Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Barberton West OH0295 / AKRN-171 Wireless Cellular Tower in the City of Barberton, Summit County, Ohio (CTL# 15510379COLa)

By:

Elaine Meyer-Landis
Joel Brown

Prepared for:

Cellco Partnership and its controlled affiliates doing business as Verizon Wireless (Verizon Wireless)
Attn: Robin Haeffner
6 Campus Circle, Suite 500
Westlake, TX 76272

Submitted To:

CTL Engineering, Inc.
2860 Fisher Road
Post Office Box 44548
Columbus, Ohio 43204

Submitted By:

Joel Brown, P.I.
EMH&T
Cultural Resources Department
5500 New Albany Road
Columbus, Ohio 43054
Phone: (614) 775-4526  Fax: (614) 775-4802

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Abstract

A Phase I Archaeological survey was conducted by the Cultural Resources Department of EMH&T for the proposed Barberton West OH0295 / AKRN-171 Wireless Cellular Tower in the City of Barberton, Summit County, Ohio (CTL# 15510379COLa). These investigations were performed for Verizon Wireless through CTL Engineering of Ohio, Inc. in preparation for a permit from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

The compound area is an irregularly shaped area that is 80 ft. x 18.25 ft. x 52.83 ft. x 27.58 ft. x 80 ft. The tower is a 130 ft. monopole structure and will include a 10 ft. lightning rod. It will stand at a total height of 140 ft. It is located within a grass lot that is adjacent to a baseball field. A proposed 25 ft. wide access and utility easement for the tower is located within both existing pavement and manicured grass. It will be approximately 710 ft. long. The area of potential effects as it relates to the area of direct effects is limited to this lease area and easement. Through shovel testing and visual inspection of the compound area and easement, no archaeological sites were identified.
Introduction

A Phase I Archaeological survey was conducted by the Cultural Resources Department of EMH&T for the Barberton West OH0295 / AKRN-171 Wireless Cellular Tower in the City of Barberton, Summit County, Ohio (CTL# 15510379COLa). These investigations were performed for Verizon Wireless through CTL Engineering of Ohio, Inc. in preparation for a permit from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

Area of Potential Effects for Direct Impacts

The compound area is an irregularly shaped area that is 80 ft. x 18.25 ft. x 52.83 ft. x 27.58 ft. x 80 ft. The tower is a 130 ft. monopole structure and will include a 10 ft. lightning rod. It will stand at a total height of 140 ft. It is located within a grass lot that is adjacent to a baseball field. A proposed 25 ft. wide access and utility easement for the tower is located within both existing pavement and manicured grass. It will be approximately 710 ft. long. The area of potential effects as it relates to the area of direct effects is limited to this lease area and easement. It was chosen based on guidance in the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement with the FCC regarding Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section VI, C., 2). The compound area is located on property belonging to the City of Barberton.
Prehistoric Cultural Setting

Introduction

Ohio has a long cultural history, which dates to the close of the last ice age. The following text is meant as a brief introduction to what is known of the unrecorded prehistoric period in Ohio. This summary is merely meant as an introduction to the various cultures and artifacts that may be encountered during the current cultural resources management investigation.

* The date ranges for each period are the result of numerous chronometric dates taken from various sites across the Midwest and the end and beginning dates are estimations which are subject to change as new sites are identified.

Paleo-Indian Period: 10050-8050 BC

It is generally accepted that the Paleo-Indians migrated to this area from the Southwest and Plains states. These nomadic people traveled in small groups hunting and gathering. In addition to the rather sparse plant foods, many types of animals were hunted. They hunted and butchered mammoths and mastodons, but it appears that they killed weakened or wounded individuals, as well as scavenged carcasses. Other large mammals that may have been hunted include giant beaver, giant ground sloth and bison. In addition to the mega-fauna, caribou, elk and rabbit have all been located in dated Paleo-Indian contexts. Archaeological evidence recovered from eastern Paleo-Indian sites has confirmed the use of nut and berry resources by these early inhabitants (Hooge and Lepper 1992).

