SQUIRE PATTON BOGGS

Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP
2000 Huntington Center
41 South High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

O +1 614 365 2700
F +1 614 365 2499
squirepattonboggs.com

Karen A. Winters
T +1 614 365 2750
karen.winters@squirepb.com

October 15, 2020

**VIA ELECTRONIC FILING**

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

**Re: In the Matter of Hecate Energy Highland 4 LLC and Hecate Energy Highland 2, LLC for a Certificate of Environmental Liability and Public Need for a 100 MW Solar-Powered Electric Generating Facility in Clay and Whiteoak Townships in Highland County, Ohio Case No. 20-1288-EL-BGN (Before the Ohio Power Siting Board) / Supplement to Application**

Dear Ms. Troupe:

This letter serves to supplement the Application filed on September 2, 2020 for the New Market Solar Farm, a 100 MW electric generating facility to be located on approximately 1,116 acres in Clay and Whiteoak Townships in Highland County, Ohio ("New Market Solar" or "Project"). The Project will consist of two separate and distinct facilities: (1) New Market Solar I, a 65 MW facility that will be developed, constructed and operated by Hecate Energy Highland 4 LLC and will occupy 582 acres of the Project site; and (2) New Market Solar II, a 35 MW facility that will be developed, constructed, and operated by Hecate Energy Highland 2, LLC and will occupy 222 acres of the Project site.

Attached for filing are the following documents:

New Market Solar I (Attachment A):

- October 1, 2020 Letter from J. Schweikart, Project Reviews Manager, Ohio State Historic Preservation Office, to W. Green, Terracon Consultants, Inc. Re: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey at the Proposed New Market I Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio; and

- October 7, 2020 Letter from W. Green, Terracon Consultants, Inc. to J. Schweikart, Project Reviews Manager, Ohio History Connection, transmitting Final Phase I Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed New Market I Solar Farm.

45 Offices in 20 Countries

Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP is part of the international legal practice Squire Patton Boggs, which operates worldwide through a number of separate legal entities.

Please visit squirepattonboggs.com for more information.

New Market Solar II (Attachment B):

- October 1, 2020 Letter from J. Schweikart, Project Reviews Manager, Ohio State Historic Preservation Office, W. Green, Terracon Consultants, Inc. Re: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey at the Proposed New Market II Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio; and

- October 7, 2020 Letter from W. Green, Terracon Consultants, Inc. to J. Schweikart, Project Reviews Manager, Ohio History Connection, transmitting Final Phase I Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed New Market II Solar Farm.

If you have questions or need additional information, please contact me.

Very truly yours,

Karen A. Winters

cc: Patti Shorr, Hecate Energy LLC
Jared Wren, Hecate Energy LLC
Emily Kosmalski, Terracon Consultants, Inc.
William Green, Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Danelle Gagliardi, Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP

Attachment A

October 1, 2020 In reply refer to: 2020-HIG-49414

William Green, RPA #10387 Principal/Department Manager
Natural and Cultural Resource Services
Terracon Consultants, Inc.
521 Clemson Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29229
Email: Bill.Green@Terracon.com

RE: Section 106 Review-Draft Report: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 822 Acres at the Proposed New Market I Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Green:

This letter is in response to your transmittal letter dated September 1, 2020, and Phase I cultural resources survey draft report for the above-referenced project which was received by the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on September 8, 2020. These comments are made in accordance with provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the associated regulations at 36 CFR Part 800. These investigations were done in order to fulfill requirements of the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) pursuant to Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) §4906-4-08(B), and was conducted by Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) under contract to Hecate Energy Highland 4, LLC.

What follows below are the SHPO's review comments broken into three areas:

A. **General Report Comments**- concerning revision to the structure and content of this draft report as a whole.

B. **Archaeology Comments**- concerning the requested revisions concerning archaeological investigations and recommendations.

C. **History/Architecture Comments**-concerning requested revisions to portions of this draft report concerning aboveground history/architecture investigations and recommendations.

**A. General Report Comments:**

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) appreciates that Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) has submitted a comprehensive and well organized Phase I cultural resources survey report.

**B. Archaeology Comments:**

The SHPO also appreciates that the predictive model to be employed for this project was clearly defined in Section 3.4 (Research Design and Expected Results) and of equal importance it was sufficiently evaluated in Section 5.1.9 (Predictive Model Results). This will enable the results of the Phase I archaeological survey to be used for comparison and refinement of future archaeological predictive model in the region, and can be used to improve our methods for identifying and evaluating the eligibility of archaeological sites across portions of the Illinoisan Till Plain in Ohio. However, there are two items that need to be adequately addressed for the SHPO to concur with the results of the Phase I archaeological investigations:

1. **Section 5.1.7 (Site 33HI500, page 76)** As per the Criteria for Ohio Historic Preservation Office review of Archaeological Reports (see Section Three Report Standards, Part C in *Archaeology Guidelines* 1994:34), photographs are to be appropriate clear, and adequately labeled and numbered. There are no photographs of archaeological site 33HI500 included in the draft report, and some description and one or more photographs of the capped well on the site should be included in order to document and evaluate whether or not this archaeological site has or does not have the potential for sub-surface integrity and/or holds the potential for significant archaeological information.

2. **Section 7.0 References Cited (page 121) and Appendix A-Artifact Catalog (page 139)** When temporally diagnostic artifacts are used to establish estimates for the age of a temporal component at an archaeological site, full references to the publications and studies attributed with that determination must be included in the References Cited section. In this case, the following references in Appendix A-Artifact Catalog need to be added to the References Cited Section:

   - Azizi et al. 1996
   - Brown 1982:10
   - Gibson 2011:110
   - Hume 1969: pg. 196
   - Hume 1980: 318
   - Karkilns 2000:179
   - Madden and Hardison 2015
   - Measell 1994:145-153
   - Meikle 1997:4-5

   Also of note is that Section 7.0 References Cited is not entirely organized in alphabetical order. See pages 126, 127, 129, and 134.

C. **History/Architecture Comments:**

Twenty (20) previously recorded and sixteen (16) newly recorded above ground resources, 50 years and older, were identified within the 0.5-mile Area of Potential Effect (APE). Out of the thirty-six total resources surveyed, two Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) sites were recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- OHI #HIG0036313 (Maple Grove School)
- OHI #HIG0037113 (ca. 1860s Flat Barn)

The SHPO agrees with these NRHP recommendations. The report also recommends that the solar farm project will have **No Effect** on any of the NRHP eligible above ground resources. The SHPO also agrees with this effect recommendation for the project.

Please send a revised survey report and a letter addressing these comments, please so we can complete our review for this specific project. Once these remaining issues are addressed the Ohio SHPO we should be able to concur with all recommendations concerning NRHP eligibility and indicate concurrence in a single, forthcoming coordination letter for this specific project.

If you have any questions concerning this review, please contact me via email at jschweikart@ohiohistory.org concerning archaeology comments, or Department Head, Diana Welling dwelling@ohiohistory.org concerning history/architecture comments.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

John F. Schweikart, Project Reviews Manager (archaeology)
Ohio State Historic Preservation Office

Serial No. 1085417

October 7, 2020

Mr. John Schweikart
Project Reviews Manager
Ohio Historic Connection
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2474

**Re: FINAL REPORT**
**Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 822 Acres**
**at the Proposed New Market I Solar Farm**
**Highland County, Ohio**
**Terracon Project No. 73197284**
**OHPO Project No. 2019-HIG-48665**

Dear John:

On behalf of Hecate Energy Highland 4 LLC, Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) is pleased to submit two hard copies and one PDF copy on CD of the above-referenced final report. The comments contained in your letter dated October 1, 2020, have been addressed as follows:

**Archaeology Comment 1 - Lack of photographs for site 33HI500.** As I indicated in an e-mail to you on October 5, 2020, the photographs for site 33HI500 were unfortunately lost. I have added a brief description to the report indicating that the site contained a mid-twentieth century concrete well that was capped with concrete slab.

**Archaeology Comment 2 - References Cited.** All of the missing references have been added and alphabetized.

We appreciate your assistance with this project. If you have any questions or need additional information, please don't hesitate to call me at 803-403-1256 or you can reach me via e-mail at bill.green@terracon.com. Thank you.

Sincerely,
**Terracon Consultants, Inc.**

William Green, M.A., RPA # 10387
Principal / Department Manager - Natural and Cultural Resource Services

cc: Patti Shorr, Hecate Energy Highland 4 LLC
Jared Wren, Hecate Energy Highland 4 LLC
Karen Winters, Squire Patton Boggs
Emily Kosmalski, Terracon

# PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 822 ACRES AT THE PROPOSED NEW MARKET I SOLAR FARM

**Highland County, Ohio**

Terracon Project No. 73197284

October 2020

**Prepared for:**
Hecate Energy Highland 4 LLC
Chicago, Illinois

**Prepared by:**
Terracon Consultants, Inc.
Columbia, South Carolina

Offices Nationwide
Employee-Owned
Established in 1965
terracon.com
Terracon
Geotechnical ■ Environmental ■ Construction Materials ■ Facilities

# PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 822 ACRES AT THE PROPOSED NEW MARKET I SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO

**SHPO PROJECT NO. 2019-HIG-48665**

**FINAL REPORT**

Lead Public Agency: Ohio Power Siting Board

Prepared For:

Hecate Energy Highland 4 LLC
621 Randolph Street, Suite 200
Chicago, Illinois 60661
(614) 205-3798

Prepared By:

Terracon

521 Clemson Road
Columbia, South Carolina
(803) 741-9000

Project No. 73197284

Authors:

Douglas Sain, Ph.D., Jonathan Brown, M.H.P, William Green, M.A, and Mills Dorn, M.A.

William Green, M.A., RPA #10387
Principal Investigator

**October 2020**

# MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon), on behalf of Hecate Energy Highland 4 LLC (Client), has completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey (CRS) of approximately 822 acres and a 4.98-mile long transmission line at the proposed New Market I 65 Megawatt (MW) Solar Farm located between Ohio SR 138 and SR 321, approximately 3.5 miles east of Buford in Highland County, Ohio (Figures 1 and 2). The investigations included a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 659 acres that had not been previously surveyed (Sain et al. 2020) and a Historic Resources Survey (HRS) of the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The purpose of these investigations was to identify and evaluate archaeological and aboveground historic resources that could be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The APE is considered to be a 0.5-mile radius around the project area.

The cultural resource investigations were conducted for the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) to fulfill the requirements of Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) § 4906-4-08(B). This project was conducted under contract to Hecate Energy Highland 4 LLC (Client) under the terms and conditions of the Consulting Services Agreement (CSA) between Hecate Energy LLC, and Terracon dated November 21, 2014, and in accordance with a phone conversation and e-mails with the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) on January 7, 2020 (e-mails between William Green, Terracon, and John Schweikart, OHPO). Due to varying field conditions (i.e., ground surface visibility), fieldwork for the archaeological survey was conducted on four occasions: January 13 to February 6, April 13–17, May 5–7, and June 9 and 10, 2020. As a result of the investigations, seven archaeological sites—33HI491 through 33HI495, 33HI499, and 33HI500—and five isolated finds (33HI496–33HI498, 33HI501, and 33HI502) were identified (Figures 1 and 2, Table 1). These sites range in age from the early nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. One site, 33HI492, also contained a temporally non-diagnostic prehistoric component. All of the archaeological sites and isolated finds are recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

A Historic Resources Survey was conducted in January 2020 of aboveground structures within the APE. As a result of this survey, 16 aboveground resources—HIG0045514, HIG0045714, HIG0045814, HIG0046014, HIG0046114, HIG0046214, HIG0046309, HIG0046409, HIG0046509, HIG0046713, HIG0046813, HIG0046913, HIG0047113, HIG0047213, HIG0047513, and HIG0047613—were identified (Figures 3 and 4, Table 1). In addition, 20 previously recorded historic resources— HIG0034813, HIG0034913, HIG0036213, HIG0036313, HIG0036413, HIG0036813, HIG0036913, HIG0037013, HIG0037113, HIG0037313, HIG0037413, HIG0037513, HIG0037613, HIG0040314, HIG0040414 HIG0042014, HIG0042114, HIG0042214, HIG0042314, and HIG0042614—that were identified during the Highland 300 MW project (Sain et al. 2020) are also within the APE. Two of the previously recorded resources, the Maple Grove School (HIG0036313) and a historic flat barn (HIG0037113) are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The Maple Grove School (HIG0036313) will not be affected

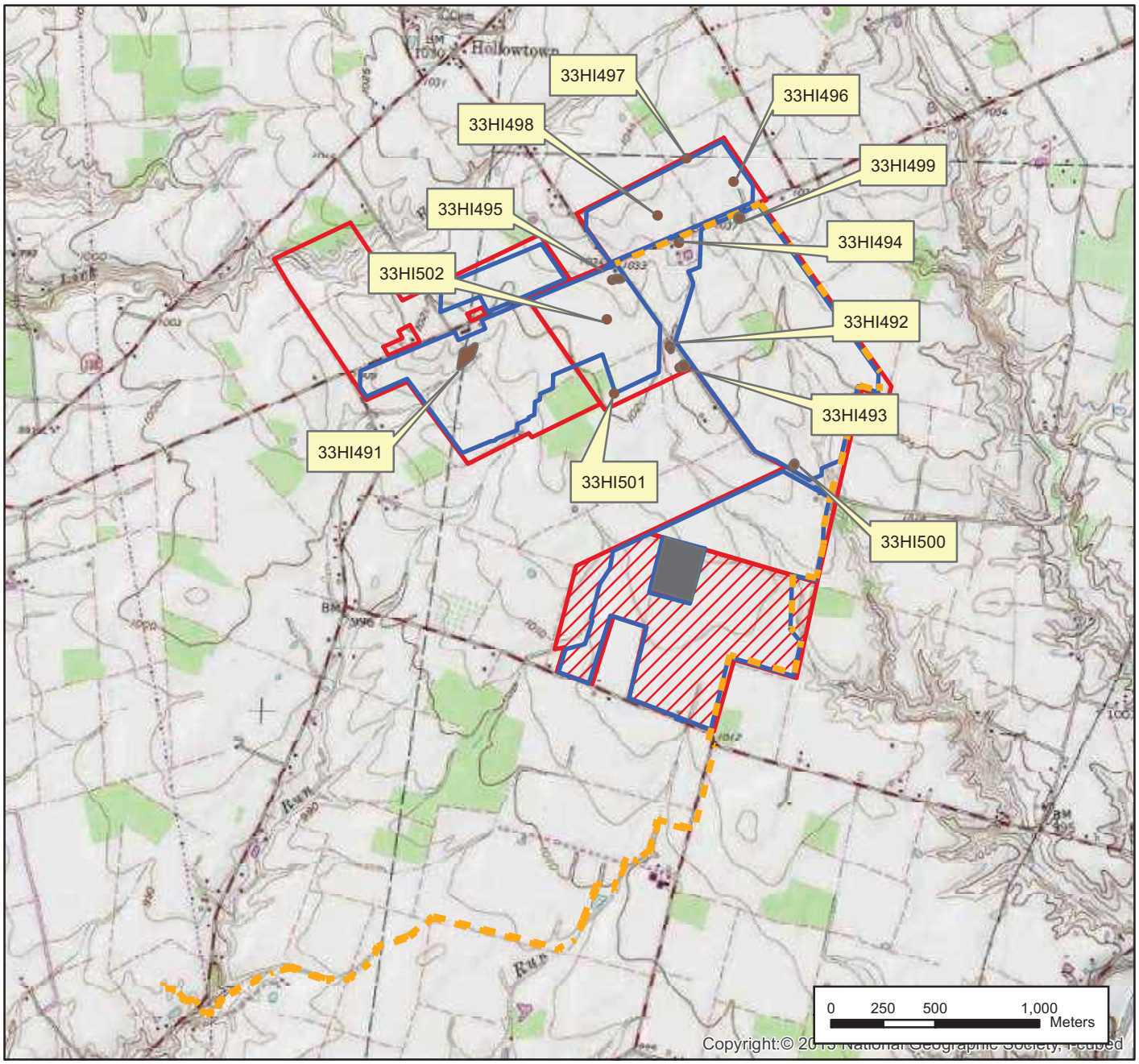



Figure 1. Archaeological sites within the project area.
Base Maps: Sardinia (1979) and Sugar Tree Ridge (1974) USGS 7.5' topographic maps.

| | |
|---|---|
| Transmission Line | Area Surveyed |
| Limits of Disturbance | Area Previously Surveyed |
| Archaeological Site | Not Utilized |

N
W E
S

| | |
|---|---|
| Project No. | 73197284 |
| Date: | August 2020 |
| Drawn By: | BGG |
| Reviewed By: | DAS |

Terracon
521 Clemson Rd. Columbia, SC
PH. (803) 741-9000 terracon.com

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

NEW MARKET SOLAR I
HIGHLAND CO., OHIO

Figure
1

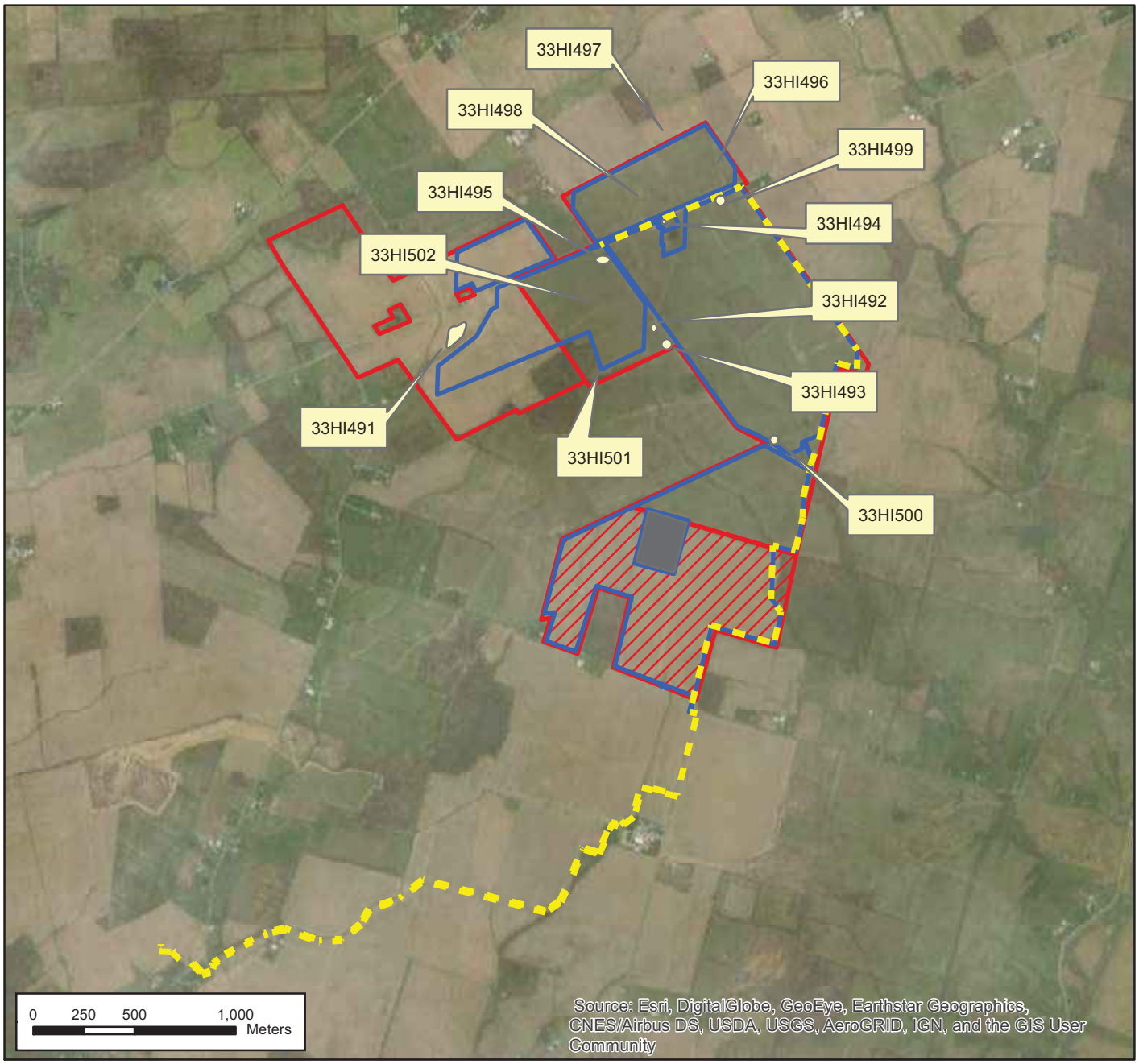



Figure 2. Aerial image depicting archaeological sites within the project area.
Base Map: ESRI World Imagery.

| | |
|---|---|
| Transmission Line | Surveyed Area |
| Limits of Disturbance | Previously Surveyed Area |
| Archaeological Site | Not Utilized |

N
W E
S

| | |
|---|---|
| Project No. | 73197284 |
| Date: | August 2020 |
| Drawn By: | BGG |
| Reviewed By: | DAS |

Terracon
521 Clemson Rd. Columbia, SC
PH. (803) 741-9000 terracon.com

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

NEW MARKET SOLAR I
HIGHLAND CO., OHIO

Figure
2

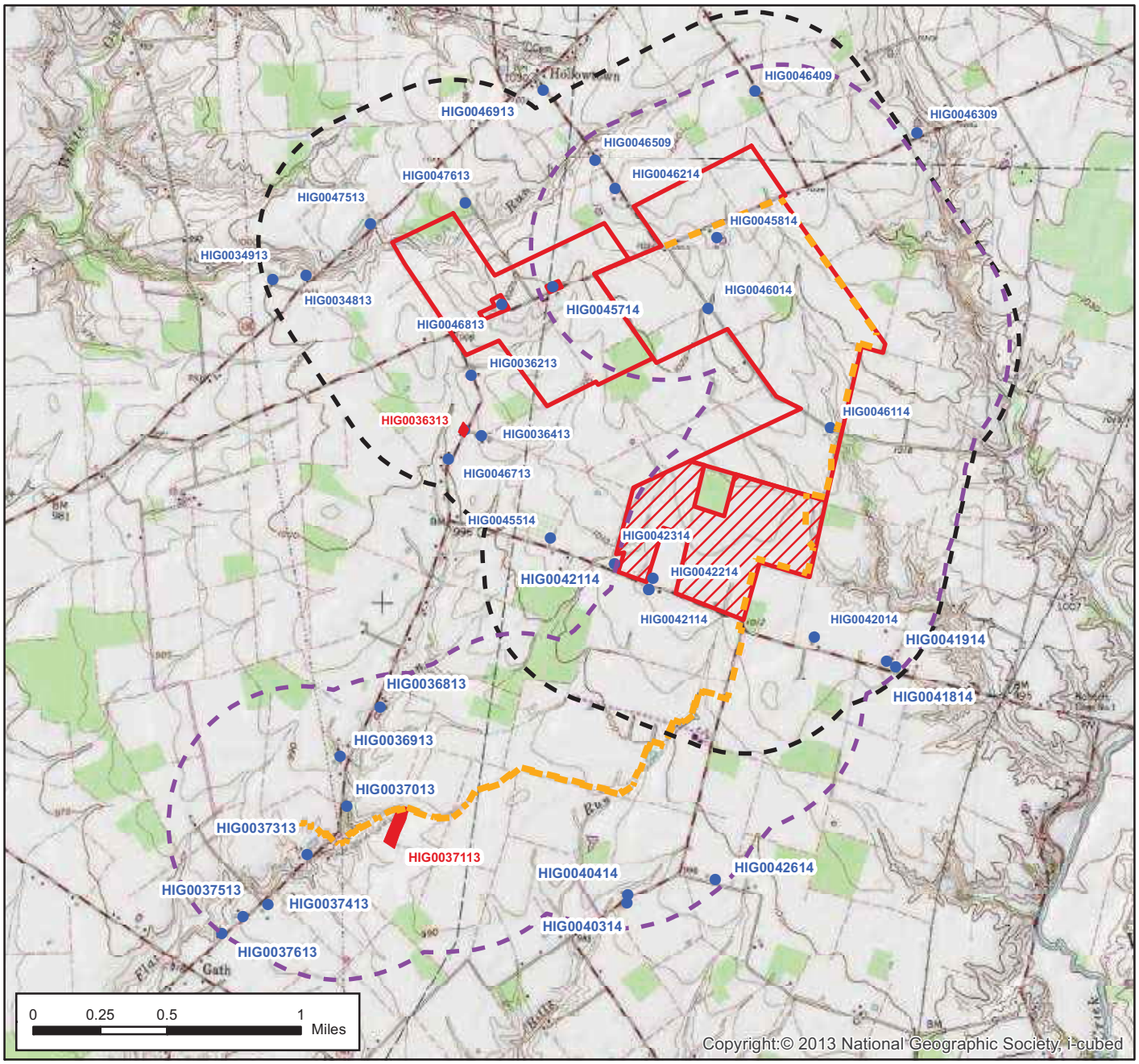



Figure 3. Historic resources within and near the 0.5-mile APE. The resources depicted in red are eligible for the NRHP.
Base Maps: Sardinia (1979) and Sugar Tree Ridge (1974) USGS 7.5' topographic maps.

- Historic Resource - Not Eligible
- Transmission Line APE
- Solar Farm APE
- Historic Resource - Eligible

N W E S

| | |
|---|---|
| Project No. | 73197284 |
| Date: | August 2020 |
| Drawn By: | BGG |
| Reviewed By: | DAS |

Terracon
521 Clemson Rd. Columbia, SC
PH. (803) 741-9000 terracon.com

HISTORIC RESOURCES

NEW MARKET SOLAR I
HIGHLAND CO., OHIO

Figure
3

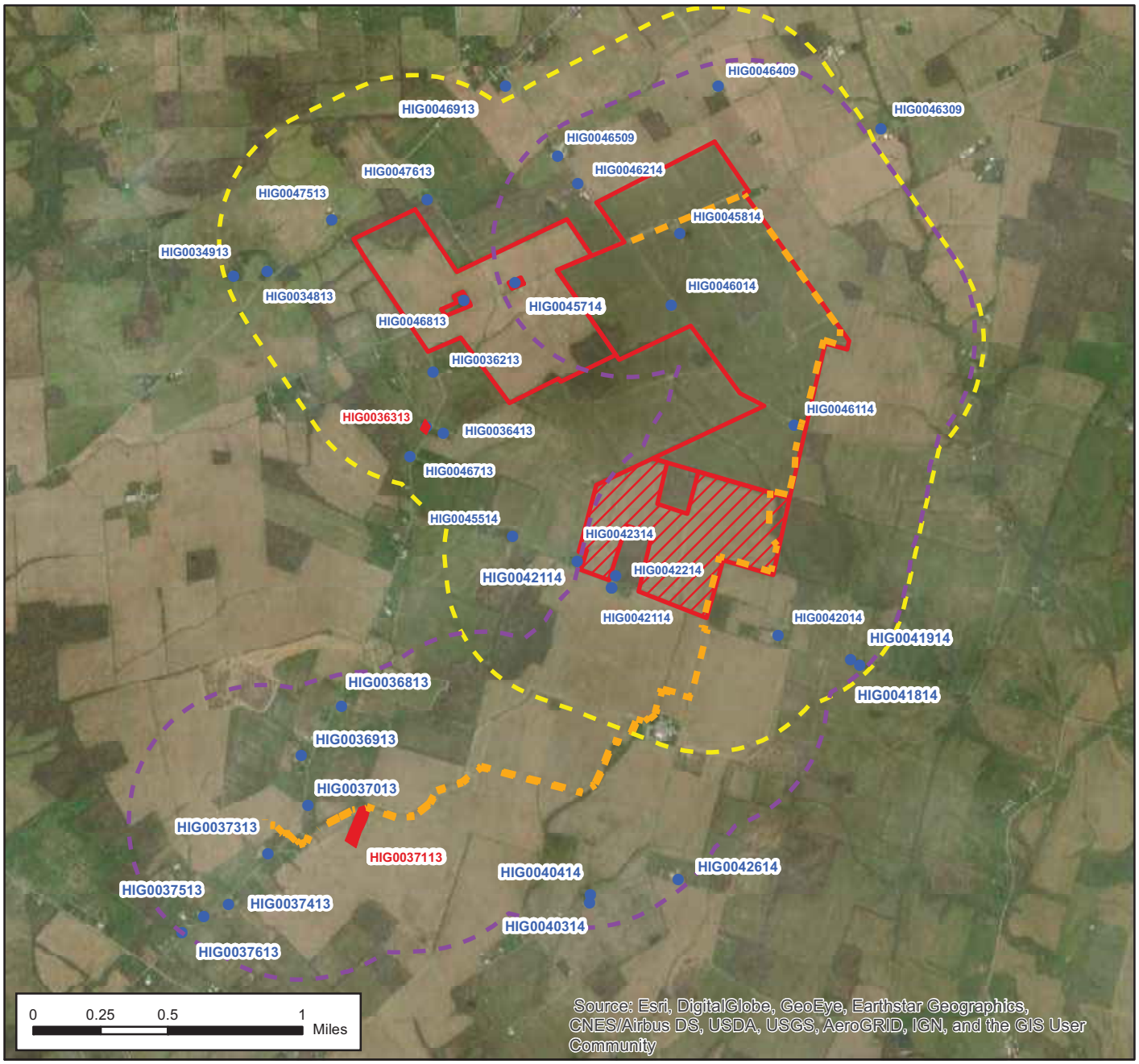



Figure 4. Aerial image depicting historic resources within the 0.5-mile APE. The resources depicted in red are eligible for the NRHP.
Base Maps: Sardinia (1979) and Sugar Tree Ridge (1974) USGS 7.5' topographic maps.

- Historic Resource - Not Eligible
- Transmission Line APE
- Solar Farm APE
- Historic Resource - Eligible

N W E S

| | |
|---|---|
| Project No. | 73197284 |
| Date: | August 2020 |
| Drawn By: | BGG |
| Reviewed By: | DAS |

Terracon
521 Clemson Rd. Columbia, SC
PH. (803) 741-9000 terracon.com

HISTORIC RESOURCES

NEW MARKET SOLAR I
HIGHLAND CO., OHIO

Figure
4

**Table 1. Cultural Resources within the Area of Potential Effects.**

| Resource ID | Description | NRHP Eligibility | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI491 | 19th/early 20th c. house site | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| 33HI492 | Late 19th/mid-20th c. house site; Prehistoric lithic scatter | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| 33HI493 | 19th- mid-20th c. house site | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| 33HI494 | Late 19th/20th c. house site | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| 33HI495 | Late 19th/20th c. house site | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| 33HI496 | Isolated find - amethyst glass | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| 33HI497 | Isolated find - chert flake | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| 33HI498 | Isolated find - amethyst glass | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| 33HI499 | Mid-19th-early 20th c. house site | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| 33HI500 | Late 19th/mid-20th c. house site | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| 33HI501 | Isolated find - chert scraper | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| 33HI502 | Isolated find – Button | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0034813 | ca. 1890 New England One and a Half | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0034913 | ca. 1890 Gabled-Ell House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0036213 | ca. 1950 Pole Barn | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| **HIG0036313** | **ca. 1860 Maple Grove School** | **Eligible** | **No Effect** |
| HIG0036413 | ca. 1890 Upright and Wing House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0036813 | ca. 1920 Wisconsin Dairy Barn | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0036913 | ca. 1920 Two-Story Vernacular House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0037013 | ca. 1962 Ranch House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| **HIG0037113** | **ca. 1860 Flat Barn** | **Eligible** | **No Effect** |
| HIG0037313 | ca. 1880 I-house | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0037413 | ca. 1860 Two-Story Vernacular House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0037513 | ca. 1860 Hall-and-Parlor House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0037613 | ca. 1965 Ranch House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0040314 | ca. 1890 Farm Complex | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0040414 | ca. 1870 Two-Story Vernacular House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0042014 | ca. 1870 Classic I-House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0042114 | ca. 1920 Flat barn | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0042214 | ca. 1870 New England One and a Half | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0042314 | ca. 1880/1974 Hall and Parlor House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0042614 | ca. 1890 One and a Half Story House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0045514 | ca. 1957 Ranch House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0045714 | ca. 1910 Front Gable Bungalow | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0045814 | ca. 1900s English Barn | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0046014 | ca. 1940 Quonset Barn | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0046114 | ca. 1920s Unknown Barn | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0046214 | ca. 1920s Bungalow House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0046309 | ca. 1954 Bungalow House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0046409 | ca. 1920s Erie Shore Barn | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0046509 | ca. 1920s Bungalow House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0046713 | ca. 1971 Ranch House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0046813 | ca. 1890s Gabled-Ell House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0046913 | ca. 1920s Baseilican Plan Church | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0047113 | ca. 1930 Cape Cod Cottage | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0047213 | ca. 1953 Ranch House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0047513 | ca. 1960 Ranch House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0047613 | ca. 1950 Garage | Not Eligible | No additional work |

by the proposed undertaking due to existing vegetation that blocks the view of the proposed solar farm. Resource HIG0037113 is located within the APE of a proposed transmission line. The distribution line will be located underground and therefore will not visually impact Resource HIG0037113. The remaining 24 aboveground resources are ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Based on the results of the CRS, it is Terracon's recommendation that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking and that no additional cultural resource investigations are warranted for the project.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**TABLE OF CONTENTS** ..... ix
**FIGURES** ..... xii
**TABLES** ..... xv
**1.0 INTRODUCTION** ..... 1
**2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT** ..... 3
2.1 Physical Location and Setting ..... 3
2.2 Geology and Topography ..... 3
2.3 Hydrology ..... 3
2.4 Soils ..... 4
2.5 Climate ..... 4
2.6 Vegetation ..... 4
**3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT** ..... 7
3.1 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT ..... 7
3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (ca. 13,500–10,000 B.P.) ..... 7
3.1.2 Archaic Period (ca. 10,000–3000 B.P.) ..... 9
3.1.3 Woodland Period (ca. 3000–1000 B.P.) ..... 13
3.1.4 Mississippian Period (ca. 1000–400 B.P.) ..... 19
3.2 HISTORIC CONTEXT ..... 21
3.2.1 The Treaty of Paris, Northwest Indian War, and Statehood (1763–1803) ..... 23
3.2.2 Early Statehood (1803–1846) ..... 28
3.2.3 Agriculture to Industrialization (1866–1900) ..... 36
3.2.4 Urbanization, the Great Depression, and War (1900–1945) ..... 38
3.2.5 Ohio and Highland County in the Mid-Twentieth Century (1946–1975) ..... 39
3.3 BACKGROUND RESEARCH ..... 40
3.3.1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites ..... 40
3.3.2 Previously Recorded Historic Resources ..... 42
3.3.3 Previously Surveyed Historic Resources in the APE ..... 43
3.3.4 Historic Map Research ..... 44
3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN AND EXPECTED RESULTS ..... 47

**4.0 FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS** ..... 49
4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS ..... 49
4.2 LABORATORY METHODS AND CURATION ..... 49
4.3 ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY METHODS ..... 50
4.4 NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT ..... 51
**5.0 RESULTS** ..... 53
5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS ..... 53
5.1.1 Site 33HI491 ..... 53
5.1.2 Site 33HI492 ..... 58
5.1.3 Site 33HI493 ..... 62
5.1.4 Site 33HI494 ..... 66
5.1.5 Site 33HI495 ..... 69
5.1.6 Site 33HI499 ..... 73
5.1.7 Site 33HI500 ..... 76
5.1.8 Isolated Finds ..... 78
5.1.9 Predictive Model Results ..... 79
5.2 ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS ..... 79
5.2.1 Resource ID HIG0045514 ..... 79
5.2.2 Resource ID HIG0045714 ..... 81
5.2.3 Resource ID HIG0045814 ..... 82
5.2.4 Resource ID HIG0046014 ..... 85
5.2.5 Resource ID HIG0046114 ..... 86
5.2.6 Resource ID HIG0046214 ..... 89
5.2.7 Resource ID HIG0046309 ..... 92
5.2.8 Resource ID HIG0046409 ..... 95
5.2.9 Resource ID HIG0046509 ..... 98
5.2.10 Resource ID HIG0046713 ..... 101
5.2.11 Resource ID HIG0046813 ..... 103
5.2.12 Resource ID HIG0046913 ..... 106
5.2.13 Resource ID HIG0047113 ..... 108
5.2.14 Resource ID HIG0047213 ..... 111
5.2.15 Resource ID HIG0047513 ..... 113

5.2.16 Resource ID HIG0047613 ..... 115
**6.0 CONCLUSIONS** ..... 118
**7.0 REFERENCES CITED** ..... 121
**APPENDIX A – ARTIFACT CATALOG** ..... 140
**APPENDIX B – BRICK CATALOG** ..... 141
**APPENDIX C – VITAE OF KEY PERSONNEL** ..... 142
**APPENDIX D – ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORMS** ..... 143
**APPENDIX E – ARCHITECTURAL SITE FORMS** ..... 144

# FIGURES

Figure 1. Topographic map showing archaeological resources in the project area. ..... iii
Figure 2. Aerial imagery of archaeological resources in the project area. ..... iv
Figure 3. Topographic map showing historic resources in the APE. ..... v
Figure 4. Aerial imagery showing historic resources in the APE. ..... vi
Figure 5. Soil types in the project area. ..... 5
Figure 6. Agricultural field in the southern portion of the project area, facing southeast. ..... 6
Figure 7. Agricultural fields and mixed hardwoods in the project area, facing south ..... 6
Figure 8. Father Bonnecamp's Map (1749) ..... 24
Figure 9. A trader's map of Ohio Country (1753) ..... 24
Figure 10. Northwest Frontier, 1789–1800. ..... 26
Figure 11. Map of the State of Ohio (1805) ..... 27
Figure 12. Clay Township (1876). ..... 29
Figure 13. Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Volume 3 (1887). ..... 34
Figure 14. Map showing previously recorded cultural resources within a 2.0-mile radius. ..... 41
Figure 15. Colton's (1851) Map of Ohio ..... 45
Figure 16. Mills Archaeological Atlas (1914) showing the project area and sites. ..... 45
Figure 17. Sardinia (1917) USGS topographic map. ..... 46
Figure 18. Sardinia (1944) USGS topographic map ..... 47
Figure 19. Archaeological sensitivity map. ..... 48
Figure 20. Pedestrian survey in the project area. ..... 50
Figure 21. Site 33HI491 Map. ..... 54
Figure 22. Site 33HI491, facing northwest ..... 55
Figure 23. Site 33HI491, facing north. ..... 55
Figure 24. Site 33HI491, facing west. ..... 56
Figure 25. Site 33HI491, STP 1-10W. ..... 56
Figure 26. Site 33HI492 Map. ..... 59
Figure 27 Site 33HI492, facing southwest. ..... 60
Figure 28. View from site 33HI492, facing south. ..... 60
Figure 29. Site 33HI492, STP N510, E500. ..... 61
Figure 30. Site 33HI493 Map. ..... 63

Figure 31. View of site 33HI493, facing west. ....64
Figure 32. Site 33HI493, facing south. ....64
Figure 33. Site 33HI493, STP N540 E510. ....65
Figure 34. Site 33HI494 Map. ....67
Figure 35. Site 33HI494, facing east. ....68
Figure 36. View of Site 33HI494, facing south. ....68
Figure 37. Site 33HI494, STP N500, E510. ....69
Figure 38. Site 38HI495 Map. ....71
Figure 39. Site 38HI495, facing northwest. ....72
Figure 40. Site 38HI495, facing southwest. ....72
Figure 41. Site 38HI495, STP N530, E490. ....73
Figure 42. 33HI499 site map. ....74
Figure 43. 33HI500 site map. ....77
Figure 44. Resource ID HIG0045514, facing north. ....80
Figure 45. Resource ID HIG0045514, facing northwest. ....80
Figure 46. Resource ID HIG0045714, facing northwest. ....83
Figure 47 Resource ID HIG0045714, facing northwest. ....83
Figure 48. Resource ID HIG0045814, facing south. ....84
Figure 49. Resource ID HIG0045814, facing southeast. ....84
Figure 50. Resource ID HIG0046014, facing southwest. ....87
Figure 51. Resource ID HIG0046014 , facing northwest. ....87
Figure 52. Resource ID HIG0046114, facing west. ....88
Figure 53. Resource ID HIG0046114, facing southeast. ....88
Figure 54. View of buildings associated with Resource ID HIG0046214, facing northwest. ....90
Figure 55. View of barn associated with Resource ID HIG0046214, facing south. ....90
Figure 56. View of house associated with Resource ID HIG0046214, facing southwest. ....91
Figure 57. View of house associated with Resource ID HIG0046214, facing south. ....91
Figure 58. Resource ID HIG0046309, facing north. ....93
Figure 59. Resource ID HIG0046309, facing northeast. ....93
Figure 60. Resource ID HIG0046309, facing northwest. ....94
Figure 61. Resource ID HIG0046409, facing southwest. ....95
Figure 62. Resource ID HIG0046409, facing northwest. ....96

Figure 63. Resource ID HIG0046409, facing northwest....96
Figure 64. Resource ID HIG0046509, facing southwest....99
Figure 65. Resource ID HIG0046509, facing south....99
Figure 66. Pole barn associated with Resource ID HIG0046509, facing north....100
Figure 67. Pole barn associated with Resource ID HIG0046509, facing northwest....100
Figure 68. Resource ID HIG0046713, facing northwest....102
Figure 69. Resource ID HIG0046713, facing west....102
Figure 70. Resource ID HIG0046813, facing northeast....104
Figure 71. Resource ID HIG0046813, facing north....104
Figure 72. Resource ID HIG0046813, facing northwest....105
Figure 73. Resource ID HIG0046913, facing southwest....107
Figure 74. Resource ID HIG0046913, facing south....107
Figure 75. Resource ID HIG0046913, facing northwest....108
Figure 76. Resource ID HIG0047113, facing southeast....109
Figure 77. Resource ID HIG0047113, facing southwest....109
Figure 78. Resource ID HIG0047113 showing garages, facing southwest....110
Figure 79 Resource ID HIG0047113, facing southeast....110
Figure 80. Resource ID HIG0047213, facing northwest....112
Figure 81. Resource ID HIG0047213, facing north....112
Figure 82. Resource ID HIG0047513, facing northwest....114
Figure 83. Resource ID HIG0047513, facing northwest....114
Figure 84. Resource ID HIG0047613, facing southwest....116
Figure 85. Resource ID HIG0047613, facing southeast....116
Figure 86. Resource ID HIG0036313, facing southeast....119
Figure 87. Resource ID HIG0036313 view back to the project area, facing south....119
Figure 88. Resource ID HIG0037113, facing southeast....120
Figure 89. Resource ID HIG0037113 view back to the transmission line, facing northeast....120

# TABLES

Table 1. Cultural Resources within the Area of Potential Effects. ..... vii
Table 2. Soils in the project area. .....4
Table 3. History of Highland Townships (Thompson 1878). .....32
Table 4. Demographics, Clay and Whiteoak Townships, 1870 (Thompson 1879). .....38
Table 5. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources. .....42
Table 6. OGS Cemeteries within a 2.0-mile radius of the project area.....43
Table 7. Previously Surveyed Historic Resources within the Area of Potential Effects. .....43

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon), on behalf of Hecate Energy Highland 4 LLC (Client), has completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey (CRS) of approximately 822 acres and a 4.98-mile long transmission line at the proposed New Market I 65 Megawatt (MW) Solar Farm located between Ohio SR 138 and SR 321, approximately 3.5 miles east of Buford in Highland County, Ohio (Figures 1 and 2). The investigations included a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 659 acres that had not been previously surveyed (Sain et al. 2020) and a Historic Resources Survey (HRS) of the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The purpose of these investigations was to identify and evaluate archaeological and aboveground historic resources that could be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The APE is considered to be a 0.5-mile radius around the project area.

The cultural resource investigations were conducted for the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) to fulfill the requirements of Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) § 4906-4-08(B). This project was conducted under contract to Hecate Energy Highland 4 LLC under the terms and conditions of the Consulting Services Agreement (CSA) between Hecate Energy Highland 4 LLC, and Terracon dated November 21, 2014, and in accordance with a phone conversation and e-mails with the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) on January 7, 2020 (e-mails between William Green, Terracon, and John Schweikart, OHPO).

Hecate Energy Highland 4 LLC is proposing to construct a 65 MW photovoltaic facility on approximately 822 acres of private land in Highland County, Ohio. Of this area, approximately 163 acres were previously surveyed (Sain et al. 2020). The remaining 659 acres were surveyed during the current investigation (Figures 3 and 4).

The project area is irregular in shape and is bounded by private property to the south and west, private property and Lick Run to the north, and Gath Road to the east. Several roads run through and adjacent to the project area, including West New Market Road, Gath Road, and South Hollowtown Road. Flat Run, a tributary of White Oak Creek, runs through the central and western portion of the project area. Based on the nature of the proposed undertaking, the APE for direct effects is considered to be approximately 602 acres that comprise the limits of disturbance (Figures 1 and 2). The APE for indirect effects is considered to be a 0.5-mile radius around the project area (Figures 3 and 4).

Fieldwork for the Phase I archaeological survey was conducted from January 13 to February 6, 2020, by Archaeologists Douglas Sain, Ph.D., RPA, and Barbara Gengenbach, M.A., and Crew Chief Cristy Abbott; from April 13–17, 2020, by Douglas Sain, Cristy Abbott, Architectural Historian Mills Dorn, M.H.P., and Field Technicians Tony Clark and Sydney James; from May 5–7, 2020, by Principal Investigator William Green M.A., RPA, and Field Technicians Olivia Johnson and Kayla McCaskill; and on June 9 and 10, 2020 by William Green. The historic resources survey was conducted by Mills Dorn. The report was prepared by Douglas Sain, Jonathan Brown, M.H.P.,

and William Green. Artifact analysis was conducted by Cristy Abbott with assistance from William Green and Archaeologist Mara Daleen, M.S.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.); the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800); and 36 CFR Parts 60 through 79, as appropriate. The investigation and report meet the qualifications outlined in the Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (Federal Register 48:44716–44742), and the Ohio Historic Preservation Office's (OHPO) *Archaeology Guidelines* (1994). The Principal Investigator for the project meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61) and is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA).

# 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

## 2.1 PHYSICAL LOCATION AND SETTING

The proposed New Market Solar Farm is located in Highland County, Ohio, approximately 3.5 miles east of the unincorporated community of Buford. Highland County is located in southwest Ohio, approximately 20 miles north of the Ohio River, which serves as the Ohio/Kentucky border. Highland County covers an area of approximately 558 square miles and is bordered by Fayette County to the north, Ross County to the northeast, Pike County to the east, Adams County to the southeast, and Brown and Clinton counties to the southwest. The area surrounding the project tract is rural and primarily consists of farmland and single-family residential properties.

## 2.2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The project area is located within the Illinoian Till Plains portion of the Till Plains physiographic region of western Ohio. This fertile region, covering over one-third of Ohio, is characterized by gently rolling moraines composed of glacial deposits of moderate (100–200 feet) to moderately low (25–60 feet) relief. The Illinoian Till Plains is composed of narrow ridgetops with steep slopes and numerous valleys that alternate between broad floodplains and bedrock gorges. Local relief ranges from a few feet to tens of feet on ridgetops with stream valleys one to several hundred feet below adjoining uplands (Antilla and Tobin 1978). Topography in the project area is primarily flat, with moderate slopes around several of the small drainages across the tract. Elevations range from approximately 1,000 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) near Lick Run in the northwestern portion of the project area to 1,040 ft AMSL in the northeastern portion of the project tract near West New Market Road (Figures 1 and 3).

## 2.3 HYDROLOGY

The project area lies within the White Oak Creek portion of the Ohio River watershed. The Ohio River is formed by the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and flows 981 miles through or along the border of six states. The White Oak Creek watershed covers 150,621 acres in Brown and Highland counties and has 89 miles of tributaries (Ohio Watershed Network https://ohiowatersheds.osu.edu). White Oak Creek originates immediately southwest of the intersection of West New Market Road and U.S. Highway 62 in New Market and flows for approximately 49 miles before emptying into the Ohio River at Higginsport. The closest water sources to the project area include a small tributary of White Oak Creek located in the eastern portion of the project area, Lick Run located in the northwest portion of the project area, and Flat Run.

## 2.4 SOILS

Soils in the project area are composed of silty, clayey, or loamy alluvium and residuum derived from loess and till (Web soil survey https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov). Soil types include well drained Genesee silt loam; moderately well drained Jonesboro-Rossmoyne silt loam; somewhat poorly drained Atlas and Westboro-Schaffer silt loam; poorly drained Clermont silt loam, and very poorly drained Sloan silty loam. (Table 2, Figure 5). Approximately 97 percent (n=783 acres) of the soils within the project area are somewhat poor to very poorly drained, while only three percent (n=28 acres) are moderately well to well drained.

**Table 2. Soils in the project area.**

| Series | Type | Slopes | Drainage Class | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlas | Silty loam | 2-12% | Somewhat poorly drained | Moderately eroded |
| Clermont | Silty loam | 0-1% | Poorly drained | |
| Genesee | Silty loam | 0-2% | Well Drained | Occasionally flooded |
| Jonesboro/Rossmoyne | Silty loams | 0-6% | Moderately Well Drained | |
| Sloan | Silty loam | | Very poorly drained | |
| Westboro-Schaffer | Silty loams | 0-4% | Somewhat poorly drained | |

## 2.5 CLIMATE

The climate in Highland County is classified as humid-continental with warm to hot summers and cold winters. The mean daily temperature in winter is approximately 30º F with a daily low temperature of 22º F (www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov). The average daily temperature in summer is 72º F, with the average high temperature being 82º F. The lowest temperature recorded was -23º F in January 1985, while the highest recorded temperature was 103º F in August 1940. Precipitation in Ohio varies greatly across the state, with heavier amounts occurring in the southeast and drier conditions to the northwest. The average annual precipitation in Highland County is among the highest in the state at 44 inches of rain and 18 inches of snow per year. The growing season coincides with higher rainfall, lasting from April to September on average.

## 2.6 VEGETATION

Throughout the latter half of the twentieth century, forests of the eastern United States were typically categorized according to the classification system based on the groundbreaking work of Lucy Braun (1950), which placed the project area at the boundary between the Mesophytic and Western Mesophytic regions. In 2006, Dyer revised these forest regions, with the project area now being categorized as being in the Beech-Maple-Basswood forest region (Dyer 2006: Figure 3; ArcGIS shapefile available at https://people.ohio.edu/dyer/forest_regions.html). While this region is named for the American beech, sugar maple, and American basswood, they are not the dominant species in this region. Dominant species in the region include American elm, black cherry, white ash, northern red oak, and white oak. Vegetation in the project area consists

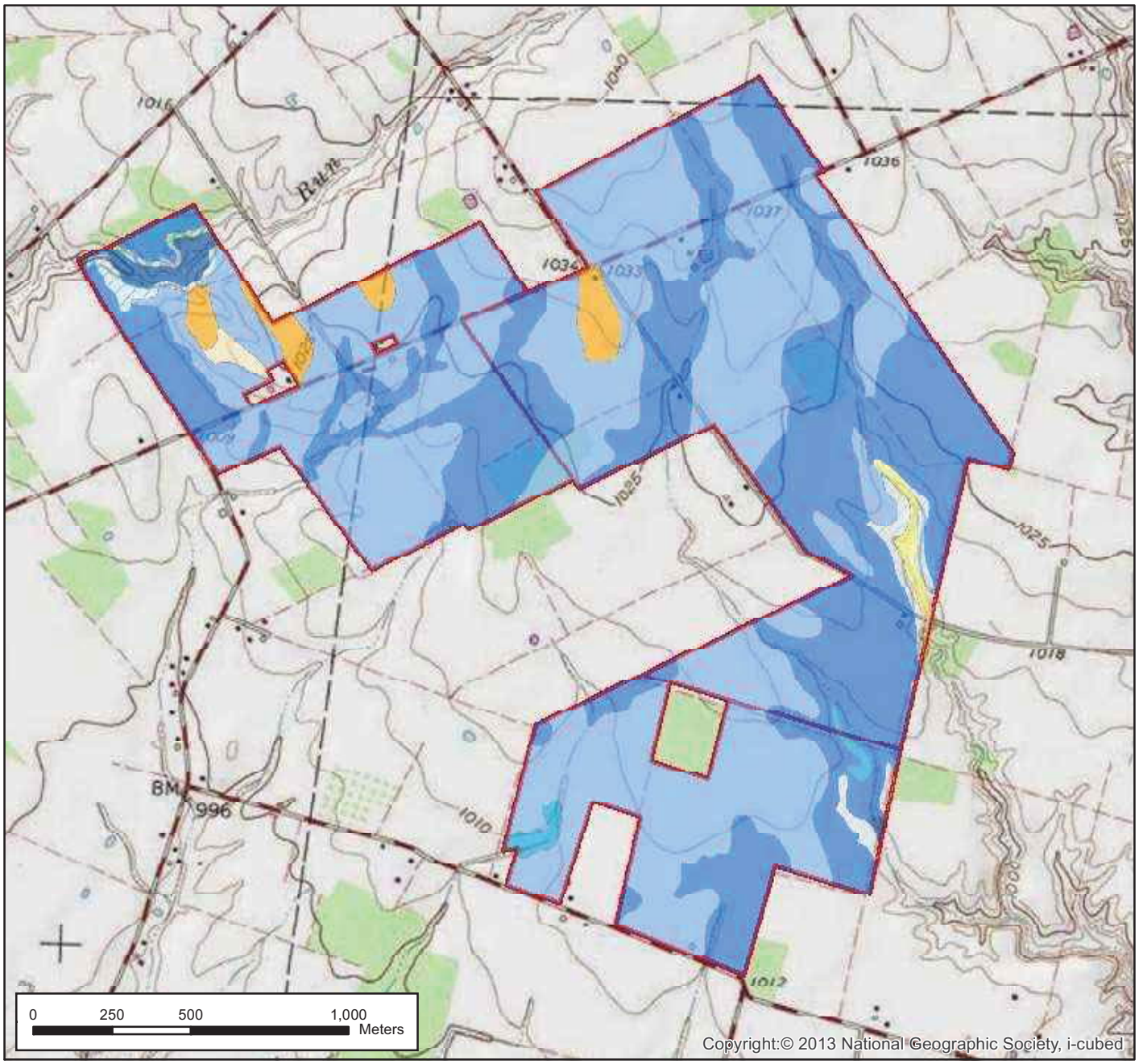



Figure 5. Soil types in the project area. Data obtained from NRCS Web Soil Survey (SSURGO). Soils in blue are poorly drained and soils in yellow and red are well drained. Hatched soils are eroded.
Base Maps: Sardinia (1979) and Sugar Tree Ridge (1974) USGS 7.5' topographic maps.

**Soil Types**

- Algiers silt loam
- Atlas silt loam, 2-6% slopes, mod. eroded
- Atlas silt loam, 6-12% slopes, mod. eroded
- Clermont silt loam, 0-1% slopes
- Genesee silt loam, 0-2% slopes, occassionally flooded
- Hickory clay loam, 6-12% slopes, severely eroded
- Hickory clay loam, 12-18% slopes, severely eroded
- Jonesboro-Rossmoyne silt loams, 0-2% slopes
- Jonesboro-Rossmoyne silt loams, 2-6% slopes
- Rossmoyne silt loam, 6-12% slopes, eroded
- Sloan silt loam
- Westboro-Schafffer silt loams, 0-2% slopes
- Westboro-Schafffer silt loams, 2-4% slopes

N
W E
S

| | |
|---|---|
| Project No. | 73197284 |
| Date: | August 2020 |
| Drawn By: | BGG |
| Reviewed By: | DAS |

Terracon
521 Clemson Rd. Columbia, SC
PH. (803) 741-9000 terracon.com

SOIL TYPES

NEW MARKET SOLAR I
HIGHLAND CO., OHIO

Figure
5

primarily of agricultural fields, with intermittent stands of mixed hardwoods located along field boundaries, on slopes, and in low-lying areas (Figures 6 and 7).

**Figure 6. Agricultural field in the southern portion of the project area, facing southeast.**

**Figure 7. Agricultural fields and mixed hardwoods in the project area, facing south**

# 3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

Highland County has a long and varied history spanning more than 13 millennia. The following is a brief overview of that history.

## 3.1 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Since the late twentieth century there has been growing debate over when humans first arrived in North America. The traditional interpretation is that people first arrived in the New World via the Bering land bridge that connected Alaska to Siberia at the end of the Pleistocene, approximately 13,500 years ago. From Alaska and northwestern Canada, these people moved southward through an ice-free corridor separating the Cordilleran and Laurentide ice sheets to eventually settle in North and South America. A variation of this theme is that humans travelled along the Pacific Coast of North America from northeast Asia during this time rather than going through an ice-free corridor (Erlandson et al. 2007; Fladmark 1979).

Recently these interpretations have been called into question, with several sites providing possible evidence for earlier (Pre-Clovis) occupations. These sites include Monte Verde in southern Chile (Dillehay 1989; Meltzer et al. 1997), Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1979, 1980a, 1980b, 1990), Paisley Caves in south central Oregon (Gilbert et al. 2008), the Buttermilk Creek Complex and Debra L. Friedkin Site in Texas (Waters et al. 2018), Miles Point in Maryland (Lowery et al. 2010), Burnham in Oklahoma (Wyckoff et al. 2003), Cactus Hill (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997) in Virginia, and the Topper Site in South Carolina (Goodyear 2005; Goodyear and Sain 2018). Suggested dates for some of these sites (e.g., Topper) go back more than 50,000 years, although the evidence for this is hotly contested. More recently, a number of sites providing possible evidence for a presence in the New World between 13,500 and 15,000 years ago have been discovered. Although far from numerous, these sites are scatted across North and South America, including the Page-Ladson site in Florida, as well as sites in Alaska, Oregon, Wisconsin, and southern Chile. Thus, it does appear that humans may have been in the New World as far back as 15,000 years ago, although more research is needed to validate this claim.

### 3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (ca. 13,500–10,000 B.P.)

The Paleoindian Period can be tentatively dated from about 13,500–10,000 B.P, possibly extending as far back as 15,000 years ago (Lillis-Warwick et al. 2010). At the beginning of this period, most of Ohio was covered by the Wisconsin Glacier. As temperatures warmed, and the glacier receded, large megaherbivores moved into the area, followed by Paleoindians who relied on these animals for subsistence (Blank 1970; Potter 1968; Prufer and Baby 1963). The Paleoindians followed a semi-nomadic lifeway that included a subsistence strategy based on generalized foraging that was supplemented by the hunting of megafauna (Walker et al. 2001; Walker 2007; Hollenbach 2007). Shortly after this time, the megafauna, which include mammoth, mastodon, giant sloth and bison became extinct (Winters 1964). It is still not clear whether humans

or the climate played a more prevalent role in the extinction of these large animals, although it is likely that both contributed to their extinction. Another recent hypothesis is that a meteor impact occurred roughly 12,900 years ago that may have led to the extinction of both the megafauna and some Clovis populations (West and Goodyear 2008). This hypothesis, however, is still highly controversial.

Most knowledge about the Paleoindian Period in Ohio is based on surface collections and from inference rather than controlled subsurface excavations. The archaeological record of Ohio's Paleoindian period is primarily characterized by small lithic scatters and isolated finds of diagnostic, fluted projectile points rather than larger scatters and habitation sites. The limited information we do have suggests that the earliest Native Americans employed a mixed subsistence strategy based on the hunting (or scavenging) of megafauna and smaller game combined with the foraging of wild plants. Groups are thought to have consisted of small, highly transient bands made up of several nuclear/and or extended families.

Fluted point surveys have produced high densities of Clovis and Late Paleoindian Cumberland and Gainey points throughout much of Ohio (Prufer and Baby 1963; Seeman and Prufer 1982; Lepper 1986; Tankersley 1989; Metin et al. 2004). Prufer and Baby (1963) have provided one of the earliest systematic studies on Paleoindian settlement patterns in Ohio by analyzing the distribution of diagnostic fluted projectile point types across the state. They found that most fluted points recovered in Ohio are isolated surface scatters associated with the main river valleys, and that artifact distributions follow a diagonal line across Ohio which corresponds roughly to the maximum Wisconsonian glacial boundary (Prufer and Baby 1963). In a later study that focused on a larger sample of artifacts, Seeman and Prufer (1982) concluded that fluted points most frequently occur in major stream valleys and at their confluences, near high quality raw material sources, and in areas with little topographic relief. Moreover, they suggest that sites associated with fluted points are rarely found in lowlands, swamps, or in rugged highlands, such as unglaciated portions of southeastern Ohio. By contrast, Lepper (1986) suggests that modern cultivation and population biases could also explain the artifact distributions used to construct models of Paleoindian settlement. Accordingly, distributions based on reported finds may be artificially skewed towards locations that have been heavily collected or those that are in highly visible landscapes.

Notable Paleoindian sites in Ohio include the Paleo Crossing Site in Medina County (Brose 1994) and the Sandy Springs Site in the Adams County Paleoindian District. Paleo Crossing contains the remnants of structural features, whereas more than 70 fluted points have been recovered in the Adams County Paleoindian District (Seeman and Prufer 1982). In Highland County, Cumberland, Gainey, and other fluted points have been recovered from surface contexts. These have been recovered along the East Fork of White Oak Creek near Mowrystown, near the little Miami River in Lynchburg, and from agricultural fields near the intersection of two creeks approximately 0.5 mile west of East Monroe (Cross 1983:4). These discoveries are thought to be among the earliest artifacts recovered from the region. Nearby, buried Paleoindian artifacts have

been found at the Manning Site (33CT476), a Late Paleoindian site located on a high terrace in Clermont County to the west of the project area (Cantley et al. 1986). Excavations at the site have revealed three stratigraphically intact deposits that have been radiocarbon dated to between ca. 9800 and 9000 B.P. (Lepper 1986).

Tools of the Paleoindian Period were typically well-made and manufactured from high quality cryptocrystalline rock. Paleoindians traveled long distances to acquire these desirable raw materials, and it is likely that particularly favored quarries were included in seasonal rounds, allowing them to replenish their stock of raw material on an annual basis. Prufer and Baby (1963), however, note that the majority of Paleoindian projectile points found across the state were made from locally available chert and flint, suggesting that Paleoindian groups did not range widely, contrary to the image of highly mobile bands (Prufer and Baby 1963).

Paleoindian artifact assemblages consist of diagnostic lanceolate fluted projectile points, scrapers, gravers, unifacial and bifacial knives, gouges, and burins. In addition to the above-mentioned tools, other artifact types such as unifacial blades for scraping, wood tools, and bone tools were likely used as well, although wood and bone tools tend to not preserve in the archeological record and are underrepresented. The Dalton culture is considered transitional between the Paleoindian and Archaic periods, and archaeological evidence in Ohio supports the likelihood of a wide-ranging Dalton population with a diversified subsistence base that became more intensified and varied into the Archaic Period.

### 3.1.2 Archaic Period (ca. 10,000–3000 B.P.)

Environmental changes at the end of the Pleistocene led to changes in settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, and technology. As the climate warmed and the Laurentide glacier retreated northward, megafauna became extinct and coniferous forests were replaced by a more temperate deciduous forest biome. Human population size increased during this time, while territory size and settlement range decreased. Artifact assemblages from Archaic sites display a broad range of tool types in comparison to those from the Paleoindian Period, some of which have specialized functions for processing a larger variety of plant and animal resources (Griffin 1977). Other changes at this time included changes in human social organization in response to expanded food procurement strategies. Among these included restricted group mobility, larger population aggregations, development of ritual behavior and inter-regional exchange systems, and initial attempts at plant domestication (Ford 1974). Other adaptations during the Archaic included restricted group territories, longer duration of site occupation, and more frequent intervals of site use.

The Archaic Period has typically been divided into three subperiods, Early Archaic (ca. 10,000–8000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (8000–5500 B.P.), and Late Archaic (5500–3000 B.P.), based on changes in projectile point morphology, settlement patterns, and subsistence practices. Each of the Archaic subperiods appears to have been lengthy and successful in adapting technology to prevailing climatic and environmental conditions of the time.

#### 3.1.2.1 Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.)

The Early Archaic Period reflects a continuation of the semi-nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle seen during the preceding Paleoindian Period; however, focus shifted to hunting modern animals after the megafauna became extinct. During the Early Archaic there appears to be a gradual increase in population, albeit geographically restricted, as seasonally oriented hunting and gathering activities focused more on smaller, repeatedly used territories. During this time there was also a shift in settlement patterns that focused more on forest-riverine resources. This was a time of changing environment, with biotic communities of the early Holocene (10,000–7300 B.P.) shifting from coniferous/spruce forests to a mesic deciduous woodland throughout much of central Kentucky and southern Ohio (Wilkins et al. 1991). Increased sedentism during the Early Archaic reflects the expansion of deciduous forests throughout the region, which yielded more favorable habitat for exploitable species (Chapman 1975).

Current information suggests that Early Archaic groups intensively occupied the Till and Lake Plain regions of Ohio, with very limited use of the rolling Glaciated Plateau (Purtill 2009). In southwest Ohio, Early Archaic artifacts have been recovered almost exclusively from upland river terraces (Vickery 1980). Based on the wide distribution of a very small number of preferred chert sources, Early Archaic groups of Ohio are viewed as highly mobile but tethered to a limited number of stone outcrops. These trends are most evident from the sudden increase in the number of bifaces and projectile points across the region. For example, Theler and Dalbey (1974) report on over 50 Palmer corner-notched points that have been recovered from the Ferris Site (33CT31) and 30 Thebes points from the Dallas Burton Site (33CT58), both in southwestern Ohio. Based on this data, Vickery (1980) has noted at least two distinct Early Archaic complexes that occupied this region. It is not known, however, if these two sites represent temporal variability, different social groups, or just functional variability of the tools (Cantley et al.1986).

Very little is known about Early Archaic settlement or subsistence in Ohio, primarily because of the limited number of identified single component sites (Purtill 2009). From the available evidence, sites tend to be small and scattered, typically located in upland settings near secondary stream valleys. During most of the year, small kin groups are thought to have roamed the landscape occupying short-term base camps and utilizing resource extraction camps. Once resources became more plentiful in the fall, groups gathered together, with settlements consisting of larger base camps (Bense 1994). It is generally thought that the Early Archaic Period reflects a reliance on forest communities similar to those found in the Eastern Woodland today (Cantley et al. 1986). Faunal remains found at Early Archaic sites include white-tailed deer, raccoon, squirrel, and turkey (Lewis and Lewis 1961). Botanical remans indicate a dependence on hickory and oak, as hickory nuts and acorns were increasingly relied upon as the period progressed (Chapman and Adovasio 1977).

During the Early Archaic, hunters switched from using lanceolate spear points, ideal for hunting larger game, to a series of smaller, more diversified notched and stemmed points, along with scrapers, knives, drills, and ovoid blades. Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Archaic Period in Ohio

include a variety of corner-notched, side-notched, and bifurcated projectile points that are frequently serrated and have beveled blades and ground bases. Diagnostic point types of southern Ohio include Kirk, Palmer, Taylor, Thebes, LeCroy, Kanawha, and Lake Erie (Ebright 1986; Justice 1987). Woodworking and food preparation tools that first appear in the archaeological record during the Early Archaic period include axes, adzes, mortars and pestles, awls, gouges, and grinding stones (Chapman 1975; Jennings 1968). Other tools of this period include hafted and non-hafted unifacial scrapers, perforators, drills, gravers, hammerstones, and choppers (Coe 1964; Daniel 1992:74).

#### 3.1.2.2 Middle Archaic (8000–5000 B.P.)

The Middle Archaic subperiod coincides with the start of the Hypsithermal, a significant warming trend when oak-dominated forests declined as species variability increased resulting in an increase in non-arboreal plants (Shane et al. 2001:30). During the Middle Archaic the environment became more stabilized, leading to increased diversification of floral communities, exploitable resources, and to the use of a more varied tool kit that facilitated the use of a much broader selection of food and other resources (Lillis-Warwick et al. 2010).

Archaeological evidence indicates more permanent settlements and increased sedentism during the Middle Archaic, which is represented at sites such as Carrier Mills District (Jeffries and Butler 1982), Koster (Brown and Vierra 1983), Modoc Rock shelter (Fowler 1959; Styles et al. 1981), and the Falls of the Ohio (Janzen 1977). Archaeological excavations at these sites have revealed evidence of thick middens that contain a variety of tools representing maintenance and extractive activities. A variety of woodworking and groundstone tools were also used indicating an increase in base camp permanence. In southwestern Ohio, small Middle Archaic sites are found primarily in stream valleys or on floodplain terraces; large Middle Archaic assemblages are absent from this region (Genheimer 1980).

Middle Archaic material cultural also reflects a change in economy. During this time Early Archaic point types were replaced by slender, side-notched and stemmed lanceolates. Middle Archaic tool kits are primarily characterized by two hafted biface types: medium to large side-notched points that include Raddatz, Otter Creek, Big Sandy, and Newton Falls; and medium-sized stemmed/triangular-bladed points such as Stanly Stemmed (Purtill 2009). Other point types that occur with lesser frequency in the region include Sykes, Crawford Creek, White Springs, Eva, and Morrow Mountain points (Purtill 2009). Plant processing tools such as grooved axes, grinding stones, axes, metates, and nutting stones were also common during the Middle Archaic, as were pendants, and bannerstones. Atlatl weights and bone tools also first appear in the archaeological record during this period (Broyles 1971; Lewis and Lewis 1961).

#### 3.1.2.3 Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.)

The Late Archaic subperiod saw a number of important developments, including population growth, increasing sedentism, the use of pit storage, and possibly the beginnings of small-scale

horticulture and regional exchange systems (Wyckoff 1984). Modern climate and environmental conditions were established in Ohio during the Late Archaic subperiod (Shane et al. 2001). During this time the expansion of deciduous forests reached its northernmost limit (Cleland 1966). Oak and hickory forests again dominated, although the western Till and Lake Plains of south-central Ohio likely had prairie-like conditions at this time.

Late Archaic artifact assemblages include evidence for increased sedentism. These artifact assemblages include drills, retouched flakes, scrapers, cores, hafted bifaces and bifacial knives, blanks, and preforms. More intensive use of nutting stones and mortars and pestles are thought to reflect an increased reliance on plant resources during the Late Archaic (Dragoo 1976). A well-developed micro-tool industry consisting of gravers, perforators, and drills produced on flakes has been documented in southwestern Ohio (Vickery 1980). These artifacts are thought to have been used for cutting, engraving, and perforating various types of organic materials. Diagnostic Late Archaic projectile point types from Ohio include McWhinney Heavy Stemmed, Brewerton, Vosburg, Motley, Robeson Constricting Stem, Lamoka, Normanskill, Snook Kill, and Ashtabula points (Vickery 1980). In the southeastern Unglaciated Plateau region of Ohio, lithic assemblages seem to indicate “multidirectional cultural relationships” as different groups along the Ohio River would have had easy access to different regions and thus chances for interaction with other areas (Purtill 2009:573). Lithic assemblages identified at sites in the region reflect increased use of locally available cherts for tool manufacture; however, other evidence suggests that lithic procurement strategies were not the same across all sites, and at some sites raw material variability was more significant (Purtill 2009). For example, sites in Clermont County appear to have unexpectedly high frequencies of non-local Kentucky cherts such as Flint Ridge. The use of Kentucky cherts is thought by some to reflect a “continuation of earlier procurement strategies” whereby cultural ties with southern groups could be maintained (Purtill 2009:574).

Seasonal use of the landscape during the Late Archaic was likely predicated on the distribution of resources. Accordingly, aquatic resources were likely exploited along major rivers during the spring and summer, while during the fall and winter subsistence likely shifted to the harvesting and storing nuts and the hunting of game at base camps situated above the valleys (Lillis-Warwick et al. 2010). In areas along the Ohio River, the presence of shell middens indicates a reliance on freshwater aquatic resources. Where site integrity has been preserved, Late Archaic components of southern Ohio often yield extensive bone and shell assemblages that consist of a variety of polished, perforated, ground, or pecked tools such as awls, fishhooks, shuttles, flakers, and punches (Purtill 2009; Vickery 1980). A wide array of specialized objects was manufactured and used during the Late Archaic, including steatite and sandstone bowls, stone tubes and beads, polished plummets, net sinkers, whistles and rattles, birdstones, boatstones, bone awls, needles, and perforators (Chapman 1975:6). Moreover, ceremonialism became increasingly important as evidenced through more elaborate, formalized mortuary practices and the presence of exotic burial goods that were procured through emerging trade networks (Chapman and Otto 1976:20, Bergman 2011).

It was also during the Late Archaic Period that incipient horticulture developed. This period marks the first appearance of cultigens in the archaeological record as indicated by the presence of domesticated seeds and fruits such as chenopodium, goosefoot, gourd, sunflower, and squash (Gremillion 1996; Watson 1985). Most data suggest that cultigens did not become a major part of the diet until after ca. 4000 B.P., with the earliest use of gourds and squash being for containers rather than food. The presence of Late Archaic archaeobotanical remains and other cultigens from the County Home Site (33AT40) in southern Ohio which date to 3600 B.P. are good indicators for the timing of the arrival of an "initial crop complex" into the Ohio Valley (Patton and Curran 2016). Fruit also became an important food resource as demonstrated by the diversity of fruit seeds such as wild grape, blueberry, raspberry, and strawberry in archaeobotanical assemblages (Dye 1977; Yarnell 1974). Overall, settlement patterns indicate increased sedentism coinciding with an increase in territorial permanence of regionally distinct cultural groups in Ohio (e.g., Glacial Kame, Red Ochre, Old Copper Culture) (Cleland 1966).

### 3.1.3 Woodland Period (ca. 3000–1000 B.P.)

The first description of the Woodland Period was by W.C. McKern, who distinguished the Woodland from early periods based on the introduction of pottery and the construction of earthworks and ceremonial mounds (McKern 1939). Subsequent work by Griffin (1952) led to the division of the Woodland into three subperiods: Early, Middle, and Late.

The Woodland Period is known for a variety of important cultural developments throughout the Ohio River Valley. Increased population and sedentism, long term habitation of sites, the intensification of horticultural activities, the widespread adoption of ceramic vessel technology, increase in burial ceremonialism, the introduction of the bow and arrow technology, and the elaboration of artistic expression are among the important developments of the Woodland Period (Lillis Warwick et al. 2010; Anderson and Mainfort 2002). Projectile points that mark the transition into the Woodland Period include Perkiomen, Lehigh, and Ashtabula, as well as a variety of large well-made contracting stemmed points (Justice 1987).

A significant number of ceremonial earthworks and mound centers have been identified in southwest Ohio, with at least 45 identified in Highland County (Mills 1914). Of these 45 earthworks, eight are located within five miles of the project area. Additional mounds have been identified in the adjoining counties of Adams (n=58), Brown (n=41), Clermont (n=45), and Hamilton (n=132). These mounds span the Woodland Period and are associated with the Adena, Hopewell, and Fort Ancient cultures.

Like the preceding Archaic Period, the Woodland Period is traditionally divided into three subperiods: Early Woodland (3000–2200 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2200–1500 B.P.), and Late Woodland (1500–1000 B.P.). Each of these subperiods is discussed below.

#### 3.1.3.1 Early Woodland (3000–2200 B.P.)

The Early Woodland subperiod in the Ohio River Valley is represented by the Adena Culture, which spread from this region into what is now Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and as far as upstate New York. The Adena are known for the construction of accretional earthworks, conical mounds and elaborate burials with ornamental grave goods, the erection of circular paired-post structures, the use of exotic materials such as copper, mica, and marine shell to make ornaments and jewelry, and increased social stratification and territoriality. Adena mounds were typically small, ranging in size from 20 to 300 feet in diameter, and were often located on bluffs overlooking major tributaries. By contrast, village sites were primarily situated along low terraces and floodplains (Webb and Baby 1973).

Unlike the mortuary practices of the Archaic Period when people were buried near activity centers such as short-term habitation sites, the burial practices of the Early Woodland include a shift to the use of mounds for burial. Although Early Woodland people often used conical mounds for mortuary purposes, some mounds lacking burials may have served as territorial markers instead, or as a focus for seasonal gatherings (Yerkes 1988:317). Interments occurred within the mounds in shallow pits adjacent to sub-mound structures that were ritual rather than domestic in nature (Seeman 1986). In addition to these interments, evidence for cremations and cremation platforms has been also identified at a number of Adena sites (Schlarb et al. 2007).

The Adena culture may have developed as early as 2500 B.P., based on the dating of burial mounds in the central Ohio River Valley region (Seeman 1992:25). The first formal investigation into what would become known as the Adena Culture was W.C. Mills' excavation at the Adena Mound in the Scioto River Valley (Mills 1902). A subsequent study would attribute more than 70 additional mounds to Adena based on the presence of 59 cultural traits (Greenman 1932). Webb and Snow (1945) used the data from these and other excavations to expand the list to 218 traits and increased the list of Adena sites to 173. Dragoo would later refine the list of Adena traits based on variations among 10 artifact groups that consisted of projectile points, pottery, stone tablets, gorgets, pendants, pipes, copper and mica objects, burial types, and construction methods (Dragoo 1963:176–178). Artifacts diagnostic of the Adena culture include Adena projectile points, copper and shell ornaments, pottery, gorgets, and pipes. Subsistence practices consisted of the hunting of game such as deer, elk, bear, wild turkey, rabbits, squirrels, and other animals, the gathering of wild plants, fishing, and plant cultivation (Seeman 1986).

Serpent Mound, located along Brush Creek in north central Adams County approximately 20 miles southeast of the project area, is the world's largest serpentine effigy mound. Serpent Mound was first reported from surveys by Squier and Davis (1848:277) who suggest that the serpent likely "entered widely into the superstitions" of prehistoric populations. In the late nineteenth century, Harvard University archaeologist Frederic Ward Putnam excavated Serpent Mound, but found no diagnostic artifacts at the site that would allow archaeologists to assign it to a particular age. Since the late twentieth century archaeologists have attributed construction of the mound to two different cultures, Early Woodland Adena and Late Prehistoric Fort Ancient (Fletcher et al. 1996; Herman

et al. 2014; Romain et al. 2017). Site investigations in 1991 produced radiocarbon dates indicating that the mound was approximately 900 years old, and that the builders of the mound belonged to the Fort Ancient culture (1000–500 B.P.); however, a 2014 study presented a series of older radiocarbon dates suggesting that the mound was built by the Adena culture (ca. 2300 B.P.) (Fletcher et al. 1996; Herman et al. 2014). According to Herman et al. (2014), as well as a more recent study by Romain et al. (2017:1), the effigy mound is Adena in age, but was repaired or restored later by peoples of the Fort Ancient culture. Given its age and relationship to Adena, Serpent Mound is likely a precursor to the traditions of the Hopewell culture of Southern Ohio. Lepper et al. (2019:42) in a critique of these findings, suggests that the construction of Serpent Mound may be historically linked to droughts in the Mississippi Valley that began at around 900 B.P. Four other large Early Woodland Adena mound sites have been identified in Hamilton County, approximately 30 miles west of the project area. These include Conrad Mound, Sentinel Mound (33HA310), Spearhead Mound (33HA24), and Saylor Park Mound (33HA243) (Lillis-Warwick 2010).

Evidence suggests there was an increase in population from the Late Archaic through Early Woodland Period in the Ohio River Valley, likely attributed to contact with the Hopewell culture emerging from Illinois (Dragoo 1976). However, the most significant aspect of this transition does not appear to be population increase but rather the adoption of horticulture, which provided a predictable subsistence base and led to increased sedentism (Seeman 1986:576). Settlement patterns consisted of large summer base camps in the floodplains and upland resource extraction camps occupied throughout the fall and winter (Yerkes 1988:319). The construction of mounds served as territorial markers and areas of social integration and were both a part of the gradual move towards sedentism (Mink et al. 2005; Seeman 1986; Waldron and Abrams 1999). Diagnostic projectile point types that define the Early Woodland Period include Adena and Cresap Stemmed (Converse 2007; Dragoo 1963). Pottery types associated with the Early Woodland Period include Fayette Thick, Adena Plain, Dominion Thick, and Leimbach Thick types (Purtill 2008).

#### 3.1.3.2 Middle Woodland (2200–1500 B.P.)

The Middle Woodland subperiod was a time of general expansion and is characterized by elaborate burials, distinct ceremonialism, increased and more complex mound construction, more precise earthwork construction, and the continued use of exotic materials (e.g. copper, mica, obsidian) for the manufacture of goods. In southern Ohio, the Middle Woodland is represented by the Hopewell culture. The Hopewell culture is named for the Hopewell Mound Group of Ross County Ohio, which was initially explored by archaeologist Warren K. Moorehead in the early 1890s The Hopewell culture is known for its burial ceremonialism, the development of extensive trading networks, and the widespread construction of earthen mounds. Evidence for the establishment of elaborate trade networks comes in the form of finely crafted artifacts produced from exotic raw materials that are frequently found interred with the dead. Artifacts were traded over long distances ranging from as far away as the Rocky Mountains to the North Carolina coast, and from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico. Among the items traded were turtle shell, shark

and alligator teeth, mica, chlorite, meteoric iron, native copper, silver, and obsidian. This elaborate trade network involved the exchange of exotic goods that have been sourced to various places, and the resulting interactions have commonly been referred to by archaeologists as the Hopewell Interaction Sphere (Caldwell 1964). Hopewell is thought to reflect an overarching, dynamic social network with increased social complexity.

