Figure No.
1.3

Title
Land Use Map

Client/Project
AEP Ohio Transmission Company, Inc.
Ware Road - Seaman
138kV Transmission Line Project

Project Location
Adams and Pike Counties, Ohio

193704860

Prepared by HDB on 2017-03-15
Technical Review by JDP on 2017-03-16
Independent Review by DJG on 2017-04-07

0 100 200 Feet

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- Structure to be Replaced
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- Existing Transmission Line
- Existing 100-foot Right-Of-Way
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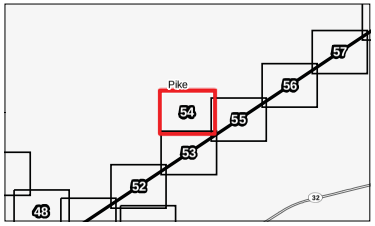

Notes
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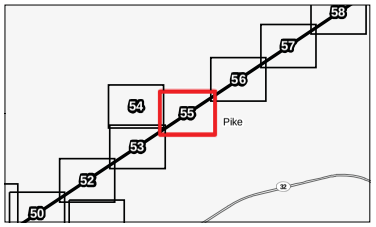

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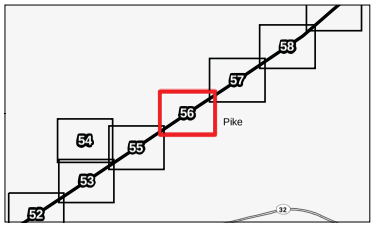

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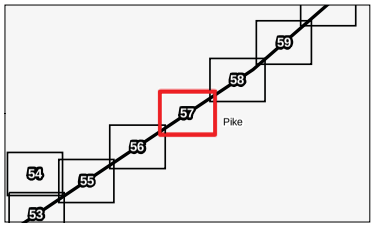

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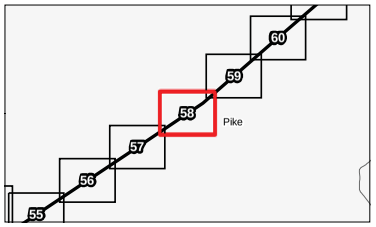

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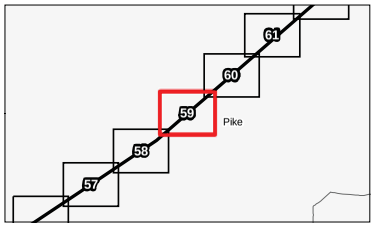

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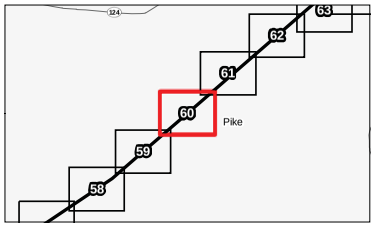

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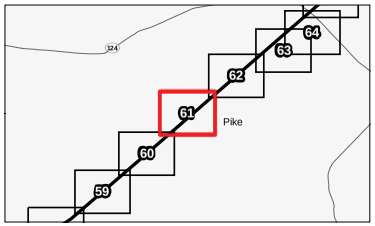

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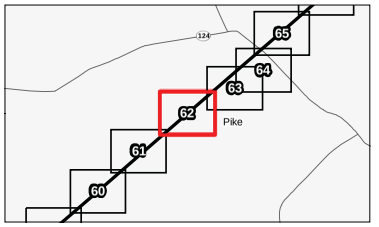

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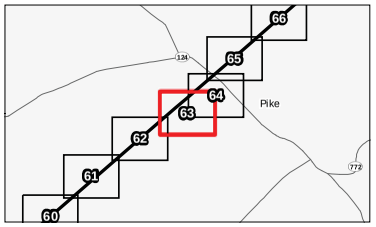

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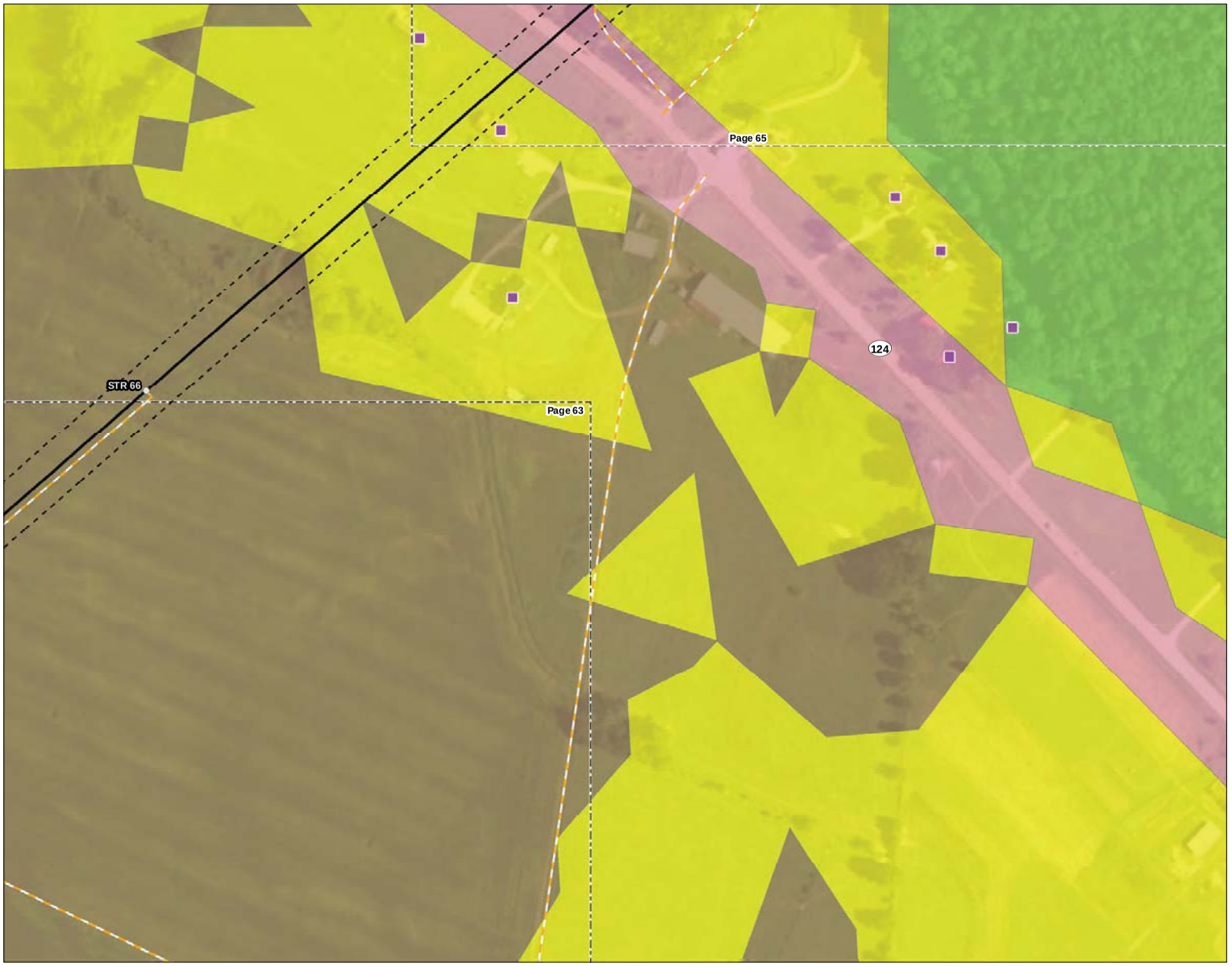

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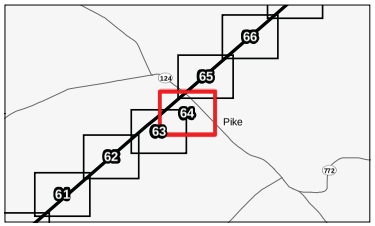

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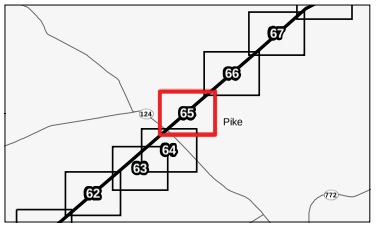

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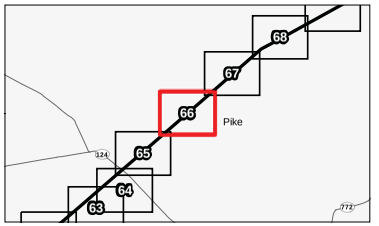

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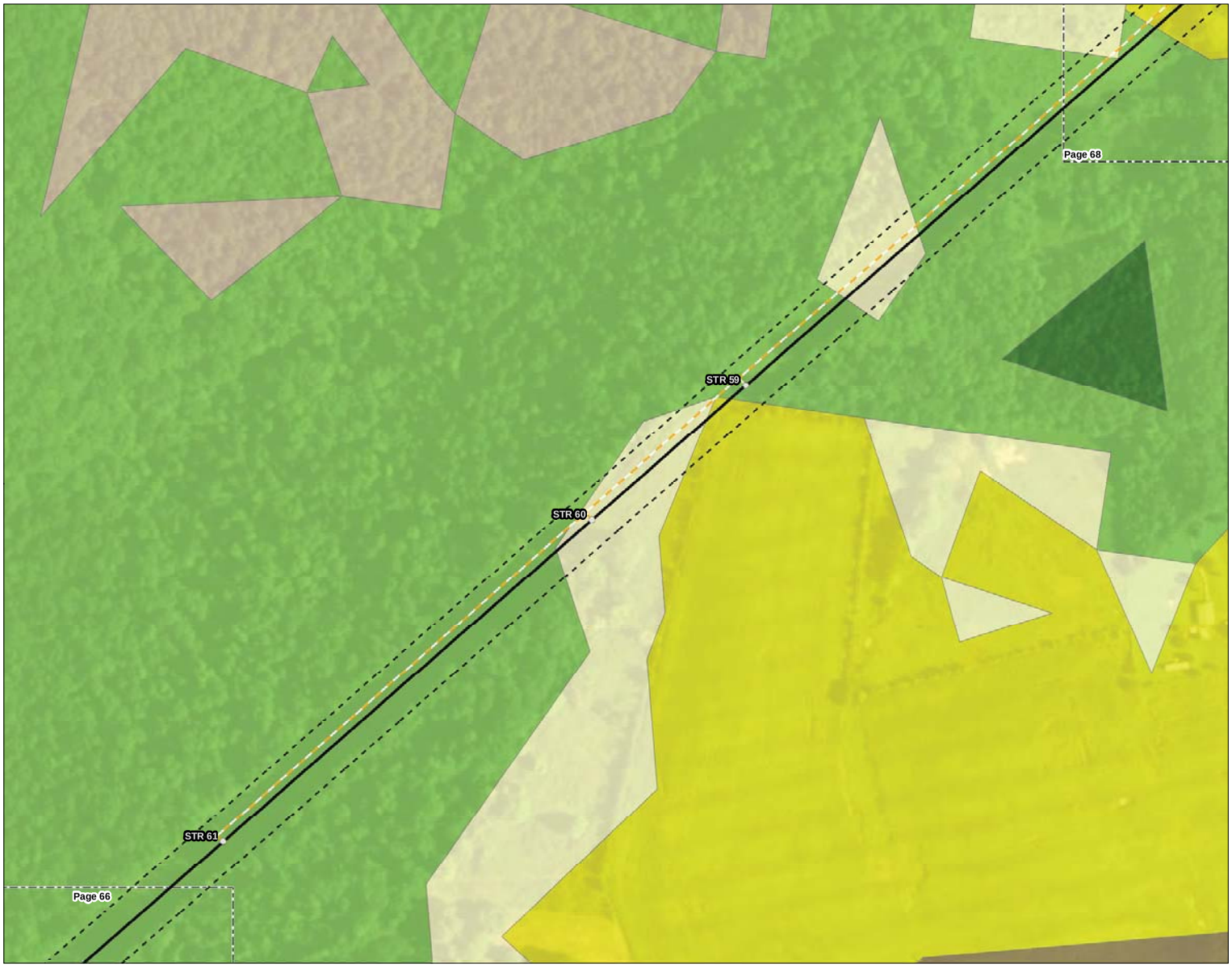

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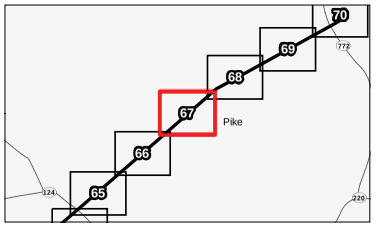

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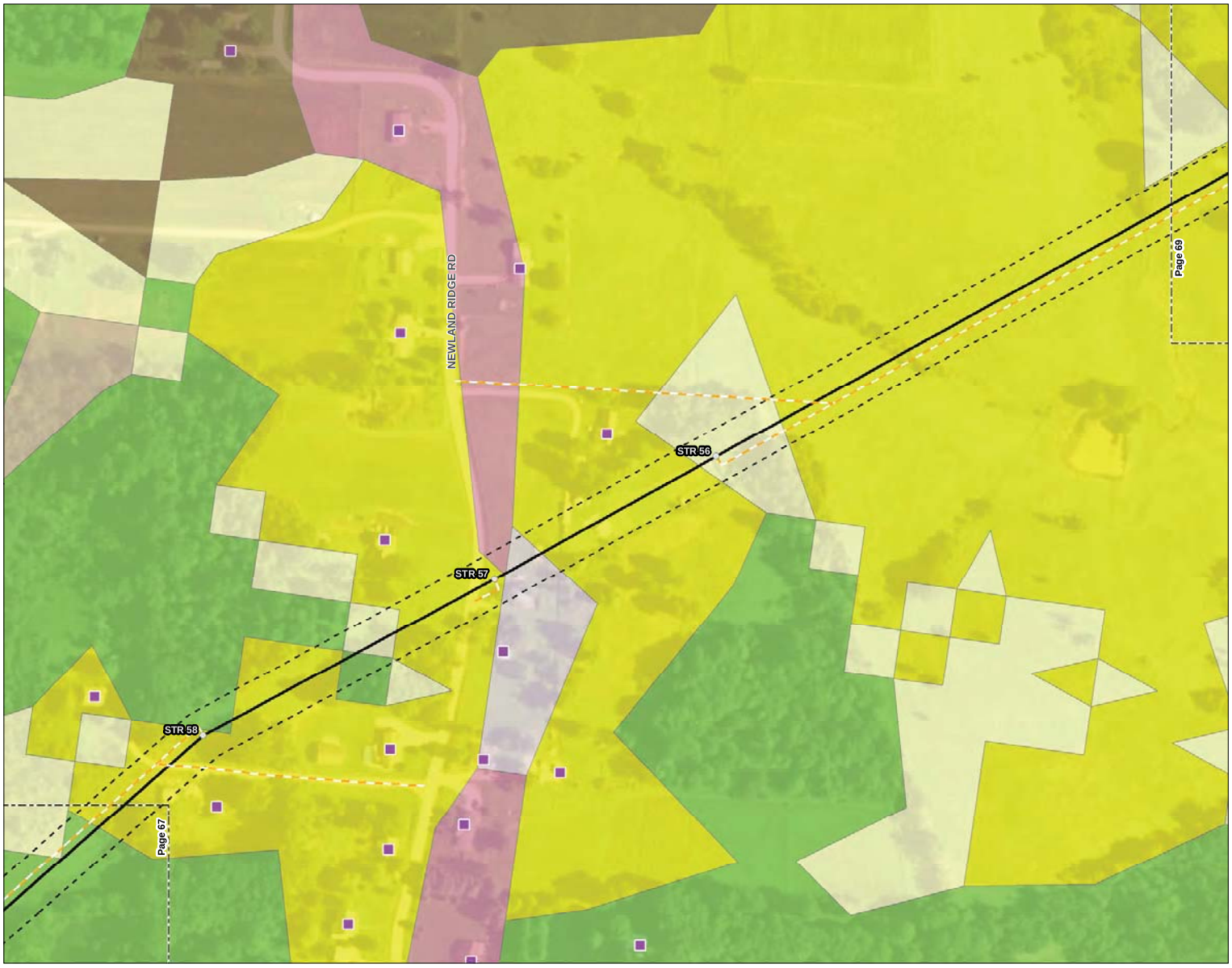

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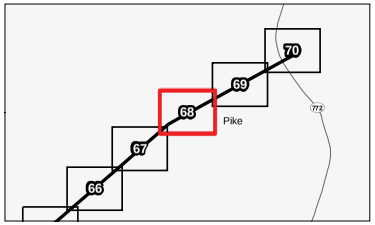


Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Ohio South FIPS 3402 Feet
2. Data Sources Include: Stantec, AEP, NLCD, NADS, OGRIP
3. Ortho photography: 2015, NAIP

Stantec

Figure No.
1.3

Title
Land Use Map

Client/Project
AEP Ohio Transmission Company, Inc.
Ware Road - Seaman
138kV Transmission Line Project

Project Location 193704860
Adams and Pike Counties, Ohio
Prepared by HDB on 2017-03-15
Technical Review by JDP on 2017-03-16
Independent Review by DJG on 2017-04-07

0 100 200 Feet
1:2,400 (At original document size of 11x17)

N

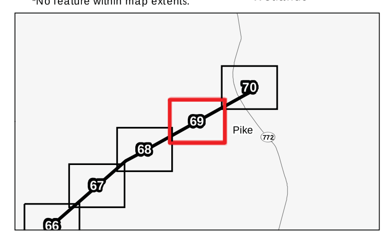
Legend

- Structure to be Replaced
- AEP Substation
- Proposed Access Road
- 138kV Transmission Line Rebuild
- Existing Transmission Line
- Existing 100-foot Right-Of-Way
- Residence
- Cemetery
- Church
- School*

National Land Cover Database

- Open Water
- Developed, Open Space
- Developed, Low Intensity
- Developed, Medium Intensity
- Developed, High Intensity
- Barren Land
- Deciduous Forest
- Evergreen Forest
- Mixed Forest
- Shrub/Scrub
- Grassland/ Herbaceous
- Pasture/Hay
- Cultivated Crops
- Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands

*No feature within map extents.



Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Ohio South FIPS 3402 Feet
2. Data Sources Include: Stantec, AEP, NLCD, NADS, OGRIP
3. Orthophotography: 2015, NAIP

Stantec

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Figure No.
1.3

Title
Land Use Map

Client/Project
AEP Ohio Transmission Company, Inc.
Ware Road - Seaman
138kV Transmission Line Project

Project Location
Adams and Pike Counties, Ohio

193704860

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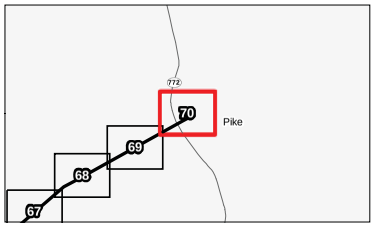
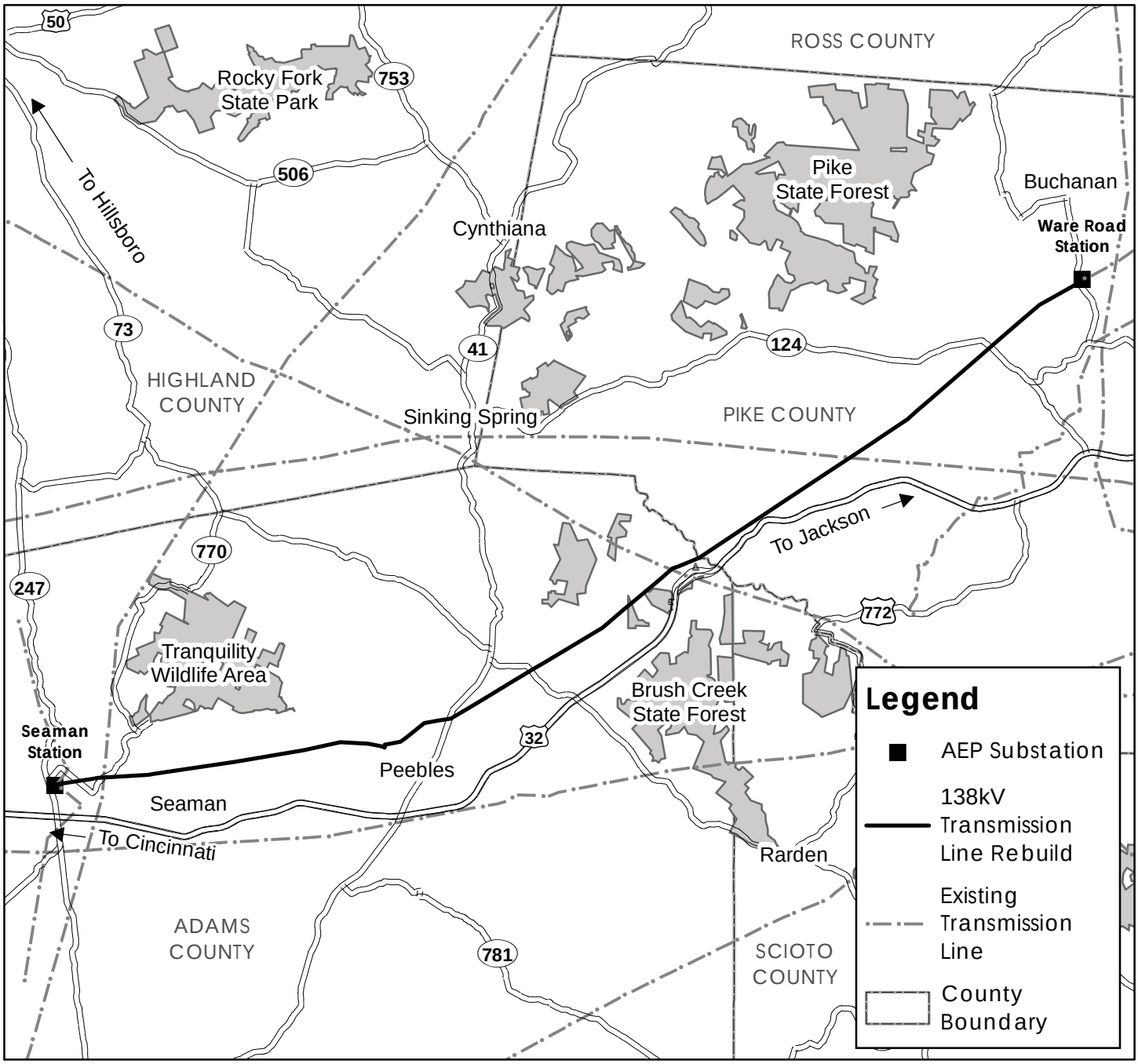


Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Ohio South FIPS 3402 Feet
2. Data Sources Include: Stantec, AEP, NLCD, NADS, OGRIP
3. Ortho photography: 2015, NAIP

Stantec

Figure 1.4 - Concept Map



Appendix B Cultural Resources Survey Reports

Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the 45.25 km (28.12 Ware Road-Seaman 138kV Line Rebuild Project in Pebble/Benton/Sunfish Townships in Pike County and Franklin/Meigs/Scott Townships, Adams County, Ohio

Ryan Weller

April 3, 2017

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Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the 45.25 km (28.12 Ware Road-Seaman 138kV Line Rebuild Project in Pebble/Benton/Sunfish Townships in Pike County and Franklin/Meigs/Scott Townships, Adams County, Ohio

By

Ryan J. Weller

Submitted By:

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Prepared For:

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Gahanna, OH 43230

Lead Agency:

Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB)

Ryan Weller, P.I.

April 3, 2017

W-2066

Abstract

In April of 2017, Weller & Associates, Inc. completed Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the 45.25 km (28.12 mi) Ware Road-Seaman 138kV Line Rebuild Project in Pebble/Benton/Sunfish Townships in Pike County and Franklin/Meigs/Scott Townships, Adams County, Ohio. These investigations were conducted under contract with AEP Ohio Transco. This work was conducted for submittal to the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) as it pertains to their guidelines. The work involved a literature review and field investigations as appropriate and standard for Ohio. The survey methods and standards were pursuant to the Ohio Archaeological Guidelines as established in 1994. There were seven archaeological sites identified during these investigations (33AD0420-426).

