

April 30, 2019

Ms. Tanowa Troupe, Acting Secretary  
Ohio Power Siting Board  
Docketing Division  
180 East Broad Street, 11th Floor  
Columbus, Ohio 43215-3793

**Re: Case No. 18-91-EL-BGN - In the Matter of the Application of Paulding Wind Farm IV LLC for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need to Construct a Wind-Powered Electric Generation Facility in Paulding County, Ohio.**

**Compliance with Certificate Conditions 1 and 9, and Ohio Administrative Code Rule 4906-4-09(C)(5) – Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Report, Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan, Historic Resources Survey Report**

Dear Ms. Troupe:

On February 21, 2019, Paulding Wind Farm IV LLC (“Applicant”) received its Certificate from the Ohio Power Siting Board (“Board”) authorizing it to construct a wind-powered electric generation facility in Paulding County, Ohio, subject to 26 conditions and the requirements in Ohio Administrative Code (“O.A.C.”) Rule 4906-4-09.

At this time, the Applicant is filing notice that it has complied with Condition 9, as well as Condition 1 and O.A.C. Rule 4906-4-09(C)(5). In accordance with the Conditions 1 and 9, the commitments in the Application, and the O.A.C. Rule, the Applicant provided the attached Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Report, the Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan, and the Historic Resources Survey Report to the Board.

We are available, at your convenience, to answer any questions you may have.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Christine M.T. Pirik

Christine M.T. Pirik (0029759)

Terrence O’Donnell (0074213)

William V. Vorys (0093479)

Dickinson Wright PLLC

Email: [cpirik@dickinsonwright.com](mailto:cpirik@dickinsonwright.com)

[todonnell@dickinsonwright.com](mailto:todonnell@dickinsonwright.com)

[wvorys@dickinsonwright.com](mailto:wvorys@dickinsonwright.com)

***Attorneys for Paulding Wind Farm IV LLC***

Enclosure

Cc: Grant Zeto

COLUMBUS 56242-13 113162v3



**Environmental Design & Research,**  
Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C.

217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1000, Syracuse, New York 13202  
P. 315.471.0688 • F. 315.471.1061 • [www.edrdpc.com](http://www.edrdpc.com)

## letter of transmittal

To: David Snyder (Ohio Historic Connection) EDR Project No: 17031  
Archaeology Reviews Manager  
800 E. 17th Ave.  
Columbus, OH 43211-2474

From: Patrick Heaton, RPA (EDR)

Date: April 2, 2019

Reference: Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Report & Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan: Timber Road IV Wind Project

We are sending: Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Report (paper and electronic copies)  
Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan (paper and electronic copies)

Sent VIA: UPS

### Comments:

Please find enclosed bound copies of the Phase 1 Archaeological Survey report and the Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan for the Timber Road IV Wind Project in Paulding County, Ohio. The reports were prepared by Environmental Design and Research Landscape Architecture, Engineering, and Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) on behalf of Paulding Wind Farm IV LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables North America, LLC.

The Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Report contains the report text, figures, qualifications of principal personnel (Appendix A), consultation/correspondence with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) (Appendix B), photographs (Appendix C), shovel test records (Appendix D), and an inventory of artifacts collected during the Phase 1 survey (Appendix E). An electronic copy of the report (including figures and appendices) and GIS shapefiles of the surveyed areas and archaeological site boundaries is being provided via file share concurrent with this submission. The archaeological resources identified and/or revisited during the survey are currently being entered into the iForm application.

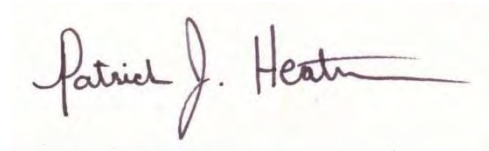
The Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan contains the plan text and figures, as well as correspondence with OHPO (Appendix A), correspondence with the John Paulding Historical Society (Appendix B), correspondence with the Paulding County Agricultural Society (Appendix C), and correspondence with the Village of Payne (Appendix D). An electronic copy of the report (including figures and appendices) is being provided via file share concurrent with this submission.

Please note that we received OHPO's revised *Survey Report Submission Requirements* on March 20, 2019 while these reports were in final production. Therefore, some but not all the revised requirements are incorporated into the documents. However, all future reports submitted by EDR will adhere to the revised requirements in their entirety.

David Snyder  
April 2, 2019

Please contact me at [pheaton@edrdpc.com](mailto:pheaton@edrdpc.com) or 315-471-0688 if you have any questions or require any additional information. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Patrick J. Heaton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending from the end of the name.

Patrick Heaton, RPA  
Principal, Director of Cultural Resources

Copies To: Erin O'Shea (EDPR); file

**Environmental Design & Research,**  
Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C.



## Phase 1 Archaeological Survey

### Timber Road IV Wind Farm

Benton, Blue Crane, Creek, Harrison, and Paulding Townships, Paulding County, Ohio

Prepared for:

Paulding Wind Farm IV LLC  
a subsidiary of EDP Renewables  
129 East Market Street, Suite 600  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204  
Contact: Ryan J. Brown  
P: 317.636.0866

Prepared by:

Environmental Design & Research,  
Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C.  
217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1000  
Syracuse, New York 13202  
P: 315.471.0688  
F: 315.471.1061  
[www.edrdpc.com](http://www.edrdpc.com)



# Phase 1 Archaeological Survey

## Timber Road IV Wind Farm

Benton, Blue Crane, Creek, Harrison, and Paulding Townships, Paulding County, Ohio

Prepared for:



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F: 315.471.1061  
[www.edrdpc.com](http://www.edrdpc.com)

March 2019

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Involved State and Federal Agencies:	Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO)
Phase of Survey:	Phase 1
Location Information:	Benton, Blue Crane, Creek, Harrison, and Paulding Townships, Paulding County, Ohio
Project Area:	329-acre Area of Potential Effect for Direct Effects. Approximately 918 acres of Phase 1 survey conducted (some evaluating a larger study corridor).
USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Maps:	<i>Antwerp, Convoy, Latty, Paulding, Payne, and Scott, Ohio; and Dixon, Woodburn North, and Woodburn South, Indiana.</i>
Report Authors:	Nicholas Freeland, RPA, Justin Sabino, Douglas Pippin, PhD, Diane Yankel, Patrick Heaton, RPA
Principal Investigator:	Patrick Heaton, RPA
Date of Report:	March 2019

## ABSTRACT

Paulding Wind Farm IV LLC (the Applicant), a wholly-owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables North America, LLC (EDPR), is proposing to construct the Timber Road IV Wind Farm, a wind-powered electric generator located in Paulding County, Ohio (the Project). On behalf of the Applicant, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) conducted the Phase 1 Archaeological Survey described herein in support of environmental review and permitting for the proposed Project. Based on background research, one previously recorded site (33-PA-263) occurs within the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project. It was revisited during the current survey. Additionally, three previously conducted archaeological surveys overlap portions of the current Project.

Between April 10 and 27, 2018, EDR conducted a Phase 1 archaeological survey for the Project following the methods outlined in a Phase 1 archaeological work plan, which had been approved by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. At the time the survey was conducted, the Applicant was evaluating large study corridors that exceeded the proposed limits of disturbance APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project in order to provide design flexibility. Therefore, due to the larger study area evaluated by EDR during the Phase 1 archaeological survey, 918 acres were subjected to survey. Per the Phase 1 archaeological survey work plan, the surveyed areas included 466 acres of areas identified as having high probability for archaeological resources and 452 acres of low probability. The surveyed areas were subjected to pedestrian surface survey at 30-foot (10-meter) intervals. In addition to the pedestrian survey conducted, a total of 38 shovel tests were excavated at archaeological sites and isolated finds during the Phase 1 survey. The Phase 1 survey identified 36 new archaeological sites and isolated finds and revisited one previously recorded archaeological site. In total these consist of 26 historic-period sites, three pre-contact sites, one multi-component historic/pre-contact site, and seven pre-contact isolated finds.

Six of the sites are recommended as potentially significant (i.e., recommended potentially significant by EDR but currently unevaluated by OHPO for the NRHP). The remaining 31 sites and isolated finds are recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The current Project design avoids adverse impacts to all the potentially significant sites. No further archaeological investigation is recommended at the remaining 31 sites and isolated finds, which are recommended not eligible for listing on the NHRP. The results of the survey are consistent with the expectations that the archaeological record in the area includes historic-period sites related to late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century agricultural lifeways (i.e., farmsteads) and small pre-contact sites associated with resource procurement by hunter-gatherers. As described above, there will be no adverse impacts to the six potentially significant archaeological sites identified during the Phase 1 archaeological survey for the Timber Road IV Wind Project. Therefore, the construction and operation of the Project is not anticipated to result in any adverse impacts to NRHP-eligible or potentially eligible cultural resources and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

On behalf of Paulding Wind Farm IV LLC (the Applicant), a wholly-owned subsidiary of EDP Renewables North America, LLC (EDPR), Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) conducted a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey in support of environmental review and permitting for the proposed Timber Road IV Wind Farm, located in Paulding County, Ohio (the Project). This Phase 1 Archaeological Survey has been prepared under the supervision of a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) who meets the U.S. Secretary of Interior's Standards for Archaeology Projects (36 CFR Part 61) (see Appendix A for qualifications of Principal Personnel). The survey was conducted, and the report has been prepared in accordance with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office's (OHPO's) *Archaeology Guidelines* (OHPO, 1994). The Phase I archaeological survey is designed to partially satisfy the requirements of OAC Rule 4906-04-08(D)(1) and (2) for the OPSB which requires that all cultural resources be evaluated within 10 miles (8.1 kilometers [km]) of the Project. This report focuses on the identification of archaeological sites within the limits of disturbance of the proposed Project and the associated transmission line. The Project's potential effect on historic (i.e., historic-architectural) properties within 10 miles of the Project are addressed in a separate report.

The Applicant submitted an Application to the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need for the Timber Road IV Transmission Line and a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need for the Timber Road IV Wind Project (AKA the Paulding Wind Project IV) on July 2, 2018. The Timber Road IV Wind Project certificate was issued on February 21, 2019; at the time this report was prepared, the Transmission Line certificate is still pending.

### 1.2 Purpose of the Investigation

On behalf of the Applicant, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C. conducted the Phase 1 Archaeological Survey described herein in support of environmental review and permitting for the proposed Project and associated transmission line. This Phase 1 Archaeological Survey has been prepared under the supervision of a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) who meets the U.S. Secretary of Interior's Standards for Archaeology Projects (36 CFR Part 61) (see Appendix A for qualifications of Principal Personnel). The survey was conducted, and the report has been prepared in accordance with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office's (OHPO's) *Archaeology Guidelines* (OHPO, 1994).

The Phase 1 archaeological survey is designed to satisfy the requirements of Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 4906-15-06 (E) for the OPSB, which states "the applicant shall provide information on cultural and archaeological resources." Specifically, this report is intended to partially satisfy parts (2) through (4) of Chapter 4906-15-06 (E) which state:

*(2) The applicant shall describe studies used to determine the location of cultural resources within the study corridor. Correspondence with the Ohio historical preservation office shall be included.*

*(3) The applicant shall provide an evaluation of the probable impact of the construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed facility on the preservation and continued meaningfulness of cultural resources.*

*(4) The applicant shall describe the plans to avoid or mitigate any adverse impacts to cultural resources. Mitigation procedures to be used during the operation and maintenance of the proposed facility shall be developed in consultation with the Ohio historical society. The plans shall detail procedures for flagging and avoiding all landmarks in the project area. The plans shall also contain measures to be taken should previously-unidentified landmarks be discovered during construction of the project.*

### 1.3 Project Location and Description

The Applicant is proposing to construct the Project in a rural portion of Paulding County (Figure 1). As presently envisioned, the permitted layout for the Project will consist of up to 36 wind turbine generators, along with 14 miles of private access roads, approximately 44 miles of electric collection cables, a new Project collection substation, a temporary laydown yard for construction staging, and up to three permanent meteorological towers (Figure 2). The Applicant intends to permit 36 wind turbine locations (including associated access roads and collection lines). However, the Applicant does not expect to build more than 31 turbines. The energy generated at the Project will be delivered to two collection substations: a new collection substation and an existing collection substation currently utilized by the Paulding Wind Farm III facility. The transmission line for the proposed Project is 2.9 miles long and will begin at the Wind Farm's collection substation and terminate at the existing Timber Road III Transmission Line. The power will be delivered from the collection substations to one point of interconnection (POI) at the existing Logtown 138 kV switching station. A detailed description of the Project, including each Project component, can be found in Section 4906-4-03(B) of the Certificate Application (Case No. 18-91-EL-BGN).

In order to excavate foundations and erect turbines, access roads will be constructed first. Once the access roads are complete for a particular group of turbine sites, the initial activity at each tower site will involve removing vegetative cover as necessary and grading topsoil within a 263-foot radius workspace around each tower (the exact placement of this workspace can be adjusted to avoid sensitive cultural and ecological resources). In agricultural land, the topsoil within a 263-foot radius of each tower will be stripped and stockpiled. An excavator will then be used to dig a foundation hole. Excavated subsoil and rock will be segregated from topsoil.

Each turbine foundation results in an operational footprint of approximately 0.3 acres.

The following terms are used throughout this document for the proposed action:

- **Project.** Collectively refers to all components of the Timber Road IV Wind Farm, which includes 36 potential wind turbine locations and associated infrastructure in the Crane, Harrison, Paulding, Benton, and Blue Creek Townships, Paulding County, Ohio.
- **Project Area.** Those parcels currently under, or being pursued, for lease (or other real property interests) with the Applicant for the location of all Project components (which were defined in the Certificate Application).
- **Area of Potential Effect (APE) for Direct Effects.** The area of potential effect (APE) for Direct Effects for the Project is the area containing all proposed soil disturbance associated with the Project.
- **Cultural Resources Study Area.** The area within 10 miles of the Timber Road IV Project Area.

The Project is located entirely on rural land in Crane, Harrison, Paulding, Benton, and Blue Creek Townships in Paulding County, Ohio (see Figures 1 and 2):

#### 1.4 Ohio Historic Preservation Office Consultation

The Applicant initiated formal consultation with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) with an in-person meeting at the OHPO's offices in Columbus, Ohio on January 23, 2018. Representatives from the Applicant, EDR, and OHPO were present at the meeting. During the meeting the OHPO indicated the following regarding the Timber Road IV Project:

- The Applicant will need to provide clear articulation that impacts to significant archaeological sites will be avoided during construction and operation of the proposed Project.
- For the Phase I archaeological survey, the level of effort may need to increase in areas identified as high sensitivity; and there may be a corresponding decrease in effort for areas identified as low sensitivity.
- The OHPO would be open to a Phase I survey approach based on an archaeological sensitivity model. The archaeological sensitivity model would need to be based on the findings of previous studies in the vicinity.

On April 3, 2018 EDR, on behalf of the Applicant, submitted a Phase 1 archaeological work plan for the proposed Timber Road IV Wind Farm to the Ohio History Connection/Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) which outlined an archaeological sensitivity model and proposed Phase 1 archaeological survey methodology. The work plan was approved by OHPO on April 4, 2018.

On November 19, 2018, EDR, on behalf of the Applicant, submitted an Archaeology Update Memo which summarized the extent of archaeological survey conducted to date and requested confirmation that it met OHPO's expectations. OHPO responded on December 12, 2018 stating that "The SHPO agrees, based on the results of the archaeological work conducted to date, that the archaeological survey is on track and when completed as planned will provide all of the information needed to present a complete report for review."

On behalf of the Applicant, EDR prepared a Cultural Resources Records Review for the Project which was submitted to the OPSB as part of the Application for the Timber Road IV Wind Project on February 21, 2019.

See Appendix B for OHPO correspondence.

## 2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

### 2.1 Statement of the Problem

The purpose of the current Phase 1 archaeological survey is to determine if historic-period or pre-contact archaeological resources (defined as archaeological sites or isolated finds) will be impacted by the construction of the proposed Project. The majority of the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project (defined as the limits of proposed earth disturbance) has not been previously surveyed for archaeological resources and no archaeological resources have been previously identified within the APE. The goal of the current Phase 1 archaeological survey is to identify archaeological resources that occur within the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project.

Therefore, as described above, based on correspondence and meetings with OHPO, EDR developed an archaeological sensitivity model and research design for the Project Area based on review of information available on the OHPO's Online Mapping System, the results of the literature review, background research, and historical map analysis. The sensitivity model and research design were presented in EDR's (2018) *Phase I Archaeological Survey Work Plan: Timber Road IV Wind Project, Paulding County, OH* (EDR, 2018a) which was submitted to OHPO on April 3, 2018 and approved on April 4, 2018, as described above.

The archaeological sensitivity model presented in the work plan (EDR, 2018a) defined portions of the Project Area within 1,000 feet of naturally occurring streams or wetlands are considered to have a relatively higher probability to contain pre-contact Native American archaeological material, and areas greater than 1,000 feet from naturally occurring streams and wetlands are considered less likely to contain pre-contact Native American archaeological material (or of low sensitivity for pre-contact archaeology).

Areas located in the immediate vicinity (within approximately 200 feet [61 meters]) of historically map-documented structure (MDS) locations are considered to have high potential for the presence of historic-period archaeological resources. The remaining (non-MDS) portions of the Project Area have low probability to contain historic-period archaeological resources. The sensitivity model is presented in Figure 4.

### 2.2 Field Visits

As described in detail below, the Phase 1 archaeological survey was conducted between April 10 and 27, 2018.

### 2.3 Environmental Context and Current Land Use

The proposed Project is located in western Paulding County in northwestern Ohio within the Lower Great Lakes Region in an area of wave-planed ground moraines formed during terminal Pleistocene glaciation of the region (Ohio Division

of Geological Survey [ODGS], 2005). The wave-planed ground moraines were created by the final recession of the Laurentide Ice Sheet between approximately 24,000 and 14,000 years ago and consist of flat to gently undulating terrain cut by lightly to moderately incised drainages (see Figures 2-3).

Following the recession of glacial ice, the climate in northwestern Ohio was likely cool and dry with plant communities consisting of subarctic parkland and boreal forest. During this time (ca. 14,000 to 10,000 years ago), large pro-glacial lakes formed along the edge of the retreating continental ice sheets within and south of the modern-day extent of the Lakes Erie and Ontario. At this time, the current Project Area was underneath pro-glacial Lake Maumee (ODGS, 2008). Beginning in the early Holocene (ca. 10,000 years ago) the regional climate experienced significant warming and vegetation shifted to a more xeric (i.e., arid, or very dry) mixed hardwood forest community (dominated by oak and hickory) which persisted until circa 5,000 years ago. Following circa 5,000 years ago, the climate became cooler and wetter and the xeric forests were replaced by more mesic mixed deciduous forest communities similar to what is present in the region today. Cooler and wetter conditions persisted until between circa 1,200 to 500 years ago when temperatures rose again during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly. Finally, the period between circa 500 years and 200 years ago saw a return of cooler and wetter conditions during the Little Ice Age (Andresen et al., 2012; ODGS, 2008).

Modern land use within the APE for Direct Effects is dominated by agricultural fields with scattered residences located along area roadways. The majority of the land consists of plowed agricultural fields planted in corn, soybeans, and/or winter wheat, among other crops (Appendix C, Photographs 1-8). Most agricultural fields are drained through subsurface tiling and drainage ditches, and areas lacking artificial drainage typically consist of forested wetland (Appendix C, Photographs 3-7). Nearly all Project components are proposed to be constructed within active agricultural lands (Appendix C, Photograph 9). The Project is proposed within an area referred to historically as “the Great Black Swamp”, an extensive area of wetlands occupying the former footprint of Lake Maumee that was drained by Euroamerican settlers to create viable agricultural land in the second half of the nineteenth century (Hallett, 2011; JFNew, 2010a; ODGS, 2008). On relevant aspect of the modern land use is the practice of demolishing structures by knocking them down, excavating the foundations, burning the wood elements, and then removing the remaining refuse so that the area can be placed into agricultural production (Appendix C, Photographs 10-11). The relevance of this practice for the interpretation of historical structure remains is discussed further in Section 3.1 of this report.

Soils within the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project are summarized in Table 1 (Esri and Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS], 2019a; 2019b) and depicted in Figure 3. By far, the dominant soil units within the APE for Direct Effects are Latty silty clay (0-1% slopes) which makes up 46% of the APE and Hoytville silty clay (0-1% slopes) which makes up approximately 44% of the APE. Both these soil units are classified as very poorly drained. Other mapped soil units within the APE for Direct Effects include clay, loam, and silty clay loam which are generally

somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained. The soil units mapped within the APE for Direct Effects occur primarily on lake plains, till plains, lakebeds, drainageways, depressions, and flats (Esri and NRCS, 2019a; 2019b). These landforms reflect the fact that the area was glaciated during much of the Pleistocene and covered by pro-glacial Lake Maumee following the recession of the Laurentide Ice Sheet during the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene (OGDS, 2008).

Table 1 Soils within the Project APE (Esri and NRCS, 2019a; 2019b).

Map Unit Name	Map Unit Symbol	Acres (% of APE)	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Latty silty clay, till substratum	Lc	152 (46%)	0-1%	Very poorly drained	Wave-worked till plains, till-floored lake plains
Hoytville silty clay	HtA	145 (44%)	0-1%	Very poorly drained	Wave-worked till plains, nearshore zones (relict)
Paulding clay	Pc	14 (4.3%)	0-1%	Very poorly drained	Lakebeds (relict)
Nappanee silty clay loam,	NpA	14 (4.2%)	0-2%	Somewhat poorly drained	Lake plains
Hoytville silty clay loam	HcA	3 (0.8%)	0-1%	Very poorly drained	Wave-worked till plains, nearshore zones (relict)
Saranac silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	Sb	1 (0.4%)	0-2%	Poorly drained	Depressions, flats
Mermill loam	Me	0.3 (0.1%)	0-2%	Very poorly drained	Drainageways, depressions, flats
Nappanee silty clay loam	NpB2	0.2 (0.1%)	2-6%	Somewhat poorly drained	Lake plains
Udorthents, clayey, hilly	Uc	0.2 (0.1%)	3-25%	Unavailable	Lake plains
Nappanee loam	NnA	<0.1 (<0.1%)	0-2%	Somewhat poorly drained	Lake plains

Today, more than 95% of the APE for Direct Effects is made up of drained agricultural fields (Appendix C, Photographs 1-8). Small bands of non-native grasses occur along most roadsides, creeks, and drainage ditches, but otherwise, the APE for Direct Effects consists of actively worked agricultural fields. At the time of the survey, the majority of fields consisted of bare ground with the remnants of the previous year's soy or corn harvest scattered across the ground surface. However, a small number of fields were planted with a cover crop, typically winter wheat (Appendix C, Photograph 8).

As noted above, the majority of the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project has been moderately disturbed by the installation of subsurface drainage tiling beginning as early as the late-nineteenth century (Hallett, 2011) (Appendix C, Photographs 3-7) as well as subsequent plowing and disking associated with the agricultural use of the area. Additional impacts include the construction of paved and gravel roads (both public and private) throughout the areas, the excavation of drainage ditches and channelization of creeks (Appendix C, Photographs 6-7), the installation of buried utilities along area roadways, and the construction of residential and agricultural structures.

The installation of drainage tiling and plowing and disking of agricultural fields are the most widespread impacts by far, and therefore, have the most serious implications with regard to the archaeological record. For pre-contact sites, the installation of subsurface drainage tiling has the potential to significantly disrupt the buried stratigraphy including disturbing archaeological features and destroying the association between natural stratigraphic layers and archaeological artifacts. Plowing and disking has the potential to damage and dissociate near surface archaeological artifacts and features but should not disrupt deeply buried materials. Similar impacts are possible for historic-period archaeological materials but to a lesser degree because the initial installation of drainage tiling in the late-nineteenth century occurred prior to the deposition of most historic-period archaeological materials in the area.

## 2.4 Background Research

### 2.4.1 Methodology

Background research for the proposed Project was presented in the Cultural Resources Records Review (EDR, 2018b) which, as described above, was submitted to the OPSB as part of the Application for the Timber Road IV Wind Project on February 21, 2019. Relevant portions of the Cultural Resources Records Review are summarized below:

- The records review of the OHPO online GIS mapping identified 399 Ohio Archaeological Inventory properties have been recorded within 10 miles of the Project Area, 12 of which are located within the Project Area (EDR, 2018b: Appendix E), but only one of which (33-PA-263) is located within or adjacent to the APE for Direct Effects. This site was revisited during the current inventory and is discussed below.
- A review of the 1914 Mills *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (EDR, 2018b: Figure 4) indicates a total of six pre-contact sites were identified in Paulding County, none of which are located within the Project Area. According to Mills, the flat topography of northwest Ohio was too flat to attract any kind of permanent pre-contact settlements.
- Three previously conducted Phase 1 archaeological surveys overlap with portions of the APE for Direct Effects (Figure 4):
  - The *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Haviland Lateral Interconnect Gas Pipeline in Blue Creek and Benton Townships, Paulding County, Ohio* was completed in 2004 to determine the archaeological sensitivity of an approximately 8.7-mile long site of a proposed gas pipeline in Paulding County (CCRG, 2004).
  - The *Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Proposed Timber Road Wind Farm Project, Harrison Township, Paulding County, Ohio* was completed in 2010 to determine the archaeological sensitivity of a proposed wind farm in Paulding County (JFNew, 2010a).

- The *Phase 1 Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Proposed Timber Road II Wind Farm Project, Harrison and Benton Townships, Ohio* was completed in 2010 to determine the archaeological sensitivity of a proposed wind farm in Paulding County (JFNew, 2010b).

## 2.5 Pre-Contact Context

The pre-contact context of the western Lake Erie Region (which includes the Project in northwestern Ohio) is summarized below in Table 2, but it should be noted that this table presents a brief summary which emphasizes broad-scale regional trends. Therefore, local and regional variation, including cultural phases and complexes which have been identified within the broader time periods outlined in Table 2, are not discussed here. The prehistory of northwestern Ohio is complex, and the context presented herein is intended as a broad overview.

The area lies at the interface between the Great Lakes to the north and northeast, the eastern woodlands to the east, the Mississippi River Valley and tall grass prairies to the west, and the Appalachian Uplands to the south. The pre-contact archaeological record of the region reflects this location at a crossroads through its highly variable material culture. In his analysis of Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic settlement in the western Lake Erie Region, Chidester (2011), discusses an apparent boom in settlement in northwest Ohio as the regional climate became warmer and drier during the Early Holocene. Settlement during this period (approximately 11,450 to 7,700 years ago) clustered along the southern shore of Lake Erie and the lake plains of northwest and north-central Ohio, including the vicinity of the Timber Road IV Project (Chidester, 2011; Stothers, 1996)

The Project is proposed within what was formerly the Great Black Swamp, an extensive area of low-lying wetlands and poorly drained soils in northwest Ohio, (Hallett, 2011). For pre-contact Native American archaeology, this means that the area was rich in resources associated with the wetlands, but poorly suited to agriculture and long-term habitation by large groups. Regarding the region, Mills (1914: iii) notes: “we find the entire northwest part of the state unsuited...for occupancy by a pre-contact people, as the greater portion was low and swampy, and at certain seasons of the year covered with water.” Specific to Paulding County, he notes: “In common with most other northwestern Ohio counties, the topography of Paulding county appears to have been too flat to attract aboriginal settlement in a permanent form” (Mills, 1914:63). Mills (1914) focuses on large sites containing earthworks and cemeteries, so this does not necessarily mean the area is free from Paleoindian, Archaic, or Woodland camps. In fact, the Ohio History Connection (2018) describes wetlands as some “of the most archaeologically sensitive areas in Ohio.”

Projectile points and ceramics are the two primary classes of diagnostic pre-contact artifacts from the region. Projectile point styles tend to exhibit some consistency and stability across time periods (see Table 2); whereas ceramic styles

are highly variable between different time periods and even within different areas for the same time period. As a result, ceramic styles are not discussed in detail in Table 2.

In their discussion of Late Archaic and Early Woodland settlement patterns in the western Lake Erie Region, (Stothers and Abel, 1993) note that in the Lower Maumee River and its tributaries (northeast of the Project), clusters of sites are known at virtually every major rapid. This pattern reflects seasonal congregations to fish at these locations. They further note that large settlement sites in this area (which typically contain cemeteries) are always located close to the river, whereas smaller “nuclear family hunting and collecting camps” are located both along rivers and in upland settings (Stothers and Abel, 1993).

Table 2. Summary of Native American Archaeological Periods in the Western Great Lakes Region

Time Period <sup>1</sup>	Paleoenvironment <sup>2</sup>	Diagnostic Artifacts	Comments
Early Paleoindian (ca. 12,000-10,600 RCYBP)	Pro-glacial Lake Maumee covers Project Area at outset of period but rapidly drains as Laurentide ice sheet recedes. Lake plain is colonized by subarctic open parkland vegetation which replaced rapidly by boreal forest vegetation.	Fluted lanceolate projectile points	Relatively high mobility, focus on caribou hunting as well as other large game, medium and small game, and floral resources. Preference for high quality (often exotic) cherts.
Late Paleoindian (ca. 10,600-9,600 RCYBP)	Warm and dry, Great Lake levels lower than present day. Boreal vegetation replaced by xeric mixed hardwood forests.	Unfluted lanceolate projectile points	Reduced mobility relative to Early Paleoindian period, focus on local faunal and floral resources. Tools made primarily from local toolstone sources.
Early Archaic (ca. 9600-7000 RCYBP)	Warm and dry, mixed hardwood vegetation.	Corner-notched and bifurcate base projectile points; groundstone artifacts.	Increased mobility relative to Late Paleoindian period. Early in the period, tools are made primarily from exotic toolstone sources, moving toward more local sources later in the period.
Middle Archaic (ca. 7,000-4,500 RCYBP)	Beginning warm and dry with xeric mixed hardwoods but becoming cooler and wetter by end of period. Replacement of xeric forests by more mesic mixed hardwoods, similar to present day communities.	Corner-notched and bifurcate base projectile points. Continued development of groundstone technology.	Continuation of trends observed during the end of the Early Archaic period, including increased use of local raw materials.
Late Archaic (ca. 4,500-3,000 RCYBP)	Continuation of cooler/wetter trends, mesic forests persist. Lake Erie approximately 15 feet higher than current levels.	Side- and corner-notched projectile points, groundstone. Appearance of ceramic technology.	Sites more heavily reoccupied, apparent increased use of floral resources. First appearance of ceramics toward end of period; appearance of formalized bone tool kits.
Early Woodland (ca. 3,000-2000 RCYBP)	Continuation of cooler/wetter trends, mesic forests persist.	Corner- and side-notched points, stemmed points, bi-pointed blades.	Semi-sedentary lifeways, development of small-scale horticulture; first widespread use of ceramics, increasingly complex mortuary practices including exotic grave goods. Moderate overlap between Late Archaic and Early Woodland projectile point styles.
Middle Woodland (ca. 2,000-1,400 RCYBP)	Continuation of cooler/wetter trends, mesic forests persist.	Side-notched and lanceolate projectile points. Thinner-walled	Increasing sedentism, reliance on horticulture; evidence of extensive trade networks.

<sup>1</sup> Time periods are described in radiocarbon years before present (RCYBP) and represent approximate date ranges (date ranges and descriptions summarized from OHPO, 2016; Stothers, 1996; Stothers and Abel, 1993; 1997; Stothers et al. 2001).

<sup>2</sup> Paleoenvironmental reconstruction drawn from Andresen et al. 2012 and ODGS, 2005; 2008.

Time Period <sup>1</sup>	Paleoenvironment <sup>2</sup>	Diagnostic Artifacts	Comments
		ceramics relative to Early Woodland	
Late Woodland (ca. 1,400-500 RCYBP)	Return to warmer/drier conditions during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (ca. 1200-700 RCYBP) followed by cooler temperatures during the Little Ice Age (ca. 600-100 RCYBP).	Introduction of the bow-and-arrow; corner-notched and triangular projectile points.	Significant reduction in evidence for extensive trade networks; increasing aggregation in large horticultural village with defensive modifications.
Mississippian (ca. 500 RCYBP-European Contact)	Cooler temperatures throughout Little Ice Age (ca. 600-100 RCYBP)	Small arrow points; elaborate ceramics including effigy pots.	Evidence of conflict including heavily fortified and defensively sited villages.

In his analysis of Late Woodland and Late pre-contact settlement in the Hocking River Valley in southeastern Ohio, Wakeman (2003) argued that foraging Late Woodland populations appeared to place higher value on areas suitable for resources extraction; whereas, late pre-contact farmers appeared to place higher value on extensive flat areas with well-drained soils suitable for growing crops. This is reflected in the archaeological record with Late Woodland sites evenly spread across the landscape on a variety of different landforms and with major Late pre-contact sites concentrated along the bottoms of major alluvial valleys. However, the sample size for major Late pre-contact sites was very low (n=4) in Wakeman's (2003) analysis and, therefore, he qualifies his conclusions regarding these sites as provisional at best. It should also be noted that southeast Ohio is part of the Appalachian Mountain Range, with a physiographic setting significantly different than northwest Ohio.

Pre-contact Native American sites within the vicinity of the proposed Project can be expected to occur on well-drained soils on elevated glacial landforms and/or in close proximity to extant or pre-contact wetlands and streams. In his study of settlement patterns for an eight-county area in Central Ohio, Nolan (2014), found a preference for well-drained soils across all pre-contact time periods. He also found that across all time periods, streams proved to be a better predictor of archaeological site location than wetlands (i.e., sites were more consistently located in close proximity to streams than wetlands) (Nolan, 2014). Two perennial streams occur within the Project Area: Wildcat Creek and Flatrock Creek, both of which are part of the Maumee River watershed. As described above, the majority of the Project Area has been drained and leveled for use as agricultural fields. It is therefore, difficult to identify areas which would have historically been seasonal or perennial wetlands or areas that may have contained slightly raised landforms which would have been attractive to Native American settlement. Additionally, the majority of soils within the Project Area are poorly drained loam, silt, and clay.

As discussed above, major pre-contact settlement in northwest Ohio focused along rivers and streams. In order to assess this trend in the vicinity of the Project, EDR examined the distance to the nearest stream or wetland<sup>3</sup> for all sites containing pre-contact components (i.e., pre-contact sites or multicomponent pre-contact/historic-period sites) within 5 miles (8 km) of the Project<sup>4</sup>; of which there are 304. The analysis found that 265 (or 87%) of the 304 previously recorded pre-contact sites are located within 1,000 feet (305 meters) of a stream or wetland. EDR also examined the relationship between pre-contact sites and soil drainage class as well as glacial geology but found no strong correlation. Therefore, proximity to wetlands and streams appears to be the most powerful environmental factor influencing pre-contact Native American settlement in this area. Based on this correlation, portions of the Project Area within 1,000 feet of naturally occurring streams or wetlands are considered to have a relatively higher probability to contain pre-contact Native American archaeological material, and areas greater than 1,000 feet from naturally occurring streams and wetlands are considered less likely to contain pre-contact Native American archaeological material (or of low sensitivity for pre-contact archaeology).

## 2.6 Historic Context

Ohio was initially settled by Euro- and African-Americans in significant numbers in the first half of the nineteenth century, immediately following its statehood in 1803. Between 1800 and 1850, the reported population rose from approximately 43,000 to approximately 230,000 (Cayton, 2002). Early settlement started along the Ohio River and other major waterways and spread into the interior. Early in Ohio history, access to markets was largely dictated by available waterways, with the northern one quarter of the state within the Lake Erie watershed and the southern three quarters within the Ohio River (and, therefore, Mississippi River) watershed (Cayton, 2002). However, beginning in the 1830s, railroads provided the primary means of transportation within the state and Ohioans were no longer bound within particular watersheds. By 1860 railroads had virtually replaced water-borne transportation within the state (Cayton, 2002).

By 1830 much of the state was occupied by small farms, with the exception of an area designated as the Western Reserve which included the Great Black Swamp in the northwest corner of Ohio. The Western Reserve had been set aside by the federal government as early as the 1780s as possible recompense for families in the state of Connecticut whose property had been destroyed during the American Revolution. The Western Reserve was settled primarily by

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<sup>3</sup> Data sources used for streams include National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) mapped streams, streams delineated during wetlands survey for the Timber Road IV Facility, and Environmental Systems Research Institute mapped streams. Data sources for wetlands include NWI wetlands and wetlands delineated during wetlands survey for the Timber Road IV Facility. In order to eliminate as many artificial waterways from consideration, any mapped streams with “canal”, “ditch”, or “cutoff” in the name were eliminated from consideration. Additionally, any unnamed mapped streams occurring in a straight line, containing right angles, and/or aligned with the road-grid were also eliminated from consideration.

<sup>4</sup> Although a 5-mile buffer around the Facility extends into Indiana, only archaeological sites within the Ohio portion of the 5-mile buffer, accessible via the OMS, were included in this analysis.

New Englanders and significant settlement of the area lagged behind the rest of the state due to its remoteness and inaccessibility. Although portions of the Reserve contained good farmland which only needed clearing and plowing, large tracts of it were covered with inaccessible wetlands (the Great Black Swamp) which needed to be laboriously drained and cleared (Cayton, 2002). The Great Black Swamp was drained and settled throughout the second half of the nineteenth century and eventually provided productive agricultural land (Cayton, 2002; Hallett, 2011).

JFNew (2010b:19) summarizes the history of Paulding County as follows:

Paulding County was created in 1820 from portions of Shelby, Darke, Williams and Wood Counties, and was formally organized in 1839. Named for John Paulding, a Revolutionary War hero, the county consisted of heavily wooded tracts of land, and the "Great Black Swamp" (Price 1975). The town of New Rochester was named as the county seat in 1839, but local dissatisfaction with the selection caused county government to be moved to a new town, named Charloe by 1841. After only ten years, the county seat was moved again, to Paulding by 1851 (Van Tassel 1929).

European settlement was concentrated along the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers and their tributaries and the population grew slowly until the mid-nineteenth century topping 13,000 in 1880 and 20,000 in 1890 (Budd 1882; Van Tassel 1929). This growth was due to expanding timber industry and the expanding use of railroads and developments in industrial technology (Price 1975).

While the timber industry dominated the early Paulding County economy, agriculture began to emerge as the dominant industry by 1920. Paulding County saw a decrease in population through 1950, as the timbering industry came to a close and the swamp was drained.

There are five previously recorded historic-period archaeological sites within the Project Area. Additionally, the historic Six-mile Reservoir (OHI PAU0012401) occurs within the Project Area. This resource is discussed in detail in the Intensive-Level Historic Resources Survey report for the Project, which is being prepared and submitted concurrently with this Phase 1 archaeological survey report. Furthermore, EDR reviewed the following maps to identify the locations of former structures within and surrounding the Project:

- The 1892 Morrow Historical Atlas of Paulding County (Morrow, 1892);
- The 1917 Ogle and Co. Standard Atlas of Paulding County, Ohio (Ogle, 1917);
- The 1914 USGS 15-minute Topographic Quadrangle of Paulding, Ohio (USGS, 1914);
- The 1960 USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle of Antwerp, Ohio (USGS, 1960a); and
- The 1960 USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle of Payne, Ohio (USGS, 1960b).

Map-documented structures (MDS) in the vicinity of the Project are generally located adjacent to existing roadways. In some instances, MDS represent existing buildings and/or farms. In other instances, they are abandoned structures that now may be represented only by archaeological remains. Potential archaeological resources associated with these

MDS locations could include abandoned residential, municipal (i.e., school), and/or farmstead sites, where the complete residential and/or agricultural complex consisting of foundations, structural remains, artifact scatters, and other features, would constitute an archaeological site. In other locations more limited remains of these sites, perhaps represented by only a foundation or an artifact scatter, may be present.

Areas located in the immediate vicinity (within approximately 200 feet [61 meters]) of MDS locations are considered to have high potential for the presence of historic-period archaeological resources. The remaining (non-MDS) portions of the Project have a low probability to contain historic-period archaeological resources (Figure 5).

## 2.7 Field Methods and Techniques

EDR conducted the Phase 1 archaeological survey of the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project between April 10 and 27, 2018. The survey was conducted by Justin Sabino and Jordon Loucks, RPA (Project Archaeologists), assisted by Diane Yankel, Jen Ashbaugh, Paul Ashbaugh, Seth Biehler, Derrick Cole, Dustin Lawson, Joey Sherrill, Aaron Toussaint, and Melissa Wales (Field Archaeologists). Weather during the Phase 1 survey fieldwork ranged from overcast and raining to mostly sunny and did not negatively impact EDR's ability to conduct archaeological fieldwork.

The field methods utilized in the Phase 1 investigation were proposed initially in the Timber Road IV Phase 1 Archaeological Work Plan (EDR 2018a) and are described below. The Phase 1 survey methodology was designed in accordance with the 1994 OHPO *Archaeology Guidelines* (OHPO, 1994) as well as consultation with the OHPO. The approach presented herein takes into account the results of the archaeological sensitivity assessment developed by EDR and allocates archaeological survey effort accordingly to determine the appropriate level of effort required for the Project. The archaeological research design and sensitivity model are summarized below in Table 3 and depicted in Figure 5. Under the work plan, it was proposed that 100% of all high probability—for historic-period and pre-contact Native American archaeology—areas would be subject to Phase 1 archaeological survey, and that a 50% sample of low probability areas will be subjected to Phase 1 archaeological survey, with sampled areas subjected to the same survey interval as the high probability areas (see Figure 5).

Table 3. Archaeological Research Design and Sensitivity Model

Archaeological Sensitivity	Criteria	Acres (% of Study Corridor) Proposed in Work Plan	Acres (% of APE for Direct Effects) for Final Permitted Layout	Recommended Phase I Survey Intensity
High Probability for Historic-period Archaeological Material	<200 feet from historically map documented structure	163 acres (3%)	4.6 (1%)	100% (i.e., 163 acres) Phase I survey
High Probability for pre-contact Native American Archaeological Material	<1,000 feet from naturally occurring stream/wetland	1,381 acres (23%)	85.2 acres (26%)	100% (i.e., 1,381 acres) Phase I survey
High Probability for Historic-period and pre-contact Native American Archaeological Material	<200 feet from historically map documented structure and <1,000 feet from naturally occurring stream/wetland	93 acres (1%)	2.3 acres (1%)	100% (i.e., 93 acres) Phase I survey
Low Probability for pre-contact Native American and Historic-period Archaeological Material	>200 feet from historically map documented structure and 1,000 feet from naturally occurring stream/wetland	4,399 acres (73%)	237.3 acres (72%)	50% sample (i.e., 2,200 acres) Phase I survey with specific areas selected on a judgmental basis under the supervision of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards (36 CR 61)

In existing agricultural fields with greater than 50% ground-surface visibility within the APE for Direct Effects, EDR personnel conducted pedestrian surface survey to determine whether archaeological sites were present. In these areas, archaeologists traversed the APE for Direct Effects along transects spaced at 30-foot (10-meter) intervals while inspecting the ground surface for artifacts and/or archaeological features. Any artifacts or other indications of an archaeological site observed on the ground surface were recorded using professional-grade Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment. After recording the locations of all artifacts and/or features in a given area, archaeologists collected observed artifacts (or a sample thereof) for subsequent laboratory identification and analysis, in accordance with standard archaeological methods. At least one 50 x 50-cm shovel test unit was excavated at each archaeological site or isolated find to assess the subsurface stratigraphy and the potential for buried artifacts and features. These pedestrian survey methods were followed in both high probability and low probability areas with the caveat that, as discussed above, only 50% of low probability areas were surveyed.

At the time the Phase 1 survey was conducted, the Applicant was evaluating a large study corridor that significantly exceeded the proposed limits of disturbance (or Area of Potential Effects [APE] for Direct Effects) for the proposed Project in order to provide design flexibility (see Figure 5). Following the completion of the Phase 1 survey, the

Applicant moved forward with Project design and has defined the APE for Direct Effects as a 329-acre area, as depicted in the attached Figure 6.

Due to the larger study area evaluated during the Phase 1 archaeological survey, 918 acres were subjected to survey. Per the Phase 1 archaeological survey work plan, the surveyed areas included 466 acres of areas identified as having high probability for archaeological resources (pre-contact and historic-period) and 452 acres of low probability. Applying the archaeology work plan to the current APE for Direct Effects, a total of 92 acres of high archaeological probability occur within the APE for Direct Effects and 237 acres of low probability (of which only 50% [167 acres] need to be surveyed per the work plan) occur within the APE for Direct Effects. Concurrent and subsequent to the Phase 1 archaeological survey fieldwork, the Project layout has continued to be revised to minimize environmental impacts (such as avoidance of wetlands and cultural resources), optimize Project performance and construction considerations, and to accommodate landowner preferences. As a result, due to changes in the proposed Project layout subsequent to the Phase 1 archaeological survey fieldwork, 832 of the surveyed acres are now outside the APE for Direct Effects. Therefore, to date, 35 acres of high archaeological probability and 50 acres of low archaeological probability have been surveyed within the APE for Direct Effects for the current Project layout. As part of the Phase 1 archaeological survey fieldwork, EDR visited all historically map documented structure locations in the vicinity of the Project in order to assess the presence of archaeological materials associated with the former structure locations.

EDR archaeologists excavated a total of 38 shovel tests throughout the course of the Phase 1 survey. One or two shovel tests were excavated at all identified archaeological sites and isolated finds in order to assess the subsurface stratigraphy and the potential for significant intact buried cultural material. Shovel tests were 50 x 50 cm (20 x 20 inch) squares, excavated to a depth of at least 10 cm (4 inches) into the "B" horizon subsoil stratum. Shovel tests were excavated in 10-cm arbitrary levels and/or by natural stratigraphic levels, depending on the stratigraphy encountered. Archaeologists recorded the locations of shovel tests with professional-grade GPS equipment (with all field data post-processed), while also noting shovel test locations on field maps. All soils excavated from shovel tests were screened through 0.25-inch hardware cloth to ensure uniform recovery of cultural material. Archaeologists recorded shovel test stratigraphic profile data on standardized field record sheets that include strata depth, Munsell soil colors, soil texture and inclusions, and any cultural materials (these data are included as Appendix D of this report).

Standard provenance information and GPS data was recorded for all artifacts collected during the Phase I archaeological survey. All recovered artifacts were placed in temporary field bags marked with standard provenience information and returned to EDR's Syracuse office for processing and placement in archival-grade polyethylene artifact bags. Typically, diagnostic, unique, or unusual artifacts, or samples thereof, as well as all artifacts collected from shovel tests were collected during the Phase I survey. No clearly modern materials (i.e., less than 50 years old) were collected

as part of the Phase I survey. A complete listing of all recovered artifacts is included as Appendix E of this report. In addition to shovel testing data collection, supervising EDR personnel also recorded field notes on the methods and results of testing and photographed field activities, paying close attention to representative views that clearly documented environmental setting, context, and existing conditions of a given archaeological survey area (photographs are included as Appendix C of this report).

Following the completion of fieldwork, all recovered materials were washed, dried, and cataloged in accordance with the OHPO *Archaeology Guidelines*. Artifacts were described (to the extent possible) according to their count, material, type, metric attributes, decorative motif, form, function, and cultural/temporal association. Artifact identification will be conducted according to standard references for pre-contact Native American and historic-period artifacts. A complete listing of all recovered artifacts is included as Appendix E of this report.

Prior to curating any collections, landowners were contacted to determine if they are interested in retaining possession of any artifacts recovered from their land. Those that had no interest in retaining the materials were asked to sign a formal release authorizing donation of the materials. Local historical societies were contacted to determine if they have interest in, and the appropriate facilities for, storing and curating collections. If no local repositories capable of housing these collections are identified, then the Ohio History Connection will be provided with an inventory of recovered materials and asked if they would like to accept the collection (or part of it) for curation.

### 3.0 ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

EDR identified 36 newly recorded archaeological sites and isolated finds (33-PA-311 through -346) and revisited one previously recorded site (33-PA-263). In total, there are 26 historic-period sites (33-PA-263, 33-PA-312, 33-PA-315, 33-PA-318, 33-PA-320, 33-PA-321-325, 33-PA-327-336, and 33-PA-341-346), three pre-contact sites (33-PA-311, 33-PA-319, and 33-PA-337), one multi-component historic/pre-contact site (33-PA-316), and seven pre-contact isolated finds (33-PA-313, 33-PA-314, 33-PA-317, 33-PA-326, 33-PA-338-340). The sites and isolated finds are discussed below, STP logs are included as Appendix D, and an inventory of collected artifacts is included as Appendix E. Site data were submitted electronically through the iForm Application concurrent with the preparation of this report.

