ATTACHMENT D

Columbia Gas of Ohio

# East Broad Street Relocation, Franklin County, Ohio

## Cultural Resources Survey

2026-01-26

US-PE-0257394_0000.005-001

# Document Distribution

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## Prepared for:

Columbia Gas

## Submitted to:

Ohio State Preservation Office

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# Abstract

On December 30, 2025, personnel from POWER Engineers, Inc. (POWER) performed a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Columbia Gas of Ohio (Columbia Gas) proposed East Broad Street Relocation Project (Project) in Franklin County, Ohio. Effective on or about December 31, 2025, POWER was merged with and into its affiliate WSP USA Inc. (WSP). As a result of the merger, WSP has succeeded to all of POWER's rights and obligations by operation of law, including this Agreement which immediately became an obligation of WSP. This Phase I Cultural Resources Survey was undertaken in support of the Letter of Notification applications to the Ohio Power Siting Board, a state agency; as such, the Project falls under jurisdiction of the Ohio Administrative Code 4906-6. The Project proposes to abandon approximately 500 feet of existing pipeline and install 700 feet of new 2-inch and 12-inch coated steel high pressure pipeline via open cut to relocate lines for a City of Columbus roadway project. The Project is located within existing easements and road right-of-way (ROW) within the City of Columbus.

The physical Area of Potential Effect (APE) for historic and prehistoric archaeological resources was limited to the areas of potential ground disturbance from the Project, which includes a 50-foot-wide survey for the pipeline ROW. The physical APE encompasses 0.84 acres. The entirety of the physical APE is within disturbed areas that include paved roads, parking lots, sidewalks, drainage ditches, and underground utilities. The Phase I visual APE for historic architectural resources includes both the area within a 0.5-mile buffer and in view of the Project components.

Prior to the survey, a file review was undertaken using the Ohio Online Mapping System to identify cultural resources recorded within 0.5 miles of the Project (Study Area). The Geographic Names Information System and United States Geological Survey topographic maps were reviewed to identify cemeteries mapped within the Study Area. The file review identified six Ohio Archaeological Inventory sites and four previously conducted surveys. There are no National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed properties, Ohio Historic Inventory resources, or cemeteries mapped within the Study Area.

The archaeological survey included visual inspection of the ground surface. Existing paved East Broad Street encompasses the northern section of the physical APE. Paved driveways and parking lots associated with commercial business are along or intersect the physical APE. An existing underground pipeline, electric lines, water lines, and an above-ground transmission line run along the physical APE between East Broad Street and commercial parking lots. Due to the significant ground disturbance documented within the entirety of the physical APE, no shovel tests were conducted within the physical APE. No cultural materials were identified during the archaeological survey.

One newly recorded architectural resource (FRA1107506) was identified during the architectural survey. Based on the building's common design, which was typical for office parks and

commercial buildings, the building lacks the rarity of preservation, WSP recommends the resource as ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, and D.

Based on the results of the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, no potentially significant cultural resources would be affected by the proposed undertaking. In accordance with 38 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.4, WSP has made a reasonable and good-faith effort to identify historic properties within the potential disturbance area of the Project. WSP recommends that the Project will have no effect on known historic properties, and no further work is recommended in connection with the proposed undertaking.

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# Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Description |
|---|---|
| APE | Area of Potential Effect |
| BP | Before Present |
| C.F.R. | Code of Federal Regulations |
| Columbia Gas | Columbia Gas of Ohio |
| °F | degrees Fahrenheit |
| kV | kilovolt |
| LON | Letter of Notification |
| NETR | Nationwide Environmental Title Research |
| NPS | National Park Service |
| NRCS | Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| NRHP | National Register of Historic Places |
| OAI | Ohio Archaeological Inventory |
| OHPO | Ohio Historic Preservation Office |
| POWER | POWER Engineers, Inc. |
| Project | East Broad Street Relocation Project |
| ROW | right-of-way |
| USGS | United States Geological Survey |
| USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |
| WSP | WSP USA Inc. |

# 1. Introduction

This report presents WSP USA Inc.'s (WSP's) results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Columbia Gas of Ohio (Columbia Gas) proposed East Broad Street Relocation Project (Project) in Franklin County, Ohio. The Project proposes to abandon approximately 500 feet of existing pipeline and install 700 feet of new 2-inch and 12-inch coated steel high pressure pipeline via open cut to relocate lines for a City of Columbus roadway project. The Project is located within existing easements and road rights-of-way (ROW) within the City of Columbus. No access roads or laydown yards are currently proposed for survey.

The proposed undertaking requires completion of a Letter of Notification (LON) to the Ohio Power Siting Board, a state agency of Ohio. As such, the Project falls under jurisdiction of the Ohio Administrative Code 4906-6 and Ohio Revised Code 149.53. Columbia Gas of Ohio is required to provide the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) with an opportunity to review and comment on the project's potential to adversely affect significant historic properties located within the potential disturbance area of the Project. The Phase I archaeological and architectural survey methodology and report format and design follow the OHPO's *Archaeology Guidelines* (OHPO 2022) and *Guidelines for Conducting History/Architecture Survey in Ohio* (OHPO 2014).

The Phase I archaeological survey was conducted to identify and evaluate historic resources and to determine the effect of the Project, if any, on those resources. For the purposes of this survey, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (direct effects to historic and prehistoric archaeological resources) was limited to the area of potential ground disturbance based on the preliminary design of the Project and includes the new ROW (Appendix A, Maps 1 – 3). The physical APE encompasses 0.84 acres. The entirety of the physical APE is within disturbed areas that include pave roads, parking lots, sidewalks, drainage ditches, and underground utilities.

The Phase I survey area for historic architectural resources includes the APE and an area extending 0.5 mile from the Project boundary. A file review was undertaken using the Ohio Online Mapping System prior to the fieldwork to identify cultural resources recorded within 0.5 miles of the Project. The Geographic Names Information System and United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps were reviewed to identify cemeteries mapped within the Study Area.

The research summarized in the document was performed by Principal Investigator Jahleen 'Liz' Sefton, M.A., RPA and Jessica Olejnik. Fieldwork was conducted by Alice Burney on December 30, 2025 under the direction of Jahleen Sefton. Jahleen Sefton meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 Federal Register 22716 or 36 Code of Federal Regulations [C.F.R.] 61).

# 2. Project Background

This study was designed to identify cultural resources that possess historic significance and integrity and that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Determinations of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP are based on the criteria presented in 36 C.F.R. §60.4(a-d). The four criteria for evaluation are applied following the identification of relevant historical themes and related research questions:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:
>
> A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> B) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> D) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The first step in the evaluation process is to define the significance of the property by identifying the particular aspect of history or prehistory to be addressed and the reasons why information on that topic is important. The second step is to define the kinds of evidence or the data requirements that the property must exhibit to provide significant information. These data requirements in turn indicate the kind of integrity that the site must possess to be significant. This concept of integrity relates both to the contextual integrity of such entities as structures, districts, or archaeological deposits and to the applicability of the potential database to pertinent research questions. Without such integrity, the significance of a resource is very limited.

An architectural resource needs to meet at least one of the above NRHP criteria to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. A property must also retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the NRHP. According to the NRHP, “integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance.” There are seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Park Service [NPS] 1997). Each resource is evaluated to determine whether or not it retains all or some of these aspects. Several aspects of each resource are examined to determine whether it retains integrity. Issues affecting integrity include but are not limited to the presence of replacement aluminum or vinyl siding over original wood siding; replacement windows, and/or doors; the removal of porches;

the alteration or replacement of porches; changes in fenestration; the presence of additions; changes in massing; and the removal of historic-period trim and ornamentation. Alterations to integrity of setting include relocation of a building from its original site, the loss of early outbuildings, the presence of new (post-1969) outbuildings, and proximity of modern development, such as newer commercial buildings and/or recent housing developments.

Generally, historic-period cemeteries and graves are among those properties that are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP unless they meet special requirements. To be eligible for the NRHP, a cemetery or burial place must be shown to be significant under one or more of the four basic Criteria for Evaluation. To qualify under Criterion A, B, or C, a cemetery or grave must meet not only the basic criteria but also special requirements pertaining specifically to graves and cemeteries (NPS 1992). These special conditions for cemeteries are Special Considerations C and D. Consideration C states that a grave of a historical figure is eligible if the person is of outstanding importance and there is no other site directly associated with their life. Special Consideration D states that a cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events. In order for a cemetery or burial site to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C, it must meet these special considerations. Cemeteries evaluated under Criterion D are typically considered for their archaeological integrity and the importance of the scientific data they may impart.

## 2.1 Environmental Context

This section provides information on the prehistoric and historic environmental settings of the general area to develop a context for understanding the location and identification of cultural resources. Environmental variables (e.g., geology or climate) significantly influenced the type and extent of both prehistoric and historic settlement and subsistence patterns.