The project will include a rebuild of the Waverly-Adams-Seaman 138 kV transmission line. This report was completed for a segment of the corridor that extends from Ware Road at the eastern end to the Seaman Station at the west end. This segment is about 45.25 km (28.12 mi) long. Poles for the existing line will be replaced with steel H-frame structures. Historic/architectural resources are noted from inspection of maps and aerials; however, this part of the cultural resources survey is contained in a separate and stand-alone document. These investigations accounted for the entirety of the 30.5 m (100 ft) wide corridor, pertinent to the aforementioned parameters, for its entire length as well as any access corridors that extend outside of it.

A literature review conducted for this project identified one archaeological site near the project, 33AD0007. This is mound that was recorded in the card files and was excavated by Moorehead in 1896. This resource was not relocated during these investigations. No aspects of the project area were the subject of any previous investigations.

These investigations involved surface collection, subsurface testing, and visual inspection. The work resulted in the identification of seven previously unrecorded archaeological sites (33AD0420-426). These sites are a numerically deficient lithic scatter and isolated find spots; they are not considered to be significant. The sites that were identified are not considered to be significant cultural resources. A finding that is similar to ‘no historic properties affected’ regarding the archaeological aspect of this project is considered appropriate and no further work is deemed necessary for the surveyed areas.

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Introduction

In the March and April of 2017, Weller & Associates, Inc. completed Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the 45.25 km (28.12 mi) Ware Road Seaman 138kV Line Rebuild Project in Pebble/Benton/Sunfish Townships in Pike County and Franklin/Meigs/Scott Townships, Adams County, Ohio (Figures 1-13). The work was completed under contract with American Electric Power (AEP) for submittal to the Ohio Power Siting Board pursuant to their guidelines. The survey is to identify any sites or properties and to evaluate them in a manner that is reflective of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 [36 CFR 800]). This report summarizes the results of the archaeological fieldwork and literature review. The report format and design are similar to that established in *Archaeology Guidelines* (Ohio Historic Preservation Office [OHPO] 1994).

Chad Porter conducted the literature review on December 7, 2016 and again on March 28th, 2017. Ryan Weller served as the Co-Principal Investigator, along with Josh Engle and Abraham Ledezma. Ryan Weller was the Project Manager. The field crew included Craig Schaefer, Justin Fryer, Abraham Ledezma, Craig Picka, Brittany Vance, Dakota Martinez, Josh Engle, Justin Fryer, and Daniel Salas. The report preparation was by Ryan Weller, Chad Porter, and Alex Thomas.

Project Description

The project will include a rebuild of the Waverly-Adams-Seaman 138 kV transmission line. This report was completed for a segment of the corridor that extends from Ware Road at the eastern end to the Seaman Station at the west end. This segment is about 45.25 km (28.12 mi) long. Poles for the existing line will be replaced with steel H-frame structures. Historic/architectural resources are noted from inspection of maps and aerials; however, this part of the cultural resources survey is contained in a separate and stand-alone document. These investigations accounted for the entirety of the 30.5 m (100 ft) wide corridor, pertinent to the aforementioned parameters, for its entire length as well as any access corridors that extend outside of it.

Environmental Setting

Climate

Pike and Adams Counties, not unlike all of Ohio, have a continental climate with hot and humid summers and cold winters. About 109 cm (43 in) of precipitation falls annually. The wettest time of year is during growing season from about March to August (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service [USDA, SCS] 1994).

Physiography, Relief, and Drainage

The project area traverses three physiographic provinces. The eastern part of the

project is located in the Shawnee-Mississippian Plateau. This region is characterized by "highly dissected plateau of coarse and fine grained rock sequences; most rugged area in Ohio; remnants of ancient lacustrine clay-filled Teays drainage system are extensive in lowlands, absent in uplands". The central part is within the Outer Bluegrass region of Ohio (Brockman 1998). According to Brockman (1998), this region is characterized by "moderately high relief dissected plateau of carbonate rocks, with elevations ranging from 455-1,120 ft". The western part of the project area enters the Dissected Illinoisan Till Plain region. This region contains rolling terrain with elevated uplands that have broad and wide rises. The stream valleys can be entrenched or somewhat wider due to outwash and post-glacial water deposition. This region is characterized by uplands with elevations ranging from 600-1100 ft" (Brockman 1998). The eastern part of the project area is within the Scioto River watershed and is drained by: No Name Creek, Leeth Creek, Sunfish Creek, Wycott Hollow, Lick Run, Goat Hollow, Chenoweth Fork, Scioto Branch Brush Creek, Bettys Creek and their tributaries. The western part of the project is within smaller watersheds that flow to the Ohio River including: Ohio Brush Creek, Shimer Run, Big Run, Georges Creek, West Fork Ohio Brush Creek, and Gregg Run. Most of the terraces that would be formed in these stream valleys are going to be of relatively modern origins; however, there are older terraces prevalent where the streams are wider.

Geology

The project corridor crosses through three different and general underlying bedrock formations. The western part is underlain by Ordovician deposits. The central part of the project extends through a narrowing band of Silurian-aged materials. The eastern part of the project area extends into broken areas of Devonian and Mississippian-aged materials. Sinkholes and what appears to be semi-karst topographic features are present in this part of Adams County (Brockman 1998).

Soils

The project area is located in Pike and Adams Counties. There are 22 individual soil series types involved in the Pike County and there are 29 individual soil series types known from Adams County part of the project (USDA, SCS 2017a, 2017b). The soils are indicative of a widely varying setting with steeply sloping terrain accounting for a sizeable part of the eastern part of the project. The soils in the western part are indicative of the general terrain in this area being the result of Illinoisan glacial activity and loamy soils. The soils are consistent with that of stream valleys, low-lying uplands or flats, till plains, and floodplains.

Table 1. Soils in the Project.

Adams County Soils			
Soil Symbol	**Soil Name**	**% Slope**	**Location**
AaB	Aaron silt loam	2-6	Upland slight rises
BkD	Berks silt loam	15-25	Steep side slopes
BnB	Bratton silt loam	2-8	Ridge tops
BrC2	Bratton-Opequon complex	8-15	Side slopes
BtD2	Brushcreek-Lawshe complex	12-25	Steep slopes
CkC2	Cincinnati silt loam	6-12	Side slopes

CrB	Crider silt loam	1-6	Upland slight rises
EgE2	Eden flaggy silty clay loam	25-40	Steep side slopes
FaC2	Faywood silt loam	8-15	Side slopes
FbD2	Faywood silty clay loam	15-25	Steep side slopes
Ge	Gessie loam	-0-	Upland floodplains
JeB	Jessup silt loam	1-8	Slight rises
JeC2	Jessup silt loam	8-15	Side slopes
JoR1B1	Jonesboro-Rossmoyne silt loams	2-6	Slight rises
LbC	Latham silt loam	8-15	Side slopes
LoA	Loudon silt loam	0-2	Slight rises
McA	McGary variant silty clay loam	0-3	Slight rises
No	Nolin silt loam	-0-	Floodplains
OmB	Omulga silt loam	1-6	Ancient terraces
OpD2	Opequon silty clay loam	15-25	Side slopes
OpE2	Opequon silty clay loam	25-40	Side slopes
OsF	Opequon silty clay loam	40-60	Steep slopes, rocky
OwB	Otwell silt loam	1-6	Upland terraces
SaB	Sardinia silt loam	1-6	Slight rises
ShE	Shelocta-Berks association	steep	Steep side slopes
SoE	Shelocta-Muse-Colyer assoc.	steep	Steep side slopes
TkA	Tilsit silt loam	0-3	Slight rises
TrC	Trappist silt loam	8-15	Side slopes
WgC	Wernock silt loam	8-15	Side slopes
Pike County Soils			
Cf	Cliffy silt loam	-0-	Modern floodplains
CoB	Coolville silt loam	1-8	Terraces
CpC	Coolville-Blairton association	rolling	Side slopes
GpB	Gilpin silt loam	3-8	Ridge tops
GpC	Gilpin silt loam	8-15	Side slopes
GpD	Gilpin silt loam	15-25	Side slopes
Lah1c1	Latham silt loam	8-15	Side slopes
LhW1D1	Latham-Wharton silt loams	15-25	Steep slopes
Mn	Melvin silt loam	0-3	Upland floodplains
Omu1B1	Omulga silt loam	2-6	Ancient terraces
Omu1C1	Omulga silt loam	6-12	Ancient terraces
RdC	Rarden silt loam	8-15	Side slopes
RdD	Rarden silt loam	15-25	Side slopes
ShD	Shelocta silt loam	15-25	Steep slopes
SnF	Shelocta-Brownsville	Steep	Steep slopes
SrA	Skidmore Variant gravelly loam	0-3	Floodplains
SrB	Skidmore Variant gravelly loam	3-8	Floodplains
TgA	Taggart silt loam	0-4	Ridge tops
TkA	Tilsit silt loam	0-3	Ridge tops
TrD	Trappist-Shelocta association	Steep	Steep slopes
WeB	Wernock Variant silt loam	3-8	Ridges
Wm	Wilbur silt loam	-0-	Floodplains

Flora

There is, or at least was, great floral diversity in Ohio. This diversity is relative to the soils and the terrain that generally includes the till plain, lake plain, terminal glacial margins, and unglaciated plateau (Forsyth 1970). Three major glacial advances, including the Kansan, Illinoisan, 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 was 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).

The project area is located in southwestern Pike County and through the central part of Adams County. This is an area where the uplands are considered as

predominately mixed mesophytic, oak and oak-sugar maple, and beech forestation (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 Unglaciated Plateau (Cunningham 1973). Otherwise, Paleoindian sites in the glaciated 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, and giant beaver (Bamforth 1988; Brose 1994; McDonald 1994). Groups have been depicted as being mobile and nomadic (Tankersley 1989); Paleoindian artifacts include projectile points, multi-purpose unifacial tools, burins, gravers, and spokeshaves (Tankersley 1994). The most diagnostic artifacts associated with this period are fluted points that exhibit a groove or channel positioned at the base to facilitate hafting. The projectiles dating from the late Paleoindian period generally lack this trait; however, the lance form of the blade is retained and is often distinctive from the following Early Archaic period (Justice 1987).

The Archaic period has been broken down into three sub-categories including the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic. During the Early Archaic period (ca. 10,000-8000 B.P.), the environment was becoming increasingly arid as 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 to include hafted knives that were 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 triangular blades. Notching becomes a common hafting technique. Other characteristic traits occurring almost exclusively in the Early and Middle Archaic periods are basal bifurcation and large blade serrations. Tool forms begin to vary more and may be a reflection of differential resource exploitation. Finished tools from this period can include bifacial knives, points, drills/perforators, utilized flakes, and scrapers.

The Middle Archaic period (8000-6000 B.P.) is poorly understood in Ohio. Some (e.g., Justice 1987) regard small bifurcate points as being indicative of this period. Ground stone artifacts become more prevalent at this time. Other hafted bifaces exhibit large side notches with squared bases, but this same trait can extend back to the Paleoindian period. The climate at this time is considered to be modern. The Middle Archaic period subsistence tended to be associated 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 lithic scatters or isolated finds. The initial appearance of regional traits seems to occur at this time.

The Late Archaic period in Ohio (ca 6000-3000 B.P.) diverges from the previous periods in many ways. Preferred locations 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 evident in such artifacts as grooved axes, celts, bannerstones, and other slate artifacts.

It is during the Terminal Archaic period (ca 3500-2500 B.P.) that extensive and deep burials are encountered. Regional Terminal Archaic expressions within Ohio include Crab Orchard in the southwest, Glacial Kame in the north, and Meadowood in central to northeastern Ohio. Along the Ohio River, the intensive Riverton culture occupations have been documented. Pottery makes its first appearance during the Terminal Late Archaic.

The Early Woodland period (ca 3000-2100 B.P.) in Ohio is often associated with the Adena culture and the early mound builders (Dragoo 1976). Early and comparably simple geometric earthworks first appear with mounds more spread across the landscape.

Pottery at this time is 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 encountered that include circular structures having a diameter of up to 18.3 m (Webb and Baby 1963) and often with paired posts (Cramer 1989). Artifacts dating from this period include leaf-shaped blades with parallel to lobate hafting elements, drilled slate pieces, ground stone, thick pottery, and increased use of copper. Early Woodland artifacts can be recovered from every region of Ohio.

The Middle Woodland period (ca 2200-1600 B.P.) is often considered to be equivalent to 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 Chesser) [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 (EAC) 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 focus on the regions surrounding earthworks (Dancey 1992; Pacheco 1996); however, there is evidence of repeated occupation away from earthworks (Weller 2005). Household structures at this time vary with many of them being squares with rounded corners (Weller 2005). Exotic goods are often attributed to funerary activities associated with 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 core), a prismatic and thin razor-like tool. Middle Woodland remains are more commonly recovered from central Ohio south and are lacking from most areas in the northern and southeastern part of the state.

The Late Woodland period (ca A.D. 400-900) 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 were likely seasonally occupied (Cowan 1987). This increased sedentism was due in part to a greater reliance on horticultural garden plots, much more so than in the preceding Middle Woodland period. The early Late Woodland groups were growing a wide variety of EAC crop plants that 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.

Newtown is an early Late Woodland phase in the Miami River Valley that has been dated to A.D. 450-800 (Seeman 1981). The geographic range of this phase is

southern Ohio and northern Kentucky. Typical artifacts recovered from Newtown phase sites include Chesser Notched projectile points, flint and ground stone celts, rectangular slate gorgets, and limestone and shale discs. There is an absence of any triangular points or bladelets. Newtown phase pottery is typically vertically cord-marked with angular shoulders.

The Late Prehistoric period (ca A.D. 1000-1550) 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) 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 decorative treatments that express regional differences. Structures can be round or elongated ovals with larger sites often being located in large stream valleys.

In southwestern Ohio, the descendant of the Late Woodland Newtown culture was the Fort Ancient culture (A.D. 1000-1670) [Pollack and Henderson 2000: 195]. There were three distinct phases within the culture: the Turpin phase, the Shomaker phase, and the Mariemont phase. Type sites for the culture include the Turpin site along the Little Miami River in Hamilton County and the Shomaker site in the lower Great Miami River Valley. Artifacts commonly associated with Fort Ancient sites include shell-tempered pottery, spatula-shaped celts, stone discoidals, triangular projectile points, antler harpoon heads, spades, and wall trench architecture. Fort Ancient villages often have central plazas, as well as stockades that encircled the villages (Cowan 1987).

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

French explorers traveled extensively through the Ohio region from 1720-1761. During these expeditions, the locations of many Native American villages were documented. In 1751, a Delaware village known as Maguck existed near present-day

Chillicothe. In 1758, a Shawnee town known as 'Lower Shawnee 2' existed at the same location. The French also documented the locations of trading posts and forts, which were typically established along the banks of Lake Erie or the Ohio River (Tanner 1987).

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

Warfare was bound to break out as the British also began to stake claims in the Ohio region by the mid-1700s. The French and Indian War (1754-1763) affected many Ohio Native Americans; however, no battles were recorded in Ohio (Tanner 1987). Although the French and Indian War ended in 1763, 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, which was being fought between France and Britain, had finally ended. The Treaty of Paris in 1763 granted the entire Ohio region to the British. In 1783, the second Treaty of Paris ending the American Revolution granted the entire Ohio region to the Americans; however, Ohio was specifically described as Native American territory. Native Americans were not to move south of the Ohio River (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.

Pike County History

The history of Pike County extends well past its political organization in 1815. Because of its location straddling the Scioto River, Pike contains prime land and resources and was therefore a draw for natives and settlers alike. The earliest white settlers, who came in the late 1700's noted many mounds along the bluffs overlooking the river. Pike County can boast some of Ohio's first settlers. Three Chenoweth brothers, Arthur, John, and Abraham, and John Noland were the first of these. These men came in 1796 and established themselves in the prairie near where Peter Dunnon would found Piketon just a few years later in 1814. They were not alone long, and by the time Pike's lines were drawn, carving out land formerly belonging to Ross, Highland, Adams, Scioto, and Jackson, there were a little less than 4,000 inhabitants. Interstate Publishing's 1884 history has a respectable record of many of these county pioneers (AppalachianOhio 2007; Howe 1888; Interstate Publishing Co. 1884; McCormick 1958; Ohio Historical Society 2008; Pike County Genealogy Society 2003).

Zebulon Pike was the American hero who had explored the west and discovered Pike's Peak. It was for this man that the citizens of the new county named it Pike in 1815. Robert Lucas is another famous name associated with Pike County. He lived in Piketon after having served in the War of 1812 and later served as Governor of Ohio, and later still as Governor of Iowa Territory. James Emmitt was a man of local fame. Apparently, he was a tenacious businessman who captured the respect of all who knew him in the county – a widely admired, "self-made-man." The last notable resident was a hermit named William Hewitt who lived in a cave just outside of Waverly for 14 years and was something of a local pet-project for Christian minded folk in town (Howe 1888; Interstate Publishing Co. 1884; McCormick 1958).

Zane's Trace passed through the county and in 1797, Andrew Ellison and John Beasley built an inn along that way which operated for many years. In later years, the Eager Inn would be an important stopover in a different but equally important path; it was a station on the Underground Railroad. Ironically, Howe's history of 1888 specifically devotes a small section to "Race Hatred" particularly in Waverly. In 1832, Pike became a canal county and as the rest benefited greatly during the canal era. Piketon, the original county seat, did not benefit however. Because of the canal being routed through the rival city of Waverly, Piketon diminished and eventually Waverly gained all county prominence. The county seat removed there in 1861. Today Waverly is still the largest in the county, but is actually a small town compared to those in surrounding counties. Only one percent of the county population lives in what could loosely be termed urban areas. Manufacturing is the driving force of the county economy and it is mostly found in Waverly. There are several other small towns in Pike however, namely Beaver, Buchanan, Byington, Cynthiana, Elm Grove, Idaho, Jasper, Latham, Morgantown, Omega, Stockdale, and Wakefield. One of the most important pieces of industry in Pike County is the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant which the US Atomic Energy Commission built there in 1952 (AppalachianOhio 2007; Howe 1888; Interstate

Publishing Co. 1884; McCormick 1958; Ohio Historical Society 2008; Pike County Genealogy Society 2003).

Pebble Township History

Pebble Township was founded in the year 1821. It is in the northern portion of Pike County. Neighboring townships include Huntington to the north, Pee Pee to the east, Newton to the south and Benton to the west. The topography in Pebble Township is primarily hilly with little to no level or rolling areas (Howe 1854). Dense forests populated the township before the arrival of European settlers. Acre upon acre was removed to clear and for agricultural fields. The timber was used to build homes, barns, schools and for other various crafting. Immigrants came into Pebble Township from surrounding states such as Pennsylvania and Virginia. Many of whom were of German Heritage (Howe 1854).

Upon arrival, the European settlers were a witness to a lush landscape booming with wild life and untapped resource potential. Hunting and trade with the Native Americans was the initial means of survival until agricultural practices came underway. A rich and fertile soil is abundant throughout the landscape. The main products in Pebble Township were wheat, corn, potatoes and tobacco. Agriculture was the primary industry during the infancy of the township (Howe 1854).

Religion played a vital role within the culture of Pebble Township. The main denomination was Methodist (Ohio Genealogical Society 1989). Residents during this period would gather at the churches for spiritual practices and in turn strengthened community ties.

Sunfish Township History

Sunfish Township was formed around the year 1815. It is in the southwestern portion of Pike County. Neighboring townships include Benton to the north, Newton to the east, Rarden to the south, Franklin and Adams to the west. The topography in Sunfish Township is primarily hilly with little to no level areas. Sandstone is very abundant throughout the township (Howe 1854). Before the arrival of European influence, dense forests populated the township. Thousands of acres were cleared during early settlement for agricultural and construction purposes. The earliest European settlers immigrated from surrounding states such as Pennsylvania, Indiana and Virginia. Many the settlers were of German heritage (Howe 1854).

The soil in Sunfish Township is rich and produces an excellent crop. Agriculture was the primary industry until the introduction of railroads, mills and other various professions (Queen City Publishing 1910). The main products were wheat, corn, potatoes, tobacco and butter. During this period, children would often stay home from school to assist their families with household duties. School houses were typically one-room log constructions with a fire place implemented for the winter months. Due to limited funding schools were also used for religious purposes as well (Howe 1854).

Religion played a vital role within the culture of Sunfish Township. The primary denomination was Presbyterian during the early stages of Sunfish's development. Gatherings at the church allowed for residents to seek solace, discuss local issues and organize community events (Howe 1854).

Benton Township History

Benton Township is in the western portion of Pike county on the northern border to Ross County and east of Perry and Mifflin Township, south of Sunfish Township, and West of Pebble Township. The township is irregularly shaped following ridge lines rather than section lines. It is the third largest township in the county at 24,562 acres of mostly rocky hilly woodlands. The township formed out of Mifflin Township in 1842 (Interstate Publishing Company, Pub. 1884).

Before the arrival of European influence, Benton Township was covered in dense forests that were filled with a diversity of wildlife and plants. During the early stages of European settlement, thousands of acres were cleared for agriculture and construction purposes. The timber was implemented for the construction homes, barns, schools, churches and other various crafting. Many of the European immigrants came from neighboring township, counties and states such as Pennsylvania and Virginia (Kalfs 1990).

The township center is Morgantown. Located on Morgan Fork near the mouth of West Fork of Sunfish Creek Morgantown has always been a small unincorporated community. In 1884 the area around Morgantown had a general store, a portable sawmill, and two grist mills. Today Morgantown is now a small collection of early 20th Century houses. Agriculture was a leading pathway to economic success during the earlier years. The main crops were wheat, corn, butter and potatoes. Children during this period would often stay home from school to assist their families with farming duties (Interstate Publishing Company, Pub. 1884).

School houses in the earlier years were typically one room log constructions with greased wax paper for window and a singular fire place implemented for the winter months. The township had seven school districts and four churches; Methodist Episcopal Church, Christian Church, and two Christian Union Churches. Today the township is mostly hilly woodlands with some scattered agriculture and pasture lands with homes located along the main roads (Kalfs 1990).

Adams County History

Adams County was formed in 1797and was named after the second President of the United States. It is located within the Virginia Military District with its southern boundary located along the Ohio River. Much of the early activity and settlements were positioned along the banks of this river. The other larger drainages of the county include Ohio Brush Creek and Scioto Brush Creek, which have initial names that reflect their watershed orientation. The terrain, in general, is rolling to rugged as the eastern one-third of the county is unglaciated while the remainder has been affected by the Illinoisan glacier. The soils within the county are less productive from an agricultural standpoint.

The most fertile are associated with drainage valleys, but the uplands tend to have less suitable soils for growing crops, especially in the eastern part of the county. The first settlement in the Virginia Military District was at "Three Islands," now Manchester, in the southern part of the county (Evans and Stivers 1900). Widely referred to as "Massie's Station," the town was founded by surveyor Nathaniel Massie in 1791 (Howe 1888).

Agricultural activity was always prominent in the role of the early occupants of the county. Tobacco raising in the eastern portion of the county was very prominent, especially in the valleys of Ohio Brush Creek and the Ohio River. Timbering was also active in the eastern hilly region of the county. In other sections of the county grew corn, wheat, oats, and hay. Quarrying of limestone and sandstone also contributed to the early economy. Taverns, Inns, and other businesses became prominent along the Ohio River. Iron smelting and production along Brush Creek was a short-lived industry (Evans and Stivers 1900).

The majority of the original population was derived from the Scotch-Irish and Virginia settlers (Howe 1888; Evans and Stivers 1900). The German aspect of the demography began to be incorporated into the area after 1850. These were primarily associated with Protestant forms of religion. The German emigrants seem to represent a comparative spike in the population at about that time. Otherwise, the population grew gradually through the nineteenth century. The primary communities of the county include Manchester, Peebles, Winchester, and West Union (the county seat). Manchester, once the largest community in the county, once was home to Alfred Holbrook College. The college started in Lebanon, Ohio in 1855, moved to Manchester in 1934, and closed its doors in 1941 (Howe 1888; Adams County, Ohio Government Portal 2012).