Our understanding of the settlement and subsistence practices of the Hopewell and other Middle Woodland populations has varied over time, with a diversity of hypotheses that have been formulated to help explain the data (Prufer 1964; Ford 1979; Dancey and Pacheco 1997). Prufer interprets Ohio Hopewell settlement patterns as consisting of a series of semi-permanent agricultural farmsteads and hamlets centered around much larger ceremonial centers (Prufer 1964). Prufer termed the model the Vacant Ceremonial Center-Dispersed Agricultural Hamlet pattern (Prufer 1964:71, Prufer et al. 1965:137). Ford (1979) views Hopewell settlement and subsistence as a basic hunting-and-gathering economy with limited horticulture. Ford suggests that although the Hopewell had a diverse diet, animal foods were of primary importance and plant resources such as maize were grown for seasonal security rather than as a primary dietary staple. Expanding on Prufer's work, Dancey and Pacheco (1997) developed the Dispersed Sedentary Community model to explain Hopewell settlement patterns. The model is based on a three-tiered system of settlement types that included the hamlet, the earthwork, and the specialized camp. Accordingly, hamlets represented permanent year-round settlements occupied by sedentary farmers that were mostly situated in terrace settings. Earthworks served as community-based gathering locations to conduct political, economic, social, and ceremonial activities, but were not a place for permanent settlement (Dancey and Pacheco 1997). Specialized camps served as temporary settlements associated with ceremonial activities at the nearby earthworks, although they could occur in other areas of the territory as well (Dancey and Pacheco 1997). The model leaves space to accommodate other special purpose sites such as quarries and resource extraction sites.

Overall, the models by Prufer (1964) and Dancey and Pacheco (1997) pose that Ohio Hopewell settlements were organized such that groups lived in dispersed households consisting of a small number of individuals rather than in larger villages, and that members of these scattered hamlets met as a community around a single earthwork at various times for ceremonial proposes. Settlement dispersal resulted from the need for agriculture land whereas ceremonial gatherings at earthworks helped "integrate isolated kin" (Carr and Case 2005:79).

In Ohio, the Hopewell Interaction Sphere was strongest in the southern part of the state, including the Ohio, Scioto, and Miami river valleys. Hopewell sites were typically placed near major waterways and at the confluence of subsistence resources that were required to support increased regional population and complex social networks. Hopewell settlements were generally small in size and consisted of short-term occupations where groups resided in one area for a period of time prior to relocating in search of new resources and trading routes. Groups likely moved between upland rock shelters, floodplain camps, and large earthwork complexes

throughout the year (Yerkes 2002:239). Settlement systems included tribal networks that consisted of small hamlets containing rectangular homes with thatched roofs and daub walls. One of the more notable Hopewell earthworks of the region is Fort Hill, a Hopewell site located in the Brush Creek Township of Highland County, approximately 20 miles east of the project area. The earthwork at Fort Hill consists of a walled enclosure constructed of earth and stone ranging from six to 15 feet high and 30 feet wide at its base. Constructed around 2,000 years ago, Fort Hill sits atop a flat summit overlooking nearby portions of Ohio Brush Creek and encloses a total of 35 acres. Squier and Davis (1848) conducted investigations at Fort Hill in 1846 and suggested that the construction likely served as a defensive fortification. Today, the debate continues as to whether Fort Hill and other hilltop enclosures were built for secular or ceremonial functions (or both) (Connolly 1998; Riordan 1998).

Hopewell subsistence practices included the hunting of game, fishing, the gathering of wild plants, nuts, and seeds, and the planting of seeds that were abundant in the fertile areas where villages were settled. Plants cultivated by Hopewell communities included sunflower, squash, and maygrass. During the Middle Woodland Period, a more stratified social structure was established, based primarily on settlement hierarchy. Around 1600 B.P. Hopewell culture began to decline. The cause of the collapse of the Hopewell Interaction Sphere is unknown, although archaeologists hypothesize that some combination of social unrest, warfare, and/or environmental pressures that affected the subsistence base were to blame (Brose 1979).

Diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle Woodland Period in southern Ohio include corner-notched points such as Snyders, Norton, and Jacks Reef projectile points (Bell 1958). Other artifacts recovered from Middle Woodland assemblages include bifaces, blades, bladelets, bladelet cores, unifaces, and bone and shell tools (Cantley et al. 1986). Pottery included cordmarked and stamped styles.

#### 3.1.3.3 Late Woodland (1500–1100 B.P.)

The Late Woodland in Ohio represents a period of complex social change between the decline of the Hopewell Interaction Sphere and the development of the Fort Ancient culture. The Late Woodland Period is not well-defined and is characterized by a decrease in elaborate burials and mortuary goods, and in general the development of a “more egalitarian social structure.” During this period people appear to have abruptly halted the construction of elaborate mounds as well as the mortuary traditions indicative of the preceding Hopewell culture. Settlement patterns of the Late Woodland transitioned from the tribal networks of small hamlets characteristic of Hopewell and Adena to more permanent villages situated along major river valleys and floodplains with rich alluvial soils.

Research has shown that Late Woodland settlements typically fall under one of three types: permanent nucleated settlements; smaller nucleated settlements that were occupied for only brief durations; and small open sites that appear to represent homesteads or small camps where task related activities were carried out (Seeman and Dancey 2000). Additional site types that

complement these include remote camps and rockshelters. Nucleated settlements were often organized around a central plaza, and were surrounded by ditches, earthen embankments, or stockades (Seeman and Dancey 2000).

For the Scioto Valley, Church and Nass (2002) have noted enough temporal differences in settlement patterning to warrant dividing the Late Woodland into two additional superiods: the Early Late Woodland (ELW) (1500–1300 B.P.) and the Late Woodland (LLW) (1300–1000 B.P.). During the ELW, a nucleated settlement strategy appears for the first time in the archaeological record in Ohio. Large settlements approximately 1–3 ha. In size are thought to have contained multiple households that were situated along the bluffs of major rivers or streams and which often are surrounded by earthworks (Church and Nass 2002:16). Temporal trends indicate a preference for larger settlements prior to 1300 B.P., with a shift to smaller, more variable open settlements along stream terraces and floodplains during the LLW.

The Late Woodland period in Ohio is defined by the "intensification of subsistence and food procuring strategies" (Seeman and Dancey 2000:601). Throughout the region, Late Woodland populations became increasingly reliant on the gathering of nuts and the growing of cultigens (Munson 1988; Seeman and Dancey 2000). Cultivated plants in particular occur in higher frequencies at Late Woodland sites. Subsistence practices during the period included growing crops such as beans, sunflowers, and squash, and by around 1200 B.P. it also included maize. Large nucleated villages of the Late Woodland Period developed as maize agriculture became more prominent and hunting lost some of its dietary importance. The development of agriculture corresponds with an increase in warfare during the Late Woodland Period. Many communities were surrounded by a palisade and ditch suggesting that warfare had become a major threat. One of the most important innovations introduced during the Late Woodland Period was the bow and arrow. This allowed for increased efficiency in hunting, but it also was a more effective weapon of war.

Occupying central and southern Ohio during the Late Woodland Period were the people of the Cole Complex, named after excavations conducted in 1948 at the Walter S. Cole Site in Delaware County in central Ohio (Potter 1968:56–57). Archaeological evidence suggests that these Late Woodland inhabitants occupied semi-permanent villages as well as temporary camp sites. Subsistence practices consisted of the hunting of game and the collection and cultivation of wild plants. Projectile points associated with the Cole Complex vary in size and thickness but tend to be side notched. Additional lithic artifacts include large chipped triangular bifaces and chipped slate disks for skinning and hide working (Potter 1968:57). Ceramic vessels of the Cole Complex are generally large, grit-tempered cordmarked vessels (Potter 1968:59). It is important to note that Peters Phase ceramics, primarily found at sites located in the Scioto River Valley to the east, have attributes that are often indistinguishable from those that occur in Cole complex assemblages. Moreover, it is unclear whether the people of the Cole Complex were related to the Hopewell who preceded them, or to the Fort Ancient people who followed them (Potter 1968:61-62).

Technological adaptations of the Late Woodland Period in southern Ohio include the simplification of the chipped stone industry and the production of ceramics that could withstand higher cooking temperatures and repetitive use. Diagnostic artifacts include small triangular projectile points associated with the Lowe Cluster, and well-made plain or cordmarked grit-tempered ceramics. Sites that date to the Late Woodland in southwestern Ohio are associated with the Newtown Phase, which dates from 1600–1100 B.P. The type site for the Newtown phase is the Turpin Site, (33HA28), which is located in the lower Little Miami River Valley near the town of Newtown in Hamilton County (Theler and Harris 1988). Other regional sites with Late Woodland components include the Sand Ridge Site (33HA17) in southern Hamilton County, and the Enos Holmes Mound (33HI6) and Robert McMullen Site (33HI7) in Highland County (Baby et al. 1968).

### 3.1.4 Mississippian Period (ca. 1000–400 B.P.)

The Mississippian Period is the final period of the prehistoric era in Ohio. Primary areas where Mississippian culture developed include the Illinois and Upper Mississippi River valleys and west along the Missouri River, with populations in southern Ohio, northern Kentucky, and West Virginia only later adopting many of the conventional Mississippian cultural traits (Peregrine 1996:xii). In parts of central and northern Ohio, the Late Woodland Period continues until European Contact, and is often referred to as the Late Prehistoric Period. However, southwestern Ohio and portions of the Ohio River Valley were populated by a culture that were more closely aligned with Mississippian cultures of the southeastern United States. In terms of social structure, these communities reflect the highest level of complexity in North America prior to European contact. southern Ohio at this time was populated by a culture referred to as Fort Ancient.

The Fort Ancient culture is a village-based agricultural society that inhabited portions of the middle Ohio River valley of Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia from ca. 1000–250 B.P. The Culture takes its named for the Fort Ancient site in Warren County, Ohio, although Fort Ancient peoples lived near the earthworks complex long after it was originally constructed by Hopewell peoples. Our current knowledge of Fort Ancient indicates that the tradition likely developed locally from other earlier Woodland populations such as Newtown, although the processes that led to the origins of this cultural complex remain to be fully understood (Riggs 1986, 1998; Tankersley and Haines 2010). From investigations that have been undertaken, archaeologists believe that conflict may have arisen with groups in adjacent regions as the boundaries of the Fort Ancient culture area are typically marked by sites consisting of palisaded villages. During this time settlements contained about 100–500 residents. Villages were comprised of large circular or rectangular houses encircled by palisades and open plazas (Cantley et al. 1986). By the end of Fort Ancient, territorial boundaries are thought to have once again contracted (Moore 2014:184). What we do know is that the peoples of the Fort Ancient Culture are notable for their intensive reliance on maize agriculture, the construction of effigy mounds at ceremonial sites, and large, densely occupied villages.

The Fort Ancient Culture can be subdivided into three subperiods: Early Fort Ancient (750–1000 B.P.), Middle Fort Ancient (750–550 B.P.), and Late Fort Ancient (550–250 B.P.). Although transitional, Early Fort Ancient is distinguished from earlier Late Woodland populations by a marked increase in the dietary consumption of maize and beans and a decrease in the consumption of native domesticates (Rossen 1992). The reliance on maize agriculture was supplemented by hunting, fishing, and gathering. Early Fort ancient settlements consisted of small farming communities composed of scattered households of single family units (Sharp 1996; Turnbow and Sharp 1988). Evidence of reduced mobility is indicated by the presence of more substantial dwellings (Moore 2014:186; Pollack and Henderson 2000). Mortuary practices included the burial of the dead in mounds.

The Middle Fort Ancient subperiod is characterized by a variety of changes in settlement behavior. These include the nucleation of populations into greater numbers of larger villages, the appearance of thicker midden deposits indicating village occupations for longer durations, the construction of dwellings that were partially subterranean for warmth in winter and to stay cool in the summer, and a shift in mortuary practices whereby the dead were buried in graves rather than mounds. Mound construction at this time included effigies such as Alligator Mound near Granville, Ohio. Villages were composed of 20 and 30 dwellings each large enough to support up to 10 individuals (Sharp 1996). However, stresses resulting from close quarter habitation may have led to community instability with some groups prone to fragmentation (Henderson 1998, 2008; Pollack and Henderson 1992).

During the Late Fort Ancient Period, dwellings consisted of structures built for much larger multi-family units that appear to have been more intensively occupied. The Late Fort Ancient subperiod is characterized by an increase in village size and the replacement of circular and semi-circular villages in some areas by large clusters of 30 to 40 structures, with houses capable of accommodating as many as 26 individuals. Some suggest that the larger size of Late Fort Ancient villages may indicate the “coalescence of two or more communities” (Moore 2014:188). Late Fort Ancient sites are also characterized by continued adaptations in mortuary practices, with the burial of individuals in cemeteries or under house floors being standard (Griffin 1977).

There is evidence for increased interaction between Late Fort Ancient and Mississippian peoples after 600 B.P. (Pollack 2008). The increase in population size and establishment of exchange networks among Late Fort Ancient peoples points to the existence of more complex social and political organization. Increased interaction with Mississippian groups to the south is indicated by the presence of weeping eye and rattlesnake engraved marine shell gorgets among other trade goods, the appearance of Mississippian pottery, and the construction of some wall trench houses (Pollack and Henderson 1992). Important sites with Fort Ancient components include the Turpin, Sand Ridge, and State Line sites in Hamilton County; the Hobson Site in Megis County; and the Fuert Mound complex in Scioto County (Mills 1917; Murphy 1968; Owen 1999).

Diagnostic artifacts of the Fort Ancient culture include Mississippian Triangular and Nodena projectile points (Justice 1987:230–232). Other projectile point types include Madison and Levanna types that indicate widespread adoption of bow-and-arrow technology. Early Fort Ancient projectile points include those with flared bases and triangular points with straight sides (Railey 1992). Projectile points of the Middle Fort Ancient Period include styles that are coarsely serrated while those of the Late Fort Ancient subperiod include finely serrated, short triangular points with concave bases. In addition, unifacial and bifacial teardrop-shaped end scrapers are found in Fort Ancient assemblages (Henderson 1998, 2008; Pollack and Henderson 2000; Railey 1992). After contact, metal tools began replacing those produced from stone at sites such as Bentley in Kentucky (Pollack and Henderson 1984).

Early Fort Ancient ceramic vessels consisted primarily of cordmarked conoidal jars. During the Middle Fort Ancient Period the use of shell tempering and vessel decoration became more popular and some vessels included lugs and strap handles. After 600 B.P. new vessel forms were added to the inventory including bowls, pans, and globular jars (Pollack 2008). Other artifacts commonly found at Fort Ancient sites include chipped limestone discs, chipped stone drills, knives, scrapers, and adzes; bone and antler fish hooks, beamers, needles, and awls; and groundstone tools including sandstone abraders, manos, and nutting stones (Griffin 1977; Pollack 2008).

People of the Fort Ancient culture began trading goods with Europeans as they began settling North America, and European trade items such as beads have been found at a number of sites in direct association with articles of indigenous manufacture (Pollack 2008:751). However, by 350 B.P. archaeological sites attributed to the Fort Ancient culture had largely disappeared, possibly succumbing to disease introduced by European settlers (Pollack and Henderson 2000). It is unclear what relationship, if any, Fort Ancient people may have had with historic tribes encountered by later European explorers. It is possible that the Fort Ancient people were forced out of the area through conflict with neighboring groups. Other evidence suggests that they may have joined several different ethnically affiliated groups such as the Shawnee and Tutelo (Graybill 1988:30; Griffin 1977; Pollack and Henderson 1992: 277-278).

## 3.2 HISTORIC CONTEXT

Ohio was claimed by both the English and the French and was subject to the rivalry between these two countries. Dissatisfied in the success of their trade with other European countries, England declared war on Spain in 1739, to halt their trade with France. However, the War of the Austrian Succession began in Europe as Maria Theresa assumed the Austrian throne in 1740. Britain and France took opposite sides in the conflict and while Britain was successful in blockading France's trade routes to the New World, they suffered significant losses in Belgium. The war extended to their colonies in the New World, where it was known as King George's War. While the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle brought an end to fighting, it did not settle the question of land ownership in the colonies. This left the ownership of Ohio Country, as the region between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River was known, in dispute (Eccles 2006).

Because of the success of the blockade during King George's War, England was able to assume interior trade routes previously held by the French with the American Indians. Without European manufactured goods to offer in trade, the French fur trade suffered a significant decline. The Ohio Company of Virginia was formed in 1748 by a group of investors from the British colony of Virginia. The company hoped to expand colonization efforts into the Ohio Country and establish their presence in the disputed territory. King George II granted the company 200,000 acres near the headwaters of the Ohio River in western Pennsylvania. The company was tasked with constructing a fort to protect the colonists and to distribute the land among 100 families. Christopher Gist was selected to survey the land along both sides of the Ohio River to help the company select an area for settlement. The notes taken by Gist during his survey provided the earliest descriptions of the land within southern Ohio and northeastern Kentucky. As a result of his survey, the Ohio Company selected land in modern-day Pennsylvania and West Virginia. (OHS 2005b).

Roland-Michel Barrin de la Galissoniére, the French governor of New France (1747–1749) ordered Pierre-Joseph Celeron de Bienville to conduct a military expedition into the Ohio Country to re-establish their presence in the region after King George's War (Busch 1896). Together with 250 French soldiers and Jesuit priests, Joseph Pierre de Bonnecamps, Bienville departed from Montreal in 1748 and traveled down the Allegheny River to the headwaters of the Ohio River. Bonnecamps kept a journal and map of the journey, documenting the route and interactions with American Indians and British traders along the way. To assert France's claim to the Ohio Country, Bienville traveled with lead plates that proclaimed France's title to the land. He buried at least six plates at the intersection of major rivers and the Ohio River, as illustrated on Bonnecamps map (Figure 8). The map also notes the location of settlements, including villages at the Scioto River and the "River Blanche le Baril," south of present-day Highland County. Bienville ordered British traders to the Ohio Country when they encountered them during their travels. Most ignored the orders and continued their trade with the American Indians. Largely unsuccessful in renewing previous relationships with the American Indians and driving out British traders, the expedition traveled north from the Miami River, portaged to Fort Miami and continued to Montreal (OHS 2005c). French traders returned to the area, but tensions between the two countries escalated to the point of war.

Trade continued in the Ohio Country, as illustrated by a trader's map from 1753. The map (Figure 9) illustrates a route across modern-day Highland County, beginning at a camp at the point the Scioto River meets the Ohio River, and continuing northwest to "Maade Creek," intersecting an east–west route to the Miami River (LOC 1753). Prompted by growing tensions with the English, the French built forts along the upper Ohio River to emphasize their presence in Ohio Country. In 1753, with the support of 1,500 soldiers, France established Fort Le Bouef (Waterford, Pennsylvania) and Fort Machault (Franklin, Pennsylvania) in the disputed area within Ohio Country. In response, Robert Dinwiddie, the lieutenant-governor of Virginia, sent Major George Washington and Christopher Gist to Fort Le Boeuf to persuade the French to release their claims

on the Ohio Country. The French commander at Fort Le Boeuf refused and added that he would arrest all English colonists who entered Ohio Country. The French continued their aggression in the region by capturing a British trading post, Logstown in 1754. There they constructed Fort Duquesne near present-day Pittsburgh. Dinwiddie again sent Washington, this time with a force of Virginia militiamen, to the disputed area. Washington built Fort Necessity to counter the French presence at Fort Duqesne. It did not deter the French, and together with a group of American Indian allies, the soldiers attacked Fort Necessity. Over the next seven years, the two countries battled for control of North America in the French and Indian War (OHS 2005b).

### 3.2.1 The Treaty of Paris, Northwest Indian War, and Statehood (1763–1803)

Similar to King George's War, the French and Indian War in North America occurred as the Seven Years War began in Europe in an effort for major European countries to gain land and exert their dominance. After seven years, the French and Indian War came to an end in North America once the British were able to overtake Fort Carillon and Quebec—the main fortress of New France in Canada. The Treaty of Paris (1763) was signed between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, with France yielding territory in New France to the British. This decision worried American Indians in the Ohio Country who feared British control would lead to a significant colonization effort on their native lands. An attempt to drive back British colonists, known as Pontiac's Rebellion, initially deterred the westward expansion of British colonies, even though the uprising was stopped by British authorities. To avoid continued military engagements after a lengthy and costly series of wars, Britain issued the Proclamation of 1763. The proclamation prohibited colonists from occupying land west of the Appalachian Mountains from Hudson Bay to the area north of Florida. This land would be reserved as American Indian territory. While effective against conflicts with the American Indians of Ohio Country, the expansion of British colonies into this region was the impetus for the French and Indian War. Lands claimed by the Ohio Company of Virginia could not be settled under the Proclamation. Combined with higher taxes levied to pay for the expense of the French and Indian War, many colonists became resentful of British rule (OHS 2005d).

Settlers continued to occupy land west of the colonial divide established in the Proclamation of 1763, which led to conflicts with the American Indians of the Ohio Country. In 1768, representatives from a confederation of six Iroquoian tribes met with the British at Fort Stanwix in New York to establish a new demarcation line. In the Treaty of Fort Stanwix (1768), the Iroquois abandoned their claim to land in the Ohio Country. The Cherokee negotiated a similar treaty in 1770 and ceded land south of the Ohio River in the Treaty of Lochaber. As a result of the two treaties, prairie land was opened to settlement by the British colonists. However, the treaties were not recognized by the Shawnee and Delaware. The land relinquished in the treaties included their hunting grounds and they claimed the Iroquois did not have the right to negotiate on their behalf (Perkins 1998).

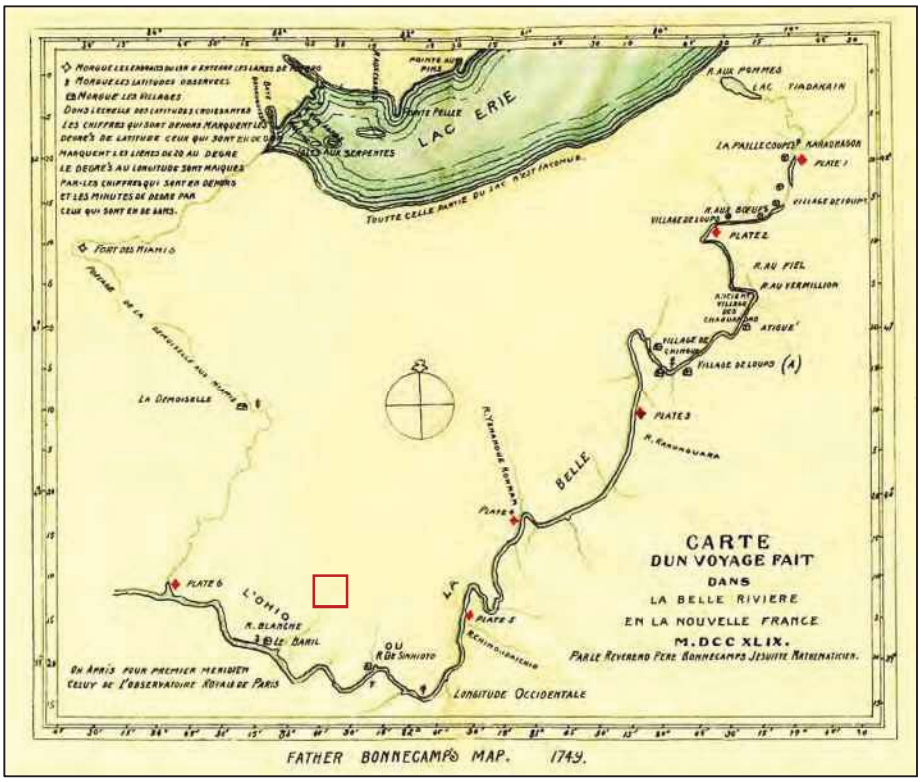



**Figure 8. Father Bonnecamp's Map (1749) with the approximate location of the project area in red.**

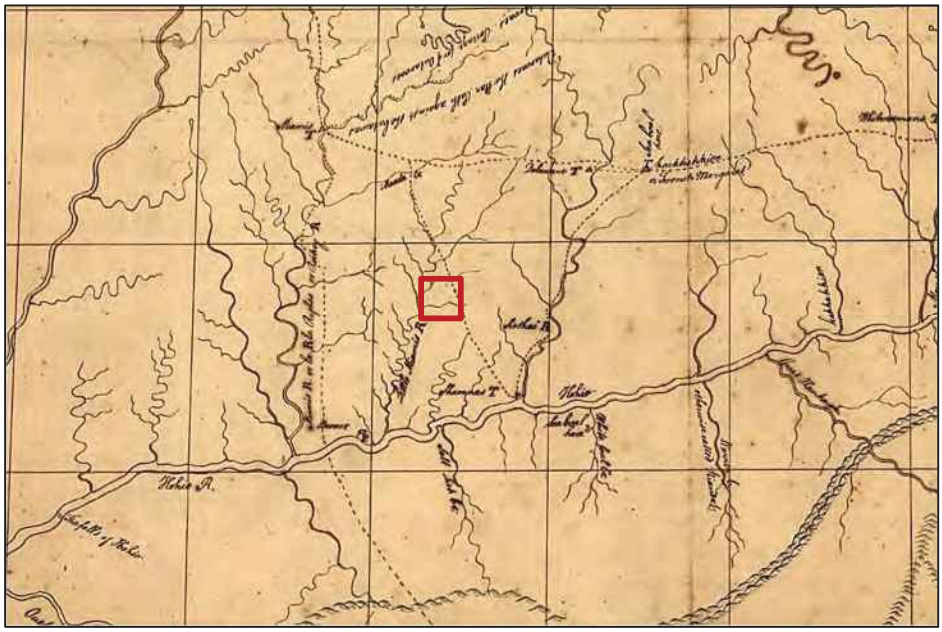


**Figure 9. A trader's map of Ohio Country (1753) with the approximate location of the project area in red.**

Tensions heightened between British colonists and the American Indians of the Ohio Country. The Northwest Indian Wars (1774–1795) encompassed a lengthy military campaign against the American Indians in a continued dispute over the Ohio River as a boundary for settlement. After British colonists killed 11 Seneca and Cayuga in 1774 in what they viewed a pre-emptive strike, the tribes retaliated by killing 13 colonists living south and east of the Ohio River. British regulars at Fort Pitt and Virginia militiamen sent by Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, clashed with American Indians in the Battle of Point Pleasant on October 10, 1774. The war (Lord Dunmore's War) moved north of the Ohio River onto American Indian lands, where the British and Virginia military destroyed Shawnee villages on the Pickaway Plains, north of present-day Chillicothe, Ohio, and northeast of present-day Highland County. As a result, the Shawnee agreed to a peace treaty (Treaty of Camp Charlotte, 1774) and conceded the loss of access to their hunting lands east and south of the Ohio River (OHC 2005f).

The American Revolution began in the colonies with the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. American Indians generally sided with the British, who had worked to prevent settlement of the Ohio Country by American settlers. During the war, the American Indians carried out raids of settlements along the Ohio River. At the conclusion of the war, the territory within the Ohio Country was ceded by the British government to the United States. With competing land claims, ownership of the land was debated among the state and national governments. Compromise led to the control of the land by the federal government, with land grants given to Virginia and Connecticut (Figure 10). Virginia reserved 3.7 million acres near the rapids of the Ohio River (included present-day Ohio counties of Adams, Brown, Clermont, Highland, Clinton, Fayette, Madison, and Union counties; and portions of Scioto, Pike, Ross, Pickaway, Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Hardin, Logan, Clark, Champaign, Green, and Warren). Connecticut reserved 3.6 million acres near Lake Erie. Virginia then sold small tracts of lands to settlers. Land grants between the Miami and Scioto rivers were reserved for veterans of the American Revolution. Thus, the area became known as the Virginia Military District and evolved into the first area of survey and settlement (Hardesty 1882).

The Northwest Ordinance, adopted by Confederation Congress on July 13, 1787, established a territorial government for the Northwest Territory and formalized the process by which it could become a state. The ordinance guaranteed that new states within the territory would be admitted to the union on an equal basis as the original 13 states once they met certain requirements—established a territorial government, reached a voting population of 60,000 (free adult males), and drafted a state constitution. The constitution was required to include basic rights to its citizens, such as religious freedom, freedom of speech, and a trial by jury. An emphasis was placed on public support of education and the abolition of slavery (OHC 2005g). Gene al Arthur St. Clair was selected as governor of the Northwest Territory. The settlement at Losantiville became the territorial capitol in 1788; the name of the town was changed to Cincinnati in 1790 to honor an organization of Revolutionary War veterans, the Society of the Cincinnati (Wills 1996).

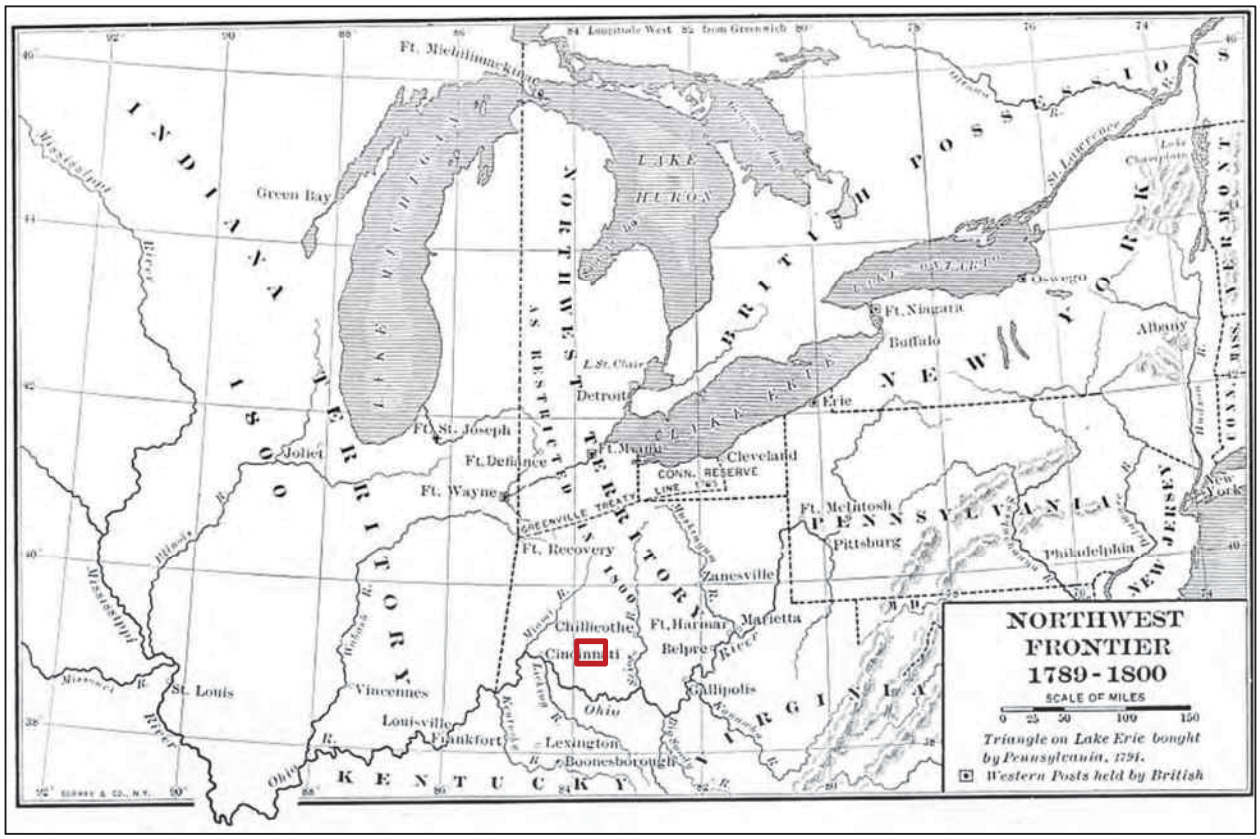



**Figure 10. Northwest Frontier, 1789–1800 with the approximate location of the project area.**

In 1786, the Ohio Company of Associates was formed and two years later the group became the first to purchase land for settlement in the Northwest Territory. The group of land speculators purchased about 1.5 million acres from the U.S. government; the U.S. gave an additional 100,000 acres of land, known as a "Donation Tract," to serve as a buffer between their settlements and land occupied by American Indian tribes in the region (OHC 2005f). The first group of settlers, which consisted of 48 men and their families, departed from New England during the spring of 1788. They founded the fortified town of Adelphi at the junction of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers within the lands of the Ohio Company of Associates. The town was soon renamed Marietta in honor of the French Queen, Marie Antoinette. Over the next two years, about 10,000 New Englanders migrated to the Northwest Territory and established communities that reflected those they had left in the East (Wills 1996).

Settlement of the Northwest Territory along its southern border with Kentucky increased significantly in the 1790s. Kentucky surveyor Nathaniel Massie established the town of Massie's Station during the winter of 1790–1791. It was the first settlement within the Virginia Military District. He constructed cabins enclosed with pickets and built a blockhouse at each corner for defense. Eventually renamed Manchester, the town was the fourth to be settled within the present boundaries of the state of Ohio (Klise 1902). He continued to survey lands along Brushcreek and then west along the Little Miami River (Scott 1890).

**Figure 11. Map of the State of Ohio (1805) showing the location of Highland County.**

As settlement increased within the Ohio Country, hostility between settlers and the American Indians increased. Prior to 1790, the United States suffered many defeats, but in an effort to bring an end to the war, President George Washington appointed General Anthony Wayne to reorganize the state militia to create a professional army. Their ultimate goal was to conduct aggressive military campaigns against the American Indians that would lead to a negotiated peace. The United States eventually defeated the western Indian Confederacy near the shores of Lake Erie in 1794 at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The defeat resulted in the negotiation of the Treaty of Greenville (1795) in which 12 American Indian tribes of Ohio Country (Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatimas, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias) relinquished control of their native lands to the U.S. government and relocated to northwestern Ohio. The treaty also outlined that Americans would be allowed free passage by land and water through the country by way of a chain of frontier posts (Perkins 1998).

With the Treaty of Greenville, emigration to the Northwest Territory was renewed. One of the earliest settlers within Highland County was John Wilcoxon from Kentucky. In the spring of 1795, together with his wife and child, he traveled to the lands to the west of the Scioto River. He eventually settled in the area of Sinking Spring. Nathaniel Massie continued his work in the Virginia Military District, laying out the town of Chillicothe on the Scioto River in 1796. The settlement would become an economic and political center within the Northwest Territory and was selected as the site of the first state capitol of Ohio. Nathaniel's brother, Henry Massie, together with Joseph Kerr, laid out the town of New Market in Highland County in 1797, at the midpoint of a road connecting Chillicothe to the northeast with Williamsburg to the southwest (Klise 1902). The road, constructed by William Lytle in 1790, crossed the Whiteoak River north of Williamsburg and is one of the first recorded activities in Clay Township (Martin 1955).

In 1800, the Northwest Territory had reached the first threshold for statehood and Congress organized the eastern part as the Ohio Territory and the western part became the Indiana Territory. By 1802, the Ohio Territory had reached the second threshold as its voting population had reached 60,000. A territorial legislature convened at Chillicothe to draft a state constitution and on March 3, 1803, Ohio was admitted as the 17th state and the first state formed from the Northwest Territory (Wills 1996). The state boundaries (Figure 11) were defined by Lake Erie to the north and a line directly to the southern tip of Lake Michigan, Pennsylvania and Virginia to the east, the Ohio River to the south (and east), and to the west by the Indiana Territory from the mouth of the Great Miami River to the Michigan line (Hardesty 1882).

### 3.2.2 Early Statehood (1803–1846)

During the first decade of statehood, the population grew by 200,000 persons. After the War of 1812, British support to American Indian tribes against American settlers within the state ended and they were forced to abandon military posts within the Northwest Territory along the Great

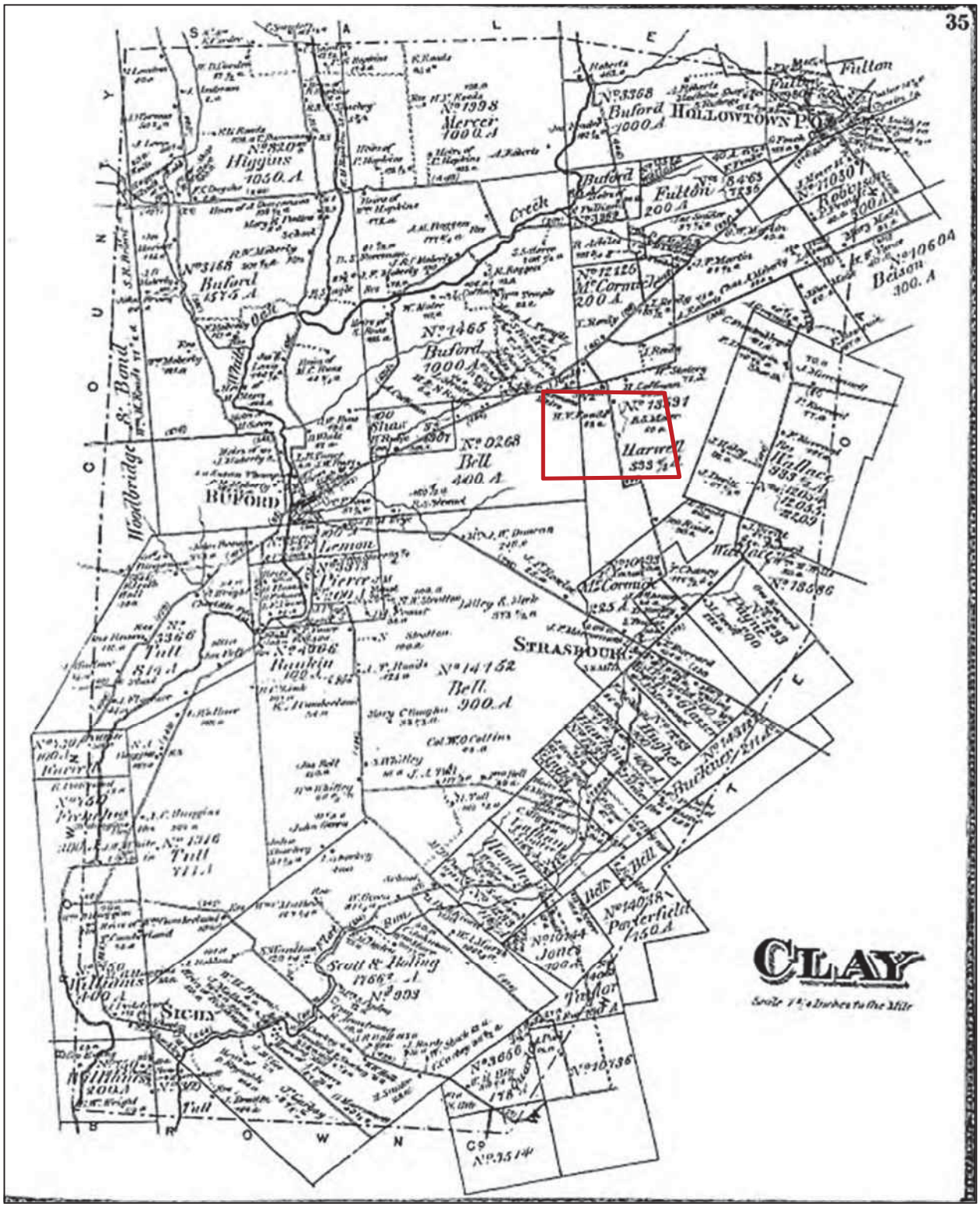



**Figure 12. Clay Township (1876) with the approximate location of the project area in red.**

Lakes (Wills 1996). Without opposition, the settlement of the state increased dramatically over the next 30 years. By 1830, population had increased to almost 950,000 persons (Forstall 1996). Most of the state's growth was focused in central and southern Ohio. The Scioto River, which begins in Auglaize County and flows south to the Ohio River, was a major waterway located in this region of the state and offered transportation and fertile farmland in its drainage basin. With the increase of settlement along the river, the state capitol was moved from Chillicothe to Columbus in 1816. While eastern Ohio was settled primarily by those migrating from New England, the Scioto River Valley was settled by Virginians and southwestern Ohio was settled by Kentuckians (Wills 1996).

Five counties were established within the Ohio Territory prior to statehood, according to the provisions of the Northwest Ordinance. The first county created by declaration of the territorial governor was Washington County in 1788. Washington County encompassed all land east of the Scioto River, to the line of the Greenville Treaty (1795) to the north. Hamilton County was created next and covered all the land west of the Scioto River to the Indiana Territory boundary to the west and north to the line of present-day Michigan. The two counties were subsequently divided into three portions: Adams County (1797), Jefferson County (1797) and Ross County (1798). An additional county, Wayne County, was created to the north, but that land was ultimately included within the state boundaries of Michigan (Downes 1970). Adams County, created on July 10, 1797, included both sides of the Scioto River and extended northwest to Wayne County. As discussed previously, Nathaniel Massie founded the first permanent settlement in Adams County, Manchester, in 1795 (Scott 1890). Ross County was created out of Adams County on August 20, 1798, and the county seat was established at the territorial capitol town of Chillicothe (Downes 1970).

#### 3.2.2.1 Highland County

After statehood, the number of counties in Ohio increased by 25 for a total of 42 in 1810. The reason for the significant increase was likely the difficulty in traveling within the state to local seats of government. Highland County was created out of Ross, Adams, and Clermont (1800) counties on May 1, 1805, and the county seat was established as New Market (Downes 1970). The county was named for its topography that included rolling forested hills within the watershed of the Miami and Scioto rivers. When it was organized, less than 2,000 acres of land had been cleared and were tillable. Its boundaries originally contained portions of Fayette and Clinton counties, both created in 1810 (Klise 1902). The town of Hillsboro was founded in 1807 to serve as the permanent county seat and is located at the approximate center of the county. A requirement of the Northwest Ordinance outlined that counties would be organized according to the New England Township–County Plan. Townships were delineated to include 36 square miles with a township center located at its middle. The township center served both the economic center and the first form of local government for the state (Downes 1970).

The four townships—Paint, Union, Madison, and Concord— that had formed prior to the creation of Highland County were "collected into one view" by county commissioners on April 14, 1825, and four new townships were established: Brush Creek, Fairfield, Liberty, and New Market (Thompson 1878) (Table 3).

One of the first acts of the county government was the construction of roads leading to the county seat. Planned roads led from major Ohio towns to New Market or connected with a major road that led to the county seat. The Anderson State Road from Chillicothe to Cincinnati was surveyed and constructed under the leadership of Col Richard C. Anderson beginning in 1804. Along with the initiation of road construction, the first year of Highland County was a prosperous one and ended with successful crops and increased settlement (Klise 1902). Reverend John W. Klise provides a description of the early residences of Highland County in his history of the county:

> The people lived in log cabins, without perhaps a single exception even in the towns. Some of these cabins had lap shingle roof, and possibly a four-glass window, which was regarded by some as an undue waste of means and decidedly aristocratic in tendency which out not to be encouraged. Furniture was not plentiful and what they had was rude and clumsy. The absence of roads and the great distance to be traveled through an unbroken forest made the transportation of this class of goods impossible, and few, if any, of the emigrants thought of making the effort. After reaching their new home it required but a few hours to make the needed supply for their one-room cabin (Klise 1902:116).

Stephen Clark established one of the first settlements near the project area, located on Flat Run. George Campbell, Philip Noland, Levin Wheeler, William Paris and their families joined Clark and established a community on the creek ca. 1798. James B. Finley moved with his wife in the spring of 1801 to land purchased by his father on nearby Whiteoak Creek. Robert W. Finley joined the couple in the fall; James Davidson also settled with his family on Whiteoak and the community quickly grew to 15 people within the year (Scott 1890).

#### 3.2.2.1 Clay and Whiteoak Townships

As noted, Concord Township was organized prior to the establishment of Highland County and included land within present-day Whiteoak and Clay townships. Whiteoak Township was created from Concord in 1821 and Clay Township was divided from land within Whiteoak on December 5, 1831, containing 17,760 acres (Thompson 1878). Located in the southwestern corner of Highland County, the land was initially viewed as too swampy for settlement and farming; however, once the forest had been cleared and ditches constructed, the land became one of the most fertile in the county. Lands drained to two principal streams—the Whiteoak Creek and Flat Run. One branch of the Whiteoak begins in Dodson Township to the north and the other begins in Danville (Hamer Township) to the northeast. The two branches join just south of Buford (Martin 1955).

**Table 3. History of Highland Townships (Thompson 1878).**

| Highland County Township | Date Organized | Created from Townships | Total Acreage (1875) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Acres Improved | Woodland |
| Brush Creek | 1825 | — | 25,563 | |
| | | | 16,860 | 8,703 |
| Clay | December 5, 1831 | Whiteoak, Salem | 17,670 | |
| | | | 11,127 | 6,543 |
| Concord | pre-1805 | — | 20,508 | |
| | | | 15,658 | 4,850 |
| Dodson | June 7, 1830 | Union, Salem, New Market | 16,859 | |
| | | | 11,994 | 4,865 |
| Fairfield | 1825 | — | 26,305 | |
| | | | 19,777 | 6,528 |
| Hamer | June 5, 1849 | Salem, New Market, Union, Dodson | 12,392 | |
| | | | 8,134 | 4,258 |
| Jackson | September 24, 1816 | Brush Creek, Concord | 20,164 | |
| | | | 11,461 | 8,703 |
| Liberty | 1825 | — | 29,588 | |
| | | | 21,488 | 8,100 |
| Madison | pre-1805 | — | 20,506 | |
| | | | 13,717 | 6,789 |
| Marshall | January 15, 1844 | Liberty, Jackson, Brush Creek, Paint | 14,104 | |
| | | | 10,595 | 3,509 |
| New Market | 1825 | — | 14,092 | |
| | | | 9,988 | 4,104 |
| Paint | pre-1805 | — | 32,608 | |
| | | | 23,290 | 9,318 |
| Penn | March 2, 1852 | Liberty, Fairfield, Union | 18,952 | |
| | | | 14,389 | 4,563 |
| Salem | August 19, 1819 | New Market, Union | 10,927 | |
| | | | 7,352 | 3,575 |
| Union | pre-1805 | — | 16,578 | |
| | | | 11,713 | 4,865 |
| Washington | June 6, 1850 | Liberty, Concord, Jackson, Marshall | 13,881 | |
| | | | 9,552 | 4,329 |
| Whiteoak | 1821 | New Market, Salem | 15,255 | |

The settlement of the area that would become the Clay and Whiteoak townships began after the creation of Highland County around 1805. Boyd (first name not known) constructed a log cabin west of the north fork of the Whiteoak Creek near present-day Buford, where he lived with his family for less than a year. John Florence began residence in the Boyd cabin by 1807 and was the first permanent settler in Clay Township. His land was remote—the nearest settlement was over 20 miles away and his nearest neighbor, James Ball, lived 10 miles away. In Daniel Scott's history of Highland County, the region is described as, "the wildest and most uncompromising in the county (Scott 1890:143)." He constructed a two-story house and opened a tavern on Lytle's Williamsburg Road, on which operated a regular stage coach line from Chillicothe to Cincinnati (Martin 1955).

#### 3.2.2.2 Community Histories

Buford, located west of the project area, was platted in 1834 by Robert Lindsey and named for his wife, Mary. Mary was the daughter of Colonel Thomas Abraham Buford of Lexington, Kentucky. Although it does not appear Col. Buford ever lived in Clay Township, the U.S. government granted him 3,660 acres in 1790 for his service in the American Revolutionary War. His land was located north and northeast of present-day Buford, along the north fork of Whiteoak Creek and Ruble Run. The New Market–Williamsburg Road bisected his land holdings and made parcels attractive to early settlers (Figure 12). As noted, the first settlement and store opened near Buford in 1832, operated by John Florence. He supplied goods for settlers traveling by wagon "through the wilderness" from Cincinnati (Martin 1955).

Strausbourg (Gath), located south of the project area, was a settlement of French immigrants on Flat Run in the eastern portion of Clay Township, at the point where Flat Run Road crosses Buford–Mowrystown Road. The area was first settled by John P. Marconett in 1845 and named for his home town of Strausburg in northern France. Marconett opened a store on Flat Run in 1850 and built a two-story house nearby in 1851. A 1955 historical account of Clay Township indicates the two-story house was extant in the 1950s, and it appears that Resource No. HIG0038313, although altered, is the original 1851 Marconett House. Marconett opened a sawmill and flour mill in 1857, but both burned in 1861. He rebuilt the sawmill and installed the first circular saw in the township. A letter to the editor of the Highland Weekly News in 1869 provides additional information on the settlement and its inhabitants, "at present (Strausburg) looks quite beautiful, as nature is decorating field and grove with Summer glories." Residents were described as, "healthy, industrious, and enterprising." The article noted that the town offered a cooper shop, blacksmith shop, saddler shop, carpenter shop, and a dram shop, with a school house under the direction of Miss Elma Lyle. Sabbath School was held at the school house every Sunday afternoon with about 70 people in regular attendance (Highland Weekly News 1869). A post office was established, and the town name was changed to Gath sometime after 1917 (Martin 1955).

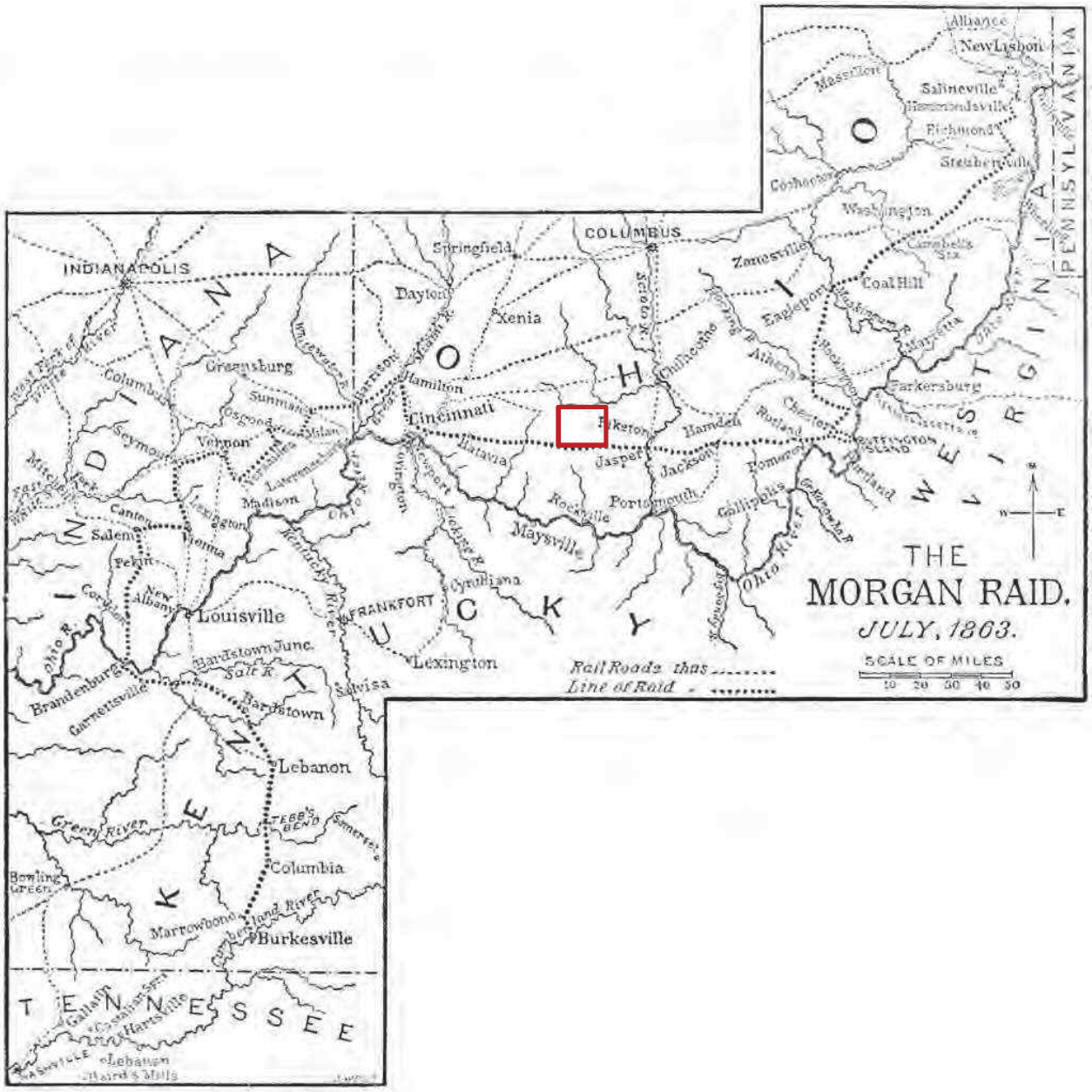



**Figure 13. Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Volume 3 (1887), with Highland County.**

Hollowtown, located northeast of the project area, was situated in the northeast corner of Clay Township at the intersection of Pricetown Road and the Buford–Danville Road. Anthony Hollow owned a candy store and a saloon at this location in the early 1800s, and the Dunkard Church (a religious sect of German immigrants who originally resided in Ephrata, Pennsylvania [Green et al. 2009:13]) was constructed in Hollowtown in 1857 (Martin 1955). An 1866 article describes Hollowtown and notes it maintains two dry goods and grocery stores operated by German

immigrants, Stazel & Heller; a harness shop and a shoe shop; and a saloon (Highland Weekly News 1866). On July 4, 1920, the last store and the church were destroyed by fire (Martin 1955).

Mowrystown, located southeast of the project area, is situated on the east fork of Whiteoak Creek in southwestern Whiteoak Township. A mill was first erected on what would become the townsite in 1812 by George Barngrover. Mowrystown was settled by French Huguenots in the early 1830s and served as their first permanent settlement in the United States. Barngrover's land was purchased by Samuel Bell, who platted the town with 42 in-lots and several large outlots. The town was named after Abraham Mowry who held large landholdings in the area. John N. Bell served as the first postmaster when the post office was established on April 6, 1832. Within a few years, over 100 families had joined the original group of French settlers and by 1880, of the 1,052 residents of Whiteoak Township, 414 lived in Mowrystown. At the turn-of-the-nineteenth century, the town had a general store, blacksmith, tinner, carpenter, and two doctors. Hotels and manufacturing plants were also located within its town limits (The Press-Gazette 1966).

Taylorsville, located east of the project area, was established on land owned by Isaiah Roberts. Mr. Roberts was a brick mason and in ca. 1813, he constructed the first brick house in Highland County. He purchased 300 acres of land upon arrival from Pennsylvania and his son, Isaiah Jr. platted the town of Taylorsville in November 1846. By 1856, the town had a sawmill operated by J. Frank Fender of the firm of Fender and Son, a blacksmith, wagon maker and dealer, and farming implements supplier (Noah Gayman), and several general merchandise stores (Klise 1902).

#### 3.2.2.3 American Civil War (1860–1865)

Although the Northwest Ordinance outlined the process for states to be added to the Union, tensions between northern and southern states over the expansion of slavery, state's rights, and the fair market escalated as new states petitioned for admittance to the United States. Abraham Lincoln spoke of ending slavery and once he was elected president, 11 southern states seceded from the Union between December 1860 and June 1861. Once war was declared, Ohio supported the Union with its regular enlistments of artillery, cavalry, and infantry men. Over 260 regiments (a total of 310,654 Ohioans) served in the Union army during the American Civil War. Ohioans helped to secure Kentucky and West Virginia, and volunteer companies helped the Union win the only fighting seen along Ohio's southern boundary (OHC 2005g).

Morgan's Raid was the only major attack by Confederate forces to occur on Ohio soil. Confederate cavalry leader Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan was ordered to divert pressure from attacking Union forces in Tennessee by drawing them into southern Ohio from its border with Indiana to West Virginia. On July 8, 1863, Morgan and 2,100 soldiers crossed over the Ohio River into southern Indiana. After gathering supplies and feeding false stories regarding their location of attack in Indiana, Morgan moved instead into Ohio at Harrison, 20 miles northwest of Cincinnati. His goal was to evade, not engage with Union forces. Over 60,000 militiamen responded to a

proclamation of Ohio Governor David Tod to defend Ohio's southern border from Morgan's Raiders. Volunteer companies mustered into service enlisted for 100 days of service. One company, known as the Eagle Creek Expedition, were armed and equipped to assist General Hobson in pursuit of Morgan (Johnson 1887). After skirmishes at Camp Dennison, located 16 miles northeast of Cincinnati, Morgan divided his men into two lines: one traveling southeast from Georgetown to Ripley and the main force headed north of the first, from Mt. Orab to Sardinia, following the Highland–Brown County line east to Winchester in Adams County. While traveling just south of the project area, a review of maps documenting the raid (Figure 13) indicates that Morgan likely did not engage with Union forces or Ohio militiamen within Highland County (OHC 2005g).

The two lines regrouped northeast of Cherry Fork in Adams County and continued east across the Scioto River to Jackson. There, the cavalry split again, and Morgan's men engaged with 1,500 Ohio militiamen at the Berlin Crossroads in Jackson County. The two lines met again at Hanesville in Meigs County and then began their search to find a crossing of the Ohio River into West Virginia and Confederate territory. However, they met with heavy resistance from both Ohio militiamen and Union soldiers near Middleport and Pomeroy on their way to the low-water ford at Buffington Island. Ohio militiamen defended a small earthwork at the Buffington Island ford and combined with flooding of the Ohio River, made the crossing impassable. Union forces engaged with Morgan at Buffington Island and on the run to West Point in Columbiana County, where Morgan and 364 of his command were captured (OHC 2005g).

Almost 4,400 Ohioans filed claims for compensation resulting from damages incurred during Morgan's Raid, for a total of $678,915 (OHC 2005g). The Ohio militiamen that had assisted in the capture of Morgan disbanded (Johnson 1887), but Highland County kept and sustained its eclat in the militia system after the Civil War. The militiamen organized as the Ohio National Guard as the Noble Light Guards, after David Noble of Hillsboro and the Scott Dragoons, in honor of William Scott of Hillsboro (Thompson 1878).

### 3.2.3 Agriculture to Industrialization (1866–1900)

Prior to statehood, the economy of the Ohio region was based primarily on agriculture. Wheat, corn, and other grains served as the staple crops for the state and by 1849, Ohio produced more corn that any other state in the Union. Corn continued as the main crop into the late nineteenth century, but farmers also diversified into oats, potatoes, barley, rye, and buckwheat. Southern Ohio farmers raised tobacco and hemp, while orchards were predominant along the Ohio River. Livestock such as cattle, sheep, and pigs were raised throughout the state (OHC 2005h).

The layout of farmsteads remained consistent throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The farmer's residence was located along a main road that passed in front of, or through, the farm, and associated agricultural and domestic outbuildings (e.g., springhouses, cisterns, smokehouses, woodsheds, utility sheds, and root cellars) were located nearby. Livestock shelters were located away from the main house and storage sheds for crops (corn cribs and

granaries) were sited near livestock barns. Agricultural fields and pasture land surrounded the domestic core of the farmstead (Gray & Pape 2010).

With the lack of reliable trade routes across the Appalachian Mountains, Ohioans produced and sold their goods locally, without reliance on European manufactured goods (Wills 1996). The Tariff of 1816 was implemented to generate funds for capital loans to industrialists and to bring costs for American goods in line with their European counterparts. As a result, the transition to an industrial economy in Ohio began as early as the 1810s when textile factories, distilleries and breweries, cotton mills, and glass manufacturers opened in larger cities such as Cincinnati (OHC 2005i). Factories naturally grew out of the production needs of the agricultural industry and grew to include the processing of Ohio's abundance of raw materials (OHC 2005h).

Improvements to transportation infrastructure connected farmers and industry to markets in the east. Paved roads and turnpikes provided access through the Appalachian Mountains, steamboats improved river transportation, and canals constructed in the 1820s and 1830s opened both the Ohio River and Lake Erie to increased traffic. Products could be sent via the Erie Canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River and eastern New York. The Ohio and Erie Canal connected northern Ohio to the Ohio River. Railroads constructed in the 1840s and 1850s connected Ohio to other states and allowed products to be shipped cheaply and quickly to market. By the late nineteenth century, the Ohio economy shifted away from agriculture, as competition from western states for farm products increased and the manufacturing industry in Ohio grew more successful (OHC 2005h).

#### 3.2.3.1 Growth and Development of Highland County

Although the state of Ohio began to move away from an agrarian economy, Highland County remained focused on agriculture for most of the nineteenth century. The county benefitted from improved transportation infrastructure and by the 1890s, the western portion of Whiteoak Township also had a branch line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad. Beginning as early as 1820, Ohioans had looked for construction of a railroad system through the state. They looked to the railroad as a more reliable and efficient means of travel across the state from east to west. Although companies had located in the state by 1840, progress was hindered by the Panic of 1837, a financial crisis that saw 10 percent unemployment and closed approximately 800 banks in the U.S, and the success of the canal system (OHC 2005j). The Norfolk and Western Railway (originally the Scioto Valley Railroad) began in 1876 and connected Cincinnati to Portsmouth to the east along the Ohio River. A branch line from Sardinia to Mowrystown, Taylorsville, and Hillsboro was extended by the 1890s and lineside industries prospered (Norfolk & Western 1916).

In Highland County, agriculture continued as the primary occupation for residents into the late nineteenth century. Corn was the major crop, followed by wheat. Orchard crops were also successful—apple was the primary crop, while peaches, pears, grapes, and wine were also cultivated. Hogs, cattle, and sheep were all raised within Highland County during this time period.

In 1870, Clay Township had a total population of 1,345 people; Whiteoak Township had slightly less with 1,052 persons (Thompson 1878). The following table summarizes the population and industry in the three towns (Strausbourg/Gath, Buford, and Taylorsville) adjacent to the project area at the end of the nineteenth century (Table 4).

**Table 4. Demographics, Clay and Whiteoak Townships, 1870 (Thompson 1879).**

| Township | Population | Churches | Mills | Hotels | Schools | Teachers | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clay | 1,345 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 457 |
| Whiteoak | 1,052 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 334 |

The first schools within Highland County were pay or subscription schools and were taught at intervals dictated by the agricultural seasons. Sicily was home to the first school of Clay Township. Constructed in 1829, John Shelladay taught a three-month school for area children. The 1917 USGS topographic map indicates at least six schools were once located near the project area. Reedy School (HIG0034613), Maple Grove School (HIG0036313), and Bell Run School are still extant. However only Maple Grove School is within the APE (Martin 1955).

### 3.2.4 Urbanization, the Great Depression, and War (1900–1945)

With the shift of the economy from agriculture to industry, the population of Ohio and throughout the United States moved from rural farms to industrial cities. Immigrants and rural residents moved to cities for the promise of work in factories and manufacturing plants, and cities like Columbus and Cincinnati experienced a significant increase in population. The population of rural Highland County grew from 29,048 in 1890 to a high of 30,982 in 1900. Less than one percent of the county's land was considered urban and the industry at the turn-of-the century was still largely agriculturally focused. However, over the next 30 years the population decreased by 18 percent to a low of 25,416 in 1930, likely representing a move from the rural farm to industrial centers. During this same time period, industrialized counties like Hamilton County (Cincinnati) grew significantly from 374,573 in 1890, steadily increasing to a high of 924,018 in 1970. The biggest increase over a decade was 116 percent from 1920 to 1930 and again from 1950 to 1960 (Forstall 1996). Cincinnati was the largest city in Ohio by 1890 and had the densest population of any city in the U.S. The city benefitted from the railroad as it was connected by rail to cities across the United States. Its primary industry in the early twentieth century was iron production, but also had meatpacking, cloth production, and woodworking factories. Iron was shipped to Cincinnati from all parts of Ohio and manufactured into finished products (OHC 2005k).

While cities continued to grow, especially as industry increased production to meet wartime needs, they struggled to keep pace with required infrastructure improvements and combat political corruption that followed the success of industry. There were also problems with disease that accompanied overcrowded conditions, and employment primarily consisted of low-paying factory jobs. Ohio Progressives worked to advance legislation and project to improve urban conditions (OHC 2005l).

The Great Depression had a profound effect on both rural farmers and industrial cities in Ohio. The overall unemployment rate in Ohio in 1932 had reached 37.3 percent and by 1933, almost half of all factory workers were unemployed. Just as industrialization shifted population from rural to urban areas, the Great Depression witnessed the reverse—population moved away from cities to rural farms to produce the food necessary to support themselves and their families (OHC 2005m). While the programs initiated under President Roosevelt's New Deal did not bring an end to the Great Depression, the government aid Ohioans sought through its programs did help support them until the economy recovered as a result of the United States' entrance into World War II (OHC 2005n).

Ohio supported the United States during World War II through its participation in the U.S. armed services and the production of equipment and materials for the war effort. Over 800,000 Ohio residents served in the U.S. military during the war. The defense industry boomed during the war. Manufacturing plants such as Willys–Overland Company in Toledo produced jeeps and the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation in Akron produced airplanes for the U.S. military. Ohio cities again saw an increase in population as workers from Appalachia found job opportunities in defense plants in urban centers (OHC 2005o).

### 3.2.5 Ohio and Highland County in the Mid-Twentieth Century (1946–1975)

The prosperity experienced during World War II continued into the next several decades. Farmers had cash reserves to invest in land and machinery and to pay down debts incurred in previous years. Transportation improvements during the mid-twentieth century forever changed Ohio's rural landscape and impacted future development patterns. Industry that supported the war effort transitioned to providing domestic products.

Remaining focused on agriculture, Highland County contributed to the state's overall success in the postwar years. A high demand for agricultural products after World War II helped to maintain food prices in the short term; but, as modern agricultural techniques boosted crop yields earlier issues of crop surpluses and price fluctuations returned. The Highland County Soil and Water Conservation District was formed on April 18, 1942, to help develop processes and provide educational opportunities for local farmers to practice conservation techniques (such as water erosion across cultivated fields). Federal price support programs helped to stabilize the farm economy and farmers continued to advance their efforts through mechanization, technological innovation, and scientific research. The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 provided federal loans for the installation of electrical distribution systems to rural communities of Ohio. After World War II, Ohio had a higher percentage of electrified farms than any other U.S. state—97.6 percent of Ohio farms had electricity by 1948 (Hurt 1984).

The methods of production and the overall landscape of a typical farmstead in Ohio experienced significant change in the postwar years. Indoor plumbing made some earlier outbuildings fall into disuse and eventual abandonment (e.g., privies, cisterns, and springhouses). The design of

equipment sheds changed to accommodate larger farm equipment and machinery. Advances in pre-fabricated buildings allowed farmers to construct agricultural outbuildings quickly and economically, using "kit" structures. Pre-fabricated silos and barns became commonplace on the agricultural landscape and represented a distinct departure from the character of earlier farmsteads built of vernacular designs using locally available materials (Gray & Pape 2010).

During the 1960s and 1970s, farmers worked to increase crop yields on fewer acres through technological advances, farm management practices, and scientific research. This inevitably led to reduced needs for outside labor and favored large agri-business models rather than the small farmer. By 1970, farmers represented only three percent of the population of Ohio, but the average farm size had increased from 93.7 acres in 1940 to 165 acres in 1975 (Hurt 1984). This trend has continued for farms within Highland County. Review of historic and current aerials (1959–2015) indicates that while the land dedicated to crops remains constant, cultivated tracts within the project area have been combined to form larger fields.

## 3.3 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### 3.3.1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Background research for the project included a map and records search using the Ohio Historic Preservation Office's (OHPO) Online Mapping System (OMS), a searchable GIS-based program depicting previously recorded archaeological and historic resources in Ohio. Also examined were prior cultural resource reports available through OHPO. The results of the background research are a compilation of previously recorded cultural resources within a 2.0-mile radius of the project area (Figure 14; Tables 5 and 6).

Based on the background research, there are 18 archaeological sites and four isolated finds within a 2.0-mile radius of the project area (Figure 14). None of these sites are within the current project area. Twelve of the 18 sites (33HI461–33HI471, and 33HI474) were identified during the previous survey of the adjacent Highland Solar Farm (Sain et al. 2020). Of these sites, 33HI469, a special purpose prehistoric encampment was recommended as being potentially eligible for the NRHP. The remaining 11 sites included one Late Archaic lithic scatter (33HI461), one Late Archaic and Early Woodland lithic scatter and nineteenth to twentieth century house site (33HI467), three temporally non-diagnostic lithic scatters (33HI468, 33HI470, and 33HI474), one lithic scatter and historic artifact scatter (33HI471), four mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century house sites (33HI462, 33HI463, 33HI464, and 33HI465), and one mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century house site and prehistoric lithic scatter (33HI466). None of these sites are eligible for the NRHP (Sain et al. 2020).

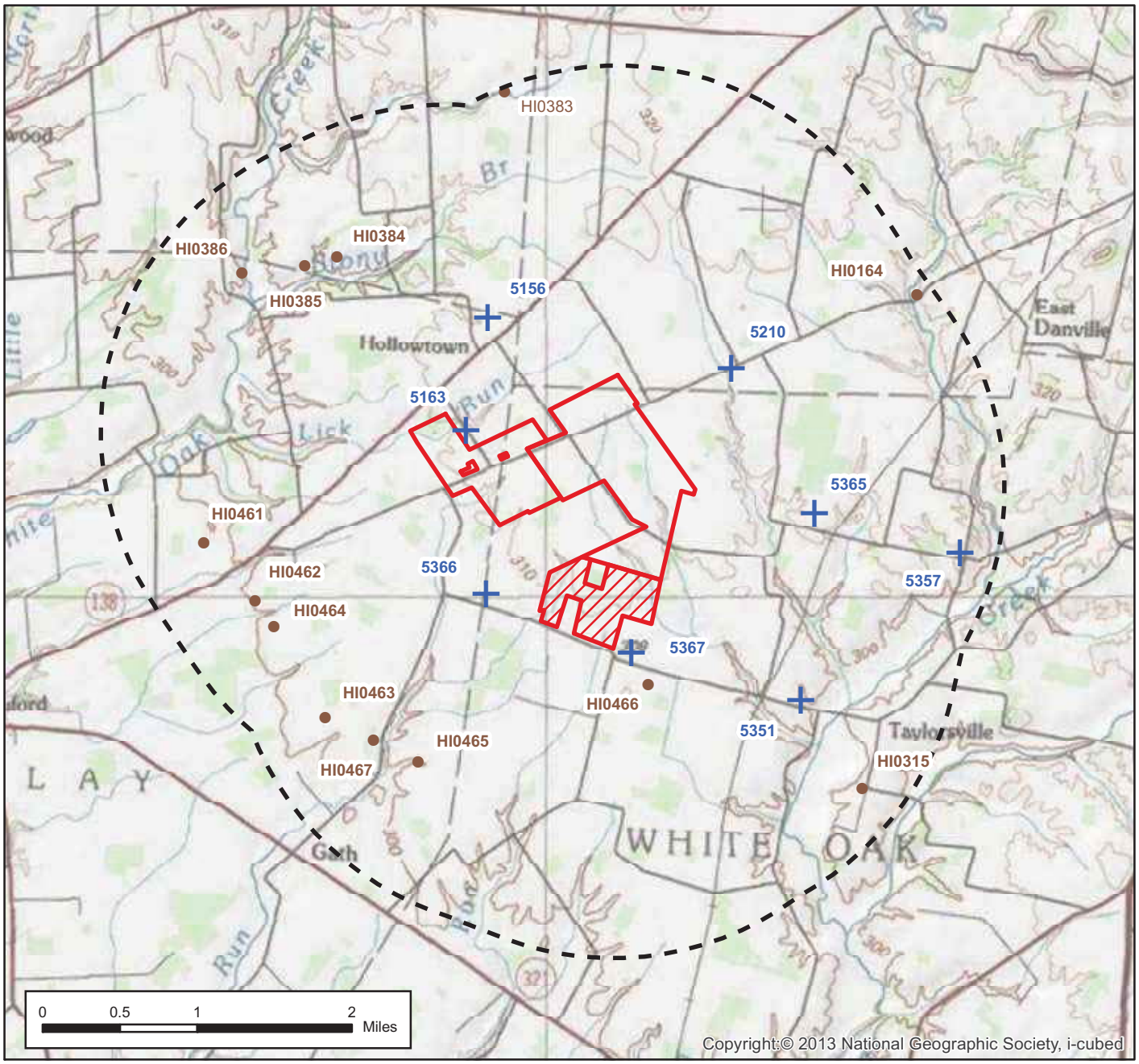



Figure 14. Previously recorded cultural resources within a 2.0-mile radius of the project.
Base Maps: Sardinia (1979) and Sugar Tree Ridge (1974) USGS 7.5' topographic maps.

- Archaeological Sites
- OGS Cemeteries
- 2.0-mile Background Search Radius

N W E S

| | |
|---|---|
| Project No. | 73197284 |
| Date: | August 2020 |
| Drawn By: | BGG |
| Reviewed By: | DAS |

Terracon
521 Clemson Rd. Columbia, SC
PH. (803) 741-9000 terracon.com

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

NEW MARKET SOLAR I
HIGHLAND CO., OHIO

Figure
14

**Table 5. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within a 2.0-mile radius of the Project Area.**

| Resource ID | Description | NRHP Eligibility | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI164 | Prehistoric artifact scatter | Not Eligible | Genheimer 1984 |
| 33HI315 | Late Archaic artifact scatter | Not Eligible | OHPO |
| 33HI383 | Prehistoric and historic artifact scatter | Not Eligible | OHPO |
| 33HI384 | Prehistoric artifact scatter | Not Eligible | OHPO |
| 33HI385 | Prehistoric artifact scatter | Not Eligible | OHPO |
| 33HI386 | Prehistoric artifact scatter | Not Eligible | OHPO |
| 33HI461 | Late Archaic lithic scatter | Not Eligible | Sain et al. 2020 |
| 33HI462 | Mid-19th/20th c. house site | Not Eligible | Sain et al. 2020 |
| 33HI463 | Mid-19th-early 20th c. house site; Prehistoric lithic scatter | Not Eligible | Sain et al. 2020 |
| 33HI464 | Late 19th/20th c. house site | Not Eligible | Sain et al. 2020 |
| 33HI465 | Mid-19th/20th c. house site; Prehistoric lithic scatter | Not Eligible | Sain et al. 2020 |
| 33HI466 | Mid-19th/20th c. house site; Prehistoric lithic scatter | Not Eligible | Sain et al. 2020 |
| 33HI467 | Late Archaic, Early Woodland lithic scatter; 19th/20th c. house site | Not Eligible | Sain et al. 2020 |
| 33HI468 | Prehistoric lithic scatter; Brick scatter | Not Eligible | Sain et al. 2020 |
| 33HI469 | Prehistoric special purpose encampment Brick scatter | Potentially Eligible | Sain et al. 2020 |
| 33HI470 | Prehistoric lithic scatter | Not Eligible | Sain et al. 2020 |
| 33HI471 | Prehistoric and Historic artifact scatter | Not Eligible | Sain et al. 2020 |
| 33HI472 | Prehistoric Isolate - chert debitage | Not Eligible | Sain et al. 2020 |
| 33HI473 | Historic Isolate - ball clay pipe | Not Eligible | Sain et al. 2020 |
| 33HI474 | Prehistoric lithic scatter | Not Eligible | Sain et al. 2020 |
| 33HI475 | Prehistoric Isolate - chert debitage | Not Eligible | Sain et al. 2020 |
| 33HI476 | Prehistoric Isolate - chert debitage | Not Eligible | Sain et al. 2020 |

Four prior cultural resources surveys have been conducted within two miles of the project area. These surveys include Phase I and II archaeological surveys of Bridge 13-1.40 in Clay Township (Buehrig 1993), a Bridge replacement of Hig-C.R.20-8.39 in Hamer and White Oak Townships, (Buehrig 1990); the New Market Road bridge replacement in Highland County (Genheimer 1984); and investigations at the adjacent Highland 300 MW Solar Farm (Sain et al. 2020).

### 3.3.2 Previously Recorded Historic Resources

Background research for the project area was conducted using resources available from the OHPO OMS. The database included a review of the Ohio History Inventory, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) files, the Historic Bridge Inventory, and information on cemeteries maintained by the Ohio Genealogical Society (OGS). The area examined was a 2.0-mile radius around the project area.

The records review of OMS identified no previously recorded NRHP-listed or eligible properties or surveyed architectural resources within the 2.0-mile search radius. The background research

did identify 10 Ohio Genealogical Society (OGS) cemeteries within the 2.0-mile search radius (Table 6). None of the OGS cemeteries have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility and none are located within the current project area (Figure 14).

**Table 6. OGS Cemeteries within a 2.0-mile radius of the project area.**

| OGS ID | Cemetery Name | Location | Location Confidence |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5163 | Unnamed #3 (Clay) | In bed of TR 401A | No |
| 5210 | Miller | South side of CR 5B. Just west of TR 201B | No |
| 5351 | Dunn-Roberts | North side of CR 56A, west of CR20B | Yes |
| 5156 | Hollowtown-Smith | Near Hollowtown. Between SR 138 and CR 24A | Yes |
| 5356 | Kibler | East side of CR 20B, just north of TR 145A | No |
| 5357 | Kibler Union-Union Chapel | North of CR 24C and CR 20C | Yes |
| 5349 | Bells Run | SR 321 between TR 141A and TR 143A | Yes |
| 5365 | Unnamed #1 (White Oak) | East side of TR 146B. North of CR 24C | No |
| 5366 | Unnamed #2 (White Oak) | Near Clay Township, north of CR 56A | No |
| 5367 | Unnamed #3 (White Oak) | North side of CR 56A, just east of CR 60A | No |

### 3.3.3 Previously Surveyed Historic Resources in the APE

**Table 7. Previously Surveyed Historic Resources within the Area of Potential Effects.**

| Resource ID | Description | NRHP Eligibility | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|
| HIG0034813 | ca. 1890 Residential | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0034913 | ca. 1890 Residential | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0036213 | ca. 1950 Pole Barn | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| **HIG0036313** | **ca. 1860 Maple Grove School** | **Eligible** | **No Effect** |
| HIG0036413 | ca. 1890 Residential | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0036813 | ca.1920 Wisconsin Dairy Barn | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0036913 | ca. 1920 Two-Story Vernacular House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0037013 | ca. 1962 Ranch House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| **HIG0037113** | **ca. 1860 Flat Barn** | **Eligible** | **No Effect** |
| HIG0037313 | ca. 1880 I-house | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0037413 | ca. 1860 Two-Story Vernacular House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0037513 | ca. 1860 Hall and Parlor House | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0042014 | ca. 1870 Residential | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0042114 | ca. 1920 Flat barn | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0042214 | ca. 1870 Residential, Sheds | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0042314 | ca. 1880/1974 Residential | Not Eligible | No additional work |
| HIG0042614 | ca. 1890 One and a Half Story House | Not Eligible | No additional work |

Twenty previously recorded historic resources are located in the APE that were inventoried by Terracon during a survey of the adjacent Highland 300 MW Solar Farm project (SHPO Project No. 2018-HIG-40877) (Table 7). These resources include: HIG0034813, HIG0034913, HIG0036213, HIG0036313, HIG0036413, HIG0036813, HIG0036913, HIG0037013, HIG0037113, HIG0037313, HIG0037413, HIG0037513, HIG0037613, HIG0040314, HIG0040414 HIG0042014, HIG0042114, HIG0042214, HIG0042314, and HIG0042614. Two of these, the Maple Grove School (HIG0036313) and a ca. 1860s flat barn (HIG0037113), were

determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; the remaining 18 resources were determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Sain et al. 2020).

### 3.3.4 Historic Map Research

In addition to the records review, eighteenth through twentieth century maps of the property were examined to determine whether the remains of historic buildings or other historic resources were likely to be present within the project area. Colton's 1851 Map of the State of Ohio places the project area in a rural setting to the east of Buford. The map depicts the project area between two unnamed streams, likely North Fork of White Oak Creek and White Oak Creek, and an unnamed road, likely West New Market Road (Figure 15). The 1914 Mills Archaeological Atlas of Ohio shows the project area as being sparsely populated and located southwest of New Market, between Buford, Mowrystown, and Hollowtown, and to the southeast of the Little North Fork White Oak Creek (Figure 16). The map depicts 10 prehistoric mounds, two earthen enclosures, and one burial in the general area. None of these are within or adjacent to the project area.

The 1917 Sardinia USGS topographic map shows the project area as still being sparsely populated, with the majority of settlements located next to roads. Six residences are indicated as being within the project area at this time (Figure 17). Five of these resources were recorded as archaeological sites 33HI492 through 33HI495 and 33HI500, while the sixth one fell outside of the limits of disturbance and was not recorded (although it is clearly visible as a collapsed structure in an overgrown wooded area). Three schools are indicated on the maps as well: Maple Grove School is approximately 0.3 mile southwest of the project area and Reedy School is located approximately 1.4 miles west of the project boundary along Ruble Run. Bell Run School is located approximately 1.7 miles to the south of the southern portion of the project area along Bells Run. The Hillsboro Branch railroad is also shown running roughly north to south to the east of the project area. The 1944 Sardinia USGS topographic maps show increased population, with approximately 12 structures (including the six previously mentioned) in the project area during the mid-twentieth century (Figure 18).