### 2.1.1 Physiography and Hydrology

The Project is located between the Columbus Lowland Till Plain and the Galion Glaciated Low Plateau. The Columbus Lowland Physiographic region is lowland surrounded in all directions by relative uplands, having a broad regional slope towards the Scioto Valley, and many larger streams; elevation ranging from 600 to 850 feet (950 feet near Powell Moraine), and moderately low relief. The Galion Glaciated Low Plateau is rolling upland transitional between the gently rolling Till Plain and the hilly Glaciated Allegheny Plateau, mantled with thin to thick drift, elevations from 800 to 1,340 feet, with moderate relief (Brockman 1998). Topographically, the Project physical APE is located in a relatively flat location, with areas of narrow artificial drainages along the road and bermed areas for street landscaping.

The Project crosses into both the Mason Run-Big Walnut Creek and the Headwater Blacklick Creek watersheds. Both watersheds are within the larger Upper Scioto Watershed. The nearest

river to the project is Blacklick Creek, approximately 0.5 miles east. Blacklick Creek flows south into Walnut Creek, then Scioto River, before following into the Ohio River.

## 2.1.2 Geology and Geomorphology

The Project is situated between the eastern Columbus Lowland Till Plain, which is described as having medium-lime Wisconsin-age till and extensive outwash in Scioto Valley over deep Devonian- to Mississippian-age carbonate rocks, shales and siltstones, and the Galion Glaciated Low Plateau, which is described as having medium to low-lime Wisconsin-age till over Mississippian-age shales and sandstones (Brockman 1998).

Soil distribution within the physical APE is important for understanding the cultural arrangements upon the landscape. Soils aid in determining the potential for archaeological sites and can provide a marker for archaeological site formation. Soil types also aid in understanding the pedogenic processes of the area and how archaeological sites and cultural materials are impacted by those processes. Two soil types are mapped within the physical APE (see Table 1 below). Both soil types are associated with end moraines, however BeA is somewhat poorly drained located in flats and slight rises, while Crd1B1 is moderately well drained located on summits shoulders and backslopes (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2025).

**Table 1: Soils Mapped Within the Physical APE**

| Map Unit Symbol | Map Unit Name | Setting | Profile (cm) | Drainage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BeA | Bennington silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes | Flats and slight rises on ground moraines and end moraines of Wisconsin age. | Ap--0 to 20 cm: silt loam<br>BE--20 to 25 cm: silt loam<br>Btg--25 to 38 cm: silty clay loam<br>Bt1--38 to 58 cm: silty clay loam<br>Bt2--58 to 74 cm: silty clay loam<br>BCt--74 to 137 cm: silty clay loam<br>C--137 to 203 cm: silty clay loam | Somewhat poorly drained. |

| Map Unit Symbol | Map Unit Name | Setting | Profile (cm) | Drainage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crd1B1 | Cardington silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes | Summits, shoulders, and backslopes on end moraines and ground moraines of Wisconsin age. | Ap--0 to 20 cm: silt loam<br>B/E--20 to 30 cm: silty clay loam<br>Bt1--30 to 51 cm: silty clay loam<br>Bt2--51 to 69 cm: clay loam<br>Bt3--69 to 81 cm: clay loam<br>BC--81 to 96 cm: clay loam<br>C--96 to 152 cm: clay loam | Moderately well drained. |

Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service 2025.

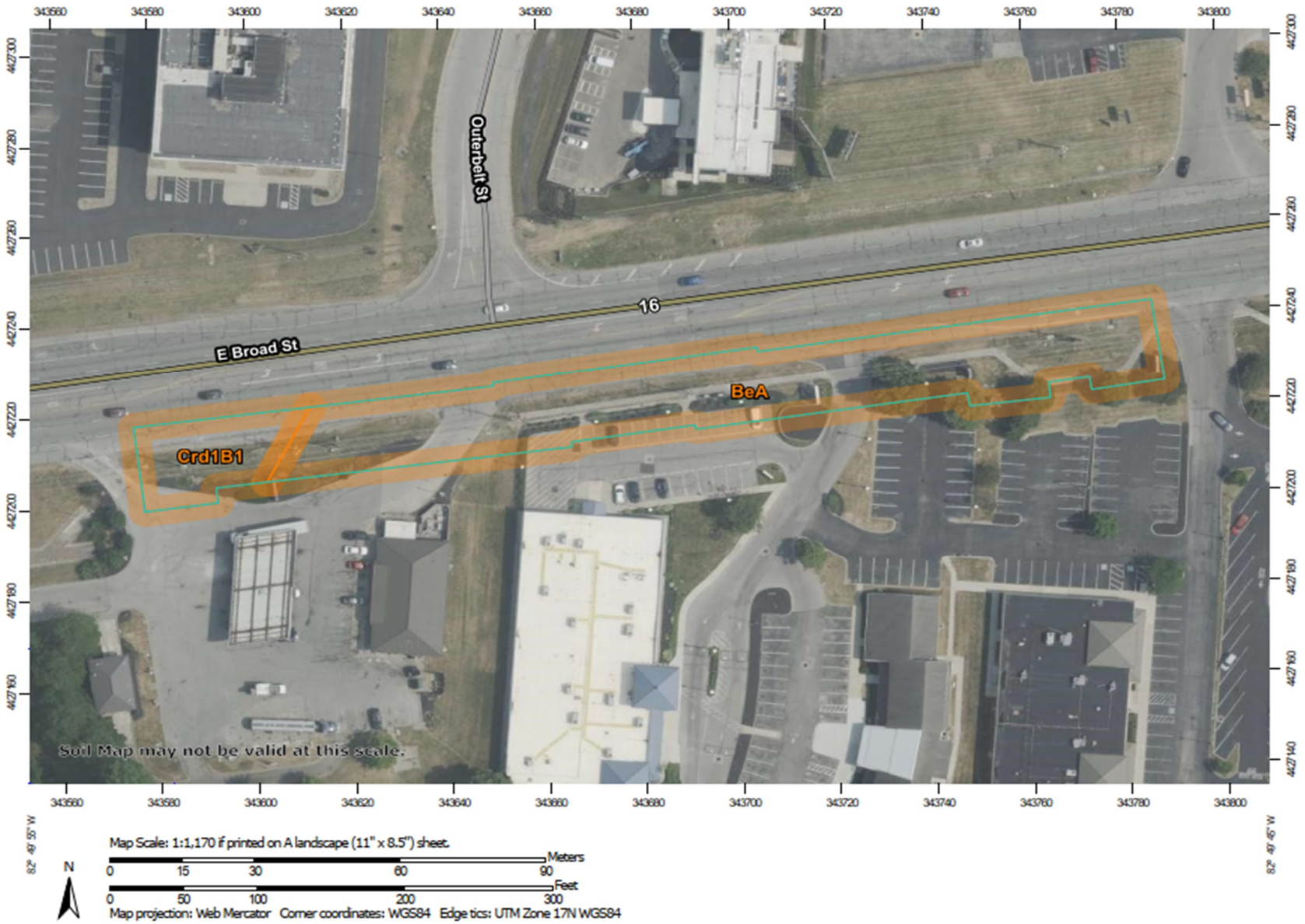


**Figure 1: Soil Map of the Project (NRCS 2025)**

### 2.1.3 Climate

Regional studies indicate that several climate shifts occurred during the Pleistocene and Holocene periods (e.g., Delcourt and Delcourt 1987; Holloway and Bryant 1985; Shane et al. 2001). Approximately 21,400 years before present (BP), the last (Wisconsin) glacial maximum occurred and was followed by its subsequent retreat, marking the beginning of a late Pleistocene warming period that spanned from 12,500 to 9,500 BP. The warming trend continued throughout the early Holocene and middle Holocene, though reversed to a cooler and wetter climate during the Middle Archaic prehistoric archaeological period. The climate again shifted to a warmer climate similar to the present day during the Late Archaic period.

The modern climate of north-central Holmes, Starke, and Wayne counties consists of moderately warm summers and cold winters with moderate snowfall. Temperatures in the winter and summer are on average 19.8 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and 83.5°F, respectively (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2025).

### 2.1.4 Flora and Fauna

Before European contact, the area was primarily deciduous woodland of northern red oak, beech, hemlock, white pine, elm, hickory, white ash, black cherry, basswood, and sugar maple (NRCS 2025). Most of the forests have been cleared for agriculture and lumber. Remaining stands of forest are found primarily along riparian zones flanking streams and in residential areas.

Now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna that once roamed Ohio include mastodons, tundra muskox, bison, ground sloth, and caribou (McDonald 1994). As climate conditions gradually shifted to warmer and drier conditions, Pleistocene species went extinct or migrated with the receding cooler climate (Holloway and Bryant 1985). Common species that have remained dominant over the last few thousand years include bison, elk, black bear, gray wolf, mountain lion, lynx, and red fox (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2006). The USDA (2006) presently reports common mammals in the region including the common cottontail, raccoon, deer, skunks, opossum, and several types of squirrels. Beavers and muskrats are found in wetlands. Many waterfowl and marsh birds, including black duck and great blue heron, inhabit northern Ohio. These resources provided a rich diet to the prehistoric and early historic peoples of the area.

