Figure 1-5. Survey Map of Proposed Tower Site and Access/Utility Easement
Figure 1-6. Survey Map of Proposed Tower Site
II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This section provides a summary of the environmental setting of the project area, including information on the physiography, geology, soils, climate, and vegetation. This information is provided, with a historical perspective, to illustrate how the environmental setting of the project area may have changed over the course of human habitation. The information is intended to provide a description of the modern and prehistoric landscape.

Physiography

Rowan County is located on the Highland Rim and western edge of the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field physiographic region. The Eastern Coal Field region is part of the rugged Cumberland Plateau and is well dissected by stream erosion. The topography is hilly to mountainous. The area is a well-dissected upland drained by numerous small streams. The highest elevation in the county, recorded at 1435 feet is located on Limestone Knob, located approximately 3 miles southwest of Morehead. The lowest elevation is located at the point where the Licking River leaves the county and was recorded at 625 feet. The county seat is Morehead and has an elevation of 748 feet. The Licking River forms the western boundary of the county, and the drainage of the county flows into it by the way of southwest-oriented valleys (McGrain and Currens 1978).

Geology

The entire project area is underlain by Alluvium modern (Holocene) deposits and consists of unconsolidated sand, silt, gravel and clay. These deposits are typically generated from weathered colluvium and debris flowing in valley bottoms and often flooded, eroded, and re-deposited (Rivers and Mason 2011).

Soils

Soils in the project area consist of Tilsit silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (TIB), Stendal silt loam (St), and Cuba silt loam (Cu) (Avers et al., 1974).

The Tilsit silt loam soil is found on high stream terraces and broad ridgetops. This soil is deep and moderately well drained with a seasonal high water table at a depth of 18 to 24 inches. The surface layer is typically about 5 inches thick and is grayish brown silt loam with pale brown mottles. The subsoil extends to a depth of about 56 inches. The upper portion is yellowish brown silt loam with light brownish gray and strong brown mottles, extending to a depth of about 24 inches. The lower portion consists of a compact fragipan layer, the upper part being a light olive brown silt loam with light brownish gray and strong brown mottles, and the lower part of which is mottled light brownish gray, light olive brown, and strong brown silt loam. The substratum is mottled yellowish brown, strong brown, and olive gray silt loam. Bedrock is typically encountered at a depth of about 65 inches (Avers et al., 1974:32).

The Stendal silt loam soil is found on first bottoms of flood plains. This soil is deep and somewhat poorly drained. The surface layer is typically about 12 inches thick and is grayish
brown silt loam. The subsoil is grayish brown heavy silt loam with strong brown mottles and extends to a depth of about 28 inches. The substratum, extending to a depth of about 80 inches is gray with yellowish brown mottles. The upper portion consists of heavy silt loam and the lower portion is silty clay loam. The depth of bedrock ranges from 48 to 72 inches or more (Avers et al., 1974:31).

The Cuba silt loam soil consists of deep, well-drained soils found on flood plains. The surface layer is typically 8 inches thick and is dark brown silt loam. The upper portion of the subsoil is dark yellowish brown silt loam, extending to a depth of about 20 inches. The middle portion, to a depth of about 27 inches, is olive brown silt loam. The lower portion is yellowish brown silt loam, extending to a depth of about 44 inches. The substratum is yellowish brown silt loam, extending to a depth of 85 inches or more. Bedrock may be encountered at depths ranging from 48 to 72 inches or more (Avers et al., 1974:18).

**Climate**

Rowan County is included in the humid mesothermal climatic region, which defines the southeastern United States. The region’s climate has changed substantially since the arrival of humans. During this time, the region was much cooler. However, with the onset of the Hypsithermal period of the mid-Holocene (8,500 – 5,000 BP) the region experienced a warming trend followed by a cooling trend with increased precipitation (Delcourt and Delcourt, 1985). Currently, the climate of Rowan County is temperate and humid. Winters are cold with snow with averaging temperatures of about 36° F. Summers are hot and humid with an average temperature of 75° F, and precipitation annually averages 46 inches and is fairly well distributed throughout the year (Avers et al., 1974:79).

**Vegetation**

Rowan County is in the Mixed Mesophytic forest that covers the Cumberland Plateau (Braun, 2001). The overall vegetation of Rowan County mainly consists of second-growth deciduous forests comprised of Virginia pine, pitch pine, white pine, hemlock, white oak, chestnut oak, black oak, scarlet oak, hickory, blackgum, yellow poplar, beech, ash, and sugar maple. Common understory species include sourwood, sassafras, and dogwood. Ground vegetation consists of species such as blueberry, mountain laurel, green briar, wild grape, and grasses (Avers et al., 1974:35).
III. STATE SITE FILE SEARCH, PREVIOUS SURVEYS, AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Online and print resources such as historic plat maps, county histories, and the Kentucky archaeological sites inventory database, were consulted prior to fieldwork for information regarding cultural resources located within and nearby the planned project area. A literature review and background research were conducted online and at the Kentucky Office of State Archaeology (OSA) in Lexington on April 19, 2016. The OSA survey report indicates that nine previously conducted surveys were carried out within a two kilometer buffer of the current survey area. As a result of these surveys, five archaeological sites (15Ro177, 15Ro180-183) were recorded within two kilometers of the current survey area. The results of these surveys are discussed below and the archaeological site information, based on the archaeological reports, is presented in table 3-1.

Historical Documentation

A review of historic maps was conducted online. Available were the 1937 General Highway Map of Rowan County, Kentucky; and the 1954 General Highway Map of Rowan County, Kentucky. No historic structures, within the APE, were indicated on these maps.

Previous Surveys

On August 10-11, 1976, archaeologists with Ohio Valley Archaeological Research Associates conducted an archaeological survey at the proposed site of the Bluestone sewage treatment plant and along the proposed route of two trunk sewer lines in Rowan County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Howard K. Bell, Consulting Engineers, Inc. The survey area consisted of a 1-acre plant site and 12 miles of trunk sewer lines near the confluence of the North Fork of Triplett Creek and Triplett Creek. During the course of the survey, one prehistoric archaeological site was recorded (15Ro35) (Fenwick 1976). However, this site is not located within two kilometers of the current survey area.

On May 11, 1985, Niquette (1985) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a 1.69 acre parcel for the site of a proposed post office within the city limits of Morehead in Rowan County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of the real estate branch of the United States Postal Service. Survey techniques consisted of pedestrian survey augmented by shovel testing. No archaeological sites were recorded and no further work was recommended.

On November 18, 1992, archaeologists with the University of Kentucky Program for Cultural Resource Assessment conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of a proposed industrial park development near Morehead in Rowan County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Coblin, Porter and Associates, on behalf of the Economic Development Cabinet and consisted of a 10 acre (4 hectare) area located on a terrace above Triplett Creek. Survey techniques consisted of pedestrian survey augmented by shovel testing. No archaeological sites were recorded and no further work was recommended (Sussenbach 1992).
During June 1995, archaeologist with the U.S. Forest Service conducted a Phase I archaeological survey within the Morehead Ranger District in the Daniel Boone National Forest in Bath and Rowan Counties, Kentucky. The survey was conducted in response to the 1995 storm salvage timber sale whereas a severe storm swept across the Morehead Ranger District with major timber blow down occurring in the Licking River, Triplett Creek, Dry Creek, and Christy Creek areas. The total surveyed area consisted of 1,020.3 acres (408 hectares). Survey techniques consisted of pedestrian survey augmented by shovel testing. Two isolated finds were documented during the course of the survey. No archaeological sites were recorded and no further work was recommended (Bodkin 1995).

Between August 27 and September 5, 1997 and on October 8, 1997, at the request of Bernardin, Lochmueller and Associates, Inc. on behalf of the Kentucky Department of Transportation, archaeologist with the University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of four alternate routes for a realignment of KY 519, from Clearfield to one mile north of Clack Mountain in Rowan County, Kentucky. Survey techniques consisted of pedestrian survey augmented by shovel testing. As a result of the survey, seven previously unidentified archaeological sites were recorded (15Ro177-183). Of these, five (15Ro177, 15Ro180-183) are located within two kilometers of the current survey area (Table 3-1). (Davis 1997).

On April 3, 1998, archaeologists with the University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of an alternate route realignment of KY 1167. The survey was conducted at the request of Bernardin, Lochmueller and Associates, Inc. on behalf of the Kentucky Department of Transportation. The survey was conducted as an addendum to a previous archaeological survey of four alternate routes for KY 519 (see Davis 1997). As a result of the survey, the boundaries of the previously recorded site (15Ro182) were expanded. The site was not considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D due to lack of site integrity and low research potential. No additional archaeological sites were recorded over the course of the survey and no further archaeological work was recommended (Davis 1998).

From October 25 to November 19, 1999, archaeologists with the University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a Phase II archaeological investigation of a portion of the Triplett Creek Site (15Ro183) on the east side of KY 519 between Morehead and Clearfield in Rowan County, Kentucky. Phase I investigations suggested a small, low to moderate density artifact concentration dating to the Late Archaic period with the potential for intact, possibly stratified deposits. The Phase II investigations consisted of three 1x2 meter and two 1x1 meter hand excavated test units, and mechanical stripping of approximately 150 square meters of top soil. No cultural features were identified during the course of the testing. The tested portion of the site yielded 549 artifacts, mostly debitage (n=509), and stone tools (n=12). Diagnostic artifacts dating to the Middle and Late Archaic were present in the assemblage. The investigation revealed extensive disturbances across the site associated with flooding, plowing, and bioturbation. The impacted portion of site 15Ro183 was not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D due to the heavily mixed nature of the deposits, the lack of intact, subsurface features, and low research potential. No further archaeological work was recommended (Davis 2000).
On July 31, 2007, at the request of Craig and Associates, LLC, on behalf of Verizon Wireless Inc., archaeologists with Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., conducted a Phase I archaeological assessment of the proposed Mynhier cellular communication tower site in Rowan County, Kentucky. The project area totaled 1.51 acres (.61 hectare). Survey techniques consisted of pedestrian survey augmented by shovel testing. No archaeological sites were recorded and no further work was recommended (McMahan and Kerr 2007).

During May-June 2011; September 2011; February-March 2012; and June 2012, at the request of Marathon Pipe Line LLC, archaeologists with URS Corporation conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed replacement of three sections of the existing Owensboro – Catlettsburg 24-inch diameter crude oil pipeline. The total surveyed area consisted of 1,215 acres (491 hectares) in Montgomery, Bath, and Rowan Counties, Kentucky. Survey techniques consisted of pedestrian survey augmented by shovel testing. The survey resulted in the identification of 11 new prehistoric sites (15Mm220-23, 15Bh4, 15Bh14, 15Bh76-77, 15Bh280-282). Of these, three site (15Mm220-221, 15Mm223) were considered potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Marathon proposed Phase II testing at sites 15Mm220 and 15Mm221 while avoiding site 15Mm223 (Haag et al., 2012). However none of the recorded sites are located within two kilometers of the current survey area.
Figure 3-1. Previous Archaeological Surveys within 2km of Project Area
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Management Recommendations</th>
<th>NRHP Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15Ro177</td>
<td>Historic Farm/Residence</td>
<td>Historic Euro-American 1900-2000</td>
<td>No further work</td>
<td>Inventory site (does not presently meet NR criteria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15Ro180</td>
<td>Cemetery</td>
<td>Historic Euro-American 1801-1950</td>
<td>Avoidance or relocated</td>
<td>Inventory site (does not presently meet NR criteria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15Ro181</td>
<td>Historic Farm/Residence</td>
<td>Historic Euro-American 1901-1950</td>
<td>No further work</td>
<td>Inventory site (does not presently meet NR criteria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15Ro182</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Historic Euro-American 1900-2000</td>
<td>No further work</td>
<td>Inventory site (does not presently meet NR criteria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15Ro183</td>
<td>Prehistoric open habitation without mounds</td>
<td>Prehistoric - indeterminate</td>
<td>Avoidance or Phase II evaluation</td>
<td>Not eligible for nomination under Criterion D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3-1. Archaeological Sites within 2km of Project Area**
IV. CULTURAL CONTEXT

This section summarizes regional prehistory for Kentucky and provides a historic cultural background of Rowan County within the general framework of Kentucky settlement and history.

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistoric cultural chronology of the eastern United States is divided into a series of periods that broadly correspond to major shifts in subsistence and procurement strategies, social organization, and settlement patterns. These periods are linked to distinct material culture styles, especially in projectile point morphology and in later times, ceramic vessel form and decoration. The periods form a general framework for discussing the prehistoric chronology of the project area and eastern North America.

Paleoindian Period

The beginning of the Paleoindian period is uncertain. However coinciding with the end of the Pleistocene and the beginning of the Holocene, the period continues to circa 8,000 B.P. (Maggard and Stackelbeck 2008). The exact date of these earliest inhabitants’ arrival in Kentucky is unclear, but several sites near Kentucky have reported cultural material dating to at least 15,000 B.P. (Maggard and Stackelbeck 2008; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997; Wagner and McAvoy 2204). Very little is known about the Paleoindian period in Kentucky because few Paleoindian sites have been intensively investigated. For this reason, little is known about foodways, raw material procurement, settlement patterns, or social organization.

Current research suggests a process of colonizing migrations during the Early Paleoindian period (prior to 11,000 B.P.), initial regional adaptations and settling processes during the Middle Paleoindian period (ca. 11,000 to 10,500 B.P.), and subsequent regionalization and adaptations to the emerging Holocene environment during the Late Paleoindian period (ca 10,500 to 10,000 B.P.). This process resulted in an increased emphasis on local chert, plant, animal, and other resources through time, which helped diversify the tool kit and hunter/gatherer subsistence strategies. The emerging picture of Paleoindian lifeways suggests small, mobile hunter/gatherer bands exploiting locally available resources over relatively large territories (Anderson and Gillam 2000; Tankersley 1996: 77-81).

The Paleoindian hunter/gatherer toolkit consists primarily of projectile points, knives, and scrapers. In addition, this toolkit probably included a variety of, bone, ivory, antler, wood, and fiber plant tools. Likely as a result of changes in subsistence strategies, the diversity of the toolkit increased through time. Chipped stone knives and scrapers manufactured primarily from prismatic blades derived from prepared polyhedral cores are the most common tools associated with the Early Paleoindian period. The most diagnostic Early Paleoindian tool is the long, lanceolate-shaped, fluted Clovis or Clovis-like projectile point. During the Middle Paleoindian period, core and blade technology was replaced by bifacial lithic reduction, and spurred end scrapers became common. Diagnostic tools include small
Clovis variants and Cumberland projectile points. Late Paleoindian projectile points are stylistically diverse, consisting of Agate Basin, Dalton, Quad, Beaver Lake, and Hardaway Side Notched forms (Tankersley 1996: 77-81).