#### 3.1 Results of Archaeological Survey

##### 3.1.1 33-PA-263

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-263 is a historic-period farmstead site originally recorded by JFNew in 2010 during the Phase 1 archaeological survey for the Timber Road II Wind Farm (JFNew, 2010b). JFNew (2010b:39-40) described the site as the remains of a concrete foundation and an associated surface and subsurface historic-period debris scatter. EDR revisited the site during the current inventory and found that the foundation had been completely removed at some point following JFNew's (2010b) survey, but that the historic-period debris scatter remained in much the same condition as described in the 2010 report (Figure 7, Sheet 16; Appendix C, Photograph 11). Because the site had already been fully documented by JFNew (2010b), EDR did not collect any artifacts or excavate any shovel tests.

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: JFNew (2010b:40) had recommended the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP based on a lack of information potential and lack of association with important events or people. EDR agrees with the original recommendation that the site is not eligible.

During the original recording of Site 33-PA263, JFNew (2010b) recommended that the foundation present at the site be avoided by all project-related activities; however, because the foundation is no longer extant, there is nothing left to avoid. The site occurs within the APE for Direct Effects and may be impacted by Project-related construction. However, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.2 33-PA-311

Site Type: Pre-contact Lithic debitage scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-311 consists of a small pre-contact Native American lithic scatter located approximately 50 feet (15 meters) south of TR 144 and approximately 1,950 feet (533 meters) east of the intersection of TRs 144 and 61 (Figure 7, Sheet 4). The site is located on flat and level terrain in cultivated agricultural fields (Appendix C, Photograph 13) that drains into South Creek which is part of the Maumee River watershed. The area is currently drained primarily by a system of artificial drainage ditches, but the area would have naturally drained into South Creek. Soil at the site is Nappanee silty clay loam which is classified as somewhat poorly drained (Esri and NRCS, 2018). **Vegetation at the time of survey was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting, with ground visibility approaching 100% (Appendix C, Photograph 13).** Modern impacts to the site area include the installation of subsurface drainage tiling, plowing and disking associated with agricultural use, and possible earth disturbance associated with the construction of Road 144. Overall the site is lightly to moderately disturbed.

Site 33-PA-311 is a spatially discreet pre-contact Native American lithic scatter consisting of two pieces of debitage located on the ground surface in an agricultural field. The artifacts consist of one cortical flake of opaque white and pink chert and one non-cortical flake of opaque white chert.

EDR archaeologists excavated a shovel test at the site (A1.01) which encountered dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam between 0 and 30 cmbs, and dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) clay mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay between 30 and 40 cmbs (Appendix D). No artifacts were recovered from shovel test A1.01, and the excavation was terminated after excavating 10 cm into the second stratum, which was interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil. No evidence of buried features or intact cultural horizons was encountered in the shovel test.

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-311 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of two pre-contact Native American artifacts with no additional associated artifacts or features. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been moderately compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship remain relatively intact. The integrity of location is somewhat compromised because the artifacts have likely been moved and damaged by agricultural activities. It is generally not possible to associate lithic debitage with a pre-contact Native American time period or complex and, given the extremely low number of artifacts and lack of features, it not possible to associate the site with specific pre-contact trends. The site cannot be associated with significant pre-contact trends or individuals and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the

NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Due to the lack of diversity and density of artifacts and associated features, additional research at this site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional prehistory. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

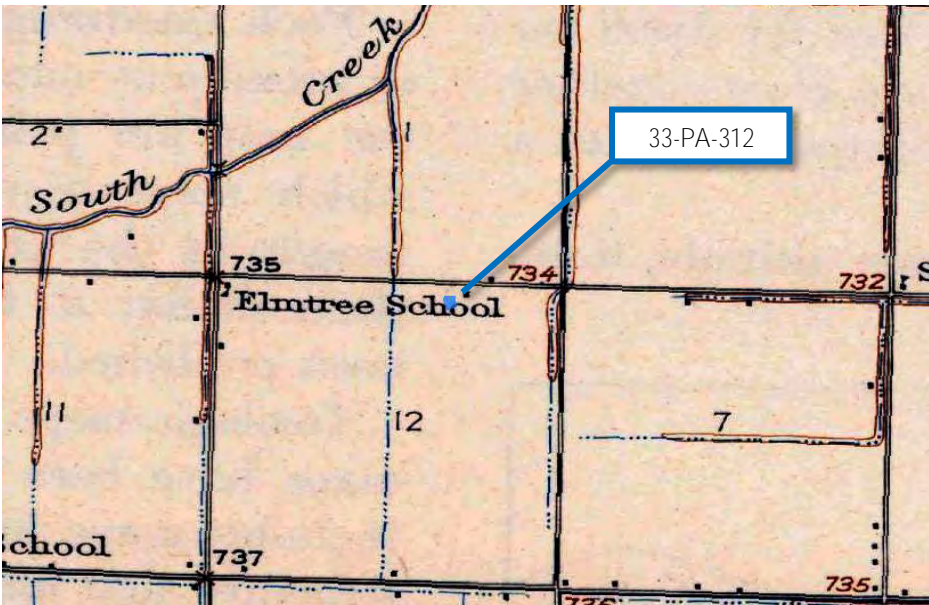
Site 33-PA-311 is currently located within the APE for Direct Effects may be impacted by Project-related construction. However, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.3 33-PA-312

Site Type: Historic-Period debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-312 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field adjacent to the south side of TR 144, approximately 1,460 feet (445 meters) west of the intersection of TRs 144 and 61. The site is located in flat agricultural fields immediately behind three standing outbuildings (Figure 7, Sheet 4; Appendix C, Photograph 14). Soils at the site location are mapped as Latty Silty Clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation at the time of survey was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting, with ground visibility approaching 100%. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tile, as well as disturbance associated with the razing of a probable domestic structure (see discussion of historical maps and artifacts below) which occurred at some time in the past. Overall, this site has been subjected to moderate to heavy disturbance.

Site 33-PA-312 is a historic-period farmstead consisting of a low-density surface scatter accompanied by a subsurface scatter within the plowzone. The site appears to correspond to the location of a farmhouse which is first depicted on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914) where a single structure is shown (Inset 1). A single structure is also depicted on the 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917) as "H.J. Bowe" at the approximate location of 33-PA-312. The 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Antwerp, Ohio* (USGS, 1960) depicts a farmhouse exactly at the location of artifact scatter as well as three outbuildings, which correspond to the location of the standing structures that were present at the time of recording. It is presumed that the farmhouse was razed after this time leaving the three outbuildings standing. Based on the lack of architectural remains encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after it had been razed. This is in accordance with observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photographs 10-11), and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.



Inset 1 The location of historic-period Site 33-PA-312 on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of Paulding, Ohio.

EDR collected a representative sample of artifacts from the ground surface, consisting of diagnostic artifacts as well as samples of artifacts that were observed to be predominant throughout the site which consisted almost entirely of highly fragmented domestic items. One shovel test (A1.02) was excavated, which encountered very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clay loam between 0 and 28 cmbs, and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay between 28 and 38 cmbs (Appendix D). Two artifacts were recovered from the upper stratum of A1.02, and none from the second stratum, which was interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil. No evidence of buried features or intact cultural horizons was encountered in the shovel test. The full artifact assemblage collected during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Summary of Artifacts at Site 33-PA-312.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Smooth-glazed Stoneware		Nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Brown salt-glazed Stoneware		Ca. 1750-1900	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Red, transfer printed ironware		Ca. 1828 -	
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Milk Glass			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Aqua vessel glass canning jar lip fragment	Canning jar lip fragment		
A1.02	I	0-10	1	Undecorated whiteware		Ca. 1820s-	Magid, 2010

Provenience	Stratum	Depth	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
A1.02	I	0-10	1	Brown salt-glazed stoneware		Ca. 1750-1900	Magid, 2010

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-312 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a highly disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface and within the plow zone at the location of a former residential structure associated with standing outbuildings which are under contemporary use and occupation (Appendix C, Photograph 14). The principal period of occupation appears to be early through mid-twentieth century with the structure being razed sometime after 1960. No evidence of an intact foundation or associated features were identified during surface or subsurface investigation and shovel testing results demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. The foundation for the structure appears to have been dismantled and removed entirely during the razing of the structure. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, as well as removal of the foundation and ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. The site's integrity of association is somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with the H.J. Bowe property as depicted on the 1917 map, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (H.J. Bowe is not considered to be a significant individual) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-312 is located within the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed project and it may be impacted by Project construction. However, regardless of potential impacts, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

#### 3.1.4 33-PA-313

Site Type: Isolated pre-contact Projectile Point

Site Description: Isolate 33-PA-313 consists of single pre-contact Native American projectile point located approximately 50 feet (15 meters) south of TR 144 and approximately 430 feet (131 meters) east of the intersection of

TRs 144 and 61 (Figure 7, Sheet 4). The site is located on flat and level terrain in cultivated agricultural fields (Appendix C, Photograph 15) that drains into South Creek which is part of the Maumee River watershed. The area is currently drained primarily by a system of artificial drainage ditches, but the area would have naturally drained into South Creek. Soil at the site is Latty silty clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NRCS, 2018). Vegetation at the time of survey was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting, with ground visibility approaching 100% (Appendix C, Photograph 15). Modern impacts to the site area include the installation of subsurface drainage tiling, plowing and disking associated with agricultural use, and possible earth disturbance associated with the construction of Road 144. Overall the site is lightly to moderately disturbed.

Isolate 33-PA-313 is an isolated Late Archaic Merom or McWhinney type projectile point (Justice, 1995) made from opaque gray, white, and pink banded Flint Ridge chert. The point is missing one tang but is otherwise intact. It measures 5.7 cm long, 2.8 cm wide at the shoulders, and 0.7 cm thick.

EDR archaeologists excavated a shovel test at the site (A1.03) which encountered dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam between 0 and 28 cmbs, and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay. between 28 and 38 cmbs. No artifacts were recovered from A1.03, and the excavation was terminated after excavating 10 cm into the second stratum, which was interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil. No evidence of buried features or intact cultural horizons was encountered in the shovel test.

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Isolate 33-PA-313 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a single pre-contact Native American artifact with no additional associated artifacts or features. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been moderately compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship remain relatively intact. The integrity of location is somewhat compromised because the artifact may have been moved and damaged by agricultural activities. It may be possible to associate the projectile point located at the site with the Late Archaic time period, in which case the site would have some integrity of association. However, given lack of artifacts and features, it will remain difficult to associate the site with specific trends or activities. The site cannot be associated with significant pre-contact trends or individuals and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Due to the lack of diversity and density of artifacts and associated features, additional research at this site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional prehistory. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Isolate 33-PA-313 is located within the APE for Direct Effects and may be impacted by Project construction. However, regardless of potential impacts, the site is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.5 33-PA-314

Site Type: Pre-contact lithic scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-314 is a low-density pre-contact Native American lithic scatter located on the south bank of South Creek and approximately 1,400 feet (427 meters) west of the intersection of TRs 152 and 51 (Figure 7, Sheet 3). The site is located on flat and level terrain in cultivated agricultural fields (Appendix C, Photograph 17) that drains into South Creek which is part of the Maumee River watershed. Soil at the site is Latty Silty Clay Loam and Latty Silty Clay which are both classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NRCS, 2018). Vegetation at the time of survey was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from corn harvesting, with ground visibility of approximately 95%. Modern impacts to the site area include the installation of subsurface drainage tiling, plowing and disking associated with agricultural use, and earth disturbance associated with improvements to South Creek for drainage. Overall the site is lightly to moderately disturbed.

The site consists of five pieces of debitage and a possible hammerstone/utilized cobble located on the ground surface in an agricultural field. The artifacts are described in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Summary of Artifacts at Site 33-PA-314.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (Collected)	Surface	--	1	Non-cortical white chert flake	--	Unknown pre-contact Native American	--
Surface (Not Collected)	Surface	--	3	Non-cortical white chert flake	--	Unknown pre-contact Native American	--
Surface (Not Collected)	Surface	--	1	Cortical white chert flake	--	Unknown pre-contact Native American	--
Surface (Not Collected)	Surface	--	1	Utilized cobble	--	Unknown pre-contact Native American	--

EDR archaeologists excavated a shovel test at the site (A3.01) which encountered brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam between 0 and 25 cmbs, and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay between 25 and 35 cmbs. No artifacts were recovered from shovel test A3.01, and the excavation was terminated after excavating 10 cm into the second stratum,

which was interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil. No evidence of buried features or intact cultural horizons was encountered in the shovel test. The full artifact assemblage collected during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 5.

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-314 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a small low-density pre-contact lithic scatter with no diagnostic artifacts or associated features, and shovel testing at the site did not identify a subsurface component. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been moderately compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship remain relatively intact. The integrity of location is somewhat compromised because the artifacts have likely been moved and damaged by agricultural activities. It is generally not possible to associate lithic debitage with a pre-contact Native American time period or complex and given the low number of artifacts and lack of features, it not possible to associate the site with specific pre-contact trends. Therefore, the site lacks integrity of association. As previously noted, the site cannot be associated with significant pre-contact trends or individuals and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Due to the lack of diversity and density of artifacts and associated features, additional research at this site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional prehistory. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-314 is currently being avoided by Project design. However, regardless of potential impacts, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

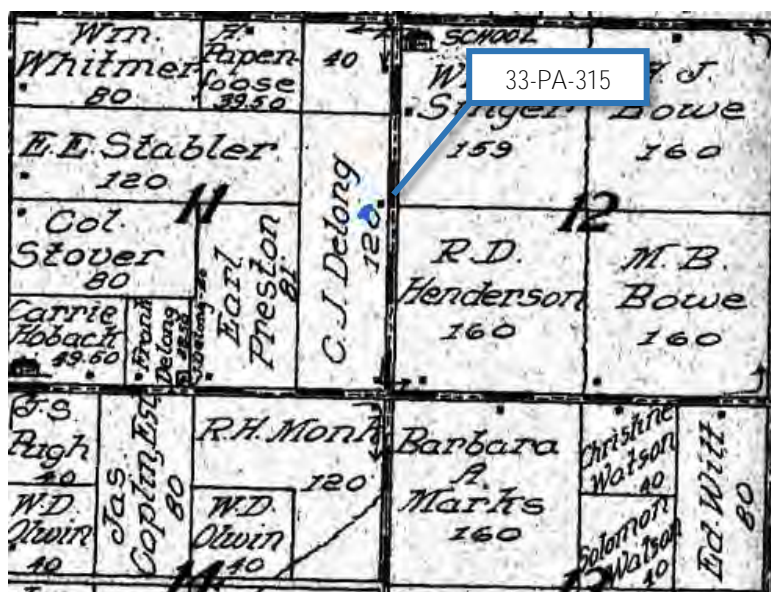
### 3.1.6 33-PA-315

Site Type: Historic-period farmstead

Site Description: Site 33-PA-315 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field 140 feet (43 meters) west of TR 51, and 2,420 feet (738 meters) south of the intersection of TRs 144 and 51 (Figure 7, Sheet 5). The site is located in flat agricultural fields immediately behind a standing outbuilding (Appendix C, Photograph 18). Soils at the site location are mapped as Latty Silty Clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation at the time of survey was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting, with ground visibility approximately 85% (Appendix C, Photograph 18). Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tile, as well as disturbance associated with the razing of a

probable domestic structure (see discussion of historical maps and artifacts below) which occurred at some time in the past. Overall, this site has been subjected to moderate to heavy disturbance.

33-PA-315 is a historic-period farmstead consisting of a low-density surface scatter. The site appears to correspond to the location of a farmhouse which is first depicted on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914) where a single structure is shown. A single structure is also depicted on the 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917) as “C.J. Delong” at the approximate location of the site (Inset 2). The 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Antwerp, Ohio* (USGS, 1960) depicts a farmhouse in close proximity to the location of the artifact scatter as well as one outbuilding, which correspond to the location of the standing structure that was present at the time of recording (Appendix C, Photograph 19). It is presumed that the farmhouse was razed after this time leaving the outbuilding standing. Based on the lack of architectural remains encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after it had been razed. This is in accordance with observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photographs 10-11), and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.



Inset 2 The location of historic-period Site 33-PA-315 on the 1917 Ogle & Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County, Ohio*.

EDR collected a representative sample of artifacts from the ground surface, consisting of diagnostic artifacts as well as samples of artifacts that were observed to be predominant throughout the site which consisted almost entirely of highly fragmented domestic items (Appendix C, Photograph 20). One shovel test (A4.01) was excavated, which encountered dark gray (10YR 4/1) silty clay loam between 0 and 30 cmbs, and gray (10YR 5/1) clay loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay loam between 30 and 40 cmbs (Appendix D). One fragment of ceramic drainage tile was identified in the upper stratum of A4.01, but not collected. No cultural material was present in the second stratum,

which was interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil. No evidence of buried features or intact cultural horizons was encountered in the shovel test. The full artifact assemblage collected during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Summary of Artifacts at 33-PA-315.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Earthenware statuary fragment			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Bisque porcelain doll arm			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Solarized amethyst vessel glass	Free-blown	Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Solarized amethyst glass bottle lip	Free-blown	Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Whiteware, overglazed		Post-1870	Florida Museum (FM), 2019
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Clear vessel glass			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Brockway medicine bottle base	"B" in circle makers mark	1925-1988	SHA
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Milk glass		after 1870s	SHA, 2019
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Undecorated white ironware		1870-	
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Hard paste porcelain decorative fragment with decalcomania		1880-	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Albany slip stoneware		Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Aqua vessel glass			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Cobalt blue glass			

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: 33-PA-315 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a highly disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface of a residential structure associated with standing outbuildings which are under contemporary use and occupation. The principal period of occupation appears to be early through mid-twentieth century with the structure being razed sometime after 1960. No evidence of an intact foundation or associated features were identified during surface or subsurface investigation and shovel testing results demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. The foundation for the structure

appears to have been dismantled and removed entirely during the razing of the structure. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, as well as removal of the foundation and ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. The site's integrity of association is somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with the C.J. Delong property as depicted on the 1917 map, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (C.J. Delong is not considered to be a significant individual) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-315 has been avoided by Project design and will not be impacted by Project construction. However, regardless of potential impacts, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.7 33-PA-316

Site Type: Historic-period farmstead with pre-contact isolate

Site Description: Site 33-PA-316 is a historic-period debris scatter, four above ground historic-period features and a pre-contact isolated find located within a cultivated agricultural field immediately northwest of the intersection of State Routes 49 and 111 (Figure 7, Sheet 9). The site is located in flat agricultural fields drained by Flatrock Creek which is part of the Maumee River watershed (Appendix C, Photographs 21-24). Soils at the site location are mapped as Latty Silty Clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of vegetative detritus from the previous year's waste from soy harvesting, with ground visibility approaching 100%, as well as manicured domesticated grasses and mature deciduous trees in portions off the site surrounding the extant foundation remnants. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tile, a recently installed and/or maintained gravel drive and the demolition of the above ground architectural components of the foundations (see discussion of historical maps and artifacts below). Overall, this site has been subjected to light to moderate disturbance.

Site 33-PA-316 is a historic-period farmstead consisting of a high-density surface scatter accompanied by a subsurface scatter within the plowzone, three extant foundations (Features 1-3), a concrete walkway (Feature 4), and one pre-contact flake. The site appears to correspond to the location of a structure which is first depicted on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding* (Morrow, 1892) where a single structure depicted as “Maggie H. White” is noted (Inset 3). A single structure is also depicted on the 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917) as “Brady Bros.” at the approximate location of 33-PA-316. The 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Antwerp, Ohio* (USGS, 1960) depicts a residential structure and an outbuilding within the boundary of the artifact scatter, which roughly correspond to the location of the foundation remnants that were present at the time of recording. It is presumed that the residence and outbuilding were demolished after this date. The aboveground features at the site consisted of:

- Feature 1 is a degrading concrete pad, fully exposed at the ground surface, measuring approximately 70 feet (21 meters) east to west and 30 feet (10 meters) north to south. It is located in the southwest area of the site in mowed grass and is enclosed to the west, north and east by a recently constructed/maintained gravel drive and to the south by State Route 111 (Appendix C, Photograph 21).
- Feature 2 is a partially subsumed concrete foundation with its northern extent exposed at the ground surface, measuring approximately 12 feet (4 meters) east to west and 6 feet (2 meters) north to south. It is located in the north central area of the site (Appendix C, Photograph 22).
- Feature 3 consists of a square concrete pad fully exposed at the ground surface measuring approximately 12 x 12 feet (4 meters) and located in the central area of the site. A concrete walkway (TRIV-A6-002.AF4) projects east from this feature (Appendix C, Photograph 23).
- Feature 4 consists of a partially subsumed concrete pathway that projects east from a square concrete pad (TRIV-A6-002.AF3) in the center of the site. The walkway diverts south for approximately 50 feet (15 meters) (presumably avoiding the location of a now razed domestic structure) before resuming its original eastward vector (Appendix C, Photograph 4).

EDR collected a representative sample of artifacts from the ground surface, consisting of diagnostic artifacts as well as samples of artifacts that were observed to be predominant throughout the site which consisted almost entirely of highly fragmented domestic items.



Inset 3 The location of historic-period site 33-PA-316 on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County*.

Two shovel tests (A6.01, A6.02) were excavated at the site: Shovel test A6.01 was excavated in the cultivated agricultural field at the location of the pre-contact artifact and encountered dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam between 0 and 27 cmbs, and light gray (10YR 7/1) clay loam with reddish oxidation between 27 and 37 cmbs. Coal and drainage tile fragments were identified, but not collected from the upper stratum of A6.01, with no cultural material present in the second stratum, which was interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil. Shovel test A6.02 encountered mottled brown and yellowish brown (10YR 4/3 and 10YR 5/8) silty clay loam with significant charcoal and burnt material deposits between 0 and 19 cmbs, mottled brown and yellowish brown (10YR 4/3 and 10YR 5/6) silty clay loam with oxidation staining between 19 and 29 cmbs, and mottled brown and yellowish brown (10YR 4/3 and 10YR 5/6) silty clay loam between 29 and 39 cmbs. Thirteen artifacts were recovered from the upper two strata of A6.02, and none from the third stratum, which was interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil. No evidence of buried features or intact cultural horizons were encountered in A6.01 or A6.02, however the charcoal and burnt material concentrations identified in A6.02 were interpreted as the result of contemporary practices of razing of structures, as described elsewhere in this report (see Appendix C, Photographs 10-11). The full artifact assemblage collected during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 7 below.

Table 7. Summary of Artifacts at 33-PA-316.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Feather edge creamware		Ca. 1760 - 1820	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Flow blue whiteware		Ca. 1840 - 1860	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	12	Undecorated white ironware		Ca. 1870-	Samford, 2014
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	5	Albany slip stoneware		Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Aqua vessel glass	Portion of Ball "B" visible on one fragment		
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
Surface-A6-001.01	Surface	--	1	Non-cortical, white chert flake			
A6.02	I	0-19	4	Clear flat glass			
A6.02	I	0-19	1	Brown vessel glass			
A6.02	I	0-19	1	Automobile safety glass			
A6.02	I	0-19	2	Clear vessel glass			
A6.02	II	19-29	3	Wire cut nail	Charcoal and burnt material concentration	1850-	Magid, 2010
A6.02	II	19-29	2	Undecorated earthenware	Charcoal and burnt material concentration		

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-316 is currently unevaluated for the NRHP. It represents the remains of a historic-period farmstead with three intact foundations and the possibility of intact buried deposits at the former location of the house. Additional (i.e., Phase II) investigations would be necessary to fully assess the subsurface potential and evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the site. Therefore, it is currently unevaluated.

Site 33-PA-316 is currently being avoided by Project design. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources and no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.8 33-PA-317

Site Type: Isolated pre-contact Projectile Point

Site Description: Isolate 33-PA-317 is an isolated pre-contact projectile point located in a flat agricultural field approximately 1,500 feet (472 meters) northwest of the intersection of TRs 162 and 77 (Figure 7, Sheet 2; Appendix C, Photograph 25). Soil at the site is mapped as Latty silty clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NRCS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity consisted of winter wheat planted in rows within the agricultural field. Ground

surface visibility at the time of recording was approximately 60%. Modern impacts to the site area include the installation of subsurface drainage tiling as well as plowing and disking associated with agricultural use. Overall the site is lightly to moderately disturbed.

Isolate 33-PA-317 consists of an Early Woodland Kramer-type projectile point which was recovered from the ground surface (Appendix C, Photograph 26). The point is made from opaque white chert and it measures approximately 3.7 cm long, 2.2 cm wide, and 0.8 cm thick. The point is missing one corner of the base and the tip, and there is some damage to the distal portion of each lateral margin. The flaking pattern is random. As noted above, Kramer-type projectile points date to the Early Woodland Period (Justice, 1995).

One shovel test (B1.01) was excavated at the location of the surface find which did not contain any cultural material but encountered dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam between 0 and 28 cmbs and mottled gray and yellowish brown (10YR 5/1 and 10YR 5/8) clay between 28 and 38 cmbs. The shovel test was terminated 10 cm into the second horizon which was interpreted as sterile subsoil.

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Isolate 33-PA-317 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of an isolated pre-contact artifact located on the ground surface with no additional associated artifacts or features. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been moderately compromised by modern agricultural and residential development in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship remain relatively intact. The integrity of location is somewhat compromised because the artifact has likely been moved and damaged by agricultural activities. The projectile point located at the site can be associated with a pre-contact time period and, therefore, it retains some integrity of association. However, given the lack of other artifacts or features, it remains difficult to associate the isolate with specific pre-contact trends. As noted, the isolate cannot be associated with significant pre-contact trends or individuals and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Due to the lack of diversity and density of artifacts and associated features, additional research at this location is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional prehistory. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

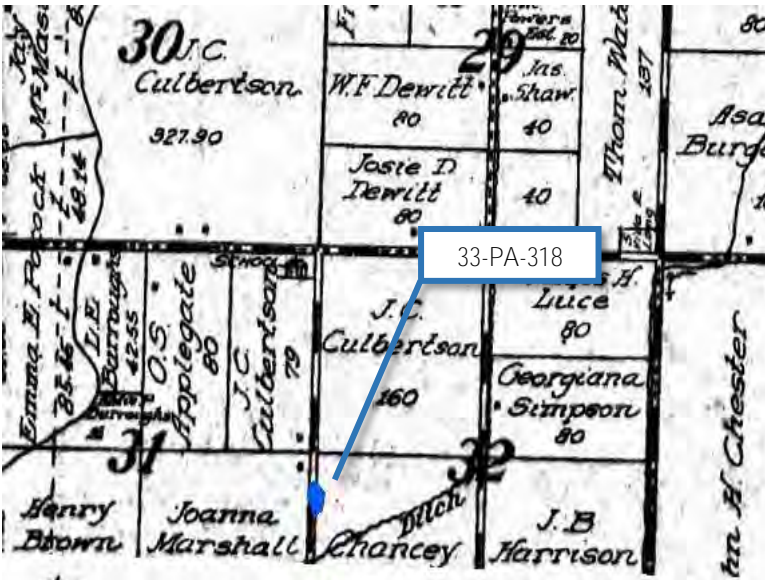
Isolate 33-PA-317 is located within the APE for Direct Effects and it may be impacted by Project-related activities. However, regardless of potential impacts, the single artifact present has been collected and the isolate is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Therefore, there will be no impact to significant resources and no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.9 33-PA-318

Site Type: Historic-period debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-318 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field 1,800 feet (548 meters) north of the intersection of TRs 162 and 71, straddling both the east and west sides of TR 71 (Figure 7, Sheet 1). The site is located in flat agricultural fields on the northern edge of a northeast to southwest trending artificial ditch that drains into South Creek (Appendix C, Photograph 27). Soil at the site is mapped as Latty silty clay, Paulding clay, udorthents associated with the construction of the roadside ditch. Both Latty silty clay and Paulding clay are classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation at the time of survey was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting, and a winter groundcover crop. Ground surface visibility was approximately 80%. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tile, construction of the roadside ditch as well as disturbance associated with the razing of a probable domestic structure (see discussion of historical maps and artifacts below) which occurred at some time in the past. Overall, this site has been subjected to moderate to heavy disturbance.

Site 33-PA-318 is a historic-period farmstead consisting of a moderate density surface scatter. The site appears to correspond to the location of a farmhouse first depicted on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914) where a single structure is noted. A single structure is also depicted on the 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917) as “Joanna Marshall” at the approximate location of 33-PA-318 (Inset 4). The 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Antwerp, Ohio* (USGS, 1960) depicts a single outbuilding on the east side of Road 71 in close proximity to the site location, but no residential structure. It is presumed that the farmhouse was razed, and the outbuilding constructed sometime between 1917 and 1960, with the outbuilding subsequently razed after 1960. However, it should be noted that road alignments depicted in earlier maps may not correspond to modern road alignments and this interpretation assumes that the alignment of TR 71 has not significantly changed over time. Based on the lack of architectural remains encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after it had been razed. This is in accordance with observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photographs 10-11), and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.



Inset 4. The location of historic-period site 33-PA-318 on the 1917 Ogle & Co Standard Atlas of Paulding County, Ohio.

EDR collected a representative sample of artifacts from the ground surface, consisting of diagnostic artifacts as well as samples of artifacts that were observed to be predominant throughout the site which consisted almost entirely of highly fragmented domestic items. One shovel test (B2.01) was excavated, which encountered dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam between 0 and 30 cmbs, and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay between 30 and 40 cmbs. Nine artifacts were recovered from the upper stratum of B2.01. No cultural material was present in the second stratum, which was interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil. No evidence of buried features or intact cultural horizons was encountered in the shovel test. The full artifact assemblage collected during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 8 below.

Table 8. Summary of Artifacts at 33-PA-318.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	3	Albany slip stoneware		Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Brown vessel glass	6mm thick		
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Hard paste porcelain	Hand painted	Ca 1850-	Jefpat.org
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Earthenware	Small fragment, possibly Staffordshire slipware	Ca. 1670-1795	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Flow blue white earthenware		Ca. 1840-1860	Magid, 2010

Provenience	Stratum	Depth	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Undecorated white ironware		1870-	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Tin glazed earthenware			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Clear glass bottle lip	Screw top	1858-	Magid, 2010
B2.01	I	0-30	1	Albany-slip stoneware	Burned	Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
B2.01	I	0-30	2	Clear glass slag			
B2.01	I	0-30	1	Aqua glass slag			
B2.01	I	0-30	1	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
B2.01	I	0-30	1	Clear flat glass			
B2.01	I	0-30	1	Aqua vessel glass			
B2.01	I	0-30	2	Undecorated whiteware		Ca. 1820s-	Magid, 2010

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: 33-PA-318 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a highly disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface from a residential structure and outbuilding. The principal period of occupation appears to be early through mid-twentieth century with a residential structure being razed sometime before 1960 and an outbuilding removed subsequently. No evidence of an intact foundation or associated features were identified during surface or subsurface investigation and shovel testing results demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. The foundation for the structure appears to have been dismantled and removed entirely during the razing of the structure. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, as well as removal of the foundation and ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. The site's integrity of association is somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with the Joanna Marshall property as depicted on the 1917 map, it lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (Joanna Marshall is not considered to be a significant individual) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

33-PA-318 is located within the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project and may be impacted by Project construction. However, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.10 33-PA-319

Site Type: Pre-contact Lithic Scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-319 is a pre-contact lithic scatter located in a flat agricultural field approximately 870 feet (265 meters) north of State Route 111 and 2,600 feet (793 meters) northwest of the intersection of State Route 11 and TR 71 (Figure 7, Sheet 7; Appendix C, Photograph 28). Soil at the site is mapped as Latty silty clay and Paulding clay, both of which are classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NRCS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity consisted of a limited amount of detritus from last year's soy harvest, and primarily bare ground. Ground surface visibility at the time of recording was approximately 95%. Modern impacts to the site area include the installation of subsurface drainage tiling as well as plowing and disking associated with agricultural use. Overall the site is lightly to moderately disturbed.

Site 33-PA-319 is a small low-density lithic scatter consisting of 11 pieces of chert debitage, as summarized in Table 9. All artifacts were located on the ground surface.

One shovel test (B5.01) was excavated within the surface scatter which did not contain any cultural material but encountered dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam between 0 and 39 cmbs and mottled gray and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay with reddish oxidation between 39 and 49 cmbs. The shovel test was terminated 10 cm into the second horizon which was interpreted as sterile subsoil.

Table 9. Summary of Artifacts at 33-PA-319.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface	Surface	--	5	Non-cortical white chert flakes with brown speckling	--	Unknown pre-contact	--
Surface	Surface	--	4	Non-cortical white chert flakes	--	Unknown pre-contact	--
Surface	Surface	--	2	Non-cortical angular fragment of opaque pink, gray and white chert	--	Unknown pre-contact	--

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-319 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a small low-density lithic scatter located on the ground surface with no tools, diagnostic artifacts, or associated features. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been moderately

compromised by modern agricultural and residential development in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship remain relatively intact. The integrity of location is somewhat compromised because the artifact has likely been moved and damaged by agricultural activities. Due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other datable material, the site cannot be associated with specific time periods or complexes and, therefore, it lacks integrity of association. Given the compromised integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant pre-contact trends or individuals and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Due to the lack of diversity and density of artifacts and associated features, additional research at this location is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional prehistory. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-319 is currently being avoided by Project design. However, regardless of potential impacts, it is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

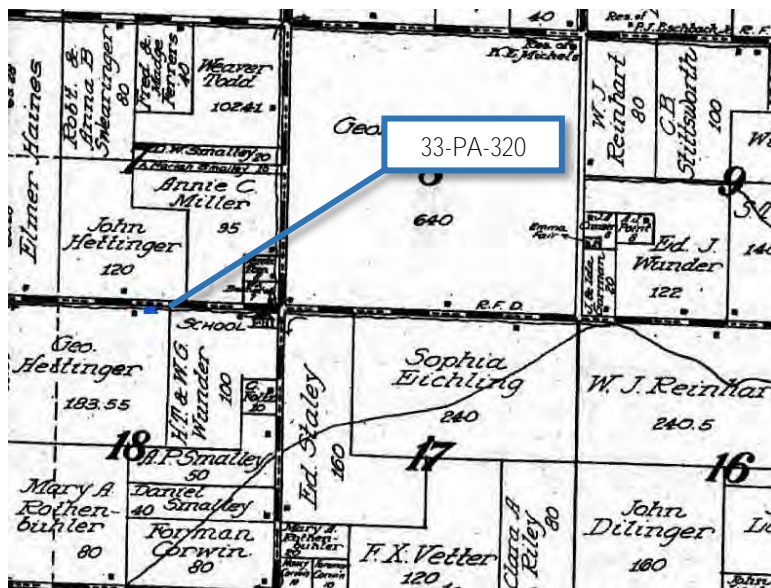
#### 3.1.11 33-PA-320

Site Type: Historic-period debris scatter

Site Description: 33-PA-320 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field 2,100 feet (640 meters) west of the intersection of State Route 111 and TR 71 adjacent to the north side of State Route 111 (Figure 7, Sheet 7). The site is located in flat, cultivated agricultural fields (Appendix C, Photograph 29). Soil at the site is mapped as Latty silty clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation at the time of survey was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting with ground visibility approaching 100% (Appendix C, Photograph 29). Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tile, construction of State Route 111, as well as disturbance associated with the razing of a probable domestic structure (see discussion of historical maps and artifacts below) which occurred at some time in the past. Overall, this site has been subjected to moderate to heavy disturbance.

Site 33-PA-320 is a historic-period farmstead consisting of a moderate-density surface scatter. The site appears to correspond to the location of a farmhouse which is first depicted on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914) where a single structure is noted on the north side of what would become State Route 111. A single structure is also depicted located on the northern side of the road on the 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917) as "John Hettinger" at the approximate location of 33-PA-320 (Inset 5). It should be noted that while the location of Site 33-PA-320 is depicted on the southern side of the road on the 1917 map, this was

interpreted as the result of the map being geo-referenced using modern map features with potential sources of error including cartographic inaccuracies, differences in scale and changes in the modern landscape. The 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Antwerp, Ohio* (USGS, 1960) does not depict any structures at the location of TRIV-B5-002. It is presumed that the farmhouse was razed sometime between 1917 and 1960. Based on the lack of architectural remains encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after it had been razed. This is in accordance with observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photographs 10-11), and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.



Inset 5. The location of historic-period Site 33-PA-320 on the 1917 Ogle & Co Standard Atlas of Paulding County, Ohio.

EDR collected a representative sample of artifacts from the ground surface, consisting of diagnostic artifacts as well as samples of artifacts that were observed to be predominant throughout the site which consisted almost entirely of highly fragmented domestic items. One shovel test (B5.02) was excavated, which encountered dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam between 0 and 25 cmbs, and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay between 25 and 35 cmbs. No artifacts were recovered from the upper stratum of B5.02 and no cultural material was present in the second stratum, which was interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil. No evidence of buried features or intact cultural horizons was encountered in the shovel test. The full artifact assemblage collected during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 10 below.

Table 10. Summary of Artifacts at 33-PA-320.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	12	White ironstone		After 1865	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	7	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Tin-glazed earthenware			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	White salt-glazed stoneware			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Transfer printed whiteware		Ca. 1760-1815	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	3	Undecorated hard-paste porcelain		Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century--	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	3	Solarized amethyst glass flat type bottle neck and lip		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	6	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Brown vessel glass			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Cobalt blue vessel glass			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	5	Aqua vessel glass			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	3	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Clear flat glass			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Copper alloy spoon with the letters "FEDER" visible on handle			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Square cut nail			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	.22 caliber bullet without shell casing			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Iron hinge			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Wing nut			

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-320 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a highly disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface from a residential structure. The principal period of occupation appears to be early through mid-twentieth century with the structure being razed sometime between 1917 and 1960. No evidence of an intact foundation or associated features were identified during surface or subsurface investigation and shovel testing results demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. The foundation for the structure appears to have been dismantled and removed entirely during the razing of the structure. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, as well as removal of the foundation and ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. The site's integrity of association is somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with the John Hettinger property as depicted on the 1917 map, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (John Hettinger is not considered to be a significant individual) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

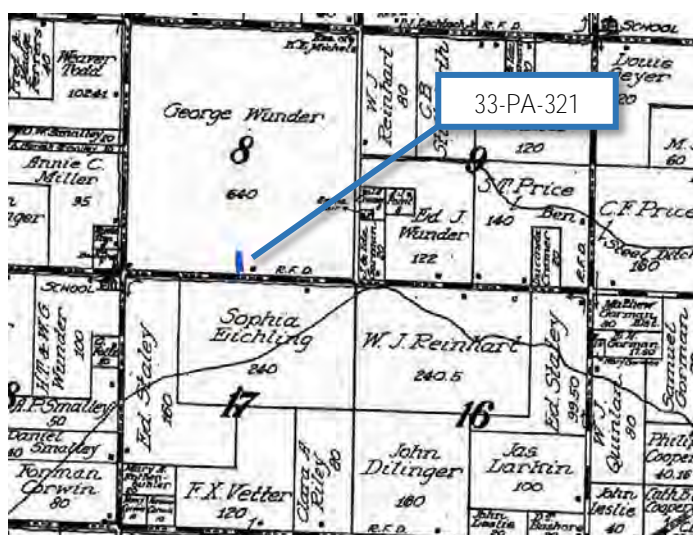
Site 33-PA-320 is currently being avoided by Project design. However, regardless of potential impacts, it is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.12 33-PA-321

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: 33-PA-321 consists of a historic-period debris scatter, and a single above ground historic-period feature located behind an active agricultural facility 2,500 feet (762 meters) west of the intersection of State Route 111 and TR 83 on the north side of State Route 111 (Figure 7, Sheet 8). The site is located in flat agricultural fields behind, and north of several active grain silos that face State Route 111 and is bisected by an existing graded and graveled farm road (Appendix C, Photographs 31-32). Soils at the site location are mapped as Latty silty clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of vegetative detritus from the previous year's waste from soy harvesting, with ground visibility approaching 100%, winter groundcover crops with

Site 33-PA-321 is a historic-period farmstead consisting of a high-density surface scatter accompanied by a subsurface scatter within the plowzone and one extant foundation (Feature 1). The site appears to correspond to the location of a structure which is first depicted on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914) where a single structure is noted. A single structure is also depicted on the 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917) as “George Wunder” at the approximate location of 33-PA-321 (Inset 6). The 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Antwerp, Ohio* (USGS, 1960) depicts a residential structure and two outbuildings, which roughly correspond to the location of the foundation remnant and artifact scatter. However, based on the 1960 map the farmhouse fronted State Route 111 and was located where the modern agricultural facility is located (see Appendix C, Photograph 31). This interpretation is also supported by the presence of an abandoned well with hand pump located on the north side of the grain silos (Appendix C, Photograph 31). It is presumed that the residence and outbuildings were demolished after 1960.



Phase 1 Archaeological Survey – Timber Road IV Wind Project

Feature 1 at the site consists of a degrading concrete foundation, fully exposed at the ground surface, measuring approximately 30 feet (10 meters) east to west and 30 feet (10 meters) north to south. It is located in the southern area of the site in mowed grass and is bounded to the west and south by the agricultural facility and its associated gravel drive, and to the north and east by cultivated agricultural fields. An approximately 3 foot (1 meter) wide opening in the foundation is oriented south toward the agricultural facility. The foundation is under contemporary use as a burn pit (Appendix C, Photograph 32).

EDR collected a representative sample of artifacts from the ground surface, consisting of diagnostic artifacts as well as samples of artifacts that were observed to be predominant throughout the site, which consisted of a mix of fragmented domestic and architectural items. Two shovel tests (B6.01 and B6.02) were excavated: Shovel test B6.01 was excavated outside the southern side of the foundation (Feature 1) where the opening in the foundation (presumed to be the entrance) is located. Shovel test B6.01 encountered dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam between 0 and 20 cmbs, gray (10YR 6/1) sandy gravel between 20 and 24 cmbs, dark grayish brown silty clay loam between 24 and 37 cmbs and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam between 37 and 47 cmbs. Ten artifacts were recovered from the second stratum, which was interpreted as a potential historic period ground surface due to high concentrations of gravel and historic period cultural material. The deposition of material on top of this stratum is interpreted as resulting from the contemporary use of the foundation and surrounding area for agriculture and domestic processes and the underlying strata were interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil (Appendix C, Photograph 33). Shovel test B6.02 encountered dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam between 0 and 25 cmbs, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam between 25 and 40 cmbs and gray (7.5 YR 5/1) silty clay loam with oxidation between 40 and 50 cmbs. Five artifacts were recovered from the upper stratum of B6.02, and none from the second or third strata, which were interpreted as culturally sterile subsoils. No evidence of buried features or intact cultural horizons were encountered in B6.02, however the artifact and anomalous soil bearing stratum identified in B6.01 could constitute an intact cultural horizon associated with the original use and demolition of the site. The full artifact assemblage collected during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 11 below.

Table 11. Summary of Artifacts at 33-PA-321.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	6	Aqua vessel glass	--	--	--
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Solarized amethyst vessel glass	--	Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Milk glass	After 1870s	After 1870s	SHA, 2019

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Albany-slip stoneware	--	Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Stoneware, buff/ gold salt-glaze interior, no exterior glaze	--	1840-1900	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	5	White ironstone	--	After 1865	Magid, 2010
B6.01	II	20-24	2	Wire cut nail	--	--	--
B6.01	II	20-24	7	Machine cut nail	Machine-made head	1805-	Magid, 2010
B6.01	II	20-24	1	Albany-slip stoneware	--	Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
B6.02	I	0-25	1	Punch can and bottle opener	--	--	--
B6.02	I	0-25	1	Carriage bolt	--	--	--
B6.02	I	0-25	1	Square cut spike	--	--	--
B6.02	I	0-25	2	Clear vessel glass	--	--	--
B6.02	I	0-25	1	Clear flat glass	--	--	--

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-321 is currently unevaluated for the NRHP. It represents the remains of a historic-period farmstead with three intact foundations and the possibility of intact buried deposits at the former location of the house. Additional (i.e., Phase II) investigations would be necessary to fully assess the subsurface potential and evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the site. Therefore, it is currently unevaluated.

Site 33-PA-321 is partially within the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project (for a proposed access road). However, the route of the proposed access road follows an existing gravel farm road which passes approximately 55 feet (17 meters) west of Feature 1 (the extant foundation), which is considered to be the potentially contributing portion of the site. Therefore, by avoiding the foundation and associated yard area, and by restricting impacts to an existing road, there will be no adverse effect to the site.

### 3.1.13 33-PA-322

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-322 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field 1,800 feet (548 meters) west of State Route 49 and 2,600 feet (792 meters) south of State Route 111 (Figure 7, Sheet 10). The site is located in flat, cultivated agricultural fields (Appendix C, Photograph 34). Soils at the site are mapped as Latty silty clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation at the time of survey was composed of vegetative detritus consisting of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting and row crop winter cover with ground visibility approximately 90%. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with ongoing

cultivation and agricultural practice, and deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tile. (see discussion of historical maps and artifacts below) which occurred at some time in the past. Overall, this site has been subjected to moderate disturbance.

Site 33-PA-322 is a historic-period artifact scatter consisting of a moderate density surface scatter, which does not correspond to the location of documented structures on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow 1892), the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914), the 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917), or the 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Antwerp, Ohio* (USGS, 1960). The parcel is documented as being owned by Plemnina Harris in 1892, and the site straddles the border of parcels owned by John H. Mabis and John Ryan in 1917. No structural remains or other features that would indicate the presence of an undocumented structure were noted and the location is currently being cultivated.

EDR collected a representative sample of artifacts from the ground surface, consisting of diagnostic artifacts as well as samples of artifacts that were observed to be predominant throughout the site which consisted almost entirely of highly fragmented domestic items. One shovel test (C1.01) was excavated, which encountered brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam between 0 and 32 cmbs, and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay loam between 32 and 42 cmbs. Two artifacts were recovered from the upper stratum of C1.01 and no cultural material was present in the second stratum, which was interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil. No evidence of buried features or intact cultural horizons was encountered in the shovel test. The full artifact assemblage collected during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 12 below.

Table 12. Summary of Artifacts at 33-PA-322.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Steel spike	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Hard paste porcelain	Hand painted	nineteenth century	FM, 2019
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	3	Undecorated ironstone	--	1840-1930	FM, 2019
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	8	Undecorated ironstone	--	1840-1930	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	3	Milk glass	--	After 1870s	SHA, 2019
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Solarized amethyst vessel glass	--	Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	5	Aqua vessel glass	--	--	--

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Brown vessel glass	--	--	--
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Amber bottle lip fragment	--	--	--
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Steel spike	--	--	--
C1.01	I	0-10	1	Clear vessel glass	--	--	--
C1.01	I	0-10	1	Albany-slip stoneware	--	Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-322 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a highly disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface consisting of fragmented domestic artifacts. The principal period of associated with the artifact assemblage appears to be mid to late nineteenth century, though no evidence of the actual occupation of this site as a residence or farm outbuilding was evident from the documentary evidence or surface and subsurface investigations conducted at the site, which did not identify evidence of an intact foundation or associated features. Shovel testing results also demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. **The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area.** Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, **and ongoing cultivation of the site location.** **The site's integrity of location** is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities. **The site's integrity of association** is somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with the Plemnia Harris property as depicted on the 1892 map, and the John H. Mabis and John Ryan properties on the 1917 map, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (None of the above-mentioned property owners are considered to be significant individuals) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-322 has been avoided by Project design and will not be impacted by Project construction. However, regardless of potential impacts, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.14 33-PA-323

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-323 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field 1,500 feet (457 meters) west of State Route 49 and 1,000 feet (304 meters) south of State Route 111 (Figure 7, Sheet 9). The site is located in flat, cultivated agricultural fields (Appendix C, Photograph 35). Soils at the site location are mapped as Latty silty clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation at the time of survey was composed of vegetative detritus consisting of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting and row crop winter cover with ground visibility approximately 80%. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, and deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tile. (see discussion of historical maps and artifacts below) which occurred at some time in the past. Overall, this site has been subjected to moderate disturbance.

Site 33-PA-323 is a historic-period artifact scatter consisting of a moderate density surface scatter which does not correspond to the location of documented structures on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow 1892), the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914), the 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917), or the 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Antwerp, Ohio* (USGS, 1960). The parcel is documented as being owned by the Antwerp Hub and Spoke Company in 1892, and John H. Mabis in 1917. No structural remains or other features that would indicate the presence of an undocumented structure were noted during survey and the location is currently being cultivated.