**Figure 15. Colton's (1851) Map of Ohio showing the approximate location of the project area.**

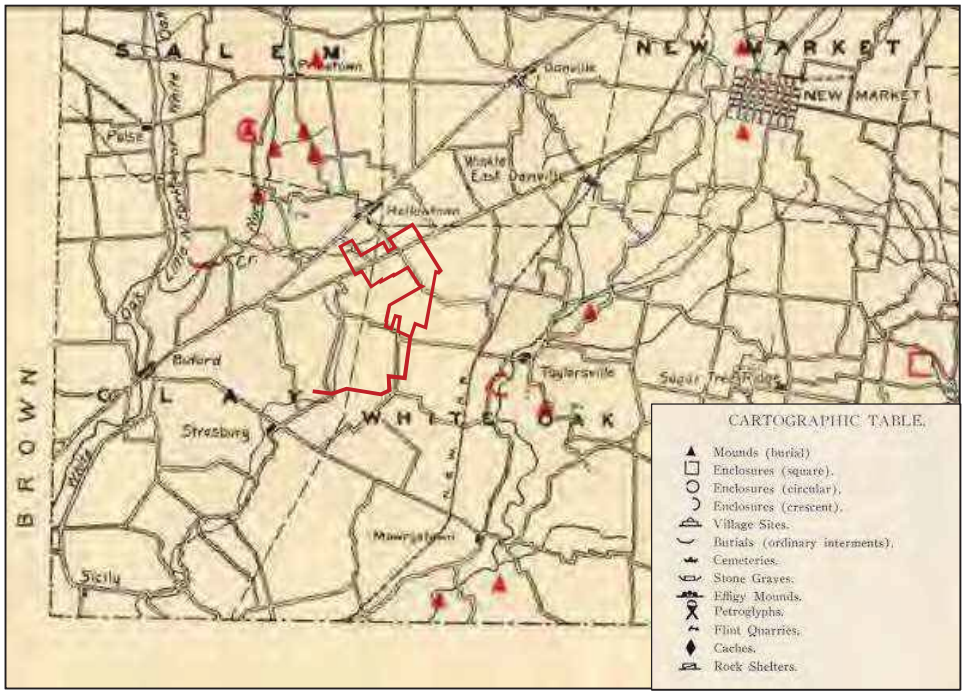



**Figure 16. Mills Archaeological Atlas (1914) showing the project area and sites.**

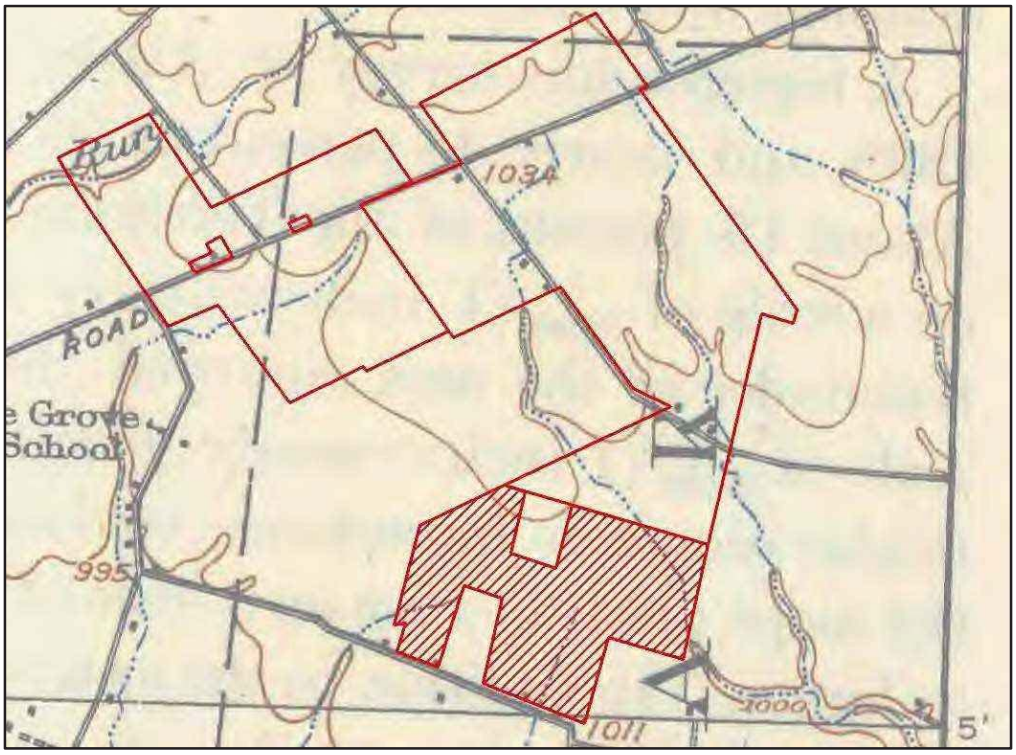



**Figure 17. Sardinia (1917) USGS topographic maps showing the project area in red. Hatched red area was previously surveyed (Sain et al. 2020).**

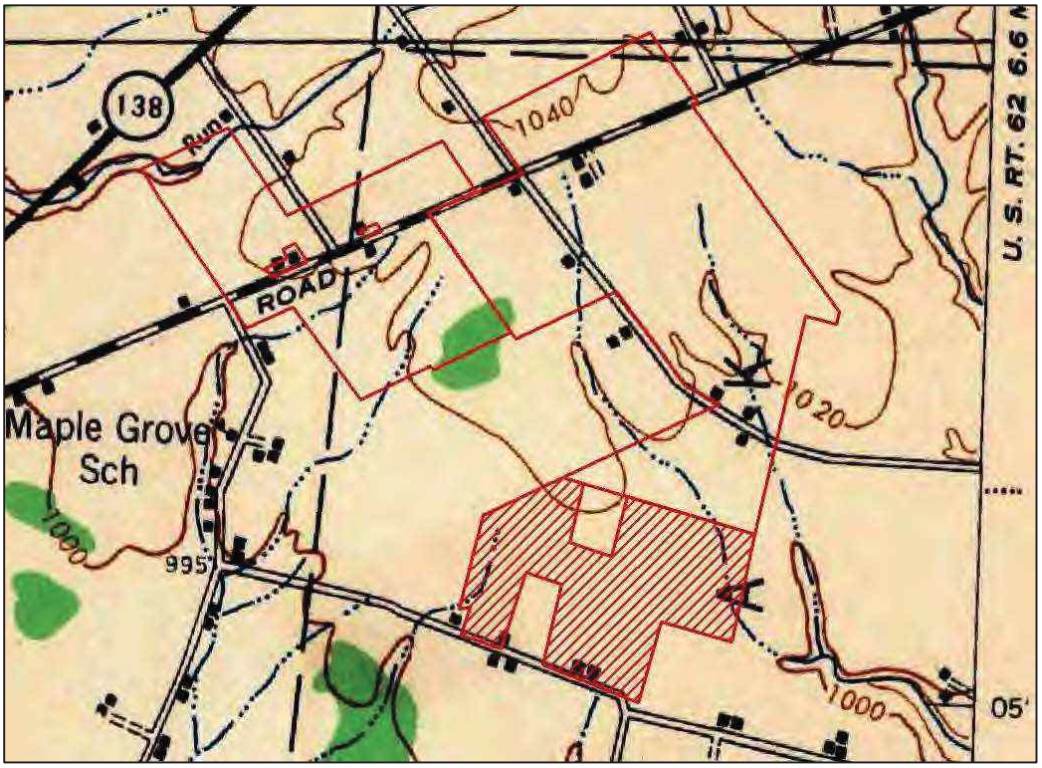


**Figure 18. Sardinia (1944) USGS topographic maps showing the project area in red.**

## 3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The goal of the investigation was to identify and evaluate archaeological and historic resources within the project APE. A prior Phase I cultural resources survey of the adjacent Highland 300 MW Solar Project used a predictive model to help determine areas with the highest potential for containing significant prehistoric and historic archaeological sites (Sain et al. 2020). Variables used in the model included distance to a permanent water source or wetland, slope, and soil drainage characteristics. Prehistoric sites tend to occur on low slope areas with well drained soils that are within 200 meters of a permanent water source or wetland. Historic sites tend to be located within 100 meters of old roads. During the archaeological survey the project area was stratified into areas of high, moderate, and low probability. Prehistoric high probability areas were defined as low slope (i.e., 10% slope) areas containing well drained soils that fell within 100 meters of a water source. Prehistoric moderate probability areas were low slope areas within 200 meters of a water source, regardless of soil drainage. Historic high probability areas were defined as areas within 100 meters of old roads. Seven of the 11 sites with prehistoric components (64%) fell within high probability areas even though these areas accounted for only 1.2 percent of the total project area. The remaining prehistoric sites fell within moderate probability areas. For historic sites, six out of 10 sites with historic components fell into areas of high probability with another three falling within prehistoric moderate probability areas. The only site falling within a low probability area was a nineteenth century pipe fragment that was likely lost while someone was plowing the field. The Gain Statistic value, used for measuring the efficacy of predictive models in archaeology (Kvamme 1988), was 0.981 for prehistoric sites [1-(1.2/64)] and 0.72 [1-(17/60)] for historic sites. This indicates the model was extremely effective for prehistoric sites and reasonably effective for historic sites.

$$\text{Gain} = 1 - \frac{\text{\% High Potential Area}}{\text{\% Known Sites Captured}}$$

Using the above predictive model, the previously unsurveyed portions of the proposed New Market Solar I project (659 acres) were divided into areas of high, moderate, and low probability (Figure 19). Based on this model the project area has a low to moderate potential for containing prehistoric archaeological resources, primarily due to the paucity of well drained soils. Only 1.4 percent (9 acres) of the project area has a high potential for containing prehistoric archaeological sites, with another 61.4 percent (398 acres) having a moderate probability. Approximately 30 percent (196 acres) of the project area has a high potential for containing historic archaeological resources based on the presence of roads such as Hollowtown Road and West New Market Road, as well as the structures that are indicated on early twentieth century maps of the area.

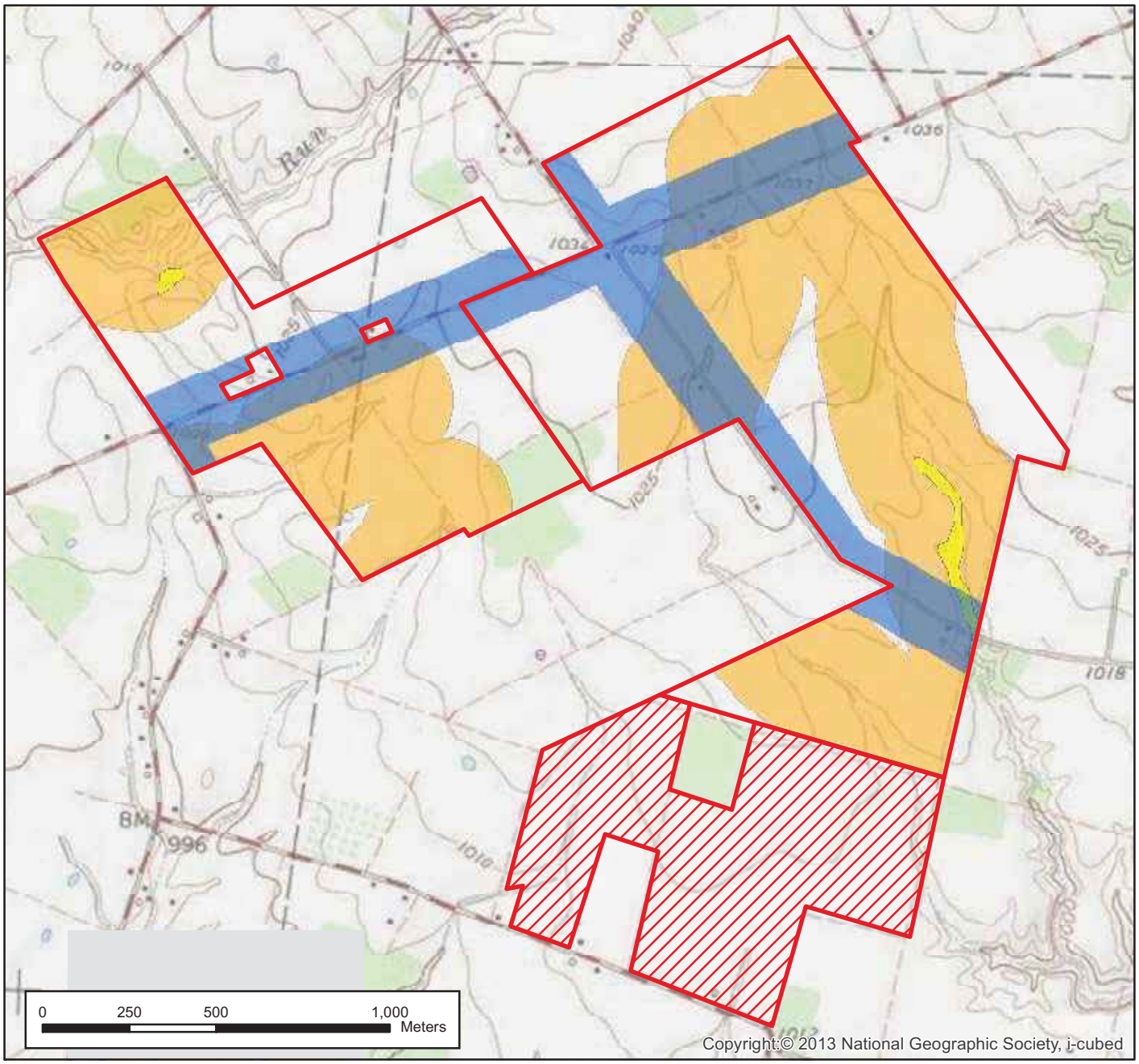



Figure 19. Archaeological sensitivity map.
Base Maps: Sardinia (1979) and Sugar Tree Ridge (1974) USGS 7.5' topographic maps.

Historic High Probability
Prehistoric High Probability
Prehistoric Moderate Probability
Surveyed
Previously Surveyed

N
W E
S

| | |
|---|---|
| Project No. | 73197284 |
| Date: | August 2020 |
| Drawn By: | BGG |
| Reviewed By: | DAS |

Terracon
521 Clemson Rd. Columbia, SC
PH. (803) 741-9000 terracon.com

SENSITIVITY MAP

NEW MARKET SOLAR I
HIGHLAND CO., OHIO

Figure
19

# 4.0 FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

## 4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

The project area was surveyed using pedestrian survey transects spaced 10 meters apart (Figure 20). In areas having good surface visibility, a 10-x-10-meter surface collection grid was established across the site. With the exception of brick, artifacts were collected and bagged according to provenience within the grid (Appendix A). In general, brick was counted in the field using small (< 3 cm), medium (3–10 cm), and large (> 10 cm) size categories and left in place (Appendix B), except for site 33HI491 where the brick was collected.

In addition to the surface collection, four shovel tests were excavated across each site to help determine its stratigraphic integrity. Shovel tests were placed in cardinal directions either 10 or 15 meters from the center of the site. Each shovel test was approximately 50-x-50-cm in size and excavated to 50 cm below the ground surface (cmbs) or until culturally sterile subsoil, the water table, bedrock, or an impenetrable obstacle was encountered. Soil from the shovel tests was screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh and artifacts, if encountered, were placed in plastic bags containing the appropriate provenience information. Information for each shovel test regarding artifact content, shovel test depth, soil texture and color (using the Munsell soil color chart), and other relevant environmental factors was kept in a field journal.

Sites were recorded in the field using field journals, detailed site maps, Terracon site forms, and photographed using a high-resolution digital camera (10 megapixel or higher). Sites were located using a Garmin GPSMAP 78 receiver (using UTM Zone 17, NAD 27) and plotted on USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps. State archaeological site forms were completed and submitted to OHPO at the completion of the fieldwork.

## 4.2 LABORATORY METHODS AND CURATION

Artifacts recovered during the survey were cleaned, identified, and analyzed using the methods summarized below. Following the completion of the analyses, artifacts were bagged according to site, provenience, and catalog number and the information was entered into an Excel spreadsheet (Appendix A). Acid-free plastic bags and artifact tags were used for the curation purposes.

Lithic artifacts were initially identified as either debitage (flakes and shatter) or tools. Debitage was sorted by raw material type, presence/absence of cortex, and size graded using a modified form of the mass analysis method described by Ahler (1989). Tools were classified as either being flaked or ground stone, with flake tools being subdivided into bifaces, unifaces, or expedient tools (i.e., retouched or utilized flakes). Where possible, formal tools were classified by type, and the length, width, and thickness was recorded for each unbroken tool. Projectile point typology generally followed those contained in Coe (1964), Justice (1987), and Ritchie (1961).

**Figure 20. Pedestrian survey in the project area.**

Historic artifacts were first sorted by material (e.g., ceramics, glass, and metal), and then into classes (e.g., earthenware, container glass, nails) and types (e.g., whiteware, amethyst, hand wrought). Technological attributes, decorations, maker's marks, and other chronologically sensitive indicators were then used to help establish a temporal framework for the artifacts using such references Miller (1991), South (1977), and Noel Hume (1970) for historic ceramics, and Madden and Hardison (2015), Deiss (1981), Ketchum (1975), and Munsey (1970) for glass. In addition, the Florida Museum of Natural History's on-line digital type collection (http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/histarch/ /gallery_types/) was also used to help identify historic ceramics.

The artifacts, notes, maps, photographs, and other materials generated as a result of this project will be temporarily curated at the Terracon office in Columbia, South Carolina. After conclusion of the project, these materials will either be returned to the landowners (if requested) or delivered to a facility meeting the curation standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections.*

## 4.3 ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY METHODS

An architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect any above-ground historic resources within the proposed 0.5-mile APE. All land within the ##-

acre project tract was examined during a pedestrian survey and all publicly-accessible roads within the surrounding APE were driven to record structures more than 50 years that retained at least a modest degree of integrity. Each identified resource was photographed using a high resolution digital camera (10 megapixel or greater), marked on applicable USGS topographic maps, recorded regarding its historical value, appearance, and integrity in a field journal, and assessed for National Register eligibility using the Criteria established by the National Park Service (36 CFR Part 60.4).

Photographs were also taken from each resource toward the project area to help assess possible visual effects caused by the undertaking. Structures whose integrity was highly compromised were excluded from the survey. Historic structures recorded during the field survey were assessed for National of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility by a Secretary of Interior-qualified Architectural Historian. Corresponding Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) survey forms were also prepared for each historic resource. If any of the structures identified were determined to be eligible for the NRHP, Terracon provided an assessment of potential effects the project would have on these resources.

## 4.4 NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

For a property to be considered eligible for the NRHP it must retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association (National Register Bulletin 15:2). In addition, a property must meet one or more of the criteria below:

A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.

A resource may be eligible under one or more these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, cemeteries, natural features, and designated landscapes), or districts. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is used to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation process. A resource may, however, be eligible for the National Register even if it is less than 50 years of age but has exceptional significance.

The most frequently used criterion for assessing the significance of an archaeological site is Criterion D, although other criteria were considered where appropriate. For an archaeological site to be considered eligible, it must have the potential to add to the understanding of the area's history or prehistory. A commonly used standard to determine a site's research potential is based on a number of physical characteristics including variety, quantity, integrity, clarity, and environmental context (Glassow 1977). Another important factor is the uniqueness of the site. Sites that are commonly found such as twentieth century home sites should exhibit exceptional integrity and research potential to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Site types that are rarely found (e.g., Clovis Period sites), or those that have strong cultural significance to descendant populations (e.g., burial mounds), may have lesser requirements for inclusion in the NRHP.

# 5.0 RESULTS

## 5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted intermittently from January 13 to June 10, 2020, by Principal Archaeologist William Green, Senior Archaeologist Douglas Sain, Archaeologist Barbara Gengenbach, Crew Chief Cristy Abbott, Architectural Historian Mills Dorn, and Field Technicians Tony Clark, Sydney James, Olivia Johnson, and Kayla McCaskill. Approximately 67-person days were spent conducting the survey. As a result of the archaeological survey seven new sites—33HI491, 33HI492, 33HI493, and 33HI494, 33HI495, 33HI499, and 33HI500—and five isolated finds—33HI496, 33HI497, 33HI498, 33HI501, and 33HI502—were recorded (Figures 1 and 2, Table 1).

### 5.1.1 Site 33HI491

| | |
|---|---|
| **Site Number:** 33HI491 | **NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible |
| **Site Type:** House site | **Elevation:** 1016 ft. AMSL |
| **Components:** 19th-early 20th century | **Landform:** Rise in plowed field |
| **UTM coordinates:** E259511, N4331247 (NAD 27) | **Soil Type:** Clermont silty loam |
| **Site Dimensions:** 60 m E/W x 75 m N/S | **Vegetation:** Agricultural Field |
| **Artifact Depth:** 0–20 cmbs | **No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 4/4 |

Site 33HI491 is a nineteenth to early twentieth century house site located on a gentle slope in a plowed agricultural field in the western portion of the project area, approximately 100 meters south of the intersection of Euverard Road and West New Market Road (Figure 1). The southern portion of the site is bordered by Flat Run, a small drainage that crosses the property from southwest to northeast. The site is bounded by the extent of the surface scatter (Figure 21). Based on the limits of the surface scatter, the site measures approximately 60 meters east/west by 75 meters north/south. There was approximately 80 percent surface visibility at the site and many artifacts were observed on the surface (Figures 22–24). The site appears on the 1917 Sardinia topographic quadrangle (Figure 17). During the investigation a controlled 10-meter surface collection grid was established. In addition, four shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in four cardinal directions radiating out from the center of the site.

In all, 283 artifacts were collected from the ground surface while an additional 10 artifacts recovered from four positive shovel tests between 0 and 20 cmbs. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 20 cm of brown (10YR 5/3) silty loam (Ap horizon), followed by 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy clay subsoil (Bt horizon) (Figure 25).

A total of 127 historic artifacts were recovered from the site including 96 historic ceramics; 11 pieces of container glass (three amber, two clear, two amethyst, two green, one dark olive, and

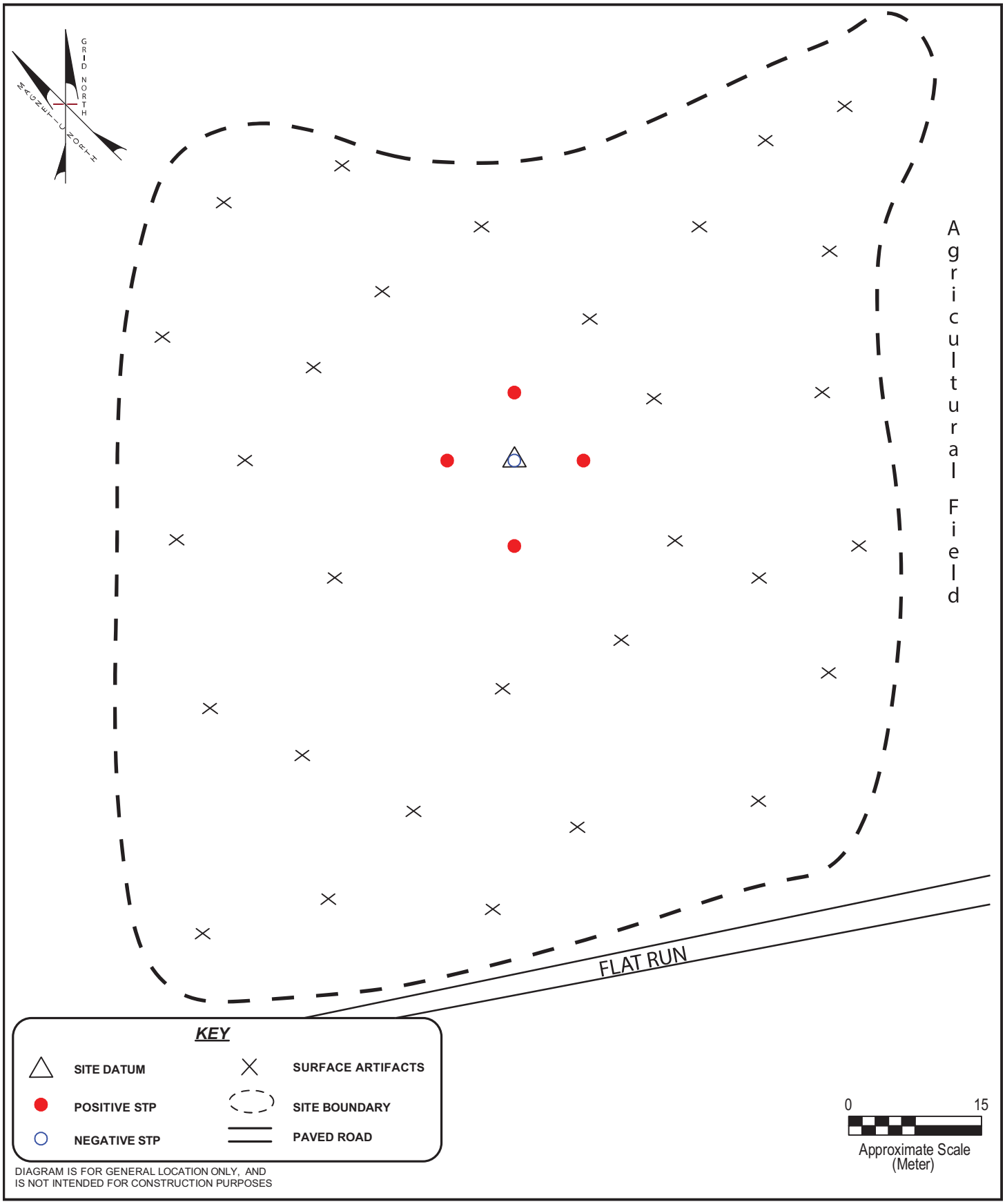



DIAGRAM IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION ONLY, AND
IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Mngr: DAS | Project No. 73197284 | Terracon Consulting Engineers and Scientists | SITE MAP |
| Drawn By: MAD | Scale: AS SHOWN | 521 CLEMSON ROAD COLUMBIA, SC 29229 | NEW MARKET I<br>SITE 33HI491<br>HIGHLAND COUNTY, OH |
| Checked By: BGG | File No. 73197284 | PH. (803) 741-9000 FAX. (803) 741-9900 | Figure 21 |
| Approved By: BGG | Date: July 2020 | | |

**Figure 22. Site 33HI491, facing northwest.**

**Figure 23. Site 33HI491, facing north.**

**Figure 24. Site 33HI491, facing west.**

**Figure 25. Site 33HI491, STP 1-10W.**

one milk glass); six pieces of window glass; three pieces of green etched tableware; eight pieces of metal (four pieces of sheet metal, two corroded nails, one piece of barbed wire, and one unidentified metal fragment); one tobacco pipe bowl (socket shank type), and two pieces of mortar. In addition, 166 brick fragments were also identified.

Types of historic ceramics included 27 pieces of Albany slip stoneware, five pieces of porcelain, four pieces of alkaline-glazed stoneware, two pieces of plain pearlware, two pieces of American blue and gray stoneware, two pieces of American brown stoneware, one piece of gray and brown refined earthenware, one piece of coarse earthenware, and 52 pieces of whiteware (45 plain, four transfer-printed, two hand painted, and one sponged). These artifacts primarily indicate an early-nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation and represent the kitchen (n=125), architectural (n=168), and personal (n=1) artifact groups (South 1977:Table 4).

Site 33HI491 is a nineteenth to early twentieth century house site located in a plowed agricultural field in the western portion of the project area. Although the site contains a large and moderately diverse assemblage of artifacts, the assemblage is representative of a common site type.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

> **Criterion A –** The site has no known association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
>
> **Criterion B –** The site has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.
>
> **Criterion C –** The site contains no architectural or other aboveground remains. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value.
>
> **Criterion D –** Site 33HI491 contains a large number of nineteenth and early twentieth century common artifact types, all of which were found on the ground surface or in the plowzone. As such, it is unlikely to yield important information about the history of Highland County.

Site 33HI491 is a nineteenth to early twentieth century house site that contains a large number of common artifact types. No above-ground remains were found at the site and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing. Based on these factors, the site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.1.2 Site 33HI492

| | |
|---|---|
| **Site Number:** 33HI492 | **NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible |
| **Site Type:** House site; Lithic scatter | **Elevation:** 1030 ft. AMSL |
| **Components:** Late 19th to mid-20th c.; Unid. Prehistoric | **Landform:** Level plain in plowed field |
| **UTM coordinates:** E260488, N4331279 (NAD 27) | **Soil Type:** Westboro-Schaffer silt loam |
| **Site Dimensions:** 80 m E/W x 60 m N/S | **Vegetation:** Agricultural Field |
| **Artifact Depth:** 0–10 cmbs | **No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 1/4 |

Site 33HI492 is a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century house site and temporally non-diagnostic prehistoric lithic scatter located on a level plain in a plowed agricultural field in the central portion of the project area, approximately 40 meters west of South Hollowtown Road (Figure 1). Based on the limits of a surface scatter, the site measures approximately 30 meters east/west by 40 meters north/south (Figure 26). There was approximately 60 percent surface visibility at the site and many artifacts were observed on the surface (Figures 27 and 28). The site is near the location of a structure that appears on the 1917, 1944, and 1979 Sardinia topographic maps (Figures 1, 17, and 18), as well as

During the investigation a controlled 10-meter surface collection grid was established. In addition, four shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in four cardinal directions radiating out from the center of the site. In all, 90 artifacts were collected from the ground surface, while an additional three artifacts were recovered from one positive shovel test between 0 and 10 cmbs. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 15 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam (Ap horizon), followed by 10+ cm (15–25+ cmbs) of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy clay subsoil (Bt horizon) (Figure 29).

In total, 93 artifacts were found at the site including 10 historic ceramics, 78 pieces of container glass (50 clear, 14 amber, seven aqua, three amethyst, and four milk), two pieces of barbed wire and three pieces of chert debitage. Types of historic ceramics included nine pieces of plain whiteware and one piece of porcelain. In addition to the recovered artifacts, 75 pieces of brick (six medium and 69 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected (Appendix B). The historic assemblage indicates a late nineteenth to twentieth century occupation and represent the kitchen (n=86), architectural (n=3), and personal (n=1) artifact groups (South 1977:Table 4), while the prehistoric assemblage is temporally non-diagnostic.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

**Criterion A –** The site has no known association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

**Criterion B –** The site has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

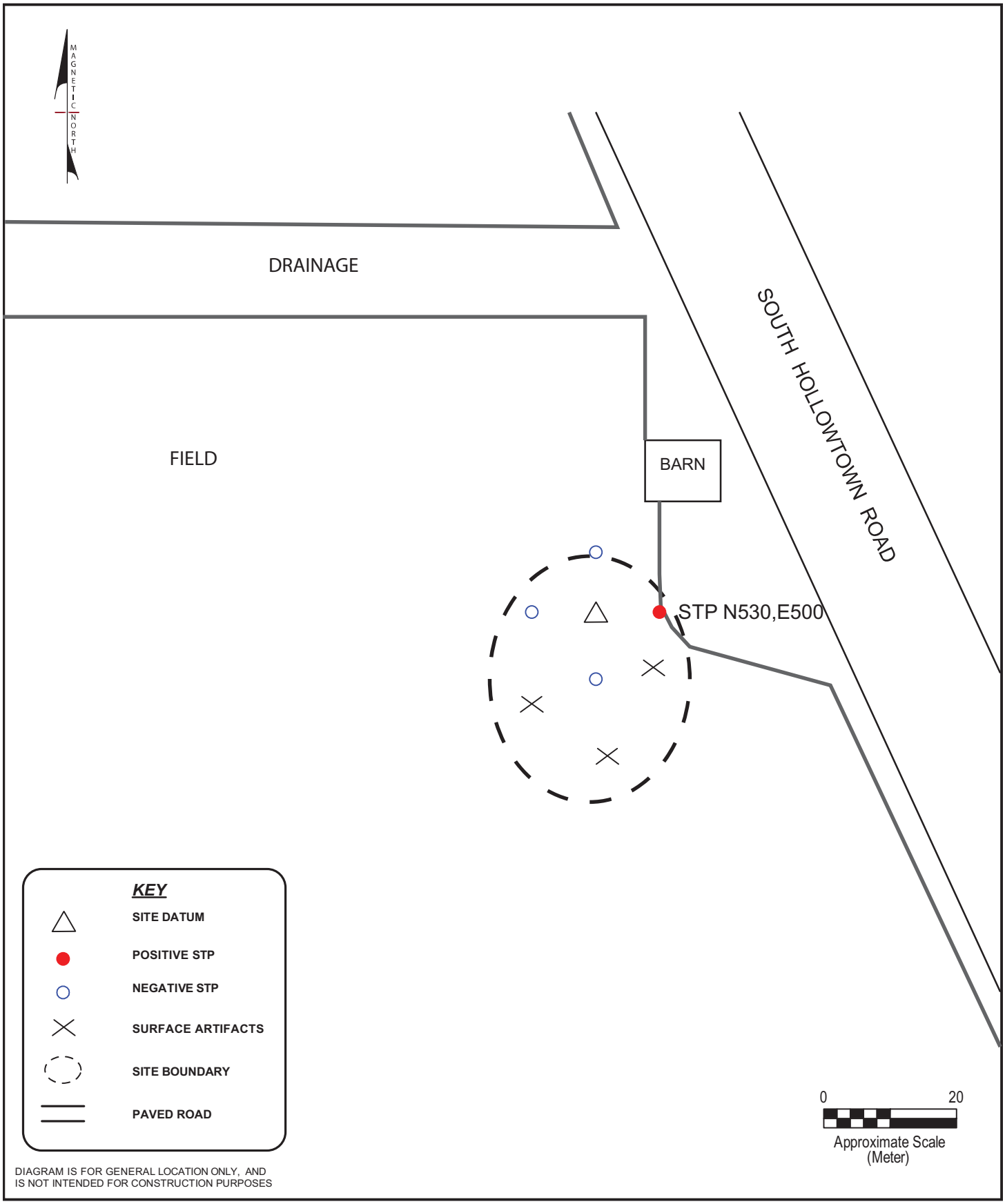



DIAGRAM IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION ONLY, AND
IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project Mngr: DAS | Project No. 73197284 | Terracon Consulting Engineers and Scientists | SITE MAP | Figure |
| Drawn By: MAD | Scale: AS SHOWN | 521 CLEMSON ROAD COLUMBIA, SC 29229 | NEW MARKET I | 26 |
| Checked By: BGG | File No. 73197284 | PH. (803) 741-9000 FAX. (803) 741-9900 | SITE 33HI492 | |
| Approved By: BGG | Date: July 2020 | | HIGHLAND COUNTY,OH | |

**Figure 27 Site 33HI492, facing southwest.**

**Figure 28. View from site 33HI492, facing south.**

**Figure 29. Site 33HI492, STP N510, E500.**

**Criterion C –** The site contains no architectural or other aboveground remains. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value.

**Criterion D –** Site 33HI492 contains a moderate number of late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century common artifact types, all of which were found on the surface or in the plowzone. There were also no above-ground remains or archaeological features noted. The site also contains three temporally non-diagnostic prehistoric artifacts. As such, the site is unlikely to yield important information about the prehistory or history of Highland County.

Site 33HI492 is a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century house site and small non-diagnostic lithic scatter. The site contains a moderate number of common artifact types. No above-ground remains were found at the site and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing. The prehistoric assemblage is temporally non-diagnostic and is in mixed contexts with the historic assemblage. Based on these factors, the site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.1.3 Site 33HI493

| | |
|---|---|
| **Site Number:** 33HI493 | **NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible |
| **Site Type:** House site | **Elevation:** 1025 ft. AMSL |
| **Components:** 19th to mid-20th century | **Landform:** Level plain in plowed field |
| **UTM coordinates:** E260536, N4331179 (NAD 27) | **Soil Type:** Clermont silty loam |
| **Site Dimensions:** 50 m E/W x 50 m N/S | **Vegetation:** Agricultural Field |
| **Artifact Depth:** 0–10 cmbs | **No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 2/4 |

Site 33HI493 is a nineteenth to mid-twentieth century house site located on a level plain in an agricultural field in the central portion of the project area, approximately 10 meters west of South Hollowtown Road (Figure 1). Based on the limits of a surface scatter, the site measures approximately 50 meters east/west by 50 meters north/south (Figure 30). There was approximately 60 percent surface visibility at the site and many artifacts were observed on the surface (Figures 31 and 32). The site is immediately northwest of the location of a house that appears on the 1917 and 1944 Sardinia topographic maps (Figures 17 and 18).

During the investigation a controlled 10-meter surface collection grid was established. In addition, four shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in four cardinal directions radiating out from the center of the site. In all, 186 artifacts were collected from the ground surface while an additional six artifacts were recovered from two positive shovel tests between 0 and 10 cmbs. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 20 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam (Ap horizon), followed by 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy clay subsoil (Bt horizon) (Figure 33).

A total of 192 historic artifacts was recovered from the site, including 132 historic ceramics, 52 pieces of container glass (20 aqua, 15 amethyst, nine milk, three clear, three amber, one cobalt, one Fenton blue and white), six pieces of window glass, and two pieces of unidentified metal. Historic ceramics included 57 pieces of Albany-slip stoneware, 23 pieces of salt-glazed stoneware, four pieces of alkaline-glazed stoneware, three pieces of Bristol-glazed stoneware, seven pieces of unglazed stoneware, five pieces of porcelain, and 33 pieces of plain whiteware. In addition to the recovered artifacts an additional 119 pieces of brick (one large, 33 medium, and 85 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected (Appendix B). These artifacts primarily indicate a nineteenth to mid-twentieth century occupation and represent the kitchen (n=184), and architectural (n=8) artifact groups (South 1977:Table 4).

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

**Criterion A –** The site has no known association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

**Criterion B –** The site has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

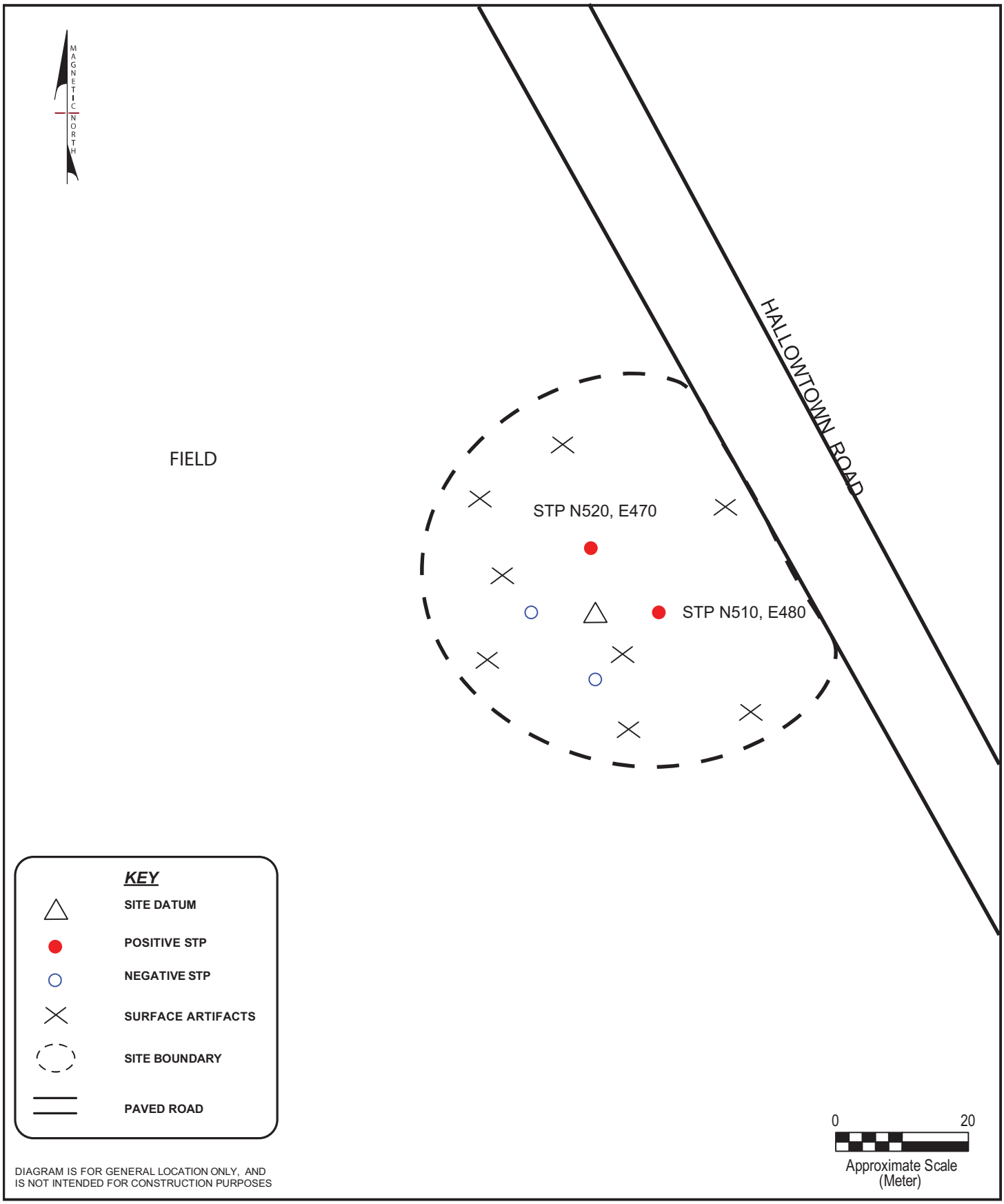



DIAGRAM IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION ONLY, AND
IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project Mngr: DAS | Project No. 73197284 | Terracon Consulting Engineers and Scientists | SITE MAP | Figure |
| Drawn By: MAD | Scale: AS SHOWN | 521 CLEMSON ROAD COLUMBIA, SC 29229 | NEW MARKET I | 30 |
| Checked By: BGG | File No. 73197284 | PH. (803) 741-9000 FAX. (803) 741-9900 | SITE 33HI493 | |
| Approved By: BGG | Date: July 2020 | | HIGHALAND COUNTY, OH | |

**Figure 31. View of site 33HI493, facing west.**

**Figure 32. Site 33HI493, facing south.**

**Figure 33. Site 33HI493, STP N540 E510.**

**Criterion C –** The site contains no architectural or other aboveground remains. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value.

**Criterion D –** Site 33HI493 contains a large number of nineteenth and twentieth century common artifact types, all of which were found on the surface or in the plowzone. As such, it is unlikely to yield important information about the history of Highland County.

Site 33HI493 is a nineteenth to mid-twentieth century house site that contains a large number of common artifact types. No above-ground remains were found at the site and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing. Based on these factors, the site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.1.4 Site 33HI494

| | |
|---|---|
| **Site Number:** 33HI494 | **NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible |
| **Site Type:** House site | **Elevation:** 1035 ft. AMSL |
| **Components:** Late 19th/20th century | **Landform:** Level plain in plowed field |
| **UTM coordinates:** E260532, N4331778 (NAD 27) | **Soil Type:** Westboro-Schaffer silty loam |
| **Site Dimensions:** 20 m E/W x 30 m N/S | **Vegetation:** Agricultural Field |
| **Artifact Depth:** 0–20 cmbs | **No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 1/4 |

Site 33HI494 is a late nineteenth/twentieth century house site located on a level plain in a plowed agricultural field in the north-central portion of the project area. The site is approximately 10 meters south of West New Market (Figure 1). Based on the limits of the surface scatter, the site measures approximately 20 meters north/south by 30 meters east/west (Figure 34). There was approximately 75 percent surface visibility at the site and artifacts were observed on the surface (Figures 35 and 36). The site appears just east of a single structure that appears on the 1917 Sardinia topographic quadrangle (Figure 17) and two structures that appear on the 1944 and 1979 Sardinia topographic maps (Figures 1 and 18).

During the investigation a controlled 10-meter surface collection grid was established. In addition, four shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in four cardinal directions radiating out from the center of the site. In all, 14 artifacts were collected from the ground surface while an additional nine artifacts were recovered from one positive shovel test between 0 and 10 cmbs. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 20 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam (Ap horizon), followed by 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy clay subsoil (Bt horizon) (Figure 37).

A total of 23 historic artifacts was recovered from the site, including nine historic ceramics, three pieces of container glass (two clear and one milk), two pieces of window glass, eight pieces of barbed wire, and one metal wrench. Historic ceramics included two pieces of Albany-slip stoneware, two pieces of salt-glazed stoneware, two pieces of unglazed stoneware, and three pieces of whiteware. In addition to the recovered artifacts an additional 37 pieces of brick (1 large, 16 medium, and 20 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected (Appendix B). These artifacts along with the map research primarily indicate a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century occupation and represent the kitchen (n=11), architectural (n=11), and activities (n=1) artifact groups (South 1977:Table 4).

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

**Criterion A –** The site has no known association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

**Criterion B –** The site has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

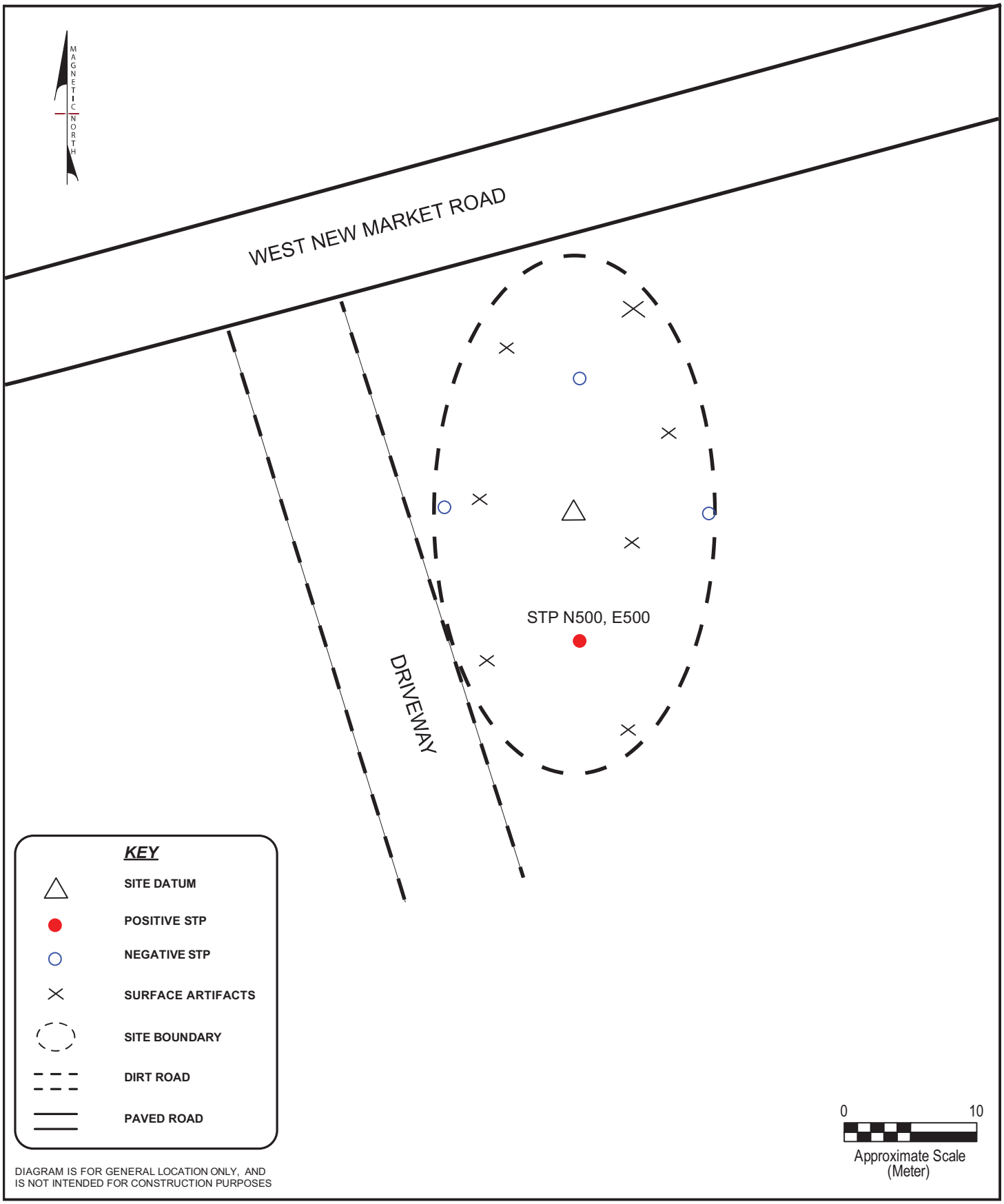



DIAGRAM IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION ONLY, AND
IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Mngr: DAS | Project No. 73197284 | Terracon Consulting Engineers and Scientists | SITE MAP |
| Drawn By: MAD | Scale: AS SHOWN | 521 CLEMSON ROAD COLUMBIA, SC 29229 | NEW MARKET I |
| Checked By: BGG | File No. 73197284 | PH. (803) 741-9000 FAX. (803) 741-9900 | 33HI494 |
| Approved By: BGG | Date: June 2020 | | HIGHLAND COUNTY, OH |

Figure 34

**Figure 35. Site 33HI494, facing east.**

**Figure 36. View of Site 33HI494, facing south**

**Figure 37. Site 33HI494, STP N500, E510.**

**Criterion C –** The site contains no architectural or other aboveground remains. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value.

**Criterion D –** Site 33HI494 contains a small number of late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century common artifact types, all of which were found on the surface or in the plowzone. As such, the site is unlikely to yield important information about the history of Highland County.

Site 33HI494 is a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century house site that contains a small number of common artifact types. No above-ground remains were found at the site and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing. Based on these factors, the site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.1.5 Site 33HI495

| | |
|---|---|
| **Site Number:** 33HI495 | **NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible |
| **Site Type: Historic** House site | **Elevation:** 1030 ft. AMSL |
| **Components:** Late 19th to 20th century | **Landform:** Level plain in plowed field |
| **UTM coordinates:** E2260242, N4331602 (NAD 27) | **Soil Type:** Westboro-Schaffer silt loam |
| **Site Dimensions:** 70 m E/W x 40 m N/S | **Vegetation:** Agricultural Field |
| **Artifact Depth:** 0–10 cmbs | **No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 2/4 |

Site 33HI495 is a late nineteenth to twentieth century house site located on a level plain in a plowed agricultural field in the north-central portion of the project area, approximately 75 meters south of the intersection of West New Market Road and South Hollowtown Road (Figure 1). Based on the limits of a surface scatter, the site measures approximately 40 meters north/south by 70 meters east/west (Figure 38). There was approximately 60 percent surface visibility at the site and many artifacts were observed on the surface (Figures 39 and 40). The site is immediately south of the location of a house that appears on the 1917, 1944, and 1979 Sardinia topographic quadrangle maps (Figures 1, 17, and 18).

During the investigation a controlled 10-meter surface collection grid was established. In addition, four shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in four cardinal directions radiating out from the center of the site. In all, 41 artifacts were collected from the ground surface while an additional six artifacts were recovered from two positive shovel tests between 0 and 10 cmbs. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 15 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam (Ap horizon), followed by 10+ cm (15–25+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy clay subsoil (Bt horizon) (Figure 41).

A total of 47 historic artifacts was recovered from the site, including 11 historic ceramics, 28 pieces of container glass (13 clear, four aqua, four green, three milk, two cobalt, one amethyst, and one amber), two pieces of window glass, three brick fragments, one piece of unidentified metal, and two graphite sticks. Historic ceramics included four pieces of Albany-slip stoneware, one piece of Bristol-glazed stoneware, and six pieces of plain whiteware. In addition to the recovered artifacts an additional 51 pieces of brick (8 medium and 43 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected (Appendix B). These artifacts and the map research primarily indicate a late nineteenth to twentieth century occupation and represent the kitchen (n=39), architectural (n=6), and activities (n=2) artifact pattern groups (South 1977:Table 4).

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

**Criterion A –** The site has no known association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

**Criterion B –** The site has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

**Criterion C –** The site contains no architectural or other aboveground remains. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value.

**Criterion D –** Site 33HI495 contains a moderate number of nineteenth and twentieth century common artifact types, all of which were found on the surface or in the plowzone. plowzone (n=6). As such, the site is unlikely to yield important information about the history of Highland County.

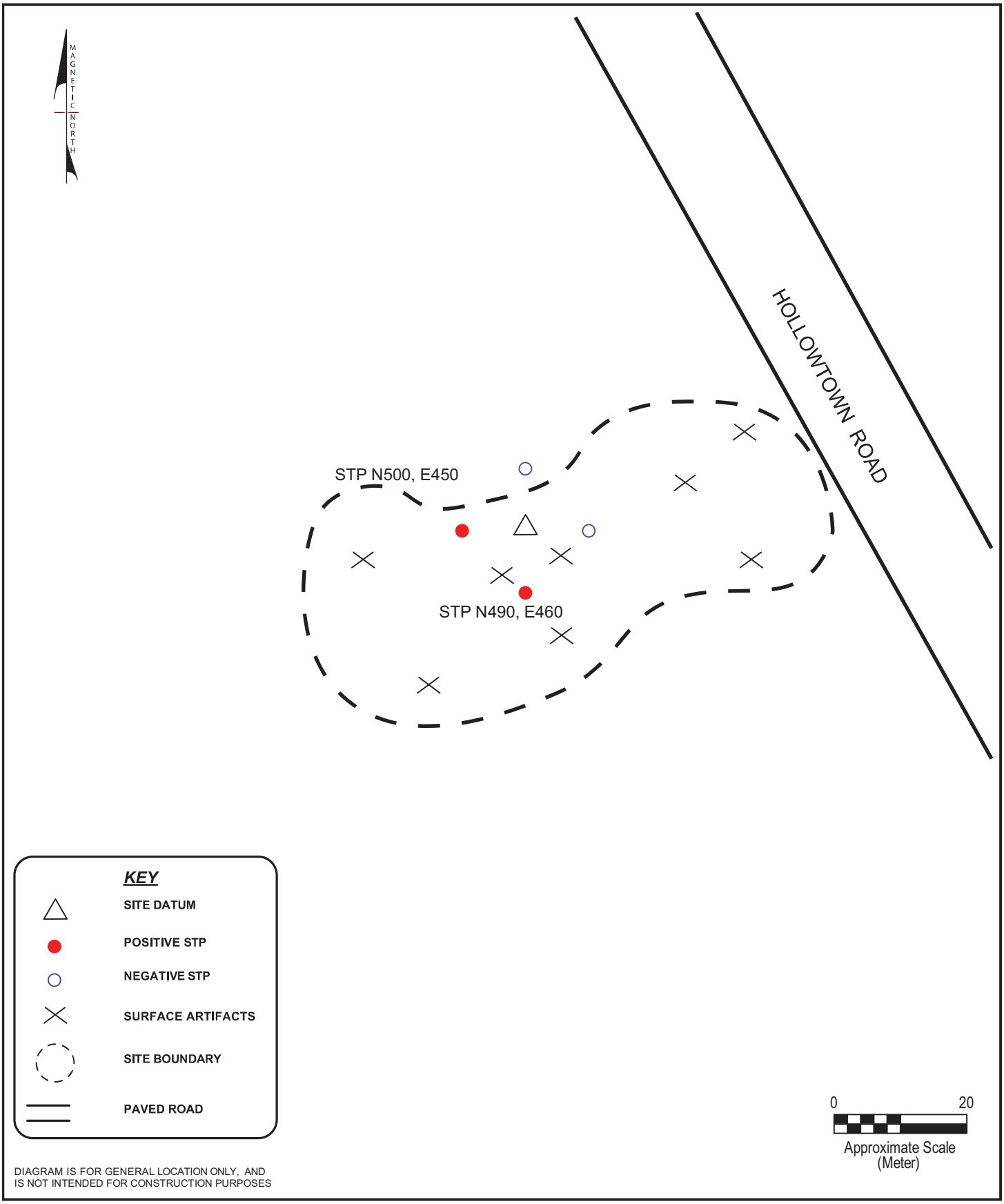



DIAGRAM IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION ONLY, AND
IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Mngr: DAS | Project No. 73197284 | Terracon Consulting Engineers and Scientists | SITE MAP |
| Drawn By: MAD | Scale: AS SHOWN | 521 CLEMSON ROAD COLUMBIA, SC 29229 | NEW MARKET I |
| Checked By: BGG | File No. 73197284 | PH. (803) 741-9000 FAX. (803) 741-9900 | SITE 33HI495 |
| Approved By: BGG | Date: July 2020 | | HIGHLAND CO., OH |

Figure 38

**Figure 39. Site 38HI495, facing northwest.**

**Figure 40. Site 38HI495, facing southwest.**

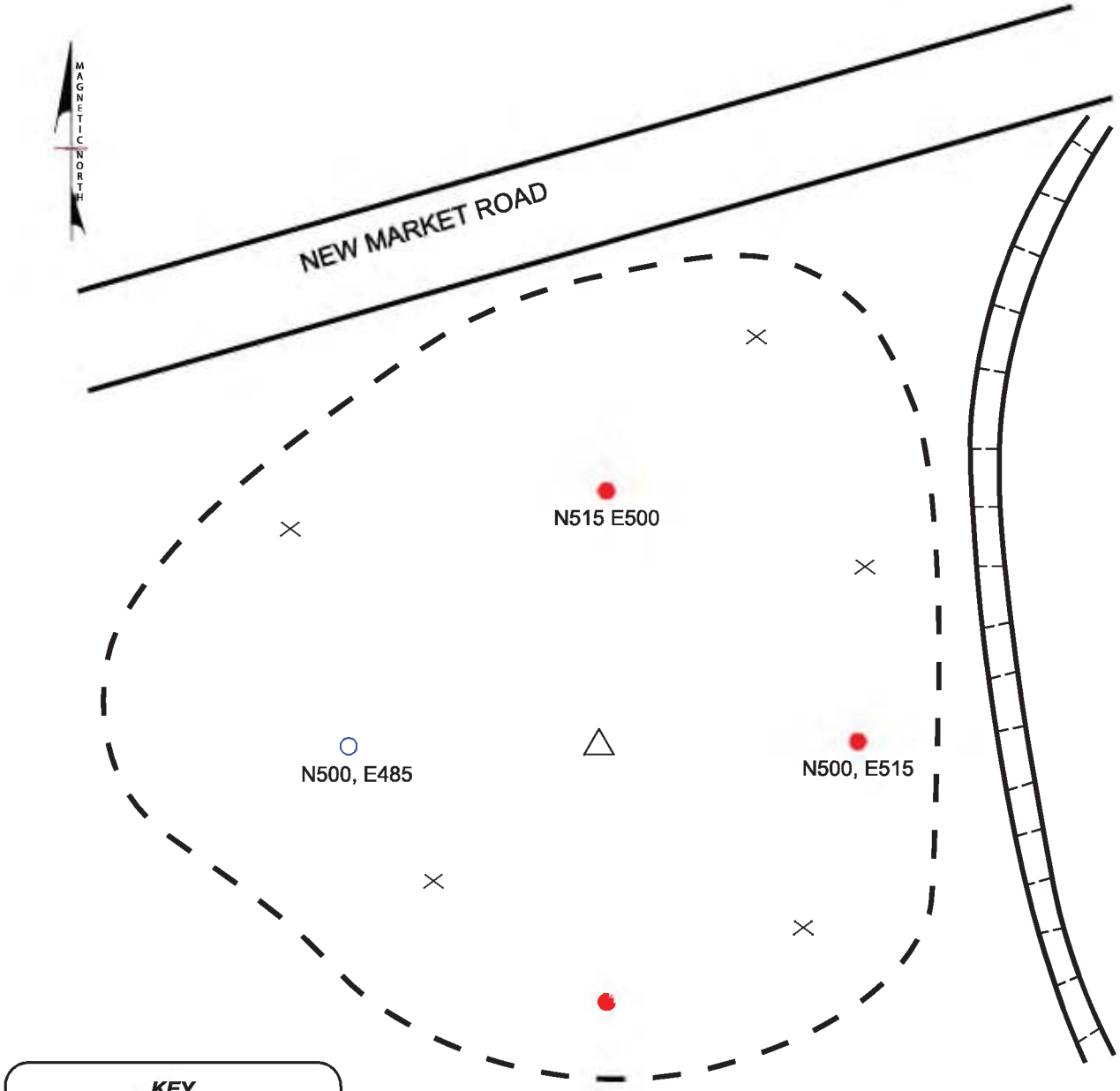
**Figure 41. Site 38HI495, STP N530, E490.**

Site 33HI495 is a late nineteenth to twentieth century house site that contains a moderate number of common artifact types. No above-ground remains were found at the site and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing. Based on these factors, the site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.1.6 Site 33HI499

| | |
|---|---|
| **Site Number:** 33HI499 | **NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible |
| **Site Type:** House site | **Elevation:** 1,035 ft. AMSL |
| **Components:** Mid-19th/early 20th century | **Landform:** Plain |
| **Datum UTM Coordinates:** E260820, N4331901 (NAD 27) | **Soil Type:** Westboro-Schaffer silt loam |
| **Site Dimensions:** 45 m N/S x 50 m E/W | **Vegetation:** Agricultural field |
| **Artifact Depth:** 0–20 cmbs | **No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 4/3 |

Site 33HI499 appears to be a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century house site located in an agricultural field immediately south of West New Market Road and west of an intermittent tributary/drainage ditch in the northeast portion of the project area (Figure 1). Based on the limits of a surface scatter, the site measures approximately 45 meters north/south by 50 meters east/west (Figure 42). There was approximately 90 percent surface visibility at the site and many artifacts were observed on the ground surface. The site does not appear on any twentieth century maps of the area and thus must pre-date the publication of the 1917 Sardinia topographic




**KEY**

- SITE DATUM
- POSITIVE STP
- NEGATIVE STP
- SURFACE ARTIFACTS
- SITE BOUNDARY
- PAVED ROAD
- DRAINAGE DITCH

0 10
Approximate Scale (Meter)

DIAGRAM IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION ONLY, AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Mngr: DAS | Project No. 73197284 | Terracon Consulting Engineers and Scientists | SITE MAP |
| Drawn By: MAD | Scale: AS SHOWN | 521 CLEMSON ROAD COLUMBIA, SC 29229 | NEW MARKET I<br>SITE 33HI499<br>HIGHLAND COUNTY, OH |
| Checked By: BGG | File No. 73197284 | PH. (803) 741-9000 FAX. (803) 741-9900 | Figure 42 |
| Approved By: BGG | Date: July 2020 | | |

quadrangle (Figure 17). During the investigation a controlled 10-meter surface collection grid was established. In addition, four shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals in four cardinal directions radiating out from the center of the site. In all, 98 artifacts were collected from the ground surface while an additional seven artifacts were recovered from three positive shovel tests between 0 and 20 cmbs. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 18 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) clayey loam (Ap horizon), overlying 10+ cm of mottled reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) and light gray (10YR 7/2) clay subsoil (Bt horizon).

A total of 105 historic artifacts was recovered from the site, including 67 historic ceramics, 13 pieces of container glass (six aqua, three clear, two amethyst, and two amber), 16 pieces of window glass, four brick fragments, one piece of mortar, two unidentified pieces of ferrous metal, and two buttons (one bakelite and one plastic). Types of historic ceramics included 31 pieces of Albany-slip stoneware, 27 pieces of whiteware, two pieces of alkaline-glazed stoneware, one piece of American brown stoneware, one piece of Bristol-glazed stoneware, and five pieces of unglazed stoneware. In addition to the recovered artifacts an additional 453 pieces of brick (17 large, 193 medium, and 243 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected (Appendix B). These artifacts primarily indicate a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation and represent the kitchen (n=80), architectural (n=23), and clothing (n=2) artifact pattern groups (South 1977:Table 4).

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

**Criterion A –** The site has no known association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

**Criterion B –** The site has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

**Criterion C –** The site contains no architectural or other aboveground remains. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value.

**Criterion D –** Site 33HI499 contains a large number of nineteenth and early twentieth century common artifact types, all of which were found on the surface (n=98) or in the plowzone (n=7). As such, it is unlikely to yield important information about the history of Highland County.

Site 33HI499 is a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century house site that contains a large number of common artifact types. No above-ground remains were found at the site and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing. Based on these factors, the site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.1.7 Site 33HI500

| | |
|---|---|
| **Site Number:** 33HI500 | **NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible |
| **Site Type:** House site | **Elevation:** 1,020 ft. AMSL |
| **Components:** Late 19th/mid-20th century | **Landform:** Plain |
| **Datum UTM Coordinates:** E261081, N4330709 (NAD 27) | **Soil Type:** Westboro-Schaffer silt loam |
| **Site Dimensions:** 45 m N/S x 40 m E/W | **Vegetation:** Agricultural field |
| **Artifact Depth:** 0–30 cmbs | **No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 3/3 |

Site 33HI500 is late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century house site located in an agricultural field immediately north of Hollowtown Road in the central portion of the project area (Figure 1). Based on the limits of a surface scatter the site measures approximately 45 meters north/south by 40 meters east/west (Figure 43). There was 100 percent surface visibility at the site and many artifacts were observed on the surface. The site appears on the 1917 and 1944 Sardinia topographic quadrangles (Figures 17 and 18) but does not appear on the 1979 Sardinia USGS topographic map.

During the investigation a controlled 10-meter surface collection grid was established. In addition, three shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals to the north, east, and south radiating out from the center of the site. A fourth shovel test to the west not excavated as it fell in a heavily disturbed area near a ca. mid-twentieth century concrete well that had been capped with concrete slabs. In all, 153 artifacts were collected from the ground surface while an additional 31 artifacts were recovered from three positive shovel tests between 0 and 30 cmbs. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 20 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) clayey loam (Ap horizon), overlying 10+ cm of mottled reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) and light gray (10YR 7/1) clay subsoil (Bt horizon).

A total of 184 historic artifacts was recovered from the site, including 65 historic ceramics, 68 pieces of container glass (25 clear, 14 aqua, seven milk glass, 10 green, five amethyst, four blue, one light olive, one pink, and one amber), 22 pieces of window glass, two glass insulator fragments, eight brick fragments, one cut nail, one metal hook, two pieces of barbed wire, and 16 pieces of unidentified metal (including barbed wire). Types of historic ceramics included 32 pieces of Albany-slip stoneware, 28 pieces of whiteware (25 plain and three transfer-printed), three pieces of Ironstone, and two pieces of Bristol-slipped stoneware. In addition to the recovered artifacts an additional 200 pieces of brick (14 large, 50 medium, and 136 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected (Appendix B). These artifacts and the map research indicate a late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century occupation and represent the kitchen (n=132), architectural (n=31), and activities artifact pattern groups (South 1977:Table 4).

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

> **Criterion A –** The site has no known association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

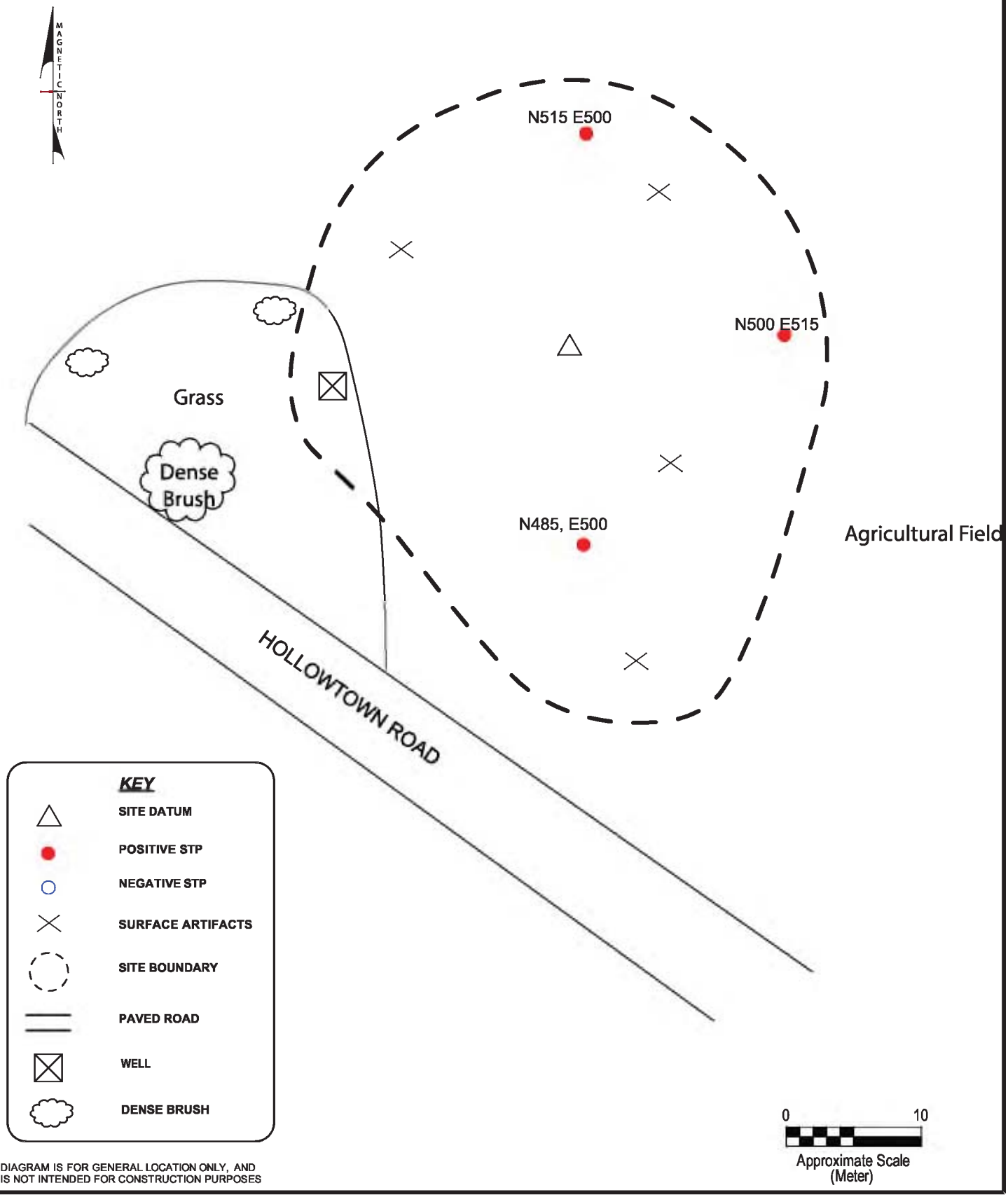



DIAGRAM IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION ONLY, AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project Mngr: DAS | Project No. 73197284 | Terracon Consulting Engineers and Scientists | SITE MAP | Figure |
| Drawn By: MAD | Scale: AS SHOWN | 521 CLEMSON ROAD COLUMBIA, SC 29229 | NEW MARKET I | 43 |
| Checked By: BGG | File No. 73197284 | PH. (803) 741-9000 FAX. (803) 741-9900 | SITE 33HI500 | |
| Approved By: BGG | Date: July 2020 | | HIGHLAND CO., OH | |

**Criterion B –** The site has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

**Criterion C –** The site contains no architectural or other aboveground remains. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value.

**Criterion D –** Site 33HI500 contains a large number of late nineteenth and twentieth century common artifact types, all of which were found on the surface (n=153) or in the plowzone (n=31). As such, it is unlikely to yield important information about the history of Highland County.

Site 33HI500 is a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century house site that contains a large number of common artifact types. There were no above-ground remains except for a capped well and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing. Based on these factors, the site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.1.8 Isolated Finds

33HI496 consists of a single piece of amethyst glass found on the surface of an agricultural field at UTM coordinates E260795, N4332073 (UTM Zone 17S, NAD 27) in the northeast corner of the project area (Figure 1). No other artifacts were found in this area despite it having good ground surface visibility. This isolated find is unlikely to provide significant information about the history of Highland County and is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

33HI497 consists of a single chert flake found on the surface of an agricultural field at UTM coordinates E260570, N4332186 (UTM Zone 17S, NAD 27) in the northeast corner of the project area (Figure 1). No other artifacts were found in this area despite it having good ground surface visibility. This isolated find is unlikely to provide significant information about the prehistory of Highland County and is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

33HI498 consists of a single piece of amethyst glass found on the surface of an agricultural field at UTM coordinates E260430, N4331910 (UTM Zone 17S, NAD 27) in the northeast corner of the project area (Figure 1). No other artifacts were found in this area despite it having good ground surface visibility. This isolated find is unlikely to provide significant information about the history of Highland County and is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

33HI501 consists of a chert scraper found on the surface of a plowed field at UTM coordinates E260222, N4331055 (UTM Zone 17S, NAD 27) in the central portion of the project area (Figure 1). Four shovel tests were excavated at 7.5-meter intervals in cardinal directions around the isolate find; however, no other artifacts were found despite the area having good ground surface visibility. This isolated find is unlikely to provide significant information about the prehistory of Highland County and is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

33HI502 consists of a metal button found on the surface in a plowed field at UTM coordinates E260187, N4331410 (UTM Zone 17S, NAD 27) in the central portion of the project area (Figure 1). Four shovel tests were excavated at 7.5-meter intervals in cardinal directions around the isolate find; however, no other artifacts were found despite the area having good ground surface visibility. This isolated find is unlikely to provide significant information about the history of Highland County and is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.1.9 Predictive Model Results

It was expected that prehistoric sites would be located in areas within 200 meters of a natural water source, particularly in those areas containing well drained soils. Moreover, it was expected that historic sites would be found in areas within 100 meters of old roads. In evaluating the efficacy of the predictive model described in Section 3.4 (see also Figure 22), the model worked very well for historic sites with all seven sites having historic components falling within historic high probability areas. The model for prehistoric sites is more difficult to interpret because of the small sample size. Only one site, 33HI492, had a very small prehistoric component. This site fell within the moderate probability area as it was located only about 20 meters from a small drainage but was in an area containing poorly drained soils. In contrast, all of the isolated finds were found outside of high and moderate probability areas; however, by their nature they are unlikely to be significant resources and are more likely to be found out of their original context.

## 5.2 ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

An architectural survey was conducted to record structures more than 50 years old within the APE. Based on the architectural survey, 16 historic-age resources were recorded within the APE (Figures 3 and 4, Table 1). These resources are described below. An additional 20 resources within the APE, including two eligible resources—HIG0036313 (Maple Grove School) and HIG0037113—were recorded during the Highland Solar 300 MW Project (Sain et al. 2020). These resources are discussed in Section 3.3.3 of this report.

### 5.2.1 Resource ID HIG0045514

Resource ID HIG0045514 is located approximately 1,250 feet southwest of the project area at 2659 Edwards Road on land parcel number 47-18-000-496.00 (Figures 44 and 45). Resource ID HIG0045514 is a ca. 1957, one-story, linear Ranch type, single family residence with no academic style. The resource consists of an asymmetrical rectangular plan facing the south. Located on the south façade of the house is a front entry door offset to the east. Flanking the front entry door to the east is a large Chicago Window. Other windows on the north façade consist of one-by-one sliding windows. Located on the east side of the north façade is recessed addition extending to the east. The addition serves as a garage. The exterior walls are composed of stuccoed masonry

**Figure 44. Resource ID HIG0045514, facing north.**

**Figure 45. Resource ID HIG0045514, facing northwest.**

and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The roof of the house consists of a hip roof with a single brick chimney located within the roof surface.

Resource ID HIG0045514 has been significantly altered as a result of the addition. The resource has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural residential setting, and still evokes an early-twentieth century rural feeling. Therefore, it has retained integrity in location, setting, feeling, and materials but does not retain its integrity in design and workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

> **Criterion A –** This resource has no association with significant events or periods in our history's past.
>
> **Criterion B –** This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.
>
> **Criterion C –** This resource is not a significant example of its type or style in the area.
>
> **Criterion D –** This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County.

This resource is not a significant example of its type or style, has no known associations with significant people or events, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of the surrounding area. Additionally, the addition has significantly altered the original form and massing of the building. Based on this assessment, Resource ID HIG0045514 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.2.2 Resource ID HIG0045714

Resource ID HIG0045714 is located within the boundaries of the project area at 2659 West New Market Road on land parcel number 47-18-000-490.01 (Figures 46 and 47). Resource ID HIG0045714 is a ca. 1910, one and a half-story, cross gable Bungalow, single family residence with no academic style. The resource consists of a symmetrical rectangular plan facing the southeast. Located on the southeast façade of the resource is a partial veranda covered by a half hip roof supported by tapered wooden porch supports over brick piers. Beneath the veranda is a central entry door flanked by single non-historic one-over-one double hung sash windows. Directly above the veranda is a single one-over-one double hung sash window and a small rectangular gable vent within the front facing gable. A small gabled addition is located on the northeast elevation of the house with a secondary entry door. The exterior wall of the house consist of non-historic vinyl siding and the roof is covered in pressed sheet metal.

A ca. 1950 pyramidal roof garage is located on this land parcel and is positioned southeast of the house. The exterior walls are composed of concrete block and the roof of the garage is covered in pressed sheet metal. Double sliding doors are featured on the south façade and composed of corrugated metal. Two sliding windows are featured on both the east and west facades and set in one-by-one configuration.

Resource ID HIG0045714 has been significantly altered as a result of the addition, the inclusion of modern vinyl siding, and the windows added to the southeast facade. The resource has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural residential setting, and still evokes an early-twentieth century rural feeling. Therefore, it has retained integrity in location, setting, and feeling, but does not retain integrity in design, materials, and workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

> **Criterion A –** This resource has no association with significant events or periods in our history's past.
>
> **Criterion B –** This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.
>
> **Criterion C –** This resource is not a significant example of its type or style in the area.
>
> **Criterion D –** This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County.

This resource is not a significant example of its type or style, has no known associations with significant people or events, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of the surrounding area. Additionally, the addition has significantly altered the original form and massing of the building. Based on this assessment, Resource ID HIG0045714 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.2.3 Resource ID HIG0045814

Resource ID HIG0045814 is located within the boundaries of the project area off West New Market Road on land parcel number 47-19-000-378.00 (Figures 48 and 49). Resource ID HIG0045814 is a ca. 1900s farm complex consisting of a ca. 1900s three-bay barn, a ca. 1900s pole barn, and a ca. 1950s corrugated metal grain bin. Both barns on the property consist of vertical board siding and pressed sheet metal roofing. Entry bays are located on the north facing gables. On the three-bay barn the foundation consists of concrete block and a small gable vent is located within the front facing gable.

**Figure 46. Resource ID HIG0045714, facing northwest.**

**Figure 47 Resource ID HIG0045714, facing northwest.**

**Figure 48. Resource ID HIG0045814, facing south.**

**Figure 49. Resource ID HIG0045814, facing southeast.**

The three-bay barn and pole barn appear to be in disrepair as evidenced by missing, rotted, and warped siding and missing or decayed roofing materials. At least one other building appears on the *Sardinia, Ohio* (1961) USGS topographic map but this building has since been razed.

The buildings associated with Resource ID HIG0045814 retain many of their original materials. However, the current condition of the buildings has compromised their historic integrity. The resource has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural agricultural setting, and still evokes an early twentieth century rural feeling. Therefore, it has retained integrity in location, setting, feeling, and materials but does not retain its integrity in design or workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

> **Criterion A –** This resource is not a noteworthy example of a farm complex and does not significantly contribute to the general pattern of agriculture on a local, regional, or national scale. Additionally, the removal of one building has disrupted its historical association as a farm complex.
>
> **Criterion B –** This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.
>
> **Criterion C –** This resource is not a significant example of a ca. early twentieth century agricultural types or styles.
>
> **Criterion D –** This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County.

This resource is not a significant example of its type or style, has no known associations with significant people, and is not a significant example of its type or style. Additionally, this resource is not a noteworthy example of a working farmstead and does not significantly contribute to the general pattern of agriculture on a local, regional, or national scale. Based on this assessment, Resource ID HIG0045814 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.2.4 Resource ID HIG0046014

Resource ID HIG0046014 is located within the boundaries of the project area off Hollowtown Road on land parcel number 47-18-000-484.00 (Figures 50 and 51). Resource ID HIG0046014 is a ca. 1940 Quonset barn and consists of a rectangular plan facing the east. Located on the east façade of the resource is large entry bay with two sliding doors. The exterior walls consist of a poured concrete foundation and wooden siding and the roof is covered in corrugated metal sheeting. One other building appears on the *Sardinia, Ohio* (1961) USGS topographic map but this building has since been razed.

Resource ID HIG0046014 retains much of its original design and materials. The resource has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural agricultural setting, and still evokes an mid-twentieth century rural feeling. Therefore, it has retained integrity in location, setting, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

> **Criterion A –** This resource has no association with significant events or periods in our history's past.
>
> **Criterion B –** This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.
>
> **Criterion C –** This resource is not a significant example of a ca. 1940 Quonset barn type.
>
> **Criterion D –** This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County.

This resource is not a significant example of its type or style, has no known associations with significant people or events, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of the surrounding area. Based on this assessment, Resource ID HIG0046014 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.2.5 Resource ID HIG0046114

Resource ID HIG0046114 is located within the project area off Hollowtown Road on land parcel number 45-19-000-373.00 (Figures 52 and 53). Resource ID HIG0046114 is a ca. 1920s one-story, gabled barn with no academic style. The gabled barn consists of a rectangular plan facing the northeast. Two large open bays are located on the northwest and southeast elevations of the resource. The northwest bay features a modern corrugated metal sliding door. The exterior walls are composed of vertical board siding with pressed sheet metal siding in the southeast gable and the roof is covered in pressed sheet metal. The barn is in a state of decay due to neglect as evidenced by decaying exterior materials.

Resource ID HIG0046114 retains much of its original design and has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural agricultural setting, and still evokes an early-twentieth century rural feeling. Therefore, it has retained integrity in location, setting, feeling, and design but does not retain its integrity in materials or workmanship style.

**Figure 50. Resource ID HIG0046014, facing southwest.**

**Figure 51. Resource ID HIG0046014 , facing northwest.**

**Figure 52. Resource ID HIG0046114, facing west.**

**Figure 53. Resource ID HIG0046114, facing southeast.**

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

> **Criterion A –** This resource has no association with significant events or periods in our history's past.
>
> **Criterion B –** This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.
>
> **Criterion C –** This resource is not a significant example of its type or style.
>
> **Criterion D –** This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County.

This resource is not a significant example of its type or style, has no known associations with significant people, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of the surrounding area. Based on this assessment, Resource ID HIG0046114 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.2.6 Resource ID HIG0046214

Resource ID HIG0046214 is located adjacent to the project area at 2784 Hollowtown Road on land parcel number 47-18-000-487.00 (Figures 54–57). Resource ID HIG0046214 is a ca. 1920s farmstead consisting of a ca. 1920s residence, a ca. 1920 Erie Shore barn, three ca. 1930s grain silos, and several non-historic garages and sheds. The house is one-story, single family, side gabled bungalow type with no academic style. It consists of an asymmetrical rectangular plan facing the east. Located on the east façade of the resource is a single-entry door offset to the south. Flanking the front entry door are one-over-one double hung sash windows. Located on the north elevation of the house is a small gabled addition with non-historic two-over-two double hung sash windows. The exterior walls are covered in vinyl siding and the roof is covered in pressed sheet metal.