Archaic Period

The Archaic period includes the span of time between 10,000 and 3,000 B.P. Important cultural changes took place likely in response to environmental changes at the close of the Pleistocene and during the Hypsithermal climatic interval (Jefferies 1996). It is generally accepted that Archaic cultures evolved out of late Paleoindian traditions of the Southeast and Midwest (Funk 1978). Based on temporal, technological, social, subsistence, and settlement criteria, the Archaic period is divided into three sub-periods designated as Early, Middle, and Late Archaic (Jefferies 1996).

The Early Archaic (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.) cultures in many ways resemble their Paleoindian ancestors except for the adoption of new projectile point styles. Otherwise their tool kits are nearly identical. However the types of animals they hunted and the plants they collected differed (Jefferies 1996; 2008). Due in part to a shift from boreal forest to an eastern deciduous forest, many of the modern species of fauna appeared in Kentucky. Subsistence procurement activities shifted from hunting larger game to focus on deer and smaller mammals and the gathering of plant foods and nuts probably increased as well (Jefferies 1996; Niquette and Henderson 1984). However hunting was likely still the major subsistence activity due to the scarcity of tools associated with the preparation of plant foods and fishing (Dragoo 1976:11). The general absence of substantial features, middens, and burials, as well as the few artifacts that compose most sites, suggest that most occupations were of short duration. The high percentage of projectile points made of non-local cherts suggests that groups were highly mobile. Social units were most likely small, highly mobile bands comprised of related individuals (Binford 1979; Jefferies 1990: 150-151; 1996; 2008).

The Middle Archaic (8,000 to 5,000 B.P.) saw the development of regionally distinct cultures as indicated in artifact inventories and the addition of new artifact classes and projectile point styles (Jefferies 1996, 2008). At the onset of the Middle Archaic, forest environments had shifted to deciduous communities, similar to those today. Near the onset of the Hypsithermal Interval (ca. 8,500 B.P.), plant communities began to further differentiate. Pollen records from the Midwest demonstrate an increase in grasses and herbs (King and Allen 1977). This period is marked by the introduction of groundstone artifacts, many of which are interpreted as tools for plant processing, indicating an increase in utilizing plant food resources. A wide range of plant food resources were exploited, including nuts, especially the hickory nut, starchy seeds, and fruits (Jefferies 2008). The presence of deep, rich midden deposits and burials, along with a high diversity of tool types implies that sites were intensively occupied on a long-term or year-round basis. An increase in group size and/or longer periods of occupation is also suggested by larger accumulations of materials than those of earlier periods (Conaty 1985; Jefferies 1983; 2008; Jefferies et al. 2005).

The Late Archaic (5,000 to 3,000 B.P.) witnessed the continuation of Middle Archaic trends and also included some important changes. In some portions of Kentucky, there is a marked increase in the number and size of sites, suggesting population increase or
aggregation and more permanent settlements (Jefferies 1990; 1996). Dragoo (1976:12-15) argues that this period was a time of growing complexity and continued cultural expansion. A more complex form of social organization is apparent at some Kentucky sites, particularly those along the Green River. This is suggested by an inferred increase in mortuary ceremonialism and the presence of copper and marine shell artifacts acquired through long-distance trade networks (Dragoo 1976:17; Jefferies 1996; Winters 1968). Research in eastern Kentucky rock shelters indicates that by the Late Archaic people had begun to cultivate plants, specifically a set of starchy- and oily-seeded native plants such as chenopod or lambsquarters, marshelder, goosefoot, and erect knotweed (Cowan 1985:229-230). Squash was also present during this time, although it remains unclear if it was an introduced tropical plant or a native cucurbit (Heiser 1989). Most researchers believe that, despite the presence of cultivated plants, Late Archaic subsistence was based primarily on wild resources.

**Woodland Period**

The Woodland period includes the span of time between 3,000 and 1,000 B.P. with ceramic vessels marking the beginning of the period in Kentucky (Applegate 2008; Railey 1996). The appearance of ceramic vessels may suggest changes in subsistence procurement strategies and settlement systems. However, in many ways, Archaic and Woodland cultural boundaries are indistinct. Societies became more politically complex while settlements became larger and more permanent. The same domesticated starchy-seeded plants utilized during the Late Archaic, became more prominent. Long-distance trade networks intensified with regions of the Midwest for materials used specifically for burial offerings. The Woodland Period is divided into three sub-periods – Early (3,000 to 2,200 B.P.), Middle (2,200 to 1,500 B.P.), and Late (1,500 to 1,000 B.P.).

In Kentucky, Early Woodland pottery technology surfaced at different times. This may be a reflection of the variation of cultural adaptations. Baskets and squash/gourd containers may have been more practical in areas of rugged terrain as ceramic vessels would have made travel more difficult (Carstens 1996:10; Applegate 2008). During this period, conoidal vessels with roughened exterior surfaces, as well as cord-marked or fabric-impressed interiors are found (Railey 1990:249).

Groundstone tools such as nutting stones, hammerstones, pestles, and atlatl weights that were utilized during previous periods, were also utilized during the Early Woodland. However this period marks a shift from grooved axes to ungrooved celts, and a shift from chipped stone end scrapers to bone beamers (Applegate 2008). Projectile point styles predominately consist of notched and stemmed forms including Kramer, Wade, Savannah River, Adena, and Turkey-tail (Railey 1990:250).

The Early Woodland displays an increase emphasis on mortuary facilities, such as ceremonial sites and burial mounds. These structures suggest territorial boundaries, increasing social stratification, and regional coherence of social and labor organization (Clay 1991).

The Middle Woodland period witnessed an elaboration in mortuary ritual and long-distance exchange networks in many portions of the Midwest and Southeast (Railey 1996). In these
regions, the development of Hopewell is the distinguishing difference between the Early and Middle Woodland sub-periods. In Kentucky however, Hopewell did not have a deep effect and there was considerable continuity between the sub-periods (Applegate 2008).

In Kentucky, the Middle Woodland is marked by the appearance circular enclosures and burial mounds called Adena, named after a site in southern Ohio. Excavations at burial mounds suggest the sites were used as locations for scattered groups to meet and interact. These groups were probably relatively small and widely dispersed throughout Kentucky. The groups would often return to the same mound to add more burials accompanied by feasting (Clay 1983). Despite having evidence for burial customs, little is understood in terms of settlement systems (Clay 1998:13-19).

During the Middle Woodland, ceramic vessels typically had cord-marked, fabric impressed, or cord-wrapped dowel-impressed exterior surfaces. Sherds that display Hopewellian or Havana-like decorations have been documented and stamped ceramics have been found throughout Kentucky but at low frequencies. Also found at low frequencies include complicated stamped, brushed, or rocker stamped sherds (Applegate 2008).

Diagnostic Middle Woodland projectile points are triangular lanceolate types such as Copena and Copena Triangular as well as corner-notched forms such as Snyders and Affins Snyders. Expanding stemmed and shallow side notched forms include Lowe, Chesser, Steuben, and Bakers Creek (Applegate 2008).

Middle Woodland mortuary and long-term habitation sites typically produce evidence that these groups participated in a system of long-distance exchange. Mortuary-ritual deposits have produced artifacts made of exotic raw materials such as copper, mica, marine shell, obsidian, and specific high-quality chert raw material types (Applegate 2008).

By the early Late Woodland (ca 1,500 to 1,200 B.P.), the elaborate mortuary sites associated with the Middle Woodland tradition were abandoned in Kentucky. Ceramic vessels bore little or no decoration beyond simple surface roughening. These material changes may represent changes in household organization, community social organization, or patterns of interaction among households and communities (Braun 1991; Braun and Plog 1982). Most assemblages of artifacts lack the decorated ceramics and exotic items indicative of the Middle Woodland (Railey 1996).

The construction of elaborate burial mounds and stone or earth enclosures had apparently ceased in Kentucky by about 1,500 years ago, although some mounds were still constructed in the early part of the Late Woodland. Most ceramic vessels are subconoidal, with flattened lips and rims. Seasonal dispersal of local groups seems to have been the prevalent settlement pattern through most of Kentucky (Railey 1990:256). However, a large amount of regional variability existed across the state. In the eastern and central Kentucky regions, the local manifestation of early Late Woodland cultural practices is termed the Newtown Phase. This phase is characterized by limestone-tempered, cord-marked ceramics that often have a distinctive vessel shape that includes a shoulder area with a distinct angularity. Projectile points diagnostic of this phase fall generally into the Lowe cluster (Justice 1987), and are distinguished by the presence of broad, shallow side notches or expanding stemmed bases of medium size. Newtown Phase settlement systems include larger semi-permanent sites that
sometimes have a distinctive ring-shaped midden. Other site types that are part of the Newtown settlement system include short-term hunting camps, specialized resource extraction locations, and seasonal camps (Railey 1990).

The terminal Late Woodland (ca 1,200 to 1,000 B.P.) exhibits much greater variety in terms of ceramic decoration and styles, subsistence strategies, and possible levels of social organization (Railey 1990:257). The introduction of the bow and arrow caused a change in the technological organization of lithic reduction strategies and possibly in the economic organization of households and communities. Small triangular projectile points begin to occur during this time period (Railey 1990:257). Corn became an increasingly important crop during the terminal Late Woodland time period.

Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric period dates from about 1,100 to 300 B.P. (Lewis 1990). This period is distinguished by two different cultural traditions — Mississippian and Fort Ancient, each characterized by distinct settlement patterns. Whereas Fort Ancient society is characterized by a non-hierarchical social organization, Mississippian society had a distinct hierarchical social organization. Mississippian peoples occupied western Kentucky, as well as portions of extreme southern and southeastern Kentucky, and are closer culturally to the Late Prehistoric inhabitants of the southeastern United States. The Fort Ancient culture flourished in northern, central, and eastern Kentucky, and is linked more closely to portions of southeastern Ohio and western West Virginia (Griffin 1978).

Some Mississippian sites consisted of large ceremonial centers, and like some sites along the Cumberland, were built around platform mounds on which the house of a local chief was constructed. However, evident of a complex settlement hierarchy, some sites have mounds while others do not (Jefferies and Flood 1996). Mississippian farmers cultivated maize, beans, and squash; hunted wild game; and gathered many wild plant resources to supplement the cultivated diet. In the Upper Cumberland management area, the Mississippian tradition is signified by sherds of plain shell-tempered ceramics; as well as the presence of stone box burials (Lewis 1990).

Fort Ancient sites consist of large villages located along larger drainages in valley bottoms and smaller sites located throughout tributary drainages. The smaller sites are considered to be resource procurement activity sites and seasonal camps (Graybill 1981). In eastern Kentucky, rockshelters have been documented as Fort Ancient sites (Sharp 1996). Unlike the cotemporary Mississippian culture, Fort Ancient sites lack earthworks and large ceremonial centers. However, similar to their contemporaries, Fort Ancient peoples relied heavily on the cultivation of maize, beans, and squash. Still, hunting was a very important means of subsistence as deer made up 80 percent of the game consumed. Ceramic styles are often elaborate, mostly tempered with mussel shell, with some tempered with limestone or grit (Griffin 1978).

In Kentucky, the final segment of the prehistoric era is known as the Contact Period. It begins when the first indirect effects of European presence were felt by Native American cultures in the area (ca. AD 1540), and continues to the signing of the Greenville Treaty in
During this period, Europeans traded goods such as firearms, metal tools, trinkets and cloth, first indirectly and after the 1730s directly to the indigenous inhabitants (Henderson et al. 1986:2). In return, native peoples provided the Europeans with information about the expanding frontier environment that was important for survival, such as aboriginal hunting methods, the uses of native materials for shelters and canoes, and the uses of native plants for nourishment and medicinal cures (Henderson et al. 1986:2).

European households that moved to the Ohio Valley and Kentucky invaded the territories of the Chickasaw and Shawnee. The Shawnee, who struggled with early Kentucky settlers more than any other tribe, probably numbered no more than three or four thousand by 1750 (Harrison and Klotter 1997). Many Shawnee and other indigenous groups left Kentucky by the end of the 1700s. Those who remained were absorbed into the culture of the new Commonwealth of Kentucky, although some kept alive the memories of their traditional ways of life.

**HISTORIC CONTEXT**

It is uncertain when the first Europeans entered Kentucky. However, it is generally accepted that European exploration and settlement of Kentucky began after the end of the French and Indian War. Between the French and Indian War and the American Revolutionary War, “Long Hunters” from North Carolina and Virginia entered eastern and central Kentucky while exploring buffalo traces and river drainages (McBride and McBride 2008). The information they gathered was particularly useful to land speculators who, spurred on by British acquisition of large pieces of Cherokee lands, facilitated the founding of frontier settlements in Kentucky. During and after the end of the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783), the rate of Euroamerican settlement of the interior of Kentucky increased dramatically. Kentucky’s settlement was achieved amidst conflicting Native American land claims and the events of the Revolutionary War as American colonies strove to become independent. During this time, Native American groups allied with the British. Kentucky settlers built defensive residences called stations in which several families typically lived (O’Malley 1987). The men also were members of loosely organized militia units responsible for defense against Indian attacks and often conducted retaliatory raids against Indian villages north of the Ohio River. By 1795, with the Treaty of Greenville, the Native American presence in Kentucky was essentially erased, which cleared the way for even more rapid settlement in the newly formed state.

Rowan County was formed in 1856 from portions of Fleming and Morgan counties making it Kentucky’s 104th county in order of formation (Sprague 1992:783-784). The county was named in honor of John Rowan, who represented Kentucky in the U.S. House of Representatives (1807-09) and the U.S. Senate (1825-31). Morehead is the county seat.

A party of surveyors from Pennsylvania, led by George William Thompson, first explored the area in the summer of 1773. Mostly from Virginia, the first settlers came to the area to claim land grants for service in the Revolutionary War. They mostly settled in the valleys along the Licking River and Tripplet Creek. One of the first communities to develop was Farmers, settled by Maj. Jim Brain who established a hotel at the junction of two roads.
Dixon Clack settled the community of Clearfield in the early nineteenth century. Clack established a water-powered sawmill and store. Morehead was the third community to be established in the area, which grew around a sawmill operated by Jake Wilson and became the county seat when Rowan County was founded in 1856 (Sprague 1992:784).

During the Civil War, Confederate guerrillas attacked Morehead and burned the new county courthouse on March 21, 1864. During this time, Gen. John Hunt Morgan’s Confederate cavalry camped near the community of Farmers (Sprague 1992:784).

