

Appendix F: Cultural Historic Investigations Report



**Cultural Historic Investigations for the Proposed South Field Energy
Interconnection Facilities,
Yellow Creek and Madison Townships, Columbiana County, Ohio**

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A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Christopher L. Nelson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending from the end.

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November 13, 2015

**Lead Agency: Ohio Power Siting Board
Ohio State Historic Preservation Office ID: not assigned**

ABSTRACT

Under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc., Weller & Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural historic survey for the proposed South Field Energy Interconnection Facilities (the Project) in Columbiana County, Ohio. The Project location is approximately 2.5 miles northwest of Wellsville, Ohio. The Project consists of an approximately 3.4-mile right-of-way that will be approximately 300 feet wide, which will include both an aerial electric transmission line and, for a portion of the right-of-way, an underground natural gas pipeline. A partial alternate route is also included in the survey that diverges from the preferred route length by approximately 0.8 miles. Structures within the transmission line corridor will range from approximately 80 to 170 feet above the ground. In addition, approximately 38 acres were also studied, within which a switchyard and laydown area, with an approximately 0.3 mile access road extending west off Sines Road, are proposed. The Project is subject to Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) Application requirements under Chapter 4906 of the Ohio Revised Code. The investigations, including a background literature review and intensive field survey, were conducted in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 4906-15-06(F), which concerns socioeconomic and land use impact analysis in applications for certificates for electric transmission facilities through the OPSB.

This report covers the results of the cultural historic survey of the entire area that may be affected by the proposed development 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 proposed Project location. .

In total, one individual property 50 years of age or older was identified within the survey area that will have a direct line-of-sight to the Project. The property is a farmstead, with several buildings surrounding the house, located at the extreme western end of the survey area; however, all buildings associated with the farmstead are outside of the Project area. . Following an evaluation of this resource, it was determined to be not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to a lack of association and integrity. Therefore, Weller & Associates, Inc. recommends that no historic properties will be affected by the Project.

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INTRODUCTION

Under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc., Weller & Associates, Inc. (Weller), conducted a cultural historic survey for the proposed South Field Energy Interconnection Facilities in Columbiana County, Ohio (the Project). The Project location is approximately 2.5 miles northwest of Wellsville, Ohio (Figures 1-3). The Project consists of an approximately 3.4-mile right-of-way (ROW) that will be approximately 300 feet wide, which will include both an aerial electric transmission line and, for a portion of the ROW, an underground natural gas pipeline. The Project also includes a partial alternate route that diverges from the preferred route for approximately 0.8 miles. Structures within the transmission line corridor will range from approximately 80 to 170 feet above the ground. In addition, the Project includes approximately 38 acres within which a switchyard and associated laydown area, with an approximately 0.3 mile access road extending west off Sines Road, are proposed. The Project is subject to Ohio Power Siting Board Application (OPSB) requirements under Chapter 4906 of the Ohio Revised Code. The investigations, including a background literature review and intensive field survey, were conducted in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Chapter 4906-15-06(F), which concerns socioeconomic and land use impact analysis in applications for certificates for electric transmission facilities through the OPSB.

This report covers the results of the cultural historic survey of the entire area that may be affected by the proposed development 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 proposed Project..

The proposed transmission line will follow a ROW in a general east-west orientation. It will extend westward from the previously surveyed South Field Energy Facility and terminate at the 38-acre property on which an approximately 3.5-acre switchyard is proposed. The ROW will run through portions of previously mined land, agricultural fields, and forested areas. The entirety of the ROW will run through a rolling, rural landscape dominated by agricultural and intermittent forested areas. The rolling topography and forested areas may block the view to portions of the Project from nearby properties.

The documentation of properties in the field, archival research, and report authoring were conducted by Christopher Nelson, who also served as Principal Investigator for the Project. Mapping for the Project was generated by Josh Engle. The field survey and archival research was conducted on November 3, 2015.

RESEARCH DESIGN

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 include visual, audible, and atmospheric effects on cultural resources 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 boundaries of the proposed Project (Area of Potential Effect [APE]).

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 for a property to be considered eligible for listing, although more than one can be 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, in order to be NRHP-eligible, 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 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). Some areas will be blocked from having a direct line-of-sight to the proposed Project by topography and forested areas. The locations that did not have a direct line-of-sight to the Project were visually verified in the field but were excluded from further survey. An advantage for this Project is the presence of an existing line which helped to gauge the direct line-of-sight from properties during field verification. The existing line served as a visual target during the survey to confirm visibility from potential resources. Additionally, the existing line lessens the drastic change in the

landscape resulting from installation of the new line. Each property identified within the APE that will have a direct line-of-sight to the Project was photographed and annotated on appropriate mapping and included in this 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 each property 50 years of age or older to a baseline level of documentation.

For structures greater than 50 years old, 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 included in this 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 this report. Photographs of every structure that is 50 years of age or older that were not advanced to detailed study as discussed below are included as an appendix to this 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 was documented on an OHI Form, or revised OHI Form (for those properties that were previously recorded), and submitted to SHPO through their online IForm application once all analyses were completed. The OHI Form includes detailed historical and descriptive information as well as appropriate mapping and photographs. OHI Forms were prepared following guidance provided in the SHPO handbook *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Gordon 1992). Copies of the OHI Form are included in Appendix A. Based on the results of the field survey and archival research, each 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 provided in later sections of this 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.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Columbiana County History

Columbiana County was organized March 25, 1803 from land that originally made up Jefferson and Washington Counties. Governor Edward Tiffin signed the bill officially creating the county on April 16, 1803. Many of the first settlers that came into this area were of English, German, Scotch, Irish, Jewish, Welsh, and Italian decent. The settlers moved into one of five sub-divisions that made up Columbiana County. The original townships were Springfield, Middleton, St. Clair, Salem, and Center. John Quinn, a hunter, who in 1792 moved into St. Clair Township, made the earliest semi-permanent settlement. Around the same time that John Quinn was building a cabin in 1792, Col. Boquet built a base camp in Middleton Township to pursue Native Americans. Also in 1792, a farmer named Mr. Carpenter cleared land near West Point for a farm. Carpenter is probably the first permanent settler in the county (Barth 1926; McCord 1905; Bentley 1902).

The original county seat was located in Fairfield Township in 1803. Courts for the county seat were first held in a barn owned by Mathias Lower. The first sheriff of the County was John Corzer and Reasin Beall was clerk. The first courthouse and jail were log structures located in Lisbon authorized for construction in 1803. These were replaced in 1817 and in 1887, a fire destroyed that courthouse and they built a third (Barth 1926; McCord 1905; Bentley 1902).

In 1828, the Sandy and Beaver Canal Company was created and operated out of New Lisbon (i.e., Lisbon). The company went about raising money through selling stock and land speculators began driving up the costs of property along the proposed canal corridor. This led to a construction boon to several of the smaller communities in Columbiana County including Kensington, Guilford, Hanover, Lisbon, and Dungannon. Part of the difficulty in its construction was the ruggedness of the terrain and the eventual creation of the Big and Little Tunnels that were part of the middle component of the canal corridor. The design, survey, and canal construction was under the initial direction of Major D. B. Douglas and finalized by E. H. Gill. Hanover was essentially considered to be the turning point of the canal venture. Locks and constructions were labeled as being east or west of this community. There are numerous locks (n=90), dams (n=30), and reservoirs positioned along its alignment including a large one that is extant at Guilford. The advent and extensive utilization of the railroad system sealed the fate of the canal era in Ohio.

As an aside, Rebecca Furnace was an early enterprise and construction that was built to the west of Lisbon in about 1807 by Gideon Hughes. Hughes would later open a rolling mill and nail making establishment further up the creek, but would end up in failure. The furnace was later operated by James McKinley, grandfather of the former President. A short-lived railroad line was constructed from the furnace to the nail production area in 1829. This furnace is located on the west/south side of Little Beaver Creek.

Since its inception, Columbiana County has been reduced in size three times while accommodating land to other counties. The first reduction occurred in 1808 when Stark County was created. The second time Carroll County received land for its inception in 1832. The third time occurred in 1845 when Mahoning County was created (Barth 1926).

