *Archeology and Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (National Park Service 1983) and *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*. *National Register Bulletin No. 24* (National Park Service 1997). When properties are identified, they are subjected to the guidelines outlined in *National Register Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1996).

There are four criteria for eligibility to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Only one of these criteria must be met to be considered eligible for listing; however, oftentimes more than one of the criteria is met. The criteria for significance include:

- A. Association with historic events or patterns of events;
- B. Association with persons important to our past;
- C. Exceptional or important architectural characteristics; and/or
- D. Data potential.

Architectural properties typically qualify under Criteria A, B, or C. Criterion D is typically reserved for archaeological sites.

In addition to meeting at least one of the established criteria, the appropriate integrity must also be retained by the resource. There must be integrity of location, design, workmanship, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

Prior to commencing fieldwork, a literature review was conducted to determine if any previously recorded architectural properties, NRHP properties, or Ohio Genealogical Society cemeteries were present within the APE. Historic maps were also reviewed to aid in guiding the fieldwork and detecting the possible presence of properties 50 years of age or older within the APE. Background research was also conducted in order to establish a historic context of the region. The context was compiled by utilizing materials from the SHPO, archival materials at the respective county courthouses, local libraries, and several online resources. The establishment of the historic context helped to guide the interpretation of the field survey results.

The field survey included a systematic approach to identifying all properties 50 years of age or older within the survey APE (1,000 feet to either side of project) of the proposed project. Some areas will be blocked from having a direct line-of-sight to the proposed project by topography and forested areas. The areas that did not have a direct line-of-sight to the project were visually verified in the field and the survey did not include all of these areas. An advantage for this project is the presence of an existing line to gauge the direct line-of-sight from properties through field verification during the survey. Each property identified within the survey area that will have a direct line-of-sight was photographed and annotated on appropriate mapping and included in the report. Each property identified within the survey area was photographed and annotated on appropriate mapping and included in the report. The approach was to identify those

properties with NRHP potential, followed by a more intensive documentation and evaluation of those potentially eligible aboveground resources. The comprehensive survey involved recording of each property 50 years of age or older to a baseline level of documentation.

Weller focused on the ground plan, the height, and the roof configuration of each structure, noting all visible materials, appendages, extensions, or other alterations. Housing types and structural details within the report and utilized on OHI forms follow the terminology used by geographers Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer (1988), architectural historians McAlester and McAlester (1992), and Gordon (1992). Weller then supplemented the field survey data with an examination of available tax records, aerial photographs, and cartographic sources.

A summary and analysis of the field data detailing the overall architectural character of the survey APE is included as a narrative in the report. Weller historians analyzed the data and identified properties that are clearly not eligible for the NRHP due to a lack of significance or loss of integrity, as well as identified potential NRHP properties and advanced them to a more advanced level of documentation and evaluation.

Each property advanced to detailed study and submitted to SHPO through their online IForm application once all analyses were completed. The OHI includes detailed historical and descriptive information as well as appropriate mapping and photographs. OHI were prepared following guidance provided in the SHPO handbook *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Gordon 1992). Copies of the OHI are included in Appendix B. Based on the results of the field survey and archival research for each property, the property was then subjected to the *National Register Criteria for Evaluation* to conclude eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Any property concluded to be eligible to the NRHP was also subjected to application of the *Criteria of Adverse Effects* (36CFR800.5). The descriptions and evaluations are found in later sections of the report.

Definitions

Within this report, an *architectural resource* is defined as aboveground buildings or structures that are 50 years of age or older. A *historic property* is defined as a building, structure, object, or site that is listed in, or considered eligible for listing in, the NRHP. An *effect* is defined as an activity associated with the project that alters a characteristic of a historic property that qualified it for inclusion in the NRHP.

Curation

A letter regarding the disposition of the cultural materials identified and collected during survey for this project was sent to the landowners. A return letter outlining the disposition of these materials had not been received at the time of this report. Notes and maps affiliated with this project will be maintained at Weller & Associates, Inc. files.

Literature Review

The literature review study corridor accounted for a 305 m (1,000 ft) area extending from the planned work area/areas of disturbance. This allows for an understanding of the previously recorded resources that are in close proximity to the project (Figures 2-3). In conducting the literature review, the following resources were consulted at SHPO and the State Library of Ohio:

- 1) *Archeological Atlas of Ohio* (Mills 1914);
- 2) SHPO 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) Determinations of Eligibility (DOE) files;
- 7) SHPO CRM/contract archaeology files; and
- 8) Franklin County atlases, histories, historic USGS 15' series topographic map(s), and current USGS 7.5' series topographic map(s);
- 9) Online Cemetery and Genealogical resources.

The *Archeological Atlas of Ohio* (Mills 1914) did not indicate any resources that were located within or adjacent the project.

A review of the SHPO topographic maps indicated that there are no previously recorded sites within the study area; however, Weller's (2016) investigations indicated that there are 33 sites within the project area (Table 2; Figures 2-3). These sites include six lithic scatters and 27 isolated find spots. Recognized temporally diagnostic materials from this site include the Late Archaic and Late Woodland. The site assemblages range from 1-23 artifacts/site with the largest site being 1,120 sq m in size.