By the 1860s, corn was the dominant crop and timbering the major industry. Coal, stone, and timber were the county’s main resources. However, they were not exploited in great quantities until the Big Sandy, Elizabethtown, and Lexington Railroad companies arrived in the county in the early 1880s. Several small railroads were built in order to serve logging and mining operations. By 1908, the Morehead and North Fork Railroad connected the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad at Morehead with Redwine in Morgan County (Sprague 1992:784).

The Morehead Normal School was founded in 1887 by Phoebe Button and was prompted by donations from a former Confederate soldier. The school gained state support in 1922 and became known as Morehead State University in 1966 (Sprague 1992:784).

Due to the county’s timber resources being exhausted, clay deposits were mined on a large scale. L.P. Haldeman founded the town of Haldeman to accommodate workers of his Kentucky Firebrick Co., which opened before 1907 and closed during the Great Depression. Lee Clay Products purchased the assets of the Clearfield Lumber Company in 1925 and produced clay chimney and sewer pipe until the 1970s (Sprague 1992:784).

Tobacco had replaced corn as the county’s leading crop by the 1950s. The county experienced some industrial growth when I-64 was completed through the area in 1969. Morehead State University was the leading employer in 1990. The impoundment of Cave Run Lake in 1974 brought tourism to the area. The 8,200-acre lake is the largest in eastern Kentucky (Sprague 1992:784).

The population in Rowan County was 17,010 in 1970; 19,049 in 1980; and 20,353 in 1990 (Sprague 1992:784).
V. FIELD METHODS AND ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

This section describes the field methods employed, reflecting conditions encountered, during the course of the Phase I survey. The implemented field methods conform to the Kentucky Heritage Council’s specifications for conducting a Phase I survey (Sanders 2006), Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma Cultural Preservation Department 2014), Osage Nation (Osage Nation Historic Preservation Office 2014), and Wyandotte Nation guidelines (Algonquin Consultants, Inc. 2013).

The APE consists of a proposed 0.23 acre (0.09 hectare), Clearfield telecommunication tower project area. The proposed access/utility easement encompasses 0.36 acres (0.14 hectare). The project area was located by the presence of surveyor stakes and flags. The proposed access/utility easement was located by the presence of surveyor flags. The fieldwork took approximately 18 person hours to complete.

The elevation of the project area is 712 feet AMSL. The physical setting of the entire APE is shown in Figure 1-2 through Figure 1-5. The soil data for the APE consists of Tilsit silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (TIB), Stendal silt loam (St), and Cuba silt loam (Cu) (Avers et al., 1974).

Pedestrian Transects

Ground surface visibility was less than 10 percent across the entire APE due to weeds and grass. A pedestrian survey was conducted over the proposed location for the telecommunication tower utilizing transects spaced at five-meter intervals. It is noted that a 25-foot (7.6 meters) buffer area around the perimeter of the proposed tower project area and a 10-foot (3.0 meters) buffer area along both sides of the proposed access/utility easement corridor were also visually inspected as part of this investigation. A single pedestrian transect was placed along the proposed access/utility easement.

Systematic Shovel Testing

Systematic shovel test probes (STPs) were excavated at 15-meter intervals in areas less than 15 percent slope. Shovel test probes were a minimum of 40 centimeter x 40 centimeter, straight-sided, and were excavated to a depth of 1 meter below surface, to sterile subsoil, or to the water table. All excavated soils were screened by soil horizons through 0.25-inch mesh screens. The profile of each STP was recorded by measuring the stratigraphy and referencing a Munsell soil chart. A representative shovel test was photographed. The excavated shovel test was negative for cultural materials.

A total of 20 shovel tests were excavated across the entire APE. Nine shovel tests were excavated within the proposed telecommunications tower project area and 11 shovel tests were excavated along the proposed access/utility easement (Figure 5-1). The proposed access easement parallels the project area on the east side (Figure 1-5 and Figure 1-6). Two additional shovel tests were excavated nine meters outside of the proposed access easement on the east side in order to ensure survey coverage (Figure 5-1). All STPs proved to be negative of cultural materials or subsurface features. Sterile subsoil was recorded at...
between 3 and 38 centimeters below surface (cmbs). STP C-2, shown in a photograph in Figure 5-3, serves as a representation of the natural soil stratigraphy encountered within the APE. A summary of the STPs is presented in Table 5-1. The soils encountered in the STPs matched the mapped soil data and consisted of Tilsit silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (TIB), Stendal silt loam (St), and Cuba silt loam (Cu).

**Deep Testing**

In order to assess the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits, deep testing was employed by means of utilizing a four-inch diameter bucket auger in the bottom of every other shovel test (Figure 5-1 and Figure 5-2). All excavated soils were screened by soil horizons through 0.25-inch mesh screens. The profile of each auger test was recorded by measuring the stratigraphy and referencing a Munsell soil chart. All auger tests proved to be negative of cultural materials or subsurface features. A summary of the auger tests is presented in Table 5-1.
Figure 5-1. Survey Map of Proposed Tower Location Showing Shovel/Auger Tests and Pedestrian Transects
Figure 5-2. Aerial Map of APE Showing Shovel/Auger Tests and Pedestrian Transects
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STP#</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Levels</th>
<th>Soils</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-1</td>
<td>Proposed Access/Utility Easement</td>
<td>0-3 cmbs</td>
<td>Disturbed - mottled grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt loam, located next to paved road</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3-50 cmbs</td>
<td>Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt loam with light brownish gray (10YR6/2) and strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-2</td>
<td>Auger</td>
<td>0-6 cmbs</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proposed Access/Utility Easement</td>
<td>6-33 cmbs</td>
<td>Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt loam with light brownish gray (10YR6/2) and strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33-111 cmbs</td>
<td>Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) compact silty clay with light brownish gray (10YR6/2) and strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles and angular sandstone (fractured bedrock) - Rock impasse at 111 cmbs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-3</td>
<td>Proposed Access/Utility Easement</td>
<td>0-3 cmbs</td>
<td>Brown (10YR4/3) silt loam (area was probably stripped, next to house seat)</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3-39 cmbs</td>
<td>Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt loam with light brownish gray (10YR6/2) and strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39-50 cmbs</td>
<td>Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) compact silty clay with light brownish gray (10YR6/2) and strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-4</td>
<td>Auger</td>
<td>0-7 cmbs</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proposed Access/Utility Easement</td>
<td>7-35 cmbs</td>
<td>Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt loam with light brownish gray (10YR6/2) and strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35-138 cmbs</td>
<td>Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) compact silty clay with light brownish gray (10YR6/2) and strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - water table at 138 cmbs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-5</td>
<td>Proposed Access/Utility Easement</td>
<td>0-8 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam with pale brown (10YR6/3) mottles</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8-28 cmbs</td>
<td>Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt loam with light brownish gray (10YR6/2) and strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28-50 cmbs</td>
<td>Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) compact silty clay with light brownish gray (10YR6/2) and strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-6 Auger</td>
<td>Proposed Access/Utility Easement</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>Soil Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0-8 cmbs</td>
<td>Brown (10YR4/3) silt loam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8-31 cmbs</td>
<td>Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silt loam with light brownish gray (10YR6/2) and strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31-132 cmbs</td>
<td>Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) compact silty clay with light brownish gray (10YR6/2) and strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>132-141 cmbs (Rock Impasse at 141 cmbs)</td>
<td>Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) compact silty clay (increasing with clay) with light brownish gray (10YR6/2) and strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - compact angular sandstone (fractured bedrock), Rock impasse at 141 cmbs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-7</td>
<td>Proposed Access/Utility Easement</td>
<td>0-37 cmbs</td>
<td>Brown (10YR4/3) silt loam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37-69 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-8 Auger</td>
<td>Proposed Access/Utility Easement</td>
<td>0-32 cmbs</td>
<td>Brown (10YR4/3) silt loam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32-91 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>91-141 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) mottles and angular sandstone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>141-149 cmbs (Rock Impasse at 149 cmbs)</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) mottles and angular sandstone (probable fractured bedrock), increasingly damp - Rock impasse at 149 cmbs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-9</td>
<td>Proposed Access/Utility Easement</td>
<td>0-34 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34-50 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-10</td>
<td>Access/Utility Easement - Parallel to East Side of Tower Location</td>
<td>0-34 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34-50 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-11</td>
<td>Access/Utility Easement - Parallel to East Side of Tower Location</td>
<td>0-36 cmbs</td>
<td>Brown (10YR4/3) silt loam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36-50 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Tower Location</td>
<td>0-30 cmbs</td>
<td>Brown (10YR4/3) silt loam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30-86 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>86-93 cmbs</td>
<td>Brown (10YR4/3) silty sandy clay loam with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) mottles and angular sandstone (probable fractured bedrock) - Rock impasse at 93 cmbs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>93 cmbs</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Tower Location</th>
<th>0-33 cmbs</th>
<th>Brown (10YR4/3) silt loam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33-50 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 cmbs</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Tower Location</th>
<th>0-31 cmbs</th>
<th>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31-83 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83-98 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty clay loam with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) mottles, increasing with dampness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>98-154 cmbs</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) and yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sand with angular sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>154-165 cmbs</td>
<td>Gray (10YR5/1) clay mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sand, increasing with dampness, angular sandstone (probable fractured bedrock) - Rock impasse at 165 cmbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Tower Location</th>
<th>0-35 cmbs</th>
<th>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35-60 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60 cmbs</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Tower Location</th>
<th>0-12 cmbs</th>
<th>Dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12-38 cmbs</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam - B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38-69 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam with dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) mottles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>69-137 cmbs</td>
<td>Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty sandy loam with angular and water worn sandstone, increasingly damp - Rock impasse at 137 cmbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>137 cmbs</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Tower Location</th>
<th>0-16 cmbs</th>
<th>Dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16-43 cmbs</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silt loam, &gt;50% gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43-49 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam with dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) mottles - Hydric B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49-61 cmbs</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty sand, &gt;50% gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Tower Location</td>
<td>Depth (cm)</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-1 Auger</td>
<td>0-38 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38-73 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) mottles - B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>73-141 cmbs</td>
<td>Grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) mottles, increasing with dampness, angular sandstone (probable bedrock) - Rock impasse at 141 cmbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-2 Proposed Tower Location</td>
<td>0-17 cmbs</td>
<td>Dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17-50 cmbs</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silt loam - B &gt;50% gravel</td>
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<tr>
<td>D-3 Auger</td>
<td>0-14 cmbs</td>
<td>Dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14-74 cmbs</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silt loam - B &gt;25% gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>74-176 cmbs</td>
<td>Gray (10YR5/1) silt loam with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) mottles, increasingly damp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>176-182 cmbs (Water table at 182 cmbs)</td>
<td>Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt loam - Water table at 182 cmbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5-1. Shovel Test Table
Figure 5-3. Shovel Test C-2

Figure 5-4. Shovel/Auger Test C-2
Figure 5-5. From Center of Proposed Tower Location, Facing North

Figure 5-6. From Center of Proposed Tower Location, Facing South
Figure 5-7. From Center of Proposed Tower Location, Facing East

Figure 5-8. From Center of Proposed Tower Location, Facing West
Figure 5-9. Proposed Access/Utility Easement, Facing East

Figure 5-10. Proposed Access/Utility Easement, Facing West
VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

At the request of EBI Consulting, Appalachian Archaeology, LLC, conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed telecommunication tower location in Rowan County, Kentucky. The site for the proposed telecommunications tower is located northwest of the community of Clearfield, Kentucky. The proposed access/utility easement intersects the west side of N Mill Branch Road 119 meters (390 feet) north of the intersection of McBrayer Road, and 0.9 km (0.6 mile) west of the intersection of KY-519, that intersection being a 0.1 km (0.1 mile) drive northwest from Clearfield. The proposed tower project area is located on a flood plain near the confluence of Mill Branch and Triplett Creek at an elevation of 712 AMSL. The nearest bodies of water are Mill Branch, located to the west and south, and Triplett Creek, located to the north, east, and west of the project area. The proposed access/utility easement consists entirely of a proposed new build segment.

The entire APE was visually inspected during the archaeological survey. Systematic shovel testing was employed across the entire APE supplemented by pedestrian reconnaissance. Deep testing was also employed by utilizing a bucket auger in the bottom of every other shovel test. It is noted that a 25 foot (7.6 meters) buffer area around the perimeter of the proposed tower project area and a 10 foot (3.0 meters) buffer area along both sides of the proposed access/utility easement corridor were also visually inspected as part of this investigation. The soils encountered during shovel testing and deep testing were consistent with the mapped soil data and consisted of Tilsit silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (TIB), Stendal silt loam (St), and Cuba silt loam (Cu). No surface features were discovered by means of the visual inspection and the shovel/auger tests were negative of cultural materials and subsurface features.

Recommendations

Based on the results of this Phase I investigation, the proposed construction of the Clearfield telecommunication tower will have no effect on known archaeological and cultural resources. Records searches revealed no previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area, and no archaeological sites were identified as a result of this investigation. No sites listed in or eligible for the NRHP will be affected by the proposed construction. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Should construction activities encounter any previously unrecorded archaeological materials, the Kentucky Heritage Council should be notified immediately at (502)-564-7005. Construction activities must cease if any human skeletal remains are encountered, regardless of age or cultural affiliation, and the KHC, local law enforcement, and the local coroner must be notified as described in KRS 72.020.
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Wagner, Daniel P., and Joseph M. McAvoy

Winters, Howard D.
JAMES C. PRITCHARD, RPA  
Sr. Archaeologist

EDUCATION AND TRAINING  

1991  Bachelor of Arts. Millsaps College (Sociology)

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS  
Register of Professional Archaeologists  
Society for American Archaeology  
American Foreign Academic Research (Research Associate)  
American Institute of Archaeology (Education Committee)  
Tennessee Council of Professional Archaeologists (Awards Committee)  
Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists (Board)  
Society of American Military Engineers

SELECTED REPORTS  
2015  Site Examinations Conducted for Four Sites at the Birch Hill Dam Reservoir Area in the Towns of Templeton and Winchendon, Worcester County, Massachusetts.

  Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Former Chrisman Lands (Tax Map 57, Parcels 28.0 and 28.07) along Rocky Fork Road in Nolensville, Williamson County, Tennessee.


  Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations in Support of the Tap Root Hill PUD Subdivision in Williamson County, Tennessee.

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2012  Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Tennessee Stampings Mitigation, Sumner County, Tennessee.