Native American constructs are known to dot the county. Mounds seem to line the Brush Creek Valley as well as earthworks (Mills 1914; Evans and Stivers 1900). The Serpent Mound is located in the northeastern part of the county and at the headwaters of Brush Creek (Howe 1888). It is atop a landform thought to be influenced by meteoric activity. A lesser known circular enclosure known as Old Stone Fort lies north of West Union in an area drained by Mink Run and Lick Fork. It was said to enclose thirty acres and include a small mound (Evans and Stivers 1900). Evidence for very early occupation of the county is prevalent at Sandy Springs, in the southeastern corner of the county. Fluted points dating from the Paleo-Indian period have been recovered from this area more frequently than anywhere in Ohio. This area is unique in that its setting contains a static Ohio River channel, sand dunes, and saline or sulfur springs.

Most of the roads extending through the county are associated with older trails or traces. Nineteenth century Adams County prided themselves on the amount of Macadamian Roads they had. They generally connect one town or community to another and often follow the course of the terrain; they are usually not straight. This is not atypical of the Virginia Military District.

Though the Revolutionary and Civil War were not conducted within Adams County, they influence it. Veterans from the Revolutionary War emigrated to the area to

settle. Activities relative to the Civil War and prior to its occurrence happened behind the scenes as abolitionists associated with the Underground Railroad were very active in the county. This is especially true of areas such as Manchester and Ripley in Brown County. The war, itself, occurred south of the Ohio River proper. Morgan's Raiders had only a brief occurrence in the county.

Modern Adams County remains rural and largely unpopulated. The primary economic activities are associated with stock raising and farming. Tobacco raising in the eastern portion of the county is still holding on despite the decline of the industry in general throughout the nation as a whole. In the remaining areas of the county can often be seen corn and soybean fields with beef cattle also being popular.

Franklin Township History

Franklin Township was organized in the year 1828 and receives its name after Benjamin Franklin. It is in the northeastern portion of Adams County. Neighboring townships include Mifflin to the north, Sunfish and Pike to the northeast, Rarden and Scioto to the east, Meigs to the south and Bratton to the west (Howe 1854). The soil in Franklin Township is not of high quality for the most part. The topography in Franklin Township is primarily hilly in the eastern portion and relatively level in the western portion (Evans 1900).

Dense forests populated the region before the arrival of European immigrants. Thousands of acres were cleared during Franklin's early development for farm land. Much of the early European settlers came from surrounding states such as Kentucky and Virginia. Many of whom were of Irish Heritage (Howe 1854). The first European settler was a man by the name of Peter Platter. Much of the township was reliant upon agricultural resources. For some time, Locust Grove was the only village within Franklin Township. It was a center for manufacturing, farming, small business and a progressive beacon at the time (Evans 1900).

Religion played an important role within the culture of Franklin Township. The primary denomination was Presbyterian (Evans 1900). Gatherings at the church allowed for residents to seek spiritual solace, discuss local issues and organize community events. The teachings of the church were implemented into public policy and school lessons as well.

Meigs Township History

Meigs Township was formed in 1806 and is located in the northeastern part of Adams County. According to the census of 1840, Meigs Township had just over 1,000 people; a middle-sized township within the county. The township is named for the second governor of the state, Return Jonathan Meigs. The terrain in this area tends to be more rugged with entrenched drainage valleys and steeply sided upland ridges. The township is mostly drained by Ohio Brush Creek and Scioto Brush Creek. Some of the larger communities in the nineteenth century included Jacksonville, Newport, Mineral Springs, and Peebles. All of these communities have post offices. Jacksonville was later referred to as Dunbarton, but was in competition with Peebles. Many of the businesses

and commercial activity were relative to the Cincinnati, Portsmouth, and Virginia Railroad. The railroad was constructed through the township in the early 1880s (Evans and Stivers 1900). The largest school was at Peebles, which seemed to be the focus of enterprise. Mineral Springs used to be sought for its purported healthy, spa-like waters. A resort was constructed at the foot of Peach Mountain to take advantage of the springs. This resort had many of the amusements and activities of the time readily available (Evans and Stivers 1900; Howe 1888).

Scott Township History

Scott township was formally organized in 1818 as part of Adams county. It was formed from portions of Wayne township. Later, sections of Scott Township were used in the creation of Oliver and Manchester Townships. The township's namesake is that of early settler Edwin Scott. Physiography of is characterized by an undulating landscape in the Western portion which gives way to hilly topography in the northeastern portion. The principal drainage is West Fork, located within the southern portion of the township. Choice farmland is located within the drainage valleys of the western reaches of the township.

Largely paralleling the county, much of the original population was of Scotch-Irish descent and Virginia settlers (Howe 1888; Evans and Stivers 1900). Before the arrival of European settlers, Scott was populated with dense forests. Thousands of acres were later cleared for agricultural and construction purposes. The timber was used to build homes, barns, schools, churches and for other various crafting (Howe 1854). Early European settlers typically immigrated from Virginia.

Agriculture was a leading source of economic success during the formation of Scott Township. The main crops were wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Children would often stay home from school to assist their families with household duties. The schools during this period were typically one-room constructions with wax paper windows and a fire place implemented for winter sessions (Howe 1854). The first schoolhouse was a log cabin pioneer school located near Tranquility (Evans and Stivers 1900).

Early "hamlets" known within the township included Tranquility, May Hill, Seaman and Buck Run. These were largely impromptu settlements which developed around a country store (Evans and Stivers 1900). The village of Seaman was laid out along an extension of the Cincinnati Portsmouth and Virginia rail line. Formally established in 1888, the presence of a post office and thriving economy established it as the primary community of the township (Evans and Stivers 1900). Modern Scott Township remains rural and largely unpopulated.

Research Design

The purpose of a Phase I survey is to locate and identify cultural resources that will be affected by the planned electric line construction activities. This includes archaeological deposits as well as architectural properties that are older than 50 years; the history/architectural aspect of the survey was prepared as a separate and stand-alone document. Once the archaeological resources are identified and sampled, they are

evaluated for their eligibility or potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The literature review aspect of these investigations is directed to answer or address the following questions:

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

Archaeological Field Methods

The survey conducted within the project used four methods of sampling and testing to identify and evaluate cultural resources. These included shovel test unit excavation, shovel probe excavation, surface collection, and visual inspection. Surface collection strategies were achieved whenever possible.

Surface collection. Surface investigations methods involved pedestrian transects spaced at 3 m intervals or less and in areas that offer 50 percent bare ground surface visibility or greater. All identified artifacts are plotted using a Trimble GeoXT global positioning system with sub-meter accuracy.

Shovel test unit excavation. Shovel test units were placed at 15-m intervals. Shovel test units measure 50 cm on a side and are excavated to 10 cm below the topsoil/subsoil interface. Individual shovel test units were documented regarding their depth, content and color (Munsell). Wherever sites are encountered, Munsell color readings are taken per shovel test unit. All of the undisturbed soil matrices from shovel test units are screened using .6 cm hardware mesh. When sites are encountered, additional shovel test units will be excavated at 7.5 m intervals extending on grid and in the two cardinal directions within the corridor from the positive locations.

Shovel probes. These are excavated in locations where disturbance is not obvious at the surface. They are initiated as shovel test units and are excavated to about 20 cm at a minimum before they are abandoned due to severe disturbance. If the soil is not disturbed, the shovel probe becomes a shovel test unit.

Visual inspection. The locations where cultural resources were not expected, such as disturbed or low/wet areas, were walked over and visually inspected. This also pertains to small segments that are immediately adjacent to the road right-of-way or were in steeply sloping conditions. This method was used to verify the absence or likelihood of any cultural resources being located in these areas. It was also utilized to document the general terrain and the surrounding area.

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

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.

Celt. These artifacts are typically polished/ground stone pieces that are likely to have been used for cutting/dismembering/hammering. It is common for these to have a bit and poll end to serve as a duel function. They were often hafted and used like a modern hatchet.

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.

Potlid. These artifact types are reflective of accidental overheating of chert (Luedtke 1992). Small semi-circular fragments of chert pop off a flake or artifact during firing or through fortuitous deposition in a hearth. Potlids lack a striking platform but are indicative of thermal activity at a site. One should use caution when using these artifacts to interpret or recreate site formation processes because they can occur during post-depositional activities.

Pottery. This is typically recovered as fired clay sherds that are tempered with various materials. It is used for cooking vessels, storage, transport, or for serving. However, sherds are generally fragile and decompose with exposure and plowing.

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°) 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°).

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.

Sharpening Flake. These flake types are created during pressure flaking of a tool edge. The flakes are often very small with a tiny platform and are often conical. They are also created from reworking a tool edge after it has been dulled from use.

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).

Curation

A letter regarding the disposition of the cultural materials identified and collected during survey for this project will be sent to the landowners as the process move forward. A return letter outlining the disposition of these materials had not been received at the time of this report. The artifacts will temporarily be housed at Weller office/lab until their ultimate disposition is understood. Notes and maps affiliated with this project will be maintained at Weller & Associates, Inc. files.

Literature Review

The literature review study area is defined as a 305 m (1,000 ft) radius centered on the project corridor (Figure 2-7). In conducting the literature review, the following resources were consulted at OHPO and the State Library of Ohio:

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

A review of *Archeological Atlas of Ohio* (Mills 1914) was conducted and there are several sites indicated in the vicinity of the project corridor. There are two burials noted just north of the line and northeast of Lawshe. There is a mound noted just south of the line and south of Georges Creek. None of these appear to be located within the project area (Figure 14).

The OHPO topographic maps indicated that there are two previously recorded archaeological sites in the study area (Figures 2-7 Table 2). Site 33AD0172 is a lithic scatter that has a Late Archaic component. Site 33AD0007 is a stone mound that is recorded as being within or very near the project area. This site is recorded on the east side of West Fork Brush Creek and to the south of the Community of Tranquility. It is indicated on a bluff top landform and the card file on this site indicates that it was excavated by Moorehead in 1986.

Table 2. Archaeological (OAI) sites recorded in the study area.

Site Number	Site Type	Temporal Association	In survey area?	Site Size (m2)
33AD0007	Stone Mound; McCullough Mound I	Unknown Woodland	Maybe	
33AD0172	Lithic scatter	Late Archaic	No	4000

"On the farm of James McCullough, about four miles north of Youngsville, a small mound was opened and a skeleton badly decayed found near the center, with head toward the east. Several flint war points, some bones, needles, and a few bear tusks were found near the shoulders…On the McCullough farm five miles south of Youngsville, three stone mounds, nine by eleven, seventeen by twenty-one, seven by ten, and each about one foot high were explored. They occupy a high point of land overlooking West Fork Brush Creek. Bodies as in case of all stone graves or mounds lay upon the surface, and had been covered with bark and stones heaped on top. No relics accompanied the remains. On a spur of the same hill, lower down, say 100 feet above the valley is an earth mound, two feet high and thirty-two feet in diameter. In the center was found a skeleton buried about five feet high and thirty-two feet in diameter. In the center was found a skeleton buried about five feet deep. The skeleton was surrounded by large flat stones forming a kind of sarcophagus." (Evans and Stivers 1900:26).

The Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) files indicated that there are 26 resources located within the study area for this project. These are not directly involved in the project area and all of these are located in the Community of Seaman. This small town is to the west of the station that is at the western terminus of the project.

Table 3. OHI resources recorded within the study area.

Resource #	Name	Address	Arch. Style	Historic Use	Activity	Date
ADA0023702		Broadway S of 1st St	Vernacular	Single Dwelling	Original Construction	1890
ADA0023802	Seaman Methodist Church	63 Broadway St	Gothic Revival	Single Dwelling	Original Construction	1870
ADA0025402		1st St W of Main St	Italianate	COMMERCIAL	Original Construction	1880
ADA0025502		1st St W of Main St	Vernacular	COMMERCIAL	Original Construction	1910
ADA0025602		1st St W of Main St	Italianate	COMMERCIAL	Original Construction	1900
ADA0025702	Ripley Gas Co	NWC 1st St & Main St	Vernacular	COMMERCIAL	Original Construction	1900
ADA0025802		1st St W of Main St	Italianate	COMMERCIAL	Original Construction	1900
ADA0025902		1st St W of Main St	Greek Revival	Single Dwelling	Original Construction	1880
ADA0026002		1st St W of Main St	Vernacular	Single Dwelling	Original Construction	1890
ADA0026102		1st St W of Main St	Vernacular	Single Dwelling	Original Construction	1885
ADA0026202	Carl's Furniture	Main St opp 1st St	Vernacular	Retail Store/Shop	Original Construction	1890
ADA0026302		100 Main St	Vernacular	Retail Store/Shop	Original Construction	1890
ADA0026402	Auction House	Main St S of RR Tracks	Vernacular	Retail Store/Shop	Original Construction	1905
ADA0026502	Hall Upholstery	Main St S of RR Tracks	Italianate	Single Dwelling	Original Construction	1900
ADA0026602		Main St near Tener St	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling	Original Construction	1885

ADA0026702	J & S Restaurant	Main St S of RR Tracks	Vernacular	Retail Store/Shop	Original Construction		1890
ADA0026802		Seaman Milling Co	Vernacular	Unknown Use	Original Construction		1890
ADA0026902		101 Main St	Commercial/ Chicago Style	Residential Domestic	Original Construction		1915
ADA0027002		Main St	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling	Original Construction		1885
ADA0027102		Main St S of 1st St	Italianate	Single Dwelling	Original Construction		1890
ADA0027202		Main St N of 2nd St	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling	Original Construction		1890
ADA0027302		Main St N of 2nd St	Vernacular	Single Dwelling	Original Construction		1900
ADA0027402		Main St N of 2nd St	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling	Original Construction		1895
ADA0027902		205 Main St	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling	Original Construction		1890
ADA0029802		50 W Vine St	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling	Original Construction		1890
ADA0030002		90 W Vine St	Queen Anne	Single Dwelling	Original Construction		1885

A review of the DOE and NRHP files was conducted and there is one affiliated resource within or near the project area or its study area. There is one DOE resource located in the study area; the Wickerham Inn (#79001778) is located to the north of the project by about 244 m (800 ft).

Review of the professional CRM survey files was conducted and there were two previous surveys conducted that involve the project area or its study area (Workman 2005; Keener 2003). Neither of these surveys are directly involved in the project and neither resulted in the identification of any archaeological sites. They were both conducted for proposed cell tower locations.

Historic cartographic resources were reviewed in order to get a better understanding of past landowners and the distribution of past buildings and structures. There are structures noted in the terrain surrounding the project corridor, but none appear to be directly involved as of the late nineteenth century (Lake 1871). The USGS *15 Minute Series (Topographic)* maps (Figure 15-17) and the modern topographic map (Figures 2-7) were inspected. These map resources indicate that the project corridor is cutting through upland and rural farm country. There is one extant residence indicated immediately adjacent or in close proximity to the corridor in the central portion of the project and two at the southern terminus.

There are Five cemeteries located within the study area including: Old Clay, Whiet Oak, Fultz-Warnock, Arkoe-Goff Memorial-Goff, and Satterfield. None of these cemeteries are located in immediate proximity to the project area.

Literature Review Summary and Expectations

The project corridor is largely situated in upland terrain and does not involve any large drainages and is north of Peebles and its western terminus is at Seaman. This terrain is often dissected and has rolling topographic relief as it is mostly within the Illinoisan ground moraine region. These areas have not been the focus of many developments or archaeological surveys and the lack of previously recorded resources reflects this. Prehistoric period cultural materials would be expected to be scattered across this setting and focused at unique locations or confluences of streams. Intensive prehistoric period sites or historic period deposits are not expected from these investigations.

Fieldwork Results

The field investigations for this project were conducted in December of 2016 and January of 2017. The field investigations were conducted during suitable weather conditions and the majority of the work involved shovel testing and visual inspection. Surface collection methods were accomplished wherever possible and with suitable conditions. Shovel testing was conducted in areas where there was ground cover. The weather was not a factor as the ground was never frozen during these investigations. The conditions experienced during the field investigations varied, but were largely contained in rural, agriculturally-related situations (Figures 18-145). This includes farm fields, fallow areas, tilled areas, and pastures. Visual inspection accounted for much of the reviewed areas as the access corridors were often associated with existing and developed paths. Severe disturbance and steeply sloping conditions account for a sizeable part of the overall project area. These investigations resulted in the identification of seven archaeological sites including 33AD0420-426.

Surface collection was accomplished in winter wheat fields where the surface was weathered and offered suitable bare ground visibility (i.e., >50 percent). The bare ground surface visibility in these fields was near 80 percent. Pedestrian transects were spaced at 5 m intervals throughout this location (Figures 18-70). Many of the sites that were identified during these investigations were encountered during surface collection methods, sites 33AD0422-426.

Severe disturbance and steep slope account for situations identified during these investigations that precluded testing (Figures 18-70). Disturbances account for a relatively small part of the overall project. Disturbed situations were identified: near road right-of-way, where there were underground utility easements, and where previous construction activities had already taken place (i.e., driveways, residential areas, etc.). This is a rugged part of Ohio and steep slope was identified consistently throughout this project. The stream valleys are entrenched and the upland areas, being either unglaciated or within the Illinoisan glaciated areas, are often steep sided landforms. The sloping conditions and the grading associated with the original installation of the electric lines occasionally eliminated the topsoil from some areas. Shovel probing was conducted in these locations to confirm the lack of topsoil.

Subsurface means of investigation were necessary in many locations where surface visibility was lacking. This includes fallow farm fields, pastures, areas with dense cover, scrubland, and yards. The testing frequently identified topsoils that were consistent with a plowzone depth, that is, about 20-32 cm below ground surface. There were 1,723 shovel test units excavated during the course of these investigations. A typical shovel test unit profile was provided for a tested area within the Jessup silt loam soils (Figure 143). This shovel test unit identified a 26 cm thick brown (10YR4/3) silt loam topsoil with yellowish red (5YR5/6) subsoil. Most of the soils examined and excavated during these investigations were contained within a topsoil/plowzone context. The testing did not identify any deep, alluvial deposits. Sites 33AD0420-421 were identified during shovel testing methods.

Archaeological Site Descriptions

The field investigations identified seven archaeological sites, 33AD0420-426. The determination of an individual site is relative to landform and space as well as the limits of these investigations with respect to the surveyed area. These sites are all associated with prehistoric period components. The following text describes the archaeological deposits in further detail.

33AD0420

This is an isolated find that was identified during shovel test unit excavation in an agricultural field (Figure 53 and 117). The excavation of radial shovel test units failed to identify any additional materials. The artifact was identified on an upland that is south of the Community of Locust Grove. The site is on a landform that is drained by an unnamed tributary of Crooked Creek. This is stream flows into Ohio Brush Creek, which flows southward to the Ohio River. The artifact that was identified from this site is a primary thinning flake of Brush Creek chert (Table 4). This artifact is functionally indicative of core reduction, but it is not regarded as being temporally diagnostic. By definition, the site size of an isolated find is considered to be 1 sq m.

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. The site has a numerically and functionally limited assemblage and lacks temporally diagnostic materials. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work is not deemed necessary.

Table 4. Artifact Inventory for Sites 33AD0420-426.

Site	Bag	Artifact	Material	Count
AD0420	1	Primary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
AD0421	2	Primary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
AD0422	3	Primary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
	4	Secondary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
	5	Secondary Decortication Flake	Brush Creek	1

AD0423	6	Secondary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
	7	Secondary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
	8	Blocky Irregular	Brush Creek	1
	9	Secondary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
	10	Secondary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
	11	Primary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
	12	Primary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
AD0424	13	Primary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
AD0425	14	Secondary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
	15	Primary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
	16	Secondary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
	17	Secondary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
	18	Secondary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
	19	Primary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
	20	Primary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
	21	Secondary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
	22	Secondary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
	23	Secondary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1
AD0426	24	Primary Thinning Flake	Brush Creek	1

33AD0421

This is an isolated find that was identified during shovel test unit excavation of a pasture field (Figures 68 and 138). The excavation of radial shovel test units failed to identify any additional artifacts. The artifact was identified within an existing electric line easement that is positioned near a bluff margin. This drainage is part of the West Fork Ohio Brush Creek watershed and it flows to the Ohio River. The artifact that was identified from this site is a primary thinning flake of Brush Creek chert (Table 4). This artifact is functionally indicative of core reduction, but it is not regarded as being temporally diagnostic. By definition, the site size of an isolated find is considered to be 1 sq m.

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. The site has a numerically and functionally limited assemblage and lacks temporally diagnostic materials. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work is not deemed necessary.

33AD0422

This is an isolated find that was identified during surface collection of an agricultural field; the bare ground surface visibility within the field was greater than 50 percent (Figures 64 and 132). The artifacts were identified within an existing electric line easement that is positioned near an upland bluff margin. The site is drained by an

unnamed tributary of Georges Creek, a tributary of West Fork Ohio Brush Creek and part of the Ohio River watershed. The artifact that was identified from this site is a primary thinning flake of Brush Creek chert (Table 4). This artifact is functionally indicative of core reduction, but it is not regarded as being temporally diagnostic. The dimensions of this site are 7 m north-south by 4.5 m east-west; the site size is 21 sq m.

There were three artifacts identified from this site and they are all of Brush Creek chert (Table 4). There are two thinning flakes in the assemblage that are indicative of middle stage lithic reduction. There is one decortication flake identified, which indicates that the source material is derived from a float source and early stage reduction was occurring. None of these artifacts are temporally distinctive.

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. The site has a numerically and functionally limited assemblage and lacks temporally diagnostic materials. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work is not deemed necessary.

33AD0423

This is an isolated find that was identified during surface collection of an agricultural field; the bare ground surface visibility within the field was greater than 50 percent (Figures 64 and 132). The artifacts were identified within an existing electric line easement that is positioned near an upland bluff margin. The site is drained by an unnamed tributary of Georges Creek, a tributary of West Fork Ohio Brush Creek and part of the Ohio River watershed. The dimensions of this site are 28 m north-south by 6 m east-west; the site size is 139 sq m.

There were seven artifacts identified from this site and they are all of Brush Creek chert (Table 4). The assemblage is functionally indicative of middle stage lithic reduction. None of the artifacts from this assemblage are regarded as being 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. The site has a numerically and functionally limited assemblage and lacks temporally diagnostic materials. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work is not deemed necessary.

33AD0424

This is an isolated find that was identified during surface collection of an agricultural field; the bare ground surface visibility within the field was greater than 50 percent (Figures 64). The artifact was identified within an existing electric line easement that is positioned near an upland bluff margin. The site is drained by an unnamed tributary of Georges Creek, a tributary of West Fork Ohio Brush Creek and part of the

Ohio River watershed. The artifact that was identified from this site is a primary thinning flake of Brush Creek chert (Table 4). This artifact is functionally indicative of core reduction, but it is not regarded as being temporally diagnostic. By definition, the site size of an isolated find is considered to be 1 sq m.

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. The site has a numerically and functionally limited assemblage and lacks temporally diagnostic materials. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work is not deemed necessary.

33AD0425

This is a lithic scatter that was identified during surface collection of an agricultural field; the bare ground surface visibility within the field was greater than 50 percent (Figures 64 and 133). The artifacts were identified within an existing electric line easement that is positioned near an upland bluff margin. The site is drained by an unnamed tributary of Georges Creek, a tributary of West Fork Ohio Brush Creek and part of the Ohio River watershed. This artifact is functionally indicative of core reduction, but it is not regarded as being temporally diagnostic. The dimensions of the site are 19 m north-south by 17 m east-west; the site size is regarded as being 270 sq m.

There were 10 artifacts identified from this site and they are all of Brush Creek chert (Table 4). The artifacts are collectively indicative of middle stage lithic reduction. These are not temporally diagnostic artifacts.

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. The site has a numerically and functionally limited assemblage and lacks temporally diagnostic materials. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work is not deemed necessary.

33AD0426

This is an isolated find that was identified during during surface collection of an agricultural field; the bare ground surface visibility within the field was greater than 50 percent (Figure 65). The artifact was identified within an existing electric line easement that is positioned near an upland bluff margin. The site is drained by Georges Creek, a tributary of West Fork Ohio Brush Creek and part of the Ohio River watershed. The artifact that was identified from this site is a primary thinning flake of Brush Creek chert (Table 4). This artifact is functionally indicative of core reduction, but it is not regarded as being temporally diagnostic. By definition, the site size of an isolated find is considered to be 1 sq m.