| Table 2. Archaeological sites identified within the study area. | | | | |
|---|-------------|--|-----------------------|------|
| OAI # | General Age | Specific Temporal Affiliation | Site Type | Area |
| FR3008 | Prehistoric | Late Archaic; Brewerton Side Notched | Lithic scatter (n=2) | 6 |
| FR3009 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flakes and utilized flake | Lithic scatter (n=3) | 20 |
| FR3010 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; biface frag. and flakes | Lithic scatter (n=13) | 777 |
| FR3011 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flake | Isolated find spot | 1 |
| FR3012 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; 3 tool frags and flakes | Lithic scatter (n=23) | 1120 |
| FR3013 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flakes | Lithic scatter (n=6) | 166 |
| FR3014 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; scraper and flakes | Lithic scatter (n=6) | 203 |
| FR3015 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flakes | Lithic scatter (n=2) | 12 |
| FR3016 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flakes | Lithic scatter (n=2) | 2 |
| FR3017 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flake | Isolated find spot | 1 |
| FR3018 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flake | Isolated find spot | 1 |
| FR3019 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flake | Isolated find spot | 1 |
| FR3020 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flake | Isolated find spot | 1 |
| FR3021 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flake | Isolated find spot | 1 |
| FR3022 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; utilized flake | Isolated find spot | 1 |
| FR3023 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; serrated biface midsection | Isolated find spot | 1 |

| | | | | |
|--------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| FR3024 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flake | Isolated find spot | 1 |
| FR3025 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flake | Isolated find spot | 1 |
| FR3026 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flake | Isolated find spot | 1 |
| FR3027 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flake | Isolated find spot | 1 |
| FR3028 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flake | Isolated find spot | 1 |
| FR3029 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flake | Isolated find spot | 1 |
| FR3030 | Prehistoric | Late Woodland (Madison point) | Isolated find spot | 1 |
| FR3031 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flake | Isolated find spot | 1 |
| FR3032 | Prehistoric | Unassigned; flake | Isolated find spot | 1 |
| FR3033 | Prehistoric | Late Archaic (Brewerton Side Notched) | Isolated find spot | 1 |

The OHI files indicated no previously recorded OHIs located in the project area or its study area.

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

A review of the SHPO online contract files did not indicate that any surveys had been completed within the project area or its study area. However, Weller had completed investigations for the Amlin-Cole 138kV transmission line that basically addressed the central part of the current project area (Weller 2016). All of the previously identified sites that are within the project area were identified during this survey that was conducted just a couple months prior to the current investigations.

Cartographic/atlas resources were reviewed for the project. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Franklin County, Ohio* (Caldwell et al. 1872) does not indicate any buildings or structures within the project; the project area was owned by E. Spring, S. J. Shields, N. Cover, Mrs. M. Simpson, M. A. Gatton, and B. P. Gatton. The USGS *1923 West Columbus, Ohio 15 Minute Series (Topographic)* map was reviewed and there does not appear to be any buildings identified in the project area (Figure 4). The USGS *1994 Galloway, Ohio 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)* map do not indicate any structures/buildings 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 corridor has been previously surveyed and what is the relationship of previously recorded properties to the project area?
- 2) Are cultural resources likely to be identified in the project area?

Previous investigations have identified 33 archaeological sites within the project area (Weller 2016). These all date from the prehistoric period and are mostly isolated finds. These sites are not dense or large. These previous investigations accounted for the landforms that are along Hamilton Ditch, an area with more relief and a drainage (though small). Similar types of sites and materials are anticipated from the current project area

as it exists outside of the previously investigated locations. Historic maps and atlases that were reviewed do not indicate any buildings formerly existing within the project area.

Archaeological Survey Results

The field investigations for this project were conducted from March 29-April 1, 2016 (Figures 5-11). This was conducted concurrently with another electric line-related project that was involved the central part of the current project area. These investigations were conducted under good climatic conditions. These investigations involved surface collection survey and sampling strategies along with visual inspection of the project and its surrounding setting. The field investigations involved surface collection and/or visual inspection as the areas were mostly farm fields. The fieldwork progressed fairly quickly as a result. The central part of the project area was previously investigated (Weller 2016), which resulted in the identification of 33 archaeological sites; none of these were considered to be significant. The work resulted in the identification of 17 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (33FR3037-3053) and one architectural site (FRA1057228).

The disturbances within the project are mostly affiliated with farming activity. Minus the Cole Road right-of-way and the treed stream corridor along Hamilton Ditch, the project is contained within agricultural fields. This area includes two soybean stubble fields. The smaller area is located to the east of Cole Road. The larger area is in the western part of the parcel, which is west of Hamilton Ditch and the previously investigated area. There are some slight disturbances along the northern part of the project as they are associated with the railroad right-of-way and its construction. Generally, disturbances were minimal within the project area.

Weller (2016) investigated a block area that is 24.1 ha (59.5 ac), which is the area that is between the two locations that are part of the current survey. This survey identified numerous archaeological sites that were all affiliated with prehistoric period land use. There were 26 archaeological sites identified in this area, 33FR3008-3033. None of these previously identified sites appear to extend into the limits of the current investigations.

Surface collection methods were conducted throughout the project area (Figures 5-9). There were two soybean stubble fields investigated. The smaller parcel is located on the east side of Cole Road and the larger surveyed area is to the west of the road. Excellent and well weathered surface conditions were experienced in this area as the bare ground surface visibility was at 75 percent. Survey of this area identified archaeological sites that are associated with the prehistoric period (n=16) and one site that has a prehistoric/historic period component. The individual location of each prehistoric period artifact was plotted using a GPS system. Artifacts from the historic period component were grab sampled while the boundaries of this scatter was demarcated with a GPS system. Site determination was based on individual artifact spatial relationships and landforms. This area is comparably undulating to slightly rolling; the eastern parcel is elevated, but comparably flat. There is more pronounced relief nearer the drainages in this area (i.e., Hamilton Ditch and Clover-Groff Ditch; otherwise, the upland landforms gradually drain towards them. These investigations identified 17 archaeological sites

(33FR3037-3053) during surface collection; the architectural site (FRA1057228) was visually inspected and photographed. These resources are described in greater detail in the following text.

Archaeological Site Descriptions

Archaeological sites were identified during these investigations. The sites were identified in agricultural fields that are to the east and west of Hamilton Ditch and in a smaller field that is to the east of Cole Road. There were 17 archaeological sites identified (33FR3037-3053) during these investigations (Figure 5; Table 4). There was one historic period artifact scatter identified, 33FR3041. There were isolated finds (n=13) identified and they are described first followed by artifact scatters (n=4). The following is a description of these sites, details of their conditions/locations, artifacts, and their individual consideration/evaluation regarding their National Register significance.