Paleo-Indian sites are typically located near kettle bogs, end moraines, and glacial kames (Tankersley et al. 1990). In Ohio, the majority of the Paleo-Indian sites are composed mostly of isolated find spots of fluted points (Prufer and Baby 1963). Other site types include small campsites, chert quarries, butchering and kill sites. Sites that may be associated with habitation are usually located on hilltops and bluffs that overlook the larger tributary valleys.

Common Paleo-Indian artifacts include fluted projectile points, lanceolate-shaped projectile points, drills, burins made on flakes and broken points, denticulates, alternately beveled knives, backed knives, unifacial knives, square knives, unifacial endscrapers with and without graver spurs, sidescrapers, pitted stones and adzes (Gramly 1992, Converse 1973). Subsurface features and evidence of structural remains are exceedingly rare from this period.

Archaic Period: 8050-300 BC

Early Archaic Period: 8050-4550 BC

With the recession of the glacier and extinction of the Pleistocene mega-fauna, the Early Archaic Indians faced some major changes. Broad-leaf forests replaced the spruce
and pines that had previously dominated the terrain. An increasingly warm and arid climate made large, previously inhospitable tracts of land available and opened up the majority of Ohio to settlement. More space, combined with the increasing sources of food, led to a sustained population growth throughout the Archaic. Archaic populations utilized centrally-located base camps in order to best access resources (Chapman 1985). From these base camps, smaller groups or individuals would make forays to collect resources to bring back to the base camps (Chapman 1985). During the winter, small family groups would radiate from the base camp, returning again when resources were more plentiful. Early Archaic groups were still nomadic in nature, much like the Paleo-Indians of the preceding period.

With the expansion of the broad-leaf forests, plant foods became more prominent in the diet (Fagan 1995). In addition, herd animals became the focus of hunting. Deer, elk, caribou, and bison were probably the main sources of protein. Smaller animals that are common today—rabbits, squirrel, mink, and fox—were also important sources of sustenance and furs.

Early Archaic artifacts include large beveled knives such as Dovetails (St. Charles), Thebes and Lost Lakes, Kirk varieties, and bifurcated points such as Lake Eries, MacCorkles and LeCroys (Justice 1987, Converse 1973). Tools found on Early Archaic sites include endscrapers, sidescrapers, and utilized flakes. Groundstone and slate artifacts became common during this period for the first time. These included various axes, chisels, gouges, and bannerstones. Early Archaic artifacts are found throughout the state in geographically diverse environments and made from many different flint types. This seemingly indicates that Early Archaic populations were utilizing a wider range of food sources and habitats than previously exploited in the Paleo-Indian Period.

**Middle Archaic Period: 4550-3050 BC**

The Middle Archaic Period in Ohio is not well understood. Many Middle Archaic sites within Ohio consist of isolated finds and small lithic scatters only identifiable as such through the recovery of diagnostic point types.

This period occurs at the end of a warm, dry trend known as the hypsithermal climatic interval. The drying of the environment led to a decrease in forests, which were being replaced by grasslands. This led to technological developments in order to deal with the more arid environment. In more northerly climes like Michigan, this period is marked by a transition from a spruce and pine to deciduous forest (Fitting 1970). Important sites from this period are all located well south of the Ohio region. New groundstone implements such as pitted anvils, grinding stones and pestles make their appearance. These appear to be a result of utilizing more plant foods, especially nuts and starchy seeds that become more common with the drying of the environment. Whitetail deer and turkey were the most important game animals. Riverine resources such as shellfish, fish, and waterfowl were also important. The ephemeral nature of most Middle Archaic sites in Ohio suggests a low population with high mobility. It has been
postulated that during this time period, the lack of Middle Archaic type sites is best explained by a lack of environments to which the Middle Archaic people were best adapted (Fitting 1970).

Middle Archaic artifacts which may be encountered in Ohio include: Eva points, Morrow Mountain points, Raddatz points, and White Springs points. The ranges for these are all limited to extreme southern Ohio, along the Ohio River, with the exception of Raddatz points, which are found throughout Ohio (Justice 1987).

**Late Archaic Period: 3050-300 BC**

During the Late Archaic Period, rising waters from the melting of the last of the glaciers created a focus on riverine environments. Plant foods seemed to gain importance and a population increase followed accordingly (Fagan 1995). A more sedentary lifestyle is evident with good examples of storage pits and re-occupied base camps. Pottery was first introduced in the Southeast around 2500 BC (Fagan 1995). It is also during this period that rather unique culturally-based mortuary expressions are first seen.