Ancillary buildings associated with Resource ID HIG0046214 include three grain silos, several non-historic garages and sheds, and an Erie Shore barn. The grain silos are ca. 1930s and are of common design and constructed with corrugated metal. The Erie Shore barn features a gambrel roof and is two stories tall. The exterior walls are composed of clapboard and the roof is covered in pressed sheet metal. Several additions have been appended to the Erie Shore barn including an extended shed roof addition on its southwest elevation and a shed roof lean-to

**Figure 54. View of buildings associated with Resource ID HIG0046214, facing northwest.**

**Figure 55. View of barn associated with Resource ID HIG0046214, facing south.**

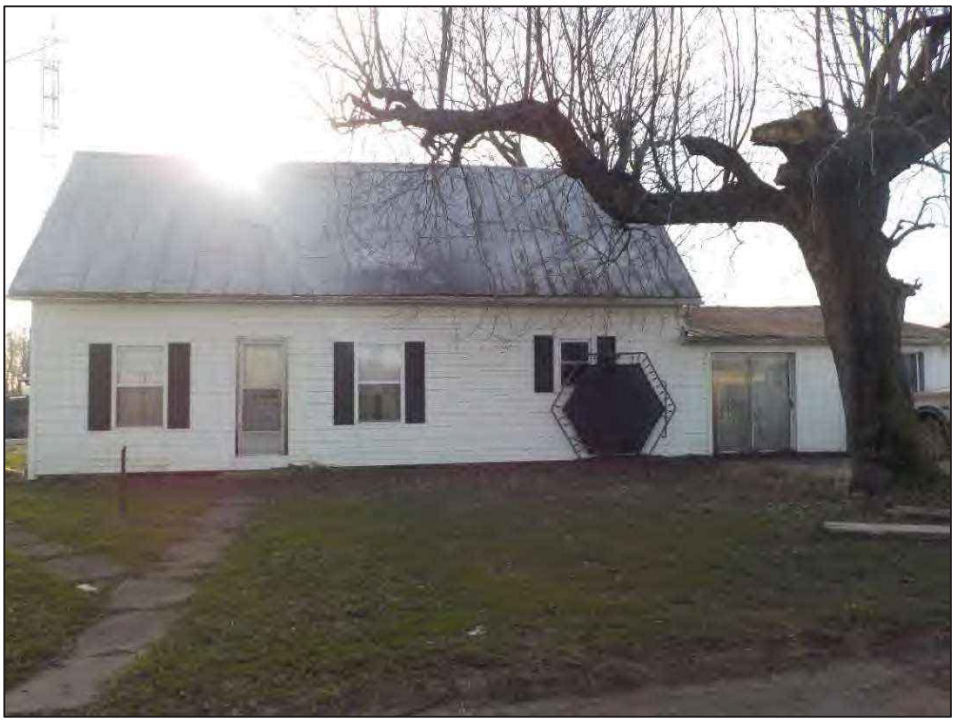


**Figure 56. View of house associated with Resource ID HIG0046214, facing southwest.**

**Figure 57. View of house associated with Resource ID HIG0046214, facing south.**

appended to the southeast elevation. Additionally, a front gable, open sided shed was adjoined to the lean-to.

Resource ID HIG0046214 has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural agricultural setting, and still evokes an early-twentieth century rural feeling. However, the house has had some of its historic materials replaced with modern materials and the alterations to the house and the ancillary buildings have altered the original designs. Therefore, it has retained integrity in location, setting, and feeling but does not retain its integrity in materials, design, or workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

> **Criterion A –** This resource maintains its associations with agriculture but is not a noteworthy example of a working farmstead and does not significantly contribute to the general pattern of agriculture on a local, regional, or national scale.
>
> **Criterion B –** This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.
>
> **Criterion C –** This resource is not a significant example of its type or style. Additionally, multiple additions and alterations have altered the historic integrity of the original design.
>
> **Criterion D –** This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County.

This resource is not a significant example of its type or style, has no known associations with significant people, and is not a significant example of its type or style. Additionally, the house has had some of its historic materials replaced with modern materials and the alterations to the house and the ancillary buildings have altered the original designs. Finally, this resource is not a noteworthy example of a working farmstead and does not significantly contribute to the general pattern of agriculture on a local, regional, or national scale. Based on this assessment, Resource ID HIG0046214 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.2.7 Resource ID HIG0046309

Resource ID HIG0046309 is located approximately 2,900 feet northeast of the project area at 3379 West New Market Road on land parcel number 19-19-000-098.00 (Figures 58–60). Resource ID HIG0046309 is a ca. 1954, one-story, single family, side gabled Bungalow house type with no academic style. The resource consists of a rectangular plan facing the south. Located on the south façade of the resource is a central entry door with a recessed entryway flanked by paired one-over-one double hung sash windows. Located on the west elevation of the resource is a shed roof addition with a secondary entry door. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding

**Figure 58. Resource ID HIG0046309, facing north.**

**Figure 59. Resource ID HIG0046309, facing northeast.**

**Figure 60. Resource ID HIG0046309, facing northwest.**

and feature a stone veneer knee wall. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. An interior brick chimney is featured on the ridge of the roof. Two triangular gable vents are located within both gable ends of the house.

Resource ID HIG0046309 has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural agricultural setting, and still evokes a mid-twentieth century rural feeling. However, many of the historic building materials have been replaced with modern materials and the addition has significantly altered its original design. Therefore, it has retained integrity in location, setting, and feeling but does not retain integrity in design, materials, and workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

**Criterion A –** This resource has no association with significant events or periods in our history's past.

**Criterion B –** This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

**Criterion C –** This resource is not a significant example of its type or style in the area.

**Criterion D –** This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County.

This resource is not a significant example of its type or style in the area, is not associated with significant people or events, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID HIG0046309 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.2.8 Resource ID HIG0046409

Resource ID HIG0046409 is located approximately 1,050 feet north of the project area off Landess Road on land parcel number 19-19-000-104.00. Resource ID HIG0046409 is a ca. 1920s farm complex featuring a ca. 1920s Erie Shore barn, a ca. 1930s gabled barn, and a ca. 1930s garage (Figures 61–63). The Erie Shore barn features a gambrel roof covered in standing metal seam. The exterior walls are covered in aluminum siding. The east façade features two bays; the central bay features double sliding doors and the other bay, located on the north end of the east façade, is covered by a single panel. Two six over six, double hung sash windows are featured in the gambrel end on the second story on the east façade. The north façade features two more bays similar to the smaller bay on the east façade. Included on this façade are five six by six casement windows located on the ground level.

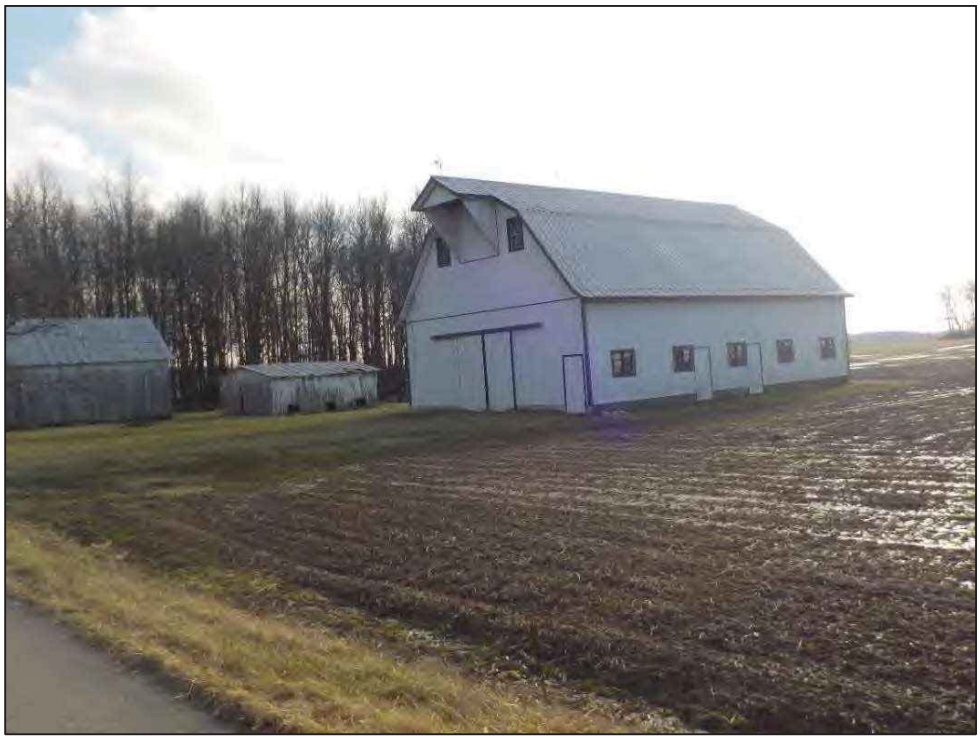


**Figure 61. Resource ID HIG0046409, facing southwest.**

**Figure 62. Resource ID HIG0046409, facing northwest.**

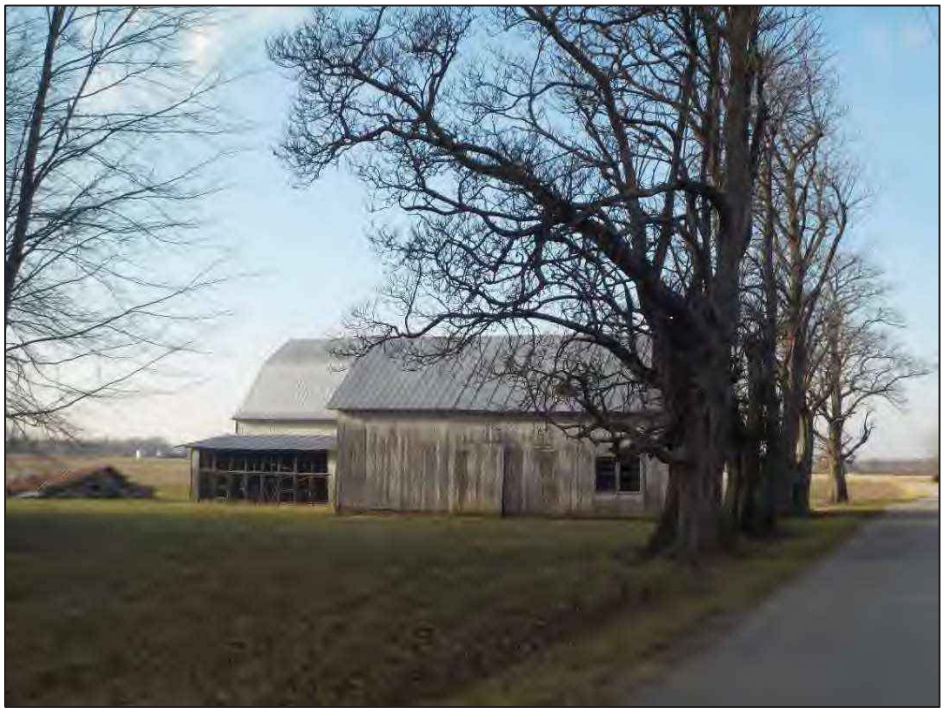


**Figure 63. Resource ID HIG0046409, facing northwest.**

Additionally, a ca. 1930s, one-story, gabled barn with no academic style is located to the northwest. The resource consists of a symmetrical rectangular plan facing the east. Located on the east façade are two double door entry ways. Directly above the entry doors is a single six-over-six double hung sash window. On the south façade of the resource is a second double door entry flanked to the east by paired six-over-six double hung sash windows. The resource is clad in vertical board siding and standing seam metal roofing. A single interior brick chimney is located on the slope of the roof.

A garage, located southwest of the barn, is also associated with this land parcel. The exterior walls are composed of vertical board and the roof is covered in standing seam metal. Located on the east façade of the garage is a single-entry way that features a standard hinged door. The garage is in disrepair due to neglect as evidenced by the removal of all exterior wall materials on the south façade.

Another building is associated with this land parcel and is located immediately southwest of the garage. This building is noted in land parcel records as being a frame poultry house. It appears that this building has been demolished and only the roof remains.

Resource ID HIG0046409 retains much of its original design, has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural agricultural setting, and still evokes an early-twentieth century rural feeling. However, original building materials have been substituted for modern building materials on the Erie Shore barn. Therefore, it has retained integrity in location, setting, feeling, design, and workmanship style but does not retain its integrity in materials.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

> **Criterion A –** This resource maintains its associations with agriculture but is not a noteworthy example of a working farm complex and does not significantly contribute to the general pattern of agriculture on a local, regional, or national scale. Additionally, one of the original buildings has been razed.
>
> **Criterion B –** This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.
>
> **Criterion C –** This resource is not a significant example of its type or style in the area. Additionally, the inclusion of modern materials has significantly altered the historic integrity of the Erie Shore barn.
>
> **Criterion D –** This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County.

This resource is not a significant example of its type or style, has no known associations with significant people, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of the

surrounding area. Additionally, this resource is not a noteworthy example of a working farmstead and does not significantly contribute to the general pattern of agriculture on a local, regional, or national scale. Based on this assessment, Resource ID HIG0046409 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.2.9 Resource ID HIG0046509

Resource ID HIG0046509 is located approximately 1,100 feet northwest of the project area at 2730 Hollowtown Road on land parcel number 19-18-000-221.00. Resource ID HIG0046509 is a ca. 1920s farmstead featuring a house, two ca. 1940s pole barns, five non-historic garages, and six non-historic grain silos (Figures 64–67). The house associated with this farmstead is a ca. 1920s one-story, single family, side gabled Bungalow house type with Craftsman style elements. The house consists of an asymmetrical rectangular plan facing the east. Located on the east façade is a full veranda with a shed roof supported by tapered wood columns over cast concrete piers. Between the columns is a concrete screen wall serving as porch railings. Beneath the veranda offset to the south is a single-entry door with decorative side lights. Flanking the entry door to the north is a tripartite one over one double hung sash window. Centrally located within the roof surface facing the east is a shed roof dormer with four one-over-one double hung sash windows. Located on the south elevation of the resource is non-historic gabled carport. The north elevation consists of one exterior brick chimney and a non-historic bay window. A rear shed roof addition is located on the rear of the resource. The exterior walls are covered non-historic vinyl siding and the house sits on a concrete block foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

Included on this land parcel are several ancillary outbuildings including six grain silos, two pole barns, and five garages. The pole barns and garages all feature gable roofs covered in standing seam metal. The ca. 1940s pole barns feature vertical board exterior walls while the garages feature corrugated metal exterior walls.

Resource ID HIG0046509 has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural agricultural setting, and still evokes an early-twentieth century rural feeling. Therefore, it has retained integrity in location, setting, and feeling but does not retain integrity in design, materials, and workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

> **Criterion A –** This resource maintains its associations with agriculture but is not a noteworthy example of a working farmstead and does not significantly contribute to the general pattern of agriculture on a local, regional, or national scale.
>
> **Criterion B –** This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

**Figure 64. Resource ID HIG0046509, facing southwest.**

**Figure 65. Resource ID HIG0046509, facing south.**

**Figure 66. Pole barn associated with Resource ID HIG0046509, facing north.**

**Figure 67. Pole barn associated with Resource ID HIG0046509, facing northwest.**

**Criterion C –** This resource is not a significant example of its type or style in the area.

**Criterion D –** This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County.

This resource is not a significant example of its type or style, has no known associations with significant people, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of the surrounding area. Additionally, this resource is not a noteworthy example of a working farmstead and does not significantly contribute to the general pattern of agriculture on a local, regional, or national scale. Based on this assessment, Resource ID HIG0046509 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.2.10 Resource ID HIG0046713

Resource ID HIG0046713 is located approximately 2,400 feet southwest of the project area at 3015 North Gath Road on land parcel number 05-18-000-184.01 (Figures 68 and 69). Resource ID HIG0046713 is a ca. 1971 linear Ranch house. A building appears on the *Sardinia, Ohio* (1961) USGS topographic map but it appears that the building shown on this map has been razed and was replaced by the Ranch house currently occupying this land parcel. The resource consists of an asymmetrical rectangular plan facing the east. A front entry door is located on the north end of the east façade that features a stoop covered by a shed roof and supported by metal porch supports. Flanking the front entry door to the north is a large picture window flanked by 1/1 fixed pane windows on both sides. Other windows consist of 1/1 double hung vinyl windows. Exterior materials on the resource consist of synthetic siding and the east and west oriented roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A two-car carport has been attached to the north façade that features a shed roof supported by wooden supports in the north gable end of the original construction.

Resource ID HIG0046713 retains many of its original design and materials. The resource has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural agricultural setting, and still evokes an late-twentieth century rural feeling. Therefore, it has retained integrity in location, setting, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

**Criterion A –** This resource has no known associations with significant events or periods in our history's past.

**Criterion B –** This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

**Figure 68. Resource ID HIG0046713, facing northwest.**

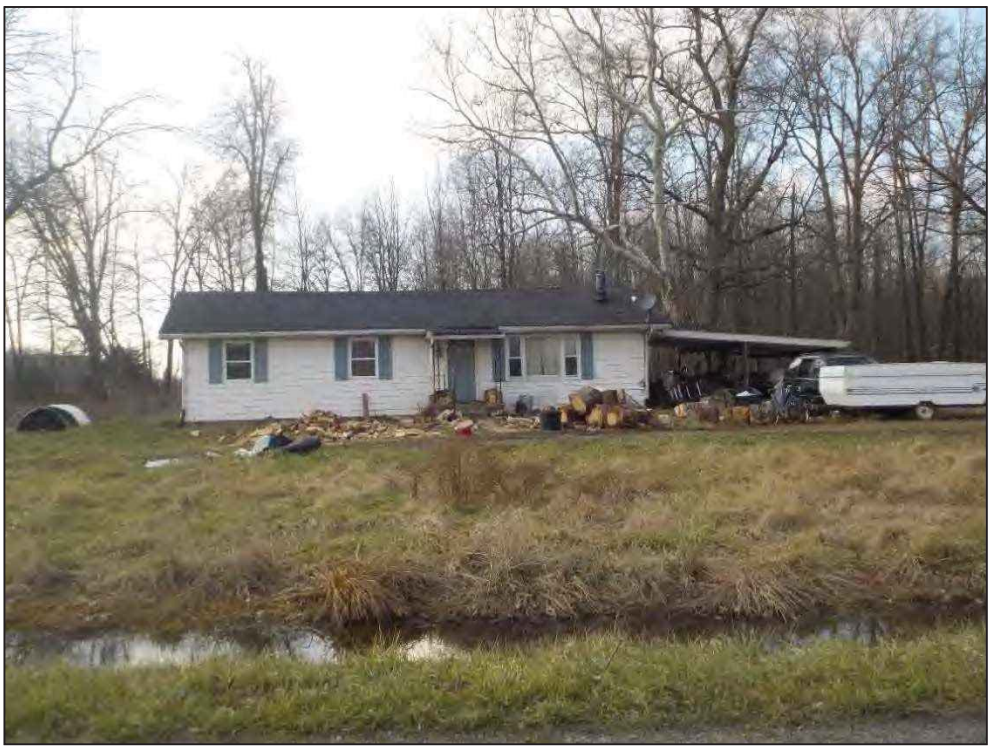


**Figure 69. Resource ID HIG0046713, facing west.**

**Criterion C –** This resource is not a significant example of its type or style in the area.

**Criterion D –** This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County.

This resource is not a significant example of its type or style, has no known associations with significant people or events, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of the surrounding area. Based on this assessment, Resource ID HIG0046713 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.2.11 Resource ID HIG0046813

Resource ID HIG0046813 is located within the boundaries of the project area at 2565 West New Market Road on land parcel number 05-18-000-174.00 (Figures 70–72). Resource ID HIG0046813 is a ca. 1890s, one and a half-story, single family, gabled ell house with Queen Anne style elements. The resource consists of an asymmetrical L-shaped plan that faces southeast. A front facing gable projection is featured on the southwest end of the front (southeast) façade. The cross gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and metal standing seam and the exterior walls are composed weatherboard. Adjacent to the gable projection to the north is a wraparound porch with a half-hipped roof supported by wooden turned spindle porch supports. A frieze board is featured on the porch that features decorative brackets that meet at the junctions of the porch supports and frieze board. The windows featured on the resource consist of wood one-over-one double hung sash windows that have replaced the original windows. A single interior brick chimney is featured on the ridge of the front gable projection. An addition is located on the rear (northwest) elevation of the house consisting of a half-hipped roof and features wood three-over-one double hung sash windows. The addition meets the wraparound porch on the side (east) elevation. The house appears to be in the beginning stages of decay due to neglect as evidenced by loose shingles and rotting wood elements such as siding and porch supports.

One ca. 1960s garage is located on the property northeast of the house. The garage features a front gable roof covered in metal standing seam and the exterior walls are composed of concrete block. The garage features two bays that are accessible by two roll up garage doors. Also included on this land parcel is a ca. 1975 single family residence located northwest of the gabled ell house.

Resource ID HIG0046813 retains many of its original materials and has remained on its original site of construction. However, the addition to the original construction has significantly altered its original form and massing and the placement of a modern residence near its location has significantly interrupted the historic rural setting and feeling. Therefore, it has retained integrity in location, materials, and workmanship style but has lost its integrity in setting, design, and feeling.

**Figure 70. Resource ID HIG0046813, facing northeast.**

**Figure 71. Resource ID HIG0046813, facing north.**

**Figure 72. Resource ID HIG0046813, facing northwest.**

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

**Criterion A –** This resource has no association with significant events or periods in our history's past.

**Criterion B –** This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

**Criterion C –** This resource has been significantly altered due to an addition that has disrupted its original form and massing and is in the beginning stages of decay due to neglect.

**Criterion D –** This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County.

The addition to the rear of the house has significantly altered the original form and massing of the house and the placement of a modern residence nearby has interrupted the historic rural setting and feeling. The house is also in the beginning stages of decay due to neglect. Additionally, this resource has no known associations with significant people or events and is unlikely to yield

significant information about the history of the surrounding area. Based on this assessment, Resource ID HIG0046813 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.2.12 Resource ID HIG0046913 – Hollowtown Church of Christ

Resource ID HIG0046913 is located approximately 2,900 feet northwest of the project area at 2630 Hollowtown Road on land parcel number 05-18-000-163.00 (Figures 73–75). Resource ID HIG0046913 is a ca. 1920s Basilican Plan church with a front gable, symmetrical rectangular plan facing the northeast. Centered on the northeast façade of the resource is a double front entry door featuring a full length, single pane of glass on each door. The entryway is covered by a veranda supported by metal supports. A cement handicap accessible ramp extends off the southeast side of the veranda. The entryway is located in a vestibule that features a front gable roof that is dropped under the gable of the main roof. A tall, central tower is located on the ridge of the vestibule and is partially within the main roof of the church. The roof of the tower features a pyramidal roof. Windows featured on the church consist of modern vinyl one-over-one double hung sash windows. Two additions have been appended to the original construction. The addition on the side (southeast) elevation features a shed roof extending off the eaves of the main roof. The addition on the rear (southwest) elevation features a gable roof that is dropped under the gable of the roof of the original construction. This addition also features a side entryway that includes a single door and is covered by a front gable roof supported by metal supports. Modern vinyl siding covers the exterior walls and the roof is covered by metal standing seam.

Resource ID HIG0046913 has been significantly altered as a result of the two additions and the use of modern building materials. The resource has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural residential setting, and still evokes an early-twentieth century rural feeling. Therefore, it has retained integrity in location, setting, and feeling but does not retain integrity in design, materials, and workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

> **Criterion A –** This resource has no association with significant events or periods in our history's past.
>
> **Criterion B –** This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.
>
> **Criterion C –** This resource is not a significant example of its type or style in the area.
>
> **Criterion D –** This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County.

**Figure 73. Resource ID HIG0046913, facing southwest.**

**Figure 74. Resource ID HIG0046913, facing south.**

**Figure 75. Resource ID HIG0046913, facing northwest.**

This resource is not a significant example of its type or style, has no known associations with significant people or events, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of the surrounding area. Additionally, the additions have significantly altered the original form and massing of the building. Based on this assessment, Resource ID HIG0046913 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.2.13 Resource ID HIG0047113

Resource ID HIG0047113 is a ca. 1930, one and a half-story, side gable Cape Cod type house located at 3772 SR 138 on land parcel number 05-18-000-157.00 approximately 2,950 feet northwest of the project area (Figures 76–79). This resource consists of a symmetrical square plan facing the northwest. A front entry door is centrally located on the northwest façade and features a portico that is covered by a front gable roof and supported by wood columns. The windows on the house consist of six over one double hung vinyl windows. The exterior walls are covered by vinyl siding and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. An addition has been appended to the rear (southeast) elevation that features a shed roof under the eaves of the roof of the original construction. The addition extends out past the walls of the original construction. The addition features similar building materials as the original construction.

**Figure 76. Resource ID HIG0047113, facing southeast.**

**Figure 77. Resource ID HIG0047113, facing southwest.**

**Figure 78. Resource ID HIG0047113 showing garages, facing southwest**

**Figure 79 Resource ID HIG0047113, facing southeast.**

Four detached garages are located southeast of the house. None of these garages appear on the *Sardinia, Ohio* (1961) USGS topographic map but two of them may be historic age. The garage immediately adjacent to the house features concrete brick walls and a front gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The second historic-age garage is located southeast of the first garage and features corrugated metal exterior walls and a shed roof composed of the same material type. A corrugated metal roof spans the distance between the two garages creating another storage area. The fourth garage is a modern, prefabricated design featuring two bays on the northwest façade,

Resource ID HIG0047113 has been significantly altered as a result of the addition and the use of modern building materials. The resource has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural residential setting, and still evokes an early-twentieth century rural feeling. Therefore, it has retained integrity in location, setting, and feeling but does not retain integrity in design, materials, and workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

> **Criterion A –** This resource has no association with significant events or periods in our history's past.
>
> **Criterion B –** This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.
>
> **Criterion C –** This resource is not a significant example of its type or style in the area.
>
> **Criterion D –** This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County.

This resource is not a significant example of its type or style, has no known associations with significant people or events, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of the surrounding area. Additionally, the addition appended to the original construction of the house has significantly altered the original form and massing of the building. Based on this assessment, Resource ID HIG0047113 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.2.14 Resource ID HIG0047213

Resource ID HIG0047213 is located approximately 3,200 feet northwest of the project area at 3771 SR 138 on land parcel number 05-18-000-160.02 (Figures 80 and 81). Resource ID HIG0047213 is a ca. 1953, one-story, single family, compact Ranch type with no academic style. The resource consists of an asymmetrical rectangular plan facing the southeast. A front entry door is located on the north end of the southeast façade that features a verandah covered by a shed roof and supported by wood porch supports. Flanking the front entry door to the south is a

**Figure 80. Resource ID HIG0047213, facing northwest.**

**Figure 81. Resource ID HIG0047213, facing north.**

large picture window flanked by one-over-one fixed pane windows on either side. Other windows on the resource consist of one-over-one double hung vinyl windows. The exterior walls are covered in synthetic siding with a masonry knee wall. The northwest and southeast oriented roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A one car garage has been attached to the side (southwest) elevation that features a gable roof supported by wood supports.

Resource ID HIG0047213 has been significantly altered as a result of the addition of the garage and the use of modern building materials. The resource has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural residential setting, and still evokes a mid-twentieth century rural feeling. Therefore, it has retained integrity in location, setting, and feeling but does not retain its integrity in design, materials, and workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

> **Criterion A –** This resource has no association with significant events or periods in our history's past.
>
> **Criterion B –** This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.
>
> **Criterion C –** This resource is not a significant example of its type or style in the area.
>
> **Criterion D –** This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County.

This resource is not a significant example of its type or style, has no known associations with significant people or events, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of the surrounding area. Additionally, the garage addition has significantly altered the original form and massing of the building. Based on this assessment, Resource ID HIG0047213 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.2.15 Resource ID HIG0047513

Resource ID HIG0047513 is located approximately 550 feet northwest of the project area at 3459 SR 138 on land parcel number 05-18-000-219.01 (Figures 82 and 83). Resource ID HIG0047513 is a ca. 1960, one-story, single family, hipped roof, compact Ranch type with no academic style. A front entry door is centrally located on the southeast façade that features a portico covered by a shed roof and supported by metal porch supports. Flanking the front entry door to the north is a large picture window flanked by one-over-one fixed pane windows on either side. Other windows on the resource consist of one-over-one double hung aluminum windows. The exterior walls are

**Figure 82. Resource ID HIG0047513, facing northwest.**

**Figure 83. Resource ID HIG0047513, facing northwest.**

covered in vinyl siding and the northwest and southeast oriented roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A one car garage has been attached to the rear (northwest) elevation that features a gable roof that intersects the hipped roof of the original construction.

Resource ID HIG0047513 has been significantly altered as a result of the garage addition and the use of modern building materials. The resource has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural residential setting, and still evokes a mid-twentieth century rural feeling. Therefore, it has retained integrity in location, setting, and feeling but does not retain its integrity in design, materials, and workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

> **Criterion A –** This resource has no association with significant events or periods in our history's past.
>
> **Criterion B –** This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.
>
> **Criterion C –** This resource is not a significant example of its type or style in the area.
>
> **Criterion D –** This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County.

This resource is not a significant example of its type or style, has no known associations with significant people or events, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of the surrounding area. Additionally, the additions have significantly altered the original form and massing of the building. Based on this assessment, Resource ID HIG0047513 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 5.2.16 Resource ID HIG0047613

Resource ID HIG0047613 is located approximately 450 feet northeast of the project area at 3515 Euverard Road on land parcel number 05-18-000-168.00 (Figures 84 and 85). Resource ID HIG0047613 is a ca. 1950, one-story, garage with no academic style. Another building appears on the *Sardinia, Ohio* (1961) USGS topographic map approximately 65 feet northwest of the garage but it appears that the building has been razed and replaced by a modern house. The garage consists of a symmetrical rectangular plan facing the northeast. Two double sliding doors are featured on the northeast façade. This façade also includes a standard hinged door south of the double sliding doors. Two hinged doors are also located on the northwest and southeast side elevations. The exterior walls are composed of vertical board and the side gable roof is covered in metal standing seam. The roof features exposed rafters under the eaves.

**Figure 84. Resource ID HIG0047613, facing southwest.**

**Figure 85. Resource ID HIG0047613, facing southeast.**

In addition to the modern house, a modern barn is also located southwest of the garage.

Resource ID HIG0047613 retains much of its original design and materials, has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural agricultural setting, and still evokes a mid-twentieth century rural feeling. Therefore, it has retained integrity in location, setting, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

> **Criterion A –** This resource has no association with significant events or periods in our history's past.
>
> **Criterion B –** This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.
>
> **Criterion C –** This resource is not a significant example of its type or style in the area.
>
> **Criterion D –** This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County.

This resource is not a significant example of its type or style, has no known associations with significant people or events, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of the surrounding area. Based on this assessment, Resource ID HIG0047613 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

# 6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon), on behalf of Hecate Energy Highland 4 LLC, has completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the proposed New Market I Solar Farm Project in Highland County, Ohio. The investigations included a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 659 acres that had not been previously surveyed and an architectural survey of the 0.5-mile APE. As a result of the archaeological survey, seven archaeological sites (33HI491–33HI395, 33HI499, and 33HI500) and five Isolated finds (33HI496–33HI498, 33HI501, and 33HI502) were identified. Archaeological sites 33HI491, 33HI492, 33HI493, 33HI494, 33HI495, 33HI499 and 33HI500 are nineteenth and twentieth house sites. Site 33HI492 also contains a small temporally non-diagnostic prehistoric occupation. All of these resources are recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

In terms of evaluating the predictive model, the one site containing a prehistoric component (33HI492) was found in an area having a moderate probability for containing prehistoric sites, while the two prehistoric isolated finds (33HI497 and 33HI501) were found in areas having a low probability. All seven historic sites were found in areas having high probability for containing historic sites; however, the three historic isolates were found in areas having a low probability. Based on this, the model works well for predicting the locations of both prehistoric and historic archaeological sites but is not reliable for predicting the location of isolated finds.

In addition to the archaeological resources, 20 previously recorded and 16 newly recorded aboveground resources are within the 0.5-mile APE (Figures 3 and 4, Table 1). Two resources, the Maple Grove School (HIG0036313) and a ca. 1860s Flat Barn (HIG0037113), are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; however, existing vegetation and distance between resource HIG0036313 and the proposed solar farm (approximately 0.3 mile) will obscure its view and there will be no effect to this historic property (Figures 86 and 87). Resource HIG0037113 is located within the APE of a proposed transmission line. The distribution line will be located underground and therefore will not visually impact Resource HIG0037113 (Figures 88 and 89). The remaining 24 aboveground resources are ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Based on this, it is Terracon's recommendation that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking and that no additional cultural resource investigations are warranted for the project.

**Figure 86. Resource ID HIG0036313, facing southeast.**

**Figure 87. Resource ID HIG0036313 view back to the project area, facing south.**

**Figure 88. Resource ID HIG0037113, facing southeast.**

**Figure 89. Resource ID HIG0037113 view toward the proposed transmission line, facing northeast.**

# 7.0 REFERENCES CITED

Adovasio, James M., J. Donahue, and R. Stuckenrath
1990 The Meadowcroft Rockshelter Radiocarbon Chronology, 1975-1990. *American Antiquity* 55(2):348–354.

Adovasio, James M., J.D. Gunn, J. Donahue, R. Stuckenrath, J.E. Guilday, and K. Lord
1979 Meadowcroft Rockshelter-Retrospective 1977: Part I. *North American Archaeologist* 1:3–44.

1980a Meadowcroft Rockshelter-Retrospective 1977: Part 2. *North American Archaeologist* 1(2):99–137.

Adovasio, James M., J.D. Gunn, J. Donahue, R. Stuckenrath, J.E. Guilday, and K. Volman
1980b Yes Virginia, It Really Is That Old: A Reply to Haynes and Mead. *American Antiquity* 45:588–595.

Ahler, Stanley A.
1989 Mass Analysis of Flaking Debris: Studying the Forest Rather than the Tree. In *Alternative Approaches to Lithic Analysis*, edited by D.O. Henry and George H. Odell, pp. 85–118. Archaeological Papers of the American Anthropological Association No. 1.

Anderson, David G., and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.
2002 An Introduction to Woodland Archaeology in the Southeast. In *The Woodland Southeast,* edited by David G. Anderson, and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., pp. 1-19. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Antilla, P.W., and R.L. Tobin
1978 Fluvial sediment in Ohio. U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2045.

Azizi, Charla, Diane Dallal, Mallory Gordon, Meta Janowitz, Nadia Maczaj, and Marrie-Lorraine Pipes
1996 *Analytical coding system for historic period artifacts*. Louis Berger and Associates. East Orange, New Jersey.

Baby, Raymond S, Martha A. Potter, and Barbara S. Saurborn
1968 Excavation of the Enos Holmes Mound and Robert McMullen Site, Paint Creek Reservoir Area, Highland County, Ohio. Ms. to National Park Service, Washington, D.C. p.30.

Bell, Robert
1958 *Guide to the Identification of Certain American Indian Points.* Special Bulletin No. 1. Oklahoma Anthropological Society.

Bense, Judith
1994 *Archaeology of the Southeastern United States.* Academic Press, San Diego.

Bergman, Christopher A.
2011 Scientific Recovery Investigations at the Kramer Mound (12SP7): Fieldwork, Stratigraphy and Dating. *Indiana Archaeology* 6(1):49–63.

Blank, John E.
1970 *The Ohio Archaic: A Study in Culture History*. Ph.D. Dissertation, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.

Braun, E. Lucy
1950 *Deciduous Forests of Eastern North America*. Free Press, New York.

Brose, David S.
1979 *Hopewell Archaeology: The Chillicothe Conference*. Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio.

1994 Archaeological Investigations at the Paleo Crossing Site, a Paleo-Indian Occupation in Medina County, Ohio. In *The First Discovery of America: Archaeological Evidence of the Early Inhabitants of the Ohio Area*, edited by W. S. Dancey, pp. 61–76. Ohio Archaeological Council, Columbus.

Brown, James and Robert Vierra
1983 What Happened I the Middle Archaic? Introduction to an Ecological Approach to Koster Site Archaeology. In *Archaic Hunter-Gatherers in the American Midwest*, edited by James Phillips and James Brown, pp.165–195. Academic Press, New York.

Brown, Jerry
1982 JerryBrownPottery.com. Website accessed on December 10, 2019.

Broyles, B. J.
1971 *Second Preliminary Report: The St. Albans Site, Kanawha County, West Virginia*. Report of Archaeological Investigations No. 3. West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey, Morgantown.

Buehrig, Jeanette E.
1990 Phase I and II Archaeological Survey for Bridge Replacement Hig-C.R.20-8.39 in Hamer and White Oak Townships, Highland County, Ohio. Great Lakes-Ohio Valley A.R.M.S.

1993 Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Survey for County Bridge Hig C.R. 13-1.40 in Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio. Great Lakes-Ohio Valley A.R.M.S.

Busch, Clarence M.
1896 Report of the Commission to Locate the Site of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania, Volume 2. Digital map. Electronic document, http://www.usgwarchives.net/pa/1pa/1picts/frontierforts/ff24.html. Accessed May 24, 2019.

Caldwell, Joseph
1964 Interaction Spheres in Prehistory. In *Hopwellian Studies*, edited by Joseph R. Caldwell and Robert L. Hall, pp. 133–143. Scientific Papers No. 6. Illinois State Museum, Springfield.

Cantley, Charles, Donna Roper, Mark Brantsner, William Rutter, and Thomas Weir
1986 *Archaeological Investigations at the Solid Waste Disposal Area William H. Zimmer Generating Station, Clermont County, Ohio*. Report prepared for American Electric Power, Columbus, Ohio. Report prepared by Gilbert/Commonwealth Inc, Columbus, Ohio.

Carr, Christopher, and D. Troy Case
2005 Gathering Hopewell: Society, Ritual, and Ritual Interaction. Kluwer Academic/ Plenum Publishers, New York.

Chapman, Carl H.
1975 *The Archaeology of Missouri*. University of Missouri Press, Columbia.

Chapman, Jefferson, and James M. Adovasio
1977 Textile and Basketry Impressions from the Icehouse Bottom Site, Tennessee. *American Antiquity* 42:620–625.

Chapman, Jefferson R., and M.P. Otto
1976 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Sandy Springs Area, Adams County, Ohio. Manuscript on file in Archaeology Department, The Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.

Church, Flora and John P. Nass, Jr.
2002 Central Ohio Valley during the Late Pleistocene Period: Subsistence-Settlement Systems Response to Risk. *In: Northeast Subsistence-Settlement Change A.D. 700–1300.* Ed., Hart, John P., and Christina B. Reith. New York State Museum Bulletin 496.

Cleland, C. E.
1966 The Prehistoric Animal Ecology and Ethnozoology of the Upper Great Lakes Region. Anthropological Papers No. 29. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Coe, Joffre L.
1964 The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 54(5). Philadelphia.

Connolly, Robert P.
1998 Architectural Grammar Rules at the Fort Ancient Hilltop Enclosure. In *Ancient Enclosures of the Eastern Woodlands*, edited by Robert C. Mainfort and Lynne P. Sullivan, pp. 85–113. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Converse, Robert N.
2007 Ohio Flint Types. Columbus, OH: The Archaeological Society of Ohio.

Cross, Mike
1983 *Ohio Archaeologist* 33(2):4.

Dancey, W.S. and P.J. Pacheco
1997 A Community Model of Ohio Hopewell Settlement. In Ohio Hopewell Community Organization, edited by W.S. Dancey and P.J. Pacheco, pp. 3- 40. Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio.

Daniel, I. Randolph Jr.
1992 Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeast: A North Carolina Perspective. In *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Period Research in the Lower Southeast: A South Carolina Perspective.* Edited by David G. Anderson, Kenneth E. Sassaman, and Christopher Judge, pp.68–77. Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, Columbia.

Deiss, Ronald W.
1981 The Development and Application of a Chronology for American Glass. Master's thesis, Illinois State University, Normal, IL.

Dillehay, Tom C.
1989 *Monte Verde: A Late Pleistocene Settlement in Chile.* Smithsonian Press, Washington, D.C.

Downes, Randolph Chandler
1970 *The Evolution of Ohio County Boundaries*, Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historical Society (originally published by Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications, vol. XXXVI, 1927). Electronic document, http://resources.ohiohistory.org/ohj/browse/displaypages.php?display[]=0036&display[]=340&display[]=477. Accessed May 26, 2019.

Dragoo, Don W.
1963 Mounds for the Dead: An Analysis of Adena Culture. Annals of the Carnegie Museum, Volume 37, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

1976 Some Aspects of Eastern North American Prehistory, A Review, 1975. *American Antiquity* 41:3–27.

Dye, D.
1977 Model for Late Archaic Subsistence Systems in the Western Middle Tennessee Valley During the Bluff Creek Phase. *Tennessee Anthropologist* 2(1):63–80.

Dyer, James M.
2006 Revisiting the Deciduous Forests of Eastern North America. *Bioscience 56(4):341–352*.

Ebright, Carol
1986 Final Report, Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Solid Waste Disposal Areas, William H. Zimmer Station, Clermont County, Ohio. Report submitted to American Electric Power Service Corporation. Resource Analysists, Inc., Bloomington Indiana.

Eccles, William John
2006 War of the Austrian Succession, *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. Electronic document, https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/war-of-the-austrian-succession. Accessed May 24, 2019.

Eren, Metin I., Brian G. Redmond, and Mark A. Kollecker
2004 The Paleo-Crossing (33ME274) Fluted Point Assemblage. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 21:38–39

Erlandson, Jon M., Michael H. Graham, Bruce J. Bourque, Debra Corbett, James A. Estes, and Robert S. Steneck
2007 The Kelp Highway Hypothesis: Marine Ecology, the Coastal Migration Theory, and the Peopling of the Americas *Journal of Island & Coastal Archaeology* 2(2):161–174.

Fladmark, Knut R.
1979 Routes: Alternate Migration Corridors for Early Man in North America. American Antiquity 44(1):55–69.

Ford, R. I.
1974 Northeastern Archaeology: Past and Future Directions. *American Antiquity* 3:385–413.

1979 Gathering and Gardening: Trends and Consequences of Hopewell Subsistence Strategies. In Hopewell Archaeology, edited by D. S. Brose and N. Greber, pp. 234–238. The Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio.

Forstall, Richard L.
1996 *Population of States and Counties of the United States, 1790 to 1990 from the Twenty-one Decennial Censuses*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Fowler, Melvin
1959 *Modoc Rock Shelter*. Report of Investigations No. 8 Illinois State Museum, Springfield.

Fletcher, Robert V.; Terry L. Cameron; Bradley T. Lepper; Dee Anne Wymer; William Pickard
1996 Serpent Mound: A Fort Ancient Icon?. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 21(1).

Genheimer, Robert A
1980 *An Automated Data Approach to Archaic Settlement Analysis in Southwestern Ohio*. Manuscript submitted to the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Columbus.

1984 An Archaeological Assessment of the New Market Road Bridge Replacement Site in Highland County, Ohio. Miami Purchase Association.

Gibson, Erica
2011 *Ceramic Makers' Marks.* Routledge, New York.

Glassow, Michael A.
1977 Issues in Evaluating the Significance of Archaeological Resources. *American Antiquity* 41(3):413– 420.

Gray & Pape
2010 Ohio Modern: Preserving Our Recent Past Statewide Historic Context, prepared for the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society. Electronic document, (https://www.ohiohistory.org/OHC/media/OHC-Media/Documents/rp-17-1.pdf, accessed May 2019).

Graybill, Jeffrey
1988 Late Prehistoric Study Unit. Rough Draft. Manuscript on file at West Virginia Division of Culture and History, Historic Preservation Unit. Charleston, West Virginia.

Green, William, Heather Jones, and Bruce Harvey
2009 *Phase II Testing of Five Archaeological Sites and the Results of a Drawdown Survey conducted for the Claytor Hydroelectric Project, Pulaski County, Virginia, FERC Project 739*. Report prepared for Appalachian Power Company, Roanoke, Virginia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

Greenman, Emerson F.
1932 Excavation of the Coon Mound and an Analysis of the Adena Culture. *Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 41, pp. 366–523. Columbus.

Goodyear, Albert C.
2005 Evidence of Pre-Clovis Sites *in* the eastern United States. *In Paleoamerican Origins: Beyond Clovis,* edited by Robson Bonnichsen, Bradley Lepper, Dennis Stanford, and Michael Waters. Center for the Study of the First Americans, Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University.

Goodyear, Albert C. and Douglas Sain
2018 The Pre-Clovis Occupation of the Topper Site, Allendale County, South Carolina. In *Early Human Life on the Southeastern Coastal Plain*, edited by A.C. Goodyear and C.R. Moore, pp. 8–31. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Gremillion, Kristen, J.
1996 The Paleoethnobotanical Record for the Mid-Holocene Southeast. In *Archaeology of the Mid-Holocene Southeast,* edited by Kenneth Sassaman and David Anderson, pp. 99–114, University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Griffin, James
1952 Culture Periods in Eastern United States Archaeology. In Archaeology of Eastern United States, edited by J. B. Griffin, pp. 352–364. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

1977 The Midlands and Northeastern United States. In *Ancient Native Americans*, edited by Jesse D. Jennings, pp. 221–280. W.H. Freeman and Company, San Francisco.

Hardesty, H.H.
1882 *Historical Hand Atlas, Chicago, 1882*; Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C. Online document, Library of Congress. Electronic document, https://lccn.loc.gov/map56000501, accessed May 2, 2019.

Henderson, A. Gwynn, Cynthia E. Jobe, and Christopher A. Turnbow
1986 *Indian Occupation and Use in Northern and Eastern Kentucky During the Contact Period.* Report on file, Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

Henderson, A. Gwynn
1998 Middle Fort Ancient Villages and Organizational Complexity in Central Kentucky. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky.

Hermann, Edward W.
2014 A new multistage construction chronology for the Great Serpent Mound, USA *Journal of Archaeological Science* 50:117–125.

Highland Weekly News
1866 Clay Township: Hollowtown, February 1866," *Highland Weekly News*, Hillsboro, OH (February 15, 1866). Electronic document via newspapers.com database. Accessed May 27, 2019.

1869 Home Correspondence from Clay Township, *Highland Weekly News*, Hillsboro, OH (May 27, 1869). Electronic document, via newspapers.com database. Accessed May 26, 2019.

Hollenbach, Kandice D.
2007 Gather in the Late Paleoindian: Archaeobotanical Remains from Dust Cave, Alabama. In *Foragers of the Terminal Pleistocene.* Edited by Renee B. Walker and Boyce N. Driskell, pp. 132–147. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press.

Hume, Ivor Noel
1970 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

1980 *If These Pots Could Talk*. Chipstone Foundation, London, England.

Hurt, R. Douglas
1988 Ohio Agriculture Since World War II. *Ohio History Journal*, Volume 97/Winter-Spring 1988. Electronic document, https://resources.ohiohistory.org/ohj/browse/displaypages.php?display[]=0097&display[]=50&display[]=71, accessed May 2019).

Janzen, Donald
1977 An Examination of Late Archaic Development in the Falls of the Ohio River Area. In *For the Director: Research Essays in Honor of James B. Griffin,* edited by Charles E. Cleland, pp. 122–143. Anthropological Papers No. 61. Museum of Anthropology, University Michigan, of Ann Arbor.

Jeffries, Richard W. and Brian Butler
1982 *The Carrier Mills Archaeological Project: Human Adaptation in the Saline Valley, Illinois.* Research Paper 33. Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Jennings, J. D.
1968 Prehistory of North America. 2nd ed. McGraw-Hill, New York.

Johnson, Robert Underwood and Clarence Clough Buel
1887 Morgan's Ohio Raid, *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War: Volume 3*. New York: The Century Company.

Justice, Noel D.
1987 *Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the Midcontinental and Eastern United States*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington.

Karklins, Karlis
2000 *Studies in Material Cultural Researc*h. Society for Historical Archaeology, Tucson, Arizona.

Keener, Craig S.
2006 *Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey of a Proposed 12.1 ha (30 ac.) Mowrystown Sewer Project, in White Oak Township, Highland County, Ohio*.

Keener, Craig S., Kevin Nye and Jarrod Burks
Phase II Archaeological Assessment of Site 33 HI 306 for the Mowrystown Sewer Project in White Oak Township, Highland County, Ohio.

Ketchum, William C. Jr.
1975 *A Treasury of American Bottles*. Bobbs-Merrill, New York.

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough
1902 *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County*, *Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association.

Kvamme, Kenneth L.
1988 Development and Testing of Quantitative Models. In *Quantifying the Present and Predicting the Past: Theory, Method, and Application of Archaeological Predictive Modeling*, pp. 325-428, edited by W.J. Judge and L. Sebastian. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Denver, Colorado.

Lepper, Bradley
1986 Early Paleo-Indian land use patterns in the central Muskingum River Basin, Coshocton County, Ohio. Electronic Thesis or Dissertation. Ohio State University.

Lepper, Bradley T., Tod A. Frolking, and William H. Pickard
2019 Debating the Age of Serpent Mound: A Reply to Romain and Herrmann's Rejoinder to Lepper Concerning Serpent Mound. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 44 (1): 42–56.

Lewis, Thomas and Madeline Lewis
1961 *Eva: An Archaic Site.* University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

Library of Congress
1753 *A trader's map of the Ohio country before 1753 by John Patten*. Electronic document, https://www.loc.gov/item/gm71002324/. Accessed May 24, 2019.

1805 *Map of the State of Ohio by Rufus Putnam, Thomas Wightman, and Thaddeus Mason Harris*. Electronic document, http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4080.ct001520. Accessed May 26, 2019.

Lillis-Warwick, Jaclyn, Charles Moffat, Kelly Hagenmaier, and Michael Kagelmacher
2010 *Phase I Archaeological Investigations of the Future Zimmer Landfill Activities Project Area, Washington Township, Clermont County, Ohio.* Report prepared for BBC&M Engineering. Report prepared by Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, INC.

Lowery, Darrin L., Michael A O'Neal, John S. Wah, Daniel P. Wagner, and Dennis J. Stanford
2010 Late Pleistocene Upland Stratigraphy of the Western Delmarva Peninsula, USA. *Quaternary Science Review* Vol. 29, No. 11–12, pp. 1472–1480.

Madden, Michael J, and Joel C. Hardison
2015 *An Easy Identification Guide and Typology for Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Century Bottles*. Archaeological Society of Virginia, Special Publication Number 42, 4th Edition.

Martin, Alva W.
1955 *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955.* Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society.

McAvoy, Joseph M., and Lynn McAvoy
1997 *Archaeological investigations of Site 44SX202, Cactus Hill, Sussex County, Virginia.* Research Report Series No.8. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

McKern, W. C. 1939 The Midwestern Taxonomic Method as an Aid to Archaeological Culture Study. *American Antiquity* 4(4):301–313.

Measell, James
1994 *New Martinsville Glass, 1900–1944*. 1st ed. Antique Publications, Marietta, Georgia.

Meikle, Jeffrey L.
1997 American Plastic: A Cultural History. Diane Publishing Company.

Meltzer, David J., Donald K. Grayson, Gerardo Ardila, Alex W. Barker, Dena F. Dincauze, C. Vance Haynes, Francisco Mena, Lautaro Nunez, and Dennis Stanford

1997 On the Pleistocene Antiquity of Monte Verde, Southern Chile. *American Antiquity* 62(4):659–663.

Miller, George L.
1991 The Classification and Economic Scaling of 19th Century Ceramics. In *Approaches to Material Culture Research for Historical Archaeologists*, G.L. Miller, O.R. Jones, L.A. Ross, and T. Majewski, compilers, pp. 37–58. Society for Historical Archaeology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Mills, W.C.
1914 *An Archaeological Atlas of Ohio*. Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus.

1917 Exploration of the Tremper Mound. *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly 25:262–398.*

1902 *Excavation of the Adena Mound*. Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, Vol. 10, pp. 452-479. Columbus.

Mink, Philip B., A Gwynn Henderson, and David Pollack
2005 Quantifying the Adena Landscape: A Case Study in Utilizing Kentucky's Statewide Archaeological Database. Paper presented at the 22nd Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeological Conference, Lexington, Kentucky, February 2005.

Moore, Christopher
2014 Survey of Fort Ancient Sites in Southeast Indiana. *Indiana Archaeology* 9(1):184–208.

Munsey, Cecil
1970 *The Illustrated Guide to Collecting Bottles*. Hawthorne Books, New York.

Munson, P. J.
1988 Late Woodland Settlement and Subsistence in Temporal Perspective. In Interpretations of Culture Change in the Eastern Woodlands During the Late Woodland Period, edited by R. Yerkes, pp. 7–16. *Occasional Papers in Anthropology No. 3*. Department of Anthropology, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Murphy, James L.
1968 The Hobson Site: A Fort Ancient Component Near Middleport, Meigs County, Ohio. Kirtlandia. Cleveland, Ohio: Cleveland Museum of Natural History (4):1–14.

Noel Hume, Ivor.
1970 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Ohio History Central (OHC)

2005a Rene R. de La Salle, Historical essay. Electronic document, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Rene_R._de_La_Salle. Accessed May 23, 2019.

2005b Ohio Company, Historical essay. Electronic document, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Ohio_Company. Accessed May 24, 2019.

2005c Celeron de Bienville's Expedition, Historical essay. Electronic document, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Celeron_de_Bienville%27s_Expedition, Accessed May 24, 2019.

2005d Treaty of Paris, Historical essay. Electronic document, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Treaty_of_Paris_(1763). Accessed May 25, 2019.

2005e "American Revolution, Historical essay. Electronic document, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/American_Revolution. Accessed May 25, 2019.

2005f Ohio Company of Associates, Historical Essay. Electronic document, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Ohio_Company_of_Associates. Accessed May 25, 2019.

2005g Northwest Ordinance, Historical essay. Electronic document, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Northwest_Ordinance. Accessed May 25, 2019.

2005h Agriculture and Farming in Ohio, Historical essay. Electronic document, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Agriculture_and_Farming_in_Ohio. Accessed May 26, 2019.

2005i The Tariff of 1816, Historical essay. Electronic document, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Tariff_of_1816. Accessed May 27, 2019.

2005j Railroads, Historical essay. Electronic document, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Railroads. Accessed May 26, 2019.

2005k Iron Production, Historical essay. Electronic document, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Iron_Production. Accessed May 26, 2019.

2005l Urbanization, Historical essay. Electronic document, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Urbanization. Accessed May 26, 2019.

2005m The Great Depression, Historical essay. Electronic document, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Great_Depression. Accessed May 26, 2019.

2005n The New Deal, Historical essay. Electronic document, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/New_Deal. Accessed May 26, 2019.

2005o World War II, Historical essay. Electronic document, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/World_War_II. Accessed May 27, 2019.

1876 *Lake's Atlas of Highland County*. Electronic document, https://www.ohiohistory.org/preserve/state-historic-preservation-office/mapping/historicatlas. Accessed May 2, 2019.

Norfolk and Western Railway Company
1916 Industrial and Shippers Guide, Roanoke, Virginia: Norfolk and Western Railway Company Agricultural and Industrial Department.

Nye, Kevin A. and Craig S. Keener
2013 Phase I Cultural Resource Management Survey of a Proposed Cell Tower (OH2418/ Mowrystown) in White Oak Township, Highland County, Ohio.

Owen, Lorrie K.
1999 *Dictionary of Ohio Historic Places. Vol. 1*. Somerset. pp. 674–675.

Patton, Paul and Sabrina Curran
2016 Archaic Period Domesticated Plants in the Mid-Ohio Valley: Archaeobotanical Remains from the County Home Site (33at40), Southeastern Ohio" in the *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 41 (2): 127–158.

Peregrine, Peter N.
1996 Archaeology of the Mississippian Culture: A Research Guide. New York: Routledge. p. 236.

Perkins, Elizabeth and John Dabney Shane
1998 *Border Life: Experience and Memory in the Revolutionary Ohio Valley*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press.

Pollack, David
2008 Mississippi Period. In *The Archaeology of Kentucky: An Update*, edited by David Pollack, pp. 605–738. State Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan Report No. 3. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

Pollack, David, and A. Gwynn Henderson
1992 Toward a Model of Fort Ancient Society. In Fort Ancient Cultural Dynamics in the Middle Ohio Valley, edited by A. G. Henderson, pp. 281–294. Monographs in World Archaeology No.8. Prehistory Press, Madison, Wisconsin.

2000 Insights into Fort Ancient Culture Change: A View from South of the Ohio River In *Cultures Before Contact: The Late Prehistory of Ohio and Surrounding Regions*, edited by R. A. Genheimer, pp. 194–227. Ohio Archaeological Council, Columbus.

Pollack, David, and Charles D. Hockensmith
1992 Carpenter Farm: A Middle Fort Ancient Community in Franklin County, Kentucky. In Current Archaeological Research in Kentucky, Volume Two, edited by D. Pollack and A. G. Henderson, pp. 151–185. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

Potter, Martha
1968 *Ohio's Prehistoric Peoples.* Ohio Historical Society, Columbus.

The Press-Gazette
1966 "Plan Series of Meetings: Historical Group to Meet at Mowrystown, *The Press Gazette:* Hillsboro, OH (September 16, 1966). Electronic document via newspapers.com database. Accessed May 26, 2019.

Prufer, Olaf
1964 The Hopewell Complex of Ohio. In *Hopewellian Studies*, edited by Joseph Caldwell and Robert Hall, pp. 37–83. Illinois State Museum Scientific Papers, Volume 12. Springfield, Illinois.

Prufer, Olaf, and Raymond Baby
1963 The McGraw Site: A Study in Hopewellian Dynamics. *Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Scientific Publications* 4(1):1-42.

Prufer, Olaf H., Douglas H. McKenzie, Oriol Pi-Sunyer, Hugh C. Cutler, Richard A. Yarnell, Paul W. Parmalee, and David H. Stansberry
1965 The McGraw Site: A Study in Hopewellian Dynamics. Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Scientific Publications 4(1). Cleveland, Ohio.

Purtill, Matthew P.
2008 Down by the River: Late Archaic through Terminal Archaic dynamics at the Davisson Farm Site (33LE619), Lawrence County, Ohio. *Transitions: Archaic and Early Woodland Research in the Ohio Country*, pp. 41–78.

2009 The Ohio Archaic: A Review. In: *Archaic Societies of the Midcontinent*, edited by Thomas Emerson, Dale McElrath, and Andrew Fortier, pp. 565–606. State University of New York Press, Albany, New York.

Railey, Jimmy A.
1992 Chipped Stone Artifacts In *Fort Ancient Cultural Dynamics in the Middle Ohio Valle*y, edited by A. G. Henderson, pp. 137–169. Prehistory Press, Madison, Wisconsin.

Riggs, Rodney E.
1986 New Stratigraphic Sequences from the Lower Miami Valley. The West Virginia Archeologist 38(2):1–21.

1998 *Ceramics, Chronology, and Cultural Change in the Lower Little Miami River Valley, Southwestern Ohio, Circa 100 B.C. to Circa A.D. 1650*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Riordan, Robert V.
1998 Boundaries, Resistance, and Control: Enclosing the Hilltops in Middle Woodland Ohio. In *Ancient Enclosures of the Eastern Woodlands*, edited by R.C. Mainfort and L.P. Sullivan, pp. 68–84. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Ritchie, William A.
1961 A Typology and Nomenclature for New York Projectile Points. *New York State Museum and Science Service Bulletin 384*. Albany, New York.

Romain, William F., Edward W. Herrmann, G. William Monaghan and Jarrod Burks
2017 Radiocarbon Dates Reveal Serpent Mound Is More than Two Thousand Years Old, *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*, 42:3, 201–222.

Rossen, Jack
1992 Botanical Remains. In *Fort Ancient Cultural Dynamics in the Middle Ohio Valley*, edited by A. G. Henderson, pp. 189–208. Prehistory Press, Madison, Wisconsin.

Sain, Douglas A., Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Mills Dorn, Arianna Urban, Ashley Gramlich, and Bruce Harvey
2020 Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio. Terracon, Columbia, South Carolina.

Schlarb, Eric, David Pollack, and Jack Rossen
2007 A Middle Woodland Off-Mound Mortuary Activity Area in Montgomery County, Kentucky. Paper presented at the 25th Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeological Conference, Slade, Kentucky.

Scott, Daniel
1890 *A History of the Early Settlement of Highland County, Ohio*. Hillsboro, OH: The Hillsborough Gazette. Electronic document, https://archive.org/details/oh-highland-1890-scott/page/n11. Accessed May 2, 2019.

Seeman, Mark F.
1986 Adena "Houses" and Their Implications for Early Woodland Settlement Models in the Ohio Valley. In Early Woodland Archeology, edited by Kenneth B. Farnsworth and Thomas E. Emerson, pp. 564–580. Center for American Archeology, Kampsville, Illinois.

1992 Woodland Traditions in the Midcontinent: A Comparison of Three Regional Sequences. In Long-term Subsistence Change in Prehistoric North America. D. Croes, R. Hawkins, and B. Isaac, eds., pp. 3–46. Ohio Archaeological Council, Columbus.

Seeman, Mark F. and Olaf H. Prufer
1982 An Updated Distribution of Ohio Fluted Points. *Mid-continental Journal of Archaeology* 17:155–169.

Seeman, Mark F., and W. S. Dancey
2000 The Late Woodland period in southern Ohio: Basic Issues and Prospects. In *Late Woodland Societies: Traditions and Transformations Across the Midcontinent*, T. Emerson, D. McElrath, and A. Fortier, eds. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.

Shane, Linda C. K., Gordon G. Snyder, and Katharine H. Anderson
2001 Holocene Vegetation and Climate Changes in the Ohio Region. In *Archaic Transitions in Ohio and Kentucky Prehistory*, edited by Olaf H. Prufer, Sara E. Pedde, and Richard S. Meindl, pp. 11–58. The Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio.

Sharp, William E.
1996 Fort Ancient Farmers. In *Kentucky Archaeology*, edited by R. B. Lewis, pp. 161–182. The University Press of Kentucky, Lexington.

Squier, Ephraim G., and Edwin H. Davis.
1848 *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge Vol. 1. Washington, D.C.; Smithsonian Institution.

Styles, Bonnie, Melvin Fowler, Steven Ahler, Francis King, and Thomas Styles
1981 *Modoc Rock Shelter Archaeological Project, Randolph County, Illinois, 1980–1981.* Completion Report to the Department of the Interior, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service and the Illinois Department of Conservation. Illinois State Museum, Springfield and University of Wisconsin, Milwaukie.

Stanford University
1866 United States General Land Office, State of Ohio, David Rumsey Historical Map Collection. Stanford, CA: Stanford University. Electronic document, , https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~4203~420033:State-of-Ohio--Department-of-Interi. Accessed May 2, 2019.

South, Stanley
1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Tankersley, Kenneth B.
1989 *Late Pleistocene Lithic Exploitation and Human Settlement in the Midwestern United States*. Ph.D. Dissertation, Indiana University, Bloomington.

Tankersley, Kenneth B., and Angela L. Haines
2010 Was Newtown a Fort Ancient Progenitor? *North American Archaeologist* 31(2):201–220.

Theler, James L. and Timothy S. Dalbey.
1974 Chert Utilization at the Ferris Site, 33 Ct 31, An Early Archaic Camp in Southwest Ohio. Paper presented at the Ohio Valley Archaeological Conferences, Tullahoma, Tennessee, August 30- September 1, 1974.

Theler, James L. and Susan M. Harris
1988 Faunal Remains from the Turpin Site (33Hal9), Hamilton County, Ohio. *The West Virginia Archaeologist* 40(2):1–23.

Thompson, James Henry
1878 *The History of the County of Highland, in the State of Ohio, From its First Creation and Organization, to July 4th, 1876*. Hillsboro, OH: Hillsboro Gazette. University of South Florida.

1906 Northwest Frontier, 1789–1800, Digital map collection: Map #02394. Electronic document, http://etc.usf.edu/maps. Accessed May 23, 2019.

Turnbow, Christopher A., and William E. Sharp
1988 *Muir: An Early Fort Ancient Site in the Inner Bluegrass*. Archaeological Report No. 165. Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Vickery, Kent
1980 *An Approach to Inferring Archaeological Site Variability*. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, Bloomington.

Waldron, John and Elliot M. Abrams
1999 Adena Burial Mounds and Inter-Hamlet Visibility: A GIS Approach. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 24:97–111.

Walker, Renee
2007 Hunting in the late Paleoindian period: faunal remains from Dust Cave, Alabama. In *Foragers of the Terminal Pleistocene.* Edited by Renee B. Walker and Boyce N. Driskell, pp. 99–115. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press.

Walker, Renee, Kandice Detwiler, Scott Meeks and Boyce Driskell
2001 Berries, Bones, and Blades: Reconstructing Late Paleoindian Subsistence Economy at Dust Cave, Alabama. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 26(2): 169–197.

Watson, Patty J.
1985 The Impact of Early Horticulture in the Upland Drainages of the Midwest and Midsouth. In *Prehistoric Food Production in North America*, edited by Richard I. Ford, pp. 99–148. Anthropological Papers No. 75, University of Michigan, Museum of Anthropology, Ann Arbor.

Webb, William and Raymond Baby
1973 *The Adena People, No. 2.* Ohio Historical Society, Columbus.

Webb, William S. and Charles E. Snow
1945 *The Adena People*. Reports in Anthropology and Archaeology, Volume VI. University of Kentucky, Lexington.

West, Alan and Albert C. Goodyear
2008 The Clovis Comet: Part I: Evidence for a Cosmic Collision 12,900 Years Ago. *Mammoth Trumpet* 23 (1): 1–4.

Wilkins, Gary R., Paul A. Delcourt, Hazel R. Delcourt, Frederick W. Harrison, and Manson R. Turner
1991 Paleoecology of Central Kentucky since the Last Glacial Maximum. *Quaternary Research*, 36:224–239.

Wills, Charles
1996 *A Historical Album of Ohio*, Lerner Publishing Group, Brookfield, Connecticut.

Winters, Howard D.
1964 The Paleoindian Period and the Archaic Period. In *Illinois Archaeology*, edited by Elaine Bluhm. Bulletin No.1. Illinois Archeological Society, Urbana.

Wisconsin Historical Society
n.d. Expedition of Marquette and Joliet, 1673: French Exploration of the North American Interior, Historical Essay. Electronic document, https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS520. Accessed May 23, 2019.

1896 Map of New France, 1610-1791 to illustrate the Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents, *American Journeys, Eyewitness Accounts of Early American Exploration and Settlement: A Digital Library and Learning Center*. Digital map collection. Electronic document, http://www.americanjourneys.org/. Accessed May 15, 2019.

1917 Journey of Dollier & Galinée, 1669–1670, Early Narratives of the Northwest, 1634-1699. Louise P. Kellogg, editor (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons) as reproduced online, *American Journeys, Eyewitness Accounts of Early American Exploration and Settlement: A Digital Library and Learning Center*. Digital documents collection. Electronic document, http://www.americanjourneys.org/. Accessed May 24, 2019.

Wyckoff, Don G.
1984 The Foragers: Eastern Oklahoma. In *Prehistory of Oklahoma,* edited by Robert E. Bell, pp. 119–160. Academic Press, New York.

Wyckoff, Don, James Theler, and Brian Carter
2003 *The Burnham Site in Northwestern Oklahoma: Glimpses Beyond Clovis?* Oklahoma Anthropological Society Memoir 9. Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, Norman.

Yarnell, R. A.
1974 Plant Food and Cultivation of the Salts Caves. In *Archaeology of the Mammoth Cave Area*, edited by P. J. Watson, pp. 113–122. Academic Press, New York.

Yerkes, Richard W.
1988 The Woodland and Mississippian Traditions in the Prehistory of Midwestern North America. *Journal of World Prehistory* 2(3):307–358.

2002 Hopewell Tribes: A Study of Middle Woodland Social Organization in the Ohio Valley. In *The Archaeology of Tribal Societies*, edited by William A. Parkinson, pp. 227–245. International Monographs in Prehistory, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

# APPENDIX A – ARTIFACT CATALOG

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Provenience | Depth (cmbs) | Count | Weight (g) | Class | Category | Subcategory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI491 | 1.01 | N500, E530 | Surface | 1 | 15.8 | H. Ceramic | Coarse Earthenware | |
| 33HI491 | 2.01 | N500, E540 | Surface | 1 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 3.01 | N510, E500 | Surface | 1 | 2.1 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 3.02 | N510, E500 | Surface | 1 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 4.01 | N510, E510 | Surface | 2 | 5.9 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 4.02 | N510, E510 | Surface | 1 | 9.8 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | American Blue and Gray |
| 33HI491 | 4.03 | N510, E510 | Surface | 1 | 20.2 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | American Brown |
| 33HI491 | 4.04 | N510, E510 | Surface | 4 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 5.01 | N510, E520 | Surface | 1 | 0.5 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 5.02 | N510, E520 | Surface | 3 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 6.01 | N510, E530 | Surface | 1 | 1.9 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 6.02 | N510, E530 | Surface | 1 | 0.8 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI491 | 6.03 | N510, E530 | Surface | 1 | 22.7 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI491 | 6.04 | N510, E530 | Surface | 2 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 7.01 | N510, E540 | Surface | 1 | 5.0 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Unidentified |
| 33HI491 | 7.02 | N510, E540 | Surface | 3 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 8.01 | N520, E500 | Surface | 7 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 9.01 | N520, E510 | Surface | 4 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 10.01 | N520, E520 | Surface | 1 | 1.2 | H. Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 33HI491 | 10.02 | N520, E520 | Surface | 2 | 2.2 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 10.03 | N520, E520 | Surface | 1 | 0.1 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | American Blue and Gray |
| 33HI491 | 10.04 | N520, E520 | Surface | 11 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 11.01 | N520, E530 | Surface | 1 | 1.2 | H. Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 33HI491 | 11.02 | N520, E530 | Surface | 1 | 0.7 | H. Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 33HI491 | 11.03 | N520, E530 | Surface | 3 | 6.3 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 11.04 | N520, E530 | Surface | 3 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 12.01 | N520, E540 | Surface | 1 | 15.4 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | American Brown |
| 33HI491 | 12.02 | N520, E540 | Surface | 1 | 13.0 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI491 | 12.03 | N520, E540 | Surface | 1 | 9.3 | Architectural | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI491 | 12.04 | N520, E540 | Surface | 3 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 13.01 | N530, E500 | Surface | 3 | 0.6 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 13.02 | N530, E500 | Surface | 2 | 1.3 | Architectural | Flat Glass | Window Glass |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Description/Type | Pattern Group | Material | Portion | Size Grade | Cortex | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI491 | 1.01 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | |
| 33HI491 | 2.01 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 3.01 | | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 3.02 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 4.01 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 4.02 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1880-1950 |
| 33HI491 | 4.03 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1890-1900 |
| 33HI491 | 4.04 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 5.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 5.02 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 6.01 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 6.02 | Clear | Kitchen | | Body | | | |
| 33HI491 | 6.03 | Dark Olive | Kitchen | | Body | | | |
| 33HI491 | 6.04 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 7.01 | Brown/Gray slip | Kitchen | | Body | | | |
| 33HI491 | 7.02 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 8.01 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 9.01 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 10.01 | Embossed | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1756-1860 |
| 33HI491 | 10.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 10.03 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1880-1950 |
| 33HI491 | 10.04 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 11.01 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1790+ |
| 33HI491 | 11.02 | Hand painted | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1790+ |
| 33HI491 | 11.03 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 11.04 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 12.01 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1890-1900 |
| 33HI491 | 12.02 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI491 | 12.03 | Clear | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 12.04 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 13.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 13.02 | Clear | Architectural | | | | | |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Notes/Reference |
|---|---|---|
| 33HI491 | 1.01 | |
| 33HI491 | 2.01 | |
| 33HI491 | 3.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 3.02 | |
| 33HI491 | 4.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 4.02 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 4.03 | Brown 1982:10 |
| 33HI491 | 4.04 | |
| 33HI491 | 5.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 5.02 | |
| 33HI491 | 6.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 6.02 | |
| 33HI491 | 6.03 | |
| 33HI491 | 6.04 | |
| 33HI491 | 7.01 | |
| 33HI491 | 7.02 | |
| 33HI491 | 8.01 | |
| 33HI491 | 9.01 | |
| 33HI491 | 10.01 | Floral motif. Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 10.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 10.03 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 10.04 | |
| 33HI491 | 11.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 11.02 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 11.03 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 11.04 | |
| 33HI491 | 12.01 | Brown 1982:10 |
| 33HI491 | 12.02 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 12.03 | |
| 33HI491 | 12.04 | |
| 33HI491 | 13.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 13.02 | |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Provenience | Depth (cmbs) | Count | Weight (g) | Class | Category | Subcategory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI491 | 13.03 | N530, E500 | Surface | 8 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 14.01 | N530, E510 | Surface | 1 | 2.4 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 14.02 | N530, E510 | Surface | 2 | 2.3 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 14.03 | N530, E510 | Surface | 7 | 5.8 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 14.04 | N530, E510 | Surface | 1 | 2.2 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Pearlware |
| 33HI491 | 14.05 | N530, E510 | Surface | 8 | 25.7 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI491 | 14.06 | N530, E510 | Surface | 1 | 13.5 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI491 | 14.07 | N530, E510 | Surface | 1 | 0.5 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI491 | 14.08 | N530, E510 | Surface | 1 | 1.0 | Architectural | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI491 | 14.09 | N530, E510 | Surface | 1 | 0.5 | Architectural | Mortar | |
| 33HI491 | 14.10 | N530, E510 | Surface | 13 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 15.01 | N530, E520 | Surface | 1 | 6.3 | H. Ceramic | Domestic/Activity | Pipe |
| 33HI491 | 15.02 | N530, E520 | Surface | 2 | 12.9 | H. Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 33HI491 | 15.03 | N530, E520 | Surface | 8 | 8.9 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 15.04 | N530, E520 | Surface | 1 | 1.7 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Pearlware |
| 33HI491 | 15.05 | N530, E520 | Surface | 2 | 15.7 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI491 | 15.06 | N530, E520 | Surface | 2 | 7.0 | Glass | Tableware | |
| 33HI491 | 15.07 | N530, E520 | Surface | 6 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 16.01 | N530, E530 | Surface | 2 | 7.1 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Alkaline-glazed |
| 33HI491 | 16.02 | N530, E530 | Surface | 1 | 36.5 | Metal | Unidentified | |
| 33HI491 | 17.01 | N530, E540 | Surface | 1 | 7.5 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI491 | 17.02 | N530, E540 | Surface | 4 | 7.9 | Metal | Sheet | Unidentified |
| 33HI491 | 17.03 | N530, E540 | Surface | 13 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 18.01 | N530, E550 | Surface | 1 | 1.4 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 18.02 | N530, E550 | Surface | 11 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 19.01 | N540, E500 | Surface | 2 | 10.1 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI491 | 19.02 | N540, E500 | Surface | 6 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 20.01 | N540, E510 | Surface | 1 | 1.8 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 20.02 | N540, E510 | Surface | 1 | 0.4 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 20.03 | N540, E510 | Surface | 1 | 0.8 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 20.04 | N540, E510 | Surface | 4 | 72.4 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI491 | 20.05 | N540, E510 | Surface | 1 | 1.0 | Glass | Container | |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Description/Type | Pattern Group | Material | Portion | Size Grade | Cortex | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI491 | 13.03 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 14.01 | Transfer-printed | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 14.02 | Hand painted | Kitchen | | Base, Body | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 14.03 | | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 14.04 | | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1780-1830 |
| 33HI491 | 14.05 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI491 | 14.06 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | Neck | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI491 | 14.07 | Milk | Kitchen | | | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI491 | 14.08 | Clear | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 14.09 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 14.10 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 15.01 | Socket-shank | Tobacco | | Socket/Bowl | | | 1820-1900 |
| 33HI491 | 15.02 | | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | 1790+ |
| 33HI491 | 15.03 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 15.04 | Embossed | Kitchen | | | | | 1800-1820 |
| 33HI491 | 15.05 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI491 | 15.06 | Aqua | Kitchen | | Body | | | |
| 33HI491 | 15.07 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 16.01 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | |
| 33HI491 | 16.02 | | | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 17.01 | | Kitchen | | Base | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI491 | 17.02 | | | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 17.03 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 18.01 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 18.02 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 19.01 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI491 | 19.02 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 20.01 | Transfer-printed | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1820-1915 |
| 33HI491 | 20.02 | Sponged | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 20.03 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 20.04 | | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI491 | 20.05 | Aqua | Kitchen | | Base | | | |

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Notes/Reference |
|---|---|---|
| 33HI491 | 13.03 | |
| 33HI491 | 14.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 14.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 14.03 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 14.04 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 14.05 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 14.06 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI491 | 14.07 | |
| 33HI491 | 14.08 | |
| 33HI491 | 14.09 | |
| 33HI491 | 14.10 | |
| 33HI491 | 15.01 | Noel-Hume 1970: Fig 97 No. 30 |
| 33HI491 | 15.02 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 15.03 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 15.04 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 15.05 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 15.06 | |
| 33HI491 | 15.07 | |
| 33HI491 | 16.01 | |
| 33HI491 | 16.02 | |
| 33HI491 | 17.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 17.02 | |
| 33HI491 | 17.03 | |
| 33HI491 | 18.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 18.02 | |
| 33HI491 | 19.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 19.02 | |
| 33HI491 | 20.01 | Horse, "SOIT QUI MAL"; Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 20.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 20.03 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 20.04 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 20.05 | |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Provenience | Depth (cmbs) | Count | Weight (g) | Class | Category | Subcategory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI491 | 20.06 | N540, E510 | Surface | 8 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 21.01 | N540, E520 | Surface | 1 | 1.1 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 21.02 | N540, E520 | Surface | 3 | 4.3 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 21.03 | N540, E520 | Surface | 2 | 32.8 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI491 | 21.04 | N540, E520 | Surface | 3 | 1.2 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI491 | 21.05 | N540, E520 | Surface | 14 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 22.01 | N540, E530 | Surface | 1 | 0.8 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 22.02 | N540, E530 | Surface | 1 | 12.7 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI491 | 22.03 | N540, E530 | Surface | 1 | 2.0 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI491 | 22.04 | N540, E530 | Surface | 3 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 23.01 | N540, E540 | Surface | 2 | 1.1 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 23.02 | N540, E540 | Surface | 1 | 1.5 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI491 | 23.03 | N540, E540 | Surface | 3 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 24.01 | N540, E550 | Surface | 3 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 25.01 | N550, E500 | Surface | 1 | 0.5 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 25.02 | N550, E500 | Surface | 1 | 4.6 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI491 | 25.03 | N550, E500 | Surface | 1 | 1.8 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI491 | 25.04 | N550, E500 | Surface | 1 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 26.01 | N550, E510 | Surface | 1 | 9.3 | Metal | Other | Barbed wire |
| 33HI491 | 26.02 | N550, E510 | Surface | 8 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 27.01 | N550, E520 | Surface | 3 | 6.2 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 27.02 | N550, E520 | Surface | 2 | 67.4 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI491 | 27.03 | N550, E520 | Surface | 1 | 4.2 | Glass | Tableware | |
| 33HI491 | 27.04 | N550, E520 | Surface | 10 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 28.01 | N550, E530 | Surface | 1 | 36.5 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Alkaline-glazed |
| 33HI491 | 28.02 | N550, E530 | Surface | 2 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 29.01 | N550, E540 | Surface | 2 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 30.01 | N550, E550 | Surface | 1 | 3.0 | H. Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 33HI491 | 30.02 | N550, E550 | Surface | 1 | 0.3 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 30.03 | N550, E550 | Surface | 1 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 31.01 | N560, E510 | Surface | 5 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 32.01 | N560, E520 | Surface | 2 | | Architectural | Brick | |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Description/Type | Pattern Group | Material | Portion | Size Grade | Cortex | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI491 | 20.06 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 21.01 | Transfer-printed | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 21.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 21.03 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI491 | 21.04 | Amber | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 21.05 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 22.01 | | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 22.02 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI491 | 22.03 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI491 | 22.04 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 23.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 23.02 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 23.03 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 24.01 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 25.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 25.02 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI491 | 25.03 | Aqua | Kitchen | | Body | | | |
| 33HI491 | 25.04 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 26.01 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 26.02 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 27.01 | | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 27.02 | | Kitchen | | Base (1), Body (1) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI491 | 27.03 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 27.04 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 28.01 | | Kitchen | | Base | | | |
| 33HI491 | 28.02 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 29.01 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 30.01 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1790+ |
| 33HI491 | 30.02 | | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 30.03 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 31.01 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 32.01 | | Architectural | | | | | |