Prehistoric Period Isolated Find Spots

There were 13 isolated finds identified during these investigations (33FR3037-3040, 3042-3050). Isolated find spots, by definition, have a site size that is 1 sq m. These all date from the prehistoric period, and some are tools and temporally diagnostic. These particular sites/artifacts that are tools or diagnostic are textually described in more detail in chronological order as they occur in Table 3 and immediately following this table.

None of these sites are considered to be individually significant in regards to the NRHP. They lack integrity and the ability to yield additional and important information regarding the history or prehistory of this area/region. No further work is deemed necessary at any of the sites that are considered as isolated finds.

Table 3. Prehistoric Artifact Inventory for Sites 33FR3037-3053.

| Site | Easting | Northing | Artifact | Material | Count |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| FR3037 | 312963.222 | 4425256.333 | Primary thinning flake | Delaware | 1 |
| FR3038 | 312707.013 | 4425332.569 | MacCorkle Bifurcated Stemmed point | Upper Mercer | 1 |
| FR3039 | 312675.848 | 4425276.367 | Utilized flake | Flint Ridge | 1 |
| FR3040 | 312680.821 | 4425182.531 | Primary thinning flake | Upper Mercer | 1 |
| FR3042 | 313237.675 | 4425143.271 | Primary thinning flake | Delaware | 1 |
| FR3043 | 313187.205 | 4425214.614 | Primary thinning flake | Delaware | 1 |
| FR3044 | 313165.265 | 4425239.550 | Primary thinning flake | Delaware | 1 |
| FR3045 | 313140.888 | 4425315.748 | Unfinished biface | Delaware | 1 |
| FR3046 | 313084.512 | 4425313.678 | Blocky irregular | Flint Ridge | 1 |
| FR3047 | 313228.375 | 4425218.382 | Secondary thinning flake | Delaware | 1 |
| FR3048 | 313272.088 | 4425236.727 | Primary thinning flake | Delaware | 1 |
| FR3049 | 313171.453 | 4425261.941 | Primary thinning flake | Delaware | 1 |
| FR3050 | 314110.177 | 4425288.965 | Secondary thinning flake | Delaware | 1 |
| FR3051-1 | 313011.222 | 4425057.178 | Vosburg point | Glacial | 1 |

| | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|---|
| FR3051-2 | 313025.073 | 4425057.016 | Utilized flake | Upper Mercer | 1 |
| FR3051-3 | 313019.255 | 4425071.062 | Primary thinning flake | Delaware | 1 |
| FR3052-1 | 313172.724 | 4425116.362 | Primary thinning flake | Delaware | 1 |
| FR3052-2 | 313182.276 | 4425116.889 | Primary thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 |
| FR3052-3 | 313197.434 | 4425098.449 | Secondary thinning flake | Delaware | 1 |
| FR3053-1 | 313998.497 | 4425373.784 | Secondary thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 |
| FR3053-2 | 313996.556 | 4425376.000 | Primary thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 |
| | | | | | |

Site 33FR3038 is a prehistoric period isolated hafted biface (Table 3). The proximal majority of a MacCorkle Bifurcated Stemmed point (Figure 10) was identified from this site. This artifact has straight edges that have been thinned and they are serrated. The base is expanding and there is one of the bifurcation lobes remaining. There is evidence of grinding on this lobe and it extends into the notching element. The blade is thin and has a biconvex cross-section. The shoulder is abrupt and forms a 90-degree angle. This artifact would have functioned as hafted knife. MacCorkle points date from the Early Archaic period from about 7,000-6,500 BC (Justice 1987: 89).

Site 33FR3039 is a prehistoric period isolated unifacial tool (Figure 5). The artifact that was identified from this site is a utilized flake of Flint Ridge material (Table 3). These tool forms are regarded as being use as expedient cutting implements; they are not temporally diagnostic.

Site 33FR3045 is a prehistoric period biface (Table 3). The artifact identified from this site is an unfinished biface of Delaware chert (Table 3). It is somewhat rectangular in shape. There remain two striking platforms along the longer, lateral sides. Based on the presence of several hinge fractures and the overall thickness, this tool preform was likely discarded prior to attempts to complete it. This artifact is not temporally or functionally diagnostic.

Prehistoric and Historic Period Artifact Scatters

33FR3041

This site is a historic period artifact scatter that was identified during surface collection of a well-weathered soybean stubble field (Figure 5). The bare ground surface visibility in this field was estimated to be about 75 percent. This site is located on the highest elevation in the field. It is located to the west of Cole Road, south of a railroad corridor, and west of Hamilton Ditch. Hamilton Ditch is the closest drainage, which flows into Clover-Groff Ditch and is part of the Hellbranch-Darby Creek-Scioto River watershed. The dimensions of this site are 53.6 m north-south by 60.8 m east-west; the site size is considered to be 3,148.6 sq m.

Cartographic and topographic resources were inspected as this is a historic period component. The site area is located on the S. I. Shields approximately 19-acre property in the late nineteenth century (Caldwell et al. 1872); there were no buildings indicated on this parcel or near the site location. The Little Miami Railroad is indicated to the north of

the area. and the site is to the northwest of the community of Alton. Inspection of the early twentieth century topographic resource (Figure 4), does not indicate any buildings at this location. The historic period materials present at this site appear to be affiliated with a former residential location that was present in this area between 1872-1923. This is based on the site location (high spot in the middle of a field), types of artifacts, a driveway leading to the field/site, and lack of any noted buildings on either of the reviewed cartographic resources.

A representative sample of artifacts was obtained from a grab-sampled survey of this site. The boundaries of this deposit was plotted using a global positioning system. Some materials were observed at this site, but not collected. This included brick fragments, misc. metal, and duplicate artifact types. These were not collected as they were either cumbersome and/or was not deemed necessary for the purposes of evaluating this resource. There is a proportionately high number of kitchen-related items in this assemblage largely because these were sought after for dating purposes.