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. The site has a numerically and functionally limited assemblage and lacks temporally diagnostic materials. This site is not considered to be eligible for inclusion into the NRHP, and further work is not deemed necessary.

Fieldwork Summary

These investigations were largely conducted in upland rolling terrain that extends through the western part of Pike County and through much of central Adams County. The survey examined many different types of landforms, usually not involving floodplains as they are typically avoided by electric line construction activity. There were seven archaeological sites identified during these investigations and they all date from the prehistoric period. These sites all appear to be local manifestations or groups that have familiarity with the immediate area as all of the chert is of Brush Creek materials. This chert type is prevalent and mapped as being from the central Adams County area and would be expected from prehistoric occupations in the area. Unfortunately, the nature of the artifact assemblages is small and they lack temporally diagnostic materials.

Site 33AD0007, the McCullough Mound I, is recorded in close proximity to the project area. This site was not relocated and efforts were made in the field to re-identify a site as it appears that it was within what is now an agricultural field. There was no mound or remnants identified; however, this is a resource that was excavated by Moorehead in 1896. Given that is recorded as a stone mound and within a field, this would have been fairly obvious if it was extant.

The fieldwork identified sites that are regarded as being commonly encountered in this region. Prehistoric artifact scatters of locally available Brush Creek chert would be commonly encountered though this is not very good quality materials and the influx of better, more exotic materials would be expected to some degree.

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 construction activities. The improvements of these existing electric lines and their associated access corridors are located in rural farm country. Frequently, the access corridors make use of existing drives. Other than the access corridors, the planned work is largely affiliated with an existing electric line corridor and the replacement of associated structures.

The field investigations identified seven archaeological sites, 33AD0420-426. These are prehistoric period components and none are regarded as being significant. The archaeological investigations did not identify any significant cultural deposits and a finding of 'no historic properties affected' is deemed appropriate.

Recommendations

In the March and April of 2017, Weller & Associates, Inc. completed Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the 45.25 km (28.12 mi) Ware Road-Seaman 138kV Line Rebuild Project in Pebble/Benton/Sunfish Townships in Pike County and Franklin/Meigs/Scott Townships, Adams County, Ohio. The field investigations involved subsurface testing, visual inspection, and surface collection methods. There were seven archaeological sites identified during these investigations (33AD0420-426). These sites are not regarded as being significant or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; they are not landmarks. It is Weller's opinion that this undertaking will not affect any significant archaeological sites or historic properties. A recommendation of no further work is considered necessary and 'no historic properties affected' or landmarks is appropriate.

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Figures

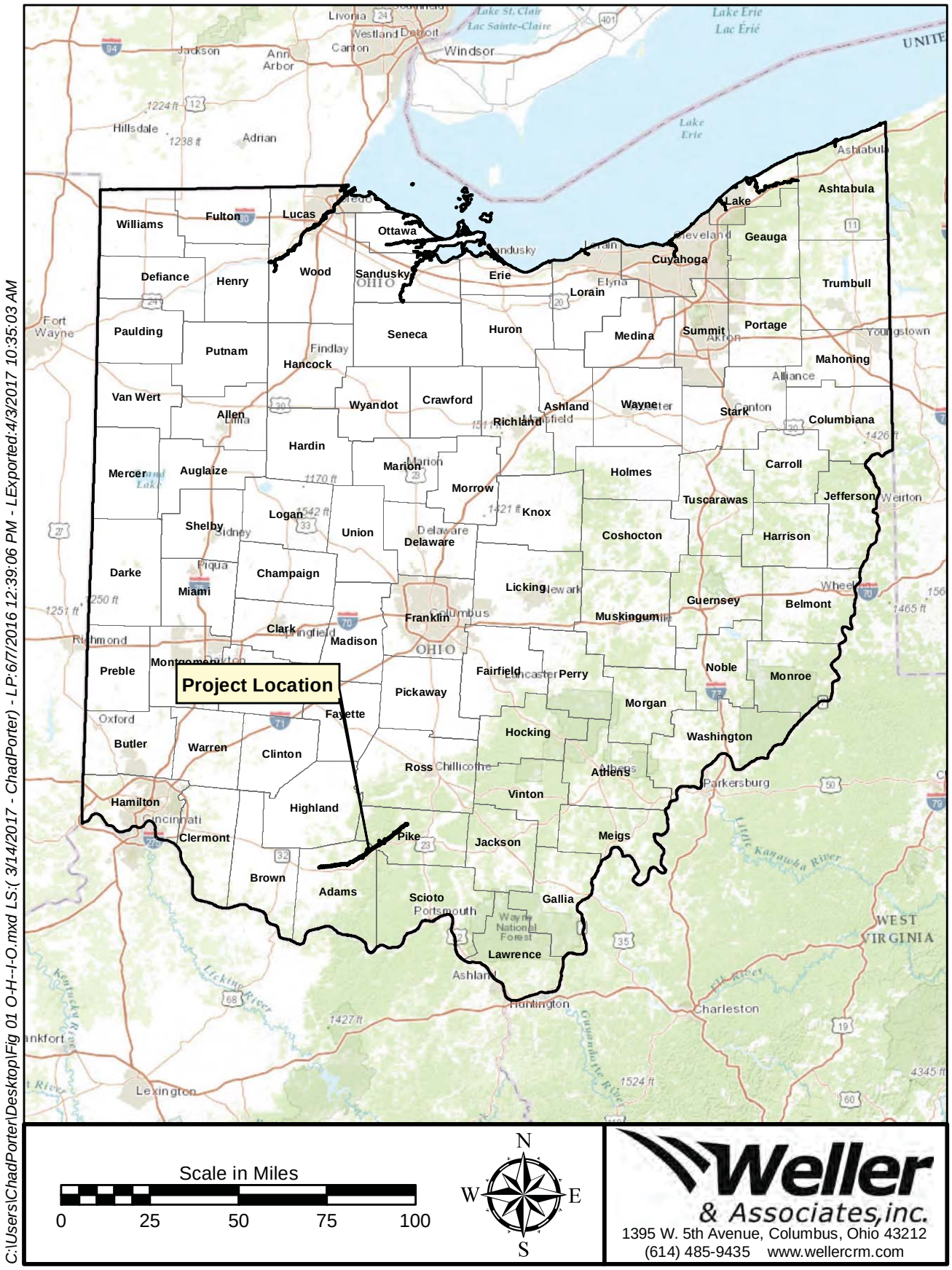

Figure 1. Political map of Ohio showing the approximate location of the project.

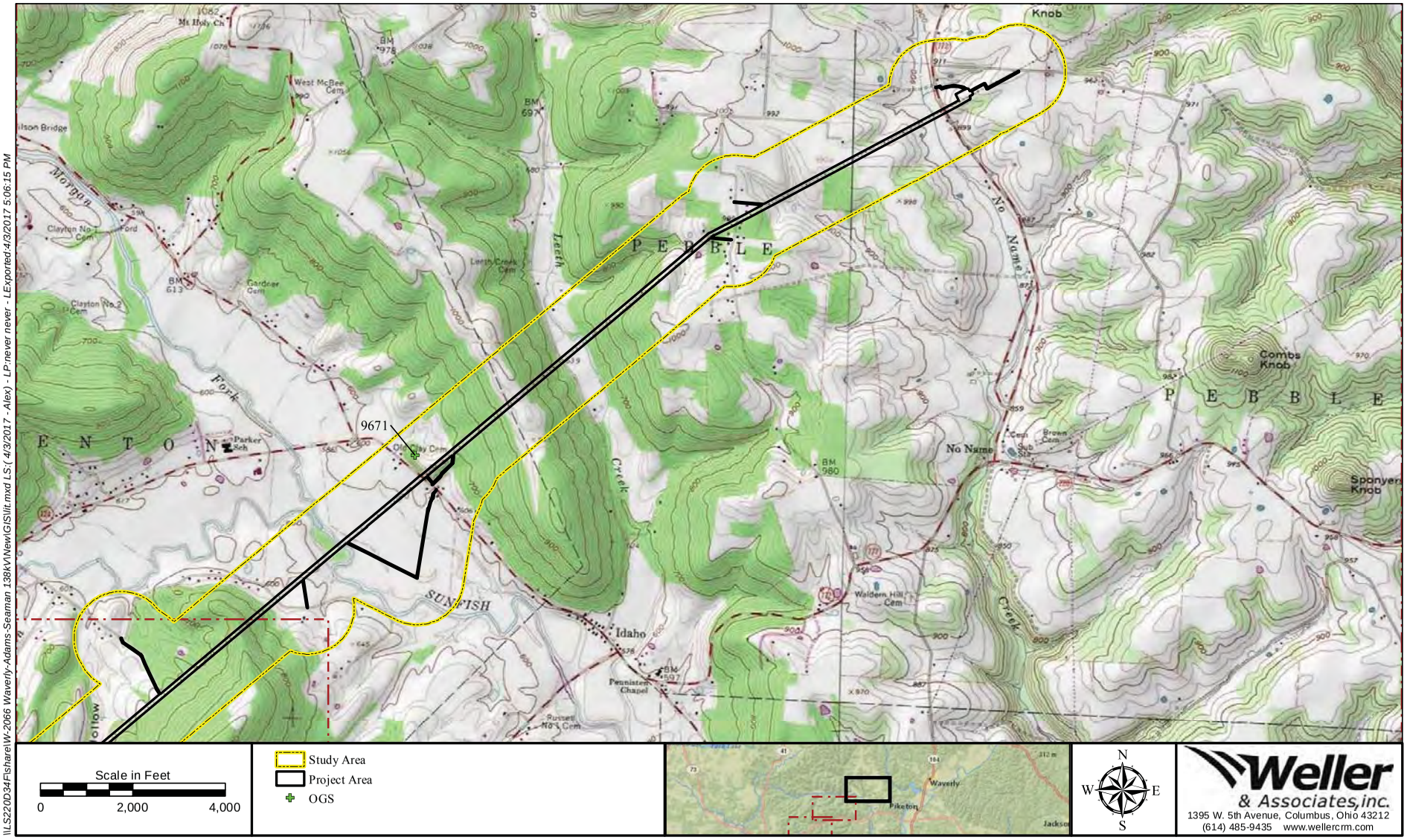

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Figure 2. Portions of the USGS 1976 Piketon, and the 1976 Latham, Ohio 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) maps indicating the approximate location of the project and recorded resources within the study area.

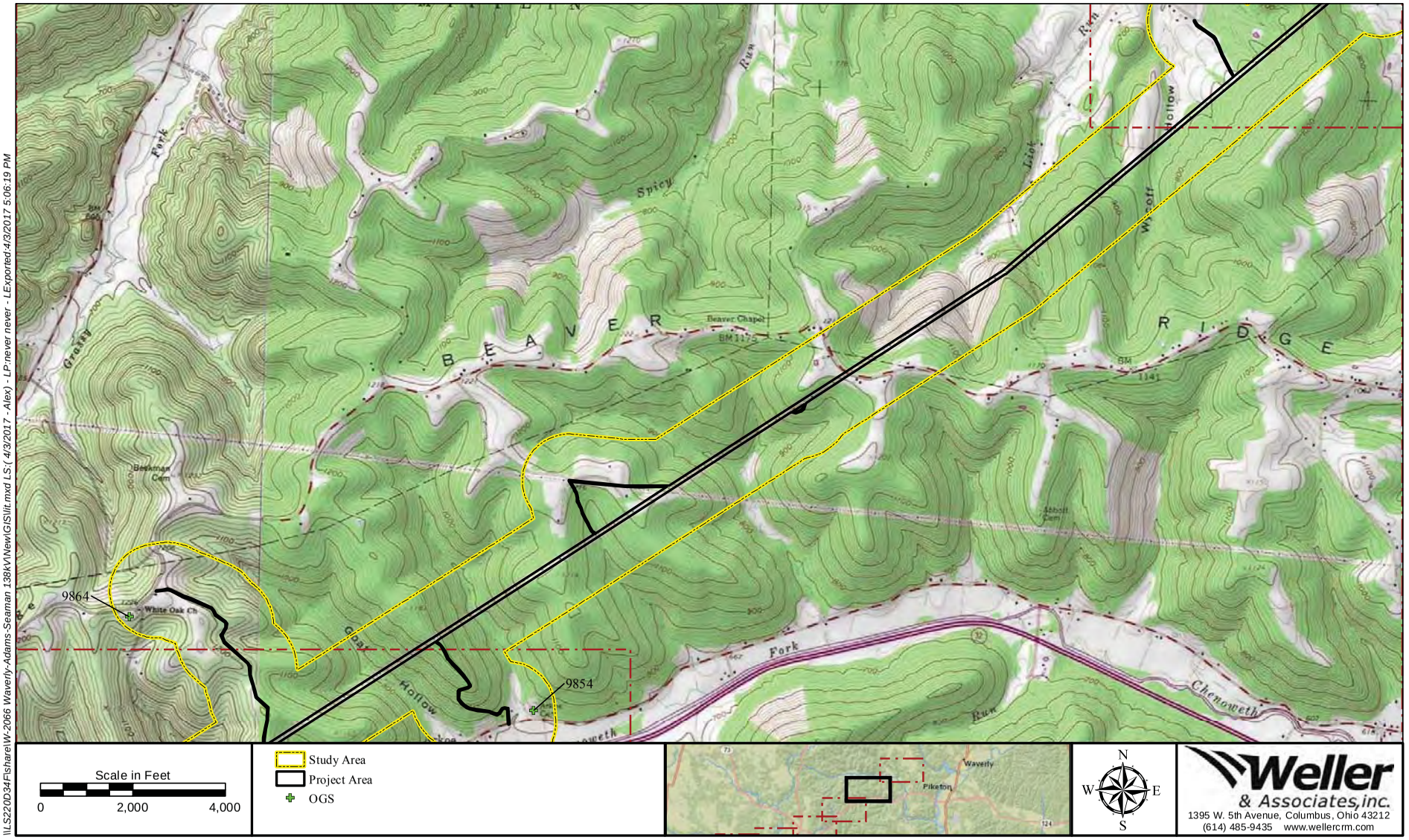

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Figure 3. Portions of the USGS 1976 Latham, and 1976 Byington, Ohio 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) maps indicating the approximate location of the project and recorded resources within the study area.

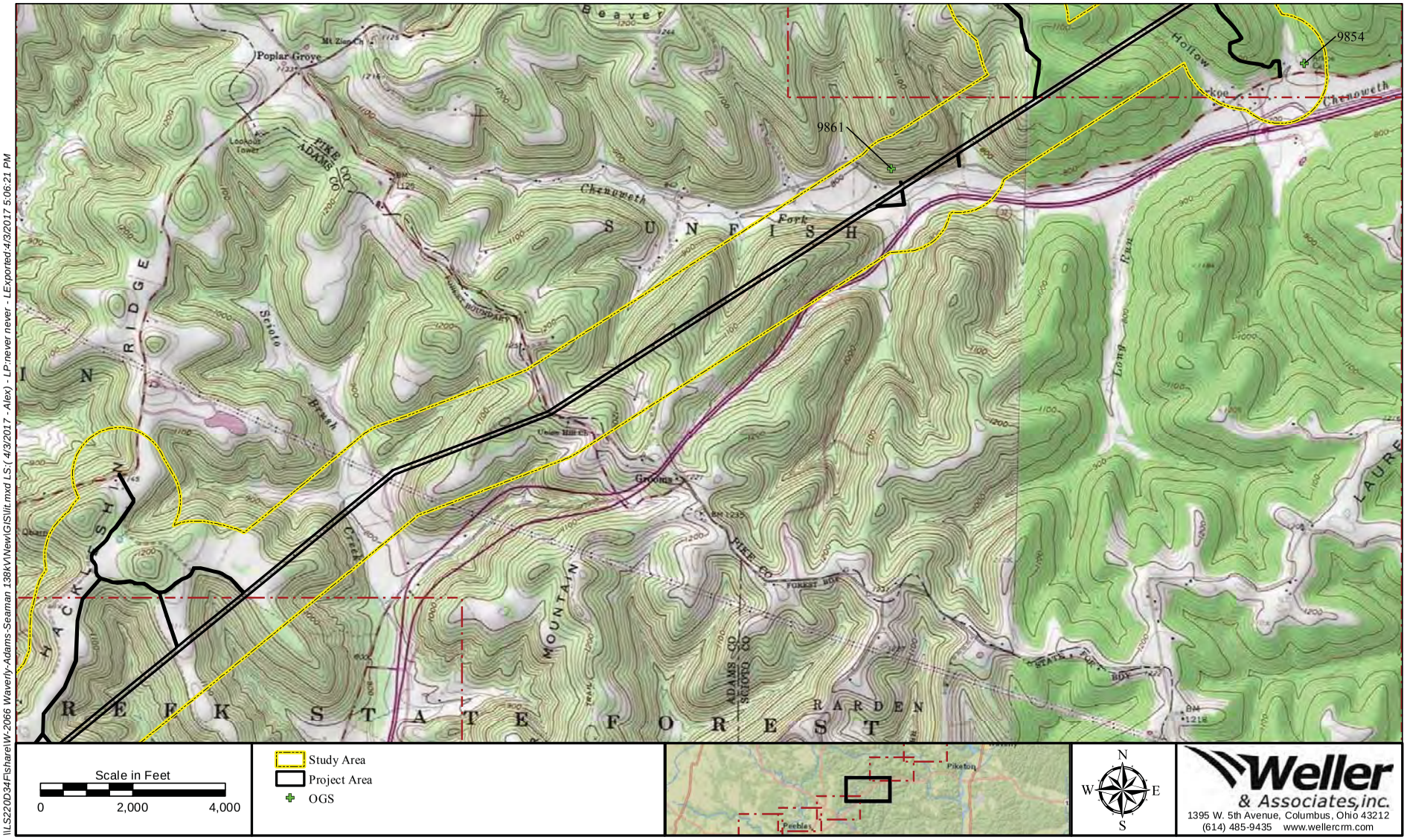

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Figure 4. Portions of the USGS 1976 Latham and the 1976 Byington, Ohio 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) maps indicating the approximate location of the project and recorded resources within the study area.

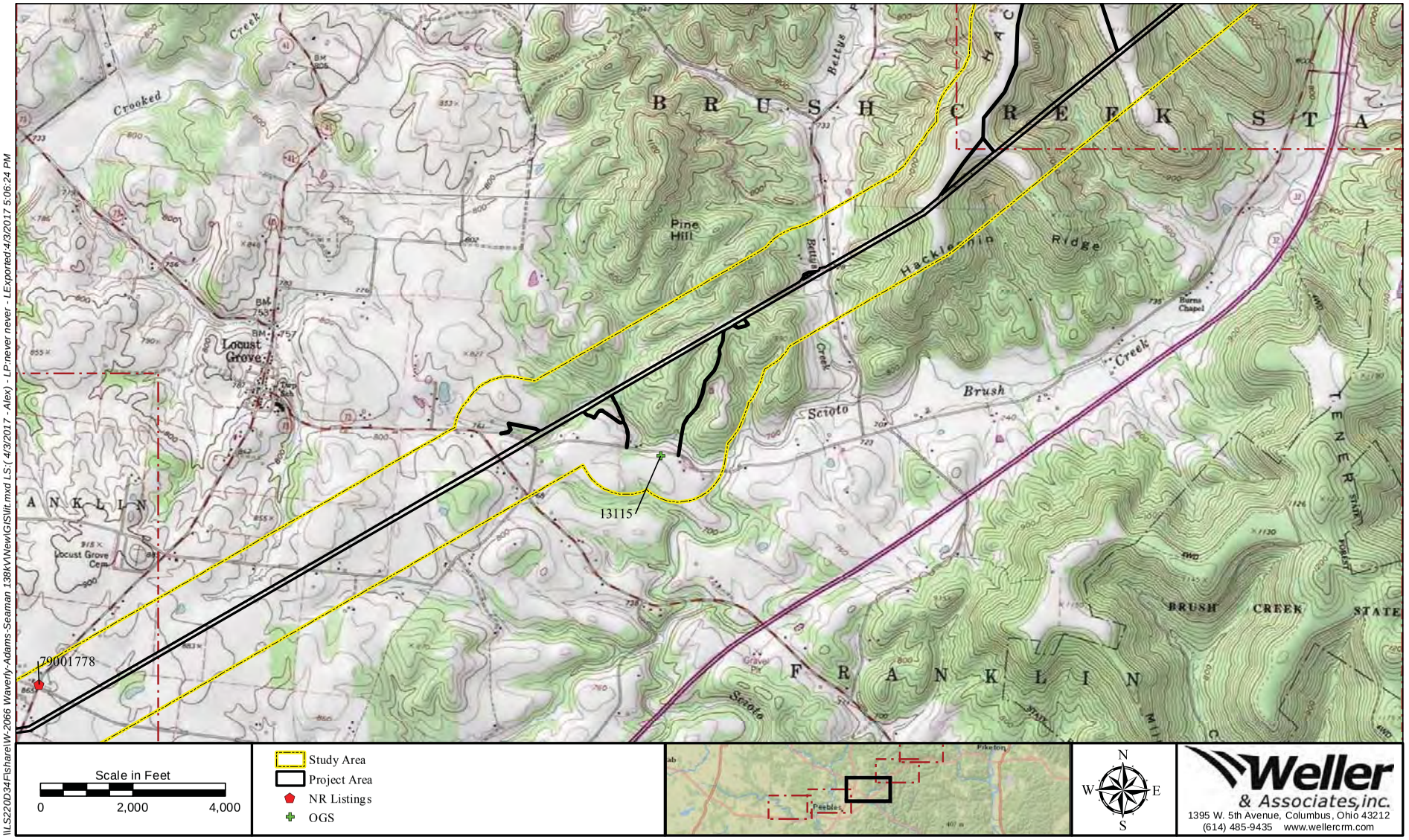

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Figure 5. Portions of the USGS 1976 Byington, 1975 Jaybird, 1976 Sinking Spring, and the 1982 Peebles, Ohio 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) maps indicating the approximate location of the project and recorded resources within the study area

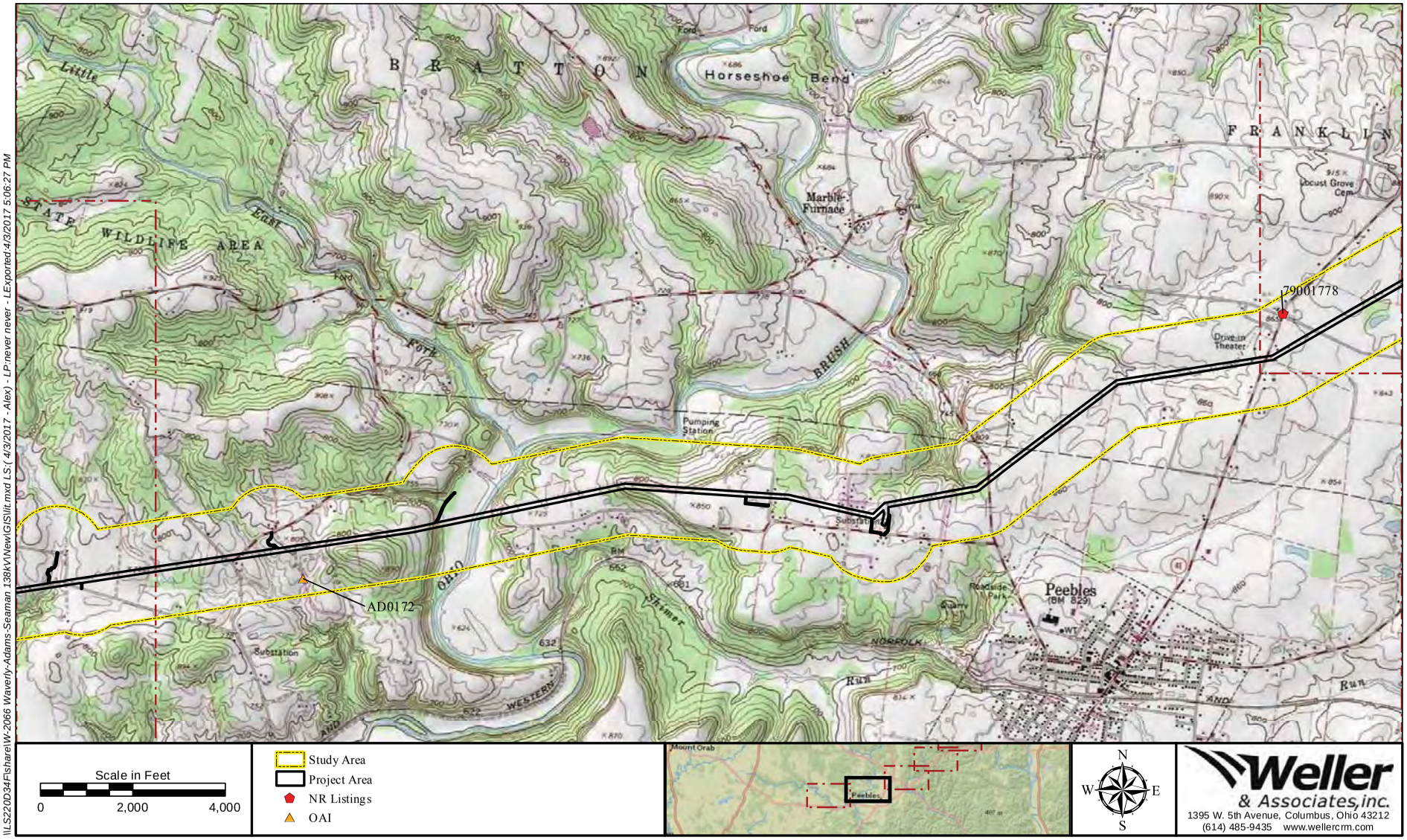

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Figure 6. Portion of the USGS 1982 Peebles Ohio 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) map indicating the approximate location of the project and recorded resources within the study area.