The Glacial Kame Culture (2950-2450 BC) is a unique burial cult of the Late Archaic Period. It was labeled based on the way the dead were buried in the gravelly glacial deposits of the same name. It is most common in the northwest part of the state. This culture was involved in the importation of exotic trade goods. Conch shells were brought from the coasts, cannel coal from Southern Ohio, and copper from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Some of the burial items recovered include: sandal sole gorgets, shell gorgets, copper celts and awls, birdstones, humped back gorgets, and constricted center gorgets (Converse 1979).

Late Archaic artifacts include the following point types: various Brewerton, Matanzas, Table Rock, Bottleneck, Lamoka, Karnak, McWhinney, Ashtabula, Turkey tail, and Meadowood points (Justice 1987). Slate gorgets are first present during this period and are often found in mortuary contexts. Many of these point types have overlapping distributions, which indicates significant movement between peoples, as well as a high diversity of tool types.

**Woodland Period**

**Early Woodland Period: 500 BC-100 AD**

The Early Woodland Period is sometimes known as the period of the Adena Culture. This period is marked by changes in subsistence practices, social organization, cultural, traits and regional exploitation of resources. The Early Woodland populations likely followed a hunter-gatherer subsistence pattern with a greater reliance on gathering. There also appears to have been a primitive form of social hierarchy beginning among populations of the Early Woodland period. It is during this time that the practice of constructing earthen mounds for burial practices first began. It is also during this period that a greater degree of regionalism and territorialism is seen.
It is during the Early Woodland period in Ohio that the use of ceramic vessels became common. These early ceramics are usually quite thick and usually poorly-fired. They were often flat-bottomed vessels with lug handles. Often, cordmarking is present on the exterior and interior of the vessel. Later ceramic designs include stamped designs and incised lines (Tuck 1978). The practice of building earthworks and burial mounds also first appears during the Early Woodland period.

The construction of residential dwellings, in addition to the increased use of ceramics, is often used to suggest an increase in sedentism of the Early Woodland populations. The Early Woodland peoples also appear to have had established home ranges, which a single political unit (likely the family) would exploit for providing the necessary resources for survival.

Artifacts considered to be diagnostic of the Early Woodland (Adena Culture) of Ohio include weak-shouldered lobate-stemmed spear or dart points, such as Cresap Stemmed, Kramer, Robbins, Dickson Contracting Stemmed, and Adena Stemmed projectile points, bar and keel shaped gorgets, cigar-shaped and block-end-tube smoking pipes, quadriconcave gorgets, bi-concave gorgets, elliptical gorgets, indented gorgets, loafstones, bar amulets, keyhole pendants, bell-shaped pendants, boatstones, bust-type birdstones, and expanding center gorgets (Webb and Snow 1945; Webb and Baby 1966[1957]; Dragoo 1963, Converse 1978).

**Middle Woodland Period: AD 0-450**

The Middle Woodland period is perhaps one of the most visible of all of Ohio’s prehistoric populations due to their construction of large-scale geometric earthworks. For this reason, the Middle Woodland period of Ohio is often considered the period of the Hopewell culture. The Hopewell culture practiced an elaborate mortuary cult that involved mound and earthwork construction, the importation of exotic trade goods, utilization of elaborate ceremonial items, and cremation practices.

It is during the Middle Woodland period that there appears to be an increase in the levels of social organization, as evidenced by the burial populations and associated burial items. However, the burial populations are limited and do not appear to include any individuals of the perceived lower classes of Hopewell society.

The Middle Woodland period is also noted for its monumental architecture in the form of large geometric earthworks. These shapes include circles, octagons and squares and more symbolic forms such as a bear paw, a menorah-like form, a horseshoe-like form (Atwater 1820; Squier and Davis 1848), and even what appears to be an outline of a giant Hopewellian House for the Dead [Mound City] (Shumaker 1965). The Hopewell peoples also constructed large earthen enclosures, which were often placed in specific locations to take advantage of natural features. Examples include Fort Hill in Highland County and Fort Ancient in Warren County.
The ceramic technology becomes more refined during the Middle Woodland period. The ceramics produced by the Middle Woodland populations feature thinner walls than that of the Early Woodland and are better fired. The highest quality ceramics are often recovered in burial mound contexts. The utilitarian ceramics are more rarely encountered. This is likely due to the poor preservation factors at most of these habitation sites (Licking County Archaeological and Landmarks Society [LCALS] 1985).