Table 4. Site 33FR3041 recovered artifacts by group, class, attributes, and date.

| Provenience | Group | Class | Attribute 1 | Attribute 2 | Min. Date | Max. Date | Qty |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----|
| Surface Collection | Domestic | Ceramic Tableware | Whiteware | Plain | 1820 | - | 5 |
| | Domestic | Ceramic Tableware | Whiteware | Blue Transfer | 1828 | 1865 | 3 |
| | Domestic | Ceramic Cookware/Storage | Stoneware | Salt-glazed | 1750 | 1900 | 3 |
| | Domestic | Ceramic Tableware | Whiteware | Hand-painted | 1820 | 1865 | 3 |
| | Domestic | Ceramic Cookware/Storage | Redware | Glazed | 1750 | 1900 | 1 |
| | Domestic | Ceramic Tableware | Porcelain | Plain | | | 1 |
| | Domestic | Glass storage | Bottle glass | Olive green | 1750 | 1865 | 1 |
| | Domestic | Glass storage | Bottle glass | Dark green | | | 1 |
| | Domestic | Glass storage | Bottle glass | Flint hue | | | 1 |
| | Domestic | Glass storage | Bottle glass | Amethyst; tooled top | 1865 | --- | 1 |
| | Domestic | Glass storage | Bottle glass | Brown | | | 1 |
| | Personal | Leisure | Clay Pipe stem | Pt. Pleasant type | 1838 | 1890 | 1 |
| | Personal | Toy | Whiteware | Doll leg frag | | | 1 |
| | Prehistoric | Lithic | Biface midsection | Delaware chert | --- | --- | 1 |

The artifacts that were identified from this site appear to date from the latter part of the nineteenth century and into the early part of the twentieth century (Figure 10). This is inferred by the types of ceramic materials that were gathered. The other artifacts that were collected include stoneware, redware, plain whiteware, and various hues of bottle glass; some of which are not aberrant findings at a site dating to the twentieth century. A ribbed Point Pleasant pipe stem fragment was identified, which were manufactured from 1838-1890 (Sunbury 1979). Olive green spirit glass typically predates 1865 (Newman 1970). Kitchen wares consisting of hand-painted whiteware and transfer prints date from pre-1865, typically about 1830-1860 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980).

This site was evaluated for its eligibility for the NRHP. This site lacks integrity (Little et al. 2000:39-43; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service [USDI, NPS] 1997:44-45) and the ability to yield further and important information regarding the historic period. The area appears to be eroded and the materials are not dense or

temporally concise. There was no particular patterning to the artifacts and they were somewhat diffuse considering this is a historic period site. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work at this site is not deemed necessary.

33FR3051

This site is a prehistoric period lithic scatter that was identified during surface collection of a well-weathered soybean stubble field (Figure 5). The bare ground surface visibility in this field was estimated to be about 75 percent. This site is located in an upland, till plain situation that is generally indicative of nearly level to very gently undulating terrain. The artifacts are from an elevation in this setting. It is located to the west of Cole Road, south of a railroad corridor, and west of Hamilton Ditch. Hamilton Ditch is the closest drainage, which flows into Clover-Groff Ditch and is part of the Hellbranch-Darby Creek-Scioto River watershed. The dimensions of this site are 15.4 m north-south by 26.7m east-west; the site size is considered to be 127.1 sq m.

There were three artifacts identified from this site (Table 3). The material assemblage includes Upper Mercer, Delaware, and Glacial chert. One artifact is a flake that is indicative of middle stage lithic reduction. The other artifacts are tool forms and one is diagnostic. One tool is an Upper Mercer utilized flake identified from this site. These tool forms are regarded as being use as expedient cutting implements; they are not temporally diagnostic.

A complete Vosburg point was identified from this site (Figure 10). This artifact was manufactured from Glacial chert. The blade edges are straight, but with steep edges suggesting they have been reworked. The shoulders are barbed. The expanding base has been thinning for hafting, but there is no evidence of grinding. Based on the symmetry, size, and edge treatment, this artifact likely functioned as a projectile point. Vosburg points are affiliated with the Late Archaic Laurentian tradition from about 3200-2500 BC (Justice 1987:116).

This site was evaluated for its eligibility for the NRHP. This site lacks integrity (Little et al. 2000:39-43; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service [USDI, NPS] 1997:44-45) and the ability to yield further and important information regarding prehistory as it lacks integrity. The site has a numerically and functionally limited artifact assemblage from a plowzone context. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work at this site is not deemed necessary.

33FR3052

This site is a prehistoric period lithic scatter that was identified during surface collection of a well-weathered soybean stubble field (Figure 5). The bare ground surface visibility in this field was estimated to be about 75 percent. This site is located in an upland, till plain situation that is generally indicative of nearly level to very gently undulating terrain. The artifacts are from an elevation in this setting. It is located to the west of Cole Road, south of a railroad corridor, and west of Hamilton Ditch. Hamilton Ditch is the closest drainage, which flows into Clover-Groff Ditch and is part of the

Hellbranch-Darby Creek-Scioto River watershed. The dimensions of this site are 19.3 m north-south by 26.7 m east-west; the site size is considered to be 127.1 sq m.

There were three artifacts identified from this site (Table 3). The material assemblage includes Delaware and Flint Ridge chert. These flakes are indicative of middle stage lithic reduction. They are not temporally diagnostic.

This site was evaluated for its eligibility for the NRHP. This site lacks integrity (Little et al. 2000:39-43; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service [USDI, NPS] 1997:44-45) and the ability to yield further and important information regarding prehistory as it lacks integrity. The site has a numerically and functionally limited artifact assemblage from a plowzone context. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work at this site is not deemed necessary.

33FR3053

This site is a prehistoric period lithic scatter that was identified during surface collection of a well-weathered soybean stubble field (Figures 5). The bare ground surface visibility in this field was estimated to be about 75 percent. This site is located in an upland, till plain situation that is generally indicative of nearly level to very gently undulating terrain. The artifacts are from an elevation in this setting. It is located to the east of Cole Road, south of a railroad corridor, and west of Clover-Groff Ditch. Clover-Groff Ditch is the closest drainage and is part of the Hellbranch-Darby Creek-Scioto River watershed. Since there were two artifacts identified from this site, the site size is a reflection of the distance between them and is 6 sq m.