The county had many drainages, which provided opportunities for grist and saw mills. Joseph Fawcett, on Carpenter's Run, built the first gristmill. John Beaver, on Little Beaver Creek, built the second. Beaver also built the first sawmill. The first paper-mill, named The Ohio Paper Mill, was built in 1805 on little Beaver Creek. The owners were John Beaver and John Coulter. One of the earliest newspapers was *The Ohio Patriot* that was established in 1808 by William D. Lepper. James Bennett, who made Yellow-ware, established the first pottery in 1840. The coal, salt, iron ore, free stone, pottery ware, and wool were all strong industries for the economy. George James established the first salt well in Salineville in 1809. By 1835, there were 20 operating salt wells along Little Yellow Creek.

Another resource was charcoal, which was an industry that became popular in Columbiana after Gideon Hughes started an iron furnace in 1808. Coal became a large industry after 1852 when the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad came through East Palestine. Prior to this date, coal was extracted in small quantities and used for local demands. Columbiana County had 35 operating coal companies by 1903 according to the Ohio State mine report for that year. The first productive oil well in Columbiana County was on the farm of George Hamilton in 1865. He was able to extract heavy oil that was later used for fuel oil. By 1866, there were 15 more wells near Fredericktown and Calcutta producing 100 barrels per day. The oil and gas industry in Columbiana was so extensive that East Liverpool was the first community anywhere to utilize piped gas. By 1885, Columbiana was one of the faster growing counties in Ohio and had a very strong economy. There were 118,656 acres of farmland, 90,692 acres of pasture, 45,065 of woodland, and 14,603 acres were unused. Population growth was a reflection these industries making Columbiana the third largest County. Between 1820 and 1830 the population expanded by 13,473 for a total population of 35,506 inhabitants (McCord 1905; Bentley 1902).

Yellow Creek Township History

Yellow Creek Township lies in the southeast corner of Columbiana County along the Ohio River. The river has played a large part in the development of the region, through its people, towns, and economy. Its name comes from the two Yellow Creeks, Big and Little, which meander their way through the township emptying into the Ohio River. The township is rife with mineral resources, contains some fertile bottomlands, and is suitably placed for a strong transportation industry (Barth 1926; McCord 1905; The Columbiana County Map & Atlas Company 1902).

The ownership and settlement of the township is an interesting narrative of how these "western" lands were perceived at the end of the 18th century. Robert Johnston was a surveyor whom the federal government owed a hefty debt upon completion of his work in the Northwest Territory. In 1788, Johnston obtained 30 townships worth of land to settle the debt. This rate works out to \$6 per 100 acres. Yellow Creek was part of his survey and part

of his payment. In 1795, a Pennsylvanian, James Clark bought 304 or 350 acres from Johnston at \$6 per acre. This tract included the land where Wellsville now sits. The following year, in order to escape some financial difficulties, Clark transferred the ownership of much of this parcel to his son-in-law. The new landlord was the man from whom Wellsville takes its name. William Wells came to his Ohio lands in 1797 during the spring in order to clear and plant. He crossed the river every morning to work his land in the wild Ohio Territory and returned to the blockhouse on the Virginia side (now West Virginia) every evening. He was the preeminent man of the township and as such received a commission from Governor St. Clair to serve as the justice of the peace for the area, although few residents existed over whom he had that authority. The year before he arrived, two squatters, Richard Vaughn and George Clark had come to Yellow Creek and built the township's first log cabin. By the time Wells' father-in-law came to live on the remainder of his lands in 1800, there were a handful of other men and families living on the west side of the Ohio. The township was officially organized in 1805 (Barth 1926; McCord 1905).

A large portion of those who came to Yellow Creek Township was of Scottish decent and thus there was a region known as the "Scotch Settlement." It was apparent from the histories that settlers were strong-willed and equal to the task of settling the harsh environment (Barth 1926; McCord 1905; The Columbiana County Map & Atlas Company 1902).

Wellsville is the only developed municipality of the township. Though there were people living on Wellsville land from the very first, the town was not laid out until 1820 and not platted until 1823. Village incorporation came ten years later. Similarly, although nearly all of the original settlers were religious and met together with regularity, it was not until 1833 that the first church edifice was raised in the township; and that year there were three, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, and Methodist Protestant. Again, education was a priority of the first settlers; teaching took place beginning in 1800 with Richard Boyce's log school. This was a good school for a logged-frame, frontier version mostly because of its financial backing and community support. Robert Dobbins donated some of his farmland to build upon; William Wells volunteered to cover the cost of education for five students per term, and a free black man, Edward Devore, provided for four. However, it was not until the Union School Law passed in 1850 that the community built a tax-funded school, free for all. This was the first "Union School" in the state (Barth 1926; McCord 1905).

In 1902, Yellow Creek Township held some of the world's largest brick and tile manufacturing plants. The townships earliest industries were typical of all Ohio settlements: a tavern in 1800; a gristmill in 1806; and a sawmill in 1815. River transportation was an early benefit to the community of Wellsville. A turnpike (State Route 14) added to the town's vitality once it connected the river to Lake Erie and the markets and ports of Cleveland. Wellsville was also an important midway point between Cleveland, Pittsburg, and the trails to the greater East. For twenty years, Wellsville dominated the trade of Ohio's northeast until 1852 when the railroads rendered river transport all but obsolete. Joseph Wells, William's son, began the region's pottery manufacturing industry in 1826. In 1874, the American Tin Plate Company opened a plant in Wellsville, which was the first of its kind in the country.

US Steel Corp. eventually acquired this plant and provided many jobs and much revenue for the town (Barth 1926; McCord 1905; The Columbiana County Map & Atlas Company 1902).

Madison Township History

Madison Township was organized in the year 1809. It is situated in the southeastern portion of Columbiana County. The neighboring townships are Elkrum, St. Clair, Yellow Creek, and Wayne. The topography of the township is hilly in the southern portion and more level in the north. The undulated surface of the northern portion allows for rich soils to yield successful crops. Historically, the main products in Madison were wheat, wool, and corn (Howe 1854).

Many of the immigrants to settle in Madison Township came from Scotland. Others were of German and Irish heritage. Andrew McPherson was one of the first to travel to Madison in 1802. It was here he came with his children and settled in the southeast portion of the township. Williamsport, West Point, and Glasgow were some of the earliest villages established in the township (McCord 1905).

Religion was a core element within the culture of Madison Township. The primary form of spirituality was Baptist. Church gatherings gave residents the opportunity to discuss local issues and work together towards a common goal. During this time people used the teachings of the church to guide their private lives and determine policy (Howe 1854).

RESULTS

The records review for this Project indicated that there are no previously recorded OHI within the APE. In addition, no NRHP listed or Determination of Eligibility (DOE) properties are located within the APE.

A majority of the residences within the APE consists of a mixture of older homes as well as modern houses, mobile homes, and modular homes (see maps in Appendix B). Overall, the entirety of the APE was contained within rural areas, including multiple forested areas, which eliminated some of the residential properties from having potential visibility to the Project. The terrain within the APE was undulating and contained several hills and valleys with periodic agricultural fields appearing on the landscape on ridgetop areas. The undulating terrain, in conjunction with the forest canopy, aided in shielding the Project from a vast majority of the architecture in the APE.

The viewshed within the APE includes several modern intrusions. Besides several existing 138 kV transmission lines to the east and a major 345 kV electric transmission corridor to the west, there are multiple additional transmission, telephone, and other types of lines crossing throughout the APE and areas beyond. The APE was largely rural during the nineteenth century as it still is today. A majority of architecture through the rural area post-dates World War II. Construction appears to have gained momentum during the second half of the twentieth century with several mobile homes, modular homes, and modern frame construction occurring within the APE. Many of the modern rural residential areas occur along the outer boundaries of farmlands where farmers have parceled off small lots for modern

residential development. While some older farmsteads remain, a vast majority of the residential properties are modern and often appear in clusters.

In total, one individual property 50 years of age or older was identified within the APE that will have a direct line-of-sight to the Project (Appendix B). The property is a farmstead with several buildings surrounding the house located on the same parcel as the switchyard portion of the Project at the extreme western end of the APE; however, all buildings associated with the farmstead are outside of the Project area.

Because the identified resource exhibited potential NRHP significance, it was advanced to detailed study and is discussed below. The resource was placed within the historic context and Weller evaluated it to determine if it had potential for inclusion in the NRHP. Since Weller did not have access to the interiors of the property, no documentation for any resource interiors are included except to the extent available through archival records.