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Notes/Reference |
|---|---|---|
| 33HI491 | 20.06 | |
| 33HI491 | 21.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 21.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 21.03 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 21.04 | "Dispose" |
| 33HI491 | 21.05 | |
| 33HI491 | 22.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 22.02 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 22.03 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI491 | 22.04 | |
| 33HI491 | 23.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 23.02 | |
| 33HI491 | 23.03 | |
| 33HI491 | 24.01 | |
| 33HI491 | 25.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 25.02 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 25.03 | |
| 33HI491 | 25.04 | |
| 33HI491 | 26.01 | |
| 33HI491 | 26.02 | |
| 33HI491 | 27.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 27.02 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 27.03 | |
| 33HI491 | 27.04 | |
| 33HI491 | 28.01 | |
| 33HI491 | 28.02 | |
| 33HI491 | 29.01 | |
| 33HI491 | 30.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 30.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 30.03 | |
| 33HI491 | 31.01 | |
| 33HI491 | 32.01 | |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Provenience | Depth (cmbs) | Count | Weight (g) | Class | Category | Subcategory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI491 | 33.01 | N560, E530 | Surface | 1 | 10.7 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 33.02 | N560, E530 | Surface | 1 | 24.3 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI491 | 33.03 | N560, E530 | Surface | 2 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 34.01 | N560, E540 | Surface | 1 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 35.01 | N560, E550 | Surface | 1 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 36.01 | N560, E550 | Surface | 1 | 103.1 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI491 | 36.02 | N560, E550 | Surface | 1 | | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI491 | 37.01 | STP N+10 | 0-20 | 1 | 28.0 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI491 | 38.01 | STP E+10 | 0-20 | 1 | 0.7 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 38.02 | STP E+10 | 0-20 | 1 | 28.1 | Architectural | Mortar | |
| 33HI491 | 39.01 | STP S+10 | 0-10 | 2 | 5.5 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI491 | 39.02 | STP S+10 | 0-10 | 1 | 10.5 | Metal | Nail | Unidentified |
| 33HI491 | 40.01 | STP W+10 | 0-10 | 1 | 15.0 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Alkaline-glazed |
| 33HI491 | 40.02 | STP W+10 | 0-10 | 1 | 17.8 | Metal | Nail | Unidentified |
| 33HI491 | 40.03 | STP W+10 | 0-10 | 2 | 4.0 | Architectural | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 1.01 | N500, E500 | Surface | 1 | 2.6 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI492 | 1.02 | N500, E500 | Surface | 1 | 2.0 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 2.01 | N500, E490 | Surface | 1 | 7.5 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 3.01 | N500, E480 | Surface | 1 | 1.7 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI492 | 3.02 | N500, E480 | Surface | 1 | 0.9 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI492 | 3.03 | N500, E480 | Surface | 1 | 2.5 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 4.01 | N510, E500 | Surface | 2 | 7.7 | Lithic | Debitage | Flake |
| 33HI492 | 4.02 | N510, E500 | Surface | 1 | 1.7 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI492 | 4.03 | N510, E500 | Surface | 1 | 7.0 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 4.04 | N510, E500 | Surface | 3 | 8.0 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 5.01 | N510, E490 | Surface | 1 | 19.5 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI492 | 5.02 | N510, E490 | Surface | 1 | 2.3 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI492 | 5.03 | N510, E490 | Surface | 2 | 4.1 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI492 | 5.04 | N510, E490 | Surface | 1 | 6.8 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 6.01 | N510, E480 | Surface | 1 | 3.8 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI492 | 6.02 | N510, E480 | Surface | 5 | 5.3 | Glass | Container | |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Description/Type | Pattern Group | Material | Portion | Size Grade | Cortex | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI491 | 33.01 | | Kitchen | | Base | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 33.02 | | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI491 | 33.03 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 34.01 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 35.01 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 36.01 | | Kitchen | | Base | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI491 | 36.02 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 37.01 | | Kitchen | | Base | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI491 | 38.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 38.02 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 39.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI491 | 39.02 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 40.01 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | |
| 33HI491 | 40.02 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI491 | 40.03 | Clear | Architectural | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 1.01 | | Kitchen | | Base | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI492 | 1.02 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 2.01 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 3.01 | Mason jar liner | Kitchen | | | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI492 | 3.02 | ` | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI492 | 3.03 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI492 | 4.01 | | | Chert | | 2 | Present | |
| 33HI492 | 4.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI492 | 4.03 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 4.04 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 5.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI492 | 5.02 | Banded | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI492 | 5.03 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI492 | 5.04 | Clear | Kitchen | | Rim | | | |
| 33HI492 | 6.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI492 | 6.02 | Amber | Kitchen | | | | | |

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Notes/Reference |
|---|---|---|
| 33HI491 | 33.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 33.02 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 33.03 | |
| 33HI491 | 34.01 | |
| 33HI491 | 35.01 | |
| 33HI491 | 36.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 36.02 | |
| 33HI491 | 37.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI491 | 38.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 38.02 | |
| 33HI491 | 39.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI491 | 39.02 | |
| 33HI491 | 40.01 | |
| 33HI491 | 40.02 | |
| 33HI491 | 40.03 | |
| | | |
| 33HI492 | 1.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI492 | 1.02 | |
| 33HI492 | 2.01 | |
| 33HI492 | 3.01 | |
| 33HI492 | 3.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI492 | 3.03 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI492 | 4.01 | |
| 33HI492 | 4.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI492 | 4.03 | |
| 33HI492 | 4.04 | |
| 33HI492 | 5.01 | |
| 33HI492 | 5.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI492 | 5.03 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI492 | 5.04 | |
| 33HI492 | 6.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI492 | 6.02 | |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Provenience | Depth (cmbs) | Count | Weight (g) | Class | Category | Subcategory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI492 | 6.03 | N510, E480 | Surface | 10 | 18.4 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 7.01 | N520, E500 | Surface | 1 | 0.1 | H. Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 33HI492 | 7.02 | N520, E500 | Surface | 1 | 16.0 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 7.03 | N520, E500 | Surface | 1 | 0.9 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 7.04 | N520, E500 | Surface | 2 | 3.5 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 7.05 | N520, E500 | Surface | 1 | 1.9 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 7.06 | N520, E500 | Surface | 1 | 1.9 | Glass | Flat Glass | |
| 33HI492 | 8.01 | N520, E490 | Surface | 1 | 15.4 | Lithic | Debitage | Flake |
| 33HI492 | 8.02 | N520, E490 | Surface | 1 | 3.7 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI492 | 8.03 | N520, E490 | Surface | 16 | 73.2 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 8.04 | N520, E490 | Surface | 2 | 6.0 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 8.05 | N520, E490 | Surface | 1 | 37.4 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 8.06 | N520, E490 | Surface | 8 | 16.3 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 9.01 | N520, E480 | Surface | 1 | 0.7 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI492 | 9.02 | N520, E480 | Surface | 1 | 11.6 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 9.03 | N520, E480 | Surface | 2 | 2.2 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 9.04 | N520, E480 | Surface | 13 | 56.0 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 10.01 | N530, E480 | Surface | 1 | 0.1 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI492 | 10.02 | N530, E480 | Surface | 2 | 6.1 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI492 | 11.01 | STP N530, E500 | 0-10 | 2 | 5.0 | Metal | Other | Barbed wire |
| 33HI492 | 11.02 | STP N530, E500 | 0-10 | 1 | 0.1 | Glass | Container | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 1.01 | N500, E490 | Surface | 3 | 41.5 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt-glazed |
| 33HI493 | 1.02 | N500, E490 | Surface | 2 | 5.8 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 2.01 | N490, E490 | Surface | 1 | 83.6 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt-glazed |
| 33HI493 | 2.02 | N490, E490 | Surface | 1 | 16.3 | H. Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 33HI493 | 2.03 | N490, E490 | Surface | 1 | 1.6 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 2.04 | N490, E490 | Surface | 1 | 1.4 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI493 | 3.01 | N480, E490 | Surface | 2 | 10.6 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt-glazed |
| 33HI493 | 3.02 | N480, E490 | Surface | 1 | 2.6 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 3.03 | N480, E490 | Surface | 1 | 2.3 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI493 | 3.04 | N480, E490 | Surface | 2 | 13.3 | Glass | Container | |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Description/Type | Pattern Group | Material | Portion | Size Grade | Cortex | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI492 | 6.03 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 7.01 | Unglazed | Personal | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 7.02 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI492 | 7.03 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 7.04 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 7.05 | Amber | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 7.06 | Clear | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 8.01 | | | Chert | | 1 | Present | |
| 33HI492 | 8.02 | | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI492 | 8.03 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 8.04 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 8.05 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 8.06 | Amber | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 9.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI492 | 9.02 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI492 | 9.03 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 9.04 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 10.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI492 | 10.02 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 11.01 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI492 | 11.02 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 1.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 1.02 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI493 | 2.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 2.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 2.03 | | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 2.04 | Mason jar liner | Kitchen | | | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI493 | 3.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 3.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 3.03 | Mason jar liner | Kitchen | | | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI493 | 3.04 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Notes/Reference |
|---|---|---|
| 33HI492 | 6.03 | |
| 33HI492 | 7.01 | |
| 33HI492 | 7.02 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI492 | 7.03 | |
| 33HI492 | 7.04 | |
| 33HI492 | 7.05 | |
| 33HI492 | 7.06 | |
| 33HI492 | 8.01 | |
| 33HI492 | 8.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI492 | 8.03 | |
| 33HI492 | 8.04 | |
| 33HI492 | 8.05 | |
| 33HI492 | 8.06 | |
| 33HI492 | 9.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI492 | 9.02 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI492 | 9.03 | |
| 33HI492 | 9.04 | |
| 33HI492 | 10.01 | |
| 33HI492 | 10.02 | |
| 33HI492 | 11.01 | |
| 33HI492 | 11.02 | |
| | | |
| 33HI493 | 1.01 | |
| 33HI493 | 1.02 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI493 | 2.01 | |
| 33HI493 | 2.02 | |
| 33HI493 | 2.03 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 2.04 | |
| 33HI493 | 3.01 | |
| 33HI493 | 3.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 3.03 | |
| 33HI493 | 3.04 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Provenience | Depth (cmbs) | Count | Weight (g) | Class | Category | Subcategory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI493 | 4.01 | N500, E500 | Surface | 1 | 7.1 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 4.02 | N500, E500 | Surface | 1 | 2.4 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 4.03 | N500, E500 | Surface | 1 | 1.1 | Glass | Container | Fenton blue & white |
| 33HI493 | 5.01 | N490, E500 | Surface | 1 | 32.0 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI493 | 5.02 | N490, E500 | Surface | 2 | 61.0 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI493 | 5.03 | N490, E500 | Surface | 2 | 83.1 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt-glazed |
| 33HI493 | 5.04 | N490, E500 | Surface | 1 | 0.6 | H. Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 33HI493 | 5.05 | N490, E500 | Surface | 1 | 1.1 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 5.06 | N490, E500 | Surface | 2 | 5.1 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 5.07 | N490, E500 | Surface | 1 | 5.1 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 5.08 | N490, E500 | Surface | 1 | 1.6 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 5.09 | N490, E500 | Surface | 1 | 1.0 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 6.01 | N480, E500 | Surface | 1 | 8.2 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Bristol |
| 33HI493 | 6.02 | N480, E500 | Surface | 1 | 12.7 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt-glazed |
| 33HI493 | 6.03 | N480, E500 | Surface | 7 | 192.0 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI493 | 6.04 | N480, E500 | Surface | 1 | 3.6 | H. Ceramic | Porcelain | Bisque |
| 33HI493 | 6.05 | N480, E500 | Surface | 3 | 26.2 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 6.06 | N480, E500 | Surface | 1 | 6.0 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 6.07 | N480, E500 | Surface | 1 | 1.1 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 7.01 | N470, E500 | Surface | 5 | 105.2 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI493 | 7.02 | N470, E500 | Surface | 1 | 8.9 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Unglazed |
| 33HI493 | 7.03 | N470, E500 | Surface | 1 | 7.2 | H. Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 33HI493 | 7.04 | N470, E500 | Surface | 6 | 7.9 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 7.05 | N470, E500 | Surface | 1 | 10.1 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 7.06 | N470, E500 | Surface | 3 | 7.6 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 8.01 | N460, E500 | Surface | 1 | 11.7 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI493 | 8.02 | N460, E500 | Surface | 1 | 0.6 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 8.03 | N460, E500 | Surface | 1 | 2.7 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI493 | 8.04 | N460, E500 | Surface | 1 | 3.8 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 9.01 | N500, E510 | Surface | 3 | 145.5 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI493 | 9.02 | N500, E510 | Surface | 3 | 16.2 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 10.01 | N490, E510 | Surface | 1 | 12.9 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt-glazed |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Description/Type | Pattern Group | Material | Portion | Size Grade | Cortex | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI493 | 4.01 | | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 4.02 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 4.03 | Opalescent | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1907-1981 |
| 33HI493 | 5.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI493 | 5.02 | | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI493 | 5.03 | | Kitchen | | Body (1) | | | |
| 33HI493 | 5.04 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 5.05 | Transfer-printed | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 5.06 | | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 5.07 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI493 | 5.08 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 5.09 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 6.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1940 |
| 33HI493 | 6.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 6.03 | | Kitchen | | Base (2), Rim (1) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI493 | 6.04 | | Personal | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 6.05 | | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 6.06 | Aqua | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | |
| 33HI493 | 6.07 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI493 | 7.01 | | Kitchen | | Rim (2) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI493 | 7.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 7.03 | | Kitchen | | Base | | | |
| 33HI493 | 7.04 | | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 7.05 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI493 | 7.06 | Aqua | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | |
| 33HI493 | 8.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI493 | 8.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 8.03 | Mason jar liner | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI493 | 8.04 | Amber | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 9.01 | | Kitchen | | Rim (1), Base (2) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI493 | 9.02 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 10.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | |

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Notes/Reference |
|---|---|---|
| 33HI493 | 4.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 4.02 | |
| 33HI493 | 4.03 | Measell 1994:145-153 |
| 33HI493 | 5.01 | "BURL/I & PO" Ink Stamped, Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI493 | 5.02 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI493 | 5.03 | |
| 33HI493 | 5.04 | |
| 33HI493 | 5.05 | Floral Design. South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 5.06 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 5.07 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI493 | 5.08 | |
| 33HI493 | 5.09 | |
| 33HI493 | 6.01 | |
| 33HI493 | 6.02 | |
| 33HI493 | 6.03 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI493 | 6.04 | Hume 1980: 318 |
| 33HI493 | 6.05 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 6.06 | |
| 33HI493 | 6.07 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI493 | 7.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI493 | 7.02 | |
| 33HI493 | 7.03 | |
| 33HI493 | 7.04 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 7.05 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI493 | 7.06 | |
| 33HI493 | 8.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI493 | 8.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 8.03 | |
| 33HI493 | 8.04 | |
| 33HI493 | 9.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI493 | 9.02 | |
| 33HI493 | 10.01 | |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Provenience | Depth (cmbs) | Count | Weight (g) | Class | Category | Subcategory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI493 | 10.02 | N490, E510 | Surface | 2 | 28.2 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI493 | 10.03 | N490, E510 | Surface | 1 | 11.9 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Alkaline-glazed |
| 33HI493 | 10.04 | N490, E510 | Surface | 1 | 8.4 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Unglazed |
| 33HI493 | 10.05 | N490, E510 | Surface | 2 | 2.0 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 10.06 | N490, E510 | Surface | 1 | 0.1 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 10.07 | N490, E510 | Surface | 1 | 3.3 | H. Ceramic | Porcelain | |
| 33HI493 | 10.08 | N490, E510 | Surface | 1 | 6.1 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 10.09 | N490, E510 | Surface | 2 | 5.3 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 10.10 | N490, E510 | Surface | 1 | 3.2 | Glass | Flat Glass | |
| 33HI493 | 11.01 | N480, E510 | Surface | 3 | 38.6 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI493 | 11.02 | N480, E510 | Surface | 1 | 20.8 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt-glazed |
| 33HI493 | 11.03 | N480, E510 | Surface | 1 | 16.8 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Unglazed |
| 33HI493 | 11.04 | N480, E510 | Surface | 1 | 16.3 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Alkaline-glazed |
| 33HI493 | 11.05 | N480, E510 | Surface | 1 | 2.1 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 11.06 | N480, E510 | Surface | 1 | 3.5 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 11.07 | N480, E510 | Surface | 2 | 22.5 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 11.08 | N480, E510 | Surface | 1 | 1.7 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI493 | 11.09 | N480, E510 | Surface | 1 | 1.3 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 12.01 | N470, E510 | Surface | 5 | 98.8 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt-glazed |
| 33HI493 | 12.02 | N470, E510 | Surface | 1 | 8.5 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Alkaline-glazed |
| 33HI493 | 12.03 | N470, E510 | Surface | 6 | 127.7 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI493 | 12.04 | N470, E510 | Surface | 2 | 12.6 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Unglazed |
| 33HI493 | 12.05 | N470, E510 | Surface | 2 | 15.6 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Bristol |
| 33HI493 | 12.06 | N470, E510 | Surface | 5 | 9.8 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 12.07 | N470, E510 | Surface | 3 | 9.4 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI493 | 12.08 | N470, E510 | Surface | 3 | 12.7 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 12.09 | N470, E510 | Surface | 1 | 5.2 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 12.10 | N470, E510 | Surface | 2 | 6.8 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 12.11 | N470, E510 | Surface | 1 | 2.5 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 12.12 | N470, E510 | Surface | 1 | 1.0 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 12.13 | N470, E510 | Surface | 2 | 1.2 | Glass | Flat Glass | |
| 33HI493 | 12.14 | N470, E510 | Surface | 1 | 0.7 | Glass | Flat Glass | |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Description/Type | Pattern Group | Material | Portion | Size Grade | Cortex | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI493 | 10.02 | | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI493 | 10.03 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 10.04 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 10.05 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 10.06 | Hand painted | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 10.07 | | Kitchen | | Rim | | | |
| 33HI493 | 10.08 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 10.09 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI493 | 10.10 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 11.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI493 | 11.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 11.03 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 11.04 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 11.05 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 11.06 | Blue | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 11.07 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 11.08 | Mason jar liner | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI493 | 11.09 | Cobalt | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 12.01 | | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | |
| 33HI493 | 12.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 12.03 | | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI493 | 12.04 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 12.05 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1940 |
| 33HI493 | 12.06 | | Kitchen | | Rim(1), Base(1) | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 12.07 | Mason jar liner | Kitchen | | | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI493 | 12.08 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI493 | 12.09 | Clear | Kitchen | | Base | | | |
| 33HI493 | 12.10 | Aqua | Kitchen | | Rim | | | |
| 33HI493 | 12.11 | Blue-Aqua | Kitchen | | Base | | | |
| 33HI493 | 12.12 | Amber | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 12.13 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 12.14 | Clear | Architectural | | | | | |

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Notes/Reference |
|---|---|---|
| 33HI493 | 10.02 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI493 | 10.03 | |
| 33HI493 | 10.04 | |
| 33HI493 | 10.05 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 10.06 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 10.07 | |
| 33HI493 | 10.08 | |
| 33HI493 | 10.09 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI493 | 10.10 | |
| 33HI493 | 11.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI493 | 11.02 | |
| 33HI493 | 11.03 | |
| 33HI493 | 11.04 | |
| 33HI493 | 11.05 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 11.06 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 11.07 | |
| 33HI493 | 11.08 | |
| 33HI493 | 11.09 | |
| 33HI493 | 12.01 | |
| 33HI493 | 12.02 | |
| 33HI493 | 12.03 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI493 | 12.04 | |
| 33HI493 | 12.05 | |
| 33HI493 | 12.06 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 12.07 | |
| 33HI493 | 12.08 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI493 | 12.09 | |
| 33HI493 | 12.10 | |
| 33HI493 | 12.11 | |
| 33HI493 | 12.12 | |
| 33HI493 | 12.13 | |
| 33HI493 | 12.14 | |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Provenience | Depth (cmbs) | Count | Weight (g) | Class | Category | Subcategory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI493 | 13.01 | N460, E510 | Surface | 2 | 78.0 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt-glazed |
| 33HI493 | 13.02 | N460, E510 | Surface | 1 | 15.6 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Unglazed |
| 33HI493 | 13.03 | N460, E510 | Surface | 1 | 5.9 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Alkaline-glazed |
| 33HI493 | 13.04 | N460, E510 | Surface | 1 | 1.3 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 14.01 | N500, E520 | Surface | 7 | 188.6 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI493 | 14.02 | N500, E520 | Surface | 1 | 7.9 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 14.03 | N500, E520 | Surface | 1 | 5.1 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 15.01 | N480, E520 | Surface | 1 | 73.2 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI493 | 15.02 | N480, E520 | Surface | 1 | 36.2 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Unglazed |
| 33HI493 | 15.03 | N480, E520 | Surface | 1 | 3.4 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 16.01 | N470, E520 | Surface | 11 | 341.8 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI493 | 16.02 | N470, E520 | Surface | 2 | 48.3 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt-glazed |
| 33HI493 | 16.03 | N470, E520 | Surface | 2 | 3.0 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 16.04 | N470, E520 | Surface | 3 | 20.2 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 16.05 | N470, E520 | Surface | 1 | 2.7 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 17.01 | N460, E520 | Surface | 2 | 65.2 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI493 | 17.02 | N460, E520 | Surface | 1 | 13.1 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt-glazed |
| 33HI493 | 17.03 | N460, E520 | Surface | 1 | 1.6 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 17.04 | N460, E520 | Surface | 2 | 13.8 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI493 | 17.05 | N460, E520 | Surface | 1 | 3.8 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 17.06 | N460, E520 | Surface | 1 | 1.0 | Glass | Flat Glass | |
| 33HI493 | 17.07 | N460, E520 | Surface | 1 | 0.9 | Glass | Flat Glass | |
| 33HI493 | 18.01 | N470, E530 | Surface | 6 | 135.7 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI493 | 18.02 | N470, E530 | Surface | 1 | 6.2 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt-glazed |
| 33HI493 | 18.03 | N470, E530 | Surface | 1 | 11.3 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 18.04 | N470, E530 | Surface | 1 | 2.5 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI493 | 19.01 | STP N480, E510 | 0-10 | 2 | 8.6 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 20.01 | STP N470, E520 | 0-10 | 1 | 6.6 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt-glazed |
| 33HI493 | 20.02 | STP N470, E520 | 0-10 | 1 | 1.0 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI493 | 20.03 | STP N470, E520 | 0-10 | 2 | 21.8 | Metal | Unidentified | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI494 | 1.01 | N490, E500 | Surface | 1 | 459.0 | Metal | Hardware | Large Wrench |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Description/Type | Pattern Group | Material | Portion | Size Grade | Cortex | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI493 | 13.01 | | Kitchen | | Rim | | | |
| 33HI493 | 13.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 13.03 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 13.04 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 14.01 | | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI493 | 14.02 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI493 | 14.03 | Aqua | Kitchen | | Rim | | | |
| 33HI493 | 15.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI493 | 15.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 15.03 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 16.01 | | Kitchen | | Rim (3), Base (3) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI493 | 16.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 16.03 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI493 | 16.04 | Aqua | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | |
| 33HI493 | 16.05 | Amber | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 17.01 | | Kitchen | | Base (1), Rim (1) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI493 | 17.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 17.03 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 17.04 | | Kitchen | | Body (1) | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI493 | 17.05 | Aqua | Kitchen | | Rim | | | |
| 33HI493 | 17.06 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 17.07 | Clear | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 18.01 | | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI493 | 18.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 18.03 | Hand painted | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 18.04 | Clear | Kitchen | | Body | | | |
| 33HI493 | 19.01 | | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 20.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 20.02 | | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI493 | 20.03 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI494 | 1.01 | | Activities | | | | | |

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Notes/Reference |
|---|---|---|
| 33HI493 | 13.01 | |
| 33HI493 | 13.02 | |
| 33HI493 | 13.03 | |
| 33HI493 | 13.04 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 14.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI493 | 14.02 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI493 | 14.03 | |
| 33HI493 | 15.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI493 | 15.02 | |
| 33HI493 | 15.03 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 16.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI493 | 16.02 | |
| 33HI493 | 16.03 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI493 | 16.04 | |
| 33HI493 | 16.05 | |
| 33HI493 | 17.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI493 | 17.02 | |
| 33HI493 | 17.03 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 17.04 | |
| 33HI493 | 17.05 | |
| 33HI493 | 17.06 | |
| 33HI493 | 17.07 | |
| 33HI493 | 18.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI493 | 18.02 | |
| 33HI493 | 18.03 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 18.04 | |
| 33HI493 | 19.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 20.01 | |
| 33HI493 | 20.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI493 | 20.03 | |
| | | |
| 33HI494 | 1.01 | |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Provenience | Depth (cmbs) | Count | Weight (g) | Class | Category | Subcategory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI494 | 1.02 | N490, E500 | Surface | 1 | 25.8 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI494 | 1.03 | N490, E500 | Surface | 1 | 1.8 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI494 | 2.01 | N490, E510 | Surface | 1 | 12.0 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt-glazed |
| 33HI494 | 2.02 | N490, E510 | Surface | 1 | 5.7 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI494 | 2.03 | N490, E510 | Surface | 1 | 5.4 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Unglazed |
| 33HI494 | 2.04 | N490, E510 | Surface | 2 | 5.4 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI494 | 2.05 | N490, E510 | Surface | 1 | 6.9 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI494 | 3.01 | N500, E500 | Surface | 1 | 3.5 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI494 | 3.02 | N500, E500 | Surface | 1 | 11.9 | H. Ceramic | Container | |
| 33HI494 | 4.01 | N500, E510 | Surface | 1 | 10.4 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt-glazed |
| 33HI494 | 4.02 | N500, E510 | Surface | 1 | 8.3 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Unglazed |
| 33HI494 | 4.03 | N500, E510 | Surface | 1 | 8.6 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI494 | 5.01 | STP N500, E500 | 0-10 | 8 | 29.8 | Metal | Other | Barbed wire |
| 33HI494 | 5.02 | STP N500, E500 | 0-10 | 1 | 4.7 | Glass | Flat Glass | |
| 33HI494 | 5.03 | STP N500, E500 | 0-10 | 7 | 14.7 | Architectural | Brick | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 1.01 | N480, E450 | Surface | 1 | 5.3 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 2.01 | N490, E470 | Surface | 1 | 5.8 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI495 | 2.02 | N490, E470 | Surface | 1 | 3.3 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI495 | 3.01 | N490, E460 | Surface | 1 | 33.9 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI495 | 3.02 | N490, E460 | Surface | 1 | 5.1 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI495 | 3.03 | N490, E460 | Surface | 1 | 5.0 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 3.04 | N490, E460 | Surface | 1 | 5.3 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 3.05 | N490, E460 | Surface | 2 | 3.9 | Glass | Flat Glass | |
| 33HI495 | 4.01 | N490, E450 | Surface | 1 | 3.2 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 5.01 | N500, E500 | Surface | 2 | 6.0 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 6.01 | N500, E490 | Surface | 1 | 0.5 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI495 | 6.02 | N500, E490 | Surface | 1 | 4.1 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 6.03 | N500, E490 | Surface | 1 | 3.9 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 7.01 | N500, E480 | Surface | 2 | 15.4 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 8.01 | N500, E470 | Surface | 1 | 13.2 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Bristol |
| 33HI495 | 8.02 | N500, E470 | Surface | 1 | 10.0 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Description/Type | Pattern Group | Material | Portion | Size Grade | Cortex | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI494 | 1.02 | | Kitchen | | Base | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI494 | 1.03 | Clear | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI494 | 2.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI494 | 2.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI494 | 2.03 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI494 | 2.04 | | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI494 | 2.05 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI494 | 3.01 | | Kitchen | | Base | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI494 | 3.02 | Clear | Kitchen | | Base | | | |
| 33HI494 | 4.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI494 | 4.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI494 | 4.03 | | Kitchen | | Base | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI494 | 5.01 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI494 | 5.02 | Clear | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI494 | 5.03 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 1.01 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 2.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI495 | 2.02 | | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI495 | 3.01 | | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI495 | 3.02 | Mason jar liner | Kitchen | | | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI495 | 3.03 | Blue-Green | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 3.04 | Clear | Kitchen | | Base | | | |
| 33HI495 | 3.05 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 4.01 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 5.01 | Clear | Kitchen | | Rim | | | |
| 33HI495 | 6.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI495 | 6.02 | Aqua | Kitchen | | Body | | | |
| 33HI495 | 6.03 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 7.01 | Clear | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | |
| 33HI495 | 8.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1940 |
| 33HI495 | 8.02 | | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1800+ |

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Notes/Reference |
|---|---|---|
| 33HI494 | 1.02 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI494 | 1.03 | |
| 33HI494 | 2.01 | |
| 33HI494 | 2.02 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI494 | 2.03 | |
| 33HI494 | 2.04 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI494 | 2.05 | |
| 33HI494 | 3.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI494 | 3.02 | Apothecary jar |
| 33HI494 | 4.01 | |
| 33HI494 | 4.02 | |
| 33HI494 | 4.03 | |
| 33HI494 | 5.01 | |
| 33HI494 | 5.02 | |
| 33HI494 | 5.03 | |
| | | |
| 33HI495 | 1.01 | |
| 33HI495 | 2.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI495 | 2.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI495 | 3.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI495 | 3.02 | |
| 33HI495 | 3.03 | |
| 33HI495 | 3.04 | |
| 33HI495 | 3.05 | |
| 33HI495 | 4.01 | |
| 33HI495 | 5.01 | |
| 33HI495 | 6.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI495 | 6.02 | |
| 33HI495 | 6.03 | |
| 33HI495 | 7.01 | |
| 33HI495 | 8.01 | |
| 33HI495 | 8.02 | Azizi et al. 1996 |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Provenience | Depth (cmbs) | Count | Weight (g) | Class | Category | Subcategory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI495 | 8.03 | N500, E470 | Surface | 1 | 0.4 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI495 | 8.04 | N500, E470 | Surface | 1 | 2.5 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI495 | 9.01 | N500, E460 | Surface | 1 | 3.4 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 9.02 | N500, E460 | Surface | 1 | 5.4 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 9.03 | N500, E460 | Surface | 2 | 65.5 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 9.04 | N500, E460 | Surface | 2 | 4.9 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 10.01 | N500, E450 | Surface | 1 | 2.8 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI495 | 10.02 | N500, E450 | Surface | 1 | 0.8 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI495 | 10.03 | N500, E450 | Surface | 2 | 6.1 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 11.01 | N510, E500 | Surface | 1 | 1.6 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 12.01 | N510, E490 | Surface | 1 | 0.8 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI495 | 12.02 | N510, E490 | Surface | 1 | 6.5 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 13.01 | N510, E480 | Surface | 1 | 1.4 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI495 | 13.02 | N510, E480 | Surface | 1 | 1.9 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 13.03 | N510, E480 | Surface | 1 | 3.6 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 13.04 | N510, E480 | Surface | 1 | 7.1 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI495 | 14.01 | N510, E480 | Surface | 3 | 14.3 | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI495 | 15.01 | STP N500, E450 | 0-10 | 2 | 4.5 | Other | Domestic/Activity | Graphite Stick |
| 33HI495 | 15.02 | STP N500, E450 | 0-10 | 1 | 1.7 | Metal | Unidentified | |
| 33HI495 | 16.01 | STP N490, E460 | 0-10 | 1 | 18.8 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI495 | 16.02 | STP N490, E460 | 0-10 | 2 | 4.8 | Glass | Container | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI496 | 1.01 | | Surface | 1 | 1.8 | Glass | Container | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI497 | 1.01 | | Surface | 1 | 3.0 | Lithic | Debitage | Flake |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI498 | 1.01 | | Surface | 1 | 8.8 | Glass | Container | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 1.01 | N480, E490 | Surface | 1 | 4.5 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI499 | 1.02 | N480, E490 | Surface | 1 | 2.5 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI499 | 1.03 | N480, E490 | Surface | 1 | 0.4 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI499 | 2.01 | N480, E500 | Surface | 1 | 29.3 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Description/Type | Pattern Group | Material | Portion | Size Grade | Cortex | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI495 | 8.03 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI495 | 8.04 | Mason jar liner | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI495 | 9.01 | Cobalt | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 9.02 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 9.03 | Green | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | |
| 33HI495 | 9.04 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 10.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI495 | 10.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI495 | 10.03 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 11.01 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI495 | 12.01 | Transfer-printed | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI495 | 12.02 | Cobalt | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 13.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI495 | 13.02 | Green | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 13.03 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 13.04 | Amber | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 14.01 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 15.01 | | Activities | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 15.02 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 16.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI495 | 16.02 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI496 | 1.01 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI497 | 1.01 | | | Chert | | 2 | Present | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI498 | 1.01 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1880-1925 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 1.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI499 | 1.02 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 1.03 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 2.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Notes/Reference |
|---|---|---|
| 33HI495 | 8.03 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI495 | 8.04 | |
| 33HI495 | 9.01 | |
| 33HI495 | 9.02 | |
| 33HI495 | 9.03 | |
| 33HI495 | 9.04 | |
| 33HI495 | 10.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI495 | 10.02 | |
| 33HI495 | 10.03 | |
| 33HI495 | 11.01 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI495 | 12.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI495 | 12.02 | |
| 33HI495 | 13.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI495 | 13.02 | |
| 33HI495 | 13.03 | |
| 33HI495 | 13.04 | |
| 33HI495 | 14.01 | |
| 33HI495 | 15.01 | Refit |
| 33HI495 | 15.02 | |
| 33HI495 | 16.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI495 | 16.02 | |
| | | |
| 33HI496 | 1.01 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| | | |
| 33HI497 | 1.01 | |
| | | |
| 33HI498 | 1.01 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| | | |
| 33HI499 | 1.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI499 | 1.02 | |
| 33HI499 | 1.03 | |
| 33HI499 | 2.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Provenience | Depth (cmbs) | Count | Weight (g) | Class | Category | Subcategory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI499 | 2.02 | N480, E500 | Surface | 3 | 4.7 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI499 | 2.03 | N480, E500 | Surface | 1 | 6.3 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI499 | 2.04 | N480, E500 | Surface | 1 | 0.2 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI499 | 3.01 | N490, E480 | Surface | 1 | 0.6 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI499 | 3.02 | N490, E480 | Surface | 1 | 0.4 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI499 | 4.01 | N490, E500 | Surface | 4 | 45.2 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI499 | 4.02 | N490, E500 | Surface | 4 | 4.2 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI499 | 4.03 | N490, E500 | Surface | 1 | 0.1 | Other | Personal Item | Plastic Button |
| 33HI499 | 4.04 | N490, E500 | Surface | 1 | 1.2 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI499 | 4.05 | N490, E500 | Surface | 1 | 3.6 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI499 | 4.06 | N490, E500 | Surface | 1 | 0.5 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI499 | 5.01 | N490, E510 | Surface | 1 | 17.8 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI499 | 6.01 | N500. E480 | Surface | 1 | 1.4 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Alkaline-glazed |
| 33HI499 | 6.02 | N500. E480 | Surface | 1 | 0.9 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI499 | 6.03 | N500. E480 | Surface | 1 | 0.6 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI499 | 7.01 | N500, E490 | Surface | 4 | 34.0 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Unglazed |
| 33HI499 | 7.02 | N500, E490 | Surface | 10 | 176.3 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI499 | 7.03 | N500, E490 | Surface | 5 | 6.3 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI499 | 7.04 | N500, E490 | Surface | 1 | 18.7 | Architectural | Mortar | |
| 33HI499 | 7.05 | N500, E490 | Surface | 2 | 7.4 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI499 | 7.06 | N500, E490 | Surface | 1 | 2.0 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI499 | 7.07 | N500, E490 | Surface | 6 | 3.3 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI499 | 8.01 | N500, E500 | Surface | 6 | 114.4 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI499 | 8.02 | N500, E500 | Surface | 1 | 9.6 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | American Brown |
| 33HI499 | 8.03 | N500, E500 | Surface | 1 | 2.4 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Bristol Glaze |
| 33HI499 | 8.04 | N500, E500 | Surface | 4 | 2.7 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI499 | 8.05 | N500, E500 | Surface | 1 | 0.4 | Other | Personal Item | Button |
| 33HI499 | 9.01 | N500, E510 | Surface | 1 | 11.1 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Alkaline-glazed |
| 33HI499 | 9.02 | N500, E510 | Surface | 1 | 2.1 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Unglazed |
| 33HI499 | 9.03 | N500, E510 | Surface | 1 | 7.8 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI499 | 9.04 | N500, E510 | Surface | 1 | 3.3 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI499 | 9.05 | N500, E510 | Surface | 1 | 0.8 | Glass | Container | |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Description/Type | Pattern Group | Material | Portion | Size Grade | Cortex | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI499 | 2.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI499 | 2.03 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 2.04 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 3.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI499 | 3.02 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 4.01 | | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI499 | 4.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI499 | 4.03 | White | Clothing | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 4.04 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 4.05 | Amber | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 4.06 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 5.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI499 | 6.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 6.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI499 | 6.03 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 7.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 7.02 | | Kitchen | | Rim (2), Body (1) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI499 | 7.03 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI499 | 7.04 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 7.05 | Aqua | Kitchen | | Rim | | | |
| 33HI499 | 7.06 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 7.07 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 8.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI499 | 8.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1890-1900 |
| 33HI499 | 8.03 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1940 |
| 33HI499 | 8.04 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI499 | 8.05 | Bakelite | Clothing | | | | | 1907+ |
| 33HI499 | 9.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 9.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 9.03 | | Kitchen | | Body | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI499 | 9.04 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI499 | 9.05 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Notes/Reference |
|---|---|---|
| 33HI499 | 2.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI499 | 2.03 | |
| 33HI499 | 2.04 | |
| 33HI499 | 3.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI499 | 3.02 | |
| 33HI499 | 4.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI499 | 4.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI499 | 4.03 | |
| 33HI499 | 4.04 | |
| 33HI499 | 4.05 | |
| 33HI499 | 4.06 | |
| 33HI499 | 5.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI499 | 6.01 | |
| 33HI499 | 6.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI499 | 6.03 | |
| 33HI499 | 7.01 | |
| 33HI499 | 7.02 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI499 | 7.03 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI499 | 7.04 | |
| 33HI499 | 7.05 | |
| 33HI499 | 7.06 | |
| 33HI499 | 7.07 | |
| 33HI499 | 8.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI499 | 8.02 | Brown 1892:10 |
| 33HI499 | 8.03 | |
| 33HI499 | 8.04 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI499 | 8.05 | Meikle 1997:4-5 |
| 33HI499 | 9.01 | |
| 33HI499 | 9.02 | |
| 33HI499 | 9.03 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI499 | 9.04 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI499 | 9.05 | |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Provenience | Depth (cmbs) | Count | Weight (g) | Class | Category | Subcategory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI499 | 10.01 | N510, E480 | Surface | 1 | 16.5 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI499 | 11.01 | N510, E490 | Surface | 3 | 34.3 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI499 | 11.02 | N510, E490 | Surface | 2 | 3.5 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI499 | 11.03 | N510, E490 | Surface | 3 | 1.4 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI499 | 11.04 | N510, E490 | Surface | 1 | 3.1 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI499 | 11.05 | N510, E490 | Surface | 1 | 2.1 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI499 | 12.01 | N510. E500 | Surface | 3 | 43.3 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI499 | 12.02 | N510. E500 | Surface | 2 | 1.9 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI499 | 13.01 | N510. E510 | Surface | 1 | 3.5 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI499 | 13.02 | N510. E510 | Surface | 1 | 0.4 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI499 | 14.01 | N520, E490 | Surface | 1 | 3.7 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI499 | 14.02 | N520, E490 | Surface | 1 | 2.4 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI499 | 14.03 | N520, E490 | Surface | 1 | 0.4 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI499 | 15.01 | N520, E500 | Surface | 1 | 15.4 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI499 | 16.01 | N520, E510 | Surface | 1 | 6.8 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI499 | 16.02 | N520, E510 | Surface | 1 | 1.8 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI499 | 17.01 | STP N485, E510 | 10-20 | 1 | 6.9 | Metal | Unidentified | |
| 33HI499 | 18.01 | STP N500, E515 | 0-10 | 1 | 0.7 | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI499 | 19.01 | STP N515, E500 | 0-20 | 1 | 1.8 | Metal | Hardware | Unidentified |
| 33HI499 | 19.02 | STP N515, E500 | 0-20 | 1 | 0.8 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI499 | 19.03 | STP N515, E500 | 0-20 | 3 | 61.7 | Architectural | Brick | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 1.01 | N470, E500 | Surface | 4 | 124.7 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI500 | 1.02 | N470, E500 | Surface | 4 | 7.2 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI500 | 1.03 | N470, E500 | Surface | 3 | 31.1 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 1.04 | N470, E500 | Surface | 1 | 1.8 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 2.01 | N480, E500 | Surface | 5 | 59.8 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI500 | 2.02 | N480, E500 | Surface | 1 | 2.2 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI500 | 2.03 | N480, E500 | Surface | 1 | 2.3 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI500 | 2.04 | N480, E500 | Surface | 1 | 5.4 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 2.05 | N480, E500 | Surface | 1 | 4.1 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI500 | 3.01 | N480, E490 | Surface | 3 | 55.7 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Description/Type | Pattern Group | Material | Portion | Size Grade | Cortex | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI499 | 10.01 | Clear | Kitchen | | Base | | | |
| 33HI499 | 11.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI499 | 11.02 | Transfer-printed | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI499 | 11.03 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI499 | 11.04 | Aqua | Kitchen | | Base | | | |
| 33HI499 | 11.05 | Amber | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 12.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI499 | 12.02 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 13.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI499 | 13.02 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 14.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI499 | 14.02 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | Base | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI499 | 14.03 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 15.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI499 | 16.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI499 | 16.02 | Transfer-printed | Kitchen | | Rim | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI499 | 17.01 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 18.01 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 19.01 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 19.02 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 19.03 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 1.01 | | Kitchen | | Body (2) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI500 | 1.02 | | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI500 | 1.03 | Clear | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | |
| 33HI500 | 1.04 | Amber | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 2.01 | | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI500 | 2.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI500 | 2.03 | Mason jar liner | Kitchen | | | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI500 | 2.04 | Aqua | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | |
| 33HI500 | 2.05 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 3.01 | | Kitchen | | Body (1) | | | 1800+ |

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Notes/Reference |
|---|---|---|
| 33HI499 | 10.01 | |
| 33HI499 | 11.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI499 | 11.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI499 | 11.03 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI499 | 11.04 | |
| 33HI499 | 11.05 | |
| 33HI499 | 12.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI499 | 12.02 | |
| 33HI499 | 13.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI499 | 13.02 | |
| 33HI499 | 14.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI499 | 14.02 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI499 | 14.03 | |
| 33HI499 | 15.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI499 | 16.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI499 | 16.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI499 | 17.01 | |
| 33HI499 | 18.01 | |
| 33HI499 | 19.01 | |
| 33HI499 | 19.02 | |
| 33HI499 | 19.03 | |
| | | |
| 33HI500 | 1.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI500 | 1.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI500 | 1.03 | |
| 33HI500 | 1.04 | |
| 33HI500 | 2.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI500 | 2.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI500 | 2.03 | |
| 33HI500 | 2.04 | |
| 33HI500 | 2.05 | |
| 33HI500 | 3.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Provenience | Depth (cmbs) | Count | Weight (g) | Class | Category | Subcategory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI500 | 3.02 | N480, E490 | Surface | 3 | 11.0 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI500 | 3.03 | N480, E490 | Surface | 1 | 2.7 | Architectural | Brick | Glazed |
| 33HI500 | 3.04 | N480, E490 | Surface | 3 | 6.3 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 3.05 | N480, E490 | Surface | 1 | 1.3 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 3.06 | N480, E490 | Surface | 4 | 5.5 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI500 | 4.01 | N490, E490 | Surface | 1 | 18.1 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI500 | 4.02 | N490, E490 | Surface | 2 | 4.6 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI500 | 4.03 | N490, E490 | Surface | 1 | 13.1 | Metal | Nail | Cut Nail |
| 33HI500 | 4.04 | N490, E490 | Surface | 1 | 13.2 | Metal | Other | Wire |
| 33HI500 | 4.05 | N490, E490 | Surface | 1 | 4.0 | Metal | Hardware | Unidentified |
| 33HI500 | 4.06 | N490, E490 | Surface | 2 | 41.8 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 4.07 | N490, E490 | Surface | 2 | 38.5 | Glass | Insulator | |
| 33HI500 | 4.08 | N490, E490 | Surface | 1 | 3.4 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 4.09 | N490, E490 | Surface | 3 | 8.9 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 4.10 | N490, E490 | Surface | 4 | 9.9 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 4.11 | N490, E490 | Surface | 1 | 2.9 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 4.12 | N490, E490 | Surface | 3 | 6.2 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI500 | 4.13 | N490, E490 | Surface | 2 | 21.7 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI500 | 5.01 | N490, E500 | Surface | 4 | 29.6 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI500 | 5.02 | N490, E500 | Surface | 1 | 1.2 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI500 | 5.03 | N490, E500 | Surface | 1 | 2.7 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI500 | 5.04 | N490, E500 | Surface | 1 | 2.3 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 5.05 | N490, E500 | Surface | 2 | 7.0 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 6.01 | N490, E510 | Surface | 1 | 7.3 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI500 | 6.02 | N490, E510 | Surface | 1 | 1.6 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 6.03 | N490, E510 | Surface | 1 | 4.0 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 6.04 | N490, E510 | Surface | 2 | 7.9 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 7.01 | N500, E490 | Surface | 6 | 48.2 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI500 | 7.02 | N500, E490 | Surface | 1 | 1.3 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI500 | 7.03 | N500, E490 | Surface | 4 | 11.3 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI500 | 7.04 | N500, E490 | Surface | 1 | 4.2 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Ironstone |
| 33HI500 | 7.05 | N500, E490 | Surface | 2 | 8.1 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Ironstone |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Description/Type | Pattern Group | Material | Portion | Size Grade | Cortex | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI500 | 3.02 | | Kitchen | | Base (1), Rim (1) | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI500 | 3.03 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 3.04 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 3.05 | Green | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 3.06 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 4.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI500 | 4.02 | | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI500 | 4.03 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 4.04 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 4.05 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 4.06 | Green | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | |
| 33HI500 | 4.07 | Blue-Green | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 4.08 | Blue | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | |
| 33HI500 | 4.09 | Clear | Kitchen | | Body (1) | | | |
| 33HI500 | 4.10 | Aqua | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | |
| 33HI500 | 4.11 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI500 | 4.12 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 4.13 | Clear | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 5.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI500 | 5.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI500 | 5.03 | Mason jar liner | Kitchen | | | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI500 | 5.04 | Blue | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 5.05 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 6.01 | Mason jar liner | Kitchen | | | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI500 | 6.02 | Blue | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 6.03 | Clear | Kitchen | | Body | | | |
| 33HI500 | 6.04 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 7.01 | | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI500 | 7.02 | Transfer-printed | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI500 | 7.03 | | Kitchen | | Body (1) | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI500 | 7.04 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1883-2003 |
| 33HI500 | 7.05 | | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | 1840+ |

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Notes/Reference |
|---|---|---|
| 33HI500 | 3.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI500 | 3.03 | |
| 33HI500 | 3.04 | |
| 33HI500 | 3.05 | |
| 33HI500 | 3.06 | |
| 33HI500 | 4.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI500 | 4.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI500 | 4.03 | |
| 33HI500 | 4.04 | |
| 33HI500 | 4.05 | |
| 33HI500 | 4.06 | |
| 33HI500 | 4.07 | |
| 33HI500 | 4.08 | |
| 33HI500 | 4.09 | |
| 33HI500 | 4.10 | |
| 33HI500 | 4.11 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI500 | 4.12 | |
| 33HI500 | 4.13 | |
| 33HI500 | 5.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI500 | 5.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI500 | 5.03 | Hume 1969: pg. 196 |
| 33HI500 | 5.04 | |
| 33HI500 | 5.05 | |
| 33HI500 | 6.01 | Hume 1969: pg. 196 |
| 33HI500 | 6.02 | |
| 33HI500 | 6.03 | |
| 33HI500 | 6.04 | |
| 33HI500 | 7.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI500 | 7.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI500 | 7.03 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI500 | 7.04 | Stamped "nstone chi" For Royal Ironstone China, Gibson 2011: 110 |
| 33HI500 | 7.05 | South 1977: Table 31 |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Provenience | Depth (cmbs) | Count | Weight (g) | Class | Category | Subcategory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI500 | 7.06 | N500, E490 | Surface | 1 | 9.2 | Metal | Other | Barbed wire |
| 33HI500 | 7.07 | N500, E490 | Surface | 1 | 2.1 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 7.08 | N500, E490 | Surface | 1 | 1.9 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 7.09 | N500, E490 | Surface | 6 | 19.1 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 7.10 | N500, E490 | Surface | 1 | 4.6 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 7.11 | N500, E490 | Surface | 1 | 1.9 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 7.12 | N500, E490 | Surface | 1 | 9.9 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 7.13 | N500, E490 | Surface | 1 | 23.4 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 7.14 | N500, E490 | Surface | 8 | 53.0 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 7.15 | N500, E490 | Surface | 1 | 6.6 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 7.16 | N500, E490 | Surface | 2 | 25.0 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI500 | 7.17 | N500, E490 | Surface | 1 | 1.8 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI500 | 8.01 | N500, E500 | Surface | 3 | 20.8 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI500 | 8.02 | N500, E500 | Surface | 1 | 0.8 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI500 | 8.03 | N500, E500 | Surface | 1 | 1.8 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 8.04 | N500, E500 | Surface | 1 | 0.4 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI500 | 9.01 | N500, E510 | Surface | 2 | 4.2 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI500 | 9.02 | N500, E510 | Surface | 1 | 49.1 | Metal | Other | Hook |
| 33HI500 | 9.03 | N500, E510 | Surface | 2 | 4.0 | Metal | Other | Flat |
| 33HI500 | 9.04 | N500, E510 | Surface | 3 | 8.6 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI500 | 10.01 | N510, E480 | Surface | 1 | 31.1 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI500 | 10.02 | N510, E480 | Surface | 1 | 55.4 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 10.03 | N510, E480 | Surface | 1 | 12.2 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 10.04 | N510, E480 | Surface | 1 | 1.1 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 10.05 | N510, E480 | Surface | 3 | 6.7 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 10.06 | N510, E480 | Surface | 4 | 8.6 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI500 | 11.01 | N510, E490 | Surface | 3 | 34.0 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI500 | 11.02 | N510, E490 | Surface | 1 | 0.5 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI500 | 11.03 | N510, E490 | Surface | 3 | 8.9 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI500 | 11.04 | N510, E490 | Surface | 1 | 3.8 | Metal | Unidentified | |
| 33HI500 | 11.05 | N510, E490 | Surface | 1 | 3.3 | Glass | Container | Milk |
| 33HI500 | 11.06 | N510, E490 | Surface | 2 | 18.5 | Glass | Container | |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Description/Type | Pattern Group | Material | Portion | Size Grade | Cortex | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI500 | 7.06 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 7.07 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI500 | 7.08 | Blue | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 7.09 | Blue-Green | Kitchen | | Body (3) | | | |
| 33HI500 | 7.10 | Green | Kitchen | | Rim | | | |
| 33HI500 | 7.11 | Lt. Olive | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 7.12 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 7.13 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | 1840+ |
| 33HI500 | 7.14 | Clear | Kitchen | | Base (#), Rim (1) | | | |
| 33HI500 | 7.15 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 7.16 | Clear | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 7.17 | Clear | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 8.01 | | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI500 | 8.02 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI500 | 8.03 | Clear | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 8.04 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 9.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI500 | 9.02 | | Activities | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 9.03 | | Activities | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 9.04 | Mason jar liner | Kitchen | | | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI500 | 10.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI500 | 10.02 | Pink | Kitchen | | Base | | | 1869 |
| 33HI500 | 10.03 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | Base | | | 1880-1925 |
| 33HI500 | 10.04 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 10.05 | Clear | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | |
| 33HI500 | 10.06 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 11.01 | | Kitchen | | Body (1) | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI500 | 11.02 | Transfer-printed | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI500 | 11.03 | | Kitchen | | Base (1) | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI500 | 11.04 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 11.05 | Mason jar liner | Kitchen | | | | | 1871+ |
| 33HI500 | 11.06 | Amethyst | Kitchen | | | | | 1880-1925 |

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Notes/Reference |
|---|---|---|
| 33HI500 | 7.06 | |
| 33HI500 | 7.07 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI500 | 7.08 | |
| 33HI500 | 7.09 | |
| 33HI500 | 7.10 | |
| 33HI500 | 7.11 | Embossed "A" |
| 33HI500 | 7.12 | |
| 33HI500 | 7.13 | Frosted, Karklins 2000:179 |
| 33HI500 | 7.14 | |
| 33HI500 | 7.15 | Embossed "PICE" "OHIO" |
| 33HI500 | 7.16 | |
| 33HI500 | 7.17 | |
| 33HI500 | 8.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI500 | 8.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI500 | 8.03 | |
| 33HI500 | 8.04 | |
| 33HI500 | 9.01 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI500 | 9.02 | |
| 33HI500 | 9.03 | |
| 33HI500 | 9.04 | |
| 33HI500 | 10.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI500 | 10.02 | Embossed "DES PAT D-89301", Fuerst 1933 |
| 33HI500 | 10.03 | Madden and Hardison 2015 |
| 33HI500 | 10.04 | |
| 33HI500 | 10.05 | |
| 33HI500 | 10.06 | |
| 33HI500 | 11.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI500 | 11.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI500 | 11.03 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI500 | 11.04 | |
| 33HI500 | 11.05 | |
| 33HI500 | 11.06 | Etched, Madden and Hardison 2015 |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Provenience | Depth (cmbs) | Count | Weight (g) | Class | Category | Subcategory |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI500 | 11.07 | N510, E490 | Surface | 1 | 1.5 | H. Ceramic | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 11.08 | N510, E490 | Surface | 1 | 2.0 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI500 | 11.09 | N510, E490 | Surface | 1 | 1.8 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI500 | 12.01 | N510, E490 | Surface | 1 | 19.0 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI500 | 13.01 | STP N485, E500 | 0-25 | 1 | 4.6 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Albany Slip |
| 33HI500 | 13.02 | STP N485, E500 | 0-25 | 1 | 1.1 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI500 | 13.03 | STP N485, E500 | 0-25 | 2 | 1.7 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI500 | 13.04 | STP N485, E500 | 0-25 | 5 | 2.1 | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI500 | 13.05 | STP N485, E500 | 0-25 | 1 | 0.9 | Metal | Unidentified | |
| 33HI500 | 13.06 | STP N485, E500 | 0-25 | 2 | 1.6 | Glass | Flat Glass | Window Glass |
| 33HI500 | 14.01 | STP N500, E515 | 0-20 | 1 | 2.3 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 14.02 | STP N500, E515 | 0-20 | 1 | 4.8 | Glass | Container | |
| 33HI500 | 15.01 | STP N515, E500 | 0-30 | 2 | 41.9 | H. Ceramic | Stoneware | Bristol |
| 33HI500 | 15.02 | STP N515, E500 | 0-30 | 2 | 2.5 | H. Ceramic | Refined Earthenware | Whiteware |
| 33HI500 | 15.03 | STP N515, E500 | 0-30 | 2 | 1.8 | Architectural | Brick | |
| 33HI500 | 15.04 | STP N515, E500 | 0-30 | 11 | 28.4 | Metal | Unidentified | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI501 | 1.01 | | Surface | 1 | 12.2 | Lithic | Chipped Stone | Scraper |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI502 | 1.01 | | Surface | 1 | 2.3 | Other | Personal Item | Button |

## Appendix A - New Market Solar I Artifact Catalog

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Description/Type | Pattern Group | Material | Portion | Size Grade | Cortex | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI500 | 11.07 | Aqua | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 11.08 | Clear | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 11.09 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 12.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 13.01 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1800+ |
| 33HI500 | 13.02 | Transfer-printed | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI500 | 13.03 | | Kitchen | | | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI500 | 13.04 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 13.05 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 13.06 | Clear | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 14.01 | Aqua | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 14.02 | Clear | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 15.01 | | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | 1880-1940 |
| 33HI500 | 15.02 | | Kitchen | | Rim (1) | | | 1820+ |
| 33HI500 | 15.03 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 15.04 | | Architectural | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI501 | 1.01 | | | Chert | | 2 | Absent | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 33HI502 | 1.01 | Rivet | Clothing | | | | | |

| Site No. | Cat. No. | Notes/Reference |
|---|---|---|
| 33HI500 | 11.07 | |
| 33HI500 | 11.08 | |
| 33HI500 | 11.09 | |
| 33HI500 | 12.01 | |
| 33HI500 | 13.01 | Azizi et al. 1996 |
| 33HI500 | 13.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI500 | 13.03 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI500 | 13.04 | |
| 33HI500 | 13.05 | |
| 33HI500 | 13.06 | |
| 33HI500 | 14.01 | |
| 33HI500 | 14.02 | |
| 33HI500 | 15.01 | |
| 33HI500 | 15.02 | South 1977: Table 31 |
| 33HI500 | 15.03 | |
| 33HI500 | 15.04 | |
| | | |
| 33HI501 | 1.01 | Utilized 3 edges |
| | | |
| 33HI502 | 1.01 | |

# APPENDIX B – BRICK CATALOG

## Appendix B - New Market I Brick Catalog

| Site | Easting | Northing | Small | Medium | Large | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI492 | 500 | 510 | 30 | 5 | 0 | 35 |
| 33HI492 | 490 | 510 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 33HI492 | 480 | 510 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 33HI492 | 500 | 520 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 33HI492 | 490 | 520 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| 33HI492 | 500 | 530 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | | | | | |
| 33HI493 | 490 | 500 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 33HI493 | 490 | 490 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 33HI493 | 500 | 500 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 33HI493 | 500 | 490 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 33HI493 | 500 | 470 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 15 |
| 33HI493 | 500 | 460 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 33HI493 | 510 | 500 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| 33HI493 | 510 | 480 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 14 |
| 33HI493 | 510 | 470 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 19 |
| 33HI493 | 510 | 460 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 33HI493 | 520 | 490 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 19 |
| | | | | | | |
| 33HI494 | 500 | 490 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 33HI494 | 510 | 490 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 21 |
| 33HI494 | 500 | 500 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 33HI494 | 510 | 500 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 14 |
| | | | | | | |
| 33HI495 | 500 | 500 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 33HI495 | 490 | 500 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 33HI495 | 470 | 500 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 33HI495 | 450 | 500 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 17 |
| | | | | | | |
| 33HI499 | 510 | 490 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 11 |
| 33HI499 | 500 | 480 | 14 | 13 | 1 | 28 |
| 33HI499 | 510 | 500 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 19 |
| 33HI499 | 500 | 490 | 32 | 21 | 1 | 54 |
| 33HI499 | 500 | 500 | 49 | 32 | 3 | 84 |
| 33HI499 | 510 | 510 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 17 |
| 33HI499 | 500 | 510 | 20 | 12 | 1 | 33 |
| 33HI499 | 510 | 520 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 10 |
| 33HI499 | 500 | 520 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 19 |
| 33HI499 | 490 | 480 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 13 |
| 33HI499 | 480 | 490 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 16 |
| 33HI499 | 480 | 500 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 14 |
| 33HI499 | 480 | 510 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 8 |
| 33HI499 | 490 | 490 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 24 |
| 33HI499 | 470 | 490 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| 33HI499 | 490 | 500 | 30 | 27 | 0 | 57 |
| 33HI499 | 470 | 500 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 |

| Site | Easting | Northing | Small | Medium | Large | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33HI499 | 490 | 510 | 12 | 14 | 0 | 26 |
| 33HI499 | 470 | 510 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 33HI499 | 490 | 520 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| | | | | | | |
| 33HI500 | 500 | 470 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 33HI500 | 510 | 490 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| 33HI500 | 510 | 500 | 21 | 8 | 2 | 31 |
| 33HI500 | 500 | 480 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 33HI500 | 500 | 490 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 11 |
| 33HI500 | 490 | 480 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| 33HI500 | 500 | 500 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 16 |
| 33HI500 | 500 | 510 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 13 |
| 33HI500 | 490 | 490 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 22 |
| 33HI500 | 480 | 510 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| 33HI500 | 490 | 500 | 30 | 9 | 6 | 45 |
| 33HI500 | 490 | 510 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 14 |

# APPENDIX C - VITAE OF KEY PERSONNEL

# William Green, M.A., R.P.A.

## PRINCIPAL/DEPARTMENT MANANGER
## NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Mr. Green is a Principal of Terracon and a Department Manager for Natural and Cultural Resources in Terracon's Columbia, South Carolina office. Mr. Green has over 30 years of experience conducting cultural resource projects in the eastern U.S. and has been involved with more than 800 projects since beginning his career in 1987. His job responsibilities include the management and execution of cultural resource projects, including Reconnaissance and Phase I Surveys, Phase II Evaluative Testing, and Phase III Data Recovery Projects. Mr. Green is also responsible for preparing agreement documents, Native American consultation, agency coordination, and helping to prepare educational and public displays.

### SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

#### HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS

**Parr Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 1894) – Fairfield & Newberry Counties, SC**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the Parr Hydroelectric Project. Conducted an initial Historic and Archaeological Resources Study*, tribal consultation*, Phase II archaeological testing, and preparation of a Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) for the relicensing of a hydroelectric facility in Fairfield and Newberry Counties, South Carolina. The project area consists of the Parr Shoals Development, which impounds approximately 4,400 acres along the Broad River and its tributaries, and the Fairfield Pumped Storage facility, which impounds Monticello Reservoir and covers approximately 6,800 acres.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2017
**Terracon Fee:** $60,000

***Millville Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 2343) – Jefferson County, WV**
Co-Project Manager and Co-Author for the Millville Hydroelectric Project located in Jefferson County, West Virginia. Conducted a Historic Resources Study of the Millville Hydroelectric facility, an unmanned, run-of-river generating facility that included the Millville dam, a reinforced concrete intake structure, a headrace, a powerhouse with a masonry foundation and brick superstructure, and a tailrace.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2014

***Tygart Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 12613) – Taylor & Barbour Counties, WV**
Project Manager and Co-principal Investigator for the Tygart Hydroelectric Project. Conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey for Advanced Hydro Solutions' application for constructing a hydroelectric facility at the Tygart Dam in Taylor and Barbour counties, West Virginia. Project area included the Tygart Dam and 3.2 miles of transmission line corridor.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2011

***London/Marmet and Winfield Hydroelectric Projects (FERC Project Nos. 1175 and 1290) – Kanawha and Putnam Counties, WV**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the London/Marmet and Winfield Hydroelectric Projects. Conducted Phase I cultural resource surveys and prepared Historic Properties Management Plans (HPMP) for Appalachian Power Company's relicensing of the London/Marmet and Winfield Hydroelectric Projects in Kanawha and Putnam counties, West Virginia. Project area included three hydroelectric facilities along the Kanawha River near Charleston.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2010

### EDUCATION

Ph.D. Candidate (ABD), Anthropology, State University of New York at Albany, 1996

M.A., Anthropology/Public Service Archaeology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 1991.

B.A., Anthropology and Sociology, Queens College, City University of New York, 1988.

### CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists (formerly SOPA), 1996

### AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology

Southeastern Archaeology Conference

### WORK HISTORY

Terracon Consultants, Inc., Principal/Dept. Manager, Natural and Cultural Resources 2014-Present

Arrowstone Consulting Solutions, LLC – Vice President/Owner 2014

S&ME – Principal Archaeologist and Cultural Resources Department Manager 2006-2013

TRC Environmental Corporation Program/Branch Manager, Archaeology 2000-2006

South Carolina Department of Archives and History/State Historic Preservation Office – Staff Archaeologist, GIS Coordinator and Native American Consultation Coordinator 1998-2000

University of South Carolina – Instructor, Dept. of Anthropology 1999

Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. – Archaeologist/Principal Investigator 1996-1998

State University of New York at Albany – Research Assistant/Co-Project Director for the United State Military Academy Cultural Resource Management Project 1995

State University of New York at Albany– Teaching Assistant, Dept. of Anthropology 1993-1994

New York State Museum – Cultural Education Specialist 1992-1994

Indiana University of Pennsylvania – Instructor/Field Supervisor 1992

Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology – Archaeologist 1990-1992

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

***Claytor Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 739) – Pulaski County, VA**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for a Phase I Survey, Phase II Testing, and Phase III Mitigation efforts for Appalachian Power Company's Claytor Hydroelectric Project in Pulaski County, Virginia. Investigation included 101 miles of shoreline and eight islands in Claytor Lake.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2010

***Saluda Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 516) – Lexington, Newberry, Richland and Saluda Counties, SC**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the Saluda Hydroelectric Project. Conducted reconnaissance (Stage I) and intensive (Stage II) cultural resources surveys, prepared survey plans and a Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP), and provided consultation services for SCE&G's relicensing of the Saluda Hydroelectric Project located in Lexington, Newberry, Richland, and Saluda Counties, South Carolina. Project area included approximately 620 miles of shoreline and 125 islands in Lake Murray.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2008

***Catawba-Wateree Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 2232) – Chester, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, and York Counties, SC**
Principal Investigator for the South Carolina portion of the Catawba-Wateree Hydroelectric Project. Conducted archaeological survey and testing of sites in Chester, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, and York counties, South Carolina.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2005

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY PROJECTS

**Yellow House Creek – Berkeley County, SC**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for archaeological data recovery excavations at sites 38BK1800, 38BK1801, and 38BK1803/1804 at the Yellow House Creek Borrow Site located on Daniel Island in Berkeley County, South Carolina. Occupations ranged from the Middle Paleoindian Period through early Nineteenth Century. Conducted on behalf of the South Carolina Ports Authority
**Professional Services Completed:** Current
**Terracon Fee:** $915,000

**Riverlights Development – New Hanover County, NC**
Project Manager and Co-Principal Investigator for archaeological data recovery excavations at sites 31NH750, 31NH752, 31NH755/755**, and 31NH761, and supplementary Phase II testing at site 31NH760 located along the Cape Fear River in Wilmington, North Carolina. Sites contained Early Archaic through Nineteenth Century components. Conducted on behalf of Newland Communities, Inc., Wilmington, North Carolina.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2017
**Terracon Fee:** $670,000

***Site 46FA471 – Fayette County, WV**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for archaeological data recovery excavations at site 46FA471 located at the Summit Bechtel Family National Scout Reserve in Fayette County, West Virginia. The site contained Early Archaic through Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric components, with the most intensive occupations occurring during the Early and Late Archaic periods. Conducted on behalf of Arrow, WV, and the Boy Scouts of America.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2013

***Tree House Site (38LX531) – Lexington County, SC**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for archaeological data recovery excavations at site 38LX531, a deeply stratified Paleoindian through Mississippian site located on the Saluda River in Lexington County, South Carolina. Conducted on behalf of SCE&G, Columbia.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2010

University of South Carolina – Instructor, Dept. of Anthropology
1990

## ADDITIONAL TRAINING

FERC Environmental Review and Compliance for Natural Gas Facilities, 2018

Section 106: Agreement Documents, 2011

OSHA 10-hr. Construction Awareness Training, 2010

FERC Environmental Review and Compliance for Natural Gas Facilities, 2009

OSHA Excavation Safety/Competent Person Training, 2007

Section 106: Principals and Practice, 2006

FERC Environmental Report Preparation for Energy Projects, 2002

Section 106: Introduction to Section 106, 2001

OSHA Hazardous Communication Training, 1997

** Work performed prior to joining Terracon.*

***Site 31NH747, NNP IV Tract – New Hanover County, NC**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for archaeological data recovery excavations at site 31NH747, a multicomponent Middle Archaic through Late Woodland site located on the Cape Fear River in Wilmington, North Carolina. Conducted on behalf of Newland Communities, Inc., Wilmington, North Carolina.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2009

***Site 38BK1621, O'Hear Point Tract – Berkeley County, SC**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for archaeological data recovery excavations at site 38BK1621, a nineteenth century brickyard located on the Wando River in Berkeley County, South Carolina. Conducted on behalf of the Beach Company, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2007

***Site 38BK2008, Newell Tract – Berkeley County, SC**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for archaeological data recovery excavations at site 38BK2088, a late seventeenth/early eighteenth century Indian trading camp located at the Newell Tract in Berkeley County, South Carolina. Conducted on behalf of VM Enterprises, Summerville, South Carolina.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2007

***Site 38BU1644 – Beaufort County, SC**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for archaeological data recovery excavations at site 38BU1644, a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century plantation located along the Broad River in Beaufort County, South Carolina. Conducted on behalf of Wilbur Smith Associates, Columbia, and Beaufort County.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2003

***Mims Point Archaeological Research Project – Sumter National Forest, SC**
Project archaeologist for data recovery excavations at a multi-component prehistoric habitation site situated on the east bank of the Savannah River. The project, done in conjunction with the Passports in Time public outreach program sponsored by the U.S. Forest Service, uncovered structural remains dating to the Late Archaic period. Also found were several burials, including one dating to the Middle Archaic period that is one of the oldest known burials in South Carolina.
**Professional Services Completed:** 1992

## CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND TESTING PROJECTS

**Jasper County Solar Farm – Jasper County, SC**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for reconnaissance and Phase I surveys of approximately 1,557 acres and Phase II testing of four archaeological sites at the proposed Jasper Solar Farm in Jasper County, South Carolina. Conducted on behalf of Moffett Solar I, LLC, Bluffton, South Carolina.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2016
**Terracon Fee:** $174,000

**Headland-Wiregrass Solar Project – Henry County, AL**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for reconnaissance and Phase I surveys of approximately 188 acres and Phase II testing of archaeological site 1HE235 at the proposed Headland-Wiregrass Solar Farm in Henry County, Alabama. Conducted on behalf of Headland-Wiregrass, LLC, Lenexa, Kansas.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2015
**Terracon Fee:** $33,500

***Oak Grove to Houston and Fort Beeler to Majorsville Pipeline Projects – Washington County, PA and Marshall County, WV**
Principal Investigator for a Phase I survey of approximately 52 miles of proposed pipeline, Phase II testing of site 36WH1585, and Geophysical and Archaeological investigations of the South Buffalo Cemetery. Conducted on behalf of Williams Midstream, Moon Township, Pennsylvania.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2013

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

***PNG Sutton Pipeline – Multiple Counties, NC**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for Phase I and II cultural resource investigations of a 130-mile proposed pipeline corridor extending from Richmond County to New Hanover County, North Carolina. Conducted on behalf of Piedmont Natural Gas, Charlotte, North Carolina.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2011

***North Carolina Center for Automotive Research – Northampton County, NC**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for Phase IIB archaeological testing of 31NP257, a Middle Archaic through Late Woodland site near Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina. Conducted on behalf of Northampton County Economic Development Commission, Jackson, North Carolina.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2011

***Saxe Gotha Industrial Park – Lexington County, SC**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for a Phase I survey of approximately 335 acres and Phase II testing of site 38LX51 at the proposed Saxe Gotha Industrial Park Tract, Lexington County, South Carolina. Conducted on behalf of Alliance Consulting Engineers, Inc., Columbia, and Lexington County.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2011

***Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune – Onslow County, NC**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for Phase II archaeological testing of sites 31ON89 and 31ON322/322** at the Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina. Conducted on behalf of the Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2007

***NNP IV Cape Fear – New Hanover County, NC**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for a Phase I survey of approximately 1,300 acres and Phase II testing of 11 sites at the NNP IV Caper Fear (River Road) Tract in Wilmington, North Carolina. Conducted on behalf of Newland Communities, Wilmington.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2007

***ISP McCormick Tract – McCormick County, SC**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for a Phase I survey of approximately 1,207 at the ISP McCormick Tract near Calhoun Falls, South Carolina. Conducted on behalf of ISP Minerals, Wayne, New Jersey.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2007

***Kanawha Development Tract – York County, SC**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for a Phase I survey of approximately 429 acres, including two eighteenth century Catawba Indian Village sites, at the Kanawha Development Tract near Rock Hill, South Carolina. Conducted on behalf of Kanawha Development, Inc., Raleigh, North Carolina.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2007

***Project Y– Richland County, SC**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for a Phase I survey of approximately 465 acres and Phase II testing of sites 38RD1291 and 38RD1293 at the Project Y Tract in Richland County, South Carolina. Conducted on behalf of the Central South Carolina Alliance, Columbia.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2006

***SCG Pipeline – Jasper County, SC and Chatham and Effingham Counties, GA**
Project Manager and Principal Investigator for a Phase I survey and Phase II testing of sites along the SCG Pipeline Project corridor in Jasper County, South Carolina, and Chatham and Effingham counties, Georgia. Conducted on behalf of Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation, Boston, Massachusetts and SCG Pipeline, Columbia.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2003

***United States Penitentiary – Lee County, VA**
Field Director and lead author for a Phase II cultural resource investigation of six prehistoric sites and a historic cemetery at a proposed prison site for the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons. Investigations revealed a long-term pattern of shifting land use spanning nearly 10,000 years, with intensive occupation occurring during the Early Archaic and Early Woodland periods. The historic cemetery, which was completely buried by colluvial deposits, lies adjacent to the Wilderness Road forged by Daniel Boone in 1775 and contained some of the areas earliest settlers.
**Professional Services Completed:** 1998

## TELECOMMUNICATION TOWER PROJECTS

Project Manager and Principal Investigator on over 200 telecommunication tower projects in Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Conducted on behalf of AT&T, American Tower Corporation, Crown Castle, Farmers Telephone Cooperative, Horry Telephone Cooperative, Nextel, Norfolk Southern, Sprint, and Verizon Wireless.

## CONTACT PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOHISTORY

***Ripley Archaeological Project – Lake Erie, NY**
Served as an Instructor and Field Supervisor at a Late Woodland and Contact Period ceremonial earthwork site on the southwestern shore of Lake Erie. Investigations were conducted as part of a field school for the New York State Museum and Indiana University of Pennsylvania. Notable results of this project were the mapping, excavation, and analysis of over 800 features, and ethnohistorical research that discovered long distance migration patterns for the Erie Indians.
**Professional Services Completed:** 1996

***Yamasee Archaeological Project – Beaufort, Jasper and Colleton Counties, SC**
Served as Co-Project Director for the survey and testing of several late seventeenth-/early eighteenth-century Yamasee Indian villages in Beaufort, Jasper, and Colleton counties. As a result of the project, done in conjunction with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, two Yamasee towns, Altamaha and Pocosabo, were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The project also involved extensive historical research that resulted in tracing the origins of the Yamasee to central and coastal Georgia.
**Professional Services Completed:** 1992

## CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

***South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), South Carolina Department of Archives and History – Columbia, SC**
Staff archaeologist for the South Carolina SHPO. Duties included the review of cultural resource management reports; making assessments of National Register eligibility for nearly 1000 archaeological sites; and drafting and reviewing Memoranda of Agreement, Programmatic Agreements, and other compliance documents. Also served as the agency Native American consultation coordinator, and was responsible for creating and maintaining a database of tribes that have an affiliation with South Carolina.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2000

***Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP), Savannah River Site (SRS), Department of Energy – Aiken County, SC**
Served as a Program Archaeologist for SRARP and was responsible for conducting survey, testing, data recovery excavations, and report writing. Was also instrumental in creating and implementing the system of curation and analysis still in use by the SRS, and was the program's point-of-contact for Native American consultation and coordination.
**Professional Services Completed:** 1992

## PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATIONAL DISPLAYS

**Parr Hydroelectric Project.**
Served as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the creation of an educational booklet and two kiosk panels describing the historical investigations conducted for the Parr Hydroelectric Project in Fairfield and Newberry Counties, South Carolina. Conducted for SCE&G.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2016
**Terracon Fee:** $21,000

***Georgetown County Museum – Georgetown County, SC**
Served as the Project Manager for the creation of over 15 large educational panels documenting the history of Georgetown County from Native American settlement of the area to the twentieth century. On display on the first floor of the Georgetown County Museum, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Conducted for the Georgetown County Museum.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2013

***Saluda Hydroelectric Project**
Served as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the creation of an educational booklet describing the historical and archaeological investigations conducted for the multiple award winning Saluda Hydroelectric Project in Columbia, South Carolina. Also created artifact displays and educational materials for Saluda Shoals Park and the Lake Murray Visitors Center. Conducted for SCE&G. Completed with Heather Jones and Kimberly Nagle.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2011

***Claytor Lake Educational Display**
Served as the Project Manager for the creation of a public display panel and educational pamphlet documenting the occupational history of the Dunkards and William Christian along the New River in Pulaski County, Virginia. Conducted for the Claytor Lake Hydroelectric Project. On display at Claytor Lake State Park. Completed with Bruce Harvey.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2010

## GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

***Marine Corps Depot – Parris Island, SC**
Project Director and Principal Investigator for preparing a Cultural Resource Geographic Information System database for all cultural resources located at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot on Parris Island, South Carolina.
**Professional Services Completed:** 2004

***South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), South Carolina Department of Archives and History – Columbia, SC**
Agency GIS Coordinator. Was responsible for creating and maintaining the agency's Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS). This system was designed to provide agency and consulting archaeologists and historians easy access cultural resource data through a GIS. Also served as the agency representative to the South Carolina State Mapping Advisory Committee (SMAC), the Standing Committee on Geographic Information System for the Governor's Information Resource Council (IRC), and the Cultural Resource Working Group for the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC).
**Professional Services Completed:** 2000

***United States Military Academy at West Point (USMA) – West Point, NY**
Served as a Co-Project Director for the preparation of a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) for the USMA at West Point. Primary responsibility was the creation of a predictive model of archaeological site location using GRASS, a GIS program invented by the Army Corps of Engineers Construction and Engineering Research Laboratories (CERL). Through this project, Mr. Green was also responsible for establishing and maintaining the GIS Laboratory for the Department of Anthropology at SUNY-Albany.
**Professional Services Completed:** 1995

## HISTORIC PROPERTY AND CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS (HPMP/CRMP)

- Kansas Army National Guard – Updated ICRMP
- Smith Mountain Hydroelectric Project, Bedford, Campbell, Frankly, and Pittsylvania Counties, Virginia – HPMP
- Parr Hydroelectric Project, Fairfield and Newberry Counties, South Carolina – HPMP
- *London/Marmet Hydroelectric Project, Kanawha County, West Virginia – HPMP
- *Winfield Hydroelectric Project, Putnam County, West Virginia - HPMP
- *Saluda Hydroelectric Project, Lexington, Newberry, Richland and Saluda Counties, South Carolina - HPMP
- *Fort Fremont, Beaufort County, South Carolina - HPMP
- *United States Penitentiary, Gilmer County, West Virginia - HPMP
- *United States Penitentiary, Lee County, Virginia - HPMP
- *United States Military Academy at West Point, New York – CRMP

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

## PUBLICATIONS

2011 William Green and Heather Jones. *Cultural Resource Investigations for the Saluda Hydroelectric Project: Documenting 13,000 Years of Human Occupation along the Saluda River*. SCANA/SCE&G Special Publication, Columbia.

2002 William Green, Chester DePratter and Bobby Southerlin. The Yamasee in South Carolina: Native American Adaptation and Interaction along the Carolina Frontier. In *Another's Country: Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnic and Cultural Adaptations to the Colonial South, edited by* Joe Joseph and Martha Zierden. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

1997 William Green and Lynne Sullivan. Pits and Pitfalls: An Analysis of Pit Features and Site Function at the Ripley Site. *Northeast Anthropology* 53:1-22.

1994 William Green. A review of *Hernando de Soto and the Indians of Florida.* J. Milanich and C. Hudson, 1993. *Southeastern Archaeology* 13:191-193.

1992 William Green. *The Archaeology and Ethnohistory of Altamaha: An Early Eighteenth Century Yamasee Indian Town.* Volumes in Historical Archaeology, vol. 21. Series edited by Stanley South, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia.

1991 William Green. A review of *Osceola's Legacy*. P. Wickman, 1991. *South Carolina Antiquities* 23:57-58.

1990 William Green. A Ceramic Figurine Head Found in Beaufort County, South Carolina. *South Carolina Antiquities* 22:47-48.

## TECHNICAL REPORTS

2019 Douglas Sain, Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban, and Ashley Gramlich. Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio. Report prepared for Hecate Energy Highland, LLC, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2019 Douglas Sain, Mills Dorn, and William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 372 Acres at the Proposed Croxton Solar Farm, Laurens County, South Carolina. Report Prepared for Duke Energy, Charlotte, North Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2019 William Green. Cultural Resources Desktop Review and Initial Field Assessment of Approximately 1,623 Acres at the Proposed Russellville Solar Project, Logan County, Kentucky. Report prepared for Community Energy Solar, LLC, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2019 William Green and Mills Dorn. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 66 Acres at the Proposed Rhodes Cone Mine, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Rhodes Cone, LLC, North Charleston, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2019 William Green and Shelby Linck. Cultural Resource Investigations of Approximately 479 Acres at the Dutchman Creek Solar Project, Union County, South Carolina. Report prepared for First Solar, LLC, Houston, Texas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2019 Samantha Hunt, Kelly Higgins, Mills Dorn, Shelby Linck, and William Green. Preliminary Cultural Resource Investigations of Approximately 1,970 Acres at the Sunflower County Solar Project, Sunflower County, Mississippi. Report prepared for Recurrent Energy, Austin, Texas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2019 Douglas Sain, Mills Dorn, and William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 130 Acres at the Proposed Patriot Mine, Sumter County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Kennedy Consulting Services, Irmo, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2019 Mills Dorn and William Green. Architectural Evaluation of the J. Wilson Alexander Farm Tenant House, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Alexander Farms MU, LLC, Belleair Beach, Florida, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2019 William Green and Mills Dorn. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 58 Acres at the Proposed Coastal Point West Property, Horry County, South Carolina. Report Prepared for Venture Engineering, Conway, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2019 Douglas Sain, Mills Dorn, and William Green. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 340 Acres at the Birch Creek Road Site, Guilford County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Publix Super Markets, Inc., Lakeland, Florida, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2019 William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately Five Acres at the Cainhoy Mining Pit, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Report prepared for O.L. Thompson Company, Inc., by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2019 Douglas Sain, William Green, Lauren Christian, and Shelby Linck. Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at Sites 38BK1800, 38BK1801, and 38BK1803/1804 at the Yellow House Creek Borrow Site, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Report prepared for the South Carolina Ports Authority, Charleston, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2019 Samantha Hunt and William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 65 Acres at the Proposed Finklea Mine, Florence County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Venture Engineering, Conway, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2019 William Green. Department of Veterans Affairs Cultural Resources Study: Sumter Parcels, Sumter County, South Carolina. Report prepared for The Marrocco Company, LLC, Dallas, Texas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2019 Kelly Higgins, Lauren Christian, Samuel Carter, Shelby Linck, and William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey at the Proposed Lake County Solar Project, Lake County, Tennessee. Report prepared for Lake County Solar Project, LLC, Lenexa, Kansas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2018 William Green, Lauren Christian, and Ellen Turco. Phase I Archaeological Survey of 32.04 Acres at the Proposed Spinning Mill Lofts at East Village Project, Johnston County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Taft Development Group, Greenville, North Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2018 Lauren Christian, William Green, and Sam Carter. Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Greensville County Solar Project, Greensville County, Virginia. Report prepared for Greensville County Solar Project, LLC, Lenexa, Kansas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2018 William Green and Lauren Christian. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 66 Acres at the Rector Mine, Charleston County, South Carolina. Report prepared for L. Dean Weaver Construction Company, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2018 Lauren Christian, William Green, and Douglas Sain. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 600 Linear Feet at the Proposed Staunton River Streambank Stabilization Project, Campbell County, Virginia. Report prepared for Appalachian Power Company, Roanoke, Virginia, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2018 Kelly Higgins, Shelby Linck, and William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey at the Proposed Middle Tennessee Megasite, Montgomery and Robertson Counties, Tennessee. Report prepared for DBS & Associates Engineering, Nashville, Tennessee, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2018 Kelly Higgins, Shelby Linck, and William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 161 Acres at the Proposed Westmoreland County Solar Project, Westmoreland County, Virginia. Report prepared for Westmoreland County Solar Project, LLC, Lenexa, Kansas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2018 William Green and Shelby Linck. Cultural Resource Investigations of Approximately 420 Acres at the Dutchman Creek Solar Project, Union County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Dutchman Creek Solar, LLC, Jupiter, Florida, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2018 Shelby Linck and William Green. Historic Resources Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum for the Floribraska Avenue Complete Street Project, Hillsborough County, Florida. Report prepared for City of Tampa, Florida, by Terracon Consultants, Inc.