## 2.2 Cultural Background

### 2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

#### 2.2.1.1 Paleoindian Period (15,000 to 10,000 BP)

The prehistory of northern Ohio can be generally divided into five periods based on technological and environmental changes recorded in dateable archaeological contexts

throughout the region. The earliest known human habitation in Ohio is the Paleoindian period, which dates from approximately 15,000 to 10,000 BP (Lepper 2005). Currently, there is limited but growing evidence for pre-Clovis occupation within Ohio. Sites such as Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Western Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1977) and the Gault site in Central Texas (Williams et al. 2018) indicate occupation of North America since at least 16,000 BP.

The climate of the late Pleistocene within Ohio was a harsh subarctic environment that supported diverse mammalian fauna, such as the mammoth, mastodon, tundra muskox, and caribou. As glaciers retreated around 9,500 BP, climate, vegetation, and habitat changed, forcing Paleoindians to adapt as food sources went extinct (McDonald 1994). Some of these adaptations are reflected in the changes within the technological tool kit from the Early (later than 12,500 BP) and Middle (12,200 to 11,600 BP) Paleoindian occupation, which utilized fluted biface technology, and the Late Paleoindian occupation (11,600 to 10,000 BP), marked by unfluted point forms such as Dalton and Plano (Prufer and Baby 1963; Purtill 2009; Lothrop et al. 2016).

The Early Holocene is marked by a warming trend that brought about stable resources which led to increased populations and intraregional mobility. As sub-regional groups emerged, the use of local raw materials for stone tool production increased along with greater variability in tool kit design and restricted projectile point distributions (Stothers 1996; Purtill 2009; Lothrop et al. 2016). As climate changes developed, existing Late Paleoindian populations of northern Ohio either moved north to follow shifting ecological niches or adapted to early Holocene environments (Brose 1975; Kozarek et al. 1994; Stothers et al. 2001).

#### 2.2.1.2 Archaic Period (10,000 to 2,500 BP)

During the Early Archaic period (10,000 to 8,000 BP) vast forests, swampland forests, and grasslands grew in areas once glaciated. Early Archaic populations in Ohio generally occupied areas once dominated by open forests (Purtill 2009) and along the northern Lake Erie shore, particularly in the Lake Plains region of northwest and north-central Ohio. In northwestern Ohio, tool assemblages from this time period suggest caribou hunting played a major part in subsistence (Stothers 1996; Stothers et al. 2001). In eastern Ohio, subsistence strategies focused on hunting white-tailed deer, elk, and moose, a shift that did not occur in northwestern Ohio until about 9,500 to 9,000 BP (Blank 1970; Stothers et al. 2001; Chidester 2011).

During the Middle Archaic period (8,000 to 6,000 BP), northern and western Ohio experienced an increase in precipitation unlike the Hypsithermal warming and drying trend occurring in western states at the time. The reduction in the number of Middle Archaic sites suggests the occupation of the region was reduced during this period. Climate fluctuations and changing vegetation impacted subsistence systems that relied on predictable food sources (Purtill 2009). In eastern Ohio, a reduction of sites and climatic shifts are less apparent, suggesting the Unglaciated Plateaus might have provided a buffer from environmental changes occurring in the western parts of the state (Lepper 2005; Purtill 2009).

The warming and drying trend reached most of the state by the beginning of the Late Archaic (6,000 BP), resulting in the expansion of oak-hickory forests. As resources became more reliable and bountiful, populations increased and became increasingly more sedentary (Griffin 1983; Meindl et al. 2001). Populations increased in the southeastern portions of the state as groups exploited nut trees, particularly along major river valleys (Purtill 2009). Reliable and predictable resources allowed for year-round or seasonal settlements based on regional subsistence strategies. In the south, the collection of resources such as nuts, as well as fishing, hunting, and the horticulture of squash were important subsistence activities (Patton and Curran 2016). In the northern regions, especially in the Lake Plains, there is less reliance on the collection of nuts and a greater dependence on aquatic resources.

Regional and sub-regional differences within tool assemblages, such as varying hafted-biface types, and ceremonial artifacts styles, such as banner stones, developed to suit regional needs and as sedentism increased. Early forms of agriculture were developed during the Late Archaic with planting of native plants such as squash, gourds, and sunflowers. Over the latter half of the Late Archaic, groups established large base camps and burial grounds (Purtill 2009). The use of burial grounds suggests a greater sense of collective identity and land ownership (Sciulli and Aument 1987; Abel et al. 2001). The most notable examples of Late Archaic burials in Ohio are the 500 burials at the Williams site on the Maumee River and the 380 Glacial Kame burials recorded at the Ridgeway site in Hardin County. Evidence from these and other Late Archaic burial grounds indicate that they held regional importance over hundreds of years (i.e., the Williams site dates span from approximately 2,850 to 2,400 BP) (Lepper 2005).

#### 2.2.1.3 Woodland Period (2,500 to 1,000 BP)

The Early Woodland Period (2,500 to 2,000 BP) in many ways continues the development of Late Archaic traditions. Evidence of this is seen in radiocarbon dates showing continuing occupation at Late Archaic sites along with material evidence demonstrating ongoing cultural traditions that include plant domestication, ceramic technology, trade, and incipient mound construction (Lepper 2005; Purtill 2009). The Woodland groups grew several varieties of native plants (i.e., sunflowers, may grass, knotweed, goosefoot, and sump weed) that provided starch and oil-rich seeds (Abrams 2005). Squash and gourds also continued to be grown. The plants native to the Midwest were small and required a great amount of time and effort to process (Abrams 2005), therefore groups continued to rely on hunting and gathering of nearby resources such as white-tail deer, black bear, beaver, and wild turkey. In regions along Lake Erie, Woodland populations relied heavily on aquatic resources such as fish, turtles, shellfish, and waterfowl (Lepper 2005). Typical characteristics of Early Woodland spear points include a broad blade with a rounded stem which would have been mounted to a wood or bone shaft (Justice 1995).

The Adena culture flourished during the Early Woodland Period in southern Ohio, and parts of Indiana, West Virginia, and Kentucky. They are recognized for their large earthen works and conical burial mounds. Adena mounds ranged from only a few feet tall to 70 feet tall and 240 feet in diameter and were likely used to bury prominent individuals such as warriors or political

leaders (Lepper 2005). Mounds and earthen works are generally located near river valleys. There are documented mounds within Wood County along the Maumee River near its confluence with Lake Erie (Mills 1914; Lepper 2005).

The Hopewell culture of the Middle Woodland Period (2,100 to 1,500 BP) followed the Adena culture. Though subsistence strategies were similar to the Adena, the Hopewell culture is differentiated by more elaborate burial practices, larger and more complicated earthen works, an expanded far-reaching trade network, advancement in stone tool and ceramic technology, and sophisticated artistic style (Lepper 2005). Large architectural works, such as High Banks Works in Ross County and Marietta Earthen works in Washington County in southern and southeastern Ohio, respectively, extend up to a half a mile and encompassed structures and plazas used for living, social, and ceremonial use and are expressions of the Hopewell culture in Ohio (Pederson 2005). Evidence of long-distance trade during the Hopewell tenure includes imports of obsidian and grizzly bear teeth from the Rocky Mountains, copper and silver from Canada, marine shells from the Gulf Coast, and shark teeth from the Atlantic (Lepper 2005).

The collapse of the Hopewell culture marked the beginning of the Late Woodland Period (1,500 to 1,100 BP). Trade diminished along with interregional mobility. Sub-regional groups developed with larger, more spread-out villages that were often protected by barriers and deep ditches. Evidence of increased numbers of burials with projectile point trauma indicates villages were likely built to defend against attack. During the Late Woodland Period agriculture became increasingly more intensive with the cultivation of maize, tobacco, squash, and gourds (Dancey 1992 and 2005). Reliance on hickory nuts, acorns, and black walnuts declined during this period as farming became more reliable (Lepper 2005). Hunting and gathering, however, remained a primary way of subsistence in the regions along Lake Erie. Ceramics and stone tools were simpler and more efficient than those of the Middle Woodland. Pottery of the Late Woodland was grit tempered and thin walled with wide-mouthed jars that were typically decorated with vertical cord-markings (Lepper 2005). This construction allowed foods to be cooked at higher temperatures. Projectile points of the early Late Woodland Period were notched, stemmed spearpoints (Shott 1993). By 1200 BP, the bow and arrow were introduced in Ohio (Justice 1995; Shott 1993; Morse and Morse 1990). Arrow points were triangular and formed from any chert available.

#### 2.2.1.4 Late Prehistoric Period (1,100 to 400 BP)

The Late Prehistoric Period is marked by larger, more sedentary villages and the increased cultivation of maize. As maize, along with beans and squash, became principal crops, the diversity within the diet narrowed causing health problems such as arthritis, tuberculosis, yaws, and vitamin deficiency diseases. Late Prehistoric skeletal remains indicate chronic malnutrition caused from diet and possible crop failures from winter, floods, or drought (Lepper 2005). The placement of villages on high bluffs within stockades accompanied with evidence from burials suggests warfare occurred between communities (Hart 1993). Villages during this period were commonly constructed within concentric rings that were enclosed by wooden post stockades. All village activity took place within the enclosures, and farms, houses, ceremonial areas, storage

houses, trash pits, and burials, were all located inside the stockade. Sunwatch Village in Montgomery County, which had up to 250 inhabitants and was occupied for approximately 20 years before being abandoned, is typical of regional settlement patterns during this period. (Yee 2005). Increased population pressures likely forced groups to move once soils were depleted, and resources were used up (Lepper 2005).