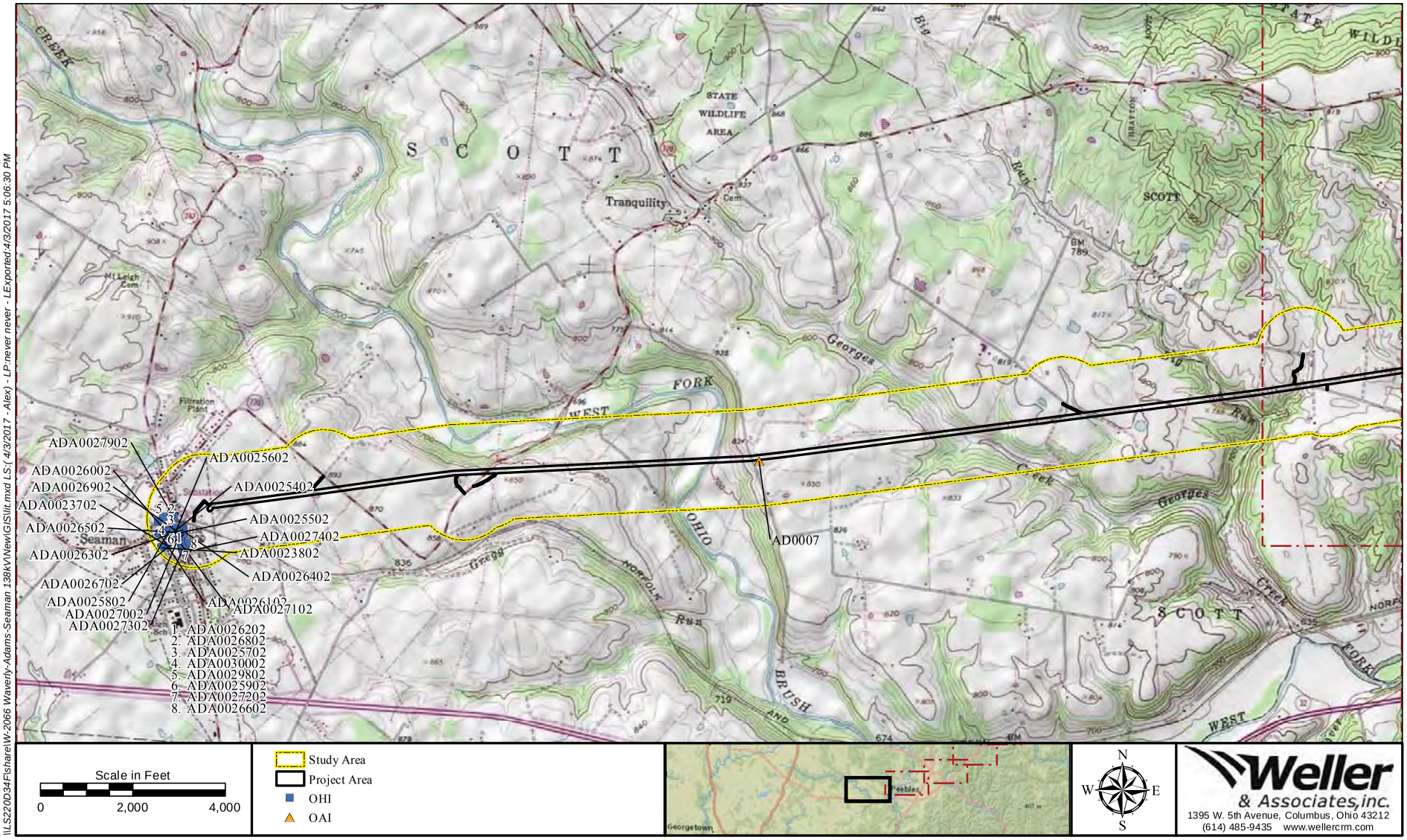

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Figure 7. Portions of the USGS 1982 Seaman, and 1982 Peebles Ohio 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) maps indicating the approximate location of the project and recorded resources within the study area.

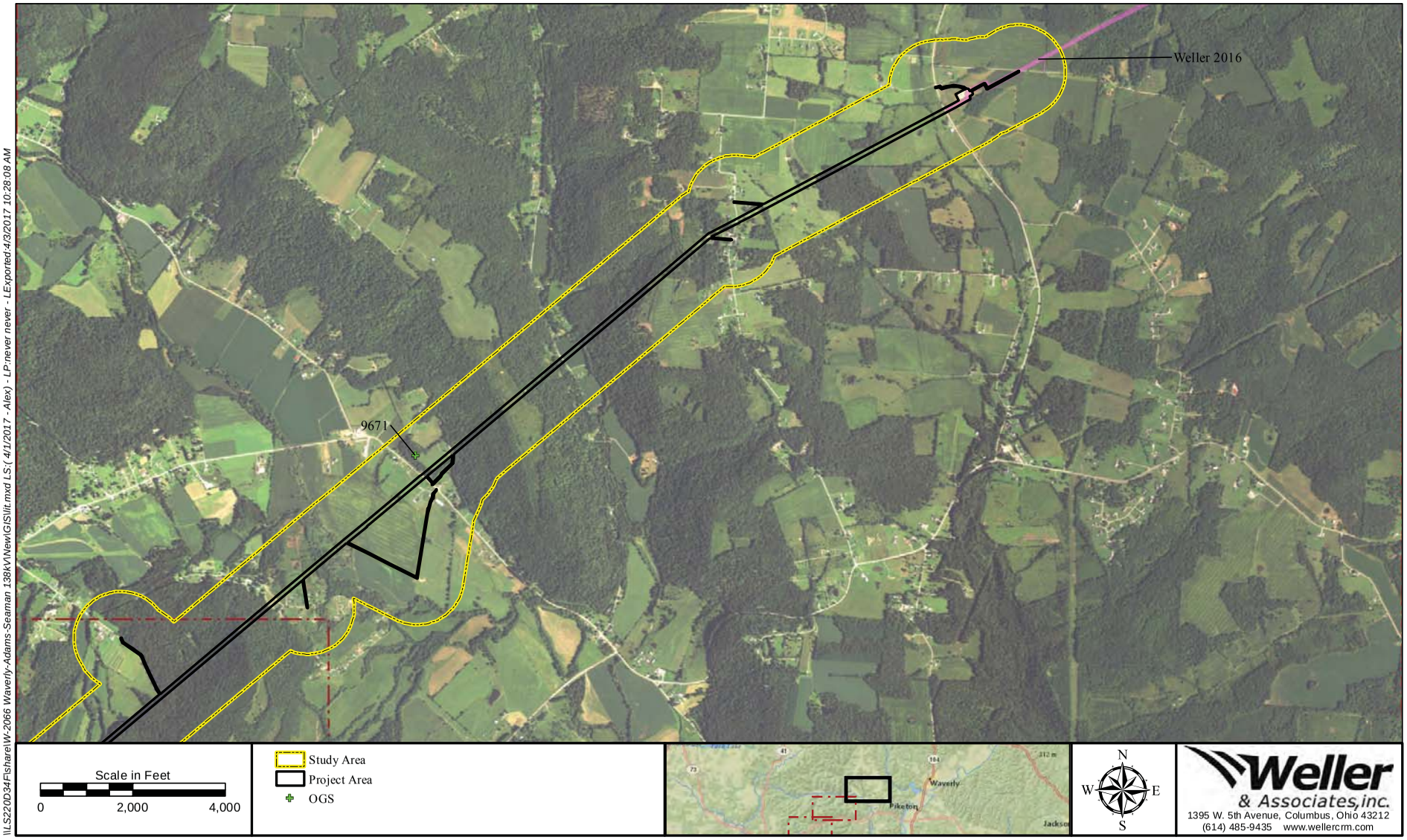

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Figure 8. Aerial map indicating the location of the project and previously recorded resources in the study area.

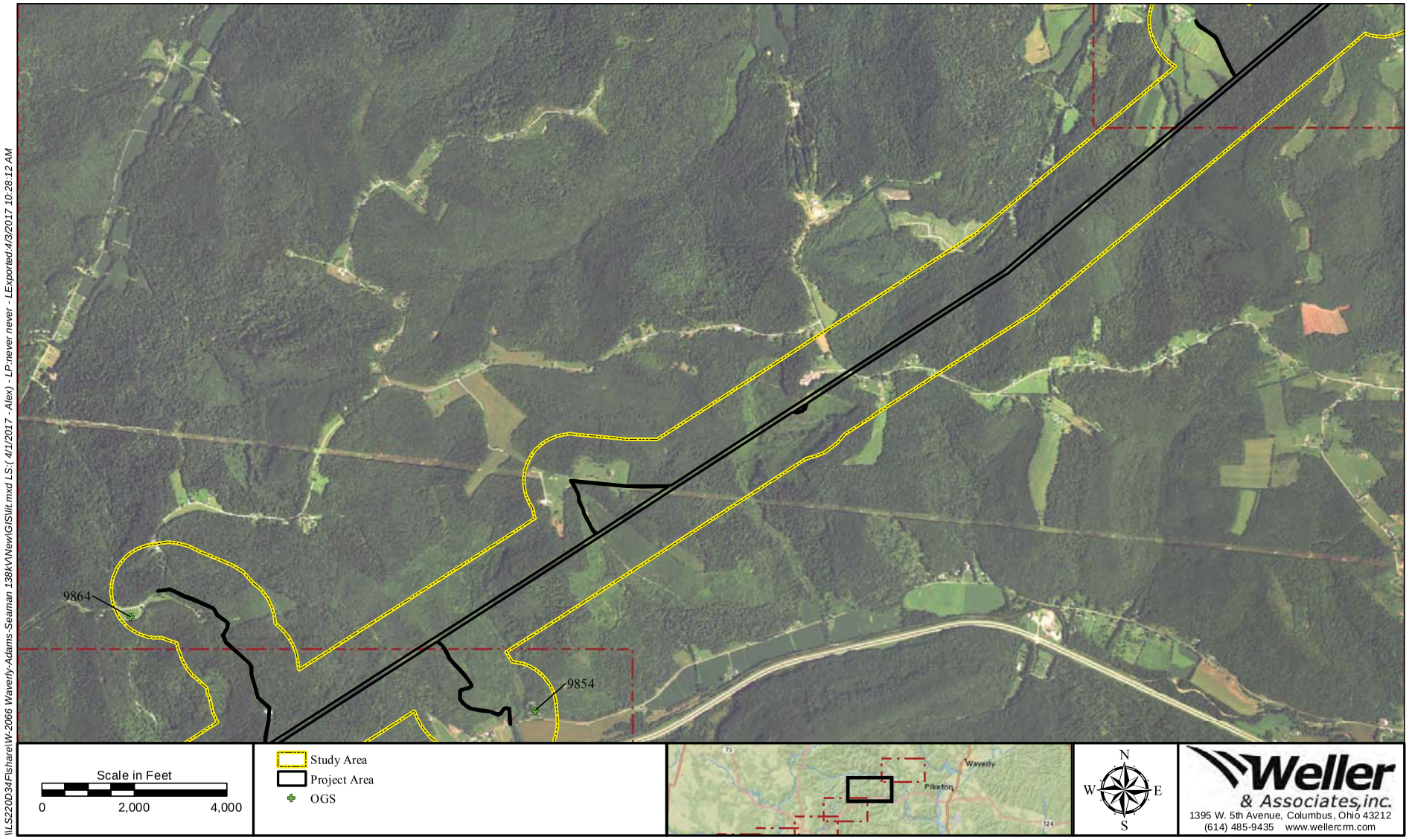

Figure 9. Aerial map indicating the location of the project and previously recorded resources in the study area.

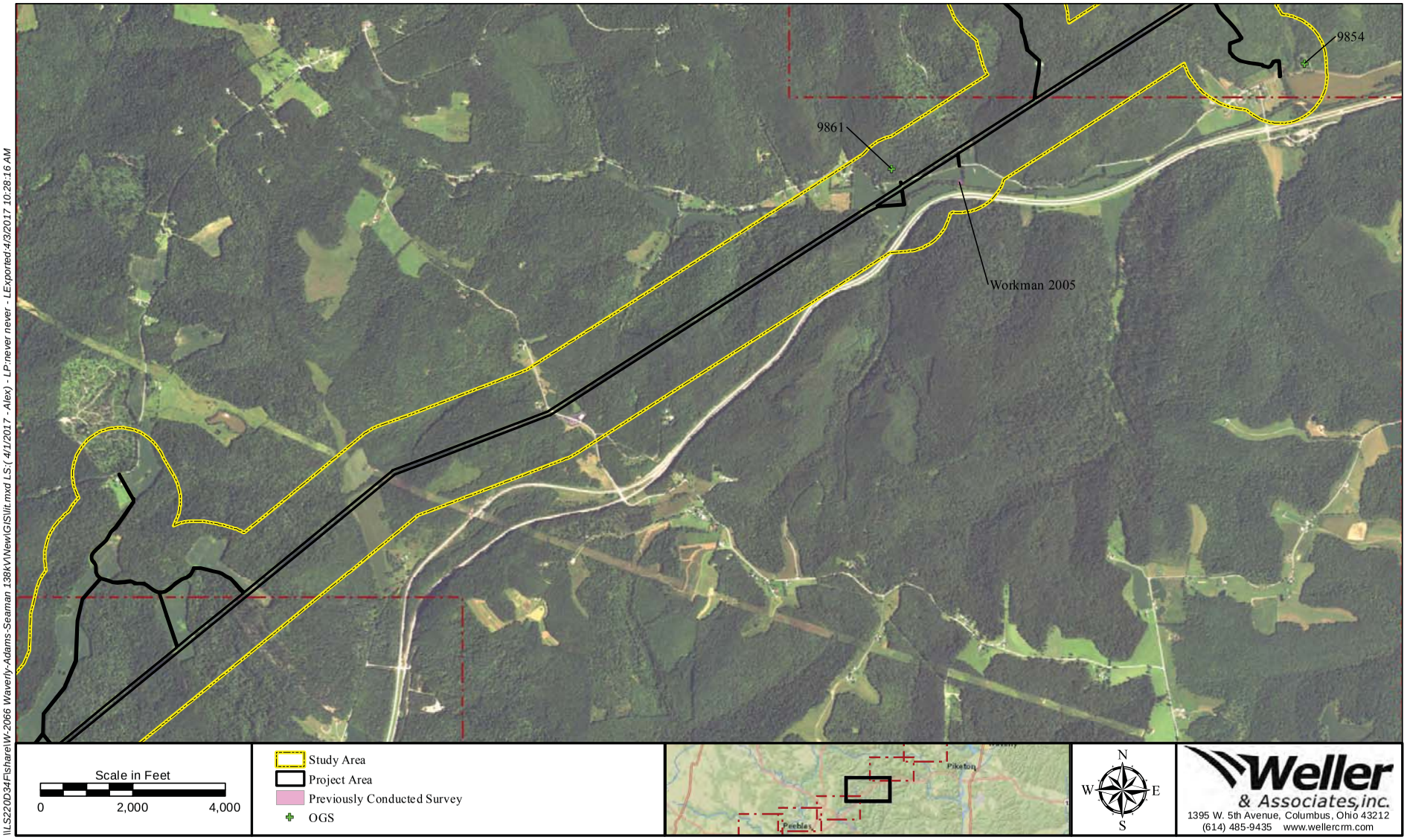

Figure 10. Aerial map indicating the location of the project and previously recorded resources in the study area.

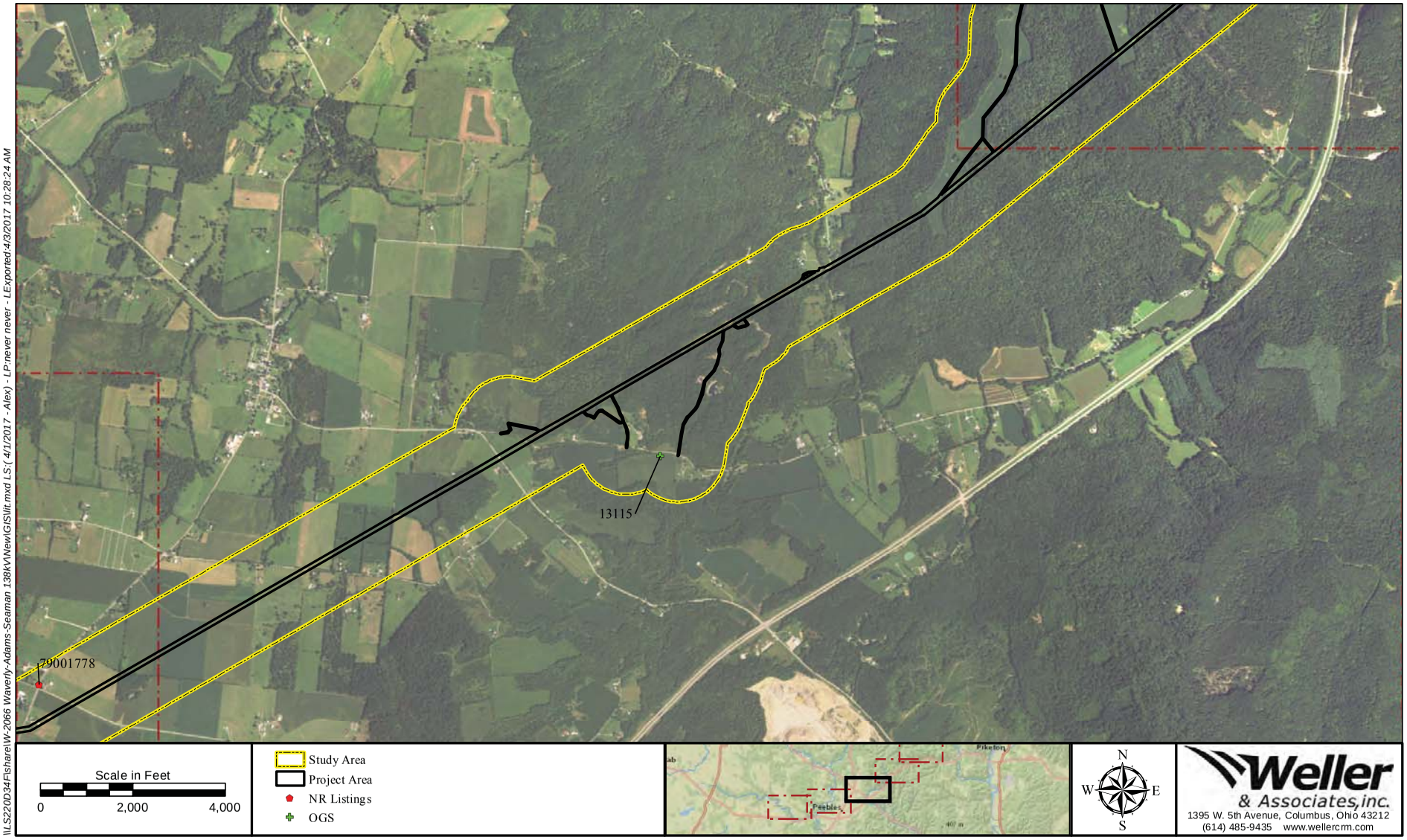

Figure 11. Aerial map indicating the location of the project and previously recorded resources in the study area.

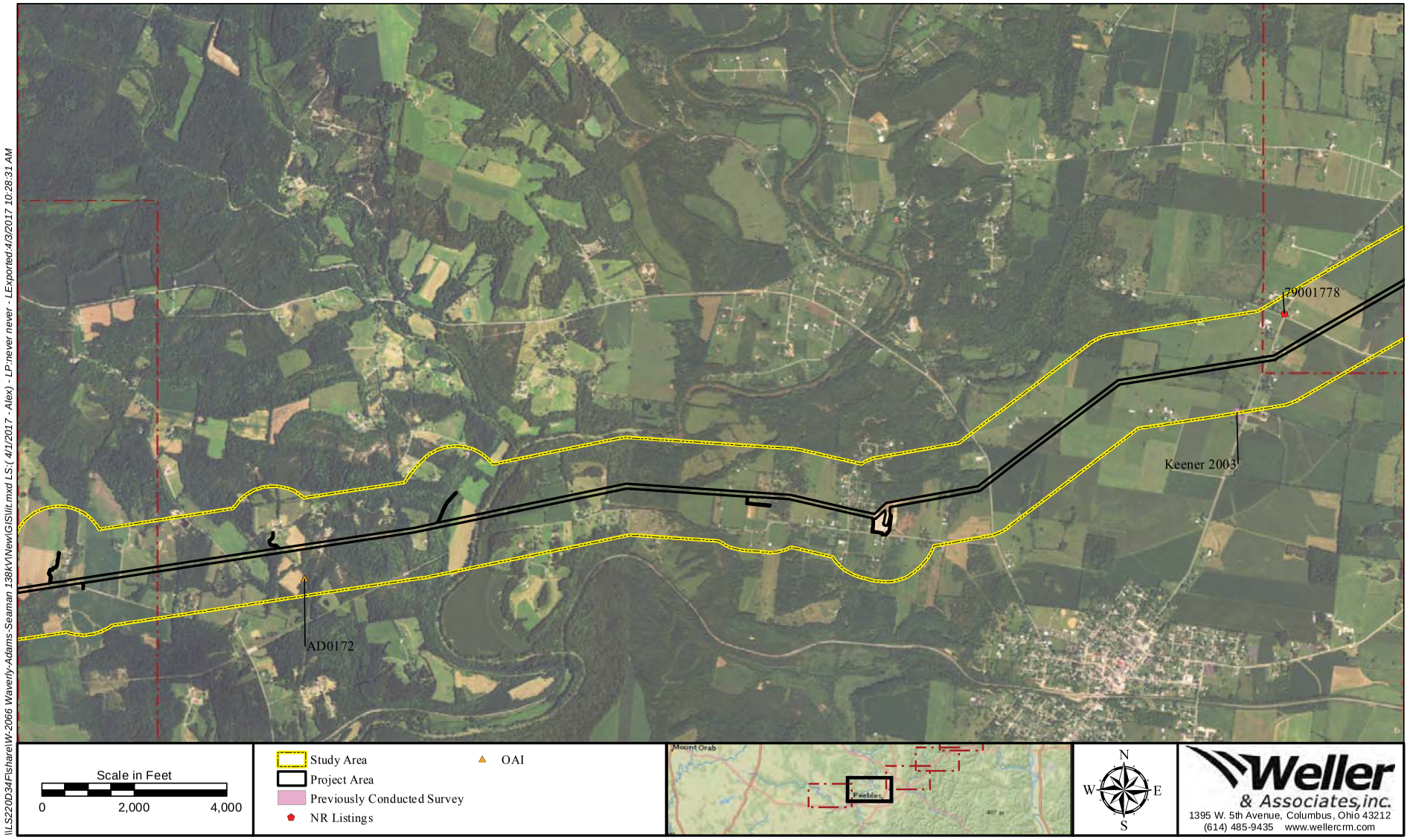

Figure 12. Aerial map indicating the location of the project and previously recorded resources in the study area.