EDR collected a representative sample of artifacts from the ground surface, consisting of diagnostic artifacts as well as samples of artifacts that were observed to be predominant throughout the site which consisted almost entirely of highly fragmented domestic items. One shovel test (C1.02) was excavated, which encountered brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam between 0 and 28 cmbs, and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay loam between 28 and 28 cmbs. Ceramic drainage tile fragments were recovered from the upper stratum of C1.02, but not collected, and no cultural material was present in the second stratum, which was interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil. No evidence of buried features or intact cultural horizons was encountered in the shovel test. The full artifact assemblage collected during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 13 below.

Table 13. Summary of Artifacts at 33-PA-323.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Albany-slip stoneware	--	Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Buff smooth-glaze stoneware	--	1840-1900	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Buff smooth-glaze stoneware	--	1840-1900	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Statuary porcelain	--	Ca. 1842-1890	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	3	Solarized amethyst vessel glass	--	Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Aqua vessel glass	--	--	--
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Milk glass	--	After 1870s	SHA, 2019
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Brown vessel glass	--	--	--
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Shell button	--	Mid-nineteenth century-	--
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Ferrous hinge	--	--	--
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Ferrous pipe fitting	Measures 1-inch diameter at break and 2-inch diameter at fitting	--	--

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-323 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a highly disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface consisting of fragmented domestic artifacts. The principal period of associated with the artifact assemblage appears to be mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century, though no evidence of the actual occupation of this site as a residence or farm outbuilding was evident from the documentary evidence, or surface and subsurface investigations conducted at the site which did not identify evidence of an intact foundation or associated features. Shovel testing results also demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, and ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities. The site's integrity of association is somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with the Antwerp Hub and Spoke Company as depicted on the 1892 map, and John H. Mabis on the 1917 map, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic

trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (the various landowners are not considered to be significant individuals) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-323 has been avoided by Project design and will not be impacted by Project construction. However, regardless of potential impacts, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

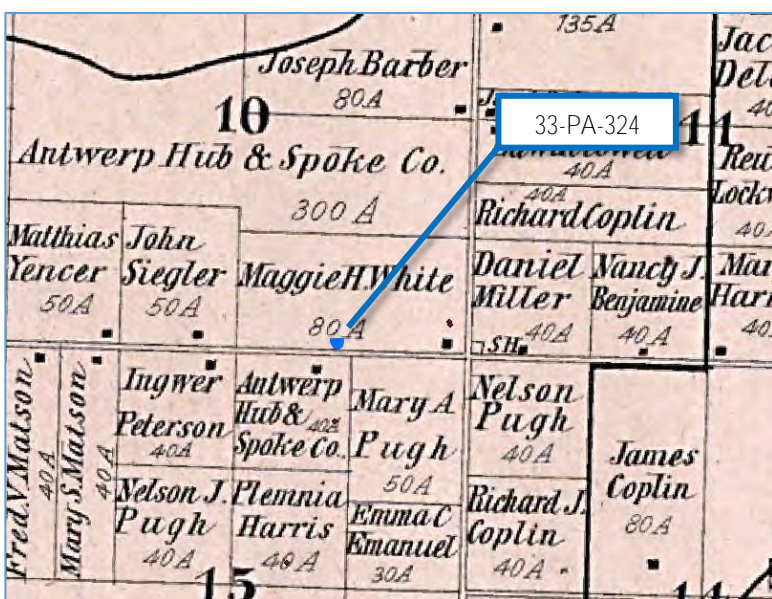
#### 3.1.15 33-PA-324

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-324 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field 1,400 feet (427 meters) west of the intersection of State Routes 111 and 49 adjacent on the south side of State Route 111 (Figure 7, Sheet 9). The site is located in flat, cultivated agricultural fields (Appendix C, Photograph 36). Soils at the site location are mapped as Latty silty clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation at the time of survey was composed of vegetative detritus consisting of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting and row crop winter cover with ground visibility approximately 90%. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tile, construction of State Route 111, as well as disturbance associated with the razing of a structure (see discussion of historical maps and artifacts below) which occurred at some time in the past. Overall, this site has been subjected to moderate to heavy disturbance.

Site 33-PA-324 is a low density historic-period surface scatter. It appears to correspond to the location of a structure which is first recorded on the the1892 *Morrow Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow 1892) where a single structure is noted on the south side of what would become State Route 111, labeled as the "Antwerp Hub and Spoke Company" (Inset 7). A single structure is also depicted located on the southern side of the road on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914). The 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917) records the parcel where the site is located as be owned by a "John H. Mabis", but no structures are documented at, or proximal to the site location on this map. It should be noted that while the location of Site 33-PA-324 is depicted on the northern side of the road on the 1892 map, this was interpreted as the result of the map being geo-referenced using modern map features with potential sources of error including cartographic inaccuracies, differences in scale and

changes in the modern landscape. The 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Antwerp, Ohio* (USGS, 1960) does not depict any structures at the location of the site. It is presumed that the structure was razed sometime between 1914 and 1917. Based on the lack of architectural remains encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after it had been razed. This is in accordance with observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photographs 10-11), and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.



Inset 7 The location of historic-period site 33-PA-324 on the 1892 Morrow Historical Atlas of Paulding County

EDR collected a representative sample of artifacts from the ground surface, consisting of diagnostic artifacts as well as samples of artifacts that were observed to be predominant throughout the site which consisted almost entirely of highly fragmented domestic items. One shovel test (C1.03) was excavated, which encountered brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam between 0 and 37 cmbs, and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay between 37 and 47 cmbs. Four artifacts were recovered from the upper stratum of C1.03 and no cultural material was present in the second stratum, which was interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil. No evidence of buried features or intact cultural horizons was encountered in the shovel test. The full artifact assemblage collected during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 14 below.

Table 14. Summary of Artifacts at 33-PA-324.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Albany-slip stoneware	--	Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Hard paste porcelain	Scalloped edge	nineteenth century	Magid, 2010

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Tin-glazed earthenware	--	--	--
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	American brown salt-glazed stoneware	--	1750-1900	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Milk glass	5/8-inch thick	After 1870s	SHA, 2019
C1.03	I	10-20	1	Milk glass	--	After 1870s	SHA, 2019
C1.03	I	10-20	1	Clear flat glass	--	--	--
C1.03	I	10-20	2	Transfer printed whiteware	--	1828-	--

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: 33-PA-324 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a highly disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface from a residential structure. The principal period of occupation appears to be the late nineteenth through early twentieth century with the structure being razed sometime between 1914 and 1917. No evidence of an intact foundation or associated features were identified during surface or subsurface investigation and shovel testing results demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. **The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area.** Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, as well as removal of the foundation and ongoing cultivation of the site location. **The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised** because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. The integrity of association is also somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with the Antwerp hub and Spoke Company property as depicted on the 1892 map, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (John Mabis is not considered to be a significant individual) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-324 has been avoided by Project design and will not be impacted by Project construction. However, regardless of potential impacts, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.16 33-PA-325

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-325 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field, behind standing structures immediately northwest of the intersection of TRs 124 and 33 (Figure 7, Sheet 11). The site is located in flat, cultivated agricultural fields (Appendix C, Photograph 37). Soils at the site location are mapped as Latty silty clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation at the time of survey was composed of vegetative detritus consisting of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting and row crop winter cover with ground visibility approximately 70%. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tile, and potentially disturbance associated with the removal of undocumented outbuildings and other structures (see discussion of historical maps and artifacts below) which occurred at some time in the past. Overall, this site has been subjected to moderate to heavy disturbance.

Site 33-PA-325 is a low density historic-period artifact surface scatter. It appears to correspond to the location of a structure which is first depicted on the the1892 *Morrow Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow 1892) where a single structure is noted immediately northwest of the intersection of what would become TRs 124 and 33 on a parcel owned by an "Anthony Worm" (Inset 8). A single structure is also depicted at the same location on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914). The 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917) again depicts a single structure at this location and records the parcel where the site is located as be owned by a "Chas (Charles) A. Enz." The 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Payne, Ohio* (USGS, 1960) also depicts a single residential structure and outbuilding at this location. A standing house is present immediately east of the site, and it is presumed that it is the structure depicted in the 1892, 1914, 1917, and 1960 maps which was never demolished. Based on the lack of architectural remains encountered at the site, and the above-mentioned documentary evidence it appears that this scatter is the result of refuse disposal associated with the extant residence.



Inset 8 The location of historic-period site 33-PA-325 on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County*

EDR collected a representative sample of artifacts from the ground surface, consisting of diagnostic artifacts as well as samples of artifacts that were observed to be predominant throughout the site which consisted almost entirely of highly fragmented domestic items. One shovel test (C2.01) was excavated, which encountered dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam between 0 and 25 cmbs, and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay between 25 and 35 cmbs. Four artifacts were recovered from the upper stratum of C2.01 and no cultural material was present in the second stratum, which was interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil. No evidence of buried features or intact cultural horizons was encountered in the shovel test. The full artifact assemblage collected during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 15 below.

Table 15. Summary of Artifacts at 33-PA-325.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Undecorated ironstone	--	1840-1930	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Hard paste porcelain	--	nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Aqua vessel glass	--	--	--
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Clear flat glass	--	--	--
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Milk glass	--	After 1870s	SHA, 2019

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Clear vessel glass	--	--	--
C2.01	I	0-25	1	Undecorated ironstone	Fragment is small but molding is evident along rim edge	1840-1930	Magid, 2010
C2.01	I	0-25	3	Clear flat glass	--	--	--
C2.01	I	0-25	1	Wire cut nail	--	1850-	Magid, 2010

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-325 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a highly disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface consisting primarily of fragmented domestic artifacts. The principal period of occupation appears to be late nineteenth century to modern day and the scatter appears to represent domestic refuse disposal. No evidence of an intact foundation or associated features were identified during surface or subsurface investigation and shovel testing results demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, as well as ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities. The site's integrity of association is also compromised because, although it is associated with Anthony Worm property as depicted on the 1892 map, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (Due to his affiliation with the Worm School, Anthony Worm may be considered a locally significant person; however, the property that best exemplifies this significance is the nearby Worm School which remains extant, not Site 33-PA-325) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

33-PA-325 is located within the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project and may be impacted by Project construction. However, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.17 33-PA-326

Site Type: Isolated pre-contact Flake

Site Description: Isolate 33-PA-326 is an isolated pre-contact flake located in a flat agricultural field approximately 1,200 feet (366 meters) west of the T-intersection formed by TRs 71 and 112 (Figure 7, Sheet 12; Appendix C, Photograph 37). Soil at the isolate is mapped as Latty silty clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NRCS, 2018). **Vegetation at the time of recording was composed of vegetative detritus consisting of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting.** Ground surface visibility was approximately 85%. Modern impacts to the area include the installation of subsurface drainage tiling as well as plowing and disking associated with agricultural use. Overall the isolate is lightly to moderately disturbed.

Isolate 33-PA-326 consists of an isolated non-cortical flake of opaque white Brush Creek chert which was collected from the ground surface. One shovel test (D6.01) was excavated at the location of the surface find which did not contain any cultural material but encountered brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam between 0 and 28 cmbs and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay between 28 and 38 cmbs. The shovel test was terminated 10 cm into the second stratum which was interpreted as sterile subsoil.

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Isolate 33-PA-326 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of an isolated pre-contact artifact located on the ground surface with no **additional associated artifacts or features.** The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been moderately compromised by modern agricultural and residential development in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship remain relatively intact. The integrity of location is somewhat compromised because the artifact has likely been moved and damaged by agricultural activities. Due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other datable material, the site cannot be associated with specific time periods or complexes and, therefore, it lacks integrity of association. Given the compromised integrity of association, the isolate cannot be associated with significant pre-contact trends or individuals and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Due to the lack of diversity and density of artifacts and associated features, additional research at this location is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional prehistory. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Isolate 33-PA-326 is located within the APE for Direct Effects and it may be impacted by Project-related activities. However, regardless of potential impacts, the single artifact present has been collected and the isolate is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Therefore, there will be no impact to significant resources and no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.18 33-PA-327

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-327 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field 2,200 feet (670 meters) east of the intersection of State Route 111 and TR 71 adjacent to the southern side of State route 111 (Figure 7, Sheet 7). The site is located in flat agricultural fields immediately behind a standing residence and outbuildings (Appendix C, Photograph 39). Soils at the site location are mapped as Latty silty clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation at the time of survey was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting, with ground visibility approaching 100%. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tile, and potentially disturbance associated with the removal of undocumented outbuildings and other structures (see discussion of historical maps and artifacts below) which occurred at some time in the past. Overall, this site has been subjected to moderate to heavy disturbance

Site 33-PA-327 is a low-density historic-period surface scatter. The site roughly corresponds to the location of a farmhouse which is first recorded on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914) where a single structure is noted to the west of the site location. A single structure is also depicted on the 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917) as "Geo (George) Hettinger" at the same location west of the site as the 1914 map (Inset 9). The 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Antwerp, Ohio* (USGS, 1960) depicts a farmhouse and outbuildings at the location of the structure as depicted in the earlier maps, as well as an outbuilding at the location of Site 33-PA-327. It is presumed that the outbuilding co-located with the site was razed after this time leaving the residence and outbuildings to the west standing. Based on the lack of architectural remains encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after it had been razed. This is in accordance with observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photographs 10-11), and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.



Inset 9 The location of historic-period site 33-PA-327 on the 1917 Ogle & Co  
*Standard Atlas of Paulding County, Ohio*

EDR collected a representative sample of artifacts from the ground surface, which consisted of one fragments of white glazed porcelain statuary (Appendix C, Photograph 40) and one fragment of milk glass. Both artifacts likely date to the mid- to late nineteenth century (ca. 1842-1880 for the statuary [Magid, 2010] and post-1870s for the milk glass [SHA, 2019]). One shovel test (D8.01) was excavated, which encountered brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam between 0 and 25 cmbs, and gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay with oxidation staining between 25 and 35 cmbs. No cultural material was recovered from the shovel test.

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-327 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a highly disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface consisting of fragmented domestic artifacts. The principal period of associated with the artifact assemblage appears to be mid nineteenth to early twentieth century, with the structure being razed sometime after 1960. No evidence of an intact foundation or associated features were identified during surface or subsurface investigation and shovel testing results demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, as well as removal of the foundation and ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. The site's integrity of association is somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with George Hettinger as depicted on the 1892 map, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific

historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (George Hettinger is not considered to be a significant individual) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-327 is located within the APE for Direct Effect for the proposed project and may be impacted by Project construction. However, regardless of potential impacts, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

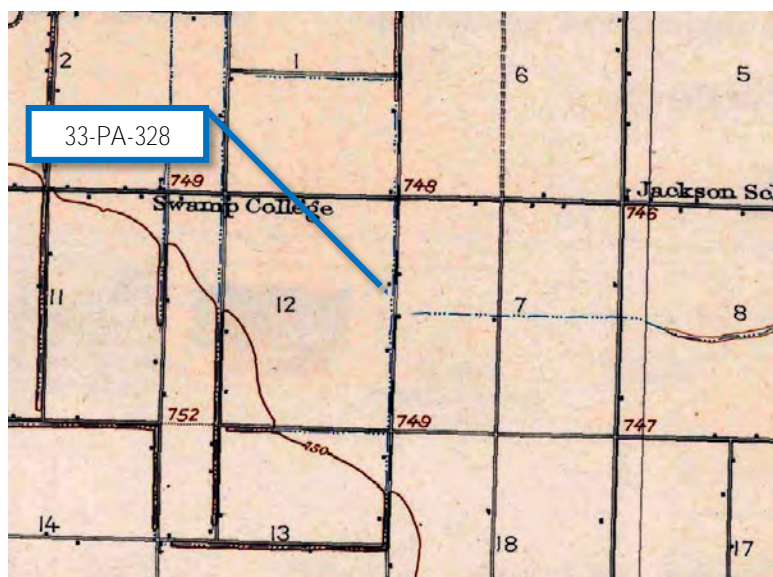
#### 3.1.19 33-PA-328

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: 33-PA-328 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field adjacent to the west side of Road 59, approximately 2,000 feet (610 meters) south of the intersection of Road 59 and Road 72 (Figure 7, Sheet 14). The site is located in flat agricultural fields, approximately 50 feet (15 meters) west of Road 59 (Appendix C, Photographs 41-44). Soils at the site location are mapped as Hoytville Silty Clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from corn harvesting, as well as short grasses along the drainage ditch adjacent to Road 59. Ground surface visibility was approximately 70% at the time of recording. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tile, as well as disturbance associated with the road and excavated drainage ditch immediately east of the site. Overall, this site has been subjected to moderate disturbance.

Site 33-PA-328 is a historic-period farmstead consisting of a low-density surface scatter accompanied by a subsurface scatter within the plowzone which appears to correspond to the location of a farmhouse first depicted on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914) where a single structure is depicted (Inset 10). A single structure is also depicted on the 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917) as "Ernest White Res. D.R. Venrely" at the approximate location of 33-PA-328. The 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Payne, Ohio* (USGS, 1960) does not depict any structures at this location. Therefore, it is presumed that the house and any associated outbuildings were razed sometime between 1917 and 1960. Based on the general lack of architectural remains encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after it had been

razed. As discussed elsewhere, this is in accordance with observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photograph 11-12), and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.



Inset 10 The location of Site 33-PA-328 on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio*.

EDR collected a small number of representative diagnostic artifacts from the ground surface, consisting of vessel glass and ceramics, as summarized in Table 17. All the artifacts were highly fragmented. One shovel test (F1.01) was excavated, which encountered brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam between 0 and 30 cmbs, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam between 30 and 38 cmbs, and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay with oxidation. Six artifacts were recovered from the upper stratum of A1.02, two from the second stratum, and none from the third stratum which was interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil. The second stratum also contained some evidence of burning in the form of charcoal within the soil. No evidence of buried features or intact cultural horizons was encountered in the shovel test. The full artifact assemblage collected during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 17 below.

Table 16. Summary of Artifacts at Site 33-PA-328.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Whiteware (beaded design)	Post 1830	FM, 2019
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Hard paste porcelain	nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Albany-slip stoneware	Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	White undecorated ironstone	Post 1840	Magid, 2010

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Undecorated whiteware	Post-1830	FM, 2019
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Aqua vessel glass	--	--
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	4	Milk glass	Post 1870s	SHA, 2019
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Milk glass with decorative striping	Post 1870s	SHA, 2019
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Clear vessel glass	--	--
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	3	Solarized amethyst vessel glass	Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
F1.01	I	0-30	1	Wire cut nail	Post 1850	Magid, 2010
F1.01	I	0-30	1	Brick fragment	--	--
F1.01	I	0-30	2	Clear flat glass	--	--
F1.01	I	0-30	1	Milk glass	After 1870s	SHA, 2019
F1.01	I	0-30	1	Clear vessel glass	--	--
F1.01	II	30-40	2	Faunal (pig teeth)	--	--

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-328 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface and within the plow zone at the location of a former structure (Appendix C, Photograph 41-44). The principal period of occupation appears to be the late nineteenth/early twentieth century through the mid-twentieth century; with the structure being razed sometime prior to 1960. No evidence of an intact foundation or associated features were identified during surface or subsurface investigation and shovel testing results demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. As described above, the foundation appears to have been dismantled and removed entirely during the razing of the structure. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, as well as removal of the foundation and ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. Although the site is associated with the Ernest White/Res. D.R. Venrely property, as depicted on the 1917 Ogle map, it lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (Ernest White and D.R. Venrely are not considered to be significant individuals) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact

features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-328 is currently located outside the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project and will not be impacted by Project-related construction. However, regardless of potential impacts, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.20 33-PA-329

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-329 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field adjacent to the east side of Road 59, approximately 2,500 feet (762 meters) south of the intersection of Road 59 and Road 72 (Figure 7, Sheet 14). The site is located in flat agricultural fields, approximately 25 feet (8 meters) west of Road 59 (Appendix C, Photographs 45-46). Soils at the site location are mapped as Hoytville Silty Clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting, as well as short grasses along the drainage ditch adjacent to Road 59 and an east/west-trending ditch that bisects the site. Ground surface visibility was approximately 80% at the time of recording. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tile, as well as the drainage ditch that trends east/west through the site, and the road and excavated drainage ditch immediately east of the site. Overall, this site has been subjected to moderate to heavy disturbance.

Site 33-PA-329 is a historic-period farmstead consisting of a low-density surface scatter accompanied by a subsurface scatter within the plowzone which appears to correspond to the location of a farmhouse first depicted on the 1892 *Morrow Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow, 1892) where it is labeled as "James Newcombe" (Inset 11). The ditch bisecting the site corresponds to a property line depicted on this map. A single structure is also depicted on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914), and on the 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Payne, Ohio*, as well as on the 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917), where it is labeled as "Leo Nagle." It is presumed that the house and any associated outbuildings were razed sometime after 1960. Based on the low density of architectural remains encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after it had been razed. As discussed elsewhere, this is in accordance with observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photographs 11-12), and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.



Inset 11 The location of Site 33-PA-329 on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County*.

EDR collected a small number of representative artifacts from the ground surface, consisting of vessel glass and ceramics, as summarized in Table 18. All the artifacts were highly fragmented. In addition to the representative sample collected, the surface artifact scatter also included a low density of brick fragments and wire nails. One shovel test (F5.01) was excavated, which encountered dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam between 0 and 15 cmbs and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam between 15 and 25 cmbs. One artifact, a fragment of clear decorated table glass was recovered from the upper stratum of shovel test G5.01. No artifacts were recovered from the second stratum which was considered to be culturally sterile subsoil. No evidence of buried features or intact cultural horizons was encountered in the shovel test. The full artifact assemblage collected during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 18 below.

Table 17. Summary of Artifacts Collected from 33-PA-329.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	4	Undecorated whiteware		Post 1820s	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Hard paste porcelain	Tea cup handle	1830-1900	FM, 2019
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Undecorated ironstone	Base fragment	1840-1930	Magid, 2010

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Unidentified porcelain fragment	Possibly a fragment of a toilet		
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Aqua vessel glass			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
G5.01	I	0-15	1	Clear tableware glass			

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-329 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface and within the plow zone at the location of a former structure (Appendix C, Photographs 45-46). The principal period of occupation appears to be the late nineteenth/early twentieth century through the mid-twentieth century; with the structure being razed sometime after 1960. No evidence of an intact foundation or associated features were identified during surface or subsurface investigation and shovel testing results demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. As described above, the foundation appears to have been dismantled and removed entirely during the razing of the structure. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, as well as removal of the foundation and ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. The site's integrity of association is somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with the James Newcombe and later Leo Nagle properties on the 1892 Morrow and 1917 Ogle maps, respectively, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (James Newcombe and Leo Nagle are not considered to be significant individuals) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-329 is currently located outside the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project and will not be impacted by Project-related construction. However, regardless of potential impacts, the site is recommended as not eligible for

listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.21 33-PA-330

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: 33-PA-330 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field adjacent to the east side of Road 82, approximately 650 feet (198 meters) west of the intersection of Road 82 and Road 79 (Figure 7, Sheet 13). The site is located in flat agricultural fields, approximately 20 feet (6 meters) south of Road 82 (Appendix C, Photograph 47). Soils at the site location are mapped as Latty Silty Clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from corn harvesting, scattered weedy forbs, and short grasses along the drainage ditch adjacent to Road 82. Ground surface visibility was approximately 80% at the time of recording. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tile, as well as the road and excavated drainage ditch immediately east of the site. Overall, this site has been subjected to moderate to heavy disturbance.

Site 33-PA-330 is a historic-period farmstead consisting of a high-density surface scatter accompanied by a subsurface scatter within the plowzone which appears to correspond to the location of a farmhouse first depicted on the 1892 *Morrow Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow, 1892) where it is labeled as "Otta Kencal." A single structure is also depicted on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914), and on the 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Payne, Ohio*, as well as on the 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917), where it is labeled as "Dora Kensel" (Inset 12). It is presumed that the house and any associated outbuildings were razed sometime after 1960. Based on the relatively low density of architectural remains encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after it had been razed. As discussed elsewhere, this is in accordance with observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photographs 11-12), and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.

EDR collected a small number of representative artifacts from the ground surface, as summarized below in Table 19. All the artifacts were highly fragmented. One shovel test (G7.01) was excavated, which encountered dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam between 0 and 33 cmbs and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam between 33 and 43 cmbs. Thirteen artifacts were recovered from the upper stratum of shovel test G7.01 (Table 19). No artifacts were recovered from the second stratum which was considered to be culturally sterile subsoil. No evidence of buried

[illegible]

Table 18. Summary of Artifacts at 33-PA-330.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Undecorated white ironstone		Ca. 1840s-	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Ceramic spark plug		1888-	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Aqua vessel glass			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Amber plastic automobile taillight fragment			
G7.01	I	0-33	1	Brass rivet			
G7.01	I	0-33	3	Wire cut nail		1850-	Magid, 2010
G7.01	I	0-33	3	Machine cut nail	Machine finished head	1805-	Magid, 2010
G7.01	I	0-33	1	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
G7.01	I	0-33	1	Clear vessel glass			
G7.01	I	0-33	1	Brown vessel glass			
G7.01	I	0-33	2	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
G7.01	I	0-33	1	Unidentified synthetic material			

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-330 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface and within the plow zone at the location of a former structure (Appendix C, Photographs 47). The principal period of occupation appears to be the late nineteenth/early twentieth century through the mid-twentieth century; with the structure being razed sometime after 1960. No evidence of an intact foundation or associated features were identified during surface or subsurface investigation and shovel testing results demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. As described above, the foundation appears to have been dismantled and removed entirely during the razing of the structure. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, as well as removal of the foundation and ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. The site's integrity of association is somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with the Otta Kencal and later Dora Kensel properties, on the 1892 Morrow and 1917 Ogle maps, respectively, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (Otta Kencal and Dora Kensel are not considered to be significant individuals) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-330 is currently located outside the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project and will not be impacted by Project-related construction. However, regardless of potential impacts, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.22 33-PA-331

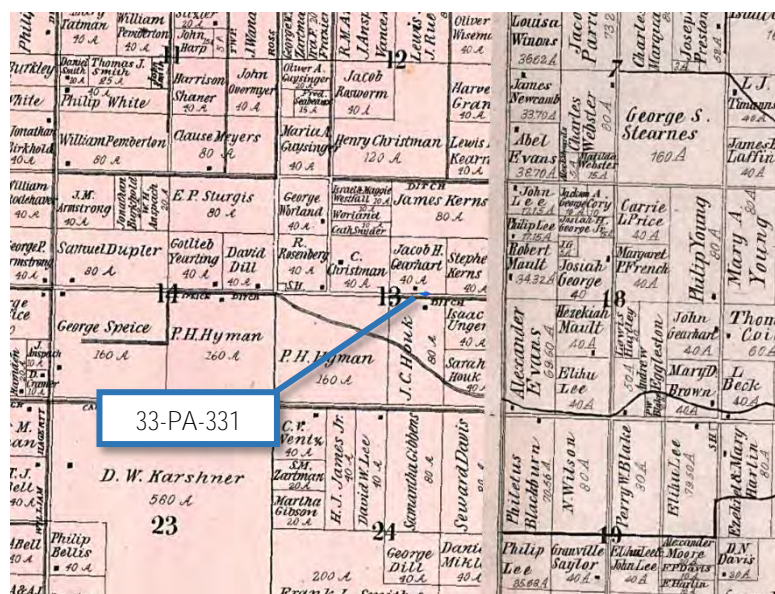
Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-331 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field adjacent to the north side of Road 52, approximately 1,800 feet (549 meters) west of the intersection of Road 52 and Road 59 (Figure 7, Sheet 17). The site is located in flat agricultural fields, approximately 15 feet (5 meters) north of Road 52

(Appendix C, Photograph 48-50). Soils at the site location are mapped as Hoytville Silty Clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity consisted of winter wheat which was planted as a cover crop in rows within the field, as well as thicker grass along the drainage ditch on the north side of Road 52. Ground surface visibility was approximately 70% at the time of recording. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tile, as well as the road and excavated drainage ditch immediately south of the site. Overall, this site has been subjected to moderate to heavy disturbance.

Site 33-PA-331 is a historic-period farmstead consisting of a low-density surface scatter which appears to correspond to the location of a farmhouse depicted on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow, 1892) where it is labeled as “Jacob H. Gearhart” (Inset 13). The later 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914), 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917), and 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Payne, Ohio* do not depict a structure at this location. It is therefore presumed that the house and any associated outbuildings were razed sometime between 1892 and 1914. Based on the relatively low density of architectural remains encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after it had been razed. As discussed elsewhere, this is in accordance with observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photographs 11-12), and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.

EDR collected a small number of representative artifacts from the ground surface, as summarized below in Table 20. All the artifacts were highly fragmented. One shovel test (I1.01) was excavated, which encountered dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam between 0 and 29 cmbs and brown (10YR 5/3) clay loam with oxidation between 29 and 39 cmbs. No artifacts and no evidence of buried features or intact cultural horizons was encountered in the shovel test. The full artifact assemblage collected from the ground surface during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 20 below.



Inset 13 The location of Site 33-PA-331 on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County*.

Table 19. Summary of Artifacts at Site 33-PA-331.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Buff salt-glazed stoneware	Base fragment	Ca. 1840-1900	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Undecorated white ironstone		Ca. 1840s-	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Statuary porcelain	Lower leg with hand painted boot	Ca. 1842-1880	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Aqua vessel glass			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	5	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Shell edge milk glass	Rim fragment		
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Bakelite fragment		1907	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Porcelain button		1840	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Cast iron decorative structural fitting			

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-331 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface at the location of a former structure (Appendix C, Photographs 48-50). The principal period of occupation appears to be the late nineteenth/early twentieth century; with the structure being razed sometime between 1892 and 1914. No evidence of an intact foundation or associated features were identified during surface or subsurface investigation and shovel testing results demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. As described above, the foundation appears to have been dismantled and removed entirely during the razing of the structure. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, as well as removal of the foundation and ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. The site's integrity of association is somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with the Jacob H. Gearhart property on the 1892 Morrow map, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (Jacob H. Gearhart is not considered to be a significant individual) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-331 is currently located within the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project and it may be impacted by Project-related construction. However, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

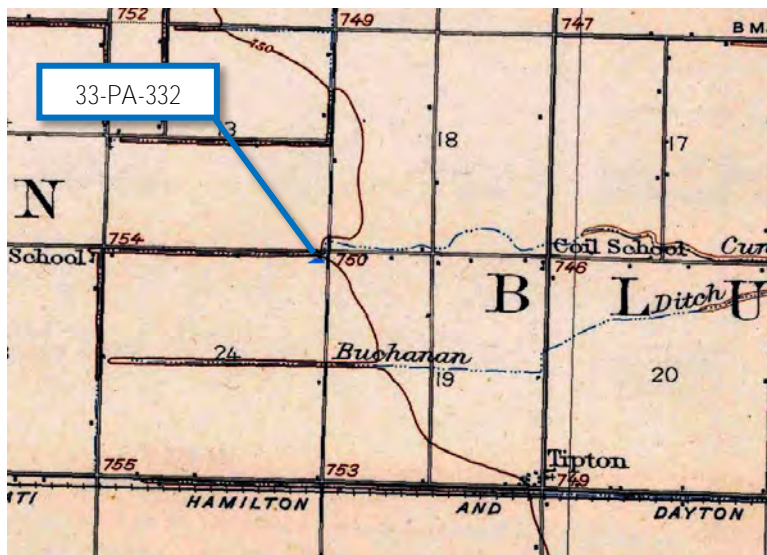
### 3.1.23 33-PA-332

Site Type: Historic debris scatter with isolated pre-contact tool

Site Description: Site 33-PA-332 is a historic-period debris scatter and isolated pre-contact tool located within a cultivated agricultural field adjacent to the southwest corner of the intersection between Roads 48 to the north and 59 to the east (Figure 7, Sheet 19). The site is located in flat agricultural fields bounded by the two roadways and adjacent drainage ditches to the north and east (Appendix C, Photograph 51). Soils at the site location are mapped as Hoytville Silty Clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting, scattered weedy forbs, and

short grasses along the drainage ditch adjacent to Road 82. Ground surface visibility was approximately 80% at the time of recording. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tile, as well as the roads and excavated drainage ditches immediately north and east of the site. Overall, this site has been subjected to moderate to heavy disturbance.

Site 33-PA-332 is an isolated pre-contact chert flake and a historic-period farmstead consisting of a low-density surface scatter which appears to correspond to the location of a farmhouse depicted on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow, 1892) where it is labeled as “Seward Davis.” The later 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914) (Inset 14) also depicts a structure at this location, but the 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917) and 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Payne, Ohio* do not. It is therefore presumed that the house and any associated outbuildings were razed sometime between 1914 and 1917. Based on the relatively low density of architectural remains encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after it had been razed. As discussed elsewhere, this is in accordance with observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photographs 11-12), and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.



Inset 14 The location of Site 33-PA-332 on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio*.

EDR collected the pre-contact artifact (a biface fragment) and a small number of historic-period artifacts recovered from the shovel test excavated at the site (I5.01), which were deemed to be representative of the larger surface assemblage (Table 21). All the historic-period artifacts were highly fragmented. As noted above, one shovel test (I5.01) was excavated at the location of the pre-contact surface find, which encountered dark grayish brown (10YR

4/2) silty clay loam between 0 and 32 cmbs and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam with oxidation between 32 and 42 cmbs. As summarized below in Table 21, three historic-period artifacts were recovered from the upper stratum of the shovel test and no artifacts were recovered from the lower stratum which was interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil. No pre-contact artifacts and no evidence of buried features or intact cultural horizons was encountered in the shovel test.

Table 20. Summary of Artifacts at Site 33-PA-332.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
I5.01	I	0-32	1	Cased milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
I5.01	I	0-32	1	Machine cut nail	Nail head not present	1805-	Magid, 2010
I5.01	I	0-32	1	Albany slip stoneware		Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
Surface – TRIV-I5-001.01	Surface	--	1	Biface fragment made from pink and gray chert	Flint Ridge chert. Approx. 2.1 cm long, 3.0 cm wide, 1.0 cm wide	Unknown pre-contact Native American	

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-332 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. The pre-contact artifact is an isolated find and, therefore, not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The remainder of this NRHP recommendation focuses on the historic component of the site which consists of a disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface and within the plow zone at the location of a former structure (Appendix C, Photographs 51). The principal period of occupation appears to be the late nineteenth/early twentieth century; with the structure being razed sometime between 1914 and 1917. No evidence of an intact foundation or associated features were identified during surface or subsurface investigation and shovel testing results demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. As described above, the foundation appears to have been dismantled and removed entirely during the razing of the structure. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, as well as removal of the foundation and ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. The site's integrity of association is somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with the Seward Davis property on the 1892 Morrow map, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (Seward Davis is not considered to be a significant individual) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given

the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

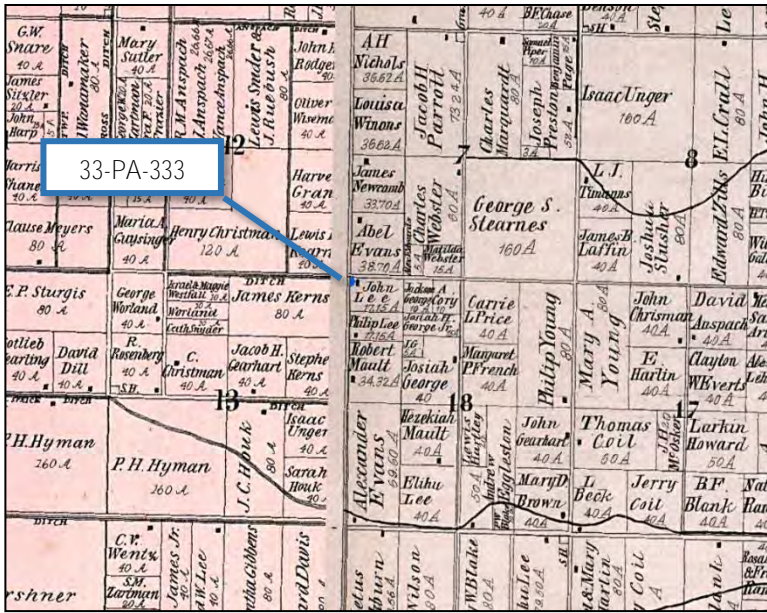
Site 33-PA-332 is currently located within the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project and it may be impacted by Project-related construction. However, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

#### 3.1.24 33-PA-333

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: 33-PA-333 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field adjacent to the south side of Road 60 and the east side of Road 59, at the southeast corner of the intersection between the two roads (Figure 7, Sheet 15; Appendix C, Photograph 52). Soils at the site location are mapped as Hoytville Silty Clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from corn harvesting, scattered weedy forbs, and short grasses along the drainage ditches adjacent to Roads 59 and 60. Ground surface visibility was approximately 75% at the time of recording. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tile, as well as the two roads and excavated drainage ditches immediately north and west of the site. Overall, this site has been subjected to moderate to heavy disturbance.

33-PA-333 is a historic-period farmstead consisting of a small surface scatter of historic debris which appears to correspond to the location of a farmhouse depicted on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow, 1892) where it is labeled as "John Lee" (Inset 15). The later 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914), 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917), and 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Payne, Ohio* do not depict a structure at this location, although the parcel is labeled as "Hiram Lee" on the 1917 Ogle Map. It is therefore presumed that the house and any associated outbuildings were razed sometime between 1892 and 1914. Based on the general lack of architectural remains encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after it had been razed. As discussed elsewhere, this is in accordance with observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photographs 11-12), and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.



Inset 15 The location of Site 33-PA-333 on the 1892 Morrow Historical Atlas of Paulding County.

EDR collected a small number of representative artifacts from the ground surface, as summarized below in Table 22. All the artifacts were highly fragmented. One shovel test (J1.01) was excavated, which encountered dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam between 0 and 17 cmbs and pale brown (10YR 6/3) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay between 17 and 27 cmbs. Six artifacts were recovered from the upper stratum (Table 22) and no artifacts were recovered from the lower stratum which is interpreted as a culturally sterile subsoil. The full artifact assemblage collected from the ground surface during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 22 below.

Table 21. Summary of Artifacts at Site 33-PA-333.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	3	Albany-slip stoneware	--	Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Milk glass	--	After 1870s	SHA, 2019
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Shell edge creamware	--	1762-1810	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Whiteware	Base fragment & rim fragment	Post-1830	FM, 2019
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Solarized amethyst vessel glass	--	Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Brown vessel glass	--	--	--

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Clear flat glass	--	--	--
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Very dark forest green vessel glass	--	18 <sup>th</sup> -nineteenth Century	SHA, 2019
J1.01	I	0-17	3	Aqua vessel glass	--	--	--
J1.01	I	0-17	3	Undecorated whiteware	--	Post-1830	FM, 2019

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-333 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface at the location of a former structure (Appendix C, Photographs 52). The principal period of occupation appears to be the late nineteenth/early twentieth century; with the structure being razed sometime between 1892 and 1914. No evidence of an intact foundation or associated features were identified during surface or subsurface investigation and shovel testing results demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. As described above, the foundation appears to have been dismantled and removed entirely during the razing of the structure. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, as well as removal of the foundation and ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. The site's integrity of association is somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with the John Lee property on the 1892 Morrow map, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (John Lee is not considered to be a significant individual) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-333 is currently located within the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project and it may be impacted by Project-related construction. However, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.25 33-PA-334

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-334 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field adjacent to the east side of Road 59, approximately 830 feet (253 meters) north-northeast of the intersection between Roads 59 and 52 (Figure 7, Sheet 17). The site is located in a flat agricultural field approximately 60 feet (18 meters) east of Road 59 (Appendix C, Photograph 53). Soils at the site location are mapped as Hoytville Silty Clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from corn harvesting, as well as winter wheat planted as a cover crop. Ground surface visibility was approximately 60% at the time of recording. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, as well as deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tiling.

Site 33-PA-334 is a historic-period farmstead consisting of a low-density surface scatter of historic debris which appears to correspond to the location of a farmhouse depicted on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow, 1892) where it is labeled as "Robert Maul" (Inset 16). The later 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914), 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917), and 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Payne, Ohio* do not depict a structure at this location, although the parcel is labeled as "Emit Huguenin" on the 1917 Ogle Map. It is therefore presumed that the house and any associated outbuildings were razed sometime between 1892 and 1914. Based on the general lack of architectural remains encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after it had been razed. As discussed elsewhere, this is in accordance with observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photographs 11-12) and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.

EDR collected a small number of representative artifacts from the ground surface, as summarized below in Table 23. All the artifacts were highly fragmented. One shovel test (J1.02) was excavated, which encountered dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam between 0 and 24 cmbs and pale brown (10YR 6/3) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay between 24 and 34 cmbs. Nine artifacts were recovered from the upper stratum (Table 23) and no artifacts were recovered from the lower stratum which is interpreted as a culturally sterile subsoil. The full artifact assemblage collected from the ground surface during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 23 below.



Inset 16 The location of Site 33-PA-334 on the 1892 Morrow Historical Atlas of Paulding County.

Table 22. Summary of Artifacts at Site 33-PA-334.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Brown salt glazed stoneware		Ca. 1750-1900	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	3	White Ironstone		Post 1840s	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	3	Statuary porcelain		Ca. 1842-1880	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	4	Aqua vessel glass			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Very dark forest green vessel glass		18 <sup>th</sup> -nineteenth century	SHA, 2019
J1.02	I	0-24	1	Clear vessel glass			
J1.02	I	0-24	1	Aqua vessel glass			
J1.02	I	0-24	1	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
J1.02	I	0-24	1	Brown salt glazed stoneware		Ca. 1750-1900	Magid, 2010
J1.02	I	0-24	1	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
J1.02	I	0-24	4	Undecorated white Ironstone		Post 1840s	Magid, 2010

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-334 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface at the location of a former structure (Appendix C, Photographs 53). The principal period of occupation appears to be the late nineteenth/early twentieth century; with the structure being razed sometime between 1892 and 1914. No evidence of an intact foundation or associated features were identified during surface or subsurface investigation and shovel testing results demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. As described above, the foundation appears to have been dismantled and removed entirely during the razing of the structure. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, as well as removal of the foundation and ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. The site's integrity of association is somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with the Robert Mault property on the 1892 Morrow map, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (Robert Mault is not considered to be a significant individual) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-334 is currently located within the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project and it may be impacted by Project-related construction. However, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

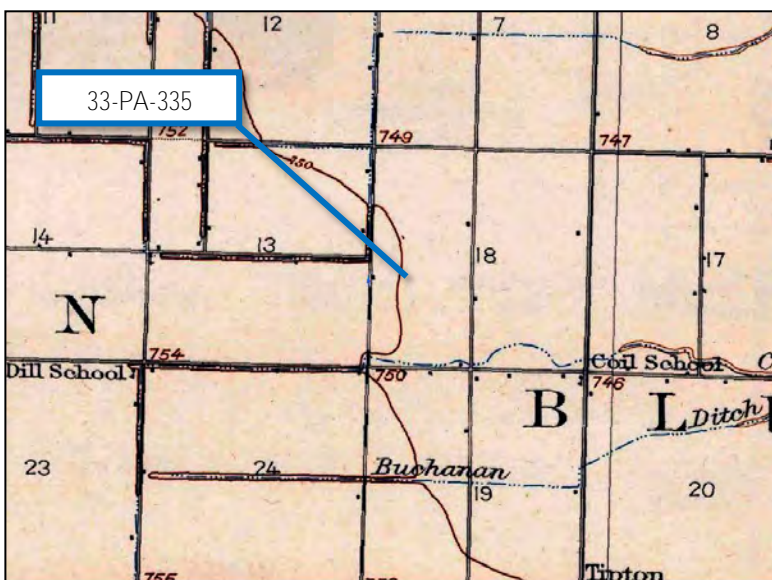
#### 3.1.26 33-PA-335

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-335 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field adjacent to the east side of Road 59, approximately 375 feet (114 meters) south-southeast of the intersection between Roads 59 and 52 (Figure 7, Sheet 17). The site is located in a flat agricultural field approximately 20 feet (6 meters) east of Road 59 (Appendix C, Photograph 54). Soils at the site location are mapped as Hoytville Silty Clay which is classified as very poorly drained and Nappanee Silty Loam which is classified as somewhat poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from

corn harvesting, as well as winter wheat planted as a cover crop. Ground surface visibility was approximately 60% at the time of recording, with scattered bare patches showing 100% visibility. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, as well as deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tiling, and the construction of the nearby roadway and drainage ditch.

Site 33-PA-335 is a historic-period farmstead consisting of a low-density surface scatter of historic debris which appears to correspond to the location of a farmhouse depicted on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914) (Inset 17). The earlier 1892 *Morrow Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow, 1892) and later 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917) and 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Payne, Ohio* do not depict a structure at this location, although the parcel is labeled as “O.S. Propmier” on the 1917 Ogle Map. It is therefore presumed that the house and any associated outbuildings were razed sometime between 1914 and 1917. Based on the general lack of architectural remains encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after it had been razed. As discussed elsewhere, this is in accordance with observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photographs 11-12), and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.



Inset 17 The location of Site 33-PA-335 on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio*.

EDR collected a small number of representative artifacts from the ground surface, as summarized below in Table 24. All the artifacts were highly fragmented. One shovel test (J1.03) was excavated, which encountered dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam between 0 and 28 cmbs and pale brown (10YR 6/3) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay between 28 and 38 cmbs. Six artifacts were recovered from the upper stratum (Table 24) and no artifacts were recovered from the lower stratum which is interpreted as a culturally sterile subsoil. The full artifact assemblage collected from the ground surface during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 24 below.

Table 23. Summary of Artifacts at Site 33-PA-335.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Undecorated white Ironstone		Ca. 1840s-	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Statuary porcelain		Ca. 1842-1880	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Undecorated beaded edge creamware		Ca. 1760s-1810	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Undecorated feather edge creamware		Ca. 1760s-1810	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Aquamarine cased glass	Thermally distorted		
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Brown vessel glass			
J1.03	I	0-28	1	Wire cut nail		1850-	Magid, 2010
J1.03	I	0-28	2	Aqua vessel glass			
J1.03	I	0-28	1	Clear flat glass			
J1.03	I	0-28	1	Clear vessel glass	Thermally distorted		
J1.03	I	0-28	1	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-335 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface at the location of a former structure (Appendix C, Photographs 54). The principal period of occupation appears to be the late nineteenth/early twentieth century; with the structure being razed sometime between 1914 and 1917. No evidence of an intact foundation or associated features were identified during surface or subsurface investigation and shovel testing results demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. As described above, the foundation appears to have been dismantled and removed entirely during the razing of the structure. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, as well as removal of the foundation and ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. The site's integrity of association

is somewhat compromised because it cannot be associated with a specific landowner, it lacks intact features, and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-335 is currently located within the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project and it may be impacted by Project-related construction. However, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.27 33-PA-336

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-336 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field adjacent to the north side of Paulding County Road 114, approximately 1,000 feet (305 meters) east of the intersection between County Road 114 and Road 59 (Figure 7, Sheet 23). The site is located in a flat agricultural field approximately 20 feet (6 meters) north of County Road 114 (Appendix C, Photograph 55-56). Soils at the site location are mapped as Hoytville Silty Clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting. Ground surface visibility was approximately 75% at the time of recording. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, as well as deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tiling and the construction of the nearby County Road which is elevated approximately 3 feet (1 meter) above the surrounding fields in this area.

Site 33-PA-336 is a historic-period farmstead consisting of a low-density surface scatter of historic debris which appears to correspond to the location of a farmhouse depicted on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow, 1892) where it is labeled as "Z.B. Saylor" (Inset 18). The later 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914), 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917), and 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Payne, Ohio* do not depict a structure at this location, although the parcel is labeled as "Wm Grusy" on the 1917 Ogle Map. It is therefore presumed that the house and any associated outbuildings were razed sometime between 1892 and 1914. Based on the general lack of architectural remains encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after it had been razed. As discussed elsewhere, this is in accordance with

observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photographs 11-12), and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.



Inset 18 The location of Site 33-PA-336 on the 1892 Morrow Historical Atlas of Paulding County.