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of an Interchange on SR 2 (US 72/Corridor V) at Moore’s Mill Road, Madison County, Alabama.
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Phase I Survey of 504 Acres at Camp Carlson, HA71, TA10, Rodger’s Hollow and a Proposed Convention Center at Fort Knox, Hardin, Meade and Bullitt Counties, Kentucky.

Phase II Test Excavations of Site 15BU563 and Site 15BU624 at Fort Knox, Bullitt County, Kentucky.


Sections 106 and 110 Survey Results: A Phase I Archaeological Survey of 200 Acres at the West Point Air Strip at Fort Knox, Hardin County, Kentucky.

Phase I Archaeological Investigations for a Proposed Emergency Response Tower in Berea, Madison County, Kentucky.

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**2008** Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Near the Community of Fannin in Elliott County, Kentucky.

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Phase I Archaeological Investigations of 48 Acres in Hunting Area 79 at Fort Knox, Hardin County, Kentucky.

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Cultural Resources Survey of the Macedonia Primary Extension Tract in Baker County, Florida.

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Blue Grass Army Depot in Madison County, Kentucky.

Phase I Survey of 622 Acres and Phase I Intensive Archaeological Investigations at 29 Sites for Improvement in Various Training Areas at Fort Knox, Hardin, Meade, and Bullitt Counties, Kentucky.

Phase I Intensive Archaeological Investigations at 36 Sites for ITAM Land Rehabilitation at Fort Knox, Hardin and Meade Counties, Kentucky.

Phase I Intensive and Phase II Test Excavations in Support of the Range and FOB Improvements at Fort Knox in Bullitt, Meade, and Hardin Counties, Kentucky.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Green County Mitigation Bank in Green County, Georgia.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed 880-Acre Southern Company Power Plant in Wayne County, Georgia.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of 399 Acres at the Blue Grass Army Depot in Madison County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator. Phase II NRHP Evaluation of Site 15MA264 at the Blue Grass Army Depot in Madison County, Kentucky.

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II NRHP Evaluation of the Armuchee Sewer Project in Rome, Floyd County, Georgia.

Phase III Data Recovery of the Town Creek Site (9BL129) in Baldwin County, Georgia.

Phase III Data Recovery at the Savannah Lots Site (9CH1094) in Chatham County, Georgia.

2007  Phase II Archaeological and Historical Evaluation of Four Sites and Phase I Intensive Investigations at Two Sites, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Knox, Bullitt and Hardin Counties, Kentucky.


Phase I Archaeological Investigations of 15 Acres in Training Areas 5 and 8, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Knox, Hardin County, Kentucky.

2006  Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 85 Acres in Support of the Proposed Madison Lake and Park, Madison County, Mississippi.

Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Creighton Road Tract Development, Cherokee County, Georgia.

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey in Support of 2005 BRAC Activities at the Bluegrass Army Depot.

Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bannister Creek Mitigation Bank along Bannister and Brewton creeks, Forsyth County, Georgia.

Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bannister Creek Mitigation Bank along Bannister and Brewton Creeks, Forsyth County, Georgia.

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of an Interchange on SR 2 (US 72/Corridor V) at Moore’s Mill Road, Madison County, Alabama.

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey In Support of a Proposed Stream Relocation Within the Clear Lake Meadows Development, Sumner County, Tennessee.

Phase I Intensive Cultural Resources Investigations of Approximately 150 Acres near the City of Newnan, Coweta County, Georgia: Newnan Crossing.


Phase I Archaeological Survey In Support of a Proposed Stream Relocation within the Mt. Juliet Commons Development, Wilson County, Tennessee.

Intensive Archaeological Survey in Support of Proposed Residential Communities Initiative Developments (Areas O thru S) at Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth County, Kansas.

Intensive Archaeological Survey of Proposed Improvements at the Porterdale Waste Water Treatment Facility, Newton County, Georgia.


Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations in Support of But/War-75-3.76/1.90 (Pid No. 24664).

Phase I Archaeological Survey at 15 Riverside Drive, St. Clair Township, Butler County, Ohio.

Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Waterfowl Marsh at Salamonie Lake in Huntington County, Indiana.

Cultural Resources Literature Review and Preliminary Photodocumentation for the STA/MAH/COL-62F/14F-39.18/0.00/0.00 (PID 4089) Transportation Planning Study, Stark, Mahoning, and Columbiana Counties, Ohio.

Phase II National Register Evaluation of Archaeological Site 15Sh66, for Shelbyville Bypass, Item 5.326.00, Shelby County, Kentucky.

2003 Phase I Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Whole Neighborhood Renewal at the Anderson Golf Course, U.S. Army Armor Center and Fort Knox, Hardin County, Kentucky.

Final Report, Phase I Investigations in Training Area 18 and the Wilcox Range at the US Army Armor Center and Fort Knox in Bullitt County, Kentucky.
Final Report, Phase II Investigations of Four Sites (15Bu311, 15Bu544, 15Bu551 and 15Bu560) Within the U.S. Army Armor Center and Fort Knox, Bullitt County, Kentucky.

Predictive Model, Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Anderson Golf Course at the U.S. Army Armor Center and Fort Knox, Hardin County, Kentucky.

Addendum Report, Cultural Resources Investigations for the ANR Pipeline Coffee Creek Line Change Project.

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Washington Boulevard Extension (Millikin Woods Section) in the City of Hamilton, Hanover Township, Butler County, Ohio.

Final Letter Report, Cultural Resources Background Research and Literature Review and Walkover Survey, Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky Airport South Airfield, Boone County, Kentucky.

Final Report, Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the ANR Pipeline Coffee Creek Line Change Project.

Final Addendum Report No. 4, Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for an Eight-Acre Wetland Mitigation for the Proposed Texas Eastern Hanging Rock Lateral Pipeline Project, Lawrence and Scioto Counties, Ohio.

2002 Final Report, Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the ANR NIPSCO-Chesterton Interconnect, Jackson Township, Porter County, Indiana.

Literature Search of High Priority Areas for the MAH-76-0.00 (PID 23676) I-76/80 Corridor Improvements Project, Medina, Summit, Portage, Mahoning, Trumbull Counties, Ohio.

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Tuscarawas Bridge, City of Barberton, Norton and Coventry Townships, Summit County, Ohio.

Cultural Resources Literature Review in Support of the Environmental Assessment for the Washington Boulevard Extension (Millikin Woods Section), City of Hamilton, Hanover Township, Butler County, Ohio.

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations For Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation’s Proposed Line A-5 Natural Gas Pipeline Replacement, Town of Tuxedo, Orange County, New York

Phase I And II Cultural Resources Investigations At A Proposed Commercial Development Near Columbus, Bartholomew County, Indiana.
Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed NYSEG Elmira Natural Gas Pipeline, Big Flats and Horseheads, Chemung County, New York.


Final Supplemental Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations and Phase II Archaeological Testing at Sites 33SC92, 33SC417, 33SC431, 33SC432, 33SC434, and 33SC457 for the Proposed Texas Eastern Hanging Rock Lateral Pipeline Project, Lawrence and Scioto Counties, Ohio.

Predictive Model and Ground-Truthing Survey of the NASA Plum Brook Station, Perkins, Huron, Milan, and Oxford Townships, Erie County, Ohio.

Addendum Report No. 3 Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Tract 6 for the Proposed South Point Industrial Park, Lawrence County, Ohio.

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Owensboro South Site Wireless Communication Tower, Utica, Daviess County, Kentucky.

Addendum Report No. 1: Supplemental Data for the Completion of the Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations Report for the Proposed Texas Eastern Hanging Rock Lateral Pipeline Project, Lawrence and Scioto Counties, Ohio.

Cultural Resources Investigations along Selected Alignments (Alignments A-I, A-II, and B-Ib) of the Proposed Ohio River Greenway Corridor, Floyd and Clark Counties, Indiana.

Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Proposed Road Upgrades to US Route 131, a 15-Acre Roadside Park and Additional Road Upgrades in Grand Traverse and Wexford Counties, Michigan.

2001 Phase IA Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed I-71 Corridor Light Rail Transit, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the East Sandusky Bay Hydrology Restoration Project in Erie County, Ohio.


2000  The Heritage of the Ainslie Church of Christ (Australia).


Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation Market Expansion Coco "C" Storage Facility Project, Kanawha County, West Virginia.

PAPERS AND POSTERS

2012  Geoarchaeological and Palynological Evidence of Late Mississippian Landscape Alternation along the Wapanocca Bayou, Arkansas, USA. Poster presented at the 2012 SAA Conference, April 18-22, Memphis, TN.


2011  Prehistory and Geoarchaeological Investigations along the Central Mississippi Valley: Recent Advances.


2004  Of Privies and Hog Pits: Archaeobotany of Site 15Sh66. Paper Presented at the joint SEAC/MAC meetings, October 21-24, St. Louis, Missouri.


PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

June 2015-Present- Sr. Archaeologist, Environmental Research Group, Baltimore, Maryland.
June 2007-Present- Research Associate, American Foreign Academic Research, Davidson, North Carolina.
February 2005-February 2007- Senior Archaeologist/Principal Investigator, Brockington and Associates, Inc., Various Locations
January 2002- February 2005- Principal Investigator, Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio
May 1995-January 2002- Archaeologist/Field Director, Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio
May 1992-May 1993- Archaeologist, Archaeology Mississippi, Inc., Jackson, Mississippi

SELECTED PROJECTS AND PROJECT INVOLVEMENT

2015 Principal Investigator. Site Examinations Conducted for Four Sites at the Birch Hill Dam Reservoir Area in the Towns of Templeton and Winchendon, Worcester County, Massachusetts.

Research Associate/Instructor. Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance Archaeological Field School at the Site of Cahal Pech, Cayo District, Belize.

Principal Investigator. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Former Chrisman Lands (Tax Map 57, Parcels 28.0 and 28.07) along Rocky Fork Road in Nolensville, Williamson County, Tennessee.


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Principal Investigator. Phase I Archaeological Investigation of 96 Acres at the Ovation Development Site, Williamson County, Tennessee.
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2014 Research Associate/Instructor. Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance Archaeological Field School at the Site of Cahal Pech, Cayo District, Belize.


Principal Investigator. Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Swamp Road Mitigation Bank #2, Rutherford County, Tennessee.

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Principal Investigator. Phase II NRHP Evaluation of Site 15MA264 at the Blue Grass Army Depot in Madison County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator. Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II NRHP Evaluation of the Armuchee Sewer Project in Rome, Floyd County, Georgia.

Principal Investigator. Phase III Data Recovery of the Town Creek Site (9BL129) in Baldwin County, Georgia.

Project Archaeologist. Phase III Data Recovery at the Savannah Lots Site (9CH1094) in Chatham County, Georgia.

2007 Research Associate/Instructor. Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance Archaeological Field School at the Site of Cahal Pech, Cayo District, Belize.

Principal Investigator. Phase I Archaeological Survey of 764 Acres in Hunting Areas 80 and 112 at the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Knox in Meade and Hardin Counties, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator. Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 15MA250 at the Blue Grass Army Depot, Madison County, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator. Phase II Archaeological and Historical Evaluation of Six Sites and Phase I Intensive re-visit/site update at Three Sites Located at the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Knox, Bullitt, Hardin, and Meade Counties, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator. ITAM: Phase I Intensive Archaeological Investigations of 36 sites located at the U.S. Army Garrison Fort Knox in Meade and Hardin Counties, Kentucky.

Principal Investigator. Phase I Intensive Archaeological Investigations of 30 sites and Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 1000 Acres located at the U.S. Army
Garrison Fort Knox in Meade and Hardin Counties, Kentucky.


Principal Investigator. A Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of 880 Acres for the Southern Company Wayne County Power Plant Tract, Wayne County, Georgia.

Principal Investigator. Intensive Archaeological Survey of 75 Acres in Support of a Proposed Mitigation Bank along Town Creek in Greene County, Georgia.


Principal Investigator. Phase I Archaeological Investigations of a Proposed 86-Acre Land...


Principal Investigator, Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bannister Creek Mitigation Bank along Bannister and Brewton creeks, Forsyth County, Georgia. April 2006.


Principal Investigator, Intensive Archaeological Survey in Support of Proposed Residential Communities Initiative Developments (Areas O thru S) at Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth County, Kansas. April to August 2005.


Principal Investigator, New Hope Road/Mooneyham Cemetery Delineation, Gwinnett County, Georgia. February 2005. Archaeological Delineation of nineteenth century rural cemetery.

2004 Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey in Support of the HAM-Reading Road Railroad Grade Separation (HAM-CR456-0.15, PID 23062), City of Sharonville, Hamilton County, Ohio. October and November 2004.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey of 38 Acres within Training Area 7 at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Knox, Hardin County, Kentucky. September to December 2004. Project included identification and recordation of numerous historic military sites.

Principal Investigator, Phase I cultural resources investigations for the proposed Buckeye


Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey of Training Areas 2-17, U.S. Army Armor Center and Fort Knox, Fort Knox, Hardin County, Kentucky. March through December, 2004.

Principal Investigator, BUT-WAR/I-75/3.76-1.90 (PID No. 24664), Butler and Warren Counties, Ohio. March through May 2004.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Waterfowl Marsh at Salamonie Lake in Huntington County, Indiana. March and April 2004.


Principal Investigator, Gray & Pape, Inc. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for A Proposed 1575-Foot Pipeline Replacement, 3.5-Acre Storage Yard, and 0.4-Acre Temporary Parking Area in Liberty Township, Porter County, Indiana. February 2003.


Archaeologist, Gray & Pape, Inc. Phase II testing of Sites 15BU544, 15BU551 and 15BU560 at the Fort Knox Military Reservation, Bullitt County, Kentucky. August 2002. Project included documentation and excavation of two historic charcoal kilns in Bullitt County, Kentucky.

Archaeologist, Gray & Pape, Inc. Phase I Archaeological Investigations of 582 Acres (Training Areas 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9) at the Fort Knox Military Reservation, Hardin and Meade


Archaeologist, Gray & Pape, Inc. Phase II testing of Site 12B1325, Bartholomew County, Indiana. February 2002.


Field Director, Tetra Tech, Inc. Phase II NRHP testing of Sites 18CH155 and 18CH156. Blossom Point Proving Grounds Research Facility, Charles County, Maryland. June 2000.


**1999**  Senior Field Technician, Midwestern Environmental Consultants, Inc. Data Recovery of Sites 33WY674 and 33WY783. Wyandot County, Ohio. November and December 1999.

Senior Field Technician, Midwestern Environmental Consultants, Inc. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of proposed "Fort to Port" Highway 24 widening. Defiance County, Ohio. October 1999.

Senior Field Technician, Gray & Pape, Inc. Phase II testing of Site 33OT263. Middle Bass Island, Ottawa County, Ohio. October 1999.