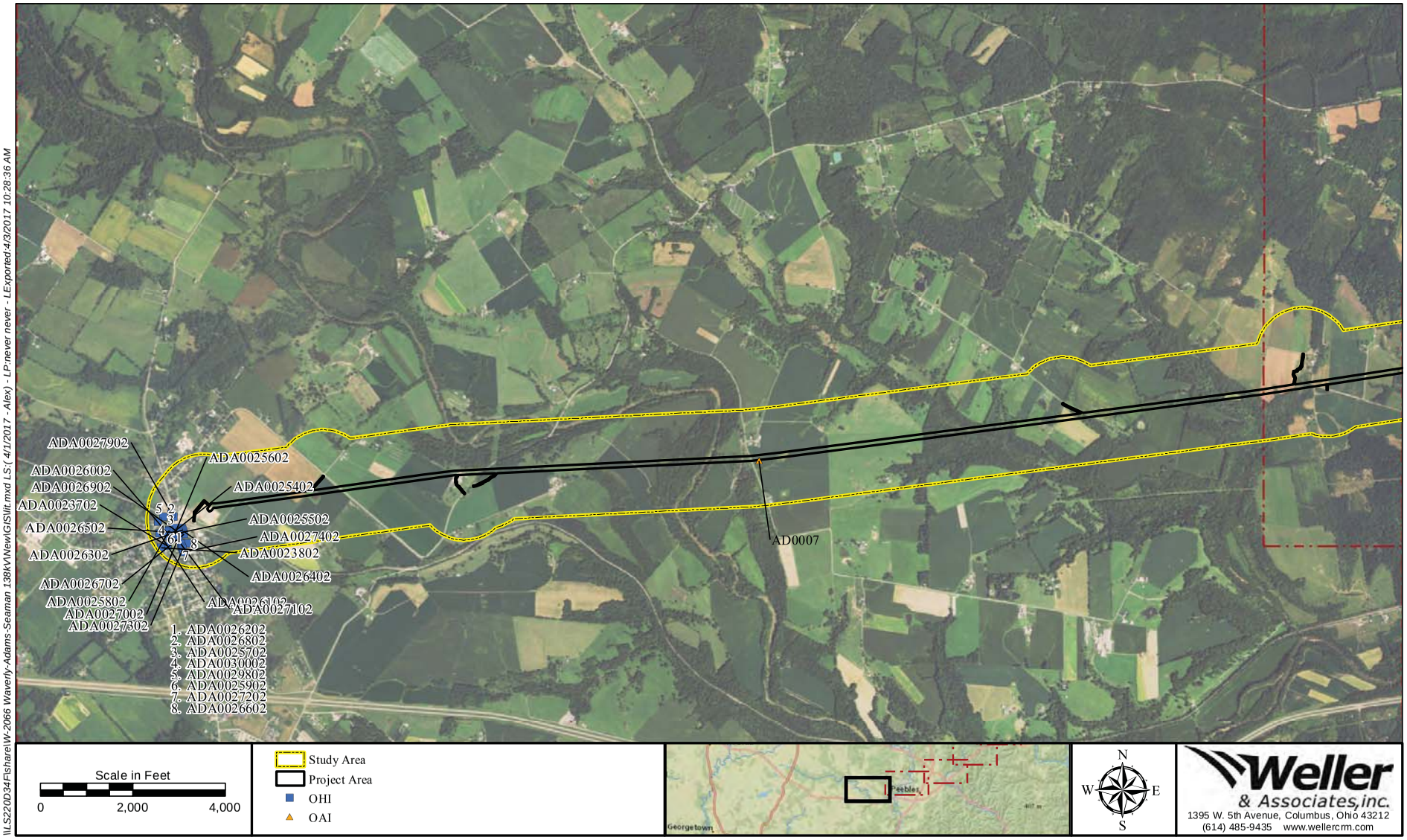

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Figure 13. Aerial map indicating the location of the project and previously recorded resources in the study area.

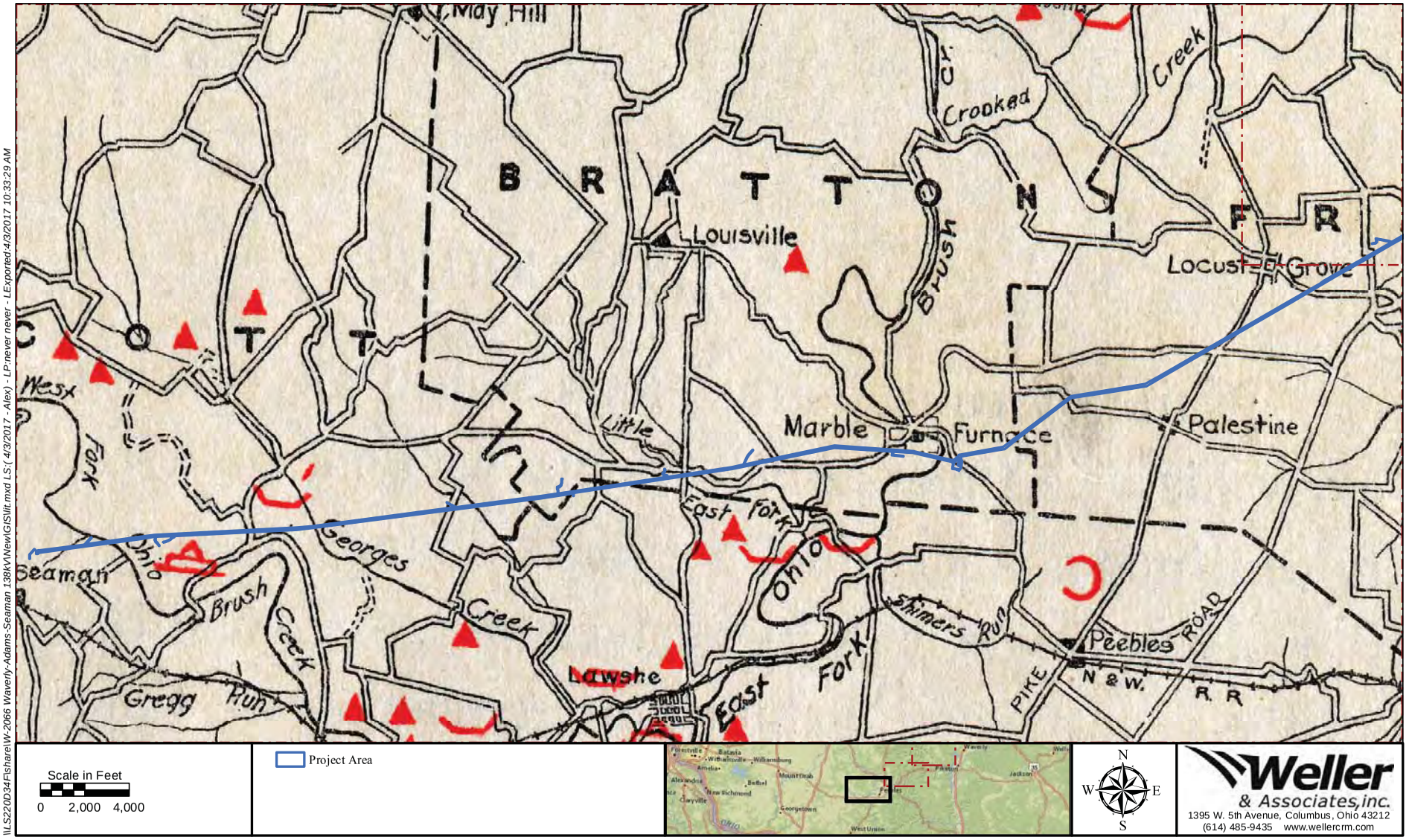

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Figure 14. Portion of the *Archeological Atlas of Ohio (Mills' 1914)* indicating the approximate location of the project.

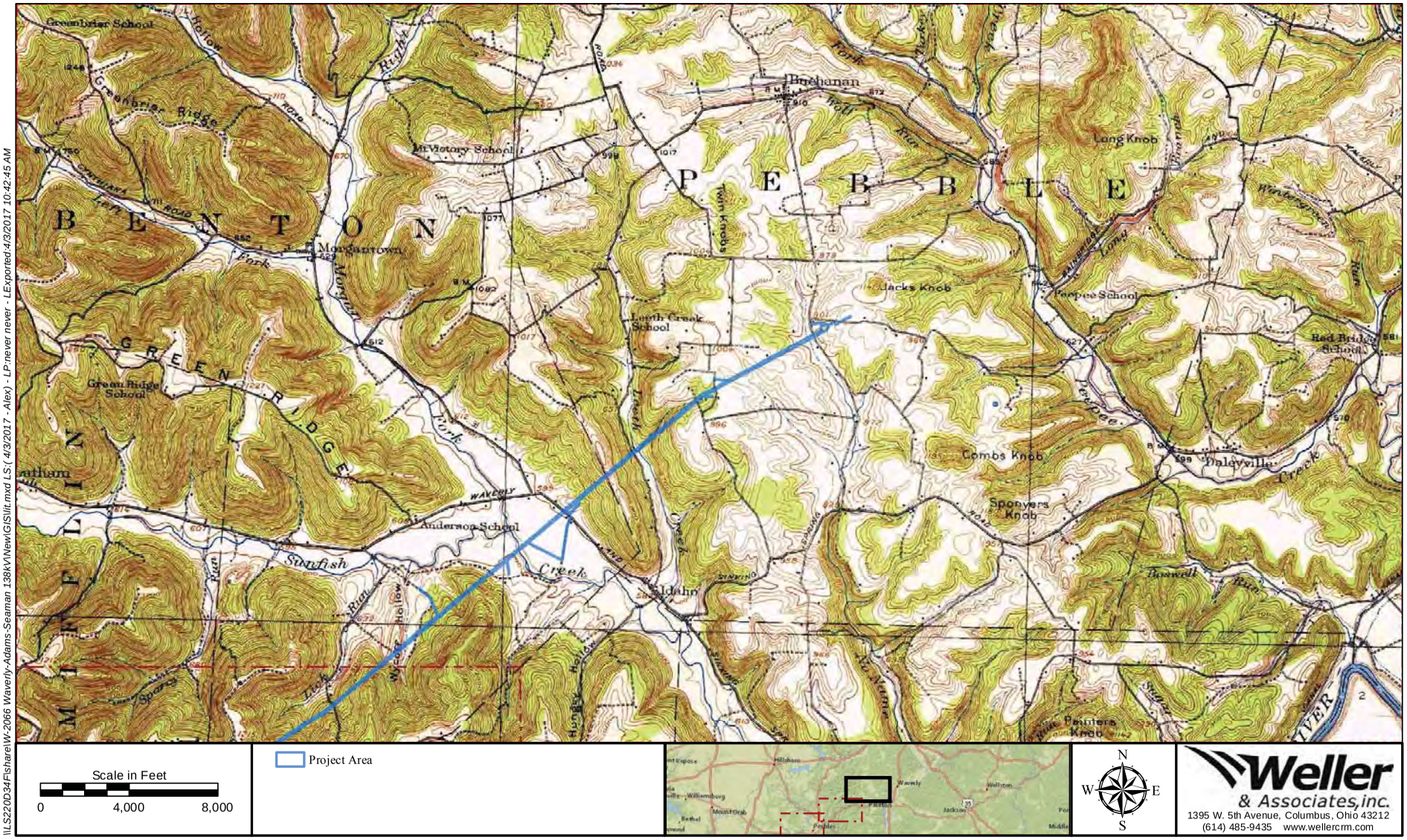

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Figure 15. Portion of the USGS *1915 Piketon, Ohio 15 Minute Series (Topographic)* map indicating the approximate location of the project.

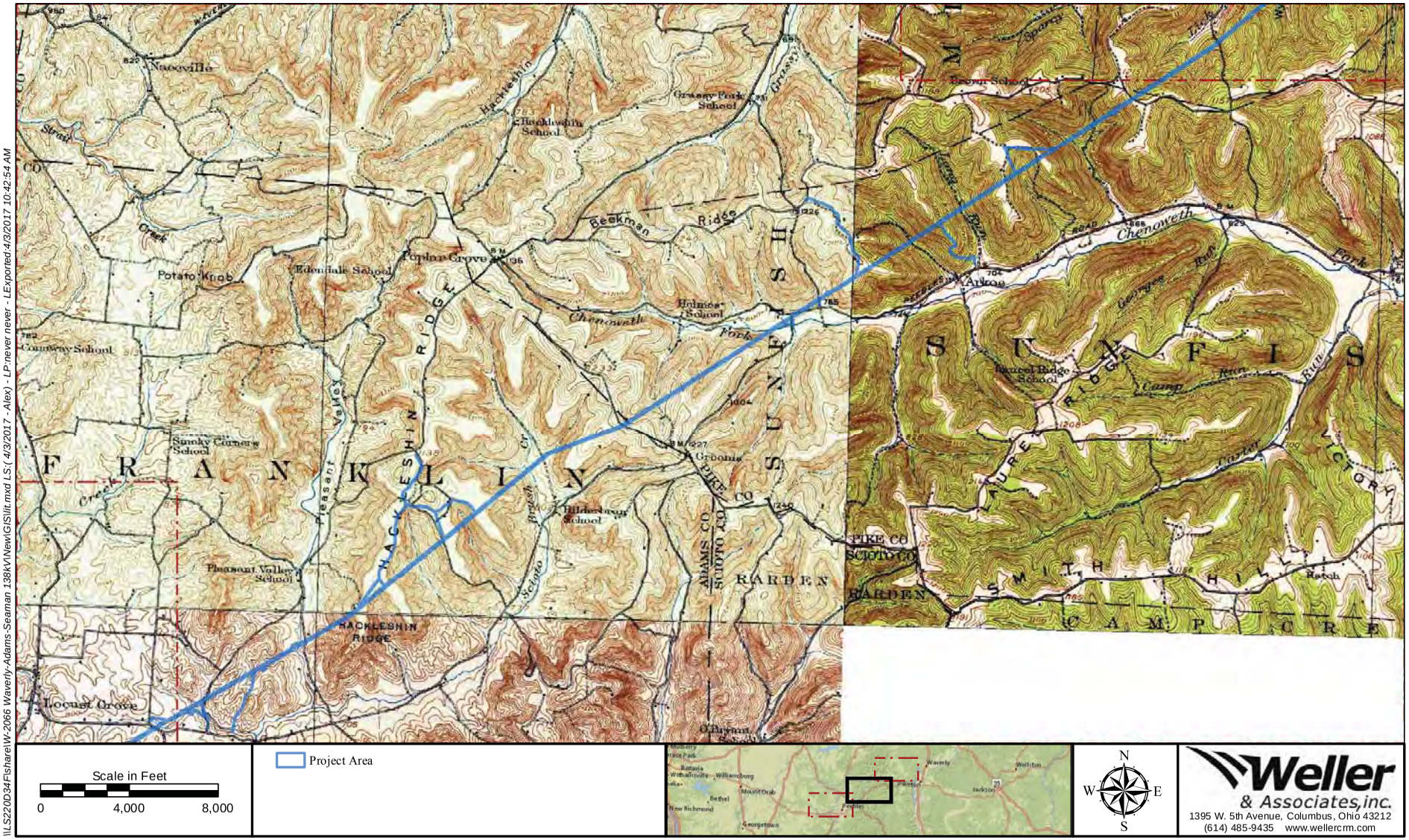

Figure 16. Portion of the USGS *1915 Piketon the 1918 Peebles, and the 1915 Bainbridge, Ohio 15 Minute Series (Topographic)* map indicating the approximate location of the project.

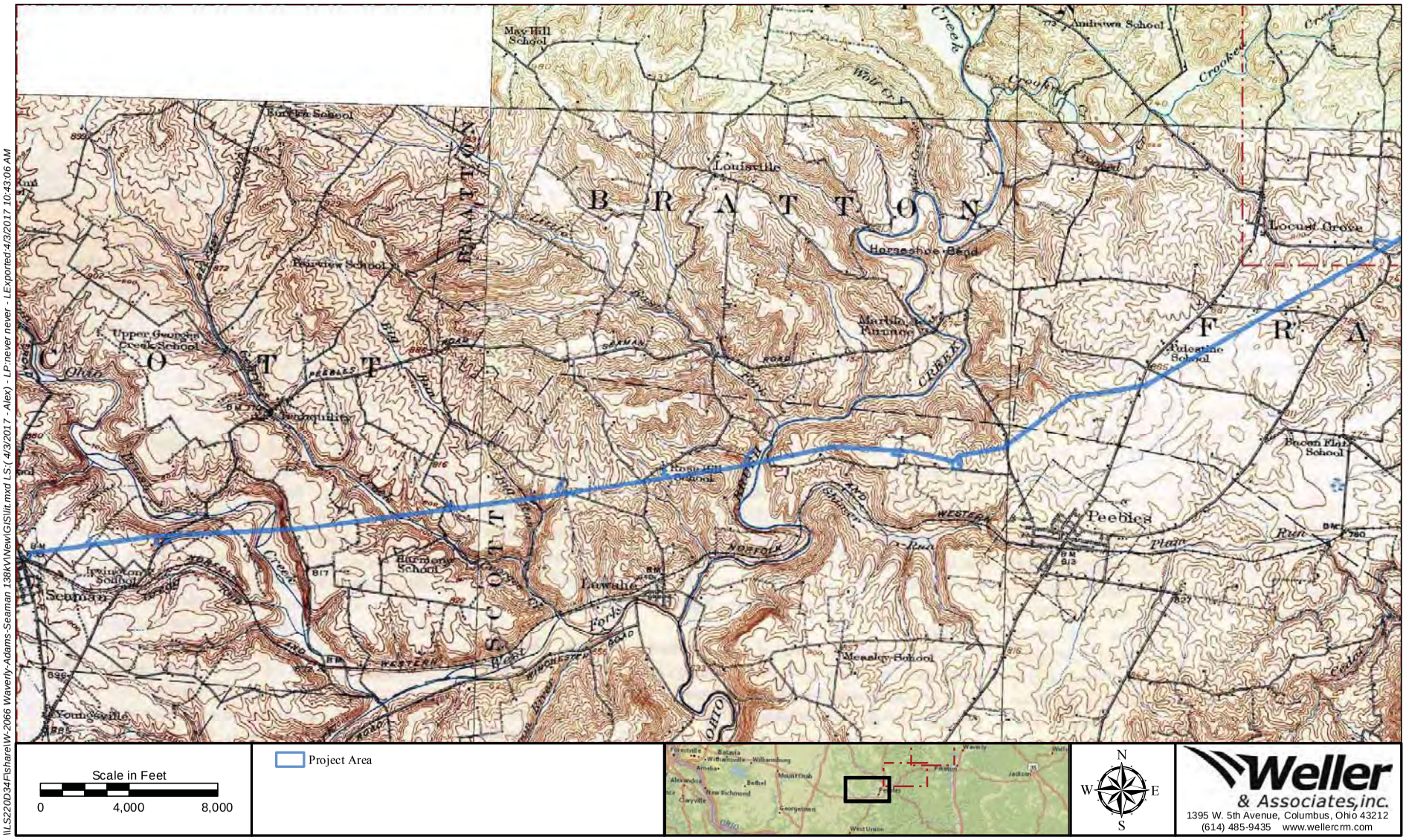

Figure 17. Portion of the USGS *1918 Peebles, the 1915 Bainbridge, and the 1918 Seaman, Ohio 15 Minute Series (Topographic)* map indicating the approximate location of the project.

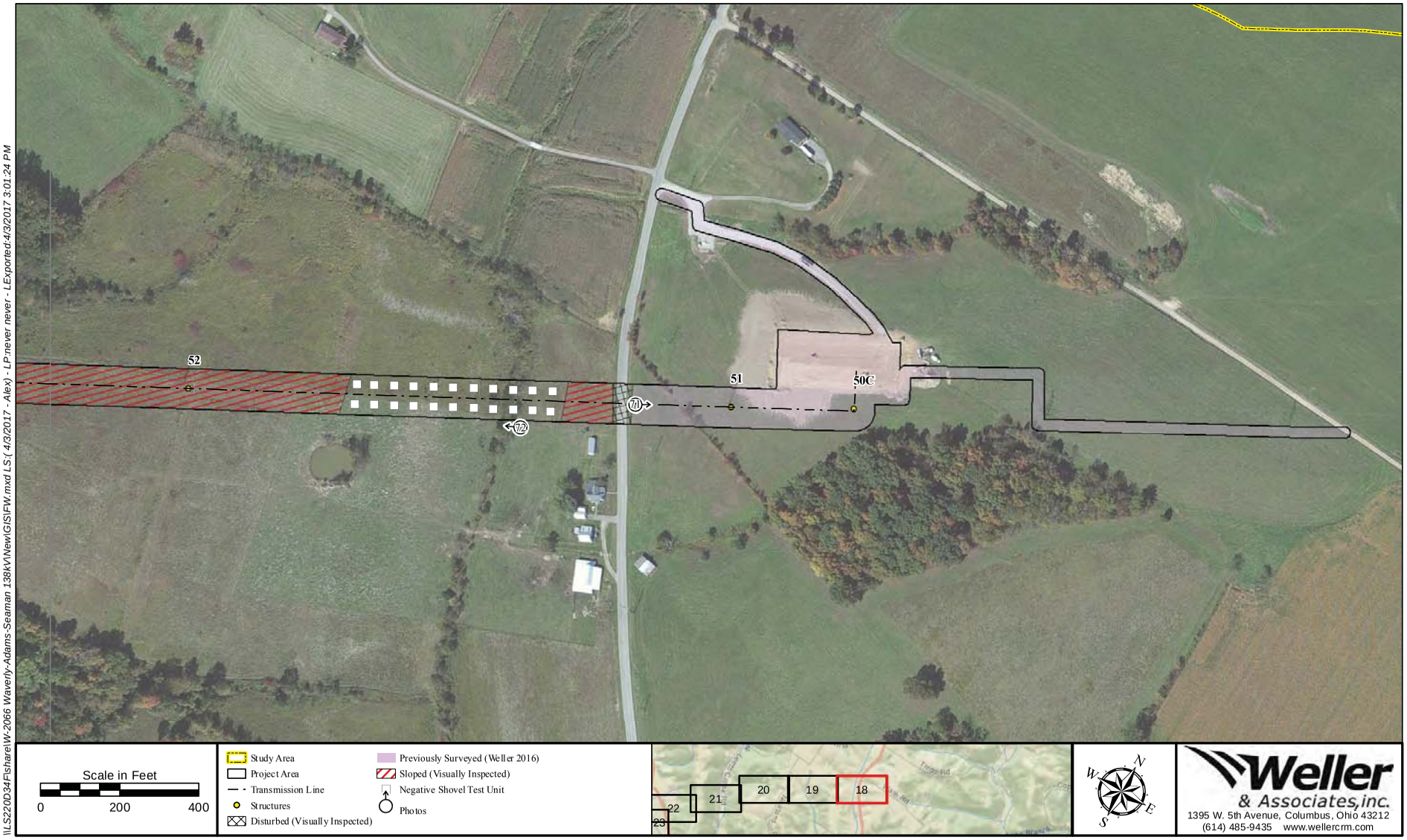

Figure 18. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

Figure 19. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

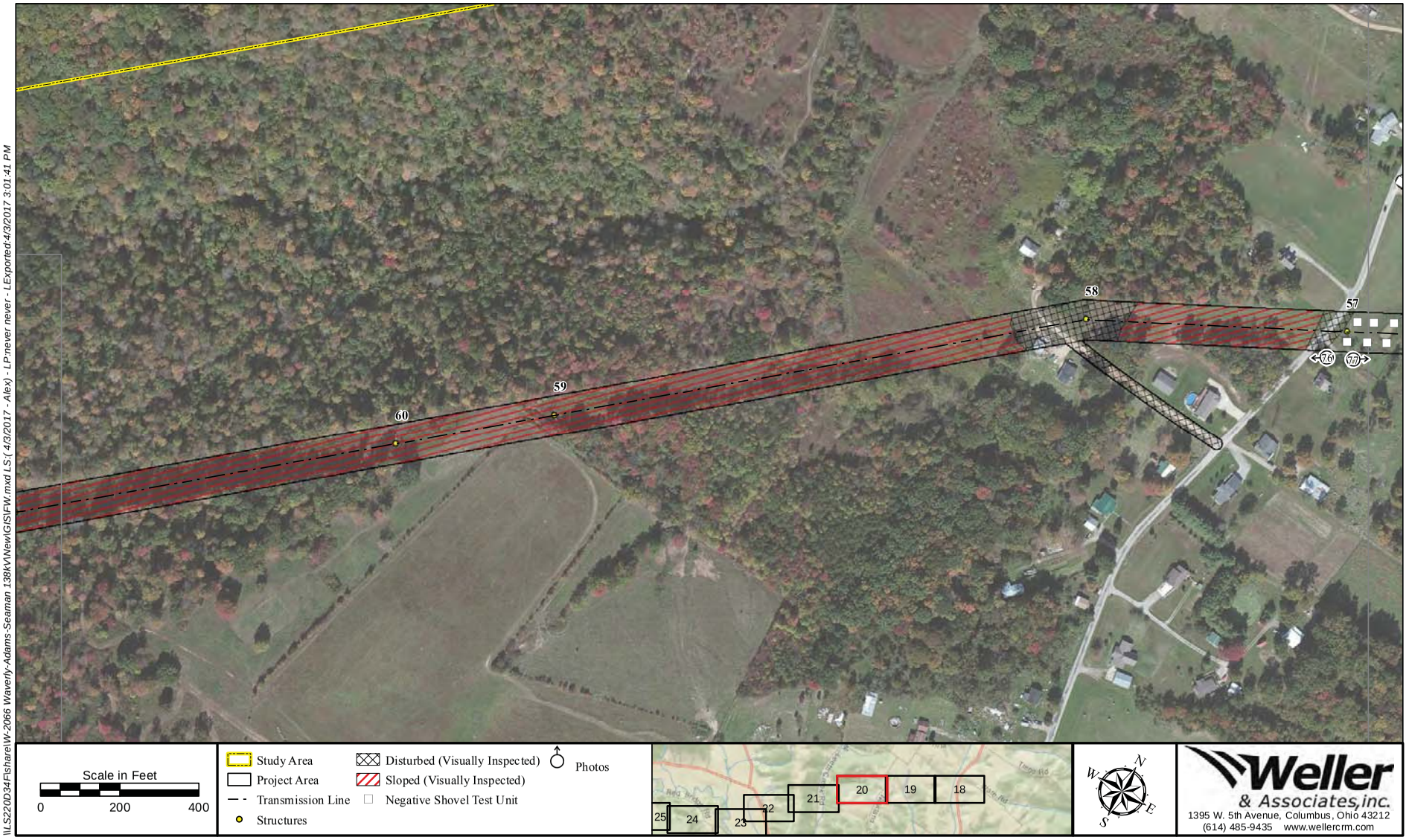

Figure 20. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

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Figure 21. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