COL0099814 (Williams House)

Location: 17063 Sines Road, Wellsville, OH

Construction Date: ca. 1880

Description: COL0099814 is a ca. 1880 house that is situated in a rural setting at 17063 Sines Road approximately 5.2 miles northwest of the City of Wellsville, Columbiana County, Ohio (Appendix B, Map 1). The house is accompanied by multiple agricultural outbuildings on the property. Summary details of the property are provided below. The two-story vernacular house is resting on a cut stone pier foundation (Figures 4-6). At some point in time, the cut stone pier foundation was supplemented with field stone and concrete blocks filling the gaps between the piers. The side gabled roof is covered with slate shingles and fenestration is dominated by double hung one-over-one sash windows. The frame house has an exterior clad with clapboard siding. A three-quarter width shed porch is located across the facade that covers the single front entryway. The porch is enclosed and features double-hung three-over-one sash windows. The porch may be original to the house; however, the enclosing of the porch appears to have been at a later time based on the different size of the clapboard siding compared to that covering the main house. The house features a central brick chimney that pierces the ridgeline of the roof. An addition, which may be original to the house design, extends from the rear of the house providing an L-Plan shape. This addition is two stories high with a gabled roof that sits perpendicular to and attaches to the ridgeline of the roof of the core. The roof of this addition is also covered with slate shingles and the exterior clad with clapboard siding that matches in size to the core of the house. Over the years another smaller addition was added to the first addition of the house. The addition is two stories in height with a shed roof situated perpendicular to the rear addition of the house. The shed roof attaches just below the eave of the first addition. This addition rests upon a full concrete block foundation indicating that it was added later in time than the rest of the house. The addition adds one room to each story. The house is in a state of disrepair and has not been occupied for approximately 20 years, according to the landowners. According to data provided by the Columbiana County Auditor's Office, the two-story house features eight total rooms (3 bedroom / 1 bath) arranged within its 1,612 square feet of living space.

The house is accompanied by six outbuildings, five of which are agricultural in nature. Nearest to the house is a concrete block garage, which is reported to have been constructed during the 1950s (Figure 7). It features a gable front roof and two single bay doors. The garage has experienced damage from settling of the ground beneath the concrete block walls. This has caused large stair step cracks in various portions of the walls. The largest outbuilding on the property is a large frame bank barn (Figures 8-10). The barn features a gambrel roof that is covered with modern metal treatment. A large pair of wooden hinged doors are featured on the front (northern) elevation of the barn on the up slope side. These doors are the main access for the upper portion of the barn. Each end elevation features a single wooden sliding door that allows access into the lower level of the barn. The barn rests on a poured concrete foundation. An original barn stood on the same location, but it burnt during the late 1930s. The current barn was built at that time to replace the older version of the barn. This barn is the best preserved building on the property. Attached to the east and west sides of the barn are a pair of milk houses (Figures 10 and 11). The western milk house was the original and was used for Grade B milk. During the 1950s, the family decided to upgrade to Grade A milk, which necessitated the construction of a larger milk house, so the eastern milk house was constructed at this time. Based on access issues for the truck that was to pick up and transport the Grade A milk, this function was never realized and the milk house went unused. At the southern side of the barn stands a round silo constructed of metal and has a poured concrete foundation (Figure 10). . The roof is no longer present, but once was a domed metal design. The final outbuilding on the property is a small frame corncrib barn (Figure 12). The barn features a central passageway with a crib to either side of the open area. The landowner indicated that the barn was constructed during the 1970s, although it appears to be older based on its leaning sidewall on one side. He indicated that the barn was originally unintentionally constructed in that manner.

History: The house rests on a property that is currently 80 acres in size. The land was originally purchased by Samuel Thompson in 1828 from the U.S. Government. In 1843, Thompson sold the property to Edward Powers and his wife Nancy (Columbiana County Deed Book 34:215). After five years, the Powers sold the property to Martin Wilson in 1848 (Columbiana Deed Book 41:165). Martin died in 1888 and the property was left to his son William Wilson. At some point the property transferred to his daughter Sarah E. Wilson. In 1922, Sarah died and she left the property to her niece, Loretta Strudthoff, in her will. Loretta and her husband, John, gave the property to their son, Earl, in 1931. His wife, Ethel, was the sister of William Williams, so this is the first of the Williams family to own the property that is still within the Williams family to this day. Earl and Ethel owned the property until 1944 when it transferred to Clarence and Mary Williams. Their son, Keith, now owns the property.

NRHP Evaluation: 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. Although containing some interesting features, the house is in very poor structural condition due to its vacancy and lack of maintenance over the last 20 years. Its lack of characteristic architectural details and poor structural integrity have diminished it as a good example of vernacular architecture in the area. The associated outbuildings are not dated contemporaneous to the house and range in age from the 1930s to the modern period. The house's lack of historic integrity excludes it as an important example of its type, period, or method of construction, and is not eligible for inclusion under Criterion

C. The building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B or C due to a lack of associative significance and historic integrity.

CONCLUSIONS

Under contract with Tetra Tech, Inc., Weller conducted a cultural historic survey for the proposed South Field Energy Interconnection Facilities in Columbiana County, Ohio. The Project is located approximately 2.5 miles northwest of Wellsville, Ohio. The Project consists of an approximate 3.4-mile ROW that will be approximately 300 feet wide, and will include both an aerial electric transmission line and an underground natural gas pipeline. Structures within the transmission line corridor will range from approximately 80 to 170 feet above the ground. The Project includes a partial alternate route that diverges from the preferred route by approximately 0.8 miles. In addition, the Project includes approximately 38 acres within which a switch yard and associated laydown area, with an approximately 0.3 mile access road extending west off Sines Road, are proposed. The Project is subject to OPSB Application requirements under Chapter 4906 of the Ohio Revised Code.

This report covers the results of the cultural historic survey of the entire area that may be affected by the proposed development of the Project.

A majority of the residences within the APE consist of a mixture of older homes as well as modern houses, mobile homes, and modular homes (see maps in Appendix B). Overall, the entirety of the APE was contained within rural areas, including multiple forested areas, which eliminated some of the residential properties from having potential visibility to the project. The terrain within the APE was undulating and contained several hills and valleys with periodic agricultural fields appearing on the landscape on ridgetop areas. The undulating terrain, in conjunction with the forest canopy, aided in shielding the Project from a vast majority of the architecture in the area.

The viewshed within the APE includes several modern intrusions. Besides several existing 138 kV transmission lines, there are multiple additional transmission, telephone, and other types of lines crossing throughout the APE and areas beyond. The APE was largely rural during the nineteenth century as it still is today. A majority of architecture through the rural area post-dates World War II. Construction appears to have gained momentum during the second half of the twentieth century with several mobile homes, modular homes, and modern frame construction occurring within the APE. Many of the modern rural residential areas occur along the outer boundaries of farmlands where farmers have parceled off small lots for modern residential development. While some older farmsteads remain, a vast majority of the residential properties are modern and often appear in clusters.

In total, one individual property 50 years of age or older was identified within the APE that will have a direct line-of-sight to the Project. The property is located on the same parcel as the switchyard portion of the Project at the extreme western end of the APE; however, all buildings associated with the farmstead are outside of the Project area. The property is a farmstead with several buildings surrounding the house. Following evaluation of the resource, it was determined to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP through a lack of association and

integrity. Therefore, Weller recommends that no historic properties will be affected by the Project.