Senior Field Technician, Pan American Consultants, Inc. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed MDOT25. Marion County, Mississippi. September 1999.


Senior Field Technician, Tetra Tech, Inc. Phase II NRHP testing of Site 18CH227. Blossom Point Proving Grounds Research Facility, Charles County, Maryland. March and April 1999.


Senior Field Director, Gray & Pape, Inc. GIS access road survey and Penmapping of Historical Resources for Millennium Pipeline project. Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Chemung, Tioga, Broome, Steuben, Delaware, Sullivan, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, New York, August through October 1998.


Senior Field Director, Gray & Pape, Inc. Phase I Vector Pipeline survey, Lake County, Indiana, May 1998.


Excavation Supervisor, Mayflower Project, College of Lake County Archaeological Field School. Supervision of block excavation of Post-Classic Maya structure. Mayflower Camp, Stann Creek District, Belize, Central America, May to July 1997.


Senior Crew Chief, Gray & Pape, Inc. Phase II investigations of Corn Wet Milling Plant, Davies County, Indiana, April 1997.


Field Technician, Archaeological Services-Western Wyoming College and Brigham Young University Office of Public Archaeology. Mitigation of Site 48SW10888 ("Hearth in Road" site) in support of the Seedskadee Land Exchange project. Project was conducted for the Bureau of Reclamation. Sweetwater County, Wyoming, July to October 1996.

Senior Field Director, Gray & Pape, Inc. Phase I Pipeline Replacement and Retirement Survey, Kanawha County, West Virginia, June 1996.

Senior Field Director, Gray & Pape, Inc. Phase I Survey, Gilmer County, West Virginia, May 1996.

Senior Field Technician, Gray & Pape, Inc. 46KA294 Data Recovery, Kanawha County, West Virginia, April to May 1996.

Senior Field Director, Gray & Pape, Inc. Phase I Survey, Gettysburg and New Holland, Pennsylvania, February to April 1996.

Senior Field Technician, Earth Search, Inc. Phase III Birds Creek Data Recovery, Harrisonburg, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, January 1996.


Senior Field Technician, Gray & Pape, Inc. Phase II testing of two sites at Blue Sky Park Road Bridge, Clermont, Ohio, August 1995.

Senior Field Technician, Gray & Pape, Inc. Phase III Stuart Station Data Recovery, Adams County, Ohio, August 1995.


Senior Field Technician, Gray & Pape, Inc. Phase II testing of Line A Replacement, Madison County, Ohio, July 1995.

Senior Field Technician, Gray & Pape, Inc. Phase II testing of the North Fork of the Hughes River Dam, Cairo, West Virginia, June 1995.
Surveyor, NSF granted Ek Balam project under the direction of Dr. William Ringle and Dr. George Bey. GIS land survey and mapping of Spanish Colonial and Formative Maya components of Ek Balam site, Ek Balam, Yucatan, Mexico, March to May 1995.


1992 Excavations Supervisor, Millsaps College Archaeological Field School, Flowood
Mounds, Mississippi, June to July 1992.

Crew Chief, Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Phase II testing, Hinds and Rankin Counties, Mississippi, April to July 1992.

1991 Field Technician, Ek Balam Project. Reconnaissance, mapping, and ceramic analysis, Ek Balam, Yucatan, Mexico, May to August 1991.
**Kiristen Webb**  
Appalachian Archaeology, LLC  
PO Box 984  
Wooton, KY 41776  
(606) 275-1425 kiristenbright@gmail.com

**Education**  
University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida  
M.A., Anthropology with an emphasis in Archaeology  
Graduated May 8, 2010  
*Sambaqui: Changes in Monumental Architecture along the Brazilian Coast in Response to Disruptions in Climate Patterns*

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky  
B.A., Anthropology with an emphasis in Archaeology  
Graduated May 5, 2006

**Field Experience**

**Phase I Surveys**

- June 30 – July 11, 2003 - UK-PAR, KY 90 Road Widening, Pulaski and Wayne Counties, Kentucky  
  Field Technician

- June 14 – June 18, 2004 - UK-PAR, I-69 Henderson County, Kentucky  
  Field Technician

- November 29 – December 3, 2010 - UK-PAR, Christian County, Kentucky (15CH670 and 15CH671)  
  Field Technician

- February 16 – February 18, 2011 - UK-PAR, KYTC Barren County, Kentucky  
  Field Technician

- July 26, 2011 – KAS, Jim Scutter Nature Preserve  
  Field Technician

- October 21, 2011 – UK-PAR, KYTC Lincoln County, Kentucky  
  Field Technician

- October 24-28, 2011 – UK-PAR, Whitley County, Kentucky Coal Survey  
  Field Technician

- December 2011 – February 2012 – Gray and Pape, Fort Campbell Military base  
  Field Technician
• April 10, 2013 – Appalachian Archaeology, LLC., Proposed Veterans Cemetery, Leslie Co., KY
  Field Director

• June 5, 2013 - Appalachian Archaeology, LLC., Proposed water plant facility, Lee Co., VA
  Field Director

• September 22, 2015 - Appalachian Archaeology, LLC., Proposed cell tower location in Harlan Co., KY
  Field Director

• October 6, 2015 – Appalachian Archaeology, LLC., Proposed cell tower location in Morgan Co., KY
  Field Director

• October 13, 2015 - Appalachian Archaeology, LLC., Proposed cell tower location in Morgan Co., KY
  Field Director

• November 2, 2015 - Appalachian Archaeology, LLC., Proposed cell tower location near Trace Fork in Magoffin Co., KY
  Field Director

• November 2, 2015 - Appalachian Archaeology, LLC., Proposed cell tower location near Authurmabel in Magoffin Co., KY
  Field Director

• November 9, 2015 – Appalachian Archaeology, LLC., Proposed cell tower location near Hendricks in Magoffin Co., KY
  Field Director

• November 10, 2015 – Appalachian Archaeology, LLC., Proposed cell tower location near Wolf Coal in Breathitt Co., KY
  Field Director

• November 10, 2015 – Appalachian Archaeology, LLC., Proposed cell tower location near Copland in Breathitt Co., KY
  Field Director

• November 13, 2015 – Appalachian Archaeology, LLC., Proposed cell tower location near Haddix in Breathitt Co., KY
  Field Director

• November 23, 2015 - Appalachian Archaeology, LLC., Proposed cell tower location near Gunlock in Magoffin Co., KY
  Field Director
Phase II

- July 7 – July 11, 2003 - UK-PAR, Mammoth Cave National Park, Lincoln, Kentucky
  Field Technician

- June 2 – July 31, 2009
  Santa Catarina, Brazil
  Master’s Field Research

- July 14 – July 28, 2010 - McBride Preservation
  The Hall at Camp Nelson, Jessamine County, Kentucky (15JS256)
  Field Technician

- January 31 – February 7, 2011 - UK-PAR
  The Battle of Richmond Site, Madison County, Kentucky (15MA306)
  Field Technician

- March 5-6, 2011 – KAS, Hunt-Morgan House Fayette County, Kentucky

- May 23- 27, 2011 – UK-PAR, McConnell House Greenup County, Kentucky
  Field Technician

- June 6-10, 2011 – UK-PAR, Trigg County, Kentucky (15TR1)
  Field Technician

- July 5-11, 2014 – Appalachian Archaeology, LLC, Data collection for multiple
  prehistoric sites in Sumner Co., SC

Phase III

- June 1 – July 15, 2005 - UK-PAR, Clark County, Kentucky
  Field Technician

- July 18 – August 19, 2005 - CCRG, Inc., Boone County, Kentucky (15BE200)
  Field Technician

- May 10 – July 13, 2010 - UK-PAR, Estill County, Kentucky (15ES111)
  Field Technician

- February 21 – April 29, 2011 – KAS, Eastern State Hospital Cemetery, Lexington,
  Kentucky
  Field Technician

Laboratory Experience
• August 23, 2003 – December 19, 2005 - UK-PAR, KAS, OSA
  Lab Technician

• August 16 – September 30, 2010 - UK-PAR, Estill County, Kentucky (15ES111)
  Macro-botanical Analyst

• October 1 – November 26, 2010 - UK-PAR, Leslie County, Kentucky (15LS205)
  Macro-botanical Analyst

• December 6, 2010 – December 11, 2011 - UK-PAR, Estill County, Kentucky (15ES111)
  Lithic Analyst

• January 17 – February 8, 2011 - UK-PAR, Monroe County, Kentucky (15MR65)
  Lithic Analyst

Publications


2010  Bright, Kirsten. *Changes in Monumental Architecture along the Brazilian Coast in Response to Disruptions in Climate Patterns*. Gainesville, FL; University of Florida.

2011  *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Spot Improvements Along US 31E in Larue County, Kentucky* (Item No. 4-8504) (UKPAR Project No. 11-06).

  *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Selected Segments Along US 41A in Christian County, Kentucky* (Item No. 2-311.10) (UKPAR Project No. 11-1).

Professional Affiliations

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists

References

Dr. Steven R. Ahler, Director
Program for Archaeological Research, Department of Anthropology,
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1020 A Export Street
Lexington, KY 40506-9854
(859) 257-1944

Dr. Augusto Oyuela-Caycedo, Assistant Professor
Department of Anthropology
University of Florida
Turlington Hall, Room B131
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Gainesville, FL 32611-7305
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Shawn Webb
APPALACHIAN ARCHAEOLOGY
3511 POLLS CREEK ROAD
SMILAX, KY 41764
(606) 279-4569 shawnwebb406@yahoo.com

Education
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky
B.A., Anthropology with an emphasis in Archaeology
Graduated May 5, 2009

My archaeological experience includes a variety of Phase I, II, and III projects and the many preparatory and specific field tasks that are required in order to successfully and thoroughly complete a project. Such skills include but are not limited to historic structure and archaeological site condition assessment and documentation, archaeological survey, shovel testing, and test unit excavation with associated documentation, cultural resources database creation and management, electronic document archives development, section 106 compliance, supervision and training of new student interns and field crew members, technical report writing skills, cartography skills, soil descriptions, profile documentation, identification of disturbed and modified landscapes, survey organization, and survey design skills.