Stone tool technology became more uniform with use of the bow and arrow. Common tools were hand axes for clearing and hoes for working the land. Ceramics were constructed with thinner walls than the those of Late Woodland Period and were tempered with shell temper and embellished with simple designs that varied regionally (Church and Nass 2002; Lepper 2005).

### 2.2.2 Historic Context

The end of Late Prehistoric Period is marked by the arrival of Europeans. A brief 100-year period of 'protohistory' includes the time after the Late Prehistoric Period and prior to direct European contact. During this time items such as copper, brass, and glass beads brought by European explorers and traders were highly valued by Native groups (Henderson 2005; Lepper 2005). Trade networks were established by eastern groups such as the Iroquois and Susquehannocks who entered Ohio from the south and the north. Until Hernando de Soto's expedition of 1539-1543, Native people of Ohio likely never met any Europeans (Henderson 2005). Lacking resistance to European diseases, up to 90% of the Native populations died from introduced diseases (Lepper 2005).

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, European settlement gradually pushed Iroquoian populations out of western New England, subsequently displacing the existing Iroquoian and Algonquian populations in northeastern Ohio leading to conflict between these populations before European settlement in the area. The newer Iroquoian population became known as the Eerie tribe when Euro-American settlers arrived (Historical Maker Database 2025).

At the time of Euro-American settlement in Ohio in the eighteenth century, Shawnee, Miami, and other central Algonquian groups lived in Ohio. As American settlers continued west, tensions with Native tribes grew, leading to violent skirmishes (Hurt 1996). The American Indian Alliance was formed under Little Turtle, chief of the Miami Nation, to protect land given to them in the Northwest Ordinance of 1785, which included the areas of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and portions of Minnesota. The Alliance included Tecumseh, Shawnee, Delaware, Wyandotte, Ottawa, and Ojibwa tribes. In 1794, the United States Army led by General Anthony Wayne defeated the Indian Alliance at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, resulting in the 1795 Treaty of Greeneville (Hurt 1996). Signed by Myaamia, Wyandotte, Shawnee, Lenape, Ottawa, Ojibwa, Potawatomi, Kickapoo, Kaskaskias, Eel River, and Weas tribes, this treaty required these tribes to move to the northwestern territory of present-day Ohio.

During this time, the British continued to occupy areas along the Great Lakes, defying the 1783 Treaty of Paris. British soldiers often provided aid to Native tribes to combat American settlers

(Hurt 1996). In addition, Britain faced a shortage of sailors and would stop American ships and force hands to join their ships. In 1812, President James Madison signed a declaration to start the War of 1812. The war ended in December of 1814 with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, and British support of Native Americans ended. With safer passage to settle lands in Ohio, increased numbers of pioneers and white settlers entered the area. In 1817, the Treaty of Maumee Rapids was signed by Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes, renouncing their claim to four million acres of land in northwestern Ohio (Hurt 1996).

#### 2.2.2.1 Franklin County

Franklin County was established in 1803 and named after Benjamin Franklin, an American statesman, scientist, and inventor. Columbus, Ohio is the county seat of the county as well as the state (Franklin County 2025).

##### Jefferson Township

The Project is located within the historical bounds of Jefferson Township of Franklin County, Ohio. Jefferson Township was established in 1816. The first post-Colonial settlements occurred in 1802-1803 by citizens of New Jersey, who travelled to lots purchased by General Jonathon Dayton of New Jersey. Jefferson expanded during the early-mid 19th century with the building of the first gristmill, villages, and post offices. The population of the township between 1840 and 1900 ranged from 1,000 to 1,040 (Taylor 1909). The township now has a population of approximately 14,000 (United States Census Bureau 2023).

##### City of Columbus

The Project is located within the modern bounds of the large metropolitan city of Columbus, Ohio. Before the city was established, the area was home to the indigenous Wyandot and Scioto (sharing the name with the city's main river) (Experience Columbus 2025). Columbus, which got its namesake from notable figure Christopher Columbus (Hart 2024), was founded in 1812 at the confluence of the Scioto and Olentangy rivers. This area near the center of the state was chosen specifically to serve as the state's capital. In 1816, Columbus officially became Ohio's permanent capital (City of Columbus 2025).

The early-mid nineteenth century was a time of great transportation expansion within Ohio. In 1833, the first publicly funded National Road being built to connect Cumberland, Maryland to St. Louis, Missouri reached Columbus, Ohio, providing a gateway to the West (now the Midwest) for thousands of settlers, and facilitated a population boom for the city. By 1834, the population of Columbus reached 4,000, officially making the capital large enough to be considered a "city." Much of the new population was German immigrants who were successful in the brewing industry. One-third of Columbus's population was German by 1865. A decade after the German population boom, there was an Irish population boom facilitated by the Great Potato Famine of the 1840s. Through the Ohio Canal Commission, construction of the Ohio and Erie Canal began

in 1825, with construction of the Columbus feeder beginning in 1827, and the first boat arrived in Columbus in 1831. Alfred Kelley, a financer and state legislator (Scheiber 1978), was also “the father of the Ohio canal system,” and instrumental in bringing the first railroad to Columbus in 1850. As the railroad expanded, Columbus had built three Union Stations by 1897 (Teaching Columbus 2025).

The Union effort during the Civil War colored a large part of Columbus history. In 1861, during the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln called for volunteers to end the South’s rebellion. The Ohio governor encouraged Ohio communities to revive their local militias and send them to the capital of Columbus. Five Union camps were established in Columbus. Camp Jackson in Goodale Park was a training camp. Camp Chase four miles west of Columbus on the National Road was a mobilization and training center as well as one of the major Union posts in the country, and a Confederate prisoner of war camp. Camp Thomas in North Columbus trained new regiments. Tod Barracks next to Union Station was the headquarters for military administration in central Ohio (Teaching Columbus 2025).

After the Civil War, large-scale industrialization transformed Columbus. The community north of Columbus, also known as North Side, became an industrial region, with the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company becoming the largest employer in Columbus, producing coal mining equipment, and later being the center of major labor strikes. Other industrial companies in the neighborhood produced products such as grave vaults, machine tools, cranes, railroad products and hardware. The railroad boom between 1860 and 1900 resulted in the establishment of multiple related industries in Columbus. The rise of industrialization increased worker demand, and the Flytown neighborhood was a main port-of-entry for immigrant settlers in the city. The neighborhood housed the Irish, Italian, Eastern European and African American migrants, and was hub to a number of industries including pipes and foundries, iron, lumber and furniture, and railroad shops (Teaching Columbus 2025).

In the early twentieth century, Columbus was a key part of education expansion in the United States. Indianola Jr. High school in Columbus was the first “junior high school” in the nation. As the population increased, the Columbus Board of Education built five new high schools in the 1920s. The New Deal of the 1930s further transformed the city, providing funds to construct the Main Street bridge, Sanitary and Storm Sewers project, Calumet Street bridge, the enclosure of the east side of City Hall and a new courthouse and post office. (Teaching Columbus 2025).

## African American History in Columbus, Ohio

In the first three decades of the twentieth century, Columbus, Ohio was one of the destinations for African Americans pushed out of the South during the Great Migration by Jim Crow segregation, political disenfranchisement, anti-black violence, as well as the boll weevil infesting cotton crops. World War I spurred the need for a larger industrial workforce, and African Americans could find abundant work in Ohio tire and rubber factories, iron works, railroads, and coal mines. The Black American population in Columbus increased from 12,379 to 32,774 between 1910-1930.

Although Ohio had comparatively “progressive” laws, they were often poorly enforced or completely disregarded. Violence, discrimination, and segregation strongly affected the newly increased Black population. The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) marched through Columbus in 1924 on the way to a cross burning at a public park. KKK membership in Ohio reached 300,000 by 1927.

Combatting the uptick in racial tension, an assortment of interracial organizations predominately staffed by African Americans were established in Columbus in order achieve a variety of goals. These include the Columbus Urban League (1918), which worked against the color line, the Columbus chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), which actively sought social and political justice, the Black American chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), which provided moral and spiritual development in additional to temporary housing, and the Columbus Illustrated Negro Directory (1922), which identified nearly one hundred Black American businesses in the East Long Street area (Teaching Columbus 2025).