There were two artifacts identified from this site (Table 3) and they are both of Flint Ridge material. These flakes are indicative of middle stage lithic reduction. They are not temporally diagnostic.

This site was evaluated for its eligibility for the NRHP. This site lacks integrity (Little et al. 2000:39-43; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service [USDI, NPS] 1997:44-45) and the ability to yield further and important information regarding prehistory as it lacks integrity. The site has a numerically and functionally limited artifact assemblage from a plowzone context. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work at this site is not deemed necessary.

Archaeological Fieldwork Summary

The field investigations for this project were conducted in upland till plain conditions that were generally flat to slightly sloping and involving agricultural fields. Much of the examined area is consistent with soybean stubble fields as were remaining from the previous year's harvest. Surface collection methods were accomplished throughout this area as this has proven to be the most effective means of identifying archaeological deposits in this setting. Surface collection was readily accomplished in as these fields offered 75 percent bare ground visibility. Surface collection was the primary method of sampling for this project. Visual inspection was conducted as necessary to document obvious disturbances and their nature. These investigations identified 17

previously unrecorded archaeological sites (Figure 11), which are very common site types in this type of upland setting.

Weller (2016) had conducted cultural resource management investigations for the Cole-Amlin 138kV electric line, which accounted for the central part of the Cole Substation parcel. There were 27 archaeological sites identified in this area, most of which were associated with short-termed prehistoric period land use; none of these previously identified sites were regarded as being significant. The current investigations were conducted in identical soybean stubble conditions (i.e., same fields and landowner) that are to the east and west of this formerly investigated area. The sites that were identified during the more recent investigations are very similar to those that were identified during the Cole-Amlin 138kV survey.

There were 17 sites identified including one historic/prehistoric period component (33FR3041) with the remainder being affiliated with the prehistoric period (33FR3037-3040, 3042-3053). The prehistoric period sites consisted of 13 isolated find spots and three lithic scatters; there was one prehistoric artifact identified from the historic period site. There were 22 prehistoric period artifacts identified within the Cole Substation area, discounting the central part that was previously reviewed (there was 96 prehistoric period artifacts identified when the central part is included).

The chert types included Upper Mercer, Flint Ridge, Delaware, and Glacial. The artifact assemblage in this area was no greater than three/site. None of these sites appear to have clustered or patterned depositions with potlidding and fire-cracked rock lacking. This area was evidently repeatedly occupied, which is clearly evidenced by the presence of multiple diagnostic materials. This type of activity is part of a foraging behavior strategy. These types of sites would be expected given the upland nature of this setting and the limited environment diversity. They are less likely to leave much more than trace elements of their past use with occasional, but temporally limited occupations. Additional work at such sites is unlikely to produce significant non-redundant information. Sites such as villages, habitations, and base camps should be expected in neighboring areas where there is access to a greater diversity of environments, productive patches, or convergences of streams. Sites such as were identified in the project area are sometimes regarded as ‘satellites’ to these occupations.

Site 33FR3041 is an historic period site that was identified in the western part of the parcel. The artifacts that were identified from this site and cartographic resources suggest it dates from sometime between 1872-1923. It does appear to be associated with a former residential location. The artifacts are not dense, but are scattered through the site and most seem to be displaced via erosion.

Architectural Survey Results

The project APE, defined as 1,000 feet to either side of the project centerline per OPSB rules, consisted of modern housing developments, rural residential areas and rural agricultural landscapes (Figure 3). The residences within the APE were predominantly modern structures. In total, three properties 50 years of age or older were identified within the survey APE that may have a direct line-of-sight to the project.

Two properties were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These architectural resources are not individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C due to a lack of associative significance, a loss of integrity, and a lack of character defining features.

Following is a summary of the properties that were not advanced to detailed study. The S-1 house is located at 266 Cole Road in Galloway, Ohio (Figure 11). The house dates to an age of ca. 1920, with a detached garage built in 1945 (Figures 12 and 13). The single story, four bay, cross gable, Vernacular house was remodeled in 1996. The house is clad in vinyl siding, with modern windows, and an asphalt shingle roof. The roof supports a chimney located behind the intersection of the gables. A noticeable detail of the house is the two bay, façade porch with a sunburst design on a gable, which extends to form the roof of the porch. The two door gabled garage is located further back on the property on the southerly side of the house. The house was not found to be substantially associated with events, patterns of events, or individuals important to our history in a manner necessary for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and B. The house does not represent a specific architectural type, and has experienced significant alterations in its siding and fenestration. The house is not eligible under Criterion C.

Two outbuildings of property S-2 are located within the project area (Figure 11). The outbuildings are located behind the rear elevation of a house. The associated house of the outbuildings is located within the APE but outside of the project area at 279 Cole Road in Galloway, Ohio (Figure 11 and 16-18). The house was built in 1967 and as such is less than fifty years of age. The Vernacular house has additionally been significantly altered, with several additions added. A third outbuilding/garage is additionally located within the APE but outside the project area. The two outbuildings located within the project area date prior to the construction of the house. Historical aerial photographs of the property that date back to 1957 show the presence of the two outbuildings. The garage is shown to be built at a later time, after 1971 but before 1994. Topographic maps dating back to 1923, show the presence of structures at the property, indicating that the two outbuildings date at least to this period of time.

Both outbuildings are wood framed, gabled, barns that are deteriorating and in poor condition. Portions of the metal roofs of the barns have fallen off to reveal the wood lathe beneath. The outbuildings are no longer associated with an original house, and do not possess character defining features or associative significance. The outbuildings are therefore not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C for inclusion in the NRHP.

The remaining identified resource, FRA1057228/Phillippi House, exhibited potential NRHP significance and as such was advanced to detailed study and discussed below. The resource was placed within its historic context and Weller evaluated the resource to determine if it had potential for inclusion in the NRHP. Since Weller did not have access to the interiors of the properties and access to resources was generally restricted to the public right-of-way during the survey, no documentation for any resource interiors are included unless available through archival records.