Artifacts which are considered to be diagnostic of the Middle Woodland (Hopewell Culture) of Ohio include projectile points such as Snyders, Steuben Expanded Stem, Bakers Creek and Chesser Notched. Other items which are considered diagnostic are bladelets, prepared bladelet cores, squared celts, rectangular two-hole gorgets, expanding center gorgets, boat shaped gorgets, reel-shaped gorgets, boatstones, anchor pendants, shovel-shaped pendants, pentagonal pendants, trapezoidal pendants, cones, and bust type birdstones, among other items.

**Late Woodland: AD 450-1000**

The Late Woodland period is markedly different from the preceding prehistoric periods in Ohio. During the Late Woodland period, regionalism of specific cultural groups becomes apparent in the archaeological record. The evidence of long distance trafficking of exotic trade goods is not as prevalent as it was in the preceding Middle Woodland period. Late Woodland populations practiced agriculturally-oriented subsistence practices. These populations produced a variety of crops, which included maize, beans, sunflower, and squash. Other features of Late Woodland life included living in more permanent villages, some of which were surrounded by defensive palisades. There are several phases of the Late Woodland period in Ohio, as well as several distinct cultural manifestations.

**Late Prehistoric AD 900-1650**

Whittlesey cultural manifestations (AD 900-1650) are primarily located in the northern portions of Ohio. The geographic region in which they were located can be described as being south of Lake Erie from the Pennsylvania state line to the western end of Lake Erie, as well as on some of the islands. The Whittlesey people lived in villages that encompassed an area of approximately 1.6 ha (4 a.). Often these villages were situated on high bluffs that were located on bends in the major rivers. They would also locate their villages at inaccessible parcels of land found at the confluence of streams. The Whittlesey villages were often fortified with timber stockades that surrounded the village for protection. Occasionally, the villages were also surrounded by earthen embankments with the ditches located on the outside. These populations practiced a mixed subsistence economy that consisted of the Eastern Agricultural Complex (EAC), wild game resources, river resources, and wild plant crops such as nuts and berries.

Artifacts that are commonly found at Whittlesey sites include a large variety of musical instruments including bird bone flutes, elk rib rasps, and turtle shell rattles. In addition to ceramic smoking pipes, they also smoked tobacco in concoidal, rectanguloid,
vasiform, keel shaped and effigy stone pipes. Other artifacts which are often recovered from Late Woodland sites include triangular arrow points, Jack’s Reef points, antler knapping tools, groundstone chisels, adzes and celts, chisels made of elk antler and beaver incisors, triangular flint knives, bone awls, hoes, bone hairpins and combs, bone and stone pendants, net sinkers and bone fishhooks.
**Literature Review**

**Introduction**

The literature review encompasses a circular area of 0.5 mi in radius centered on the compound area. This area includes portions of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *1994 Akron West, Ohio* and *1994 Wadsworth, Ohio Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)* maps (Figure 2). It was chosen based on guidance in the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement with the FCC regarding Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section VI, C., 2). The literature review research was conducted by Elaine Meyer-Landis of EMH&T.

**William C. Mills’ *An Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (1914)**

In the early part of the past century the director of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, William C. Mills, produced a generalized map of mound and site locations at the county level through personal inspection and correspondence. Examination of William C. Mills’ *An Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (1914) shows no recorded sites within the compound area or easement.

**Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) Forms**

A review of the archived OAI forms stored at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) was conducted to get the necessary background information. The region surrounding the compound area contains one known archaeological site.

Archaeological site 33-SU-251 is a prehistoric site related to the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Middle Woodland time periods. The site type was recorded as being unknown and is located approximately 2,300 ft. away from the compound area.