Detailed Field Work Vitae: 97+ Weeks in Field (WIF)
2015  Field Tech on a Phase I survey for a proposed cell tower location near Gunlock in Magoffin Co., KY (Nov. 23)
2015  Field Tech on a Phase II testing of a prehistoric site for the US Army at Fort Knox, KY (1 W.I.F.)
2015  Field Tech on a Phase I survey for a proposed cell tower location near Haddix in Breathitt Co., KY (Nov. 13)
2015  Field Tech on a Phase I survey for a proposed cell tower location near Copland in Breathitt Co., KY (Nov. 10)
2015  Field Tech on a Phase I survey for a proposed cell tower location near Wolf Coal in Breathitt Co., KY (Nov. 10)
2015  Field Tech on a Phase I survey for a proposed cell tower location near Hendricks in Magoffin Co., KY (Nov. 9)
2015  Field Tech on a Phase I survey for a proposed cell tower location near Arthumabel in Magoffin Co., KY (Nov. 2)
2015  Field Tech on a Phase I survey for a proposed cell tower location near Trace Fork in Magoffin Co., KY (Nov. 2)
2015  Field Tech on a Phase I survey for a proposed cell tower location in Morgan Co., KY (Oct. 13)
2015  Field Tech on a Phase I survey for a proposed cell tower location in Morgan Co., KY (Oct. 6)
2015  Field Tech on a Phase I survey for a proposed cell tower location in Harlan Co., KY (Sept. 22)
2015  Field Tech on a Phase II testing of a prehistoric site on Three Mile Island nuclear power plant facility in Dauphin Co., PA (1 W.I.F)
2015  Field Tech on a Phase I survey for KYTC for proposed road construction (2 W.I.F.)
2015  Field Tech on a Phase II testing of multiple historic sites for the Army Corp of Engineers for a proposed reservoir in Worcester Co., Massachusetts (1.5 W.I.F)
2015  Field Tech/monitor for deep trenching for a proposed bridge in Pike Co., KY (Mar. 17-18)
2015  Field Tech on a Phase I survey for a proposed electrical power plant in Madison Co., KY (Mar. 16)
2015  Field Tech on a Phase I survey for a proposed cell tower site in Fayette Co., KY (Feb. 3)
2015  Field Tech on a Phase II testing of a prehistoric site for housing development in Sumner Co., TN (1.5 W.I.F)
2014  Field Tech on Phase II testing of a prehistoric site for the Department of Transportation in Trigg Co., KY (3 W.I.F)
2014  Field Tech on a Phase I survey in Oktibbeha Co., MS (1 W.I.F)
2014  Field Tech on a Phase II/Data recovery for proposed housing development in Dorchester Co., SC (6 W.I.F)
2014  Field Tech on Phase II testing of a prehistoric/historic site for a proposed location of an elementary school in Dorchester Co., SC (2 W.I.F)
2014  Field Tech on Phase II testing of a prehistoric/historic site for a proposed encatchment pond in Boyle Co., KY (1 W.I.F)
2014  Field Supervisor on a Phase I survey for the proposed placement of a cell phone tower in Lawrence Co., OH (May 22)
2014  Field Tech on a Phase I survey for the Department of Transportation in Trigg Co., KY (1 W.I.F)
2014  Field Tech on Phase II testing at the Hearndon House/Battle of Richmond site in Madison Co., KY (.5 W.I.F)
2013  Field Tech on a Phase I survey of multiple US Army facilities in Indiana (1 W.I.F)
2013  Field supervisor on a Phase I survey for a proposed highway interchange in Scott Co., KY (1 W.I.F)
2013  Field supervisor on a Phase I survey for an industrial park expansion in Hardin Co., KY (1 W.I.F)
2013  Field Tech on a Phase I survey at Camp Atterbury Military Base, IN (10 W.I.F)
2013  Field supervisor on a Phase I survey for a proposed water treatment plant in Lee Co., VA (July 8)
2013  Field supervisor on a Phase I survey for the Army Corps of Engineers and Veterans Affairs in Leslie Co., KY (1 W.I.F)
2011 – 2012  Field Tech on a Phase I survey at Fort Campbell Military Base, KY (6 W.I.F)
2011  Field Tech on a Phase I survey for the Department of Parks and Recreation in Boone Co., KY (1 W.I.F)
2011 Field Tech on burial excavations at Eastern State Hospital Cemetery, Lexington KY. (6 W.I.F.)
2011 Field Tech on Phase II testing at the Battle of Richmond Site, Madison Co., KY (15MA306) (2 W.I.F.)
2011 Field Tech on Phase II testing at the McConnell House in Greenup Co., KY (1 W.I.F.)
2011 Field Tech on Phase II testing at an Early Archaic/Mississippian mound complex in Trigg Co., KY (15TR1) (1 W.I.F.)
2011 Field Tech on a Phase III mitigation at the historic site of Champ’s Inn near Carlisle, KY (2 W.I.F.)
2011 Field Tech on a Phase I road-widening survey in Barren Co., KY. (.5 W.I.F.)
2011 Field Tech on a Phase I survey at the Jim Scutter Nature Preserve (July 26)
2011 Field Tech on a Phase I survey at the White Hall Shrine State Park, KY. (2 W.I.F.)
2011 Field Tech on a Phase I coal survey near Coalstone Branch in Bell Co., KY (.5 W.I.F.)
2011 Field Tech on a Phase I road-widening survey in Lincoln Co., KY. (October 21)
2010 Geophysical Survey of a cemetery on an Army National Guard base in Muhlenberg Co., KY. (.5 W.I.F.)
2010 Field Tech on a Phase I survey for a Kentucky Department of Fishing and Wildlife proposal in Hickman Co., KY (.5 W.I.F.)
2010 Field Tech on a Phase I survey for a Kentucky Department of Fishing and Wildlife proposal in Livingston Co., KY (.5 W.I.F.)
2010 Field Tech on a Phase I survey for a proposed boat ramp at the Sledd Creek embayment of Kentucky Lake in Marshall Co., KY (January 13)
2010 Field Tech on a Phase I survey for Kentucky State University Office of Capital Planning and Construction, Frankfort, KY. (February 27)
2010 Field Tech on a Phase I survey at Pete’s Park in downtown Burlington, in Boone Co., KY (March 22)
2010 Field Tech on Phase II testing at Camp Nelson, Jessamine Co., KY (15JS256) (2 W.I.F.)
2010 Crew Chief on a Phase I survey of the proposed new grounds for Clark County High School. (1 W.I.F.)
2010 Field Tech on Phase II testing at a Middle to Late Archaic/Middle Woodland site in Monroe Co., KY (15MR5) (3 W.I.F)
2010 Field Tech on a Phase III mitigation of a Fort Ancient Site In Irvine, KY (15ES111). (8 W.I.F.)
2010  Field Tech on a Phase I Pipeline survey in Harrison Co., KY. (2 W.I.F.)
2010  Field Tech on a Phase I coal survey near Right Fork in Harlan Co., KY (.5 W.I.F.)
2010  Field Tech on a Phase I coal survey near Upper Path Fork in Bell and Harlan Counties, KY (.5 W.I.F.)
2010  Field Tech on a Phase I survey for the Cave Research Foundation at Crumps Cave in Smith Grove, KY (1 W.I.F.)
2009  Field Tech on Phase II testing for KYTC at a Terminal Archaic-Middle Woodland site in Cumberland Co., KY (15CU96) (1 W.I.F.)
2009  Field Tech on a Phase I survey of Harrison Fork Nature preserve in Harrison Co., KY (2 W.I.F.)
2009  Field Tech on a Phase I survey at the Reb Stacey Woodland and Wildlife Conservation Area in Grant Co., KY (2 W.I.F.)
2009  Remote Sensing project of Breeding Farm in Perryville, KY. (1 W.I.F.)
2009  Field Tech on a Phase I transect survey at Hisle Park in Fayette Co., KY. (2 W.I.F.)
2009  Field Tech on a Phase I coal survey near Upper path fork in Harlan Co., KY. (1 W.I.F)
2009  Field Tech on a Phase I survey at Lake Cumberland State Park, Russell Co., KY. (December 9)
2009  Field Tech on a Phase I coal survey near Big Branch in Leslie Co., KY. (1 W.I.F)
2009  Field Tech on a Phase I coal survey near Cutshin Creek in Leslie Co., KY (1 W.I.F)
2009  Field Tech on a Phase I coal survey near Oat Field Branch in Bell and Know Counties, KY (.5 W.I.F)
2009  Field Tech on a Phase I KYTC survey in Hardin Co., KY (September 10)
2009  Field Tech on a Phase I waterline survey in Bullitt Co., KY (.5 W.I.F.)
2009  Field Tech on a Phase I waterline survey in Marshall Co., KY (.5 W.I.F.)
2009  Field Tech for unit excavations for academic research at the Chiggerville Site 150H1 (.5 W.I.F.)
2009  Field Tech for unit excavations for academic research at the Baker Site 15MU12 (1.5 W.I.F.)
2008  Geophysical survey of a cemetery site in Lexington, KY (.5 W.I.F.)
2008  Field school – Mississippian mound/village site in southwestern Virginia (44LE10), Maureen Meyers, director. (4 W.I.F.)

Lab Experience (70+ weeks) (April 2009 – December 2011)
My lab experience reflects exposure to the many different aspects of cultural material found throughout the state, both prehistoric and historic. Much of the experience I have gained while working in the lab includes: conducting preliminary background, map, and deed research in preparation for field work, processing prehistoric and historic artifacts (wash and catalogue) in preparation of analysis; conducting artifact analysis on several large historic artifact assemblages including Hisle Park in Fayette County and a Phase III in historic downtown Danville. As an undergraduate, I completed an internship specific to lithic analysis. With this established
background in lithic analysis, I have analyzed numerous lithic assemblages supplemented by technical report writing. Other lab experiences includes processing and sorting flotation samples and fine-screened bulk sediment samples, including Bio-Analysis sorting; processing of human remains for proper curation; organizing and preparing completed site surveys for curation according to state and federal guidelines.
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March 4, 2016

Mr. Justin Castells
Architectural Historian
EBI Consulting
6876 Susquehanna Trail South
York, PA 17403

EBI Project No. 6115000339

Dear Mr. Castells:

Thank you for the above referenced report, received February 22, 2016. This letter provides commentary for the survey of archaeological resources performed within the project area. Our office will provide commentary on above-ground historical resources potentially impacted by the proposed undertaking, if present, in a separate letter.

The report describes the intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed Clearfield communications tower location near the community of Clearfield, Rowan County, Kentucky. Field investigation involved intensive pedestrian survey of the project area, supplemented with screened shovel tests. As a result of the field work, no prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were identified. The investigators recommended no additional work for the project area. At this point, we are unable to issue concurrence with the recommendations of this report due to deficiencies in the field methods and report preparation.

The direct APE of the proposed tower is situated on floodplain soils of the Cuba series. No description of these soils is provided in the report. Additionally, no description of field methods used to test for deeply buried deposits in floodplain settings is provided in the report, nor are the results of any deep testing described. Please refer to Section IV.B.4.c.2 of the Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports (Sanders 2006) for additional information.

Additionally we advise you that, in concordance with Section VI.D.1.e of the Specifications, locational information concerning archaeological sites that are not within the direct APE of proposed undertakings should not be included within reports. Sites 15Ro182 and 15Ro183 are located to the northeast and outside of the direct APE of the proposed tower access road, and should be omitted from report Figure 2. We look forward to receiving three bound copies of the revised report that contain both the requested mapping edits and an updated submission date on the cover.
If the project design or boundaries change, this office should be consulted to determine the nature and extent of additional documentation that may be needed. In the event of the unanticipated discovery of an archaeological site or object of antiquity, the discovery should be reported to the Kentucky Heritage Council and to the Kentucky Office of State Archaeology in the Anthropology Department at the University of Kentucky in accordance with KRS 164.730. In the event that human remains are encountered during project activities, all work should be immediately stopped in the area and the area cordoned off, and in accordance with KRS 72.020 the county coroner and local law enforcement must be contacted immediately. Upon confirmation that the human remains are not of forensic interest, the unanticipated discovery must be reported to the Kentucky Heritage Council.

Should you have any questions, feel free to contact Nick Laracuente of my staff at (502) 564-7005, extension 122.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Beets,
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

CP: KHC # 46282-5
Cc: George Crothers (OSA); Ryan Weller (Weller)
**FCC Form 620**

**FCC Wireless Telecommunications Bureau**

**Notification Date:** 7AM EST 02/18/2016

**File Number:** 0007143795

### General Information

1) **(Select only one) ( NE )**
   - NE – New
   - UA – Update of Application
   - WD – Withdrawal of Application

2) If this application is for an Update or Withdrawal, enter the file number of the pending application currently on file.

### Applicant Information

3) FCC Registration Number (FRN): **0020371035**

4) **Name:** Central States Tower III, LLC

5) **First Name:** Brian  
6) **MI:**  
7) **Last Name:** Meier  
8) **Suffix:**

9) **Title:**

### Contact Information

10) **P.O. Box:**

11) **Street Address:** 323 South Hale Street, Suite 100

12) **City:** Wheaton

13) **State:** IL

14) **Zip Code:** 60187

15) **Telephone Number:** (630)221-8500

16) **Fax Number:** (630)221-8516

17) **E-mail Address:** brianm@centralstatetower.com

### Consultant Information

18) FCC Registration Number (FRN): **0016385759**

19) **Name:** EnviroBusiness, Inc. d/b/a EBI Consulting (EBI #6115000399)

### Principal Investigator

20) **First Name:** Justin  
21) **MI:**  
22) **Last Name:** Castells  
23) **Suffix:**

24) **Title:** Architectural Historian

### Principal Investigator Contact Information

25) **P.O. Box:**

26) **Street Address:** 6876 Susquehanna trail South

27) **City:** York

28) **State:** PA

29) **Zip Code:** 17403

30) **Telephone Number:** (619)548-3798

31) **Fax Number:**

32) **E-mail Address:** jdavis@ebiconsulting.com
### Professional Qualification

33) Does the Principal Investigator satisfy the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards?  
   (X) Yes ( ) No

34) Areas of Professional Qualification:
   - ( ) Archaeologist
   - (X) Architectural Historian
   - ( ) Historian
   - ( ) Architect
   - ( ) Other (Specify) __________________________________________________________________________________________

### Additional Staff

35) Are there other staff involved who meet the Professional Qualification Standards of the Secretary of the Interior?  
   (X) Yes ( ) No

If "YES," complete the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Name:</th>
<th>MI:</th>
<th>Last Name:</th>
<th>Suffix:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Davis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

40) Title:

41) Areas of Professional Qualification:
   - ( ) Archaeologist
   - (X) Architectural Historian
   - ( ) Historian
   - ( ) Architect
   - ( ) Other (Specify) __________________________________________________________________________________________

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ryan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Weller</td>
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40) Title:

41) Areas of Professional Qualification:
   - (X) Archaeologist
   - ( ) Architectural Historian
   - ( ) Historian
   - ( ) Architect
   - ( ) Other (Specify) __________________________________________________________________________________________
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<tr>
<td>36) First Name:</td>
<td>Aniela</td>
<td>37) MI:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38) Last Name:</td>
<td>Travers</td>
<td>39) Suffix:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

40) Title:  

41) Areas of Professional Qualification:  
- (X) Archaeologist  
- ( ) Architectural Historian  
- ( ) Historian  
- ( ) Architect  
- ( ) Other (Specify) __________________________________________________________________________________________
### Site Information

1) TCNS Notification Number: **134940**

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) Positive Train Control Filing Subject to Expedited Treatment Under Program Comment: ( ) Yes ( X ) No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Site Name: <strong>Clearfield/KY-00-7452</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Site Address: <strong>N. Mill Branch Road</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Detailed Description of Project: <strong>EBI 6115000399; Proposed construction of a new telecommunications self-support tower and compound resulting in ground disturbance.</strong>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) City: <strong>Clearfield</strong></td>
<td>7) State: <strong>KY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) County/Borough/Parish: <strong>ROWAN</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) Nearest Crossroads: <strong>N. Mill Branch Road and McBrayer Road</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11) NAD 83 Latitude (DD-MM-SS.S): <strong>38-09-50.9</strong></td>
<td>( X ) N or ( ) S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12) NAD 83 Longitude (DD-MM-SS.S): <strong>083-26-26.5</strong></td>
<td>( ) E or ( X ) W</td>
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### Tower Information

13) Tower height above ground level (include top-mounted attachments such as lightning rods): **79.2** ( ) Feet ( X ) Meters

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<tr>
<td>14) Tower Type (Select One):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( ) Guyed lattice tower</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( X ) Self-supporting lattice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( ) Monopole</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>( ) Other (Describe):</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### Project Status

15) Current Project Status (Select One):

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( X ) Construction has not yet commenced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( ) Construction has commenced, but is not completed</td>
<td>Construction commenced on: _______________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( ) Construction has been completed</td>
<td>Construction commenced on: _______________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction completed on: _______________</td>
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## Determination of Effect

14) Direct Effects (Select One):

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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>No Historic Properties in Area of Potential Effects (APE)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Effect on Historic Properties in APE</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Adverse Effect on Historic Properties in APE</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adverse Effect on one or more Historic Properties in APE</td>
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15) Visual Effects (Select One):

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<tr>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>No Historic Properties in Area of Potential Effects (APE)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>No Effect on Historic Properties in APE</td>
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<td></td>
<td>No Adverse Effect on Historic Properties in APE</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adverse Effect on one or more Historic Properties in APE</td>
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</table>
### Tribal/NHO Involvement

1) Have Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) been identified that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking within the APEs for direct and visual effects?

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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
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</table>

2a) Tribes/NHOs contacted through TCNS Notification Number: **134940**  
Number of Tribes/NHOs: **11**

2b) Tribes/NHOs contacted through an alternate system:  
Number of Tribes/NHOs: **0**

### Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

3) Tribe/NHO FRN:

4) Tribe/NHO Name: **Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma**

### Contact Name

5) First Name: **Colleen**  
6) MI: **L**  
7) Last Name: **Butler**  
8) Suffix:

9) Title: **THPO AP/AR Clerk & PTC Specialist**

### Dates & Response

10) Date Contacted: **01/07/2016**  
11) Date Replied: ____________

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<td>Replied/Other</td>
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### Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

3) Tribe/NHO FRN:

4) Tribe/NHO Name: **Cherokee Nation**

### Contact Name

5) First Name: **Sheila**  
6) MI: **M**  
7) Last Name: **Bird**  
8) Suffix:

9) Title: **THPO**

### Dates & Response

10) Date Contacted: **01/06/2016**  
11) Date Replied: ____________

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<td>Replied/Have Interest</td>
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<td>Replied/Other</td>
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</table>
### Tribal/NHO Involvement

1) Have Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) been identified that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking within the APEs for direct and visual effects?  