FRA1057228/Phillippi House

Location: 374 Cole Road, Hilliard, OH

Construction Date: 1920

Description: FRA1057228 is a two-story Vernacular house built in 1920, located at 374 Cole Road, Hilliard, Ohio (Figures 11, 14, and 15). The four bay, wood frame, cross gable house, rests on a cut stone foundation. An asphalt shingle roof with slightly extended eaves, protects vinyl siding and modern fenestration. The entrance is sheltered by an enclosed porch with a recessed doorway. The westerly side of the doorway is decorated with a pilaster and a modern octagonal window. The porch is protected by a metal shed roof porch. A single story addition at the rear elevation is similarly clad with vinyl siding and modern fenestration, and has an asphalt shingle shed roof. An enclosed porch is located at the southerly elevation of the addition, with a partially metal shed roof extending from the asphalt shingle roof.

Numerous agricultural and domestic outbuildings are located on the property. These include several wood framed barns, sheds, a trailer, garage, and two silos.

History: Built in 1920, the Phillippi House is currently on a parcel that is 5.3828 acres in size. The house and the general outbuildings are visible in historical aerial photographs dating back to 1957. Topographic maps dating back to 1923 show a structure was present on the Phillippi property as well as the railroad just north of the property, that still exists today. A 1955 topographic map shows the outlines of some additional agricultural outbuildings and barns in addition to the presence of a structure on the property. The 1872 Franklin County Atlas indicates that the property had at one time belonged to an M. A. Outton. At this time the property was a little over 19 acres in size. The house was remodeled in 2008.

NRHP Evaluation: Farming has historically been a primary form of occupation and economic source for residents of Ohio, particularly from the earliest days of settlement until the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. The 1920 Phillippi House was built after the period of significance of farming in Ohio, particularly in Columbus, which by the 1920's, had already developed into a major metropolitan area. The Phillippi House was not found to be substantially associated with events, patterns of events, or individuals important to our history in a manner necessary for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and B. The Phillippi house does not represent a specific architectural type, and has experienced significant alterations. The house was remodeled in 2008 and is currently clad in vinyl siding. Modern replacement windows, and the enclosure of the entry porch have further altered the historic integrity of the house. An addition has also been added at the rear elevation. The house is not eligible under Criterion C.

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 limited area surrounding it. The project involves the construction of an electric substation. This is being conducted in a semi-rural area that is northwest of the Community of Alton. As this project is subject to OPSB rules and regulations, the APE is 305 m (1,000 ft) from edges of the project boundaries.

The proposed work for the Cole Station will involve above ground structures such as fencing, substation amenities, and pole structures. However, most of the taller pole structures were addressed previously (Weller 2016) for the Amlin-Cole 138kV electric line project. There were no historic properties identified during this previous survey.

The current project plans include buildings that are older than 50 years (FRA1057228); these resources are not regarded as being significant. There were 17 archaeological sites identified during this survey (33FR3037-3053) and 26 that are within the project area that were identified during a previous survey (i.e., 33FR3008-3033). None of these sites were regarded as being significant/eligible for the NRHP.

This project will involve the removal some buildings that are older than 50 years as associated with the Phillippi Parcel (FRA1057228); this is not a significant resou. There were 43 archaeological resources identified in association with this project, however, none are considered to be eligible for the NRHP. This project is not considered to have any adverse effect on historic properties. The re-utilization of the existing electric line for service improvements is congruent with the current use of this corridor.

Conclusions and Recommendations

In May of 2016, Weller & Associates, Inc. conducted Phase I cultural resource management investigations for American Electric Power's 53.5 ha (132.1 ac) proposed Cole Substation Project in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio. There was one architectural site identified (FRA1057228) and evaluated during this survey. There were 17 previously unrecorded archaeological sites identified, 33FR3037-3053, during these investigations and there are 26 sites that were identified by a previous survey that are within the current project (i.e., 33FR3008-3033). None of these sites are considered to be significant and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is considered to be necessary for the archaeological sites within this project area.

There are three individual architectural properties 50 years of age or older that were identified within the survey and are within the APE that may have a direct line-of-sight to the project. Photographs and structural data for each property were collected in the field. Three properties were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. There were no historic properties identified within the project APE. Therefore, Weller & Associates, Inc. recommends a finding of no historic properties in the APE for direct effects, and no historic properties in the APE for indirect effects is recommended for this project.

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Figure



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



Figure 3. Aerial map indicating the location of the project and previously recorded resources in the study area.