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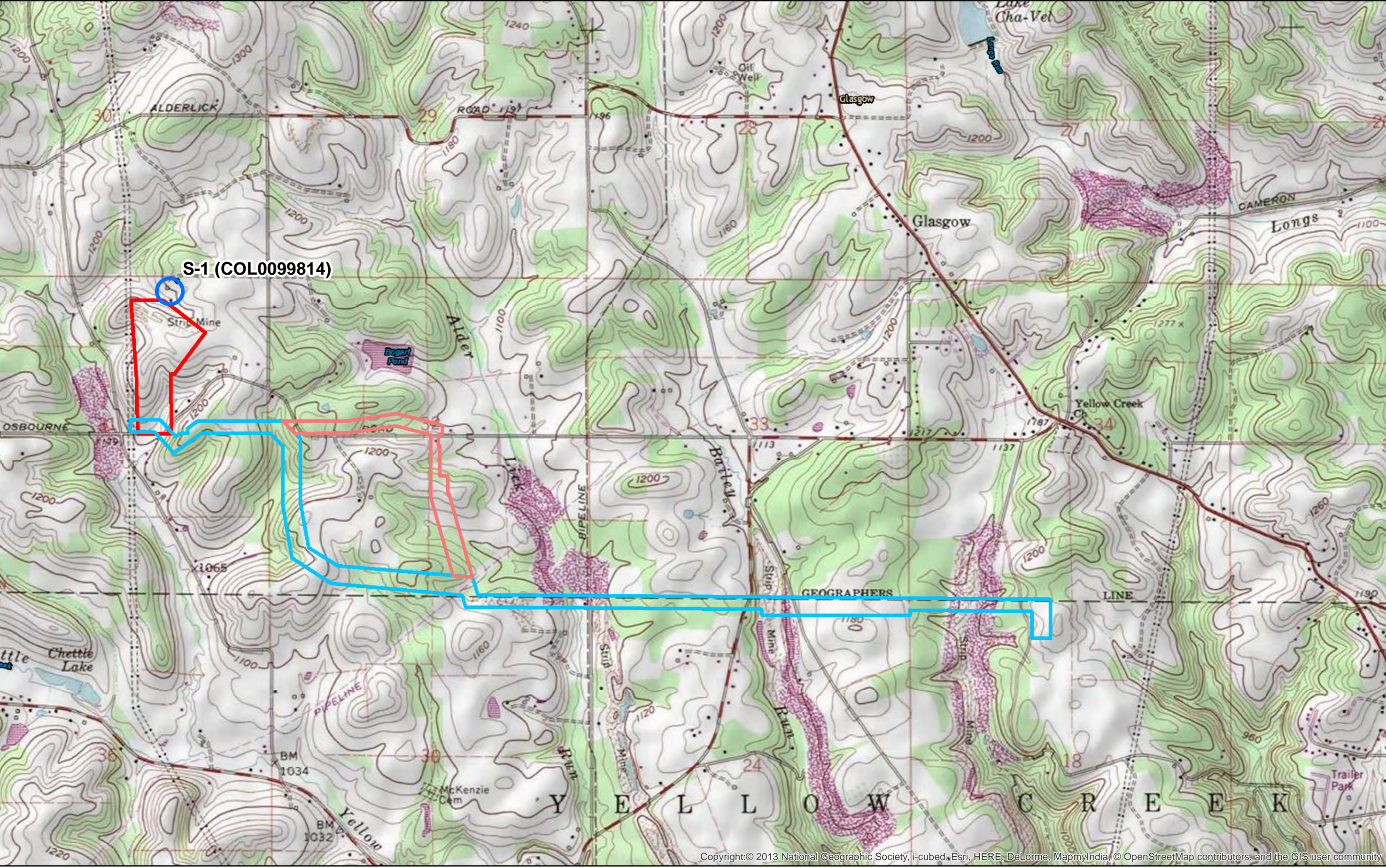
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Figures



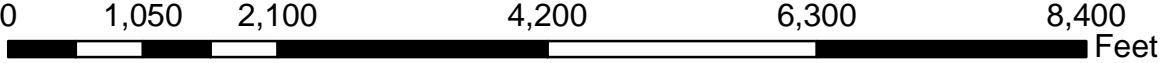
Figure 1. Political map of Ohio showing the approximate location of the Project Area.



Legend

- Alternate ROW
- Preliminary ROW
- Switchyard

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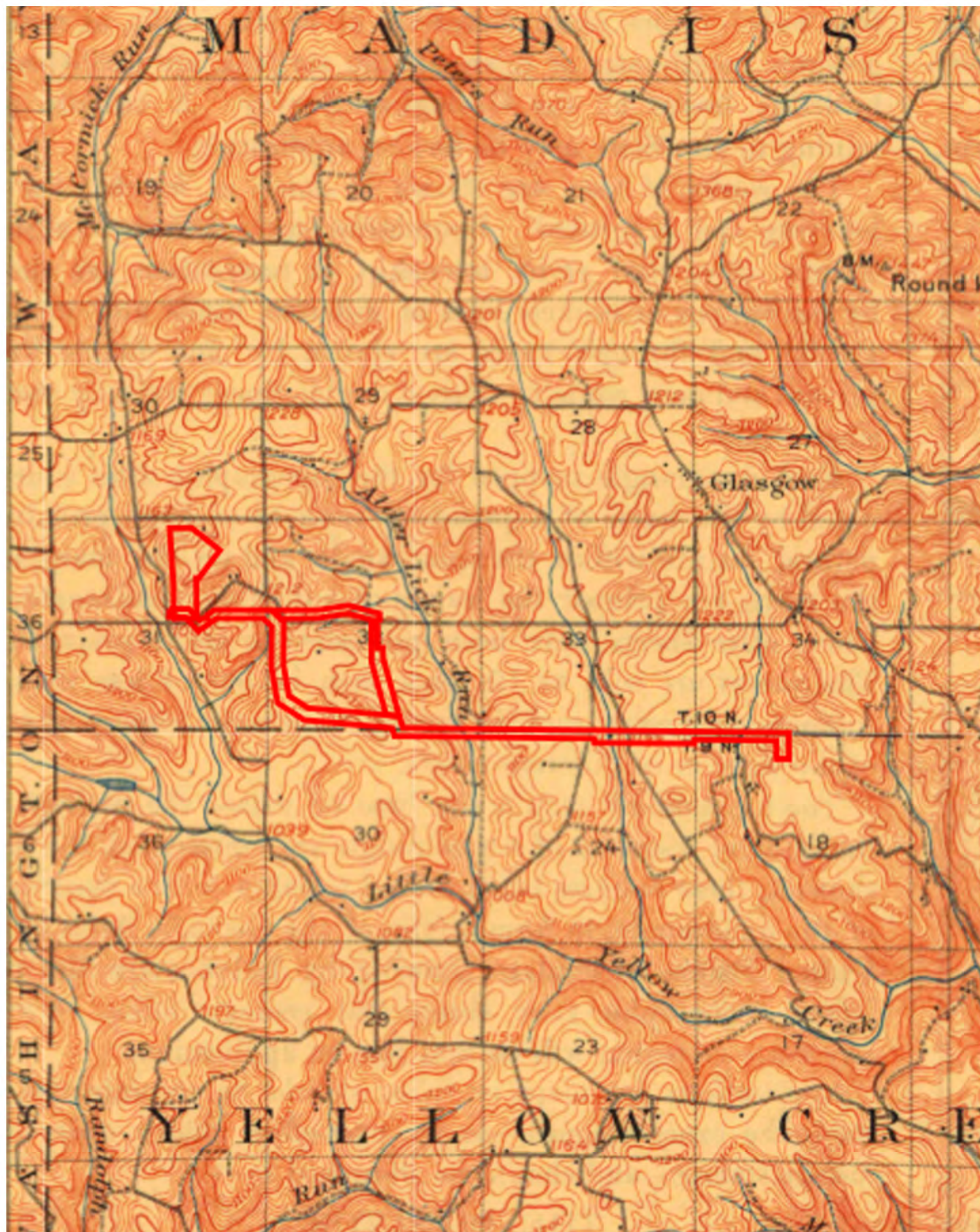




Figure 4. View of the Williams House (COL0099814).



Figure 5. View of the Williams House (COL0099814).



Figure 6. View of the Williams House (COL0099814).



Figure 7. View of the garage at the Williams House.



Figure 8. View of the large barn at the Williams House.



Figure 9. View of the large barn at the Williams House.



Figure 10. View of the large barn, newest milk house, and silo at the Williams House.



Figure 11. View of the original milk house at the Williams House.



Figure 12. View of the modern crib barn at the Williams House.