**Cultural Resources Management (CRM) Reports**

A review of the archived CRM reports stored at the OHPO identified two previous CRM surveys that had been conducted within the area of potential effects:

Kime, Julie and Elsie Immel

1983 *Preliminary Archaeological Survey for the Barberton Facilities Plan, Summit County, Ohio.*

Meyer, Elaine

2013 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Barberton West AKRN171 Wireless Cellular Tower in the City of Barberton, Summit County, Ohio.*
**Historic Maps**

Historic atlases and the 7.5 and 15 minute topographic maps of Norton Township, Summit County were researched for location of historic buildings and for past owners and their possible historical importance.

The Norton Township portion of the *Combination Atlas Map of Summit County, Ohio* (Tackabury 1874) indicates the compound area was formerly owned by Joseph Way. There were no recorded buildings located within or adjacent to the compound area or easement.

The USGS *1903 Akron, Ohio Quadrangle, 15 Minute Series (Topographic)* map does not indicate any buildings located within or adjacent to the compound area or easement. The USGS *1994 Akron West, Ohio Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)* map (Figure 2) also indicates that there are no buildings located within or near the compound area or easement.
Field Work and Interpretation

Introduction

The fieldwork that was conducted for the proposed Barberton West OH0295 / AKRN-171 Wireless Cellular Tower in the City of Barberton, Summit County, Ohio (CTL# 15510379COLa) was completed on August 21, 2015 by Elaine Meyer (BA Anthropology, Ball State 2001, 14 years CRM experience) and Joel Brown, Director of Cultural Resources (MA Anthropology, Ohio State University, 20 years CRM experience). A total of 2 hours were spent conducting fieldwork investigations.

The area surrounding the cell tower site contained one previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site. The compound area is small in size and located approximately 130 ft. west of the nearest water source. No historic buildings were identified within or near the compound area during research of historic maps. Due to these factors, there is a moderate chance for identifying prehistoric archaeological sites and a low chance for locating historic artifacts.

The compound area is located at the Latitude/Longitude coordinates of N 41° 00’ 48.09”; W 81° 37’ 07.65” (NAD 83). The compound area is an irregularly shaped area that is 80 ft. x 18.25 ft. x 52.83 ft. x 27.58 ft. x 80 ft. The tower is a 130 ft. monopole structure and will include a 10 ft. lightning rod. It will stand at a total height of 140 ft. It is located within a grass lot that is adjacent to a baseball field. A proposed 25 ft. wide access and utility easement for the tower is located within both existing pavement and manicured grass. It will be approximately 710 ft. long. The compound area and easement are located on property belonging to the City of Barberton.

Fieldwork

The ground cover of the compound area and easement were composed of manicured grass and asphalt (Exhibits 5-6). Photos were taken from the center of the compound area in all four cardinal directions (Exhibits 1-4). To investigate the compound area, subsurface excavations were necessary. The fieldwork was conducted according to standard archaeological testing methods. The shovel test units measured 0.25 m² in size and were screened through 0.25 in. mesh. A walkover of the site and the 25 ft. buffer area at 3 m intervals was also conducted. The compound area was tested up to its boundaries so that the 25 ft. buffer area would be included in the testing. A total of eight shovel test units were able to be placed within the compound area (Table 1; Figures 3-4; Exhibit 7). Thirteen additional units were placed within the grass portion of the easement. All of the units were found to be disturbed with unnatural landfill materials which was expected based on review of the recorded soils in the area (USDA 2015). The shovel test units were excavated until the disturbed soils were confirmed. The datum is located at the southeast corner of the compound area. No archaeological sites were identified.
Results of Archaeological Field Investigations

The results for the Barberton West OH0295 / AKRN-171 Wireless Cellular Tower in the City of Barberton, Summit County, Ohio (CTL# 15510379COLa) fieldwork were established by Joel Brown, Director of Cultural Resources. The compound area and easement are located within a previously disturbed grass lot and pavement. There were no archaeological sites identified within the compound area or easement.

Recommendations

Because there are no archaeological sites or historic properties within the compound area or easement, no further work within the area of direct effects is recommended.
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Exhibit 1. View from the center of the compound area, facing north.

Exhibit 2. View from the center of the compound area, facing east.
Exhibit 3. View from the center of the compound area, facing south.