2018 Lauren Christian, Shelby Linck, and William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 160 Acres at Project Pegasus, Jefferson County, Alabama. Report prepared for the Birmingham Business Alliance, Birmingham, Alabama, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2018 Lauren Christian, Shelby Linck, and William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 700 Acres of Uplands at the Proposed Horry County Wetland Mitigation Bank, Horry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for RES, Charleston, South Carolina, and the Brigman Company, Conway, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2018 William Green and Kelly Higgins. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 283 Acres at the Proposed Black Creek Mine, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Green Group Holdings, LLC, Canton, Georgia, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2018 Kelly Higgins and William Green. Phase I Archaeological Survey of SR 306/Keith Bridge Road from SR 369 to SR 401, Forsyth County, Georgia. Report prepared for T.Y. Lin International, Atlanta, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2018 William Green and Shelby Linck. Archaeological Investigations at the Dunlap Cemetery, Chambers County, Alabama. Report prepared for PMTD Restaurants, LLC, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2018 Kelly Higgins, Shelby Linck, and William Green. Phase II Testing of Archaeological Site 38BK1911 at the Salisbury Property, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Thomas & Hutton Engineering Company, Columbia, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2018 Amberly Aldridge, William Green, and Shelby Linck. Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of Approximately 660 Acres at the Proposed Duke Energy Florida Hamilton Solar Project, Hamilton County, Florida. Report prepared for Duke Energy, Charlotte, North Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2018 Kelly Higgins, Shelby Linck, and William Green. Cultural Resources Indentification Survey of Approximately 320 Acres at the Mudville Site, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Csix, LLC, Awendaw, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2018 Douglas Sain, Shelby Linck, and William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 2,170 Acres at the Proposed Bowman Solar Project – Felder Parcels, Orangeburg County, South Carolina. Report prepared for TWE Bowman Solar Project, LLC, Lenexa, Kansas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2018 Kelly Higgins, William Green, and Shelby Linck. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey at the Midland-Wiregrass Solar Project, Dale County, Alabama. Report prepared for Midland-Wiregrass Solar Project, LLC, Lenexa, Kansas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 3.2 Miles along the Proposed Wassamassaw–Pringletown 115kV Transmission Line, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Santee Cooper, Moncks Corner, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 Douglas Sain, Shelby Linck, and William Green. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 5.7 Miles Along the Proposed LG&E Preston to Piccadilly Pipeline, Jefferson County, Kentucky. Report prepared for EnSite USA, Versailles, Kentucky, by Terracon Consultants, Inc.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2017 William Green and Shelby Linck. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 595 Acres at the Golden Grove II Mining Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. Report prepared for O.L. Thompson Company, Inc., North Charleston, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 Kelly Higgins, William Green, and Bruce Harvey. Phase I Archaeological Survey of SR 371/Post Road From SR 9/Atlanta Highway to SR 20/Canton Highway, Forsyth County, Georgia. PI Nos. 0006915 and 0013965. Report prepared for T.Y. Lin International, Atlanta, Georgia, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 William Green, Shelby Linck, and Samantha Hunt. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 12 Acres at the Proposed Cambridge Oaks Apartments Phase II, Cleveland County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Greenway Residential Development, LLC, Charlotte, North Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 Shelby Linck and William Green. Architectural Survey for the Proposed Cambridge Oaks Apartments Phase II, Cleveland County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Greenway Residential Development, LLC, Charlotte, North Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 Kelly Higgins and William Green. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 6.35 Miles along the Proposed LG&E Penile to Preston Pipeline, Jefferson County, Kentucky. Report prepared for Ensite USA, Versailles, Kentucky, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 William Green, Shelby Linck, and Samantha Hunt. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 10 Acres at the Proposed Locust Grove Apartments, Stanly County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Greenway Residential Development, LLC, Charlotte, North Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 Shelby Linck and William Green. Architectural Survey for the Proposed Locust Grove Apartments, Stanly County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Greenway Residential Development, LLC, Charlotte, North Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 William Green and Kelly Higgins. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 34 Acres Surrounding a Carolina Bay at the Proposed Palmetto Plains Solar Project. Report prepared for Palmetto Plains Solar Project, LLC, Lenexa, Kansas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 William Green, Doug Sain, and Shelby Linck. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 620 Acres at the Proposed Seabrook Solar Farm, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Seabrook Solar, LLC, Bluffton, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 William Green and Bruce Harvey. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 59 Acres at the Proposed Golden Grove Mine, Charleston County, South Carolina. Report prepared for O.L. Thompson Co., Inc., North Charleston, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 Kelly Higgins, Bruce Harvey, and William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 902 Acres at the Proposed Big Cowhead Solar Project, Greenwood County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Big Cowhead Solar, LLC, Bluffton, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 Douglas Sain, Sam Carter, and William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 167 Acres at the Proposed TWE Chesapeake Solar Project, Chesapeake, Virginia. Report prepared for TWE Chesapeake Solar, LLC, Lenexa, Kansas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 Douglas Sain, Sam Carter, and William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 132 Acres at the TWE Myrtle Solar Project, Suffolk, Virginia. Report prepared for TWE Mytle Solar, LLC, Lenexa, Kansas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 Douglas Sain, Bruce Harvey, and William Green. Archaeological Investigations of 21.66 Acres at the Proposed Proximity Matthews Property, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Prudential Huntoon Paige Associates, LLC, Newark, New Jersey, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2017 Douglas Sain and William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 618 Acres at the Proposed Newberry Solar I Project, Newberry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Newberry Solar I, LLC, Bluffton, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of 45.47 Acres at the Proposed Orangeburg Mining Site, Orangeburg County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Csix, LLC, Awendaw, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 William Green and Sam Carter. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 767 Additional Acres at the Proposed Palmetto Plains Solar Project Report prepared for Palmetto Plains Solar Project, LLC, Lenexa, Kansas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2017 Tracy Martin, Natalie Adams Pope, William Green, Patrick Sullivan, Stefanie Smith, Leslie Raymer, Mary Theresa Bonhage-Freund, and Keith Seramur. Data Recovery Excavations at Sites 31NH750, 31NH752, 31NH755/755**, 31NH761, and Supplemental Testing at 31NH760 at the Riverlights Development, New Hanover County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Newland Communities, Inc., Wilmington, North Carolina, by New South Associates, Inc., Stone Mountain, Georgia, and Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2016 William Green, Douglas Sain, and Bruce Harvey. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 15 Acres at the Proposed Love's Travel Stop & Country Store, Bland County, Virginia. Report prepared for Love's Travel Stops & Country Stores, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2016 Douglas Sain, William Green, and Bruce Harvey. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 173 Acres at the Proposed Dillon Inland Port, Dillon County, South Carolina. Report prepared for the South Carolina Ports Authority, Charleston, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2016 Kelly Higgins and William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 3.26 Miles along the Proposed Mogul Wastewater Line, Laurens County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Thomas & Hutton, Columbia, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2016 Kelly Higgins and William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 170 Acres at the Old Gilliard Road Borrow Pit Site, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Csix, LLC, Awendaw, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2016 William Green and Kelly Higgins. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Health Professions Academic Center (J-268) at Armstrong State University, Chatham County, Georgia. Report prepared for The SLAM Collaborative, Atlanta, Georgia, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2016 Douglas Sain and William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 187 Acres at the Black Creek Mine Expansion, Chesterfield County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Buckhorn Materials, LLC, Jefferson, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2016 Kelly Higgins and William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 3,500 Linear Feet at the Proposed Peppertree Trunk Sewer System Improvements, Greenville County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Renewable Water Resources, Greenville, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2016 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 5.4 Miles of Roadway along International Drive, Horry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for The Brigman Company, Conway, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2016 C. Scott Smallwood and William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 228 Acres at the Bell Ford Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Report prepared for The Brigman Company, Conway, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2016 William Green and Nancy E-K McReynolds. Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Approximately 193 Acres at the Shaw Creek Solar Project, Aiken County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Shaw Creek Solar, LLC, Bluffton, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2016 C. Scott Smallwood, William Green, and Margaret Tillman. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 166 Acres at the Proposed Newberry Solar Farm, Newberry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Newberry Solar I, LLC, Bluffton, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2016 William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 21.44 Acres at the Proposed Waterleaf and Murrells Inlet Apartment Complex, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Prudential Huntoon Paige Associates, LLC, Chicago, Illinois, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2016 Douglas Sain, C. Scott Smallwood, and William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 954 Acres at the Shaw Creek Solar Project, Aiken County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Shaw Creek Solar, LLC, Bluffton, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2016 C. Scott Smallwood and William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 100 Acres at the Proposed Hyde Park Road Site, Charleston County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Csix, LLC, Awendaw, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2016 Douglas Sain and William Green. Management Summary for Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations of Sites 38BK1800, 38BK1801, and 38BK1803/1804 at the Yellow House Creek Borrow Site, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Management Summary prepared for the South Carolina Ports Authority, Charleston, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2016 C. Scott Smallwood and William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 754 Acres at the Proposed Newberry Solar Farm, Newberry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Newberry Solar I, LLC, Bluffton, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 Douglas Sain, C. Scott Smallwood, William Green, and Bruce Harvey. Phase II Testing of Five Archaeological Sites at the Yellow House Creek Borrow Site, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Report prepared for the South Carolina Ports Authority, Charleston, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 C. Scott Smallwood, William Green, and Bruce Harvey. Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Jasper Solar Farm, Jasper County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Moffett Solar I, LLC, Bluffton, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green, Nancy E-K McReynolds, and C. Scott Smallwood. Cultural Resource Investigations at the Headland-Wiregrass Solar Project, Henry County, Alabama. Report prepared for Headland-Wiregrass Solar Project, LLC, Lenexa, Kansas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green. Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 35 Acres along Thoroughbred Road in McDonough, Henry County, Georgia. Report prepared for First Industrial Realty Trust, Chicago, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 110 Acres at the Proposed Spencer Solar Farm, Sumter County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Spencer Solar Farm, LLC, Bluffton, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green and Samuel Carter. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 185 Acres at the Proposed Cherrydale Solar Project, Northampton County, Virginia. Report prepared for Hecate Energy, Nashville, Tennessee, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 Doug Sain and William Green. Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 206 Acres at the Pecan Tree Industrial Park Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Thomas & Hutton, Columbia, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2015 Doug Sain and William Green. Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 361 Acres at the Pecan Tree Industrial Park Expansion Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Thomas & Hutton, Columbia, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 Doug Sain and William Green. Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 40 Acres at the Proposed Springs Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Thomas & Hutton, Columbia, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green. Cultural Resources Assessment of Approximately 70 Acres at the Proposed Ridgeland Solar Farm, Jasper County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Ridgeland Solar Farm, LLC, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 C. Scott Smallwood and William Green. Cultural Resources Assessment of Approximately 1,069 Acres at the Proposed Clarendon Solar Farm, Clarendon County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Moffett Solar I, LLC, Bluffton, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green and Samuel Carter. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Macon County Solar Project – Mote Property, Macon County, Alabama. Report prepared for Macon County Solar Project, LLC, Lenexa, Kansas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green and Samuel Carter. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Macon County Solar Project, Macon County, Alabama. Report prepared for Macon County Solar Project, LLC, Lenexa, Kansas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Summary for the Bruce and Lee Tract, Florence County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Alliance Consulting Engineers, Columbia, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 52 Acres at a Proposed Wood Pellet Facility, Fairfield County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Abengoa Energy Crops, Montevideo Uruguay, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 Tracy Martin, William Green, and Natalie Adams Pope. Management Summary for Data Recovery Excavations at Sites 31NH750, 31NH752, 31NH755/755**, 31NH760, and 31NH761 at the Riverlights Development, New Hanover County, North Carolina. Management Summary Report prepared for Newland Communities, Inc., Wilmington, North Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, and New South Associates, Inc., Stone Mountain, Georgia.

2015 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 60 Acres at the Proposed Wire Road Mining Site, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Report prepared for O.L., Thompson, Inc., North Charleston, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 C. Scott Smallwood and William Green. Cultural Resources Assessment of Approximately 1,069 Acres at the Proposed Clarendon Solar Farm, Clarendon County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Moffett Solar I, LLC, Bluffton, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green and C. Scott Smallwood. Cultural Resources Assessment of Approximately 1,527 Acres at the Proposed Jasper Solar Farm, Jasper County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Moffett Solar I, LLC, Bluffton, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green and Samuel Carter. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 235 Acres at the Proposed Clarke County Solar Project, Clarke County, Virginia. Report prepared for Hecate Energy, LLC, Nashville, Tennessee, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green and Samuel Carter. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 192 Acres at the Proposed Fort Valley Solar Project, Peach, County, Georgia. Report prepared for Hecate Energy, LLC, Nashville, Tennessee, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2015 C. Scott Smallwood and William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of 57 Acres at the Proposed Carpenter Road Solar Project, Athens County, Ohio. Report prepared for Hecate Energy, LLC, Nashville, Tennessee, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 C. Scott Smallwood and William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 175 Acres at the Proposed Hagerstown Solar Project, Washington County, Maryland. Report prepared for Hecate Energy, LLC, Nashville, Tennessee, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Pit 5 Mine, Florence County, South Carolina. SCDOT Short Form Report prepared for Southern Asphalt, Conway, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green and Nancy McReynolds. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of 65.8 Acres at the Proposed TWE Bowman Solar Project, Orangeburg County, South Carolina. Report prepared for TWE Bowman Solar Project, LLC, Lenexa, Kansas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green and Nancy McReynolds. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of 435.5 Acres at the Proposed Palmetto Plains Solar Project, Orangeburg County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Palmetto Plains Solar Project, LLC, Lenexa, Kansas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Kevin Poston Mine, Florence County, South Carolina. SCDOT Short Form Report prepared for Southern Asphalt, Conway, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green and Nancy McReynolds. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 142 Acres at the Proposed Lynches River Quarry – Farmer Tract, Chesterfield County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Buckhorn Materials, LLC, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 4.7 Miles for the Proposed Richburg Service Area Collection System Upgrades Project, Chester County, South Carolina. Report prepared for URS/AECOM, Columbia, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green and Nancy McReynolds. Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of Approximately 23.5 Acres at the Holley NOLF Project Area, Santa Rosa County, Florida. Report prepared for Gulf Coast Solar Center II, LLC, Charlottesville, Virginia, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green. Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 406 Acres at the Proposed Winding Wood Industrial Site, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Thomas & Hutton, Columbia, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2015 William Green and Nancy E-K McReynolds. Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of Approximately 660 Acres at the OLF-X Project Area, Santa Rosa County, Florida. Report prepared for Baskerville Donovan, Inc., Pensacola, Florida, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2014 William Green. Archaeological Investigations at Site 9EF237 located at the Effingham County Development Authority Industrial Park, Effingham County, Georgia. Report prepared for EMC Engineering Services, Inc., Savannah, Georgia, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2014 William Green and Samuel Carter. Cultural Resource Investigations of Approximately 816 Acres at the Decatur Parkway Solar Project, Decatur County, Georgia. Report prepared for Tradewind Energy, Lenexa, Kansas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2014 William Green and Samuel Carter. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 168 Acres at the Decatur County Solar Project, Decatur County, Georgia. Report prepared for Tradewind Energy, Lenexa, Kansas, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Decatur, Georgia.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2014 William Green. Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 164 Acres at the Proposed Trakas Industrial Site, Union County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Thomas & Hutton, Columbia, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2014 William Green and Nancy E-K McReynolds. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Highway 378 Floyd Mine No. 2, Florence County, South Carolina. SCDOT Short Form Report prepared for Southern Asphalt, Conway, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2014 William Green and Nancy E-K McReynolds. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 336 Acres at the Proposed Bluewater Mine Project, Horry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Venture Engineering, Inc., Conway, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia.

2014 William Green and Bruce Harvey. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 114 Acres at The Sage Mill Industrial Park, Aiken County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Terracon, Columbia, and Thomas & Hutton, Columbia, by Arrowstone Consulting Solutions, LLC, Columbia.

2014 Bruce Harvey and William Green. Historic Resources Study of the Millville Hydroelectric Project, Jefferson County, West Virginia (FERC Project No. 2343). Report prepared for PE Hydro Generation, Millville, West Virginia, and Kleinschmidt Associates, Strasburg, Pennsylvania, by Harvey Research and Consulting, Syracuse, New York.

2014 William Green. Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 111 Acres at the Seneca Rail Site, Oconee County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Thomas & Hutton, Columbia, by Arrowstone Consulting Solutions, LLC, Columbia.

2014 William Green and Bruce Harvey. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 7.25 Acres at Hawkeswater at the River Phase 4, Brunswick County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Paramounte Engineering, Wilmington, North Carolina, by Arrowstone Consulting Solutions, LLC, Columbia.

2014 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 16 Acres at the Arbors at Town Center, Lancaster County, South Carolina. Report prepared for UHF Development Group, LLC, New Bern, North Carolina, by Arrowstone Consulting Solutions, LLC, Columbia.

2014 William Green. Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 69 Acres at Project Circle, Laurens County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Thomas & Hutton, Columbia, by Arrowstone Consulting Solutions, LLC, Columbia.

2014 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 269 Acres at the Proposed Mason 15.3 MW Solar Photovoltaic Electric Generating Facility, Pitt County, North Carolina. Report prepared for HelioSage Energy, Charlottesville, Virginia, by Arrowstone Consulting Solutions, LLC, Columbia.

2014 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 450 Acres at the Proposed Nan 40 MW Solar Photovoltaic Electric Generating Facility, Wilson County, North Carolina. Report prepared for HelioSage Energy, Charlottesville, Virginia, by Arrowstone Consulting Solutions, LLC, Columbia.

2014 William Green and Bruce Harvey. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 14 Acres at the Proposed 1.99 MW Innovative Solar 14 Project, Henderson County, North Carolina. Report prepared for FLS Energy, Inc., Asheville, North Carolina, by Arrowstone Consulting Solutions, LLC, Columbia.

2014 William Green and Summer Ciomek. Archaeological, Historical, and Geophysical Investigations of Two Cemeteries at Project Circle, Laurens County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Thomas & Hutton, Columbia, by Arrowstone Consulting Solutions, LLC, Columbia.

2014 William Green. Delineation and National Register Evaluation of Site 31NH417 Located at the Proposed Emmart's Landing Subdivision, New Hanover County, North Carolina. Report prepared for SEL Property Investors, LLC, Belville, North Carolina, by Arrowstone Consulting Solutions, LLC, Columbia.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2014 William Green and Bruce Harvey. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Church Property, Horry County, South Carolina. SCDOT letter report prepared for the Brigman Company, Conway, South Carolina by Arrowstone Consulting Solutions, LLC, Columbia.

2014 William Green and Bruce Harvey. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 120 Acres at Patriot Park, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Thomas & Hutton, Columbia, by Arrowstone Consulting Solutions, LLC, Columbia.

2013 William Green and Bruce Harvey. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 2.54 Miles along the Proposed Kiswire Transmission Line Newberry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Lowcountry Ecological Services, LLC, Goose Creek, South Carolina, and Santee Cooper, by Harvey Research and Consulting, Syracuse, New York.

2013 William Green, Sarah Posin, and Jennifer Betsworth. Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the North Augusta Water Treatment Plant Expansion, Aiken County, South Carolina. Report prepared for URS Corporation, Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2013 Sarah Posin, William Green, and Heather Carpini. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 12 Acres at the Proposed Montessori Charter School, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Report prepared for SGA Architecture, Pawleys Island, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2013 William Green and Jennifer Betsworth. Initial Historic and Archaeological Resources Study (HAR), Parr Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 1894, Application for New License, Fairfield and Newberry Counties, South Carolina. Report prepared for SCE&G, Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2013 William Green, Marsha Welch, and Jennifer Betsworth. Archaeological and Historical Investigations of Approximately 171 Acres at the Proposed I-26 Megasite, Newberry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Alliance Consulting Engineers, Inc., Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2013 Kimberly Nagle and William Green. Data Recovery Excavations at Archaeological Site 46FA471, the Summit Bechtel Family National Scout Reserve, Fayette County, West Virginia. Report prepared for Arrow, WV, and the Boy Scouts of America, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2013 William Green and Jennifer Betsworth. Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 297 Acres at Tract P, Chester County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Alliance Consulting Engineers, Inc., Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2013 William Green and Jennifer Betsworth. Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 203 Acres at the SC Highway 9 Tract, Chester County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Alliance Consulting Engineers, Inc., Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2012 William Green and Jennifer Betsworth. Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed PNG Greenville Line 42 Replacement, Beaufort and Pitt Counties, North Carolina. Report prepared for Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Charlotte, North Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2012 William Green and Jennifer Betsworth. Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 522 Acres at the 18 Mile Road Site, Pickens County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Alliance Consulting Engineers, Inc., Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2012 William Green and Jennifer Betsworth. Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 256 Acres Adjacent to the Saxe Gotha Industrial Park Tract, Lexington County, South Carolina. Report prepared for HFL, LLC., Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2012 Kimberly Nagle, William Green, and Heather Jones. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 161 Acres at the Sage Mill Industrial Park, Aiken County, South Carolina. Report prepared for the Economic Development Partnership, Aiken, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2012 William Green and Kimberly Nagle. Archaeological Monitoring for Inspections of Two SCE&G Transmission Line Towers at Stallings Island (Site 9CB1), Columbia County, Georgia. Report prepared for SCE&G, Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2012 William Green and Heather Jones. Cultural Resources Assessment and Archaeological Monitoring Associated with Renovations to Chappelle Hall Auditorium at Allen University, Richland County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Allen University, Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2012 Kimberly Nagle, William Green, and Heather Jones. *Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of Approximately 338 Acres in Areas A, B, and D at the Sage Mill/Pine Tree Tract, Aiken County, South Carolina*. Report prepared for Wyatt Realty Investment Opportunity Fund, Aiken, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2011 William Green and Heather Jones. *Cultural Resource Investigations for the Saluda Hydroelectric Project: Documenting 13,000 years of Human Occupation along the Saluda River*. Public information booklet prepared for SCE&G, Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2011 William Green. *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bethune Compressor Station, Kershaw County, South Carolina*. Report prepared for Carolina Gas Transmission, Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2011 William Green and Jean-Marie Carta. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Batesville Road Extension, Greenville County, South Carolina. SCDOT short form report prepared for Vaughn & Melton, Spartanburg, South Carolina and SCDOT, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2011 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Parcels C, D, E, F, and G at the Proposed Riverside Business Park, Cobb and Douglas Counties, Georgia. Report prepared for IDI, Norcross, Georgia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2011 William Green. Phase IA Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Water Tank and Sewage Treatment Areas at the Summit Bechtel Family National Scout Reserve, Fayette County, West Virginia. Report prepared for Arrow WV, Mount Hope, West Virginia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2011 William Green. Phase IA Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Saw Mill and Parking Areas at the Summit Bechtel Family National Scout Reserve, Fayette County, West Virginia. Report prepared for Arrow WV, Mount Hope, West Virginia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2011 Kimberly Nagle, William Green, and Heather Jones. Cultural Resource Investigations for the Proposed PNG Sutton Pipeline Project, Anson, Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover, Richmond, Robeson, and Scotland Counties, North Carolina. Report prepared for Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Charlotte, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2011 Travis Woods and William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 169 Acres at the Tyger River Industrial Park Site, Spartanburg County, South Carolina. Report prepared for URS/BP. Barber, Spartanburg, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2011 William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Batesville Road Relocation, Greenville County, South Carolina. SCDOT short form report prepared for Vaughn & Melton, Spartanburg, South Carolina and SCDOT, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2011 Kimberly Nagle and William Green. Phase II Testing of Archaeological Site 46FA471 at the Summit Bechtel Family National Scout Reserve, Fayette County, West Virginia. Report prepared for BSA Arrow, WV and Trinity Works, Mount Hope, West Virginia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2011 Travis Woods, Heather Jones, and William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 121 Acres at the Springfield Parkway Property, Fort Mill, York County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Pulte Group, Charlotte, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2011 William Green. Phase IIB Testing of Archaeological Site 31NP257 at the North Carolina Center for Automotive Research, Northampton County, North Carolina. Report prepared for the Northampton County Development Commission, Jackson, North Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2010 Kimberly Nagle, Heather Jones, and William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 215 Acres at the Summit Bechtel Family Scouting Center, Fayette County, West Virginia. Report prepared for Trinity Works, Mount Hope, West Virginia, and the Boy Scouts of America, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2010 Kimberly Nagle and William Green. Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at the Tree House Archaeological Site (38LX531), Lexington County, South Carolina. Report prepared for SCE&G, Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2010 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 1,800 Acres at the Augusta Corporate Park, Augusta-Richmond County, Georgia. Report prepared for the Development Authority of Richmond County, Augusta, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2010 William Green, Heather Jones, and Kimberly Nagle. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Planned Improvements at the Sumner County Regional Airport, Sumner County, Tennessee. Report prepared for R.W. Armstrong, Cleveland, Ohio, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2010 Heather Jones and William Green. Public Information Report. Archaeological and Historical Investigations at the John O'Hear Brickyard, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Report prepared for the Beach O'Hear Pointe, LLC, Charleston, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2010 Kimberly Nagle, Bruce Harvey, William Green, and Heather Jones. Phase I Cultural Resources Study of the London/Marmet (FERC Project No. 1175) and Winfield (FERC Project No. 1290) Hydroelectric Facilities, Putnam and Kanawha Counties, West Virginia. Report prepared for Appalachian Power Company, Roanoke, Virginia, by S&ME, Inc. Columbia, and Harvey Research and Consulting, Syracuse, New York.

2010 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 1,280 Acres at the Matrix Business and Technology Park, Greenville County, South Carolina. Report prepared for B.P. Barber & Associates, Inc., Greenville, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2009 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 6.5 Acres at the Proposed Trolley Line Road YMCA, Aiken County, South Carolina. Report prepared for the Aiken County Family YMCA, Aiken, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2009 William Green. Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 113 Acres at the Thomason II Industrial Site, Laurens County, South Carolina. Report prepared for B.P. Barber & Associates, Inc., Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2009 Kimberly Nagle, Heather Jones, and William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Phase IA Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 774 acres within the Project Arrow Tract, Fayette County, West Virginia. Report prepared for Trinity Works, LLC, Weatherford, Texas, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2009 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 248 Acres at Conway Lumber Phase I Tract, Horry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for the Brigman Company, Inc., Conway, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2009 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 178 Acres at the Proposed Batesburg-Leesville, Industrial Park, Lexington County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Alliance Consulting Engineers, Inc., Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2009 Jason Moser, William Green, and Kimberly Nagle. Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at the Barnards Creek Site (31NH747) and Supplemental Phase II Testing at the Marina Village Site (31NH456/456**), New Hanover County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Newland Communities, Inc., by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2009 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 229 Acres on Three Tracts at the I-95 Megasite, Clarendon County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Alliance Consulting Engineers, Inc., Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2009 William Green. Archaeological Survey of the Heath Retail Telecommunications Tower, Randolph County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Duke Energy, Charlotte, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2009 Jason Moser, Heather Jones, and William Green. Archaeological Investigations at the Ferndale Preserve and Palatakaha Environmental and Agricultural Reserve Park, Lake County, Florida. Report prepared for Lake County, Florida, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2009 William Green, Heather Jones, and Bruce Harvey. Phase II Testing of Five Archaeological Sites and the Results of a Drawdown Survey Conducted for the Claytor Hydroelectric Project, Pulaski County, Virginia. Report prepared for Appalachian Power Company, Roanoke, Virginia and Kleinschmidt Associates, Liverpoool, New York, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2008 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of 27 Acres at 4001 River Drive, Richland County, South Carolina. Report prepared for B.P. Barber, Inc., Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2008 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of 56± Acres at the Davis Road School Site, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Report prepared for the Educational Group Inc., Chapin, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2008 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately Two Acres for the Jacksonville Sam's Club Store Expansion (Store # RR-135-RL), Onslow County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Charlotte, North Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2008 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed CMC – Northeast Rehab Center, Cabarrus County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Carolinas Medical Center – Northeast, Concord, North Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2008 William Green. Cemetery Delineation at the Lexington School District One Corley Mill Road Property, Lexington County, South Carolina. Report prepared for The Educational Group, Inc., Chapin, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2008 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for the 47±-Acre Johnston County Business/Industrial Park, Johnston County, North Carolina. Report prepared for McKim & Creed, Raleigh, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2008 John Molenda, Tracy Formica, Heather Jones, and William Green. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 1.3 Miles of Road Right-of-Way and Phase II Testing of Site 38LX51 at the Proposed Saxe-Gotha Industrial Park, Lexington County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Alliance Consulting Engineers, Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2008 William Green and Heather Jones. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 162 Acres at the Project ARX Tract, Laurens County, South Carolina. Report prepared for B.P. Barber & Associates, Inc., Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2008 Michael Nelson, Bruce Harvey, and William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Claytor Hydroelectric Project, Pulaski County, Virginia (FERC Project No. 739). Report prepared for Appalachian Power Company, Roanoke, Virginia, by Kleinschmidt Associates, Liverpool, New York, and S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2008 William Green and Heather Jones. Historic Properties Management Plan, Saluda Hydroelectric Project, Lexington, Newberry, Richland, and Saluda Counties, South Carolina. FERC Project No. 516. Report prepared for SCE&G, Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 John Molenda, Heather Jones, and William Green. Phase II Archaeological Testing of Sites 31ON89 and 31ON322/322** at the Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina. Report prepared for the Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, by S&ME, Inc.

2007 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of 30± Acres near Clemson, Pickens County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Cox and Dinkins, Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2007 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of 104± Acres at the Highway 501 Property, Horry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Wingfoot Land Management Corp., Lake Wylie, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of 50± Acres near Hollingshed Road, Richland County, South Carolina. Report prepared for B.P. Barber & Associates, Inc., Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of the Waynesville Bypass Parcel, Haywood County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Cedarwood Development, Inc., Akron, Ohio, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 John Molenda, Heather Jones, and William Green. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 1,207 Acres at the ISP McCormick Tract, McCormick County, South Carolina. Report prepared for ISP Minerals, Wayne, New Jersey, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 Jason Moser, William Green, and Heather Jones. Cultural Resource Investigations at the Peru Plantation Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Peru Plantation Development, Inc., Conway, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of 36± Acres at the Proposed Macon County School Site, Macon County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Bradshaw Engineering, Waynesville, North Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of 28± Acres at the Petigru Drive Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Report prepared for LA Development, LLC., by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of 8.3± Acres at Proposed Bennettsville 230kV Switching Station, Marlboro County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Progress Energy, Raleigh, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of 100± Acres at the Elmhurst Subdivision Tract, Horry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for T&J Builders Inc., Conway, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of 73± Acres at the Troutman Tract, Iredell County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Chivas Retail Partners, Inc., Scottsdale Arizona, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 Jason Moser, Heather Bartley, Heather Jones, and William Green. Cultural Resource Investigations of Approximately 47 Acres at the Greenfield Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Greenfield, LLC., Carmel, Indiana, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of 23± Acres at the Proposed Wal-Mart Supercenter Store No. 3889-01 – Peakway at 55, Wake County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Kimley Horne & Associates, Charlotte, North Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 Jason Moser, William Green, Heather Jones, and Rachel Roden. Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations at the NNP IV Cape Fear Tract, New Hanover County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Newland Communities, Inc., Wilmington, North Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 William Green, Heather Jones, Kenneth Styer and Michael Nelson. Stage II Archaeological Investigations of the Saluda Hydroelectric Project Area, Lexington, Newberry, Richland, and Saluda Counties, South Carolina. Report prepared for SCE&G, Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of 344± Acres at Poston Park, Gaston County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Gaston County Public Works Department, Gastonia, North Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of 135± Acres at the Point South WWTP Spray Fields Site, Jasper County, South Carolina. Report prepared for B.P. Barber & Associates, Inc., Columbia, North Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2007 Jason Moser, William Green, and Heather Jones. Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Embry Riddle Aeronautical University Research Park, Volusia County, Florida. Report prepared for Woolpert LLC, Charlotte, North Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 Michael Nelson, Heather Jones, and William Green. Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations of 429± Acres at the Kanawha Development Tract, York County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Kanawha Development, LLC, Raleigh, North Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2007 Heather Jones, Heather Bartley, and William Green. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 20 Acres at the Kelly Heirs Tract, Iredell County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Crosland, Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 Michael Nelson, Heather Jones, and William Green. Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at Site 38BK2088 at the Newell Tract, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Report prepared for VM Enterprises, Summerville, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Myrtle Beach West Wal-Mart Supercenter, Horry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for AC&S Engineering, Inc., Greenville, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 Jason Moser, Heather Jones, and William Green. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 56 Acres at the Yauhannah Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Yauhannah Land Development, LLC, Conway, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Garner Wal-Mart Expansion, Wake County, North Carolina. Report prepared for WRS, Inc., Aiken, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Glenn View Station Wal-Mart, Durham County, North Carolina. Report prepared for WRS, Inc., Aiken, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Elizabethtown Wal-Mart, Bladen County, North Carolina. Report prepared for AC&S Engineering, Inc., Greenville, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of 165± Acres near the I-26 Peak Exit, Richland County, South Carolina. Report prepared for B.P. Barber and Associates, Inc. Columbia, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Wal-Mart Supercenter # 1060-03 in Morganton, Burke County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Freeland and Kauffman, Inc., Greenville, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of 52± Acres near Hawkins Branch, Richland County, South Carolina. Report prepared for B.P. Barber and Associates, Inc. Columbia, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 William Green, Heather Jones, and Kenneth Styer. Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of approximately 465 Acres at the Project Y Tract, Richland County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Central South Carolina Alliance, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately Seven Acres at South Bay Village, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Venture Engineering, Inc., Conway, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Highway 54 Wal-Mart Property, Durham and Wake Counties, North Carolina. Report prepared for Kimley-Horne, Inc., Raleigh, North Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of 140-acres at the Highway 773 Tract, Newberry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for B.P. Barber and Associates, Inc., Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2006 Heather Jones and William Green. Historic Property Management Plan for the Fort Fremont County Park, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Plan prepared for the Beaufort County Planning Department, Beaufort, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Silver Run Subdivision Tract, Lancaster County, South Carolina. Report prepared for the Brigman Company, Conway, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed U.S. Highway 17 Shopping Center, Martin County, North Carolina. Report prepared for Freeland and Kauffman, Inc., Greenville, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the 1,300-acre River Road Tract, Wilmington, North Carolina. Report prepared for Newland Communities, Wilmington, North Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

2006 Katherine Roberts, William Green, and Geoffrey Henry. Phase II Archaeological Testing at Site 38BK2088 Located at the Newell Tract, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Report prepared for VM Enterprises, Summerville, by TRC, Columbia.

2006 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 200 Acres at the Rose Hill Subdivision near Powdersville, Anderson County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Charlotte, by TRC, Columbia.

2005 Sean Norris, Ted Karpynec, Jeffrey Holland, and William Green. Stage I Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Saluda Hydroelectric Project Area, Lexington, Newberry, Richland, and Saluda Counties, South Carolina. FERC Project No. 516. Report prepared for SCE&G, by TRC, Columbia.

2005 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Mallard Lake Drive Connector, Horry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Conway, South Carolina, by TRC, Columbia.

2005 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of approximately 265 Acres at the Proposed Freeman Industrial Site in Florence County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Conway, South Carolina, by TRC, Columbia.

2005 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the 12-Acre Jack Primus Road Tract in Berkeley County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Manchester Associates, LLC., Rock Hill, South Carolina, by TRC, Columbia.

2005 William Green. Phase I Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of Progress Energy's 230 kV Transmission Line Crossing of the Lumber River in Marion and Horry Counties, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Conway and Progress Energy, Raleigh, by TRC, Columbia.

2005 William Green. Archaeological Monitoring and Investigations of an Access Road and Parking Area at Fort Fremont (38BU159), Beaufort County, South Carolina. Second Addendum to Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Fort Fremont Development Tract, St. Helena Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina (Green and Grunden 2004). Report prepared for the Beaufort County Planning Department, by TRC, Columbia.

2005 William Green. An Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey of Seven Acres at the Stewart Property, Fort Fremont, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Addendum to Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Fort Fremont Development Tract, St. Helena Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina (Green and Grunden 2004). Report prepared for the Beaufort County Planning Department, by TRC, Columbia.

2005 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 56 Acres at the Proposed Warpath Landing Development Tract, Pickens County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Warpath Development Corp., Greenville, South Carolina, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2005 William Green. Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 1442 acres at the Proposed Lakeside at Russell Development Tract, Abbeville County, South Carolina (ARPA Permit No. DACW21-4-05-1016). Report prepared for U.S. Land Investments, Charlotte, NC, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2005 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of approximately 99 Acres at the Persimmon Fields Tract in Florence County, South Carolina. Report prepared for B.P. Barber Associates, Inc., Columbia, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2005 Ian deNeeve, William Green, and Jeff Holland. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 360 Acres at the Pine Tree Tract, Aiken County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Columbia, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2005 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the 46.5-acre Vernsdale Road Tract, York County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Conway, South Carolina, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2005 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Four Tracts near Exits 82 and 88 off of I-77 in York County South Carolina. Four letter reports prepared for S&ME, Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2005 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of approximately 3,000 Feet of Proposed Right-of-Way Expansion for the Red Bluff Transmission Line Corridor, Horry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Charleston, and Santee Cooper, Moncks Corner, South Carolina, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2005 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 46 Acres in Newberry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Conway, South Carolina, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2005 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the 87-acre Santee Tract, Orangeburg County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Columbia, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2005 William Green. Phase II Archaeological Investigations of Sites 38HR429, 38HR437, 38HR438, and 38HR441 at the Diamond Back Development Tract, Horry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Edge, LLC, Conway, South Carolina, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2005 Sean Norris and William Green. Plan for Conducting Cultural Resource Investigations of the Saluda Hydroelectric Project Area, Lexington, Newberry, Richland, and Saluda Counties, South Carolina. Report prepared for SCE&G, Columbia, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2005 William Green. Phase II Archaeological Testing at Site 38CS321, Fishing Creek Lake, Chester County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Divine Tarbell & Associates, and Duke Power, Charlotte, North Carolina, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2005 William Green. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Two Acres at the Conway Substation Tract, Horry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Charleston, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2004 William Green. Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 111 Acres in Oconee County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Atlantic Environmental Services, Inc., by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc, Columbia.

2004 William Green. Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of 75-acres at the Conway Substation Tract, Horry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Charleston, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2004 William Green and Jeffrey Holland. Phase I and II Cultural Resource Investigations at the Overlook Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2004 William Green and Ramona Grunden. Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Fort Fremont Development Tract, St. Helena Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Report prepared for the G.G. Dowling Family Partnership, Atlanta, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2004 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 230 acres at the Highway 9 Site, Horry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2004 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of approximately 80 acres at the Center Creek Road Tract, Fairfield County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Conway, South Carolina, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2004 Bobby Southerlin, Rachel Tibbetts, Jeff Holland, and William Green. Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of 392 Acres of Pine Beetle Salvage Areas in Sumter National Forest, Edgefield and McCormick Counties, South Carolina. Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests Cultural Resource Management Report # 04-02. Report prepared by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia, in conjunction with Archaeological Consultants of the Carolina for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service.

2004 Julie Kloss, Sean Norris, Jeff Holland, Mary Sherrer, and William Green. A Cultural Resource Survey for the U.S. 76 Bridge Replacement Over the Chattooga River, Oconee County, South Carolina and Rabun County, Georgia. Report prepared for Site-Blauvelt Engineers and the South Carolina Department of Transportation, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2004 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of approximately 40 acres at the Steadman-Hawkins Clinic Site, Spartanburg County, South Carolina. Report prepared for McMillan Smith & Partners Architects, Spartanburg, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2004 Julie Kloss, William Green, Mary Sherrer, and Ramona Grunden. Archaeological Investigations of Approximately 578 Acres at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Report prepared for the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2003 William Green. Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Epps Tracts 1 and 2, Williamsburg County, South Carolina. Two letter reports prepared for MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc., Columbia, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2003 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 270 acres at the Woodstock Site, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Report prepared for MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc., Columbia, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2003 Julie Kloss, Ramona Grunden, William Green, and Mary Sherrer. Archaeological Data Recovery at 38BU1644: A Late Eighteenth/Early Nineteenth Century Plantation in Beaufort County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Wilbur Smith Associates, Columbia and Beaufort County, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2003 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 275 acres at the Sterilite Corporation Site, Laurens County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Spartanburg, South Carolina, and Laurens County, South Carolina, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2003 William Green. Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the SCG Compressor Station Site, Chatham County, Georgia. Report prepared for SCG Pipeline Corp., Columbia, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2003 William Green and Philip MacArthur. A Comprehensive Cultural Resource Geographic Information System for the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island. Prepared for the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2003 William Green. Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Starr Landfill Expansion Site, Anderson County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Conway, South Carolina, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2003 Sean Norris, William Green, and Mary Sherrer. Phase I and II Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Coosaw River Estates Development Tract on Ladys Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Ultima Holdings, LLC, Atlanta, by TRC, Columbia.

2003 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the 135-acre Fantasy Harbour Tract, Horry County, South Carolina. Report prepared for MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc., Columbia, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2003 William Green, Heather Millis, George Price, and Mary Sherrer. A Cultural Resources Survey of 2,037 Acres and 0.6 Miles of Road Right-of-Way in the Indian Creek Analysis Area, Compartments 103, 107, 119, 121-126, 146, 148, 149, 151, and 152, Enoree Ranger District, Sumter National Forest, Newberry and Union Counties, South Carolina. Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests Cultural Resource Management Report 03-03. Report prepared for the U.S. Forest Service by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2003 William Green. SCG Burn Areas: Supplemental Report for the SCG Pipeline Project, Jasper County, South Carolina. Report prepared for SCG Pipeline, Columbia.

2003 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Thompson Site, Edgefield County, South Carolina. Report prepared for H&M Architects and Engineers by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2003 William Green. Cultural Resource Survey of Palmetto Electric Cooperative's Proposed Grays Substation Site, Jasper County, South Carolina. Report prepared for the Gilpin Group, Wellsville, NY, by TRC Garrow Associates Inc., Columbia.

2003 William Green and Philip MacArthur. Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Overlook Property (Phase I), Georgetown County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2002 William Green. Archaeological Investigations of 16 Acres of Uplands for the Proposed Barker Field Expansion Project, Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Report prepared for the Town of Hilton Head Island, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2002 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the 217-acre Hunting Site, Kershaw County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Law Engineering, Inc., Columbia, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2002 William Stanyard, William Green, Tasha Benyshek, Michael Wild, Sally Kistler, and Jeffrey Holland. Phase I and II Cultural Resource Investigations for the SCG Pipeline Project, Effingham and Chatham Counties, Georgia. Report prepared for SCG Pipeline, Columbia, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2002 Rebecca Saunders and Michael Russo (authors). William Green, Gegory Heide, David S. Leigh, and William Stanyard (contributors). The Fig Island Ring Complex (38CH42): Coastal Adaptation and the Question of Ring Function in the Late Archaic. Report prepared for the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

2002 William Green, Ramona Grunden and Jeffrey Holland. Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations of a 20-acre Tract on Hutchinson Island, Chatham County, Georgia. Report prepared for Wright Padgett Christopher, Savannah, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2002 William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed SC Highway 99 Industrial Park, Chester County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Columbia, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2002 William Green and Jennifer Revels. Cultural Resource Survey for FPL Energy's proposed Anderson Pipeline, Anderson County, South Carolina. Report prepared for CH2M HILL, Raleigh, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2002 Deborah Joy, Ramona Grunden, William Green, and Amy Carruth. A Cultural Resource Survey of 4,555 acres and 2.6 miles of road right-of-way in the Indian Creek Analysis Area, Compartments 127–131, 137–145, 163–167, 169–171, Enoree Ranger District, Sumter National Forest, Newberry and Laurens Counties, South Carolina. Report prepared for the USDA Forest Service, Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests, CRM Report 02-03, by Legacy Research, Durham, and TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. Columbia.

2001 William Green, Mary Sherrer and Jennifer Revels. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Palmetto Energy Center, York County, South Carolina. Report prepared for CH2M Hill, Atlanta, and Calpine Corporation, Boston, by TRC Garrow Associates, Columbia.

2001 William Stanyard, Tasha Benyshek, David Leigh, Ramona Grunden, and William Green. Phase II Archaeological Investigations at Five Sites within the Proposed SCG Pipeline Corridors, Jasper County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation, Boston, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

# William G. Green, M.A., R.P.A. (continued)

2001 William F. Stanyard, Ramona Grunden, Jennifer Revels, and William Green. Phase II Cultural Resource Investigations at Sites 38BU1904, 38BU1905, and 38BU1906 on Daufuskie Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Dolphin Management, Hilton Head, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia

2001 Ramona Grunden, Jennifer Revels, and William Green. Phase I Archaeological Survey Of A 22.4-Acre Tract in Georgetown County, South Carolina. Report prepared for S&ME, Inc., Conway, South Carolina, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2001 Tasha Benyshek, William Stanyard, and Jennifer Revels, and William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the SCG Pipeline Project, Jasper County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation, Boston, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2001 M. Virginia Markham, Jennifer Revels, and William Green. Archaeological Investigation of a 22-Acre Tract on Daufuskie Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Dolphin Management, Hilton Head, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia.

2001 William Stanyard, Jennifer Revels, and William Green. Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed GenPower Project, Anderson County, South Carolina. Report prepared for CH2M Hill, Atlanta, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.

2000 Eric Voigt (Author). William Green et al. (contributors). Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at 44LE211 (the Station Creek Site), 44LE214 (the Chadwell Site), and 44LE217 (the Parkey No. 3 Site), U.S. Route 58 Improvements, Lee County, Virginia. Report prepared for the Virginia Department of Transportation by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc., Richmond.

1998 William Green and Eric Griffits. An Archaeological Survey along Route 130 Near the Town of Glasgow, Rockbridge County, Virginia. Report prepared for the Virginia Department of Transportation by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc., Richmond.

1998 William Green. An Archaeological Survey of Sites 44FX655 and 44FX1727, Route 612, Fairfax County, Virginia. Report prepared for the Virginia Department of Transportation by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc., Richmond.

1998 William Green and Eric Griffits. Cultural Resource Investigation of the Proposed Federal Correctional Institution, Gilmer County, West Virginia. Report prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc., Richmond.

1998 William Green and Philip Pendleton. Archaeological Evaluation of Six Sites, Lee County, Virginia. Report prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc., Richmond. 1998.

1997 William Green and Philip Pendleton. Supplemental Archaeological Site Identification Survey and Archaeological Resource Evaluation for Sites 44HE496, 44HE908, and 44HE910, Route 895 Project, Henrico County, Virginia. Report prepared for the Virginia Department of Transportation by the Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc., Richmond.

1997 William Green and Philip Pendleton. An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Route 10 Road Widening in Chester, Chesterfield County, Virginia. Report prepared for the Virginia Department of Transportation by The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc., Richmond.

1995 Chris Reith, William Green, Dean Snow, Tim Lloyd, and John Hammer. United States Military Academy Cultural Resource Management Project. Report prepared for The United States Army Environmental Center, Natural Resources Division, Legacy Program, by the Research Foundation at SUNY-Albany.

1992 Ken Sassaman, Keith Stephenson, and William Green. Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Site R Sanitary Landfill, Savannah River Site, Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, Technical Report Series No. 16.

# Douglas A. Sain, Ph.D., R.P.A.

## SENIOR STAFF SCIENTIST, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Dr. Sain has over 15 years of experience conducting archaeological investigations in the Southeastern and Southwest U.S. Dr. Sain has been involved with multiple archaeological projects since beginning his career in 2003. Dr. Sain's job responsibilities include the management and execution of archeological field evaluations, including Cultural Resource Investigations and Phase I Surveys, Phase II Evaluative Testing, and Phase III Data Recovery Projects

### SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY PROJECTS

**Data Recovery Investigations at the Yellow House Creek Borrow Site - Berkeley County, South Carolina**
Archaeologist, Senior Staff Scientist, February – May 2016

***Site 38AL23, The Topper Site - Allendale County, South Carolina**
Archaeological Senior Supervisor, Pleistocene Terrace Excavations, May 2005 – May 2012.

***Site 38AL143, The Big Pine Tree Site - Allendale County, South Carolina**
Archaeological Senior Supervisor, Paleoindian Excavations, May 2006 – May 2012.

***Site 38AL228, the Bubba Site - Allendale County, South Carolina.**
Archaeologist, Archaic and Paleoindian data recovery 2011, 2012.

***Site 40WM31, The Coates-Hines Site - Williamson County, Tennessee**
Archaeologist. Data recovery of Pleistocene Faunal and associated Early Paleoindian chipped stone tools. Collection and search for direct evidence of Paleoindian] hunting of late Pleistocene proboscideans 2012. June – August 2012.

***Debra L. Friedkin Site, Bell County, Texas**
Archaeologist. Data recovery of Clovis and potential pre Clovis lithic assemblage from the Buttermilk Creek Complex. 2011.

***Blackwater Draw Locality 1, Roosevelt County New Mexico**
Archaeologist, Graduate Teaching Assistant, and site photographer, Eastern New Mexico University Archaeological Field School, 2009.

#### CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND TESTING PROJECTS

**Staunton Streambank Stabilization – Cambell County, Virginia**
**Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 600 Linear Feet at the Proposed Stauntton River Streambank Stabilization Project, Cambell County, Virginia.**

**Mudville Site – Berkeley County, South Carolina**
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 196 Acres at the Mudville Site, Berkeley County, South Carolina.

**Willow Oak Quarry Expansion – Kershaw County, South Carolina.**
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 170 acres at a proposed Quarry Expansion, Kershaw County, South Carolina.

### EDUCATION

Ph.D. Anthropology, University of Tennessee, 2015

Master of Arts, Anthropology, Eastern New Mexico University, 2011

Bachelor of Science, Appalachian State University, 2005

### CERTIFICATIONS

OSHA 30-Hour

### AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists, 2018

Society for American Archaeology

Southeastern Archaeology Conference

Archaeological Society of South Carolina

American Cultural Resources Association

### WORK HISTORY

Terracon Consultants, Inc., Senior Staff Scientist, 2015-Present

AMEC Foster Wheeler, Archaeologist, 2011- 2014

Graduate Teaching Associate, Anthropology, University of Tennessee, 2011-2014

Senior Science Supervisor, Southeast Paleoamerican Survey, 2006 - 2012

Archaeologist. Brockington and Associates, 2009-2010

Graduate Teaching Assistant, Anthropology, University of Tennessee, 2008-2009

Archaeology Technician R.C. Goodwin and Associates, 2006

Archaeology Technician, Environment and Archaeology, 2006

Archaeology Technician, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 2005

Archaeology Technician, Chicora Foundation, 2004

# Douglas A. Sain, Ph.D. (continued)

**Salisbury Site - Charleston County, South Carolina**
Phase II Archaeological Testing at the Salisbury Site Charleston County, South Carolina.

**Georgia 369 - Forsyth County, Georgia**
Phase I Archaeological Survey of SR 369 from Cherokee/Forsyth County Line to Wallace Tatum Road Forsyth County, Georgia

**Friendship Industrial Park - Laurens County, South Carolina.**
Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 328 Acres at the Proposed Friendship Industrial Park Laurens County, South Carolina.

**Bowman–Felder Parcels Solar - Orangeburg County, South Carolina.**
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 2,000 Acres at the Proposed Bowman–Felder Parcels Solar Project Orangeburg County, South Carolina.

**Post Road – Forsyth County, Georgia**
Phase I Archaeological Survey of SR 371/Post Road from SR 9/Atlanta Highway to SR20/ Canton Highway, Forsyth County, Georgia.

**Culclasure Farm Mine - Calhoun County, South Carolina.**
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 68 Acres at the Proposed Culclasure Farm Mine Calhoun County, South Carolina.

**Preston to Picadilly pipeline – Jefferson County, Kentucky**
Phase I Archaeological survey of approximately 5.7 miles along the proposed LG&E Preston to Picadilly pipeline.

**Seabrook Solar – Beaufort County, South Carolina**
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 620 Acres at the Proposed Seabrook Solar Farm Beaufort County, South Carolina

**Golden Grove Mine – Charleston County, South Carolina**
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 595 Acres at The Golden Grove Mining Tract Charleston County, South Carolina.

**Proximity Matthews Property – Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.**
Archaeological Investigations of 21.66 Acres at The Proposed Proximity Matthews Property Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

**Black Creek Mine Expansion – Chesterfield County, South Carolina**
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 187 Acres at the Black Creek Mine Expansion
Chesterfield County, South Carolina.

**Harley's Bridge - Ridgeville Tap Line Phase I – Ridgeville, South Carolina**
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 1.1 Acres at the Harley's Bridge - Ridgeville Tap Line, Dorchester County, South Carolina.

**Myrtle Solar Project – Suffolk, Virginia**
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 132 Acres at The Proposed TWE Myrtle Solar Project, Suffolk, Virginia.

**Chesapeake Solar Project – Chesapeake, Virginia**
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 167 Acres at The Proposed TWE Chesapeake Solar Project, Chesapeake, Virginia.

**Dillon Inland Port Project – Dillon, South Carolina**
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 173 Acres at The Proposed Dillon Inland Port, Dillon County, South Carolina.

**Limestone County Waterline Project – Athens, Alabama**
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey at the Limestone County Waterline Project, Limestone County, Alabama

# Douglas A. Sain, Ph.D. (continued)

**Shaw Creek Solar Farm – Aiken, South Carolina**
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 954 Acres at the proposed Shaw Creek Solar Project, Aiken County, South Carolina.

**Parr Hydro – Fairfield County, South Carolina**
Phase II Testing of Archaeological Sites 38NE8 and 38NE10 at The Parr Hydroelectric Project Fairfield and Newberry Counties, South Carolina.

**Newberry Solar I Project – Newberry, South Carolina**
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 618 Acres at the Proposed Newberry Solar I Project, Newberry County, South Carolina

**Greenville Twilight Tower Project – Greenville, South Carolina**
Cultural Resources Survey of the Greenville Twilight Tower, Greenville, South Carolina.

**Clarendon County Solar Farm II – Summerton, South Carolina**
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 1,048 Acres at the Clarendon Solar Farm II, Clarendon County, South Carolina.

**Yellow House Creek Borrow Site – Berkeley County, South Carolina.**
Phase II Testing of Five Archaeological Sites at The Yellow House Creek Borrow Site Berkeley County, South Carolina.

**Pecan Tree Industrial Park – Dorchester County, South Carolina**
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 206 Acres at the Pecan Tree Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Work conducted on behalf of Thomas & Hutton, by Terracon, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

**Pecan Tree Industrial Park – Dorchester County, South Carolina**
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 40 Acres at the Springs Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Work conducted on behalf of Thomas & Hutton, by Terracon, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

**Pecan Tree Industrial Park – Dorchester County, South Carolina**
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 361 Acres at the Pecan Tree Expansion Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Work conducted on behalf of Thomas & Hutton, by Terracon, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

***Army Corps of Engineers – Multiple Counties, Arkansas**
Archaeologist for Phase I survey of 1,200 acres of Parks including Alpine Park, Pine Top, Parker Bottoms, Dam Site River, Shaddox Island, Deer Island, Bear Island, and Horseshoe Bend, Arkansas. Work conducted on behalf of The Army Corps of Engineers, Brockington and Associates.

***Augusta-Savannah Pipeline – Multiple Counties, Georgia**
Archaeological Field Technician for Phase I Archaeological testing of approximately 50 miles of proposed pipeline, Augusta to Savannah, Georgia. R.C. Goodwin and Associates.

***Fort Benning – Columbus, Georgia**
Archaeological Field Technician for Phase I and II Archaeological testing of Fort Benning, Georgia, R.C. Goodwin and Associates.

***Fort Jackson – Columbia, South Carolina**
Archaeological Field Technician for Phase I and II Archaeological testing of Fort Jackson, Richland County, South Carolina South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

***Shawneetown, Illinois**
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Report prepared by Environment and Archaeology, Florence, Kentucky, December 2006.

# Douglas A. Sain, Ph.D. (continued)

## PALEOINDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

***Southeastern Paleoamerican Survey – Allendale County, South Carolina**

Served as Senior Site Supervisor and Lab Director for Pleistocene Terrace excavations for the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition, Topper Site, Allendale County, South Carolina. As a result of the project, conducted in association with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Texas A&M University, and the University of Tennessee, The Topper site was listed as a World Heritage Site. The project also involved extensive research that resulted in tracing the origins of the first humans in South Carolina.

## PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATIONAL DISPLAYS

***USC Salkehatchie Library**

2011 Served as an assistant for the development of educational displays documenting the Paleoindian and pre Clovis excavations at the Topper Site (38AL23), Allendale County, South Carolina.

***Blackwater Draw Museum**

2009 Served as Guide and Curation Assistant. Provided guided tours and assisted in the development of educational displays documenting the history of archaeological investigations at the Blackwater Draw Site, a Clovis and Folsom hunting locale, Clovis New Mexico.

## PUBLICATIONS

2018 Albert C. Goodyear and **Douglas A. Sain.** The Pre Clovis Occupation of the Topper Site, Allendale County, South Carolina. In: *Early Human Life on the Southeastern Coastal Plain,* edited by Albert C. Goodyear and Christopher R. Moore, pp. 8–31. Gainesville, University Press of Florida.

2018 Ashley M. Smallwood, Albert C. Goodyear, Thomas A. Jennings, and **Douglas A. Sain.** Paleoindians in the South Carolina Coastal Plain: Tracking Pleistocene-Holocene Transitions, In: *Early Human Life on the Southeastern Coastal Plain,* edited by Albert C. Goodyear and Christopher R. Moore, pp. 124–154. Gainesville, University Press of Florida.

2016 **Douglas A. Sain**. Model for Paleoamerican Coastal Zone Preference for the Atlantic Slope of Eastern North America since the Last Glacial Maximum. Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology. Online publication, September 2016.

2016 **Douglas A. Sain** and Albert C. Goodyear. Clovis Blade Technology and Tool Use along the Atlantic Coastal Plain and Piedmont of the Lower Southeast U.S. *Journal of Tennessee Archaeology* 8:114-131.

2015 **Douglas A. Sain.** Pre Clovis at Topper (38AL23): *Evaluating the Role of Human versus Natural Agency in the Formation of Lithic Deposits from a Pleistocene Terrace in the American Southeast*. Occasional Papers. Southeastern Paleoamerican Survey, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina. (In preparation).

2015 **Douglas A. Sain.** Pre Clovis at Topper (38AL23): Evaluating the Role of Human versus Natural Agency in the Formation of Lithic Deposits from a Pleistocene Terrace in the American Southeast. Unpublished Dissertation, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

2012 **Douglas A. Sain.** *Clovis Blade Technology at the Topper Site (38AL23) Assessing Lithic Attribute Variation and Regional Patterns of Technological Organization*. Occasional Papers 2. Southeastern Paleoamerican Survey, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

2012 Ashley M. Smallwood, D. Shane Miller, and **Douglas A. Sain.** Topper Site, South Carolina: An Overview of the Clovis Lithic Assemblage. *Eastern Fluted Point Tradition. University* of Utah Press.

2011 **Douglas A. Sain** and Albert C. Goodyear III. A Comparison of Clovis Blade Technologies at the Topper and Big Pine Tree Sites, Allendale County, South Carolina. In Lithic Analysis: Problems, Solutions, and Interpretation, edited by Philip J. Carr, Andrew P. Bradbury and Sarah E. Price. 2012.

2010 **Douglas A. Sain.** A Technological Analysis of Clovis Blades from the Topper Site, 38AL23, Allendale County, South Carolina. Current Research in the Pleistocene 27:154-156.

## TECHNICAL REPORTS

2018 **Douglas A. Sain,** and Shelby Linck. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 196 Acres at the Mudville Site, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Csix, LLC, by Terracon, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2018 **Douglas A. Sain,** Shelby Linck, William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 170 Acres at the Willow Oak Quarry Expansion. Kershaw County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Willow Oak, LLC, by Terracon, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2017 **Douglas A. Sain,** Shelby Linck, William Green. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 5.7 Miles along The Proposed LG&E Preston to Picadilly Pipeline, Jefferson County, Kentucky. Report prepared for EnSiteUSA, by Terracon, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2017 **Douglas A. Sain,** and Shelby Linck. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 2,000 Acres at the Proposed Bowman–Felder Parcels Solar Project Orangeburg County, South Carolina. Report prepared for TWE Bowman Solar Project, LLC, by Terracon, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2017 **Douglas A. Sain**, **and** Shelby Linck. Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 328 Acres at the Proposed Friendship Industrial Park Laurens County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Thomas & Hutton, by Terracon, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2017 **Douglas A. Sain**, **and** Shelby Linck. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 68 Acres at the Proposed Culclasure Farm Mine Calhoun County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Culclasure Farms, LLC., by Terracon, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2017 **Douglas A. Sain**, Bruce Harvey, William Green. Archaeological Investigations of 21.66 Acres at The Proposed Proximity Matthews Property Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

2016 **Douglas A. Sain**, William Green, Bruce Harvey. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 173 Acres at The Proposed Dillon Inland Port, Dillon County, South Carolina. Report prepared for the South Carolina Ports Authority, Charleston, South Carolina.

2016 **Douglas A. Sain** and William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 187 Acres at the Black Creek Mine Expansion, Chesterfield County, South Carolina. Project prepared on behalf of Buckhorn Materials, LLC.

2016 **Douglas A. Sain**, Nancy E – K McReynolds and William Green. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey at The Limestone County Waterline Project Limestone County, Alabama. Report prepared for Heathcoat and Davis, Inc. Brentwood, Tennessee.

2016 **Douglas A. Sain** and William Green. Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations of Sites 38BK1800, 38BK1801, and 38BK1803/1804 At the Yellow House Creek Borrow Site Berkeley County, South Carolina, Management Summary prepared for the South Carolina Ports Authority, Charleston, South Carolina.

2016 **Douglas A. Sain**, C. Scott Smallwood, William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 954 Acres at the Proposed Shaw Creek Solar Project, Aiken County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Shaw Creek Solar Farm, LLC.

2015 **Douglas A. Sain**, Sam Carter, William Green. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 1,048 Acres at the Clarendon Solar Farm II, Clarendon County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Clarendon Solar Farm, LLC.

2015 **Douglas A. Sain**, C. Scott Smallwood, William Green, and Bruce Harvey. Phase II Testing of Five Archaeological Sites at The Yellow House Creek Borrow Site Berkeley County, South Carolina. Report prepared for the Charleston Port Authority, Charleston, South Carolina by Terracon, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2015 **Douglas A. Sain**. Archaeological Monitoring at Fort Negley, Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee. Report prepared for Collier Engineering INC, by Terracon, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2015 William Green and **Douglas A. Sain**. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 206 Acres at the Pecan Tree Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Thomas & Hutton, by Terracon, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2015 William Green and **Douglas A. Sain**. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 40 Acres at the Springs Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Thomas & Hutton, by Terracon, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

2015 William Green and **Douglas A. Sain**. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 361 Acres at the Pecan Tree Expansion Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Thomas & Hutton, by Terracon, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

## CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

2016 **Douglas A. Sain**. Evaluating Scales of Paleoindian Biface and Blade Transport on the Coastal Plain of the Lower Southeast U.S. Paper presented at the 73rd annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeology Conference, Athens, Georgia October 28, 2016.

2016 **Douglas A. Sain**. Pre Clovis at Topper (38AL23): The Role of Human versus Natural Agency in the Formation of Lithic Deposits from a Pleistocene Terrace in the American Southeast. Paper presented at the 81st annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), Orlando Florida April 8th 2016.

2013 **Douglas A. Sain**. Recognizing Clovis Blade Technology in the Southeast U.S. and the Development of a Comparative Blade database. Paper presented at the 70th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, 2013, Tampa, Florida.

2013 Albert C. Goodyear, **Douglas A. Sain**, Megan Hoak King, Derek T. Anderson, M. Scott Harris. Topper, An Early Paleoamerican Site in South Carolina Paper presented at the Paleoamerican Odyssey Conference, Santa Fe, NM, October 16-19, 2013.

## PROFESSIONAL PRESENTATIONS

2017 **Douglas A. Sain**. A Model for Paleoamerican Coastal Zone Preference for the Atlantic Slope of Eastern North America since the Last Glacial Maximum. Paper presented for the Foothills chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, February 14, 2017.

# APPENDIX D: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORMS

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

3. Site No. 33- **HI0491**

# OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY (Draft Form )

## A. Identification

1. Type of Form: **New Form**
4. Site Name: **HS2-1**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Project Number: **PHASE I SURVEY OF HIGHLAND 65 SOLAR FARM**

## B. Location

1. UTM Zone: **17** Easting: **259511** Northing: **4331247**

3. Township: Range: Section: 1/4 Section: **X** Not Applicable

Township Name:

4. Quadrangle Name: **Sardinia** 5. Quadrangle Date: **2013** 6. Confident of Site Location: **No**

## C. Ownership

1. Name:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Phone:

2. Tenant (if any):

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Phone:

3. Ownership Status: **Private (no. of owners unk.)**

## D. Temporal Affiliations

1. Affiliations Present: **Historic**

### Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

Unassigned Prehistoric Paleoindian

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Archaic:* | Unassigned | Early | Middle | Late |
| *Woodland:* | Unassigned | Early | Middle | Late |
| | Late Prehistoric | Protohistoric | | Other: |

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented:

4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period(s):

Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Features Radiometric

Unrecorded Other:

5 & 6. List Prehistoric Cultural Components Identified and describe how determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

- **0 Diagnostic material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

7 & 8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Observed or Collected (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

- **0 Prehistoric cultural material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

Site No. 33- HI0491
Plotted:

## Historic

9. Affiliation Present: **Non-Aboriginal**

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pre-1795 | | 1796-1829 | | 1830-1849 |
| X | 1850-1879 | X | 1880-1899 | X | 1900-1929 |
| | 1930-1949 | | 1950-1974 | | 1975-2000 |
| | Historic | | 18th Century | | 19th Century |
| | 20th Century | | Historic Aboriginal | | 21st Century |

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: **3**

12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period(s):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| X | Diagnostic Artifacts | Diagnostic Architectural Remains | Diagnostic Features |
| | Documentary Evidence | Oral Tradition | Other: |

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period(s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names). When listing artifacts and/or features correlate to letters used for Temporal Periods in D.10

***In all, 283 artifacts were collected from the ground surface while an additional 10 artifacts recovered from four positive shovel tests between 0 and 20 cmbs. A total of 127 historic artifacts were recovered from the site including 96 historic ceramics; 11 pieces of container glass (three amber, two clear, two amethyst, two green, one dark olive, and one milk glass); six pieces of window glass; three pieces of green etched tableware; eight pieces of metal (four pieces of sheet metal, two corroded nails, one piece of barbed wire, and one unidentified metal fragment); one tobacco pipe bowl (socket shank type), and two pieces of mortar. In addition 166 brick fragments were also identified.Types of historic ceramics included 27 pieces of Albany slip stoneware, five pieces of porcelain, four pieces of alkaline-glazed stoneware, two pieces of plain pearlware, two pieces of American blue and gray stoneware, two pieces of American brown stoneware, one piece of gray and brown refined earthenware, one piece of coarse earthenware, and 52 pieces of whiteware (45 plain, four transfer-printed, two hand painted, and one sponged). These artifacts primarily indicate an early-nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation and represent the kitchen (n=125), architectural (n=168), and personal (n=1) artifact groups (South 1977:Table 4).***

14 & 15. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected:

- **293 historic material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

## General

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

***166 pieces of brick oserved but not collected.***

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

## E. Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**

2 Prehistoric Site Type:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Habitation: | Camp | Village | Hamlet | Unspecified Habitation |
| Extractive: | Quarry | Workshop | | |
| Ceremonial: | Unknown Mound | | Earth Mound | Stone Mound |
| | Effigy Mound | | Mound Group | Hilltop Enclosure |
| | Geometrical Earthwork | | Cemetery | Isolated Burial(s) |
| | Petroglyph/Pictograph | | Unknown | Other: |

3. Historic Site Type:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | Residential | Commercial | Social | Government |
| | Religious | Educational | Mortuary | Recreation |
| | Subsistence | Industrial | Health Care | Military |
| | Transportation | Unknown | Other: | |

4. State the basis on which site type assignment(s) were made.
***Site 33HI491 is a nineteenth century house site and artifact scatter located in a plowed agricultural field south of the intersection of Euverard Road and County Highway 5. Artifacts recovered include whitware, beick, glass, and a pipe stem. These artifacts date to the nineteenth century. All of the artifacts were found on the ground surface or in the plowzone indicating that the site has been disturbed and it is unlikely that archaeological integrity has been preserved.***

5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Fully**

6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| None Apparent | X Agriculture | Water | Historic Construction |
| Transportation | Mining | Vandalism | Archaeological Excavation |
| Unrecorded | Other: | | |

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction
***The site is located in a plowed agricultural field and ground surface visibility at the time of the seurvey was approximately 80 percent. Based on shovel testing and the extent of a surface collection, the site measures approximately 30 meters east/west by 25. meters north/south. During the investigation, four shovel tests were excavated 10 m from the site center in each***

8. Current Dominant Land Use:
***Agriculture***

9. Land Use History:
***No above-ground remains were found at the site and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing***

10. Site Elevation: **310** Meters A.M.S.L.

11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Till Plain**

12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Illinoian Ground Moraine**

13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Lake Plains Interfluvial Zone**

14. Local Environmental Setting: **Other**

15. Soils

Soil Association: **Clermont**

Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **silt loam**

16. Down Slope Direction: **SW**

17. Slope Gradient (percent): **%** Unrecorded:

18. Drainage System:

Major Drainage: **Ohio River**

Minor Drainage: **Whiteoak Creek**

19. Closest Water Source Name **Flat Run**

Water Source Type: **Ephemeral Stream**

20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **5** *(m from UTM point)*

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: **1** *(m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)*

## F. Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type:

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

2. Surface Collection Strategy:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Applicable | | Grab Sample | | Diagnostics | | Unrecorded |
| | Controlled-Unknown | X | Controlled-Total | | Controlled-Sample | | Other |

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.
***During the investigation a controlled 10-meter surface collection grid was established. In addition, four shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in four cardinal directions radiating out from the center of the site.***

4. Surface Visibility: **91-100%**

5. Describe surface conditions. **Based on the limits of the surface scatter, the site measures approximately 60 meters east/west by 75 meters north/south. There was approximately 80 percent surface visibility at the site and many artifacts were observed on the**

6. Site Area (square meters): sq. m

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Other** Other: **Extent of surface**

8. Confident of site boundaries? **YES**

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Douglas Sain**

11. Institution: **Terracon**

12. Date of Form: **07/09/2020**

13. Field Date: **02/04/2020**

14. Time Spent at Site:

15. Weather Conditions:

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

17. Artifact Repository(ies): **Terracon, Columbia, SC**

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

21. National Register Status:

24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate): **None**

## G. References - List Primary Documentary References

| Primary Author | Secondary Author | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Jonathan Brown and William Green | 2020 | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

*23. Discuss the potential significance of the site.*

Site 33HI491 is a nineteenth to early twentieth century house site that contains a large number of common artifact types. No above-ground remains were found at the site and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing. Based on these factors, the site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**I. Description of Site**

*1 State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with Measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent, and location of disturbances, etc.*

Site 33HI491 is a nineteenth to early twentieth century house site located on a gentle slope in a plowed agricultural field in the western portion of the project area, approximately 100 meters south of the intersection of Euverard Road and West New Market Road (Figure 1). The southern portion of the site is bordered by Flat Run, a small drainage that crosses the property from southwest to northeast. The site is bounded by the extent of the surface scatter (Figure 24). Based on the limits of the surface scatter, the site measures approximately 60 meters east/west by 75 meters north/south. There was approximately 80 percent surface visibility at the site and many artifacts were observed on the surface (Figures 25–27). The site appears on the 1917 Sardinia topographic quadrangle (Figure 17). During the investigation a controlled 10-meter surface collection grid was established. In addition, four shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in four cardinal directions radiating out from the center of the site.

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

None observed.

**D. 5 & 6 Diagnostic Artifact List**

| *Diagnostic Artifact* | *Cultural Component* | *Description* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

**D. 7 & 8 Preshistoric Artifact List**

| *Material* | *Category* | *Other* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

**D. 14 & 15 Historic Artifact List**

| *Material* | *Category* | *Other* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brick | Architectural | | 166 |
| Container glass | Kitchen | | 11 |
| Historic ceramics | Kitchen | | 96 |
| Metal | Architectural | | 8 |
| Mortar | Architectural | | 2 |
| Tableware | Other | | 3 |
| Tobacco pipe bowl | Personal | | 1 |
| Window glass | Architectural | | 6 |

**H. Radiometric Date List**

| *Material Dated* | *Date (uncorrected C14 years)* | Laboratory | *Sample #* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

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

Include north arrow and scale of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

3. Site No. 33- **HI0492**

# OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY (Draft Form )

## A. Identification

1. Type of Form: **New Form**
4. Site Name: **HS2-3**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Project Number: **PHASE I SURVEY OF HIGHLAND 65 SOLAR FARM**

## B. Location

1. UTM Zone: **17** Easting: **260488** Northing: **4331279**

3. Township: Range: Section: 1/4 Section: **NE** **X** Not Applicable

Township Name:

4. Quadrangle Name: **Sardinia** 5. Quadrangle Date: **1981** 6. Confident of Site Location: **Yes**

## C. Ownership

1. Name:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Phone:

2. Tenant (if any):

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Phone:

3. Ownership Status: **Private (no. of owners unk.)**

## D. Temporal Affiliations

1. Affiliations Present: **Prehistoric and Historic**

### Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

**X** Unassigned Prehistoric Paleoindian

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Archaic:* | Unassigned | Early | Middle | Late |
| *Woodland:* | Unassigned | Early | Middle | Late |
| | Late Prehistoric | Protohistoric | | Other: **Unknown prehistoric** |

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented:

4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period(s):

Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Features Radiometric

**X** Unrecorded Other:

5 & 6. List Prehistoric Cultural Components Identified and describe how determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

- **0 Diagnostic material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

7 & 8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Observed or Collected (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

- **3 Prehistoric cultural material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

Site No. 33- HI0492
Plotted:

## Historic

9. Affiliation Present: **Non-Aboriginal**

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pre-1795 | X | 1796-1829 | X | 1830-1849 |
| X | 1850-1879 | X | 1880-1899 | X | 1900-1929 |
| | 1930-1949 | | 1950-1974 | | 1975-2000 |
| | Historic | | 18th Century | | 19th Century |
| | 20th Century | | Historic Aboriginal | | 21st Century |

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: **2**

12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period(s):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| X | Diagnostic Artifacts | Diagnostic Architectural Remains | Diagnostic Features |
| | Documentary Evidence | Oral Tradition | Other: |

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period(s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names). When listing artifacts and/or features correlate to letters used for Temporal Periods in D.10

***In all, 90 artifacts were collected from the ground surface while an additional three artifacts were recovered from one positive shovel test between 0 and 10 cmbs. In total, 93 artifacts were found at the site including 10 historic ceramics, seventy eight pieces of container glass (14 clear, 14 amber, 7 aqua, three amethyst, 4 milk), two pieces of barbed wire, and three pieces of lithic debitage. Types of historic ceramics included unglazed porcelain (n=1) and whiteware (n=9). In addition to the recovered artifacts 75 pieces of brick (6 medium, and 69 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected (Appendix A). The historic assemblage indicates a Late nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation and represent the kitchen (n=86), architectural (n=3), and personal (n=1) artifact pattern groups (South 1977:Table 4), while the prehistoric assemblage is temporally non-diagnostic.***

14 & 15. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected:

- **90 historic material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

## General

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

***In addition to the recovered artifacts 75 pieces of brick (6 medium, and 69 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected.***

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

## E. Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**

2 Prehistoric Site Type:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Habitation: | X Camp | Village | Hamlet | Unspecified Habitation |
| Extractive: | Quarry | Workshop | | |
| Ceremonial: | Unknown Mound | | Earth Mound | Stone Mound |
| | Effigy Mound | | Mound Group | Hilltop Enclosure |
| | Geometrical Earthwork | | Cemetery | Isolated Burial(s) |
| | Petroglyph/Pictograph | | Unknown | Other: |

3. Historic Site Type:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | Residential | Commercial | Social | Government |
| | Religious | Educational | Mortuary | Recreation |
| | Subsistence | Industrial | Health Care | Military |
| | Transportation | Unknown | Other: | |

4. State the basis on which site type assignment(s) were made.
***Site 33HI492 is a nineteenth to early twentieth century house site that contains a large number of common artifact types. No above-ground remains were found at the site and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing. The prehistoric assemblage is temporally non-diagnostic and is in mixed contexts with the historic assemblage.***

5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Extent Unknown**

6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| None Apparent | X Agriculture | Water | Historic Construction |
| Transportation | Mining | Vandalism | Archaeological Excavation |
| Unrecorded | Other: | | |

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction
***The site was found in a plowed agricultural field and contins mixed archaeological deposits.***

8. Current Dominant Land Use:
***Agriculture***

9. Land Use History:
***Twentieth centrury/modern agriculture.***

10. Site Elevation: **314** Meters A.M.S.L.

11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Till Plain**

12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Other**

13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Unrecorded**

14. Local Environmental Setting: **Other**

15. Soils
Soil Association: **Westboro-Schaffer**
Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **Silt loam**

16. Down Slope Direction: **SW**

17. Slope Gradient (percent): % Unrecorded:

18. Drainage System:
Major Drainage: **Ohio River**
Minor Drainage: **Whiteoak Creek**

19. Closest Water Source Name **Flat Run**
Water Source Type: **Ephemeral Stream**

20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **750** *(m from UTM point)*

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: *(m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)*

## F. Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type:

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

2. Surface Collection Strategy:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Applicable | | Grab Sample | | Diagnostics | | Unrecorded |
| | Controlled-Unknown | | Controlled-Total | X | Controlled-Sample | | Other |

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.
***). Based on the limits of a surface scatter, the site measures approximately 30 meters east/west by 40 meters north/south. During the investigation a controlled 10-meter surface collection grid was established. In addition, four shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in four cardinal directions radiating out from the center of the site.***

4. Surface Visibility: **51-90%**

5. Describe surface conditions. **Agricultural field**

6. Site Area (square meters): sq. m

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Other** Other: **Extent of surface**

8. Confident of site boundaries? **YES**

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Douglas Sain**

11. Institution: **Terracon**

12. Date of Form: **07/09/2020**

13. Field Date: **04/16/2020**

14. Time Spent at Site:

15. Weather Conditions:

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

17. Artifact Repository(ies): **Terracon, Columbia SC**

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

21. National Register Status:

24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate): **None**

## G. References - List Primary Documentary References

| Primary Author | Secondary Author | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Jonathan Brown and William Green | | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

*23. Discuss the potential significance of the site*

The site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**I. Description of Site**

*1 State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with Measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent, and location of disturbances, etc.*

Site 33HI492 is a nineteenth to early twentieth century house site and temporally non-diagnostic prehistoric lithic scatter located on a level plain in a plowed agricultural field in the central portion of the project area, approximately 40 meters west of South Hollowtown Road and 0.3 miles south of the intersection of West New Market Road and South Hollowtown Road. Based on the limits of a surface scatter, the site measures approximately 30 meters east/west by 40 meters north/south.There was approximately 60 percent surface visibility at the site and many artifacts were observed on the surface. The site is immediately south of the location of an existing structure that appears on the 1917 and 1944 Sardinia quad maps of the project area. Site 33HI492 contains a large number of nineteenth and early twentieth century common artifact types, all of which were found on the surface (n=90) or in the plowzone (n=3). The site contains three temporally non-diagnostic prehistoric artifacts. As such, it is unlikely to yield important information about the history of Highland County.

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

None observed.