# 3. Literature Review

A literature and file review was performed to identify previously recorded historic properties listed on or considered eligible for listing on the NRHP within 0.5 miles of the Project. Historic properties include architectural and archaeological resources, historic and cultural landscapes, and historic districts. The review also included primary historic records to assist WSP in identifying any previously unidentified cultural resources that may be present within the Project as well as any previously unidentified architectural resources greater than 50 years of age within 0.5 mile of the Project (Study Area). Background research included review of the following sources:

- OHPO's Online Mapping System Records Requested December 30, 2025
- NRHP database (NPS 2026)
- Historic USGS topographical maps
  - Reynoldsburg (1955) 7.5-Minute Quadrangle
  - Reynoldsburg (1964) 7.5-Minute Quadrangle
  - Reynoldsburg (1974) 7.5-Minute Quadrangle
  - Reynoldsburg (1985) 7.5-Minute Quadrangle
  - Reynoldsburg (1995) 7.5-Minute Quadrangle
- National Environment Title Research (NETR) Historic Aerials (NETR 2025)

Information from the literature review and background research was used to develop a cultural and historical context to place the Project and any identified historic resources within their appropriate context for evaluations of historical significance. This context was developed through review of previous cultural resource studies, historic maps, aerial photographs, local histories, and a variety of scholarly sources.

## 3.1 National Register of Historic Places

No NRHP-listed, eligible, or potential eligible resources are located within the Study Area.

## 3.2 Archaeological Sites

Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) indicated six previously recorded archaeological sites are mapped within Study Area (Table 2) (OHPO 2025). None of the sites are mapped within the physical APE, and none have been formally assessed by the OHPO for listing in the NRHP.

Sites included three prehistoric age sites, two historic age sites, and one multi-component site. Prehistoric age sites identified within the Study Area consist of unassigned prehistoric, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Woodland age lithic scatters. One site, FR0124 is a campsite consisting of fire crack rock and mussel shell. Historic age sites consist of unidentified artifact scatters and residential remains.

All sites are located along Blacklick Creek, east of the physical APE. The nearest sites (FR1550 and FR1552) are located 0.35 miles from the Project. Due to the distance from the Project, none of archaeological sites will be physically affected by the Project.

**Table 2: OAI Sites Within the Study Area**

| OAI Number | Site Affiliation | SITE DESCRIPTION | OHPO NRHP Eligibility Determination | Distance to Physical APE (Mile) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FR0124 | Unassigned Prehistoric and Historic | Campsite | Not Assessed | 0.36 |
| FR0395 | Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Woodland | Lithic Scatter | Not Assessed | 0.44 |
| FR1549 | Early Archaic | Isolate – Kirk Point | Not Assessed | 0.37 |
| FR1550 | 20th century (Historic) | Artifact Scatter | Not Assessed | 0.35 |
| FR1551 | 20th century (Historic) | Residential Remains | Not Assessed | 0.37 |
| FR1552 | Unassigned Prehistoric | Isolate | Not Assessed | 0.35 |

Source: OHPO 2025

## 3.3 Historic Architectural Resources

No historic architectural resources are located within the Study Area.

## 3.4 Historical Cemeteries

No previously recorded cemeteries are located within the Study Area.

## 3.5 Previous Surveys

Five previous cultural surveys were completed within the Study Area. The earlies survey was conducted in 1999 in advance of the Columbus Corporate Center during which time sites

FR1550, FR1561, and FR1552 were identified (PSA 141174), all of which are within the Project's Study Area and are listed in detail in Section 3.2 above.

The next surveys to take place were in 2013 in advance of a fiber optic cable, in 2021 ahead of the East Broad Street transmission line, and in 2023 ahead of a gas pipeline abandonment project. These surveys are described in further detail in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Previous Surveys Conducted Within the Study Area**

| PSA Number | Date | Title | Author | Result of Investigation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 141174 | 1999 | Phase I Cultural Resources Management Investigations for the Proposed 27.5 ha (68 a.) Columbus Corporate Center Development in Jefferson Township, Franklin County, Ohio | Weller Von Molsdorff, Ryan J. | FR1550, FR1551, FR1552 |
| 19036 | 2013 | Second Addendum to Visual Inspection of Seven Areas of Proposed Ground-Disturbing Activity in Association with the Installation of Fiber-Optic Cable, Hamilton, Madison and Plain Townships, Franklin County, Ohio | Chidester, Robert C., Kate J. Hayfield, Ryan M. Schumaker | - |
| 22218 | 2021 | Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Approximately 4.42 km (2.75 mi) Astor-East Broad Street 138 kV Transmission Line Rebuild Project in the City of Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio | Weller, Ryan J. | - |
| 22219 | 2021 | Addendum Letter : Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Approximately 4.42 km (2.75 mi) Astor-East Broad Street 138 kV Transmission Line Rebuild Project in the City of Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio | Weller, Ryan J. | - |
| 22795 | 2023 | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Columbia NOPV 0336 and NOPV 0517 - Line B-125 Abandonments Project, (Jefferson Township), Franklin County, Ohio | Birnbaum, David | - |

Results of Investigation are for resources identified within the Study Area.

### 3.5.1 Historic and Current Land Use

According to the USGS Historic Topographic Maps the Project was in agricultural fields since at least the early twentieth century until circa 1990 with the encroachment of commercial development along East Broad Street. Several farmsteads near the Project were cleared during late twentieth century for modern development. Aerials dating to 2004 indicate the east portion of the Project was cleared of all vegetation for the construction of the Eastglen Medical Park.

### 3.5.2 Historic Maps

As early as 1872, historic maps show that the City of Columbus (within Franklin County) was sectioned out and dense, with city blocks aligned by grids. By 1883, East Broad Street, alongside which the Project is located, was already mapped out and named, along with the National Road to its south.

The project area is between what is now McNaughten Road (east of Big Walnut Creek), and the road running alongside Blacklick Creek (now Rosehill Road). The Project is within what was historically the southwestern section of Jefferson Township, near the border of Truro and Jefferson townships. By 1842, the project area was within or nearby a parcel belonging to “J Shoffer,” with no communities or stations mapped nearby within Jefferson Township. By 1856, the Project area is directly south of parcels belonging to “D. Taylor”, south of the new railroad, nearby the communities of “Grahamsville” and “Smithville” which were alongside the railroad and appear to be no longer extant. By 1883, the area was mapped and parceled out into what could likely be farms, with Taylor Station, and the communities of Blacklick and Reynoldsburg nearby. The Project would likely be situated within the parcel belonging to “Milhourne,” or nearby parcels “OP. Chaney,” “Sam Morrison” and “Edward Ridoells.”

# 4. Methods

## 4.1 Archaeological Survey Methodology

POWER conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Project on December 30, 2025. The physical APE for historic and prehistoric archaeological resources was limited to the areas of potential ground disturbance from the Project, which includes a 50-foot-wide survey for the pipeline ROW. The physical APE encompasses 0.84 acres. The entirety of the physical APE is within disturbed areas that include pave roads, parking lots, sidewalks, drainage ditches, and underground utilities.

Archaeological fieldwork for the Project was completed in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (54 United States Code. §306108: 36 C.F.R. 800), and in accordance with OHPO's *Archaeology Guidelines* (2022) for systematic surface inspection. The archaeological survey aimed to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the Project. The survey primarily consisted of systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance within survey area due to commercial development, utilities, and roadways. The entirety of the physical APE is within disturbed areas and was therefore not shovel tested.

Survey data and photos were collected with ArcGIS Field Maps connected to a Geode GNSS Receiver. Appendix A: Figure 3 shows the locations where the photos were taken.

## 4.2 Architectural Survey Methodology

POWER conducted an architectural survey to identify and document buildings, objects, structures, sites, and historic districts 50 years of age or older within the visual APE of the Project. Prior to the survey, areas of interest were determined by reviewing historic USGS maps, aerial photography, and property records. These resources were verified during field investigations. The architectural fieldwork for the Project was completed in accordance with OHPO's *Guidelines for Conducting History/Architecture Survey in Ohio* (OHPO 2014).

Field investigations consisted of a survey of the visual APE of the Project from public roadways and the Project ROW. Review of historic and present-day maps showed the architectural survey area consisted of nearly level topography with significant commercial development overtaking agricultural fields and several historic farmsteads since the 1980s. All field survey identifications and documentation were conducted from public roads and Project ROW and included exterior features only. No interior inspections were conducted as part of this effort.

All areas within 0.5-mile Study Area that were previously determined to have the potential to harbor architectural resources 50 years of age or older were assessed for visibility of the Project, presence of potentially significant architectural resources, and where applicable, the recommendation for NRHP eligibility of recorded resources.

For each newly identified resource, the information collected included a physical description of the resource, descriptions of its relationship to adjacent buildings and structures, general condition, surrounding setting, description of exterior materials, identifiable architectural or structural treatments, and retention of historic physical integrity. Representative photographs were taken to document each property's existing conditions, setting, and secondary resources, if applicable.

Construction dates for resources were established through a combination of archival research, property records search, map analysis, and field inspection. Each newly recorded resource identified during the survey was included on a survey form and assigned an inventory number. All buildings and structures recorded as part of this study were documented in accordance with OHPO's standards and guidelines and evaluated to determine potential significance in accordance with NRHP criteria.

# 5. Archaeological Survey Results

The west portion of the physical APE begins at the paved driveway of a Speedway gas station. As the Project moves east, it crosses the parking lot of an urgent care center and is intersected by a sidewalk. The Project terminates at the southwest corner of Chris Perry Lane and East Broad Street, within an artificial drainage ditch. Underground utilities such as gas lines, water lines, and electrical lines, and an existing above-ground transmission line run along the entire length of the physical APE. These disturbances along with the aerials dating to 2004 indicate that the physical APE was cleared of vegetation in advance of commercial development and road upgrades (NETR 2025). Due to these disturbances, no shovel tests were excavated within the physical APE. No cultural materials were identified during the archaeological survey.