EDR collected a small number of representative artifacts from the ground surface, as summarized below in Table 25. All the artifacts were highly fragmented. One shovel test (J2.01) was excavated, which encountered dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam between 0 and 29 cmbs and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay between 29 and 39 cmbs. One artifact (a clay pipe fragment) was recovered from the upper stratum (Table 25) and no artifacts were recovered from the lower stratum which is interpreted as a culturally sterile subsoil. The full artifact assemblage collected from the ground surface during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 25 below.

Table 24. Summary of Artifacts at Site 33-PA-336.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Brown salt glazed stoneware		Ca. 1750-1900	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	4	Undecorated whiteware		Post 1820s	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Cobalt blue vessel glass			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	3	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Unidentified ferrous metal			
J2.01	I	0-29	1	Red clay pipe fragment	Hexagonal stem	1885-1895	

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-336 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface at the location of a former structure (Appendix C, Photographs 55-56). The principal period of occupation appears to be the late nineteenth/early twentieth century; with the structure being razed sometime between 1892 and 1914. No evidence of an intact foundation or associated features were identified during surface or subsurface investigation and shovel testing results demonstrate that the site lacks a significant buried component. As described above, the foundation appears to have been dismantled and removed entirely during the razing of the structure. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, as well as removal of the foundation and ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. The site's integrity of association is somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with the Z.B. Saylor property on the 1892 Morrow map, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (Z.B. Saylor is not considered to be a significant individual) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-336 is currently being avoided by all Project-related construction. However, regardless of potential impacts, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.28 33-PA-337

Site Type: Pre-contact Lithic Scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-337 is a pre-contact lithic scatter located in a flat agricultural field on the north and south sides of Road 48 approximately 1,100 feet (335 meters) east of the intersection between Roads 48 and 71 (Figure 7, Sheet 20; Appendix C, Photograph 57-60). The site is located approximately 500 feet (152 meters) south of the east-flowing Cunningham Creek and approximately 1,000 (305 meters) north of the east-flowing Buchanan Ditch which may represent the route of a former tributary to Cunningham Creek. Although the area has been leveled for use as agricultural fields in the historic period, it may have represented a low ridge between the two drainages in the past. Soil at the site is mapped as Hoytville silty clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NRCS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity consisted of a limited amount of detritus from last year's soy harvest, and primarily bare ground. Ground surface visibility at the time of recording was approximately 95%. Modern impacts to the site area include the installation of subsurface drainage tiling as well as plowing and disking associated with agricultural use, and Road 48 which trends east/west through the middle of the site. Overall the site is moderately disturbed.

Site 33-PA-337 is a moderately sized, low density lithic scatter consisting of two projectile points, one retouched flake, and 18 pieces of chert debitage, as summarized in Table 26. Both projectile points are Hamilton-type which date to the Late Woodland Period (ca. 500-1,000 CE) (Justice, 1995). All artifacts were located on the ground surface.

Two shovel tests (J3.01 and J3.03) were excavated within the surface scatter, on the north (J3.01) and south (J3.03) sides of the road. Neither shovel test contained any cultural material, which is likely more a function of the low density of surface artifacts at the site than evidence that there is no subsurface component. Shovel test J3.01 encountered dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam between 0 and 24 cmbs and mottled grayish brown and pale brown (10YR 5/2 and 10YR 6/3) clay loam between 24 and 34 cmbs. Shovel test J3.03 encountered dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam between 0 and 22 cmbs and mottled grayish brown and pale brown (10YR 5/2 and 10YR 6/3) clay loam between 22 and 32. Both shovel tests were terminated 10 cm into the second horizon which was interpreted as sterile subsoil and, as noted above, neither contained any artifacts or features.

Table 25. Summary of Artifacts at Site 33-PA-337.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface	Surface	--	1	Non-cortical translucent white chert flake		Unknown pre-contact	
Surface	Surface	--	12	Non-cortical opaque white chert flakes with brown and gray speckling		Unknown pre-contact	
Surface	Surface	--	1	Non-cortical very dark blueish black chert flake with white speckling		Unknown pre-contact	
Surface	Surface	--	1	Angular fragment of opaque pink and gray chert with .20% cortex remaining		Unknown pre-contact	
Surface	Surface	--	1	Non-cortical angular fragment of opaque white chert		Unknown pre-contact	

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface	Surface	--	1	Opaque brown chert flake with >5% cortex remaining on the dorsal surface		Unknown pre-contact	
Surface	Surface	--	1	Non-cortical opaque brown chert flake		Unknown pre-contact	
Surface	Surface	--	1	Non- cortical opaque brown chert flake with bifacial retouch	Approx. 3.0 cm long, 1.8 cm wide, 0.4 cm thick	Unknown pre-contact	
Surface	Surface	--	1	Hamilton Incurvate projectile point made from white with brown speckled chert with a bluish-black band and extensive plow damage to the proximal end.	Approx. 3.2 cm long, 1.9 cm wide, 0.4 cm thick	Late woodland period (500-1000 CE)	Justice, 1995
Surface	Surface	--	1	Hamilton Incurvate projectile point made from white chert with light grey banding and the distal end broken off.	Approx. 2.4 cm long, 2.3 cm wide, 0.4 cm thick	Late woodland period (500-1000 CE)	Justice, 1995

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-337 is currently unevaluated for the NRHP. It is a low-density lithic scatter spread across a moderately large area. As described above, two diagnostic Late Woodland Hamilton projectile points were recovered from the ground surface. EDR excavated two shovel tests at the site, neither of which contained any cultural material. However, as discussed above, the lack of cultural material in the shovel tests is consistent with the low density of surface artifacts at the site and is not necessarily interpreted as an indication that the site completely lacks a subsurface component. Additional (i.e., Phase II) investigations, involving a grid of shovel tests excavated across the site, would be necessary to fully assess the subsurface potential and evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the site. Therefore, it is currently unevaluated.

Site 33-PA-337 is currently being avoided by Project design. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources and no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.29 33-PA-338

Site Type: Isolated pre-contact End Scraper

Site Description: Isolate 33-PA-338 is an isolated pre-contact end scraper located in a flat agricultural field on the south bank of the east-flowing Cunningham Creek approximately 1,400 feet (427 meters) northeast of the intersection between Roads 48 and 71 (Figure 7, Sheet 20; Appendix C, Photograph 61). Soil at the isolate is mapped as Hoytville silty clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NRCS, 2018). Vegetation at the time of recording was composed of vegetative detritus consisting of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting. Ground surface visibility was approximately 90%. Modern impacts to the site area include the installation of subsurface drainage tiling, plowing

and disking associated with agricultural use, and modifications to the Cunningham Creek channel. Overall the location is lightly to moderately disturbed.

Isolate 33-PA-338 consists of an isolated end scraper made from a non-cortical flake of opaque black chert with blue-gray speckles. The tool measures 1.5 cm long, 2.5 cm wide, 0.7 cm thick. One shovel test (J3.02) was excavated at the location of the surface find. The shovel test did not contain any cultural material but encountered dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam between 0 and 13 cmbs and mottled grayish brown and pale brown (10YR 5/2 and 10YR 6/3) clay loam between 13 and 23 cmbs. The shovel test was terminated 10 cm into the second horizon which was interpreted as sterile subsoil.

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Isolate 33-PA-338 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of an isolated pre-contact artifact located on the ground surface with no additional associated artifacts or features. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been moderately compromised by modern agricultural and residential development in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship remain relatively intact. The integrity of location is somewhat compromised because the artifact has likely been moved and damaged by agricultural activities. Due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts or other datable material, the site cannot be associated with specific time periods or complexes and, therefore, it lacks integrity of association. As noted, the isolate cannot be associated with significant pre-contact trends or individuals and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Due to the lack of diversity and density of artifacts and associated features, additional research at this location is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional prehistory. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Isolate 33-PA-338 is located currently being avoided by Project design. However, regardless of potential impacts, the isolate is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no impact to significant resources and no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.30 33-PA-339

Site Type: Isolated pre-contact Projectile Point

Site Description: Isolate 33-PA-339 is an isolated pre-contact projectile point located in a flat agricultural field approximately 300 feet (91 meters) north of the east-flowing Buchanan Ditch and approximately 1,650 feet (503 meters) southeast of the intersection between Roads 48 and 71 (Figure 7, Sheet 21; Appendix C, Photograph 62). Soil at the site is mapped as Hoytville silty clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NRCS, 2018). Vegetation in

the vicinity consisted of detritus from last year's soy harvest and bare ground. Ground surface visibility at the time of recording was approximately 95%. Modern impacts to the site area include the installation of subsurface drainage tiling as well as plowing and disking associated with agricultural use. Overall the site is lightly to moderately disturbed.

Isolate 33-PA-339 consists of an isolated Late Archaic Brewerton Eared Triangle projectile point which was recovered from the ground surface (Appendix C, Photograph 63). The point is a distal fragment made from opaque white chert with brown and gray phenocrysts and it measures approximately 3.1 cm long, 2.4 cm wide at the base, and 0.7 cm thick. As noted above, the point consists of a distal fragment and is missing its base. The flaking pattern is random. Brewerton Eared Triangle projectile points date to the Late Archaic Period (Justice, 1995).

One shovel test (J3.04) was excavated at the location of the surface find. The shovel test did not contain any cultural material but encountered brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam between 0 and 20 cmbs and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay between 20 and 30 cmbs. The shovel test was terminated 10 cm into the second horizon which was interpreted as sterile subsoil.

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Isolate 33-PA-339 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of an isolated pre-contact artifact located on the ground surface with no additional associated artifacts or features. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been moderately compromised by modern agricultural and residential development in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship remain relatively intact. The integrity of location is somewhat compromised because the artifact has likely been moved and damaged by agricultural activities. The projectile point located at the site can be associated with a pre-contact time period and, therefore, it retains some integrity of association. However, given the lack of other artifacts or features, it remains difficult to associate the isolate with specific pre-contact trends. As noted, the isolate cannot be associated with significant pre-contact trends or individuals and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Due to the lack of diversity and density of artifacts and associated features, additional research at this location is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional prehistory. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Isolate 33-PA-339 is located within the APE for Direct Effects and it may be impacted by Project-related activities. However, regardless of potential impacts, the single artifact present has been collected and the isolate is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Therefore, there will be no impact to significant resources and no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.31 33-PA-340

Site Type: Isolated pre-contact Biface

Site Description: Isolate 33-PA-340 is an isolated pre-contact biface fragment located in a flat agricultural field on the north side of the east-flowing Buchanan Ditch approximately 1,900 feet (579 meters) southeast of the intersection between Roads 48 and 71 (Figure 7, Sheet 21; Appendix C, Photograph 64). Soil at the site is mapped as Hoytville silty clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NRCS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity consisted of detritus from last year's soy harvest and bare ground. Ground surface visibility at the time of recording was approximately 95%. Modern impacts to the site area include the installation of subsurface drainage tiling, plowing and disking associated with agricultural use, and the excavation of the nearby Buchanan Ditch. Overall the site is moderately disturbed.

Isolate 33-PA-340 consists of an isolated distal biface fragment made of opaque black chert (Appendix C, Photograph 65). It measures 2.1 cm long, 1.9 cm wide at the widest point, and 0.7 cm thick.

One shovel test (J3.05) was excavated at the location of the surface find. The shovel test did not contain any cultural material but encountered brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay between 0 and 27 cmbs and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay between 27 and 37 cmbs. The shovel test was terminated 10 cm into the second horizon which was interpreted as sterile subsoil.

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: 33-PA-340 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of an isolated pre-contact artifact located on the ground surface with no additional associated artifacts or features. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been moderately compromised by modern agricultural and residential development in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship remain relatively intact. The integrity of location is somewhat compromised because the artifact has likely been moved and damaged by agricultural activities. The biface fragment cannot be associated with a specific time period or cultural complex and, therefore, the site lacks integrity of association. As noted, the isolate cannot be associated with significant pre-contact trends or individuals and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Due to the lack of diversity and density of artifacts and associated features, additional research at this location is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional prehistory. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Isolate 33-PA-340 is located within the APE for Direct Effects and it may be impacted by Project-related activities. However, regardless of potential impacts, the single artifact present has been collected and the isolate is recommended

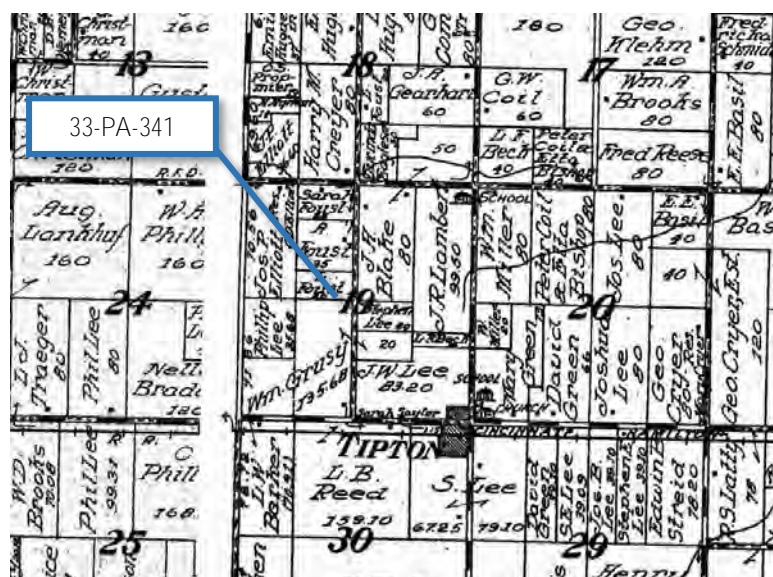
not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Therefore, there will be no impact to significant resources and no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.32 33-PA-341

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-341 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field adjacent to the west side of Road 67, approximately 2,500 feet (762 meters) north of the intersection between County Road 114 and Road 67 (Figure 7, Sheet 22). The site is located in a flat agricultural field immediately west of Road 67, and approximately 50 feet (15 meters) south of a large east/west-trending ditch (Appendix C, Photograph 66-67). Soils at the site location are mapped as Hoytville Silty Clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting. Ground surface visibility was approximately 90% at the time of recording. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, as well as deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tiling and the construction of the large ditch to the north of the site. There is also some evidence of erosion caused by surface runoff within the site, in the form of a somewhat incised drainage channel (Appendix C, Photograph 67).

Site 33-PA-341 is a historic-period farmstead consisting of a low-density surface scatter of historic debris which does not correspond to a map documented structure on any of the historical maps reviewed for this report. It is located on a parcel labeled as "Granville Saylor" on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow, 1892) and as "Wm. Gussy" on the 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917) (Inset 19). EDR collected a small number of representative artifacts from the ground surface, as summarized below in Table 27. All the artifacts were highly fragmented. One shovel test (J4.01) was excavated, which encountered dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam between 0 and 28 cmbs and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay between 28 and 38 cmbs. No artifacts and no evidence of buried features or cultural horizons were encountered in the shovel test. The full representative sample collected from the ground surface during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 27 below. Based on the artifacts encountered and the lack of affiliation with a former structure, this site appears to represent a domestic trash dump dating to the late nineteenth/early twentieth century.



Inset 19 The location of Site 33-PA-341 on the 1917 Ogle & Co *Standard Atlas of Paulding County, Ohio*.

Table 26. Summary of Artifacts at 33-PA-341.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	White Ironstone		Ca. 1840s-	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Aqua vessel glass			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Brown vessel glass			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Clear flat glass			

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-341 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface that is not associated with a historically map-documented structure. The site appears to represent a late nineteenth/early twentieth century trash dump, likely associated with a nearby farmhouse. As noted above, no evidence for features was encountered on the ground surface or in the shovel test excavated at the site. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition by ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is

somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. The site's integrity of association is somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with the Granville Saylor property on the 1892 Morrow map and the Wm. Gussy property on the 1917 Ogle Map, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be firmly associated with specific significant historic trends or individuals and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage, the lack of buried materials, and the lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-341 is currently within the APE for Direct Effects and may be impacted by Project-related construction. However, regardless of potential impacts, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

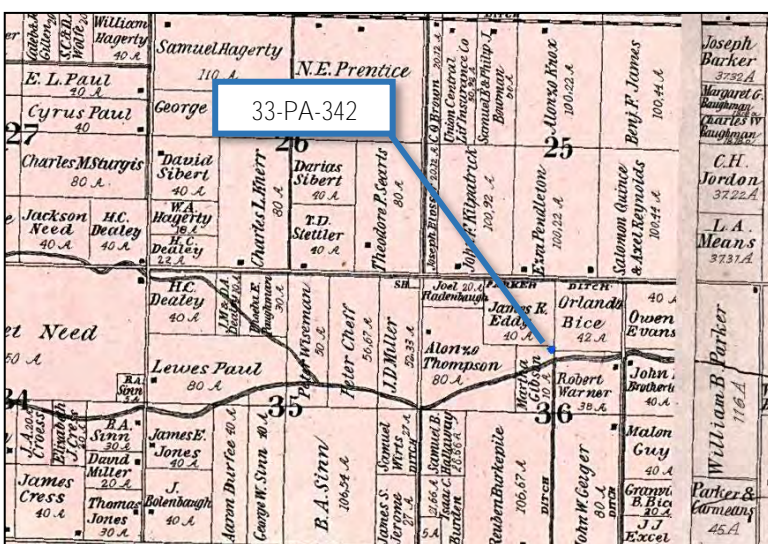
### 3.1.33 33-PA-342

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-342 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a flat cultivated agricultural field approximately 1,300 feet (396 meters) south of 24 Road and approximately 115 feet (35 meters) north of Blue Creek which meanders east through this area (Figure 7, Sheet 24; Appendix C, Photograph 68). Soils at the site location are mapped as Hoytville Silty Clay which is classified as very poorly drained and Saranac silty clay loam which is classified as poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting. Ground surface visibility was approximately 70% at the time of recording. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, as well as deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tiling (Appendix C, Photographs 4-7).

Site 33-PA-342 consists of a low-density scatter of historic debris on the ground surface and within the plow zone, which does not correspond to a map documented structure on any of the historical maps reviewed for this report. It is located on a parcel labeled as "Martha Gibson" on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow, 1892) (Inset 20) and as "J.R. Eddy" on the 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917). EDR collected a small number of representative artifacts from the ground surface, as summarized below in Table 28. All the artifacts were highly fragmented. One shovel test (K1.02) was excavated, which encountered brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam

between 0 and 25 cmbs and gray (10YR 5/1) mottled with brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty clay between 25 and 35 cmbs. As summarized below in Table 28, 17 historic-period artifacts were recovered from the upper Stratum and no artifacts were recovered from the lower stratum which was interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil. No evidence of buried features or cultural horizons was encountered in the shovel test. The full representative sample collected from the ground surface during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 28 below. Based on the artifacts encountered and the lack of affiliation with a former structure, this site appears to represent a domestic trash dump dating to the late nineteenth/early twentieth century.



Inset 20 The location of Site 33-PA-342 on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County*.

Table 27. Summary of Artifacts at Site 33-PA-342.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description		Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Undecorated white Ironstone			Post 1840	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Cobalt blue vessel glass				
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Solarized amethyst vessel glass			Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Peach vessel glass				
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Milk glass			Post 1870s	SHA, 2019
K1.02	I	0-25	1	Albany-slip stoneware			Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
K1.02	I	0-25	1	Hard paste porcelain			nineteenth century	Magid, 2010

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description		Comments	Date Range	Sources
K1.02	I	0-25	4	Undecorated white Ironstone			Post 1840s	Magid, 2010
K1.02	I	0-25	2	Undecorated whiteware			Post 1820s	Magid, 2010
K1.02	I	0-25	3	Milk glass			Post 1870s	SHA, 2019
K1.02	I	0-25	2	Aqua vessel glass				
K1.02	I	0-25	2	Clear vessel glass				
K1.02	I	0-25	1	Solarized amethyst vessel glass			Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
K1.02	I	0-25	1	Brown vessel glass				

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-342 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface and within the plowzone that is not associated with a historically map-documented structure. The site appears to represent a late nineteenth/early twentieth century trash dump, likely associated with a nearby farmhouse. As noted above, no evidence for features was encountered on the ground surface or in the shovel test excavated at the site. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition by ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. The site's integrity of association is somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with the Martha Gibson property on the 1892 Morrow map and the J.R. Eddy property on the 1917 Ogle Map, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be firmly associated with specific significant historic trends or individuals and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

Site 33-PA-342 is currently within the APE for Direct Effects and may be impacted by Project-related construction. However, regardless of potential impacts, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

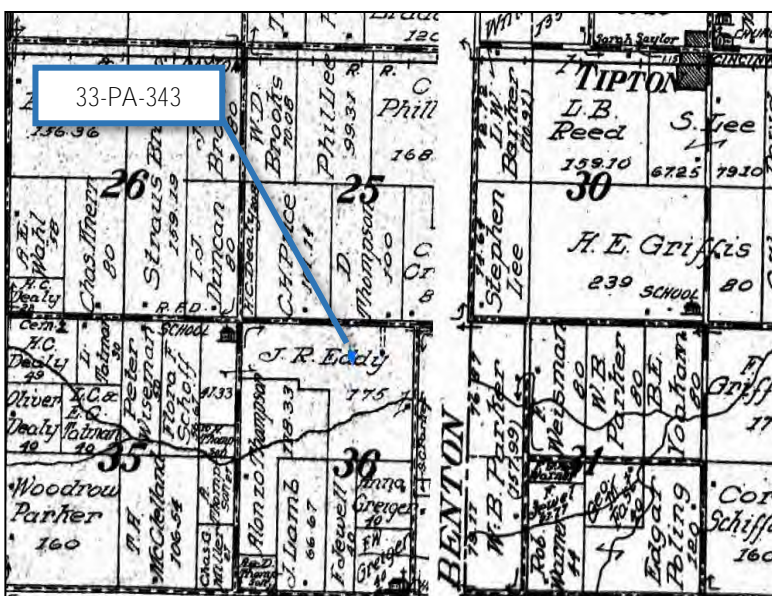
### 3.1.34 33-PA-343

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-343 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field at the south end of a farm lane, approximately 650 feet (198 meters) south of the east/west-trending Road 24 (Figure 7, Sheet 24). The site is located on flat terrain approximately 1,450 feet (442 meters) southwest of the intersection of Road 24 and Road 57 (Appendix C, Photograph 69). Soils at the site location are mapped as Hoytville Silty Clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from corn harvesting. Ground surface visibility was approximately 75% at the time of recording. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, as well as deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tiling and the construction of two metal barns immediately north of the site (Appendix C, Photographs 4-7).

Site 33-PA-343 is a historic-period farmstead consisting of a low-density surface scatter and buried component within the plowzone which appears to correspond to the location of a farmhouse depicted on the 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917), where it is labeled as "J.R. Eddy" (Inset 22), as well as the later 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Payne, Ohio* (USGS, 1960). The earlier 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow, 1892) and 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914) do not depict a structure at this location. It is therefore presumed that the house was constructed sometime between 1914 and 1917 and razed sometime after 1960. As noted above, two metal-clad barns are present immediately north of the site. One or both of these structures may correspond to the outbuilding depicted at the location on the 1960 USGS map. Based on the general lack of architectural material encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after the house had been razed. As discussed elsewhere, this is in accordance with observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photographs 11-12), and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.

EDR collected a small number of representative artifacts from the ground surface, as summarized below in Table 29. All the artifacts were highly fragmented. One shovel test (K1.03) was excavated, which encountered dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam between 0 and 22 cmbs and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay loam between 22 and 32 cmbs. Fourteen artifacts were recovered from the upper stratum (Table 29) and no artifacts were recovered from the lower stratum which is interpreted as a culturally sterile subsoil. The full artifact assemblage collected from the ground surface during the Phase I survey is summarized in Table 29 below.



Inset 21 The location of Site 33-PA-343 on the 1917 Ogle & Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County, Ohio*.

Table 28. Summary of Artifacts at Site 33-PA-343.

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	2	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	4	Milk glass		Post 1870s	SHA, 2019
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Cobalt blue vessel glass			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Aqua vessel glass			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Clear vessel glass			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Clear glass with applied yellow tint			
Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--	1	Green vessel glass			
K1.03	I	0-22	2	Wire cut nail		Post 1850	Magid, 2010
K1.03	I	0-22	2	Machine cut nail	Machine finished head	Post 1805	Magid, 2010
K1.03	I	0-22	1	Unidentified ferric strapping			
K1.03	I	0-22	1	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
K1.03	I	0-22	1	Brown vessel glass			
K1.03	I	0-22	3	Aqua vessel glass			

Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Count	Description	Comments	Date Range	Sources
K1.03	I	0-22	1	Clear flat glass			
K1.03	I	0-22	1	Clear vessel glass			
K1.03	I	0-22	1	Milk glass	Thermally distorted	Post 1870s	SHA, 2019
K1.03	I	0-22	1	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late nineteenth century	Magid, 2010

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-343 is currently recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any Criteria. It consists of a disturbed artifact scatter on the ground surface at the location of a former structure (Appendix C, Photographs 69). The principal period of occupation appears to be the early to mid-twentieth century; with the structure being razed sometime after 1960. No evidence of an intact foundation or associated archaeological features were identified during surface or subsurface investigation and shovel testing results demonstrate that the site lacks a significant stratified buried component. As described above, the foundation appears to have been dismantled and removed entirely during the razing of the structure. The site's integrity of setting and feeling have been significantly compromised by modern agricultural practices in the area. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been severely compromised as the vast majority of artifacts have been heavily fragmented prior and/or subsequent to their deposition, as well as removal of the foundation and ongoing cultivation of the site location. The site's integrity of location is somewhat compromised because its artifacts have been moved and rearranged to an unknown extent by agricultural activities as well as the process of razing the structure. The site's integrity of association is somewhat compromised because, although it is associated with the J.R. Eddy property on the 1892 Morrow map, the site lacks intact features and the artifacts are too few and too highly fragmented to firmly associate the site with specific historic trends. Given the poor integrity of association, the site cannot be associated with significant historic trends or individuals (J.R. Eddy is not considered to be a significant individual) and it does not embody significant architectural or engineering attributes, therefore, it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Given the fragmented and damaged state of the artifact assemblage and the apparent lack of intact features, further research at the site is unlikely to obtain significant data pertinent to understanding regional history. Therefore, the site is not eligible under Criterion D.

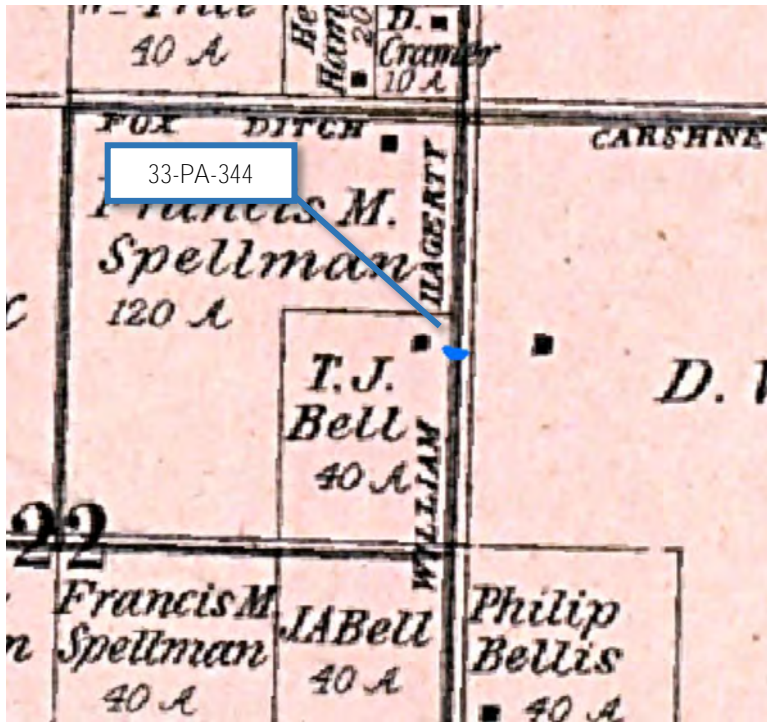
Site 33-PA-343 occurs within the APE for Direct Effects and may be impacted by Project-related construction. However, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP so there will be no effect to significant resources. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.35 33-PA-344

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: 33-PA-344 is a historic-period debris scatter located at the edge of a cultivated agricultural field approximately 100 feet (31 meters) west of Road 49 (Figure 7, Sheet 18). The site is located on flat terrain approximately 1,400 feet (427 meters) south of the intersection of Road 49 and Road 48 (Appendix C, Photograph 70). Soils at the site location are mapped as Nappanee Silty Clay Loam which is classified as somewhat poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). The site is located within a recently disturbed area of bare earth, surrounded by soy fields to the south and west, a gravel driveway to the east, and a grassy lawn area to the north. Ground surface visibility at the time of recording was 100% within the site. Impacts to the area include recent ground disturbance, in the form of grading within the site boundary. It appears that until recently, there may have been an intact foundation at this location, but it was destroyed, and the ground was graded over and leveled. Additional impacts to the site and surrounding area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, as well as deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tiling (Appendix C, Photographs 4-7).

33-PA-344 is the remains of a historic-period farmstead consisting of a small scatter of concrete and brick in a disturbed area measuring approximately 150 feet east/west by 40 feet north/south. The site corresponds to the location of a farmhouse depicted on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow, 1892) where it is labeled as “T.J. Bell” (Inset 22). A structure is also depicted at this location on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914). Nothing is depicted at the location on the later 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917), and an outbuilding is shown on the 1960 USGS Topographic Map of *Payne, Ohio* (USGS, 1960). The outbuilding shown on the 1960 map likely represents the steel-frame barn standing at the site in the present day, and it appears that the original farmhouse was razed sometime between 1914 and 1917. As noted above, based on the highly fragmented architectural materials visible on the ground surface, a foundation from the original house may have stood at the site until relatively recently. Following the destruction of the foundation, it appears that the majority of material was removed from the site, and the area was graded flat, leaving some highly fragmented pieces of concrete and brick.



Inset 22 The location of Site 33-PA-344 on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County*

EDR observed a moderately dense scatter of highly fragmented brick and concrete on the ground surface at the site, totaling approximately 300 artifacts. At the time of the survey, it had been determined that the site would likely fall outside the APE for Direct Effects and, therefore, no artifacts were collected, and no shovel tests were excavated at the site.

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-344 is currently recommended as unevaluated for the NRHP. It consists of the remains of a late nineteenth/early twentieth century farmhouse which appears to have been severely physically impacted. However, subsurface testing would be necessary to determine the full extent and nature of archaeological materials at the site.

Site 33-PA-344 is being avoided by the proposed Project and will not be impacted by Project related construction. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources and no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

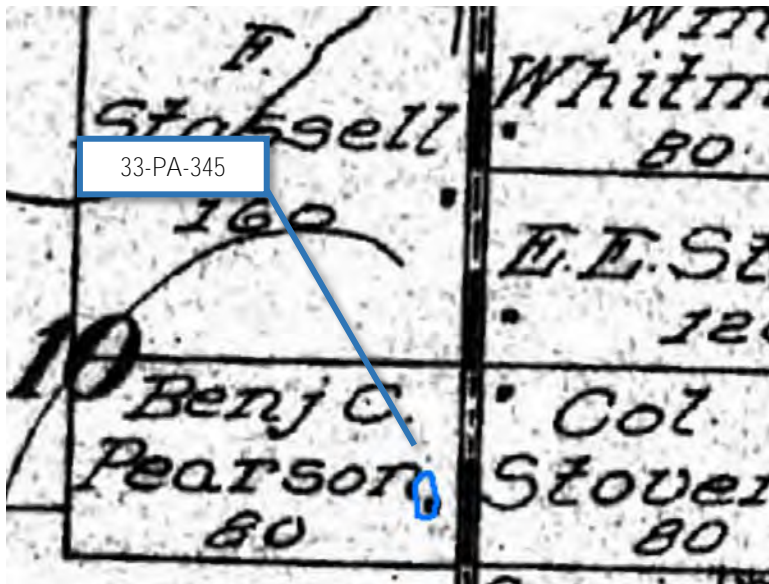
### 3.1.36 33-PA-345

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-345 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field approximately 50 feet (15 meters) west of State Route 49 (Figure 7, Sheet 6). The site is located on flat terrain approximately 1,600 feet (488 meters) north of the intersection of State Route 49 and Road 111 (Appendix C, Photograph 71). Soils at the site location are mapped as Latty Silty Clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity was composed of vegetative detritus which consisted of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting. Ground surface visibility was 70% at the time of recording. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, as well as deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tiling (Appendix C, Photographs 4-7).

Site 33-PA-345 is the remains of a historic-period farmstead consisting of a low-density historic debris scatter that corresponds to the location of a farmhouse depicted on the 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917) where it is labeled as "Bej. C. Pearson" (Inset 23) and on the 1960 USGS *Antwerp, Ohio* (USGS, 1960b). No structures are depicted in this location on the earlier 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow, 1892) or 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914). It is therefore presumed that the house and any associated outbuildings were constructed sometime between 1914 and 1917 and razed sometime after 1960. Based on the general lack of architectural remains encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after it had been razed. As discussed elsewhere, this is in accordance with observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photographs 11-12), and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.

EDR observed a low-density scatter of highly fragmented ceramics, glass, and brick, totaling less than 200 artifacts. At the time of the survey, it had been determined that the site would likely fall outside the APE for Direct Effects and, therefore, no artifacts were collected, and no shovel tests were excavated at the site.



Inset 23 The location of Site 33-PA-345 on the 1917 Ogle & Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County, Ohio*

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-345 is currently recommended as unevaluated for the NRHP. It consists of the remains of a late nineteenth/early twentieth century farmhouse which appears to have been severely physically impacted. However, subsurface testing would be necessary to determine the full extent and nature of archaeological materials at the site.

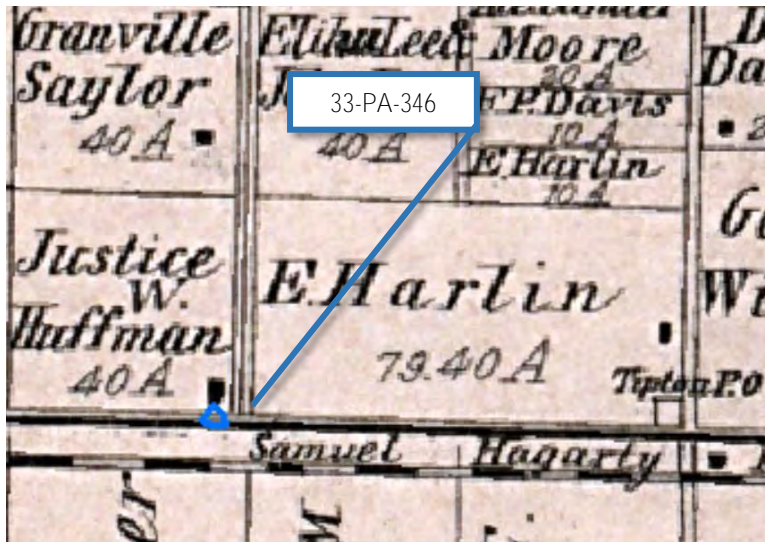
Site 33-PA-345 is being avoided by the proposed Project and will not be impacted by Project related construction. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources and no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.1.37 33-PA-346

Site Type: Historic debris scatter

Site Description: Site 33-PA-346 is a historic-period debris scatter located within a cultivated agricultural field immediately north of State Route 114 (Figure 7, Sheet 23). The site is located on flat terrain at the intersection between State Route 114 and Road 87 (Appendix C, Photograph 72). Soils at the site location are mapped as Hoytville Silty Clay which is classified as very poorly drained (Esri and NCRS, 2018). Vegetation in the vicinity was a mix of vegetative detritus, which consisted of the previous year's waste from soy harvesting, and thick grass along the margins of Road 87. Ground surface visibility was approximately 80% within the agricultural field at the time of recording, and less than 30% in the grassy road margin. Impacts to the area include plowing and disking associated with the ongoing cultivation and agricultural practice, as well as deeper ground disturbance associated with the installation of drainage tiling, and the construction of Road 87 and its adjacent drainage ditch (Appendix C, Photographs 4-7).

Site 33-PA-346 is the remains of a historic-period farmstead consisting of a low-density historic debris scatter that corresponds to the location of a farmhouse depicted on the 1892 Morrow *Historical Atlas of Paulding County* (Morrow, 1892) where it is labeled as “Justice W. Huffman” (Inset 24). A structure is also depicted in this location on the 1914 USGS Topographic Map of *Paulding, Ohio* (USGS, 1914), 1917 Ogle and Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County* (Ogle, 1917), where it is labeled as “Wm. Grussy”, and on the 1960 USGS *Payne, Ohio* (USGS, 1960), where an outbuilding is also depicted. It is therefore presumed that the house and any associated outbuildings were razed sometime after 1960. Based on the low density of architectural remains encountered at the site, it appears that the structural remains were removed from the site after it had been razed. As discussed elsewhere, this is in accordance with observed contemporary practices (Appendix C, Photographs 11-12), and allows for the cultivation of the area the structure foundation occupied.



Inset 24 The location of Site 33-PA-346 on the 1917 Ogle & Co. *Standard Atlas of Paulding County, Ohio*.

EDR observed a low density scatter of highly fragmented ceramics, glass (including aquamarine glass), concrete, and brick, totaling less than 200 artifacts. At the time of the survey, it had been determined that the site would likely fall outside the APE for Direct Effects and, therefore, no artifacts were collected, and no shovel tests were excavated at the site.

NRHP Recommendation and Project Effect: Site 33-PA-346 is currently recommended as unevaluated for the NRHP. It consists of the remains of a late nineteenth/early-mid twentieth century farmhouse which appears to have been severely physically impacted. However, subsurface testing would be necessary to determine the full extent and nature of archaeological materials at the site.

Site 33-PA-346 is being avoided by the proposed Project and will not be impacted by Project related construction. Therefore, there will be no effect to significant resources and no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

### 3.2 Curation

EDR archaeologists collected all pre-contact artifacts encountered on the ground surface and in shovel tests during the Phase 1 survey. Additionally, EDR archaeologists collected all historic-period artifacts encountered in shovel tests and a representative sample of historic artifacts noted on the ground surface. All artifacts recovered during the survey are listed in the Artifact Inventory included in Appendix E. Currently the artifacts are being temporarily held at EDR's facilities in Syracuse, New York. Following review and concurrence of this report by the OHPO, EDR will pursue permanent disposition of the artifacts in conjunction with the Applicant and the applicable landowners. Since all artifacts were collected from private lands within the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project, EDR anticipates returning all collected artifacts to the applicable landowners and request that they consider donating them to a repository for permanent curation.

#### 4.0 ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

As discussed above, EDR's Phase 1 archaeological survey identified a total of 36 new archaeological sites and isolated finds and revisited one previously recorded archaeological site (see Figures 6 and 7; Table 30). Thirty of the newly recorded sites/isolated and the previously recorded site are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The remaining six sites are unevaluated for the NRHP (see Table 30). For the sites and isolated finds recommended not eligible, EDR has recommended to the Applicant that no avoidance measures are necessary and no further archaeological investigations should be required. However, EDR has recommended to the Applicant that the six unevaluated sites should be avoided by Project-related activities (i.e., no excavation or ground disturbance in these areas). As described above and summarized in Table 30, all six of the unevaluated sites are currently being avoided by Project design. In the case of Site 33-PA-321, an access road is proposed to pass along an existing farm lane through part of the site; however, the potentially contributing portion of the site (i.e., the portion containing an intact foundation) will be avoided by all impacts.

Table 29. Archaeological Sites Identified or Revisited during the Timber Road IIV Phase 1 Archaeological Survey.

Site Number	Description	Map Reference	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Project Related Impacts	Avoidance Recommendations
33-PA-263	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 16	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-311	Pre-contact lithic scatter	Figure 7, Sheet 4	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-312	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 4	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-313	Isolated projectile point	Figure 7, Sheet 4	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-314	Isolated flake	Figure 7, Sheet 3	Not Eligible	Avoided by Project design.	No further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-315	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 5	Not Eligible	Avoided by Project design.	No further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-316	Historic debris scatter, foundations (affiliated w/historically map documented structure) & one Pre-contact flake	Figure 7, Sheet 9	Unevaluated	Avoided by Project design	Site will be avoided; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-317	Isolated projectile point	Figure 7, Sheet 2	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.

Site Number	Description	Map Reference	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Project Related Impacts	Avoidance Recommendations
33-PA-318	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 1	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-319	Pre-contact lithic scatter	Figure 7, Sheet 7	Not Eligible	No	No further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-320	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 7	Not Eligible	No	No further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-321	Historic debris scatter & foundation (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 8	Unevaluated	Proposed access road will pass through west edge of site, using existing farm lane and avoiding impacts to vicinity of extant foundation.	Potentially contributing portion of site will be avoided; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-322	Historic debris scatter	Figure 7, Sheet 10	Not Eligible	No	No further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-323	Historic debris scatter	Figure 7, Sheet 9	Not Eligible	No	No further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-324	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 9	Not Eligible	No	No further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-325	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 11	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-326	Isolated flake	Figure 7, Sheet 12	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-327	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 7	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-328	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 14	Not Eligible	No	No further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-329	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 14	Not Eligible	No	No further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-330	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 13	Not Eligible	Avoided by Project design.	No further archaeological investigation recommended.

Site Number	Description	Map Reference	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Project Related Impacts	Avoidance Recommendations
33-PA-331	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 17	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-332	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 19	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-333	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 15	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-334	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 17	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-335	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 17	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-336	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 23	Not Eligible	No	No further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-337	Pre-contact lithic scatter	Figure 7, Sheet 20	Unevaluated	Avoided by Project design	No further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-338	Isolated scraper	Figure 7, Sheet 20	Not Eligible	No	No further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-339	Isolated projectile point	Figure 7, Sheet 21	Not Eligible	No	No further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-340	Isolated projectile point	Figure 7, Sheet 21	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-341	Historic debris scatter	Figure 7, Sheet 22	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-342	Historic debris scatter	Figure 7, Sheet 24	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-343	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 24	Not Eligible	Yes	Site is recommended not eligible; no further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-344	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 18	Unevaluated	Avoided by Project design	No further archaeological investigation recommended.
33-PA-345	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 6	Unevaluated	Avoided by Project design	No further archaeological investigation recommended.

Site Number	Description	Map Reference	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Project Related Impacts	Avoidance Recommendations
33-PA-346	Historic debris scatter (affiliated w/historically map documented structure)	Figure 7, Sheet 23	Unevaluated	Avoided by Project design	No further archaeological investigation recommended.

## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of the Phase 1 archaeological Survey for the Timber Road IV Wind Project are summarized as follows:

- One previously recorded site (33-PA-263) occurs within the APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project. It was revisited during the current survey.
- EDR conducted a Phase 1 archaeological survey for the Project following the methods outlined in the Phase 1 archaeological work plan (EDR, 2018a) between April 10 and 27, 2018. At the time the survey was conducted, the Applicant was evaluating a large study corridor that significantly exceeded the proposed limits of disturbance APE for Direct Effects for the proposed Project in order to provide design flexibility.
- Due to the larger study area evaluated by EDR during the Phase 1 archaeological survey, 918 acres were subjected to survey. Per the Phase 1 archaeological survey work plan, the surveyed areas included 466 acres of areas identified as having high probability for archaeological resources and 452 acres of low probability.
- A total of 85 acres of the area surveyed occurs within the current APE for Direct Effects; consisting of 35 acres of areas identified as having high probability for archaeological resources and 50 acres of low probability.
- The surveyed areas were subjected to pedestrian surface survey at 30-foot (10-meter) intervals.
- In addition to the pedestrian survey conducted, a total of 38 shovel tests were excavated at archaeological sites and isolated finds during the Phase 1 survey.
- The survey identified 36 new archaeological sites and isolated finds and revisited one previously recorded archaeological site, which consist of 26 historic-period sites (33-PA-263, 33-PA-312, 33-PA-315, 33-PA-318, 33-PA-320, 33-PA-321-325, 33-PA-327-336, and 33-PA-341-346), three pre-contact sites (33-PA-311, 33-PA-319, and 33-PA-337), one multi-component historic-period/pre-contact site (33-PA-316), and seven pre-contact isolated finds (33-PA-313, 33-PA-314, 33-PA-317, 33-PA-326, 33-PA-338-340).
- Six of the sites (33-PA-316, 33-PA-321, 33-PA-337, 33-PA-44, 33-PA-345, and 33-PA-346) are recommended as potentially significant (i.e., unevaluated for the NRHP). The remaining 31 sites and isolated finds are recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- The current Project design avoids adverse impacts to all the potentially significant sites (Sites 33-PA-316, 33-PA-321, 33-PA-337, 33-PA-44, 33-PA-345, and 33-PA-346).
- No further archaeological investigation is recommended at the remaining 31 sites and isolated finds, which are recommended not eligible for listing on the NHRP.
- The results of the survey are consistent with the expectations that the archaeological record in the area is dominated by historic-period sites related to late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century agricultural lifeways and small pre-contact sites associated with resource procurement by hunter-gatherers.