APPENDIX A:
OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY FORMS



OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

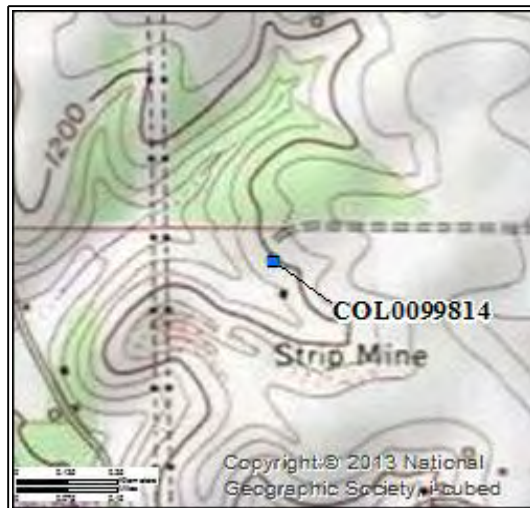
Section 106/RPR Review:

RPR Number:

1. No. COL0099814 NEW		4. Present Name(s): Williams House	
2. County: Columbiana		5. Historic or Other Name(s):	
6. Specific Address or Location: 17063 Sines Road		19a. Design Sources:	35. Plan Shape: L-shaped
		20. Contractor or Builder:	36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates: 17. Original/Most significant construction
6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number: 4100083000		21. Building Type or Plan: Other House Type	17b.
7. City or Village: Madison (Township of)		22. Original Use, if apparent: Single Dwelling Agricultural Outbuildings	37. Window Type(s): 1 over 1
9. U.T.M. Reference Quadrangle Name: West Point		23. Present Use: VACANT/NOT IN USE	38. Building Dimensions:
Zone: 17 Easting: 522526 Northing: 4500231		24. Ownership: Private	39. Endangered? NO By What?
10. Classification: Building		25. Owner's Name & Address, if known: Dutch and Mary Farms, LLC 40591 Alderlick Road Wellsville, OH 43968	40. Chimney Placement: Center
11. On National Register? NO		26. Property Acreage: 80	41. Distance from & Frontage on Road: 0.25 mile from road
13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO		27. Other Surveys:	51. Condition of Property: Deteriorated
15. Other Designation (NR or Local)		28. No. of Stories: Two story	52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies Structure Type(s): AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS
16. Thematic Associations: AGRICULTURE		29. Basement? Yes	Date(s): 1930-1970
17. Date(s) or Period: 1880		30. Foundation Material: Ashlar Stone, w/no water table	Associated Activity: Original/Most significant construction
17b. Alteration Date(s):		31. Wall Construction: Balloon/western/platform frame	53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s): Historic (OHI):
18. Style Class and Design: None No academic style - Vernacular		32. Roof Type: Gable Roof Material: Slate	Archaeological (OAI):
18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):		33. No. of Bays: 4 Side Bays: 3	
19. Architect or Engineer:		34. Exterior Wall Material(s): Clapboard or weatherboard	

2. County:
Columbiana

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Williams House



8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow



6. Specific Address or Location: 17063 Sines Road



Door Selection: Single centered

Door Position: Flush

Orientation: Lateral axis

Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

Report Associated With Project:

Primary Author	Secondary Author(s)	Year	Title
Nelson, Christopher		2015	Cultural Historic Investigations for the Proposed South Field Energy Facility Additional Areas Project, Yellow Creek and Madison Townships, Columbiana County, Ohio

42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features

COL0099814 is a ca. 1880 house that is situated in a rural setting at 17063 Sines Road approximately 5.2 miles northwest of the City of Wellsville, Columbiana County, Ohio. The house is accompanied by multiple agricultural outbuildings on the property. Summary details of the property are provided below. The two-story vernacular house is resting on a cut stone pier foundation. At some point in time, the cut stone pier foundation was supplemented with field stone and concrete blocks filling the gaps between the piers. The side gabled roof is covered with slate shingles and fenestration is dominated by double hung one-over-one sash windows. The frame house has an exterior clad with clapboard siding. A three-quarter width shed porch is located across the facade that covers the single front entryway. The porch is enclosed and features double-hung three-over-one sash windows. The porch may be original to the house, however, the enclosing of the porch appears to have been at a later time based on the different size of the clapboard siding compared to that covering the main house. The house features a central brick chimney that pierces the ridgeline of the roof. An addition, which may be original to the house design, extends from the rear of the house providing an L-Plan shape. This addition is two stories high with a gabled roof that sits perpendicular to and attaches to the ridgeline of the roof of the core. The roof of this addition is also covered with slate shingles and the exterior clad with clapboard siding that matches in size to the core of the house. Over the years another smaller addition was added to the first addition of the house. The addition is two stories in height with a shed roof situated perpendicular to the rear addition of the house. The shed roof attaches just below the eave of the first addition. This addition rests upon a full concrete block foundation indicating that it was added later in time than the rest of the house. The addition adds one room to each story. The house is in a state of disrepair and has not been occupied for approximately 20 years according to the landowners. According to data provided by the Columbiana County Auditor's Office, the two-story house features eight total rooms (3 bedroom / 1 bath) arranged within its 1,612 square feet of living space.

43. History and Significance

The house rests on a property that is currently 80 acres in size. The land was originally purchased by Samuel Thompson in 1828 from the U.S. Government. In 1843, Thompson sold the property to Edward Powers and his wife Nancy (Columbiana County Deed Book 34:215). After five years, the Powers sold the property to Martin Wilson in 1848 (Columbiana Deed Book 41:165). Martin died in 1888 and the property was left to his son William Wilson. At some point the property transferred to his daughter Sarah E. Wilson. In 1922, Sarah died and she left the property to her niece, Loretta Strudthoff, in her will. Loretta and her husband, John, gave the property to their son, Earl, in 1931. His wife, Ethel, was the sister of William Williams, so this is the first of the Williams family to own the property that is still within the Williams family to this day. Earl and Ethel owned the property until 1944 when it transferred to Clarence and Mary Williams. Their son, Keith, now owns the property.

NRHP Evaluation: 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. Although containing some interesting features the house is in very poor structural condition due to its vacancy and lack of maintenance over the last 20 years. Its lack of characteristic architectural details and poor structural integrity have diminished it as a good example of vernacular architecture in the area. The associated outbuildings are not dated contemporaneous to the house and range in age from the 1930s to the modern period. The house's lack of historic integrity excludes it as an important example of its type, period, or method of construction, and is not eligible for inclusion under Criterion C. The building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B or C due to a lack of associative significance and historic integrity.

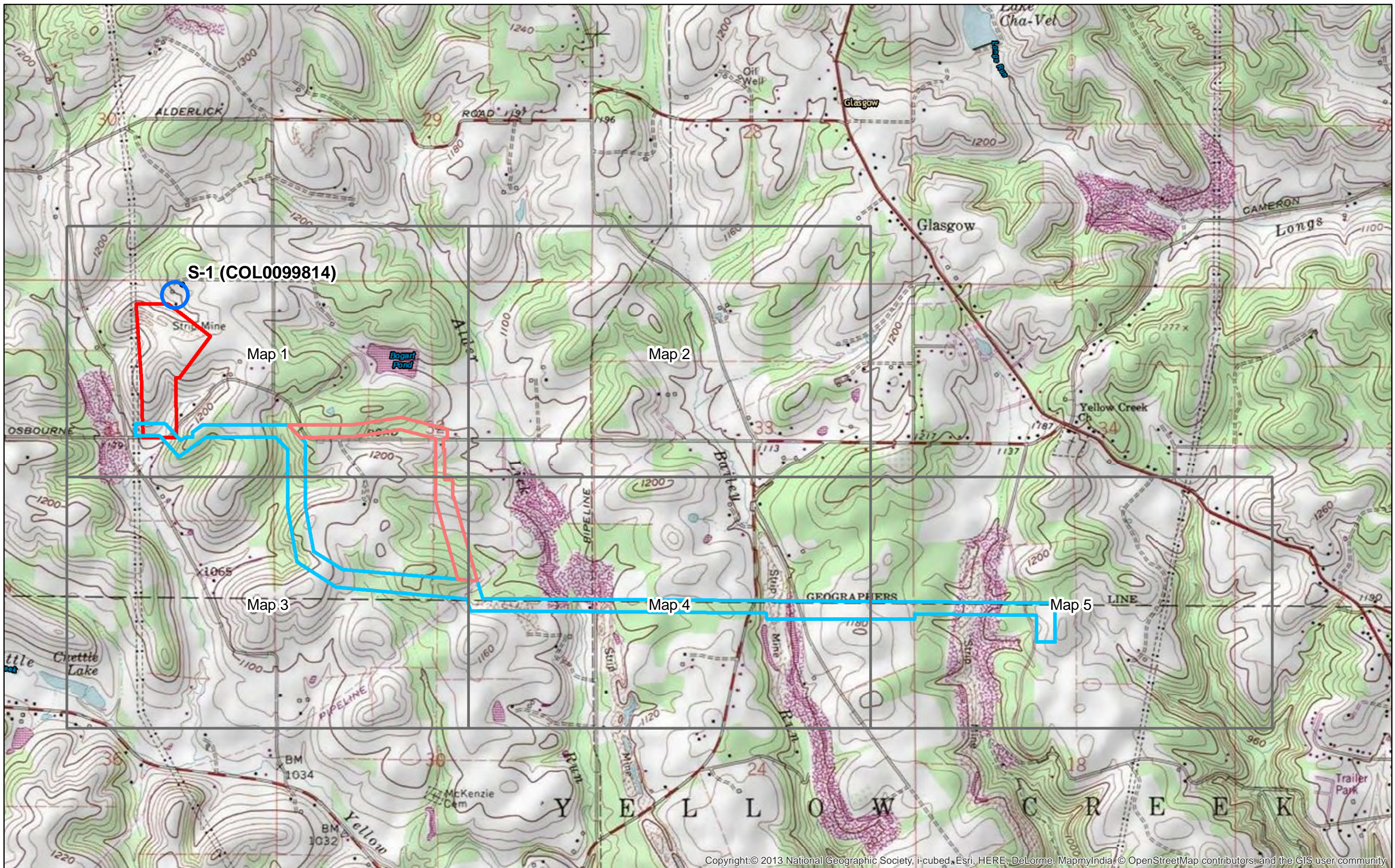
44. *Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52)*