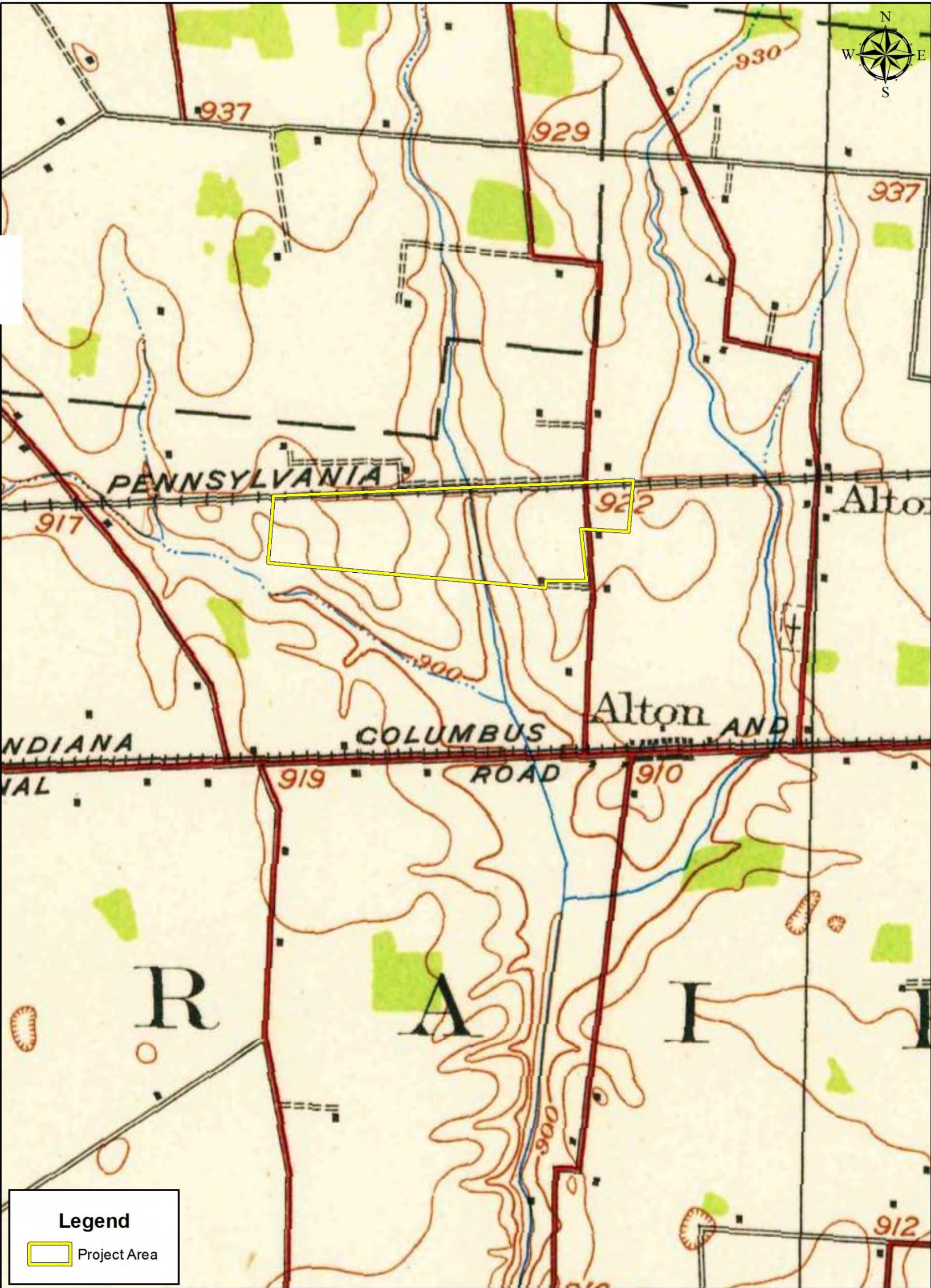


Figure 4. Portions of the USGS 1923 West Columbus, Ohio 15 Minute Series (Topographic) map indicating the location of the project.

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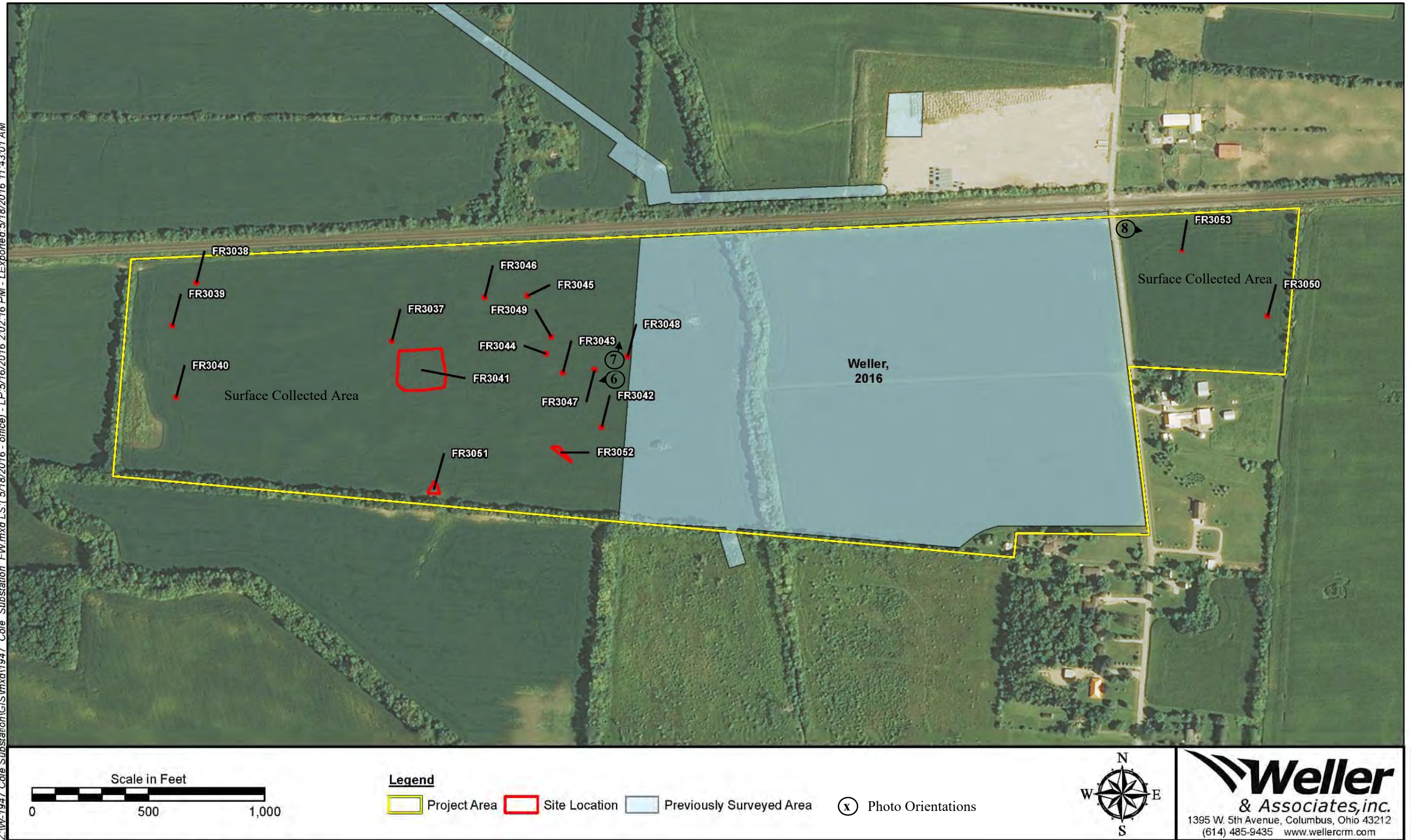


Figure 5. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.