- As described above, there will be no adverse impacts to the six potentially significant archaeological sites identified during the Phase 1 archaeological survey for the Timber Road IV Wind Project. Therefore, the construction and operation of the Project is not anticipated to result in any adverse impacts to NRHP-eligible or potentially eligible cultural resources and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

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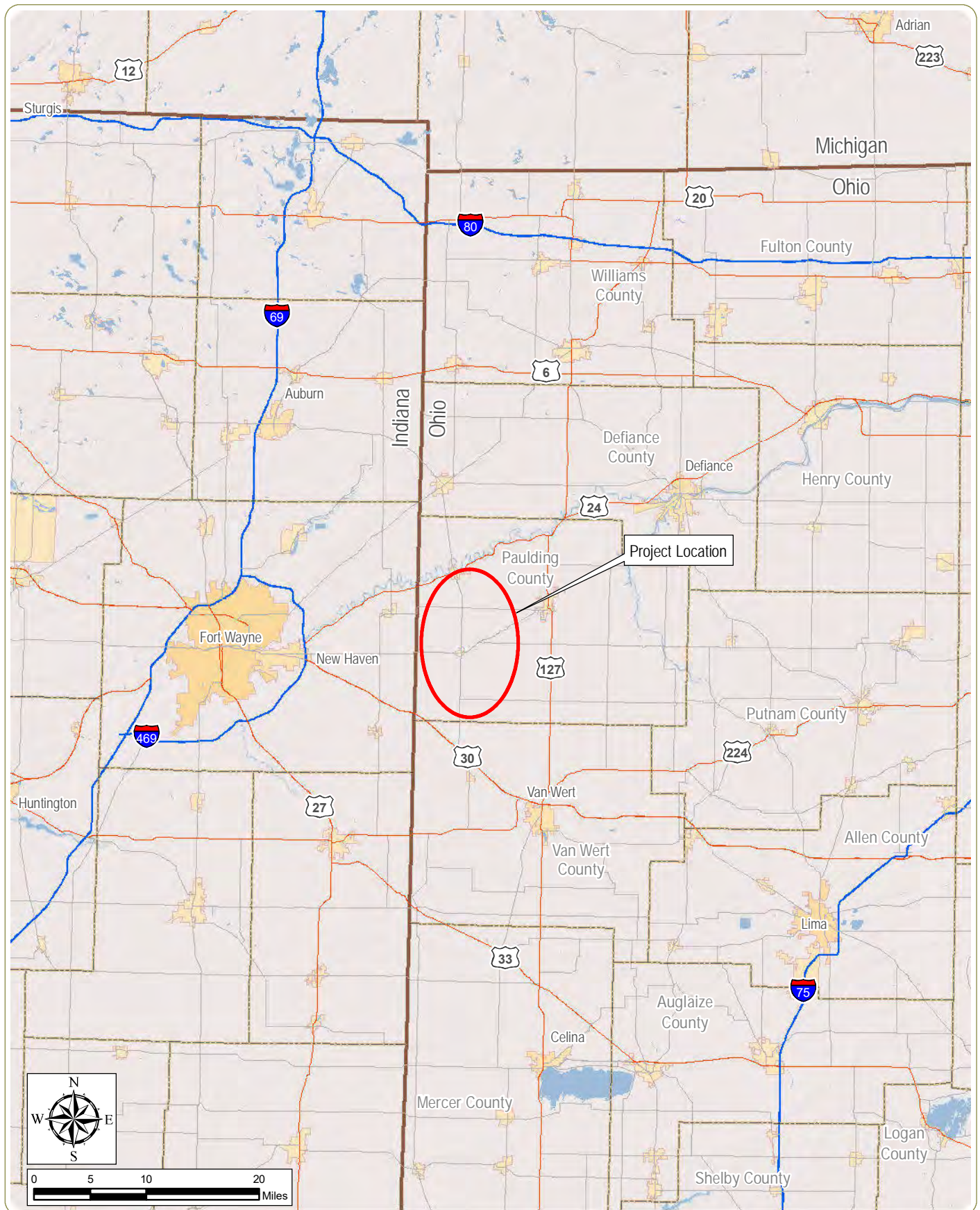
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## Figures



### Timber Road IV Wind Project

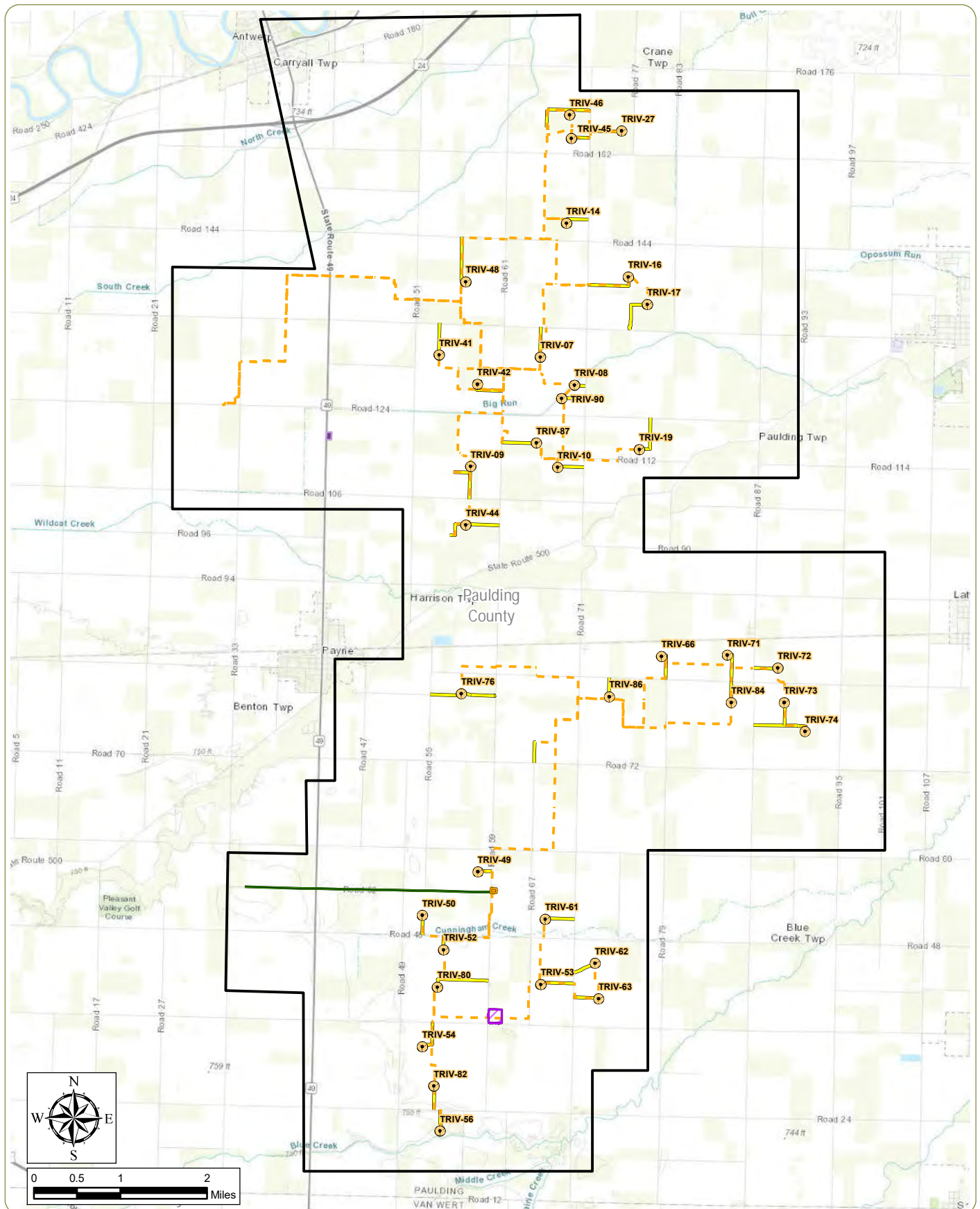
Benton, Blue Creek, Crane, Harrison,  
and Paulding Townships, Paulding County, Ohio

Figure 1: Regional Project Location

**Notes:**

1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Shaded Relief" Map Service and ESRI StreetMap North America, 2008.
2. This map was generated in ArcMap on March 15, 2019.
3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.





## Timber Road IV Wind Project

Benton, Blue Creek, Crane, Harrison,  
and Paulding Townships, Paulding County, Ohio

Figure 2: Project Layout

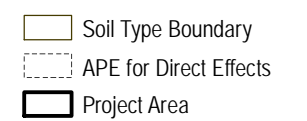
### Notes:

1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Topographic" Map Service
2. This map was generated in ArcMap on March 15, 2019.
3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

- Wind Turbine
- Transmission Line
- Collection Line
- Access Road
- Collection Substation
- O&M Building
- Project Area






Benton, Blue Creek, Crane,  
Harrison, and Paulding  
Townships,  
Paulding County, Ohio



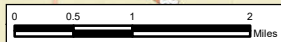
A diagram showing two overlapping gray shapes, labeled 1 and 2, with a red box highlighting the intersection area.

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Benton, Blue Creek, Crane,  
Harrison, and Paulding  
Townships,  
Paulding County, Ohio



 Soil Type Boundary  
 APE for Direct Effects  
 Project Area

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Benton, Blue Creek,  
Crane, Harrison, and Paulding  
Townships,  
Paulding County, Ohio


-  Map Documented Structure
-  Photograph Location


Shovel Test


-  Historic-Period Artifacts
-  No Cultural Material


 Archaeological Site Boundary

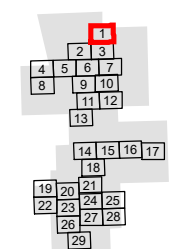
 APE for Direct Effects

 Pedestrian Surface Survey

 Previous Archaeology Survey

 Archaeological Sensitivity

 Project Area



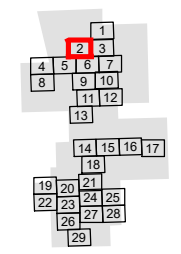
Timber Road IV  
Wind Project

Benton, Blue Creek,  
Crane, Harrison, and Paulding  
Townships,  
Paulding County, Ohio

Figure 6: Archaeological  
Survey Results



- Map Documented Structure
- Photograph Location
- Shovel Test
  - Historic-Period Artifacts
  - No Cultural Material
- ▭ Archaeological Site Boundary
- - - APE for Direct Effects
- ▨ Pedestrian Surface Survey
- ▭ Previous Archaeology Survey
- Archaeological Sensitivity
- ▭ Project Area



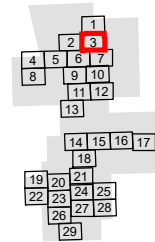
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Timber Road IV  
Wind Project

Benton, Blue Creek,  
Crane, Harrison, and Paulding  
Townships,  
Paulding County, Ohio

Figure 6: Archaeological  
Survey Results

- Map Documented Structure
- 📍 Photograph Location
- Shovel Test
  - Historic-Period Artifacts
  - No Cultural Material
- ▭ Archaeological Site Boundary
- - - APE for Direct Effects
- ▨ Pedestrian Surface Survey
- ▭ Previous Archaeology Survey
- Archaeological Sensitivity
- ▭ Project Area



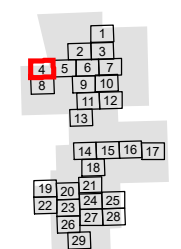
Page 3 of 29

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Benton, Blue Creek,  
Crane, Harrison, and Paulding  
Townships,  
Paulding County, Ohio

### Figure 6: Archaeological Survey Results



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Timber Road IV  
Wind Project

Benton, Blue Creek,  
Crane, Harrison, and Paulding  
Townships,  
Paulding County, Ohio

Figure 6: Archaeological  
Survey Results



■ Map Documented Structure

● Photograph Location

Shovel Test

● Historic-Period Artifacts

○ No Cultural Material

▭ Archaeological Site Boundary

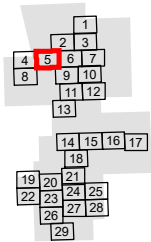
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▭ Pedestrian Surface Survey

▭ Previous Archaeology Survey

▭ Archaeological Sensitivity

▭ Project Area



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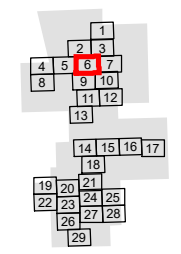
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# Timber Road IV Wind Project

Benton, Blue Creek,  
Crane, Harrison, and Paulding  
Townships,  
Paulding County, Ohio

Figure 6: Archaeological  
Survey Results

- Map Documented Structure
- 📍 Photograph Location
- Shovel Test
  - Historic-Period Artifacts
  - No Cultural Material
- ▭ Archaeological Site Boundary
- - - APE for Direct Effects
- ▨ Pedestrian Surface Survey
- ▭ Previous Archaeology Survey
- Archaeological Sensitivity
- ▭ Project Area



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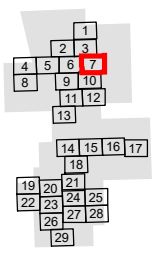
Timber Road IV  
Wind Project

Benton, Blue Creek,  
Crane, Harrison, and Paulding  
Townships,  
Paulding County, Ohio

Figure 6: Archaeological  
Survey Results



- Map Documented Structure
- Photograph Location
- Shovel Test
  - Historic-Period Artifacts
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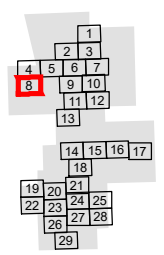


# Timber Road IV Wind Project

Benton, Blue Creek,  
Crane, Harrison, and Paulding  
Townships,  
Paulding County, Ohio

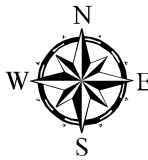
Figure 6: Archaeological  
Survey Results

- Map Documented Structure
- Photograph Location
- Shovel Test
  - Historic-Period Artifacts
  - No Cultural Material
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- APE for Direct Effects
- Pedestrian Surface Survey
- Previous Archaeology Survey
- Archaeological Sensitivity
- Project Area



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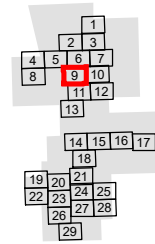


# Timber Road IV Wind Project

Benton, Blue Creek,  
Crane, Harrison, and Paulding  
Townships,  
Paulding County, Ohio

Figure 6: Archaeological  
Survey Results

- Map Documented Structure
- Photograph Location
- Shovel Test
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  - No Cultural Material
- ▭ Archaeological Site Boundary
- - - APE for Direct Effects
- ▨ Pedestrian Surface Survey
- ▭ Previous Archaeology Survey
- Archaeological Sensitivity
- ▭ Project Area



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# Timber Road IV Wind Project

Benton, Blue Creek,  
Crane, Harrison, and Paulding  
Townships,  
Paulding County, Ohio

Figure 6: Archaeological  
Survey Results

■ Map Documented Structure

● Photograph Location

Shovel Test

● Historic-Period Artifacts

○ No Cultural Material

▭ Archaeological Site Boundary

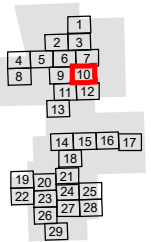
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▭ Previous Archaeology Survey

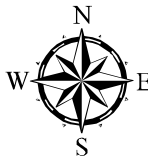
▭ Archaeological Sensitivity

▭ Project Area



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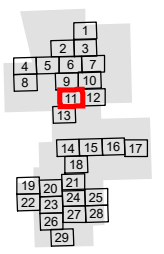
Timber Road IV  
Wind Project

Benton, Blue Creek,  
Crane, Harrison, and Paulding  
Townships,  
Paulding County, Ohio

Figure 6: Archaeological  
Survey Results



- Map Documented Structure
- Photograph Location
- Historic-Period Artifacts
- No Cultural Material
- ▭ Archaeological Site Boundary
- - - APE for Direct Effects
- ▭ Pedestrian Surface Survey
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- ▭ Project Area

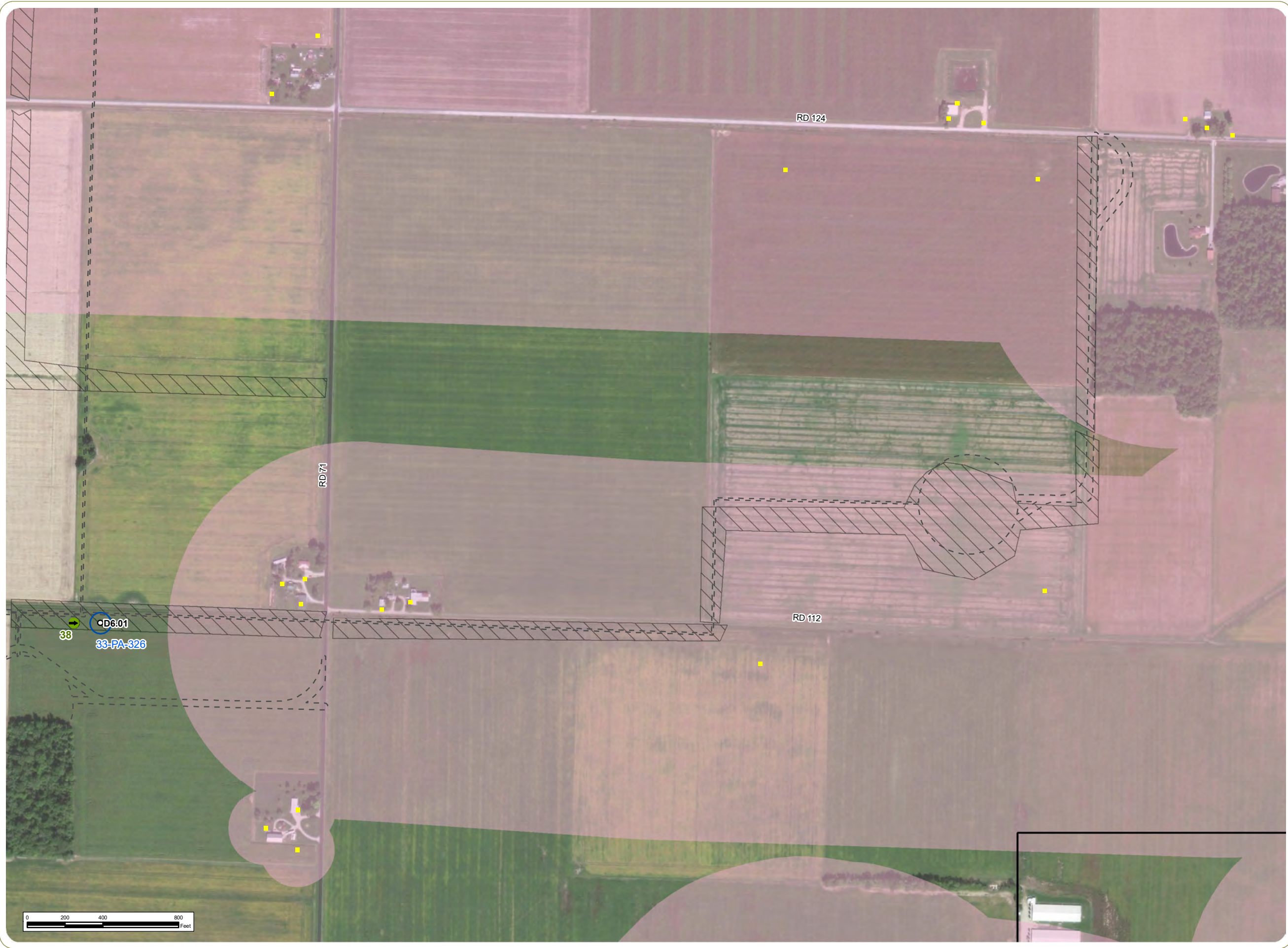


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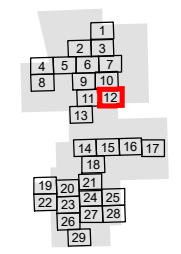
Timber Road IV  
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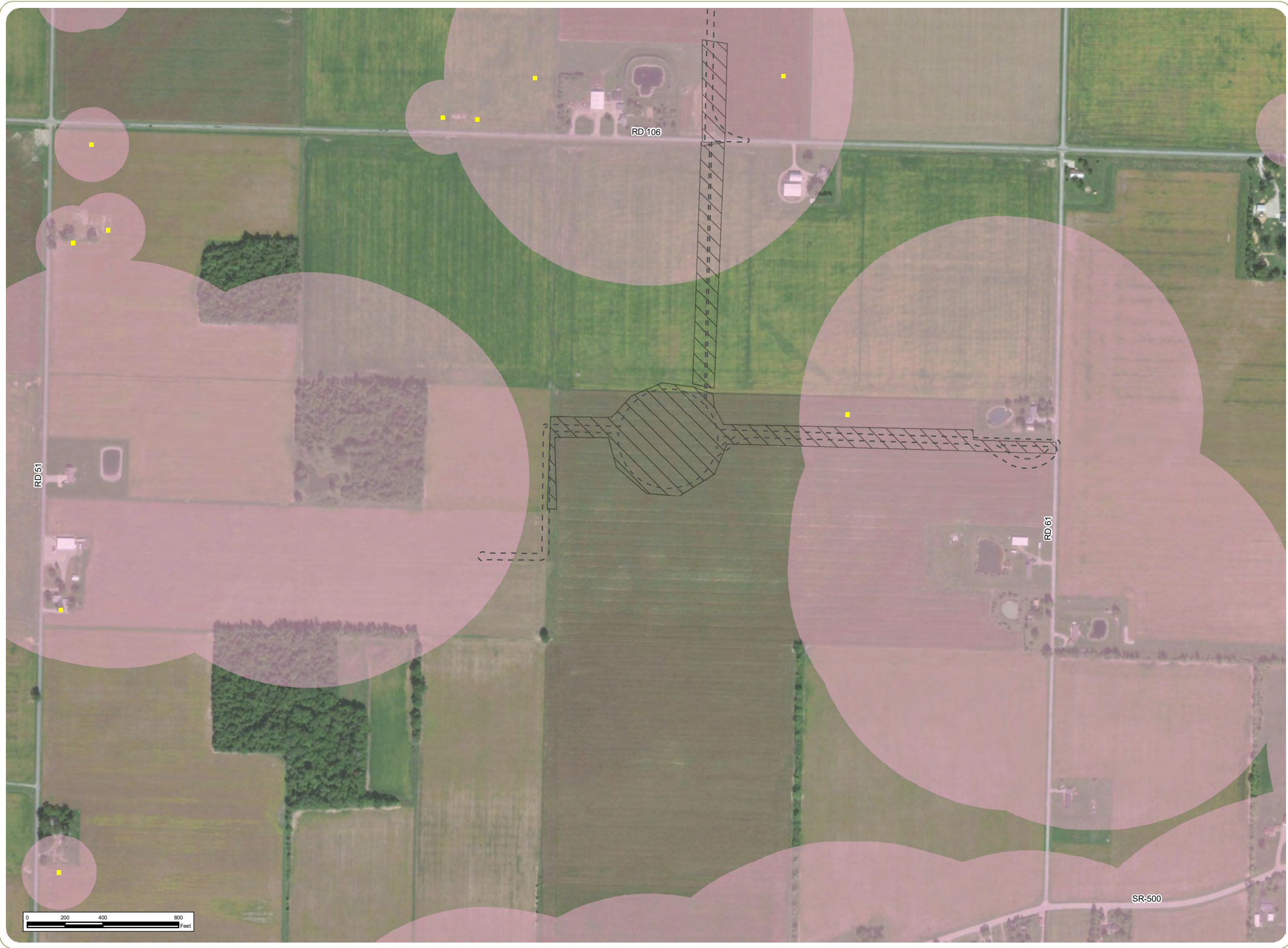
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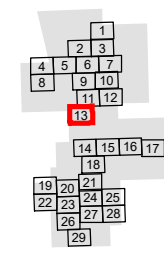


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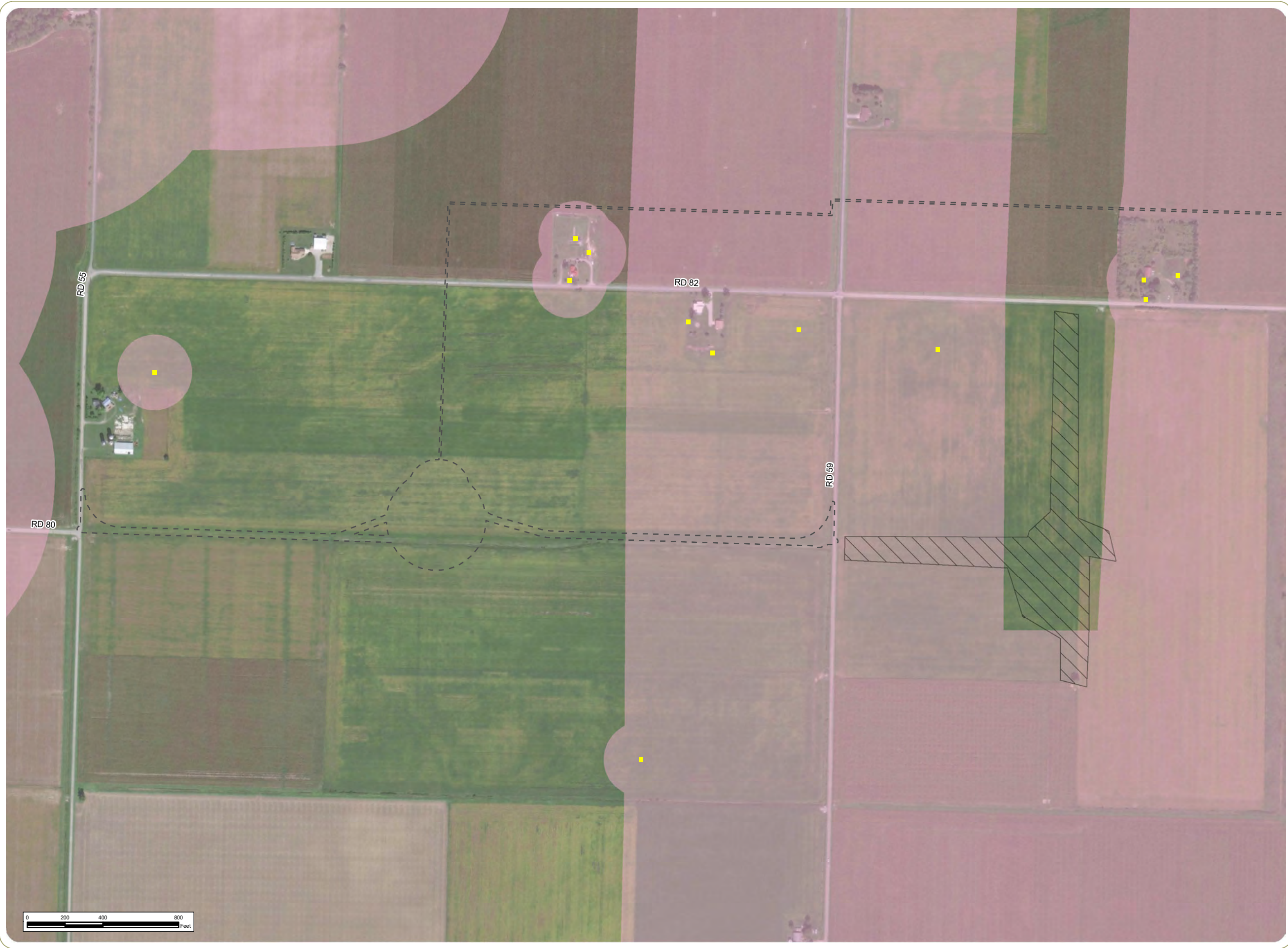


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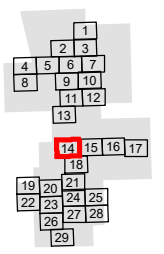
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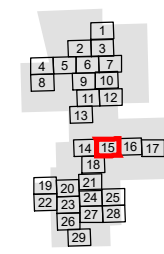


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# Timber Road IV Wind Project

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Figure 6: Archaeological  
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■ Map Documented Structure

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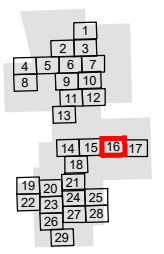
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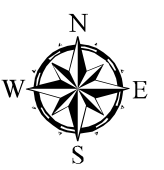
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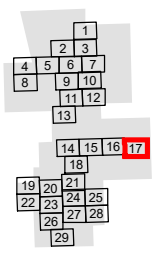
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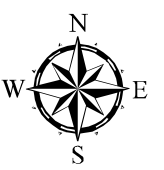
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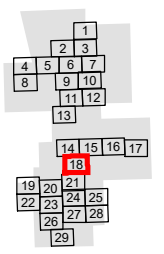
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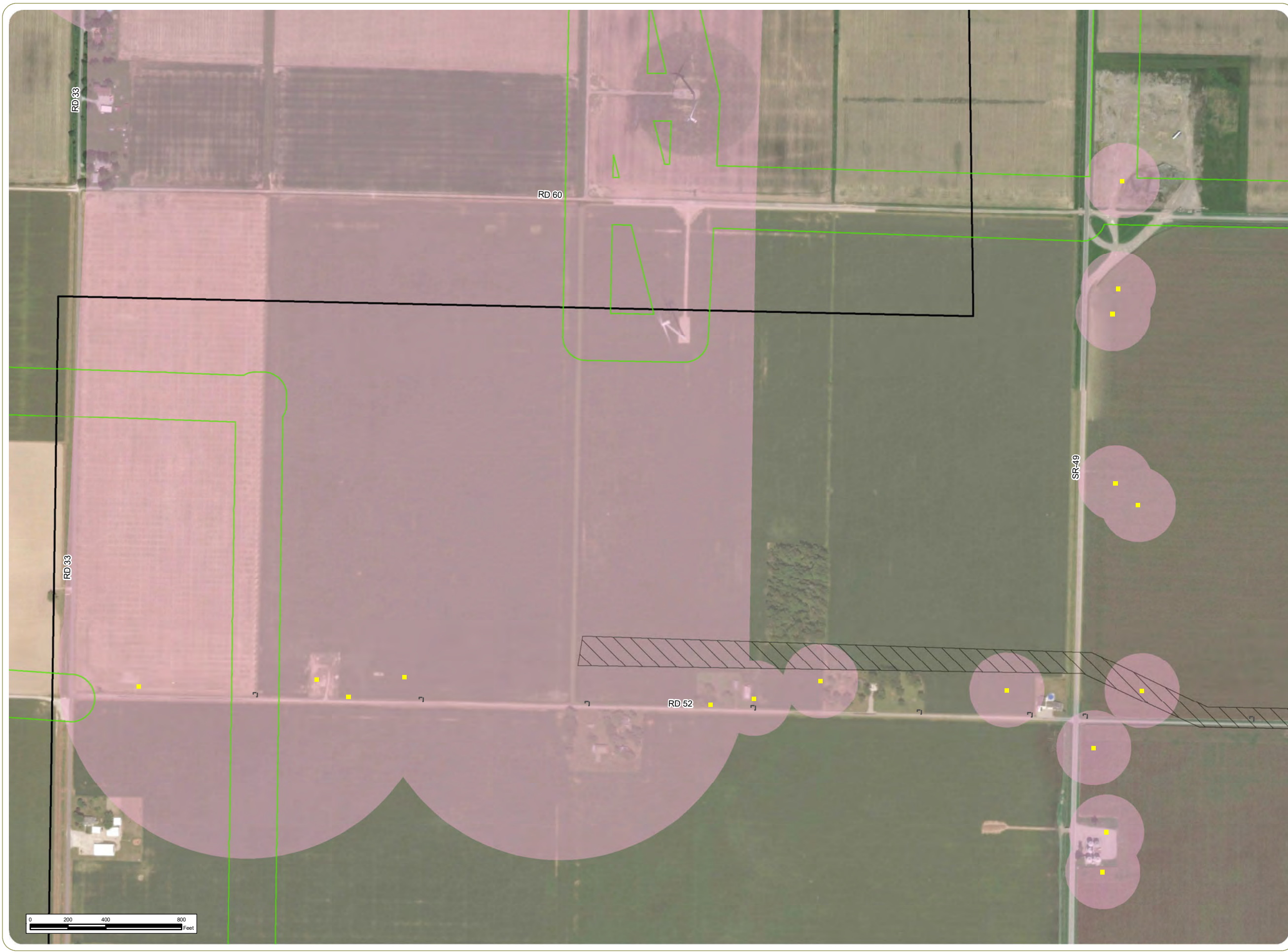
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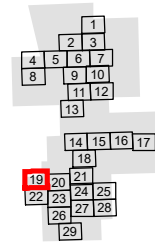


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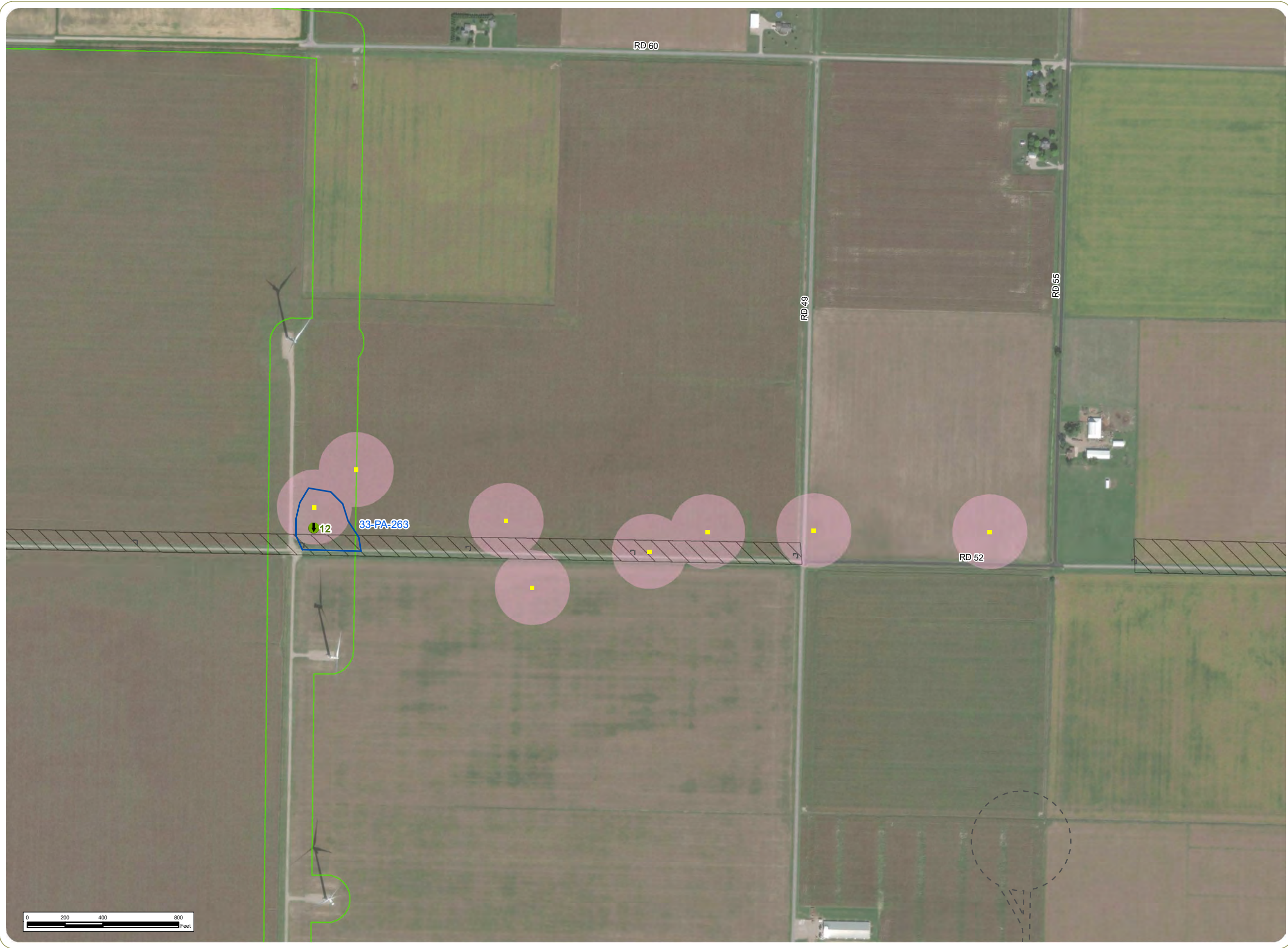
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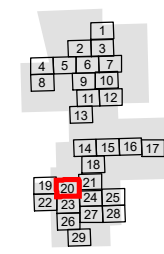


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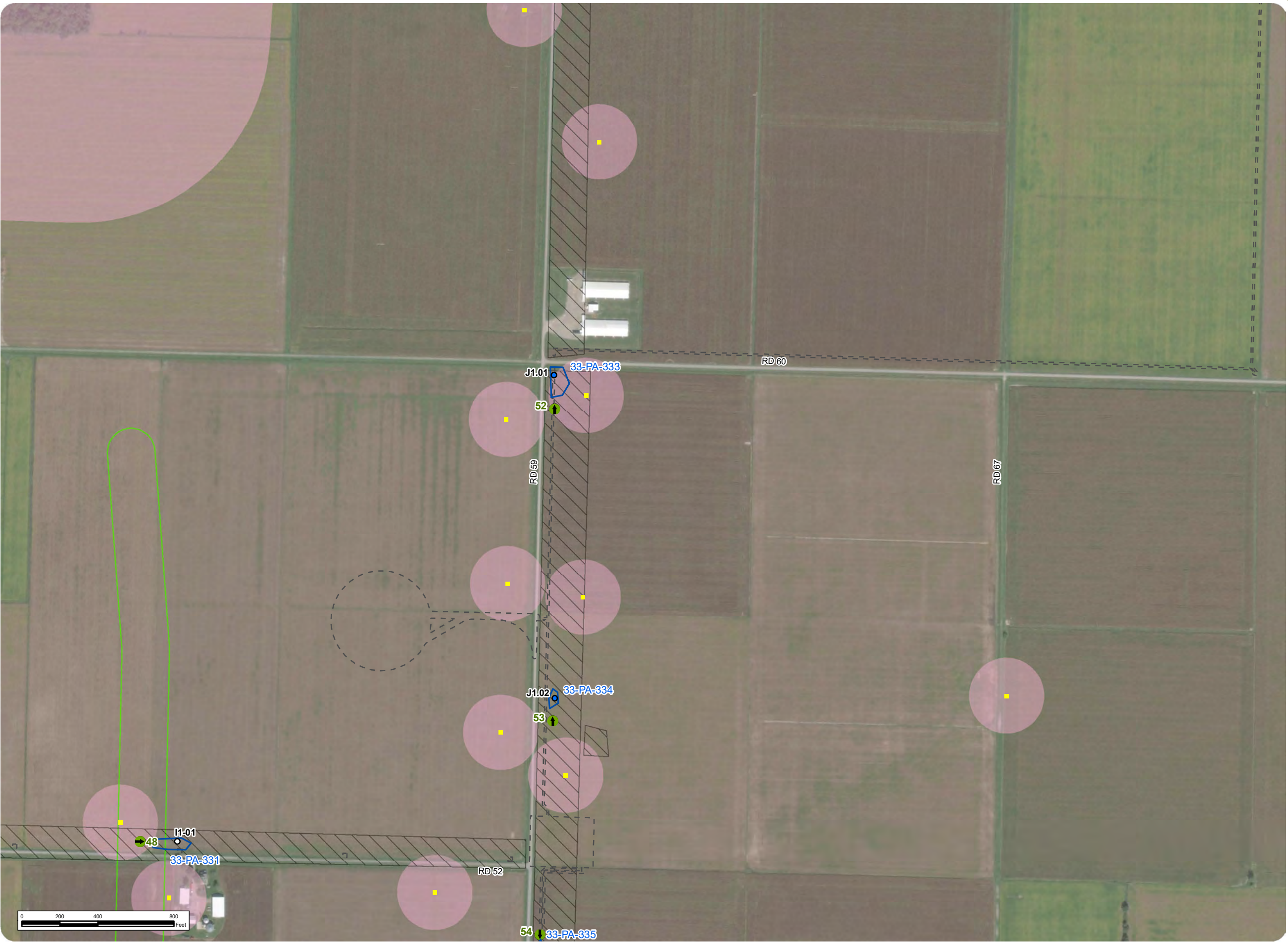
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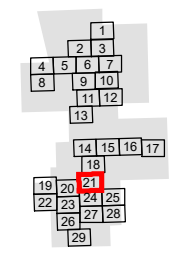
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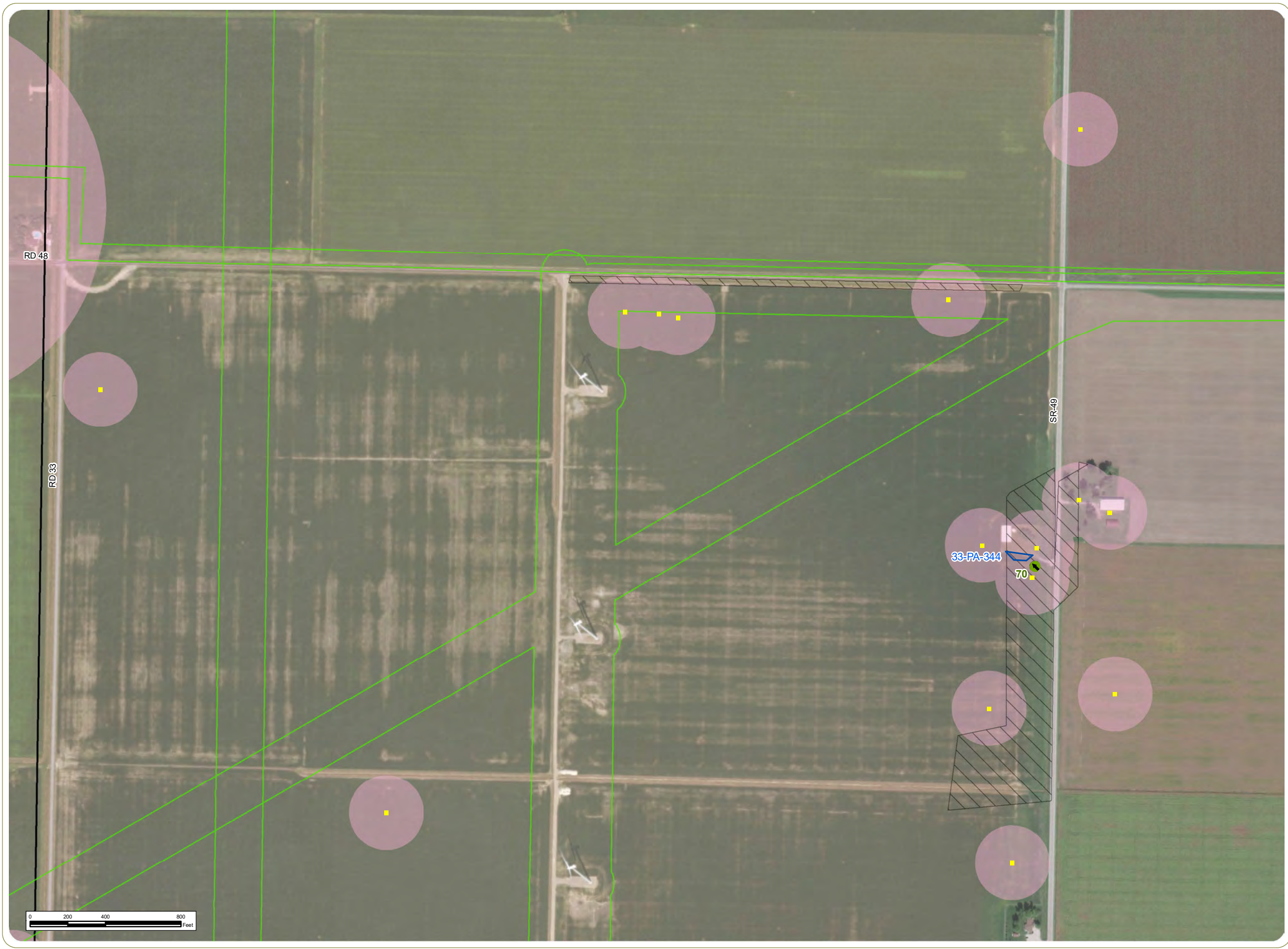
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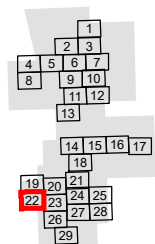


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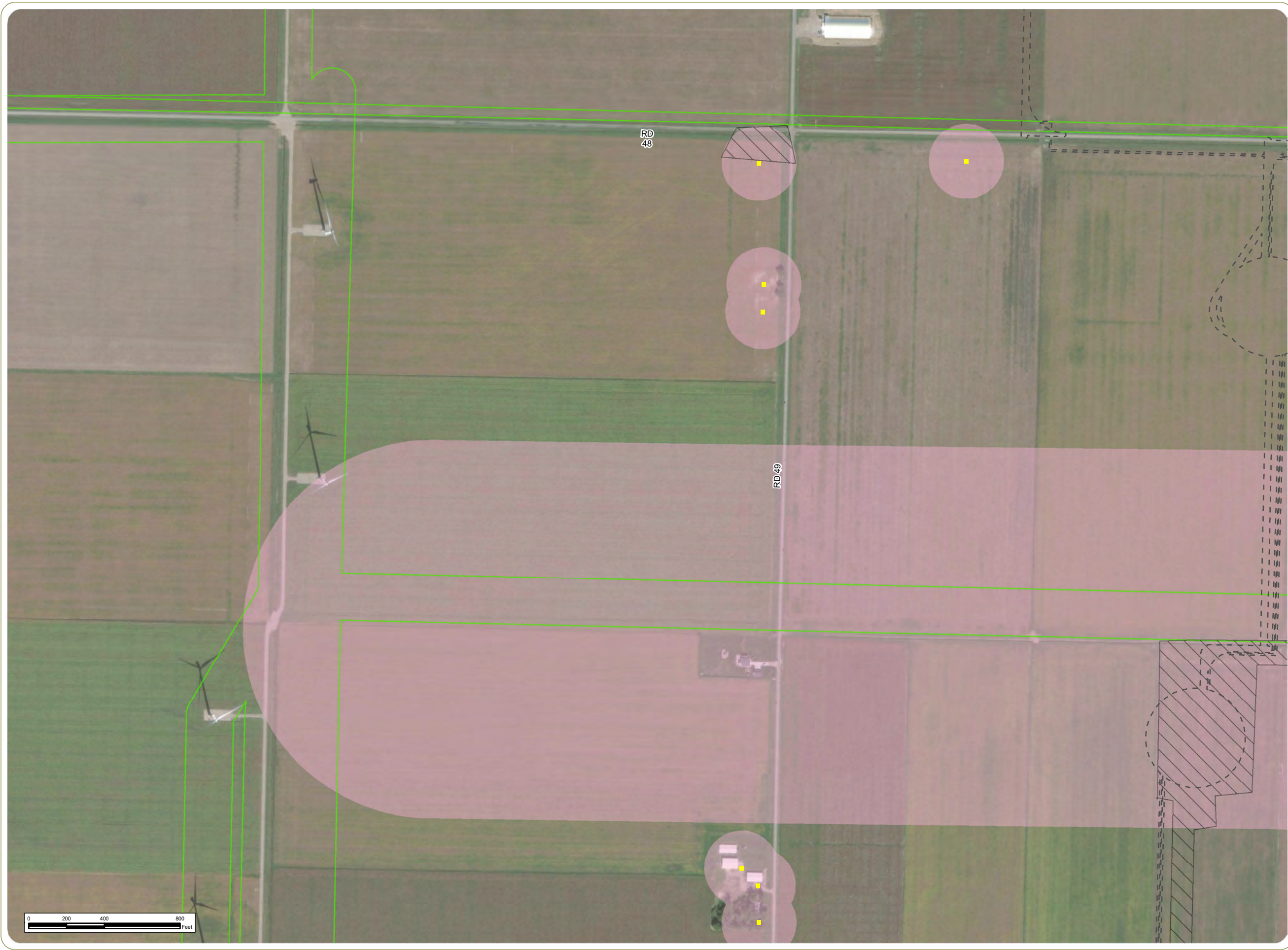


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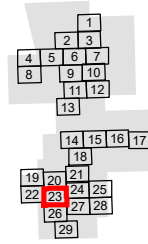


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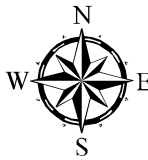
Benton, Blue Creek,  
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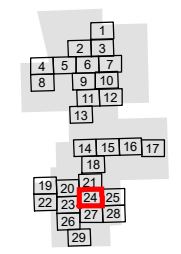
Timber Road IV  
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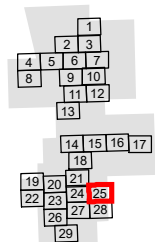
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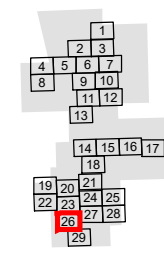
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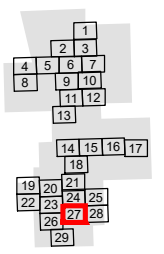
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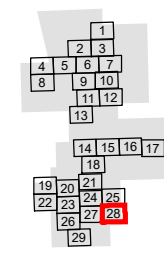


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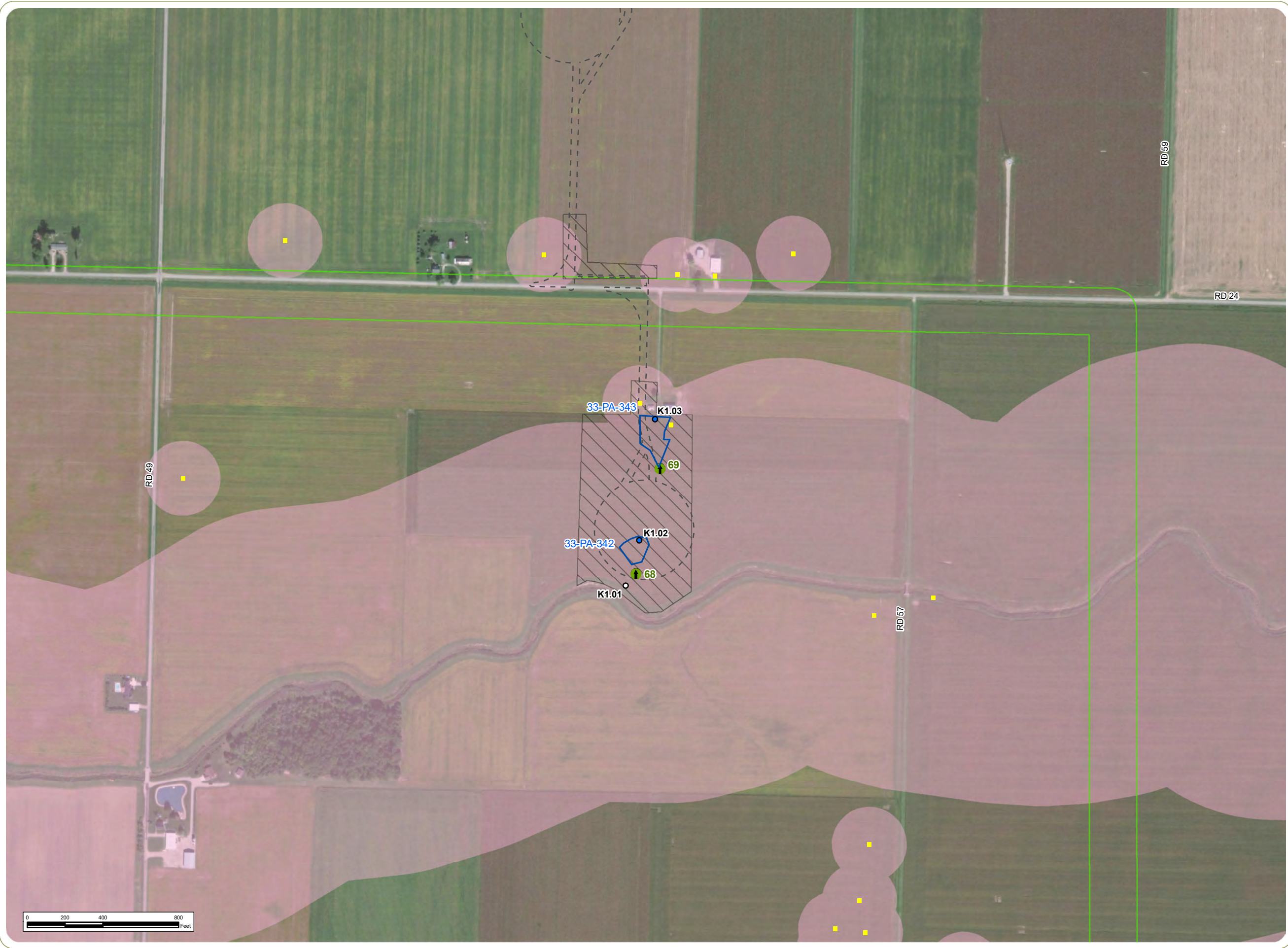