The house is accompanied by six outbuildings, five of which are agricultural in nature. Nearest to the house is a concrete block garage, which is reported to have been constructed during the 1950s. It features a gable front roof and two single bay doors. The garage has experienced damage from settling of the ground beneath the concrete block walls. This has caused large stair step cracks in various portions of the walls. The largest outbuilding on the property is a large frame bank barn. The barn features a gambrel roof that is covered with modern metal treatment. A large pair of wooden hinged doors are featured on the front (northern) elevation of the barn on the up slope side. These doors are the main access for the upper portion of the barn. Each end elevation features a single wooden sliding door that allows access into the lower level of the barn. The barn rests on a poured concrete foundation. An original barn stood on the same location, but it burnt during the late 1930s. The current barn was built at that time to replace the older version of the barn. This barn is the best preserved building on the property. Attached to the east and west sides of the barn are a pair of milk houses. The western milk house was the original and was used for Grade B milk. During the 1950s, the family decided to upgrade to Grade A milk, which necessitated the construction of a larger milk house, so the eastern milk house was constructed at this time. Based on access issues for the truck that was to pick up and transport the Grade A milk, this function was never realized and the milk house went unused. At the southern side of the barn a silo stands tall. The round silo is constructed of metal and has a poured concrete foundation. The roof is no longer present, but once was the domed metal design. The final outbuilding on the property is a small frame corncrib barn. The barn features a central passageway with a crib to either side of the open area. While appearing older, the landowner indicated that the barn was constructed during the 1970s and appears to be older based on its leaning sidewall on one side. He indicated that the barn was originally unintentionally constructed in that manner.

45. *Sources of Information*

Keith Williams - personal communication, also provided documentation for deed transfers

APPENDIX B:
PROJECT MAPPING SHOWING RESULTS



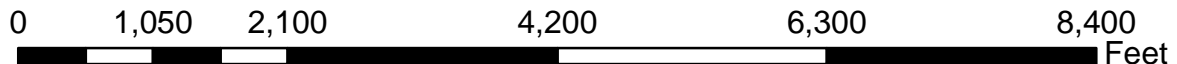
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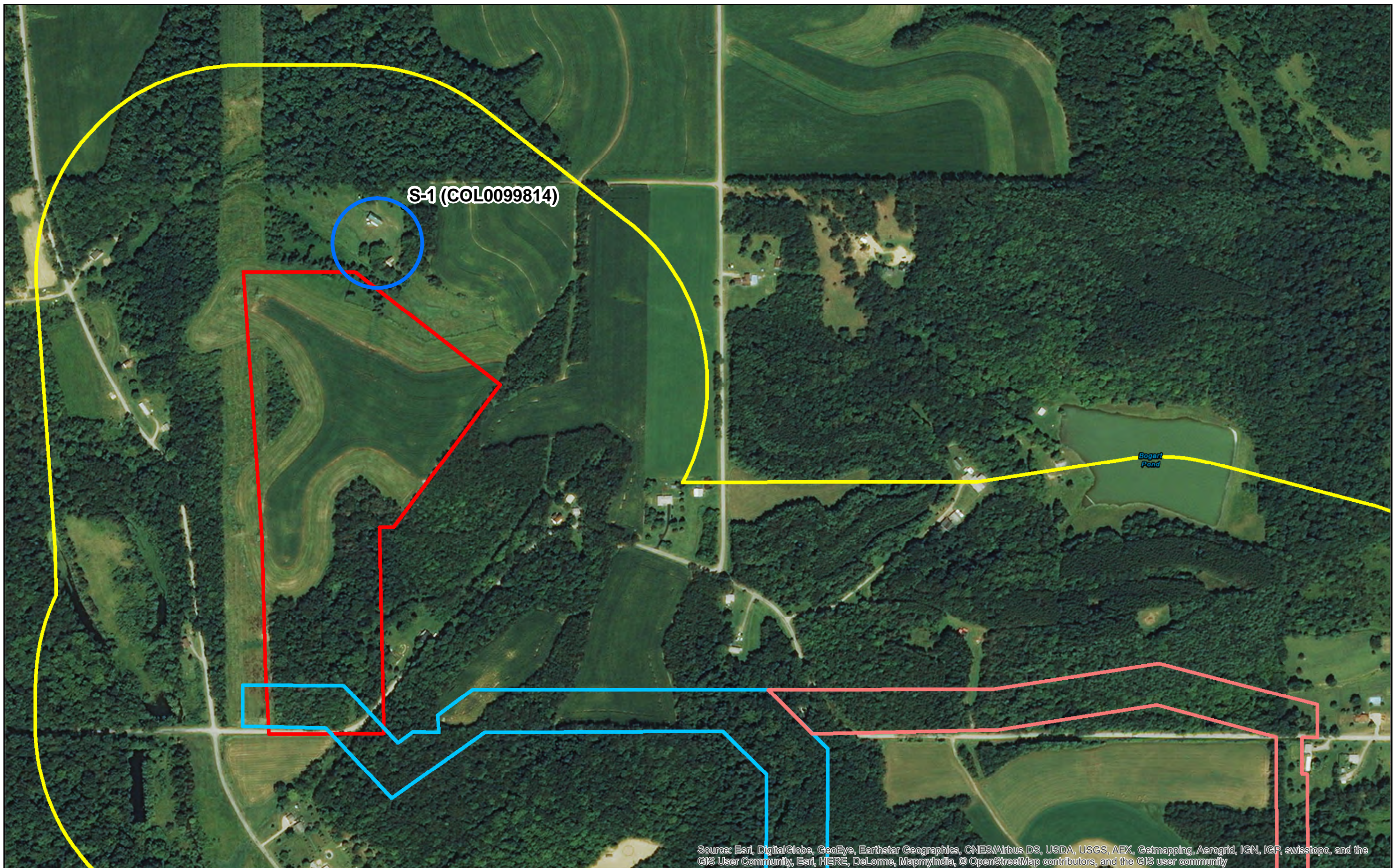
Alternate ROW

Preliminary ROW

Switchyard

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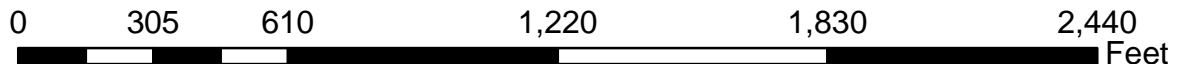