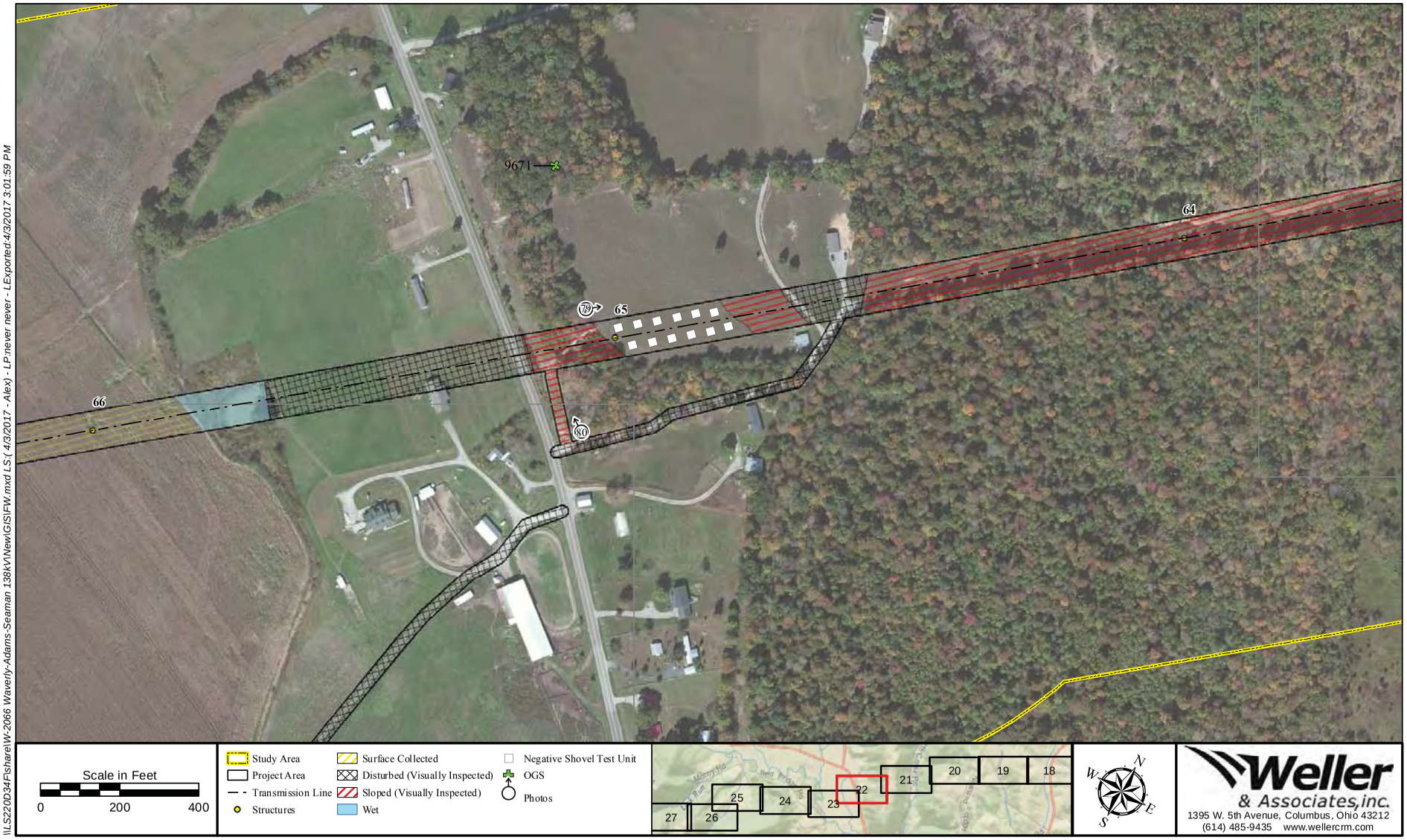

Figure 22. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

Figure 23. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

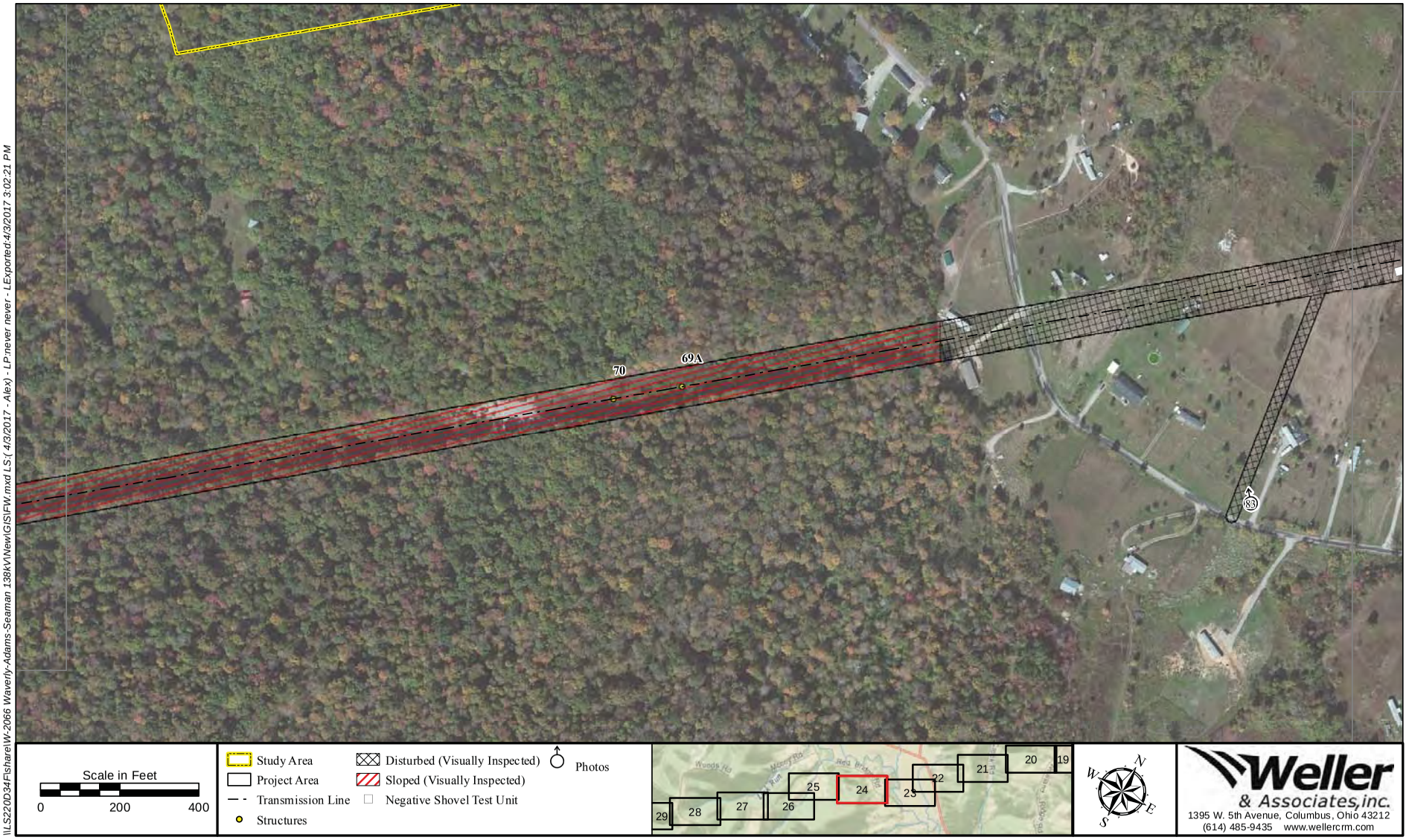

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Figure 24. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

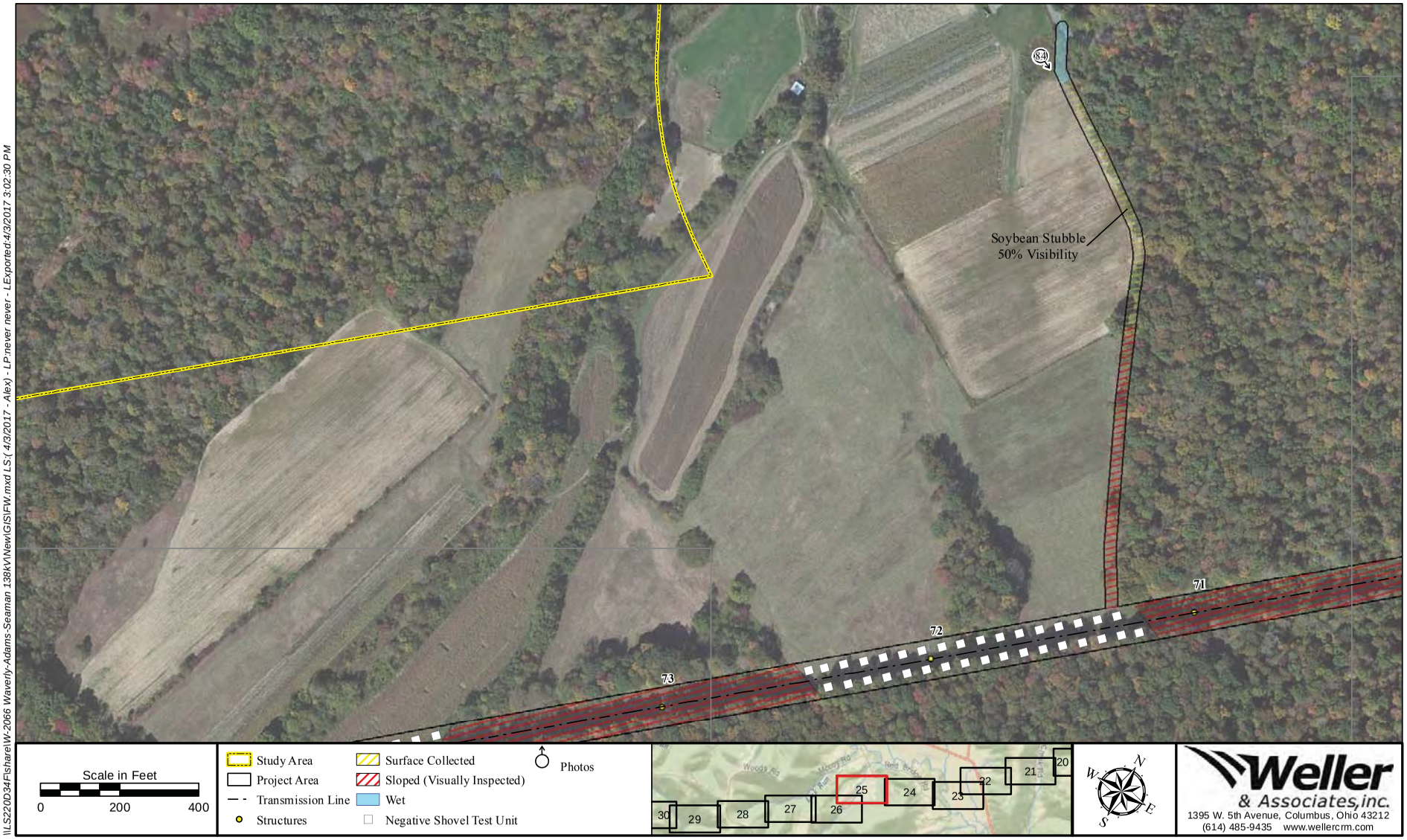

Figure 25. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

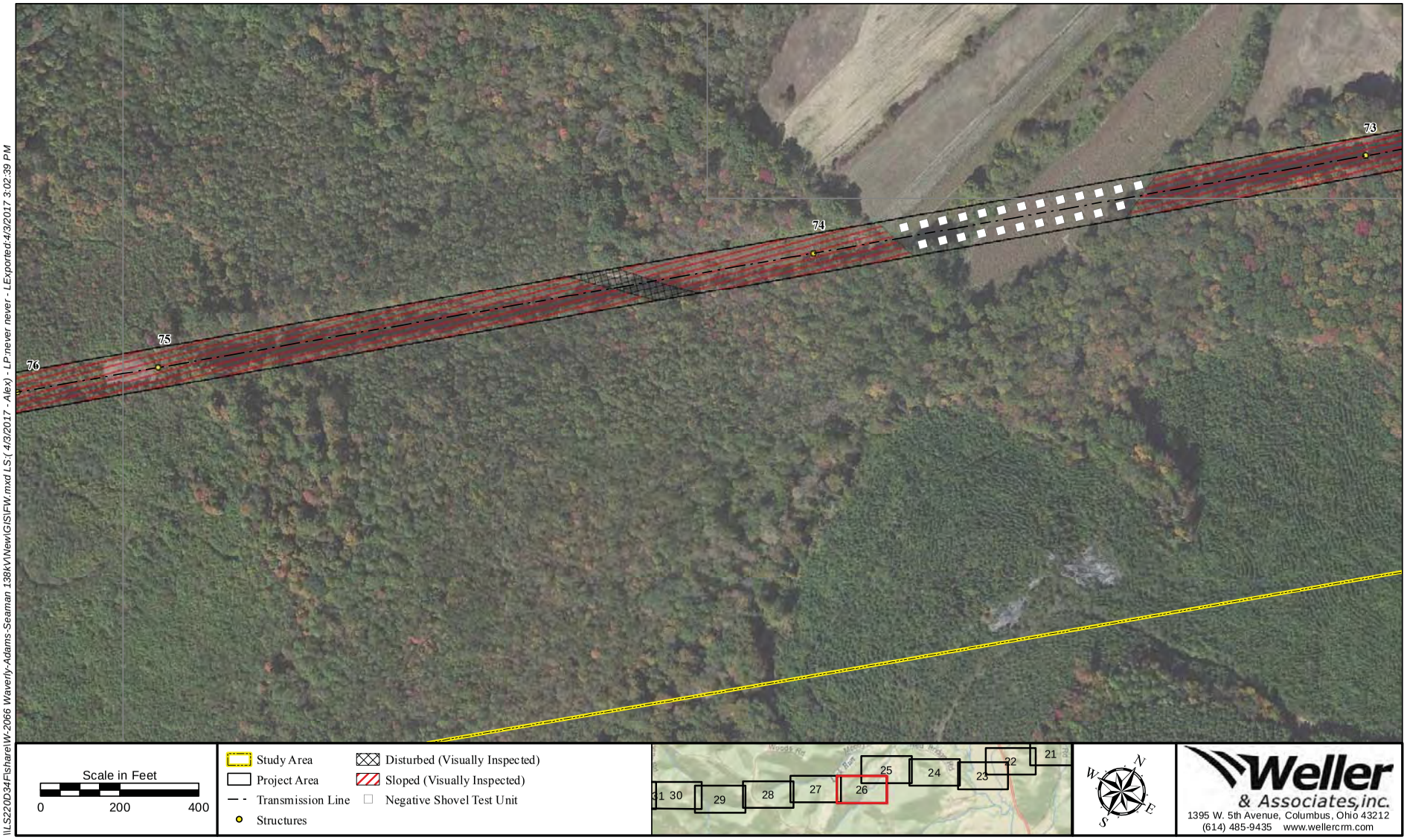

Figure 26. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

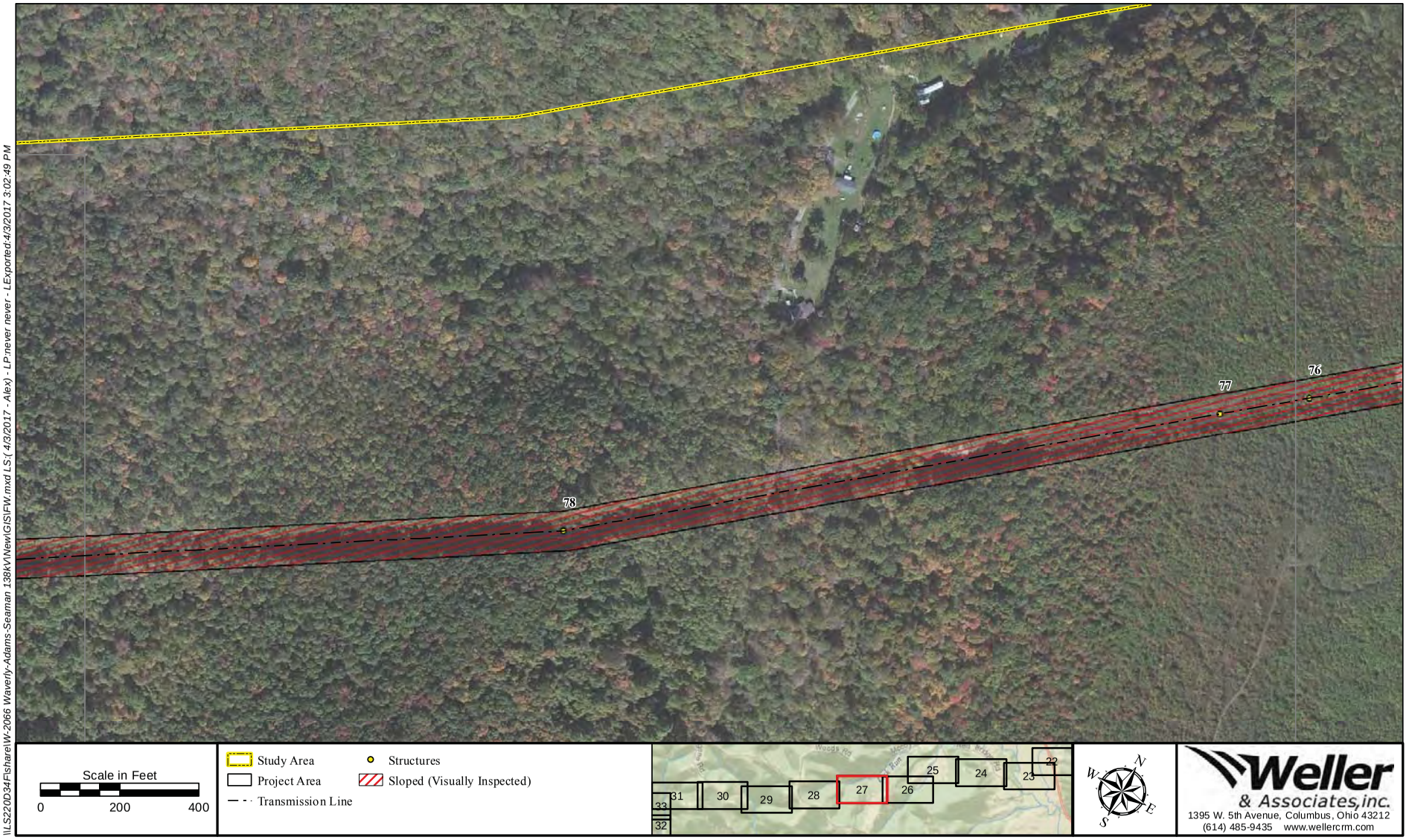

Figure 27. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

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Figure 28. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