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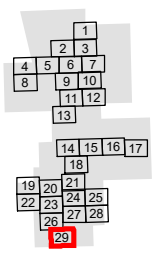
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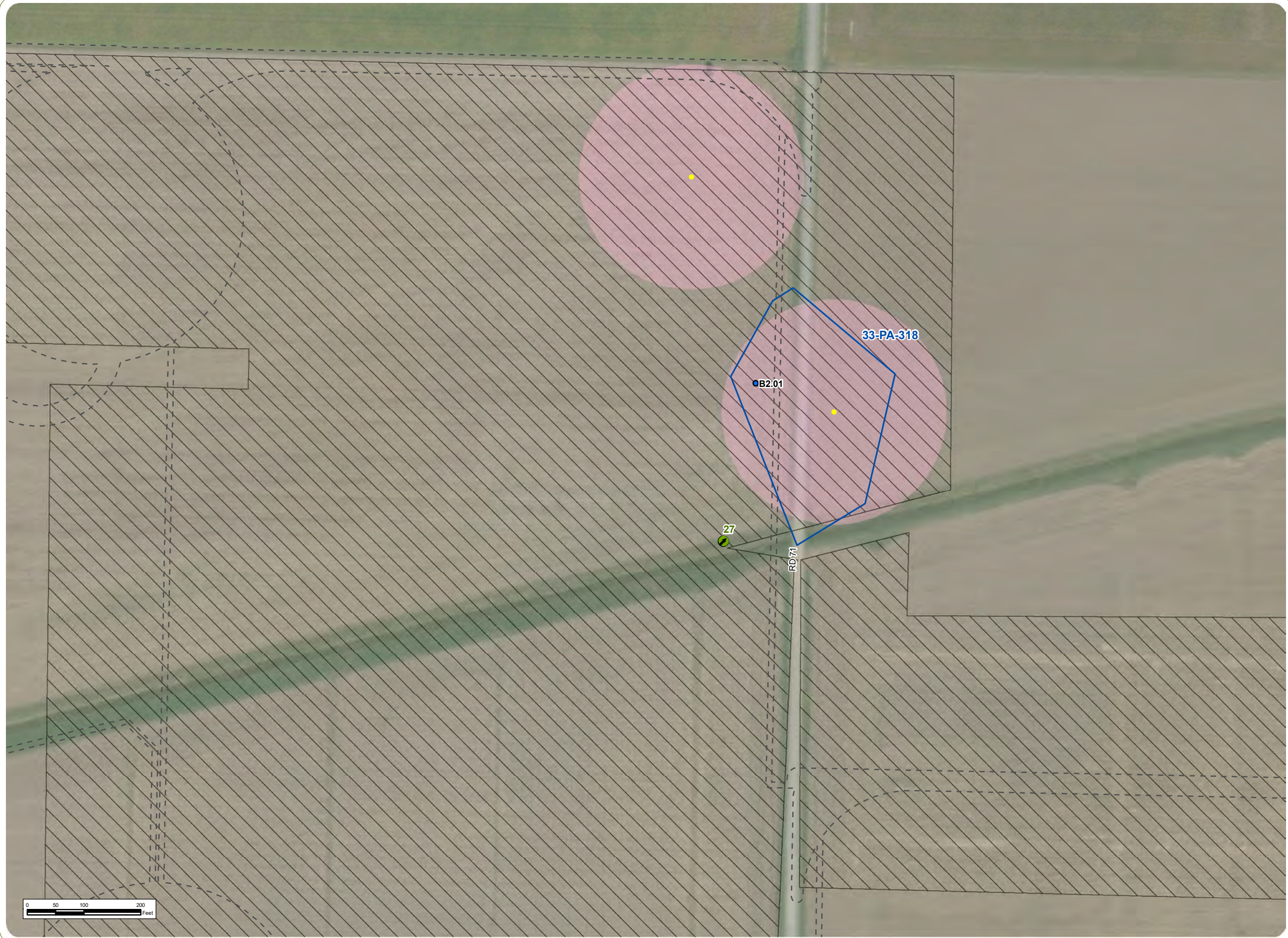


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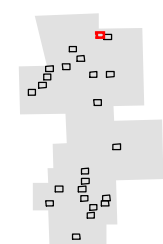
Timber Road IV  
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Figure 7: Archaeological  
Site Plans



- Map Documented Structure
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Figure 7: Archaeological  
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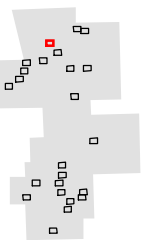
Timber Road IV  
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Figure 7: Archaeological  
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- Shovel Test
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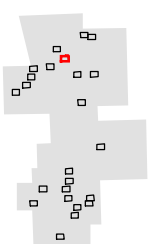
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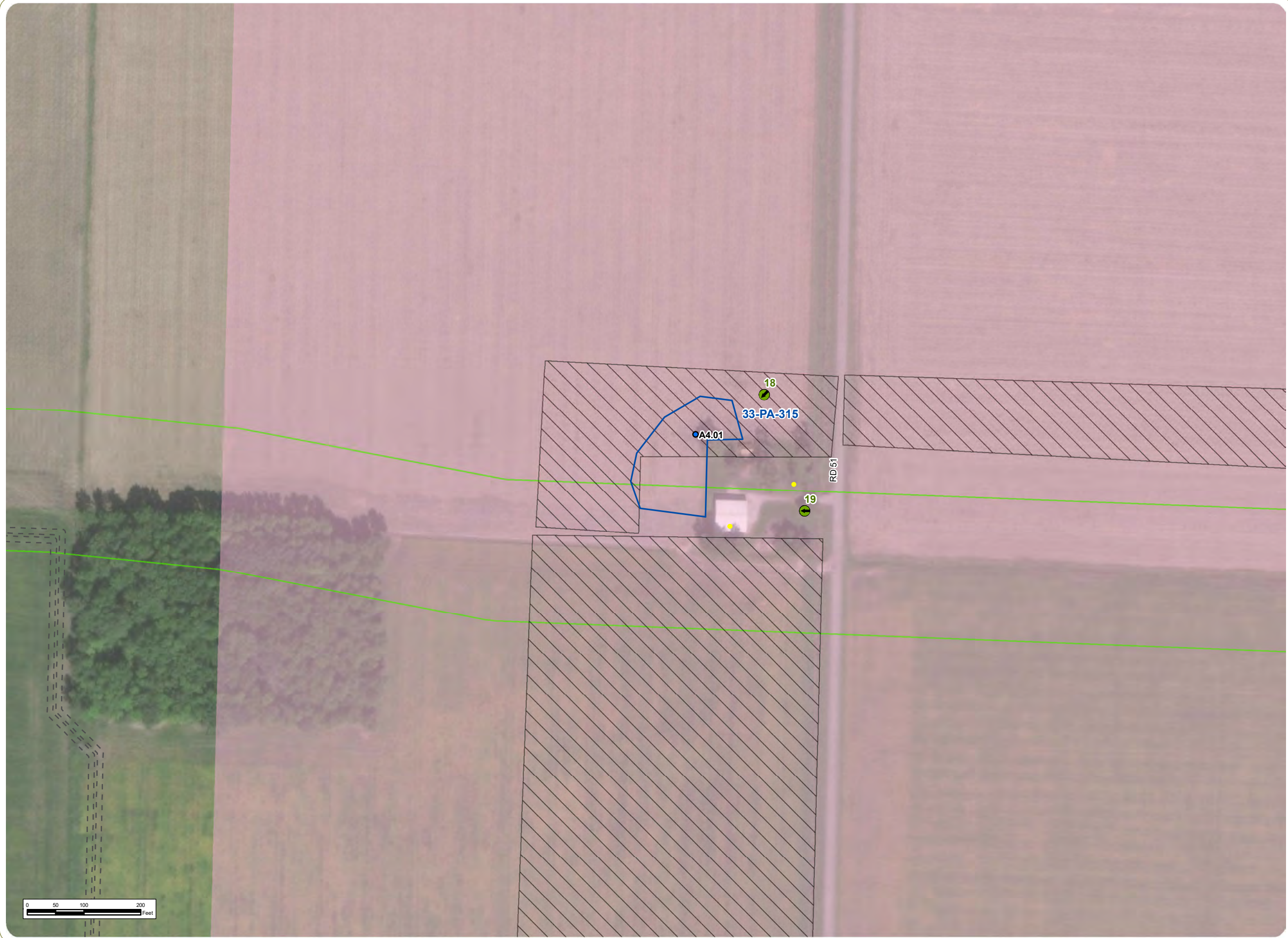
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Figure 7: Archaeological  
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● Map Documented Structure

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● Historic-Period Artifacts

📷 Photograph Location

▭ Archaeological Site Boundary

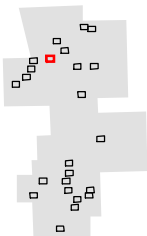
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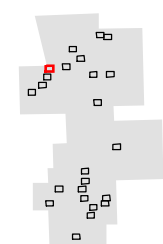
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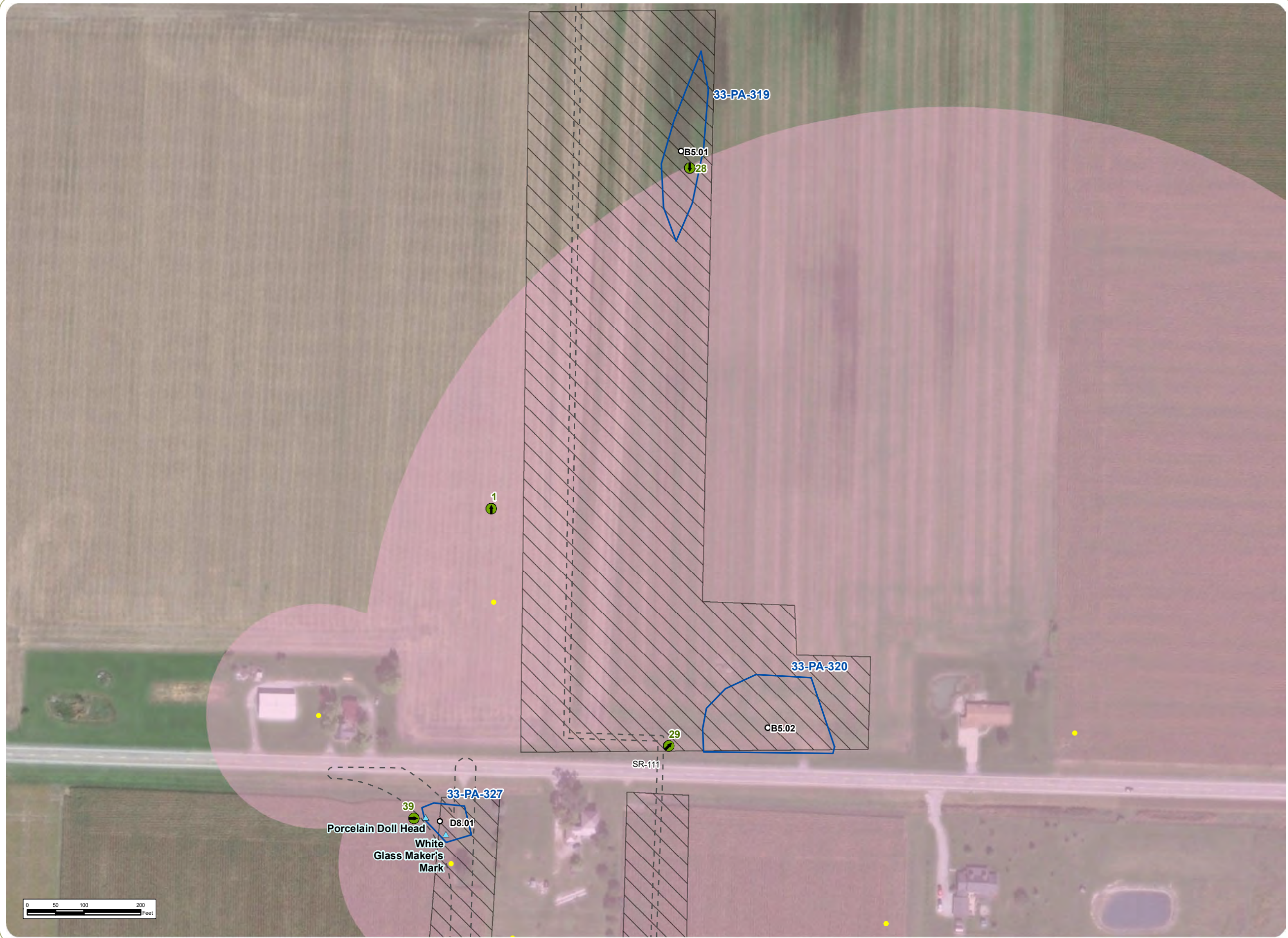
Sheet 6 of 24

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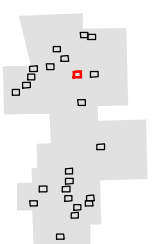
Timber Road IV  
Wind Project

Benton, Blue Creek,  
Crane, Harrison, and Paulding  
Townships,  
Paulding County, Ohio

Figure 7: Archaeological  
Site Plans



- Map Documented Structure
- ▲ Artifact
- Shovel Test
  - No Cultural Material
  - Photograph Location
- ▭ Archaeological Site Boundary
- - - APE for Direct Effects
- ▨ Pedestrian Surface Survey
- Archaeological Sensitivity
- ▭ Project Area



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Timber Road IV  
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Figure 7: Archaeological  
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● Map Documented Structure

▲ Artifact

Shovel Test

● Historic-Period Artifacts

● Photograph Location

□ Archaeological Site Boundary

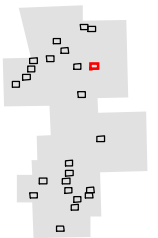
□ APE for Direct Effects

□ Pedestrian Surface Survey

□ Archaeological Feature

□ Archaeological Sensitivity

□ Project Area



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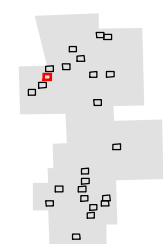
Timber Road IV  
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Figure 7: Archaeological  
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- Map Documented Structure
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- ▭ Archaeological Feature
- ▭ Archaeological Sensitivity
- ▭ Project Area



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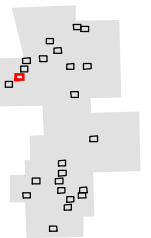
Timber Road IV  
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Figure 7: Archaeological  
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- Shovel Test
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  - 🚧 Photograph Location
  - ▭ Archaeological Site Boundary
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  - ▭ Previous Archaeology Survey
  - Archaeological Sensitivity
  - ▭ Project Area



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Figure 7: Archaeological  
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● Map Documented Structure

Shovel Test

● Historic-Period Artifacts

● Photograph Location

□ Archaeological Site Boundary

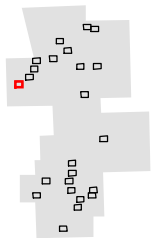
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□ Pedestrian Surface Survey

□ Previous Archaeology Survey

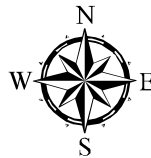
□ Archaeological Sensitivity

□ Project Area



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Figure 7: Archaeological  
Site Plans



● Map Documented Structure

Shovel Test

○ No Cultural Material

📍 Photograph Location

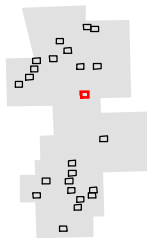
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- - - APE for Direct Effects

▨ Pedestrian Surface Survey

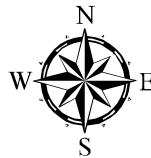
■ Archaeological Sensitivity

▭ Project Area



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Figure 7: Archaeological  
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● Map Documented Structure

Shovel Test

● Historic-Period Artifacts

● Photograph Location

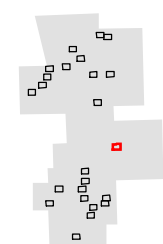
▭ Archaeological Site Boundary

▭ APE for Direct Effects

▭ Pedestrian Surface Survey

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▭ Project Area



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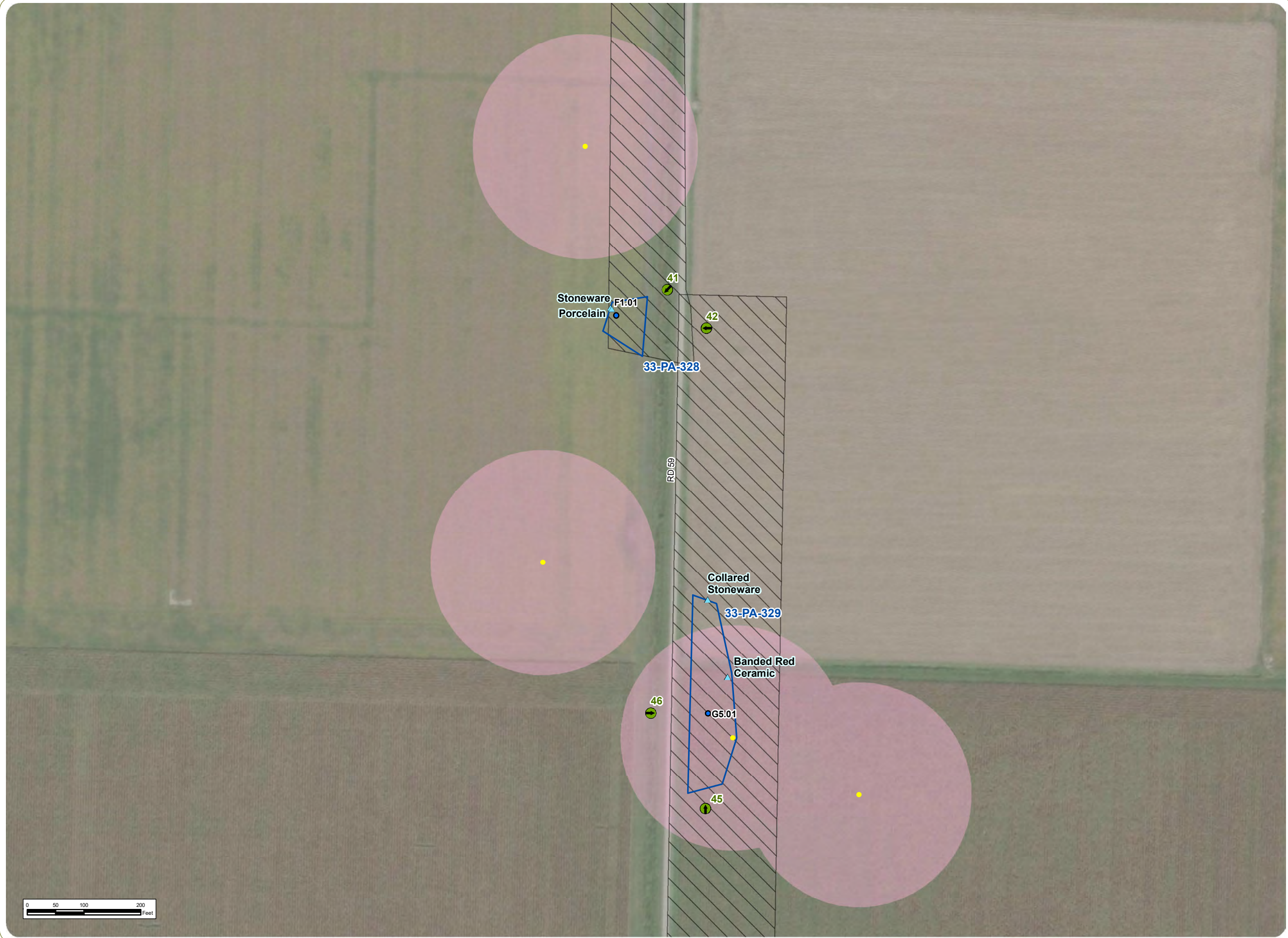


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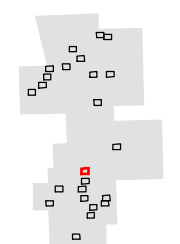
Timber Road IV  
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Figure 7: Archaeological  
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- Map Documented Structure
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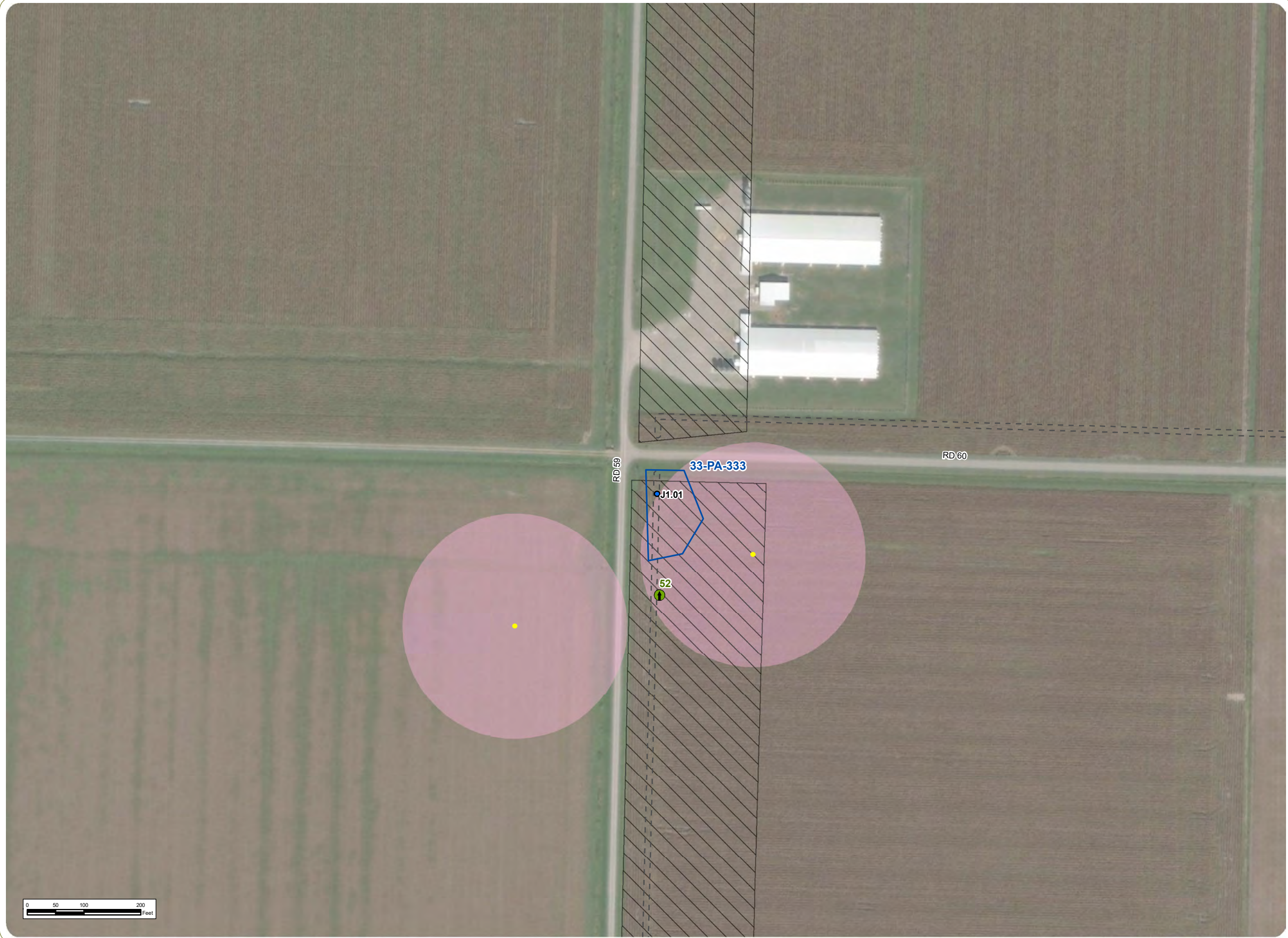
Sheet 14 of 24

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Figure 7: Archaeological  
Site Plans



● Map Documented Structure

Shovel Test

● Historic-Period Artifacts

● Photograph Location

▭ Archaeological Site Boundary

- - - APE for Direct Effects

▨ Pedestrian Surface Survey

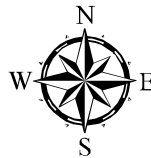
■ Archaeological Sensitivity

▭ Project Area



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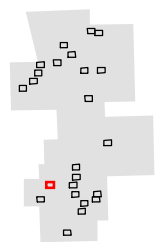
Timber Road IV  
Wind Project

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Paulding County, Ohio

Figure 7: Archaeological  
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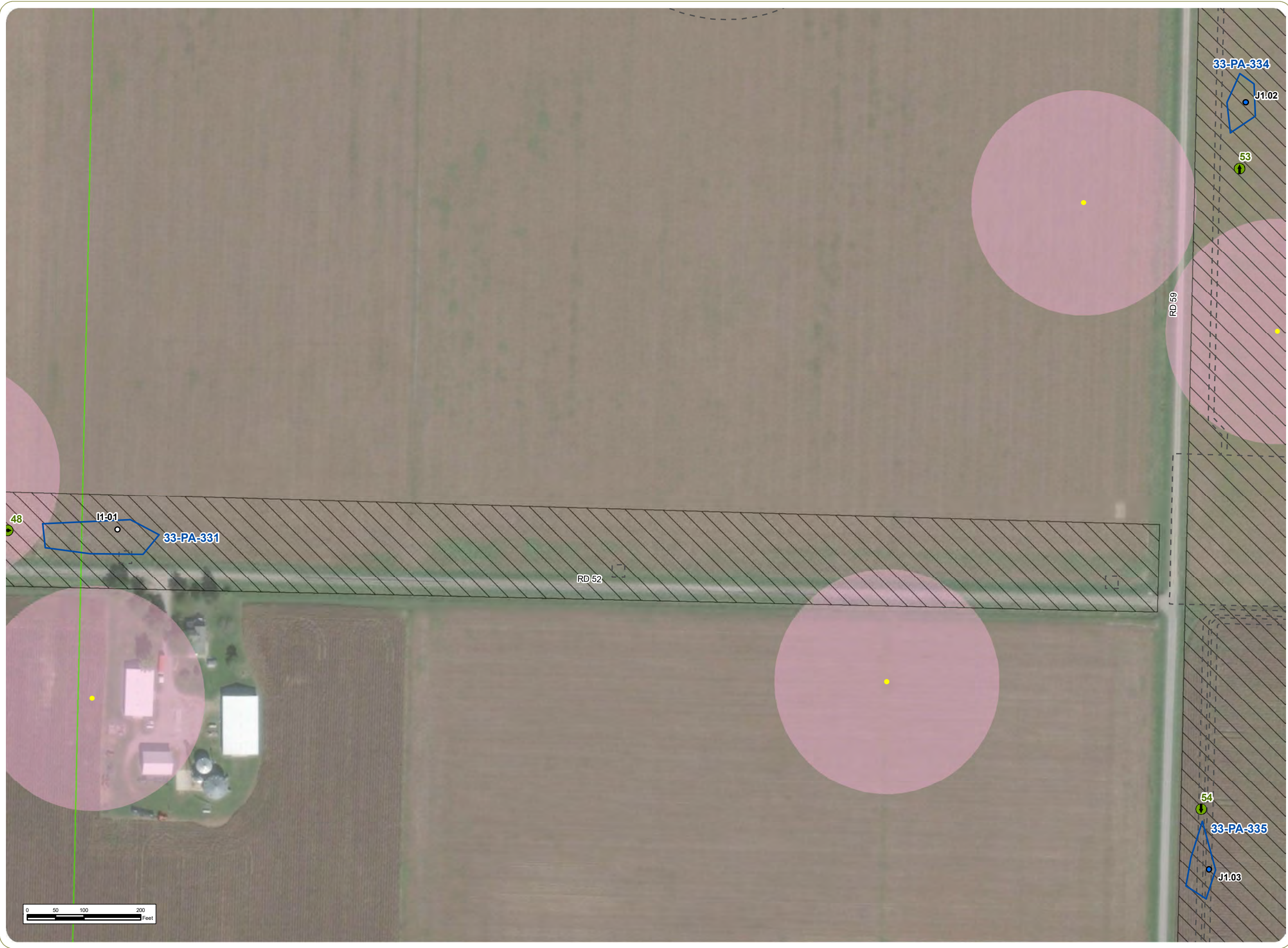


- Map Documented Structure
- Photograph Location
- ▭ Archaeological Site Boundary
- - - APE for Direct Effects
- ▨ Pedestrian Surface Survey
- Previous Archaeology Survey
- Archaeological Sensitivity
- ▭ Project Area



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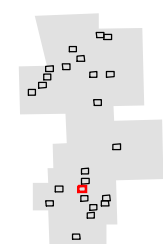


# Timber Road IV Wind Project

Benton, Blue Creek,  
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Figure 7: Archaeological  
Site Plans

- Map Documented Structure
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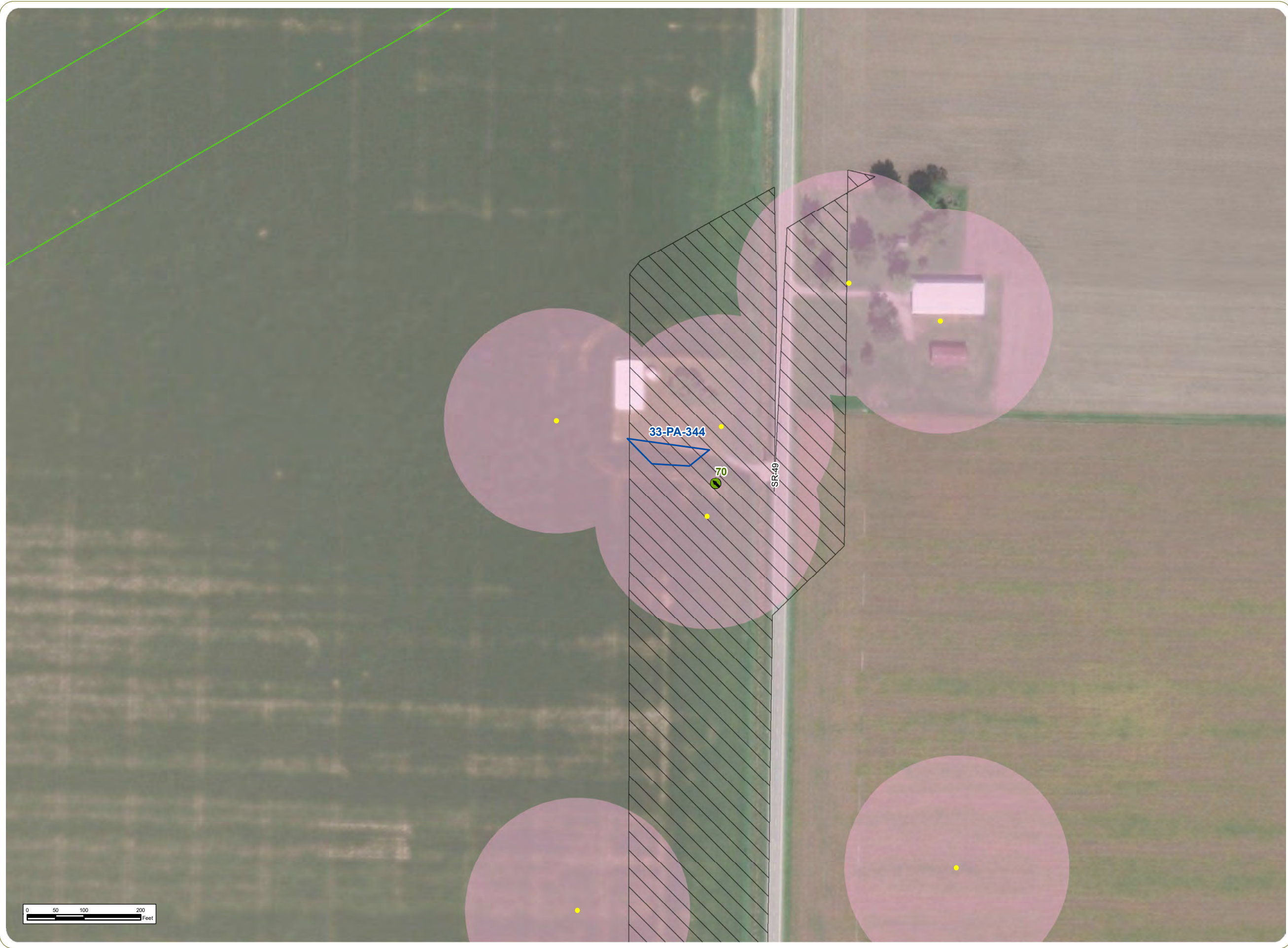


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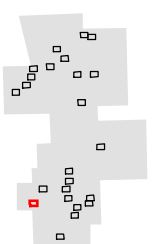
Timber Road IV  
Wind Project

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Figure 7: Archaeological  
Site Plans



- Map Documented Structure
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- ▭ Previous Archaeology Survey
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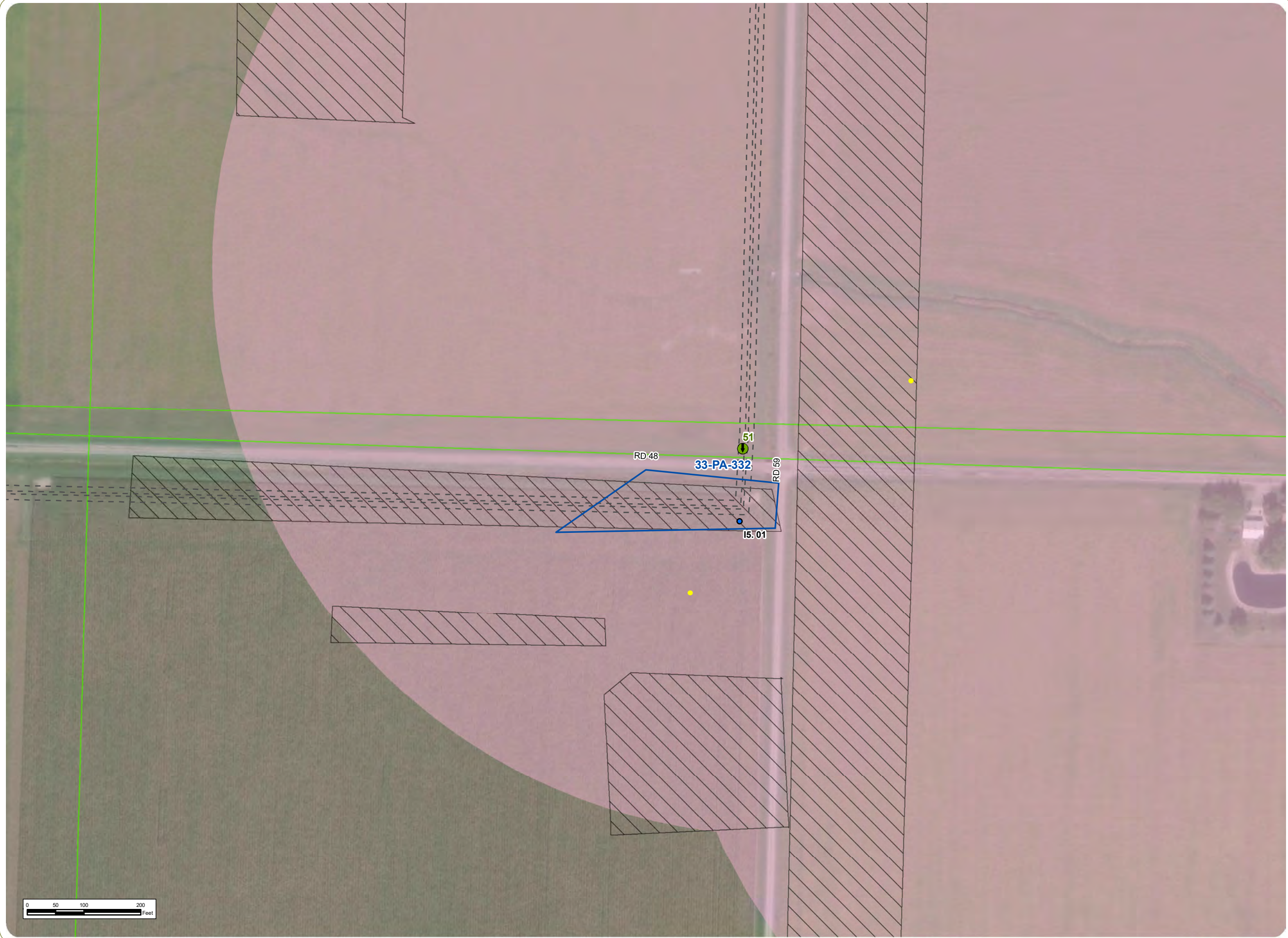
Sheet 18 of 24

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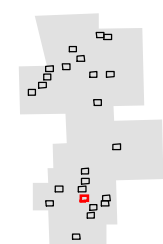
# Timber Road IV Wind Project

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Figure 7: Archaeological  
Site Plans



- Map Documented Structure
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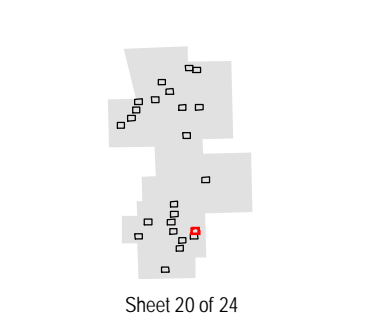
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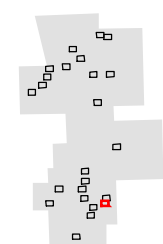
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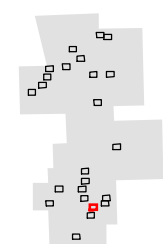
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Figure 7: Archaeological  
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Shovel Test

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- Photograph Location
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Figure 7: Archaeological  
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● Map Documented Structure

Shovel Test

● Historic-Period Artifacts

● Photograph Location

▭ Archaeological Site Boundary

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▭ Pedestrian Surface Survey

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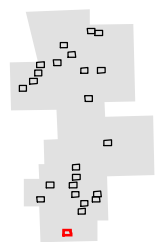
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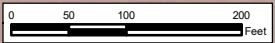


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## Appendix A Qualifications of Principal Personnel



## Patrick J. Heaton, RPA

### Principal, Cultural Resources Services



Patrick Heaton is a Principal and the Director of Cultural Resources at EDR. He is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with more than 20 years of experience managing cultural resources (i.e., archaeological and historic sites) compliance, environmental permitting, and historic preservation projects, and meets the Qualifications for the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (per 36 CFR 61). His primary areas of technical expertise include archaeology, cultural resources management, visual impact assessment, and environmental permitting compliance and strategy, including State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Tribal consultation, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA).

As Director of Cultural Resources, Patrick oversees cultural resources surveys, archaeological investigations, historic preservation planning projects, and develops avoidance and/or mitigation strategies for archaeological sites and historic properties. Mr. Heaton has significant experience with transportation, energy transmission, and utility-scale renewable energy (wind and solar) projects in New York, New England, Ohio, and Maryland.

### education

Master of Arts, Anthropology, New York University, 1999.

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, Hartwick College, 1994.

### registration / certifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), 2000.

Meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 61).

### professional affiliations

Board of Directors, New York Archaeological Council, 2018-present.

Member, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology.

Member, New York State Archaeological Association (NYSAA).

Vice-President, Board of Directors (2014-2016), Preservation Association of Central New York (PACNY).

Village of Fayetteville Historic Preservation Commission (2010-2014).

Executive Board (2006-2007), Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC).

### project experience

Flint Mine Solar, Greene County, NY- Principal-in-Charge for preparation of environmental permitting studies for proposed 1,000 MW solar energy facility pursuing a certificate of environmental compatibility and public need under Article 10 of the New York State Public Service Law. Services have included preparation of an environmental permitting Critical Issues Analysis, siting design support, assistance with Public Involvement Program Plan, preparation of a Preliminary Scoping Statement, Phase IA archaeological investigation, SHPO consultation, wetland delineation, threatened/endangered species habitat assessment, public outreach, stakeholder engagement, and regulatory agency consultation.

### employment history

Principal, Cultural Resources Services, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering and Environmental Services, D.P.C., Syracuse, NY, 2013-present.

Project Manager, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering and Environmental Services, D.P.C., Syracuse, NY, 2010-2013.

Associate, Principal Archaeologist, and Project Manager, John Milner Associates, Inc., Croton-on-Hudson, NY, 2004-2010.

Project Archaeologist, John Milner Associates, Inc., Croton-on-Hudson, NY, 2000-2004.

Graduate Teaching Assistant, Anthropology Department, New York University, New York, NY, 1997-2000.

Research Consultant, Sass Conservation, Inc., Yonkers, NY, 1998-2000.

Field Archaeologist, Various Firms, NY, RI, MA, PA, CT, 1995-1999.



## Patrick J. Heaton, RPA Principal, Cultural Resources Services

Mohawk Solar, Montgomery County, NY- Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager for preparation of environmental permitting studies for proposed 90 MW solar energy facility pursuing a certificate of environmental compatibility and public need under Article 10 of the New York State Public Service Law. Services have included preparation of a Public Involvement Program Plan, Preliminary Scoping Statement, Article 10 Application, Phase IA and IB archaeological and historic resources surveys, wetland reconnaissance, threatened and endangered species habitat assessment, public outreach support, and agency consultation.

Coxsackie Correctional Facility, Greene County, NY- Principal-in-Charge for Phase I-III archaeological site investigation and data recovery, wetland delineations, wetland permitting, threatened and endangered species surveys, Incidental Take Permit, and preparation of a habitat conservation plan for a proposed 8-acre Training Facility. Directed archaeological field investigations, artifact analysis, and technical report for a Pre-Contact Native American archaeological site resulting in the recovery of approximately 7,000 artifacts. On behalf of the New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS) and Office of General Services (OGS), coordinated agency and stakeholder consultation pursuant to Section 14.09 of the New York State Historic Preservation Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with the New York State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Environmental Conservation, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians, and Delaware Nation.

South Fork Export Cable, On-shore Transmission Line & Substation Facilities, Suffolk County, NY- Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager for State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) consultation, Phase I archaeological survey, historic-architectural resources survey, and Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) as part of consultant team with AECOM and VHB in support of an New York State Public Service Law Article VII application for a 138kV underground transmission line and new substation associated with a proposed 90-MW offshore wind energy project.

South Fork Wind Farm, Outer Continental Shelf, Rhode Island-Massachusetts Wind Energy Lease Area- Technical Director for historic resources visual effects analysis in support of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) review for a proposed 90-MW offshore wind energy project.

Interstate 81 (I-81) Viaduct Project, Archaeological Assessment, City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY- Technical Director for Phase IA Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and Phase IB shovel testing survey conducted to help support Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act consultation and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review as part of a consultant team with Parsons and AKRF, Inc. on behalf of the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) for the replacement of approximately 5 miles of elevated highways (NYSDOT PIN 3501.60). Coordinated State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) consultation and assisted with public outreach events/meetings and preparation.

Interstate 81 (I-81) Viaduct Project, Visual Impact Assessment, City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY- Project Manager for Visual Impact Assessment in accordance with Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) standards conducted to help support NEPA review as part of a consultant team with Parsons, AKRF, Inc., and TWMLA for the replacement of approximately 5 miles of elevated highways (NYSDOT PIN 3501.60).

Block Island Wind Farm, Block Island, RI- Assisted with management and preparation of VIA for the first offshore wind farm constructed in the United States. Block Island Wind Farm includes 5 wind turbines and is a 30 MW facility located 3 miles off Block Island in the Atlantic Ocean. Project role included field photography, coordination of visual impact analyses, and technical report writing.

Village of Mohawk Water Wells, Herkimer County, NY- Principal-in-Charge for archaeological monitoring of excavation/construction of water wells within a 1.2-acre parcel being redeveloped with storm-resilient municipal and utility infrastructure. Monitoring conducted as part of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act consultation for the New York Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

City of Oneida Storm Recovery Project, City of Oneida, Madison County, NY- Principal-in-Charge for archaeological investigations, construction monitoring, SWPPP preparation, and SWPPP inspections for demolition of 154 structures in the City of Oneida. Phase I archaeological survey/testing and construction monitoring during construction activities as part of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act compliance for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA; HMGP Project #4031-0035).

Great Bay Solar I, Somerset County, MD- Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager for environmental permitting studies in support of Maryland Public Service Commission review for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN), including preparation of an Environmental Review Document (ERD), wetland delineations, visual Assessment, Phase I archaeological survey, Phase II archaeological site investigation, historic resources assessment, rare plant survey, wetland permitting, and local permitting for a proposed 100 MW solar energy project located on 800-acres.

Solar Development Project (Private Client), Worcester County, MD- Principal-in-Charge for environmental permitting studies in support of an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) from the Maryland Public Service Commission, including preparation of an Environmental



## Patrick J. Heaton, RPA Principal, Cultural Resources Services

Review Document (ERD), wetland delineation and permitting, threatened/endangered species habitat assessment) and cultural (archaeological and historic) resources studies for a proposed 100 MW solar energy project located on 900-acres.

Walton River Gas Main HDD, Delaware County, NY- Principal-in-Charge for Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II archaeological site investigations for a proposed gas main adjacent to the West Branch of the Delaware River.

Beaver Road Industrial Park, Monroe County, NY- Principal-in-Charge for Phase 1B archaeological investigations for a 49-acre parcel.

Onondaga Creekwalk Phase II, City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY- Principal-in-Charge for environmental permitting services and cultural resources surveys as part of a consultant team with C&S Engineers for the a 2.2-mile recreational trail along Onondaga Creek (NYSDOT PIN 355.14). Services provided as part of coordinated SEQRA/NEPA review included: preparation of a Section 106 Project Submittal Package; Phase 1 Archaeological and Historic Resources Surveys; rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) species assessments; Section 4(f) Consultation correspondence; and, the environmental portions of a NYSDOT Design Approval Document.

Term Contract for Bridge Rehabilitation, New York State Thruway Authority (NYSTA), Western New York- Principal-in-charge for environmental and cultural resources services to support environmental permitting as part of consultant team with Stantec for NYSTA bridge rehabilitation projects. Services include: preparation of Section 106 Project Submittal Packages; Phase 1A Archaeological Assessments and/or Phase 1 Archaeological Surveys; wetland reconnaissance and/or delineations; rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) species assessments; Section 4(f) Consultation correspondence; and, the environmental portions of Design Approval Documents.

Onondaga Lake Parkway/NY Route 370, City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY- Principal-in-Charge for environmental permitting studies as part of coordinated SEQRA/NEPA review as part of a consultant team with Lochner for the reconstruction and safety improvements of 2-mile parkway (NYSDOT PIN 3287.17). Services include wetland delineation and permitting, rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) species assessments, groundwater modeling, historic landscape inventory, and visual impact assessment.

Arkwright Summit Wind Farm, Chautauqua County, NY- Project Manager for environmental permitting for a proposed 36-turbine, 78-megawatt (MW) wind energy facility and associated 3-mile generator lead line. Services include managing review under New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), including Lead Agency coordination, preparation of Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS), Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), Visual Impact Assessment, shadow flicker analysis, supplemental Phase 1B Archaeological Survey, Historic Resources Assessment, and preparation of Joint Application for Permit for wetland permitting for submission to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC).

Cassadaga Wind Farm, Chautauqua County, NY- Technical Director for Phase 1 Archaeological Survey, Historic Resources Survey, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) consultation, and Visual Impact Assessment in support of Article 10 Application to the New York State Board on Electrical Generating Siting and the Environment for a proposed 70 wind turbine, 126 MW wind energy facility.