**D. 5 & 6 Diagnostic Artifact List**

| *Diagnostic Artifact* | *Cultural Component* | *Description* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Other | three pieces of lithic debitage recovered from the surface | 0 |

**D. 7 & 8 Preshistoric Artifact List**

| *Material* | *Category* | *Other* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Debitage | Lithics | | 3 |

**D. 14 & 15 Historic Artifact List**

| *Material* | *Category* | *Other* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barbed wire | Architectural | | 2 |
| Container glass | Kitchen | | 78 |
| Historic ceramics | Kitchen | | 10 |

**H. Radiometric Date List**

| *Material Dated* | *Date (uncorrected C14 years)* | Laboratory | *Sample #* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

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

Include north arrow and scale of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

3. Site No. 33- **HI0493**

# OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY (Draft Form )

## A. Identification

1. Type of Form: **New Form**
4. Site Name: **HS2-4**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Project Number: **PHASE I SURVEY OF HIGHLAND 65 SOLAR FARM**

## B. Location

1. UTM Zone: **17** Easting: **260536** Northing: **4331179**

3. Township: Range: Section: 1/4 Section: **X** Not Applicable

Township Name:

4. Quadrangle Name: **Sardinia** 5. Quadrangle Date: **1981** 6. Confident of Site Location: **Yes**

## C. Ownership

1. Name:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Phone:

2. Tenant (if any):

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Phone:

3. Ownership Status: **Private (no. of owners unk.)**

## D. Temporal Affiliations

1. Affiliations Present: **Historic**

### Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

Unassigned Prehistoric Paleoindian

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Archaic:* | Unassigned | Early | Middle | Late |
| *Woodland:* | Unassigned | Early | Middle | Late |
| | Late Prehistoric | Protohistoric | | Other: |

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented:

4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period(s):

Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Features Radiometric

Unrecorded Other:

5 & 6. List Prehistoric Cultural Components Identified and describe how determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

- **0 Diagnostic material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

7 & 8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Observed or Collected (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

- **0 Prehistoric cultural material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

Site No. 33- HI0493
Plotted:

## Historic

9. Affiliation Present: **Non-Aboriginal**

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pre-1795 | | 1796-1829 | | 1830-1849 |
| X | 1850-1879 | X | 1880-1899 | X | 1900-1929 |
| | 1930-1949 | | 1950-1974 | | 1975-2000 |
| | Historic | | 18th Century | | 19th Century |
| | 20th Century | | Historic Aboriginal | | 21st Century |

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: **3**

12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period(s):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| X | Diagnostic Artifacts | Diagnostic Architectural Remains | Diagnostic Features |
| | Documentary Evidence | Oral Tradition | Other: |

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period(s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names). When listing artifacts and/or features correlate to letters used for Temporal Periods in D.10

***Site H493 is a nineteenth to mid-twentieth century house site located on a level plain in an agricultural field. Based on the limits of a surface scatter, the site measures approximately 50 meters east/west by 50 meters north/south. There was approximately 60 percent surface visibility at the site and many artifacts were observed on the surface. In all, 186 artifacts were collected from the ground surface while an additional six artifacts were recovered from two positive shovel tests between 0 and 10 cmbs.A total of 192 historic artifacts was recovered from the site, including 132 historic ceramics, 52 pieces of container glass (20 aqua, 15 amethyst, 9 milk, three clear, three amber, one cobalt, one Fenton blue and white), six pieces of window glass, and two pieces of unidentified metal. Types of historic ceramics included 57 pieces of Albany-slip stoneware, five pieces of porcelain, 23 pieces of salt-glazed stoneware, four pieces of alkaline-glazed stoneware, three pieces of Bristol-glazed stoneware, seven pieces of unglazed stoneware, and 33 pieces of whiteware. In addition to the recovered artifacts an additional 119 pieces of brick (1 large, 33 medium, and 85 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected. These artifacts primarily indicate a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation and represent the kitchen (n=184), and architectural (n=8) pattern groups (South 1977:Table 4).***

14 & 15. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected:

- **192 historic material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

## General

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

***119 pieces of brick (1 large, 33 medium, and 85 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected.***

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

## E. Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**

2 Prehistoric Site Type:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Habitation: | Camp | Village | Hamlet | Unspecified Habitation |
| Extractive: | Quarry | Workshop | | |
| Ceremonial: | Unknown Mound | | Earth Mound | Stone Mound |
| | Effigy Mound | | Mound Group | Hilltop Enclosure |
| | Geometrical Earthwork | | Cemetery | Isolated Burial(s) |
| | Petroglyph/Pictograph | | Unknown | Other: |

3. Historic Site Type:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | Residential | Commercial | Social | Government |
| | Religious | Educational | Mortuary | Recreation |
| | Subsistence | Industrial | Health Care | Military |
| | Transportation | Unknown | Other: | |

4. State the basis on which site type assignment(s) were made.
***A total of 192 historic artifacts was recovered from the site, including 132 historic ceramics, 52 pieces of container glass (20 aqua, 15 amethyst, 9 milk, three clear, three amber, one cobalt, one Fenton blue and white), six pieces of window glass, and two pieces of unidentified metal. Types of historic ceramics included 57 pieces of Albany-slip stoneware, five pieces of porcelain, 23 pieces of salt-glazed stoneware, four pieces of alkaline-glazed stoneware, three pieces of Bristol-glazed stoneware, seven pieces of unglazed stoneware, and 33 pieces of whiteware. In addition to the recovered artifacts an additional 119 pieces of brick (1 large, 33 medium, and 85 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected.***

5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Extent Unknown**

6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| None Apparent | X Agriculture | Water | Historic Construction |
| Transportation | Mining | Vandalism | Archaeological Excavation |
| Unrecorded | Other: | | |

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction
***The site has been disturbed due to twentieth century and modern plowing and agricultural activity. The archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing.***

8. Current Dominant Land Use:
***Agriculture***

9. Land Use History:
***Modern and 20th century Agriculture.***

10. Site Elevation: **312** Meters A.M.S.L.

11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Till Plain**

12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Other**

13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Unrecorded**

14. Local Environmental Setting: **Other**

15. Soils
Soil Association: **Clermont**
Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **Silty loam**

16. Down Slope Direction: **SW**

17. Slope Gradient (percent): % Unrecorded:

18. Drainage System:
Major Drainage: **Ohio River**
Minor Drainage: **Whiteoak Creek**

19. Closest Water Source Name **Flat Run**
Water Source Type: **Ephemeral Stream**

20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **750** *(m from UTM point)*

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: *(m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)*

## F. Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type:

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

2. Surface Collection Strategy:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Applicable | | Grab Sample | | Diagnostics | | Unrecorded |
| | Controlled-Unknown | | Controlled-Total | X | Controlled-Sample | | Other |

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.
***During the investigation a controlled 10-meter surface collection grid was established.***

4. Surface Visibility: **51-90%**

5. Describe surface conditions. **There was approximately 60 percent surface visibility at the site and many artifacts were observed on the surface.**

6. Site Area (square meters): sq. m

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Other** Other: **Extent of surface**

8. Confident of site boundaries? **YES**

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Douglas Sain**

11. Institution: **Terracon**

12. Date of Form: **07/09/2020**

13. Field Date: **04/16/2020**

14. Time Spent at Site:

15. Weather Conditions:

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

17. Artifact Repository(ies): **Terracon, Columbia, SC**

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

21. National Register Status:

24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate): **None**

## G. References - List Primary Documentary References

| Primary Author | Secondary Author | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Jonathan Brown and William Green | 2020 | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

*23. Discuss the potential significance of the site.*

Site 33HI493 is a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century house site that contains a large number of common artifact types. No above-ground remains were found at the site and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing. Based on these factors, the site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**I. Description of Site**

*1. State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with Measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent, and location of disturbances, etc.*

Site H493 is a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century house site located on a level plain in an agricultural field in the central portion of the project area, approximately 10 meters west of South Hollowtown Road and 0.3 miles south of the intersection of West New Market Road and South Hollowtown Road. Based on the limits of a surface scatter, the site measures approximately 50 meters east/west by 50 meters north/south. There was approximately 60 percent surface visibility at the site and many artifacts were observed on the surface. The site is immediately northwest of the location of a house that appears on the 1917 and 1944 Sardinia quad maps of the area. During the investigation a controlled 10-meter surface collection grid was established. In addition, four shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in four cardinal directions radiating out from the center of the site. In all, 186 artifacts were collected from the ground surface while an additional six artifacts were recovered from two positive shovel tests between 0 and 10 cmbs. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 20 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam (Ap horizon), followed by 10 cm (20–30 cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy clay subsoil (Bt horizon).

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

No relationship between sites. None observed.

**D. 5 & 6 Diagnostic Artifact List**

| *Diagnostic Artifact* | *Cultural Component* | *Description* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

**D. 7 & 8 Preshistoric Artifact List**

| *Material* | *Category* | *Other* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

**D. 14 & 15 Historic Artifact List**

| *Material* | *Category* | *Other* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Containter glass | Architectural | | 52 |
| Historic ceramics | Kitchen | | 132 |
| Unidentified metal | Other | | 2 |
| Window glass | Architectural | | 6 |

**H. Radiometric Date List**

| *Material Dated* | *Date (uncorrected C14 years)* | Laboratory | *Sample #* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

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

Include north arrow and scale of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

3. Site No. 33- **HI0494**

# OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY (Draft Form )

## A. Identification

1. Type of Form: **New Form**
4. Site Name: **HS2-5**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Project Number: **PHASE I SURVEY OF HIGHLAND 65 SOLAR FARM**

## B. Location

1. UTM Zone: **17** Easting: **260532** Northing: **4331778**

3. Township: Range: Section: 1/4 Section: **X** Not Applicable

Township Name:

4. Quadrangle Name: **Sardinia** 5. Quadrangle Date: 6. Confident of Site Location: **Yes**

## C. Ownership

1. Name:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Phone:

2. Tenant (if any):

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Phone:

3. Ownership Status: **Private (no. of owners unk.)**

## D. Temporal Affiliations

1. Affiliations Present: **Historic**

### Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

Unassigned Prehistoric Paleoindian

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Archaic:* | Unassigned | Early | Middle | Late |
| *Woodland:* | Unassigned | Early | Middle | Late |
| | Late Prehistoric | Protohistoric | | Other: |

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented:

4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period(s):

Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Features Radiometric

Unrecorded Other:

5 & 6. List Prehistoric Cultural Components Identified and describe how determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

- **0 Diagnostic material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

7 & 8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Observed or Collected (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

- **0 Prehistoric cultural material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

Site No. 33- HI0494
Plotted:

## Historic

9. Affiliation Present: **Non-Aboriginal**

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pre-1795 | | 1796-1829 | | 1830-1849 |
| | 1850-1879 | X | 1880-1899 | X | 1900-1929 |
| | 1930-1949 | | 1950-1974 | | 1975-2000 |
| | Historic | | 18th Century | | 19th Century |
| | 20th Century | | Historic Aboriginal | | 21st Century |

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: **2**

12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period(s):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| X | Diagnostic Artifacts | Diagnostic Architectural Remains | Diagnostic Features |
| | Documentary Evidence | Oral Tradition | Other: |

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period(s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names). When listing artifacts and/or features correlate to letters used for Temporal Periods in D.10

***Site 33HI494 is a late nineteenth/twentieth century house site located on a level plain in a plowed agricultural field. A total of 23 historic artifacts was recovered from the site, including nine historic ceramics, three pieces of container glass (two clear, one milk), two pieces of window glass, eight pieces of barbed wire and one metal wrench. Types of historic ceramics included two pieces of Albany-slip stoneware, two pieces of salt-glazed stoneware, two pieces of unglazed stoneware, and three pieces of whiteware. In addition to the recovered artifacts an additional 37 pieces of brick (1 large, 16 medium, and 20 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected. These artifacts primarily indicate a nineteenth century occupation and represent the kitchen (n=11), architectural (n=11), and activities (n=1) artifact pattern groups (South 1977:Table 4.***

14 & 15. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected:

- **23 historic material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

## General

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

***A total of 23 historic artifacts was recovered from the site, including nine historic ceramics, two pieces of container glass (two clear, one milk), two pieces of window glass, eight pieces of barbed wire and one metal wrench. Types of historic ceramics included two pieces of Albany-slip stoneware, two pieces of salt-glazed stoneware, two pieces of unglazed stoneware, and three pieces of whiteware. In addition to the recovered artifacts an additional 37 pieces of brick (1 large, 16 medium, and 20 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected. These artifacts primarily indicate a nineteenth century occupation and represent the kitchen (n=11), architectural (n=11), and activities (n=1) artifact pattern groups (South 1977:Table 4).***

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

## E. Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**

2 Prehistoric Site Type:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Habitation: | Camp | Village | Hamlet | Unspecified Habitation |
| Extractive: | Quarry | Workshop | | |
| Ceremonial: | Unknown Mound | | Earth Mound | Stone Mound |
| | Effigy Mound | | Mound Group | Hilltop Enclosure |
| | Geometrical Earthwork | | Cemetery | Isolated Burial(s) |
| | Petroglyph/Pictograph | | Unknown | Other: |

3. Historic Site Type:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | Residential | Commercial | Social | Government |
| | Religious | Educational | Mortuary | Recreation |
| | Subsistence | Industrial | Health Care | Military |
| | Transportation | Unknown | Other: | |

4. State the basis on which site type assignment(s) were made.
***Site 33HI494 is a late nineteenth/twentieth century house site located on a level plain in a plowed agricultural field. Site 33HI494 is a -nineteenth century artifact scatter that contains a small to moderate number of common artifact types. No above-ground remains were found at the site and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing.***

5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Extent Unknown**

6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| None Apparent | X Agriculture | Water | Historic Construction |
| Transportation | Mining | Vandalism | Archaeological Excavation |
| Unrecorded | Other: | | |

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction
***Agriculture, plowing.***

8. Current Dominant Land Use:
***Agriculture***

9. Land Use History:
***20th century/modern agricultural activity.***

10. Site Elevation: **316** Meters A.M.S.L.

11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Till Plain**

12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Illinoian Ground Moraine**

13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Unrecorded**

14. Local Environmental Setting: **Other**

15. Soils
Soil Association: **Westboro-Schaffe**
Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **Silty loam**

16. Down Slope Direction: **SE**

17. Slope Gradient (percent): % Unrecorded:

18. Drainage System:
Major Drainage: **Ohio River**
Minor Drainage: **Whiteoak Creek**

19. Closest Water Source Name **Flat Run**
Water Source Type: **Ephemeral Stream**

20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **750** *(m from UTM point)*

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: *(m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)*

## F. Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type:

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

2. Surface Collection Strategy:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Applicable | | Grab Sample | | Diagnostics | | Unrecorded | |
| Controlled-Unknown | | Controlled-Total | X | Controlled-Sample | | Other | |

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.
***During the investigation a controlled 10-meter surface collection grid was established. In addition, four shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in four cardinal directions radiating out from the center of the site***

4. Surface Visibility: **51-90%**

5. Describe surface conditions. **There was approximately 75 percent surface visibility at the site and many artifacts were observed on the surface. THe site has been disturbed from twentieth century and modern agriclultural activity.**

6. Site Area (square meters): sq. m

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Other** Other: **Extent of surface**

8. Confident of site boundaries? **YES**

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Douglas Sain**

11. Institution: **Terracon**

12. Date of Form: **07/09/2020**

13. Field Date: **04/16/2020**

14. Time Spent at Site:

15. Weather Conditions:

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

17. Artifact Repository(ies): **Terracon, Columbia, SC**

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

21. National Register Status:

24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate): **None**

## G. References - List Primary Documentary References

| Primary Author | Secondary Author | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Jonathan Brown and William Green | 2020 | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

*23. Discuss the potential significance of the site.*

Site 33HI494 is a late nineteenth/twentieth century house site that contains a small to moderate number of common artifact types. No above-ground remains were found at the site and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing. Based on these factors, the site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**I. Description of Site**

*1 State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with Measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent, and location of disturbances, etc.*

Site 33HI494 is a late nineteenth/twentieth century house site located on a level plain in a plowed agricultural field in the northwest portion of the project area. The site is approximately 10 meters south of West Newmarket Road and 0.3 miles west of the intersection of West New Market Road and South Hollowtown Road. Based on the limits of a surface scatter, the site measures approximately 20 meters north/south by 30 meters east/west. There was approximately 75 percent surface visibility at the site and many artifacts were observed on the surface. The site does not appear on any twentieth century maps of the area and thus must pre-date the publication of the 1917 Sardinia topographic quadrangle.

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

No relationship between sites observed.

**D. 5 & 6 Diagnostic Artifact List**

| *Diagnostic Artifact* | *Cultural Component* | *Description* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

**D. 7 & 8 Preshistoric Artifact List**

| *Material* | *Category* | *Other* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

**D. 14 & 15 Historic Artifact List**

| *Material* | *Category* | *Other* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| barbed wire | Architectural | | 8 |
| container glass | Kitchen | | 3 |
| historic ceramics, glass | Kitchen | | 9 |
| window glass | Architecural | | 2 |
| Wrench | Other | | 1 |

**H. Radiometric Date List**

| *Material Dated* | *Date (uncorrected C14 years)* | Laboratory | *Sample #* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

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

Include north arrow and scale of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

3. Site No. 33- **HI0495**

# OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY (Draft Form )

## A. Identification

1. Type of Form:
2. County: **Highland**
4. Site Name: **HS2-6**
5. Project Number: **PHASE I SURVEY OF HIGHLAND 65 SOLAR FARM**

## B. Location

1. UTM Zone: **17** Easting: **260242** Northing: **4331602**

3. Township: Range: Section: 1/4 Section: **X** Not Applicable

Township Name:

4. Quadrangle Name: **Sardinia** 5. Quadrangle Date: **1981** 6. Confident of Site Location: **Yes**

## C. Ownership

1. Name:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Phone:

2. Tenant (if any):

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Phone:

3. Ownership Status: **Private (no. of owners unk.)**

## D. Temporal Affiliations

1. Affiliations Present: **Historic**

### Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

Unassigned Prehistoric Paleoindian

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Archaic:* | Unassigned | Early | Middle | Late |
| *Woodland:* | Unassigned | Early | Middle | Late |
| | Late Prehistoric | Protohistoric | | Other: |

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented:

4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period(s):

Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Features Radiometric

Unrecorded Other:

5 & 6. List Prehistoric Cultural Components Identified and describe how determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

- **0 Diagnostic material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

7 & 8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Observed or Collected (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

- **0 Prehistoric cultural material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

Site No. 33- HI0495
Plotted:

## Historic

9. Affiliation Present: **Non-Aboriginal**

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pre-1795 | | 1796-1829 | | 1830-1849 |
| | 1850-1879 | X | 1880-1899 | X | 1900-1929 |
| | 1930-1949 | | 1950-1974 | | 1975-2000 |
| | Historic | | 18th Century | | 19th Century |
| | 20th Century | | Historic Aboriginal | | 21st Century |

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: **2**

12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period(s):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| X | Diagnostic Artifacts | Diagnostic Architectural Remains | Diagnostic Features |
| | Documentary Evidence | Oral Tradition | Other: |

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period(s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names). When listing artifacts and/or features correlate to letters used for Temporal Periods in D.10

***Site 33HI495 is a late nineteenth to twentieth century house site located on a level plain in a plowed agricultural field. ). Based on the limits of a surface scatter, the site measures approximately 40 meters north/south by 70 meters east/west.A total of 47 historic artifacts was recovered from the site, including 11 historic ceramics, 28 pieces of container glass (13 clear, four aqua, four green, three milk, two cobalt, one amethyst, one amber), two pieces of window glass, three brick fragments, one piece of unidentified metal, and two graphite sticks. Types of historic ceramics included four pieces of Albany-slip stoneware, one piece of Bristol-glazed stoneware, and six pieces of whiteware. In addition to the recovered artifacts an additional 51 pieces of brick (8 medium, and 43 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected. These artifacts primarily indicate a nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation and represent the kitchen (n=39), architectural (n=6), and activities (n=2) artifact pattern groups (South 1977:Table 4).***

14 & 15. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected:

- **47 historic material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

## General

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

***In addition to the recovered artifacts an additional 51 pieces of brick (8 medium, and 43 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected.***

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

## E. Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**

2 Prehistoric Site Type:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Habitation: | Camp | Village | Hamlet | Unspecified Habitation |
| Extractive: | Quarry | Workshop | | |
| Ceremonial: | Unknown Mound | | Earth Mound | Stone Mound |
| | Effigy Mound | | Mound Group | Hilltop Enclosure |
| | Geometrical Earthwork | | Cemetery | Isolated Burial(s) |
| | Petroglyph/Pictograph | | Unknown | Other: |

3. Historic Site Type:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | Residential | Commercial | Social | Government |
| | Religious | Educational | Mortuary | Recreation |
| | Subsistence | Industrial | Health Care | Military |
| | Transportation | Unknown | Other: | |

4. State the basis on which site type assignment(s) were made.
***Site 33HI495 is a late nineteenth to twentieth century house site located on a level plain in a plowed agricultural field.During the investigation a controlled 10-meter surface collection grid was established. In addition, four shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in four cardinal directions radiating out from the center of the site. In all, 41 artifacts were collected from the ground surface while an additional six artifacts were recovered from three positive shovel tests between 0 and 10 cmbs.A total of 47 historic artifacts was recovered from the site, including 11 historic ceramics, 28 pieces of container glass (13 clear, four aqua, four green, three milk, two cobalt, one amethyst, one amber), two pieces of window glass, three brick***

5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Extent Unknown**

6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| None Apparent | X Agriculture | Water | Historic Construction |
| Transportation | Mining | Vandalism | Archaeological Excavation |
| Unrecorded | Other: | | |

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction
***Agricultural activity/plowing.***

8. Current Dominant Land Use:
***Agriculture***

9. Land Use History:

10. Site Elevation: **314** Meters A.M.S.L.

11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Till Plain**

12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Illinoian Ground Moraine**

13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Unrecorded**

14. Local Environmental Setting: **Other**

15. Soils
Soil Association: **Westboro-Schaffer**
Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **Silt loam**

16. Down Slope Direction: **SE**

17. Slope Gradient (percent): % Unrecorded:

18. Drainage System:
Major Drainage: **Ohio River**
Minor Drainage: **Whiteoak Creek**

19. Closest Water Source Name **Flat Run**
Water Source Type: **Ephemeral Stream**

20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **750** *(m from UTM point)*

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: *(m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)*

## F. Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type:

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

2. Surface Collection Strategy:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Applicable | | Grab Sample | | Diagnostics | Unrecorded |
| | Controlled-Unknown | | Controlled-Total | X | Controlled-Sample | Other |

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.
***During the investigation a controlled 10-meter surface collection grid was established. In addition, four shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in four cardinal directions radiating out from the center of the site.***

4. Surface Visibility: **51-90%**

5. Describe surface conditions. **Plowed agricultural field. Site distured.**

6. Site Area (square meters): sq. m

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Other** Other: **Extent of surface**

8. Confident of site boundaries? **YES**

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Douglas Sain**

11. Institution: **Terracon**

12. Date of Form: **07/09/2020**

13. Field Date: **04/16/2020**

14. Time Spent at Site:

15. Weather Conditions:

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

17. Artifact Repository(ies): **Terracon, Columbia, SC**

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

21. National Register Status:

24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate): **None**

## G. References - List Primary Documentary References

| Primary Author | Secondary Author | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Jonathan Brown and William Green | 2020 | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

*23. Discuss the potential significance of the site*

Site 33HI495 contains a moderate number of late nineteenth and wentieth century common artifact types, all of which were found on the surface (n=41) or in the plowzone (n=6). As such, it is unlikely to yield important information about the history of Highland County. Site 33HI495 is a nineteenth to early twentieth century house site that contains a moderate number of common artifact types. No above-ground remains were found at the site and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing. Based on these factors, the site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**I. Description of Site**

*1. State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with Measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent, and location of disturbances, etc.*

Site 33HI495 is a late nineteenth to twentieth century house site located on a level plain in a plowed agricultural field approximately 75 meters south of the intersection of West New Market Road and South Hollowtown Road. Based on the limits of a surface scatter, the site measures approximately 40 meters north/south by 70 meters east/west .There was approximately 60 percent surface visibility at the site and many artifacts were observed on the surface. The site is immediately south of the location of a house that appears on the 1917 Sardinia topographic quadrangle.

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

No relationship between sites observed.

**D. 5 & 6 Diagnostic Artifact List**

| *Diagnostic Artifact* | *Cultural Component* | *Description* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

**D. 7 & 8 Preshistoric Artifact List**

| *Material* | *Category* | *Other* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

**D. 14 & 15 Historic Artifact List**

| *Material* | *Category* | *Other* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brick | Architectural | | 3 |
| Container glass | Kitchen | | 28 |
| Graphite stick | Other | | 2 |
| Historic ceramics | Kitchen | | 11 |
| metal | Misc. Hardware | | 1 |
| Window glass | Architectural | | 2 |

**H. Radiometric Date List**

| *Material Dated* | *Date (uncorrected C14 years)* | Laboratory | *Sample #* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

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

Include north arrow and scale of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

**Site No 33- HI0496**

## OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM (Draft Form)

**Location:**

Zone: **17** Easting: **260795** Northing: **4332073**

Quadrangle: **Sardinia** Quadrangle Date: **1981**

Township: Range: Section: Quarter Section: Not Applicable:**X**
Township Name:

**Drainage System:**

Minor Drainage: **Whiteoak Creek**
Major Drainage: **Ohio River**

**Temporal Affiliation: Historic**

**Artifact Description:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No Records | | |
| Kitchen | Amethyst glass | 1 |

**Reporting Information:**

Form Preparer: **Douglas Sain**
Institution: **Terracon**
Form Date: **07/09/2020**
Field Date: **04/16/2020**

**References**

| Author | Author | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Jonathan Brown and William Green | 2020 | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

**Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site.**
Include north arrow and scale of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

**Site No 33- HI0497**

## OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM (Draft Form)

**Location:**

Zone: **17** Easting: **260570** Northing: **4332186**

Quadrangle: **Sardinia** Quadrangle Date: **1981**

Township: Range: Section: Quarter Section: Not Applicable:**X**
Township Name:

**Drainage System:**

Minor Drainage: **Whiteoak Creek**
Major Drainage: **Ohio River**

**Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric**

**Artifact Description:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lithics | Chert flake | 1 |
| No Records | | |

**Reporting Information:**

Form Preparer: **Douglas Sain**
Institution: **Terracon**
Form Date: **07/09/2020**
Field Date: **04/16/2020**

**References**

| Author | Author | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Jonathan Brown and William Green | 2020 | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

**Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site.**
Include north arrow and scale of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

**Site No 33- HI0498**

## OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM (Draft Form)

**Location:**

Zone: **17** Easting: **260430** Northing: **4331910**

Quadrangle: **Sardinia** Quadrangle Date: **1981**

Township: Range: Section: Quarter Section: Not Applicable:**X**
Township Name:

**Drainage System:**

Minor Drainage: **Whiteoak Creek**
Major Drainage: **Ohio River**

**Temporal Affiliation: Historic**

**Artifact Description:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No Records | | |
| Kitchen | Amethyst glass | 1 |

**Reporting Information:**

Form Preparer: **Douglas Sain**
Institution: **Terracon**
Form Date: **07/09/2020**
Field Date: **04/16/2020**

**References**

| Author | Author | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Jonathan Brown and William Green | 2020 | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

**Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site.**
Include north arrow and scale of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

3. Site No. 33- **HI0499**

# OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY (Draft Form )

## A. Identification

1. Type of Form: **New Form**
4. Site Name: **HS2-10**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Project Number: **PHASE I SURVEY OF HIGHLAND 65 SOLAR FARM**

## B. Location

1. UTM Zone: **17** Easting: **260820** Northing: **4331901**

3. Township: Range: Section: 1/4 Section: **X** Not Applicable

Township Name:

4. Quadrangle Name: **Sardinia** 5. Quadrangle Date: **1981** 6. Confident of Site Location: **Yes**

## C. Ownership

1. Name:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Phone:

2. Tenant (if any):

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Phone:

3. Ownership Status:

## D. Temporal Affiliations

1. Affiliations Present: **Historic**

### Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

Unassigned Prehistoric Paleoindian

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Archaic:* | Unassigned | Early | Middle | Late |
| *Woodland:* | Unassigned | Early | Middle | Late |
| | Late Prehistoric | Protohistoric | | Other: |

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented:

4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period(s):

Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Features Radiometric

Unrecorded Other:

5 & 6. List Prehistoric Cultural Components Identified and describe how determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

- **0 Diagnostic material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

7 & 8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Observed or Collected (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

- **0 Prehistoric cultural material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

Site No. 33- HI0499
Plotted:

## Historic

9. Affiliation Present: **Non-Aboriginal**

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pre-1795 | | 1796-1829 | X | 1830-1849 |
| X | 1850-1879 | X | 1880-1899 | X | 1900-1929 |
| | 1930-1949 | | 1950-1974 | | 1975-2000 |
| | Historic | | 18th Century | | 19th Century |
| | 20th Century | | Historic Aboriginal | | 21st Century |

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: **4**

12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period(s):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| X | Diagnostic Artifacts | Diagnostic Architectural Remains | Diagnostic Features |
| | Documentary Evidence | Oral Tradition | Other: |

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period(s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names). When listing artifacts and/or features correlate to letters used for Temporal Periods in D.10

***Site 33HI499 is mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century house site located in an agricultural field immediately south of West New Market Road and west of an intermittent tributary/drainage ditch. A total of 105 historic artifacts was recovered from the site, including 67 historic ceramics, 13 pieces of container glass (six aqua, three clear, two amethyst, and two amber), 16 pieces of window glass, four brick fragments, one piece of mortar, two unidentified pieces of ferrous metal, and two buttons (one bakelite and one plastic). Types of historic ceramics included 31 pieces of Albany-slip stoneware, 27 pieces of whiteware, two pieces of alkaline-glazed stoneware, one piece of American brown stoneware, one piece of Bristol-glazed stoneware, and five pieces of unglazed stoneware. In addition to the recovered artifacts an additional 453 pieces of brick (17 large, 193 medium, and 243 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected (Appendix A). These artifacts primarily indicate a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation and represent the kitchen (n=80), architectural (n=23), and clothing (n=2) artifact pattern groups (South 1977:Table 4).***

14 & 15. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected:

- **105 historic material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

## General

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

***In addition to the recovered artifacts an additional 453 pieces of brick (17 large, 193 medium, and 243 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected.***

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

## E. Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**

2 Prehistoric Site Type:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Habitation: | Camp | Village | Hamlet | Unspecified Habitation |
| Extractive: | Quarry | Workshop | | |
| Ceremonial: | Unknown Mound | | Earth Mound | Stone Mound |
| | Effigy Mound | | Mound Group | Hilltop Enclosure |
| | Geometrical Earthwork | | Cemetery | Isolated Burial(s) |
| | Petroglyph/Pictograph | | Unknown | Other: |

3. Historic Site Type:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | Residential | Commercial | Social | Government |
| | Religious | Educational | Mortuary | Recreation |
| | Subsistence | Industrial | Health Care | Military |
| | Transportation | Unknown | Other: | |

4. State the basis on which site type assignment(s) were made.
***Site 33HI499 is mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century house site located in an agricultural field immediately south of West New Market Road and west of an intermittent tributary/drainage ditch . The artifacts primarily indicate a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation and represent the kitchen (n=80), architectural (n=23), and clothing (n=2) artifact pattern groups (South 1977:Table 4).***

5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Extent Unknown**

6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| None Apparent | X Agriculture | Water | Historic Construction |
| Transportation | Mining | Vandalism | Archaeological Excavation |
| Unrecorded | Other: | | |

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction
***Site context distrurbed from twentieth century and modern plowing and agrilulural activities.***

8. Current Dominant Land Use:
***Agriculture***

9. Land Use History:
***Twentieth century and modern plowing and agricultural activity.***

10. Site Elevation: **315** Meters A.M.S.L.

11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Till Plain**

12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Illinoian Ground Moraine**

13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Unrecorded**

14. Local Environmental Setting: **Other**

15. Soils
Soil Association: **Westboro-Schaffer**
Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **Silty loam**

16. Down Slope Direction: **SE**

17. Slope Gradient (percent): % Unrecorded:

18. Drainage System:
Major Drainage: **Ohio River**
Minor Drainage: **Whiteoak Creek**

19. Closest Water Source Name **Tributary of White Oak Creek** Water Source Type: **Ephemeral Stream**

20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **930** *(m from UTM point)*

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: *(m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)*

## F. Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type:

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

2. Surface Collection Strategy:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Applicable | | Grab Sample | | Diagnostics | Unrecorded |
| | Controlled-Unknown | | Controlled-Total | X | Controlled-Sample | Other |

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.
***During the investigation a controlled 10-meter surface collection grid was established. In addition, four shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals in four cardinal directions radiating out from the center of the site.***

4. Surface Visibility: **51-90%**

5. Describe surface conditions. **Plowed agriutural field with 90 percent surface visibility.**

6. Site Area (square meters): sq. m

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Unrecorded** Other: **Extent of**

8. Confident of site boundaries? **YES**

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Douglas Sain**

11. Institution: **Terracon**

12. Date of Form: **07/09/2020**

13. Field Date: **06/10/2020**

14. Time Spent at Site:

15. Weather Conditions:

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

17. Artifact Repository(ies): **Terracon, Columbia, SC**

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

21. National Register Status:

24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate): **None**

## G. References - List Primary Documentary References

| Primary Author | Secondary Author | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Jonathan Brown and William Green | 2020 | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

*23. Discuss the potential significance of the site.*

Site 33HI499 contains a large number of nineteenth and early twentieth century common artifact types, all of which were found on the surface (n=98) or in the plowzone (n=7). As such, it is unlikely to yield important information about the history of Highland County. Site 33HI499 is a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century house site that contains a large number of common artifact types. No above-ground remains were found at the site and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing. Based on these factors, the site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**I. Description of Site**

*1 State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with Measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent, and location of disturbances, etc.*

Site 33HI499 is mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century house site located in an agricultural field immediately south of West New Market Road and west of an intermittent tributary/drainage ditch .

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

No relationship between sites observed.

**D. 5 & 6 Diagnostic Artifact List**

| *Diagnostic Artifact* | *Cultural Component* | *Description* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

**D. 7 & 8 Preshistoric Artifact List**

| *Material* | *Category* | *Other* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

**D. 14 & 15 Historic Artifact List**

| *Material* | *Category* | *Other* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brick fragments | Architectural | | 4 |
| Buttons | Personal | | 2 |
| Container glass | Kitchen | | 13 |
| Historic ceramics | Kitchen | | 67 |
| Metal | Other | | 2 |
| Mortar | Architectural | | 1 |
| Window glass | Architectural | | 16 |

**H. Radiometric Date List**

| *Material Dated* | *Date (uncorrected C14 years)* | Laboratory | *Sample #* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

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

Include north arrow and scale of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

3. Site No. 33- **HI0500**

# OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY (Draft Form )

## A. Identification

1. Type of Form: **New Form**
4. Site Name: **HS2-11**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Project Number: **PHASE I SURVEY OF HIGHLAND 65 SOLAR FARM**

## B. Location

1. UTM Zone: **17** Easting: **261081** Northing: **4330709**

3. Township: Range: Section: 1/4 Section: **X** Not Applicable

Township Name:

4. Quadrangle Name: **Sardinia** 5. Quadrangle Date: **1981** 6. Confident of Site Location: **Yes**

## C. Ownership

1. Name:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Phone:

2. Tenant (if any):

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Phone:

3. Ownership Status: **Private (no. of owners unk.)**

## D. Temporal Affiliations

1. Affiliations Present: **Historic**

### Prehistoric

2. Prehistoric Temporal Period(s) represented:

Unassigned Prehistoric Paleoindian

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Archaic:* | Unassigned | Early | Middle | Late |
| *Woodland:* | Unassigned | Early | Middle | Late |
| | Late Prehistoric | Protohistoric | | Other: |

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented:

4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period(s):

Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Features Radiometric

Unrecorded Other:

5 & 6. List Prehistoric Cultural Components Identified and describe how determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

- **0 Diagnostic material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

7 & 8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Observed or Collected (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names).

- **0 Prehistoric cultural material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

Site No. 33- HI0500
Plotted:

## Historic

9. Affiliation Present: **Non-Aboriginal**

10. Historic Temporal Period(s) Represented:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pre-1795 | | 1796-1829 | | 1830-1849 |
| | 1850-1879 | X | 1880-1899 | X | 1900-1929 |
| X | 1930-1949 | | 1950-1974 | | 1975-2000 |
| | Historic | | 18th Century | | 19th Century |
| | 20th Century | | Historic Aboriginal | | 21st Century |

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented: **3**

12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period(s):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| X | Diagnostic Artifacts | Diagnostic Architectural Remains | Diagnostic Features |
| | Documentary Evidence | Oral Tradition | Other: |

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period(s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features and include type names). When listing artifacts and/or features correlate to letters used for Temporal Periods in D.10

***A total of 185 historic artifacts was recovered from the site, including 65 historic ceramics, 68 pieces of container glass (25 clear, 14 aqua, seven milk glass, 10 green, five amethyst, four blue, one light olive, one pink, and one amber), 22 pieces of window glass, two glass insulator fragments, eight brick fragments, one cut nail, one metal hook, two pieces of barbed wire, and 16 pieces of unidentified metal (including barbed wire). Types of historic ceramics included 32 pieces of Albany-slip stoneware, 28 pieces of whiteware (25 plain and three transfer-printed), three pieces of Ironstone, and two pieces of Bristol-slipped stoneware. In addition to the recovered artifacts an additional 200 pieces of brick (14 large, 50 medium, and 136 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected. These artifacts and the map research indicate a late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century occupation and represent the kitchen (n=132), architectural (n=31), and activities artifact pattern groups (South 1977:Table 4).Site 33HI500 contains a large number of late nineteenth and twentieth century common artifact types, all of which were found on the surface (n=153) or in the plowzone (n=31). As such, it is unlikely to yield important information about the history of Highland County.Site 33HI500 is a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century house site that contains a large number of common artifact types. There were no above-ground remains except for a capped well and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing. Based on these factors, the site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.***

14 & 15. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site and Specific Cultural Materials Collected:

- **185 historic material(s) recorded. See Continuation sheet for details.**

## General

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

***In addition to the recovered artifacts an additional 200 pieces of brick (14 large, 50 medium, and 136 small) were noted on the ground surface but were not collected.***

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

## E. Physical Description

1. Archaeological Setting: **Open**

2 Prehistoric Site Type:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Habitation: | Camp | Village | Hamlet | Unspecified Habitation |
| Extractive: | Quarry | Workshop | | |
| Ceremonial: | Unknown Mound | | Earth Mound | Stone Mound |
| | Effigy Mound | | Mound Group | Hilltop Enclosure |
| | Geometrical Earthwork | | Cemetery | Isolated Burial(s) |
| | Petroglyph/Pictograph | | Unknown | Other: |

3. Historic Site Type:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | Residential | Commercial | Social | Government |
| | Religious | Educational | Mortuary | Recreation |
| | Subsistence | Industrial | Health Care | Military |
| | Transportation | Unknown | Other: | |

4. State the basis on which site type assignment(s) were made.
***Site 33HI500 is late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century house site located in an agricultural field immediately north of Hollowtown Ro. The artifacts and the map research indicate a late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century occupation and represent the kitchen (n=132), architectural (n=31), and activities artifact pattern groups (South 1977:Table 4).***

5. Site Condition: **Disturbed-Extent Unknown**

6. Dominant Agent(s) of Disturbance:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| None Apparent | X | Agriculture | Water | Historic Construction |
| Transportation | | Mining | Vandalism | Archaeological Excavation |
| Unrecorded | | Other: | | |

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction
***The archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing and aagricultural activity.***

8. Current Dominant Land Use:
***Agriculture***

9. Land Use History:
***Site currently in a plowed agricultural field. The site appears on the 1917 and 1944 Sardinia topographic quadrangles but does not appear on the 1979 Sardinia USGS topographic map.***

10. Site Elevation: **311** Meters A.M.S.L.

11. Physiographic Setting of Site: **Till Plain**

12. Glacial Geomorphology: **Illinoian Ground Moraine**

13. Regional Geomorphological Setting: **Hill or Ridge Top**

14. Local Environmental Setting: **Other**

15. Soils
Soil Association: **Westboro-Schaffer**
Soil Series-Phase/Complex: **silt loam**

16. Down Slope Direction: **SW**

17. Slope Gradient (percent): % Unrecorded:

18. Drainage System:
Major Drainage: **Ohio River**
Minor Drainage: **Whiteoak Creek**

19. Closest Water Source Name **Unnamed**
Water Source Type: **Ephemeral Stream**

20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source: **165** *(m from UTM point)*

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source: *(m A.M.S.L. from UTM point)*

## F. Reporting Information

1. Investigation Type:

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

2. Surface Collection Strategy:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Applicable | | Grab Sample | | Diagnostics | | Unrecorded | |
| Controlled-Unknown | | Controlled-Total | X | Controlled-Sample | | Other | |

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.
***During the investigation a controlled 10-meter surface collection grid was established. In addition, three shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals to the north, east, and south radiating out from the center of the site. A fourth shovel test to the west not excavated as it fell in a heavily disturbed area near a well that had been capped with concrete slabs.***

4. Surface Visibility: **91-100%**

5. Describe surface conditions. **There were no above-ground remains except for a capped well and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing**

6. Site Area (square meters): sq. m

7. Basis for Site Area Estimate: **Other** Other: **Extent of surface**

8. Confident of site boundaries? **YES**

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated: %

10. Name of Form Preparer: **Douglas Sain**

11. Institution: **Terracon**

12. Date of Form: **07/09/2020**

13. Field Date: **06/10/2020**

14. Time Spent at Site:

15. Weather Conditions:

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

17. Artifact Repository(ies): **Terracon, Columbia, SC**

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

21. National Register Status:

24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate): **None**

## G. References - List Primary Documentary References

| Primary Author | Secondary Author | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Jonathan Brown and William Green | 2020 | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

*23. Discuss the potential significance of the site.*

Site 33HI500 is a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century house site that contains a large number of common artifact types. There were no above-ground remains except for a capped well and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing. Based on these factors, the site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**I. Description of Site**

*1. State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with Measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent, and location of disturbances, etc.*

Site 33HI500 is late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century house site located in an agricultural field immediately north of Hollowtown Road in the central portion of the project area. Based on the limits of a surface scatter the site measures approximately 45 meters north/south by 40 meters east/west. There was 100 percent surface visibility at the site and many artifacts were observed on the surface. The site appears on the 1917 and 1944 Sardinia topographic quadrangles but does not appear on the 1979 Sardinia USGS topographic map. Site 33HI500 contains a large number of late nineteenth and twentieth century common artifact types, all of which were found on the surface (n=153) or in the plowzone (n=31). As such, it is unlikely to yield important information about the history of Highland County. Site 33HI500 is a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century house site that contains a large number of common artifact types. There were no above-ground remains except for a capped well and the archaeological remains lack integrity due to repeated plowing. Based on these factors, the site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

None observed.

**D. 5 & 6 Diagnostic Artifact List**

| *Diagnostic Artifact* | *Cultural Component* | *Description* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

**D. 7 & 8 Preshistoric Artifact List**

| *Material* | *Category* | *Other* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

**D. 14 & 15 Historic Artifact List**

| *Material* | *Category* | *Other* | *Count* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barbed wire | Architectural | | 2 |
| Brick | Architectural | | 8 |
| Container glass | Kitchen | | 68 |
| Cut nail | Architectural | | 1 |
| Glass insulator fragments | Architectural | | 2 |
| Historic ceramics | Kitchen | | 65 |
| Metal hook | Architectural | | 1 |
| Unidentified metal | Unknown | | 16 |
| Window glass | Architectural | | 22 |

**H. Radiometric Date List**

| *Material Dated* | *Date (uncorrected C14 years)* | Laboratory | *Sample #* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | -- | -- | -- |

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

Include north arrow and scale of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

**Site No 33- HI0501**

## OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM (Draft Form)

**Location:**

Zone: **17** Easting: **260222** Northing: **4331055**

Quadrangle: **Sardinia** Quadrangle Date: **1981**

Township: Range: Section: Quarter Section: Not Applicable:**X**
Township Name:

**Drainage System:**

Minor Drainage: **Whiteoak Creek**
Major Drainage: **Ohio River**

**Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric**

**Artifact Description:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lithics | Chert scraper | 1 |
| No Records | | |

**Reporting Information:**

Form Preparer: **Douglas Sain**
Institution: **Terracon**
Form Date: **07/07/2020**
Field Date: **06/09/2020**

**References**

| Author | Author | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Jonathan Brown and William Green | 2020 | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

**Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site.**
Include north arrow and scale of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

**Site No 33- HI0502**

## OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM (Draft Form)

**Location:**

Zone: **17** Easting: **260187** Northing: **4331410**

Quadrangle: **Sardinia** Quadrangle Date: **1981**

Township: Range: Section: Quarter Section: Not Applicable:**X**
Township Name:

**Drainage System:**

Minor Drainage: **Whiteoak Creek**
Major Drainage: **Ohio River**

**Temporal Affiliation: Historic**

**Artifact Description:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No Records | | |
| Clothing | Button | 1 |

**Reporting Information:**

Form Preparer: **Douglas Sain**
Institution: **Terracon**
Form Date: **07/09/2020**
Field Date: **06/10/2020**

**References**

| Author | Author | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Jonathan Brown and William Green | 2020 | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

**Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site.**
Include north arrow and scale of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites.

# APPENDIX E - ARCHITECTURAL SITE FORMS

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0037013 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **James Dunseith House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2320 North Gath Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-23-000-256.01

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 258323 Northing: 4328525

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1962

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Ranch

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
James R. Dunseith
2320 North Gath Road
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 1.36

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One story

29. Basement? Yes

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Standing seam (metal)

33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 1

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
1 over 1

38. Building Dimensions: 43 feet x 51 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: Off center within ridgeline

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
45 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):

Date(s):

Associated Activity:

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): James Dunseith House

6. Specific Address or Location: 2320 North Gath Road

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/06/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

Door Selection: Single off center
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral asymmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0037013 is located on the east side of North Gath Road. This is a one-story Ranch house, built in approximately 1962. The house features a low-sloped gable roof with a split step-down section. A separate shed roof provides a front porch cover. The roofs are is sheathed in asphalt shingles and terminate in metal eaves and gutters. The house is clad in horizontal vinyl siding. The front elevation includes an offset single-lite wood front door with one one-over-one aluminum windows on one side and a large three-pane aluminum picture window on the other. The center pane of the picture window is fixed while the two side windows are one-over-one. The porch roof is supported by decorative metal posts. A second recessed entry is located on the south side of the front façade. It includes a four-panel wood door and a single one-over-one aluminum window.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located approximately 0.75 miles north of the historic community of Strausburg (Gath), the closest village. Strausburg is located approximately 2.5 miles east of the community of Buford, and was a settlement of French immigrants on Flat Run in the eastern portion of Clay Township, at the point where Flat Run Road crosses Buford–Mowrystown Road. The area was first settled by John P. Marconett in 1845 and named for his home town of Strausburg in northern France. Marconett opened a store on Flat Run in 1850 and built a two-story house nearby in 1851. Marconett opened a sawmill and flour mill in 1857, but both burned in 1861. He rebuilt the sawmill and installed the first circular saw in the township. By 1870 the town offered a cooper shop, blacksmith shop, saddler shop, carpenter shop, and a dram shop, with a school house under the direction of Miss Elma Lyle. A post office was established, and the town name was changed to Gath sometime after 1917 (Martin 1955). It served as the commercial and milling hub for farms in the general area. However, current research did not indicate any significant association between the property and Strausburg.

This resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value.This property does not possess distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0037013 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The house is located on a small, 1.3-acre parcel on the east side of North Gath Road and is surrounded by fields. The area generally is characterized by open agricultural fields with widely scattered houses and farms.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0037113 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Wayne Farms**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
North Gath Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-23-000-255.00

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 258269 Northing: 4328422

10. Classification: Structure

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? YES

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1910

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None — No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Other Barn

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Barn

23. Present Use:
Barn

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Wayne Farms Ltd
P.O.Box 985
Waynesville, OH 45068

26. Property Acreage: 76.34

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: Two story

29. Basement? Unknown

30. Foundation Material: Poured concrete

31. Wall Construction:
Brick bearing

32. Roof Type:
Hipped Gable
Roof Material:
Standing seam (metal)

33. No. of Bays: 5 Side Bays: 3

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Brick

35. Plan Shape: L-shaped

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
Unknown

38. Building Dimensions: 890 feet x 65 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
1670 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

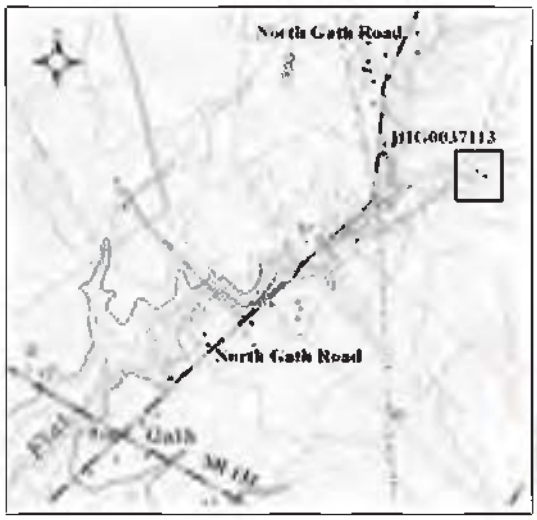
52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
Other Outbuilding/Structure/Feature
Date(s):
ca. 1920
Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Wayne Farms

6. Specific Address or Location: North Gath Road




8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/07/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

| | |
|---|---|
| **1. No. HIG0037113** | **4. Present Name(s): Wayne Farms** |
| **2. County Highland** | **5. Historic or Other Name(s):** |

Door Selection: Three or more
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Gable dominant with lateral smaller extension
Symmetry: Other

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0037113 is a farmstead with no associated residence. The complex consists of a large brick barn with an attached modern steel silo, and a partially open shed. The property is located at the end of a long drive that extends northeast from North Gath Road. The barn was built in approximately 1910. Constructed of load-bearing brick walls with an internal timber frame, it rests on a board-formed concrete foundation. The roof is gable-over-hip and is sheathed in standing-seam metal panels that terminate at wood eaves. The front elevation includes a sliding two-story wood barn door with an inset single swing-style door. There are five windows with shallow arches formed of single-course contrasting brick. A separate entry features a similar two-course brick arch. The silo sits to the east of the barn. It is painted metal. A lean-to is attached to the southwest side of the barn. It is one-and-one half stories and is constructed with board-formed concrete. The shed roof is sheathed in standing-metal seam panels and the exterior walls are clad in vertical wood strips.

The forms of these structures appear unchanged from the original and provide an association to the rural setting. In addition, much of the original materials and workmanship appear intact.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located approximately 0.75 miles north of the historic community of Strausburg (Gath), the closest village. Strausburg is located approximately 2.5 miles east of the community of Buford, and was a settlement of French immigrants on Flat Run in the eastern portion of Clay Township, at the point where Flat Run Road crosses Buford–Mowrystown Road. The area was first settled by John P. Marconett in 1845 and named for his home town of Strausburg in northern France. Marconett opened a store on Flat Run in 1850 and built a two-story house nearby in 1851. Marconett opened a sawmill and flour mill in 1857, but both burned in 1861. He rebuilt the sawmill and installed the first circular saw in the township. By 1870 the town offered a cooper shop, blacksmith shop, saddler shop, carpenter shop, and a dram shop, with a school house under the direction of Miss Elma Lyle. A post office was established, and the town name was changed to Gath sometime after 1917 (Martin 1955). It served as the commercial and milling hub for farms in the general area. However, current research did not indicate any significant association between the property and Strausburg.

This resource embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As a good example of a masonry barn in the area, it has retained notably high integrity.The brick barn, with its early concrete foundation, is an excellent example of a progressive barn, and contains distinctrive architectural features including the shallow arches consisting of contrasting brick. It is an excellent example of its type in Clay Township.

Based on this evaluation, the brick barn of Resource ID No. HIG0037113 is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C; the remaining structures within the parcel are recommended ineligible.

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

The farmstead is set back from the east side of North Gath Road, north of the community of Gath, and is surrounded by fields. It is located at the end of a long drive that extends to the northeast from North Gath Road. The farm is located in a landscape consisting of generally open agricultural fields lying northeast of hte community of Buford.

The complex contains one outbuilding in addition to the main barn. A partially open shed sits to the northeast of the barn and silo. It is constructed of wood frame construction with exposed wood rafter tails. The roof and two sides are clad in metal sheeting. It was built in approximately 1920.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0037313 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **David Kiley House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2221 North Gath Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-23-000-246.02

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 258084 Northing: 4328231

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1880

17b. Alteration Date(s):
ca. 1970

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Classic I House

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
David A. Kiley
2221 North Gath Road
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 15

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: Two story

29. Basement? Yes

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Hip
Roof Material:
Standing seam (metal)

33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 1

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Clapboard or weatherboard

35. Plan Shape: L-shaped

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b. Substantial alteration/addition

37. Window Type(s):
1 over 1

38. Building Dimensions: 35 feet x 30 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
66 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
English or Three Bay Barn
Other Outbuilding/Structure/Feature
Date(s):
ca. 1880 ca. 1880
Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction
Original/Most significant construction

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): David Kiley House

6. Specific Address or Location: 2221 North Gath Road

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/07/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

1. No. HIG0037313 | 4. Present Name(s): David Kiley House

2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s):

Door Selection: Single centered
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis with multiple smaller lateral extension
Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0037313 is a single-family residence with multiple outbuildings located on the west side of North Gath Road. The house and principal outbuildings, including a barn and a shed or mil house, were built in approximately 1880. The house is a classic I-House, two stories in height, one bay wide, and a symmetrical three-bay façade beneath a hip roof. A less-than-full-width one-story porch spans the central part of the façade, with a shed roof and supported by four turned wooden columns. The roofs are sheathed in standing-seam metal panels that terminate in metal eaves and gutters. The facade includes a central single front door flanked on each side by a one-over-one aluminum windows. Three one-over-one aluminum windows are evenly spaced across the second story above the porch roof. All front windows are bracketed with wood shutters. The house is clad in horizontal wood lap siding. The front portion of the house retains its I-house form, but has seen several additions to the rear which create the L-shaped footprint. These include a one-story shed-roof addition on the rear that extends to the south, with a one-story lateral gable section behind that. The lateral gable section may have been a preexisting house, as it has a separate entrance with an open one-story porch that connects to the shed roof addition.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located approximately 0.5 miles north of the historic community of Strausburg (Gath), the closest village. Strausburg is located approximately 2.5 miles east of the community of Buford, and was a settlement of French Immigrants on Flat Run in the eastern portion of Clay Township, at the point where Flat Run Road crosses Buford–Mowrystown Road. The area was first settled by John P. Marconett in 1845 and named for his home town of Strausburg in northern France. Marconett opened a store on Flat Run in 1850 and built a two-story house nearby in 1851. Marconett opened a sawmill and flour mill in 1857, but both burned in 1861. He rebuilt the sawmill and installed the first circular saw in the township. By 1870 the town offered a cooper shop, blacksmith shop, saddler shop, carpenter shop, and a dram shop, with a school house under the direction of Miss Elma Lyle. A post office was established, and the town name was changed to Gath sometime after 1917 (Martin 1955). It served as the commercial and milling hub for farms in the general area. However, current research did not indicate any significant association between the property and Strausburg.

The structures on this property were built between ca. 1880 and 2014. The various additions and alterations render the historic components indistinguishable from the modern. The house and the barn do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value.This property no longer retains its distinctive architectural features or

characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0037313 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The property is flanked to the rear by open agricultural fields, while it faces North Gath Road to the west.

Property records indicate several historic outbuildings, including two barns, two lean-tos, a milk house, a garage, and a summer kitchen. Only some of these are visible from the public right-of-way, most noticeably a large wood barn in the English or Three-bay form. The barn is clad in horizontal wood lap siding, beneath a lateral gable roof with a center cross gable above the double barn door entry. A twelve-pane fixed wood window is centered above the door and beneath the cross gable. The roof of the barn is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Other visible outbuildings include a garage and carport, which are wood-framed structures with corrugated metal panel broken gable roofs, and two pole barns constructed of wood with metal roofs.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0037413 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Lori Smallwood House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2122 North Gath Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-23-000-237.02

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 257847 Northing: 4327929

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1860

17b. Alteration Date(s):
ca. 1950

18. Style Class and Design:
Element Gothic Revival

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: New England one and a half

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Lori A. Smallwood
2122 North Gath Road
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 11.056

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One and a half story

29. Basement? Yes

30. Foundation Material: Ashlar Stone, w/no water table

31. Wall Construction:
Brick bearing

32. Roof Type:
Cross gable
Roof Material:
Standing seam (metal)

33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 2

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Brick

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b. Substantial alteration/addition

37. Window Type(s):
1 over 1

38. Building Dimensions: 36 feet x 41 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: Gable end, exterior

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
70 feet

51. Condition of Property: Deteriorated

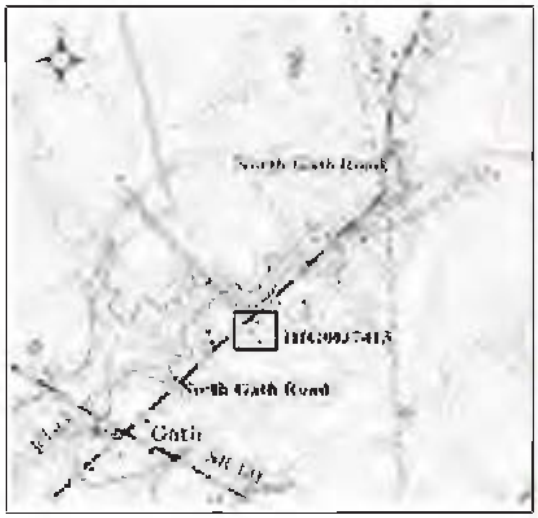
52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
Garage
Date(s):
1969
Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Lori Smallwood House

6. Specific Address or Location: 2122 North Gath Road




8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/07/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

Door Selection: Single centered
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0037413 is a single-family residence, garage and pole barn located on the east side of North Gath Road. The residence is constructed of brick on a cut-stone foundation, with Gothic Revival elements including a steeply-pitched lateral gable roof with a center cross gable. The front elevation includes a central twelve-lite wood front door flanked on each side by a single 1/1 aluminum window, while the second half-story has a single 1/1 aluminum window. Ghosting from window arches is visible over the windows of the original brick construction. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. A one-story wood-framed addition, built in approximately 1950, wraps around the east side of the house and extends past the original rear wall to form an L-shaped house; it is covered by a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and is clad in horizontal vinyl planks

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located approximately 0.5 miles north of the historic community of Strausburg (Gath), the closest village. Strausburg is located approximately 2.5 miles east of the community of Buford, and was a settlement of French immigrants on Flat Run in the eastern portion of Clay Township, at the point where Flat Run Road crosses Buford–Mowrystown Road. The area was first settled by John P. Marconett in 1845 and named for his home town of Strausburg in northern France. Marconett opened a store on Flat Run in 1850 and built a two-story house nearby in 1851. Marconett opened a sawmill and flour mill in 1857, but both burned in 1861. He rebuilt the sawmill and installed the first circular saw in the township. By 1870 the town offered a cooper shop, blacksmith shop, saddler shop, carpenter shop, and a dram shop, with a school house under the direction of Miss Elma Lyle. A post office was established, and the town name was changed to Gath sometime after 1917 (Martin 1955). It served as the commercial and milling hub for farms in the general area. However, current research did not indicate any significant association between the property and Strausburg.

This resource embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. However, due to alterations to the building fabric, most notablyalteration to the front façade and the large side addition, the residence is no longer able to convey its architectural significance.This property no longer retains the physical integrity necessary to convey its distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0037413 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The house, barn, and garage are located on the east side of North Gath Road, which is in an area of generally open agricultural fields lying north of the community of Gath.

The property has two outbuildings, only one of which is at least 50 years old. The garage is a one-story, two-bay building with a shed roof

and constructed of concrete block; it was built in1969. A pole barn was built in 1975.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0037513 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Judith Clinton House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2095 North Gath Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-23-000-235.00

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 257699 Northing: 4327863

10. Classification: Structure

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? YES

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1860

17b. Alteration Date(s):
ca. 1975

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Hall and Parlor

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Judith M. Clinton
2095 North Gath Road
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 1.0

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One story

29. Basement? No

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 1

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b. Substantial alteration/addition

37. Window Type(s):
1 over 1

38. Building Dimensions: 48 feet x 27 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
40 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

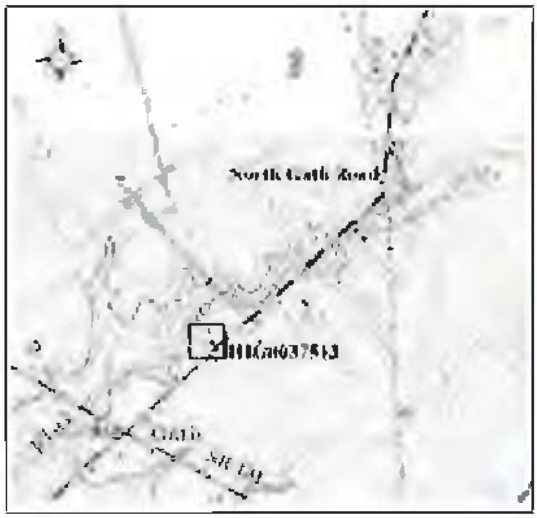
52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
Unknown Barn
Date(s):
ca. 1900
Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Judith Clinton House

6. Specific Address or Location: 2095 North Gath Road




8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/09/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

Door Selection: Single centered
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Unknown

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0037513 is a small single-family residence and gable barn located on the west side of North Gath Road. The original portion of the house, built in approximately 1860, is one story in height with a lateral gable roof above a symmetrical three-bay façade which features a single central door flanked on each side by a 1/1 aluminum window. A one-story section was added to the north side of the house in approximately 1975; this addition features a lateral gable salt-box roof which is slightly lower than the roof of the historic portion of the house, with a single 1/1 aluminum window in the center and two small 1/1 windows along the north side, according to the property records, other additions have been made to the southern half of the rear of the house, forming an L-shaped footprint. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal vinyl and asbestos siding. The windows are framed by wood shutters.

Overall, this resource no longer contains the feeling of the original period of construction and integrity is lost.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located approximately 0.25 miles north of the historic community of Strausburg (Gath), the closest village. Strausburg is located approximately 2.5 miles east of the community of Buford, and was a settlement of French immigrants on Flat Run in the eastern portion of Clay Township, at the point where Flat Run Road crosses Buford–Mowrystown Road. The area was first settled by John P. Marconett in 1845 and named for his home town of Strausburg in northern France. Marconett opened a store on Flat Run in 1850 and built a two-story house nearby in 1851. Marconett opened a sawmill and flour mill in 1857, but both burned in 1861. He rebuilt the sawmill and installed the first circular saw in the township. By 1870 the town offered a cooper shop, blacksmith shop, saddler shop, carpenter shop, and a dram shop, with a school house under the direction of Miss Elma Lyle. A post office was established, and the town name was changed to Gath sometime after 1917 (Martin 1955). It served as the commercial and milling hub for farms in the general area. However, current research did not indicate any significant association between the property and Strausburg.

This resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. This property does not possess distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0037513 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The house is lcoated on the west side of North Gath Road, on a small one-acre parcel that is surrounded by open agricultural fields.

A gable barn sits to the northwest of the residence. The walls are clad in vertical wood siding beneath a front gable salt-box roof which is is sheathed in standing-seam metal panels. The barn appears to have been built in apprxoimaterly 1920. The form of the barn appears unchanged from the original and provides an association to the rural setting.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0037613 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Gerald Aronhalt House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2055 North Gath Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-23-000-233.00

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinis

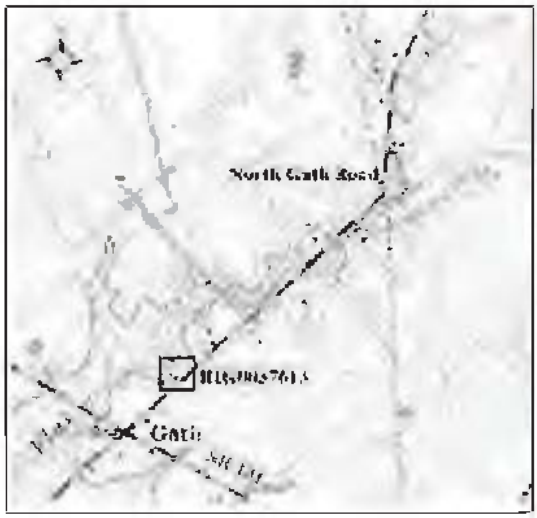
Zone: 17 Easting: 257571 Northing: 4327760

10. Classification: Building
11. On National Register? NO
13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO
15. Other Designation (NR or Local)
16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE
17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1965
17b. Alteration Date(s):
18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular
18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):
19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None
20. Contractor or Builder: None
21. Building Type or Plan: Ranch
22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling
23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling
24. Ownership: Private
25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Gerald D. and Helen L. Aronhalt
6196 Lynchburg Road N.
Lynchburg, OH 45142
26. Property Acreage: 5.688
27. Other Surveys:
28. No. of Stories: One story
29. Basement? Yes
30. Foundation Material: Poured concrete
31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame
32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle
33. No. of Bays: 4 Side Bays: 2
34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular
36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.
37. Window Type(s):
1 over 1
Other
38. Building Dimensions: 40 feet x 28 feet
39. Endangered? NO
By What?
40. Chimney Placement: Gable end, exterior
41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
60 feet
51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair
52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
English or Three Bay Barn
Date(s):
ca. 1920
Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction
53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland
4. Present or Historic Name(s): Gerald Aronhalt House
6. Specific Address or Location: 2055 North Gath Road




8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/09/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

1. No. HIG0037613 | 4. Present Name(s): Gerald Arenhalt House

2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s):

Door Selection: Unknown
Door Position: Unknown
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral asymmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0037613 is a single-family residence located on the west side of North Gath Road. The ranch style house was built in approximately 1965 and is one story in height beneath a lateral gable roof. The four-bay façade features an offset front door with two one-over-one aluminum windows on on the south side and a large three-pane aluminum picture window on the north; the center pane of the picture window is fixed while the two side windows are one-over-one A small center gable roof extends from the front roof to provide a covered entry porch; the entrance is currently covered in a tarpaulin, not allowing a view of the door. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal vinyl siding. A concrete block stovepipe chimney rises on the gable end of the northeast elevation.

The forms of the house and the associated barn appear unchanged from the original and provide an association to the rural setting. However, significant alterations have been made to the residence and the barn has suffered significant damage. As such, this resource no longer contains the feeling of the original period of construction. Overall, integrity is lost.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located in the historic community of Strausburg (Gath), the closest village. Strausburg is located approximately 2.5 miles east of the community of Buford, and was a settlement of French immigrants on Flat Run in the eastern portion of Clay Township, at the point where Flat Run Road crosses Buford–Mowrystown Road. The area was first settled by John P. Marconett in 1845 and named for his home town of Strausburg in northern France. Marconett opened a store on Flat Run in 1850 and built a two-story house nearby in 1851. Marconett opened a sawmill and flour mill in 1857, but both burned in 1861. He rebuilt the sawmill and installed the first circular saw in the township. By 1870 the town offered a cooper shop, blacksmith shop, saddler shop, carpenter shop, and a dram shop, with a school house under the direction of Miss Elma Lyle. A post office was established, and the town name was changed to Gath sometime after 1917 (Martin 1955). It served as the commercial and milling hub for farms in the general area. However, current research did not indicate any significant association between the property and Strausburg.

This resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. This property does not possess distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0037613 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The property is located on the west side of North Gath Road immediately north of the community of Gath, with dense trees in the rear and open agricultural fields across the street.

A gable barn sits to the northeast of the residence. The walls are clad in vertical wood siding and the roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal panels. The structure has suffered significant damage.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0040314 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Shirley Eyre Farm**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2145 Stringtown Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
45-23-000-488.00

7. City or Village:
Whiteoak (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 260011 Northing: 4327943

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1890

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: English or Three Bay Barn

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Barn

23. Present Use:
Barn

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Shirley E. Eyre
2085 Stringtown Road
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 140.57

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One and a half story

29. Basement? Unknown

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Standing seam (metal)

33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 3

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Vertical board

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
Unknown

38. Building Dimensions: 62 feet x 54 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
30 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
Other Outbuilding/Structure/Feature

Date(s):
ca. 1920

Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Shirley Eyre Farm

6. Specific Address or Location: 2145 Stringtown Road

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/12/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

Door Selection: Single off center
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Other

Report Associated With Project:

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0040314 is a farm complex located on the northwest side of Stringtown Road. This complex includes two flat barns, one corn crib, and three sheds with no academic style. Only a barn and a shed are visible from the right of way, while the residence that was originally associated with this property is located across Stringtown Road, and is now a distinct parcel under different ownership; it has been included in the survey as Resource ID No. HIG0040414. The primary barn is a tall front-gabled structure with a rectangular plan. Its exterior is clad in whitewashed wide vertical board siding, which may indicate a box-frame construction method. Its steep gable roof if is composed of standing seam metal cladding and flares out with a small extension at the rear elevation to cover an addition to the barn. The primary elevation contains a collection of three tall access doors, the center opening taller than the two on either side. Other doors and openings are present in the small addition, as well as the side elevations. One small rectangular window is present in the side elevation as well. At the ground level, the rear of the barn is accessed by a set of five sliding door panels, all composed of vertical boards and slide on an overhead track. From the rear elevation, it can be seen that the barn addition is composed of concrete masonry units.

A secondary barn or shed sits behind the main barn and appears to be abandoned. Also, box-frame and clad in vertical boards, this barn is bare and devoid of paint, and in poor condition. It is a front-gabled structure with a single opening below the gable, but any doors or fencing is no longer extant. The roof itself is composed of standing seam metal cladding but is visibly corroding. A defunct windmill is also present at this property, but its age and provenance are not known.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located on Stringtown Road, approximately midway between the historic communities of Strausburg to the west and Mowrystown to the east. Both communities were settled principally by French immigrants, Mowrystown by a group of French Huguenots in the early 1830s and Strausburg by John P. Marconett in the mid-1840s. Both communities developed into commercial and milling centers that were important for the surrounding agricultural areas. However, current research did not indicate any significant associations between the property and either of these communities.

Though the barns at this location are clearly greater than 50 years old, they do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor represent the works of a master or possess high artistic value. Even when considered in association with the traditionally associated residence across the street, this property does not possess distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0040314 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The property located on the southeast side of Stringtown Road immediately north of the intersection with Marconette Road, and is surrounded by open fields. The area generally is characterized by open agricultural fields with widely-separated houses and farms.

This property has only agricultural outbuildings, including barns and sheds, some of which have been described in Section 42. This complex of buildings originally served as the outbuildings for the residence directly across Stringtown Road, which is now a distinct parcel under separate ownership and is included in the survey as Resource ID No. HIG0040414.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0040414 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **James Cole House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2145 Stringtown Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
45-23-000-480.04

7. City or Village:
Whiteoak (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 260012 Northing: 4327989

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1870

17b. Alteration Date(s):
ca. 1990

18. Style Class and Design:
Element Greek Revival

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: 1 House

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
James C. Cole
2145 Stringtown Road
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 1.49

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: Two story

29. Basement? Yes

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Brick bearing

32. Roof Type:
Hip
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 1

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Brick

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b. Substantial alteration/addition

37. Window Type(s):
Modern Replacements

38. Building Dimensions: 46 feet x 22 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: Paired interior ridge

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
45 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

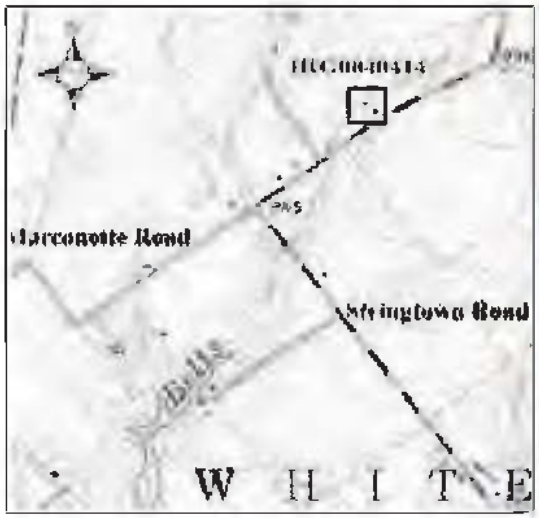
52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
Garage
Other Outbuilding/Structure/Feature
Date(s):
ca. 1920 ca. 1920
Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction
Original/Most significant construction

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): James Cole House

6. Specific Address or Location: 2145 Stringtown Road




8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/12/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

1. No. HIG0040414 | 4. Present Name(s): James Cole House

2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s):

Door Selection: Single centered
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral asymmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0040414 is a small farmstead located on the northwest side of Stringtown Road. Historically associated with a farm complex directly across Stringtown Road and included in the survey as Resource ID No. HIG0040314, this property includes a single family residence and three outbuildings. The residence is unusual and unlike other buildings in the area, and likely built between in approximately 1870. It is a two-story brick building, rectangular in plan three bays wide and one bay deep, and surmounted by a hip roof; two brick chimneys rise from the center of the apex. The American bond brick pattern indicates that the masonry is load-bearing. The southeast façade facing the street is symmetrical with a single door in the center flanked on each side by a single 1/1 window; the second story has three evenly-spaced 1/1 windows. Window assemblies have been replaced with vinyl one-over-one double-hung units and sit between stone lintels and stone sills. Eaves overhang slightly and are terminated with prominent gutters, and the cornice area below the roofline has been covered with several courses of modern horizontal siding. A one-story open hip roof porch, of modern construction, wraps around the front and side of the building and is supported by a series of square wood posts. The southwest elevation connects to a one-story side-gabled addition, clearly constructed later out of more modern materials. The brick cladding differs in color and bond pattern from the historic brick, and window units are grouped rather than single. A summer kitchen, built of brick and likely original to the date of construction, is present at the rear elevation, and has since been connected to the residence through a series of shed roofs.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located on Stringtown Road, approximately midway between the historic communities of Strausburg to the west and Mowrystown to the east. Both communities were settled principally by French immigrants, Mowrystown by a group of French Huguenots in the early 1830s and Strausburg by John P. Marconett in the mid-1840s. Both communities developed into commercial and milling centers that were important for the surrounding agricultural areas. However, current research did not indicate any significant associations between the property and either of these communities.

Though this property was likely constructed as a high-style residence relative to its geographic location, it has undergone significant alterations that have diminished its ability to adequately convey its architectural significance. Its brick construction and stone sills lends an indication of materials and workmanship, but the incompatible addition, and the recent wraparound front porch, as well as the clear removal of the original ornamentation (especially at the cornice, just below the roof), greatly compromises its integrity of design. This property no longer retains distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0040414 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The property is located on the northwest side of Stringtown Road, immediately north of its intersection with Marconette Road. and across the street from its traditionally associated farm outbuildings, which are now on a different lot and separately owned. The property is surrounded by open fields. The area generally is characterized by agricultural fields with widely-spaced houses and farms and houses.

Property records indicate three historic outbuildings on this property, only some of whcih are visible from the right of way. South of the residence is a two-car garage with a steep side-gabled roof, built in approximately 19209. This garage is clad in vertical board siding and the roof material is standing seam metal. Both car openings are accessed by modern roll-up garage doors; it is possible this structure was originally constructed as a barn and later converted. Beyond the garage, a low, one-story outbuilding is visible, clad in wide vertical boards and a standing seam metal gabled roof. The six-over-six double hung wood window units are notable at this structure.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0042014 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Danny Wilson House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
3197 Edwards Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
45-24-000-398.00

7. City or Village:
Whiteoak (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinis

Zone: 17 Easting: 261160 Northing: 4329495

10. Classification: Structure

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1870

17b. Alteration Date(s):
ca. 1970

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Classic I House

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Danny M. and Phyllis Wilson
3131 Edwards Road
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 33.5

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: Two story

29. Basement? No

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 2

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Asbestos/asphalt siding

35. Plan Shape: Square

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b. Substantial alteration/addition

37. Window Type(s):
Modern Replacements

38. Building Dimensions: 28 feet x 28 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: Gable end, exterior

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
65 feet

51. Condition of Property: Deteriorated

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
English or Three Bay Barn
Date(s):
ca. 1920
Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Danny Wilson House

6. Specific Address or Location: 3197 Edwards Road

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/15/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. No. HIG0042014 | 4. Present Name(s): Danny Wilson House |
| 2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s): |

Door Selection: Single centered
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0042014 is located on the north side of Edwards Road, and includes one single-family residence and one flat barn. The residence apparently was built in approximately 1870 in the I-house form, with two stories beneath a lateral gable roof. The south façade facing the street has three bays, with a central single door flanked on each side by a single window. However, the house has seen many modifications, including a rear addition that involved raising the roof, and replacement porch, windows, doors, and siding. Moreover, the house is abandoned and in deteriorating condition; its remaining windows appear to be a mixture of vinyl and aluminum units. A single-story porch structure was present above the front entry, centered at the primary elevation, but its, the posts on the porch addition have collapsed allowing the porch roof to fall partially to the ground, and there are holes in the main roof. An exterior brick chimney is still present at the west elevation.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located approximately a half-mile west of the community of Taylorsville. Taylorsville was established on land owned by Isaiah Roberts. Mr. Roberts was a brick mason who in approximately 1813 constructed the first brick house in Highland County. He purchased 300 acres of land upon arrival from Pennsylvania and his son, Isaiah Jr. platted the town of Taylorsville in November 1846. By 1856, the town had a sawmill operated by J. Frank Fender of the firm of Fender and Son, a blacksmith, wagon maker and dealer, and farming implements supplier, and several general merchandise stores. Taylorsville, like other small nearby communities, served as a commercial and milling center for the surrounding community. However, current research has not indicated any significant association between the property and the community of Taylorsville.

The subject residence is in extremely poor condition and retains no integrity of materials. This property does not possess distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0042014 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The property is located on the north side of Edwards Road approximately 0.75 miles west of the community of Taylorsville, and is surrounded by fields. The area generally is characterized by open agricultural fields with widely-spaced houses and farms.

The property contains one outbuilding, a barn. The flat barn is a side-gabled, one-and-a-half story building composed of vertical wood boards over a box-frame construction. The gabled roof is clad in aging standing seam metal, and a shed-roof addition flares the roofline at the rear elevation. The barn is accessed through a pair of sliding doors, which have been replaced with corrugated metal panels. The lean-to has been replaced with a

modern gabled garage.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0042114 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **AMC Farms**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
Edwards Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
45-23-000-484.00

7. City or Village:
Whiteoak (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 260138 Northing: 4329828

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1920

17b. Alteration Date(s):
ca. 1995

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Other Barn

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Barn

23. Present Use:
Barn

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
AMC Farms LLC
P.O. Box 985
Waynesville, OH 45068

26. Property Acreage: 125.53

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One and a half story

29. Basement? Unknown

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Standing seam (metal)

33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 1

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Metal

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b. Substantial alteration/addition

37. Window Type(s):

38. Building Dimensions: 86 feet x 88 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
72 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):

Date(s):

Associated Activity:

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): AMC Farms

6. Specific Address or Location: Edwards Road

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/15/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

Door Selection: Single centered
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Gable end axis
Symmetry: Bilateral asymmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0042114 is located on the south side of Edwards Road, and contains a single barn. Built in the early 20th century, it has been entirely reclad in modern materials and retains no character-defining features. It is a tall, gabled building, with shed-roof additions to each side at the eave line, and currently in use as a garage and storage for semi-trucks. Its exterior is covered in new standing seam metal siding

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located approximately two miles west of the community of Taylorsville, and two miles northeast of the community of Strausburg, now known as Gath. Strausburg was settled in 1845 when John P. Marconette, a French immigrant, built a house there. He built a mill and store in 1851, and grew gradually through the late 19th century to include other serves to support the surrounding area. Taylorsville was established on land owned by Isaiah Roberts. Mr. Roberts was a brick mason who in approximately 1813 constructed the first brick house in Highland County. He purchased 300 acres of land upon arrival from Pennsylvania and his son, Isaiah Jr. platted the town of Taylorsville in November 1846. By 1856, the town had a sawmill operated by J. Frank Fender of the firm of Fender and Son, a blacksmith, wagon maker and dealer, and farming implements supplier, and several general merchandise stores. Taylorsville, like other small nearby communities, served as a commercial and milling center for the surrounding community. However, current research has not indicated any significant association between the property and the communities of Strausburg or Taylorsville.

Though the barn at this location was built in the early 20th century, it retains no material integrity. It does not possess distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0042114 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The property is located on the south side of Edwards Road, approximately 2 miles west of the community of Taylorsville, and is surrounded by fields. The area generally is characterized by open agricultural fields with widely-spaced houses and farms.

The property contains only one historic building, the barn described in Section 42.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0042214 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Leslie Pelfrey House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2861 Edwards Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
47-23-000-501.01

7. City or Village:
Whiteoak (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 260161 Northing: 4329879

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1870

17b. Alteration Date(s):
ca. 1995

18. Style Class and Design:
Transitional Gothic Revival
Element Eastlake

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: New England one and a half

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Leslie Franklin and Teresa S. Pelfrey
2861 Edwards Road
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 14.97

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One and a half story

29. Basement? No

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 2

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b. Some alteration

37. Window Type(s):
Modern Replacements

38. Building Dimensions: 42 feet x 34 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: Gable end, exterior

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
80 feet

51. Condition of Property: Excellent

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
Other Outbuilding/Structure/Feature
Other Outbuilding/Structure/Feature
Date(s):
ca. 1920 ca. 1900
Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction
Original/Most significant construction

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland
4. Present or Historic Name(s): Leslie Pelfrey Home
6. Specific Address or Location: 2861 Edwards Road

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/16/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

Door Selection: Single centered
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

Report Associated With Project:

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0042214 is a farmstead located on the north side of Edwards Road, and consists of a single-family residence and several outbuildings, two of which are historic. The residence is one and a half stories in height with a lateral gable roof, built in approximately 1870, predominantly in the Gothic Revival style with some Eastlake style elements in the porch. Typical of the Gothic Revival style, the house has a steep, narrow front-gabled roof centered at the front elevation, crossed with a larger side-gabled roof behind. The south elevation facing the street has three bays, with a central single door flanked on each side by a single window, while a steeply pitched gable rising from the eave above the center bay also has a single window; the windows are all vinyl replacements. A one-story open porch wraps around the façade and both sides, with a hip roof supported by four turned wood posts with richly detailed carved brackets and scallopeded verge boards. An exterior brick chimney punctuates the front slope of the side gable on the east side. The residence is clad in horizontal vinyl siding, and the eaves appear to be finished with vinyl as well.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located approximately two miles west of the community of Taylorsville, and two miles northeast of the community of Strausburg, now known as Gath. Strausburg was settled in 1845 when John P. Marconette, a French immigrant, built a house there. He built a mill and store in 1851, and grew gradually through the late 19th century to include other serves to support the surrounding area. Taylorsville was established on land owned by Isaiah Roberts. Mr. Roberts was a brick mason who in approximately 1813 constructed the first brick house in Highland County. He purchased 300 acres of land upon arrival from Pennsylvania and his son, Isaiah Jr. platted the town of Taylorsville in November 1846. By 1856, the town had a sawmill operated by J. Frank Fender of the firm of Fender and Son, a blacksmith, wagon maker and dealer, and farming implements supplier, and several general merchandise stores. Taylorsville, like other small nearby communities, served as a commercial and milling center for the surrounding community. However, current research has not indicated any significant association between the property and the communities of Strausburg or Taylorsville.