**Photo 1: Photo taken from the paved Speedway gas station driveway towards physical APE. Physical APE is intersected by existing gas lines, water lines, electrical lines (above and below ground utilities), facing west.**

**Photo 2: Photo taken from the paved Speedway gas station driveway towards the physical APE which is intersected by a sidewalk, driveway, and underground and above-ground utilities, facing east.**

**Photo 3: Photo taken from the driveway of a medical building complex towards physical APE which is intersected by a sidewalk, artificial drainage ditch, and underground and above-ground utilities, facing east.**


**Photo 4: Photo taken at eastern end of the physical APE, which terminates at Chris Perry Lane, facing east.**

# 6. Architectural and Historic Resources Survey Results

The Phase I historic and architectural resource survey was conducted on December 30, 2025. The proposed Project is located within a commercial zone along, south of and immediately adjacent to East Broad Street. Nearly all of the development within the Study Area is modern (circa 1980 to present). Maps depicting the locations of resources are presented in Appendix A, Figure 3.

## 6.1 Revisited Previously Recorded Resources

No previously recorded resources are within the Study Area. Photos of Previously Recorded Resources within the visual APE.

## 6.2 Newly Recorded Architectural Resources

POWER recorded one newly identified architectural resource (FRA1107506) constructed before 1975, thus meeting the 50-year threshold for NRHP consideration (Appendix A: Figure 4; Photo 5 and 6). FRA1107506 is an industrial office building built circa 1960 and is located 0.21-mile northwest of the Project (Figure 2). The resource is a mid-century modern style commercial building with a flat roof, brick exterior, symmetrical façade, horizontal ribbons of windows, lack of ornamentation, and a central entrance with glass doors. The building was originally a part of a larger industrial complex, the back portions of it that have since been demolished (e. 2017) with only the concrete foundations remaining (Figure 3). The original structure originally extended approximately 0.25 miles behind the office building. Based on the building's common design, which was typical for office parks and commercial buildings, the building lacks the rarity of preservation, WSP recommends FRA1107506 as ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, and D. Additionally, the resource's setting has changed significantly from agricultural to commercial since its construction in the circa 1960, as such the Project will not adversely affect the viewshed of the resource.

### 6.2.1 Photographs and Maps of Newly Recorded Resource within the Visual APE

**Photo 5: Oblique view, industrial building, FRA1107506, facing north.**

**Photo 6: View towards Project from FRA1107506, facing east.**

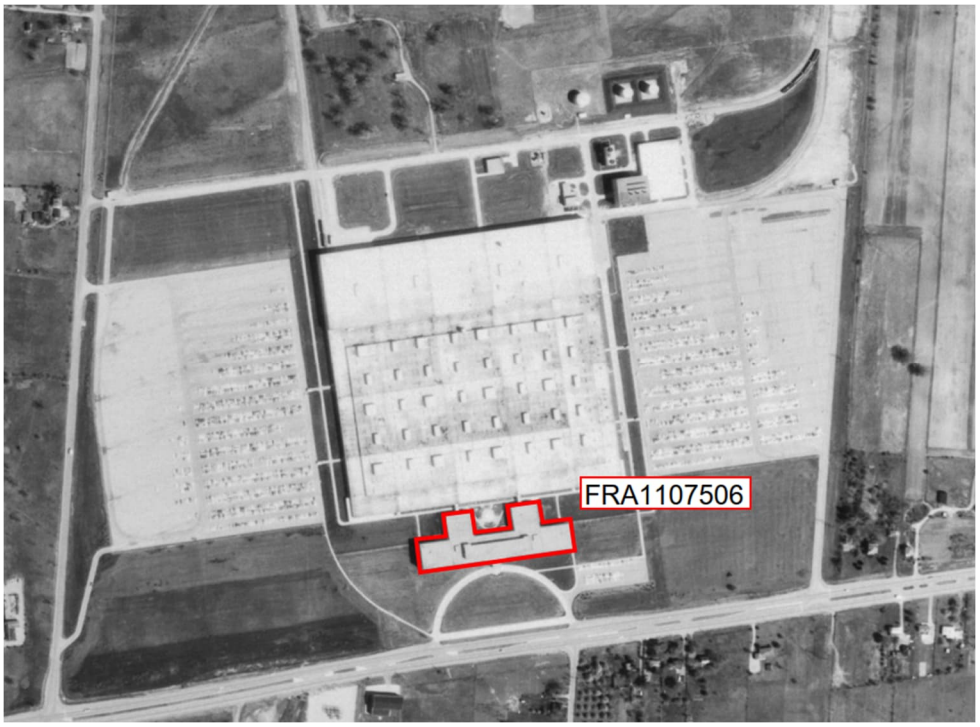


**Figure 2: 1963 Aerial around the time of resource FRA1107506's construction (NETR 2025)**

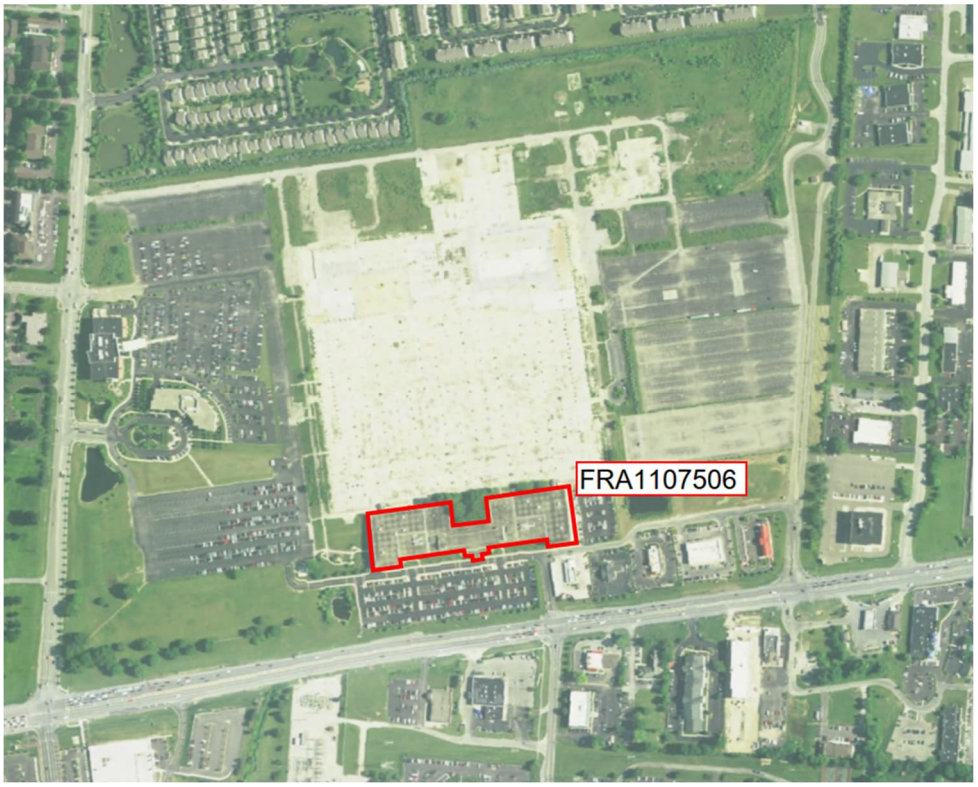


**Figure 3: 2027 Aerial around the time of back industrial buildings demolition (NETR 2025)**

# 7. Conclusion and Recommendations

On behalf of Columbia Gas, POWER conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the East Broad Street Relocation Project in Franklin County, Ohio. The Project proposes to abandon approximately 500 feet of existing pipeline and install 700 feet of new 2-inch and 12-inch coated steel high pressure pipeline via open cut to relocate lines for a City of Columbus roadway project. The Project is located within existing easements and road ROW within the City of Columbus.

The physical APE for historic and prehistoric archaeological resources was limited to the areas of potential ground disturbance from the Project, which includes a 50-foot-wide survey for the pipeline ROW. The physical APE encompasses 0.84 acres. The entirety of the physical APE is within disturbed areas that include pave roads, parking lots, sidewalks, drainage ditches, and underground utilities. The Phase I visual APE for historic architectural resources includes the area within both a 0.5-mile buffer and in view of the Project components.

Prior to the survey, a file review was undertaken using the Ohio Online Mapping System to identify cultural resources recorded within the Study Area. The Geographic Names Information System and USGS topographic maps were reviewed to identify cemeteries mapped within the Study Area. The file review identified six OAI sites and four previously conducted surveys. There are no NRHP-listed properties, Ohio Historic Inventory resources, or cemeteries mapped within the Study Area.