Baron Winds Project, Steuben County, NY- Technical Director for Phase 1 Archaeological Survey, Historic Resources Survey, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) consultation in support of Article 10 Application to the New York State Board on Electrical Generating Siting and the Environment for a proposed (up to) 300 MW wind energy project with up to 80 wind turbines.

North Carolina Wind Energy Lease Areas, NC- Project Manager for a visual assessment conducted as part of a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Environmental Assessment for the North Carolina Wind Energy Area. Commissioned by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and ICF, EDR's visual assessment included identification of visually sensitive sites (e.g., historic sites), field photography, and the production of daytime and nighttime photo simulations demonstrating the potential visibility and visual impact of offshore meteorological towers. This project also included the production of time-lapse videos showing the towers visual impact over an 18-hour period.

Emerging Technology & Entrepreneurship Complex (ETEC), University at Albany, Albany County, NY- Principal-in-Charge for SEQRA review, including preparation of a Scoping Document, Supplement Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS), Phase 1B Archaeological Survey, Visual Assessment, FEIS, SEQRA Findings Statement, and coordination of traffic study (by sub-consultant) on behalf of the State University Construction Fund (SUCF) for a 12-acre site proposed for new academic building on the New York State Office of General Services (OGS) Harriman Campus.

Amherst State Park Pedestrian Improvements Project, Town of Amherst, Erie County, NY- Technical Director for a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey, SHPO consultation, and development of archaeological site avoidance measures for a proposed 1-mile multi-use/pedestrian trail.



## Patrick J. Heaton, RPA Principal, Cultural Resources Services

Seneca Bus Facility, Rochester Genesee Regional Transit Authority (RGRTA), Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, NY- Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager for preparation of Phase 1 Archaeological Survey and wetland reconnaissance as part of consultant team with AKRF, Inc. in support of NEPA review of 1-acre transit facility.

West River Greenway Trail, Grand Island, NY- Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager for a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey and visual renderings as part of consultant team with C&S Engineers, Inc. for a proposed 8-mile multi-use/pedestrian trail along the Niagara River.

American Packaging Facility, Town of Chili, Monroe County, NY- Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager for preparation of Phase 1 Archaeological Survey and SHPO consultation for a proposed 35-acre commercial/light industrial facility.

Interstate 690 (I-690) Teall Avenue & Beech Street Interchange, City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY- Project Manager and Technical Director for Visual Assessment and Archaeological Resources Screening as part of National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) review and Section 106 consultation as part of a consultant team with Parsons and AKRF, Inc. on behalf of the NYSDOT for a bridge replacement and intersection improvement of 0.5-mile elevated highway.

Canalways Trail, City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY- Technical Director for Section 106 Project Submittal Package and Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment as part of a consultant team with CHA for the design and construction of a 2.7-mile recreational trail along the shoreline of Onondaga Lake (NYSDOT PIN 3950.49).

Penn Forest Wind Farm, Carbon County, PA- Project Manager for preliminary visual assessment, visual fieldwork, viewshed analysis, visual simulations, and preparation of public outreach materials for proposed 40-turbine wind energy facility.

Stiles Brook Wind Farm, Towns of Windham and Grafton, VT- Project Manager for preliminary visual assessment, visual fieldwork, viewshed analysis, visual simulations, and preparation of public outreach materials for proposed 30-turbine wind energy facility.

Substation Relocation, Village of Mohawk, Herkimer County, NY- Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager for Phase 1 Archaeological Survey conducted as part of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act consultation for a proposed 1.2-acre substation relocation project. Project sponsored by New York Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Highway Garage, Town of Nichols, Tioga County, NY- Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager for Phase 1 Archaeological Survey conducted as part of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act consultation for a 7.0-acre site proposed for relocation of a municipal highway garage. Project sponsored by New York Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR) and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Jericho Rise Wind Farm, Franklin County, NY- Technical Director for Phase 1B archaeological survey, historic resources survey and effects analysis, and SHPO consultation in support of SEQRA review and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers wetland permitting for a proposed 37 wind turbine, 78 MW wind energy facility.

Liverpool Village Cemetery Restoration Plan, Village of Liverpool, Onondaga County, NY- Principal-in-Charge for a historic landscape preservation planning and restoration project, associated NYS Consolidated Funding Application (CFA), and public outreach for a 6-acre cemetery listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Cumberland Bay State Park, Camping Area Comfort Station Replacements, Clinton County, NY- Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager for Phase 1 Archaeological Survey for proposed comfort station replacements in a state park on Lake Champlain. Services provided as part of a consultant team with Beardsley Architects & Engineers, D.P.C. for a Term Services Agreement with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP).

Montezuma Heritage Park & Giardina Park, Town of Montezuma, Cayuga County, NY- Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager for Phase 1A Archaeological Resources Surveys in support of historic preservation planning for a proposed 168-acre heritage park that interprets archaeological remains of the Erie and Cayuga-Seneca Canals and an additional 16-acre town park.

Main Street Campus Improvements, Rochester Genesee Regional Transit Authority (RGRTA), City of Rochester, Monroe County, NY- Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager for preparation of Phase 1B Archaeological Survey in support of NEPA review of 3-acre transit facility.



## Patrick J. Heaton, RPA Principal, Cultural Resources Services

School of Pharmacy, Binghamton University, Village of Johnson City, Broome County, NY- Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager for SEQRA review (including preparation of a Full Environmental Assessment Form, or EAF) and Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment on behalf of the State University Construction Fund (SUCF) for a 5.5-acre site proposed for new academic building.

Maxwell Field Streambank Stabilization Project, City of Oneida, Madison County, NY- Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager for Phase 1 Archaeological Survey for 0.3-acre streambank stabilization project.

Chain Works District Redevelopment Project, City of Ithaca, Tompkins County, NY- Principal-in-Charge for preparation of Phase 1A Archaeological Survey in support of SEQRA review of 95-acre historic industrial site proposed for redevelopment.

Central Hudson Gas & Electric W-H & G Transmission Lines, Ulster County & Dutchess County, NY- Technical Director for SHPO consultation, archaeological surveys, and visual impact studies in support of NYS Public Service Commission Part 102 Applications for the refurbishment of a 13-mile transmission-line and an 11-mile transmission line.

Coye Hill Wind Farm, Tolland County, CT- Project Manager for Natural Resources Impact Evaluation Report and consultation with the Connecticut SHPO in support of Petition for a Declaratory Ruling from the Connecticut Siting Council for proposed 4-turbine, 12 MW wind energy project.

NFG Dunkirk Pipeline, Chautauqua County, NY- Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager for SHPO consultation and Phase 1A/1B Archaeological Surveys in support of NYS Public Service Commission Article VII Application for a proposed 9-mile natural gas pipeline.

Orleans County Transit Facility, Rochester Genesee Regional Transit Authority (RGRTA), Orleans County, NY- Project Manager for preparation of Phase 1A Archaeological Survey in support of NEPA review of proposed 2-acre bus storage/service facility.

Great Bay Wind Project, Somerset County, MD- Project Manager for preparation of cultural resources surveys, consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), and Visual Impact Assessment for a proposed 35-turbine, 100 MW wind energy project. Services provided in support of Maryland Public Service Commission review for a CPCN and Section 106 consultation as part of NEPA review by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in association with Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act take permit review.

Onondaga Lake West Revitalization Area, Village of Solvay, Onondaga County, NY- Project Manager for preparation of Phase 1 cultural resources surveys of 400-acre brownfield area and proposed streetscape improvements.

Van Dyke Road Substation, Albany County, NY- Technical Director for Visual Impact Assessment and Phase 1 archaeological survey for a proposed 4.3-acre substation site and 1.6-mile underground transmission duct bank.

Batavia Senior Housing Project, Genesee County, NY- Project Manager for Phase 1 Archaeological Survey and prepared Phase 2 Archaeological Site Investigation Work Plan for a 13.5-acre site proposed for development as a senior housing facility.

Copenhagen Wind Project, Lewis County, NY- Technical Director for preparation of Phase 1A/1B Archaeological Survey and Historic Resources Survey, New York SHPO consultation, Visual Impact Assessment, and prepared sections of Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and FEIS as part of SEQRA review for proposed 47-turbine, approximately 79 MW wind energy project.

Black Oak Wind Farm, Tompkins County, NY- Technical Director for Phase 1A Cultural Resources Survey, Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis, and SHPO consultation in support of SEQRA review for a proposed 7-wind turbine, 14-MW wind energy project.

Downtown Syracuse Commercial Historic District, City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY- Project Manager for preparation of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination and Multiple Property Documentation Form on behalf of the Downtown Committee of Syracuse, Inc. for a proposed 21-acre historic district. The nomination was approved by the National Park Service and listed on the NRHP on May 7, 2013.

Chittenango Landing Dry Dock Complex Cultural Landscape Report, Town of Sullivan, Madison County, NY- Project Manager for preparation of Part 1 of a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) on behalf of the Chittenango Landing Canal Boat Museum for a 6-acre historic site/museum listed on the NRHP. The interpretive site includes a 19<sup>th</sup>-century dry dock complex and associated buildings located on the Erie Canal.

Aquidneck Island Reliability Project, Newport, RI- Technical Director for visual fieldwork, visual simulations, and report preparation for a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) for the proposed upgrade of approximately 4.4 miles of National Grid 69 kV transmission line to 115 kV.



## Patrick J. Heaton, RPA Principal, Cultural Resources Services

Mary Cariola Children's Center, Town of Henrietta, Monroe County, NY- Project Manager for a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey conducted as part of SEQRA review for a proposed residential facility for disabled children located on 1.3-acres.

Central Hudson Gas & Electric A & C Transmission Lines, Dutchess County, NY- Technical Director for SHPO consultation, Phase 1 Archaeological Survey, and Visual Impact Assessment in support of Article VII application for the rebuild of 11 miles of 115 kV transmission lines.

Indian Point Energy Center (IPEC), Westchester County, NY- On behalf of Scenic Hudson, Inc., and Riverkeeper, coordinated preparation of visual simulations and Visual Impact Assessment for a proposed closed-cycle cooling (CCC) system at a nuclear energy facility.

Scioto Ridge Wind Farm, Hardin & Logan Counties, OH- Prepared Cultural Resources Survey Work Plans in support of Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) Certificate Application for proposed wind energy project with up to 176 wind turbines and a generating capacity of up to 300 MW.

School of Medical & Biological Sciences, University at Buffalo, City of Buffalo, Erie County, NY- Project Manager for SEQRA process on behalf of the State University Construction Fund, including preparation of DEIS and support studies (Visual Assessment, Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment, and Historic Resources Impact Assessment), conducted SEQRA public hearing, preparation of FEIS, and SEQRA Findings Statement for a proposed ~600,000 gross square foot medical/educational facility located on the University at Buffalo's Downtown Campus.

Wild Meadows Wind Project, Grafton & Merrimack Counties, NH- Technical Director for visual fieldwork/photography and presented visual resources analyses and simulations at public open houses conducted in support of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) consultation for a proposed 37-turbine, 74 MW wind energy project.

Loveless Farms, Town of Skaneateles in Onondaga County, NY- Technical Director for Phase 1 Archaeological Survey and Visual Impact Assessment in support of SEQRA review for a proposed 18-lot subdivision located on 47-acres.

White Pine Commerce Park, Town of Clay, Onondaga County, NY- Project Manager for Phase 1 Archaeological Survey and SHPO consultation for Onondaga County Industrial Development Authority (OCIDA) in support of SEQRA review for a 300-acre parcel and 4-mile sewer line.

Empire Brewing Company Farmstead Brewery, Town of Cazenovia, Madison County, NY- Project Manager for visual assessment, viewshed analyses, visual simulations, and analysis of visual effects on NRHP-listed properties as part of SEQRA review for a proposed craft brewery.

Wilcox Estates, Town of Barton in Tioga County, NY- Project Manager for a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey as part of SEQRA review for a proposed 32-lot subdivision located on 20-acres.

Barcelona Water Improvement District, Town of Westfield in Chautauqua County, NY- Project Manager and Technical Director for a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey as part of Section 106 of the NHPA review for a 4-mile long public water system located in the hamlet of Barcelona.

Village of Danforth Historic Resources Survey, Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY- Project Manager for development of public outreach strategy, historic resource inventory forms, and visual field guide to enable community volunteers to conduct a Neighborhood Historic Resource Survey and NRHP eligibility evaluation of over 300 buildings for the City of Syracuse Bureau of Planning and Sustainability.

Student Life Center, SUNY Cortland, City of Cortland, Cortland County, NY- Project Manager for SEQRA process on behalf of the State University Construction Fund, including preparation of DEIS, support studies (including, Visual Impact Assessment, Phase 1A Cultural Resources Survey, and Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment), FEIS and SEQRA Findings Statement for proposed recreational athletic facility.

Newfield Covered Bridge, Town of Newfield, Tompkins County, NY- Project Manager for preparation of a Phase 1A Cultural Resources Survey for a NRHP-listed historic bridge rehabilitation (NYSDOT PIN 37550).

Owasco River Greenway Trail, City of Auburn & Town of Fleming, Cayuga County, NY- Technical Director for Phase 1A Cultural Resources Survey for a proposed 8.4-mile-multi-modal recreational trail (NYSDOT Project 375557).

Niagara Falls Underground Railroad Heritage Area Management Plan, Niagara County, NY- Cultural resources specialist for preparation of a Heritage Area Management Plan (HAMP) authorized under Section 35.05 of the New York State Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Law to identify and encourage heritage tourism opportunities related to the Underground Railroad in the Niagara Falls vicinity. *ASLA Award for Historic Preservation.*

Seneca Park Zoo Parking Lot Expansion, City of Rochester & Town of Irondequoit, Monroe County, NY- Project Manager for a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey in support of SEQRA review on behalf of Monroe County Parks Department for a 1.5-acre parcel.



## Patrick J. Heaton, RPA

### Principal, Cultural Resources Services

Crown City Wind Project, Cortland County, NY- Technical Director for Cultural Resources Survey, Visual Impact Assessment, and prepared DEIS sections as part of SEQRA review for proposed 44-turbine, approximately 71 MW wind energy project.

Buckeye II Wind Project, Champaign County, OH- Technical Director for Visual Impact Assessment for a proposed 56-turbine, 140 MW wind energy project in support of an Application for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need to the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB).

Monticello Hills Wind Project, Otsego County, NY- Project Manager for SEQRA process and preparation of permitting support studies (including Full Environmental Assessment Form, Visual Impact Assessment, wetland delineation, shadow-flicker analysis, Phase 1A Cultural Resources Survey, Historic Resources Survey, and Phase 1B Archaeological Survey) for a proposed six-turbine, 18 MW wind energy project.

South Mountain Wind Project, Delaware County, NY- Project Manager for preparation of environmental permitting studies in support of SEQRA review (including wetland delineation, threatened and endangered species habitat assessment, and timber rattlesnake survey) for a proposed community-scale wind energy project.

Smokey Avenue Wind Project, Otsego County, NY- Project Manager for preparation of environmental permitting studies in support of SEQRA review (including Shadow Flicker Analysis, ballooning fieldwork and visibility study, and Phase 1A Cultural Resources Survey) for proposed community-scale wind energy project.

Roaring Brook Wind Power Project, Lewis County, NY- Technical Director for supplemental/addendum Phase 1B Archaeological Survey in association with project layout revisions for a proposed 79MW wind energy project.

Sackets Harbor Battlefield National Historic Landmark (NHL) Nomination, Jefferson County, NY- Prepared sections of NHL nomination and Battlefield Preservation Plan for the 260-acre War of 1812 battlefield in Sackets Harbor, under a grant from the American Battlefield Protection Program of the National Park Service.

Warren Hull Family Home & Farmstead, Erie County, NY- Coordinated preparation of graphic displays for cultural landscape historic overview and treatment plan to support restoration of the landscape at a ca. 1825 landmark house museum.

Long Island - New York City Offshore Wind Project, Queens, Nassau, & Suffolk Counties, NY- Project Manager for preparation of visual simulations, web-based presentation, and associated visualization services for a proposed 350 MW offshore wind energy project located in the Atlantic Ocean approximately 13-miles off the coast.

Allegany Wind Power Project, Cattaraugus County, NY- Technical Director for supplemental/addendum Phase 1B Archaeological Survey in association with review of construction plans by New York SHPO for a proposed 29-turbine, 72.5 MW wind energy project.

Horse Creek Wind Farm, Jefferson County, NY- Technical Director for a Visual Impact Assessment, including viewshed analysis, field work, photographic simulations, and VIA report for a proposed 50-turbine, 100 MW wind energy project.

Tioga Downs Wastewater Improvement Project, Tioga County, NY- Project Manager for a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey and Phase 2 Archaeological Site Investigation of a pre-contact Native American archaeological site for a wastewater treatment facility and 0.5-mile water line.

Collegetown Terrace, Tompkins County, NY- Served as Lead Agency's consultant for SEQRA review and prepared FEIS on behalf of the City of Ithaca Planning & Development Board for a 16-acre, 1,260-unit student housing project.

Big Savage 138 kV Generator Lead, Allegany County, MD- Technical Director for Visual Impact Assessment and Cultural Resources Assessment for Maryland Public Service Commission CPCN review of a proposed 7-mile transmission line.

Marble River Wind Project, Clinton County, NY- Technical Director for cultural resources and visual impacts analyses for SEQRA permitting review of a revised layout for a 74-wind turbine, 222 MW wind energy project.

Amherst State Park Veterans Memorial, Erie County, NY- Project Manager for a Phase 1B Archaeological Survey for a proposed veterans' memorial and 1,500-foot footpath in Amherst State Park.

Timber Road II Wind Project, Paulding County, OH- Technical Director for a Visual Impact Assessment for a 109-turbine, 150 MW wind energy project in support of an Application for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need submitted to the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB).



## Patrick J. Heaton, RPA Principal, Cultural Resources Services

Hardscrabble Wind Power Project, Herkimer County, NY- Technical Director for supplemental Phase 1B Archaeological Survey, construction monitoring, and compliance with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers/SHPO Memorandum of Agreement for a 37-turbine, 74 MW wind energy project.

Benson Mines Meteorological Tower, St. Lawrence County, NY- Technical Director for visual assessment, ballooning fieldwork, and visual simulations in accordance with the Adirondack Park Agency (APA) Visual Analysis Methodology for a proposed 160-foot meteorological tower.

Deerfield Wind Power Project, Bennington County, VT- Prepared sections of Supplemental DEIS for a 15-turbine, 30 MW wind energy project located in the Green Mountain National Forest, as part of NEPA review on behalf of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Forest Service.

115 kV Line, Lighthouse Hill to Coffeen Street, National Grid, Oswego & Jefferson Counties, NY- Prepared visual impact assessment portion of Part 102 Report for a 40-mile 115 kV transmission line maintenance and refurbishment project.

Eastover Road Substation & Tap Line, National Grid, Town of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, NY- Ballooning/visual impact assessment fieldwork for a proposed 6.4-acre 230/115 kV substation and 0.75-mile 155 kV tap line.

Master Agreement for Class III Cultural Resources Services, Wyoming Department of Transportation, (Principal Investigator: 2018-2020)- Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager for the Master Agreement, overseeing numerous Class III inventories statewide in support of transportation infrastructure projects. To date, projects have been completed in Big Horn, Converse, Fremont, Hot Springs, Park, and Washakie Counties under this master agreement.

Bates Creek Cultural Resources Inventory Project, Albany, Carbon, Converse, & Natrona Counties, WY (Project Manager & Principal in Charge: 2017)- Principal-in-Charge and Project Manager for Class III Inventory in support of Section 106 compliance for proposed range improvements for the Bureau of Land Management, Casper Field Office.

Collegetown Terrace SEQRA, City of Ithaca, NY- Served as Lead Agency's consultant for SEQRA review and prepared FEIS on behalf of the City of Ithaca Planning & Development Board for a 16-acre, 1,260-unit student housing project.

### publications/presentations

Presenter. *It's a Brave New World: Online Consultation with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)*. 2015 New York State Wetlands Forum Conference, Syracuse, NY. April 2015.

Poster Presentation. *The Effect of Larger Rotor Diameters and Taller Hub Heights on Shadow Flicker Impacts*. 2013 American Wind Energy Association (AWEA) Wind Conference, Chicago, IL. May 2013.

Presenter. *Cultural Heritage Planning: History as a Marketable Asset*. Annual Conference of the New York Upstate Chapter of the American Planning Association, Corning, NY. September 2012.

Presenter. *Use of Visualization Techniques and Computer Graphics to Address the Visibility and Appearance of Off-shore Wind Projects*. 2011 AWEA Offshore Wind Conference, Baltimore, MD. October 2011.

Heaton, Patrick J., J. Sanderson Stevens, L.E. Branch-Raymer, & J. Wettstaed. 2010. *Archaeological Investigations of an Early Farmstead Site in Shelby County, Indiana*. *Indiana Archaeology* 5(2):74-95.

Heaton, Patrick J. 2003. *The Rural Settlement History of the Hector Backbone*. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 32:19-28.

Heaton, Patrick J. 2003. *Farmsteads and Finances in the Finger Lakes: Using Archival Sources in a GIS Database*. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 32:29-44.

Six, Janet, Patrick J. Heaton, Susan Malin-Boyce, & James A. Delle. 2003. *The Artifact Assemblage from the Finger Lakes National Forest Archaeology Project*. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 32:79-94.

Delle, James A., & Patrick J. Heaton. 2003. *The Hector Backbone: A Quiescent Landscape of Conflict*. *Historical Archaeology* 37(3):93-110.



Patrick J. Heaton, RPA  
Principal, Cultural Resources Services

Heaton, Patrick J. 2000. Book review of *Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-Century Domestic Site Archaeology in New York State*, edited by John P. Hart and Charles L. Fisher, New York State Museum Bulletin No. 495, Albany, NY, 2000. Published in *Northeast Anthropology* 60:93-94.

## Appendix B Ohio Historic Preservation Office Correspondence



In response, reply to:  
2018-PAU-33658

April 4, 2018

Patrick Heaton  
Environmental Design and Research  
217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1000  
Syracuse, NY 13202

Re: Timber Road IV Wind Farm and Transmission Line Project  
Paulding County, Ohio

Dear Mr. Heaton,

This is in response to your correspondence submitted by email on April 3, 2018, regarding the above referenced project. The comments of the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are submitted in accordance with provisions of Ohio Revised Code 149.53 requesting cooperation among state agencies in the preservation of historic properties, Ohio Administrative Code 4906-17-08(D1-D3), and with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 [36 CFR 800]).

The correspondence presents a detailed description of the Phase I Archaeological Survey Work Plan for the Timber Road IV Wind Project. This phase of construction for Timber Road will add between 36 and 44 turbines within an area of approximately 22,000 acres. The SHPO has reviewed and approves the Phase I Archaeological Survey Work Plan for the Timber Road IV Wind Project. In our opinion the planned archaeological survey work can be implemented immediately.

The design of the archaeological survey work plan begins with the development of an archaeology sensitivity model and focuses on areas of high probability for identifying prehistoric and historic-era archaeological sites. The primary attribute for delineating areas of high probability for prehistoric sites is distance of less than 300 m to a stream or wetland which shows evidence from geography, topology, and mapping as remaining relatively unchanged by channelization, ditching, or straightening in the past two hundred years. The primary attribute for delineating areas of high probability for historic-era sites is distance of less than 60 m to a Map Documented Structure. The SHPO agrees that these distances provide a well-supported basis for conducting the survey.

Figure 3 shows the archaeological survey work plan and high probability areas. It is the opinion of the SHPO that the work plan includes a reasonable sample of turbine locations. These are locations where there will be a good deal of ground disturbance. We agree with the premise that not exceeding the standard interval spacing for pedestrian walk-over and shovel testing is preferable to substantially increasing the interval to cover more ground.

Patrick Heaton  
April 4, 2018  
Page 2

Any questions concerning this matter should be addressed to David Snyder at (614) 298-2000, between the hours of 8 am. to 5 pm. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



David Snyder, Ph.D., Archaeology Reviews Manager  
Resource Protection and Review

DMS/ds





In response, reply to:  
2015-PAU-33658

August 7, 2018

Ray Strom  
Ohio Power Siting Board  
180 East Broad Street  
Columbus, OH 43215-3793

Re: Paulding Wind Farm IV (aka Timber Road Wind Farm IV), 18-0091-EL-BGN  
Paulding County, Ohio

Dear Mr. Strom,

This is in response to Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) correspondence submitted July 10, 2018, regarding the above referenced project. The comments of the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are submitted in accordance with provisions of Ohio Revised Code 149.53 requesting cooperation among state agencies in the preservation of historic properties, Ohio Administrative Code 4906-17-08(D1-D3), and with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 [36 CFR 800]).

The correspondence presents an application providing the detailed description of the Phase IV construction plans for the expansion the Paulding Wind Farm (Timber Road Wind Farm). Beginning in 2012 the SHPO began reviewing this wind farm under the Timber Road Wind Farm name. Please let us know if we should now refer to this project as the Paulding Wind Farm.

The SHPO has in the past six months reviewed the field work designs for planned Archaeological and History-Architecture surveys. There is much work to do to compile information on cultural resources, evaluate the significance of the resources, and complete consultation that includes the OPSB, SHPO, and applicant in considering the effects of the wind farm expansion on significant cultural resources. The application presents a coordinated approach which gives us confidence that the necessary information will be compiled, assembled, and reviewed within the project's timeline and that the review can be completed prior to reaching the initiation of construction.

Ray Strom  
August 7, 2018  
Page 2

Any questions concerning this matter should be addressed to Joy Williams or David Snyder at (614) 298-2000, between the hours of 8 am. to 5 pm. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



David Snyder, Ph.D., Archaeology Reviews Manager  
Resource Protection and Review

DMS/ds (serial number 1074770)\

xc: Patrick Heaton, EDR (by email)

Attachments: SHPO correspondence approving work plans for Archaeological and History-Architecture surveys.



In response, reply to:  
2018-PAU-33658

April 4, 2018

Patrick Heaton  
Environmental Design and Research  
217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1000  
Syracuse, NY 13202

Re: Timber Road IV Wind Farm and Transmission Line Project  
Paulding County, Ohio

Dear Mr. Heaton,

This is in response to your correspondence submitted by email on April 3, 2018, regarding the above referenced project. The comments of the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are submitted in accordance with provisions of Ohio Revised Code 149.53 requesting cooperation among state agencies in the preservation of historic properties, Ohio Administrative Code 4906-17-08(D1-D3), and with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 [36 CFR 800]).

The correspondence presents a detailed description of the Phase I Archaeological Survey Work Plan for the Timber Road IV Wind Project. This phase of construction for Timber Road will add between 36 and 44 turbines within an area of approximately 22,000 acres. The SHPO has reviewed and approves the Phase I Archaeological Survey Work Plan for the Timber Road IV Wind Project. In our opinion the planned archaeological survey work can be implemented immediately.

The design of the archaeological survey work plan begins with the development of an archaeology sensitivity model and focuses on areas of high probability for identifying prehistoric and historic-era archaeological sites. The primary attribute for delineating areas of high probability for prehistoric sites is distance of less than 300 m to a stream or wetland which shows evidence from geography, topology, and mapping as remaining relatively unchanged by channelization, ditching, or straightening in the past two hundred years. The primary attribute for delineating areas of high probability for historic-era sites is distance of less than 60 m to a Map Documented Structure. The SHPO agrees that these distances provide a well-supported basis for conducting the survey.

Figure 3 shows the archaeological survey work plan and high probability areas. It is the opinion of the SHPO that the work plan includes a reasonable sample of turbine locations. These are locations where there will be a good deal of ground disturbance. We agree with the premise that not exceeding the standard interval spacing for pedestrian walk-over and shovel testing is preferable to substantially increasing the interval to cover more ground.

Patrick Heaton  
April 4, 2018  
Page 2

Any questions concerning this matter should be addressed to David Snyder at (614) 298-2000, between the hours of 8 am. to 5 pm. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Snyder". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'D' and 'S'.

David Snyder, Ph.D., Archaeology Reviews Manager  
Resource Protection and Review

DMS/ds



August 6, 2018

In reply, please refer to:  
2015-PAU-33658

Susan Lawson  
Environmental Design and Research  
217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1000  
Syracuse, New York 13202

RE: Timber Road IV Wind Project – Historic Resources Survey Work Plan  
Paulding County, Ohio

Dear Ms. Lawson:

This letter is in response to correspondence received via email on July 24, 2018. The comments of Ohio's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are submitted in accordance with provisions of Ohio Revised Code 149.53 requesting cooperation among state agencies in the preservation of historic properties, Ohio Administrative Code 4906-17-08(D1-D3), and with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 [36 CFR 800]).

The correspondence presents a detailed description of the Historic Resources Survey Work Plan for the Timber Road IV Wind Project. The proposed Facility includes the installation and operation of up to 54 turbine locations within an approximately 32-square mile Facility Site; the final number of turbines will depend on the final turbine model selected.

The design of the historic resources survey work begins with defining the Area of Potential Effects for indirect (visual) effects. In prior consultation on January 23, 2018, SHPO agreed that a reconnaissance survey for areas previously surveyed during the Timber Road I-III Wind projects is not necessary. Figure 4 shows the areas of overlap with previous surveys and the remaining unsurveyed area. SHPO continues to agree that a targeted intensive-level survey should be conducted that focuses on locally significant resources within the previously unsurveyed area.


The Historic Resources Survey Report will include a cumulative visual effects analysis depicting the predicted visibility of the existing Timber Road I-III turbines as well as the proposed locations of the Timber Road IV turbines. SHPO agrees this analysis will provide a suitable basis to evaluate the overall effects of the Timber Road projects and inform appropriate mitigation measures.

The Historic Resources Survey Report will also include the preparation of a mitigation plan that will focus on locally significant historic sites, structures, and/or landmarks. Additional research may include, but not be limited to, identifying grant applicants through Heritage Ohio, contacting owners of NRHP-listed properties, reviewing Timber Road I-III surveys for mitigation associated with NRHP-eligible properties, and review of Village/Town strategic plans. SHPO looks forward to consultation regarding mitigation appropriate to the scale of the project.

August 6, 2018  
Susan Lawson  
Page 2

If you have any questions, please contact me at [jwilliams@ohiohistory.org](mailto:jwilliams@ohiohistory.org) or (614) 298-2000.  
Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

  
Joy Williams, Project Reviews Manager  
Resource Protection and Review

RPR Serial No: 1075000

**OHIO HISTORY CONNECTION**

800 E. 17th Ave., Columbus, OH 43211-2474 • 614.297.2300 • [ohiohistory.org](http://ohiohistory.org)



In response, reply to:  
2018-PAU-33658

December 12, 2018

Susan Lawson  
Environmental Design and Research  
217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1000  
Syracuse, NY 13202

Re: Timber Road IV Wind Farm and Transmission Line Project  
Paulding County, Ohio

Dear Ms. Lawson,

This is in response to your correspondence dated November 1, 2018 (received November 19) regarding the above referenced project. The comments of the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are submitted in accordance with provisions of Ohio Revised Code 149.53 requesting cooperation among state agencies in the preservation of historic properties, Ohio Administrative Code 4906-17-08(D1-D3), and with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 [36 CFR 800]).

The correspondence presents a well-developed conceptual framework for four proposed mitigation measures for the Timber Road IV Wind Project. Also presented in the correspondence is a succinct summary of the archaeological survey that has been completed to date.

The receipt of the summary of the progress of the archaeological survey is helpful. The SHPO agrees, based on the results of the archaeological work conducted to date, that the archaeological survey is on track and when completed as planned will provide all of the information needed to present a complete report for review.

The conceptual framework for designing mitigation for this project, given the changes that will result from project construction to places of importance within the project area, provides thoughtful and practical alternatives. Our initial reactions are that all of the alternatives are suitable and that the consulting parties should be able to readily reach agreement on the tasks and outcomes. The SHPO encourages the applicant to proceed in developing the four proposed ideas with brief outlines of the tasks, deliverables, and time frames. This provides information helpful in quickly reaching decisions to select mitigation measures and proceed.

Susan Lawson  
December 12, 2018  
Page 2

It is our preference is to allow the applicant the opportunity to take the lead in laying out objectives and priorities from the list of alternatives and making final decisions. As requested in your correspondence, the SHPO review team would be happy to further discuss the mitigation measures. If you wish to proceed first with additional discussions with the SHPO, please feel free to contact either David Snyder or Joy Williams with preferred and available dates and times.

The SHPO also requests additional information on the extent of cultural resource survey work in the areas for Phase III and Phase IV transmission lines, substations, and work spaces. We wish to confirm that the effects of the construction work in these areas will be given sufficient consideration based on systematically collected data that has been integrated with the rest of the project cultural resource data.

Any questions concerning this matter should be addressed to David Snyder ([dsnyder@ohiohistory.org](mailto:dsnyder@ohiohistory.org)) or Joy Williams ([jwilliams@ohiohistory.org](mailto:jwilliams@ohiohistory.org)) at (614) 298-2000, between the hours of 8 am. to 5 pm. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Snyder". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

David Snyder, Ph.D., Archaeology Reviews Manager  
Resource Protection and Review

DMS/ds (SHPO Serial Number 1076532)



In response, reply to:  
2018-PAU-33658

January 18, 2019

Susan Lawson  
Environmental Design and Research  
217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1000  
Syracuse, NY 13202

Re: Timber Road IV Wind Farm and Transmission Line Project  
Paulding County, Ohio

Dear Ms. Lawson,

This is in response to your correspondence dated December 20, 2018 (received December 20) regarding the above referenced project. The comments of the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are submitted in accordance with provisions of Ohio Revised Code 149.53 requesting cooperation among state agencies in the preservation of historic properties, Ohio Administrative Code 4906-17-08(D1-D3), and with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 [36 CFR 800]).

Responding to our request, the correspondence provides information clearly documenting the sufficiency of archaeological and architecture-history surveys conducted in the area for this wind farm project, including the Phase III and Phase IV wind farm and transmission line areas.

The completed architecture-history surveys for this project were designed to provide coverage in the surrounding area to include planned expansion and areas where the extent of effects from the total cumulative construction will contribute to changes in land-use.

SHPO has received the management summary document for the most recent archaeological survey. Please make sure that a copy of the archaeological survey report is submitted for our review when the report has been finalized and has passed internal review steps.

Any questions concerning this matter should be addressed to David Snyder ([dsnyder@ohiohistory.org](mailto:dsnyder@ohiohistory.org)) or Joy Williams ([jwilliams@ohiohistory.org](mailto:jwilliams@ohiohistory.org)) at (614) 298-2000, between the hours of 8 am. to 5 pm. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Snyder".

David Snyder, Ph.D., Archaeology Reviews Manager  
Resource Protection and Review

DMS/ds (SHPO Serial Number 1077143)

## Appendix C Photographs



Photo 1

Overview of typical flat, level terrain within the Project Area, looking north. This photo taken north of State Route 111.



Photo 2

EDR archaeologist conduct pedestrian survey in a typical portion of the Project Area. Viewed southeast.



Photo 3

Areas where drainage tile has not been installed were commonly inundated and forested as seen in a wooded lot along Road 144. Viewed to the southeast.



Photo 4

Improved drainage installed along Road 72 showing the typical frequency and depth of disturbance resulting from drainage tiling in agricultural fields. Viewed to the west.



Photo 5

Displaced and mixed soils resulting from recent installation of drainage tile along Road 72. Viewed to the west.



Photo 6

Big Run Ditch showing artificial dredging and cutting for field drainage. Viewed to the northeast.



Photo 7

Drainage improvements and modification to South Creek. Viewed to the northeast.



Photo 8

Winter cover crops in an agricultural field within the Project Area. Viewed to the north.

#### Timber Road IV Wind Farm

Benton, Blue Crane, Creek, Harrison, and Paulding Townships, Paulding County, Ohio

Appendix C: Photographs

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Photo 9

A wind turbine workspace associated with another wind project near the Project Area, showing typical disturbance resulting from turbine construction. Viewed to the east.



Photo 10

Contemporary mechanical razing of a residence. Note the architectural debris has been relocated to a pit excavated adjacent to the foundation to be burned while the structures foundation is demolished and removed. Viewed to the north.



Photo 11

Contemporary mechanical razing of a residence. Note the structures foundation has been broken up and piled to the side for removal. Viewed to the north.



Photo 12

Overview of Site 33-PA-263, looking south with the Timber Road II Wind Project turbines in the background.

#### Timber Road IV Wind Farm

Benton, Blue Crane, Creek, Harrison, and Paulding Townships, Paulding County, Ohio

Appendix C: Photographs

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Photo 13

Overview of Site 33-PA-311,  
looking south.



Photo 14

Overview of Site 33-PA-312  
with the nearby standing  
structures in the background.  
Viewed to the east.



Photo 15

Overview of Isolate 33-PA-313. Note the orange flag denoting the find location in an eroding drainage feature. Viewed to the north.



Photo 16

The Merom or McWhinney projectile point collected from the ground surface at Isolate 33-PA-313.



Photo 17

Overview of Isolate 33-PA-314. Note the orange flag denoting a find location. Viewed to the north.



Photo 18

Overview of Site 33-PA-315, looking southwest with EDR archaeologists excavating a shovel test to assess subsurface integrity in the middle-ground.



Photo 19

The standing map-documented structures at Site 33-PA-315 under contemporary use. Viewed to the west.



Photo 20

A representative sample of the historic-period artifacts collected from the ground surface at site 33-PA-315.



Photo 21

Overview of Site 33-PA-316 showing the remnant foundation Feature 1 in the foreground. Viewed to the northeast.



Photo 22

EDR archaeologists investigate a partially buried concrete foundation (Feature 2) at Site 33-PA-316. Viewed to the south.



Photo 23

Overview of Feature 3, a concrete pad with piled slash, at Site 33-PA-316. Viewed to the southwest.



Photo 24

Overview of Feature 4, a concrete walkway, at Site 33-PA-316. Note tree slash stacked on a concrete pad (Feature 3) from which the walkway projects east in the background. Viewed to the west.



Photo 25

Overview of Isolate 33-PA-317, looking west.

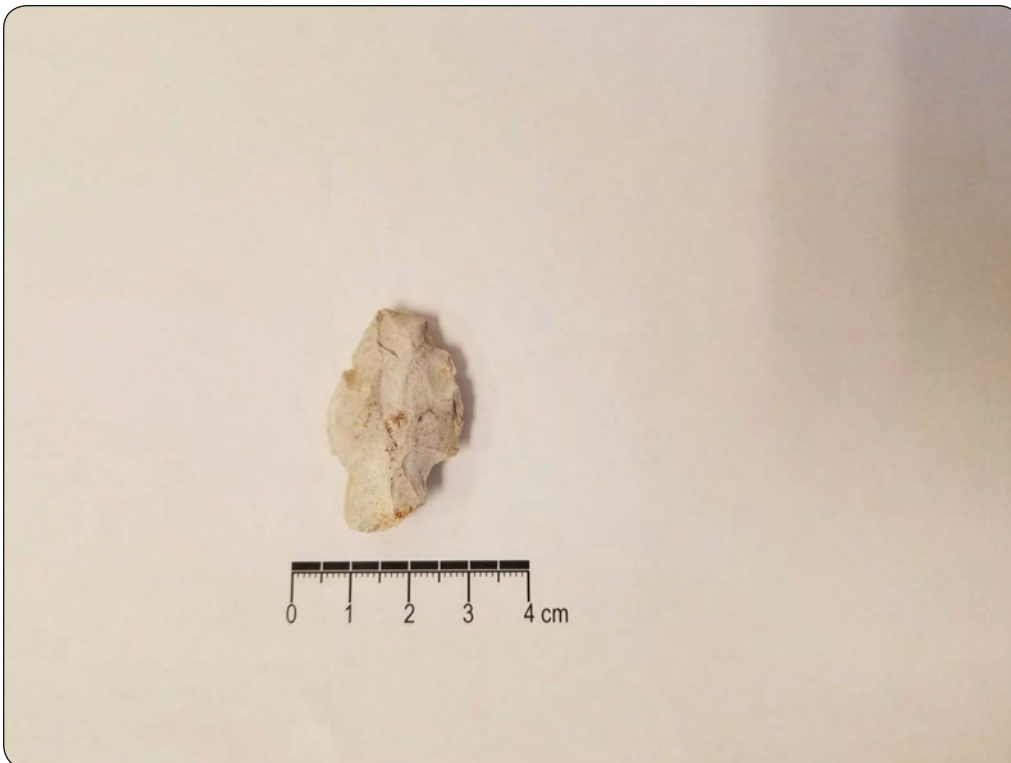


Photo 26

The Kramer projectile point from Isolate33-PA-317.



Photo 27

Overview of Site 33-PA-318,  
looking northeast.



Photo 28

Overview of Site 33-PA-319,  
looking south.

### Timber Road IV Wind Farm

Benton, Blue Crane, Creek, Harrison, and Paulding Townships, Paulding County, Ohio

Appendix C: Photographs

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Photo 29

Overview of Site 33-PA-320, looking northeast.



Photo 30

Overview of Site 33-PA-321 showing an active agricultural facility in the background. Viewed to the south.



Photo 31

The abandoned hand-pump well north of the grain silos at Site 33-PA-321. Viewed to the south.



Photo 32

Overview of Feature 1, a concrete outbuilding foundation, at Site 33-PA-321 showing contemporary use as a burn pit. Viewed to the northeast.



Photo 33

Profile view of shovel test B6.01 at Site 33-PA-321, showing multiple culturally deposited strata. Viewed to the north.



Photo 34

Overview of Site 33-PA-322, looking northeast.



Photo 35

Overview of Site 33-PA-323,  
looking north.



Photo 36

Overview of Site 33-PA-324,  
looking southwest.

### Timber Road IV Wind Farm

Benton, Blue Crane, Creek, Harrison, and Paulding Townships, Paulding County, Ohio

Appendix C: Photographs

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Photo 37

Overview of 33-PA-325 with a standing residence and outbuildings in the background. Viewed to the east.



Photo 38

Overview of Isolate 33-PA-326, looking east.

### Timber Road IV Wind Farm

Benton, Blue Crane, Creek, Harrison, and Paulding Townships, Paulding County, Ohio

Appendix C: Photographs

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Photo 39

Overview of Site 33-PA-327 with a standing residence and outbuildings in the background. Viewed to the east.



Photo 40

A white glazed statuary porcelain head collected from the ground surface at site 33-PA-327.



Photo 41

Overview of Site 33-PA-328, looking southwest.



Photo 42

Shovel test F1.01 at Site 33-PA-328 looking west, showing charcoal smudging in the wall.



Photo 43

A representative sample of the historic-period artifacts collected the ground surface at Site 33-PA-328.



Photo 44

Pig teeth collected from Shovel Test F1.01 at Site 33-PA-328.



Photo 45

Overview of Site 33-PA-329, looking north from near the middle of the site.



Photo 46

Shovel test G5.01 at Site 33-PA-329, looking east.



Photo 47

Overview of Site 33-PA-330,  
looking south.



Photo 48

Overview of Site 33-PA-331,  
looking east.

# Timber Road IV Wind Farm

Benton, Blue Crane, Creek, Harrison, and Paulding Townships, Paulding County, Ohio

Appendix C: Photographs

Sheet 24 of 36



Photo 49

A representative sample of the historic-period artifacts collected the ground surface at Site 33-PA-331.



Photo 50

A cast iron decorative structural fitting collected from the ground surface at Site 33-PA-331.



Photo 51

Overview of Site 33-PA-332, looking south, showing the excavation of shovel test I5.01.



Photo 52

Overview of Site 33-PA-333, looking north.

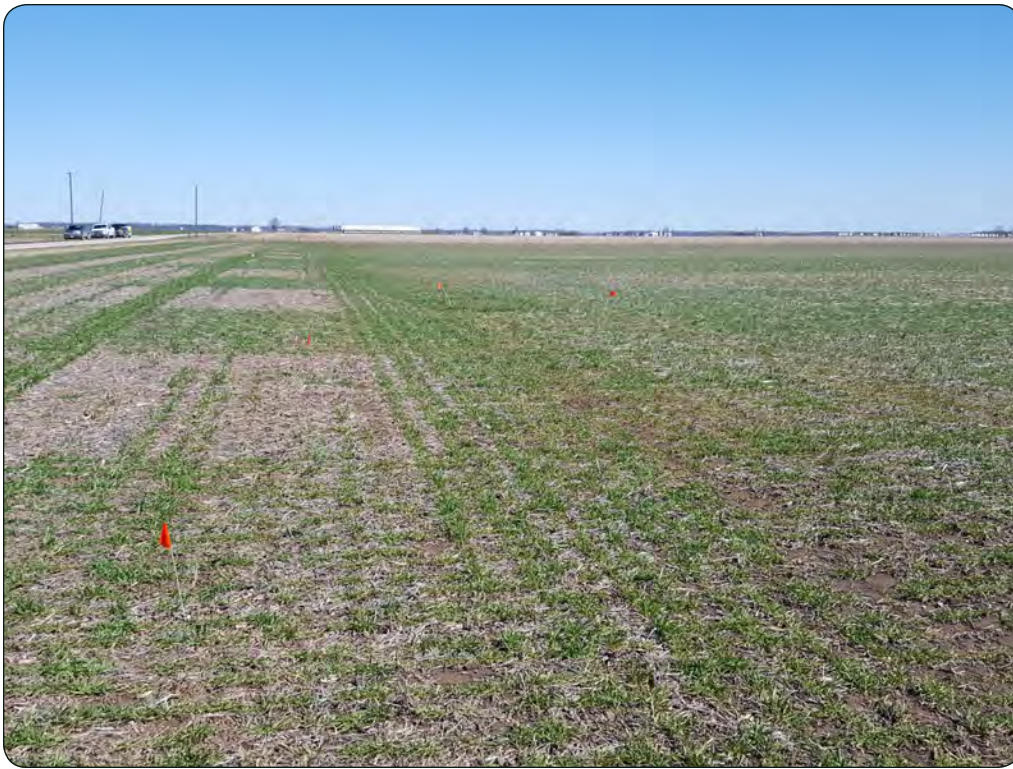


Photo 53

Overview of Site 33-PA-334,  
looking north.



Photo 54

Overview of Site 33-PA-335,  
looking south.

### Timber Road IV Wind Farm

Benton, Blue Crane, Creek, Harrison, and Paulding Townships, Paulding County, Ohio

Appendix C: Photographs

Sheet 27 of 36



Photo 55

Overview of Site 33-PA-336, looking west.



Photo 56

The hexagonal red clay stem of a pipebowl fragment collected from Shovel Test J2.01 at site 33-PA-336.



Photo 57

Overview of Site 33-PA-337 from the southern boundary south of Road 48. Viewed to the north.



Photo 58

Overview of the portion of Site 33-PA-337 north of Road 48. Viewed to the northeast.

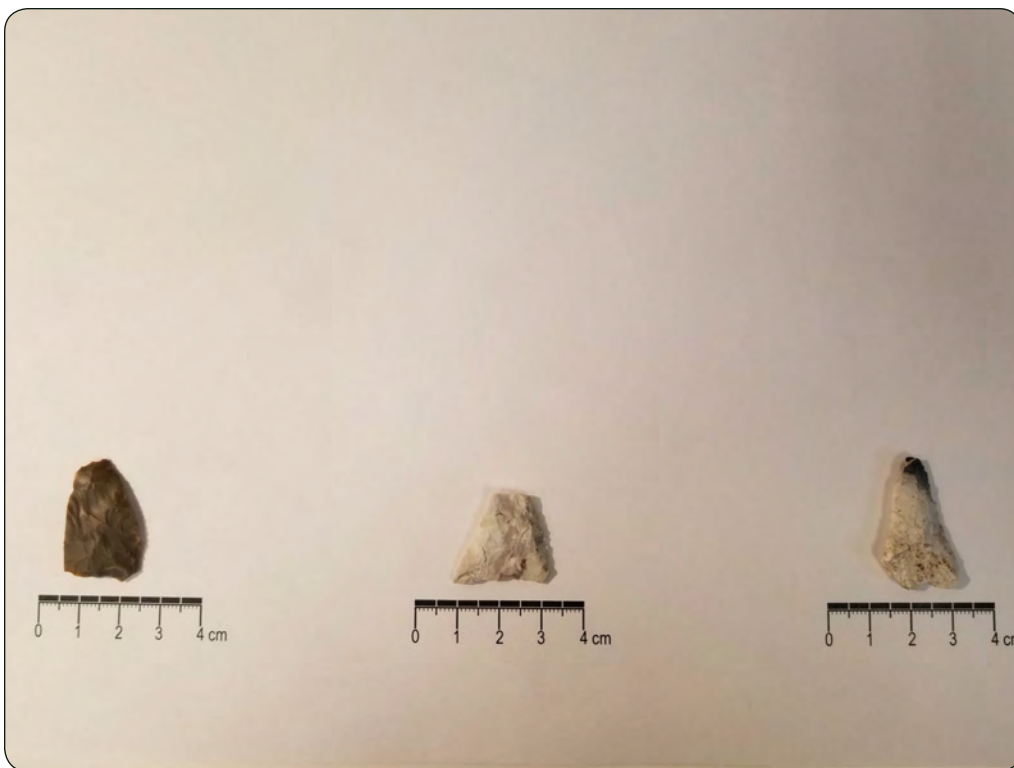


Photo 59

The retouched artifacts recovered from Site 33-PA-337. From left to right, the the utilized flake and the two Hamilton Incurvate projectile points.