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
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2a) Tribes/NHOs contacted through TCNS Notification Number: 134940  Number of Tribes/NHOs: 11

2b) Tribes/NHOs contacted through an alternate system:  Number of Tribes/NHOs: 0

### Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

3) Tribe/NHO FRN:

4) Tribe/NHO Name: Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

### Contact Name

5) First Name: Yolanda  
6) MI: M  
7) Last Name: Saunooke  
8) Suffix:

9) Title: Tribal Historic Preservation Specialist

### Dates & Response

10) Date Contacted 01/07/2016  
11) Date Replied

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</table>

### Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

3) Tribe/NHO FRN:

4) Tribe/NHO Name: Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

### Contact Name

5) First Name: Travis  
6) MI:  
7) Last Name: Patton  
8) Suffix:

9) Title: TCNS Coordinator

### Dates & Response

10) Date Contacted 01/07/2016  
11) Date Replied 01/07/2016

<p>| | |</p>
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<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Response</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) Have Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) been identified that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking within the APEs for direct and visual effects?</td>
<td>Yes (X) No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2a) Tribes/NHOs contacted through TCNS Notification Number: 134940</td>
<td>Number of Tribes/NHOs: 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2b) Tribes/NHOs contacted through an alternate system:</td>
<td>Number of Tribes/NHOs: 0</td>
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**Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe/NHO Name</th>
<th>Osage Nation</th>
</tr>
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</table>

**Contact Name**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Dr. Andrea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Name</td>
<td>Hunter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>THPO</td>
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**Dates & Response**

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**Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe/NHO Name</th>
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</table>

**Contact Name**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Logan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Name</td>
<td>Pappenfort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Special Projects Manager/NAGPRA</td>
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**Dates & Response**

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</table>
## Tribal/NHO Involvement

1) Have Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) been identified that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking within the APEs for direct and visual effects?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
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</table>

2a) Tribes/NHOs contacted through TCNS Notification Number: 134940  
   Number of Tribes/NHOs: 11

2b) Tribes/NHOs contacted through an alternate system:  
   Number of Tribes/NHOs: 0

### Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe/NHO Name: Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma</th>
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</table>

### Contact Name

<table>
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<tr>
<th>First Name: Earl</th>
<th>MI:</th>
<th>Last Name: Howe</th>
<th>Suffix: III</th>
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<tr>
<th>Title: Chairman</th>
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### Dates & Response

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### Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

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### Contact Name

<table>
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<tr>
<th>First Name: Kim</th>
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<th>Last Name: Jumper</th>
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### Dates & Response

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</table>
Tribal/NHO Involvement

1) Have Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) been identified that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking within the APEs for direct and visual effects? (X) Yes ( ) No

2a) Tribes/NHOs contacted through TCNS Notification Number: 134940 Number of Tribes/NHOs: 11

2b) Tribes/NHOs contacted through an alternate system: Number of Tribes/NHOs: 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3) Tribe/NHO FRN:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Tribe/NHO Name: United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5) First Name: Karen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) MI:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Last Name: Pritchett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) Suffix:</td>
</tr>
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<td>9) Title: Acting THPO</td>
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Dates & Response

10) Date Contacted 01/07/2016 11) Date Replied 01/21/2016

( ) No Reply

( ) Replied/No Interest

( ) Replied/Have Interest

( X ) Replied/Other

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3) Tribe/NHO FRN:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Tribe/NHO Name: Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5) First Name: Sara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) MI:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Last Name: Childers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) Suffix:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Title: THPO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dates & Response

10) Date Contacted 01/07/2016 11) Date Replied 01/11/2016

( ) No Reply

( ) Replied/No Interest

( X ) Replied/Have Interest

( ) Replied/Other
### Tribal/NHO Involvement

1) Have Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) been identified that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking within the APEs for direct and visual effects? (X) Yes ( ) No

2a) Tribes/NHOs contacted through TCNS Notification Number: **134940** Number of Tribes/NHOs: **11**

2b) Tribes/NHOs contacted through an alternate system: Number of Tribes/NHOs: **0**

### Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

3) Tribe/NHO FRN:

4) Tribe/NHO Name: **Wyandotte Nation**

### Contact Name

5) First Name: **Sherri**

6) MI: 

7) Last Name: **Clemens**

8) Suffix: 

9) Title: **THPO**

### Dates & Response

10) Date Contacted: **01/07/2016**

11) Date Replied: 

( X ) No Reply

( ) Replied/No Interest

( ) Replied/Have Interest

( ) Replied/Other
# Other Tribes/NHOs Contacted

## Tribe/NHO Information

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>FCC Registration Number (FRN):</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>Name:</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Contact Name

|   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3) First Name: | 4) MI: | 5) Last Name: | 6) Suffix: |
| 7) Title: |   |   |   |

## Contact Information

|   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8) P.O. Box: | And/Or | 9) Street Address: |   |
| 10) City: |   | 11) State: | 12) Zip Code: |
| 13) Telephone Number: |   | 14) Fax Number: |   |
| 15) E-mail Address: |   |   |   |

16) Preferred means of communication:

- (   ) E-mail
- (   ) Letter
- (   ) Both

## Dates & Response

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17) Date Contacted:</td>
<td>18) Date Replied:</td>
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<td>(   ) Replied/Have Interest</td>
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<tr>
<td>(   ) Replied/Other</td>
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May 2014
### Historic Properties

#### Properties Identified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Have any historic properties been identified within the APEs for direct and visual effect?</td>
<td>(X) Yes ( ) No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Has the identification process located archaeological materials that would be directly affected, or sites that are of cultural or religious significance to Tribes/NHOs?</td>
<td>( ) Yes (X) No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Are there more than 10 historic properties within the APEs for direct and visual effect? If “Yes”, you are required to attach a Cultural Resources Report in lieu of adding the Historic Property below.</td>
<td>(X) Yes ( ) No</td>
</tr>
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#### Historic Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4) Property Name: #7 Morehead Voting House (Group RW 01) Clearfield Street</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5) SHPO Site Number: 98000341</td>
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#### Property Address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6) Street Address: Clearfield Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) City: Clearfield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) State: KY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Zip Code: 40313</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) County/Borough/Parish: ROWAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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#### Status & Eligibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11) Is this property listed on the National Register?</td>
<td>(X) Yes ( ) No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: KYSHP0/NRIS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12) Is this property eligible for listing on the National Register?</td>
<td>(X) Yes ( ) No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: KYSHP0/NRIS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13) Is this property a National Historic Landmark?</td>
<td>( ) Yes (X) No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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#### Direct Effects (Select One):

- (X) No Effect on this Historic Property in APE
- ( ) No Adverse Effect on this Historic Property in APE
- ( ) Adverse Effect on this Historic Property in APE

#### Visual Effects (Select One):

- ( ) No Effect on this Historic Property in APE
- (X) No Adverse Effect on this Historic Property in APE
- ( ) Adverse Effect on this Historic Property in APE
Local Government Involvement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Government Agency</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) FCC Registration Number (FRN):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Name: <strong>Rowan County Clerk</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Contact Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3) First Name: <strong>Kim</strong></th>
<th>4) MI:</th>
<th>5) Last Name: <strong>Davis</strong></th>
<th>6) Suffix:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7) Title:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Contact Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8) P.O. Box: And /Or</th>
<th>9) Street Address: <strong>600 West Main Street, Room 102</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10) City: <strong>Morehead</strong></td>
<td>11) State: <strong>KY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13) Telephone Number: <strong>(555)555-5555</strong></td>
<td>14) Fax Number:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15) E-mail Address:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16) Preferred means of communication:</td>
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<tr>
<td>( ) E-mail</td>
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<tr>
<td>( X ) Letter</td>
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<tr>
<td>( ) Both</td>
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Dates & Response

<table>
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<th>18) Date Replied:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>( ) Replied/No Interest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( ) Replied/Have Interest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( ) Replied/Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Information

19) Information on local government’s role or interest (optional):
Other Consulting Parties

Other Consulting Parties Contacted

1) Has any other agency been contacted and invited to become a consulting party? (X) Yes ( ) No

Consulting Party

2) FCC Registration Number (FRN):

3) Name: Rowan County Historical Society

Contact Name

4) First Name: Rowan County  5) MI:  6) Last Name: Historical Society  7) Suffix:

8) Title:

Contact Information

9) P.O. Box: 60   And /Or  10) Street Address:


14) Telephone Number: (555)555-5555   15) Fax Number:

16) E-mail Address:

17) Preferred means of communication:

( ) E-mail

( X ) Letter

( ) Both

Dates & Response

18) Date Contacted 01/21/2016   19) Date Replied _______________

( X ) No Reply

( ) Replied/No Interest

( ) Replied/Have Interest

( ) Replied/Other

Additional Information

20) Information on other consulting parties’ role or interest (optional):

01/21/2016

Rowan County Historical Society
Designation of SHPO/THPO

1) Designate the Lead State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) based on the location of the tower.

**SHPO/THPO**

Name: Kentucky Heritage Council

2) You may also designate up to three additional SHPOs/THPOs if the APEs include multiple states. If the APEs include other countries, enter the name of the National Historic Preservation Agency and any state and provincial Historic Preservation Agency.

**SHPO/THPO Name:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>___________________________________________________________________________________________________________</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>___________________________________________________________________________________________________________</td>
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</table>

**Certification**

I certify that all representations on this FCC Form 620 Submission Packet and the accompanying attachments are true, correct, and complete.

**Party Authorized to Sign**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>MI</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Davis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Signature: Jennifer L Davis  Date: 02/17/2016

FAILURE TO SIGN THIS APPLICATION MAY RESULT IN DISMISSAL OF THE APPLICATION AND FORFEITURE OF ANY FEES PAID.

WILLFUL FALSE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS FORM OR ANY ATTACHMENTS ARE PUNISHABLE BY FINE AND/OR IMPRISONMENT (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001) AND/OR REVOCATION OF ANY STATION LICENSE OR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT (U.S. Code, Title 47, Section 312(a)(1)), AND/OR FORFEITURE (U.S. Code, Title 47, Section 503).
## Attachments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date Entered</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resumes/Vitae</td>
<td>Attachment 01</td>
<td>02/17/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs</td>
<td>Attachment 02</td>
<td>02/17/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map Documents</td>
<td>Attachment 03</td>
<td>02/17/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Site Information</td>
<td>Attachment 04</td>
<td>02/17/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of Potential Effects</td>
<td>Attachment 05</td>
<td>02/17/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal/NHO Involvement</td>
<td>Attachment 06</td>
<td>02/17/2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic Properties for Direct Effects</td>
<td>Attachment 07</td>
<td>02/17/2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic Properties for Visual Effects</td>
<td>Attachment 08</td>
<td>02/17/2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Government Involvement</td>
<td>Attachment 09</td>
<td>02/17/2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Involvement</td>
<td>Attachment 10</td>
<td>02/17/2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>State-Specific Forms</td>
<td>Attachment 11</td>
<td>02/17/2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attachment 1. Consultant Information

Provide a current copy of the résumé or curriculum vitae for the Principal Investigator and any researcher or other person who contributed to, reviewed, or provided significant input into the research, analysis, writing or conclusions presented in this filing.

The résumé for the Principal Investigator and any researcher or other person who contributed to, reviewed, or provided significant input into the research, analysis, writing or conclusions are presented in this submission.
SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE
Justin Castells, Architectural Historian has extensive experience in historic preservation and cultural resource management since 2011.

As a Professional Architectural Historian, Mr. Castells meets the Secretary of the Interior professional qualification standards in the areas of Architectural History and History as specified by 36CFR61. Since graduating from the University of South Florida with a Master’s of Arts in History, Mr. Castells has worked on evaluating historic properties under local, state, and National Register criteria in preparation of Environmental Impact Studies, California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 series forms, Memoranda of Agreement, cultural landscape reports, and various additional technical reports. His professional career has included completing work for or in association with various private companies and Federal, state, and local agencies, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency, California High Speed Rail Authority, and California Department of Transportation.

At EBI Consulting, Mr. Castells serves as an Architectural Historian within the West Telecom Environmental group. His responsibilities include conducting FCC National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 Compliance Reviews with a focus on conducting cultural resource surveys and assessing National Register eligibility of historic structures and sites. Mr. Castells also conducts Federal Aviation Administration evaluations.

RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE
URS CORPORATION; SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA; 2012-2013
At URS Corporation, Mr. Castells assessed the effects of undertakings on historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NEPA, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and local laws and regulations. Mr. Castells advised clients on the management and treatment of cultural resources, including the application of the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. He regularly created work plans, identified property typology, drafted historic contexts, lead field surveys, documented and reported finding, and communicated with clients directly.

URBANA PRESERVATION AND PLANNING; SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA; 2011-2012
At Urbana Preservation and Planning, Mr. Castells conducted historical research at local archives, repositories, and libraries; prepared historic contexts on historical resources for California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms; and prepared California Register of Historical Resources and local nominations.

EDUCATION
M.A. History, University of South Florida, 2009
B.A. History, University of South Florida, 2006

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS
California Preservation Foundation
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Los Angeles Conservancy
SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

Jennifer Davis is an Architectural Historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards in Historic Preservation, as specified in 36CFR61, with a Masters Degree in Historic Preservation from Savannah College of Art and Design. Ms. Davis has over nine years of professional experience in historic preservation activities nationwide, with concentrated experience in New York, New Jersey and in Georgia. Ms. Davis’ educational background, professional experience and freelance research work have provided a strong foundation for her expertise in consultation on various types of preservation projects.

Prior to joining EBI, Ms. Davis worked in architectural firms in as well as construction firms, gaining practical knowledge of both fields. In 2005, Ms. Davis entered the environmental consulting field working with telecom clients in the New York and New Jersey metropolitan area.

Since joining EBI Consulting in 2010, Ms. Davis’ responsibilities have included working with EBI’s wireless industry clients to facilitate compliance with the Federal Communications Commission’s (FCC) requirements for Section 106 review as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance process. She reviews Section 106 surveys and assesses the National Register eligibility of historic properties and evaluates project plans for modifications to historic properties and for their impact on historic resources.

RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Ms. Davis has extensive experience conducting site visits and field evaluations and has prepared hundreds of NEPA Land Use Surveys for telecommunications sites throughout the New York and New Jersey metropolitan area, including identifying historic properties, analysis of possible direct and visual impacts of cellular installations on historic properties, as well as analysis of any other areas of environmental concern. She has also been involved in various projects that have fallen under the New York State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR). Just prior to her environmental experience, Ms. Davis worked for a small design-build architectural firm in Savannah, attending the local historic review board meetings, and was privately contracted by real estate developers and professionals to conduct freelance research and documentation for marketing materials.