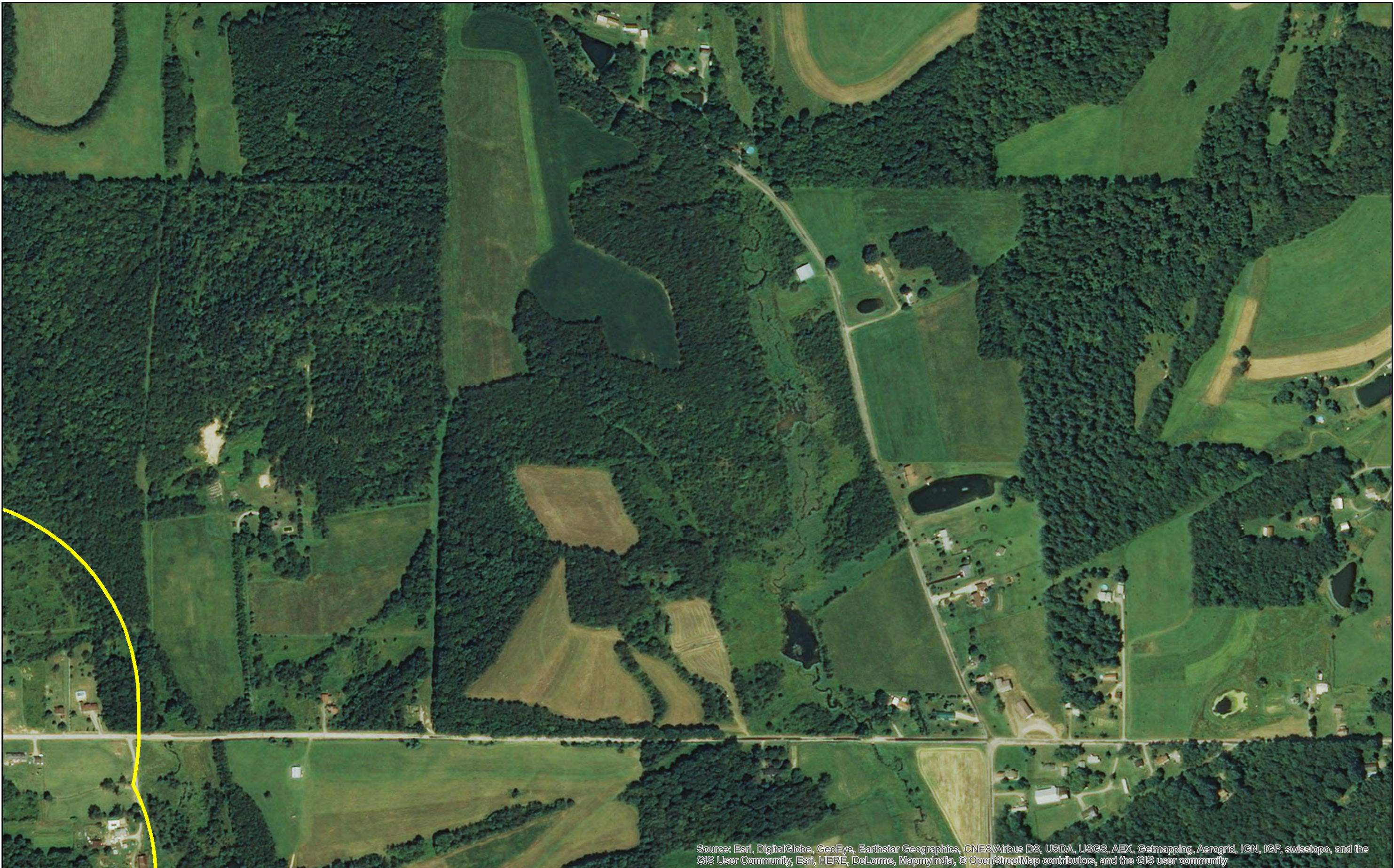


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Legend

- Study Area
- Alternate ROW
- Preliminary ROW
- Switchyard

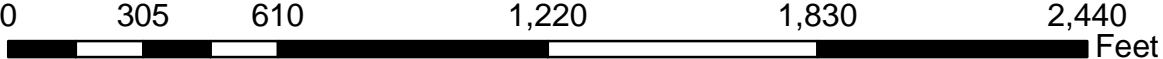


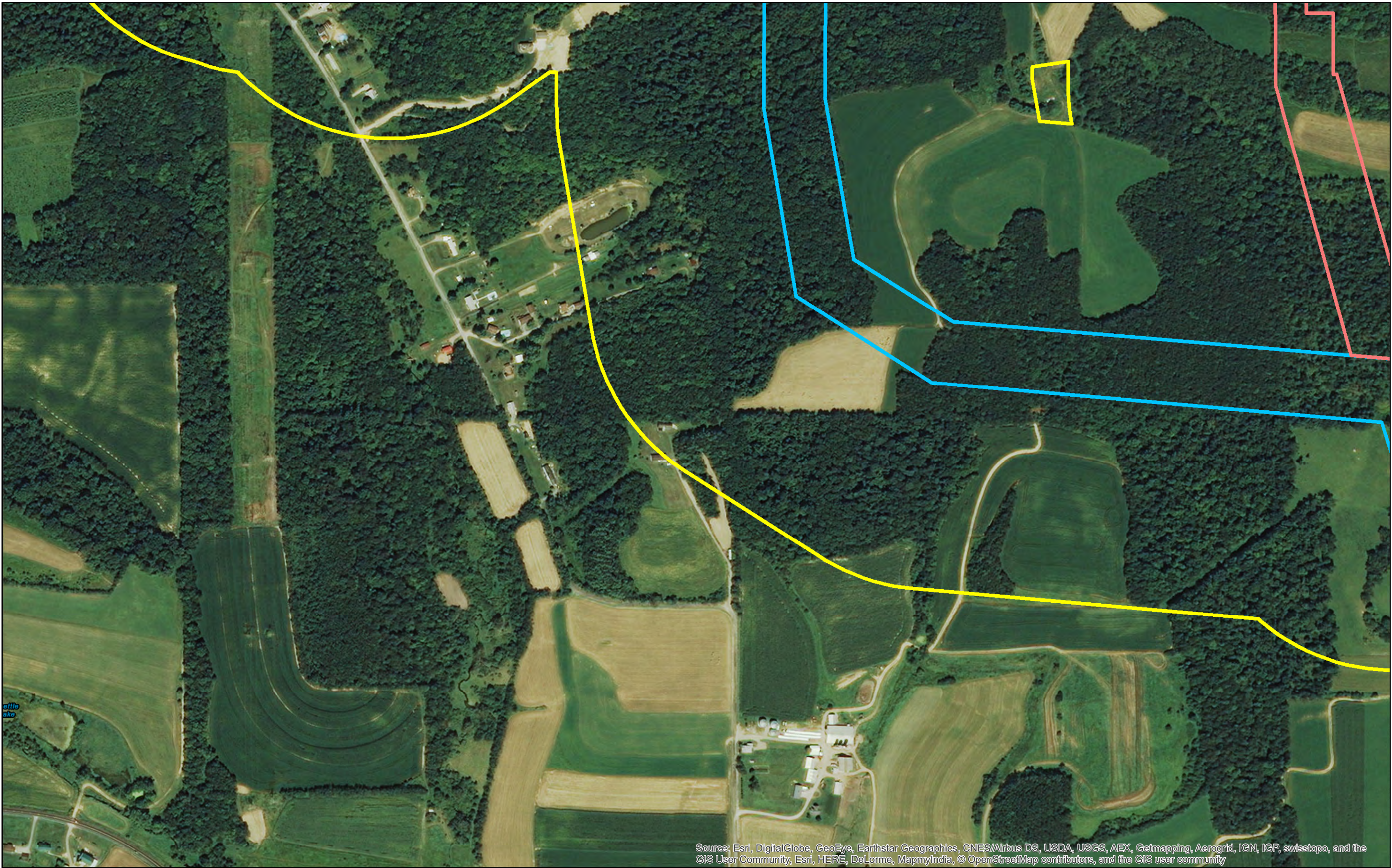


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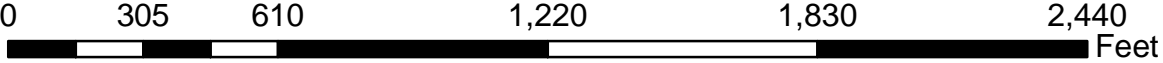
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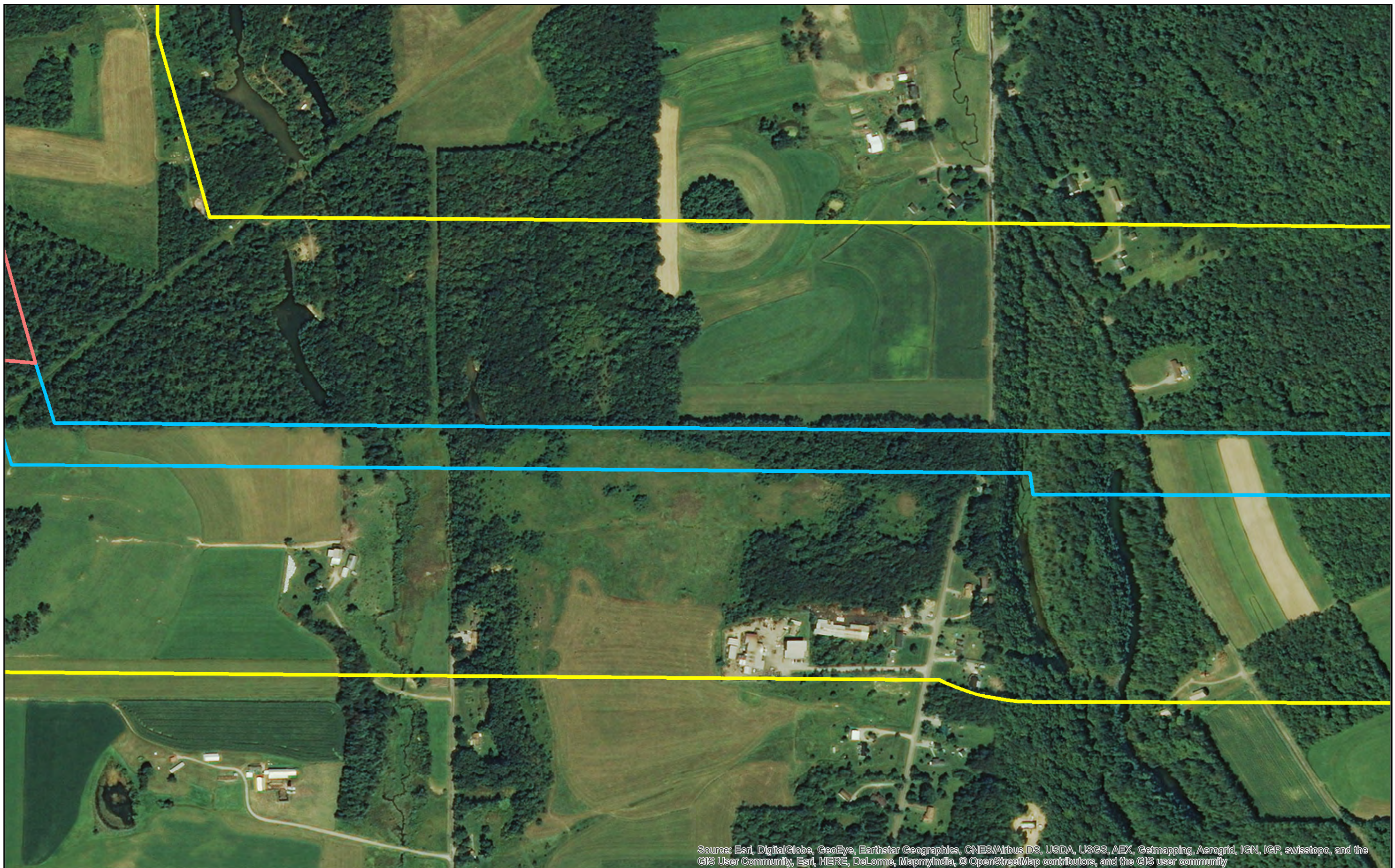