The archaeological survey included visual inspection of the ground surface. Existing paved East Broad Street encompasses the northern section of the physical APE. Paved driveways and parking lots associated with commercial business are along or intersect the physical APE. An existing underground pipeline, electric lines, water lines, and an above-ground transmission line runs along the physical APE between East Broad Street and commercial parking lots. Due to the significant ground disturbance documented within the entirety of the physical APE, no shovel tests were conducted within the physical APE. No cultural materials were identified during the archaeological survey.

One newly recorded architectural resource (FRA1107506) was identified during the architectural survey. Based on the building's common design, which was typical for office parks and commercial buildings, the building lacks the rarity of preservation, WSP recommends the resource as ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, and D.

Based on the results of the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, no potentially significant cultural resources would be affected by the proposed undertaking. In accordance with 38 C.F.R. Part 800.4, WSP has made a reasonable and good-faith effort to identify historic properties within the

potential disturbance area of the Project. WSP recommends that the Project will have no effect on known historic properties, and no further work is recommended in connection with the proposed undertaking.

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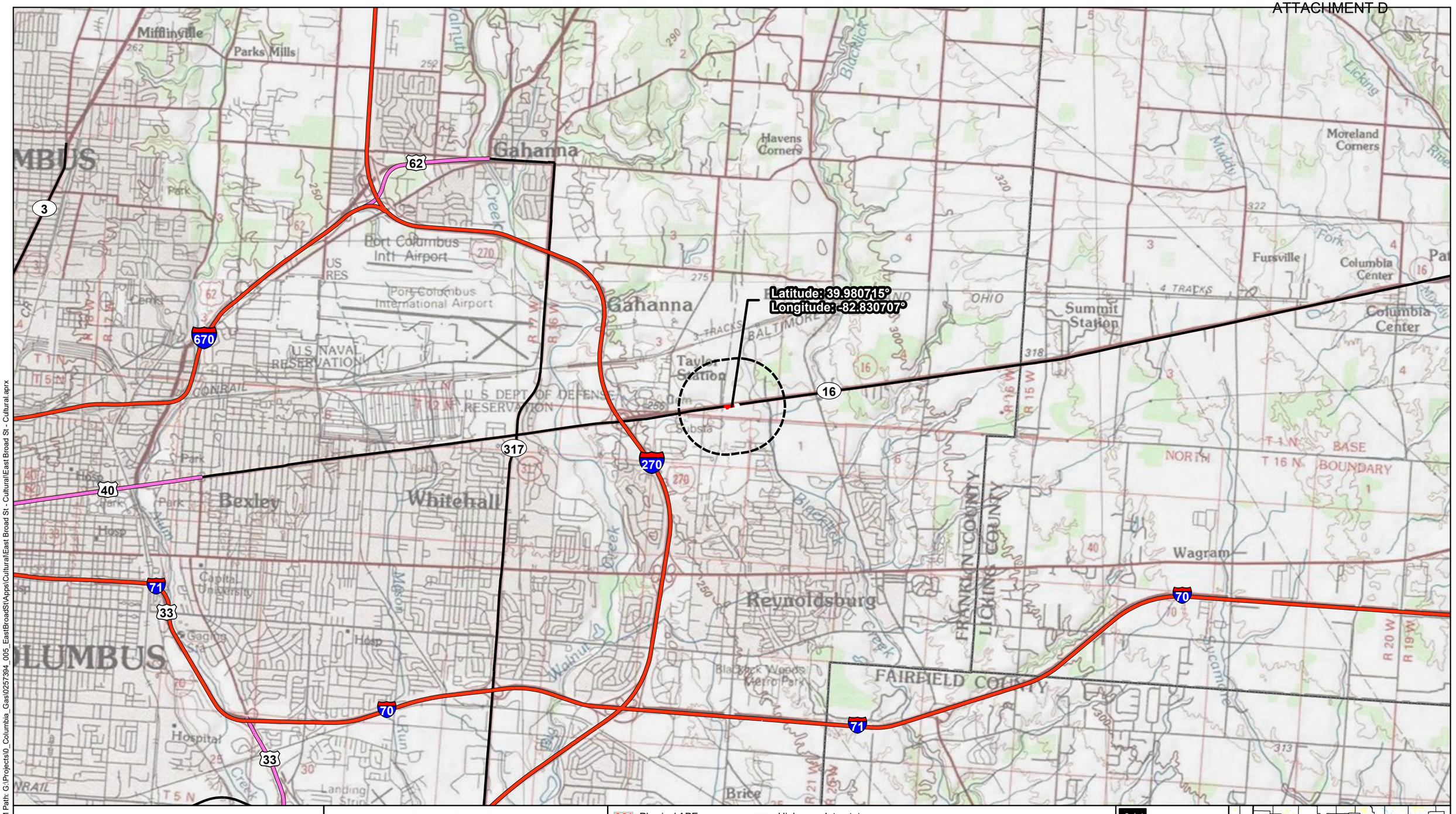
# Appendix A - Maps




## Map 1: Project Vicinity

0 2,500 5,000 7,500 10,000

Feet

EAST BROAD STREET RELOCATION PROJECT

| | |
|---|---|
| **Series Date: 1/26/2026** | **Page: 1 of 1** |
| **Map Rev: 1** | **OHIO STATE PLANE SOUTH NAD 83 (FEET)** |
| Franklin County, Ohio | |

- Physical APE
- Study Area (0.5-mile)
- Highway - Interstate
- Highway - State
- Highway - US
- County Boundary

Project Location

OHIO

IN DAYTON COLUMBUS CINCINNATI WV

Columbia Gas of Ohio
A NiSource Company

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FR1551
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FR1549
FR1549
2023FRA56901
2012MLT14542
FR0395
FR1552
FR1552
2021FRA52628
FR0124
FR0124

Clayton
Taylor Station
Water Tank
Parking
Parking
FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL GARDENS
TAYLOR STATION RD
REYNOLDSBURG-NEW ALBAN RD
Blacklick
16
INTERCHANGE 39
Substation
TRURO
NORTH
BOUNDARY
LANCASTER AVE
NEW ALBANY
Reynoldsburg
Park
FIRETHORN AVE
RUGOSA AVE
BRICE RD
ROSEHILL RD
MC NAUGHTEN RD
FORESTVIEW DR
WHITMAN RD
270
839
880
900

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**Map 2: Project Area Map of Previously Recorded Resources**

0 380 760 1,140 1,520

Feet

Columbia Gas of Ohio
A NiSource Company

EAST BROAD STREET RELOCATION PROJECT

| | |
|---|---|
| **Series Date: 1/26/2026** | **Page: 1 of 1** |
| **Map Rev: 1** | **OHIO STATE PLANE SOUTH NAD 83 (FEET)** |

Franklin County, Ohio

- Archaeological Inventory
- OAI Boundary
- Previously Surveyed Area
- Physical APE
- Cultural Study Area (0.5-mile)
- Highway - Interstate
- Highway - State
- Local Road

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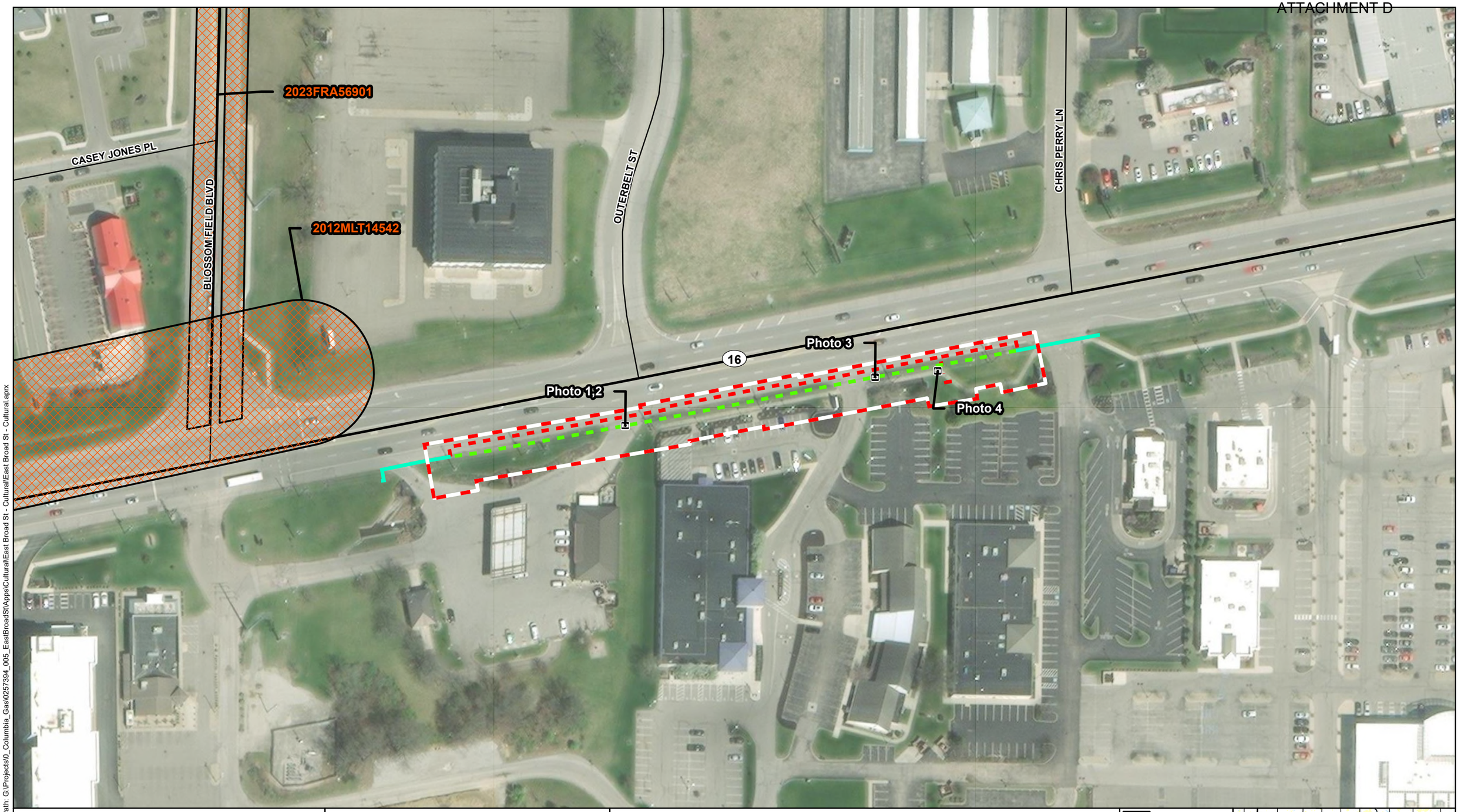
Project Location