Photo 60

Overview of Isolate 33-PA-338, looking north from Site 33-PA-337.



Photo 61

The end scraper recovered from Isolate 33-PA-338.



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Overview of Isolate 33-PA-339, looking east.



Photo 63

The Brewerton Eared-Triangle Projectile Point from Isolate 33-PA-339.



Photo 64

Overview of Isolate 33-PA-340, looking east. Note Buchanan Ditch, a tributary of Cunningham Creek, in the upper right.



Photo 65

The biface fragment collected from Isolate 33-PA-340.



Photo 66

Overview of Site 33-PA-341, looking north.



Photo 67

Evidence of erosion at Site 33-PA-341, looking east.



Photo 68

Overview of Site 33-PA-342, looking north.



Photo 69

Overview of Site 33-PA-343,  
looking north.



Photo 70

Overview of Site 33-PA-344,  
looking northwest, showing  
the extant steel-frame barn.



Photo 71

Overview of Site 33-PA-345, looking east toward State Route 49.



Photo 72

Overview of Site 33-PA-346, looking east.

## Appendix D Shovel Test Records

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Comments/Artifacts
A1.01	0-30	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	Strat I: No cultural material (NCM)
	30-40	2.5Y 4/2, dark grayish brown mottled with 7.5YR 5/8, strong brown	Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for A1-001
A1.02	0-28	10YR 3/1, very dark gray	Clay Loam	Strat I: 2 historic ceramics found at (0-10cm)
	28-38	10 YR 5/2, grayish brown mottled with 10YR 5/8, yellowish brown	Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for A1-002
A1.03	0-28	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: NCM
	28-38	10YR 5/2, grayish brown	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for A1-003
A3.01	0-25	10YR 4/3, brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: NCM
	25-35	10YR 4/6, dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for A3-001
A4.01	0-30	10YR 4/1, dark gray	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: Not Collected; 2 brick frag, 1 colorless glass, about 20 drainage tile frag
	30-40	10YR 5/1, gray mottled with 10YR 5/8, yellowish brown	Clay Loam	Strat II: NCM. STP for A4-001
A6.01	0-27	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: Not Collected; drainage tile frag
	27-37	10YR 7/1, light gray with oxidation	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for A6-001
A6.02	0-19	10YR 5/8, yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 4/3, brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 8 glass collected as rep. sample. Not Collected: wire nails, glass
	19-29	10YR 4/3, brown mottled with 10YR 5/6, yellowish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat II: 2 historic ceramic, 3 nails, 8 clear glass. 1 Not Collected: 1 shell fragment
	29-39	10YR 4/3, brown mottled with 10YR 5/6, yellowish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat III: NCM. STP for A6-002
A7.01	0-22	10YR 4/4, dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 3 brick frag collected. Stop excavation at drainage tile. STP for A7-001
B1.01	0-28	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Clay Loam	Strat I: NCM
	28-38	10YR 5/1, gray mottled with 10YR 5/8, yellowish brown	Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for B1-001
B2.01	0-30	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 6 glass, 1 stoneware, 2 historic ceramics
	30-40	10YR 5/4, yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for B2-001
B5.01	0-39	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: NCM
	39-49	10YR 5/2, grayish brown with oxidation	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for B5-001
B5.02	0-25	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: NCM
	25-35	10YR 5/2, grayish brown with oxidation	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for B5-002

B6.01	0-20	10YR 3/3, dark brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 9 nails, 1 stoneware collected. Artifacts found at (10-
	20-24	10YR 6/1, gray	Sandy Gravel	Strat II: NCM
	24-37	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat III: NCM
	37-47	10YR 5/6, yellowish brown with oxidation	Silty Clay Loam	Strat IV: NCM. STP for B6-001
B6.02	0-25	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 2 nails, 2 bolts, 1 can opener, 3 glass, 1 brick frag collected
	25-40	10YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat II: NCM
	40-50	7.5YR 5/1, gray with oxidation	Silty Clay Loam	Strat III: NCM. STP for B6-001
C1.01	0-32	10YR 4/3, brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 1 stoneware, 1 clear glass. Artifacts found at (0-10cmbs). Not Collected: drainage tile
	32-42	10YR 5/2, grayish brown with oxidation	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for C1-001
C1.02	0-28	10YR 4/3, brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: NCM. Not Collected: drainage tile
	28-38	10YR 5/2, grayish brown with oxidation	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for C1-002
C1.03	0-37	10YR 4/3, brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 2 whiteware, 2 glass. Artifacts found at (10-20cmbs)
	37-47	10YR 5/2, grayish brown with oxidation	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for C1-003
C2.01	0-25	10YR 3/3, dark brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 1 metal, 3 glass, 1 ceramic
	25-35	10YR 4/4, dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for C2-001
D6.01	0-28	10YR 4/3, brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: NCM
	28-38	10YR 5/6, yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for D6-001
D8.01	0-20	10YR 4/3, brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: NCM
	20-30	10YR 3/1, very dark gray with oxidation	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for D8-001
F1.01	0-30	10YR 4/3, brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 4 glass, 1 brick frag, 1 nail
	30-38	10YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat II: 2 pig teeth, possible modern burn Strat II
	38-58	10YR 4/4, dark yellowish brown with oxidation	Silty Clay	Strat III: NCM. STP for F1-001
G5.01	0-15	10YR 4/4, dark yellowish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 1 decorated glass
	15-25	10YR 5/6, yellowish brown	Clay Loam	Strat II: NCM. STP for G5-001
G7.01	0-33	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 1 metal rivet button, 1 unidentified, 7 nails, 3 glass, 2 stoneware
	33-43	10YR 5/6, yellowish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat II: NCM. STP for G7-001
I1.01	0-29	10YR 3/3, dark brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: NCM
	29-39	10YR 5/3, brown with oxidation	Clay Loam	Strat II: NCM. STP for I1-001
I5.01	0-32	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 1 nail, 1 stoneware, 1 unidentified glass

	32-42	10YR 5/6, yellowish brown	Clay Loam	Strat II: NCM. STP for I5-001
J1.01	0-17	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 3 ceramic, 3 glass
	17-27	10YR 6/3, pale brown mottled with 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for J1-001
J1.02	0-24	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 4 ceramic, 2 stoneware, 3 glass
	24-34	10YR 6/3, pale brown mottled with 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for J1-002
J1.03	0-28	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 4 glass, 1 nail, 1 stoneware
	28-38	10YR 6/3, pale brown mottled with 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for J1-003
J2.01	0-29	10YR 3/3, dark brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 1 pipe stem/ bowl fragment
	29-39	10YR 5/2, grayish brown	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for J2-001
J3.01	0-24	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: NCM
	24-34	10YR 5/2, grayish brown mottled with 10YR 6/3, pale	Clay Loam	Strat II: NCM. STP for J3-001
J3.02	0-13	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: NCM
	13-23	10YR 5/2, grayish brown mottled with 10YR 6/3, pale	Clay Loam	Strat II: NCM. STP for J3-002
J3.03	0-22	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: NCM
	22-32	10YR 5/2, grayish brown mottled with 10YR 6/3, pale	Clay Loam	Strat II: NCM. STP for J3-003
J3.04	0-20	10YR 4/3, brown	Clay Loam	Strat I: NCM
	20-30	10YR 5/2, grayish brown	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for J3-004
J3.05	0-27	10YR 4/3, brown	Clay Loam	Strat I: NCM
	27-37	10YR 5/2, grayish brown	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for J3-005
J4.01	0-28	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: NCM
	28-38	10YR 5/6, yellowish brown	Silty Clay	Strat II: NCM. STP for J4-001
K1.01	0-34	10YR 4/3, brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: NCM
	34-44	10YR 5/1, gray mottled with 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	Clay Loam	Strat II: NCM. STP for K1-001 (No longer a site)
K1.02	0-25	10YR 4/3, brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 7 ceramic, 1 stoneware, 9 glass
	25-35	10YR 5/1, gray mottled with 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	Clay Loam	Strat II: NCM. STP for K1-002
K1.03	0-22	10YR 3/3, dark brown	Silty Clay Loam	Strat I: 8 glass, 4 nail, 1 metal other ag. Equipment, 1 stoneware
	22-32	10YR 4/2, dark grayish brown mottled with 10YR 5/8, yellowish brown with oxidation	Clay Loam	Strat II: NCM. STP for K1-003

## Appendix E Artifacts Collected During the Phase 1 Survey

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-311	Surface-- A1-001.01	Surface	Surface	1	Cortical opaque pink and white chert flake		--	
33-PA-311	Surface-- A1-001.02	Surface	Surface	1	Non-cortical white opaque chert flake		--	
33-PA-312	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Smooth-glazed Stoneware		19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-312	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Brown salt-glazed Stoneware		Ca. 1750-1900	Magid, 2010
33-PA-312	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Red, transfer printed ironware		Ca. 1828 -	
33-PA-312	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Milk Glass			
33-PA-312	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Aqua vessel glass canning jar lip fragment	Canning jar lip fragment		
33-PA-312	A1.02	I	0-10	1	Undecorated whiteware		Ca. 1820s-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-312	A1.02	I	0-10	1	Brown salt-glazed stoneware		Ca. 1750-1900	Magid, 2010
33-PA-313	Surface	Surface	Surface	1	Merom or McWhinney type projectile point made from gray, white and pink banded chert	Flint Ridge chert; Approx. 5.7cm long, 2.8 cm wide, 0.7 cm thick	Late Archaic	Justice, 1995
33-PA-314	Surface	Surface	Surface	1	Non-cortical white chert flake		Unknown pre- contact Native American	
33-PA-315	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Earthenware statuary fragment			
33-PA-315	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Bisque porcelain doll arm			

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-315	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Solarized amethyst vessle glass	Free-blown	Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-315	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Solarized amethyst glass bottle lip	Free-blown	Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-315	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Whiteware, overglazed		1870-	FM, 2019
33-PA-315	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Clear vessel glass			
33-PA-315	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Brockway medicine bottle base	"B" in circle makers mark	1925-1988	SHA
33-PA-315	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Milk glass		after 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-315	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Undecorated white ironware		1870-	
33-PA-315	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Hard paste porcelain decorative fragment with decalomania		1880-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-315	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Albany slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-315	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Aqua vessel glass			

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-315	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Cobalt blue glass			
33-PA-316	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Feather edge creamware		Ca. 1760 -1820	Magid, 2010
33-PA-316	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Flow blue whiteware		Ca. 1840 -1860	Magid, 2010
33-PA-316	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	12	Undecorated white ironware		Ca. 1870-	Samford, 2014
33-PA-316	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	5	Albany slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-316	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Aqua vessel glass	Portion of Ball "B" visible on one fragment		
33-PA-316	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-316	Surface-A6-001.01	Surface	Surface	1	Non-cortical, white chert flake			
33-PA-316	A6.02	I	0-19	4	Clear flat glass			
33-PA-316	A6.02	I	0-19	1	Brown vessel glass			
33-PA-316	A6.02	I	0-19	1	Automobile safety glass			
33-PA-316	A6.02	I	0-19	2	Clear vessel glass			
33-PA-316	A6.02	II	19-29	3	Wire cut nail	Charcoal and burnt material concentration	1850-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-316	A6.02	II	19-29	2	Undecorated earthenware	Charcoal and burnt material concentration		
33-PA-316	A6.02	II	19-29	4	Clear vessel glass			
33-PA-316	A6.02	II	19-29	4	Clear flat glass			

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-317	Surface-- B1-001.01	Surface	Surface	1	Kramer type projectile point made from opaque white chert	Approx. 3.7 cm long, 2.2 cm wide, 0.8 cm thick	Early Woodland	Justice, 1995
33-PA-318	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	3	Albany slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-318	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Brown vessel glass	6mm thick		
33-PA-318	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Hard paste porcelain	Hand painted	Ca 1850-	Jefpat.org
33-PA-318	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Earthenware	Small fragment, possibly Staffordshire slipware	Ca. 1670-1795	Magid, 2010
33-PA-318	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Flow blue white earthenware		Ca. 1840-1860	Magid, 2010
33-PA-318	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Undecorated white ironware		1870-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-318	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-318	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Tin glazed earthenware			
33-PA-318	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Clear glass bottle lip	Screw top	1858-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-318	B2.01	I	0-30	1	Albany-slip stoneware	Burned	Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-318	B2.01	I	0-30	2	Clear glass slag			
33-PA-318	B2.01	I	0-30	1	Aqua glass slag			
33-PA-318	B2.01	I	0-30	1	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-318	B2.01	I	0-30	1	Clear flat glass			
33-PA-318	B2.01	I	0-30	1	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-318	B2.01	I	0-30	2	Undecorated whiteware		Ca. 1820s-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-319	Surface	Surface	Surface	5	Non-cortical white chert flakes with brown speckling		Unknown pre-contact Native American	
33-PA-319	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	4	Non-cortical white chert flakes		Unknown pre-contact Native American	
33-PA-319	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Non-cortical angular fragment of opaque pink, gray and white chert		Unknown pre-contact Native American	
33-PA-319	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Non-cortical angular fragment of opaque pink, gray and white chert		Unknown pre-contact Native American	
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	12	White ironstone		After 1865	Magid, 2010
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	7	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Tin-glazed earthenware			
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	White salt-glazed stoneware			

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Transfer printed whiteware		Ca. 1760-1815	Magid, 2010
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	3	Undecorated hard-paste porcelain		Late 18th century--	Magid, 2010
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	3	Solarized amethyst glass flat type bottle neck and lip		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	6	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Brown vessel glass			
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Cobalt blue vessel glass			
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	5	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	3	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Clear flat glass			
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Copper alloy spoon with the letters "FEDER" visible on handle			

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Square cut nail			
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	.22 caliber bullet without shell casing			
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Iron hinge			
33-PA-320	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Wing nut			
33-PA-321	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	6	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-321	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-321	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Milk glass	After 1870s	After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-321	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-321	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Stoneware, buff/ gold salt-glaze interior , no exterior glaze		1840-1900	Magid, 2010
33-PA-321	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	5	White ironstone		After 1865	Magid, 2010
33-PA-321	B6.01	II	20-24	2	Wire cut nail			
33-PA-321	B6.01	II	20-24	7	Machine cut nail	Machine-made head	1805-	Magid, 2010

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-321	B6.01	II	20-24	1	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-321	B6.02	I	0-25	1	Punch can and bottle opener			
33-PA-321	B6.02	I	0-25	1	Carriage bolt			
33-PA-321	B6.02	I	0-25	1	Square cut spike			
33-PA-321	B6.02	I	0-25	2	Clear vessel glass			
33-PA-321	B6.02	I	0-25	1	Clear flat glass			
33-PA-322	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Steel spike	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	--
33-PA-322	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Hard paste porcelain	Hand painted	19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-322	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	10	Undecorated ironstone		1840-1930	FM, 2019
33-PA-322	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Undecorated ironstone	Base fragment	1840-1930	FM, 2019
33-PA-322	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	3	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-322	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-322	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	5	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-322	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Brown vessel glass			

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-322	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Amber bottle lip fragment			
33-PA-322	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Steel spike			
33-PA-322	C1.01	I	0-10	1	Clear vessel glass			
33-PA-322	C1.01	I	0-10	1	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-323	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-323	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Buff smooth-glaze stoneware		1840-1900	Magid, 2010
33-PA-323	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Buff smooth-glaze stoneware	Rim fragment	1840-1900	Magid, 2010
33-PA-323	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Statuary porcelain		Ca. 1842-1890	Magid, 2010
33-PA-323	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	3	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-323	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-323	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-323	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Brown vessel glass			
33-PA-323	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Shell button		Mid-19th century -	
33-PA-323	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Ferrous hinge			
33-PA-323	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Ferrous pipe fitting	Measures 1-inch diameter at break and 2- inch diameter at fitting		
33-PA-324	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-324	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Hard paste porcelain	Scalloped edge	19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-324	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Tin-glazed earthenware			
33-PA-324	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	American brown salt-glazed stoneware		1750-1900	Magid, 2010
33-PA-324	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Milk glass	5/8-inch thick	After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-324	C1.03	I	10-20	1	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-324	C1.03	I	10-20	1	Clear flat glass			
33-PA-324	C1.03	I	10-20	2	Transfer printed whiteware		1828-	

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-325	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Undecorated ironstone		1840-1930	FM, 2019
33-PA-325	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Hard paste porcelain		19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-325	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-325	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Clear flat glass			
33-PA-325	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-325	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Clear vessel glass			
33-PA-325	C2.01	I	0-25	1	Undecorated ironstone	Fragment is small but molding is evident along rim edge	1840-1930	FM, 2019
33-PA-325	C2.01	I	0-25	3	Clear flat glass			
33-PA-325	C2.01	I	0-25	1	Wire cut nail		1850-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-326	Surface	Surface	Surface	1	Non-cortical opaque white chert flake with flake scars on the dorsal surface	Brush Creek chert	Unknown pre- contact Native American	
33-PA-327	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	White glazed statuary porcelain	Statuary head	Ca. 1842-1880	Magid, 2010
33-PA-327	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-328	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Whiteware	Beaded design	1830-	FM, 2019
33-PA-328	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Hard paste porcelain		19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-328	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-328	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	White undecorated ironstone		Ca.1840-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-328	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Undecorated whitware		1830-	FM, 2019
33-PA-328	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-328	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	4	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-328	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Milk glass with decorative striping		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-328	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Clear vessel glass			
33-PA-328	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	3	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-328	F1.01	I	0-30	1	Wire cut nail		1850-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-328	F1.01	I	0-30	2	Clear flat glass			

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-328	F1.01	I	0-30	1	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-328	F1.01	I	0-30	1	Clear vessel glass			
33-PA-328	F1.01	II	30-40	2	Faunal	Pig teeth		
33-PA-329	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	4	Undecorated whiteware		Ca. 1820s-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-329	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Hard paste porcelain	Tea cup handle	1830-1900	FM, 2019
33-PA-329	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-329	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Undecorated ironstone	Base fragment	1840-1930	FM, 2019
33-PA-329	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Unidentified porcelain fragment	Possibly a fragment of a toilet		
33-PA-329	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-329	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-329	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-329	G5.01	I	0-15	1	Clear tableware glass			
33-PA-330	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Undecorated white ironstone		Ca. 1840s-	Magid, 2010

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-330	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Ceramic spark plug		1888-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-330	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-330	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-330	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Amber plastic automobile taillight fragment			
33-PA-330	G7.01	I	0-33	1	Brass rivet			
33-PA-330	G7.01	I	0-33	3	Wire cut nail		1850-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-330	G7.01	I	0-33	3	Machine cut nail	Machine finished head	1805-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-330	G7.01	I	0-33	1	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-330	G7.01	I	0-33	1	Clear vessel glass			
33-PA-330	G7.01	I	0-33	1	Brown vessel glass			
33-PA-330	G7.01	I	0-33	2	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-330	G7.01	I	0-33		Unidentified synthetic material			
33-PA-331	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Buff salt-glazed stoneware	Base fragment	Ca. 1840-1900	Magid, 2010
33-PA-331	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-331	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Undecorated white ironstone		Ca. 1840s-	Magid, 2010

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-331	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Statuary porcelain	Lower leg with hand painted boot	Ca. 1842-1880	Magid, 2010
33-PA-331	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-331	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	5	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-331	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Shell edge milk glass	Rim fragment		
33-PA-331	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Bakelite fragment		1907	Magid, 2010
33-PA-331	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Porcelain button		1840-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-331	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Cast iron decorative structural fitting			
33-PA-332	I5.01	I	0-32	1	Cased milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-332	I5.01	I	0-32	1	Machine cut nail	Nail head not present	1805-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-332	I5.01	I	0-32	1	Albany slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-332	Surface – TRIV-I5- 001.01	Surface	Surface	1	Biface fragment made from pink and gray chert	Flint Ridge chert. Approx. 2.1 cm long, 3.0 cm wide, 1.0 cm wide	Unknown pre- contact Native American	
33-PA-333	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	3	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-333	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-333	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Whiteware	Base fragment, Rim fragment	1830-	FM, 2019
33-PA-333	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-333	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-333	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Brown vessel glass			
33-PA-333	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Clear flat glass			
33-PA-333	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Very dark forest green vessel glass		Mid 17th century	SHA, 2019
33-PA-333	J1.01	I	0-17	3	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-333	J1.01	I	0-17	3	Undecorated whiteware		1830-	FM, 2019
33-PA-334	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Brown salt glazed stoneware		Ca. 1750-1900	Magid, 2010
33-PA-334	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	3	White Ironstone		Ca. 1840s-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-334	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	3	Statuary porcelain		Ca. 1842-1880	Magid, 2010

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-334	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	4	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-334	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-334	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Very dark forest green vessel glass		Mid 17th century-	SHA, 2019
33-PA-334	J1.02	I	0-24	1	Clear vessel glass			
33-PA-334	J1.02	I	0-24	1	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-334	J1.02	I	0-24	1	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-334	J1.02	I	0-24	1	Brown salt glazed stoneware		Ca. 1750-1900	Magid, 2010
33-PA-334	J1.02	I	0-24	1	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-334	J1.02	I	0-24	4	Undecorated white Ironstone		Ca. 1840s-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-335	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-335	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Undecorated white Ironstone		Ca. 1840s-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-335	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Statuary porcelain		Ca. 1842-1880	Magid, 2010
33-PA-335	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Undecorated beaded edge creamware		Ca. 1760s-1820	Magid, 2010
33-PA-335	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Undecorated feather edge creamware		Ca. 1760s-1820	Magid, 2010

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-335	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-335	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Aquamarine cased glass	Thermally distorted		
33-PA-335	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Brown vessel glass			
33-PA-335	J1.03	I	0-28	1	Wire cut nail		1850-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-335	J1.03	I	0-28	2	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-335	J1.03	I	0-28		Clear flat glass			
33-PA-335	J1.03	I	0-28		Clear vessel glass	Thermally distorted		
33-PA-335	J1.03	I	0-28	1	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-336	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Brown salt glazed stoneware		Ca. 1750-1900	Magid, 2010
33-PA-336	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	4	Undecorated whiteware		Ca. 1820s-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-336	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Cobalt blue vessel glass			
33-PA-336	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	3	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-336	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Unidentified ferrous metal			
33-PA-336	J2.01	I	0-29	1	Red clay pipe fragment	Hexagonal stem	1885-1895	

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-337	Surface	Surface	Surface	1	Non-cortical translucent white chert flake		Unknown Pre- contact Native American	
33-PA-337	Surface	Surface	Surface	12	Non-cortical opaque white chert flakes with brown and gray speckling		Unknown Pre- contact Native American	
33-PA-337	Surface	Surface	Surface	1	Non-cortical very dark blueish black chert flake with white speckling		Unknown Pre- contact Native American	
33-PA-337	Surface	Surface	Surface	1	Angular fragment of opaque pink and gray chert with .20% cortex remaining		Unknown Pre- contact Native American	
33-PA-337	Surface	Surface	Surface	1	Non-cortical angular fragment of opaque white chert		Unknown Pre- contact Native American	
33-PA-337	Surface	Surface	Surface	1	Opaque brown chert flake with >5% cortex remaining on the dorsal surface		Unknown Pre- contact Native American	
33-PA-337	Surface	Surface	Surface	1	Non-cortical opaque brown chert flake		Unknown Pre- contact Native American	
33-PA-337	Surface	Surface	Surface	1	Non- cortical opaque brown chert flake with bifacial retouch	Approx. 3.0 cm long, 1.8 cm wide, 0.4 cm thick	Unknown Pre- contact Native American	
33-PA-337	Surface	Surface	Surface	1	Hamilton Incurvate projectile point made from white with brown speckled chert with a bluish- black band and extensive plow damage to the proximal end.	Approx. 3.2 cm long, 1.9 cm wide, 0.4 cm thick	Late woodland period	Justice, 1995
33-PA-337	Surface	Surface	Surface	1	Hamilton Incurvate projectile point made from white chert with light grey banding and the distal end broken off.	Approx. 2.4 cm long, 2.3 cm wide, 0.4 cm thick	Late woodland period	Justice, 1995

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-338	Surface	Surface	Surface	1	Non-cortical end scraper made from non-cortical opaque black chert with blue-gray speckling.	Approx. 1.5 cm long, 2.5 cm wide, 0.7 cm thick	Unknown Pre-contact Native American	
33-PA-339	Surface	Surface	Surface	1	Brewerton Eared Triangle projectile point made from opaque white chert with brown and grey speckling.	Approx. 3.1 cm long, 2.4 cm wide, 0.7 cm thick	Late Archaic period	Justice, 1995
33-PA-340	Surface	Surface	Surface	1	Biface distal fragment made from opaque black chert	Approx. 2.1 cm long, 1.9 cm wide, 0.7 cm wide	Unknown Pre-Contact native American	
33-PA-341	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-341	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	White Ironstone		Ca. 1840s-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-341	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-341	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-341	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Brown vessel glass			
33-PA-341	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Clear flat glass			
33-PA-342	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Undecorated white Ironstone		Ca. 1840s-	Magid, 2010

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-342	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Cobalt blue vessel glass			
33-PA-342	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-342	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Peach vessel glass			
33-PA-342	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-342	K1.02	I	0-25	1	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-342	K1.02	I	0-25	1	Hard paste porcelain		19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-342	K1.02	I	0-25	4	Undecorated white Ironstone		Ca. 1840s-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-342	K1.02	I	0-25	2	Undecorated whiteware		Ca. 1820s-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-342	K1.02	I	0-25	3	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-342	K1.02	I	0-25	2	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-342	K1.02	I	0-25	2	Clear vessel glass			
33-PA-342	K1.02	I	0-25	1	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-342	K1.02	I	0-25	1	Brown vessel glass			
33-PA-343	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	2	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010
33-PA-343	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	4	Milk glass		After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-343	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Cobalt blue vessel glass			

Site	Shovel Test/ Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description	Comments	Production Date Range	Sources
33-PA-343	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-343	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Clear vessel glass			
33-PA-343	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-343	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Clear glass with applied yellow tint			
33-PA-343	Surface (representative sample)	Surface	Surface	1	Green vessel glass			
33-PA-343	K1.03	I	0-22	2	Wire cut nail		1850-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-343	K1.03	I	0-22		Machine cut nail	Machine finished head	1805-	Magid, 2010
33-PA-343	K1.03	I	0-22		Unidentified ferric strapping			
33-PA-343	K1.03	I	0-22	1	Solarized amethyst vessel glass		Circa 1890-1917	Lockhart, 2006
33-PA-343	K1.03	I	0-22		Brown vessel glass			
33-PA-343	K1.03	I	0-22	3	Aqua vessel glass			
33-PA-343	K1.03	I	0-22		Clear flat class			
33-PA-343	K1.03	I	0-22		Clear vessel glass			
33-PA-343	K1.03	I	0-22	1	Milk glass	Thermally distorted	After 1870s	SHA, 2019
33-PA-343	K1.03	I	0-22	1	Albany-slip stoneware		Mid to late 19th century	Magid, 2010

# Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan

## Timber Road IV Wind Farm

Townships of Crane, Carryall, Harrison, Paulding, Benton and Blue Creek  
Paulding County, Ohio

OHPO Project Review Number 2015-PAU-33658

Prepared for:



EDP Renewables North America LLC  
134 North La Salle Street  
Suite 2050  
Chicago, IL 60602  
[www.edprnorthamerica.com](http://www.edprnorthamerica.com)

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research,  
Landscape Architecture, Engineering, & Environmental Services, D.P.C.  
217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1000  
Syracuse, New York 13202  
[www.edrdpc.com](http://www.edrdpc.com)

March 2019

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Project Review Number:	2015-PAU-33658
Involved State and Federal Agencies:	Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Phase of Survey:	Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan
Location Information:	Crane, Harrison, Paulding, Benton and Blue Creek Townships, Paulding County
Facility Description:	Up to 54 wind turbines and associated infrastructure and a 2.98-mile gen-tie transmission line
Study Area:	A 10-mile study area measuring approximately 502 square miles
USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Map:	<i>Woodburn North and Woodburn South, Indiana and Antwerp, Convoy, Latty and Payne, Ohio</i>
Mitigation Plan Overview:	Three organizations were identified with a total of five potential mitigation projects to receive offset funds totaling \$50,000.
Report Authors:	Susan Lawson and Patrick Heaton, RPA
Date of Report:	March 2019

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Figure 2. Project Area and Area of Potential Effect

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Appendix A. OHPO mitigation correspondence

Appendix B. John Paulding Historical Society mitigation correspondence

Appendix C. Paulding County Agricultural Society mitigation correspondence

Appendix D. Village of Payne mitigation correspondence

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Summary of Cultural Resources Surveys

On behalf of EDP Renewables North America, LLC (EDPR, or the Applicant), Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) has prepared cultural resources surveys for the proposed Timber Road IV Wind Farm (or the Project), located in the Townships of Crane, Harrison, Paulding, Benton and Blue Creek in Paulding County, Ohio (see Figure 1). The cultural resource surveys were prepared as part of a review of the Project by the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) under Chapter 4906 of the Ohio Revised Code and Chapters 4906-1 to 4906-17 of the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC). Chapter 4906-04-08(D)(1) of the OAC requires the OPSB to take cultural resources into consideration as part of the application filing requirements for wind-powered electric generation facilities and directs that a Certificate Application must include identification of historic landmarks located within ten miles of the proposed Project. *The Timber Road IV Wind Farm Historic Resources Intensive-Level Survey* (EDR, 2019) was prepared in accordance with the 2014 OHPO *Guidelines for Conducting History/Architecture Surveys in Ohio*. All cultural resources studies undertaken by EDR in association with the Project have been conducted by professionals who satisfy the qualifications criteria per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 61).

The purpose of this *Timber Road IV Wind Farm Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan* is to memorialize consultation undertaken-to-date by the Applicant regarding the Project's potential effect on cultural (i.e., historic and/or archaeological) resources. Within the *Mitigation Plan* the Applicant proposes potential mitigation projects that would be implemented as part of the Project to offset potential adverse visual impacts. The information and recommendations included in this report are intended to assist the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in their review of the Project.

### 1.2 OHPO Consultation

The Applicant initiated formal consultation with the OHPO at an in-person meeting at the OHPO office in Columbus, Ohio on January 23, 2018 to introduce the Timber IV Wind Farm Project. Representatives from EDPR, EDR, and OHPO were present. At that meeting, regarding mitigation, OHPO suggested that the Applicant should focus on locally significant resources and conduct community outreach to identify projects which will enhance meaningfulness at local historic sites within a ten-mile study area.

On July 13, 2018, the Applicant submitted the *Timber Road IV Wind Farm Cultural Resources Work Plan* (EDR, 2018a) to Joy Williams and David Snyder of OHPO. OHPO responded to this submission on August 6, 2018 and requested

the historic resources survey report also “include a cumulative visual effects analysis depicting the predicted visibility of the existing Timber Road I-III Wind Farm turbines as well as the proposed location of the Timber Road IV Wind Farm turbines, to provide a suitable basis to evaluate the overall effects of all the Timber Road Wind Farm projects and inform appropriate mitigation measures”. In addition, OHPO requested a mitigation plan be submitted with the survey report, proposing potential projects that improve public understanding and appreciation of historic resources within the ten-mile area of potential effect (APE) for indirect (visual) effects by focusing on locally significant historic sites, structures and/or landmarks. Concurrent with this mitigation plan, but submitted separately, EDR prepared an *Intensive-Level Historic Resources Survey Report* for the Timber Road IV Wind Farm (EDR, 2019) to inventory historic properties within an un-surveyed portion of the ten-mile APE for visual effects, which also includes the requested cumulative visual effects analysis.

The ten-mile APE for visual effects (see Figure 2) for the Timber Road I-IV Wind Farm projects encompasses approximately 502 square miles located within the following municipalities: 1) Defiance, Paulding, and Van Wert Counties, 2) Auglaize, Benton, Blue Creek, Brown, Carryall, Crane, Delaware, Emerald, Hoaglin, Harrison, Hicksville, Jackson, Latty, Mark, Paulding, Pleasant, Ridge, Tully, Union, and Washington Townships, 3) the Villages of Antwerp, Broughton, Cecil, Convoy, Grover Hill, Haviland, Hicksville, Latty, Melrose, Paulding, Payne, Scott, & Sherwood, and 4) the City of Van Wert.

Potential mitigation projects within the 502 square mile visual study area were proposed in a November 1, 2018 memo to OHPO (EDR, 2018b). These offset funding candidates were identified based on the intensive-level historic resources survey results in conjunction with the cumulative visual effects analysis depicting the predicted visibility of the all Timber Road Wind Farms, as determined by viewshed analysis (EDR, 2019). OHPO responded to this memo on December 12, 2018, noting that the correspondence presented a “well-developed conceptual framework for.... mitigation measures for the Timber Road IV Wind Project.” EDR was directed to proceed in developing the proposed ideas with brief outlines of the tasks, deliverables, and time frames for projects for the John Paulding Historical Society, the Paulding County Agricultural Society, and the Village of Payne (see Section 2.3).

On December 20, 2018 EDR submitted a response memo (EDR, 2018c) to provide clarification as requested in a December 12, 2018 email from OHPO (Snyder, 2019) regarding the transmission line component of the Timber Road IV Wind Farm. EDR was able to confirm that the transmission line and its study area were both accounted for within the Timber Road IV Wind Farm mitigation planning efforts.

Regarding archaeological resources, the Applicant has relied on the results of Phase I archaeological survey to identify the locations of archaeological resources and design Project components to avoid/minimize potential impacts to archaeological resources. No further mitigation was proposed or requested related to archaeological resources. Therefore, all potential mitigation projects discussed herein are related to historic architectural resources only. See Appendix A for OHPO mitigation correspondence.

## 2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES MITIGATION

### 2.1 Mitigation of Visual Impacts to Historic Properties

In accordance with Chapter 4906-04-08(D)(2) of the OAC, the Applicant is required to “provide an evaluation of the impact of the proposed Project on the preservation and continued meaningfulness of these landmarks and describe plans to avoid or mitigate any adverse impact.” Mitigation options (relative to historic properties) for wind projects are limited, given the nature of the project and its siting criteria (very tall structures generally located at the highest locally available elevations).

For previous wind energy projects in Ohio, the OHPO has approved “offset” funding to support projects which enhance continued meaningfulness of the local community’s historic properties and/or the public’s appreciation of historic resources. The purpose of this mitigation funding is to offset potential visual impacts to historic properties resulting from the introduction of wind turbines and related components into their visual setting. For previous projects, mitigation measures have consisted of “offset” projects that provide funding to regional historic properties/sites, historic preservation programs, and/or programming/educational efforts that promote the public’s appreciation of historic resources.

### 2.2 Outreach to Stakeholders

Per the OPSB recommendations and correspondence summarized in Section 1.2 of this report, EDR (on behalf of the Applicant) consulted with local stakeholders to identify the most appropriate and realistic projects to undertake within the Townships of Crane, Carryall, Harrison, Paulding, Benton and Blue Creek where turbines have been, or are proposed to be, sited for Timber Road I-IV Wind Farm projects. EDR also sought potential mitigation projects in adjacent municipalities within the 10-mile visual study area located within areas of Project visibility.

EDR initiated community outreach by email correspondence in mid-August 2018 (see Appendices), then followed up with meetings during a site visit at late-August 2018. Outreach letters were emailed to representative organizations with an interest in or direct involvement in the promotion of history in the townships where wind turbines will be or are already located, noting that stakeholders could request an on-site meeting with EDR on August 27-30, 2018 to discuss their interest in participation in the mitigation process. This included the John Paulding Historical Society (JPHS), Paulding County Courthouse, and Village of Antwerp offices at the former Antwerp Depot. No written responses were received from the Paulding County Courthouse, nor the Village of Antwerp.

Meetings and communications with stakeholders included interviews with local historians, historical society staff, and/or volunteers to identify locally significant historic sites, structures, and/or landmarks (in addition to those currently listed in the OHI) with visibility to the Timber Road I-IV Wind Farms. Outreach focused on potential mitigation projects that would enhance meaningfulness at local sites and establishing a basis for understanding the local significance and needs of each resource.

On August 21, 2018 Kim Sutton, President of the John Paulding Historical Society expressed interest in exploring mitigation options through an email response. A meeting with JPHS was subsequently held on August 28, 2018 at their museum. The following week, EDR received a letter from JPHS outlining their role in the community and a second letter dated February 6, 2019 identified three potential offset projects and associated fees (see Appendix B for JPHS outreach letter and responses).

Another potential project was identified by Kim Sutton of the Paulding County Historical Society that was outside of their purview. EDR was introduced to Guy Dasher of the Paulding County Agricultural Society (PCAS) who expressed interest in discussing a potential mitigation project which occurred during a meeting on August 29, 2018 at the Paulding Fairgrounds Grandstand. A PCAS letter dated February 27, 2019 identified one potential offset project and associated fees (see Appendix C for PCAS correspondence).

The August 29, 2018 historic resources survey site visit conducted by EDR resulted in identification of an additional potential mitigation project at the relocated Nickel Plate Railroad Depot in the Payne Community Park, owned by the Village of Payne. An outreach letter was mailed to the Village Mayor on January 30, 2019 with a subsequent phone call to Village of Payne Mayor Steve Wobler on February 6, 2019. A letter from Mayor Wobler dated February 28, 2019 identified one potential offset project and associated fees (see Appendix D for Village of Payne outreach letter and response).

### 2.3 Potential Mitigation Projects

Based on responses received from stakeholders the results of the *Timber Road IV Wind Farm Intensive-Level Historic Resources Survey* (EDR, 2019), three organizations (JPHS, PCAS and Village of Payne) were identified representing a total of five potential mitigation projects that are consistent with OHPO's directive to seek "meaningful" opportunities that result in public benefit. These potential projects were selected due to their location relative to the Project and degree of visual impact based on a cumulative viewshed analysis that included predicted visibility of the existing [built] Timber Road I-III Wind Farm turbines as well as the proposed locations of the Timber Road IV Wind Farm turbines (see Figure 3).

### 2.3.1 *John Paulding Historical Society*

The nonprofit organization JPHS was established in 1977 and has since maintained its mission of preserving Paulding County's past. JPHS does this through the operation of a museum that is open to the public and school fieldtrips, distribution of a quarterly newsletter, organizing special events, and accepting local history-related donations that include everything from household goods to tractors. President Kim Sutton suggested three potential cultural resources mitigation projects:

- Paulding Grange Hall: The circa 1894 Paulding Grange Hall, located at 11038 OH-500 in Paulding Township, was recently gifted to JPHS by a local resident in 2017 who was no longer able to care for the building (see Inset 1 and Figure 3). The Grange Hall is recommended by EDR to be eligible for listing on the NRHP (EDR, 2019). It is located approximately 2.3 miles from the nearest turbine.



Inset 1. The circa 1894 Paulding Grange Hall, 11038 OH-500, Paulding Township, OH (photograph by EDR).

In addition to owning the Grange Hall, JPHS holds the records from the Grange, an important part of the county's social history. The Paulding Grange Hall is one of the last standing grange buildings in the County. The Grange was established as part of the movement by the Patrons of Husbandry, created to assist farmers

with obstacles they faced (West Bend News, 2017). Historically, the building served as a country store on the ground floor, and farmers meetings were conducted upstairs (Nicely, 2017). The Grange offered the farming community social relationships, communication, educational opportunities, and family activities.

The Paulding Grange Hall is in fair/good condition and has retained a remarkable amount of integrity, appearing relatively unchanged when compared to historic photos. It is secure and waterproof; the roof appears to be approximately 10-15 years old, windows are boarded up, and doors are padlocked. In addition to the building, other physical remnants of grange history that are on site include an old water pump, cooking hearth, and outhouse.

Following a 2018 JPHS volunteer interior clean-up (see Inset 2), the building has not been occupied. Ongoing maintenance and rehabilitation are necessary to use the building as a museum dedicated to the history of the Grange and its important role in the social history of Paulding County. Restoration of the Paulding Grange Hall is also consistent with the JPHS mission statement: *Preserving the Past for Future Generations*.



Inset 2. Second floor of the Paulding Grange Hall, 11038 OH-500, Paulding Township, OH (photograph by EDR)

- The Reservoir War of 1887 Historic Site

Together, the former Six-Mile Reservoir, Erie and Wabash Canal, Tate's Landing, and the lock at the junction at the Miami and Erie Canal comprise a potential NRHP-eligible Reservoir War of 1887 Historic Site. This site was inventoried as part of the *Timber Road IV Wind Farm Historic Resources Survey* (EDR, 2019). The 2000-acre former circa 1840 Six-Mile Reservoir is located southwest of CR-180 and TH-77 in Carryall Township (see Inset 3 and Figure 3). Canal prism remnants of the circa 1845 Erie and Wabash (see Inset 4) extend east from the northeast corner of the Reservoir along CR-180 in Crane Township, through the former canal settlement and lock at Tate's Landing at the intersection of CR-111 and T-119 (see Inset 5). The canal remnants continue east through Emerald Township and terminate at the lock at the settlement of Junction in Auglaize Township where the Erie and Wabash met the Erie and Miami Canal. Independently, the Six-Mile Reservoir, portions of the Erie and Wabash Canal, and the Miami and Erie at Junction have been identified by OHPO as OHI ID PAU0012401, OAI ID 33-PA-153 and PAU0000603 respectively. The former canal town of Tate's Landing has not been formally surveyed. The Reservoir and former Tate's Landing are ranging from .9 and 5.4 miles away from the nearest turbine, respectively.



Inset 3. Former Six Mile Reservoir, Northeast corner at CR-180 and TH-77, Carryall Township (photograph by EDR)



Inset 4. The former Erie and Wabash Canal prism. along the south (right-hand) side of CR-180, Crane Township (photograph by EDR).



Inset 5. The sole extant building of the former Tate's Landing settlement at CR-111 and TH-117, Emerald Township (photograph by EDR).

The Reservoir War of 1887 was a dispute between Paulding County residents and federal troops which resulted in the drainage of the federally-owned Six-Mile Reservoir, and destruction of the locks along the Erie and Wabash Canal, which resulted in the subsequent disappearance of canal towns such as Tate's Landing. Paulding County residents wanted to drain the Six Mile Reservoir to eliminate its mosquito infestation and fight the spread of malaria among its residents, but legislative efforts failed. Federal troops spent the months of March and April 1887 on-site protecting the state's property during repeated attempts by locals to dynamite the banks of the reservoir. The residents who succeeded in draining the reservoir on April 25, 1887 carried a flag reading "No Compromise!" which has since become the motto of Paulding County and appears on its flag (Morrow and Bashore, 1892).

The northeast corner of the former Six-Mile Reservoir is identified by remnants of an embankment in an otherwise flat landscape. The former Erie and Wabash Canal prism appears as a drainage ditch alongside the south side of CR-180 and CR-111. A barn within a grove of trees is all that is left of Tate's Landing, a once-bustling town and corresponding canal lock. The three resources would be best interpreted as a single historic site. There is an opportunity to educate the public about the 1887 Reservoir War and tell the story of its events through the installation of a series of roadside historic markers and/or a driving brochure. Recently there has been renewed interest in the 1887 Reservoir War due to a JPHS all-volunteer production of "No Compromise: Mosquitoes, Mayhem and Militia in the Great Black Swamp" which was performed twice in 2018 to sold out crowds.

- JPHS General Operations Fund

JPHS is a nonprofit organization which receives no tax dollars, nor grant money and is operated entirely by volunteers. The John Paulding Historical Society collects minimal membership dues due to the limited income of Paulding County residents, most of whom are senior citizens. The operating budget is supplemented through fundraising and donations. Maintenance of the building and its collections are its priority, leaving very little funding for technology. JPHS has been operating on a two donated computers and a donated photocopier which are approaching or have met the end of their utility. This equipment is used on a daily basis to maintain the membership database, to design and print the quarterly newsletter that is distributed to its 400+ person membership, their only means of communication with their constituency. Replacement computers and a photocopier would allow JPHS to continue to meet its mission on a much more efficient level.

Additional information regarding these potential mitigation projects, and requests for funding appear in Appendix B: JPHS Mitigation Correspondence.

### **2.3.2 Paulding County Agricultural Society**

The PCAS is a 10-member group that manages the Paulding County Fairgrounds and its annual fair. Its mission is to provide agricultural education and entertainment of the citizens of Paulding County, Ohio. PCAS relies on fundraising for maintenance of the sole historic structure at the fairgrounds, its 1872 Grandstand. During an August 29, 2018 meeting and site visit with Guy Dasher of the PCAS, one potential cultural resources mitigation project was identified: improvements to the 1872 Grandstand:

- Paulding County Fairgrounds Grandstand

The Paulding County Fairgrounds located at 501 Fairgrounds Drive in the Village of Paulding (see Figure 3), The Fairgrounds are located approximately 3.6 miles from the nearest turbine. The Grandstand was inventoried as part of the *Timber Road IV Wind Farm Historic Resources Survey* (EDR, 2019) and is recommended by EDR to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. It had not been previously identified in the Ohio Historic Inventory. Most of the Fairgrounds buildings are modern, except for the Grandstand (built in 1872 and enlarged in 1906) which is in poor and unsafe condition but still regularly used (see Insets 6 and 7).



Inset 6. Interior of Paulding County Fairgrounds Grandstand (photograph by EDR).



Inset 7. North Elevation of the Paulding County Fairgrounds Grandstand (photograph by EDR).

The PCAS was organized in October of 1871, one year before the Grandstand was built for the inaugural county fair in 1872. The Paulding County Fair is one of the longest running state fairs in Ohio. The Grandstand is the sole extant original structure at the Fairgrounds complex, a well-utilized community resource used as a gathering place for not only the fair, but also for agricultural education, 4H activities, sporting events and concerts. After 147 years in service, the Grandstand needs structural stabilization. Some improvements have been made and include a new roof and foundation work in the 1990s, completed through fundraising efforts. Another smaller project in the past decade included a partial decking replacement donated by area businessmen and installed by local tech school students. For the safety of occupants and the structure, additional carpentry and concrete work is necessary.

A request for funding was provided by JPHS on February 27, 2019 (see Appendix C).

### **2.3.3 Village of Payne**

Incorporated in 1863, Village of Payne is a small rural community of just under 1,200 residents who reside within 0.68-square mile area spanning Harrison and Benton Townships. Among the Village's shared resources are schools, churches, library, a youth center and a community park. Correspondence with Village of Payne Mayor Steve Wobler identified one potential mitigation project:

- Nickel Creek Railroad Depot, Payne Community Park

The Payne Community Park is located at 513 North Main Street in the Village of Payne, approximately 1.8 miles to the nearest turbine. The Payne Community Park in was established in 1972 as part of the Village's year-long centennial celebration. The Village, in cooperation with its Chamber of Commerce, led an effort to acquire, relocate, and restore the former 1882 Nickel Plate Depot and the 1955 Nickel Plate Railroad Caboose #411 in 1989 and 1990 respectively. The Nickel Creek Railroad Depot was inventoried as part of the *Timber Road IV Wind Farm Historic Resources Survey* (EDR, 2019) and is recommended by EDR to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. The resource had not been previously identified in the Ohio Historic Inventory. It is due to its proximity to the Timber Road I-IV Wind Farm Projects and the considerable efforts of the Village (detailed below) to restore these important historic resources, that the Depot (see Inset 8 and Figure 3 for location) is being recommended as a recipient of offset funding.

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Summary: Notice - Compliance with Certificate Conditions 1 and 9, and Ohio Administrative Code Rule 4906-4-09(C)(5) – Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Report, Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan, Historic Resources Survey Report (Part 1 of 2) electronically filed by Christine M.T. Pirik on behalf of Paulding Wind Farm IV LLC