Exhibit 4. View from the center of the compound area, facing west.
Exhibit 5. Overview of the compound area, facing northwest.

Exhibit 6. Overview of the access and utility easement, facing south.
Exhibit 7. View of a typical shovel test unit within the compound area and easement.
Figure 1. Political map of Ohio showing the approximate location of the compound area.
Figure 2. Portion of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1994 Akron West, Ohio 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) map showing the location of the compound area.
Figure 3. Aerial photograph showing the proposed compound area and easement.
Figure 4. Fieldwork map showing field conditions and testing strategies.

*Shovel test units not to scale*
Photographs
Exhibit 5. Overview of the compound area, facing northwest.

Exhibit 6. Overview of the access and utility easement, facing south.
Exhibit 7. View of a typical shovel test unit within the compound area and easement.

Exhibit 8. View of the demolished McNeill Floral Supply building (SUM-1708-17) site, facing northeast.
Exhibit 9. View of the OHI Oyler Residence (SUM-1625-17) located at 77 Eighth Street, facing northeast.

Exhibit 10. View towards the cellular tower site from the OHI Oyler Residence (SUM-1625-17), facing west.
Exhibit 11. View of the OHI Barberton Streetcar Barn (SUM-1626-17) located at 82 Eighth Street, facing southwest.

Exhibit 12. View towards the cellular tower site from the OHI Barberton Streetcar Barn (SUM-1626-17), facing west.
Exhibit 13. View of the OHI Barberton Herald Building (SUM-1629-17) located at 70-72 Fourth Street, facing northwest.

Exhibit 14. View towards the cellular tower site from the OHI Barberton Herald Building (SUM-1629-17), facing west.
Exhibit 15. View of the OHI B.P.O. Elks Lodge No. 892 (SUM-1632-17) located at 542 W. Park Avenue, facing southeast.

Exhibit 16. View towards the cellular tower site from the OHI B.P.O. Elks Lodge No. 892 (SUM-1632-17), facing west.
Exhibit 17. View of the OHI Velna Apartments (SUM-1668-17) located at 71-73 Sixth Street, facing southeast.

Exhibit 18. View of the OHI VFW building (SUM-1669-17) located at 75 Sixth Street, facing northeast.
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Exhibit 20. View of the OHI Cavanaugh Bros – Neumeister Baking Co. building (SUM-1680-17) located at 531-535 W. Tuscarawas Avenue, facing northeast.
Exhibit 21. View towards the cellular tower site from the OHI Cavanaugh Bros – Neumeister Baking Co. building (SUM-1680-17), facing west.

Exhibit 22. View of the OHI Swinhart Building (SUM-1681-17) and Henry’s Shoes building (SUM-1682-17) located at 534 and 536 W. Tuscarawas Avenue, facing northeast.
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Exhibit 24. View towards the cellular tower site from the OHI Henry’s Shoes building (SUM-1682-17), facing west.
Exhibit 25. View of the OHI Laughlin’s Bookstore (SUM-1683-17) located at 537-543 W. Tuscarawas Avenue, facing northwest.

Exhibit 26. View towards the cellular tower site from the OHI Laughlin’s Bookstore (SUM-1683-17), facing west.
Exhibit 27. View of the OHI Ohio Edison Company building (SUM-1684-17) located at 542 W. Tuscarawas Avenue, facing southwest.

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Exhibit 30. View towards the cellular tower site from the OHI Barberton Center building (SUM-1685-17), facing west.
Exhibit 31. View of the OHI People’s Service Drug Store (SUM-1686-17) located at 545-547 W. Tuscarawas Avenue, facing northeast.

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Exhibit 33. View of the OHI Flickinger – Chandler – McCoy Residence (SUM-1692-17) located at 617 Wooster Road, facing northwest.

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Exhibit 61. View towards the cellular tower site from the NRHP Tuscarawas Avenue – Alexander Square Commercial Historic District at 566 Tuscarawas Avenue, facing west.

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Exhibit 63. Aerial photography of the compound area and the surrounding area.
Maps
Figure 1. Political map of Ohio showing the approximate location of the compound area.
Figure 2. OHPO GIS map showing the location of the compound area and APE.
Figure 3. OHPO GIS map showing the location of the compound area and APE.