The house is of interest given its having elements of Gothic Revival and Eastlake styles. HOwever, he modifications to the exterior including replacement siding, windows, and door, have reduced the building's integrity. This property does not possess distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0042214 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The property is lcoated on the north side of Edwards Road, approximately two miles west of the community and is surrounded by fields. The area generally is characterized by open agricultural fields with widely-spaced houses and farms.

The residence is accompanied by several outbuildings, of which two are historic sheds. One is a pyramid hipped-roof shed that is located close to the edge of the road and serves as a garage. Built in approximately 1920, it is square in plan and sits on an exposed concrete foundation. Walls are clad with whitewashed vertical board siding, and it appears that the original swinging wood garage doors are still intact. The second shed is a gabled building with vertical wood siding. It is located to the rear of the house, and is only partially visible from the right of way.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0042314 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Harold Bowman Jr. House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2789 Edwards Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
47-23-000-499.01

7. City or Village:
Whiteoak (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinis

Zone: 17 Easting: 259940 Northing: 4329623

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1880

17b. Alteration Date(s):
1996

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Hall and Parlor

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Harold Bowman, Jr.
210 West Main Street
Mount Orab, OH 45154

26. Property Acreage: 1.07

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One and a half story

29. Basement? No

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 2

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b. Substantial alteration/addition

37. Window Type(s):
Modern Replacements

38. Building Dimensions: 20 feet x 40 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: Off center within roof surface

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
50 feet

51. Condition of Property: Excellent

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):

Date(s):

Associated Activity:

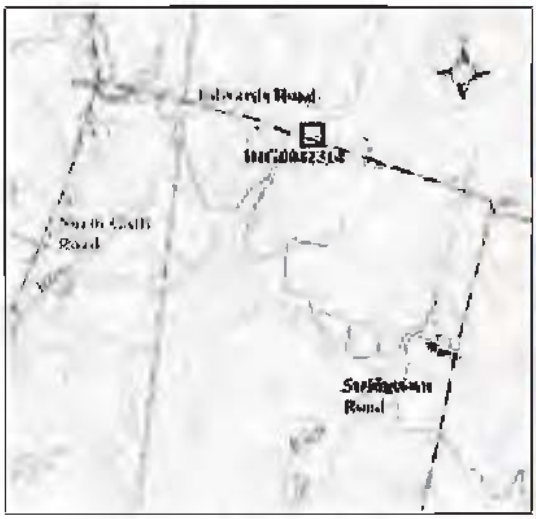
53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Harold Bowman Jr. House

6. Specific Address or Location: 2789 Edwards Road




8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/16/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. No. HIG0042314 | 4. Present Name(s): Harold Bowman Jr. House |
| 2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s): |

Door Selection: Single centered
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Other

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0042314 is located on the north side of Edwards Road. This is a small, one-and-a-half story single-family residence, constructed in 1880, likely on a hall and parlor plan. The house is rectangular in plan and covered by a broken side-gabled roof., and has many modern remedial additions including siding, windows, and its front door. Exterior walls are clad in replacement horizontal siding, and windows are also replacement one-over-one double-hung vinyl units flanked with false shutters. The main entry is accessed by a recessed porch supported by three round posts, while the remaining area beneath the front roof has been enclosed to form a room. An intimation of historic material is revealed through the tip of a red brick chimney that peeks through the front slope of the gable at the visual center of the roof. An adjacent shed was constructed in 1974.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located approximately two miles west of the community of Taylorsville, and two miles northeast of the community of Strausburg, now known as Gath. Strausburg was settled in 1845 when John P. Marconette, a French immigrant, built a house there. He built a mill and store in 1851, and grew gradually through the late 19th century to include other serves to support the surrounding area. Taylorsville was established on land owned by Isaiah Roberts. Mr. Roberts was a brick mason who in approximately 1813 constructed the first brick house in Highland County. He purchased 300 acres of land upon arrival from Pennsylvania and his son, Isaiah Jr. platted the town of Taylorsville in November 1846. By 1856, the town had a sawmill operated by J. Frank Fender of the firm of Fender and Son, a blacksmith, wagon maker and dealer, and farming implements supplier, and several general merchandise stores. Taylorsville, like other small nearby communities, served as a commercial and milling center for the surrounding community. However, current research has not indicated any significant association between the property and the communities of Strausburg or Taylorsville.

As a result of its 1996 remodel, the modifications to the exterior and have almost eliminated the house's integrity This property no longer retains its distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0042314 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The house is located on the north side of Edwards Road, approximately two miles northeast of the commyunity of Gath, and is surrounded by fields. The area generally is characterized by open agricultural fields with widely-spaced houses and farms.

There are no historic outbuildings on the property.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0042614 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Rictor Emery House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2969 Neal Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
45-24-000-377.00

7. City or Village:
Whiteoak (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 260539 Northing: 4328078

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1890

17b. Alteration Date(s):
ca. 1985

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Gabled Ell

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Rictor G. and Susan E. Emery
2969 Neal Road
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 11.06

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One and a half story

29. Basement? No

30. Foundation Material: Concrete block

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Cross gable
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 2

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding

35. Plan Shape: Square

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b. Substantial alteration/addition

37. Window Type(s):
Modern Replacements

38. Building Dimensions: 30 feet x 24 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: Lateral wall flush

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
25 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

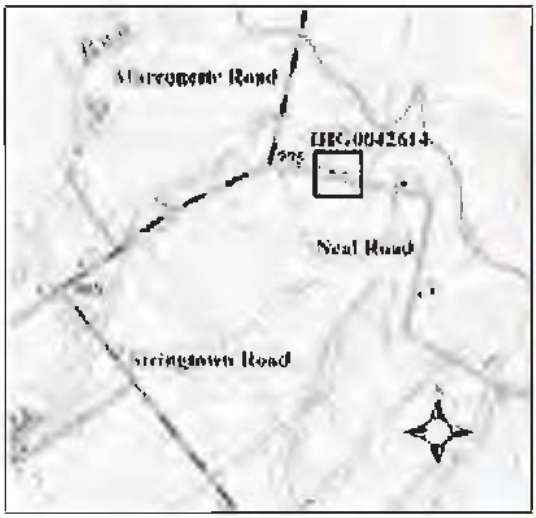
52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
Other Barn
Date(s):
ca. 1995
Associated Activity:
Alteration

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Rictor Emery House

6. Specific Address or Location: 2969 Neal Road




8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/16/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. No. HIG0042614 | 4. Present Name(s): Rictor Emory House |
| 2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s): |

Door Selection: Single centered
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Gable with lateral wing
Symmetry: Bilateral asymmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0042614 is a farmstead located on the north side of Neal Road which includes one single-family residence and two barns, only one of which is visible from the right of way. The residence, which appears to have been built in approximately 1890, is a one-and-a-half story single-family building and rectangular in plan. It is covered by crossed gables, one facing south at the east end of the building and the other facing west. The south façade facing the street has been modified extensively. Originally a three-bay façade, it now features a central single door with a large modern brick exterior chimney occupying the west bay and a single modern 1/1 window on the east. A shed roof porch extends the eave line of the side-gable over the front elevation at the first story. It is supported by four square posts and composed of a poured concrete slab. The house is clad in horizontal lapped vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block foundation. Its windows are one-over-one replacement vinyl or aluminum sash units and flanked on both sides by false shutters. Another chimney and a shed roof addition are visible at the rear elevation.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located on Neal Road, near its interction with Stringtown Road, approximately midway between the historic communities of Strausburg to the west and Mowrystown to the east. Both communities were settled principally by French immigrants, Mowrystown by a group of French Huguenots in the early 1830s and Strausburg by John P. Marconett in the mid-1840s. Both communities developed into commercial and milling centers that were important for the surrounding agricultural areas. However, current research did not indicate any significant associations between the property and either of these communities.

The property has been extensively modified, and has lost significant integrity. This property does not possess distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0042614 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The property is located on the north side of Neal Road, approximately two miles northeast of the community of Gath, and is surrounded by fields. The area generally is characterized by open agricultural fields with widely scattered houses and farms.

The house is accompanied by two historic barns, only one of which is visible from the right of way. This is is a large, gabled building that has been significantly modified since its construction. The original gabled volume is visible at its upper half-story, but the ground level has been entirely obscured by a series of shed roof additions, composed of standing seam metal sheeting at the walls and roof. Two large garage bays are visible at the east elevation.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0045514 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Johanna Holdings House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2659 Edwards Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:

7. City or Village:
Whiteoak (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 259539 Northing: 4330118

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:

17. Date(s) or Period:
1957

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Ranch

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Johanna Holdings LLC
1046 Victory Boulevard
Staten Island, New York 10301

26. Property Acreage: 19

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One story

29. Basement? No

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Hip
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays: 5 Side Bays: 2

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Stucco

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
Horizontal Slider
Picture window

38. Building Dimensions: 46 feet x 46 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: Off center within roof surface

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
80 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):

Date(s):

Associated Activity:

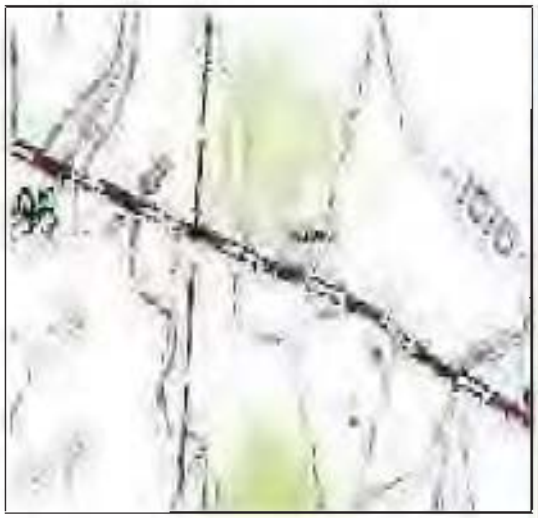
53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Johanna Holdings House

6. Specific Address or Location: 2659 Edwards Road



8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Mills Dorn**
47. Organization: **Terracon**
48. Date Recorded: **07/10/2020**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

1. No. HIG0045514 | 4. Present Name(s): Johanna Holdings Home

2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s):

Door Selection: Single off center
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral asymmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sian | Jonahan Brown, M.H.P., William Green, M.A. | | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey at the Proposed Highland 65 MW Solar Farm Solar Farm Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0045514 is a ca. 1957 Linear Ranch house located at 2659 Edwards Road. The resource consists of an asymmetrical rectangular plan facing the south. Located on the south façade of the house is a front entry door offset to the east. Flanking the front entry door to the east is a large Chicago Window, other windows on the north façade consist of one-by-one sliding windows. Located on the west side of the south façade is a recessed addition extending to the west. Exterior materials on the house consist of stuccoed masonry and asphalt shingle roofing. The roof of the resource consists of a hip roof with a single brick chimney located within the roof surface.

*43. History and Significance*

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, no longer retains a majority of its character defining features, does not retain significance as a ca. 1957 Linear Ranch house, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County, Ohio.

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

Resource ID No. HIG0045514 is located in a rural environment with agricultural fields surrounding the property, approximately 3.5 miles east of the town of Buford

*45. Sources of Information*

In-person field survey

Highland County Auditor Website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0045614 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **David and Stacy Kattleman House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2700 Edwards Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:

7. City or Village:
Whiteoak (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 259649 Northing: 4330004

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? YES

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:

17. Date(s) or Period:
1975

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Ranch

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
David L Kettleman Jr.
2700 Edwards Road
Sardinia, Ohio 45171

26. Property Acreage: 2.586

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One story

29. Basement? No

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays: 5 Side Bays: 2

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Stretcher or running bond

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
6 over 6

38. Building Dimensions: 69 feet x 25 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: Off center within ridgeline

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
90 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):

Date(s):

Associated Activity:

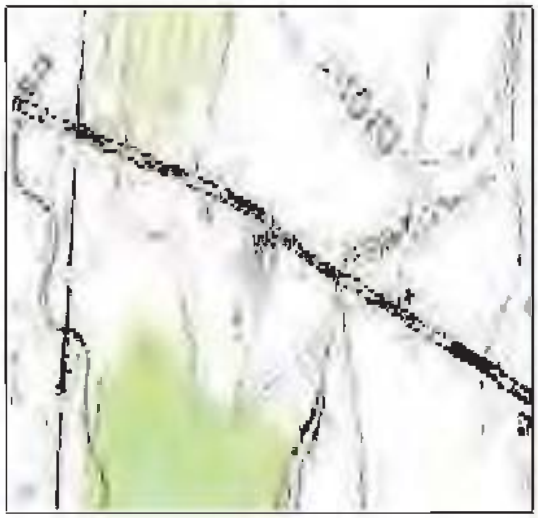
53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): David and Stacy Kattleman House

6. Specific Address or Location: 2700 Edwards Road



8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Mills Dorn**
47. Organization: **Terracon**
48. Date Recorded: **07/10/2020**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. No. HIG0045614 | 4. Present Name(s): David and Stacy Kattleman House |
| 2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s): |

Door Selection: Single off center
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral asymmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sain, Douglas | Jonathan Brown and William Green | | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0045614 is a ca. 1975 Linear Ranch house located at 2700 Edwards Road. The resource consists of an asymmetrical rectangular plan facing the north. Located on the north façade of he resource is a central entry door beneath a shed roof veranda supported by wooden porch supports. Flanking the entry door to the east are paired non-historic six-over-six double hung sash windows. Located on the east side of the north façade are tripartite six-over-six double hung sash windows. Exterior materials on the resource consist of a poly-chromatic brick veneer and asphalt shingle roofing. A single brick chimney is located off-center along the roof gable.

*43. History and Significance*

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, no longer retains a majority of its character defining features, and has not reached fifty years of age and therefore, does not retain significance as a ca. 1975 Linear Ranch house, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County, Ohio.

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

Resource ID No. HIG0045614 is located in a rural environment with agricultural fields surrounding the property, approximately 3.5 miles east of the town of Buford.

*45. Sources of Information*

In-person field survey

Highland County Auditor Website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0045714 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Leroy Clark House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2659 Edwards Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:

7. City or Village:
Whiteoak (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinis

Zone: 17 Easting: 259562 Northing: 4331643

10. Classification: Building
11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1910
17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None
20. Contractor or Builder: None
21. Building Type or Plan: Bungalow Gable Front
22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling
23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling
24. Ownership: Private
25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Leroy Q. Clark and Carrie A. Clark
P.O. Box 9202
Coppell, Texas, 75019
26. Property Acreage: 0.574
27. Other Surveys:
28. No. of Stories: One and a half story
29. Basement? No
30. Foundation Material: Concrete block
31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame
32. Roof Type:
Cross gable
Roof Material:
Metal
33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 2
34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular
36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.
37. Window Type(s):
1 over 1
38. Building Dimensions: 28 feet x 32 feet
39. Endangered? NO
By What?
40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed
41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
30 feet
51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair
52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
Garage
Date(s):
ca. 1950
Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction
53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland
4. Present or Historic Name(s): Leroy Clark House
6. Specific Address or Location: 2659 Edwards Road

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Mills Dorn**
47. Organization: **Terracon**
48. Date Recorded: **08/03/2020**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

1. No. HIG0045714 | 4. Present Name(s): Leroy Clark House

2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s):

Door Selection: Single centered
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Gable dominant with lateral smaller extension
Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sim | Jonahan Brown, M.H.P., William Green, M.A. | | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey at the Proposed Highland 65 MW Solar Farm Solar Farm Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0045714 is a ca. 1910 cross gable bungalow house located at 2659 Edwards Road. The resource consists of a symmetrical rectangular plan facing the southeast. Located on the southeast façade of the resource is a partial veranda covered by a half hip roof and supported by tapered wooden porch supports over brick piers. Beneath the veranda is a central entry door flanked by single non-historic one-over-one double hung sash windows. Directly above the veranda is a single one-over-one double hung sash window and a small rectangular gable vent within the front facing gable. A small gabled addition is located on the northeast elevation of the house with a secondary entry door. Exterior materials on the house consist of non-historic vinyl siding and pressed sheet metal roofing.

*43. History and Significance*

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, no longer retains a majority of its character defining features, does not retain significance as a ca. 1901 cross gable bungalow house, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County, Ohio.

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

A ca. 1950 pyramidal roof garage is located on this land parcel and is positioned southeast of the house. The exterior walls are composed of concrete block and roof of the garage is covered in pressed sheet metal. Double sliding doors are featured on the south façade and composed of corrugated metal. Two sliding windows are featured on both the east and west facades and set in one-by-one configuration.

Resource ID No. HIG0045714 is located in a rural environment with agricultural fields surrounding the property, approximately 3.5 miles northeast of the town of Buford. East of the resource is a hip roof garage consisting of a rectangular plan constructed out of concrete block with a pressed sheet metal roof.

*45. Sources of Information*

In-person field survey

Highland County Auditor Website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0045814 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Roush Sisters Farm**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
New Market Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:

7. City or Village:
Whiteoak (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 260549 Northing: 4331942

10. Classification: Structure

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1900s

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: English or Three Bay Barn

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Barn

23. Present Use:
Barn

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Roush Sisters Inc.
10857 Chester Road
Cincinnati, Ohio, 45246

26. Property Acreage: 95

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: Two story

29. Basement? No

30. Foundation Material: Concrete block

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Metal

33. No. of Bays: 2 Side Bays: 3

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Vertical board

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
Unknown

38. Building Dimensions: 20 feet x 50 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
250

51. Condition of Property: Deteriorated

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
Unknown Barn
Granary
Date(s):
ca. 1900 ca. 1950s
Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction
Original/Most significant construction

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Roush Sisters Farm

6. Specific Address or Location: New Market Road

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Mills Dorn**
47. Organization: **Terracon**
48. Date Recorded: **08/03/2020**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. No. HIG0045814 | 4. Present Name(s): Roush Sisters Farm |
| 2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s): |

Door Selection: Single centered
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Gable end axis
Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| No Records | - | - | - |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0045814 is a ca. Do1900s farm complex consisting of a ca. 1900s three bay barn, ca. 1900s pole barn, and ca. 1950s corrugated metal grain bin located off of West New Market Road. Both barns on the property consist of vertical board siding and pressed sheet metal roofing. Entry bays are located on the north facing gables. On the three bay barn the foundation consists of concrete block and a small gable vent is located within the front facing gable.

*43. History and Significance*

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, no longer retains a majority of its character defining features, does not retain significance as a ca. 1900s farm complex, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County, Ohio.

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

Resource ID No. HIG0045814 is located in a rural environment with agricultural fields surrounding the property, approximately 3.5 miles northeast of the town of Buford.

*45. Sources of Information*

In-person field survey

Highland County Auditor Website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0046014 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Roush Sisters Barn**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
Hollowtown Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:

7. City or Village:
Whiteoak (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 260492 Northing: 4331511

10. Classification: Structure

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1940s

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Quonset

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Barn

23. Present Use:
VACANT/NOT IN USE

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Roush Sisters Inc.
10857 Chester Road
Cincinnati, Ohio, 45246

26. Property Acreage: 21

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One story

29. Basement? No

30. Foundation Material: Concrete block

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Arched
Roof Material:
Metal

33. No. of Bays: 1 Side Bays: 1

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Clapboard or weatherboard

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
Unknown

38. Building Dimensions: 30 feet x 50 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
50 feet

51. Condition of Property: Deteriorated

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):

Date(s):

Associated Activity:

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Roush Sisters Barn

6. Specific Address or Location: Hollowtown Road

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Mills Dorn**
47. Organization: **Terracon**
48. Date Recorded: **08/03/2020**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. No. HIG0046014 | 4. Present Name(s): Roush Sisters Barn |
| 2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s): |

Door Selection: Single centered
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Gable end axis
Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sain, Douglas | Jonathan Brown & William Green | 2020 | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey at the Proposed Highland 65 Mw Solar Farm Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0046014 is a ca. 1940s Quonset barn located off of Hollowtown Road. The resource consists of a rectangular plan facing the east. Located on the east façade of the resource is large entry bay with two sliding doors. Exterior materials on the resource consist of a poured concrete foundation and wooden siding. Roof materials on the resource consist of corrugated metal sheeting.

*43. History and Significance*

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, no longer retains a majority of its character defining features, does not retain significance as a ca. 1940s Quonset barn, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County, Ohio.

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

Resource ID No. HIG0046014 is located in a rural environment with agricultural fields surrounding the property, approximately 4 miles northeast of the town of Buford.

*45. Sources of Information*

In-person field survey

Highland County Auditor Website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0046114 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Roush Sisters Barn**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
Hollowtown Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:

7. City or Village:
Whiteoak (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinis

Zone: 17 Easting: 261229 Northing: 4330790

10. Classification: Structure

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1920s

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Unknown Barn

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Barn

23. Present Use:
VACANT/NOT IN USE

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Roush Sisters Inc.
10857 Chester Road
Cincinnati, Ohio, 45246

26. Property Acreage: 67.25

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One story

29. Basement? No

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Metal

33. No. of Bays: 1 Side Bays: 1

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Vertical board

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
Unknown

38. Building Dimensions: 30 feet x 16 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
30 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):

Date(s):

Associated Activity:

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Roush Sisters Barn

6. Specific Address or Location: Hollowtown Road

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Mills Dorn**
47. Organization: **Terracon**
48. Date Recorded: **08/04/2020**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

1. No. HIG0046114

4. Present Name(s): Roush Sisters Barn

2. County Highland

5. Historic or Other Name(s):

Door Selection: Single centered
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sain, Douglas | Jonathan Brown & William Green | 2020 | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey at the Proposed Highland 65 Mw Solar Farm Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0046114 is a ca. 1920s gabled barn located on Hollowtown Road. The resource consists of a rectangular plan facing the northeast. Two large open bays are located on the north west and southeast elevations of the resource. Exterior materials on the resource consist of vertical board siding, pressed sheet metal siding in the gables and pressed sheet metal roofing.

*43. History and Significance*

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, no longer retains a majority of its character defining features, does not retain significance as a ca. 1920s gabled barn, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County, Ohio.

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

Resource ID No. HIG0046114 is located in a rural environment with agricultural fields surrounding the property, approximately 4.5 miles northeast of the town of Buford.

*45. Sources of Information*

In-person field survey

Highland County Auditor Website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0046214 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Margaret Frances Davidson House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2784 Hollowtown Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:

7. City or Village:
Whiteoak (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinis

Zone: 17 Easting: 259949 Northing: 4332173

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1920s

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Bungalow

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Margaret Frances Davidson
2784 Hollowtown Road
Hillsboro, Ohio, 45133

26. Property Acreage: 26.35

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One and a half story

29. Basement? Unknown

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Metal

33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 2

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
1 over 1

38. Building Dimensions: 25 feet x 20 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
40 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
Erie Shore Barn

Date(s):
ca. 1920s

Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction

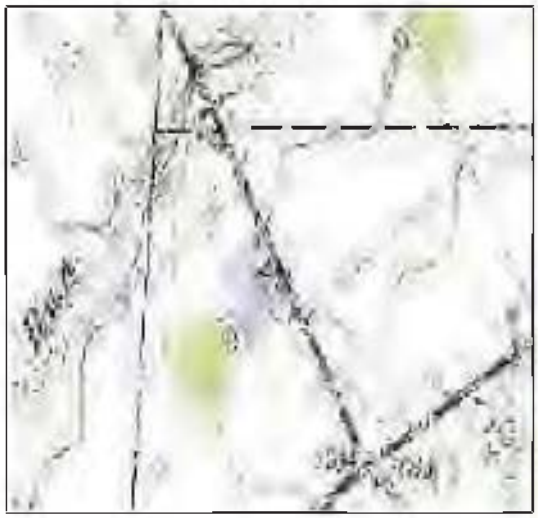
53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Margaret Frances Davidson House

6. Specific Address or Location: 2784 Hollowtown Road



8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Mills Dorn**
47. Organization: **Terracon**
48. Date Recorded: **08/03/2020**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. No. HIG0046214 | 4. Present Name(s): Margaret Frances Davidson House |
| 2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s): |

Door Selection: Single off center
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral asymmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sain, Douglas | Jonathan Brown & William Green | 2020 | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey at the Proposed Highland 65 Mw Solar Farm Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0046214 is a ca. 1920s side gable bungalow house located at 2784 Hollowtown Road. The Resource consists of an asymmetrical rectangular plan facing the east. Located on the east façade of the resource is a single-entry door offset to the south. Flanking the front entry door are one-over-one double hung sash windows. Located on the north elevation of the resource is a small gabled addition with non-historic two-over-two double hung sash windows. The exterior materials on the resource has been heavily altered and consist of vinyl siding and pressed sheet metal roofing.

*43. History and Significance*

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, no longer retains a majority of its character defining features, does not retain significance as a ca. 1920s side bungalow house, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County, Ohio.

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

Resource ID No. HIG0046214 is located in a rural environment with agricultural fields surrounding the property, approximately 4 miles northeast of the town of Buford. Surrounding the resource are several outbuildings consisting of pole barns clad in sheet metal. However, located to the south of the resource is an Erie Shore barn with wooden clapboard siding and a pressed sheet metal roof.

*45. Sources of Information*

In-person field survey

Highland County Auditor Website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0046309 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **John and Mila C. Landess House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
3379 West New Market Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:

7. City or Village:
Hamer (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 261744 Northing: 4332556

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1954

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Bungalow

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
John and Mila C. Landess
3641 Rural Road
Hillsboro, Ohio, 45133

26. Property Acreage: 37.50

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One and a half story

29. Basement?

30. Foundation Material: Concrete block

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 2

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding
Stone panel

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
1 over 1

38. Building Dimensions: 32 feet x 26 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: Off center within ridgeline

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
25 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):

Date(s):

Associated Activity:

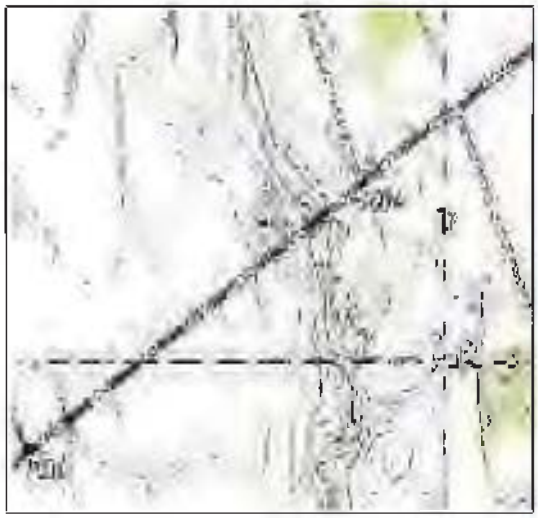
53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): John and Mila C. Landess House

6. Specific Address or Location: 3379 West New Market Road



8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Mills Dorn**
47. Organization: **Terracon**
48. Date Recorded: **08/04/2020**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

1. No. HIG0046309 | 4. Present Name(s): John and Mila C. Landess House

2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s):

Door Selection: Single centered
Door Position: Recessed
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sain, Douglas | Jonathan Brown & William Green | 2020 | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey at the Proposed Highland 65 Mw Solar Farm Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0046309 is a ca. 1954 side gabled bungalow house located at 3379 West New Market Road. The resource consists of a rectangular plan facing the south. Located on the south façade of the resource is a central entry door with a recessed entry-way flanked by paired one-over-one double hung sash windows. Located on the west elevation of the resource is a shed roof addition with a secondary entry door. Exterior materials on the house consists of vinyl siding and a stone veneer knee wall. Roof materials on the house consist of asphalt shingle roofing and an interior brick chimney. Two triangular gable vents are located within both gable ends of the resource.

*43. History and Significance*

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, no longer retains a majority of its character defining features, does not retain significance as a ca. 1954 side gabled bungalow house, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County, Ohio.

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

Resource ID No. HIG0046309 is located in a rural environment with agricultural fields surrounding the property, approximately 5 miles northeast of the town of Buford. Surrounding the resource are several outbuildings consisting of pole barns clad in sheet metal.

*45. Sources of Information*

In-person field survey

Highland County Auditor Website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0046409 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Lora S. Davidson House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
Landless Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:

7. City or Village:
Hamer (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 260770 Northing: 4332799

10. Classification: Structure

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1920s

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Erie Shore Barn

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Barn

23. Present Use:
Barn

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Davidson Property Trust
1021 Bellaire Avenue
Dayton, Ohio, 45420

26. Property Acreage: 65.09

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: Two story

29. Basement? No

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gambrel
Roof Material:
Metal

33. No. of Bays: 1 Side Bays: 5

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Metal

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
Other

38. Building Dimensions: 60 feet x 40 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
14 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

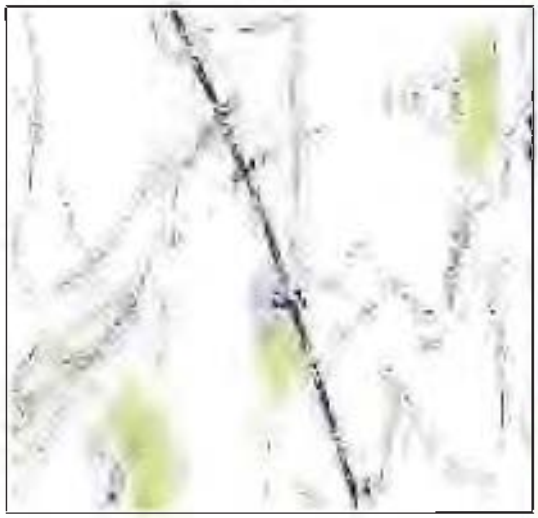
52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
Other Barn
Garage
Date(s):
ca. 1930s ca. 1930s
Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction
Original/Most significant construction

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Lora S. Davidson House

6. Specific Address or Location: Landless Road



8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Mills Dorn**
47. Organization: **Terracon**
48. Date Recorded: **08/04/2020**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

1. No. HIG0046409 | 4. Present Name(s): Lora S. Davidson House

2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s):

Door Selection: Two doors symmetrical
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Gable end axis
Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sain, Douglas | Jonathan Brown & William Green | 2020 | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey at the Proposed Highland 65 Mw Solar Farm Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID HIG0046409 is located approximately 1,050 feet north of the project area off Landess Road, Highland County, Ohio on land parcel number 19-19-000-104.00. Resource ID HIG0046409 is a ca. 1920s Erie Shore Barn featuring a gambrel roof covered in standing metal seam. The exterior walls are covered in aluminum siding. The east façade features two bays; the central bay features double sliding doors and the other bay, located on the north end of the east façade, is covered by a single panel. Two six over six, double hung sash windows are featured in the gambrel end on the second story on the east façade. The north façade features two more bays similar to the smaller bay on the east façade that are both covered by a single panel. Included on this façade are five six by six casement windows located on the ground level.

*43. History and Significance*

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, no longer retains a majority of its character defining features, does not retain significance as a ca. 1930s gabled barn, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County, Ohio.

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

Additionally, a ca. 1930s, one story, gabled barn with no academic style is located northwest. The resource consists of a symmetrical rectangular plan facing the east. Located on the east façade of the resource are two double door entry ways. Directly above the entry doors is a single six-over-six double hung sash window. On the south façade of the resource is a second double door entry flanked to the east by paired six-over-six double hung sash windows. The resource is clad in vertical board siding and standing seam metal roofing. A single interior brick chimney is located on the slope of the roof. A garage, located southwest of the barn, is associated with this land parcel as well. The exterior walls are composed of

vertical board and the roof is covered in standing seam metal. Located on the east façade of the garage is a single-entry way that features a standard hinged door. The garage is in disrepair due to neglect as evidenced by the removal of all exterior wall materials on the south façade. Another building is associated with this land parcel and is located immediately southwest of the garage. This building is noted in land parcel records as being a frame poultry house. It appears that this building has been demolished and only the roof remains.

Resource ID No. HIG0046409 is located in a rural environment with agricultural fields surrounding the property, approximately 5 miles northeast of the town of Buford. Surrounding the resource are several outbuildings consisting of pole barns clad in sheet metal.

*45. Sources of Information*

In-person field survey

Highland County Auditor Website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0046509 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Theodore B. Landess House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2730 Hollowtown Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:

7. City or Village:
Hamer (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 259816 Northing: 4332424

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1920

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
Element Craftsman/Arts and Crafts

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Bungalow Dormer Front

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Theodore B. Landess
3154 State Route 138
Sardinia, Ohio, 45171

26. Property Acreage: 41.337

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One and a half story

29. Basement? Unknown

30. Foundation Material: Rock-Faced concrete block

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays: 2 Side Bays: 2

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
1 over 1

38. Building Dimensions: 29 feet x 30 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: Gable end, exterior

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
30 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):

Date(s):

Associated Activity:

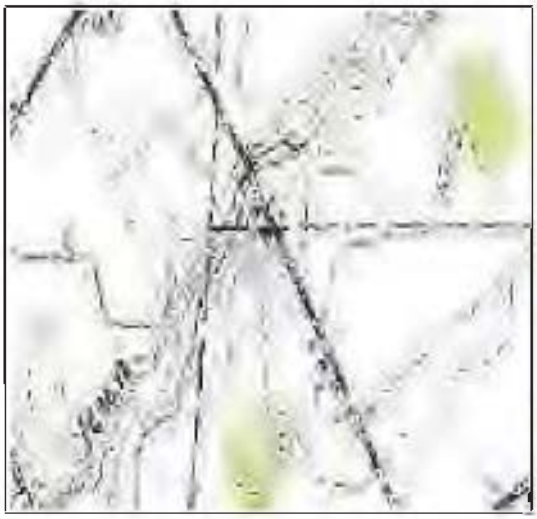
53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Theodore B. Landess Home

6. Specific Address or Location: 2730 Hollowtown Road



8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Mills Dorn**
47. Organization: **Terracon**
48. Date Recorded: **08/04/2020**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

1. No. HIG0046509 | 4. Present Name(s): Theodore R. Landess House

2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s):

Door Selection: Single off center
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral asymmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sain, Douglas | Jonathan Brown & William Green | 2020 | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey at the Proposed Highland 65 Mw Solar Farm Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0046509 is a ca. 1920s side gabled bungalow house with craftsman elements located at 2730 Hollowtown Road. The resource consists of an asymmetrical rectangular plan facing the east. Located on the east façade is full veranda with a shed roof supported by tapered wood columns over cast concrete piers. Between the columns is a concrete screen wall serving as porch railings. Beneath the veranda offset to the south is a single-entry door with decorative side lites. Flanking the entry door to the north is a tripartite one over one double hung sash window. Centrally located within the roof surface facing the east is a shed roof dormer with four one-over-one double hung sash windows. Located on the south elevation of the resource is non-historic gabled carport. The north elevation consists of on exterior brick chimney and a non-historic bay window. A rear shed roof addition is located on the rear of the resource. Exterior materials on the resource consist of non-historic vinyl siding and a concrete block foundation. Roof materials consist of asphalt shingle roofing.

*43. History and Significance*

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, no longer retains a majority of its character defining features, does not retain significance as a ca. 1920s side gabled bungalow house, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County, Ohio.

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

Resource ID No. HIG0046509 is located in a rural environment with agricultural fields surrounding the property, approximately 4 miles northeast of the town of Buford. Surrounding the resource are several outbuildings consisting of pole barns clad in sheet metal.

*45. Sources of Information*

In-person field survey

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0046713 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **David P. Perkins House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
3015 North Gath Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-18-000-184.01

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 258906 Northing: 4330578

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:

17. Date(s) or Period:
1971

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

None

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):
None

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Ranch

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership:

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
David P. and Michelle R. Perkins
3015 North Gath Road
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 16.45

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One story

29. Basement? No

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays: 4 Side Bays: 2

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Date of significant event

17b.

37. Window Type(s):
Picture window
1 over 1

38. Building Dimensions: 48 feet x 26 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
120 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):

Date(s):

Associated Activity:

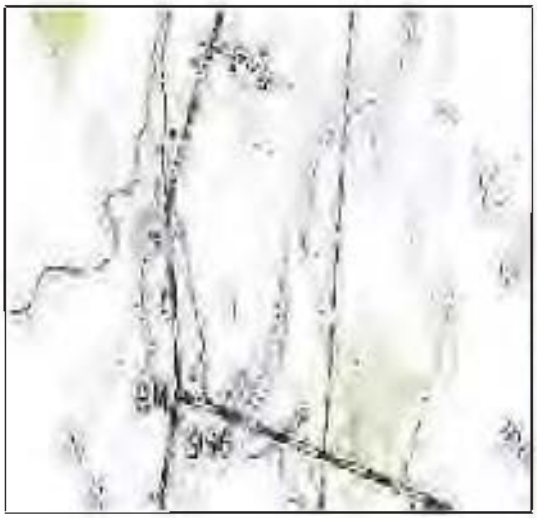
53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): David P. Perkins House

6. Specific Address or Location: 3015 North Gath Road



8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Mills Dorn**
47. Organization: **Terracon**
48. Date Recorded: **07/24/2020**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

1. No. HIG0046713 | 4. Present Name(s): David P. Perkins House

2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s):

Door Selection: Single off center
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral asymmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sain, Douglas | Jonathan Brown and William Green | | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource No. HIG0046713 is a ca. 1971 linear Ranch house located at 3015 North Gath Road approximately 2,400 feet southwest of the project area. A resource appears on the *Sardinia, Ohio* (1961) USGS topographic map but it appears that the building shown on this map has been razed and replaced by the Ranch house currently occupying this land parcel. The resource consists of an asymmetrical rectangular plan facing the east. A front entry door is located on the north end of the east façade that features a stoop covered by a shed roof and supported by metal porch supports. Flanking the front entry door to the north is a large picture window flanked by 1/1 fixed pane windows on either side. Other windows on the resource consist of 1/1 double hung vinyl windows. Exterior materials on the resource consist of synthetic siding and the roof is oriented facing the north and south. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A two car carport has been attached to the north façade that features a shed roof supported by wood supports in the gable end of the original construction.

*43. History and Significance*

Resource ID No. HIG0046713 is located in a rural environment with wooded areas surrounding the property. The resource is located approximately 3.20 miles northeast of the town of Buford. This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, does not represent distinctive characteristics, is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County, Ohio, and has not reached fifty years of age and therefore, does not retain significance as a ca. 1971 linear Ranch house. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID HIG0046713 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The house is located on a 16.45-acre parcel on the west side of North Gath Road and is surrounded by wooded areas, agricultural fields, and rural residences. The area generally is characterized by open agricultural fields with widely scattered houses and farms.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:
In-person field survey

Highland County Auditor Website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0046813 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Robert W. and Jacqueline F. Gumbert**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2565 West New Market Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-18-000-174.00

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 259270 Northing: 4331523

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? YES

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1890s

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
Element Queen Anne

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Gabled Ell

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
VACANT/NOT IN USE

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Robert W. and Jacqueline F. Gumbert
2565 West New Market Road
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 2.76

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One and a half story

29. Basement? Unknown

30. Foundation Material: Concrete block

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Cross gable
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 2

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Wood

35. Plan Shape: L-shaped

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
1 over 1

38. Building Dimensions: 30 feet by 40 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: Off center within ridgeline

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
56 feet

51. Condition of Property: Deteriorated

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
Garage
HOUSE TYPES
Date(s):
ca. 1960s ca. 1975
Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction
Original/Most significant construction

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Robert W. and Jacqueline F. Gumbert

6. Specific Address or Location: 2565 West New Market Road

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Mills Dorn**
47. Organization: **Terracon**
48. Date Recorded: **08/04/2020**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

Door Selection: Single off center
Door Position: Recessed
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral asymmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sain, Douglas | Jonathan Brown and William Green | | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0046813 is a ca. 1890s one and a half story gabled ell house with Queen Anne style elements located within the boundaries of the project area at 2565 West New Market Road. The resource consists of an asymmetrical L-shaped plan facing the southeast. Located on the southwest end of the southeast façade of the house is a front facing gable projection. A decorative vergeboard is featured on the gable ends of the roof. Flanking the projection to the north is a wrap around porch with a half-hipped roof supported by wooden turned spindle porch supports. A frieze board is featured on the porch that features decorative brackets that meet at the junctions of the porch supports and frieze board. Windows featured on the resource consist of wood one-over-one double hung sash windows that have replaced the original windows. A single interior brick chimney is featured on the ridge of the front gable projection. An addition is located on the rear (northwest) elevation of the house consisting of a half-hipped roof and features wood three-over-one double hung sash windows. The addition meets the wrap around porch on the side (east) elevation. Exterior materials on the house consist of weatherboard, cast concrete block foundation materials, and asphalt shingle and metal standing seam roofing. The house is in a state of decay due to neglect.

One extant historic-age garage associated with the house is located on the property and located northeast of the house. The ca. 1960s garage features a front gable roof covered in metal standing seam and exterior walls composed of concrete block. The garage features two bays that are accessible by two roll up garage doors. Also included on this land parcel is a ca. 1975 single family residence house located northwest of the gabled ell house.

*43. History and Significance*

Resource ID No. HIG0046813 is located in a rural environment with agricultural fields surrounding the property, approximately 3.5 miles northeast of the town of Buford.

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, no longer retains a majority of its character defining features, no longer conveys significance as a ca. 1890s gabled ell house, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County, Ohio. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0046813 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The house is located on a small, 2.76-acre parcel on the north side of West New Market Road and is surrounded by fields. The area generally is characterized by open agricultural fields with widely scattered houses and farms.

*45. Sources of Information*

In-person field survey

Highland County Auditor Website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0046913 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Hollowtown Church of Christ**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2630 Hollowtown Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-18-000-163.00

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 259496 Northing: 4332830

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
Christianity

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1920s

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Basciliean Plan Church

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Church/Religious Structure

23. Present Use:
Church/Religious Structure

24. Ownership:

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
William L. Sibrel
3249 SR 131
Hillsboro, OH 45133

26. Property Acreage: 609

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One story

29. Basement? Unknown

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Standing seam (metal)

33. No. of Bays: 1 Side Bays: 3

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
1 over 1

38. Building Dimensions: 97 feet by 42 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: Lateral Exterior

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
25 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):

Date(s):

Associated Activity:

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Hollowtown Church of Christ

6. Specific Address or Location: 2630 Hollowtown Road

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Mills Dorn**
47. Organization: **Terracon**
48. Date Recorded: **08/04/2020**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. No. HIG0046913 | 4. Present Name(s): Hollowtown Church of Christ |
| 2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s): |

Door Selection: Single centered
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sain, Douglas | Jonathan Brown and William Green | | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0046913 is a ca. 1920s Basilican Plan church building located approximately 2,900 feet northwest at 2630 Hollowtown Road. The church consists of a front gable, symmetrical rectangular plan facing the northeast. Centered on the northeast façade of the resource is a double front entry door featuring a full length, single pane of glass on each door. The entryway is covered by a veranda supported by metal supports. A cement handicap accessible ramp extends off the southeast side of the veranda. The entryway is located in a vestibule that features a front gable roof that is dropped under the gable of the main roof. A tall, central tower is located on the ridge of the vestibule and is partially within the main roof of the church. The roof of the tower features a pyramidal roof. Windows featured on the church consist of modern vinyl one-over-one double hung sash windows. Two additions have been appended to the original construction. The addition on the side (southeast) elevation features a shed roof extending off the eaves of the main roof. The addition on the rear (southwest) elevation features a gable roof that is dropped under the gable of the roof of the original construction. This addition also features a side entry way that includes a single door and covered by a front gable roof supported by metal supports. Modern vinyl siding covers the exterior walls and the roof is covered by metal standing seam.

*43. History and Significance*

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, does not represent a good example of an early twentieth century church building, does not retain significance as a ca. early twentieth century church building, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County, Ohio. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0046913 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

Resource ID No. HIG0046913 is located in a rural community environment with agricultural fields and rural houses surrounding the property and is approximately 4.15 miles northeast of the town of Buford.

*45. Sources of Information*

In-person field survey

Highland County Auditor Website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0047113 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **John Brown House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
3772 SR 138

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-18-000-157.00

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 259513 Northing: 4332918

10. Classification: Building
11. On National Register? NO
13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO
15. Other Designation (NR or Local)
16. Thematic Associations:
17. Date(s) or Period: ca. 1930
17b. Alteration Date(s):
18. Style Class and Design:
None Unknown
18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):
19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None
20. Contractor or Builder: None
21. Building Type or Plan: Cape Cod Cottage/Williamsburg Colonial
22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling
23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling
24. Ownership:
25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
John R. Brown
3772 SR 138
Hillsboro, OH 45133
26. Property Acreage: 2.994
27. Other Surveys:
28. No. of Stories: One and a half story
29. Basement?
30. Foundation Material: Unknown
31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame
32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle
33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 1
34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding

35. Plan Shape: Square
36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.
37. Window Type(s):
6 over 1
38. Building Dimensions: 32 feet by 30 feet
39. Endangered? NO
By What?
40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed
41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
23 feet
51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair
52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
Garage
Garage
Date(s):
Unknown Unknown
Associated Activity:
53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland
4. Present or Historic Name(s): John Brown House
6. Specific Address or Location: 3772 SR 138

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Mills Dorn**
47. Organization: **Terracon**
48. Date Recorded: **08/04/2020**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. No. HIG0047113 | 4. Present Name(s): John Brown House |
| 2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s): |

Door Selection: Single centered
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sain, Douglas | Jonathan Brown and William Green | | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource No. HIG0047113 is a ca. 1930, one and a half story, side gable Cape Cod type house located at 3772 SR 138 approximately 2,950 feet northwest of the project area. This resource consists of a symmetrical square plan facing the northwest. A front entry door is centrally located on the northwest façade and features a portico that features a front gable roof and supported by wood columns. Windows on the resource consist of six over one double hung vinyl windows. Exterior materials on the resource consist of vinyl siding and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. An addition has been appended to the rear (southeast) elevation that features a shed roof under the eaves of the roof of the original construction. The addition extends out past the walls of the original construction. The addition features similar building materials as the original construction.

*43. History and Significance*

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, does not represent distinctive characteristics, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County, Ohio. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0047113 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

Resource ID No. HIG0047113 is located in a rural community environment with agricultural fields and residences surrounding the property. The property is located approximately 4.15 miles northeast of the town of Buford.

Four detached garages are located on the land parcel and located southeast of the house. None of these garages appear on the *Sardinia, Ohio* (1961) USGS topographic map but two of them may be historic-age. The garage immediately adjacent to the house features concrete brick walls and a front gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The second historic-age garage is located southeast of the first garage and features corrugated metal exterior walls and a shed roof composed of the same material type. A corrugated metal roof spans the distance between the two garages creating another storage area.

*45. Sources of Information*

In-person field survey

Highland County Auditor Website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0047213 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Joseph D. Carlier IV House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
3771 SR 138

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-18-000-160.02

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 259477 Northing: 4332936

10. Classification: Building
11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? YES

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:

17. Date(s) or Period:
1953
17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Ranch

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership:

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Jospeph D. Carlier IV
3771 SR 138
Hillsboro, OH 45133

26. Property Acreage: 1.001

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One story

29. Basement? Unknown

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays: 4 Side Bays: 2

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
1 over 1

38. Building Dimensions: 34 feet by 24 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
33 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):

Date(s):

Associated Activity:

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Joseph D. Carlier IV House

6. Specific Address or Location: 3771 SR 138

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Mills Dorn**
47. Organization: **Terracon**
48. Date Recorded: **08/04/2020**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. No. HIG0047213 | 4. Present Name(s): Joseph B. Cartier IV House |
| 2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s): |

Door Selection: Single off center
Door Position:
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral asymmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sain, Douglas | Jonathan Brown and William Green | | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource No. HIG0047213 is a ca. 1953 compact Ranch house located at 3459 SR 138 approximately 3,200 feet northwest of the project area. The resource consists of an asymmetrical rectangular plan facing the southeast. A front entry door is located on the north end of the southeast façade that features a verandah covered by a shed roof and supported by wood porch supports. Flanking the front entry door to the south is a large picture window flanked by 1/1 fixed pane windows on either side. Other windows on the resource consist of 1/1 double hung vinyl windows. Exterior materials on the resource consist of synthetic siding and the roof is oriented facing the northwest and southeast. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A one car garage has been attached to the side (southwest) elevation that features a gable roof supported by wood supports.

*43. History and Significance*

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, does not represent distinctive characteristics, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County, Ohio. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0047213 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

Resource ID No. HIG0047213 is located in a rural community environment with wooded areas and residences surrounding the property. The resource is located approximately 4.15 miles northeast of the town of Buford.

*45. Sources of Information*

In-person field survey

Highland County Auditor Website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0047513 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Tonya Fender House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
3459 SR 138

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-18-000-219.01

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 258469 Northing: 4332011

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1960

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Ranch

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership:

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Tonya Fender
3459 SR 138
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 2.002

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One story

29. Basement? Unknown

30. Foundation Material: Concrete block

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Hip
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 2

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
Picture window
1 over 1

38. Building Dimensions: 45 feet by 54 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: Off center within roof surface

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
42 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):

Date(s):

Associated Activity:

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Tonya Fender House

6. Specific Address or Location: 3459 SR 138

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Mills Dorn**
47. Organization: **Terracon**
48. Date Recorded: **08/04/2020**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

1. No. HIG0047513 | 4. Present Name(s): Tonya Fender House

2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s):

Door Selection:
Door Position:
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral asymmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sain, Douglas | Jonathan Brown and William Green | | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource No. HIG0047513 is a ca. mid twentieth century compact Ranch house located at 3459 SR 138 approximately 550 feet northwest of the project area. The resource consists of a symmetrical rectangular plan facing the southeast. A front entry door is centrally located on the southeast façade that features a portico covered by a shed roof and supported by metal porch supports. Flanking the front entry door to the north is a large picture window flanked by 1/1 fixed pane windows on either side. Other windows on the resource consist of 1/1 double hung aluminum windows. Exterior materials on the resource consist vinyl siding and the hipped roof is oriented facing the northwest and southeast. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A one car garage has been attached to the rear (northwest) elevation that features a gable roof that intersects the hipped roof of the original construction.

*43. History and Significance*

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, does not represent distinctive characteristics, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County, Ohio. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0047513 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

Resource ID No. HIG0047513 is located in a rural environment with agricultural fields surrounding the property. The resource is located approximately 3.15 miles northeast of the town of Buford.

*45. Sources of Information*

In-person field survey

Highland County Auditor Website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0047613 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Andrew Holbrook Garage**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
3515 Euverard Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-18-000-168.00

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 259031 Northing: 4332148

10. Classification: Building
11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? YES

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:

17. Date(s) or Period:
1950
17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None
20. Contractor or Builder: None
21. Building Type or Plan: Garage
22. Original Use, if apparent:
Carriage House/Garage
23. Present Use:
STORAGE
24. Ownership:
25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Andrew Holbrook and Brandi Cremer
3515 Euverard Road
Sardinia, OH 45171
26. Property Acreage: 2
27. Other Surveys:
28. No. of Stories: One story
29. Basement? No
30. Foundation Material: Unknown
31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame
32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Standing seam (metal)
33. No. of Bays: 1 Side Bays: 3
34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Vertical board

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular
36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.
37. Window Type(s):
Other
38. Building Dimensions: 30 feet by 50 feet
39. Endangered? NO
By What?
40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed
41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
80 feet
51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair
52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
Non-discernable House Type
Unknown Barn
Date(s):
Associated Activity:
53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland
4. Present or Historic Name(s): Andrew Holbrook Garage
6. Specific Address or Location: 3515 Euverard Road

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Mills Dorn**
47. Organization: **Terracon**
48. Date Recorded: **08/04/2020**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

1. No. HIG0047613 | 4. Present Name(s): Andrew Holbrook Garage

2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s):

Door Selection: Single off center
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Lateral axis
Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sain, Douglas | Jonathan Brown and William Green | | PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AT THE PROPOSED HIGHLAND 65 MW SOLAR FARM HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource No. HIG0047613 is a ca. 1950 garage located at 3515 Euverard Road approximately 450 feet northeast of the project area. The garage located on this land parcel consists of a symmetrical rectangular plan facing the northeast. Two double sliding doors are featured on the northeast façade. This façade also includes a standard hinged door south of the double sliding doors. Two hinged doors are also located on the northwest and southeast side elevations. The exterior walls are composed of vertical board and the side gable roof is covered in metal standing seam. The roof features exposed rafters under the eaves.

*43. History and Significance*

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, does not represent distinctive characteristics, and is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Highland County, Ohio. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0047613 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

Resource ID No. HIG0047613 is located in a rural environment with agricultural fields and wooded areas surrounding the property. The property is located approximately 3.65 miles northeast of the town of Buford.

Another resource appears on the *Sardinia, Ohio* (1961) USGS topographic map approximately 65 feet northwest of the garage but it appears that the building has been razed and replaced by a modern house. In addition to the modern house, a modern barn is also associated with this property and located southwest of the historic-age garage.

*45. Sources of Information*

In-person field survey

Highland County Auditor Website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0034813 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Dale Doss House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
3352 SR 138

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-18-000-251.01

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 258081 Northing: 4331696

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1890

17b. Alteration Date(s):
ca. 1990

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: New England one and a half

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Dale G. and Wilma Doss
3351 SR 138
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 7.031

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One and a half story

29. Basement? Yes

30. Foundation Material: Concrete block

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Standing seam (metal)

33. No. of Bays: 5 Side Bays: 3

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b. Substantial alteration/addition

37. Window Type(s):
Horizontal Slider
Picture window

38. Building Dimensions: 50 feet x 34 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
50

51. Condition of Property: Excellent

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):

Date(s):

Associated Activity:

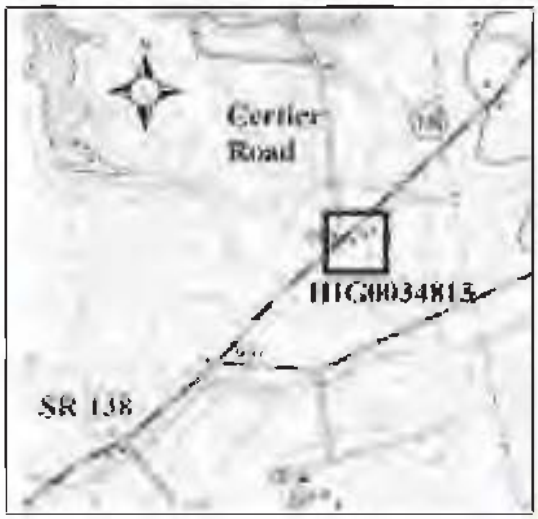
53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Dale Doss Home

6. Specific Address or Location: 3352 SR 138




8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/10/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

| | |
|---|---|
| **1. No. HIG0034813** | **4. Present Name(s): Dale Doss House** |
| **2. County Highland** | **5. Historic or Other Name(s):** |

Door Selection: Single centered
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Gable end axis
Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0034813 is single-family residence located on the northwest side of SR 138. This one-and-a-half story residence has undergone many significant alterations and additions. As such, its sprawling compound plan sits on an exposed concrete block foundation that is not original to the building. The historic core of the building appears to be a one and a half story lateral gable house with a symmetrical three-bay façade: a central single door flanked on each side by a single window. As renovated in approximately 1995, shed-roof additions surround the perimeter of the gable. The house is clad in horizonal vinyl siding, and the roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Fenestration openings are irregular, also likely not original to the historic building, and have been filled with a mixture of single slider aluminum and vinyl replacement windows, with the addition of a picture window left of the front door. The main entry is accessed by an inset concrete entry porch below a shed roof addition at the front, street-facing elevation. This entry porch is supported by two thin square porch posts and provides a landing area for two separate entry doors. Around the perimeter of the building, a row of basement windows punctuates the concrete block foundation.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located approximately three miles northeast of the historic community of Buford, which is the closest and most accessible community. Buford, located immediately west of the project area, was platted in 1834 by Robert Lindsey and named for his wife, Mary. Mary was the daughter of Colonel Thomas Abraham Buford of Lexington, Kentucky. Although it does not appear Col. Buford ever lived in Clay Township, the U.S. government granted him 3,660 acres in 1790 for his service in the American Revolutionary War. His land was located north and northeast of present-day Buford, along the north fork of Whiteoak Creek and Ruble Run. The New Market–Williamsburg Road bisected his land holdings and made parcels attractive to early settlers. As noted, the first settlement and store opened near Buford in 1832, operated by John Florence. He supplied goods for settlers traveling by wagon "through the wilderness" from Cincinnati. This community, like others in and around the project area, served as a commercial and industrial hub for the surrounding farms through the late 19th and early 20th centuries. However, current research has not identified any significant association between the property and the community of Buford.

The farmhouse, though constructed in approximately 1890, has undergone such significant alterations it is all but impossible to discern the original volumes from the later additions. This property does not display distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0034813 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The property is located on the northwest side of SR 138, which extends to the northeast from the community of Buford. The area generally is characterized by open agricultural fields with widely-spaced houses and farms.

The property contains no historic outbuildings; a barn built in apprpoximately 1970 is located to the rear of the house.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0034913 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Wendell Martin House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2105 Martin Lane

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-18-000-215.00

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 257854 Northing: 4331454

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1890

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Gabled Ell

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Wendell E. Martin
2591 S R 134
Mount Orab, OH 45154

26. Property Acreage: 0.19

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One and a half story

29. Basement? Unknown

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Cross gable
Roof Material:
Standing seam (metal)

33. No. of Bays: 2 Side Bays: 1

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Asbestos/asphalt siding

35. Plan Shape: L-shaped

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
1 over 1
2 over 2

38. Building Dimensions: 40 ft x 33 ft

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: Lateral wall flush

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
40 feet

51. Condition of Property: Deteriorated

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
English or Three Bay Barn

Date(s):
ca. 1890

Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction

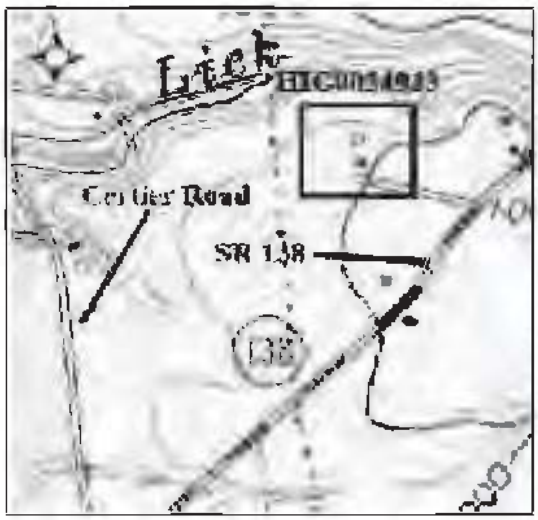
53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Wendell Martin House

6. Specific Address or Location: 2105 Martin Lane




8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **11/23/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer: **RAN/**
50. PIR Review Date:

Door Selection: Single off center
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Gable with lateral wing
Symmetry: Bilateral asymmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0034913 is a ca. 1890 single-family one-and-one-half story farmhouse. This house is L-shaped in plan and features a rear addition with the lateral gable on an east-west axis and a front gable at the western end. The principal entrance is a single door on the lateral gable. A low, one-story shed roof covers an addition at the rear of the house. The two intersecting roof gables are covered in a standing seam metal roofing material, and a brick chimney rises from the rear of the east-west oriented gable. Exterior cladding is composed of asbestos shingles, and fenestration openings are rectangular and oriented vertically. Each single window opening appears to contain the original wood double-hung sash, either one-over-one lite, or two-over-two. A small open porch formed by a shed roof is set within the "L" protecting the main entrance and is supported by two square posts on brick piers.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located approximately 3 miles northeast of the historic community of Buford, the closest community. Buford, located immediately west of the project area, was platted in 1834 by Robert Lindsey and named for his wife, Mary. Mary was the daughter of Colonel Thomas Abraham Buford of Lexington, Kentucky. Although it does not appear Col. Buford ever lived in Clay Township, the U.S. government granted him 3,660 acres in 1790 for his service in the American Revolutionary War. His land was located north and northeast of present-day Buford, along the north fork of Whitecak Creek and Ruble Run. The New Market–Williamsburg Road bisected his land holdings and made parcels attractive to early settlers. As noted, the first settlement and store opened near Buford in 1832, operated by John Florence. He supplied goods for settlers traveling by wagon "through the wilderness" from Cincinnati. This community, like others in and around the project area, served as a commercial and industrial hub for the surrounding farms through the late 19th and early 20th centuries. However, current research has not identified any significant association between the property and the community of Buford.

This farmhouse retains its original ca. 1890 wood windows, which is unusual for the subject area, though its other alterations negatively impact its integrity. The accompanying barn is in very poor condition and does not appear to be viable. Neither resource embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. This property displays no distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0034913 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The house faces south toward Martin Lane, and is set within generally open farmland slightly northeast of the community of Buford. A single English/Three-Bay barn is located approximately 90 feet behind and to the northeast of the house. The barn is

oriented on an east-west axis with a later gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. An enclosed one-story bay with a shed roof has been added to both the east andthe west facades beneath the side gable roof.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0036213 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Gary Abraham House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
3170 N. Gath Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-218-000-117.00

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 259067 Northing: 4331118

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1950

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Other
Outbuilding/Structure/Feature

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Shed

23. Present Use:
Shed

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Gary Lee Abraham
3170 N. Gath Road
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 10.001

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One story

29. Basement? No

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Metal

33. No. of Bays: 1 Side Bays: 1

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Vertical board

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
Other

38. Building Dimensions: 33 feet x 40 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
40 feet

51. Condition of Property: Deteriorated

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):

Date(s):

Associated Activity:

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Gary Abraham House

6. Specific Address or Location: 3170 N. Gath Road

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/03/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

Door Selection: Other
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Gable end axis
Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0036213 is a wood frame agricultural shed. The shed is located on the west side of North Gath Road, while the lot extends across the road to the east where a modern (2006) house was built. The shed is rectangular in plan with a low-sloped gable roof that is covered in corrugated metal panels with wood eaves. The exterior walls are clad in vertical wood planks. Property records indicate that the shed was constructed in 1950. The form appears unchanged from the original and provides an association to the rural setting. However, much of the fabric is in an advanced stage of deterioration and integrity is lost as a result of neglect.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located approximately 2.5 miles north of the historic community of Strausburg (Gath), the closest village. Strausburg is located approximately 2.5 miles east of the community of Buford, and was a settlement of French immigrants on Flat Run in the eastern portion of Clay Township, at the point where Flat Run Road crosses Buford–Mowrystown Road. The area was first settled by John P. Marconett in 1845 and named for his home town of Strausburg in northern France. Marconett opened a store on Flat Run in 1850 and built a two-story house nearby in 1851. Marconett opened a sawmill and flour mill in 1857, but both burned in 1861. He rebuilt the sawmill and installed the first circular saw in the township. By 1870 the town offered a cooper shop, blacksmith shop, saddler shop, carpenter shop, and a dram shop, with a school house under the direction of Miss Elma Lyle. A post office was established, and the town name was changed to Gath sometime after 1917 (Martin 1955). It served as the commercial and milling hub for farms in the general area. However, current research did not indicate any significant association between the property and Strausburg.

The structure appears original to form; however, the resource is in such poor condition that the integrity is no longer readable. This property no longer retains its distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0036213 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The property is located on North Gath Road north of the community of Gath, and is surrounded by fields. The area generally is characterized by open agricultural fields with widely spaced houses and farms.

There are no outbuildings aside from the one described in Section 42.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0036313 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Daniel Croy House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s): **Maple Grove School**

6. Specific Address or Location:
3055 N. Gath Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-18-000-178.00

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 259029 Northing: 4330783

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
EDUCATION

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1860

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: One-room Schoolhouse

22. Original Use, if apparent:
School

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Daniel S. and Regina Croy
3063 N. Gath Road
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 1.155

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One and a half story

29. Basement? No

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Unknown

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Standing seam (metal)

33. No. of Bays: 1 Side Bays: 3

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Brick

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
1 over 1

38. Building Dimensions: 28 feet x 36 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: Off center within ridgeline

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
50

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

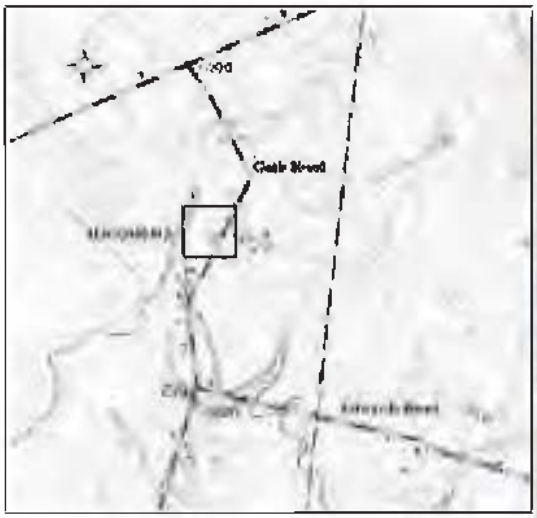
52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
Other Outbuilding/Structure/Feature
Date(s):
1935
Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Daniel Croy House

6. Specific Address or Location: 3055 N. Gath Road




8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/03/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

Door Selection: Single off center
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Gable end axis
Symmetry: Bilateral asymmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0036313 is located on the west side of North Gath Road, and contains the historic Maple Grove School and a single-family residence. The principal resource is the school, which is a rectangular building constructed of brick; it is unclear if the building has a wood frame or is constructed of structural brick. It has a gable roof and attached lean-to on the west side. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal panels. There is an interior ridge brick chimney projecting from the roof. The east facade facing the street has a single wooden door in the center beneath a segmental brick arch, while three large rectangular windows are evenly spaced across the side elevation. The windows are framed by segmental arch openings which have been obscured with plywood. The lean-to has a standing-seam metal panel shed roof and is clad in vertical vinyl panels. The barn-style sliding door on the lean-to additions extends on to the brick façade of the schoolhouse itself.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located approximately 2.5 miles north of the historic community of Strausburg (Gath), the closest village. Strausburg is located approximately 2.5 miles east of the community of Buford, and was a settlement of French immigrants on Flat Run in the eastern portion of Clay Township, at the point where Flat Run Road crosses Buford–Mowrystown Road. The area was first settled by John P. Marconett in 1845 and named for his home town of Strausburg in northern France. Marconett opened a store on Flat Run in 1850 and built a two-story house nearby in 1851. Marconett opened a sawmill and flour mill in 1857, but both burned in 1861. He rebuilt the sawmill and installed the first circular saw in the township. By 1870 the town offered a cooper shop, blacksmith shop, saddler shop, carpenter shop, and a dram shop, with a school house under the direction of Miss Elma Lyle. A post office was established, and the town name was changed to Gath sometime after 1917 (Martin 1955). It served as the commercial and milling hub for farms in the general area. Current research did not indicate any significant association between the property and Strausburg.

However, the property contains one of several one-room brick schoolhouses that were constructed in Clay and Whiteoak Townships in the late 19th century,and which served local youths of this intensely rural area. Although this resource has been converted to residential or utility uses, its original incarnation as Maple Grove School served to educate generations of children in the area and is among the very few brick nineteenth century schoolhouses left standing, along with nearby Reedy School (Resource ID No. HIG0034613). As it still retains good integrity of materials, design, and feeling, it is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for Education and Community Planning and Development at the local level.

This resource is similar in design to other contemporary school buildings within Clay Township. It does not possess distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; therefore, it is not considered significant for its architecture under Criterion C.

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

The buidlings are located on the west side of North Gath Road, surrounded by fields. The area generally is characterized by open agricultural fields with widely-spaces houses and farms.

The property has one building in addition to the school. The one-and-one half story house is rectangular in plan with a gable roof. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal panels that terminate in metal eaves and gutters. The house is clad in horizontal vinyl siding. The front elevation includes a center front door flanked by two one-over-one vinyl windows. A single one-over-one vinyl window sits above the entry door.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0036413 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Stephen McConnaughey House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
3060 North Gath Rd

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-18-000-179.00

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 259112 Northing: 4330762

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? YES

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1890

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Upright and Wing

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Stephen E. McConnaughey
3060 North Gath Rd
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 2.89

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One and a half story

29. Basement? No

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Gable
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays: 3 Side Bays: 2

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding

35. Plan Shape: L-shaped

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
1 over 1

38. Building Dimensions: 32 feet x 54 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
210 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

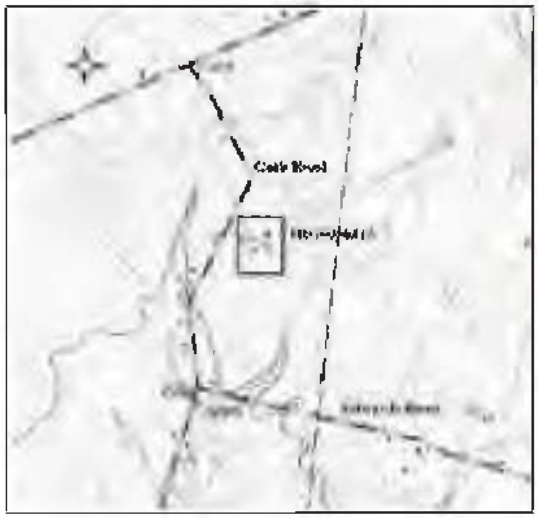
52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
Wisconsin Dairy Barn
Unknown Barn
Date(s):
ca. 1920 ca. 1910
Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction
Original/Most significant construction

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Stephen McConnaughey House

6. Specific Address or Location: 3060 North Gath Rd




8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/03/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. No. HIG0036413 | 4. Present Name(s): Stephen McConnaughey House |
| 2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s): |

Door Selection: Single off center
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Gable dominant with lateral smaller extension
Symmetry: Multiple symmetrical arrangement

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0036413 is a single-family residence with outbuildings located at 3060 North Gath Road. The house is one-and- half stories tall with upright-and-wing plan. The principal entrance is located on a one story lateral gable section that extends to the east from the one and a half story front gable section. The façade of the lateral gable section is recessed behind the roof to form a one-story open porch supported by decorative metal posts. The house is clad in horizontal vinyl siding. The front elevation includes one-over-one vinyl windows.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located approximately miles north of the historic community of Strausburg (Gath), the closest village. Strausburg is located approximately 2.5 miles east of the community of Buford, and was a settlement of French immigrants on Flat Run in the eastern portion of Clay Township, at the point where Flat Run Road crosses Buford–Mowrystown Road. The area was first settled by John P. Marconett in 1845 and named for his home town of Strausburg in northern France. Marconett opened a store on Flat Run in 1850 and built a two-story house nearby in 1851. Marconett opened a sawmill and flour mill in 1857, but both burned in 1861. He rebuilt the sawmill and installed the first circular saw in the township. By 1870 the town offered a cooper shop, blacksmith shop, saddler shop, carpenter shop, and a dram shop, with a school house under the direction of Miss Elma Lyle. A post office was established, and the town name was changed to Gath sometime after 1917 (Martin 1955). It served as the commercial and milling hub for farms in the general area. However, current research did not indicate any significant association between the property and Strausburg.

This resource is a highly-altered example of its style. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It no longer retains its distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0036413 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The property is located on the east side of North Gath Road, set back from the street and surrounded by a large lawn and fields. The area generally is characterized by open agricultural fields with widely-spaced houses and farms.

A gambrel roofed barn is located to the east of the house. The exterior walls of the barn are cement block beneath a roof sheathed in standing-seam metal panels with exposed rafter tails. A second barn is located to the southeast of the house. It is rectangular in plan with a gable roof.

The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal panels and the exterior walls are clad in wood batten siding. The corncrib is rectangular in plan with a standing-seam metal roof and vertical wood plank siding.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0036813 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Beverly Sams House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2520 North Gath Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-23-000-262.01

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 258532 Northing: 4329116

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1920

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Wisconsin Dairy Barn

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Barn

23. Present Use:
Barn

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Beverly Sams
1051 S R 134
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 26.886

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One and a half story

29. Basement? Unknown

30. Foundation Material: Unknown

31. Wall Construction:
Concrete block

32. Roof Type:
Gambrel
Roof Material:
Standing seam (metal)

33. No. of Bays: 1 Side Bays: 3

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Rusticated ashlar

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
Unknown

38. Building Dimensions: 68 feet x 40 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: No chimney observed

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
66 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):

Date(s):

Associated Activity:

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):

Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Beverly Sams House

6. Specific Address or Location: 2520 North Gath Road

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/03/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

Door Selection: Other
Door Position: Flush
Orientation: Gable end axis
Symmetry: Bilateral symmetry

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0036813, is a farmstead located on the east side of North Gath Road. The property has no residence. The only building on the property is a barn in the Wisconsin Dairy Barn tradition with gambrel roof, built in approximately 1920. The first floor walls are constructed of shaped concrete blocks in the form of rusticated ashlar, while the second floor is clad in vertical wood boards. The roof of the barn is sheathed in corrugated metal paneling. Two large metal barn doors provide entry at the north gable-end front façade to both the upper and lower sections of the building. Two lean-tos project from the north and south of the barn. The northern lean-to has an asphalt shingle roof and wood batten siding. The shed roof of the southern lean-to is sheathed in metal paneling. The exterior walls are clad in metal paneling. Property records also indicate a historic milkhouse and pole barn, but neither is visible from the right of way.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located approximately 1.5 miles north of the historic community of Strausburg (Gath), the closest village. Strausburg is located approximately 2.5 miles east of the community of Buford, and was a settlement of French immigrants on Flat Run in the eastern portion of Clay Township, at the point where Flat Run Road crosses Buford–Mowrystown Road. The area was first settled by John P. Marconett in 1845 and named for his home town of Strausburg in northern France. Marconett opened a store on Flat Run in 1850 and built a two-story house nearby in 1851. Marconett opened a sawmill and flour mill in 1857, but both burned in 1861. He rebuilt the sawmill and installed the first circular saw in the township. By 1870 the town offered a cooper shop, blacksmith shop, saddler shop, carpenter shop, and a dram shop, with a school house under the direction of Miss Elma Lyle. A post office was established, and the town name was changed to Gath sometime after 1917 (Martin 1955). It served as the commercial and milling hub for farms in the general area. However, current research did not indicate any significant association between the property and Strausburg.

This resource is a highly-altered example of its style, and though the structures appear original to form, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. This property no longer retains its distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0036813 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The property is set within generally open agricultural land lying north of the community of Strausburg. The property is open,with agricultural fields across North Gath Road. The area generally is characterized by open agricultural fields and widely-spaced houses and farms.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

# OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

## Draft Form - Not Reviewed by OHPO

Section 106/RPR Review: RPR Number:

1. No. HIG0036913 NEW
4. Present Name(s): **Gordon Brinson House**
2. County: **Highland**
5. Historic or Other Name(s):

6. Specific Address or Location:
2415 North Gath Road

6a. Lot, Section or VMD Number:
05-23-000-258.01

7. City or Village:
Clay (Township of)

9. U.T.M. Reference
Quadrangle Name: Sardinia

Zone: 17 Easting: 258281 Northing: 4328822

10. Classification: Building

11. On National Register? NO

13. Part of Established Hist. Dist? NO

15. Other Designation (NR or Local)

16. Thematic Associations:
AGRICULTURE

17. Date(s) or Period:
ca. 1920

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style Class and Design:
None
No academic style - Vernacular

18a. Style of Addition or Elements(s):

19. Architect or Engineer:
None

19a. Design Sources: None

20. Contractor or Builder: None

21. Building Type or Plan: Non-discernable House Type

22. Original Use, if apparent:
Single Dwelling

23. Present Use:
Single Dwelling

24. Ownership: Private

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
Gordon B. and Jennifer L. Brinson
2415 North Gath Road
Sardinia, OH 45171

26. Property Acreage: 6.808

27. Other Surveys:

28. No. of Stories: One and a half story

29. Basement? Yes

30. Foundation Material: Rock-Faced concrete block

31. Wall Construction:
Balloon/western/platform frame

32. Roof Type:
Hipped Gable
Roof Material:
Asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays: 0 Side Bays: 4

34. Exterior Wall Material(s):
Aluminum or vinyl siding

35. Plan Shape: Rectangular

36. Changes associated with 17/17b Dates:
17. Original/Most significant construction
17b.

37. Window Type(s):
1 over 1

38. Building Dimensions: 30 feet x 40 feet

39. Endangered? NO
By What?

40. Chimney Placement: Off center within roof surface

41. Distance from & Frontage on Road:
200 feet

51. Condition of Property: Good/Fair

52. Historic Outbuildings & Dependencies
Structure Type(s):
Wisconsin Dairy Barn
Other Outbuilding/Structure/Feature
Date(s):
ca. 1920 ca. 1920
Associated Activity:
Original/Most significant construction
Original/Most significant construction

53. Affiliated Inventory Number(s):
Historic (OHI):
Archaeological (OAI):

2. County: Highland

4. Present or Historic Name(s): Gordon Brinson House

6. Specific Address or Location: 2415 North Gath Road

8. Site Plan (location map) with North Arrow

46. Prepared By: **Bruce Harvey**
47. Organization: **Harvey Research and Consulting**
48. Date Recorded: **12/03/2019**
49. PIR Reviewer:
50. PIR Review Date:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. No. HIG0036913 | 4. Present Name(s): Gardner Brinson House |
| 2. County Highland | 5. Historic or Other Name(s): |

Door Selection: Unknown
Door Position: Unknown
Orientation: Gable end axis
Symmetry: Unknown

**Report Associated With Project:**

| Primary Author | Secondary Author(s) | Year | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| Douglas Sain | Kelly Higgins, Beth Valenzuela, William Green, Arianna Urban | 2019 | Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Highland Solar Farm, Highland County, Ohio |
| | | | |

*42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features*

Resource ID No. HIG0036913 is a farmstead located on the west side of North Gath Road. The property consists of a single-family residence, a barn, and three sheds along with smaller modern agricultural outbuildings. The house is a one and a half-story frame residence, built in approximately 1920. It features a rectangular plan with a complicated gable-on-hip roof, with the upper front gable clipped with a jerkinhead. Hipped dormers project from all four facets of the roof; the south dormer features three adjoining modern vinyl 1/1 windows. The principal façade of the house facing east toward North Gath Road is obscured by dense vegetation which prohibits a view of the façade and makes it impossible to determine whether a porch exists. The principal entrance appears to be on the south side of the house, a single entrance opening toward the farm complex with access provided by an open deck. The house is clad in vinyl siding and has modern one-over-one vinyl windows.

The residence and barn were were built in approximately 1920. The form of the barn appears unchanged from the original and provides an association to the rural setting. However, significant changes have been made to the residence. A manufactured home and other newer structures have been added to the property. These alterations have modified the resource such that it no longer contains the feeling of the original period of construction and integrity is lost.

*43. History and Significance*

The property is located approximately  miles north of the historic community of Strausburg (Gath), the closest village. Strausburg is located approximately 2.5 miles east of the community of Buford, and was a settlement of French immigrants on Flat Run in the eastern portion of Clay Township, at the point where Flat Run Road crosses Buford–Mowrystown Road. The area was first settled by John P. Marconett in 1845 and named for his home town of Strausburg in northern France. Marconett opened a store on Flat Run in 1850 and built a two-story house nearby in 1851. Marconett opened a sawmill and flour mill in 1857, but both burned in 1861. He rebuilt the sawmill and installed the first circular saw in the township. By 1870 the town offered a cooper shop, blacksmith shop, saddler shop, carpenter shop, and a dram shop, with a school house under the direction of Miss Elma Lyle. A post office was established, and the town name was changed to Gath sometime after 1917 (Martin 1955). It served as the commercial and milling hub for farms in the general area. However, current research did not indicate any significant association between the property and Strausburg.

This resource is a highly-altered example of its style, and though it does include an original barn structure, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value.This property no

longer retains its distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource ID No. HIG0036913 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

The property is a 6-acre grassed lot with multiple outbuildngs, surrounded by open agricultural fields. It is set within an area lying north of the community of Strausburg, and is characterized by generally open agricultural fields.

The outbuildings on the property are all tightly grouped immediately to the south and east of the house. These include a barn in the Wisconsin Dairy Barn tradition, with a gambrel roof sheathed in standing-seam metal with vertical wood siding. A gable roof entry projects from the front elevation to form a frame canopy. Two sheds also appear to be of historic construction, ca. 1950. One is a four-bay garage, with a sloped shed roof and no garage doors. clad in horizontal vinyl siding on three sides. There is a horizontal vinyl clad frieze across the front above each of four open entries. The other is a tall one-story shed with vertical metal siding and a single large door opening.

*45. Sources of Information*

Sources:

In-person field work

Highland County Auditor website (http://www.highlandcountyauditor.org/)

See also:

Alva W. Martin, *History of Clay Township, Highland County, Ohio: Sesquicentennial 1805–1955* (Hillsboro, Ohio: Southern Ohio Genealogical Society)

Klise, J.W. and A.E. Hough, *The County of Highland: a history of Highland County, Ohio from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on the Bench and the Bar, Medical Profession, Educational Development, Industry and Agriculture and Biographical Sketches,* Madison: Wisconsin: Northwestern Historical Association (1902).

**This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities**

**Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on**

**10/15/2020 3:06:13 PM**

**in**

**Case No(s). 20-1288-EL-BGN**

Summary: Application Supplement to Application - Cultural Resources Reports (Part 1 of 2) electronically filed by Ms. Karen A. Winters on behalf of Hecate Energy Highland 4 LLC