Figure 29. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

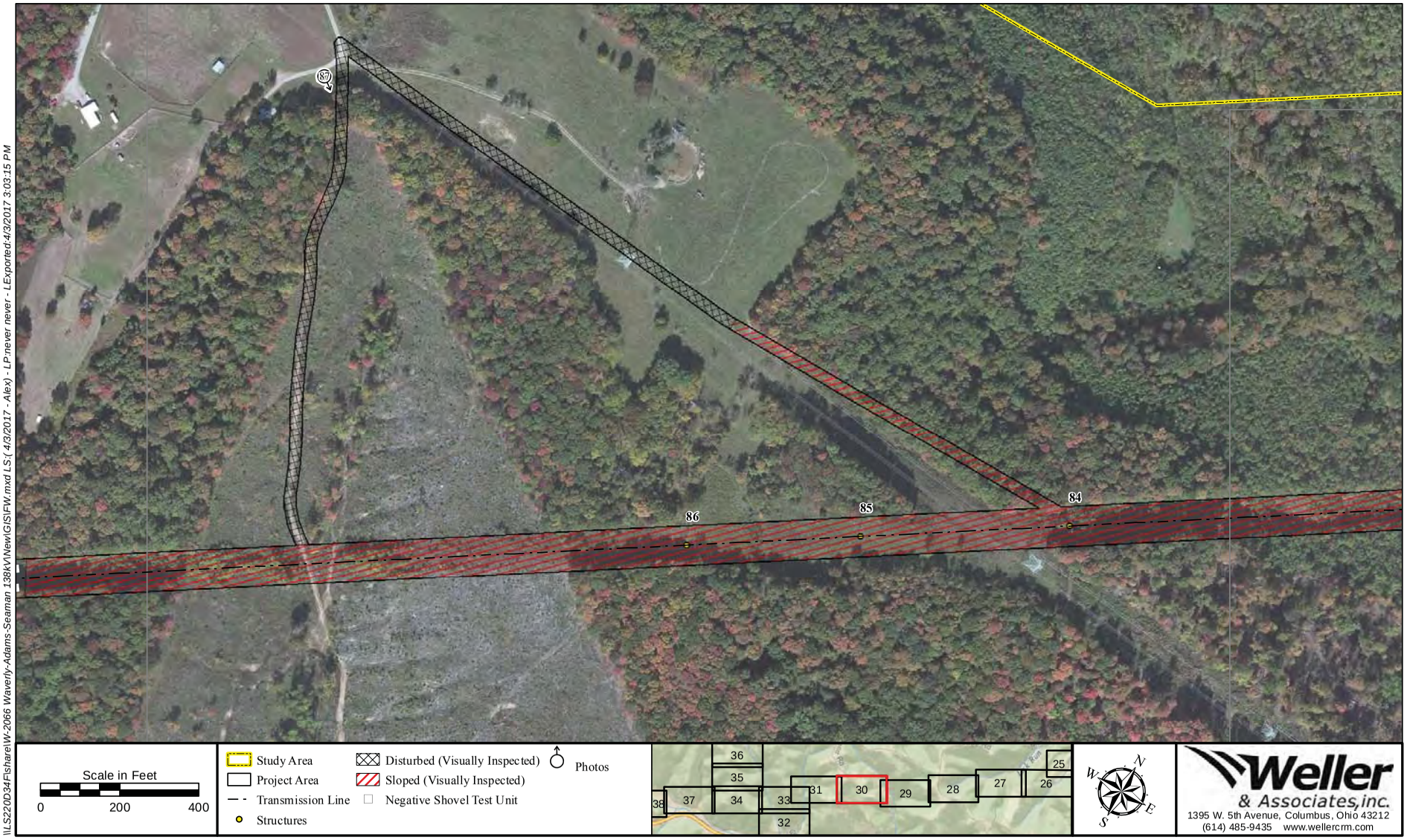

Figure 30. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

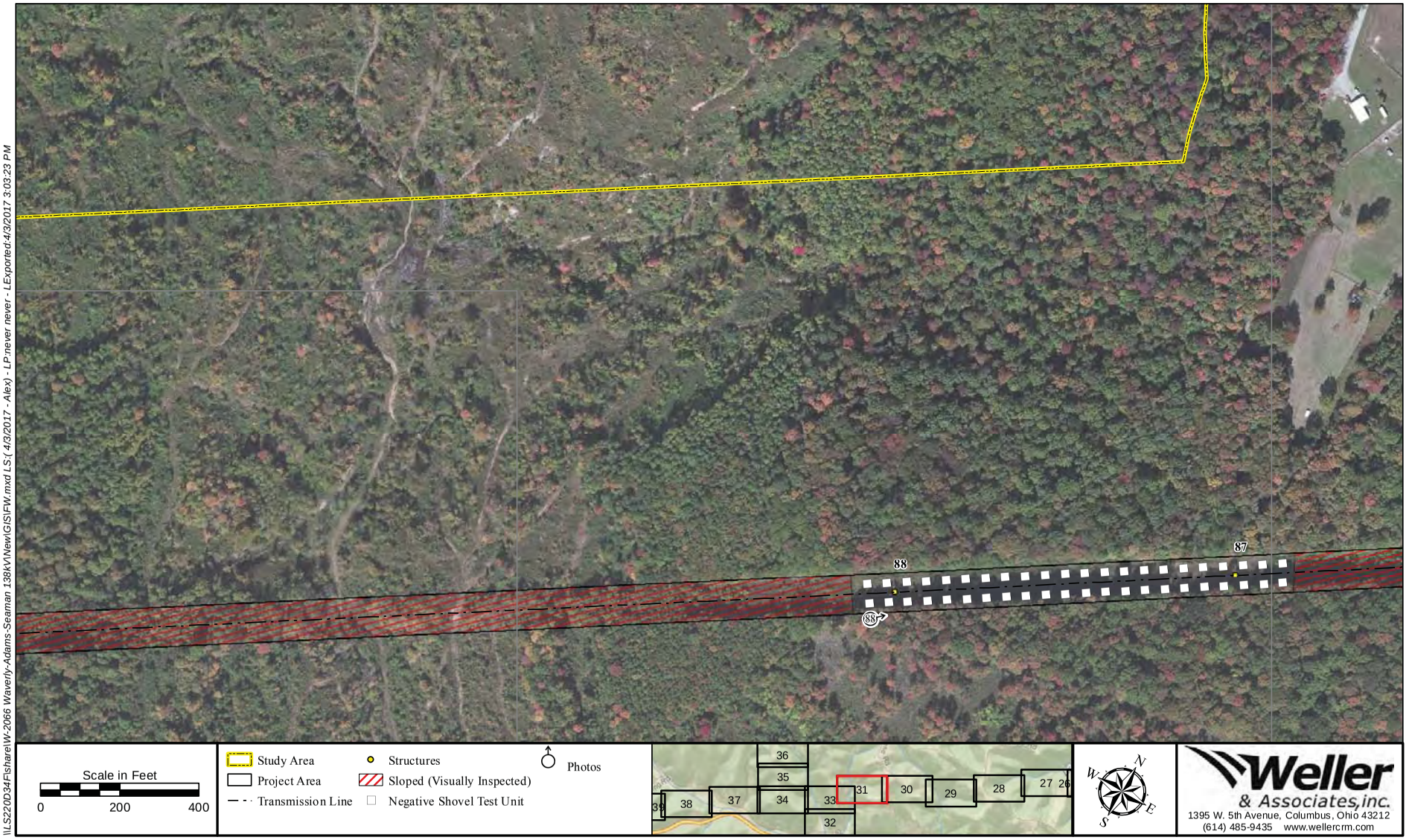

Figure 31. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

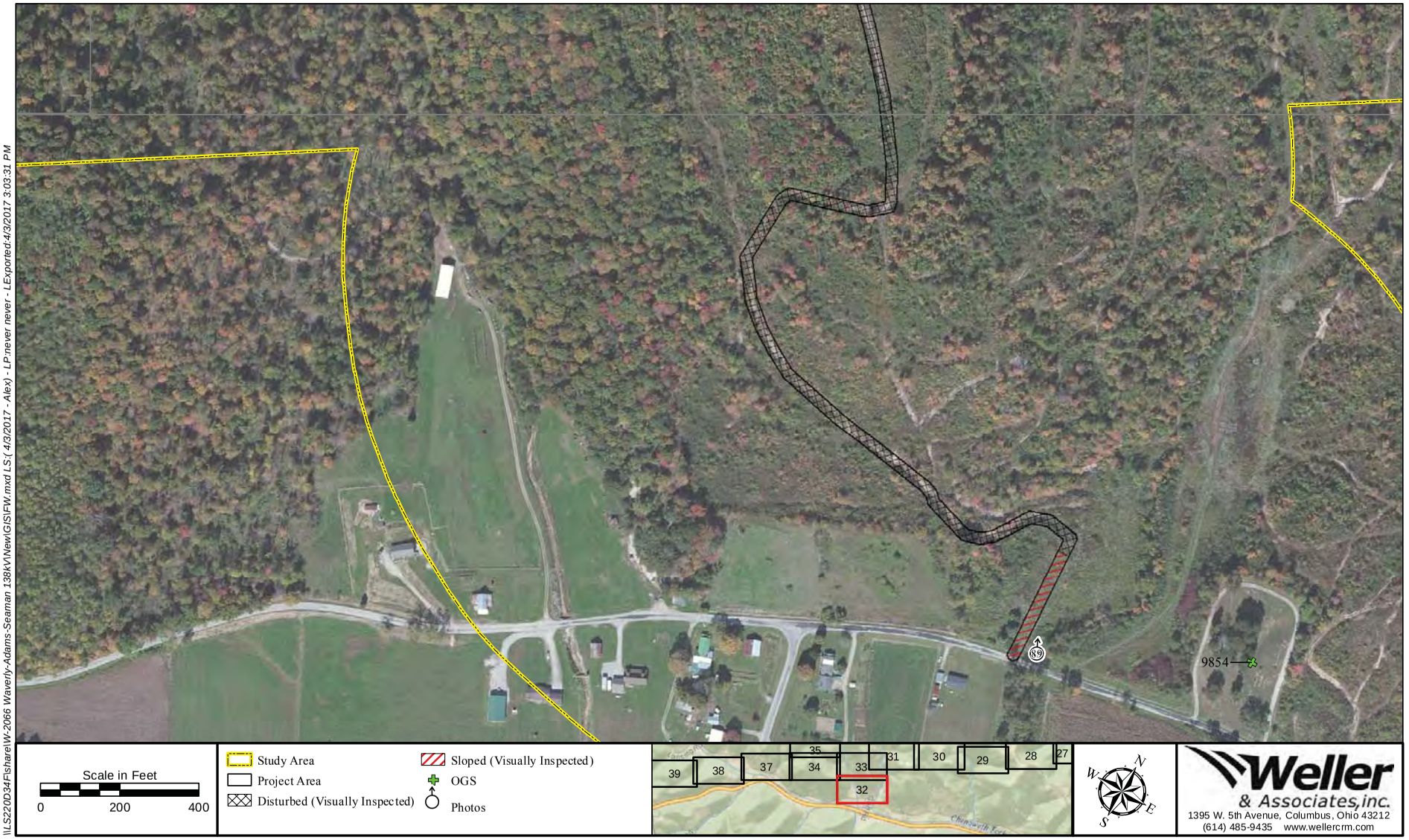

Figure 32. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

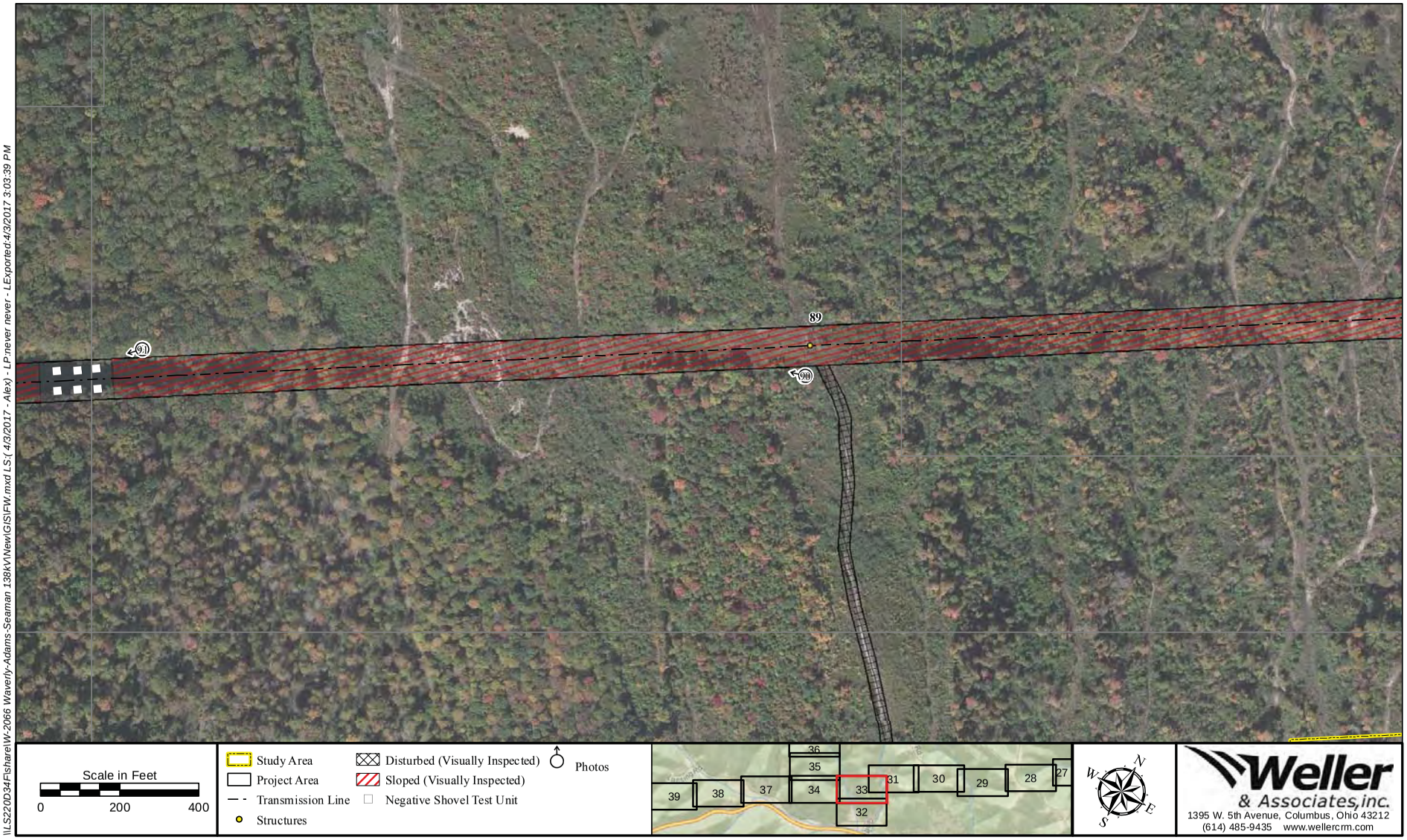

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Figure 33. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

Figure 34. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

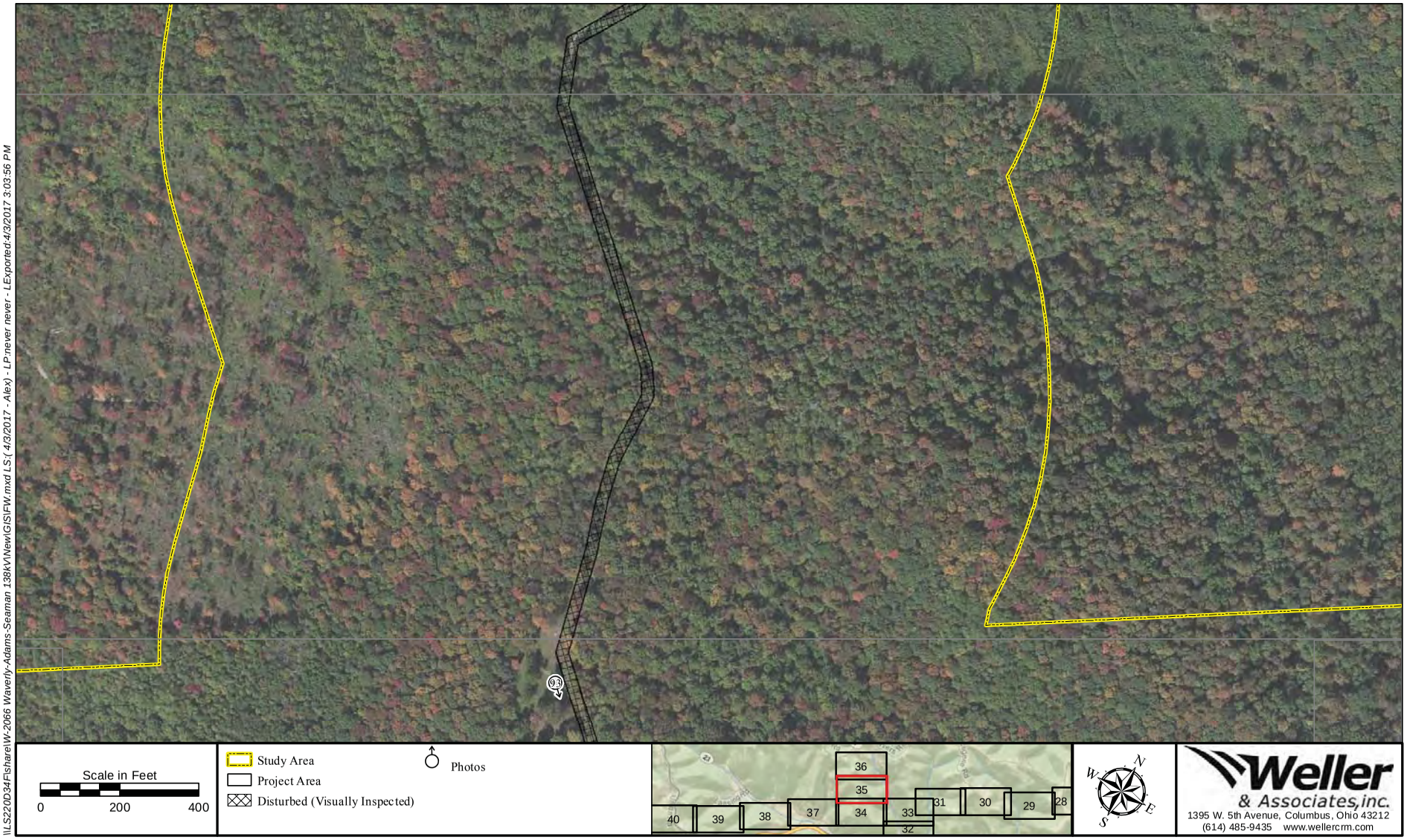

Figure 35. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

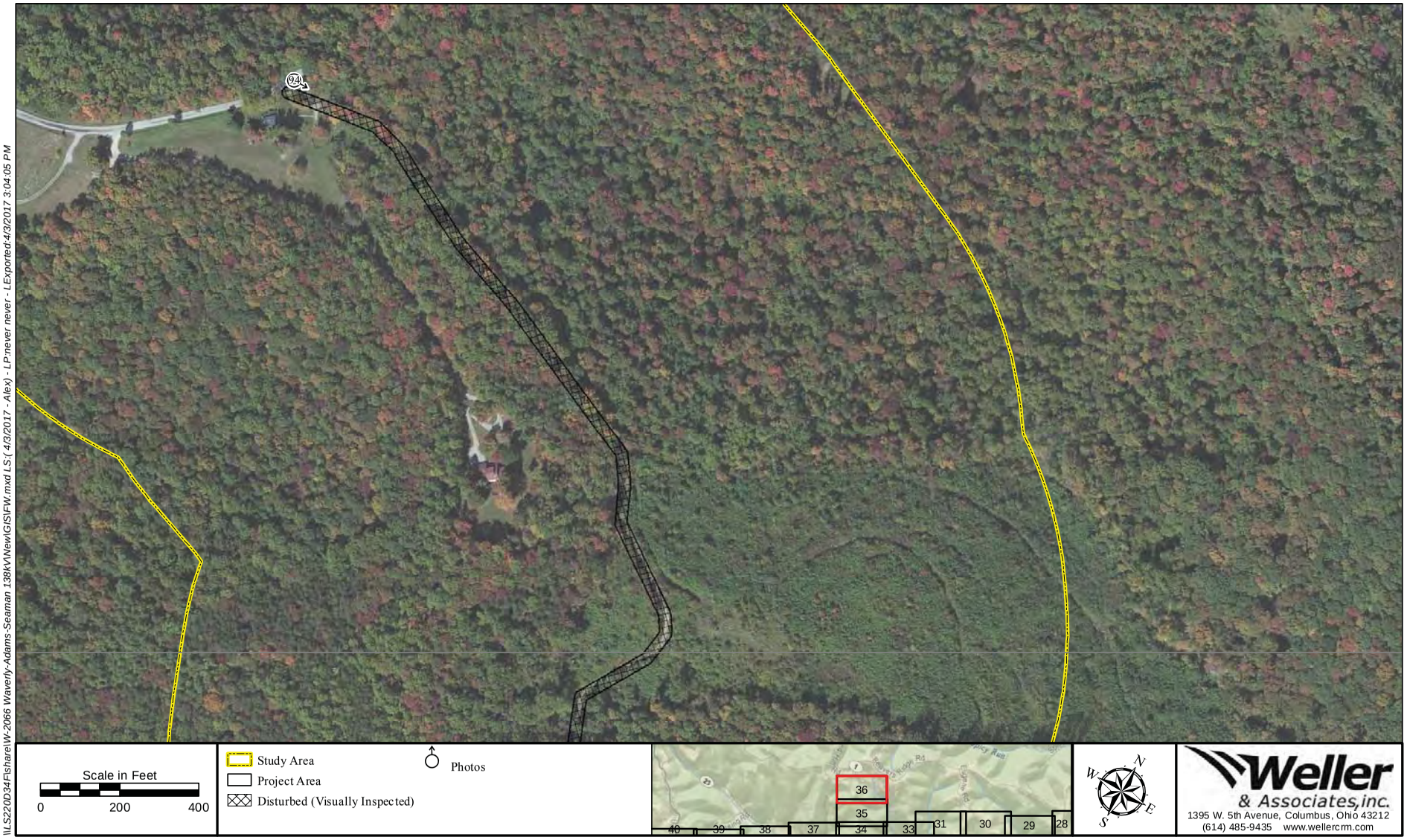

Figure 36. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

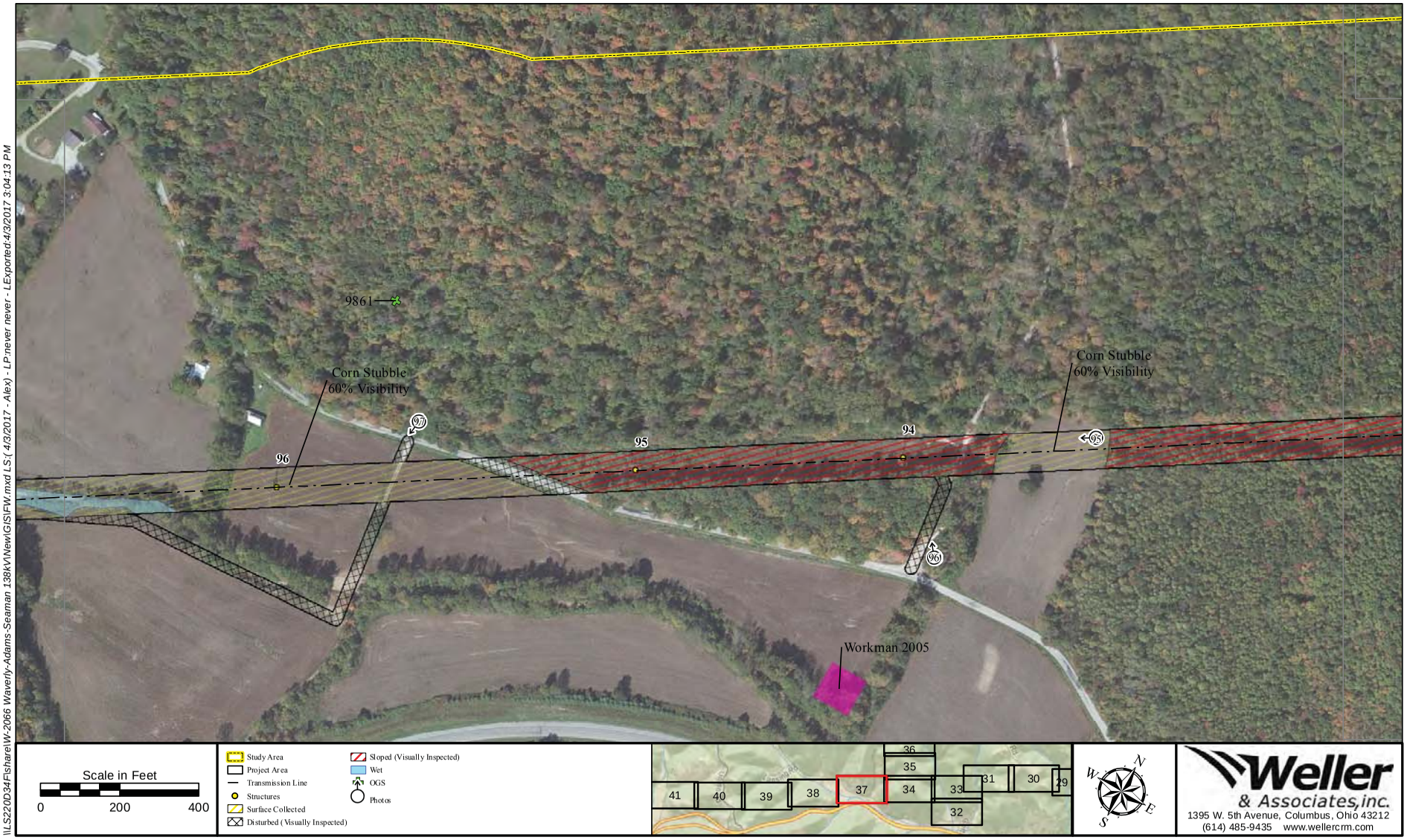

Figure 37. Fieldwork results and photo orientation map.

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Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on

5/5/2017 1:40:19 PM

in

Case No(s). 17-0813-EL-BLN

Summary: Letter of Notification electronically filed by Mr. Hector Garcia on behalf of AEP Ohio Transmission Company