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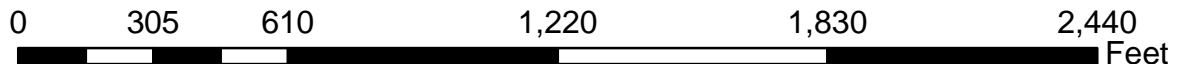


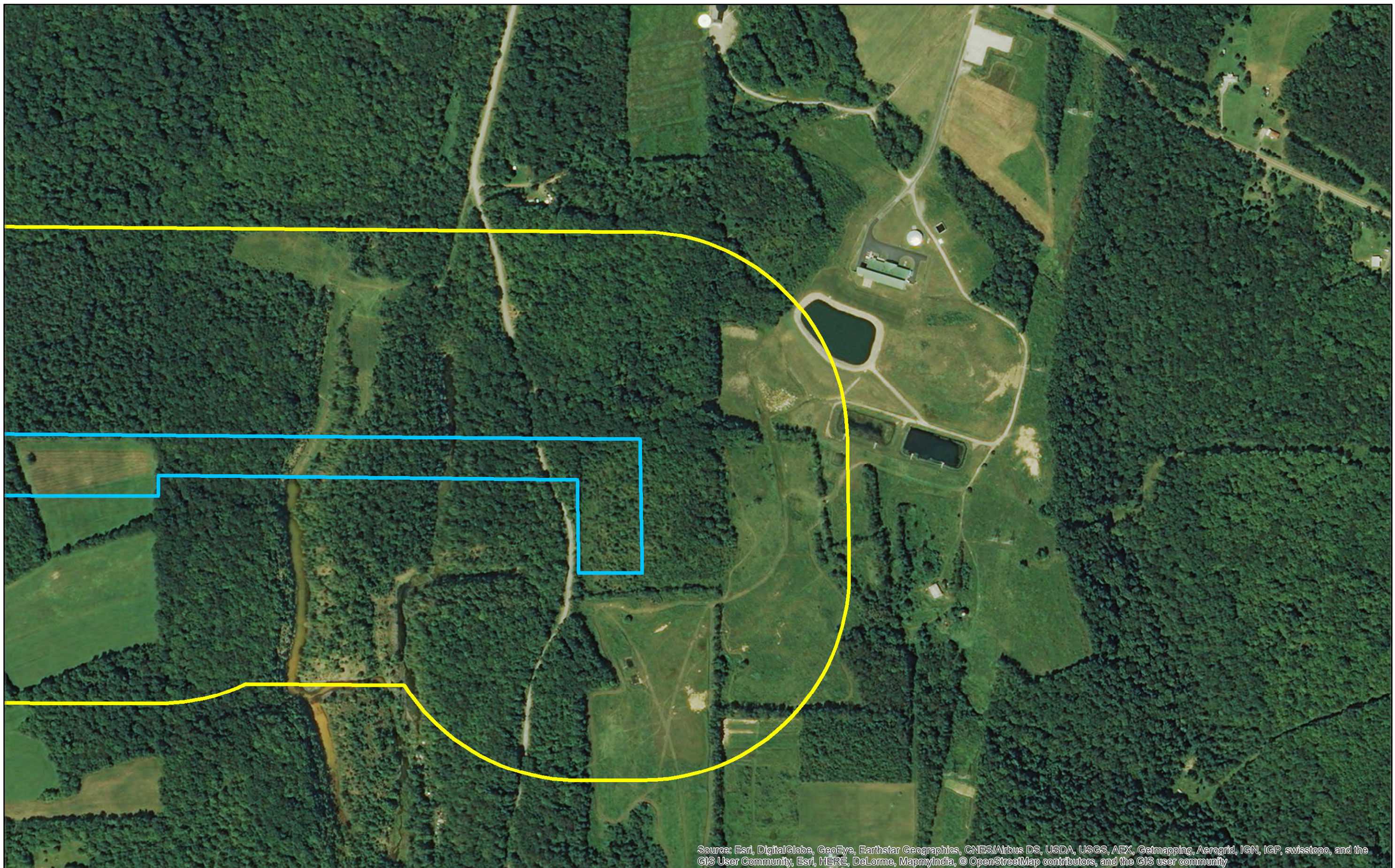


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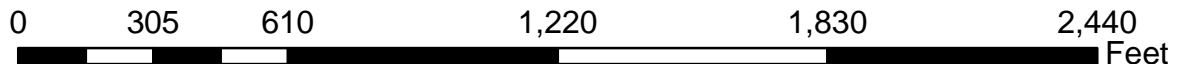




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Legend

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in

Case No(s). 15-1717-EL-BTX

Summary: Application Appendix F - Cultural Historic Investigations electronically filed by Mr. Scott M Guttman on behalf of South Field Energy LLC