EDUCATION

2005 M.F.A. Historic Preservation, Savannah College of Art and Design
1988 B.A. Psychology, minor in Studio Art, Hartwick College

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Member, National Trust for Historic Preservation
Member, Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation
SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE
Ms. Travers completed her formal education in archaeology and meets and/or exceeds the qualifications for an archaeologist as outlined in the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Guidelines. She is a Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) member experienced in Section-106 Compliance as it pertains to archaeological Phase I, II, and III excavations. She has eight years of experience in the field of cultural resource management and has experience working on both prehistoric and historic sites across the United States. She has over nine years experience in archaeological research, writing, and archiving. Her focus is human osteology and the application of archaeology to the field of forensics.

Ms. Travers’ responsibilities at EBI include helping clients navigate the environmental review process to ensure compliance with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). In her role as Project Manager 1, Archaeology for EBI Consulting, Ms. Travers is responsible for nationwide project coordination for EBI’s Archaeology Department, which entails: management of Project Archaeologists; project specific scoping and proposal services; subcontractor vetting and management; and nationwide archaeological technical direction with oversight by her manager, Ms. Suzanne Derrick, Technical Director, Cultural Resources. Additionally, Ms. Travers continues to perform duties associated with her role as an Archaeologist—Principal Investigator/Archaeological Reviewer—Western Region. Ms. Travers has completed projects in the following states: Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming.

EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M.S., Distinction</td>
<td>April 21, 2007</td>
<td>Forensic Archaeology: Crime Scene and International Investigations, Bournemouth University, Bournemouth, U.K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.S., Highest Honors</td>
<td>May 14, 2005</td>
<td>Archaeological Studies, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, La Crosse, WI 54601</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE (EXPANDED CV IS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST)
May 2014-Present, EBI Consulting
*Project Manager 1, Archaeology.* Please see above for details.

September 2009-May 2014, EBI Consulting
*Archaeologist—Principal Investigator/Archaeology Reviewer—Western Region.* In her role as Project Archaeologist and Archaeology Reviewer for EBI Consulting, Ms. Travers is responsible for completing archaeological evaluations and mitigations for telecoms projects in the Western U.S. region.
United States to the standards of relevant State Historic Preservation Offices in the region in accordance with FCC guidelines. Ms. Travers is also the primary reviewer for archaeology in the Western Region; providing quality control and project specific technical guidance.

Archaeological Technician. Conducted archaeological survey for Roads Decommissioning project. Duties included: using maps and Archer GPS to locate roads targeted for decommissioning, surveying targeted roads, recording new Isolated Finds/Sites, and reevaluating known Sites. Additional duties included: finds data entry, ArcMap/GIS data entry, and other office work as requested.

Archaeological Technician. Phase I pedestrian survey and Phase I shovel testing survey encompassing a 70 mile telecommunications corridor in North Eastern Pennsylvania. Duties included: pedestrian survey, excavating shovel test pits, screening for artifacts, artifact identification, profile planning, and in field documentation.

Archaeological Technician. Phase III of site # 12FR377 a dual-occupation prehistoric site. Duties included: excavation of block units, screening for artifacts, identifying prehistoric cultural material, drawing profiles, and completing in field documentation.

May-November 2008, Office of the State Archaeologist Burials Program, University of Iowa
Archaeological Technician. Salvage excavation of a 1900's historic cemetery in Dubuque, Iowa. Duties included: Excavation of individual burials, mapping burials, photographing burials, documenting burials, and preparing remains for cataloging. Additional duties included providing preliminary assessments of: minimum number of individuals, age, sex, ancestry, and pathologies.

August 2008-September 2008, State University of New York–Canton
Instructor. Criminal Justice 410: Clandestine Graves. Assisted in editing lecture content, presenting lectures, facilitated practical fieldwork--staging scenes and supervising students in surface surveys and excavations of mock clandestine graves, second marked exams, and contributed to grading process.

Archaeological Technician/Backhoe Monitor. Phase I and Phase II encompassing a 100 mile corridor between Indianapolis, IN and Cincinnati, OH for the Rockies Express Pipeline. Duties included: pedestrian survey, excavating shovel test pits, excavating block units, artifact identification, profile planning, and in field documentation.

March 2008, Bournemouth University
Forensic Archaeologist. Assisted in supervising Bournemouth University Masters Students in search for remains of missing person on St. Catherine’s Hill heath. Bournemouth University assisting in search at request of family involved; Police case officially closed.

paperwork and chain of custody forms, and maintaining a clean and organized working environment.

**PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS**

Register of Professional Archaeologists  
Society for California Archaeology  
Society for American Archaeology
Vitae for Ryan J. Weller, M.A.

Business Address:
Weller & Associates, Inc.
1395 West Fifth Avenue
Columbus, OH 43212
Phone: 614.485.9435
Fax: 614.485.9439
Email: rweller@wellercrm.com

Academics

1990  B. A. Degree in History/Archaeology from The Defiance College. Randall L. Buchman, Advisor.

1993  M. A. Degree in Physical Anthropology/Archaeology from The Ohio State University (OSU), Dr. Richard Yerkes, Advisor.

My academic focus as an undergraduate was in Ohio history and archaeology with some emphasis on South American prehistory. My graduate work continued to be oriented with Ohio archaeology and osteological work. I worked periodically for five years at the Ohio Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Services (1988-1993) performing CRM field surveys, report writing, and literature reviews as an intern/coop student. My company (formerly APPLIED Archaeological Services, Inc.) was started in 1993 when I graduated from The OSU with a MA degree and I was qualified/certified to do prehistoric and historic period archaeology in Ohio (ca. 1993). Certification in Ohio requires that I meet the Secretary of the Interior’s guidelines and qualifications. Since becoming a Principle Investigator, I have written or co-authored over 1,000 CRM reports including many Phase I reports, Phase II assessment surveys, and Phase III data recoveries. I am on the list of qualified consultants to do work in North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

Academic Training and Classes

**Museology**: Artifact preparation, inventory methods, and creation of a cataloguing system for museum collections. Professor Randy L. Buchman, MA, The Defiance College.

**Archaeology Laboratory Class**: Taught archaeological field methods, how to record sites, prepare collections for storage, artifact inventory, prehistoric ceramic assemblage, field survey to identify and record prehistoric sites. Professor Randy L. Buchman, MA, The Defiance College.

**Human Osteology**: Graduate class and laboratory work. Identification of human remains, prehistoric human bone analyses, and variation. Professor Dr. Paul Sciulli, The Ohio State University.

**Archaeological Field Methods**: Class focused on the various types of approaches and field methods used in archaeology including their strengths and weaknesses. Professor Dr. William Dancey, The Ohio State University.

**Hopewell Archaeology**: Graduate seminar class focused on the Middle Woodland Hopewell Culture of Ohio and the Midwest. Class taught by Dr. N’omi Greber at The Ohio State University.

**Hunter-Gatherer Societies**: Graduate seminar class directed at understanding and identifying various world hunter-gatherer societies, socio-political organization, hierarchy, and cultural adaptations. Professor Dr. Richard Yerkes, The Ohio State University.

**Agricultural Societies**: Graduate seminar class directed and understanding and exploring the beginnings of agriculture and its role in human societal development. Professor Dr. Richard Yerkes, The Ohio State University.

**Ethnobotany**: Graduate class on the utilization and propagation of plant foods and plant uses in the Midwest and eastern United States. Professor Dr. Kristen Gremillion, The Ohio State University.
Field Schools and Archaeology Work/Training

**Summer Internship:** 1988, 3 mos, Ohio Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Affairs. Fieldwork, literature reviews, report compilation, and figure development under the supervision of several staff Principle investigators including Stan Baker, Harry Murphy, and James Addington.

**Summer Internship:** 1989, 3 mos, Ohio Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Affairs. Fieldwork, literature reviews, report compilation, and figure development under the supervision of several staff Principle investigators including Stan Baker, Harry Murphy, and James Addington.

**Field School:** 1989 and 1990 excavations at Fort Defiance, OH: an Indian Wars era (1790s) fort with a prehistoric component under the supervision of Randy Buchman, MA at The Defiance College. These field schools involved survey and mapping methods, excavations, history, journal preparation, and artifact drawing. A preparatory laboratory and archaeology class was required prior to survey that was a month long. The fieldwork was conducted during two 2-week sessions during the summers of each year.

**Summer Internship:** 1990, 3 mos, Ohio Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Affairs. Fieldwork, literature reviews, report compilation, and figure development under the supervision of several staff Principle investigators including Stan Baker, Harry Murphy, Marilyn Orr, MA, and James Addington.

**Field School:** 1990 field survey and excavations at a Civil War camp/fort near Nogales, Az. under the supervision of Randy Buchman, MA at The Defiance College. Responsibilities included note management, field excavations, artifact preparation, and one month of class/laboratory work. A one-month long laboratory/history/archaeology class was required for this class.

**College Co-op:** 1991, part-time labor, Ohio Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Affairs. Office and fieldwork conducted on a year-round basis for an average of 35 hours a week and 40 hours during the summer. Responsibilities involved writing sections of reports, report preparation, literature reviews, data entry, artifact analysis, artifact inventory, and site mapping. Stan Baker, Dr. Bruce Aument, Marilyn Orr, MA, and James Addington supervised the work.

**College Co-op:** 1992, part-time labor, Ohio Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Affairs. Office and fieldwork conducted on a year-round basis for an average of 35 hours a week and 40 hours during the summer. Responsibilities involved writing sections of reports, report preparation, literature reviews, data entry, artifact analysis, artifact inventory, and site mapping. Stan Baker, Dr. Bruce Aument, Marilyn Orr, MA, and James Addington supervised the work.

**Field Work** (academic): 1992, 1993, 1994 Work at the Peters Site, a Late Archaic cemetery in Pickaway County, Ohio. This involved mapping and excavation of artifacts and prehistoric human osteological remains dating from around 2,600 BC. The field and lab work was under the supervision of Dr. Paul Sciulli. Laboratory work involved assembling skeletal remains for statistical analysis. The lab work was conducted periodically between classes at OSU and the fieldwork was most Saturdays during the summer of the aforementioned years.

**College Co-op:** 1993 (January to May only), part-time labor, Ohio Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Affairs. Office and fieldwork conducted on a year-round basis for an average of 35 hours a week and 40 hours during the summer. Responsibilities involved writing sections of reports, report preparation, literature reviews, data entry, artifact analysis, artifact inventory, and site mapping. I was put in charge of several projects at this time and was writing large sections to entire reports. Stan Baker, Dr. Bruce Aument, Marilyn Orr, MA, and Paul Graham, MA supervised the work.

**Corporate Work:** January 1993 to January 2001, Co-owner of APPLIED Archaeological Services, Inc. and Principle Investigator. Managed some projects, but was mostly responsible for conducting fieldwork, writing reports, artifact inventory, and field supervisor. At APPLIED, I was the Principle Investigator for over 450 projects mostly ranging from Phase I and Phase II surveys.

**Corporate Work:** January 2001 to present, owner/operator/Principle Investigator of Weller & Associates, Inc. Ryan is in charge of project management, field investigation, report writing, proposal writing, artifact inventory, business meetings. Weller has currently completed 804 CRM projects including literature reviews, Phase I, Phase II (assessment), and Phase III (data recovery) surveys. I have been the Principle Investigator for about 675 of these projects.
Large CRM Projects

Field Work: Initial excavations and testing at the Adena Estate (Thomas Worthington), National Register historic site, in Ross County Ohio.

Field Investigations and Report: Data Recovery excavations at sites 33DL275 in Delaware County, Ohio.

Field Investigations and Report: Data Recovery excavations at prehistoric sites 33DL1448 and 33DL1450 in Delaware County, Ohio.

Field Investigations and Report: Data Recovery excavations of features and a partial human burial at 33CS468 in Coshocton County, Ohio.

Field Investigations and Report: Phase I-Phase III Data Recovery at 33FR561, an Early and Middle Woodland occupation in Franklin County, Ohio.

Field Investigations and Report: Phase I-Phase III Data Recovery at 33FR2665, a primarily Terminal Archaic and Early Woodland occupation that includes one human internment.

CRM Work History and Qualifications

Weller & Associates, Inc. has been conducting prehistoric and historic period archaeological surveys as well as architectural surveys since 1993. The owner, Ryan J Weller, is a former employee of the Ohio Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Services (Archaeological Division). Ryan is certified by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) and is pre-qualified by the Ohio Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Services (ODOT-OES) to conduct archaeological surveys. Weller was awarded the ODOT Task Order (Statewide Programmatic for cultural resources investigations), a two-year contract to conduct archaeological/architectural work throughout the State of Ohio for Federal Highways Administration. Ryan J. Weller meets the requirements to be considered as a Principle Investigator as he meets the qualification standards of the U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

Ryan J. Weller has been conducting CRM projects for a period of 19 years and has experience writing reports that meet or exceed the involved State and Federal guidelines. Staff members include academically qualified individuals that are capable of performing the field investigations as well as report preparation, artifact curation, and office management. Weller has a vast network of professional colleagues that can be utilized to assist with any project as needed and has completed nearly 1,500 projects since the company’s inception.

Public Involvement/Participation

Recent Lectures and Presentations

2010 The McCammon Site, 33FR561 and 33FR2665: An Early Woodland Residential Habitation Site dating from the Middle Woodland Period; An Early Woodland Residential site dating to about 830 BC; an Early Woodland occupation and apparent decapitation burial. Presented to the Coshocton County Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Ohio.

2008 Archaeological Society of Ohio: Power Point Presentation regarding the McCammon Site, 33FR561 and 33FR2665. An Early Woodland Residential Habitation Site dating from the Middle Woodland Period; An Early Woodland Residential site dating to about 830 BC; an Early Woodland occupation and apparent decapitation burial.

2007 Coshocton County Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Ohio: The Ross Family Site, a Multi-component prehistoric site in south central Coshocton County.

2004 Westerville Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Ohio: The Haven and Knowlton Sites, Middle Woodland and Late Prehistoric Structures identified during recent excavations in the Central Olentangy River Valley.

2004 Lancaster Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Ohio: The Haven and Knowlton Sites, Middle Woodland and Late Prehistoric Structures identified during recent excavations in the Central Olentangy River Valley.


2003 Invited the Our Mother of Perpetual Help School’s students to the Haven Site to participate.
and observe archaeological excavations of a Middle Woodland (Hopewell Period) occupation.

2002  Worthington Historical Society lecture: The North Graveyard Excavations, a Nineteenth Century Cemetery in the Short North of Columbus.

2002  Westerville Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Ohio: The North Graveyard Excavations, a Nineteenth Century Cemetery in the Short North of Columbus.