Figure 6. View of the conditions within the western portion of the project.



Figure 7. Another view of the conditions within the western portion of the project.



Figure 8. View of the conditions within the eastern portion of the project.



Figure 9. View of the visibility within the surface collected areas.

FR3038



MacCorkle Stemmed Point

Length: NA
Width: 28.0mm
Stem Length: 10.9mm
Neck Width: 19.0mm
Thickness: 7.0mm
Material: Glacial

Justice 1987; 86-90

FR3051



Vosburg Corner Notched Point

Length: 35.8mm
Width: 25.6mm
Stem Length: 9.4mm
Neck Width: 14.7mm
Thickness: 6.6mm
Material: Glacial

Justice 1987; 116-119



Scale
0 12.7mm 25.4mm
0 1/2" 1"

Figure 10. Some of the artifacts from the project.



Figure 11. Aerial map showing the location of FRA1057228, S-1, S-2, and S-2 Outbuildings.



Figure 12: S-1 Facing Northeast.



Figure 13: S-1 Garage.



Figure 14: FRA1057228/Phillippi House and outbuildings.



Figure 15: FRA1057228/Phillippi Property Outbuildings.



Figure 16: S-2.



Figure 17: S-2 Garage and Barn Outbuildings.



Figure 18: S-2 Barn Outbuildings.

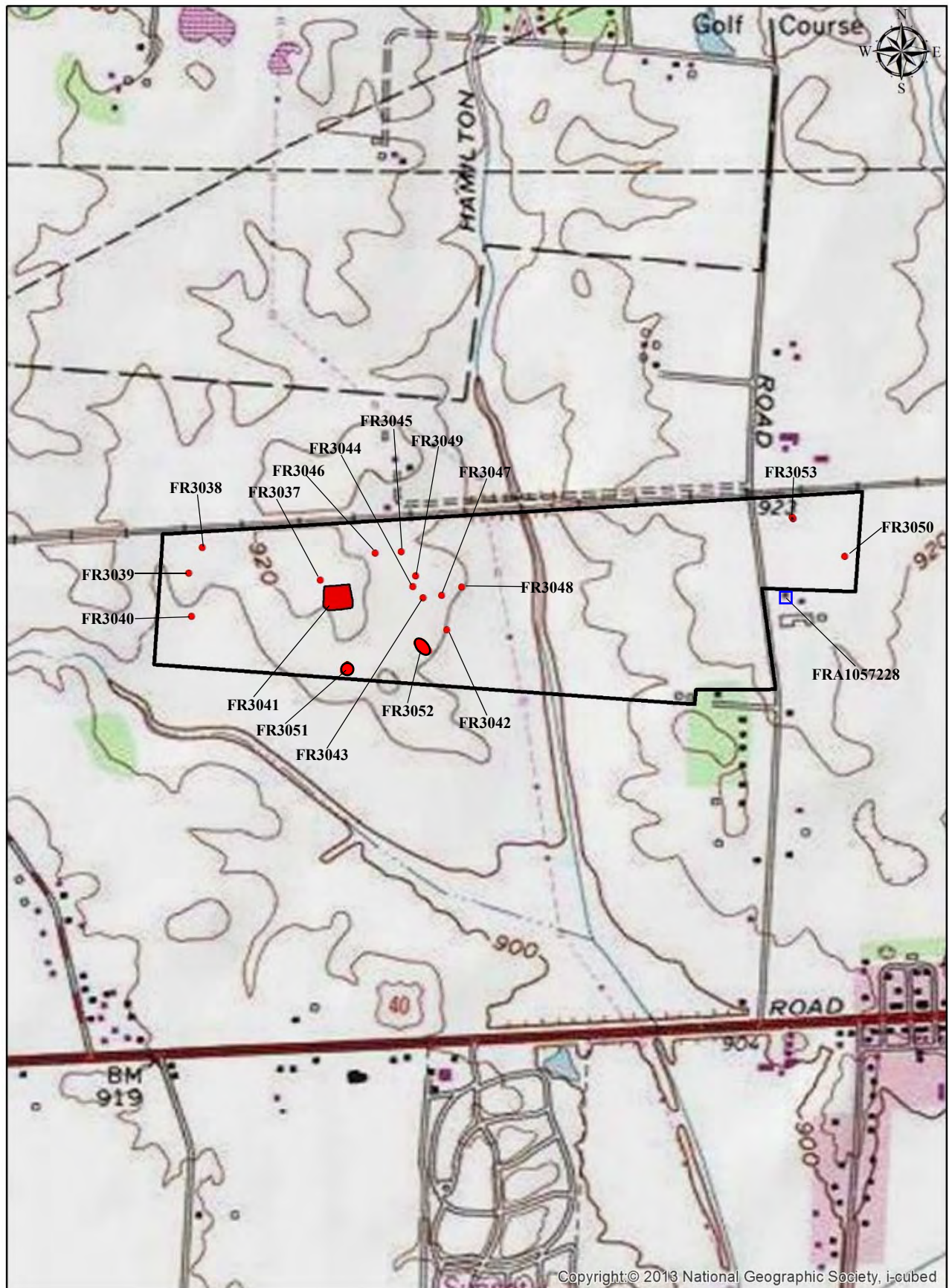


Figure 19. Portion of the USGS 1994 Galloway, Ohio 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) map indicating the location of Sites FR3037-3053 and FRA1057228.

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in

Case No(s). 16-1558-EL-BLN

Summary: Letter of Notification - Part 3 of 7 electronically filed by Mrs. Erin C Miller on behalf of AEP Ohio Transmission Company