OHIO

IN
DAYTON
COLUMBUS
CINCINNATI
WV

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## Map 3: Phase I Cultural Survey Results

0 50 100 150 200

Feet

wsp

Columbia Gas of Ohio
A NiSource Company

EAST BROAD STREET
RELOCATION PROJECT

| | |
|---|---|
| **Series Date: 1/15/2026** | **Page: 1 of 2** |
| **Map Rev: 1** | **OHIO STATE PLANE SOUTH NAD 83 (FEET)** |
| Franklin County, Ohio | |

Photo Point
Previously Surveyed Area
Gas - Proposed
Gas - Retire
Gas - Existing
Physical APE
Highway - State
Local Road

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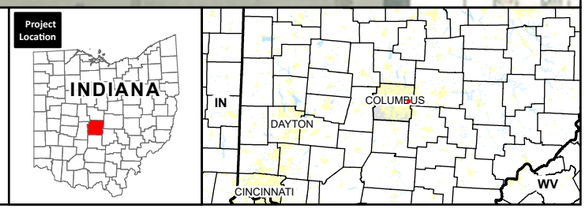

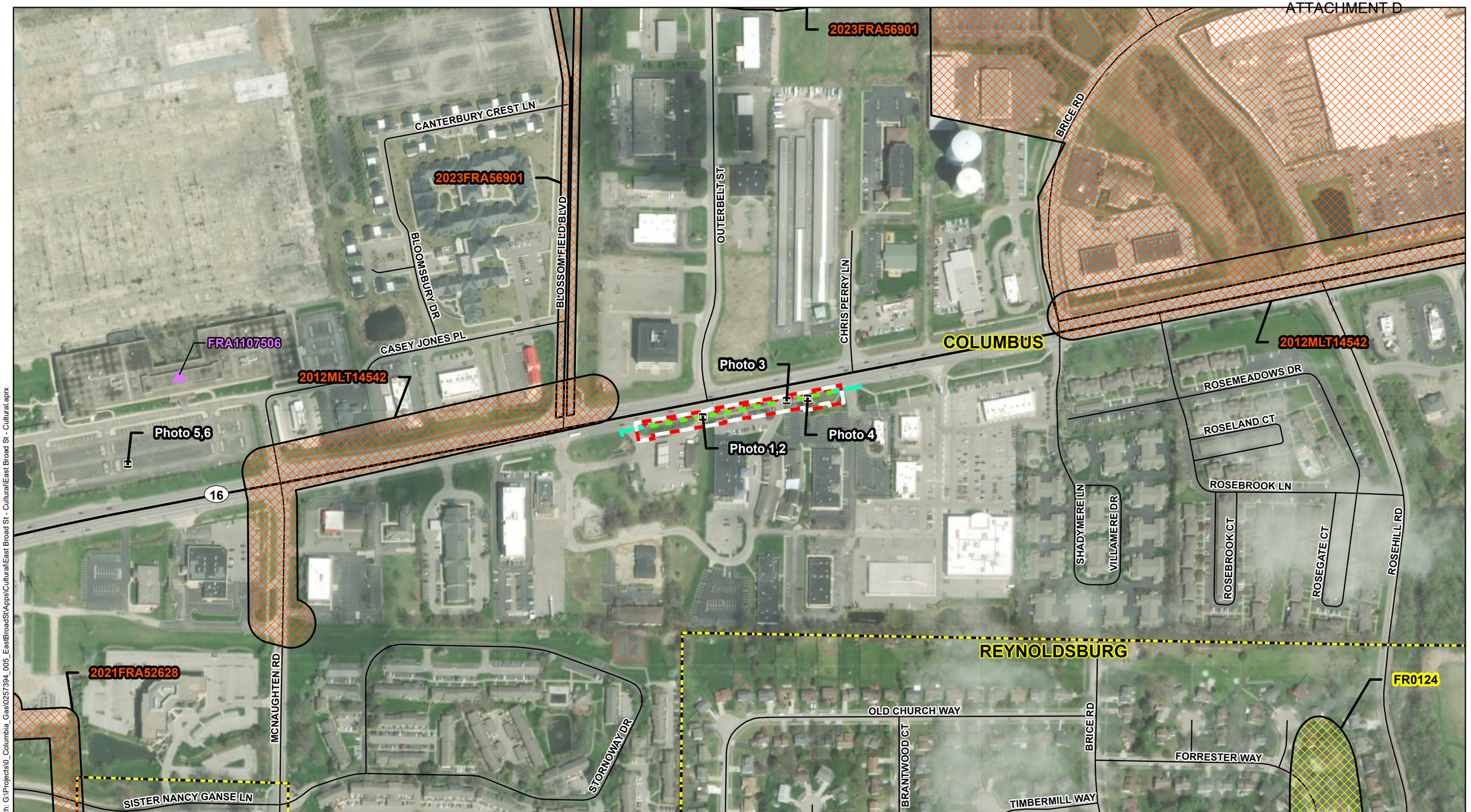


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## Map 3: Phase I Cultural Survey Results

0 150 300 450 600

Feet

wsp

Columbia Gas of Ohio
A NiSource Company

EAST BROAD STREET
RELOCATION PROJECT

| | |
|---|---|
| **Series Date: 1/15/2026** | **Page: 2 of 2** |
| **Map Rev: 1** | **OHIO STATE PLANE SOUTH NAD 83 (FEET)** |
| Franklin County, Ohio | |

- Newly Recorded Architectural Resource
- Photo Point
- Previously Surveyed Area
- OAI Boundary
- Gas - Proposed
- Gas - Retire
- Gas - Existing
- Physical APE
- Highway - State
- Local Road
- City/Town Boundary

Project Location



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ATTACHMENT D

wsp.com

ATTACHMENT D

In reply refer to:
2026-FRA-67491

February 10, 2026

Tanner Haynes
Senior Archaeologist
WSP
6641 W Broad Street, Suite 405
Richmond, VA 23230
Email: tanner.haynes@wsp.com

RE: Section 106 Review – Columbia Gas East Broad Street Relocation Project, Franklin County, Ohio

Dear Mr. Haynes:

This letter is in response to the receipt on January 30, 2026, of *East Broad Street Relocation, Franklin County, Ohio* (Sefton and Olejnik, 2026). We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this project. The comments of the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are made pursuant to Section 149.53 of the Ohio Revised Code requesting cooperation among state agencies in the preservation of historic properties, Ohio Administrative Code Chapters 4906-6, as administered by the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB). The comments of the Ohio SHPO are also submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. 306108 [36 CFR 800]). The OPSB is the lead agency for the undertaking.

The Phase I survey involved a literature review and visual inspection within the defined direct Area of Potential Effect (APE), which is defined as approximately 50-ft wide and 700-ft long. The APE is entirely within an urban built environment; therefore, no shovel testing was conducted. The survey also included a history/architectural survey for above-ground resources within the direct and indirect APE, as defined in the report. One (1) newly recorded architectural resource was identified and recorded in the Ohio Historic Inventory as FRA1107506. This resource is located at 6150 E Broad Street and was recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Our office agrees with this recommendation. After careful review of the report, the SHPO agrees that as proposed, the project will have no effect on historic properties. No further coordination is required for this project unless the scope of work changes or archaeological remains are discovered during the course of the project. In such a situation, this office should be contacted. If you have any questions concerning this review, please contact me by email at sbiehl@ohiohistory.org. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Stephen M. Biehl

Stephen M. Biehl, Project Reviews Manager-Archaeology
Resource Protection and Review
State Historic Preservation Office

RPR Serial No. 1112671

*"Please be advised that this is a Section 106 decision. This review decision may not extend to other SHPO programs."*